

T 2. Circuitos altern

$$q_{\text{circuit}} = 0 \text{ C}$$

$$q_{\text{en un punt}} = x$$

$$I = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{q(t + \Delta t) - q(t)}{\Delta t} \quad (\text{intensitat instantànea})$$

$$I_{\text{med}} = \boxed{\frac{dq}{dt}}$$

Regla derivades

$$\bullet (f(t) + g(t))' = f'(t) + g'(t)$$

També derivades:

$$\bullet (c \cdot f(t))' = c \cdot f'(t)$$

$$\bullet [f(g(t))]' = f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t)$$

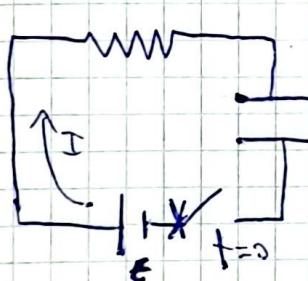
$$[t^n]' = n \cdot t^{n-1}$$

$$[e^t]' = e^t$$

$$[\sin(t)]' = \cos(t)$$

$$[\cos(t)]' = -\sin(t)$$

- Càrrega / descàrrega d'un condensador \equiv Circuit RC



$$q(t) \quad 0 = E - RI - \frac{q}{C}$$

$$-q(t) \quad I = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

2 incògnites! 2 eq. funcions!

$$R \cdot \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \cdot q = E \quad \begin{cases} \text{(eq. diferencial)} \\ \text{1r ordre, línia} \end{cases}$$

① $\frac{q}{C}$ funcions igual que pides

$$\frac{dq}{dt} - q(t) = A e^{Bt}$$

hipòtesi

$$\downarrow A \cdot e^{Bt} \cdot B$$

$$R \cdot A \cdot B \cdot e^{Bt} + \frac{1}{C} A e^{Bt} = 0$$

$$R \cdot B + \frac{1}{C} = 0$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{RC}$$

$$q(t) = q(t)_{\text{transitoria}} + q(t)_{\text{estacionària}}$$

transitoria

(per un cent.)

tempo de temps

d'elaboració

dels eq. homògenes

estacionària

$(C \cdot E)$

1r ordre \equiv 1r derivada

línia = tot el que més:

no constant

homògenia ($\neq 0$)

$$R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \cdot q = 0$$

$\frac{dq}{dt} = q$ per la qual mateixa funció (e^{Bt})

C. E constant

$$q(t) = q_0(t) + q_1(t)$$

transitorio estacionaria
 (relaxación) (oscilación)
 (transitoria) (dormagónia)

hipótesis
 $q_1(t) = \text{constant} = B \Rightarrow \frac{dq_1}{dt} = 0$

$$R \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{c} \cdot B = e \Rightarrow B = c \cdot e$$

$$R \cdot \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \cdot q = \xi$$

+ Condición inicial $q(0) = C$

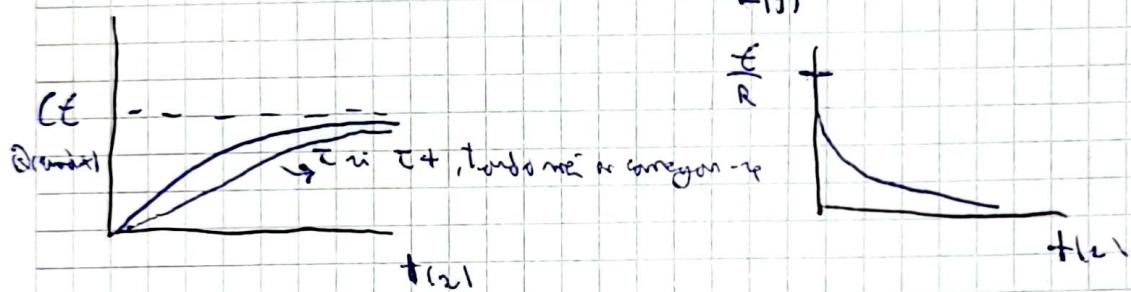
$$q(t) = A e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + C e^{\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$q(t) = C \cdot e^{\frac{t}{RC}} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right]$$

$RC = T$ (constante de tiempo en el RC)

$$0 = A \cdot e^0 + C e^0$$

$$A = -C e^0$$



Cárregos

$$q(t) = c \cdot e \cdot \left[1 - e^{-\frac{t}{R_c}} \right] = Q_{max} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{t}{R_c}} \right]$$

$$i(t) = \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} = 0 - f \epsilon \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + \left(\frac{f \epsilon}{RC} \right) = \boxed{\frac{f \epsilon}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}}$$

$$I(H) = I_{\text{mix}} \cdot e^{-\frac{H}{kT}}$$

$$T_{\text{mix}} = \frac{R}{k}$$

Q2 Però quin cas, el contingut de trigaix arriba per amillar al 90% de la corriu màxima

a) $E = 10V \quad R = 5k\Omega \quad C = 1 \mu F$

b) $10V \quad 5k\Omega \quad 1 \mu F$

c) $20V \quad 5\Omega \quad 1 \mu F$

d) $20V \quad 5\Omega \quad 1 \mu F$

$$Q_{\text{max}} = E \cdot C = 10 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

$$RC_1 = 5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^{-12} = 5 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$RC_2 = 5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^{-6} = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$RC_3 = 5 \cdot 10^{-6} = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$RC_4 = 5 \cdot 10^{-12} = \boxed{5 \cdot 10^{-12}}$$

Q3 $E = 10V, R = 500\Omega, C = 2 \mu F$

Després d'acabar l'interruït, quina és la I_0

$$I_0 = I_{\text{max}} = \frac{E}{R} = 0,02A$$

P1 Quants caps de destracció del contingut de temps t hi ha per tal que arribi al 99% de la corriu "en equilibri"

"el valor més màxim"

$$\frac{99}{100} Q_{\text{max}} + ? = m \cdot t?$$

$\frac{99}{100}$

$$\frac{99}{100} \cdot E \cdot C$$

$$q(t) = Q_{\text{max}} \cdot \left[1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right] = \frac{99}{100} Q_{\text{max}}$$

$$1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = 0,99$$

$$1 - 0,99 = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\ln 0,01 = -\frac{t}{RC} \cdot \ln e$$

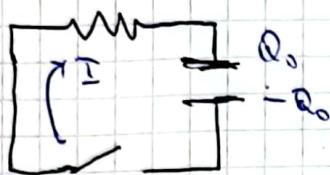
$$4,6 \tau = t$$

$$i(4,6\tau) = I_0 e^{-\frac{4,6\tau}{RC}}$$

$$i(4,6\tau) = I_0 e^{-\frac{4,6\tau}{RC}}$$

$$i(4,6\tau) = I_0 e^{-4,6}$$

Decay mode

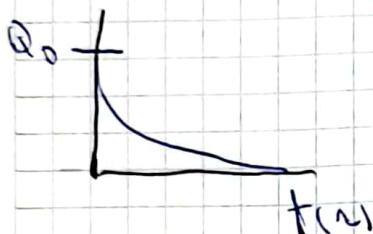


No habrá pilo!

$$Q(t) = A e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = \boxed{Q_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}}$$

$$Q_{(0)} = 0 \text{ C}$$

$$Q_{(0)} \approx [A] e^0$$



$$i(t) = \frac{dQ}{dt} = Q_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{RC} \right) = \boxed{-\frac{Q_0}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}} \text{ (initial)}$$

