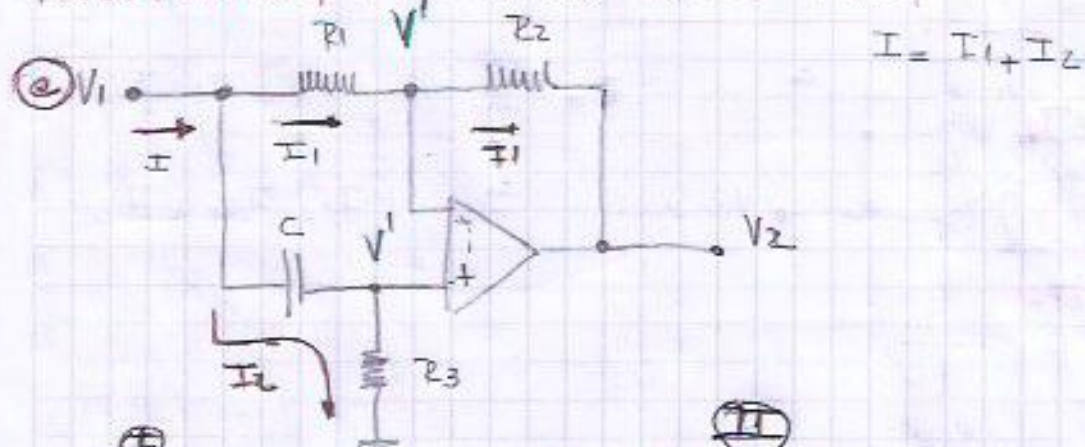


EJERCICIO #7: UTILIZANDO MODELO IDEAL



$$\text{I} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_1 = \frac{V_1 - V'}{R_1} \\ I_2 = \frac{V' - V_2}{R_2} \end{array} \right. ; \quad \text{II} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_2 = (V_1 - V') \cdot \frac{1}{C} \\ I_2 = \frac{V'}{R_3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{I} \quad \frac{V_1 - V'}{R_1} = \frac{V' - V_2}{R_2} \rightarrow \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} = V' \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} \right) \left(\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) = V' \rightarrow \left[V_1 \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) + V_2 \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) = V' \right]$$

$$\text{II} \quad (V_1 - V') \frac{1}{C} = \frac{V'}{R_3} \rightarrow V_1 \frac{1}{C} = V' \left(\frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) \rightarrow V_1 \frac{1}{C} = V' \left(\frac{R_3 + C}{R_3} \right)$$

$$\left[V_1 \left(\frac{\frac{1}{C} R_3}{R_3 + C} \right) = V' \right]$$

$$\text{III} \quad V_1 \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) + V_2 \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) = V_1 \left(\frac{\frac{1}{C} R_3}{R_3 + C} \right)$$

$$V_2 \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) = V_1 \left(\frac{\frac{1}{C} R_3}{R_3 + C} - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

$$V_2 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = V_1 \frac{\frac{1}{C} R_3 (R_1 + R_2) - R_2 (R_3 + C)}{(R_3 + C) (R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{C} R_3 R_1 + \frac{1}{C} R_3 R_2 - R_2 R_3 - R_2 C}{\frac{1}{C} R_3 R_1 + R_1}$$

$$(R_2 = R_3)$$

$$\left[\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{C} R_3 R_1 - R_2}{\frac{1}{C} R_3 R_1 + R_1} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{R_2}{R_3 R_1} \right)}{\left(\frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right)}$$

$$\left[\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{C R_3}}{\frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{C R_3}} \right]$$

• Diagrama de polos y ceros



• Módulo y Fase

$$T(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega - \frac{1}{R_3 C}}{j\omega + \frac{1}{R_3 C}} \rightarrow |T(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 + \frac{1}{R_3^2 C^2}}}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + \frac{1}{R_3^2 C^2}}}$$

$$|T(j\omega)| = 1$$

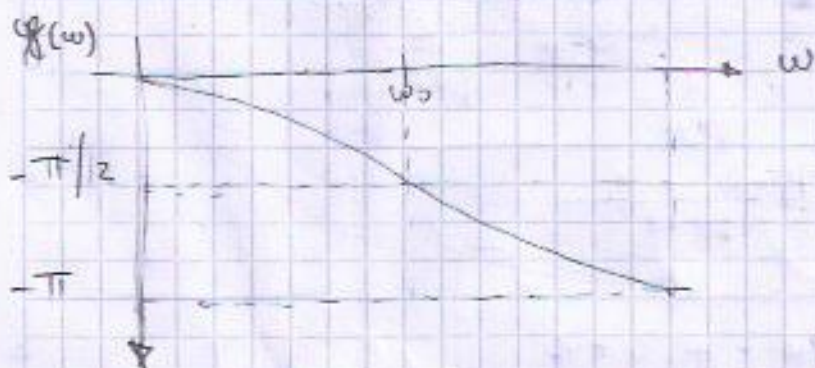
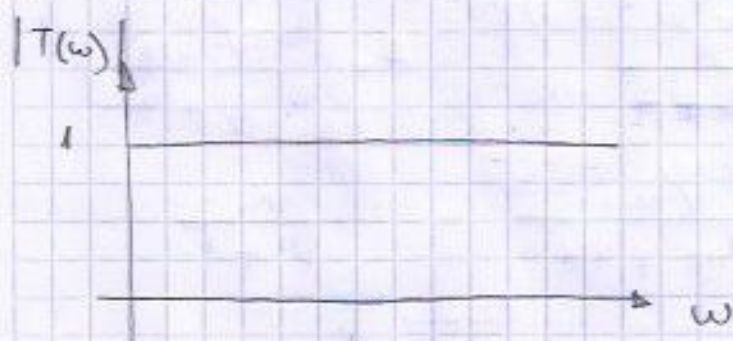
$$\phi(j\omega) = -\arctg\left(-\frac{\omega}{1/R_3 C}\right) - \arctg\left(\frac{\omega}{1/R_3 C}\right)$$

