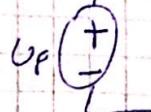
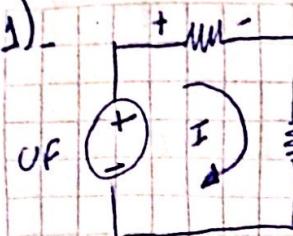


Explanación práctica!

→ entrega 06/03/2023



de lo contrario recibe



↓ ↗ siempre recibe

$$U_F - U_{R1} - U_{R2} = 0$$

$$U_F = U_{R1} + U_{R2}$$

$$U_F = IR_1 + IR_2$$

$$U_F = I(R_1 + R_2)$$

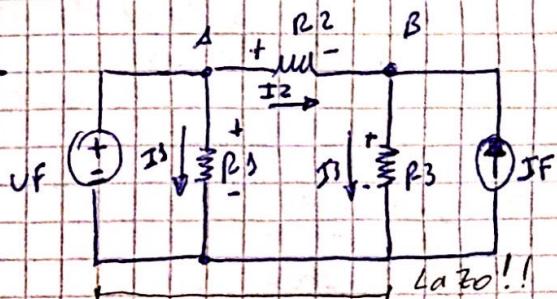
$$\frac{U_F}{R_1 + R_2} = I$$

$$U_{R2} = IR_2$$

$$= \frac{U_F}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot R_2$$

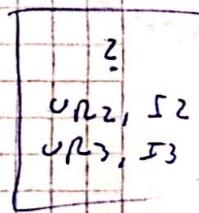
$$= U_F \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

4).



Asumimos los sentidos de los corrientes y la polaridad de los elementos pero dese ser coherente con la ley de ohm la corriente ingresa por el de mayor polaridad?

$$U_{R1} = U_F \quad \text{están en paralelo} \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{U_{R1}}{R_1}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad U_2 = I_2 R_2$$

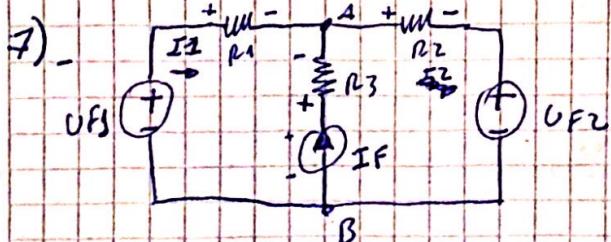
$$\textcircled{2} \quad U_3 = I_3 R_3$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{Nodo B} : I_2 + J_F = I_3 \rightarrow \text{entran dos y sale } \textcircled{1} !!$$

$$U_F - U_{R2} - U_{R3} = 0$$

$$U_F = U_{R2} + U_{R3}$$

$$U_F = I_2 R_2 + I_3 R_3 \quad \textcircled{4}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum I_B : I_1 + J_F = I_2$$

$$\text{Si } U_{\text{milla}} : U_{F1} - U_{R1} - U_{R2} - U_{F2} = 0$$

Aplico ley de ohm

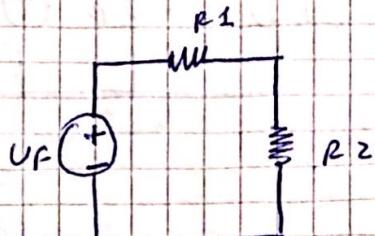
$$\textcircled{2} \quad U_{F1} - U_{F2} = I_1 R_1 + I_2 R_2$$

$$U_{AB} = U_{F2} + U_{R2}$$

NOTA

Práctica nro 11) Datos

$$\begin{aligned} U_F &= 12V \\ R_1 &= 10\Omega \\ R_2 &= 30\Omega \end{aligned}$$

a) U_R2 ?

