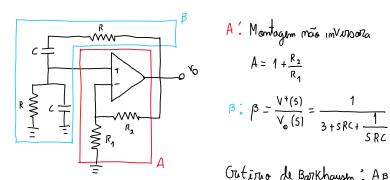
a) Oscilador em pante de Wien



$$A = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\beta = \frac{V^{+}(5)}{V_{o}(5)} = \frac{1}{3 + 5RC + \frac{1}{5RC}}$$

$$A\beta = \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{3 + sRC + \frac{1}{sRC}} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{3 + j(\omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC})}$$

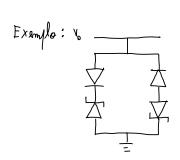
$$A\beta = \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{3 + sRC + \frac{1}{sRC}} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{3 + j(\omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC})} = \begin{cases} WRC - \frac{1}{\omega RC} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{R_2}{\omega RC} = 1 \end{cases}$$

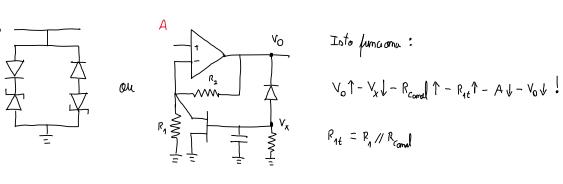
$$\begin{cases} WRC - \frac{1}{\omega RC} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{R_2}{\omega RC} = 100 \text{ K} \Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_2 = 2R_1 = 2 \text{ K} \Omega \end{cases}$$

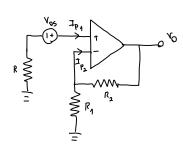
Comolição pora auromque: A>3

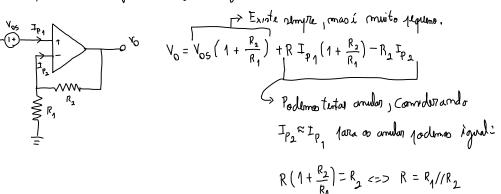
Podemos controlar a completade com uma malha de diodos ou com termintêmaus





c) Quest Vos, quest Ip, e Ip, são defeitos DC, logo em regime DC temos:





Entos conacterinticas apmos vão crion um pequemo offrat.