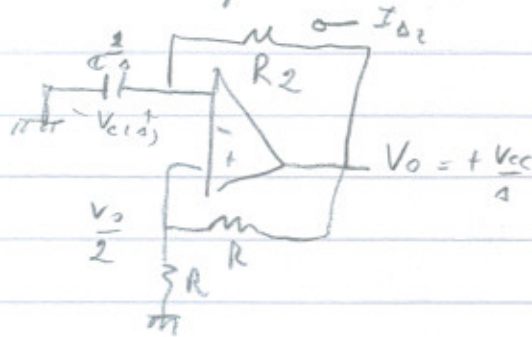


Primer tramo

①

- a) Suponemos que $V_0 = +V_{cc}$ y que D_2 ON, D_1 OFF.
 → El circuito queda así:



$$e^-(t) = v_c(t)$$

$$\tau_2 = R_2 C$$

$$\frac{V_0 - V_c}{R_2} = V_c \cdot C \Rightarrow V_0 = V_c (1 + R_2 C s) = \tau_2 \cdot (s + 1/\tau_2)$$

$$V_c(s) = \frac{V_0(s)}{\tau_2 \cdot (s + 1/\tau_2)} = \frac{V_{cc}}{\tau_2 s (s + 1/\tau_2)} = V_{cc} \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + 1/\tau_2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow v_c(t) = \gamma(t) V_{cc} (1 - e^{-t/\tau_2}) = e^-(t)$$

$$e^+(t) = \frac{V_{cc}}{2}$$

→ Inicialmente: $e^+ > e^- \Rightarrow V_0 = +V_{cc}$ Verifica

$$i_{D2} = v_c(t) = \gamma(t) \frac{V_{cc}}{\tau_2} e^{-t/\tau_2} > 0$$

D_2 ON Verifica R_2

$$v_{D1}(t) = e^-(t) - V_0(t) < 0 \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ OFF } \text{Verifica}$$

Todo vale hasta T_0 / $e^+ = e^-$

$$e^-(T_0) = \frac{V_{cc}}{2} = V_{cc} (1 - e^{-T_0/\tau_2}) \Rightarrow 1 - e^{-T_0/\tau_2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow e^{-T_0/\tau_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

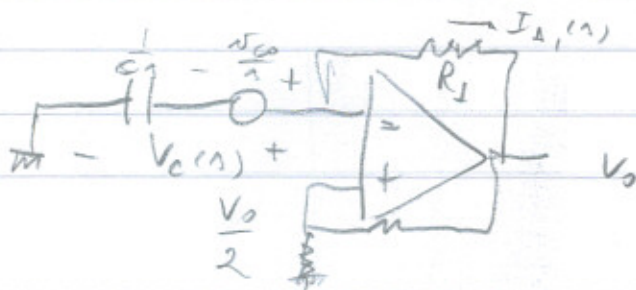
$$\Rightarrow -\frac{T_0}{\tau_2} = -\log 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{T_0 = \tau_2 \log 2} \quad \text{Fin primer tramo}$$

$$\text{En ese instante, } v_c(T_0) = \frac{V_{cc}}{2}$$

Segundo tramo (nuevo origen de tiempo)

Suponemos $v_0(t) = -V_{cc}$, D_1 ON, D_2 OFF

El condensador permanece cargado a $\frac{V_{cc}}{2} = v_{cc}$



$$R_1 C = \tau_1$$

(2)

$$\frac{V_o(s) - V_c(s)}{R_1} = \frac{V_c(s) - \frac{V_{cc}}{s}}{1/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_o(s)}{R_1} + C V_{cc} = V_c(s) \left[\frac{1}{R_1} + C s \right] = V_c(s) \left[\frac{1 + R_1 C s}{R_1} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow V_o(s) + Z_1 V_{cc} = V_c(s) [1 + Z_1 s]$$

$$V_c(s) = \frac{-\frac{V_{cc}}{s} + Z_1 V_{cc}}{Z_1 (s + 1/Z_1)} = -V_{cc} \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + 1/Z_1} \right] + \frac{V_{cc}}{s + 1/Z_1}$$

$$V_c(t) = Y(t) [-V_{cc}] (1 - e^{-t/Z_1}) + V_{cc} e^{-t/Z_1} = e^{-t/Z_1}$$

$$e^+(t) = Y(t) \frac{V_{cc}}{2} \quad e^-(t) = Y(t) V_{cc} \left[\frac{3}{2} e^{-t/Z_1} - 1 \right]$$

Inicialmente: $e^- > e^+ \Rightarrow V_o(t) = -V_{cc}$ Verifico

$$\bullet i_{A1} = -V_o(t) + e^-(t) = -Y(t) \left[-V_{cc} - V_{cc} \frac{3}{2} e^{-t/Z_1} + V_{cc} \right]$$

$i_{A1} > 0 \Rightarrow R_1$ ON Verifico

$$\bullet v_{A2} = V_o(t) - e^-(t) < 0 \Rightarrow D_2 \text{ OFF Verifico}$$

Todo vale hasta que $e^+(T_1) = e^-(T_1)$ (T_1 "medida" desde T_0)

$$-\frac{V_{cc}}{2} = V_{cc} \left[\frac{3}{2} e^{-T_1/Z_1} - 1 \right] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} e^{-T_1/Z_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-T_1/Z_1} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{-T_1}{Z_1} = \log \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{T_1 = Z_1 \log 3}$$

$$V_c(T_1) = -\frac{V_{cc}}{2} \quad (\text{condición de arranque del siguiente tramo})$$

