Tensión eficaz

2 de noviembre

Dada una función f(t) con período T, definimos el valor promedio como

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$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt$$

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$$v(t) = V0$$

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Resolvemos la integral de forma **analítica**

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Resolvemos la integral de forma **analítica**



Resolvemos la integral de forma **gráfica**

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 Resolvamos la integral de forma **gráfica**

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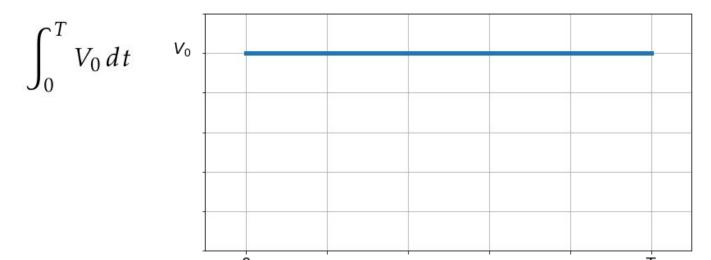


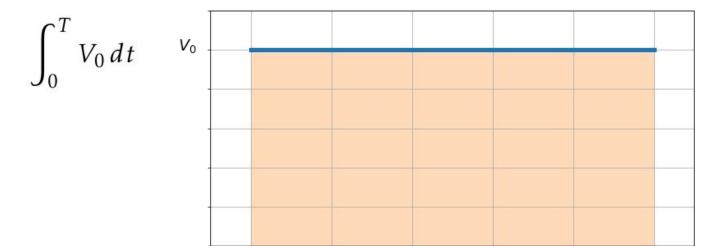
Resolvamos la integral de forma **gráfica**

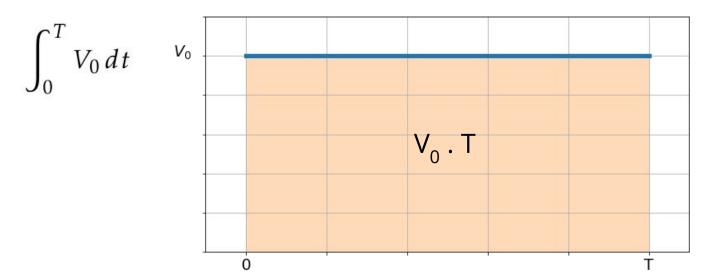


Área bajo la curva

$$\int_0^T V_0 dt$$



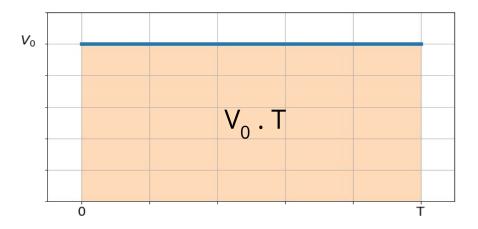




$$\int_0^T V_0 dt \qquad V_0 = \int_0^T V_0 dt = V_0 \cdot T$$

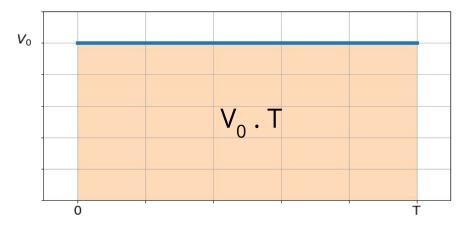
• V(t) = V0

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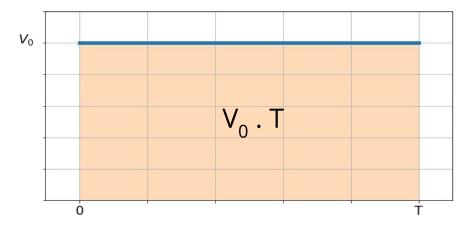
V(t) = V0

$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} V_{0} dt = \frac{1}{T} V_{0} \cdot T$$



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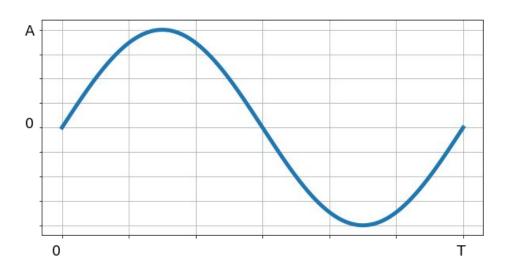
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Resolvamos la integral de forma **gráfica**

