

R342 in PR problems

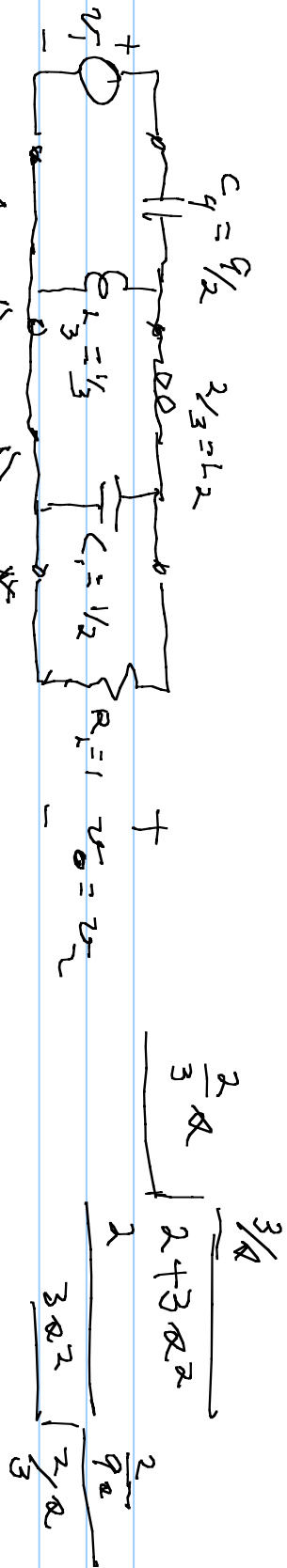
synthesis

$$Y_k = \frac{U_k(a)}{V_1} = \frac{-k a^2}{R^4 + 2R^3 + 4R^2 + 2} = \frac{-k a^2}{2R^3 + 2R} = \frac{-k a^2}{2R} \left( \frac{R^3 + R}{R^3 + 2R} \right) = \frac{-k a^2}{2R} \left( 1 + \frac{R^3 + R - R^3 - 2R}{R^3 + 2R} \right) = \frac{-k a^2}{2R} \left( 1 + \frac{R^3 + 4R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right)$$

$$y_{22} = \frac{R^4 + 4R^2 + 2}{2R^3 + 2R}$$

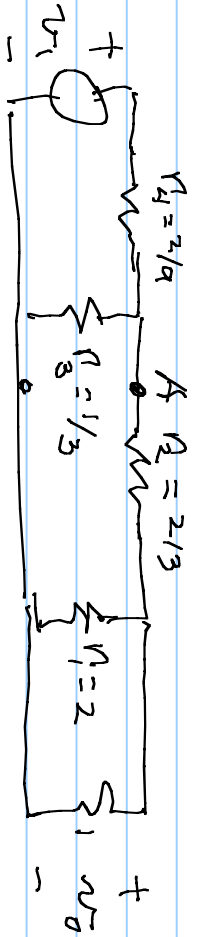
synthesis to get  $y_2 = -k \frac{a^2}{2R^3 + 2R}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2R} \left( \frac{R^4 + 4R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right) \\ & \frac{1}{2R} \left( \frac{R^4 + 4R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R^4 + 4R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right) \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R^4 + 4R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( R + \frac{2R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right) \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left( R + \frac{2R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( R + \frac{2R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right) \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left( R + \frac{2R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( R + \frac{2R^2 + 2}{R^3 + 2R} \right) \end{aligned}$$

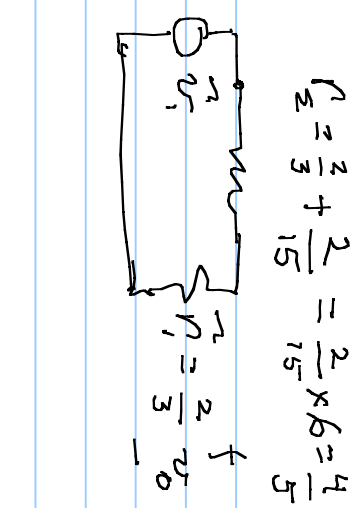
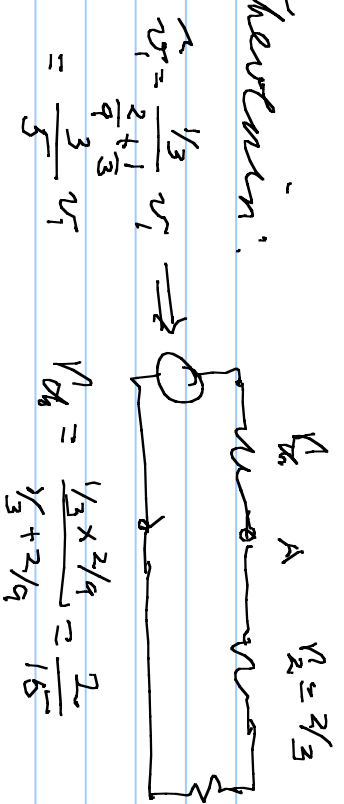


