



$$V_e(t) = R i_1(t) + L \frac{d(i_1(t) - i_2(t))}{dt} + R(i_1(t) - i_2(t))$$

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

$$V_o(t) = R i_2(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int i_2(t) dt$$

Modelo de E I-D

$$i_1(t) = \left(V_e(t) - L \frac{d(i_1(t) - i_2(t))}{dt} + R i_2(t) \right) \frac{1}{2R}$$

$$i_2(t) = \left(L \frac{d(i_1(t) - i_2(t))}{dt} + R i_1(t) - \frac{1}{C} \int i_2(t) dt \right) \frac{1}{3R}$$

$$V_o = R i_2(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int i_2(t) dt$$

Mismo circuito eléctrico

$$V_2(s) = ? I_2(s)$$

Nota: No debe haber terminos negativos

$$V_e(s) = ? I_2(s)$$

$$V_e(t) = R i_1(t) + \frac{L d(i_1(t) - i_2(t))}{dt} + R(i_1(t) - i_2(t))$$

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

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

Transformada de Laplace

$$L\{i_1(t)\} - L\{i_2(t)\} + R I_1(s) - R I_2(s)$$

$$V_e(s) = R I_1(s) + L[I_1(s) - I_2(s)] + R[I_1(s) - I_2(s)]$$

$$L[I_1(s) - I_2(s)] + R[I_1(s) - I_2(s)] = R I_2(s) + R I_2(s) + \frac{I_2(s)}{Cs}$$

$$V_e(s) = R I_2 + \frac{I_2(s)}{Cs} = \frac{(CRs + 1)}{Cs} I_2(s)$$

Procedimiento algebraico

$$V_e(s) = (R + Ls + R) I_1(s) - (Ls + R) I_2(s)$$

$$= (Ls + 2R) I_1(s) - (Ls + R) I_2(s)$$

$$Ls I_1(s) - Ls I_2(s) + R I_1(s) + R I_2(s) = 2R I_2(s) + \frac{I_2(s)}{Cs}$$

$$Ls I_1(s) + R I_1(s) = 3R I_2(s) + Ls I_2(s) + \frac{I_2(s)}{Cs}$$

$$(LS+R)I_1(s) = \left(3R+LS+\frac{1}{Cs}\right)I_2(s)$$

$$V_e(s) = \frac{(LS+2R)(CLS^2+3(RS)+1)}{Cs(LS+R)}I_1(s) - (LS+R)I_2(s)$$

$$\left[\frac{(LS+2R)(CLS^2+3(RS)+1)}{Cs(LS+R)} - Cs(LS+R)(LS+R) \right] I_2(s)$$

$$CLS^3 + 3(LN) + LS + 2CLR + 6(R^2S) + 2R$$

$$-CL^2S^3 - 2CLR S^2 - (R^2)$$

$$V_e(s) = \frac{3CLR S^2 + (5(RS)+L)S + 2R}{Cs(LS+R)}$$

$$\frac{V_s(s)}{V_{e(s)}} = \frac{CLR S^2 + (CR^2+L)S + R}{3CLR S^2 + (5CR^2+L)S + 2R}$$

$$4.7E-6$$

$$47E-5$$