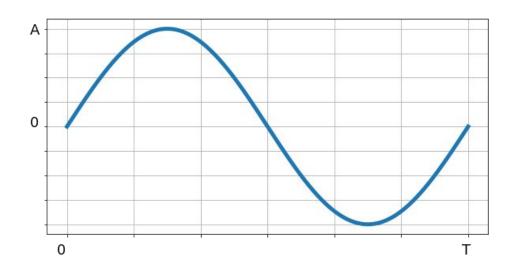
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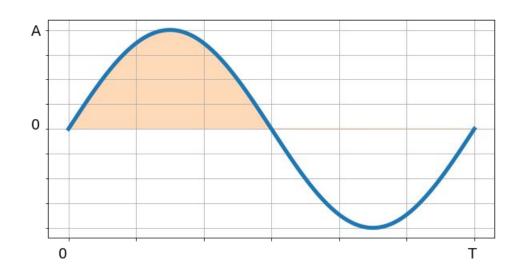
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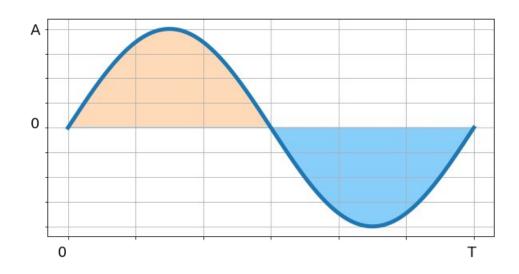
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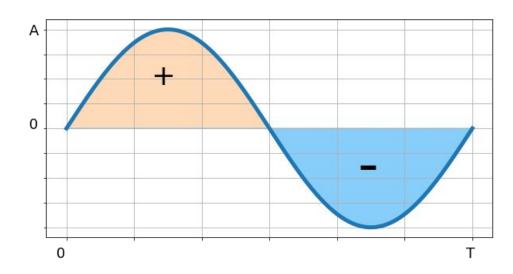
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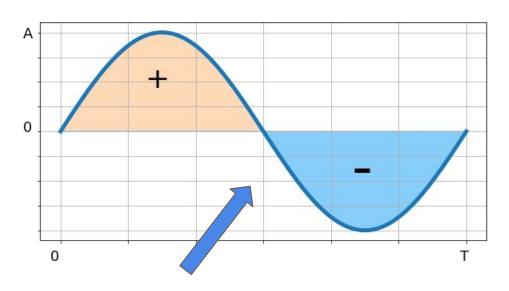
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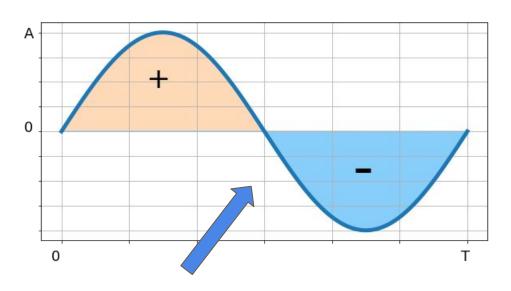
$$\int_0^T Asen\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) dt$$



La senoidal presenta un tipo de simetría

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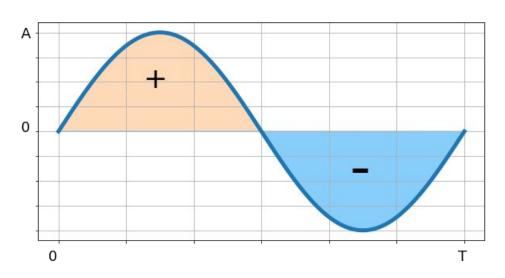
$$\int_0^T Asen\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) dt = 0$$



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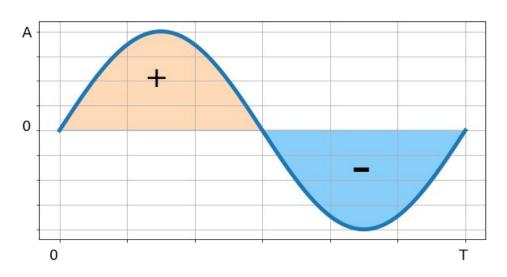
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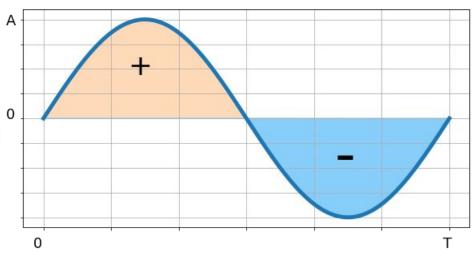
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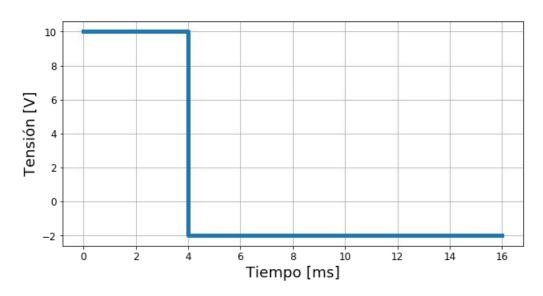
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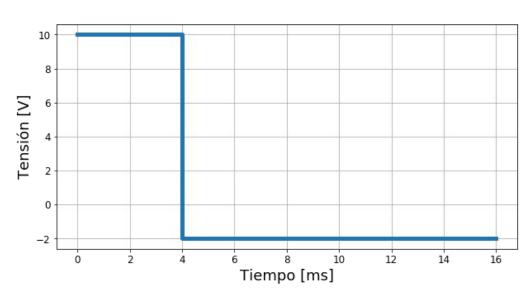


