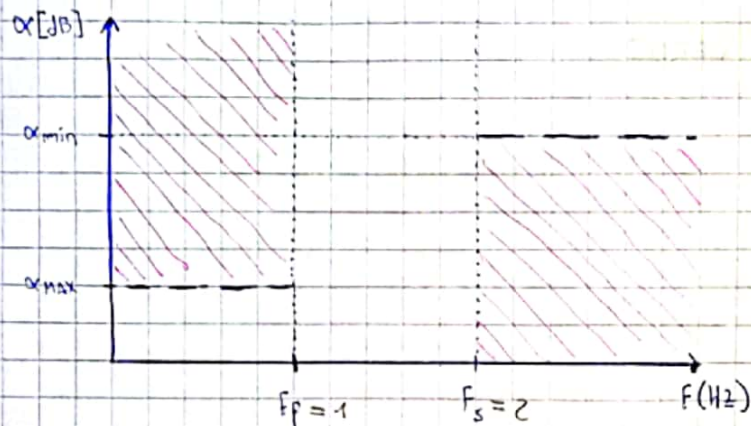


TP SEMANAL N°3

Ejemplo:



α_{max}	α_{min}	F_p	F_s
1 dB	12 dB	1500 Hz	3000 Hz

1

$$|T(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2 \omega^{2n}} \Rightarrow |\alpha(j\omega)|^2 = 1 + \epsilon^2 \omega^{2n}$$

$$\alpha(j\omega)_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} (1 + \epsilon^2 \omega^{2n})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\alpha(j\omega)_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} (1 + \epsilon^2 \omega^{2n})$$

$$\alpha_{min} = 10 \log_{10} (1 + \epsilon^2 \cdot 2^{2n})$$

$$\alpha_{max} = 10 \log_{10} (1 + \epsilon^2 \cdot 1)$$

$$\epsilon^2 = 10^{\alpha_{max}/10} - 1$$

$$\epsilon^2 = 0,259 \Rightarrow \epsilon = 0,51$$

$$n=1 \quad \times$$

$$\alpha_{min} = 10 \log_{10} (1 + \epsilon^2 \cdot 2^2) = 3,08 dB$$

$$n=2 \quad \times$$

$$\alpha_{min} = 10 \log_{10} (1 + \epsilon^2 \cdot 2^4) = 7,11 dB$$

$$n=3 \quad \checkmark$$

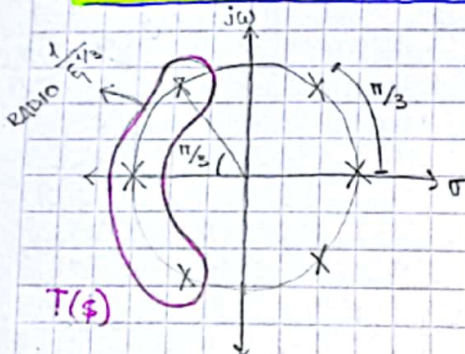
$$\alpha_{min} = 10 \log_{10} (1 + \epsilon^2 \cdot 2^6) = 12,45 dB$$

TEORICAMENTE CUMPLE LA
CONDICIÓN $\alpha_{min} > 12 dB$
AUNQUE SEA UN VALOR CERCANO
Y ARRIESGADO

$$|T(s)|^2 = |T(j\omega)|^2 \Big|_{\omega = \frac{s}{j}} = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2 \left(\frac{s}{j}\right)^6} = \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon^2 s^6} = \frac{1/\epsilon^2}{1/\epsilon^2 - s^6} \approx \frac{3,26}{3,26 - s^6}$$

$$\left[|T(s)|^2 = \frac{3,26}{3,26 - s^6} \right] 0 = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} - s^6 \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/3}} \approx 1,2525 \cdot e^{j \frac{2k\pi}{6}} \begin{cases} 1,2525 \cdot e^{j0} \\ 1,2525 \cdot e^{j\pi/3} \\ 1,2525 \cdot e^{j2\pi/3} \\ 1,2525 \cdot e^{j\pi} \\ 1,2525 \cdot e^{j4\pi/3} \\ 1,2525 \cdot e^{j5\pi/3} \end{cases}$$

DIAGRAMA POLOS Y CEROS



$$|T(s)|^2 = T(s) \cdot T(-s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |T(s)|^2 &= \frac{C^2}{(s^3 + s^2 A + s B + C)(-s^3 + s^2 A - s B + C)} \\ &= \frac{C^2}{-s^6 + (A^2 - 2B)s^4 + (2AC - B^2)s^2 + C^2} \\ &= \frac{-s^6 + (A^2 - 2B)s^4 + (2AC - B^2)s^2 + C^2}{C^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C^2 &= 1/\epsilon^2 \\ C &= 1/\epsilon \\ 2AC - B^2 &= 0 \leftarrow A^2 - 2B = 0 \\ 2A \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{A^2}{4} &= 0 \\ A^2 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot 4 \\ A &= 2 \cdot \epsilon^{-1/3} \\ B &= \frac{A^2}{2} \\ B &= \frac{4}{2} \cdot \epsilon^{-2/3} \\ B &= 2 \cdot \epsilon^{-2/3} \end{aligned}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1/\epsilon}{s^3 + s^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \epsilon^{-1/3} + s \cdot 2 \cdot \epsilon^{-2/3} + 1/\epsilon}$$

