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$$Z_{L} = \frac{1}{Z_{L} + Z_{c}} \frac{1}{M_{1}}$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{M_{2}}{Z_{1}} = \frac{Z_{c}}{Z_{1}} \frac{M_{1}}{Z_{c} + Z_{c}} = Z_{c}$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{M_{2}}{Z_{1}} = \frac{Z_{c}}{Z_{1}} = Z_{c}$$

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$$\Rightarrow w = w_0 \cdot \Omega =$$

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$$Z_{c} = -\frac{1}{w \cdot c} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 \cdot c} \cdot c}} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 \cdot c}}} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 \cdot c}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C^2}} \cdot 1$$

In Matrixform umgeschrieben lautet die Darstellung in Kettenparametern:

$$\frac{Z_{11}}{Z_{11}} - \frac{\det[Z]}{Z_{11}} \left(\frac{U_{1}}{Z_{21}} \right) = A$$

$$= A$$

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} + Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{21}} \right) = A - b c$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} + Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} + Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} + Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{2} - Z_{1} - Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} + Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{2} - Z_{1} - Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} - Z_{1} - Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{2} - Z_{1} - Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{2} - Z_{1} - Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{2} - Z_{1} - Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{2} - Z_{1} - Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} - Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{2} - Z_{1} - Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} - Z_{1} - Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} - Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{2} - Z_{1} - Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} - Z_{1} - Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} - Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{2} - Z_{1} - Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} - Z_{1} - Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} - Z_{2} - Z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{Z_{2} - Z_{2} - Z_{2}}{Z_{2}} \right) = A - b c$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{1} - Z_{1} - Z_{2} - Z_{2} \\ Z_{2} - Z_{$$

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$$A_{1} = A_{2} \qquad A = A_{1} \qquad A_{2} = A_{2} \qquad A_{3} = A_{4} \qquad A_{4} = A_{4} \qquad A_{5} = A_{5} \qquad A_{5} \qquad$$

6.9.1 Serienschaltung (Kettenschaltung) von Teilvierpolen

In Abbildung 6-6 ist die Kettenschaltung von n Teilvierpolen zu sehen. Da wir die Kettendarstellung der Vierpole verwenden, wählt man eine unsymmetrische Bepfeilung.

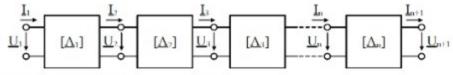


Abbildung 6-6: Kettenschaltung von n Teilvierpolen

Die Größen am Ausgang des Vierpols 2 berechnen sich aus dem Produkt der Kettenmatrizen:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\underline{U}_1 \\
\underline{I}_1
\end{pmatrix} = [\underline{\Delta}_1] \begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_2 \\ \underline{I}_2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_2 \\ \underline{I}_2 \end{pmatrix} = [\underline{\Delta}_2] \begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_3 \\ \underline{I}_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_1 \\ \underline{I}_1 \end{pmatrix} = [\underline{\Delta}_1] [\underline{\Delta}_2] \begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_3 \\ \underline{I}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
(6-41)



c) Der Eingangswiderstand \underline{Z}_{c} läßt sich als Funktion der Kettenparameter und des Abschlusswiderstandes Z_2 gemäß

$$\underline{Z}_{e} = \frac{\underline{U}_{1}}{\underline{I}_{1}} = \frac{\underline{A}_{11}\underline{Z}_{2} + \underline{A}_{12}}{\underline{A}_{21}\underline{Z}_{2} + \underline{A}_{22}}$$

darstellen.

Es gibt nun einen Abschlusswiderstand \underline{Z}_2 , bei dem der Eingangswiderstand $\underline{Z}_e = \underline{Z}_2$ wird. Berechnen Sie diesen Widerstand für die Schaltungen aus (Abbildungen 2(a) und 2(b) als Funktion des Kennwiderstandes und der normierten Frequenz.

Beschreiben Sie in Worten, was an der Stelle $\Omega = 1$ passiert.

d) Stellen Sie den normierten Betrag $|Z_2|/Z_0$ über der normierten Frequenz $(0 < \Omega < 3)$ auf einer linearen Skala dar.