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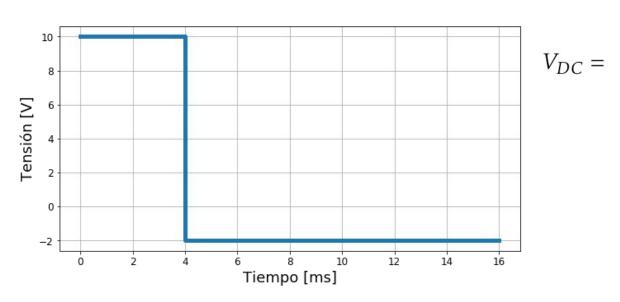
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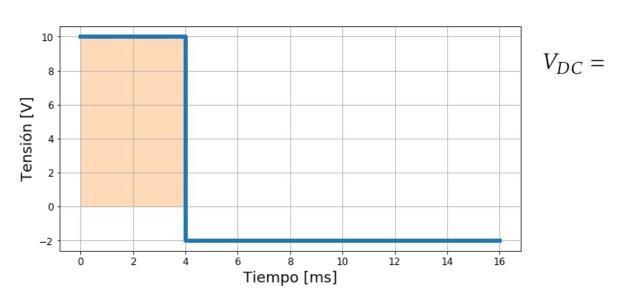


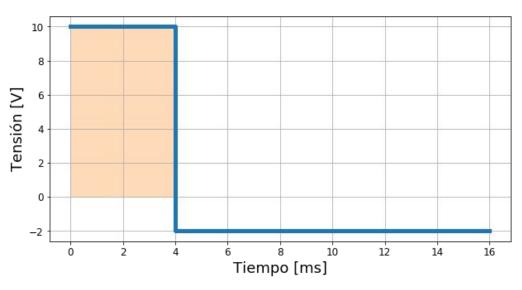




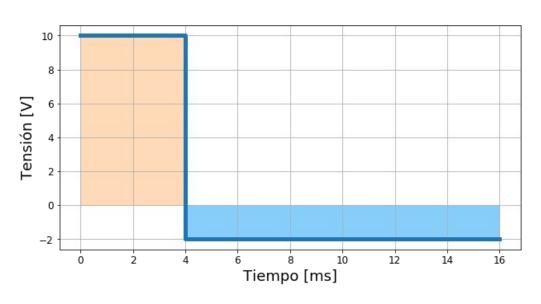
$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) \, dt$$



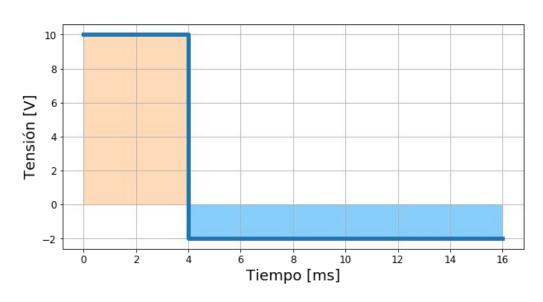




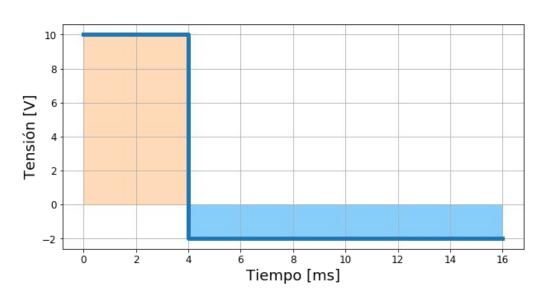
$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{16\,\mathrm{ms}} \left(10\,\mathrm{V} \cdot 4\,\mathrm{ms}\right)$$



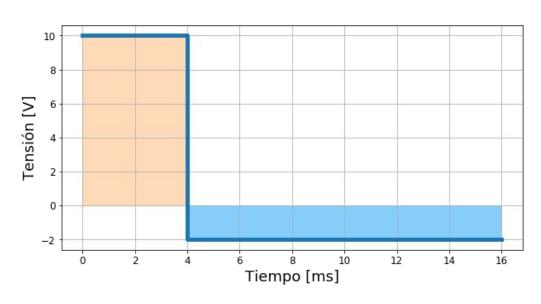
$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{16\,\mathrm{ms}} \left(10\,\mathrm{V} \cdot 4\,\mathrm{ms}\right)$$



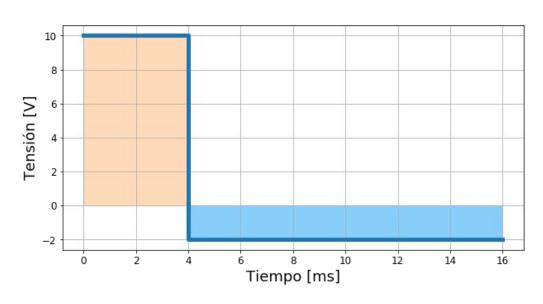
$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{16 \,\text{ms}} (10 \,\text{V} \cdot 4 \,\text{ms} - 2 \,\text{V} \cdot 12 \,\text{ms})$$



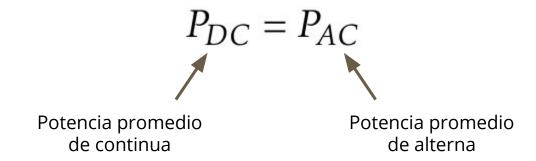
$$V_{DC} = \frac{10\,\mathrm{V} \cdot 4\,\mathrm{ms}}{16\,\mathrm{ms}} - \frac{2\,\mathrm{V} \cdot 12\,\mathrm{ms}}{16\,\mathrm{ms}}$$



$$V_{DC} = 2.5 \,\mathrm{V} - 1.5 \,\mathrm{V}$$



$$V_{DC} = 1 \,\mathrm{V}$$



¿Qué relación entre la fuente de continua y la de alterna permite cumplir con esta condición?

