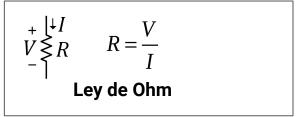


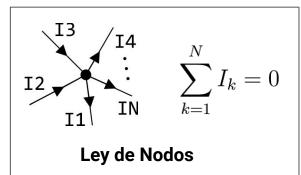


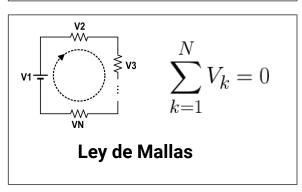
Introducción a la Ingeniería Electrónica (86.02)

Circuitos básicos

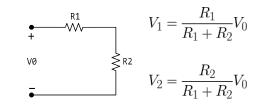
Repaso



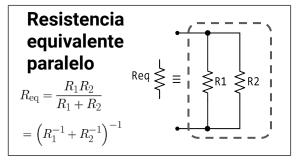




Divisor de tensión

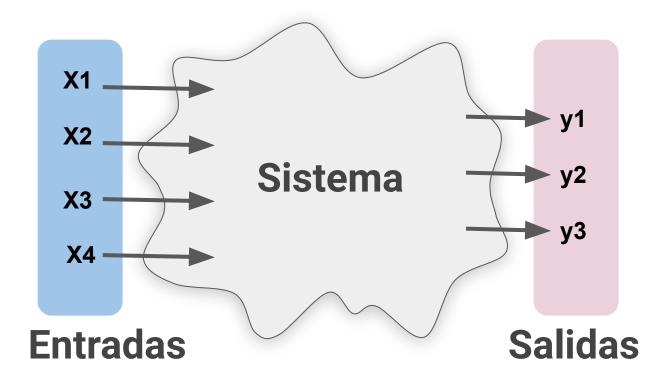






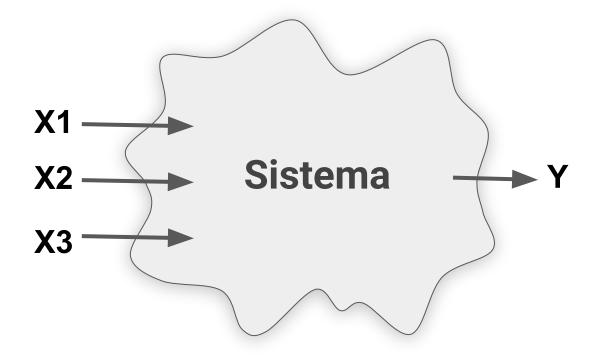
Principio de superposición

Sistema



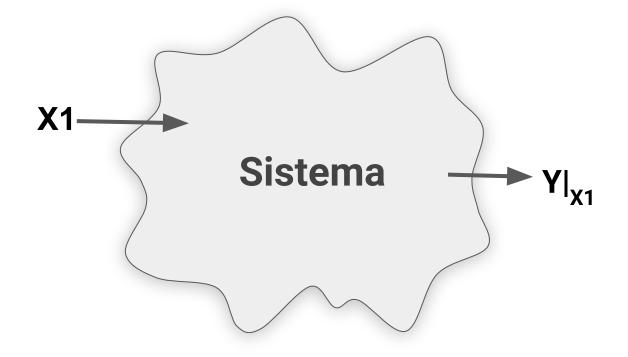
Sistema

Supongamos un sistema de tres entradas y una salida



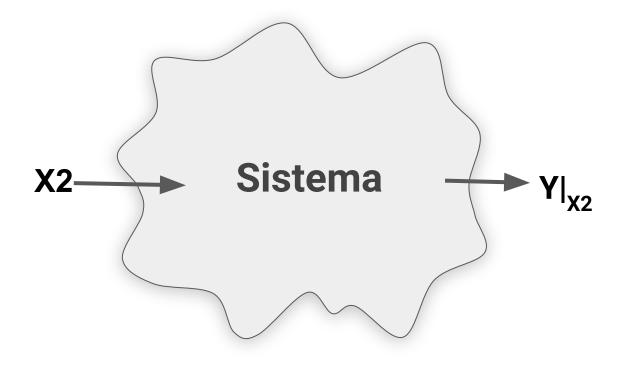
Sistema

¿Qué sucede si sólo aplicamos una entrada a la vez?



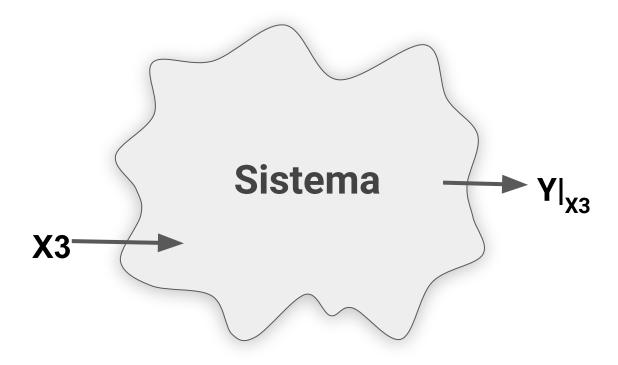
Sistema

¿Qué sucede si sólo aplicamos una entrada a la vez?



Sistema

¿Qué sucede si sólo aplicamos una entrada a la vez?



Sistema

¿Podríamos obtener la salida total como una función de las salidas parciales?

$$Y = Y|_{X1}$$

$$Y|_{X2}$$

$$Y|_{X3}$$

Sistema

¿Podríamos obtener la salida total como una función de las salidas parciales?

$$SI$$

$$Y = Y|_{X1} + Y|_{X2} + Y|_{X3}$$

Sistema

¿Podríamos obtener la salida total como una función de las salidas parciales?

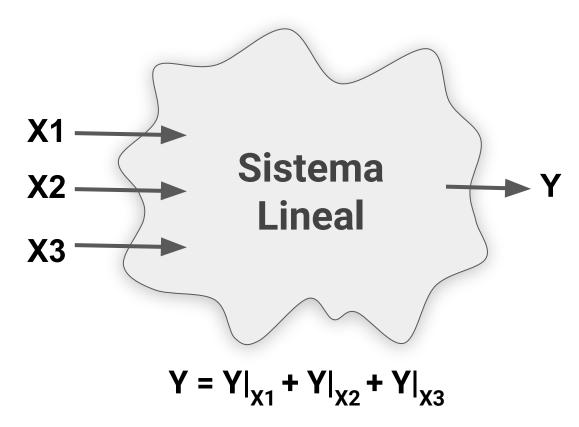
$$Y = Y|_{X1} + Y|_{X2} + Y|_{X3}$$

pero...

¿Cuándo es posible aplicar esto?

Sistema

Sólo cuando el sistema es "LINEAL"



Sistema

Sólo cuando el sistema es "LINEAL"

$$Y = Y|_{X1} + Y|_{X2} + Y|_{X3}$$

Sistema

Sólo cuando el sistema es "LINEAL"

$$Y = Y|_{X1} + Y|_{X2} + Y|_{X3}$$



Se cumple el

Principio de superposición

Principio de superposición

Principio de superposición



Establece que el efecto que producen dos o más entradas sobre un sistema lineal es igual a la suma de los efectos que produce cada entrada por separado

Principio de superposición

¿Para qué sirve?

