

Figura 1.

$$C_T = 10 + 10 = 20_u F$$

Para f=0Hz

Cuando la frecuencia es 0 la impedancia es infinita por lo que la corriente tiene un valor de 0 A

Para f=10Hz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = > X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi (0.01)(20)} = 0.79577k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c = > Z = 0.1 - j0.79577 k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 - i0.79577} = 12,468 < 82,83 \, mA$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en Xc

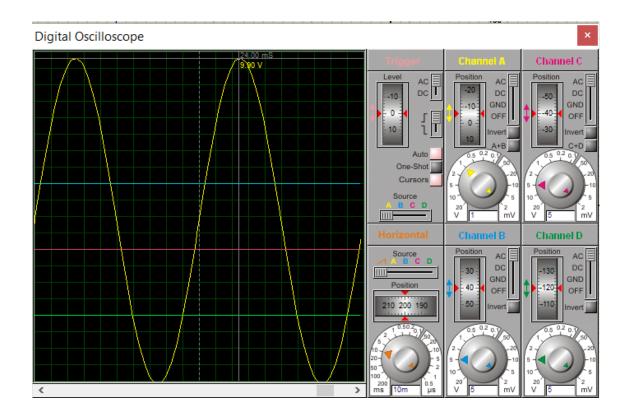
$$V_{PXc} = I_p * X_c = 12,468 < 82,83 * (-j0,795577)$$

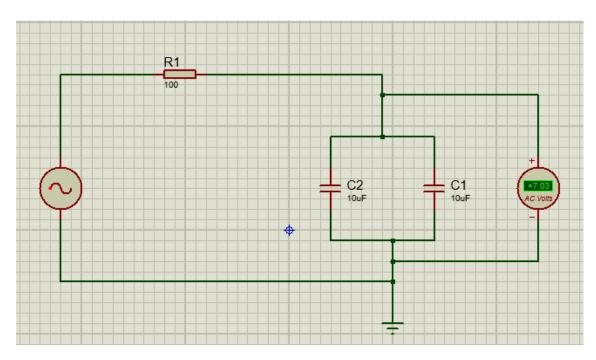
$$V_{PXC} = 9,844 - i1,238 V ==> 9,92 < -7,17 V$$

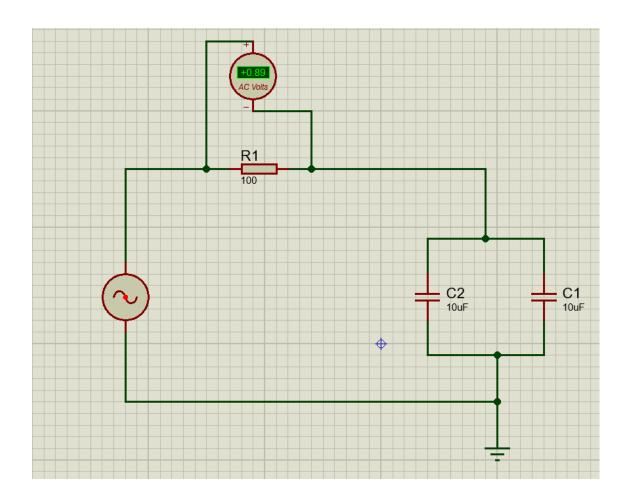
Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXC} = 0.70(9.92 < -7.17) = 7.013 < -7.17 V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0,1 - j0,79577} = 8,82 < 82,83 \text{ mA}$$







Para f=50Hz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = > X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi (0,05)(20)} = 0,15915k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c ==> Z = 0.1 - j0.15915 k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 - j0.15915} = 53,202 < 57,85 \text{ mA}$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en Xc