$u_1 R = 0$   $u_2 R = 0$   $u_1 R = 0$   $u_2 R = 0$   
 always always always always

$$\textcircled{a} R = 1, \quad \frac{u_2}{u_1}(1) = \frac{-R \cdot 1^2}{(4 + 2 \times 1/3 + 4 \times 1^2 + 2 \times 1 + 2)} = \frac{-R}{11}$$



By Thevenin:



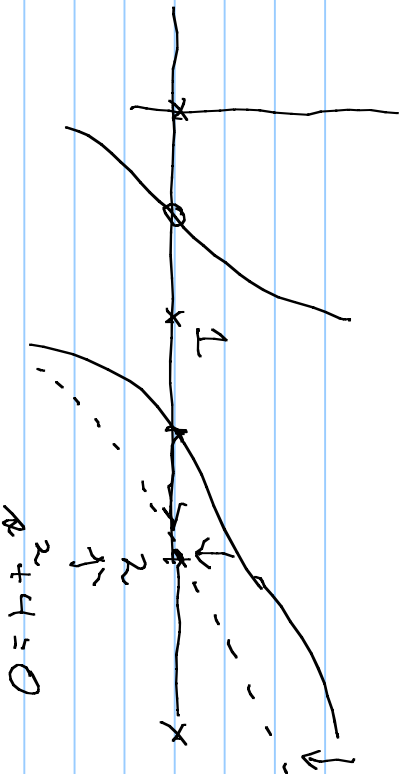
$$V_1 = \frac{1/3}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} \cdot V_1 \Rightarrow V_{th} = \frac{1/3 \times 2/9}{1/3 + 2/9} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{2/3}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5}} \times V_1 = \frac{10}{22} \times \frac{3}{5} \cdot V_1 = \frac{6}{22} V_1 = \frac{3}{11} V_1 \Rightarrow \frac{V_0}{V_1} = \frac{3}{11} = -\frac{R}{11}$$

$$-R = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{V_0}{V_1} = \frac{3R^2}{R^4 + 2R^3 + 4R^2 + 2R + 2}$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V_1} = \frac{-R(R^2 + 4)}{R^4 + 2R^3 + 4R^2 + 2R + 2} = \frac{-R \left( \frac{R^2 + 4}{2R^3 + 2R} \right)}{1 + \frac{R^4 + 4R^2 + 2}{2R^3 + 2R}} = \frac{-R^2 + 4}{-2R^2} = \frac{2R^2 - 4}{2R^2} = 2R^2 - 2$$

$$y_{22}(s) / s$$



do partial pole removal

$$y_{22} \Big|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{(j\omega)^4 + 4(j\omega)^2 + 2}{2j\omega(2\omega^2 + 1)} = \frac{16 - 16 + 2}{2j\omega(-3)} = \frac{2}{-j\omega} = \frac{1}{j} \times \frac{1}{\omega} = j \times 2 \times \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\therefore y_{22}(s) - R \cdot \frac{1}{s} = y_2(s) \text{ no other PR} \quad \text{Residue of } y_2(s) \Big|_{s=\infty} = \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{12}$$

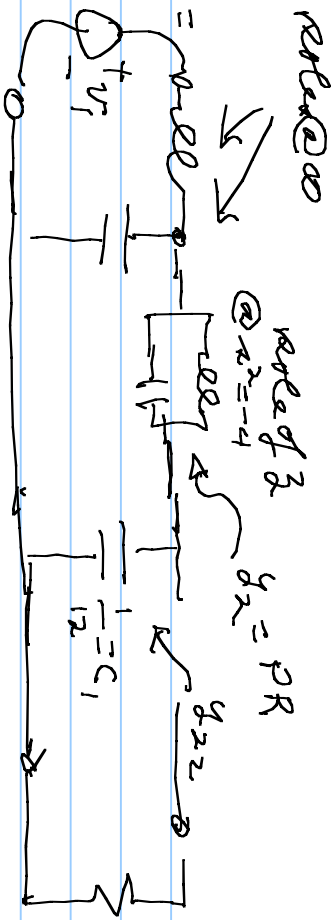
$$y_2 = \frac{s^4 + 4s^2 + 2}{2s^3 + 2s} - \frac{R}{s} = \frac{s^4(1 - 2/s^2) + s^2(4 - 2/s^2) + 2}{2s^3 + 2s} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}s^4 + \frac{23}{6}s^2 + 2}{2s^3 + 2s}$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{1}{y_2} = \frac{2K_2 R_a}{a^2 + 4} + \frac{2K_3 R_a}{a^2 + 4\omega_2^2}$$

