La salida de un generador de ca tiene un valor máximo de 250 V. ¿A qué ángulo el valor instantáneo es igual a 75 V?

$$Vi = Vp * sin\theta$$

$$sin\theta = \frac{Vi}{Vp}$$

$$sin\theta = \frac{75}{250}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{10}\right) = 17.45^{\circ}$$

2. Cierto generador trifásico de dos polos tiene una velocidad de rotación de 60 rpm. ¿Cuál es la frecuencia de cada voltaje producido por este generador? ¿Cuál es el ángulo de fase entre cada voltaje?

$$60rpm = \frac{60rev}{min} * \frac{1 min}{60 s} * \frac{1 ciclo}{1 rev} = \frac{1 Hz}{1 rev}$$

3. Un generador monofásico alimenta una carga compuesta por un resistor de 200 Ω y un capacitor con reactancia de 175 Ω. El generador produce un voltaje de 100 V. Determine la magnitud de la corriente de carga.

$$Z = 200 + j175\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{100V}{200 + j175\Omega} = \frac{376.288 < -41.186^{\circ}}{200 + j175\Omega}$$

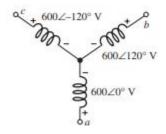
4. Determine la fase de la corriente de carga con respecto al voltaje del generador del problema 3.

$$I = \frac{100V \angle 0^{\circ}}{200 - j175} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{265.75 \angle - 41.19^{\circ}} = \frac{376.29 \angle 41.19^{\circ} \, mA}{265.75 \angle - 41.19^{\circ}}$$

Una carga trifásica desbalanceada en un sistema de cuatro hilos tiene corrientes de 2 ∠ 20° A, 3 ∠ 140°, y 1.5 ∠ −100° A. Determine la corriente en la línea neutra.

$$IN = 2 < 20^{\circ} A + 3 < 140^{\circ} A + 1.5 < -100^{\circ} A$$
  
 $IN = 1.322 < 120.893^{\circ}$ 

6. Determine los voltajes de línea en la figura 21-35.

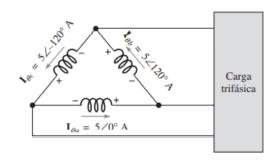


# ▲ FIGURA 21-35

$$V_L = \sqrt{3}V_{\theta} = 1039.23V$$
  $V_{L(ac)} = \sqrt{3}V_{\theta} = 1039.23 \angle 30^{\circ}V$   $V_{L(ba)} = \sqrt{3}V_{\theta} = 1039.23 \angle 150^{\circ}V$ 

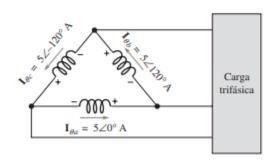
$$V_{L(cb)} = \sqrt{3}V_{\theta} = 1039.23 \angle - 90^{\circ}V$$

7. Determine las corrientes de línea en la figura 21-36.



$$IL1 = \sqrt{3}I\theta < -30^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} * 5 < -30^{\circ}$$
  
 $IL1 = 8.66 < -30^{\circ}$   
 $IL2 = \sqrt{3}I\theta < 90^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} * 5 < 90^{\circ}$   
 $IL2 = 8.66 < 90^{\circ}$   
 $IL3 = \sqrt{3}I\theta < -150^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} * 5 < -150^{\circ}$   
 $IL3 = 8.66 < -150^{\circ}$ 

8. Desarrolle un diagrama fasorial de corriente completo para la figura 21-36.



# ▲ FIGURA 21-36

$$I_{L2} = 8.66 \text{ A} \angle 120^{\circ}$$

$$I \theta b = 5 \text{ A} \angle 150^{\circ}$$

$$I_{L3} = 8.66 \text{ A} \angle -120^{\circ}$$

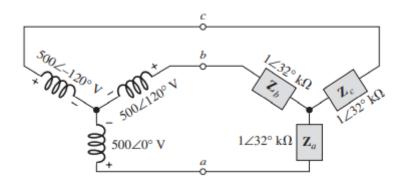
$$I \theta c = 5 \text{ A} \angle -90^{\circ}$$

$$I_{L1} = 5 \text{ A} \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$I \theta a = 8.66 \text{ A} \angle 30^{\circ}$$