Principio de superposición

¿Para qué sirve?

Permite resolver un problema complejo como la suma de varios problemas sencillos

Principio de superposición

¿Para qué sirve?

Permite resolver un problema complejo como la suma de varios problemas sencillos

¿Cuándo es posible aplicarlo?

Principio de superposición

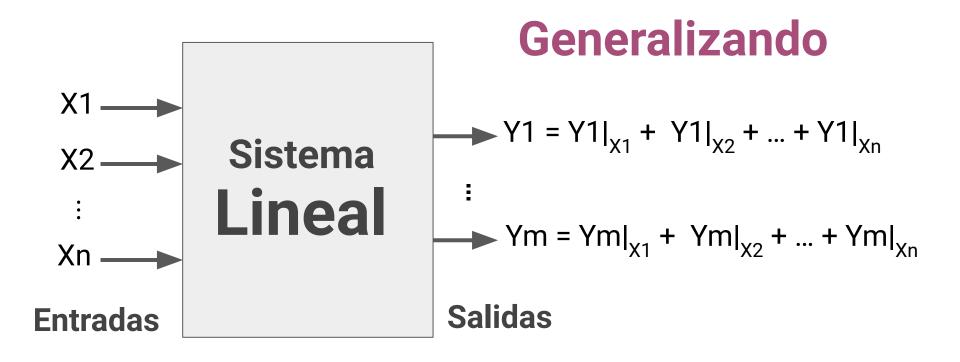
¿Para qué sirve?

Permite resolver un problema complejo como la suma de varios problemas sencillos

¿Cuándo es posible aplicarlo?

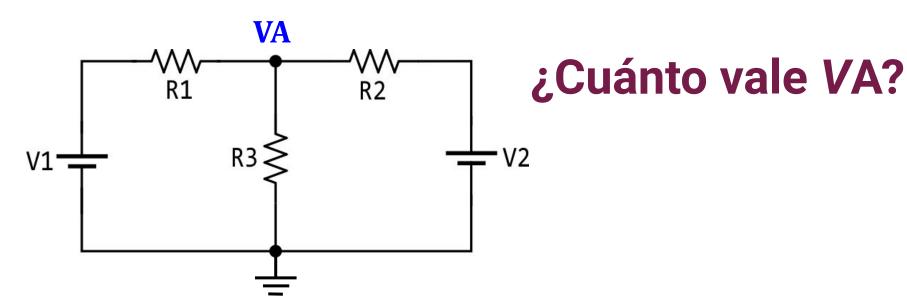
Cuando el problema está modelado como un sistema lineal en términos de las variables que lo conforman

Principio de superposición

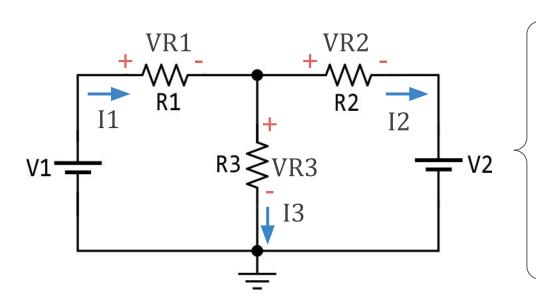


Superposición en circuitos eléctricos

```
V1=20 V ; V2= 5 V ;
R1= 3,6 kΩ ; R2= 1,8 kΩ ; R3= 3,6 kΩ
```



Circuito con dos fuentes



Sistema

VR1 = I1 R1

VR2 = I2 R2

VR3 = I3 R3

I1 = I2 + I3

V1 - VR1 - VR3 = 0

VR3 - VR2 - V2 = 0

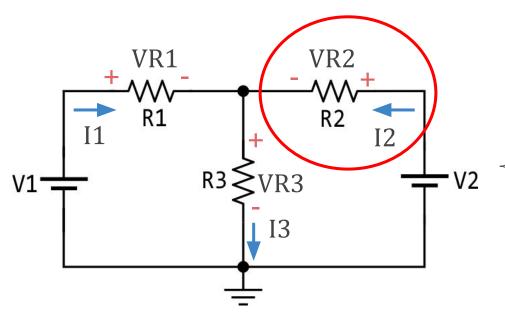
Incógnitas (salidas)

VR1 VR2 VR3 I1 I2 I3

Datos (entradas)

V1 V2

Circuito con dos fuentes



Sistema

VR1 = I1 R1

VR2 = I2 R2

VR3 = I3 R3

I1 + I2 = I3

V1 - VR1 - VR3 = 0

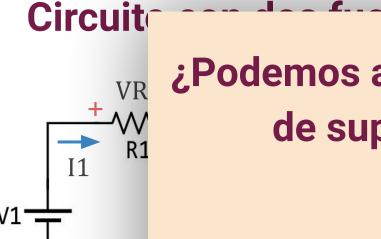
VR3 + VR2 - V2 = 0

Incógnitas (salidas)

VR1 VR2 VR3 I1 I2 I3

Datos (entradas)

V1 V2



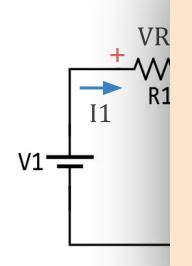
¿Podemos aplicar el principio de superposición?

Incógnitas (salidas)

VR1 VR2 VR3 I1 I2 I3

Datos (entradas) V1 V2

Circuit



¿Podemos aplicar el principio de superposición?

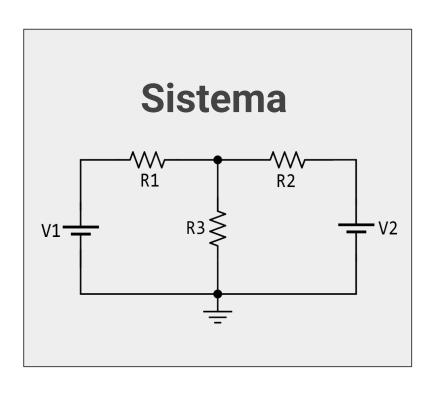
SÍ, porque es un sistema lineal (leyes de Kirchhoff y Ohm son lineales)

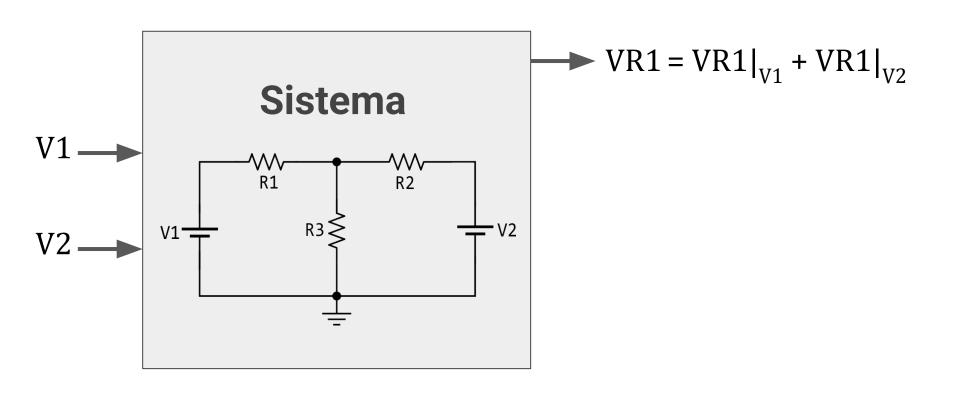
Incógnitas (salidas)

