

3. Localice los puntos representados por cada una de las siguientes coordenadas en el plano complejo:

(a) $3, j5$ (b) $-7, j1$ (c) $-10, -j10$

*4. Determine las coordenadas de cada punto que tenga igual magnitud pero esté localizado a 180° de cada uno de los puntos del problema 3.

$$3, j5 ; \quad -7, j1 ; \quad -10, j10 \quad \rightarrow \quad -3 - j5 \quad 7 - j1 \quad 10 + j10$$

8. Convierta cada uno de los siguientes números rectangulares a forma polar:

(a) $40 - j40$ (b) $50 - j200$ (c) $35 - j20$ (d) $98 + j45$

$$A) 40 - j40 = \sqrt{40^2 + (-40^2)} = 56.568$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-40}{40} \right) = -45^\circ$$

$$R = 56,568 < -45^\circ$$

$$B) 50 - j200 = \sqrt{50^2 + (200^2)} = 206,155$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-200}{50} \right) = -75,963^\circ$$

$$R = 206,155 < -75,963^\circ$$

$$C) 35 - j20 = \sqrt{35^2 + (20^2)} = 40.311$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{20}{35} \right) = -29.744^\circ$$

$$R = 40.311 < -29.744^\circ$$

$$D) 98 - j45 = \sqrt{98^2 + (45^2)} = 107.837$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{45}{98} \right) = 24.663^\circ$$

$$R = 107.837 < 24.663^\circ$$

10. Exprese cada uno de los siguientes números polares utilizando un ángulo negativo para reemplazar al positivo.

(a) $10 \angle 120^\circ$ (b) $32 \angle 85^\circ$ (c) $5 \angle 310^\circ$

11. Identifique el cuadrante en el cual se localiza cada uno de los puntos del problema 8.

12. Identifique el cuadrante en el cual se localiza cada uno de los puntos del problema 10.

$R = (a)$ SEGUNDO CUADRANTE, (b) PRIMER CUADRANTE Y (c) CUARTO CUADRANTE

16. Multiplique los siguientes números

(a) $4.5 \angle 48^\circ$ y $3.2 \angle 90^\circ$

(b) $120 \angle -220^\circ$ y $95 \angle 200^\circ$

(c) $-3 \angle 150^\circ$ y $4 - j3$

(d) $67 + j84$ y $102 \angle 40^\circ$

(e) $15 - j10$ y $-25 - j30$

(f) $0.8 + j0.5$ y $1.2 - j1.5$

A)

$$4.5 \angle 48^\circ \text{ y } 3.2 \angle 90^\circ = (4.5 * 3.2) \angle (48 + 90) = 14.4 \angle 138^\circ$$

B)

$$120 \angle -220^\circ \text{ y } 95 \angle 200^\circ = 11400 \angle -20^\circ$$

C)

$$-3 \angle 150^\circ \text{ y } 4 - j3 = -15 \angle 113.14^\circ$$

D)

$$67 + j84 \text{ y } 102 \angle 40^\circ = 10958.88 \angle 91.42^\circ$$

E)

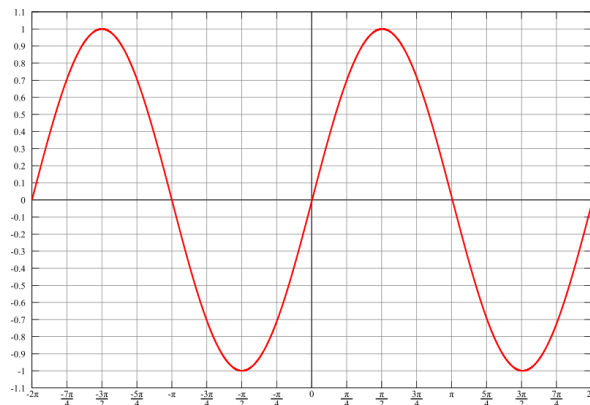
$$(15 - j10) \text{ y } (-25 - j30) = -375 - j450 + j250 - 300 = -675 - j200$$

F)

$$(0.8 + j0.5) \text{ y } (1.2 - j1.5) = 0.96 - j1.2 + j0.6 + 0.75 = 1.71 + j0.6$$

19. Se aplica un voltaje sinusoidal a 8 kHz a un circuito *RC* en serie. ¿Cuál es la frecuencia del voltaje a través del resistor? ¿A través del capacitor?

20. ¿Cuál es la forma de onda de la corriente en el circuito del problema 19?