Aplico Kirchoff

$$U_F - U_{R1} - U_{R2} = 0$$

$$U_F = U_{R1} + U_{R2}$$

$$U_F = IR_1 + IR_2$$

$$U_F = I(R_1 + R_2)$$

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

$$\frac{12V}{10\Omega + 30\Omega} = I$$

$$\frac{3}{10}A \approx 0,3A = I$$

$$U_{R2} = IR_2$$

$$= 0,3A \cdot 30\Omega$$

$$U_{R2} = \boxed{9V}$$

b) $I_F = 2A$

$$U_{R1} = I_F R_1$$

$$\boxed{U_{R1} = 20V}$$

$$U_{R2} = I_F R_2$$

$$\boxed{U_{R2} = 60V}$$

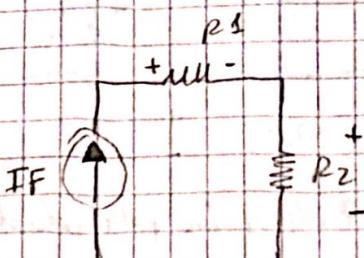
Aplico Kirchoff

$$U_F - U_{R1} - U_{R2} = 0$$

$$U_F = U_{R1} + U_{R2}$$

$$U_F = 20V + 60V$$

$$\boxed{U_F = 80V}$$



No se divide los corrientes

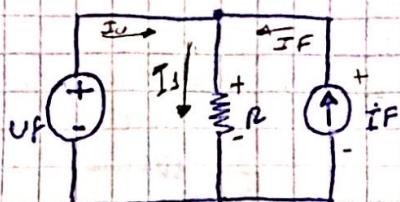
NOTA

2) - Datos

$$U_F = 12V$$

$$I_F = 1A$$

$$R = 6\Omega$$



a) - $U_F - U_R = 0$

$$I_U + I_F = I_1$$

$$U_F = I_1 R$$

$$I_U = I_1 - I_F$$

$$\frac{U_F}{R} = I_1$$

$$I_U = 2A - 1A$$

b) - $\frac{12V}{6\Omega} = I_1$

$$2A = I_1$$

$$U_{IF} = U_R = 0$$

$$U_{IF} = U_R$$

$$U_{IF} = I_1 R \Rightarrow U_{IF} = 12V$$

c) - Excitación - Son las fuentes, sin ellas el circuito está muerto!

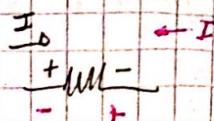
Respuesta es la consecuencia de la excitación lo cual produce la tensión en los elementos
y corriente

Si $R = 12\Omega$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = 1A \quad y \quad I_U = 0A$$

La fuente no entrega ni recibe energía, por lo que está muerta y funciona como un circuito abierto

3). a)



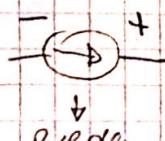
$I = +$ se mantiene el sentido y la polaridad

$I = -$ se invierte el sentido y polaridad

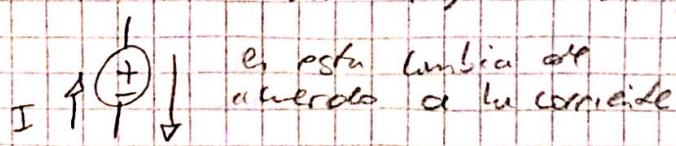
recuse!

b). Si la corriente entra por el borne positivo absorbe energía

Si la corriente entra por el borne negativo entrega energía



pueden
que sea la
polaridad



en esta lumbia se
invierte a la corriente

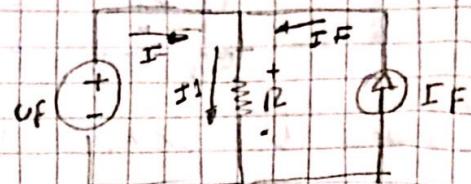
Los elementos pasivos: siempre
absorben

NOTA

c) - UD, puede salir del terminal negativo, ¿dejaré el circuito?

