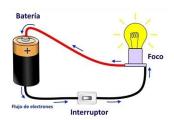
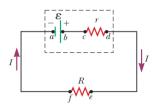
Circuito Eléctrico

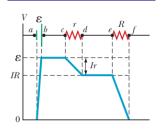


$$\varepsilon = I R + I r$$

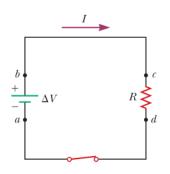
 $\varepsilon \to fuerza\ electromotriz\ (fem)$

- $\Delta V = \varepsilon I r$
- $I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R+r}$





Potencia Eléctrica



$$W = q \Delta V$$

$$dW = dq \Delta V$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{dq}{dt} \Delta V$$

$$\mathcal{P} = I \Delta V$$

$$\mathcal{P} \rightarrow Potencia eléctrica$$

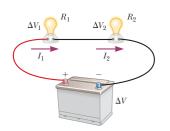
Ley de Joule

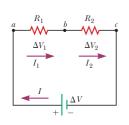
$$\mathcal{P}=I^2\,R$$

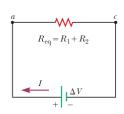
 $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow Potencia \ eléctrica \ disipada \ en \ R$

Resistores en serie y en paralelo

Resistencias en Serie





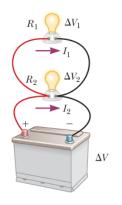


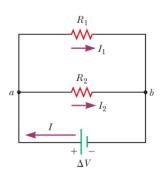
La resistencia equivalente de tres o más resistores conectados en serie es:

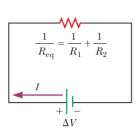
$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$$

Resistores en serie y en paralelo

Resistencias en Paralelo







La resistencia equivalente de tres o más resistores conectados en paralelo es:

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$$