



Calcular la potencia:

- Para $R_L = 220\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 220} \right)^2 (220) = 24,55 \text{ mW}$$

- Para $R_L = 470\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 470} \right)^2 (470) = 37,92 \text{ mW}$$

- Para $R_L = 680\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 680} \right)^2 (680) = 43,29 \text{ mW}$$

- Para $R_L = 820\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 820} \right)^2 (820) = 45,22 \text{ mW}$$

- Para $R_L = 1000\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 1000} \right)^2 (1000) = 46,49 \text{ mW}$$

- Para $R_L = 1500\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 1500} \right)^2 (1500) = 46,29 \text{ mW}$$

- Para $R_L = 1800\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 1800} \right)^2 (1800) = 45 \text{ mW}$$

- Para $R_L = 2200\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 2200} \right)^2 (2200) = 42,82 \text{ mW}$$

- Para $R_L = 3900\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 3900} \right)^2 (3900) = 33,74 \text{ mW}$$

- Para $R_L = 4700\Omega$

$$p = \left(\frac{15}{1200 + 4700} \right)^2 (4700) = 30,38 \text{ mW}$$