23. Para el circuito de la figura 15-86, determine la impedancia expresada en forma rectangular para cada una de las siguientes frecuencias:

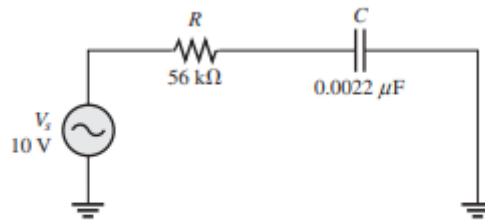
(a) 100 Hz

(b) 500 Hz

(c) 1 kHz

(d) 2.5 kHz

24. Repita el problema 23 con $C = 0.0047 \mu F$



▲ FIGURA 15-86

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(100)(0.0047)} = 33.862\text{K}\Omega$$

$$Z = 56 - j338.62$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(500)(0.0047)} = 67.72\text{K}\Omega$$

$$Z = 56 - j67.72$$

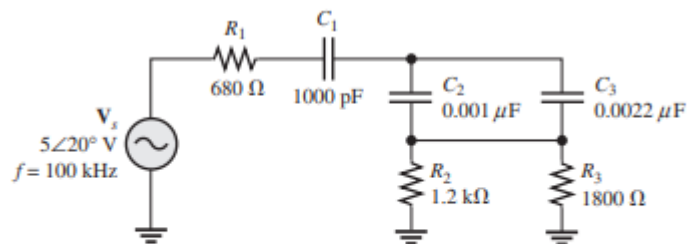
$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(1000)(0.0047)} = 33.86\text{K}\Omega$$

$$Z = 56 - j33.86$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(2500)(0.0047)} = 13.54\text{K}\Omega$$

$$Z = 56 - j13.54$$

28. Determine el ángulo de fase entre el voltaje aplicado y la corriente para cada circuito de la figura 15-85.



(c)

▲ FIGURA 15-85

A)

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{0,01} + \frac{1}{0,022}} = 0,006875\mu f$$

$$R_{fq} = 100\text{K}\Omega + 47\text{K}\Omega = 147\text{K}\Omega$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(100\text{Hz})(0,006875\mu\text{f})} = 231,49\text{K}\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(147\text{K}\Omega)^2 + (231,49)^2} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{231,49\text{K}\Omega}{147\text{K}\Omega}\right)$$

$$Z = 247,22 < -63,98\text{K}\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{50 < 0^\circ\text{V}}{274,22 < -63,98\text{K}\Omega} = 0,188 < 63,98\text{mA}$$

B)

$$C_{eq} = 0,00047\mu\text{f} + 0,00047\mu\text{f}$$

$$C_{eq} = 0,00094\mu\text{f}$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(20\text{KHz})(0,00094\mu\text{f})} = 8,46\text{K}\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(10\text{K}\Omega)^2 + (8,46\text{K}\Omega)^2} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8,46\text{K}\Omega}{10\text{K}\Omega}\right)$$

$$Z = 13,098 < -44,70^\circ\text{K}\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{8 < 0^\circ\text{V}}{13,098 < -44,70^\circ\text{K}\Omega} = 0,61 < 44,70^\circ\text{mA}$$

c)

$$C_{eq1} = 0,001\mu\text{f} + 0,0022\mu\text{f} = 0,0032\mu\text{f}$$

$$C_{eq2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{0,0032} + \frac{1}{0,001}} = 0,000762\mu\text{f}$$

$$R_{eq1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1,2} + \frac{1}{1,6}} = 0,72\text{K}\Omega$$

$$R_{eq2} = 0,72 + 0,66 = 1,4\text{K}\Omega$$

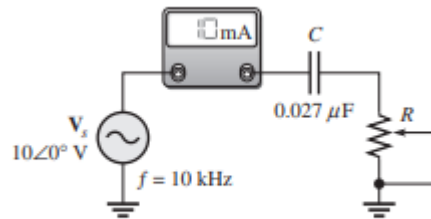
$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(100\text{KHz})(0,000762\mu\text{f})} = 2,08\text{K}\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(1,4\text{K}\Omega)^2 + (2,08\text{K}\Omega)^2} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2,08\text{K}\Omega}{1,4\text{K}\Omega}\right)$$

$$Z = 2,50 < -62,28^\circ$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{5 < 20^\circ}{2,50 < -62,28^\circ} = 2 < 82,28^\circ\text{mA}$$

32. ¿A qué valor se debe ajustar el reóstato de la figura 15-89 para hacer que la corriente total sea de 10 mA?
¿Cuál es el ángulo resultante?