Datos

$$R = 24\Omega$$



$$IF + I = I_1$$

$$I = I_1 - IF$$

$$= 0,5A - 1A$$

$$I = -0,5A$$

Ud es sentido
opuesto al asumido
∴ recibe energía

$$U_A - U_R = 0$$

$$UF = UR$$

$$UF = I_1 R$$

$$\frac{UF}{R} = I_1$$

$$\frac{12V}{24\Omega} = I_1$$

$$(0,5A = I_1)$$

$$UF - UR = 0$$

$$UF = U_R$$

$$UF = 0,5A \times 24\Omega$$

$$UF = 12V$$

4) - Datos

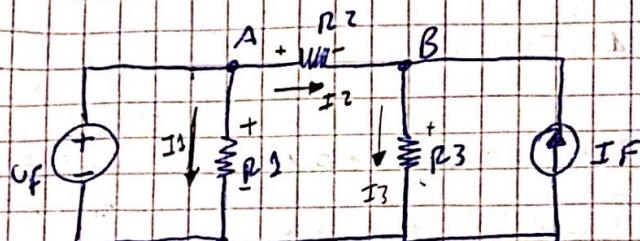
$$UF = 10V$$

$$IF = 7A$$

$$R_1 = 4\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 20\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 10\Omega$$



$$UF = UR_1$$

$$UF = I_1 R_1$$

$$\frac{UF}{R_1} = I_1$$

$$\frac{10V}{4\Omega} = I_1$$

$$\frac{1}{4}A \approx 0,25A = I_1$$

$$\text{En nodo B: } I_2 + IF = I_3$$

$$\Sigma V = UF - UR_2 - UR_3 = 0$$

$$UF - I_2 R_2 - I_3 R_3 = 0$$

$$UF - I_2 R_2 - (I_2 + IF) R_3 = 0$$

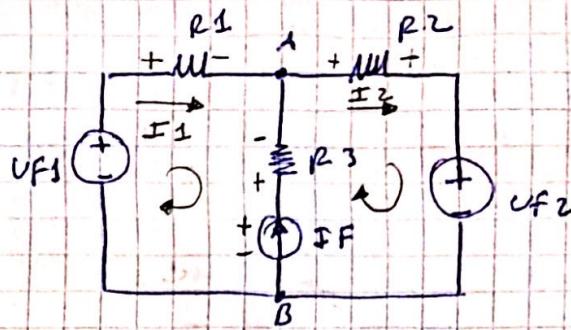
$$UF - I_2 (R_2 + R_3) - IF R_3 = 0$$

$$UF - I_2 (R_2 + R_3) - IF R_3 = 0$$

NOTA

7) - Datos

$$\begin{aligned}U_{F1} &= 130V \\U_{F2} &= 80V \\I_F &= 1,3A \\R_1 &= 15\Omega \\R_2 &= 60\Omega \\R_3 &= 5\Omega\end{aligned}$$



a) - Nodo A: $I_1 + I_F = I_2 \quad (1)$

$$U_{AB} = U_{R2} + U_{F2}$$

$$= I_2 R_2 + U_{F2} \quad (3)$$

$$U_{F1} - U_{R1} - U_{R2} - U_{F2} = 0$$

$$U_{F1} - U_{F2} - I_2 R_1 - I_2 R_2 = 0$$

$$U_{F1} - U_{F2} - I^2 R_2 = I_1 R_1$$

$$U_{F1} - U_{F2} - (I_1 + I_F) R_2 = I_1 R_2$$

$$U_{F1} - U_{F2} - I_1 R_2 - I_F R_2 = I_1 R_1$$

$$U_{F1} - U_{F2} - I_F R_2 = I_1 R_1 + I_1 R_2$$

$$\frac{U_{F1} - U_{F2} - I_F R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = I_1$$

de (1)

$$I_1 + I_F = I_2$$

$$\frac{U_{F1} - U_{F2} - I_F R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + I_F = I_2$$

