In the Sedra/Smith textbook: Chapter 12.

D12.12 Determine the order N of the Butterworth filter for which $A_{max} = 1$ dB, $A_{min} \geq 20$ dB, and the selectivity ratio $\omega_s/\omega_p = 1.3$. What is the actual value of minimum stopband attenuation realized? If A_{min} is to be exactly 20 dB, to what value can A_{max} be reduced?

12.13 Calculate the value of attenuation obtained at a frequency 1.6 times the 3-dB frequency of a seventh-order Butterworth filter.

D12.15 Design a Butterworth filter that meets the following low-pass specifications: $f_p = 10$ kHz, $A_{max} = 2$ dB, $f_s = 15$ kHz, and $A_{min} = 15$ dB. Find N, the natural modes, and $T(s)$. What is the attenuation provided at 20 kHz?

12.17 Contrast the attenuation provided by a fifth-order Chebyshev filter at $\omega_s = 2\omega_p$ to that provided by a Butterworth filter of equal order. For both, $A_{max} = 1$ dB. Sketch $|T|$ for both filters on the same axes.

D12.19 Use the information displayed in Fig. 12.13 to design a first-order op amp–RC low-pass filter having a 3-dB frequency of 10 kHz, a dc gain magnitude of 10, and an input resistance of 10 kΩ.

D12.20 Use the information given in Fig. 12.13 to design a first-order op amp–RC high-pass filter with a 3-dB frequency of 100 Hz, a high-frequency input resistance of 100 kΩ, and a high-frequency gain magnitude of unity.

D*12.22 By cascading a first-order op amp–RC low-pass cir- cuit with a first-order op amp–RC high-pass circuit one can design a wideband bandpass filter. Provide such a design for the case in which the midband gain is 12 dB and the 3-dB bandwidth extends from 100 Hz to 10 kHz. Select appropriate component values under the constraint that no resistors higher than 100 kΩ are to be used, and that the input resistance is to be as high as possible.

12.28 Use the information given in Fig. 12.16(b) to find the transfer function of a second-order high-pass filter with natural modes at $-0.5 \pm j\sqrt{3}/2$ and a high-frequency gain of unity.

D12.29** (a) Show that $|T|$ of a second-order bandpass function is geometrically symmetrical around the center frequency ω_0. That is, the members of each pair of frequencies ω_1 and ω_2 for which $|T(j\omega_1)| = |T(j\omega_2)|$ are related by $\omega_1\omega_2 = \omega_0^2$.

(b) Find the transfer function of the second-order bandpass filter that meets specifications of the form in Fig. 12.4 where $\omega_{p1} = 8100$ rad/s, $\omega_{p2} = 10{,}000$ rad/s, and $A_{max} = 1$ dB. If $\omega_{s1} = 3000$ rad/s find A_{min} and ω_{s2}.