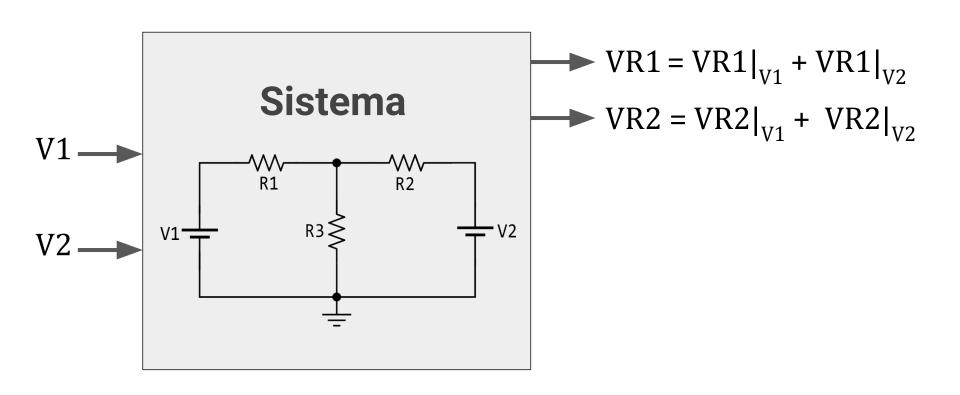
VR1 VR2 VR3 I1 I2 I3

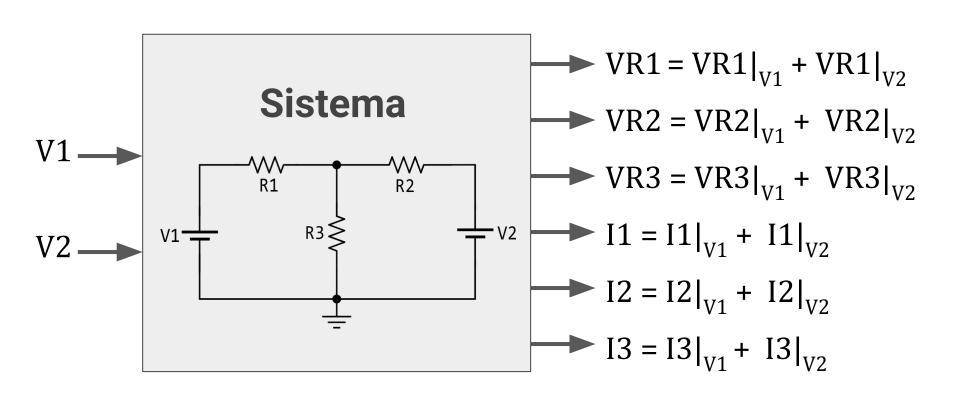
Datos (entradas)

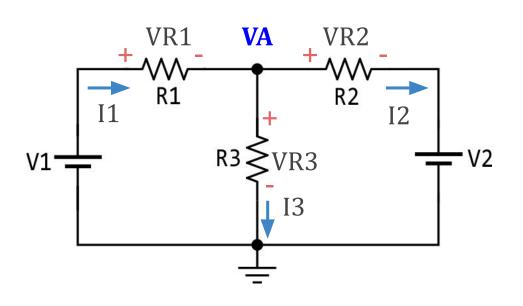
V1 V2





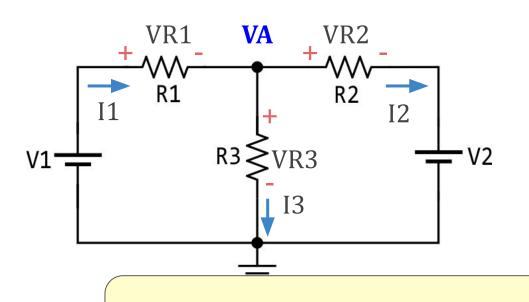






Queremos hallar:

$$VA = VA|_{V1} + VA|_{V2}$$

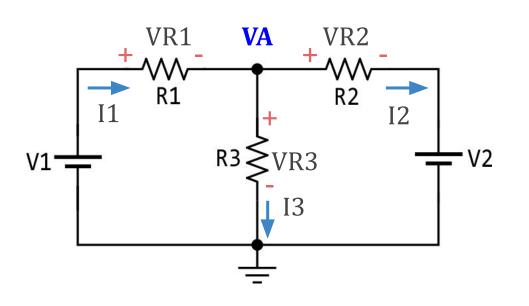


Queremos hallar:

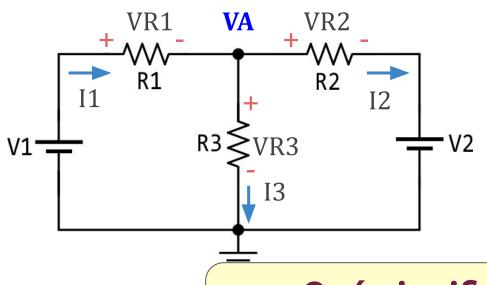
$$VA = VA|_{V1} + VA|_{V2}$$

¿Cómo calculamos VA|_{V1} y VA|_{V2}?

Método



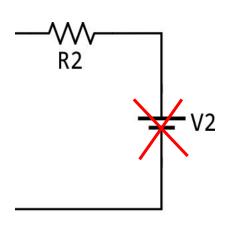
- Pasivamos V2 y calculamos VA|_{V1}
- Pasivamos V1 y calculamos VA|_{v2}



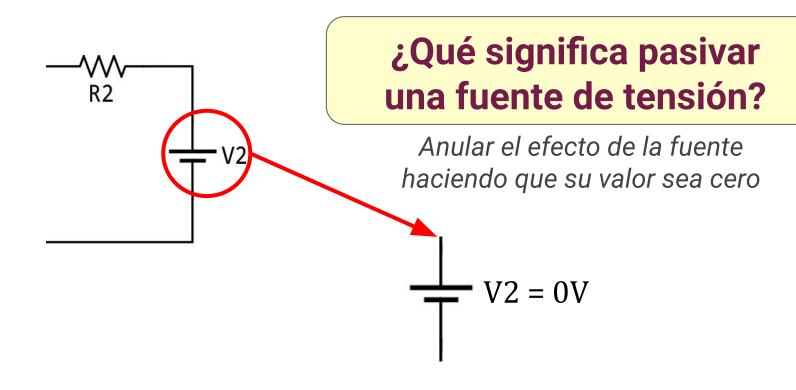
- Pasivamos V2 y calculamos VA|_{V1}
- Pasivamos V1 y calculamos VA|_{v2}

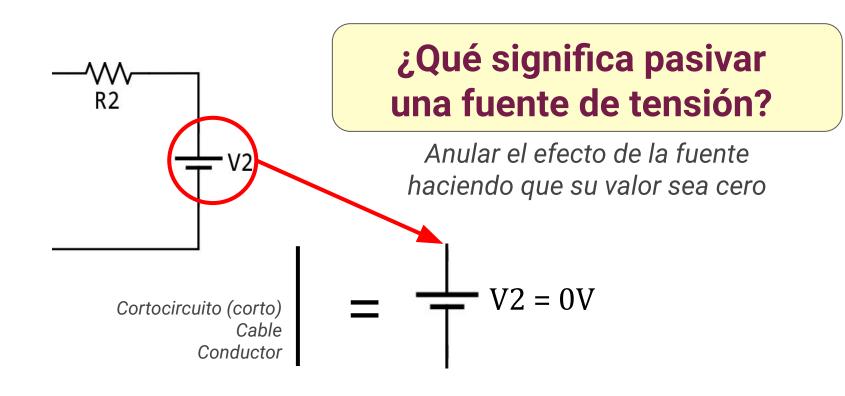
¿Qué significa pasivar una fuente de tensión?