- 9. Determine las siguientes cantidades para el sistema Y-Y de la figura 21-37:
  - (a) Los voltajes de línea
- (b) Las corrientes de fase
- (c) Las corrientes de línea

- (d) Las corrientes de carga
- (e) Los voltajes de carga



$$VL(Ba) = \sqrt{3}V\theta < 150^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} * 500 < 150^{\circ}$$

$$VL(ba) = 866.025 < 150^{\circ} A$$

$$VL(ac) = \sqrt{3}V\theta < 30^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} * 500 < 30^{\circ}$$

$$VL(ac) = 866.025 < 30^{\circ} A$$

$$VL(cb) = \sqrt{3}V\theta < -90^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} * 500 < -90^{\circ}$$

$$VL(cb) = 866.025 < -90^{\circ} A$$

$$b)$$

$$Iza = \frac{500 < 0^{\circ}V}{1 < 32^{\circ}K\Omega} = \frac{500 < -32^{\circ}mA}{1 < 32^{\circ}K\Omega}$$

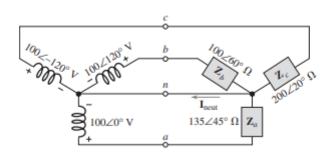
$$Izb = \frac{500 < 120^{\circ}V}{1 < 32^{\circ}K\Omega} = \frac{500 < 88^{\circ}mA}{1 < 32^{\circ}K\Omega}$$

$$Izc = \frac{500 < -120^{\circ}V}{1 < 32^{\circ}K\Omega} = \frac{500 < -152^{\circ}mA}{1 < 32^{\circ}K\Omega}$$

Las corrientes de línea son iguales a las de fase:

$$ILa = 500 < -32^{\circ} mA$$
 $ILb = 500 < 88^{\circ} mA$ 
 $ILa = 500 < -152^{\circ} mA$ 
 $d)$ 
 $ILa = 500 < -32^{\circ} mA$ 
 $ILb = 500 < 88^{\circ} mA$ 
 $ILa = 500 < -152^{\circ} mA$ 
 $e)$ 
 $Vza = 500 < 0^{\circ}V$ 
 $Vzb = 500 < 120^{\circ}V$ 
 $Vzc = 500 < -120^{\circ}V$ 

10. Repita el problema 9 para el sistema de la figura 21-38, y también determine la corriente neutra.



# ▲ FIGURA 21-38

a) Voltajes de línea

$$V_L = \sqrt{3}V_{\theta} = 173.21V$$
 $V_{L(ac)} = \sqrt{3}V_{\theta} = \frac{173.21 \angle 30^{\circ}V}{173.21 \angle 150^{\circ}V}$ 
 $V_{L(ba)} = \sqrt{3}V_{\theta} = \frac{173.21 \angle 150^{\circ}V}{173.21 \angle 150^{\circ}V}$ 

b) Corrientes de Fase

$$I_{\theta a} = 0.74 \angle - 45^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{\theta b} = 1 \angle 60^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{\theta c} = 0.5 \angle - 140^{\circ} A$$

c) Corrientes de línea

$$I_{L1} = 0.74 \angle - 45^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{L2} = 1 \angle 60^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{L3} = 0.5 \angle - 140^{\circ} A$$

d) Corrientes de Carga

$$I_{Za} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{135 \angle 45^{\circ}} = \frac{0.74 \angle - 45^{\circ} A}{100 \angle 120^{\circ}}$$
$$I_{Zb} = \frac{100 \angle 120^{\circ}}{100 \angle 60^{\circ}} = \frac{1 \angle 60^{\circ} A}{100 \angle 60^{\circ}}$$

$$I_{Zc} = \frac{100 \angle - 120^{\circ}}{200 \angle 20^{\circ}} = \frac{0.5 \angle - 140^{\circ} A}{200 \angle 20^{\circ}}$$

