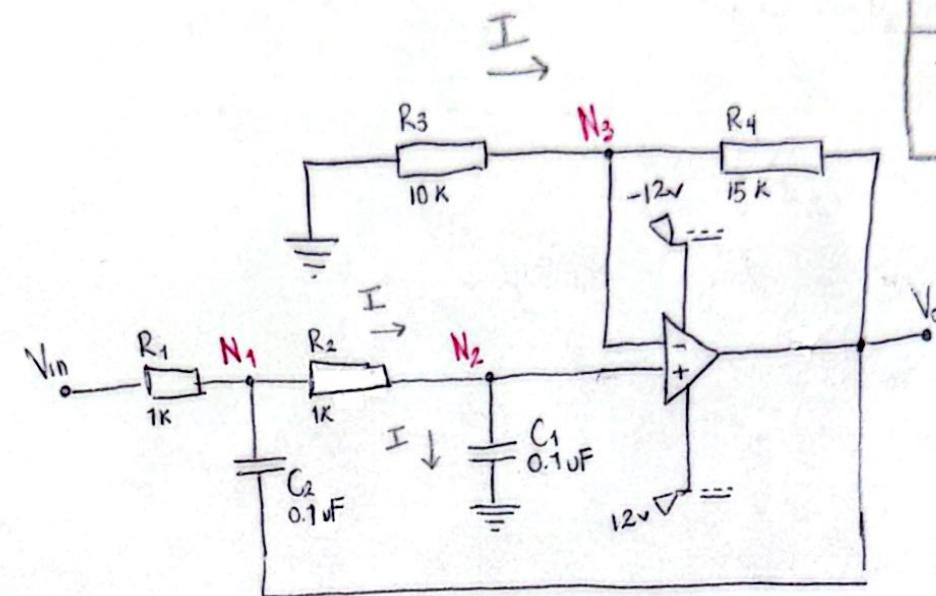


Práctica 5

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$$I_R = \frac{N_{\text{nodo}} - V_{\text{salida}}}{R}$$

$$I_C = C \frac{d(N_{\text{nodo}} - V_{\text{salida}})}{dt}$$

Ecuación diferencial

Nodo 3

misma corriente en R_3 y R_4

$$\text{resistencia 1} \cdot \frac{N_3 - V_0}{R_4} = \frac{0 - N_3}{R_3} \quad \text{resistencia 3}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{N_3 R_4}{R_3} + N_3$$

$$V_0 = N_3 \left(\frac{R_4}{R_3} + 1 \right)$$

$$R_4 = 10, R_3 = 15$$

$$N_3 = \frac{V_0}{2.5} = 0.4V_0$$

Nodo 2

misma corriente

$$\text{resistencia 2} \cdot \frac{N_1 - N_2}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{C_1 d(N_3)}{dt}$$

$$N_3 = N_2$$

Nodo 1

Ley de Kirchhoff

$$\frac{V_{in} - N_1}{R_1} / \frac{N_1 - N_3}{R_2} / \frac{C_2 d(N_1 - V_0)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{V_{in} - N_1}{R_1} = \frac{N_1 - 0.4V_0}{R_2} + \frac{C_2 d(N_1 - V_0)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{V_{in} - (0.4C_1 V_0 R_2 + 0.4V_0)}{R_1} = \frac{0.4C_1 V_0 R_2 + 0.4V_0 - 0.4V_0}{R_2} + \frac{C_2 d(N_1 - V_0)}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{C_2 d(0.4V_0 R_2 + 0.4V_0 - V_0)}{dt} = \frac{C_2 d(0.4V_0 R_2 + 0.6V_0)}{dt}$$

$$= 0.4\ddot{V}R_2 C_1 C_2 - 0.6\dot{C}_2 V_0$$

juntamos todo

$$\frac{V_{in} - (0.4C_1 V_0 R_2 + 0.4V_0)}{R_1} = 0.4C_1 \ddot{V}_0 + 0.4\ddot{V}R_2 C_1 C_2 - 0.6\dot{C}_2 V_0$$

simplificamos

$$\frac{V_m - 0.4V_o - 0.4R_2CV_o}{R_1} = 0.4R_2C_2CV_o - 0.6C_2V_o + 0.4CV_o \quad (R_1)$$

$$\cancel{V_o} \cdot 0.4R_2C_2C_1 + (0.4R_2C_1 + 0.4R_1C_1 - 0.6R_1C_2) \cancel{V_o} + 0.4V_o = V_{in}$$

Solo quedan R_2 y R_1 que son iguales, al igual que los capacitores

$$0.4R^2C^2V_o + 0.2RCV_o + 0.4V_o = V_{in}$$

Ahora

$$0.4R^2C^2 \mathcal{L}\{V_o\} + 0.2RC \mathcal{L}\{V_o\} + 0.4V_o = V_{in}(s)$$

$$0.4R^2C^2(s^2V_o(s)) + 0.2RC(sV_o(s)) + 0.4V_o(s) = V_{in}(s)$$

Factorizamos

$$V_o(s)[0.4R^2C^2s^2 + 0.2RCs + 0.4] = V_{in}(s)$$

función de transferencia

$$\boxed{\frac{V_o(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = \frac{1}{0.4R^2C^2s^2 + 0.2RCs + 0.4}}$$