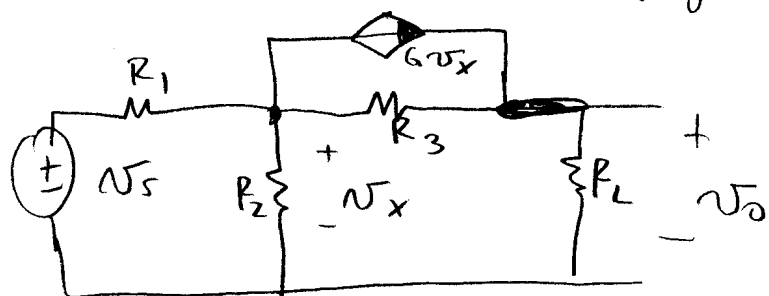
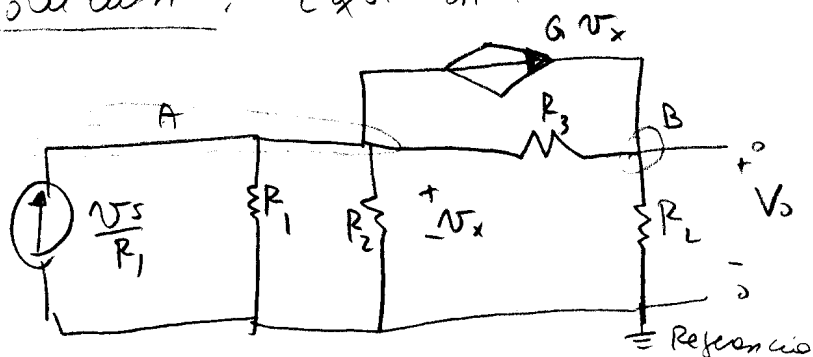


P1 Encontre a expressão $\frac{V_o}{V_s}$ para o circuito da figura



Solução: Equivalente



2 Nodos:

a) LCK A $V_A (G_1 + G_2 + G_3) - G_3 V_B = G_1 V_s - G V_x$

LCK B $V_B (G_3 + G_L) - G_3 V_A = G V_x$

$V_x = V_A$ y $V_B = V_o$

a) $V_A (G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G) - G_3 V_o = G_1 V_s$

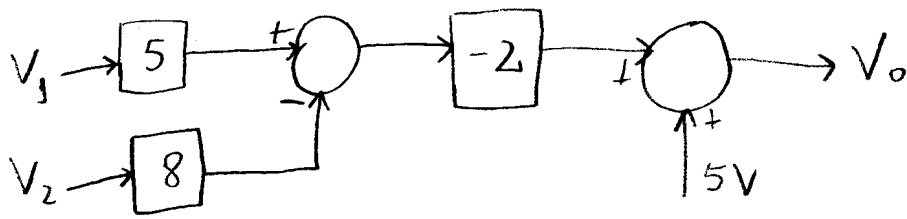
b) $(-G_3 - G) V_A + (G_3 + G_L) V_o = 0$

② $\Rightarrow V_A = \frac{G_3 + G_L}{G_3 + G} V_o$

em ① $\left(\frac{G_3 + G_L}{G_3 + G} \right) (G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G) V_o - G_3 V_o = G_1 V_s$

$V_o = V_s \cdot \frac{G_1}{\left(\frac{G_3 + G_L}{G_3 + G} \right) (G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G) - G_3}$

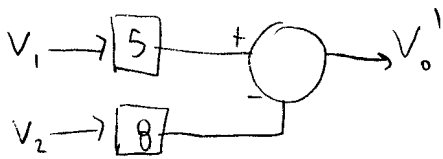
P2 Diseñe un circuito de OPAMP que implemente el diagrama de bloques de la figura.



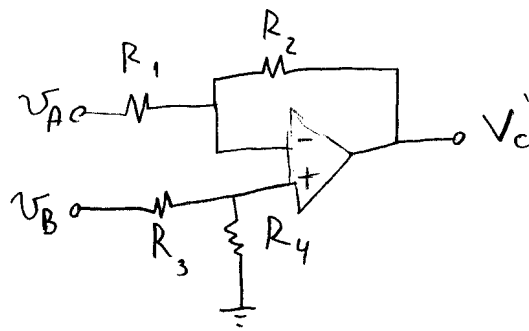
Solución:

$$V_0 = (5V_1 - 8V_2) \cdot -2 + 5$$

• Primero implemento el restador



con



$$V_c = \underbrace{-\frac{R_2}{R_1}}_{K_A} \cdot V_A + \underbrace{\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3+R_4}}_{K_B} V_B \quad \text{si escogio } R_1+R_2 = R_3+R_4$$

$$V_c = \frac{R_4}{R_1} V_B - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_A$$