Tercer tramo (nuevo origen de tiempo)

Suponemos $v_o(t) = +V_{cc}$, D_2 ON, D_1 OFF

El condensador arranca cargado a $-V_{cc}/2$

Las cuentes son idénticas al tramo anterior, cambiando R_1 por R_2 y ajustando v_{cc} :

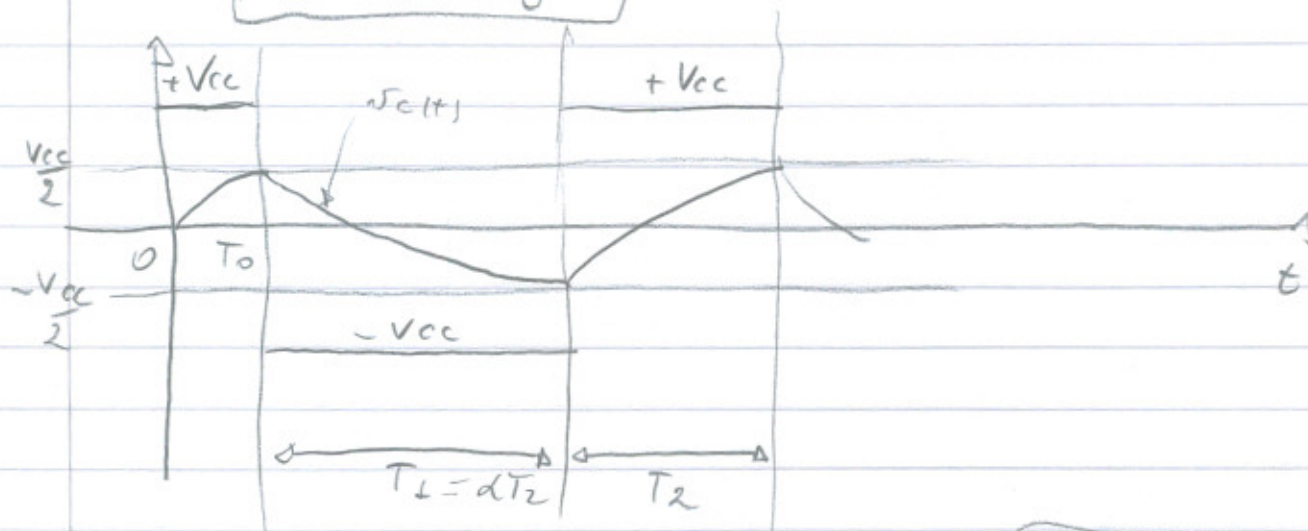
$$e^+(t) = \frac{V_{cc}}{2} Y(t) \quad e^-(t) = Y(t) V_{cc} \left[1 - \frac{3}{2} e^{-t/Z_2} \right]$$

(3)

La verificación de las suposiciones es idéntica a las anteriores.

Todo vale hasta el instante T_2 (medido desde T_1) en el que $e^+ = e^-$.

$$T_2 = Z_2 \cdot \log 3$$



$$b) \alpha = \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{Z_2 \cdot \log 3}{Z_1 \cdot \log 3} = \frac{R_2 C \cdot \log 3}{R_1 C \cdot \log 3} = \boxed{\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \alpha}$$

c) $v_o(t)$ es régimen periódico, de período $T = T_1 + T_2$.
 $T = (1 + \alpha) T_2$

⇒ Imponemos $C_3 = 0$

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v_o(t) e^{-j \frac{32\pi}{T} t} dt = \frac{V_{cc}}{T} \left[\int_0^{T_1} e^{-j \frac{6\pi}{T} t} dt - \int_{T_1}^T e^{-j \frac{6\pi}{T} t} dt \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow C_3 = \frac{V_{cc}}{T} \left[\frac{e^{-j \frac{6\pi}{T} t}}{-j \frac{6\pi}{T}} \Big|_0^{T_1} - \frac{e^{-j \frac{6\pi}{T} t}}{-j \frac{6\pi}{T}} \Big|_{T_1}^T \right] = \frac{V_{cc}}{T} \left[\frac{1 - e^{-j \frac{6\pi T_1}{T}}}{-j \frac{6\pi}{T}} - \frac{e^{-j \frac{6\pi T_1}{T}} (1 - e^{-j \frac{6\pi (T - T_1)}{T}})}{-j \frac{6\pi}{T}} \right]$$

$$C_3 = \frac{V_{cc}}{T} \left[\frac{1 - e^{-j \frac{6\pi T_1}{T}}}{-j \frac{6\pi}{T}} - \frac{e^{-j \frac{6\pi T_1}{T}} (1 - e^{-j \frac{6\pi (T - T_1)}{T}})}{-j \frac{6\pi}{T}} \right] \Rightarrow \text{Debe ser } e^{-j \frac{6\pi \alpha}{1+\alpha}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{1+\alpha} \alpha = 2k\pi \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha} = \frac{k}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\alpha = k + \alpha k \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{k}{3-k}}$$

Si elegimos $k=1$, tenemos $\boxed{\alpha = \frac{1}{2}}$