e) Voltajes de Carga

$$V_{Za} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$V_{Zb} = 100 \angle 120^{\circ} V$$

$$V_{Zc} = 100 \angle - 120^{\circ} V$$

Corriente Neutra

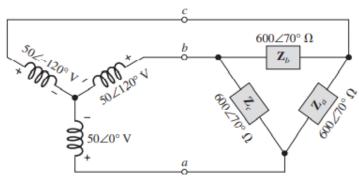
$$I_{neutra} = I_{Za} + I_{Zb} + I_{Zc}$$

$$I_{neutra} = 0.74 \angle - 45^{\circ} + 1 \angle 60^{\circ} + 0.5 \angle - 140^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{neutra} = 0.52 - j0.52 + 0.5 + j0.87 - 0.38 - j0.32$$

$$I_{neutra} = 0.64 - j0.03 A$$

11. Repita el problema 9 para el sistema de la figura 21-39.



a)
$$VL = \sqrt{3}V\theta = 86.6V$$

$$VL(ab) = \sqrt{3}V\theta = 86.6 < -30^{\circ}V$$

$$VL(ca) = \sqrt{3}V\theta = 886.6 < -150^{\circ}V$$

$$VL(bc) = \sqrt{3}V\theta = 86.6 < 90^{\circ}V$$
b)
$$I\theta a = 0.25 < 110^{\circ}A$$

$$I\theta b = 0.25 < -130^{\circ}A$$

$$I\theta c = 0.25 < -10^{\circ}A$$

$$c)$$

$$IL1 = 0.25 < 110^{\circ}A$$

$$IL2 = 0.25 < -130^{\circ}A$$

$$IL3 = 0.25 < -130^{\circ}A$$

$$Iza = \frac{86.6 < -150^{\circ}V}{600 < 70^{\circ}} = \frac{0.144 < -220^{\circ}A}{600 < 70^{\circ}}$$

$$Izb = \frac{86.6 < 90^{\circ}V}{600 < 70^{\circ}} = \frac{0.144 < 20^{\circ}A}{600 < 70^{\circ}}$$

$$Izc = \frac{86.6 < -30^{\circ}V}{600 < 70^{\circ}} = \frac{0.144 < -100^{\circ}A}{e}$$

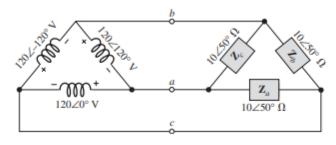
$$e)$$

$$Vza = 86.6 < -150^{\circ}$$

$$Vzb = 86.6 < 90^{\circ}$$

$$Vzc = 86.6 < -30^{\circ}$$

# 12. Repita el problema 9 para el sistema de la figura 21-40.



### ▲ FIGURA 21-40

# a) voltajes de línea

$$V_{Za} = V_{Zb} = V_{Zc} =$$
120  $V$   
b) corrientes de carga

$$I_{Za} = I_{Zb} = I_{Zc} = \frac{V_{Za}}{Z_a} = \frac{120 \text{ V}}{10 \Omega} = \frac{12 \text{ A}}{2}$$

c) corrientes de línea

$$I_L = \sqrt{3} I_Z = \sqrt{3} * 12 A = 20.78 A$$
  
d) corrientes de fase

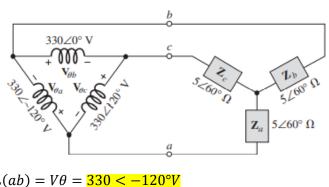
$$I_{\theta_1} = I_{Z_a} = 20.78 A$$
  
 $I_{\theta_2} = I_{Z_b} = 20.78 A$   
 $I_{\theta_3} = I_{Z_c} = 20.78 A$ 

e) voltajes de carga

Voltaje de carga igual al voltaje de fase:

