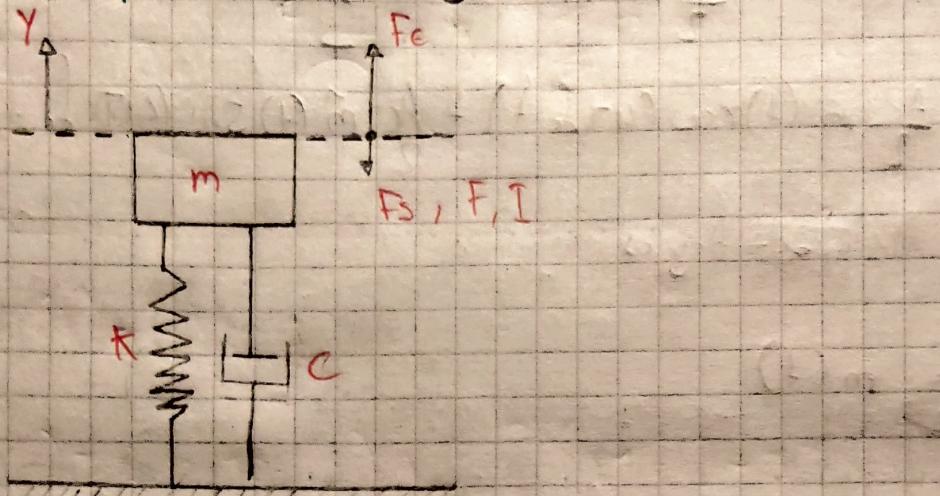


# Segundo Parcial S. u S

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Punto 1



Sumando las fuerzas:

$$F_E(t) = F_s(t) + F_f(t) + F_I(t)$$

donde =

- Fuerza de resorte:  $F_s(t) = k \cdot y(t)$

- Fuerza de amortiguador:  $F_f(t) = c \cdot \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$

- Fuerza de inercia:  $F_I(t) = m \cdot \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2}$

$$F_E(t) = m \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + c \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + k \cdot y(t)$$

• El sistema es lineal e invariante en el tiempo, por esto, se SLIT, se puede analizar con transformada de Laplace

En tiempo:

$$y(t)$$

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2}$$

Laplace:

$$y(s)$$

$$sy(s) - y(0) = 0$$

$$s^2y(s) - sy(0) - y(0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2}\right\} = s^2y(s), \quad \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\right\} = sy(s), \quad \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = y(s)$$

Sustituyendo:

$$Fe(s) = ms^2y(s) + csy(s) + Ky(0)$$

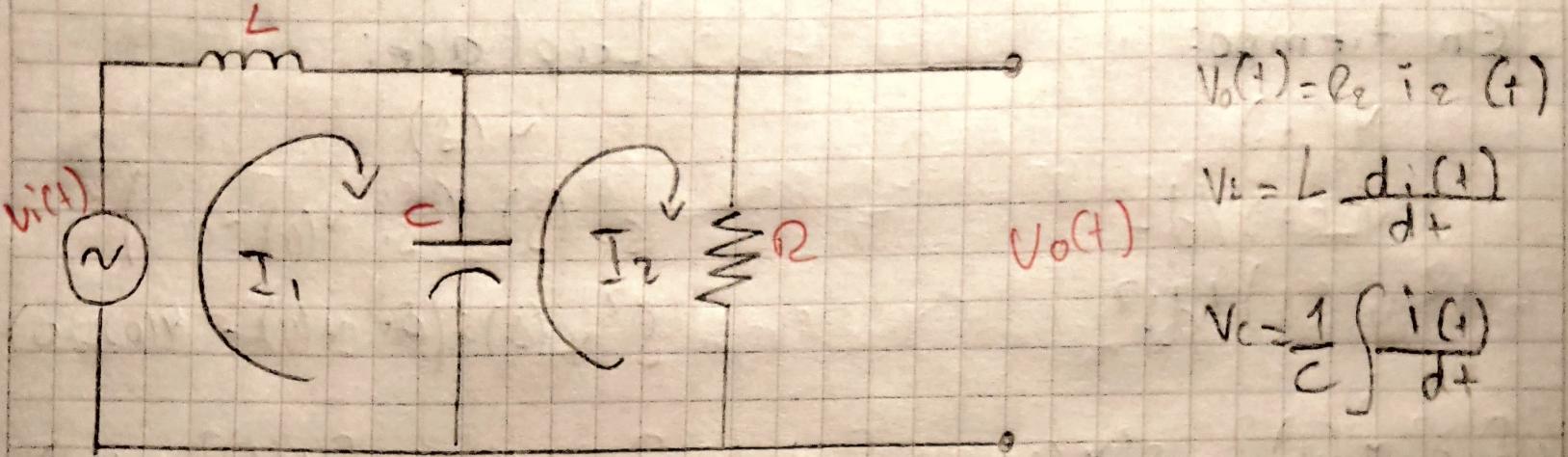
$$Fe(s) = y(s) \cdot (ms^2 + cs + K)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\text{Salida}}{\text{Entrada}} = \frac{y(s)}{Fe(s)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{y(s)}{Fe(s)}$$