Definición: potencia promedio

Definimos la potencia promedio como

$$P_m = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t) dt$$

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$$P_m = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{v^2(t)}{R} dt$$

$$\frac{V_0^2}{R} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{v^2(t)}{R} \, dt$$



Potencia promedio de continua



Potencia promedio de alterna

$$V_0^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) \, dt$$

$$V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt$$

Definición: Tensión eficaz

Definimos la tensión eficaz de una tensión variable en el tiempo v(t) con período T como

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt}$$

Definiciones:

$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) \, dt}$$

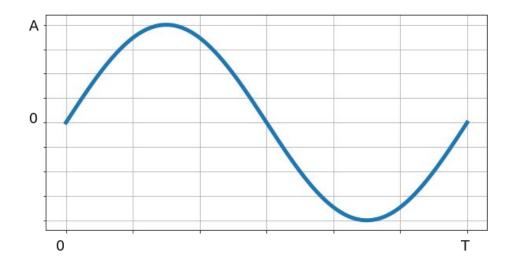
• Tensión eficaz total

$$V_{AC} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T (v(t) - V_{DC})^2 dt$$

• Tensión eficaz de alterna

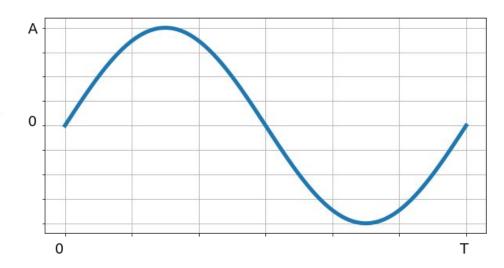
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$$v(t) = Asen\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$

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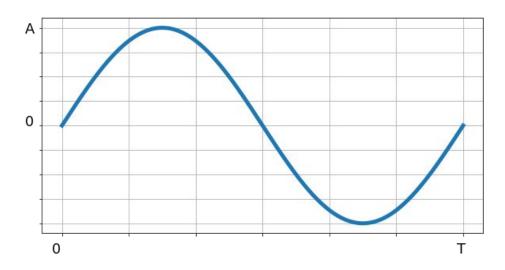
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$$v(t) = Asen\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \left[Asen\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) \right]^{2} dt}$$



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$$v(t) = Asen\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$

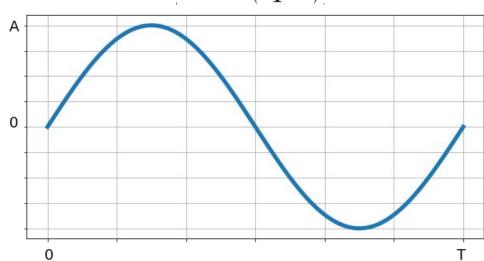
$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} A^{2} sen^{2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} t\right) dt}$$



$$\int_0^T A^2 sen^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) dt$$

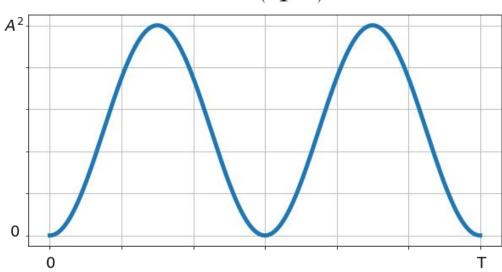
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A sen
$$\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$



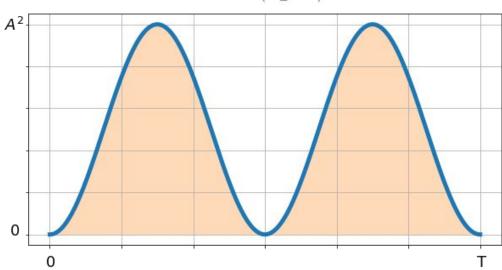
$$\int_0^T A^2 sen^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) dt$$

$$A^2 sen^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$



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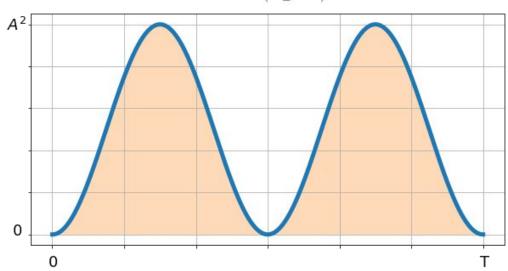


Calculemos la integral

$$\int_{0}^{T} A^{2} sen^{2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) dt$$

