

a) $A_p = 0,5 \text{ dB}$ $A_s = 10 \text{ dB}$

$f_p = 2 \text{ kHz}$ $f_s = 5 \text{ kHz} \Rightarrow \Omega_p = 1$ $\Omega_s = \frac{5}{2}$

$A_c(\Omega) = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon^2 C_m^2(\Omega))$

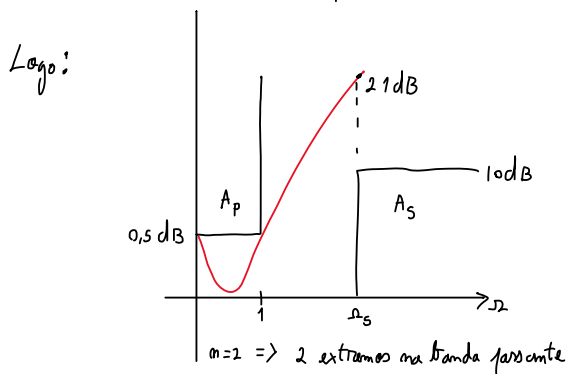
$A_c(1) = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon^2) = 0,5 \Rightarrow \epsilon = 0.35$

$A_c(\frac{5}{2}) = 10 \log(1 + C_m^2(\frac{5}{2})) \geq 10 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow m=1: 10 \log(1 + (\frac{5}{2})^2) = 8.603 \text{ dB}$

$m=2: 10 \log(1 + (2(\frac{5}{2})^2 - 1)^2) = 21.247 \text{ dB} //$

Temos $m=2$.

$$T(\hat{s}) = \frac{K}{s^2 + 1.425s + 1.516} \Big|_{\hat{s} = \frac{\Omega}{\omega_p}} = \frac{K \omega_p^2}{\Omega^2 + 1.425 \omega_p \Omega + 1.516 \omega_p^2} = \frac{2,26 \times 10^8}{\Omega^2 + 1.789 \times 10^4 \Omega + 2.39 \times 10^8}$$



b)

$$T(\Omega) = \frac{3.9478 \times 10^9}{\Omega^2 + 1.5708 \times 10^4 \Omega + 3.9478 \times 10^9}$$

$$T_{LP}(\Omega) = \frac{K \omega_0^2}{\Omega^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \Omega + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} K \omega_0^2 &= 3.9478 \times 10^9 \\ \frac{\omega_0}{Q} &= 1.5708 \times 10^4 \\ \omega_0^2 &= 3.9478 \times 10^9 \\ \omega_0 &= \frac{1}{RC} \\ \frac{R_3}{R_2} &= 2Q - 1 \\ K &= 2 - \frac{1}{Q} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} R &= 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_3 &= 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ \omega_0 &= 62.831 \text{ k rad/s} \Rightarrow f_0 = 10 \text{ kHz} \\ C &= 15.91 \text{ mF} \approx 16 \text{ mF} \\ Q &= 4 \\ K &= \frac{7}{4} \\ R_2 &= 142.86 \Omega \end{aligned} \right.$$