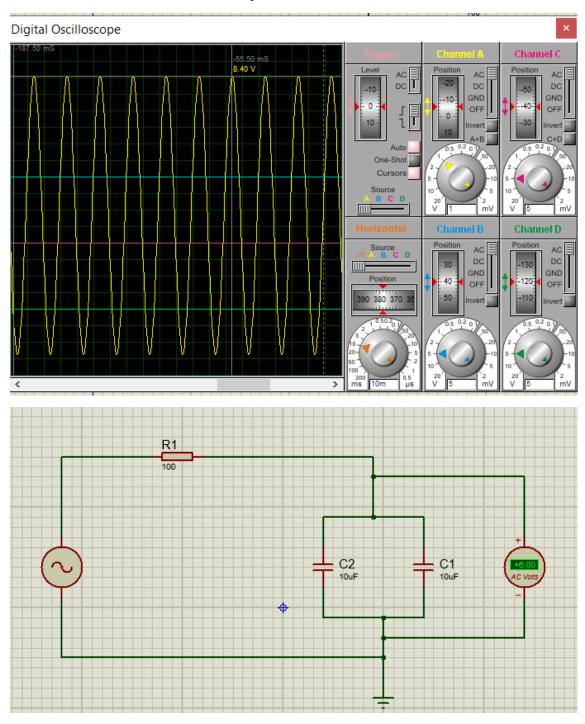
$$V_{PXC} = I_p * X_c = 53,202 < 57,85 * (-j0,15915)$$

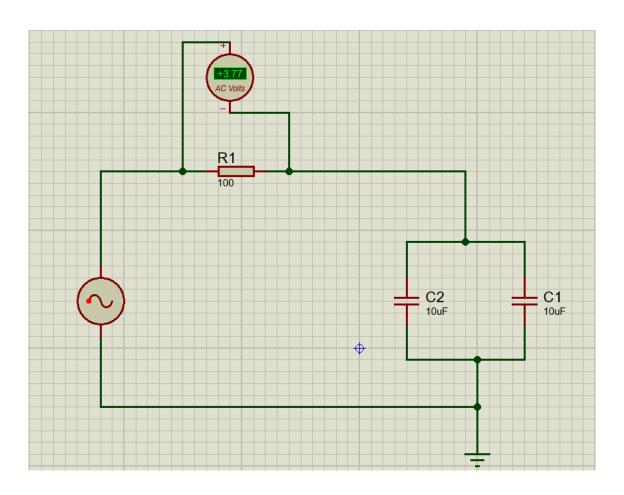
$$V_{PXC} = 8,46 < -32,15 V$$

Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXc} = 0.707 * (8.46 < -32.15) = 5.98 < -32.15 V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0,1 - j0,15915} = 37,61 < 57,86 \text{ mA}$$





Para f=100Hz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = = > X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(0,1)(20)} = 0.07957k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c ==> Z = 0.1 - j0.0.7957 k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 - j0.07958} = 78.25 < 38.51 \, mA$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en Xc

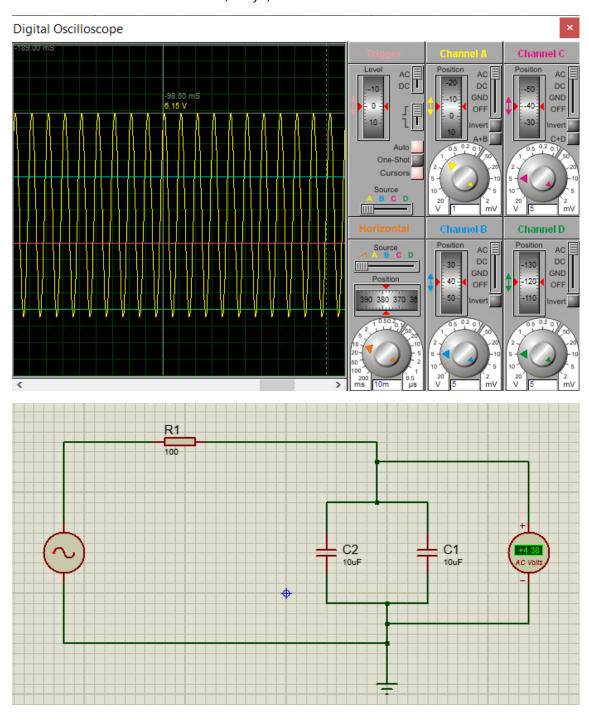
$$V_{PXC} = I_p * X_c = 78,25 < 38,51 * (-j0,07957)$$