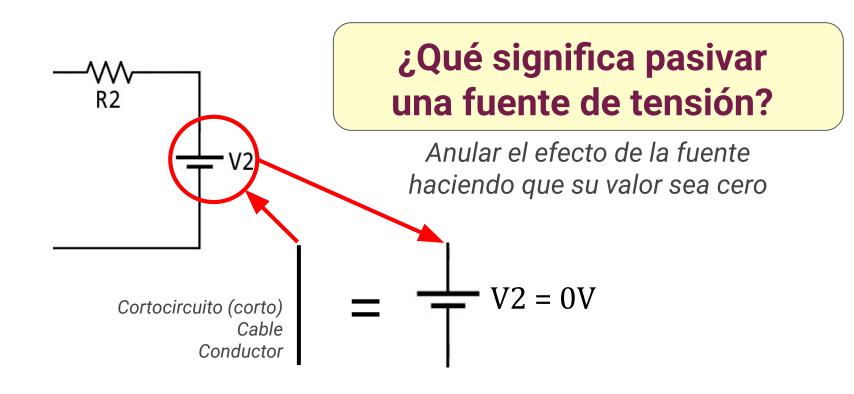
Método

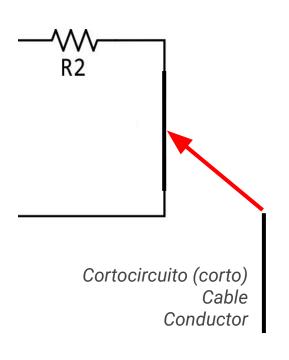


¿Qué significa pasivar una fuente de tensión?





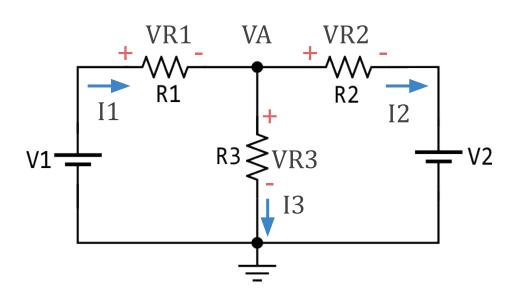




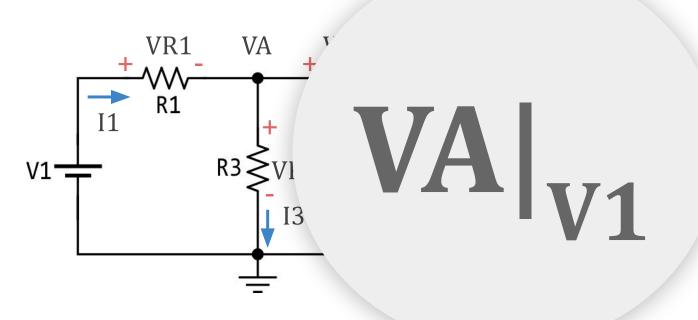
¿Qué significa pasivar una fuente de tensión?

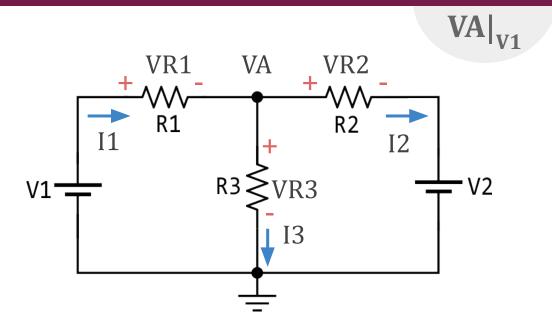
Anular el efecto de la fuente haciendo que su valor sea cero

$$= \frac{1}{T} V2 = 0V$$

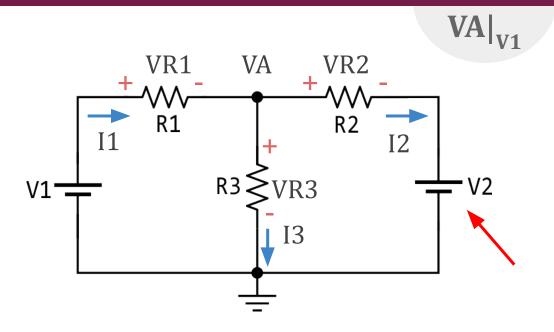


Ahora apliquemos el método...

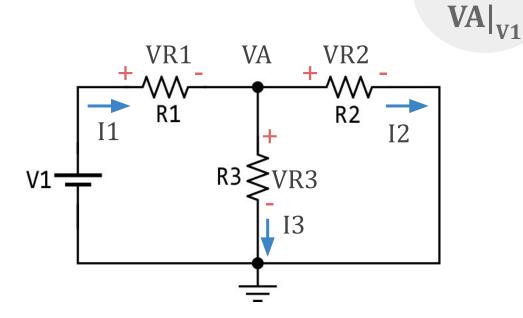




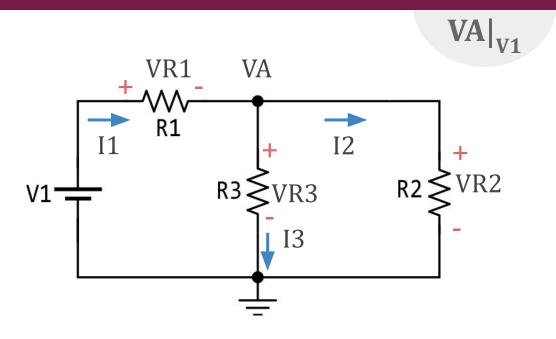
- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA|_{V1}



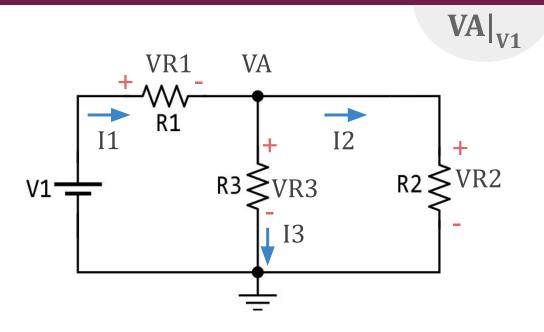
- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA|_{V1}