$$\frac{130V - 80V - 1,3A \times 60\Omega}{15\Omega + 60\Omega} + I_F = I_2$$

$$\frac{130V - 80V - 1,3A \times 60\Omega}{15\Omega + 60\Omega} = I_1$$

$$\left[-0,133 - \frac{2A}{15} \right] = 5A$$

$$U_{AB} = \frac{7A \cdot 60\Omega + 80V}{6} = 150V$$

$$\boxed{U_{AB} = 150V}$$

b) - U_{F1} recibe energía porque su corriente da negativa

U_{F2} recibe energía

I_F entrega energía → sale por el bornes positivo

c) - Nodo A: $2I = I_F$

$$I = \frac{I_F}{2}$$

$$\boxed{I = 0,65A}$$

$$U_{F1} - U_{R1} - U_{R2} - U_{F2} = 0$$

$$U_{F3} - U_{F2} - U_{R1} = U_{R2}$$

$$U_{F3} - U_{F2} - I_F R_1 = I_2 R_2$$

$$U_{R2} = I_2 R_2$$

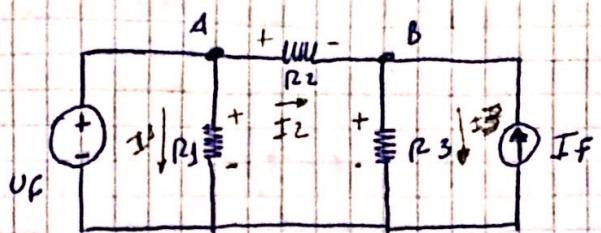
$$-U_{F2} - I_F R_3 = I_2 R_2$$

$$-U_{F2} - I_F R_3 = I_2 R_2$$

NOTA:

4) - Datos

$$\begin{aligned} U_F &= 10V \\ I_F &= 7A \\ R_1 &= 40\Omega \\ R_2 &= 20\Omega \\ R_3 &= 10\Omega \end{aligned}$$



a) - U_{AB}

$$U_F - U_{R1} = 0$$

$$U_F = U_{R1}$$

$$U_F = I_3 R_3$$

$$\frac{U_F}{R_3} = I_3$$

$$\frac{U_F}{40\Omega} = I_3$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ A} = 0,25 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Nodo B: } I_2 + I_F = I_3$$

$$U_F - U_{R2} - U_{R3} = 0$$

$$U_F - I_2 R_2 - R_3 I_3 = 0$$

$$U_F - I_2 R_2 - R_3 (I_2 + I_F) = 0$$

$$U_F - I_2 (R_2 + R_3) - I_F R_3 = 0$$

$$U_F - I_F R_3 = I_2 (R_2 + R_3)$$

$$\frac{U_F - I_F R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = I_2$$

$$\frac{10V - 7A \cdot 10\Omega}{20\Omega + 10\Omega} = I_2$$

$$I_2 + I_F = I_3$$

$$-2A + 7A = I_3$$

$$\underline{\underline{5A = I_3}}$$

$$U_F - U_{R3} = 0$$

$$U_F = U_{R3}$$

$$= I_3 \cdot R_3$$

$$U_F = 50V \quad I_{UF} = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{1-2A = I_2}}$$

$$U_A - U_{R2} = U_B$$

$$I_{UF} = \frac{1A + 2A}{4}$$

$$U_A - U_B = U_{R2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{I_{UF} = -1,25A}}$$

$$= -I_2 R_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{U_A - U_B = -40V}}$$

⇒ esto quiere decir que hay más potencial en B que en A

b) - Ahora $I_F = 5A$

$$U_F - U_{R2} - U_{R3} = 0$$

$$U_F - I_2 R_2 - I_3 R_3 = 0$$

$$U_F - I_2 R_2 - R_3 (I_2 + I_F) = 0$$

$$U_F - R_3 I_F = I_2 (R_2 + R_3)$$

$$I_F = I_3 = 5A$$

$$\underline{\underline{U_{AB} = 0}}$$

$$I_{UF} = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_{UF} = I_4$$

$$U_F - U_{R1} = 0$$

$$U_F = U_{R1}$$

$$U_F / R_1 = I$$

$$\underline{\underline{I = 0,25A}}$$

$$U_F - U_{R2} = 0$$

$$U_F = U_{R2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{U_F - R_3 I_F = 5A \Rightarrow I_2 = 0}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{I_{UF} = 0,25A}}$$

$$U_F = 10V$$

5). a) En la fuente si la corriente ingresa por el borne negativo entonces entrega energía y si ingresa por el positivo recibe energía
Los resistores siempre吸收 energía