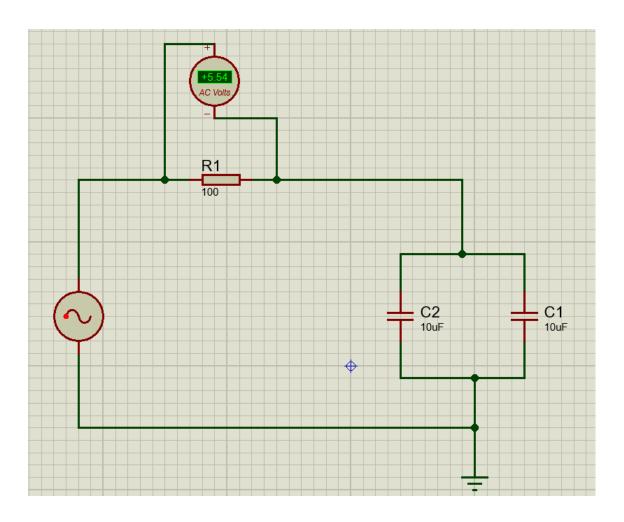
 $V_{PXC} = 6,22 < -51,49 V$

Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXC} = 0.707 * (6.22 < -51.49) = 4.39 < -51.49 V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0,1 - j0,07957} = 55,32 < 38,51 \, mA$$





Para f=500Hz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = = > X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi (0.5)(20)} = 0.01591k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c ==> Z = 0.1 - j0.01591 k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 - j0.01591} = 98,75 < 9,04 \, mA$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en Xc

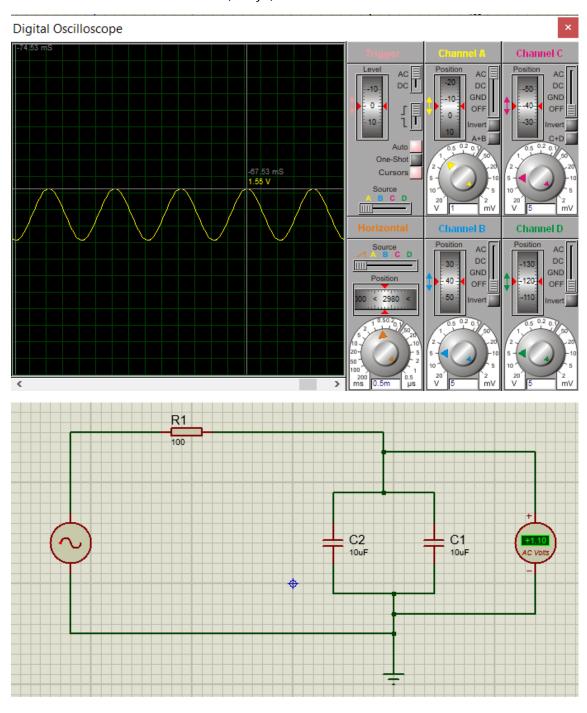
$$V_{PXC} = I_p * X_c = 98,75 < 9,04 * (-j0,01591)$$

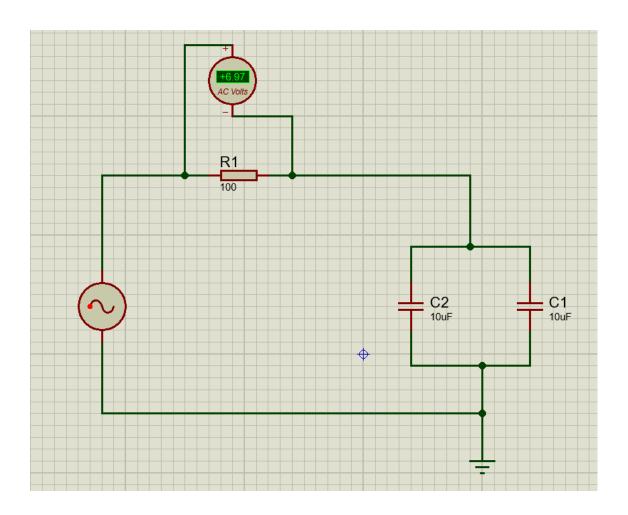
$$V_{PXC} = 1,51 < -80,96 V$$

Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXc} = 0.707 * (1.51 < -80.96) = 1.11 < -80.96 V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0,1-j0,01591} = 68,82 < 9,03 \text{ mA}$$