▲ FIGURA 15-89

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(100\text{KHz})(0,027\mu f)} = 589.46\text{K}\Omega$$

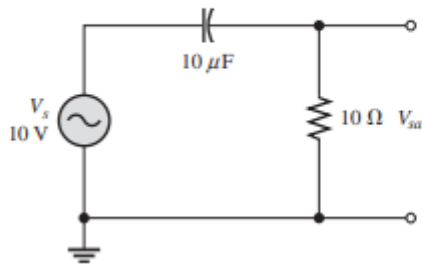
$$Z = 1000 = \sqrt{R^2 + 589.46^2}$$

$$R = 807.8\Omega$$

$$Z = 807.8 - j589.46 = 1000 \angle -36.12^\circ$$

36. Repita el problema 34 para el circuito de adelante de la figura 15-92.

► FIGURA 15-92



$$A) X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(1\text{Hz})(10)(10^{-6})} = 15.91\text{K}\Omega$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{15.91}{10}\right) = 89.63^\circ$$

$$B) X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(100\text{Hz})(10)(10^{-6})} = 159.15\Omega$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{159.15}{10}\right) = 86.4^\circ$$

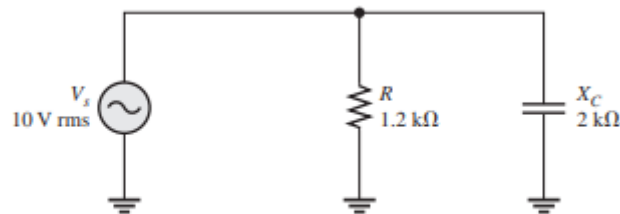
$$C) X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(1KHz)(10)(10^{-6})} = 15.915\Omega$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{15.915}{10}\right) = 57.85^\circ$$

$$D) X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(10KHz)(10)(10^{-6})} = 1.591\Omega$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{15.91}{10}\right) = 9.04^\circ$$

40. Determine la impedancia y exprésela en forma polar para el circuito de la figura 15-93.



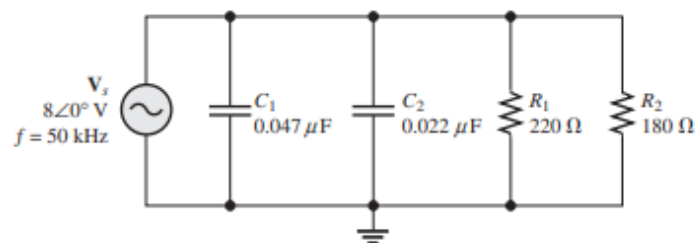
▲ FIGURA 15-93

$$Z = \frac{(1,2K\Omega < 0^\circ) + (2K\Omega < 0^\circ)}{\sqrt{(1,2K\Omega < 0^\circ)^2 + (2K\Omega < 0^\circ)^2}} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1.2K\Omega}{2K\Omega}\right)$$

$$Z = \frac{2.4}{2.33} < 30.96^\circ$$

$$Z = 1.03 < 30.96^\circ$$

44. Para el circuito en paralelo de la figura 15-96, encuentre la magnitud de cada corriente de rama y la corriente total. ¿Cuál es el ángulo de fase entre el voltaje aplicado y la corriente total?



▲ FIGURA 15-96

$$R1 - 2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{220} + \frac{1}{180}} = 99\Omega$$

$$C1 - 2 = 0.069 \mu F$$

$$Xc1 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 50000 \cdot 0.047 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 67.73\Omega$$

$$Xc2 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 50000 \cdot 0.022 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 144.69\Omega$$

$$Xc1 - 2 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 50000 \cdot 0.069 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 46.13\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{99 + 46.13}{\sqrt{99^2 + 46.13^2}} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{99}{46.13}\right) = 41.81 < -65.02^\circ$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{8 < 0^\circ}{41.81 < -65.02^\circ} = 191.34 < 65.02^\circ mA$$

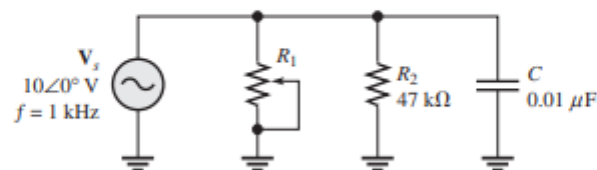
$$Ic1 = \frac{8}{67.73} = 118.11 mA$$

$$Ic2 = \frac{8}{144.69} = 55.29 mA$$

$$Ir1 = \frac{8}{220} = 36.36 mA$$

$$Ir2 = \frac{8}{180} = 44.44 mA$$

*48. Determine el valor al cual R_1 debe ser ajustado para obtener un ángulo de fase de 30° entre el voltaje de fuente y la corriente total en la figura 15-99.