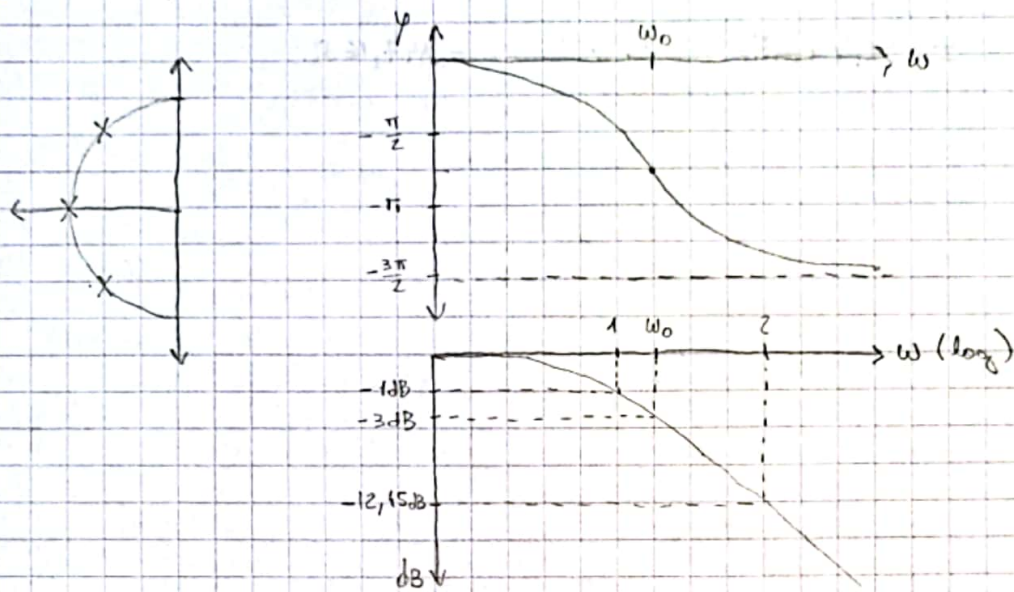
$$T_1(s) = \frac{1/\epsilon^{1/3}}{s + 1/\epsilon^{1/3}} \quad \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/3} Q} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/3}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/3}} \cdot \frac{1}{Q} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/3}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/3}} \cdot \frac{1 + Q}{Q}$$

$$T_2(s) = \frac{1/\epsilon^{2/3}}{s^2 + s \cdot \frac{1/\epsilon^{1/3}}{Q} + 1/\epsilon^{2/3}} \quad \frac{1}{Q} \cdot \frac{2}{\epsilon^{2/3}} = \frac{2}{\epsilon^{2/3} Q}$$

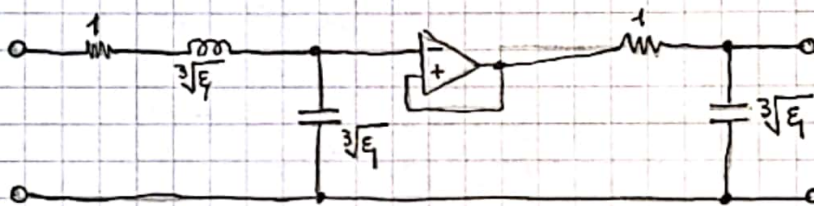
$$Q = 1$$

$$T_2(s) = \frac{1/\epsilon^{2/3}}{s^2 + s \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/3}} + 1/\epsilon^{2/3}}$$

2 POLOS, CEROS Y RTA FREQ.



3 CIRCUITO NORMALIZADO POR $\Omega\omega$



$$T_2(s) = \frac{1/LC}{s^2 + s\frac{R}{L} + 1/LC}$$

$$T_1(s) = \frac{1/RC}{s + 1/RC}$$

$$T_2(s) = \frac{1/\epsilon^{2/3}}{s^2 + s\frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/3}} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1/3}}}$$

$$T_1(s) = \frac{1/\epsilon^{1/3}}{s + 1/\epsilon^{1/3}}$$

$$LC = \epsilon^{2/3}$$

$$\epsilon^{1/3} C = \epsilon^{1/3}$$

$$C = \epsilon^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{R}{L} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\epsilon}}$$

$$R = 1$$

$$L = \epsilon^{1/3}$$

$$RC = \sqrt[3]{\epsilon}$$

$$R = 1$$

$$C = \epsilon^{1/3}$$

UTILIZANDO ω_B

$$\Omega_\omega = 2\pi 1500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_p = 1$$