Para f=1000Hz=1kHz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = => X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(1)(20)} = 0,00795k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c ==> Z = 0.1 - j0.00795 \ k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 - j0.00795} = 99,68 < 4,54 \, mA$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en Xc

$$V_{PXC} = I_p * X_c = 99,68 < 4,54 * (-j0,00795)$$

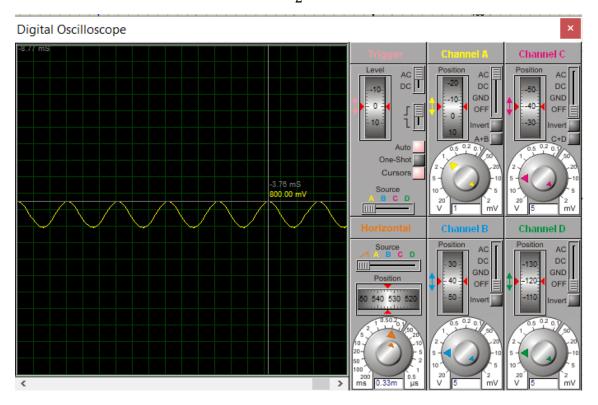
 $V_{PXC} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{79} < -\mathbf{85}, \mathbf{46} V$

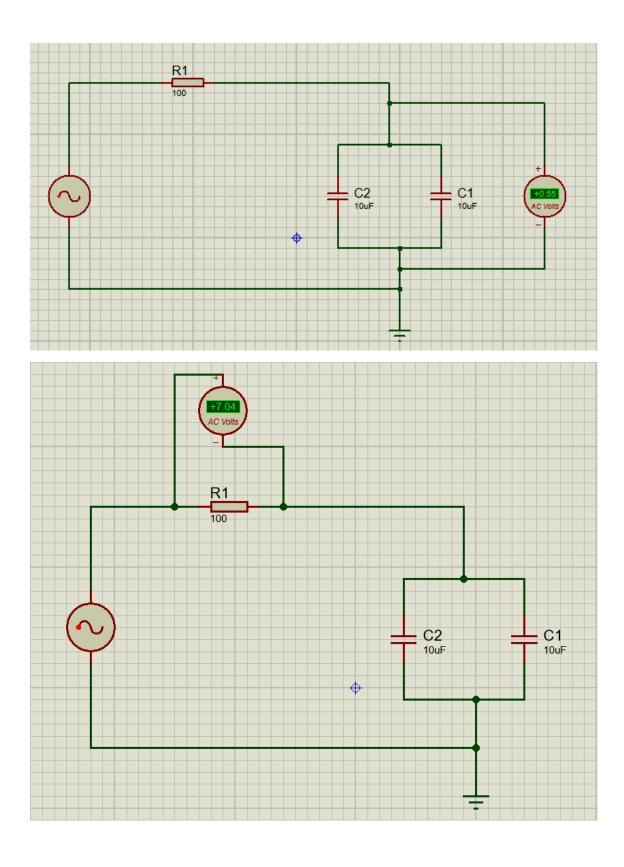
Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXc} = 0.707 * (0.79 < -85.46) = 0.55 < -85.46 V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0,1-j0,00795} = 70,47 < 4,54 \text{ mA}$$

$$L_T = \frac{0.1H}{2} = 0.05H$$





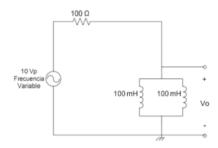


Figura 2.