▲ FIGURA 15-99

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi * 1000 * 0.01 * 10^{-6}} = 15.915 k\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{47 * 15.915}{\sqrt{47^2 + 15.915^2}} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{47}{15.915}\right) = 15.07 < -71.29^\circ$$

$$Z_t = \frac{(R < 0^\circ) * (15.07 < -71.29^\circ)}{R + 4.837 - j14.271}$$

$$\tan(-41.29) = \frac{-14.271}{R + 4.837}$$

$$R = 11.41 k\Omega$$

$$Z_t = \frac{(11.413 < 0^\circ) * (15.07 < -71.29^\circ)}{11.413 + 4.837 - j14.271} = \frac{172 < -71.29^\circ}{21.627 < -41.29^\circ} = 7.953 < -30^\circ$$

52. Para el circuito de la figura 15-101, determine lo siguiente:

(a) I_{tot} (b) θ (c) V_{R1} (d) V_{R2} (e) V_{R3} (f) V_C

$$R_{23} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{75} + \frac{1}{100}} = 42.86\Omega$$

$$R_{123} = 42.86 + 47 = 89.86\Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi * 1000 * 0.47 * 10^{-6}} = 338.63\Omega$$

$$Z = 89.86 - j338.63 = 350.35 < -75.14^\circ\Omega$$

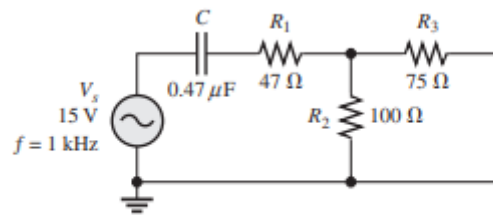
$$I_{tot} = \frac{15 < 0^\circ}{350.35 < -75.14^\circ} = 42.81 < 75.14^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$V_C = (0.04281 < 75.14^\circ \text{ A})(338.63 < -90^\circ) = 14.5 < -14.86^\circ$$

$$V_{R1} = (0.04281 < 75.14^\circ \text{ A})(47 < 0^\circ\Omega) = 2.012 < 75.14^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$V_{R23} = (0.04281 < 75.14^\circ \text{ A}) * (42.86 < 0^\circ) = 1.834 < 75.14^\circ$$

60. Determine P_{real} , P_r , $P_{a,y}$ y FP para el circuito de la figura 15-101. Trace el triángulo de potencia.



▲ FIGURA 15-101

$$IT = \frac{V_s}{ZT} = \frac{15}{350.342 \angle -75.141} = 0.0428 \angle 75.141 (A)$$

$$Pr = It^2 * R = (0.0428 \angle 75.141)^2 * 89.847 = 0.1647 \angle 150.28 (W)$$

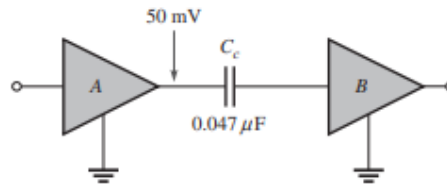
$$Qc = It^2 * Xc = (0.0428 \angle 75.141)^2 * (-338.27) = 0.620 \angle -29.717 (W)$$

$$Qc = It * Vt = (0.0428 \angle 75.141) * 15V = 0.642 \angle 75.141$$

$$Fp = \cos(75.141) = 0.2564$$

64. El valor rms del voltaje de señal que sale del amplificador A en la figura 15-105 es de 50 mV. Si la resistencia de entrada al amplificador B es de 10 kΩ, ¿qué tanto de la señal se pierde debido al capacitor de acoplamiento cuando la frecuencia es de 3 kHz?

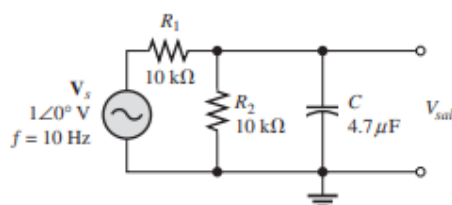
► FIGURA 15-105



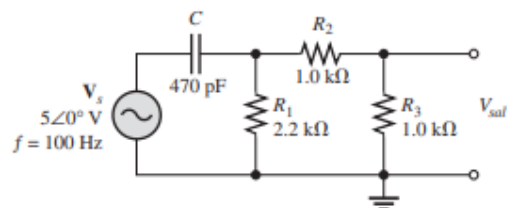
$$Fr = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{16} * RC} = \frac{x}{2\pi\sqrt{16} * 10KOhms}$$

68. Determine el voltaje de salida para el circuito de la figura 15-107(b) para cada uno de los siguientes modos de falla, y compárelo con la salida correcta:

(a) C abierto (b) C en cortocircuito (c) R_1 abierto (d) R_2 abierto (e) R_3 abierto



(a)



(b)