$$\omega_s = 2$$

SACO $N_0 \epsilon_1$

$$|X(j\omega)|^2 = 1 + \epsilon_1^2 \omega^{2n}$$

$$\alpha_{dB} = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon_1^2 \omega^{2n})$$

$$\alpha_{max} = 1 \text{ dB} = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon_1^2 1^{2n})$$

$$\epsilon_1^2 = 10^{1/10} - 1$$

$$\epsilon_1 = 0,509$$

$$\alpha_{min} = 12 \text{ dB} = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon_1^2 \cdot 2^{2n})$$

$$n=2$$

$$10 \log(1 + \epsilon_1^2 2^4) = 7,11 \text{ dB} \quad X$$

$$n=3$$

$$10 \log(1 + \epsilon_1^2 2^6) = 12,45 \text{ dB} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\epsilon_1 = 0,509 \quad n=3$$

NORMA DE BUTTER

$$\begin{aligned} |T(j\omega)|^2 &= \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon_1^2 \omega^{2n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\epsilon_1^{\frac{1}{n}} \omega\right)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\epsilon_1^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{\omega}{\Omega_\omega}\right)^{2n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\Omega_\omega \cdot \epsilon_1^{-\frac{1}{n}}}\right)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_B}\right)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \omega^{2n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\omega_B = \Omega_\omega \cdot \epsilon_1^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2\pi 1500 \text{ Hz}}{\sqrt[3]{\epsilon_1}} = 11809,07 \text{ Hz} \right]$$

termos impares
negativos

CALCULO DE
 $T(s)$

$$|T(s)|^2 = |T(j\omega)|^2 \Big|_{\omega=\frac{s}{j}} = \frac{1}{1 - s^6}$$

$$T(s) \cdot T(-s) = \frac{1}{(s^3 + as^2 + bs + c)(-s^3 + as^2 - bs + c)}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{-s^6 + (a-a)s^5 + (a^2-2b)s^4 + (c-ab+ab-c)s^3 + (2ac-b^2)s^2 + (bc-bc)s + c^2}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{-s^6 + (a^2-2b)s^4 + (2ac-b^2)s^2 + c^2}$$

$$C=1$$

$$2a - b^2 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{b^2}{2}$$

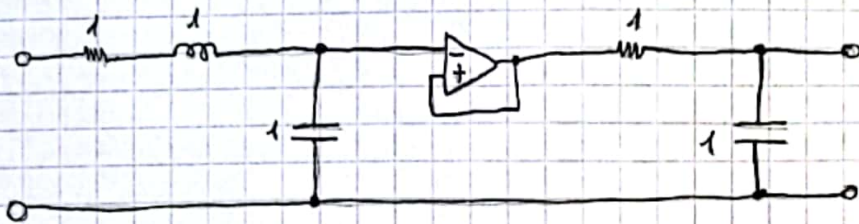
$$\frac{b^4}{4} - 2b = 0$$

$$b = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2 \quad a = 2$$

NOTA

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 1} = \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

CIRCUITO NORMALIZADO POR ω_B



$$T_2(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{R + sL + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{1}{s^2 LC + sRC + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + s\frac{R}{L} + \frac{1}{LC}} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + s\frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} \quad Q = \omega_0 \frac{L}{R}$$

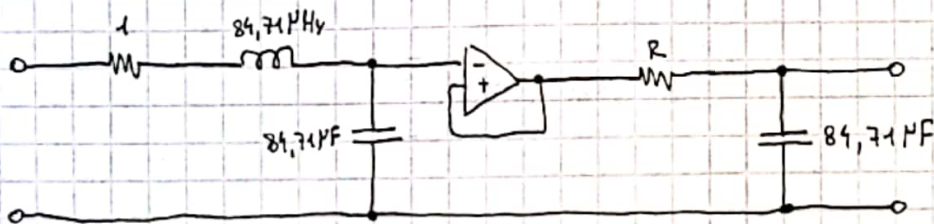
$$1 = \frac{1}{LC} \quad 1 = \frac{L}{R} \quad L = 1 \quad C = 1 \quad R = 1$$

$$T_1(s) = \frac{1/RC}{s + 1/RC} \quad \frac{1}{RC} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1 \quad C = 1$$

DESNORMALIZACIÓN

$$\omega_B = \omega_0 \cdot \varepsilon_1^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 3757,35 \text{ rad/s} \quad C = \frac{1}{\omega_B} = L = 84,74 \text{ nF}$$

$$R = 1$$



5

$$C = 100 \text{ nF} = \frac{1}{\omega_B \cdot \Omega_z} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Omega_z = 847,16 \Omega}$$

$$L = \frac{1 \cdot \Omega_z}{\omega_B} = 71,77 \text{ mH} \quad R = 1 \cdot \Omega_z = 847,16 \Omega$$