Para f=0Hz

Cuando la frecuencia es 0 la impedancia es infinita por lo que la corriente tiene un valor de 0 A

Para f=10Hz

$$X_L = 2\pi f L = > X_L = 2\pi (10)(0.05) = \pi \Omega = 3.141 \times 10^{-3} k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c = > Z = 0.1 + j3.141x10^{-3} k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 + i3.141x10^{-3}} = 99,95 < -1,79 \, mA$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en XL

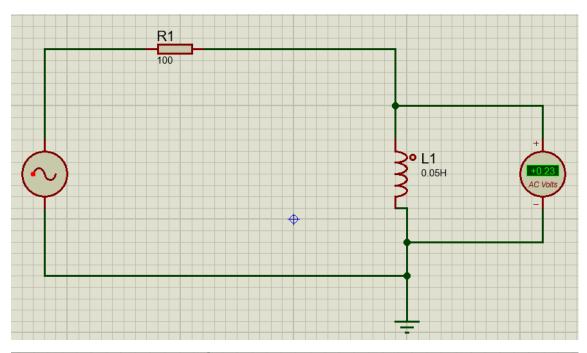
$$V_{PXC} = I_p * X_c = 99,95 < -1,79 * (j3,141x10^{-3})$$

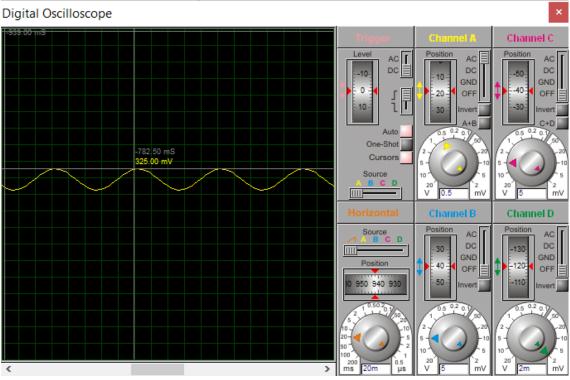
 $V_{PXC} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{31} < \mathbf{88,21} V$

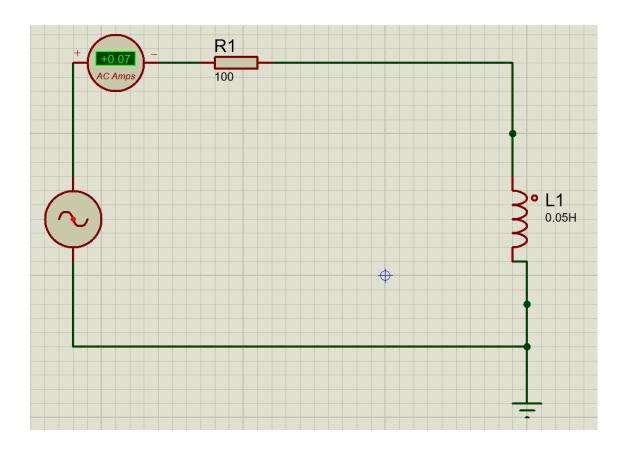
Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXc} = 0.707 (0.31 < 88.21) = 0.22 < 88.21V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0,1+j3,141x10^{-3}} = 70,6 < -1,79 \text{ mA}$$







Para f=50Hz

$$X_L = 2\pi f L = > X_L = 2\pi (50)(0.05) = 5\pi\Omega = 0.01571k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c ==> Z = 0.1 + j0.01571 k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 + i0.01571} = 98,78 < -8,93 \text{ mA}$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en XL

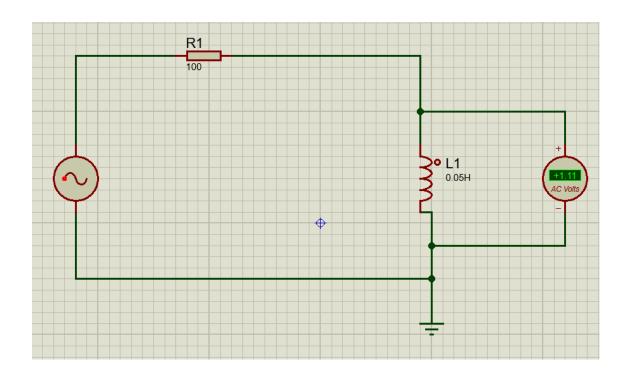
$$V_{PXC} = I_p * X_c = 98,78 < -8,93 * (j0,01571)$$