$\tau = RC = 1 \text{ ms}$ Si el condensador esté cargado, el tiempo que tarda

en descargarse al 50% val

$t = 0.5 \text{ ms}$
 b) 0.693 ms
 c) 7 ms

d) 7.9 ms

$$Q(t) = Q_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = \frac{Q_0}{2}$$

$$e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{t}{RC} = \ln \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-t = \ln \frac{1}{2} \cdot RC = \boxed{0.693 \text{ ms}}$$

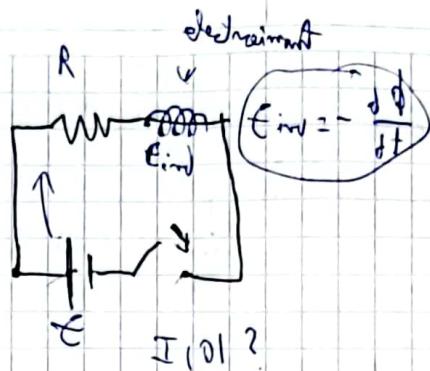
- Transistor invertidor si eliminamos la bobina? No, autoinducción magnética

- Autoinducción magnética \Rightarrow Tener la bobina: Elemento de circuito

Circuito RL

Circuitos RL

- $I \Rightarrow$ camp magnetic B
- Camp B variante $\Rightarrow I_{intensidad}$



Φ (flux magnetic)

$$\Phi = B \cdot S$$

$$E_{ind} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

L (coeficiente autoinducción)

$$\Phi = L \cdot I$$

La circunferencia de I implica un circuito, $\Phi = B \cdot S$, si B varia se tiene que el campo varía el circuito.

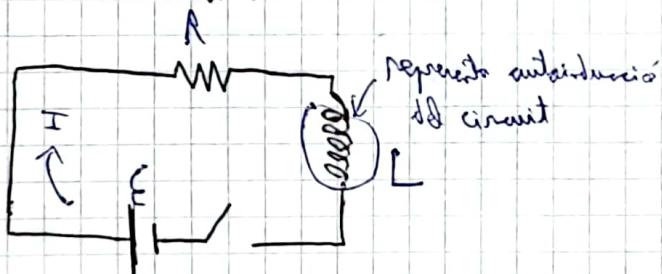
- indica que E_{ind} es proporcional a la intensidad
- son opuestas, dada delay para corregir el circuito igual que en RC

Lei de Faraday-Lenz

$$E_{ind} = -L \cdot \frac{dI}{dt}$$

depende del circuito
(Henry's law)

② Current transitorio



$$\begin{aligned} -E - RI - L \frac{di}{dt} &= 0 \\ -i(0) &= 0 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

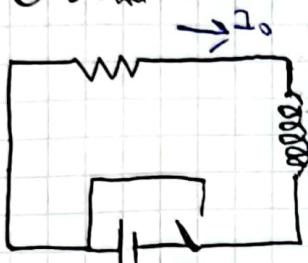
$i(t) = \frac{E}{R} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$

$i(t) = i_{máx} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$

$\frac{L}{C} = J$

$U = \frac{1}{2} L \cdot i^2$

Q3 Current abrupto (intensitat constant, no ϕ , voler treure píl)



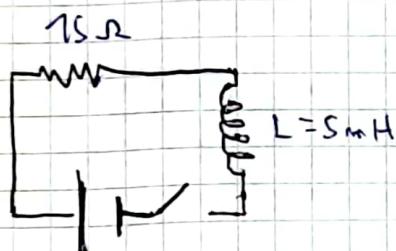
$$i(t) = I_{max} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{Total}}$$



Problema 3

a) $I = 700 \mu A$



$$i(t) = \frac{E}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$i(700 \mu A) = \frac{12}{75} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{75}} \right) = 0,2054 A$$

b) Regim estacionari \rightarrow tallen la pila de cap a zero

$$20 \text{ mH} \quad \frac{1}{R} \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R} \quad (\text{tallat la pila})$$

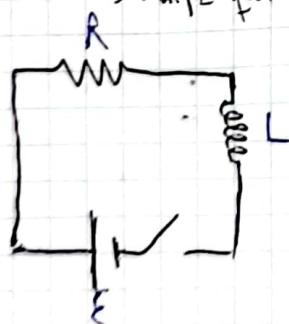
$$i(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i(20 \mu s) = \frac{E}{R} \left[e^{-\frac{20 \cdot 10^{-6}}{75}} \right] = 0,000160,706 A$$

e) temps en circuit

(Q4) LR connectat a un generador de C.C

\rightarrow temps que triga en arribar al 80% del valor final (a. fons de τ)



$$0,8 \cdot \frac{E}{R} = \frac{E}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

$$\frac{0,8}{1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}} = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

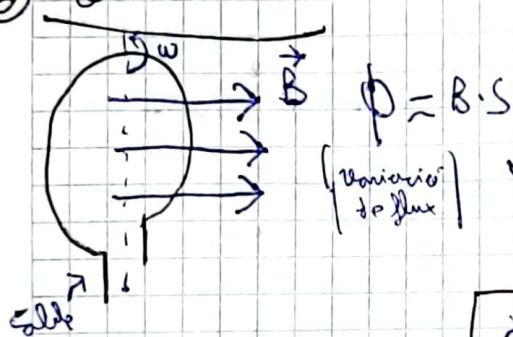
$$0,8 - 0,8e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\ln(-0,2) = -\frac{t}{\tau} \quad \ln(-e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

$$-1,39 = t$$

(Q5) - Faraday's Law

② Current Altern



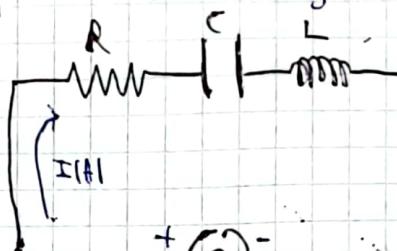
$$\Phi = B \cdot S$$

Variación de flujo

período T

$$E_{ind} = V_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi) \text{ V}$$

relación fase inicial



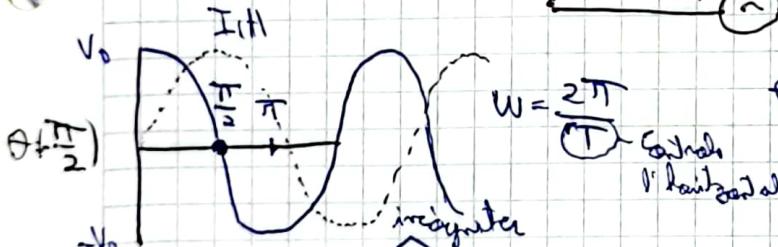
$$Ri - \frac{1}{C}q - L \frac{di}{dt} + V(t) = 0$$

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri + \frac{1}{C}q = V(t) \right]$$

③ descomponer en componentes

seno y coseno



$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

constante
frecuencia

$$i_{ej}(t) = (I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)) \text{ A}$$

$$L \frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + R \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}i = \frac{V_0}{R} \text{ A}$$

④ resolver integralmente la ecuación

○ Utilitzarem nombres complexos \Rightarrow per fer-ho més fàcil, transformar.
 (sin i cos en e^x), per e^x complexe