$\Rightarrow$ para el problema tengo $V_1 = V_B$, $V_2 = V_A$ y $V_0' = V_c$

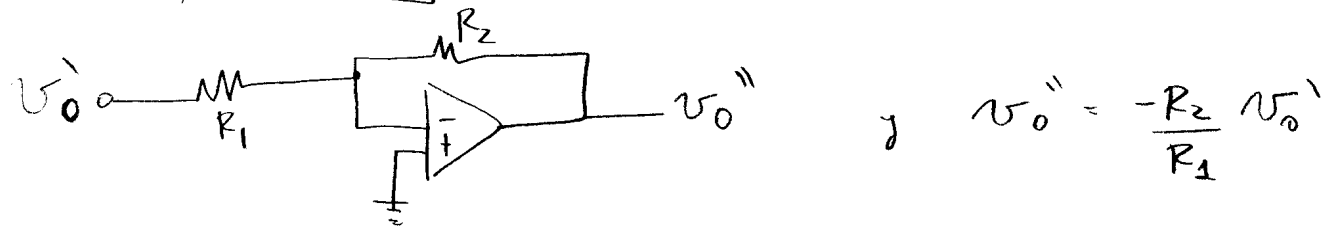
$$V_0' = \frac{R_4}{R_1} V_1 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R_4}{R_1} = 5 \quad \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 8 \quad R_1 + R_2 = R_3 + R_4$$

tomo $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow R_2 = 8 \text{ k}\Omega \quad \sim \quad R_4 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$

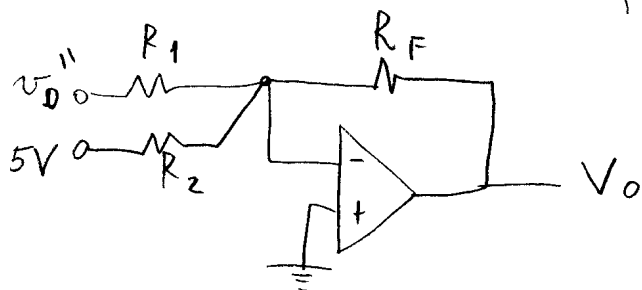
y $R_3 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$

- El bloque $v_0' \rightarrow [-2] \rightarrow v_0''$ se implementa con un inversor



Entonces escijo $R_1 = 1k\Omega$ y $R_2 = 2k\Omega$ para que $K = -2$

- El sumador $v_0'' \rightarrow (+) \rightarrow v_0$ lo implemento con

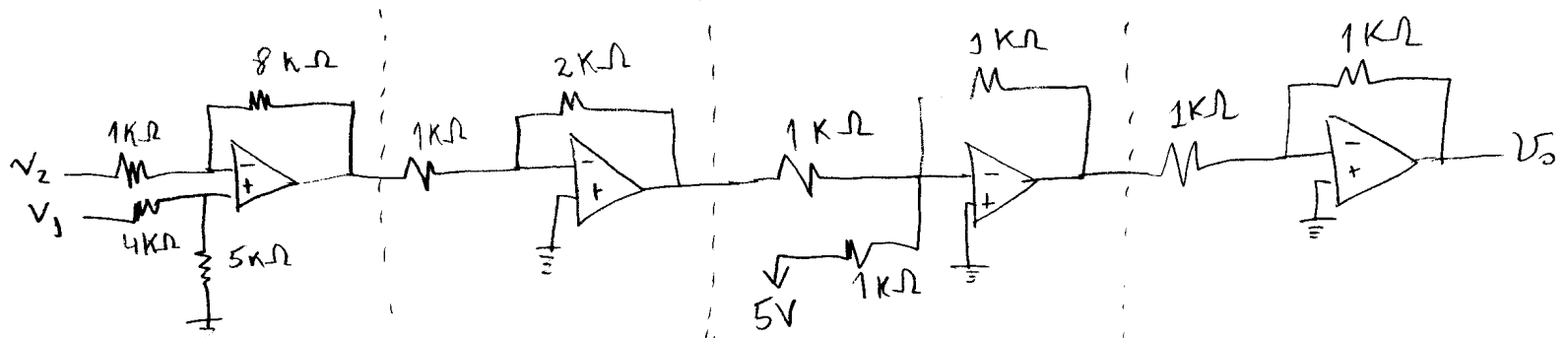


$$V_0 = -v_0'' \frac{R_F}{R_1} - 5 \cdot \frac{R_F}{R_2}$$

Si tomo $R_1 = R_2 = R_F = 1k\Omega$ se tiene el resultado pedido invertido.

- Agrego un nivel de ganancia -1 $v_i \rightarrow R=1k \rightarrow V_o$

Resultado:



Solución al problema con menos OPAMP y 2 resistores: ambos cumplen $R_1 + R_2 = R_3 + R_4$