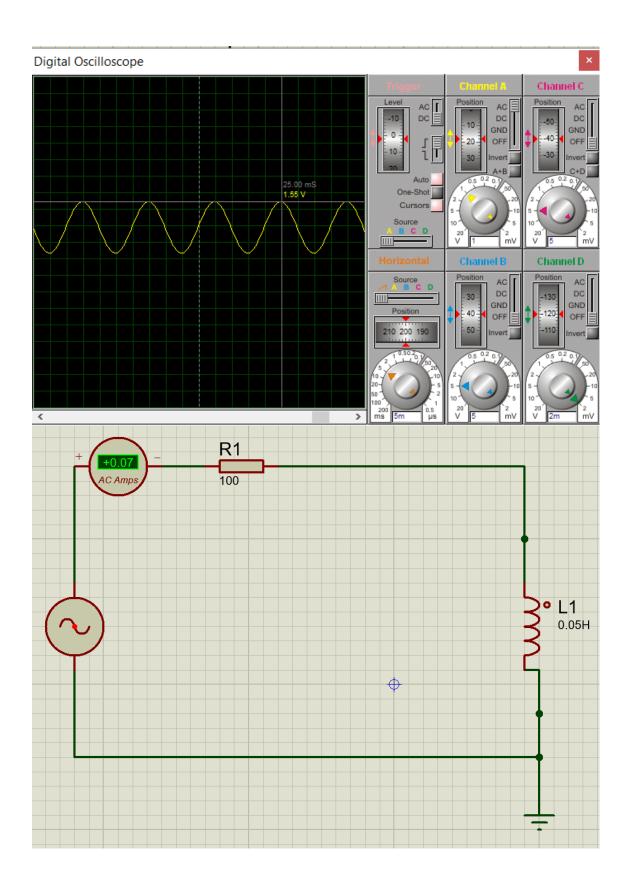
 $V_{PXC} = 1,55 < 81,07V$

Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXC} = 0.707 (1.55 < 81.07) = 1.1 < 81.07V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0.1 + i0.01571} = 69,84 < -8,92 \text{ mA}$$





$$X_L = 2\pi f L ==> X_L = 2\pi (100)(0.05) = 10\pi\Omega = 0.03141k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c ==> Z = 0.1 + j0.03141k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 + j0.03141} = 95.4 < -17.43 \text{ mA}$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en XL

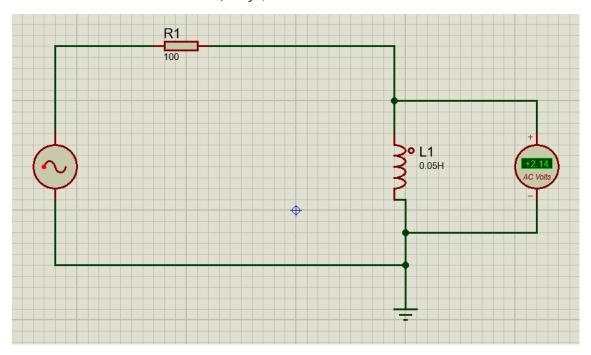
$$V_{PXC} = I_p * X_c = 95,4 < -17,43 * (j0,03141)$$