Nombres complejos

$$x^2 = -1 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{-1} \equiv i$$

($a + bi$) \Rightarrow Número imaginari
real

- Si el contenen nombres reals:

$$\bar{z} = a + bi$$

Complex

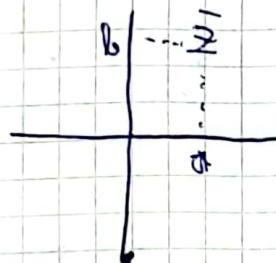
real

imaginari

$|R \rightarrow$ representa punt en el pla

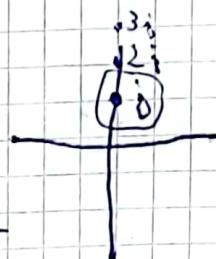
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{array}$$

Complex



Complex

- ↳ sumar les parts reals
- ↳ e pot multiplicar



$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (a_1 + b_1 i) \cdot (a_2 + b_2 i) =$$

$$= a_1 a_2 + a_1 \cdot b_2 i + b_1 j \cdot a_2 + b_1 b_2 i^2$$

$$= [a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2] + j [a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1]$$

regla del producto

- Podem fer resum igual que sempre

-

$$(1+2j)(3-j) = 3 - j + 6j + 2 = 5 + 5j$$

- Divisió

$$\frac{1+2j}{3-j} \cdot \frac{\overline{3+j}}{\overline{3+j}} = 1$$

$$9+1$$

Fer:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z}_1 &= 5+j \\ \bar{z}_2 &= -7+3j\end{aligned}\quad \left.\begin{array}{l}\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 = 4+4j \\ \bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2 = 6-2j \\ \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2 = -8+14j \\ \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2} = -0,2-1,6j\end{array}\right.$$

T5) a ✓

2) 18C.

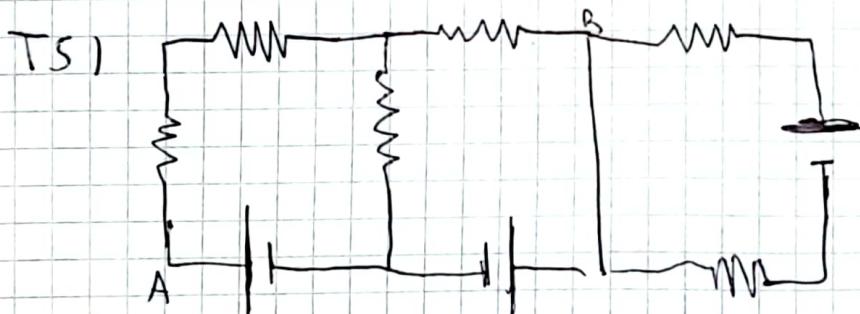
$$\Delta V = 100 \cdot 10^6 V$$

RA

$$W = q(\Delta V) = 18(100 \cdot 10^6) = 1,8 \cdot 10^9 J$$

$$\frac{1,8 \cdot 10^9 J}{10^3} = \frac{1,8 \cdot 10^6 kW}{3600} = 500 \frac{kW}{h} \cdot 0,1 = 50 \text{ €}$$

$$1 \frac{J}{K} \cdot \frac{10^3}{1K} \cdot \frac{3600s}{1K} = 3,6 \cdot 10^6 J$$



$$V_A - V_B = -2 + 10 = 8V$$

$$T4) N_{cond} = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$Q = -10I + 15$$

$$I = -\frac{15}{20} = -1,5$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$Q = 30 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-6} = 3 \cdot 10^{-4} C$$

$$N_{cond} = \frac{(3 \cdot 10^{-4})^2}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-6}} =$$

$$V_A - V_B = -10 - 1,5 + 15 = 3,5 V$$

Indument

$$I = \frac{15+5}{20} = 1A$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 5^2 = 125 \mu J$$

$$T3) I_1 = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_2 = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_2 + I_1 = I_3$$

$$\Theta = 10 - 20 \text{ mA} \cdot 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_3 = 20 \text{ mA}$$

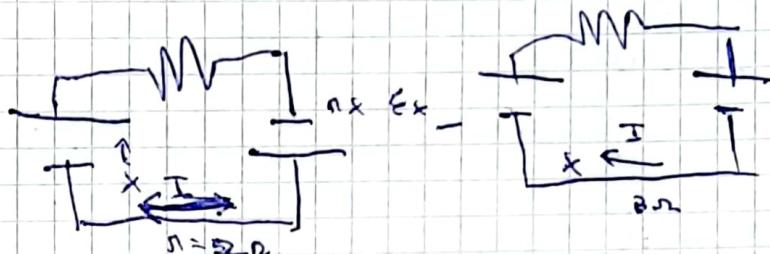
$$V_C = 10^3 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-3} - 10 + 10^3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} + 5 = (25 \text{ V})$$

$$V_B = -10 \text{ V}$$

T2)

$$r_A = 2 \Omega$$

$$I = 1 \text{ A}$$



$$\Theta = 20 - 3 \cdot 1 - 26 + E_x - r_x \approx 2$$

$$\Theta = 20 - 26 \cdot 0,25 - E_x + 0,25 r_x - 2$$

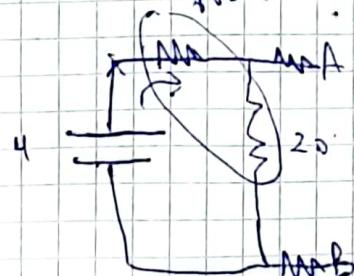
$$\begin{cases} 10 = +E_x - r_x \\ -12,25 = -E_x - r_x \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 10 = +12,25 \\ -12,25 = -12,25 \end{matrix} =$$

$$\Theta = -3 \cdot 0,25 + 20 - 26 \cdot 0,25 - E_x + 0,25 r_x - 2 \cdot 0,25$$

$$E_x = 12,25 - 0,25 r_x$$

(152)

$$10 = 12,25 - 1,25 r_x \quad \text{punto 2}$$



$$\Theta = -20 I + 9$$

$$\frac{-9}{-20} = I$$

$$0,2 \text{ A} = I$$

$$T5) E_{TH} = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$r_{TH} = 2 \Omega$$

$$\frac{(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 20 \quad E_{TH} = V_A - V_B = I \cdot R_2$$

$$I = \frac{e}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$4 = \frac{e}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot R_2$$

$$R_2 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + R_1$$

$$2 R_2 = R_1$$

$$4 - P = RI^2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{R}$$

$\Delta V = R \cdot I$

$I = \frac{\Delta V}{R}$

$$P_1 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{3R}$$

$$P_2 =$$

$$\frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} = \frac{\Delta V \cdot R^2}{2R}$$

$$\frac{R \cdot \frac{R}{2}}{R + \frac{R}{2}} = \frac{\frac{R^2}{2}}{\frac{3R}{2}} = \frac{2R^2}{6R} = \frac{R}{3}$$

$$R \cdot P_2 = \frac{\Delta V}{\frac{R}{3}}$$

$$P_2 \cdot \frac{R}{3} = \Delta V^2 \quad \Delta V^2 = P_1 \cdot 3R$$

$$P_2 \cdot \frac{R}{3} = P_1 \cdot 3R$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{\frac{\Delta V^2 \cdot 3}{R}}{\frac{\Delta V^2}{3R}} = 9$$

