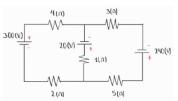
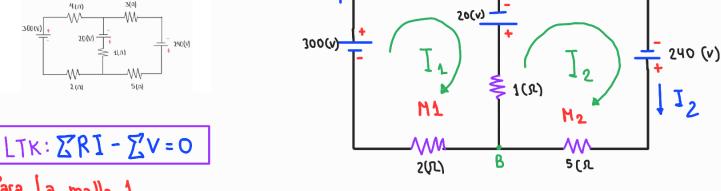
1. Calcular la potencia suministrada para las fuentes y la potencia, disipada por las resistencias, dentro del circuito que se muestra en la figura.

R. 22600[W]





4(2)

Para La malla 1

$$4I_1 + 1 (I_1 - I_2) + 2I_1 - (300 + 20) = 0$$

 $4I_1 + 1 (I_1 - I_2) + 2I_1 = 320...$

Para la mella 2

$$3I_2 + 5I_2 + 1(I_2 - I_1) - (240 - 20) = 0$$

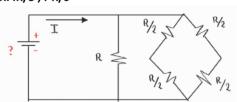
 $3I_2 + 5I_2 + 1(I_2 - I_1) = 220...(2)$

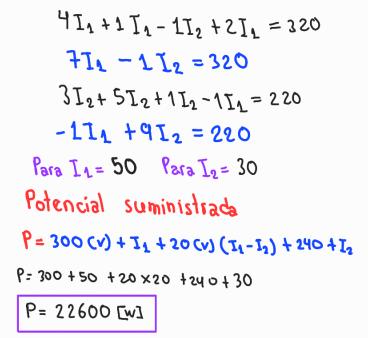
Tenemos un sistema de ecuaciones

$$\begin{cases} 4I_{1} + 1 & (I_{1} - I_{2}) + 2I_{1} = 320... \\ 3I_{2} + 5I_{2} + 1 & (I_{2} - I_{1}) = 220... \\ \end{cases}$$

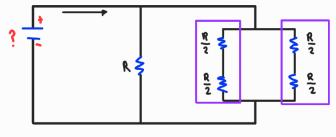
- 2. Para el circuito mostrado en la figura, hallar:
 - a) El voltaje de la fuente de tensión
 - b) La potencia disipada en la resistencia R

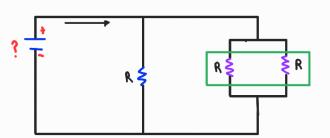
R. IR/3; I2R/9





3(12)



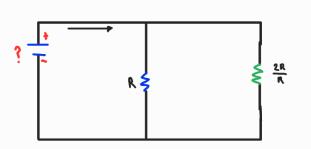


Suma en serie

$$Sreq = \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2} = \frac{2R + 2R}{2} = \frac{4R}{2} = R$$

Paralelo

$$\frac{1}{Rey} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} = \frac{R+R}{R} = \frac{2R}{R} = \frac{R}{2R}$$



$$\frac{\log \lambda}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} + \frac{\log \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = \frac{\log \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\log \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = \frac{\log \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\log \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = \frac{\log \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = \frac{\log \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = \frac{\log \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} =$$