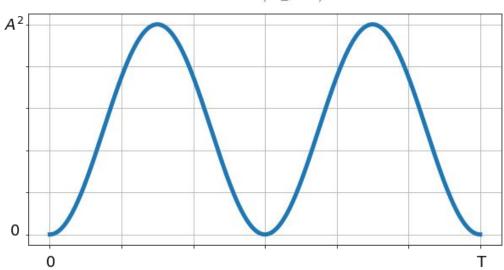
¿Cómo podemos calcular el área?

$$A^2 sen^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$



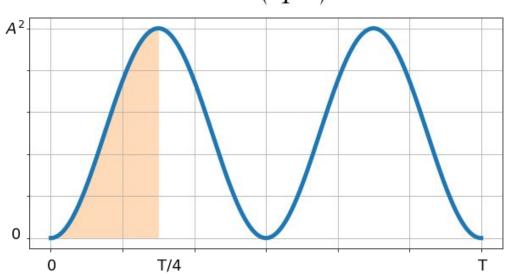
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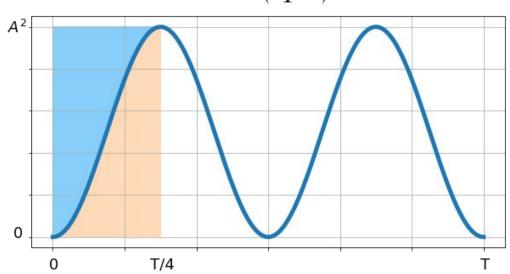
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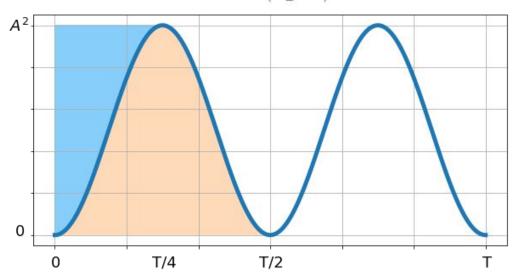
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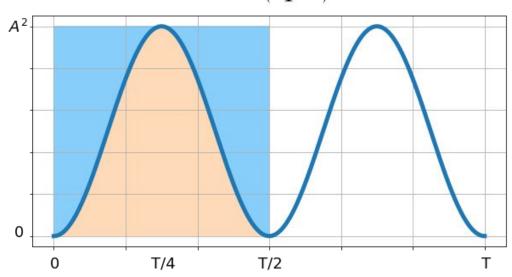
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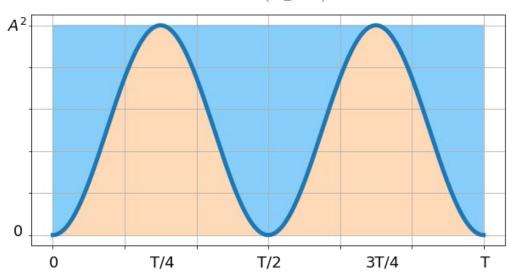
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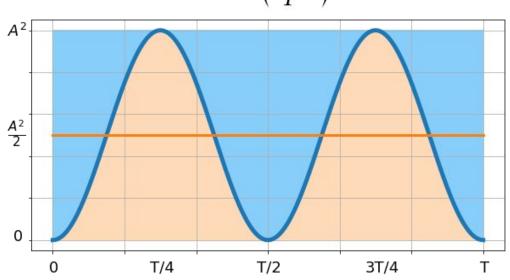
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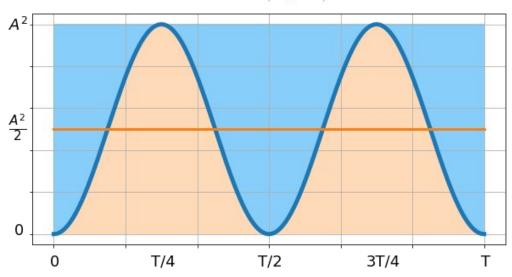
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$$\int_0^T A^2 sen^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) dt = \frac{A^2 T}{2}$$

$$A^2 sen^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$



•
$$v(t) = Asen\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T A^2 sen^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) dt :$$

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Ejemplo: tensión eficaz

Para una señal senoidal de amplitud A, la tensión eficaz es

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

Calculemos la tensión eficaz total de la siguiente señal:

$$1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t)$$

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Observación:

Constante

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Observación:

Constante



Variable en el tiempo y con valor promedio nulo

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt}$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T ((1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t))^2 dt$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} v^{2}(t) dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} ((1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t))^{2} dt}$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \text{V})^{2} + (1 \, \text{V} \, sen(\omega t))^{2} + 2 \, \text{V}^{2} \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$

Calculemos la tensión eficaz total de la siguiente señal: $1 \text{ V} + 1 \text{ V} sen(\omega t)$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} v^{2}(t) dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} ((1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t))^{2} dt}$$

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¿Tenemos que resolver la integral o podemos utilizar resultados anteriores?

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¿Tenemos que resolver la integral o podemos utilizar resultados anteriores?