$$P_2 = \frac{P_1 \cdot 3R}{\frac{R}{3}} = \frac{3P_1 \cdot R}{R} = 3P_1$$

$$P_2 = P_1 \cdot 9$$

$$I_1 = 7,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

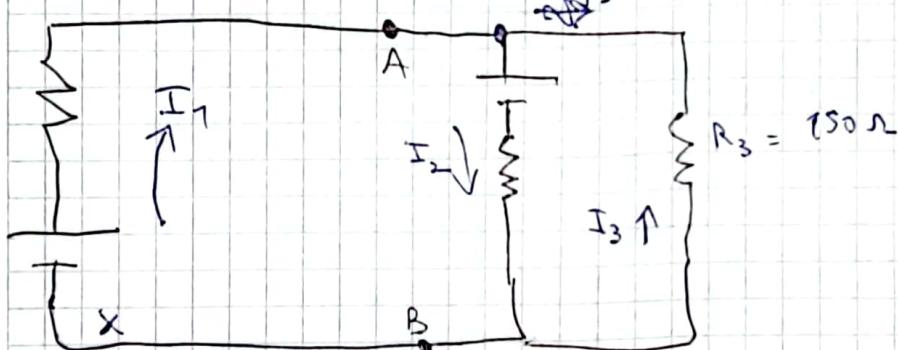
$$I_2 = ?$$

$$\epsilon_1 = ?$$

$$\Delta V_{A-B} = 5,3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_3 = ?$$

$$\epsilon_2 = ?$$



$$0 = \epsilon_1 + 800 \cdot 7,2 \cdot 10^{-3} - \epsilon_2 - 420 I_2$$

$$5,3 = \epsilon_1 - 800 \cdot 7,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$5,3 = \epsilon_1 - 5,76$$

$$\epsilon_1 = 11,76$$

$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

$$5,3 = 150 I_3$$

$$-0,0353 A = I_3$$

$$0,0353 A = \frac{5,3}{150} = I_3$$

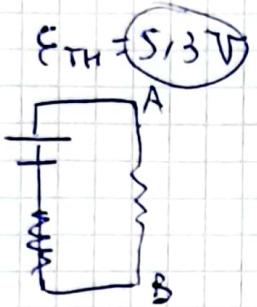
$I_2 = 0,0125$

$$\Sigma I_3 = -R_3 \cdot I_3$$

$$I_3 = -35,3 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_1 + I_3 = I_2$$

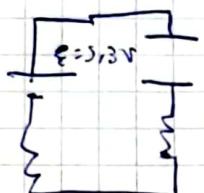
$$-28,1 \text{ mA} = I_2$$



Máximo P, R_{TH} P_{max} = I · R_{TH}²

$$\frac{1}{R_{TH}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \Rightarrow R_{TH} = 97 \Omega$$

C)



ΔV = 0, régimen estacionario

Siguiendo complejamente

{n, θ} coordenadas polares

$$\begin{aligned} x &= n \cdot \cos(\theta) \\ y &= n \cdot \sin(\theta) \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n^2 = x^2 + y^2 \\ \tan(\theta) = \frac{x}{y} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hat{z} = (x, y) = x + iy = n \cos(\theta) + j n \sin(\theta) = n [\cos(\theta) + j \sin(\theta)]$$

potencia / división
n = e^{jθ}

Fórmula d'Euler

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos(\theta) + j \sin(\theta)$$

$$\hat{z} = (x, y) = n e^{j\theta} \stackrel{\text{euler}}{=} n L^{\theta}$$

$$\hat{z} = (x, y) = x + iy \quad (\text{suma i rot})$$

$$\hat{z} = (x, y) = n e^{j\theta} \quad (\text{prod i div})$$

$$L^{\theta_1} \cdot L^{\theta_2} = L^{\theta_1 + \theta_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{n_2} L^{\theta_1 - \theta_2}$$

$$x = n \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

$$y = n \cdot \sin(\theta)$$

$$n^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{x}{y}$$

Exercício:

$$\bar{Z}_1 = 4 + 3j = 5 \angle 36.87^\circ$$

$$\bar{Z}_2 = 7 - j = 7\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2 = 5 - 2j \\ \bar{Z}_1 \cdot \bar{Z}_2 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -8.12^\circ \end{cases}$$

Transformar

$$v(t) = V_0 \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$\bar{v}(t) = V_0 \sin(\omega t + \theta) \quad |+ j V_0 \cos(\omega t + \theta)|$$

(termo constante) $\bar{v}(t) = V_0 e^{j(\omega t + \theta)}$

$$\bar{V}(t) = (V_0 e^{j\theta}) e^{j\omega t}$$

fator de termo

$$\boxed{\bar{V}(t) = \bar{V} e^{j\omega t}}$$

$$V_0 e^{j\theta} = V_0 \angle \theta$$

$$\bar{I}(t) = I_0 e^{j\omega t} \cdot e^{j\omega t}$$

foram \bar{I}

$$\bar{I}(t) = \bar{I} \cdot e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I_0 e^{j\omega t} = I_0 \angle \omega$$

$$L \frac{d^2 \bar{I}}{dt^2} + R \frac{d\bar{I}}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \bar{I} = \frac{d}{dt} \bar{v}(t)$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V} \cdot j\omega}{-L\omega^2 + j\omega R + \frac{1}{C}} \quad (\text{dividir por } \frac{1}{j\omega} \text{ e juntar}) = \frac{\bar{V}}{R + j(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})} = \frac{\bar{V}}{Z}$$

$$\partial \bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{Z}$$

aproximando

$$\bar{Z} = R + j(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})$$

dei 1 Ohm complexo

Resistência

$X_L = "indutância"$

$X_C = "capacitância"$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad V_1 = V_0 [\theta]_R \quad H_1 = H_0 [\theta]_R$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} V_1 \\ H_1 \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{V_0}{H_0} \left[\theta \right]_R$

$\omega = \omega_0 [\theta]^{-\varphi}$

* Per agreed amount:

$$\Sigma = R + j \left(L_m - \frac{1}{C_m} \right)$$

$$S = R + X \equiv \exists L^4 \equiv R^2 + x^2 \underbrace{\log_m \left(\frac{x}{R} \right)}$$

Σ = total impedance

Problem $v(t) = 100 \sin(100\pi t + 20^\circ) \text{ V}$ $\text{Vor der Induktivität } I = I(t) = \dots$

$R = 20 \Omega$, $L = 10 \text{ mH}$, $C = 500 \mu\text{F}$,

$$i(t) = I_0 \cos(100\pi t + \alpha)$$

$$\bar{V} = 100 \text{ L}^{20^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z} &= 20 + j \left(10 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 100\pi - \frac{1}{500 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 100\pi} \right) = 20 + j(\pi - 6,37) \\ &= 20 - j3,23 \Omega, \\ \tilde{I} &= \frac{\tilde{U}}{\tilde{Z}} = \frac{100}{20} \underbrace{[20 - (-9,7)]}_{= 29,1^\circ} = 4,9 \underbrace{[29,1^\circ]}_{= 20,21^{-9,7^\circ}} A \end{aligned}$$

$$i(1) = 4,9 \cos(100\pi t + 29) A$$

(P5) $R = 8\Omega$ $C = 40\mu F$ $I_{\text{max}} \text{ ist jetzt?}$

$$v(t) = 500 \cos\left(2\pi 50t - \frac{\pi}{9}\right)$$

$$\bar{V} = 500 \text{ L} \frac{\pi}{9}$$

$$\bar{x} = 80 + 3 \left(-\frac{1}{4n-17-6} \right)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{500}{71625,75} = 6,99,58^{\circ}$$