Beschreiben Sie in Worten den Unterschied zwischen dem T- und dem π -Glied.

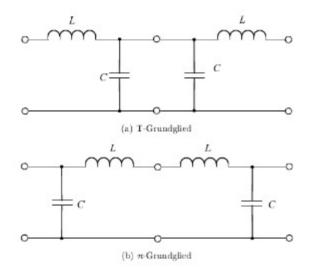


Abbildung 2: Tiefpass-Grundglieder.

$$\frac{Z_{0}}{A_{M}} = Z_{2}$$

$$\frac{A_{M}Z_{2} + A_{12}}{A_{M}Z_{2} + A_{2}Z_{2}} = Z_{2}$$

$$\frac{A_{M}Z_{2} + A_{12}}{A_{M}Z_{2} + A_{2}Z_{2}} = Z_{2}$$

$$\frac{A_{M}Z_{2} + A_{12}}{A_{M}Z_{2} + A_{2}Z_{2}} = Z_{2}$$

$$= Z_{2} + Z_{2} + Z_{2}$$

$$= R \cdot Z_{0} + Z_{2} + Z_{2}$$

$$= R \cdot Z_{0} + Z_{2} + Z_{2}$$

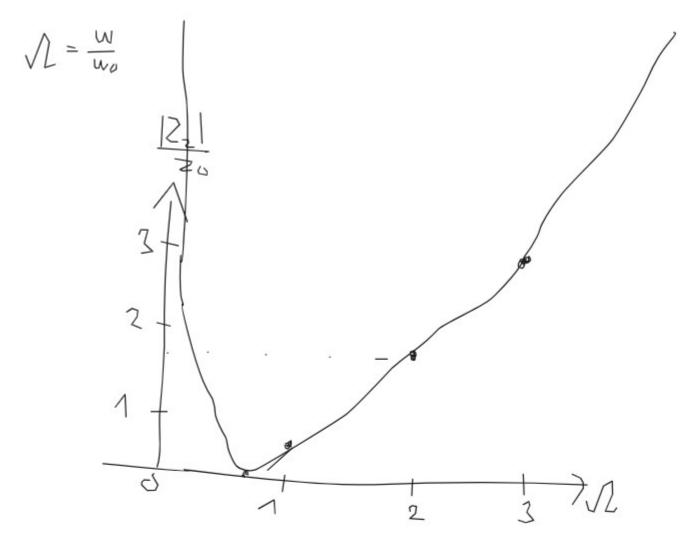
$$= Z_{0} \cdot A_{2} + Z_{2} + Z_{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{2\pi} = 0$$

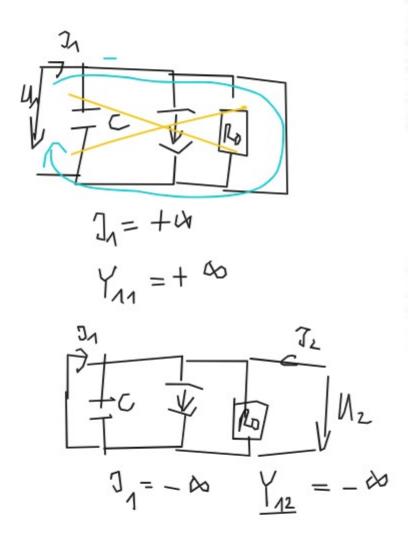
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{2\pi} = 0$$



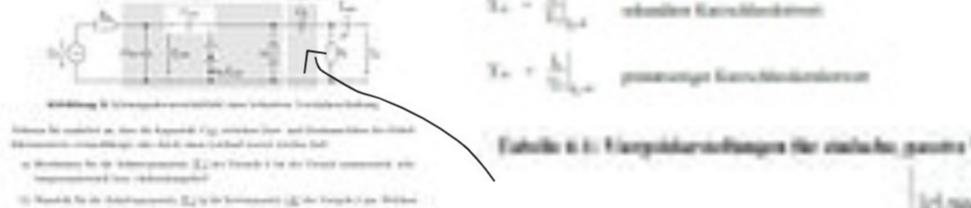
$$G = \frac{1}{V}$$





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