

1) lo mas simple es encontror la tension en el resistor de 252 y sumpr o restor con 100 v, este sevia la tension entre a y b, y la de Thevenin.

De aplicara el método de superposición, cortocircultando la fuende de 50 v y aplicando un divisor de tensión tenemos:

$$V_{25} = \frac{100(25)}{25+10+25} = \frac{100(25)}{50} = 50 \text{ V}$$

51 cortocircultomos (2 fuente de 100 V $\sqrt{\frac{11}{25}} = \frac{50(25)}{25+10+25} = \frac{50(25)}{50} = 25$ V

Vrhev= 50 + 25 = 75V

$$R_{PT} = \frac{(25)(25)}{25 + 25} = \frac{(25)(25)}{50} = 12.5 \, \pi.$$

(4) Si
$$R_L = 50\pi$$
, a plioson do un divisor de Lension para R_L

$$V_{R_L} = \frac{75(50)}{12.5 + 50} = \frac{3750}{62.5} = 60V$$

$$P = \frac{(V_{RL})^2}{R_L} = \frac{60^2}{50} = \frac{3600}{50} = 72 \text{ W}$$

$$S_1$$
 $R_L = 12.5 R$
 $V_{RL} = \frac{75(12.5)}{12.5 + 12.5} = \frac{75(12.5)}{25} = 37.5 V$

$$P = \frac{(V_{RL})^2}{R_L} = \frac{(37.5)^2}{12.5} = \frac{1406,25}{12.5} = 112.5 \text{ W}$$