b) Eje 1) a) $P_U = I^2 U_F = 0,3A \times 12V = 3,6W \rightarrow \text{entrega}$

$$P_{R1} = I^2 R_1 = 0,3A^2 \times 10\Omega = 0,9W \quad \} \text{recibe}$$

$$P_{R2} = I^2 R_2 = 0,3A^2 \times 30\Omega = 2,7W \quad \}$$

b) $P_U = I U_F = 2A \times 80V = 160W \rightarrow \text{entrega}$

$$P_{R1} = I^2 R_1 = 2A^2 \times 10\Omega = 40W \quad \} \text{recibe}$$

$$P_{R2} = I^2 R_2 = 2A^2 \times 30\Omega = 120W \quad \}$$

Eje 2) b) $P_U = I U_F = 1A \times 12V = 12W \rightarrow \text{entrega}$

$$P_{R1} = I^2 R_1 = 1A^2 \times 6\Omega = 24W \rightarrow \text{recibe}$$

$$P_I = I U_F = 1A \times 12V = 12W \rightarrow \text{entrega}$$

c) $P_U = 0 \rightarrow \text{no entrega ni recibe}$

$$P_R = I^2 R = 1A^2 \times 12\Omega = 12W \rightarrow \text{recibe}$$

$$P_S = 1A \times 12V = 12W \rightarrow \text{entrega}$$

Eje 3) c) $P_U = -0,5A \times 12V = -6W \rightarrow \text{recibe}$

$$P_S = 1A \times 12V = 12W \rightarrow \text{entrega}$$

$$P_R = 0,5A^2 \times 24\Omega = 6W \rightarrow \text{recibe}$$

Eje 4) b) $P_U = -1,75A \times 10V = -17,5W \rightarrow \text{recibe}$

$$P_{UF} = 30V \times 7A = 350W \rightarrow \text{entrega}$$

$$P_{R1} = 0,25A^2 \times 40\Omega = 2,5W \rightarrow \text{recibe}$$

$$P_{R2} = -2A^2 \times 20\Omega = 80W \rightarrow \text{recibe}$$

$$P_{R3} = 5A^2 \times 10\Omega = 250W \rightarrow \text{recibe}$$

c) $P_U = 0,25A \times 10V = 2,5W \rightarrow \text{entrega}$

$$P_I = 10V \times 1A = 10W \rightarrow \text{entrega}$$

$$P_{R1} = 0,25A^2 \times 40\Omega = 2,5W \quad \} \text{recibe}$$

$$P_{R2} = 0$$

$$P_{R3} = 1A^2 \times 10 = 10W \quad \}$$

NOTA:

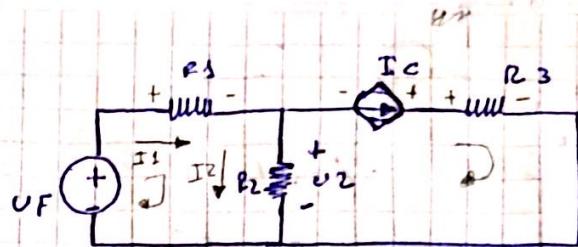
$$R = \frac{V}{A}$$

6) - Datos

$$U_F = 6 V$$

$$I_C = 10 [S] . U_2$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 2 \Omega$$