▲ FIGURA 15-107

$$B) R_a = 1K\Omega + 1K\Omega = 2K\Omega$$

$$R_b = R_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2.2}} = 1.047\Omega$$

$$I_T = \frac{V_t}{R_t} = \frac{5}{1.047} = 4.772(mA)$$

$$I_T = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5(mA)$$

$$V_{salida} = I * 1 = 2.5V$$

$$C) X_c = \frac{-j}{2\pi(100Hz)(470)(10^{-6})} = -j33.862K\Omega$$

$$Z_{eq} = 2 - j33.862$$

$$I_T = \frac{V_s}{R_t} = \frac{5 < 0}{33.862 < -86.619} = 0.1473 < 86.61 (mA)$$

$$V_{salida} = I * 1 = 0.1473 < 86.61 * 1 = 0.1473V$$

$$E) X_c = \frac{-j}{2\pi(100Hz)(470)(10^{-6})} = -j33.862K\Omega$$

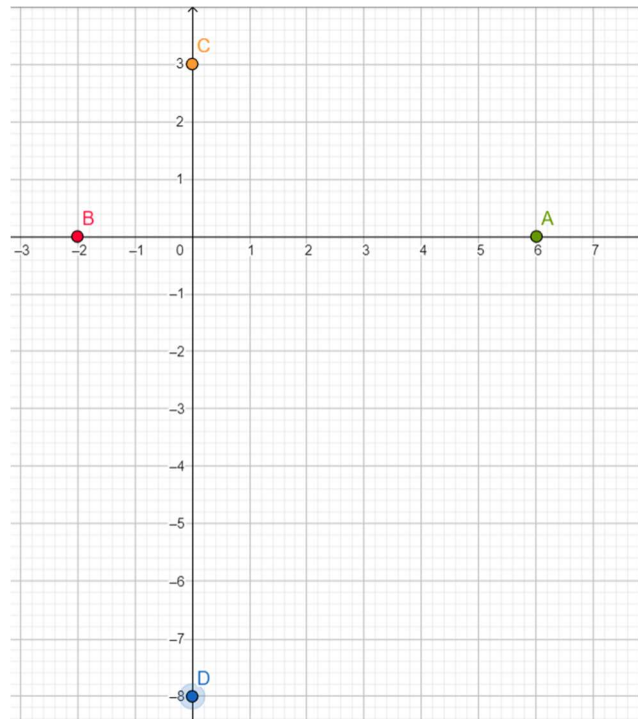
$$Z_{eq} = 3.2 - j33.862$$

$$I_T = \frac{V_s}{R_t} = \frac{5 < 0}{3.2 - j33.862} = 0.1470 < 84.601 (mA)$$

$$V_{salida} = 5V$$

2. Localice los siguientes números en el plano complejo:

- (a) $+6$ (b) -2 (c) $+j3$ (d) $-j8$



6. A continuación se describen puntos localizados en el plano complejo. Exprese cada punto como un número complejo en forma rectangular:

- (a) 3 unidades a la derecha del origen sobre el eje real, y 5 unidades hacia arriba sobre el eje j .
 (b) 2 unidades a la izquierda del origen sobre el eje real, y 1.5 unidades hacia arriba sobre el eje j .
 (c) 10 unidades a la izquierda del origen sobre el eje real, y 14 unidades hacia abajo sobre el eje $-j$.

- a) $3 + j5$
 b) $-2 + j1.5$
 c) $-10 - j14$

10. Exprese cada uno de los siguientes números polares utilizando un ángulo negativo para reemplazar al positivo.

- (a) $10 \angle 120^\circ$ (b) $32 \angle 85^\circ$ (c) $5 \angle 310^\circ$

- a) $10 \angle -240^\circ$
 b) $32 \angle -275^\circ$
 c) $5 \angle -50^\circ$

14. Suma los siguientes conjuntos de números complejos:

- (a) $9 + j3$ y $5 + j8$ (b) $3.5 - j4$ y $2.2 + j6$
 (c) $-18 + j23$ y $30 - j15$ (d) $12 \angle 45^\circ$ y $20 \angle 32^\circ$
 (e) $3.8 \angle 75^\circ$ y $1 + j1.8$ (f) $50 - j39$ y $60 \angle -30^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } & 9 + j3 + 5 + j8 \\
 & = 14 + j11 \\
 \text{b) } & 3.5 - j4 + 2.2 + j6 \\
 & = 5.7 + j2 \\
 \text{c) } & -18 + j23 + 30 - j15 \\
 & = 12 + j8 \\
 \text{d) } & 8.485 + j8.45 + 16.96 + j10.598 \\
 & = 25.446 + j19.08 \\
 \text{e) } & 0.983 + j3.67 + 1 + j1.8 \\
 & = 1.983 + j5.47 \\
 \text{f) } & 50 - j39 + 51.961 - j30 \\
 & = 101.961 - j69
 \end{aligned}$$