$$V_{Za} = V_{Zb} = V_{Zc} = 120 V$$

13. Determine los voltajes de línea y las corrientes de carga para el sistema de la figura 21-41.



$$VL(ab) = V\theta = \frac{330 < -120^{\circ}V}{VL(ca)} = V\theta = \frac{330 < 120^{\circ}V}{VL(bc)} = V\theta = \frac{330 < 0^{\circ}V}{VL(bc)} = V\theta = \frac{330 < 0^{\circ}V}{VL(bc)} = \frac{V\theta}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$Iza = \frac{Vza}{Za} = \frac{190.53 < -90^{\circ}}{5 < 60^{\circ}} = \frac{38.2 < 150^{\circ}A}{20^{\circ}A} = \frac{190.53 < 30^{\circ}}{5 < 60^{\circ}} = \frac{38.2 < -30^{\circ}A}{20^{\circ}A} = \frac{190.53 < 150^{\circ}}{20^{\circ}A} = \frac{190.53 <$$

14. La potencia en cada fase de un sistema trifásico balanceado es de 1200 W. ¿Cuál es la potencia total?

Cómo es un circuito equilibrado trifásico las tres potencias de fase son iguales

Utilizamos la fórmula general

$$ST = 3SF$$

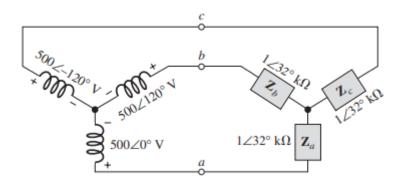
Sustituimos el valor de fase que nos da el ejercicio

$$ST = 3(1200W)$$

Y calculamos la potencia total.

$$ST = 3600W$$

15. Determine la potencia suministrada a la carga en las figuras 21-37 a 21-41.



$$I_{\Theta} = \frac{V_{\Theta}}{Z}$$

$$I_{\Theta} = \frac{500 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ } k\Omega}$$

$$I_{\Theta} = 500 \ mA$$

$$I_{\theta} = I_{L} = I_{Z}$$

$$I_{Z} = 500 \text{ mA}$$

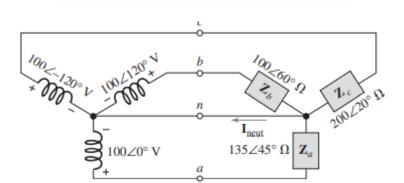
$$V_{Z} = V_{\theta}$$

$$V_{Z} = 500 \text{ V}$$

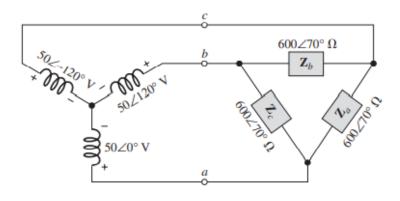
$$P_{L} = 3V_{Z}I_{Z}cos\theta$$

$$P_{L} = 3(500 \text{ V})(500 \text{ mA})cos (32^{\circ})$$

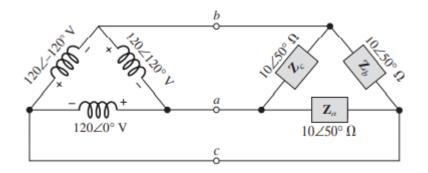
$$P_{L} = 636 \text{ W}$$



 $PL = Vzlzcos\theta = 100 * 0.74cos(45) + 100 cos(60) + 100 * 0.5 cos(20) = 149.31W$ 



 $PL = 3Vzlzcos\theta = 3 * 86.6 * 0.144 \cos(70) =$ **12.8***W* 



$$V_Z = V_{\Theta}$$

$$V_Z = 120 V$$

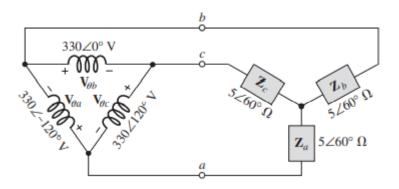
$$I_Z = \frac{V_Z}{Z}$$

$$I_Z = 12 A$$

$$P_L = 3V_Z I_Z cos\Theta$$

$$P_L = 3(120 V)(12 A)cos (50°)$$

$$P_L = 2.77 kW$$



$$PL = 3VzLzcos\theta = 3 * 190.53 * 38.2 * cos(60) = 10.971KW$$

16. Determine la potencia total suministrada a la carga en la figura 21-42.

# FIGURA 21–42 120∠150° V 120∠30° V 100 Ω 100 Ω 100 Ω

$$Z = 100 - j100 \Omega$$

$$Z = 141.42 < -45^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$Z = Z_a = Z_b = Z_c$$