b) - Aplico Kirchoff

$$I_1 = I_C + I_2$$

$$U_F - U_{R1} - U_{R2} = 0$$

$$I_C - U_{R3} + U_{R2} = 0$$

$$U_2 = I_2 R_2$$

$$U_2 = \frac{3}{22} A \cdot 2 \Omega$$

$$\boxed{U_2 = \frac{3}{22} \cdot 0,27 V}$$

$$I_1 = I_C + I_2$$

$$= 10 [S] \cdot 0,27 V + \frac{3}{22} A$$

$$\boxed{I_1 = 2,86 A}$$

$$I_C = 10 [S] . U_2$$

$$\boxed{I_C = 2,7 A}$$

$$U_2 = I_2 R_2$$

$$U_F - I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_2 = 0$$

$$U_F - R_1 (I_C + I_2) - I_2 R_2 = 0$$

$$U_F - I_C R_3 - I_2 R_1 - I_2 R_2 = 0$$

$$U_F - 10 [S] \cdot U_2 \cdot R_1 - I_2 R_1 - I_2 R_2 = 0$$

$$U_F - 10 [S] I_2 R_2 R_1 - 5 A R_3 - I_2 R_2 = 0$$

$$U_F - I_2 (10 [S] R_2 R_1 + R_3 + R_2) = 0$$

$$U_F = I_2 (10 [S] R_2 R_1 + R_3 + R_2) = 0$$

$$\frac{U_F}{10 [S] R_2 R_1 + R_3 + R_2} = I_2$$

$$\frac{3}{22} = 0,1363 A = I_2$$

$$U_{R3} = I_C R_3$$

$$\boxed{U_{R3} = 5,45 A}$$

$$U_C - U_{R3} + U_{R2} = 0$$

$$U_C = U_{R3} - U_{R2}$$

$$U_C = I_C R_3 - I_C R_2$$

$$\boxed{U_C = 5,12 V}$$

U_C + 11,22 elég
para la signo
antes

$$c) - P_{UF} = I_3 \cdot U_F = 17,16 W$$

$$P_{IC} = I_C \cdot U_{FC} = 74,15 W$$

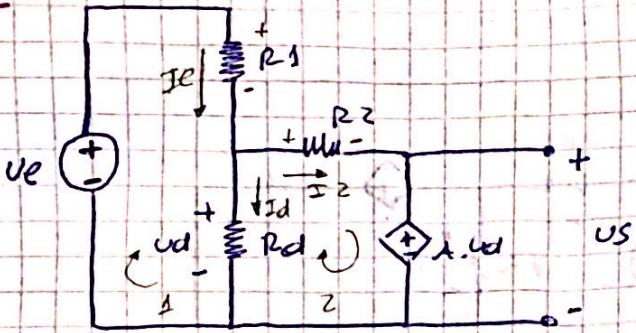
$$P_{R1} = I_1^2 \cdot R_1 = 16,36 W$$

$$P_{R2} = I_2^2 \cdot R_2 = 0,04 W$$

$$- 31,27 W \quad 31,31 W$$

$$\text{NOTA } P_{R3} = I_C^2 \cdot R_3 = 14,88 W$$

8)



$$Ue = 3mV = 10^{-3}V$$

$$Rd = 20M\Omega = 20 \cdot 10^6 \Omega$$

$$R1 = 1K\Omega = 10^3 \Omega$$

$$R2 = 47K\Omega = 47 \cdot 10^3 \Omega$$

a) - Aplico Kirchoff

$$\text{malla } ①: Ie = Id + I2$$

$$\text{malla } 2: U2 - Uc + Ud = 0 \rightarrow Ud = Uc + U2$$

$$\text{malla } 3: Ue - UR1 - Ud = 0 \quad Ud = A.Ud + I2.R2$$

$$Us = A.Ud = Uc$$

$$Id.Rd = A.Ud + R2 \left(\frac{Ue - Id(R1 + Rd)}{R1} \right)$$

de ③

$$Ue - UR1 - Ud = 0$$

$$Id.Rd = A.Id.Rd + \frac{R2}{R1} Ue - \frac{R2}{R1} Id(R1 + Rd)$$

$$Ue - Ie.R1 - Id.Rd = 0$$

$$Id.Rd - A.Id.Rd + \frac{R2}{R1} Id(R1 + Rd) = \frac{R2}{R1} Ue$$

$$Ue - (Id + I2).R1 - Id.Rd = 0$$

$$Id(Rd - ARd + \frac{R2}{R1} (R1 + Rd)) = \frac{R2}{R1} Uc$$

$$Ue - Id.Rs - I2.R1 - Id.Rd = 0$$

$$Id = \frac{\frac{R2}{R1} Ue}{Rd - ARd + \frac{R2}{R1} (R1 + Rd)}$$

$$Ue - Id(R1 + Rd) = I2.R1$$

$$Id = \frac{0,097V}{-2 \times 10^{12} \Omega}$$

$$1 \times 10^{-6} A = I2$$

$$Id = -2,35 \times 10^{-14} A$$

$$Us = A.Ud$$

$$= A \cdot Id.Rd$$

$$Us = -47 \times 10^{-6} V \approx -47 \times 10^{-6} mV$$

$$Ie = 1mA = 1 \times 10^{-6} A$$

NOTA