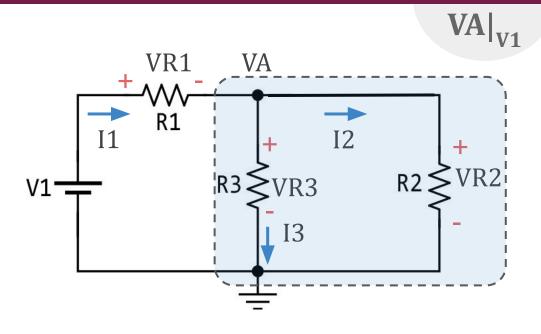
- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA|_{V1}



- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA|_{V1}

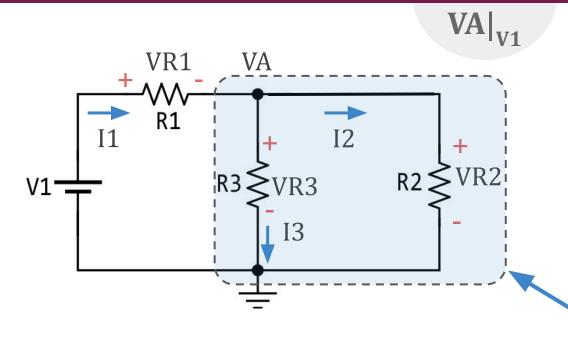


- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA|_{V1}



- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA_{V1}

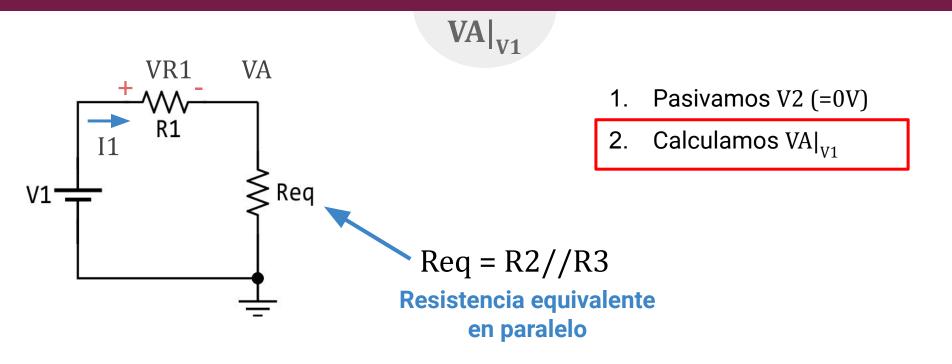
Método

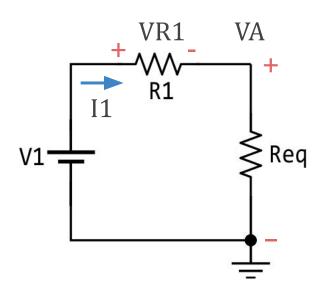


- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos $VA|_{V1}$

$$Req = R2//R3$$

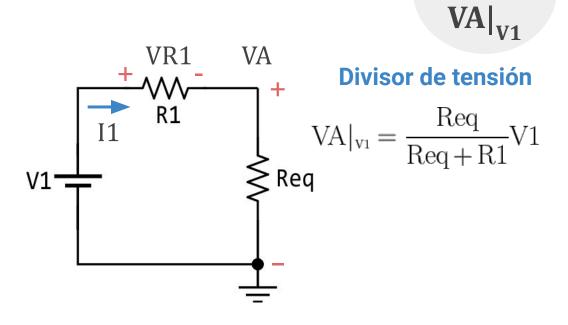
Resistencia equivalente en paralelo





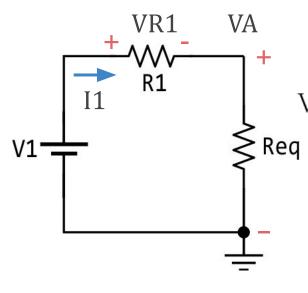


- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA|_{V1}



- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA|_{V1}

Método



$VA|_{V1}$

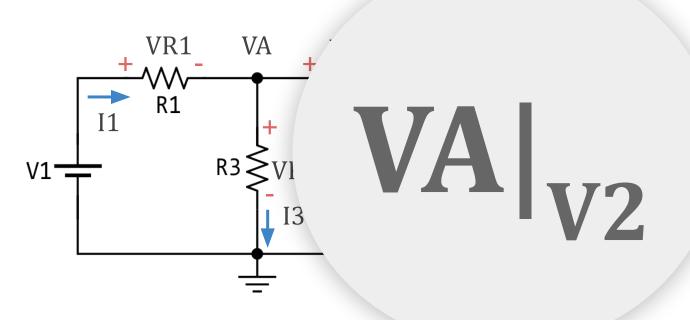
Divisor de tensión

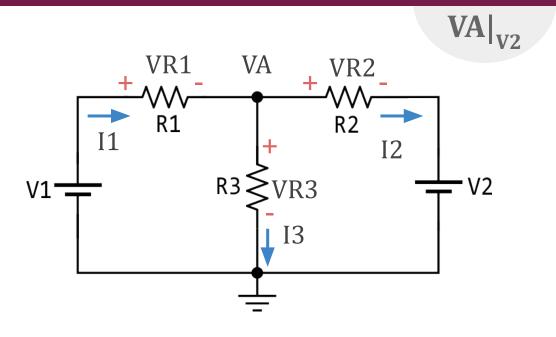
$$VA|_{v_1} = \frac{Req}{Req + R1}V1$$

- 1. Pasivamos V2 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA|_{V1}

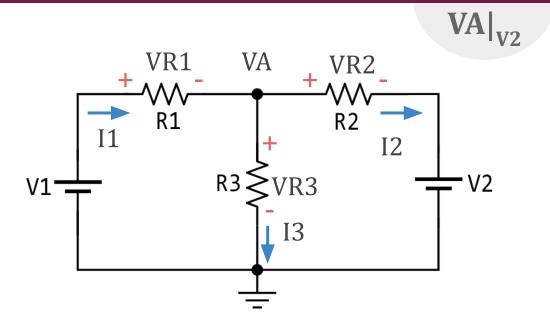
Reemplazamos la Req

$$VA|_{v_1} = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1$$

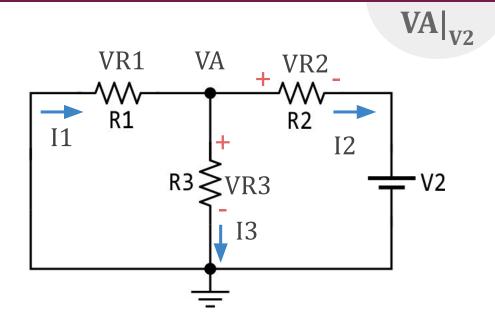




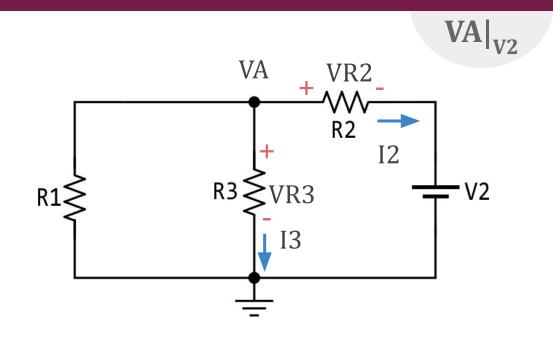
- 1. Pasivamos V1 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA_{V2}