$$\left[\phi(j\omega) = -2 \arctg(-\omega R_3 C) \right]$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \phi = 0$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \phi = -\pi$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 \Rightarrow \phi = -\pi/2$$



$$(V^+) - (V^-) = \frac{V_2}{A} \quad (A)$$

(B) y (C) en (A)

$$\begin{cases} (V^- - V_1) G_1 + (V^- - V_2) G_2 = 0 \\ (V^+ - V_1) \phi C + (V^+) G_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V^- (G_1 + G_2) - V_1 G_1 - V_2 G_2 = 0 \\ V^+ (\phi C + G_3) - V_1 \phi C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(B) \quad V^- = \frac{V_1 G_1 - V_2 G_2}{G_1 + G_2} \quad ; \quad \frac{V_1 \phi C}{\phi C + G_3} = V^+ \quad (C)$$

$$V_1 (\phi C + G_3) = \frac{V_1 G_1 \phi C - V_2 G_2 \phi C}{G_1 + G_2} - \frac{V_1 \phi^2 C^2}{\phi C + G_3} = 0$$

$$(D) \quad \frac{V_1 \phi C}{\phi C + G_3} - \frac{V_1 G_1}{G_1 + G_2} + \frac{V_2 G_2}{G_1 + G_2} = \frac{V_2}{A}$$

$$V_1 \left[\frac{\phi C}{\phi C + G_3} - \frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2} \right] = V_2 \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\phi C (G_1 + G_2)}{(\phi C + G_3) (G_1 + G_2)} - \frac{(\phi C + G_3) G_1}{(G_1 + G_2) (G_1 + G_2)} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \frac{G_1 + G_2 - G_2 A}{(G_1 + G_2) A}$$

$$\frac{\phi C G_1 + \phi C G_2 - \phi C G_1 - G_3 G_1}{\phi C + G_3} \cdot \frac{A}{G_1 + G_2 (1 - A)} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\frac{\phi C G_2 - G_3 G_1}{\phi C + G_3}$$

$$\frac{G_2 \left(\phi - \frac{G_3 G_1}{\phi G_2} \right)}{\phi + \frac{G_3}{\phi}} \cdot \frac{A}{G_1 + G_2 (1 + A)} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\frac{G_2 \left(\phi - \frac{G_3 G_1}{\phi G_2} \right)}{\phi + \frac{G_3}{\phi}} \cdot \frac{A}{G_1 + G_2 (1 + A)} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\frac{\left(\phi - \frac{G_3 G_1}{C G_2} \right)}{\left(\phi + \frac{G_3}{C} \right)} \cdot \frac{A}{\frac{G_1}{G_2} + 1 + A} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

com $Z_2 = Z_1 \rightarrow G_2 = G_1$

$$\left[\frac{\left(\phi - \frac{G_3}{C} \right)}{\left(\phi + \frac{G_3}{C} \right)} \cdot \frac{A}{2 + A} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right]$$

• Polos y Ceros

Polos en $\phi = -G_3/C$

Ceros en $\phi = G_3/C$



• Módulo y Fase

$$|T(j\omega)| = \left| \frac{A}{2+A} \right| \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 + (G_3/C)^2}}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + (G_3/C)^2}} = \left| \frac{A}{2+A} \right|$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{A = \frac{K \omega_A}{j\omega + \omega_A}} = \left| \frac{\frac{K \omega_A}{j\omega + \omega_A}}{2 + \frac{K \omega_A}{j\omega + \omega_A}} \right| = \left| \frac{K \omega_A}{j2\omega + 2\omega_A + K \omega_A} \right|$$