100

$$T = \frac{500}{10565} \left[\frac{\pi}{g} + 0,724 \right] = 6,2 \left[\sim 0,23 \right] A$$

(P7)

$$v(t) = 300 \sin(1500t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Quiero ver?} \\ \text{R, L, C (tan lograda)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\bar{V} = 300 \angle \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{Z}$$

mas "puro"

R, L, C (tan lograda)

$$Z = \bar{V} / \bar{I} = \frac{300}{75} \angle \frac{\pi}{3} = 75 \angle \frac{\pi}{3}$$

* Total $v_{in}(t) = \bar{V}_in(t)$

$$* v_{in}(t) = \bar{V}_in \times \angle -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow v(t) = 300 \bar{V}_in \left(1500t + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 300 \bar{V}_in \left(1500t - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

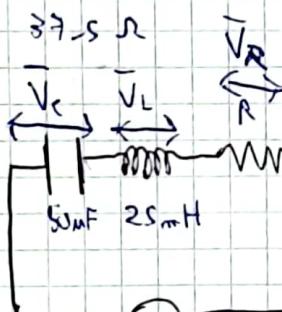
$$\bar{Z} = 75 \angle \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\bar{Z} = n \cdot \bar{R}(\theta) + n \cdot \bar{V}_{in}(\theta)$$

$$\bar{Z} = \underbrace{75 \cos(-\frac{\pi}{3})}_{R} + j \underbrace{75 \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})}_{<0>$$

- tentar condensador: $C = 15,4 \mu F$

(P6)



→ Amplitud constante, 65° de fase

R, para tener?

$I_0 \angle 65^\circ$

$Z \angle -65^\circ$

Si no tienen

$$V_{ej} = 120V = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} = 60\sqrt{2} V$$

$\theta = 0^\circ$

$$\text{pulsos} = 400 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} = \text{W}$$

$$\theta = 0^\circ$$

$$Z = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$v(t) = 60\sqrt{2} \cos(400t) V$$

$$R = 44,7 \cdot \bar{Z}_{0,63,5} = 71,94 \Omega$$

$$\bar{V} = 60\sqrt{2} \angle 10^\circ V$$

$$\bar{Z} = Z \cos \varphi - j 40 \Omega$$

$$\bar{I} = I_0 \angle 63,5^\circ A$$

$$\cancel{G_0 \angle 63,5^\circ} \quad \cancel{Z = \bar{V} / \bar{I}} \quad -40 = Z \sin -63,5^\circ$$

$$\bar{Z} = R - j 40 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Z} = Z \angle 9^\circ = Z \angle -63,5^\circ$$

$$Z = \frac{-40}{-63,5} = 44,7 \Omega$$



$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$Z \underline{\downarrow} = Z \cos \varphi + j Z \sin \varphi$$

$\downarrow R \qquad \qquad \downarrow X$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{60\sqrt{2}}{44,7} \angle 63,5^\circ = 3,8 \angle 63,5^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\bar{Z}_C = -50j$$

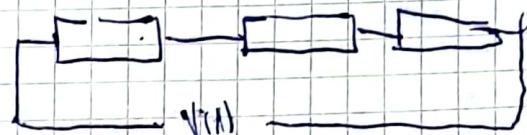
$$\bar{V}_C = 120\sqrt{2} V$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} = \sqrt{50^2} = 50 \quad V_L = \\ V_R =$$

Anamortissement d'impédances \equiv anamortissement des résistances en C.C.

Série \rightarrow Pôles R, L, C

$$\bar{Z}_i = R_i + j X_i$$



$$v(t) = v_1(t) + v_2(t) + \dots \xrightarrow{\text{Complex}} \operatorname{Re}\{V(t)\} = \bar{V}_1(t) + \bar{V}_2(t) + \dots = 0$$

$$\bar{V} + \bar{V}_1 - \bar{V}_2 - \bar{V}_3 = 0$$

$$\bar{Z}_1 \cdot I + \bar{Z}_2 \cdot I + \bar{Z}_3 \cdot I = \bar{V}$$

$$(\bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2 + \bar{Z}_3) \cdot \bar{I} = \bar{V}$$

$\underbrace{\bar{Z}_{\text{eq}}}_{\bar{Z}_{\text{eq}}}$

$$\bar{V} = \sum \bar{V}_i$$

équation

$$\frac{1}{\bar{Z}_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} + \frac{1}{Z_3} + \dots$$

$$\bar{I} = \sum (I_i)$$

Pour cada élément : $\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{Z}$

Corrélation :

$$\bar{V}_C = \bar{I} \cdot \bar{Z}_C$$

Réponse

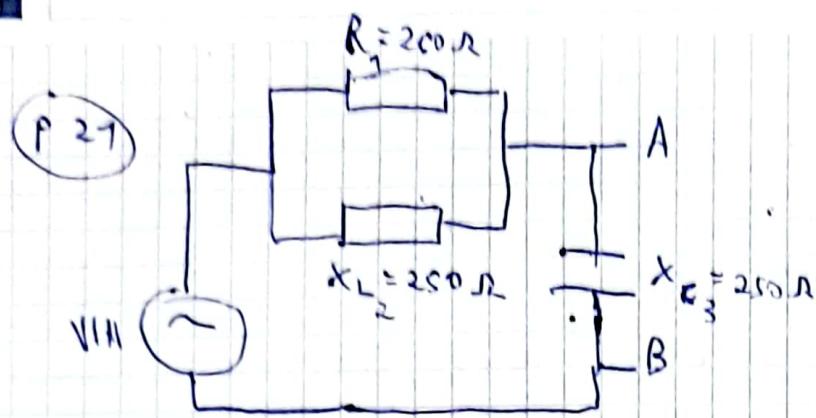
$$\bar{V}_L = \bar{I} \cdot \bar{Z}_L \quad \bar{V}_R = \bar{I} \cdot \bar{Z}_R$$

* si n'a qu'un élément, faire la moyenne

$$x = (Lw - \frac{1}{cw})$$

G

G



$$V_{III} = 125\sqrt{2} \angle (100\pi t) \text{ V}$$

$$\underline{Z}_{12} = \frac{250 \angle 210^\circ}{250 + 250} = 125 \Omega$$

$$\underline{Z}_{eq} = 375 \Omega$$

$$- \underline{Z}_R = R \angle 0^\circ$$

$$- \underline{Z}_C = X_C \angle -90^\circ$$

$$- \underline{Z}_L = X_L \angle 90^\circ$$

$$\underline{Z}_1 = 250 + j0 \Omega = \underline{Z} \angle 0^\circ = 250 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\underline{Z}_1 = \sqrt{250^2} = 250 \Omega$$

$$\underline{Z}_2 = 0 + j250 \Omega$$

$$\underline{Z}_2 = \sqrt{0^2 + 250^2} = 250 \angle 90^\circ \Omega$$

$$\underline{Z}_3 = 0 + j250 = 250 \Omega$$

$$\underline{Z}_3 = 250 \angle 90^\circ - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\underline{Z}_{eq} =$$

$$\underline{Z}_{12} = \frac{250 \angle 0^\circ \cdot 250 \angle 90^\circ}{(250) + (250)} = \frac{62500 \angle 90^\circ}{500} = 125 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$\underline{Z}_{eq} = \underline{Z}_{12} + \underline{Z}_3 = (125 + j125) + (-j250) = 125 - j125 = 177 \angle -45^\circ$$

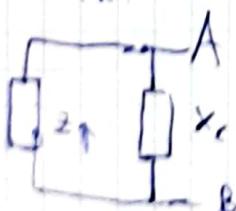
$$\underline{I} = \frac{\underline{V}}{\underline{Z}_{eq}} = \frac{125\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ}{177 \angle 90^\circ} = 1 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$i(t) = 1 \cos(100\pi t + 45^\circ)$$

$$i_R = i_c + i_L$$

$$\text{Dra. } \underline{V}_{AB} = \underline{V}_c \angle 250^\circ - 45^\circ$$

$$\underline{Z}_{12} = 250 \Omega \angle 0^\circ$$



$$- \underline{V}_{open} = \underline{I} \cdot \underline{Z}_{open} = 125\sqrt{2} \angle 90^\circ$$

$$I_R = \frac{V_{open}}{Z_R}$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_{open}}{Z_L}$$

v) Intensidad en bobinas
que cubre segmento ...