18. Realice las siguientes operaciones:

$$\text{(a) } \frac{2.5 \angle 65^\circ - 1.8 \angle -23^\circ}{1.2 \angle 37^\circ}$$

$$\text{(b) } \frac{(100 \angle 15^\circ)(85 - j150)}{25 + j45}$$

$$\text{(c) } \frac{(250 \angle 90^\circ + 175 \angle 75^\circ)(50 - j100)}{(125 + j90)(35 \angle 50^\circ)}$$

$$\text{(d) } \frac{(1.5)^2(3.8)}{1.1} + j\left(\frac{8}{4} - j\frac{4}{2}\right)$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1.0565 + j2.265 - 1.657 + j0.703}{1.2 \angle 37^\circ} \\
 & \frac{3.029 \angle 101.43^\circ}{1.2 \angle 37^\circ} = \frac{3.029}{1.2} \angle (101.43^\circ - 37^\circ) \\
 & = 2.524 \angle 64.43^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{(100 \angle 15^\circ)(172.409 \angle -60.46^\circ)}{1.2 \angle 37^\circ} = \frac{(100 * 172.409) \angle (15^\circ - 60.46^\circ)}{1.2 \angle 37^\circ} \\
 & \frac{17240.93 \angle -45.461^\circ}{1.2 \angle 37^\circ} = \left(\frac{17240.93}{1.2}\right) \angle (-45.461^\circ - 37^\circ) \\
 & = 14367.44 \angle -82.461^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

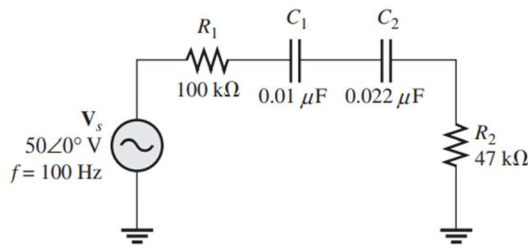
c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{(421.477 \angle 83.831^\circ)(111.803 \angle -6.435^\circ)}{(154.029 \angle 35.753^\circ)(35 \angle 50^\circ)} \\
 & = \frac{(421.477 * 111.803) \angle (83.831^\circ - 6.435^\circ)}{(154.029 * 35) \angle (35.753^\circ + 50^\circ)} \\
 & = 8.741 \angle -65.35^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

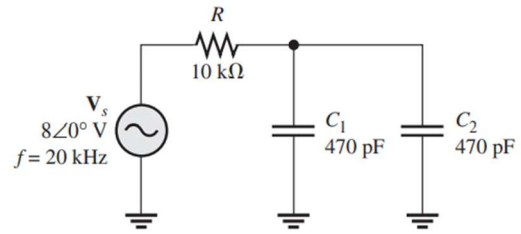
d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 7.772 + j2 + 2 \\
 & = 9.772 + j2
 \end{aligned}$$

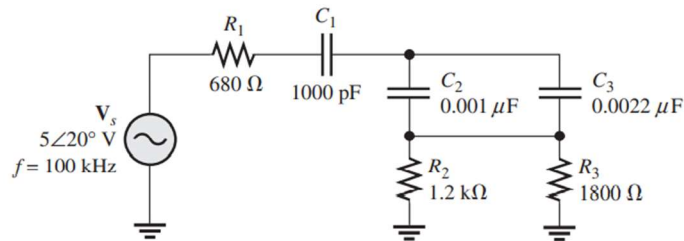
22. Determine la magnitud de la impedancia y el ángulo de fase en cada circuito de la figura 15-85.



(a)



(b)



(c)

a)

$$C_T = \frac{C_1 * C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{0.01 * 0.022}{0.01 + 0.022} = 0.006875 \mu F$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2 \pi f C} = \frac{1}{2 \pi * 0.1 \text{ KHz} * 0.006875} = 231.5 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z = R - jX_C$$

$$Z = (100 + 47) - j231.5$$

$$Z = 147 - j231.5$$

$$Z = 247.28 \angle -57.584^\circ \text{ K}\Omega$$

b)

$$C_T = C_1 + C_2 = 0.47 \mu F + 0.47 \mu F = 0.94 \mu F$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2 \pi f C} = \frac{1}{2 \pi * 200 \text{ KHz} * 0.94} = 8.465 \Omega$$

$$Z = R - jX_C$$

$$Z = 10000 - j8.465$$

$$Z = 10 \angle -0.04^\circ \text{ K}\Omega$$

c)

$$C_{eq1} = C_2 + C_3 = 0.001 \mu F + 0.0022 \mu F = 0.0032 \mu F$$

$$Req1 = \frac{R2 * R3}{R2 + R3} = \frac{1.2 * 1.8}{1.2 + 1.8} = 0.72 K\Omega$$

$$CT = \frac{C1 * Ceq1}{C1 + Ceq1} = \frac{1 * 0.0032}{1 + 0.0032} = 0.00319 \mu F$$

$$Xc = \frac{1}{2 \pi f C} = \frac{1}{2 \pi * 100 KHz * 0.00319} = 0.498 K\Omega$$

