

- $R_1 = 1\Omega$
- $R_2 = 1\Omega$
- $R_3 = 1\Omega$
- $R_4 = 1\Omega$
- $R_5 = 1\Omega$
- $R_6 = 1\Omega$
- $R_7 = 1\Omega$
- $R_8 = 1\Omega$
- $R_A = 1\Omega$
- $R_B = 1\Omega$
- $C_1 = 1F$
- $C_2 = 1F$

$$\begin{cases}
 V_{01} = -\frac{R_3}{R_1} V_S + \frac{R_3}{R_A + R_B} \frac{R_4 R_7 + R_3}{R_1 R_2} V_{02} - \frac{R_3}{R_2} V_{03} \\
 V_{02} = -\frac{1}{s R_4 C_1} V_{01} \\
 V_{03} = -\frac{1}{s R_5 C_2} V_{02} = \frac{1}{s^2 R_4 R_5 C_1 C_2} V_{01} \\
 V_{04} = -\frac{R_8}{R_6} V_{01} - \frac{R_8}{R_7} V_{03}
 \end{cases}$$

con  $R_i = 1\Omega$   $C_i = 1F$   
 $R_A = 1\Omega$   $R_B = 1\Omega$

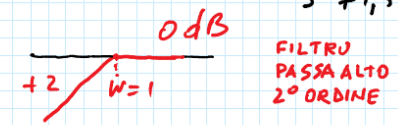
$$\begin{cases}
 V_{01} = -V_S + 1,5 V_{02} - V_{03} \\
 V_{02} = -\frac{V_{01}}{s} \\
 V_{03} = -\frac{V_{02}}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2} V_{01} \\
 V_{04} = -V_{01} - V_{03} = \left(-1 - \frac{1}{s^2}\right) V_{01} = -\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2} - \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 1,5s + 1} V_S \\
 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{01} = -V_S - \frac{1,5 V_{01}}{s} - \frac{V_{01}}{s^2} \rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1,5}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2}\right) V_{01} = -V_S \rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1,5s + 1} V_S$$

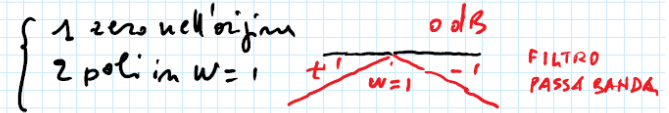
$$F_1 = \frac{V_{01}}{V_S} = -\frac{s^2}{s^2 + 1,5s + 1}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ zeri nell'origine} \\ 2 \text{ poli in } \omega = 1 \end{array} \right\}$



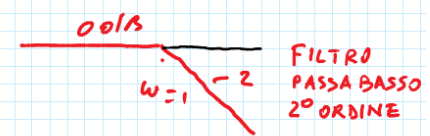
$$F_2 = \frac{V_{02}}{V_S} = \frac{V_{01}}{V_S} \cdot \frac{V_{02}}{V_{01}} = -\frac{s^2}{s^2 + 1,5s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = -\frac{s}{s^2 + 1,5s + 1}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ zero nell'origine} \\ 2 \text{ poli in } \omega = 1 \end{array} \right\}$



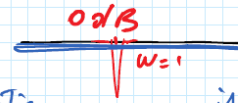
$$F_3 = \frac{V_{03}}{V_S} = \frac{V_{02}}{V_S} \cdot \frac{V_{03}}{V_{02}} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1,5s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = -\frac{1}{s^2 + 1,5s + 1}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ poli in } \omega = 1 \end{array} \right\}$



$$F_4 = \frac{V_{04}}{V_S} = \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1,5s + 1}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ zeri in } \omega = 1 \\ 2 \text{ poli in } \omega = 1 \end{array} \right\}$



(il diagramma aritmetico del modulo è costante (0 dB)  $\forall \omega$  il diagramma reale presenta un'attenuazione marcata in  $\omega = 1$ )

con  $R_i = 10k\Omega$  e  $C_i = 16\mu F$   $\omega = 2\pi f$   $f = 1kHz$

con  $\frac{R_A}{R_B} = 1,2 \rightarrow$  frequ. di Butterworth  $Q = 1/\sqrt{2}$   $A_0 = Q = \frac{R_A + R_B}{3R_B}$

aumentando il rapporto  $\frac{R_A}{R_B}$ , aumenta il fattore di qualità