Ir / circuito equivalente entre A y B

(Avanza / retrocede)

$$\frac{X}{Z} = \frac{-\theta - \varphi}{V}$$

* Elemento nula

→ R $Z_n = R = R \angle 0^\circ$, inherent ω = ω_0 ($\alpha = 0^\circ$) EN FASE

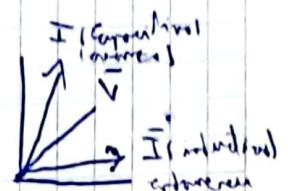
→ L $Z_L = j X_L = X_L \angle 90^\circ$, $\alpha = 90^\circ - \theta$, inherent EN RETROCEDE ω_0

→ C $Z_C = -j X_C = X_C \angle -90^\circ$, $\alpha = \theta + 90^\circ$, inherent AVANZA ω_0

* Elemento quadrante

$$Z = Z \angle \psi$$

$\psi > 0 \Rightarrow$ impedancia inductiva, EN RETROCEDE
 $\psi < 0 \Rightarrow$ impedancia capacitiva, AVANZA



Q (13, 14, 15.)

Potencia en C.A

$$\psi = \theta - \varphi$$

$$P(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t + \theta) \cdot I_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(t) = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} [\cos(\theta - \varphi) + \cos(2\omega t + \theta + \varphi)]$$

$$P(t) = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} [\cos(\psi) + \cos(2\omega t + \theta + \varphi)]$$

$$P = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} [\cos(\psi) + \phi] = P = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} \cdot \cos|\psi|$$

$$P_n = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} = V_{ef} \cdot I_{ef}$$

$$V_{ef} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$I_{ef} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$P_n = V_{ef} \cdot I_{ef} = R \cdot I_{ef}^2$$

$$I_{ef} = \frac{V_0}{Z}$$



② 2w: la potencia se mide en CC mediante medidor potencímetro

$$\textcircled{L} \quad P_L = V_{ef} \cdot I_{ef} \cos(\varphi) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{C} \quad P_C = V_{ef} \cdot I_{ef} \sin(\varphi) = 0$$

} Per a q, no consumirà potència, però poter agafar E i fer el traçat.

\Rightarrow Tot la potència ho consumix la R.

$$P_R = R \frac{V_{ef}^2}{Z} = R I_{ef}^2 ; \boxed{P_R = R I^2}$$

per red interior, curios!!

Q 26 p. llana $\equiv R$, summeix 1200 W, si $V_p = 220$ V

$$I_p ? \quad a) 5,45 \text{ A}$$

$$b) 7,71 \text{ A}$$

$$c) 8,13 \text{ A}$$

$$d) 12,7 \text{ A}$$

$$1200 = R \cdot I$$

$$R = V_p I_{ef} \frac{1200}{220} = \boxed{5,45 \text{ A}} \quad a)$$

Q 30 Fluixament $\equiv R$ en senyal ambili Z_{load} $\frac{200 \text{ mH}}{200 \text{ mH}}$ to opció C 0,908

en $= 60 \text{ Hz}$ Factor potència? ca φ

$$\bar{Z}_n = 100 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = 200 \cdot j 90^\circ \angle 90^\circ$$

$$\bar{Z}_{eq} = \frac{100 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^{-3} |j + j0|}{100 + j 200 \cdot 10^{-3}} \angle 20 \angle 90^\circ = 0,24 \angle 20^\circ$$

$$\bar{Z}_{eq} = \bar{Z}_n + \bar{Z}_L = 100 + j 200 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = 0 + j (200 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 120\pi)$$

$$2\pi f_2 \cdot T = \frac{2\pi}{W}$$

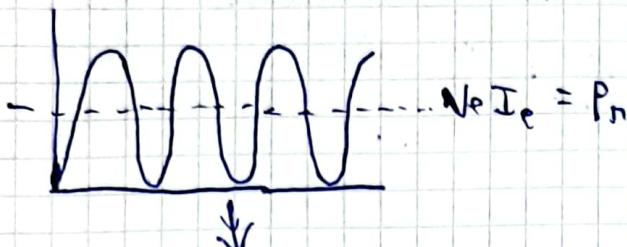
$$60\pi = \frac{2\pi}{W} \quad W = 120\pi$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = 24\pi \angle 90^\circ$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{R}{Z}$$

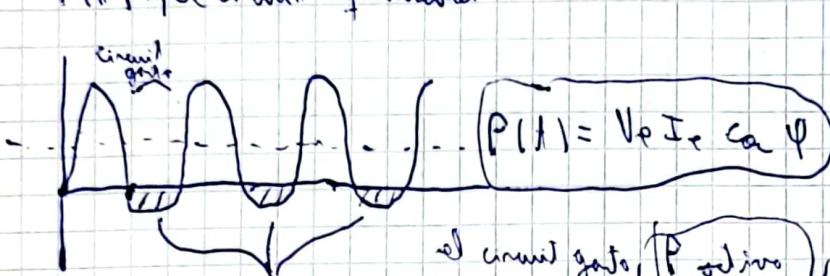
$$= \frac{100}{\sqrt{100^2 + 24\pi^2}} = \boxed{0,798}$$

Triangle de potències



$$P(t) = V_e I_e \left[1 + \cos(2\pi f t) \dots \right]$$

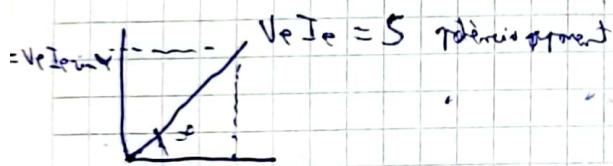
↓
més que 7 per un general



el circuit actiu, P actiu, el consumix de电能

el circuit reactiu, el circuit retorneu, P reactiu, més a consumir

$$Q = I_e^2 V_e \cdot \sin \phi$$



$$\begin{cases} S(V.A) \\ P = V_e I_e \cos \phi \\ Q = V_e I_e \sin \phi \end{cases}$$

$$S^2 = Q^2 + P^2$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

Q27) Potències apparent 1000 VA, perduda 500 VAR

a) actiu 500W

$$S^2 = Q^2 + P^2 \quad P = \sqrt{S^2 - Q^2} = 866. W$$

b) actiu 866W

c) factor potències 0.5

d) factor potències 1

Q28) Motor → potències resistiu 1kW, factor potències 0.9, potències apparent?

