

a)

BP  $\Rightarrow$  LP

4<sup>o</sup> Ordem  $\quad$  2<sup>o</sup> Ordem

$A_p = 0,5 \text{ dB}$   $\quad$   $A_p = 0,5 \text{ dB}$

$\omega_0 = 40 \text{ MHz}$

$B = 5 \text{ MHz}$

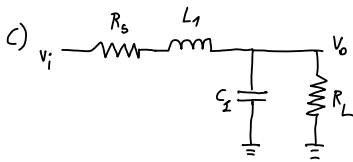
$m = 2$

$A_p = 0,5 \text{ dB}$

$$T(s) = \frac{K}{D(s)} = \frac{1,431}{s^2 + 1,425s + 1,516}$$

$$S = \frac{s^2 + \omega_0^2}{B \cdot s}$$

b)  $T(\lambda) = T(s) \Big|_{s = \frac{\lambda^2 + \omega_0^2}{B \lambda}} = \frac{1,431}{\left(\frac{\lambda^2 + \omega_0^2}{B \lambda}\right)^2 + 1,425 \left(\frac{\lambda^2 + \omega_0^2}{B \lambda}\right) + 1,516} = \frac{1,412 \times 10^{15} \lambda^2}{\lambda^4 + 4,477 \times 10^7 \lambda^3 + 1,278 \times 10^{17} \lambda^2 + 2,828 \times 10^{14} \lambda + 3,99 \times 10^{33}}$



$$V_o = \frac{R_L \parallel \frac{1}{sC}}{R_s + sL + R_L \parallel \frac{1}{sC}} V_i \Rightarrow \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + \left(\frac{1}{R_L C} + \frac{R_s}{L}\right)s + \frac{R_L + R_s}{R_L C L}} = \frac{1,431}{s^2 + 1,425s + 1,516}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{R_L C} + \frac{R_s}{L} = 1,425 \\ \frac{R_L + R_s}{R_L C L} = 1,516 \\ R_L = 2 R_s \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_L = 1 \\ R_s = 0,5 \\ L = 0,9658 \\ C = 1,0245 \end{cases}$$

$$\Downarrow \times K \\ S = \frac{s^2 + \omega_0^2}{B \lambda}$$

d)

Na realidade:

$R_L = K$

$R_L = 50$

$R_s = \frac{K}{2}$

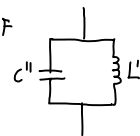
$\rightarrow R_s = 25$

$sL = \frac{s^2 + \omega_0^2}{B \lambda} \cdot 0,9658 \cdot K$

$$sL = \frac{\lambda}{B} L K + \frac{\omega_0^2}{B \lambda} L K \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L' = \frac{L K}{B} = 1,54 \mu\text{H} \\ C' = \frac{B}{\omega_0^2 L K} = 10,3 \text{ pF} \end{cases}$$

$sC = \frac{s^2 + \omega_0^2}{B \lambda} \cdot 1,0245 \cdot K$

$$sC = \frac{\lambda}{B} C \frac{1}{K} + \frac{\omega_0^2 C}{B K} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C'' = \frac{C}{B K} = 652,2 \text{ pF} \\ L'' = \frac{B K}{\omega_0^2 C} = 24,3 \text{ mH} \end{cases}$$



Temos  $K = 50!$  para  $R_L = 50$  e  $R_s = 25$

Nota: Temos um offset de ganho DC de

$$\frac{R_L}{R_L + R_s} = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow -3,5 \text{ dB}$$

O filtro não fica nunca adaptado

depois fica puramente resistivo em  $\omega = \omega_0$

