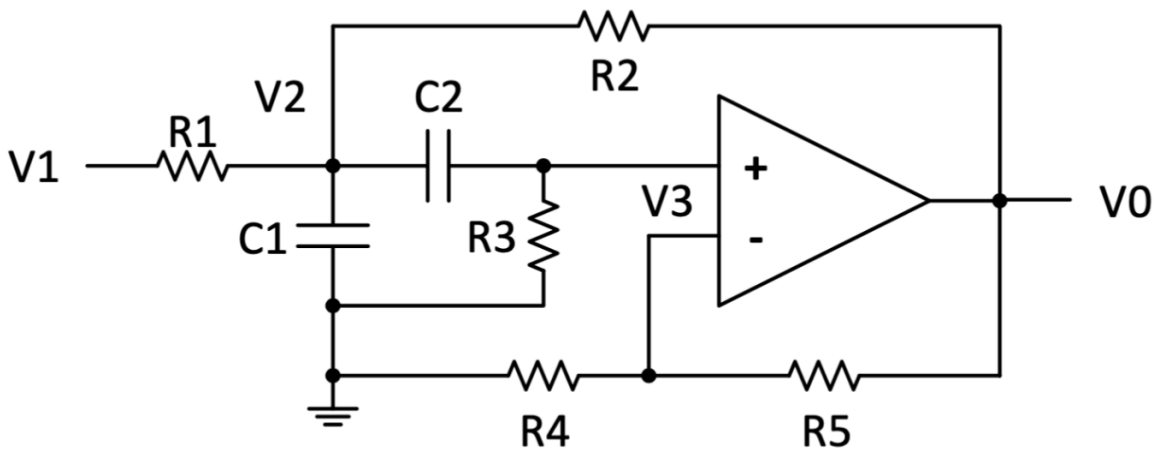


Q4, 1



At V_3

KCL:

$$0 = 0 - \frac{V_3}{R_4} + \frac{V_0 - V_3}{R_5}$$

$$V_3 \left(\frac{R_4 + R_5}{R_4} \right) = V_0 \quad (i)$$

At V_2 :

KCL:

$$0 = V_2 sC_2 - V_3 sC_2 - \frac{V_3}{R_3}$$

$$V_3 \left(\frac{1 + sR_3C_2}{R_3} \right) = V_2 sC_2$$

$$V_3 = \frac{V_2 \cdot sR_3C_2}{1 + sR_3C_2} \quad (ii)$$

(i) \rightarrow (ii)

$$\therefore V_2 = \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_5} \cdot \frac{1 + sR_3C_2}{sR_3C_2}$$

$$\text{At } V_2: \quad \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_1} + \frac{V_0 - V_2}{R_2} + \frac{0 - V_2}{1/sC_1} + \frac{V_3 - V_2}{1/sC_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_1}{R_1} - \frac{V_0}{R_2} + V_3 sC_2 = V_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_1 + sC_2 \right) \quad (\text{iii})$$

$$(i) \rightarrow (iii)$$

\therefore

$$\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_0}{R_2} + V_0 \frac{R_4}{R_4 R_5} sC_2 = \frac{R_4}{R_4 R_5} \frac{1 + sR_3 C_2}{sR_3 C_2} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_1 + sC_2 \right)$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{R_4 + R_5}{R_4}$$

$$K \frac{sR_3 C_2}{R_1} V_1 = V_0 \left[(1 + sR_3 C_2) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + s(C_1 + C_2) \right) - K \frac{sR_3 C_2}{R_2} - s^2 R_3 C_2^2 \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_1}{V_0} = \frac{s \frac{K}{R_1 C_1}}{s^2 + s \left[\frac{1}{R_3} \left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} \right) + \frac{1}{C_1} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{R_5}{R_2 R_4} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{R_3 C_1 C_2} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)}$$

$$\text{where } K = 1 + \frac{R_5}{R_4}$$

Q4.2: change the resistors of the summing circuit to create an inverting amplifier stage

Q4.3: $\zeta_1 = 0,01$ & $\omega_n = 100 \text{ rad/s}$
 ζ_2

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} \quad (i)$$

$$2\zeta_1 \omega_n = \frac{1}{R_1} \quad (ii) \quad 2\zeta_2 \omega_n = \left(\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \right) \quad (iv)$$

$$\omega_n \zeta_1 = \frac{1}{R_1} \quad (ii)$$

$$(ii) \rightarrow (iii) \quad 2\zeta_2 \omega_n = \omega_n \zeta_1 + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2}$$

$$(2\zeta_2 - \zeta_1) \omega_n = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \quad (iv)$$

$$(iv) \rightarrow (i) \quad \omega_n^2 = \omega_n^2 \zeta_1 (2\zeta_2 - \zeta_1) \quad \text{but } \zeta_1 = 0,01 \zeta_2$$

$$\therefore 1 = 2\zeta_1 (100\zeta_1) - \zeta_1^2$$

$$\therefore \zeta_1 = 0,0709$$

$$\zeta_2 = 7,09$$

from ii)

$$160 \cdot 0,0709 = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1}$$

$$\therefore \text{choose } C_1 = 10 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\rightarrow R_1 = 8815 \Omega$$

$$\therefore \text{choose } R_1 = 8,6 \text{ k}\Omega \quad (\text{E12})$$

from iv)

$$160(2,709 - 0,0709) = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2}$$

$$\text{choose } C_2 = 1 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\rightarrow R_2 = 442$$

$$\therefore \text{choose } R_2 = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega \quad (\text{E12})$$

These will result in a non-zero error from the specifications

Q4.2:

Top circuit:

At V_- :

$$0 = \frac{V_o (1 + sC_2 R_2) + V_i (1 + sC_1 R_1)}{R_2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{R_2 (1 + sC_1 R_1)}{R_1 (1 + sC_2 R_2)}$$

Bottom:

$$V_- = V_o \frac{\left(\frac{R_1}{1 + sC_1 R_1} \right)}{\frac{R_1}{1 + sC_1 R_1} + R_2}$$

$$V_- = V_o \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + sC_1 R_1 R_2} \quad (i)$$

$$V_- = V_o \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} + sC_1 R_2}$$

At V_+ :

$$V_+ = V_i \cdot \frac{1/sC}{\frac{1}{sC} + R}$$

$$V_+ = V_i \cdot \frac{1}{1 + sCR} \quad (ii)$$

∴

$$\frac{V_i}{1+sCR} = \frac{V_o}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} + sC_1R_2}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} + sC_1R_2\right) \cdot \frac{1}{1+sCR}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{1 + \frac{sC_1R_1R_2}{R_1 + R_2}}{1 + sCR}$$