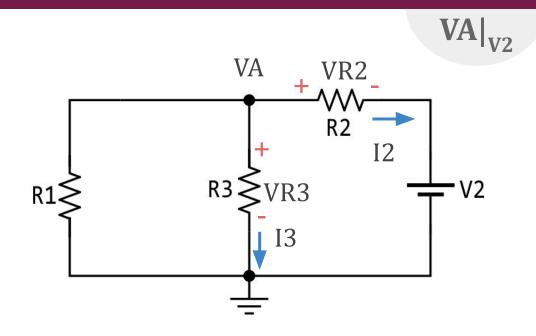
- 1. Pasivamos V1 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA_{V2}



- 1. Pasivamos V1 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA_{V2}

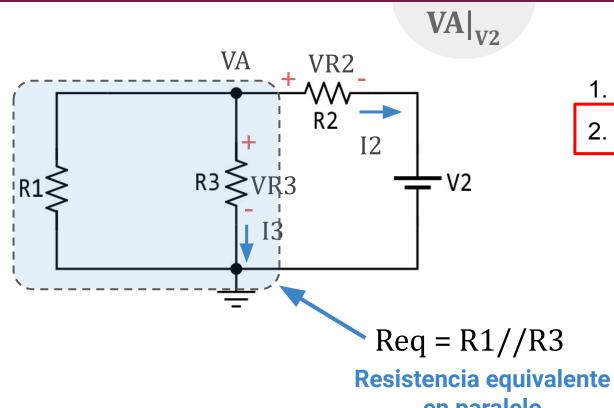


- 1. Pasivamos V1 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA_{V2}



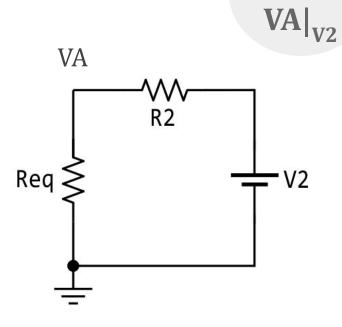
- 1. Pasivamos V1 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA_{V2}

Método



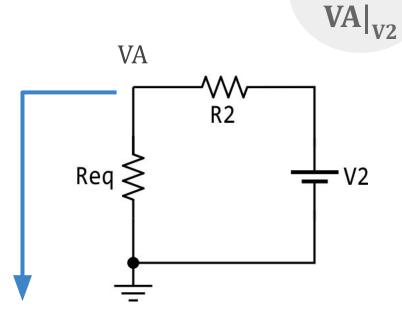
- Pasivamos V1 (=0V)
- Calculamos VA|_{V2}

en paralelo



- 1. Pasivamos V1 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos VA_{V2}

Método

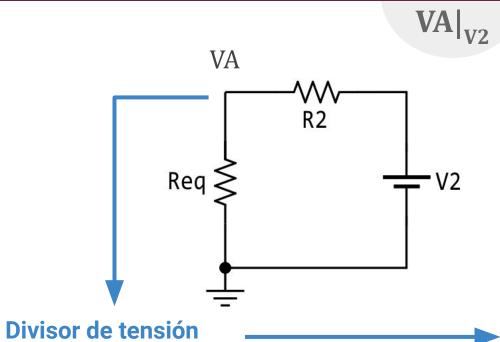


- 1. Pasivamos V1 (=0V)
- 2. Calculamos $VA|_{V2}$

Divisor de tensión

$$VA|_{v_2} = \frac{Req}{Req + R2}V2$$

Método

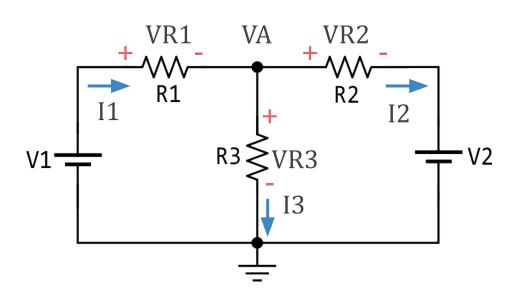


- Pasivamos V1 (=0V)
- Calculamos VA|_{V2}

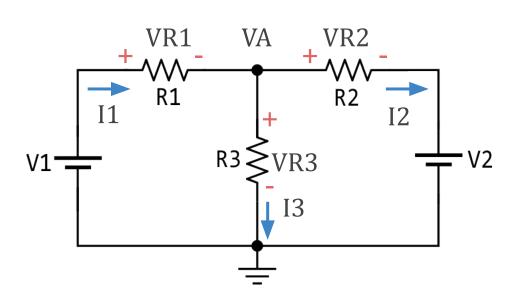
$$VA|_{v_2} = \frac{Req}{Req + R2}V_2$$

Reemplazamos la Reg

$$VA|_{v_2} = \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V2$$

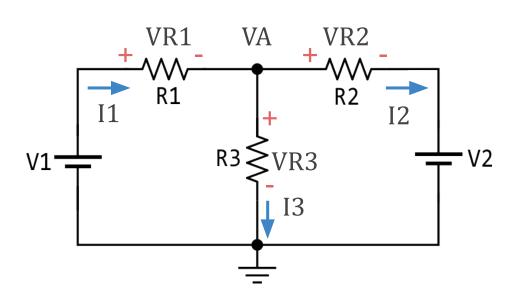


$$VA = VA|_{v_1} + VA|_{v_2}$$



$$VA = VA|_{v_1} + VA|_{v_2}$$

$$VA|_{v_1} = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1$$

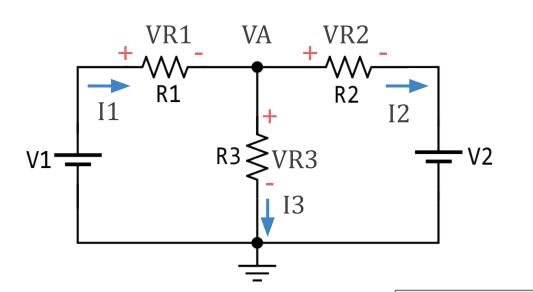


$$VA = VA|_{v_1} + VA|_{v_2}$$

$$VA|_{v_1} = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1$$

$$VA|_{v_2} = \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V_2$$

Método



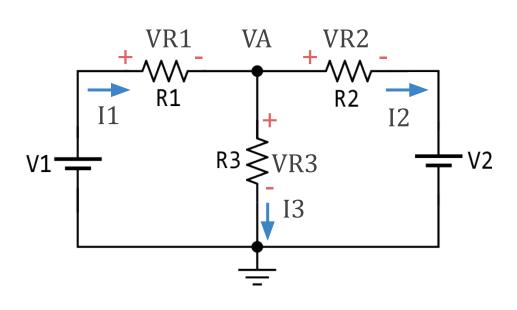
$$VA = VA|_{v_1} + VA|_{v_2}$$

$$VA|_{v_1} = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1$$

$$VA|_{v_2} = \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V2$$

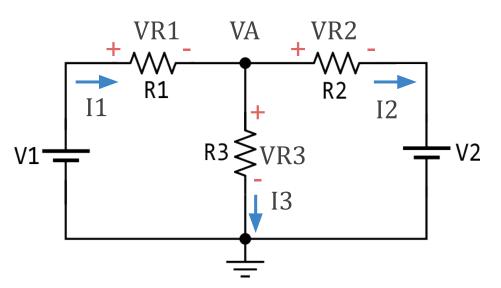
Tensión VA como la suma de los aportes de V1 y V2

$$VA = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1 + \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V2$$