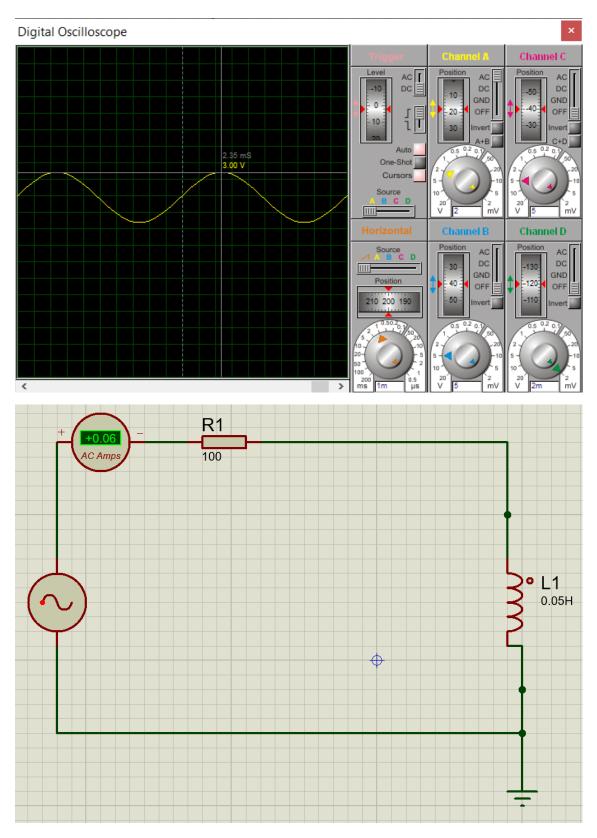
$$V_{PXC} = 3 < 72,57V$$

Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXC} = 0.707 (3 < 72.57) = 2.12 < 72.57V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0,1+j0,03141} = 67,45 < -17,43 \text{ mA}$$





Para f=500Hz

$$X_L = 2\pi f L = > X_L = 2\pi (500)(0.05) = 50\pi\Omega = 0.1571k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c ==> Z = 0.1 + j0.1571k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 + j0.1571} = 53,69 < -57,52mA$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en XL

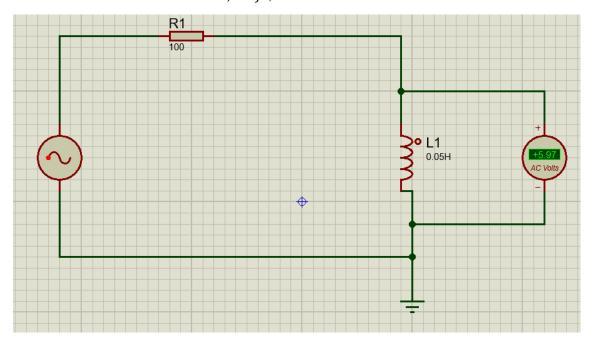
$$V_{PXc} = I_p * X_c = 53,69 < -57,52 * (j0,1571)$$

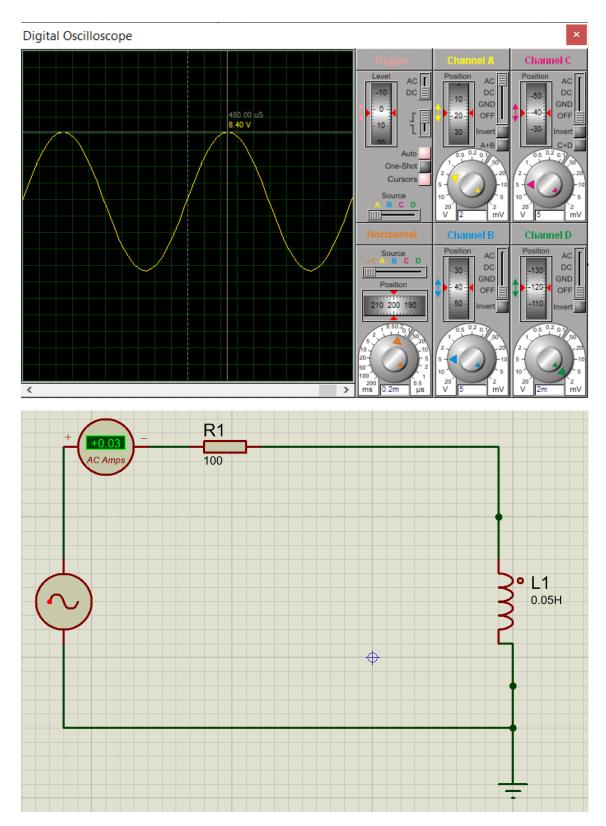
 $V_{PXc} = 8,43 < 32,48V$

Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXC} = 0.707 (8.43 < -57.52) = 5.96 < 32.48V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0,1+j0,1571} = 37,96 < -57,52 mA$$