Veamos la integral

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 + (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 + 2 \, \mathbf{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathbf{V})^{2} + (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^{2} + 2 \, \mathbf{V}^{2} \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



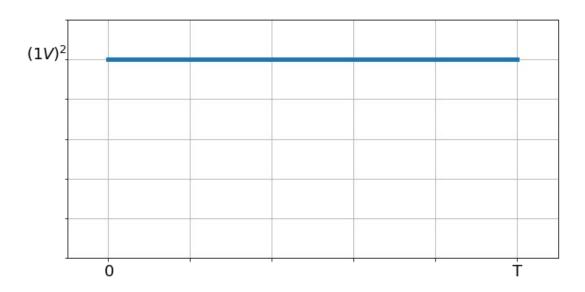
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathrm{V})^2 \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathrm{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2 \, \mathrm{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \mathrm{V})^2 + (1 \mathrm{V} \operatorname{sen}(\omega t))^2 + 2 \mathrm{V}^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) dt$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathrm{V})^{2} \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathrm{V} \, sen(\omega t))^{2} \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} 2 \, \mathrm{V}^{2} \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathrm{V})^2 \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathrm{V})^2 \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathrm{V})^2 \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T}(1\,\mathrm{V})^2T$$



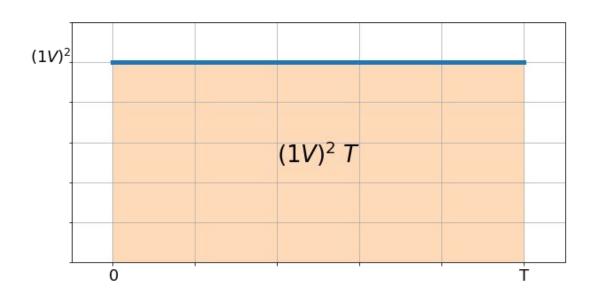
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathrm{V})^2 \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T}(1\,V)^2T$$



 $(1 \, V)^2$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \mathrm{V})^2 + (1 \mathrm{V} \operatorname{sen}(\omega t))^2 + 2 \mathrm{V}^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) dt$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathrm{V})^{2} \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathrm{V} \, sen(\omega t))^{2} \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} 2 \, \mathrm{V}^{2} \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \mathrm{V})^2 + (1 \mathrm{V} \operatorname{sen}(\omega t))^2 + 2 \mathrm{V}^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) dt$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathrm{V})^{2} \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathrm{V} \, sen(\omega t))^{2} \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} 2 \, \mathrm{V}^{2} \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt\right)$$



$$(1 \, \text{V})^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathbf{V})^{2} + (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^{2} + 2 \, \mathbf{V}^{2} \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



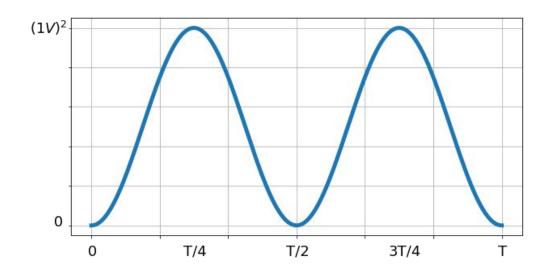
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 \, dt + \left[\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 \, dt \right] + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2 \, \mathbf{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



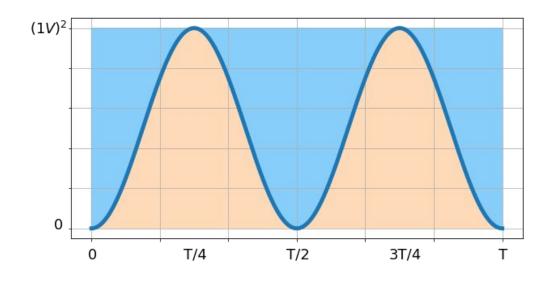
$$(1 \, V)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \operatorname{V} \operatorname{sen}(\omega t))^2 dt$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathrm{V})^2 sen^2(\omega t) \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathrm{V})^2 sen^2(\omega t) \, dt$$



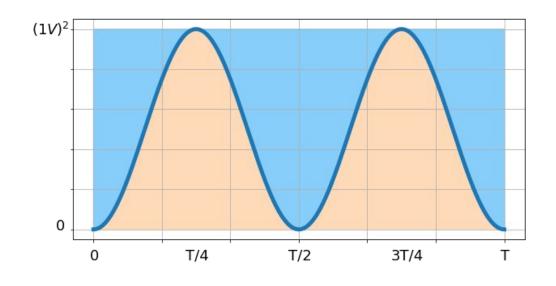
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathrm{V})^2 sen^2(\omega t) \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T}\frac{(1\,\mathrm{V})^2}{2}\,T$$



$$\frac{(1 \, \text{V})^2}{2}$$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 + (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 + 2 \, \mathbf{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 \, dt + \left[\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 \, dt \right] + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2 \, \mathbf{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