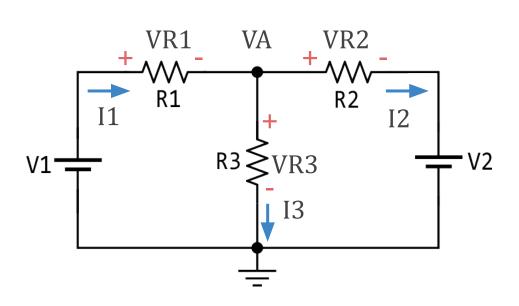
$$VA = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1 + \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V2$$

```
V1=20 V ; V2= 5 V ;
R1= 3,6 kΩ ; R2= 1,8 kΩ ; R3= 3,6 kΩ
```



$$VA = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1 + \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V2$$

$$VA = \frac{1,2 k\Omega}{1,2 k\Omega + 3,6 k\Omega}V1 + \frac{1,8 k\Omega}{1,8 k\Omega + 1,8 k\Omega}V2$$

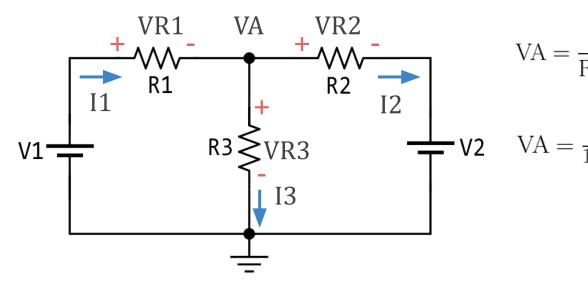


$$VA = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1 + \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V2$$

$$VA = \frac{1.2 \text{ k}\Omega}{1.2 \text{ k}\Omega + 3.6 \text{ k}\Omega}V1 + \frac{1.8 \text{ k}\Omega}{1.8 \text{ k}\Omega + 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega}V2$$

$$VA = 0.25 \text{ V}1 + 0.5 \text{ V}2$$

Método



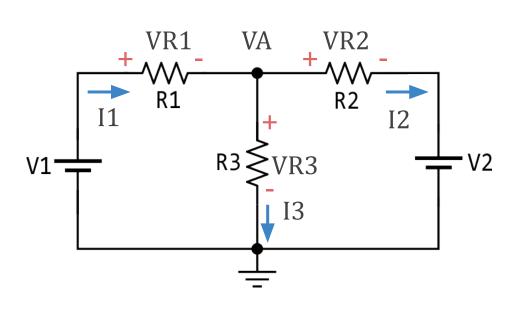
$$VA = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1 + \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V2$$

$$VA = \frac{1.2 \text{ k}\Omega}{1.2 \text{ k}\Omega + 3.6 \text{ k}\Omega}V1 + \frac{1.8 \text{ k}\Omega}{1.8 \text{ k}\Omega + 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega}V2$$

$$VA = 0.25 \text{ V}1 + 0.5 \text{ V}2$$

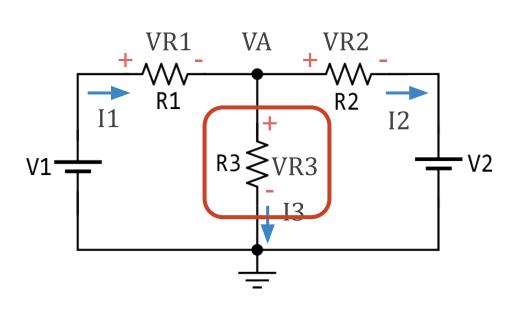
VA = 7.5 V

Método



VA = 7.5 V

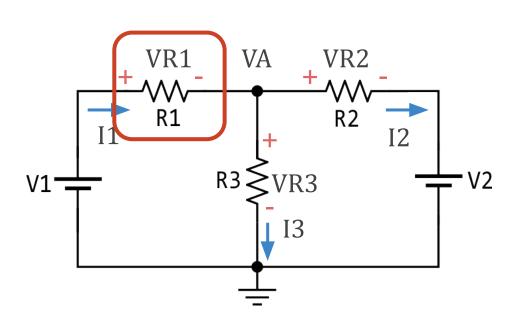
```
V1=20 V ; V2= 5 V ; 
R1= 3,6 k\Omega ; R2= 1,8 k\Omega ; R3= 3,6 k\Omega
```



$$VA = 7.5 V$$

$$VR3 = VA = 7,5 V$$

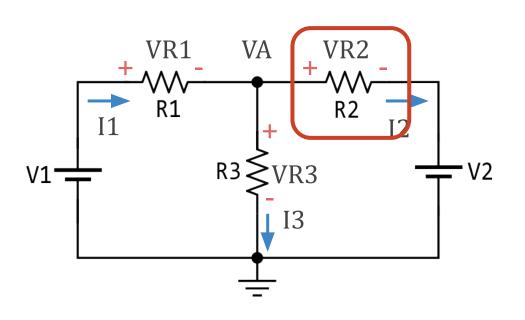
V1=20 V ; V2= 5 V ;
R1= 3,6 k
$$\Omega$$
 ; R2= 1,8 k Ω ; R3= 3,6 k Ω