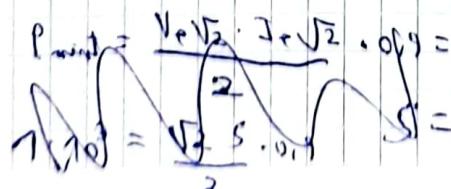
$$S = V_e \cdot I_e \quad V_e = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$P_{actiu} = I_e V_e \cdot \cos \phi = P_{actiu} = I_e V_e \cdot 0.9 =$$

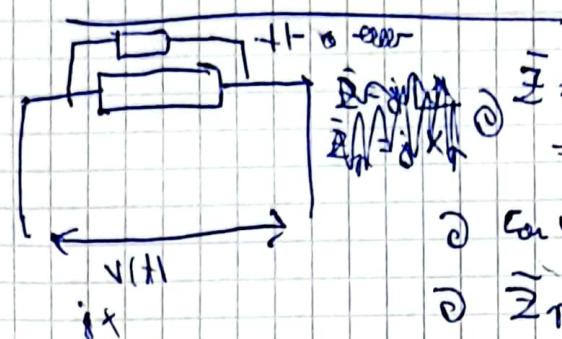
$$1484 VA$$

$$1436 VA$$

$$900 VA$$



Corrección factor de potencia



$$\boxed{Z = R + jL} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{impedancia fáctica} \\ = R + jX \end{array} \right.$$

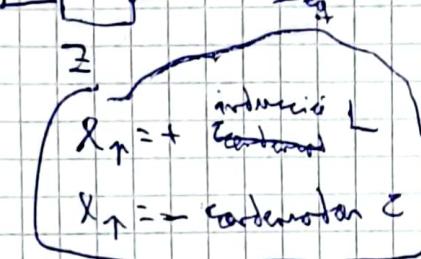
○ Con $\varphi < 1$ - paralelo

$$\boxed{Z_p = jX_p}$$

$$\boxed{Z_p = 1 + \frac{1}{jX_p} = \frac{R}{Z^2} - j\left(\frac{X}{Z^2} - \frac{1}{X_p}\right)} \quad \text{volar } Q=0 \text{ per factor } = 1.$$

Dosan $\frac{IR}{Z^2}$, a la rev
inverso turné real !!!

$$-j\left(\frac{X}{Z^2} - \frac{1}{X_p}\right) = 0$$



$$\boxed{X_p = -\frac{Z^2}{X}}$$

$X_{2\text{eq}} = \text{més valors } X \text{ per a tenir el igual zero}$

$$\text{Q21} \quad \boxed{Z = 50 \angle 20^\circ \Omega, f = 50 \text{ Hz per corregir factor de potencia}}$$

CD conexión en paralelo

$$\text{a) } C = 27,8 \mu F$$

$$f = 2\pi w \quad w = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{w} \quad w = 700 \pi$$

$$\cancel{\text{b) } L = 0,12 \text{ H}}$$

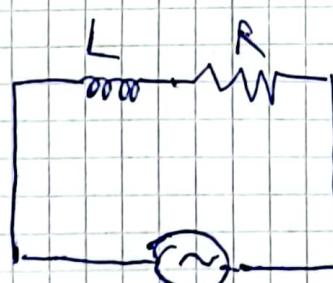
$$X_C = -1$$

$$\cancel{\text{c) } C = 42 \mu F}$$

$$-\frac{1}{700\pi C} = -\frac{50^2}{17,1}$$

$$\cancel{\text{d) } L = 0,19 \text{ H}}$$

P12 **P15**



$$V_s = 125 \text{ V}, f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

Potencia máxima 25 W

Factor de potencia 0,4

a) I_s , impedancia reactiva

b) R, L

c) P máx, Q máx, condensador

d) Esquema que combina en un paralelo
per corregir factor de potencia

T4 - Amplitude de onda

P23 $T = 12 \text{ ms}_1$, què és la tercera harmònica?

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{12 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 83,3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_3 = 250 \text{ Hz}$$

P24 Valors màxim i mínim $2V$ i $-2V$, i l'amplada del període ($T = 2,5 \text{ ms}_1$), determinar la freqüència, i amplitud i freqüència de l'ona harmònica.

$$\varphi = 180^\circ$$

$$f = \frac{1}{5 \cdot 10^3} = 200$$

$$A = \frac{2V + 4}{11}$$

$$f_{11} = 200 \cdot 11 = 2200 \text{ Hz}$$

P25 ona amplada 10 ms_1 , amplitud de onda en Hz per corrent de ressaix significativa

$$T = 10 \text{ ms}_1 \quad BW = \frac{1}{70 \cdot 10^3} = 100 \text{ Hz}$$

P26 Terminal amb 30 caràcters per segon, cada caràcter té 8 bits, quina és la velocitat de transmissió i la BW?

$$30 \cdot 8 = 240 \text{ bits}_1$$

$$480 \text{ Hz} = BW$$

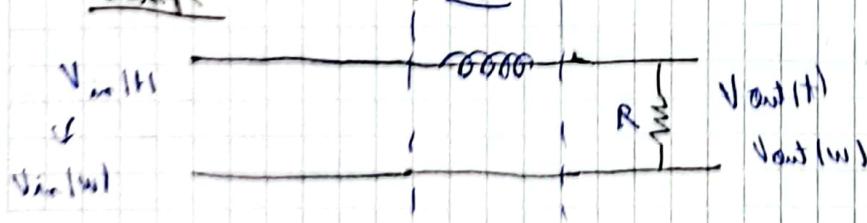
MF

FILTRES

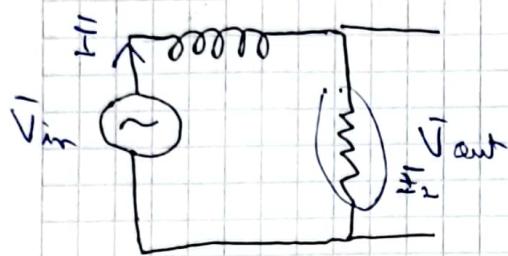
→ Resposta → bits de freqüències → podem eliminar els que no volem?

Exemple

f_c(t) :



Cada frecuencia se puede estudiar por separado, llevando a la utilitzación C.A



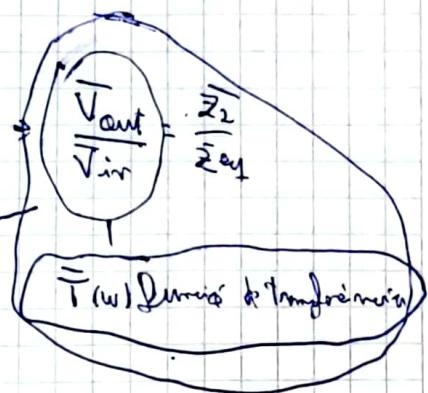
$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}_{in}}{\bar{Z}_{eq}}$$

$$\bar{V}_{out} = \bar{Z}_2 \cdot \bar{I}$$

$$\bar{V}_{out} = \bar{Z}_2 \cdot \frac{\bar{V}_{in}}{\bar{Z}_{eq}}$$

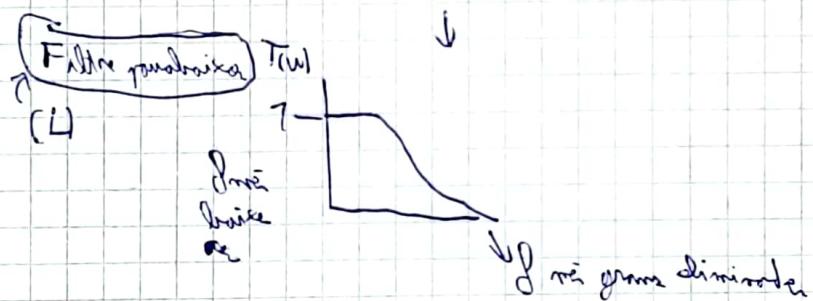
$$\frac{\bar{V}_{out}}{\bar{V}_{in}} = \frac{\bar{Z}_2}{\bar{Z}_{eq}}$$

er modul de fuerza



$$\frac{\bar{V}_{out}}{\bar{V}_{in}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\frac{Lw}{R})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{Lw}{R})^2}}$$

función de transferencia



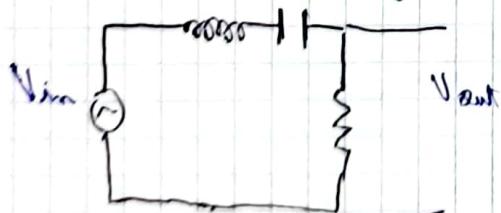
Quin filtre es?