$$V_{Za} = \frac{V_{L(ac)}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_{Za} = \frac{120 < (30 - 30)^{\circ} V}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_{Za} = 69.29 < 0^{\circ} V$$

$$V_{Zb} = \frac{V_{L(ab)}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_{Zb} = \frac{120 < (150 - 30)^{\circ} V}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_{Zb} = 69.29 < 120^{\circ} V$$

$$V_{Zc} = \frac{V_{L(ac)}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_{Zc} = \frac{120 < (-90 - 30)^{\circ} V}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$V_{Zc} = 69.29 < -120^{\circ} V$$

$$I_{Za} = \frac{V_{Za}}{Z_a}$$

$$I_{Za} = \frac{69.29 < 0^{\circ} V}{141.42 < 45^{\circ} \Omega}$$

$$I_{Za} = 0.489 < 45^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{Zb} = \frac{V_{Zb}}{Z_b}$$

$$I_{Zb} = \frac{69.29 < 120^{\circ} V}{141.42 < -45^{\circ} \Omega}$$

$$I_{Zb} = 0.489 < 165^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{Zc} = \frac{V_{Zc}}{Z_c}$$

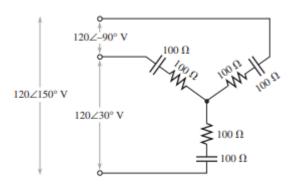
$$I_{Zc} = \frac{69.29 < -120^{\circ} V}{141.42 < -45^{\circ} \Omega}$$

$$I_{Zc} = 0.489 < -75^{\circ} A$$

$$P_{L(tot)} = 3V_Z I_Z cos\theta$$
  
 $P_{L(tot)} = 3(69.29 V)(0.489 A)\cos(-45^\circ)$   
 $P_{L(tot)} = 72 W$ 

\* 17. Utilice el método de tres wattímetros para medir el sistema de la figura 21-42. ¿Cuánta potencia indica cada wattímetro?

# ► FIGURA 21-42



$$Z = 100 - j100 \Omega$$

$$Z = 141.42 < -45^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$Z = Z_a = Z_b = Z_c$$

$$V_{Za} = \frac{V_{L(ac)}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_{Za} = \frac{120 V}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_{Za} = 69.29 V$$

$$I_{Za} = \frac{V_{Za}}{V_a}$$

$$I_{Za} = \frac{69.29 V}{141.42 \Omega}$$

$$I_{Za} = 0.489 A$$

$$P = V_{Za}I_{Za}cos\theta$$

$$P = (69.29 V)(0.49 A)cos (-45^{\circ})$$

$$P = 24.2 W$$

\*18. Repita el problema 17 empleando el método de dos wattímetros.

$$Z = 141.42 < -45^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$Z = Z_a = Z_b = Z_c$$

$$V_z = \frac{V_L}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_z = \frac{120 V}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_z = 69.3 V$$

$$I_z = \frac{V_z}{Z}$$

$$I_z = \frac{69.3 V}{141.42 \Omega}$$

$$I_z = 0.49 A$$

$$P_1 = \sqrt{3}V_z I_z \cos(30^{\circ} + \theta)$$

$$P_1 = \sqrt{3}(69.3 V)(0.49 A)\cos(30^{\circ} - 45^{\circ})$$

$$P_1 = 57.96 W$$

$$P_2 = \sqrt{3}V_z I_z \cos(30^{\circ} - \theta)$$

$$P_1 = \sqrt{3}(69.3 V)(0.49 A)\cos(30^{\circ} + 45^{\circ})$$

$$P_1 = 15.54 W$$

$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P = (57.96 + 15.54)W$$

$$P = 73.5 W$$