$$\frac{a^2 + 4}{6} \left[ \frac{5}{6} a^4 + \frac{23}{6} a^2 + 2 \right] + \frac{5}{6} a^2 + \frac{3}{6}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} a^4 + \frac{23}{6} a^2 + 2 = \frac{3}{6} a^2 + 2$$

degree of  $\frac{U_2}{U_1} = 4$  not used to calculate elements



$$Z_2 = \frac{2a^3 + 2a}{5(a^2 + 4)(a^2 + 3/5)}$$

$$= \frac{36a}{17} + \frac{24}{85} a$$

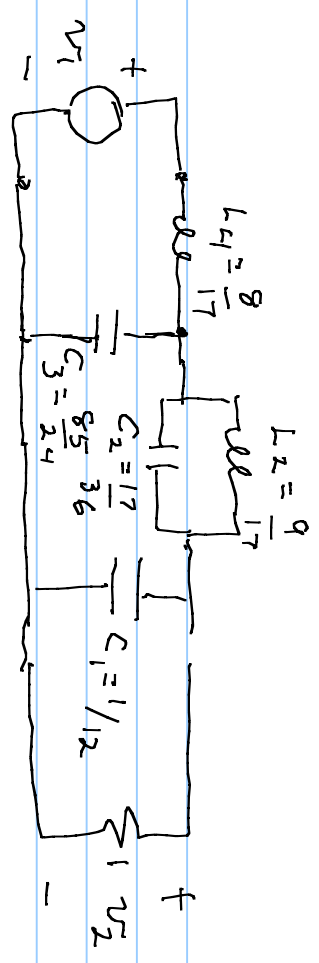
$$\frac{36a}{17} + \frac{24}{85} a$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{6} a^4 + \frac{23}{6} a^2 + 2 = \frac{3}{6} a^2 + 2$$

$$2K_2 = \frac{2a^3 + 2a}{5/6(a^2 + 3/5)a} \Big|_{a^2 = -4} = \frac{-2 \times 4 + 2}{5/6(-4 + 3/5)} = \frac{-6 \times 6}{-20 + 3} = \frac{36}{17}$$

$$2K_3 = \frac{2a^3 + 2a}{5/6(a^2 + 4)a} \Big|_{a^2 = -3} = \frac{-2 \times 3 + 2}{5/6(-3 + 4)} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 6}{20 - 3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{24}{85}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{\frac{17}{9A} + \frac{17}{9A}}} + \frac{1}{\frac{85}{24}A + \frac{1}{8A} + \frac{1}{17}}$$

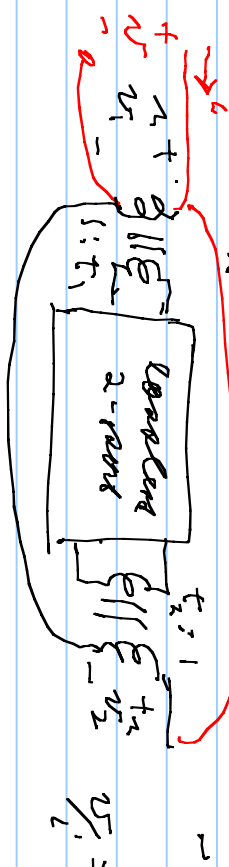


23 power  
of  $v_2$  @  $\omega$   
 $\frac{v_2}{v_1}$

power of 2  
 $\frac{v_2}{v_1}$  @  $\omega = -4$

particular  
value numerical

why no  $Z_2$  add!



$$Z_2 = \text{loadless PR}$$

leave some voltage & add currents for  $Z$   
" " current " " voltage for  $Z$

$$v_1 = t_1 \hat{v}_1, \quad v_2 = t_2 \hat{v}_2, \quad v = v_1 = v_2, \quad i = +t_1 i_1 + t_2 i_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$i_1, i_2 =$  original roots  $c_1, c_2$

$$+t_1 \cdot c_1 = +t_1 g_{11} v_1 + t_1 g_{12} v_2 = +t_1 g_{11} t_1 \hat{v}_1 + t_1 g_{12} t_2 \hat{v}_2$$

$$+t_2 \cdot c_2 = +t_2 g_{21} t_1 \hat{v}_1 + t_2 g_{22} t_2 \hat{v}_2 \quad \text{add & make } \hat{v}_1 = \hat{v}_2 = v$$

$$g_{in} = t_1^2 g_{11} + t_1 t_2 g_{12} + t_1 t_2 g_{21} + t_2^2 g_{22} \Leftrightarrow \text{PR \& Coe's eqn}$$

$\Rightarrow$  all poles of  $g_{12}$  &  $g_{21}$  are in  $g_{11}$  &  $g_{22}$  & determinant of residues matrix  $> 0$

$$g_{in} = \begin{bmatrix} t_1 & t_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \text{looks at each pole on its residue matrix}$$