$$VA = 7.5 V$$

$$VR3 = VA = 7,5 V$$

$$VR1 = V1 - VA = 12,5 V$$

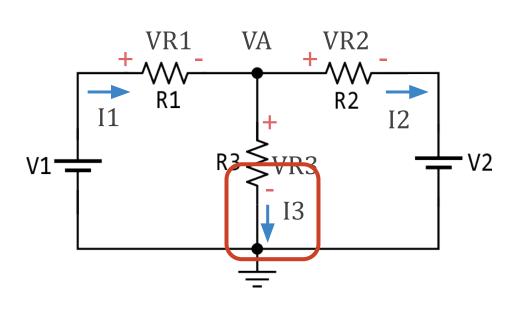


$$VA = 7.5 V$$

$$VR3 = VA = 7.5 V$$

$$VR1 = V1 - VA = 12,5 V$$

$$VR2 = VA - V2 = 2,5 V$$



V1=20 V ; V2= 5 V ;
R1= 3,6 k
$$\Omega$$
 ; R2= 1,8 k Ω ; R3= 3,6 k Ω

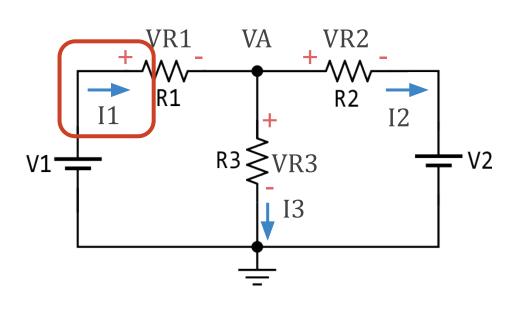
$$VA = 7.5 V$$

$$VR3 = VA = 7.5 V$$

$$VR1 = V1 - VA = 12,5 V$$

$$VR2 = VA - V2 = 2,5 V$$

$$I3 = VR3/R3 = 2,08 \text{ mA}$$



$$VA = 7.5 V$$

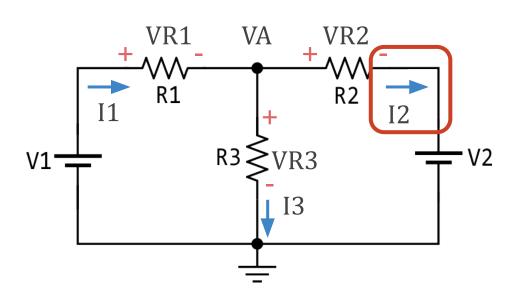
$$VR3 = VA = 7.5 V$$

$$VR1 = V1 - VA = 12,5 V$$

$$VR2 = VA - V2 = 2,5 V$$

$$I3 = VR3/R3 = 2,08 \text{ mA}$$

$$I1 = VR1/R1 = 3,47 \text{ mA}$$



V1=20 V ; V2= 5 V ;
R1= 3,6 k
$$\Omega$$
 ; R2= 1,8 k Ω ; R3= 3,6 k Ω

$$VA = 7.5 V$$

$$VR3 = VA = 7.5 V$$

$$VR1 = V1 - VA = 12,5 V$$

$$VR2 = VA - V2 = 2,5 V$$

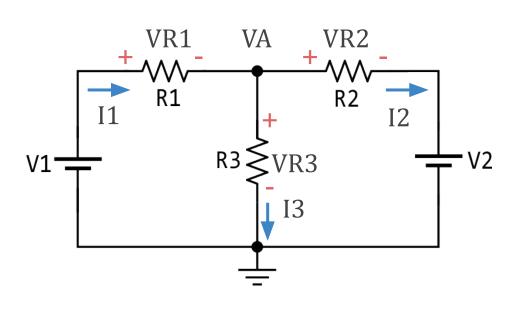
$$I3 = VR3/R3 = 2,08 \text{ mA}$$

$$I1 = VR1/R1 = 3,47 \text{ mA}$$

$$I2 = VR2/R2 = 1,39 \text{ mA}$$

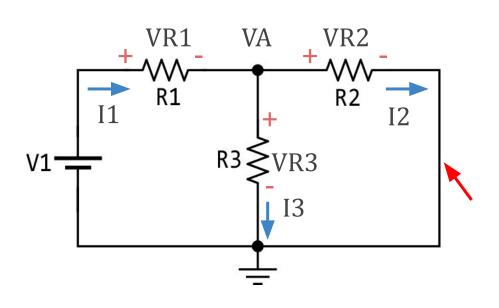
Resumen

Método

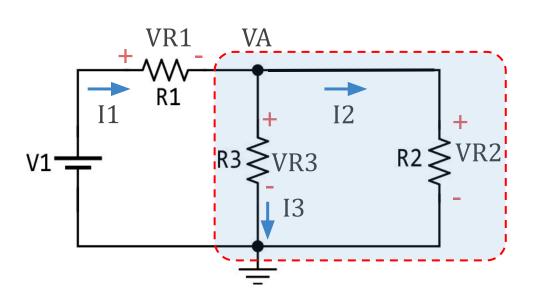


Buscamos VA|_{V1}

Método

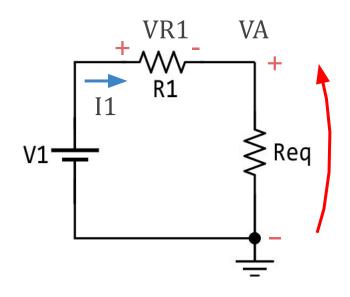


Pasivamos V2



Calculamos resistencia paralelo

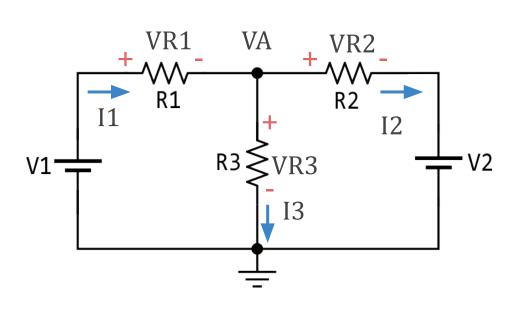
Req = R2//R3



Aplicamos el divisor de tensión

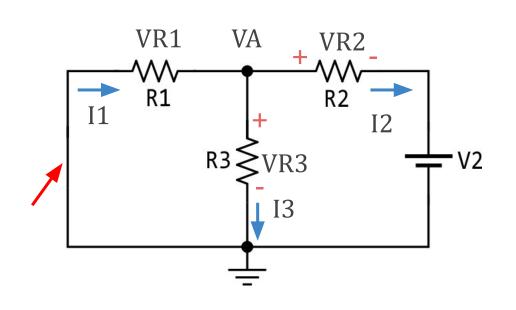
$$VA|_{v_1} = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1$$

Método



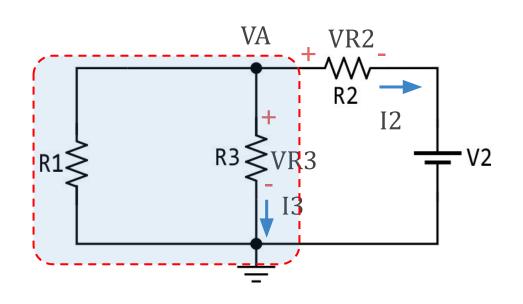
Buscamos VA|_{V2}

Método



Pasivamos V1

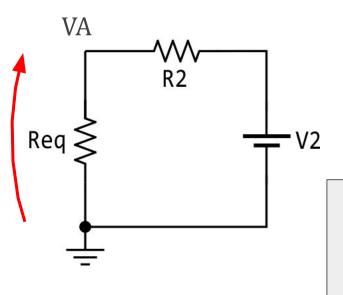
Método



Calculamos resistencia en paralelo

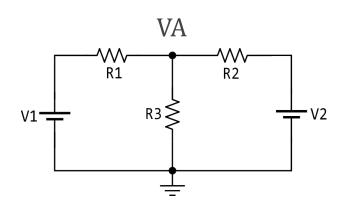
Req = R1//R3

Método



Aplicamos el divisor de tensión

$$VA|_{v_2} = \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V2$$



Obtenemos la VA final mediante superposición

$$VA = \frac{R2//R3}{R2//R3 + R1}V1 + \frac{R1//R3}{R1//R3 + R2}V2$$

¿Preguntas?