$$\frac{\bar{V}_{out}}{\bar{V}_{in}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{CwR})^2}}$$

Paralelo - C

descomponer PTF

Pasabanda (máx 1 freq res)



$$T(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + (Lw)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{Cw}\right)^2}}$$

$$W_{res} = Lw_{res} - \frac{1}{Cw_{res}} = 0$$

$$W_{res} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

Davies

P32

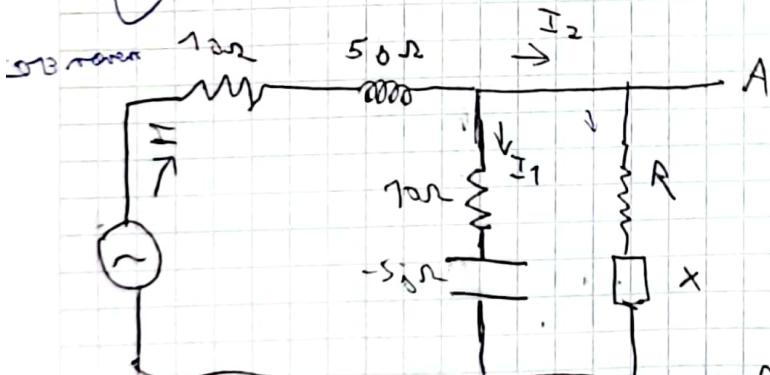
TS - Circuit AC, duplicam R : C

a) Corrent e resistència reactiva

b) T e resistència reactiva

c) T e duplique

(d) corrents reg. i resistència reactiva



$$V_{AB} = 40 \angle -75^\circ \text{ V}$$

a) Trobar R, X sabent que la llum es consumit 40 W, el corrents pico són 2 A que arriba 450 Volts.

b) Fórmula de I : I₁?

$$I_0 = R_{eq} / Z = I_2 = 2\sqrt{2} \angle -75 + 45^\circ$$

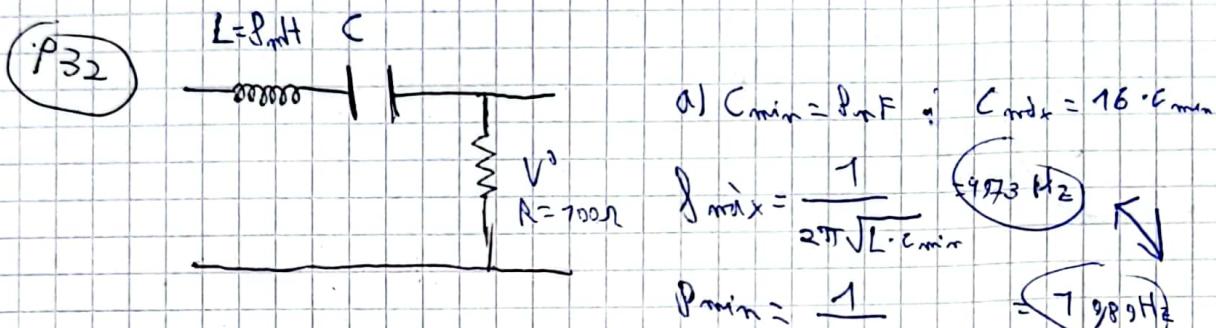
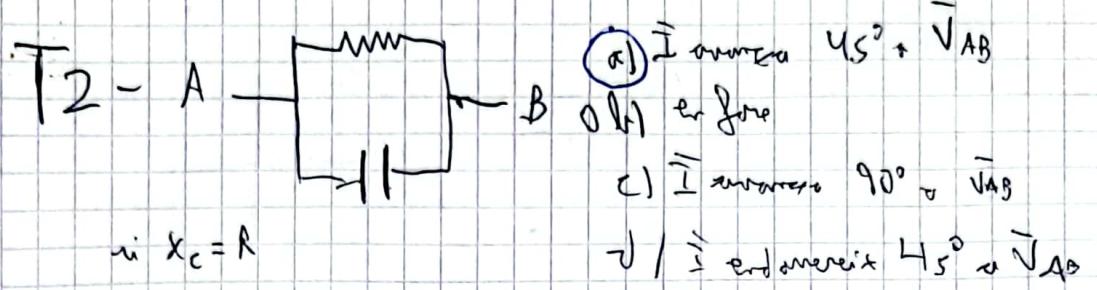
$$I_{0R} = R_{eq} \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{40 \angle -75}{2\sqrt{2} \angle 30} = \frac{20}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 \dots = 6,13 \angle 120^\circ$$

$$40 = X \cdot$$

$$\begin{cases} R = 2 \angle 0^\circ \\ X = 2 \angle 90^\circ \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} I_1 &= 10 - 5 \angle -11,12 \angle 26^\circ \text{ A} \\ I &= \frac{V}{Z} = 3,58 \angle 2^\circ \end{aligned}$$

R + jX
R + jX



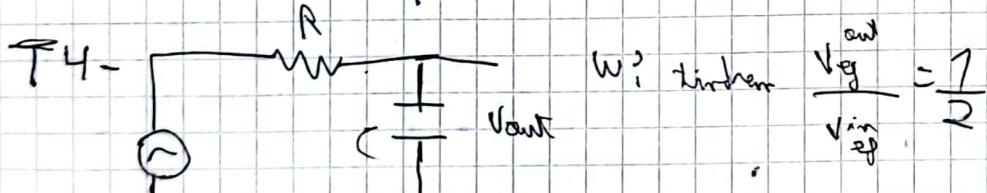
De quant real $\frac{V_n}{V_0}$ per la f mitjana

$$1, \text{ segon o que } V_{\text{max}} = V_0 \text{ quan desapareix } (Lw - \frac{1}{Cw})^2$$

C) El minimo més 6500 rad també veia un estat menor. $\Rightarrow \frac{V_n}{V_0}?$

descompon en $V_n(t)$, $I(t)$?

$$\frac{V_n}{V_0} = \frac{2n}{2+jt} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{700 + j(8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 6500) - \frac{1}{8 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 6500}} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{7500 \angle -86^\circ} = 0,06 \angle 86^\circ$$



$$\frac{Z_{\text{out}}}{2j\omega} = \frac{jC \angle -90^\circ}{700 \angle -90^\circ}$$

$$\frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{Cw}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\frac{1}{Cw})^2}} \cdot \frac{Cw}{Cw} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{RwC \dot{P} + 1}}$$