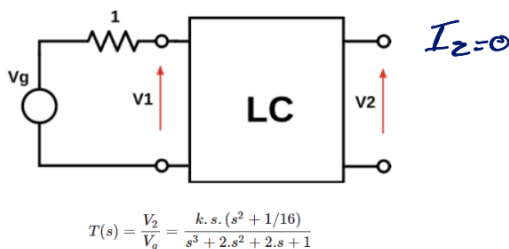


1) Dada la siguiente **transferencia de tensiones**:



$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z_{11} &= \frac{V_1}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} \\ Z_{21} &= \frac{V_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Mismo Cond. de medición}$$

a) Sintetizar un cuadripolo pasivo sin pérdidas, que cumpla con la **transferencia de tension** indicada, cargando a la entrada con una impedancia como se muestra en la figura.

b) Verificar la **transferencia de tension** del circuito obtenido.

c) Hallar el valor de k que cumple con la síntesis y valor de los componentes hallados.

$$V_1 = \frac{V_g \cdot Z_{11}}{R_g + Z_{11}} \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_g} = \frac{Z_{11}}{Z_{11} + R_g} \Rightarrow T(s) = \frac{V_2}{V_g} = \frac{V_1}{V_g} \cdot \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{Z_{21}}{Z_{11} + R_g} \cdot \frac{Z_{21}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{Z_{21}}{Z_{11} + R_g} = \frac{k s (s^2 + 1/16)}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1} = \frac{k s^3 + k s \cdot 1/16}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1} \leftarrow \text{Impar} \Rightarrow F. \text{ comon parte par.}$$

$$1 + \frac{2s^2 + 1}{s^3 + 2s}$$

$$T(s) \Big|_{R_g=1} = \frac{k s (s^2 + 1/16)}{(1 + \frac{s^3 + 2s}{2s^2 + 1})(2s^2 + 1)}$$

$$Z_{11} \Rightarrow Z_{11} = \frac{s(s^2 + 2)}{2(s^2 + 1/2)}$$

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

Método gráfico Por cond. de medición Tenemos que terminar en derivación.

$$T(s) \begin{array}{c} \checkmark \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/4 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

← Debemos generar esos Ceros.

$$Z_{11} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \times \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ \times \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \times \\ 0 \end{array}$$

← Remoción parcial en cero para llevar el cero a $1/4 \Rightarrow$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{Z_{11}} \begin{array}{c} \times \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ \times \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \times \end{array}$$

$$V_2 \begin{array}{c} \times \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ \times \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \times \end{array}$$

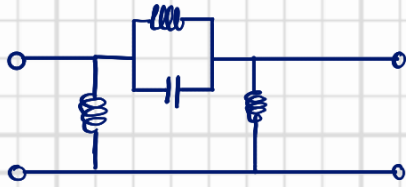
← Remoción total del polo en $1/4$

$$Z_2 = \frac{1}{Z_2} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \times \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ \times \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \times \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$Z_3 \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \times \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ \times \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1/2 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \times \\ 0 \end{array}$$

← Remoción total en cero para terminar en derivación.

Circuito final



Método Analítico

$$\frac{1}{Z_1} = \frac{2(s^2 + \frac{1}{2})}{s(s^2 + 2)} = Y_1$$

Remoción parcial en cero:

$$Y_2 = Y_1 - \frac{k_0}{s} \Rightarrow k_0 = \frac{2(s^2 + \frac{1}{2})}{s(s^2 + 2)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{14}{31}$$

$$Y_2 \Big|_{s^2 = -\frac{1}{16}} = 0$$

$$h_0 = \frac{14}{31}$$

$$Y_{L1} = \frac{14}{31s} \Rightarrow L = \frac{31}{14}$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{2(s^2 + \frac{1}{2})}{s(s^2 + 2)} - \frac{14}{31s} = \frac{48s^2 + 31 - 14s^2 - 28}{31s(s^2 + 2)} = \frac{48(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})}{31s(s^2 + 2)}$$

invierto y retiro polo finito.

$$Z_2 = \frac{31}{48} \frac{s(s^2 + 2)}{(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_3 = Z_2 - \frac{2k_i s}{(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})} \Rightarrow 2k_i = \frac{31}{48} \frac{s(s^2 + 2)(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})}{s(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})} = \frac{961}{768}$$

$$Z_3 \Big|_{s^2 = -\frac{1}{16}} = 0$$

$$2k_i = \frac{961}{768}$$

$$Z_{\text{tengue}} = \frac{961s}{768(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})}$$

$$Z_{\text{tengue}} = \frac{1}{\frac{768s}{961} + \frac{48}{961s}}$$

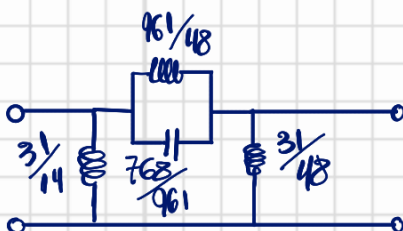
$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{961}{48}$$

$$C = \frac{768}{961}$$

$$Z_3 = \frac{31s(s^2 + 2)}{48(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})} - \frac{961s}{768(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})} = \frac{23808s^3 + 47616s - 46128s}{36864(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})}$$

$$Z_3 = \frac{3/48s^3 + 3/768s}{(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})} = \frac{3/48s(s^2 + \frac{1}{16})}{s^2 + \frac{1}{16}} \Rightarrow Z_3 = \frac{31}{48}s$$

Circuito con valores:



↑
último elemento, inductor
de valor $\frac{31}{48}$