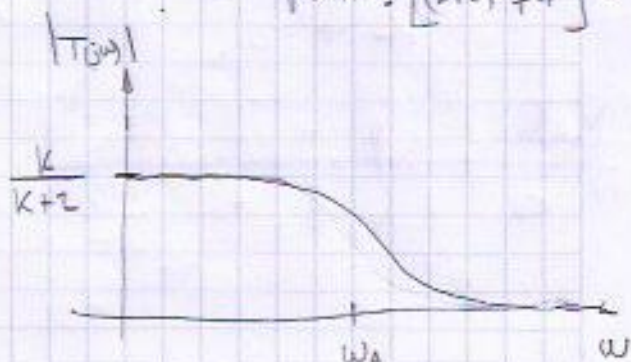
$$\left[|T(j\omega)| = \left| \frac{K \omega_A}{\omega_A (k+2) + j2\omega} \right| = \frac{K \omega_A}{\sqrt{\omega_A^2 (k+2)^2 + 4\omega^2}} \right]$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{\omega=0} = \frac{K \omega_A}{\omega_A (k+2)} = \frac{K}{k+2}$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{\omega=\omega_A} = \frac{K \omega_A}{\sqrt{\omega_A^2 (k+2)^2 + 4\omega_A^2}} = \frac{K \omega_A}{\sqrt{\omega_A^2 [(k+2)^2 + 4]}}$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{\omega=\omega_A} = \frac{K}{(k+2)^2 + 4}$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{\omega=\infty} = 0$$



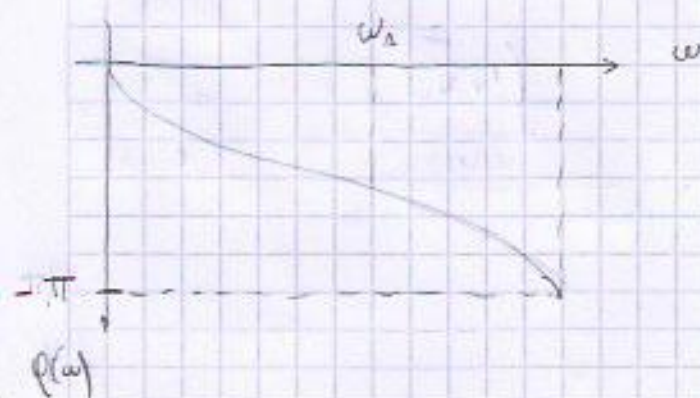
$$T(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega - \frac{63}{C}}{j\omega + \frac{63}{C}} \cdot \frac{\frac{K\omega_A}{j\omega + \omega_A} + 2}{\frac{K\omega_A}{j\omega + \omega_A} + 2}$$

$$T(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega - 63/C}{j\omega + 63/C} \cdot \frac{K\omega_A}{K\omega_A + 2(j\omega + \omega_A)}$$

$$T(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega - 63/C}{j\omega + 63/C} \cdot \frac{1}{j \frac{2\omega}{K\omega_A} + \left(\frac{2\omega_A}{K\omega_A} + 1\right)}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = -2 \arctan\left(\omega \frac{R_3 C}{3}\right) - \arctan\left[\frac{2\omega}{K\omega_A \left(\frac{2}{K} + 1\right)}\right]$$

$$\phi(\omega) = -2 \arctan\left(\omega \frac{R_3 C}{3}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{2\omega}{\omega_A (2 + K)}\right)$$



$$\omega = 0 \rightarrow \phi(\omega) = 0$$

$$\omega = \infty \rightarrow \phi(\omega) = -\pi$$

• Normalización en Fc0 (Ideal)

$$T(f) = \frac{\$ - \frac{1}{C\pi_3}}{\$ + \frac{1}{C\pi_3}}$$

$$\$ = \$v \cdot \omega_a$$

$$T(\$v \omega_a) = \frac{\$v \omega_a - \frac{1}{C\pi_3}}{\$v \omega_a + \frac{1}{C\pi_3}}$$

$$T(\$v \omega_a) = \frac{\$v - \frac{1}{C\pi_3 \omega_a}}{\$v + \frac{1}{C\pi_3 \omega_a}}$$

$$C\pi_3 \omega_a = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\omega_a = \frac{1}{C\pi_3}$$

$$\left[\overline{T}(\$v) = \frac{\$v - 1}{\$v + 1} \right]$$

• Normalización en Fc0 (Real)

$$T(f) = \frac{\$ - \frac{1}{C\pi_3}}{\$ + \frac{1}{C\pi_3}} \cdot \frac{A}{2 + A} ; A = \frac{k \omega_a}{\$ + \omega_a}$$

$$\$ = \$v \cdot \omega_a \rightarrow A = \frac{k \omega_a}{\$v \omega_a + \omega_a} = \frac{k}{\$v + 1}$$

$$T(\$v) = \frac{\$v - 1}{\$v + 1} \cdot \frac{\frac{k}{\$v + 1}}{2 + \frac{k}{\$v + 1}}$$

$$T(\$v) = \frac{\$v - 1}{\$v + 1} \cdot \frac{\frac{k}{\$v + 1}}{\frac{2\$v + 2 + k}{\$v + 1}}$$

$$\left[\overline{T}(\$v) = \frac{\$v - 1}{\$v + 1} \cdot \frac{k}{\$v \cdot 2 + 2 + k} \right]$$

UNIDADES

$$i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$A = C \frac{V}{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{A}{V} \right) \Delta = C \Delta$$

$$\pi \cdot \frac{\Delta}{2} = C \cdot \pi$$

$$[\Delta] = C \pi$$