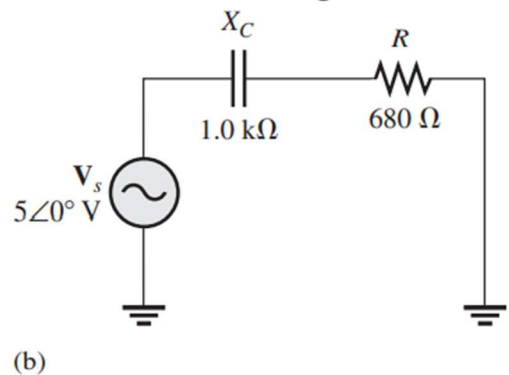
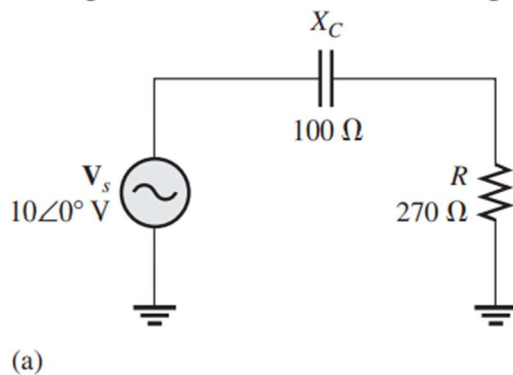
$$Z = R - jXc$$

$$Z = (0.68 + 0.72) - j0.4989$$

$$Z = 1.4 - j0.4989$$

$$Z = 1.486 < -19.613^\circ K\Omega$$

26. Expreses la corriente en forma polar para cada circuito de la figura 15-84.



a)

$$Z = R - jXc$$

$$Z = 270 - j100$$

$$Z = 287.923 < -20.323^\circ \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ V}{287.927 < -20.323^\circ \Omega} = 34.731 < 20.323^\circ mA$$

b)

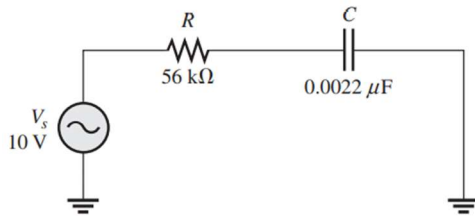
$$Z = R - jXc$$

$$Z = 0.68 - j1$$

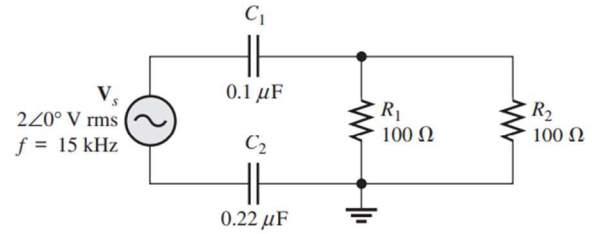
$$Z = 1.209 < -55.784^\circ K\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ V}{1.209 < -55.784^\circ k\Omega} = 8.269 < 55.784^\circ mA$$

30. Para el circuito de la figura 15-87, trace el diagrama fasorial que muestre todos los voltajes y la corriente total. Indique los ángulos de fase.



▲ FIGURA 15-86



▲ FIGURA 15-87

$$R_t = \frac{R_1 * R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{0.1 * 0.1}{0.1 + 0.1} = 0.05 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$C_t = \frac{C_1 * C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{0.1 * 0.22}{0.1 + 0.22} = 0.06875 \text{ uF}$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2 \pi f C} = \frac{1}{2 \pi * 15 \text{ KHz} * 0.06875} = 0.154 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z = R - jX_c$$

$$Z = 0.05 - j0.154$$

$$Z = 0.162 \angle -72.013^\circ \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V rms}}{0.162 \angle -72.013^\circ \text{ K}\Omega} = 12.345 \angle 72.013^\circ \text{ mA rms}$$

$$V_c = I * X_c = (12.345 \angle 72.013^\circ \text{ mA rms}) * (0.154 \text{ K}\Omega) = 1.901 \angle 72.013^\circ \text{ V rms}$$

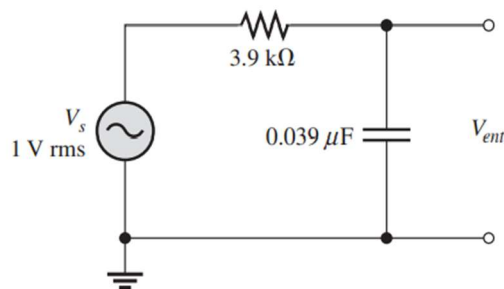
$$V_r = I * R = (12.345 \angle 72.013^\circ \text{ mA rms}) * (0.05 \text{ K}\Omega) = 0.617 \angle 72.013^\circ \text{ V rms}$$

$$\theta = -\arctan\left(\frac{V_c}{V_r}\right) = -\arctan\left(\frac{1.901}{0.617}\right) = -72.018^\circ$$