$$y(s) = \frac{Fe(s)}{ms^2 + cs + K} \rightarrow H(s) = \frac{ms^2 + cs + K}{Fe(s)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{ms^2 + cs + K}$$



$$V_o(t) = R \cdot i_2(t)$$

$$V_L = L \frac{di_2(t)}{dt}$$

$$V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int \frac{i(t)}{dt}$$

$$V_i(t) = V_L + V_C$$

$$V_R = V_C$$

$$V_i(t) = L \frac{di_2(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int (i_1(t) - i_2(t)) dt$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{C} \int (i_2(t) - i_1(t)) dt + R \cdot i_2(t)$$

Laplace:

$$V_i(s) = S L \cdot i_1(s) + \frac{1}{SC} \times (i_1(s) - i_2(s)) \quad ①$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{S} \times (i_2(s) - i_1(s)) + R \cdot i_2(s) \quad ②$$

Despejamos

$$V(t) = L_2 R \\ V(s) = -I_2(s)R$$

$$0 = \frac{I_2(s)}{C} - \frac{I_1(s)}{C} \quad , \quad \Rightarrow I_2(s)$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{V(s)}{R}$$

$$\frac{I_1(s)}{C} = \frac{I_2(s)}{C} + RI_2(s)$$

$$\frac{I_1(s)}{C} = I_2(s) \left( \frac{1}{C} + R \right)$$

$$I_1(s) = I_2(s) \times C \left( \frac{1 + RC}{C} \right) \rightarrow I_1(s) = I_2(s) \times (1 + RC)$$

$$I_1(s) = I_2(s) (1 + CS_R) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Reemplazo

$$V_i(s) = SL \times (I_1(s)(1 + CS_R)) + \frac{1}{C} (I_2(s)(1 + CR) + I_2(s))$$

$$V_i(s) = I_2(s) (SL + CS^2 LR + \frac{1}{C} (1 + CR - 1))$$

$$V_i(s) = I_2(s) (SL + CS^2 LR + R)$$

$$V_o(s) = V_i(s) (SL + CS^2 LR + R)$$

$$\frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1}{SL + CS^2 LR + R}$$

$$\frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{R}{S^2 CLR + SCL + R}$$

Punto 2

① Señal DSB (Doble Banda Lateral)

$$s_{DSB}(t) = m(t) \cdot A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

Transformada de Hilbert ( $H$ ) de  $m(t)$ :

$$\hat{m}(t) = m(t) * \frac{1}{\pi} (\text{Desplazamiento de fase de } -90^\circ \text{ para las frecuencias})$$

señal SSB (Banda Lateral inferior -LSB):

$$s_{LSB}(t) = \frac{A_c}{2} [m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t) + \hat{m}(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t)]$$

señal SSB (Banda Lateral superior -USB):

$$s_{USB}(t) = \frac{A_c}{2} [m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t) - \hat{m}(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t)]$$

② Modulación SSB-Am

transformada de Fourier de  $m(t)$

$$M(f) = F\{m(t)\}$$

Espectro de la señal

$$s_{DSB}(f) = \frac{A_c}{2} [M(f - f_c) + M(f + f_c)]$$

Espec. de la señal SSB (LSB)

$$\Rightarrow \text{LSB}(f) = \frac{A_c}{2} \begin{cases} M(f + f_c) + M(f - f_c) & |f| \leq f_c \\ 0 & \text{otro caso} \end{cases}$$

Espec. de la señal SSB (USB)

$$\text{SUSB}(f) = \frac{A_c}{2} \begin{cases} M(f + f_c) + M(f - f_c) & |f| \geq f_c \\ 0 & \text{otro caso} \end{cases}$$

### 3) Demodulación SSB-Am

Proceso de demodulación (detector coherente)

a) Multiplicar por la portadora

$$d(t) = SSB(t) + 2\cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

b) filtrar con pasa-bajos (coche B AR)

$$y(t) = \text{LPF}\{d(t)\}$$

Demostración para LSB:

$$d(t) = \left[ \frac{A_c m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)}{2} + \frac{A_c \hat{m}(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t)}{2} \right] 2 \cos(2\pi f_c t);$$

$$d(t) = A_c m(t) + \frac{A_c m(t) \cos(4\pi f_c t)}{2} + \frac{A_c \hat{m}(t) \sin(4\pi f_c t)}{2}$$

tales señales periódicas

$$\gamma(t) = \frac{A_c}{2} m(t)$$