Para f=1000Hz=1kHz

$$X_L = 2\pi f L = > X_L = 2\pi (1000)(0.05) = 100\pi\Omega = 0.3141k\Omega$$

Calculamos la impedancia del circuito

$$Z = R + X_c ==> Z = 0.1 + j0.3141k\Omega$$

Calculamos la Ip

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10}{0.1 + j0.3141} = 30.33 < -72.34 \text{mA}$$

Ahora calculamos el voltaje en XL

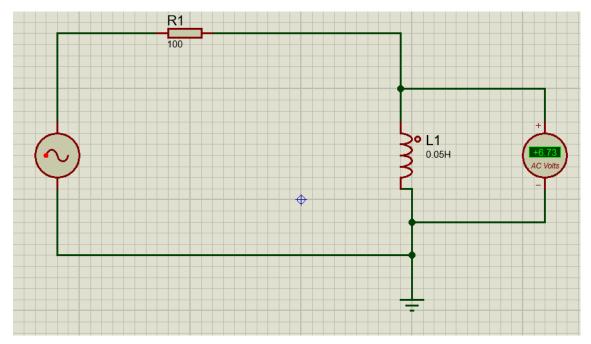
$$V_{PXC} = I_p * X_c = 30,33 < -72,34 * (j0,3141)$$

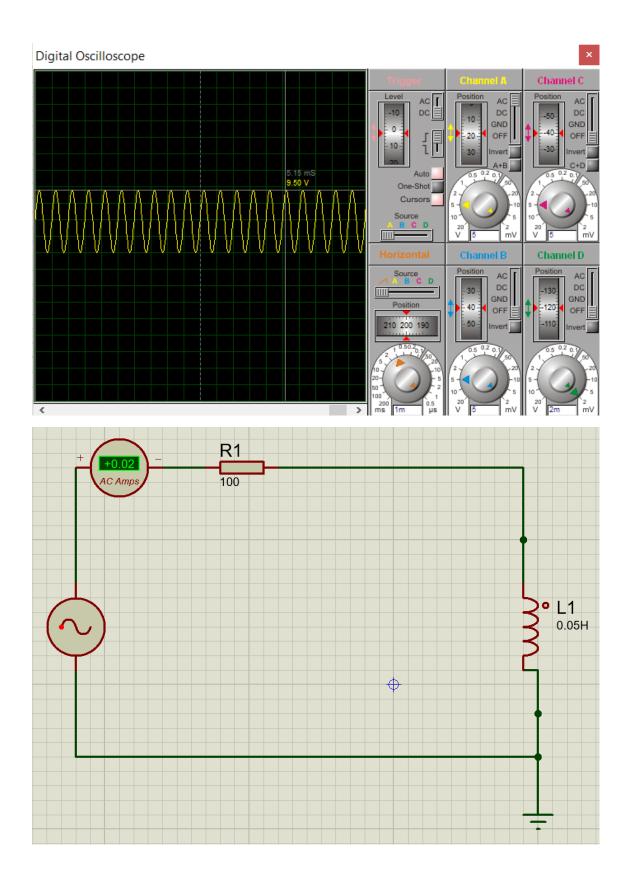
 $V_{PXC} = 9,52 < 17,66V$

Para calcular el V eficaz o rms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_{PXC} = 0.707 (9.52 < 17.66) = 6.63 < 17.65V$$

$$I_p = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10(0,707)}{0,1+j0,3141} = 21,44 < -72,34mA$$





Para el cálculo de error ocupamos la siguiente formula

$$\textit{Error P}\% = \Big(\frac{\textit{Valor Teorico} - \textit{Valor Practico}}{\textit{Valor Teorico}}\Big) * \textbf{100}$$