 $(1 \, V)^2$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \text{ V})^2 + (1 \text{ V} \operatorname{sen}(\omega t))^2 + 2 \text{ V}^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) dt$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \text{ V})^2 dt + \left[\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \text{ V} \operatorname{sen}(\omega t))^2 dt\right] + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2 \text{ V}^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) dt$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 + (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 + 2 \, \mathbf{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 \, dt + \underbrace{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 \, dt}_{\bullet} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2 \, \mathbf{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt}_{\bullet}$$

$$(1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 \qquad \left(\frac{1 \, \mathbf{V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathbf{V})^{2} + (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^{2} + 2 \, \mathbf{V}^{2} \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 \, dt + \left[\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2 \, \mathbf{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt \right]$$



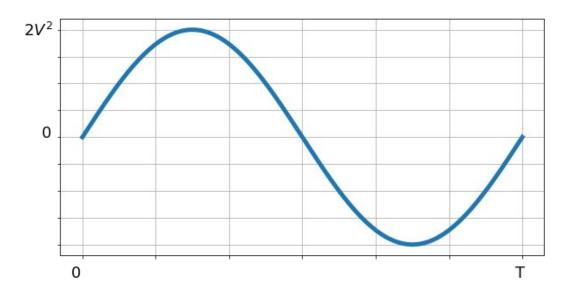


$$(1 V)^2$$

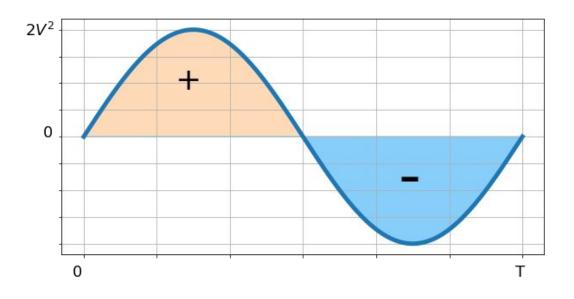
$$\left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2V^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2V^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



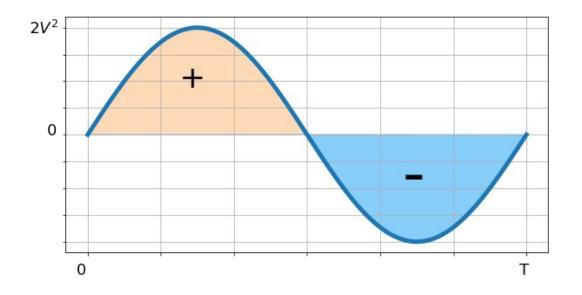
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2V^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2V^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



0



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathbf{V})^{2} + (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^{2} + 2 \, \mathbf{V}^{2} \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 \, dt + \left[\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2 \, \mathbf{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt \right]$$





$$(1 V)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (1 \, \mathbf{V})^{2} + (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^{2} + 2 \, \mathbf{V}^{2} \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt$$



$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V})^2 \, dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (1 \, \mathbf{V} \, sen(\omega t))^2 \, dt + \left[\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2 \, \mathbf{V}^2 \cdot sen(\omega t) \, dt \right]$$







$$(1V)^{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

0

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{(1 \text{ V})^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

Calculemos la tensión eficaz total de la siguiente señal: $1 \text{ V} + 1 \text{ V} sen(\omega t)$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{(1 \text{ V})^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

Recordemos la observación anterior:

Calculemos la tensión eficaz total de la siguiente señal: $1 \text{ V} + 1 \text{ V} sen(\omega t)$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{(1 \text{ V})^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

Recordemos la observación anterior:

$$1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t)$$



La señal posee una componente continua

Calculemos la tensión eficaz total de la siguiente señal: $1 \text{ V} + 1 \text{ V} sen(\omega t)$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{(1 \text{ V})^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

Recordemos la observación anterior:

$$1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t)$$





La señal posee una componente que varía en el tiempo y con valor promedio nulo

La señal posee una componente continua

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{(1 \text{ V})^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt$$

$$1V + 1V sen(\omega t)$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{(1 \text{ V})^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt$$

$$1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t)$$

$$V_{DC} = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{(1 \text{ V})^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

$$1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t)$$



$$V_{DC} = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{AC} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (v(t) - V_{DC})^2 dt}$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{(1 \text{ V})^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

$$1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t)$$

$$V_{DC} = 1 V$$

$$V_{AC} = \frac{1 V}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{AC} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (v(t) - V_{DC})^{2} dt}$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{(1 \text{ V})^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

$$1 V + 1 V sen(\omega t)$$



$$V_{DC} = 1 \text{ V}$$



$$V_{AC} = \frac{1 \text{ V}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} v^{2}(t) dt} = \sqrt{V_{DC}^{2} + V_{AC}^{2}}$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{V_{DC}^2 + V_{AC}^2}$$

Definiciones:

$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt$$

Tensión promedio

$$V_{AC} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (v(t) - V_{DC})^2 dt}$$

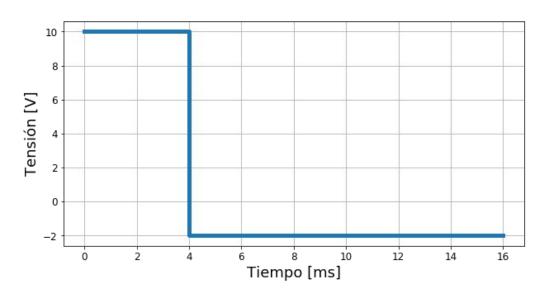
Tensión eficaz de alterna

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) \, dt}$$

Tensión eficaz total



Tensión eficaz total a partir de V_{DC} y V_{AC}

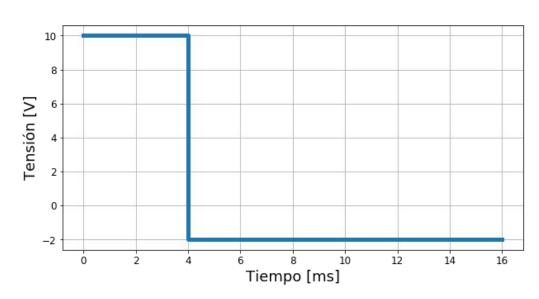


$$V_{DC} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt$$

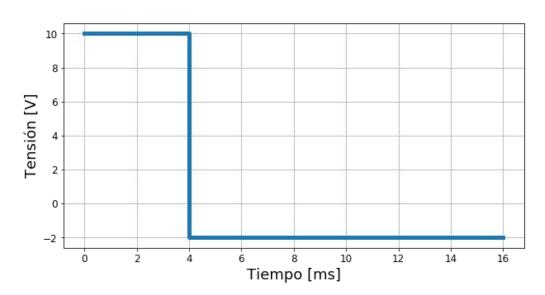
$$V_{AC} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} (v(t) - V_{DC})^{2} dt}$$

$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt}$$

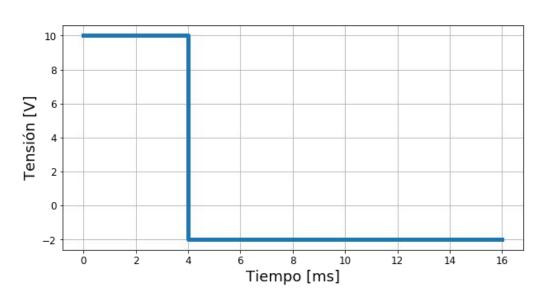
$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{V_{DC}^2 + V_{AC}^2}$$



$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt}$$

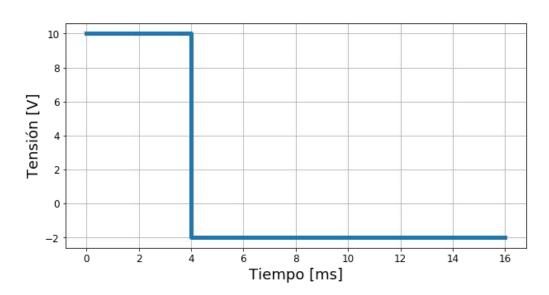


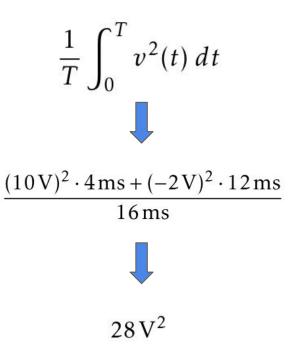
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt$$

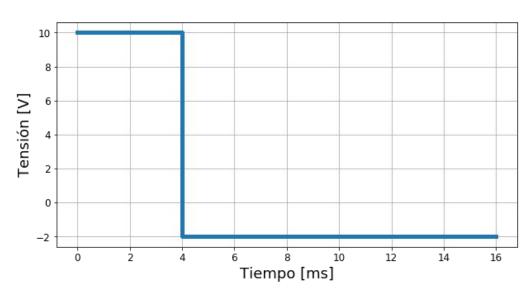


$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) \, dt$$

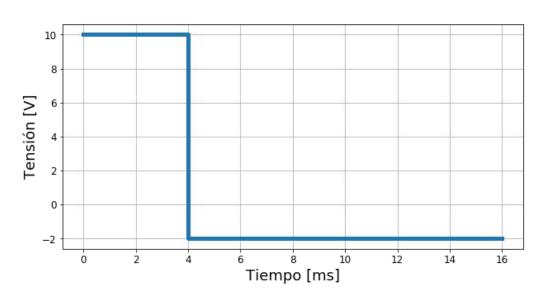
$$\frac{(10\,V)^2 \cdot 4\,ms + (-2\,V)^2 \cdot 12\,ms}{16\,ms}$$



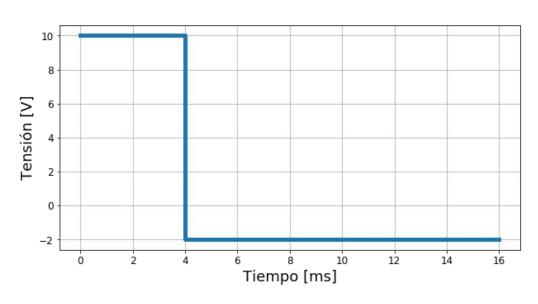




$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt}$$



$$V_{ef} = \sqrt{28 \,\mathrm{V}^2}$$



$$V_{ef} = 5.29 \,\mathrm{V}$$



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