34. Para el circuito de retraso de la figura 15-91, determine el desplazamiento de fase entre el voltaje de entrada y el voltaje de salida para cada una de las siguientes frecuencias:

(a) 1 Hz (b) 100 Hz (c) 1 kHz (d) 10 kHz

► FIGURA 15-91



$$X_c = \frac{1}{2 \pi f C} = \frac{1}{2 \pi * f * 0.039 \text{ uF}}$$

$$\varphi = -\arctan\left(\frac{R}{X_c}\right) = -\arctan(2 \pi * f * 0.039 \text{ uF} * 3.9 \text{ K}\Omega)$$

a)

$$\varphi = -\arctan(2\pi * 0.001\text{kHz} * 0.039\text{ }\mu\text{F} * 3.9\text{K}\Omega) = -0.054^\circ$$

b)

$$\varphi = -\arctan(2\pi * 0.1\text{kHz} * 0.039\text{ }\mu\text{F} * 3.9\text{K}\Omega) = -5.459^\circ$$

c)

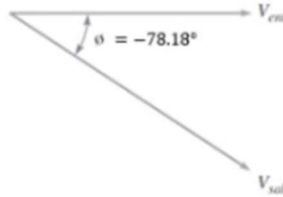
$$\varphi = -\arctan(2\pi * 1\text{kHz} * 0.039\text{ }\mu\text{F} * 3.9\text{K}\Omega) = -43.701^\circ$$

d)

$$\varphi = -\arctan(2\pi * 10\text{kHz} * 0.039\text{ }\mu\text{F} * 3.9\text{K}\Omega) = -84.026^\circ$$

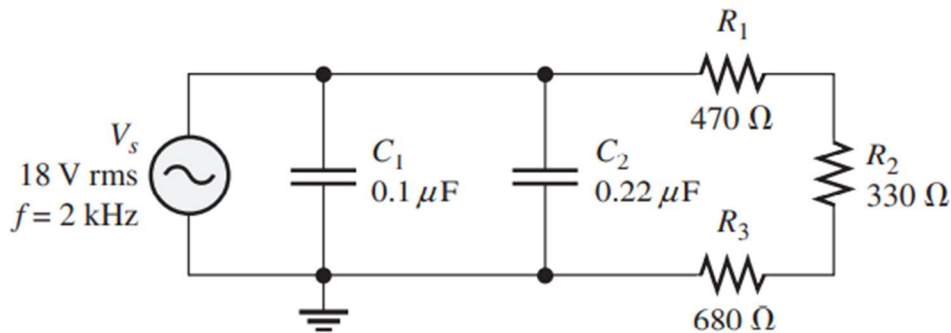
38. Trace el diagrama fasorial de voltaje para el circuito de la figura 15-91 para una frecuencia de 5 kHz con $V_s = 1\text{ V rms}$.

$$\varphi = -\arctan(2\pi * 5\text{ kHz} * 0.039\text{ }\mu\text{F} * 3.9\text{ K}\Omega) = -78.18^\circ$$



42. Repita el problema 41 para las siguientes frecuencias:

(a) 1.5 kHz (b) 3 kHz (c) 5 kHz (d) 10 kHz



$$R_t = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 1.48\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C_t = C_1 + C_2 = 0.32\text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * f * 0.32\text{ }\mu\text{F}}$$

$$Z = \frac{R * X_c}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_c^2}} < -\arctan\left(\frac{R}{X_c}\right)$$

$$Z = \frac{1.48 X_c}{\sqrt{1.48^2 + X_c^2}} < -\arctan\left(\frac{1.48}{X_c}\right)$$

a)

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 1.5\text{ KHz} * 0.32\text{ }\mu\text{F}} = 0.331\text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{1.48 * 0.331}{\sqrt{1.48^2 + 0.331^2}} < -\arctan\left(\frac{1.48}{0.331}\right) = 0.323 < -77.393^\circ$$

b)

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 3 \text{ KHz} * 0.32 \text{ uF}} = 0.165 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{1.48 * 0.165}{\sqrt{1.48^2 + 0.165^2}} < -\arctan\left(\frac{1.48}{0.165}\right) = 0.164 < -83.638^\circ$$

c)

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 5 \text{ KHz} * 0.32 \text{ uF}} = 0.099 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{1.48 * 0.099}{\sqrt{1.48^2 + 0.099^2}} < -\arctan\left(\frac{1.48}{0.099}\right) = 0.0987 < -86.17^\circ$$

d)

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 10 \text{ KHz} * 0.32 \text{ uF}} = 0.0497 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{1.48 * 0.099}{\sqrt{1.48^2 + 0.0497^2}} < -\arctan\left(\frac{1.48}{0.0497}\right) = 0.0496 < -88.076^\circ$$

46. Repita el problema 45 con $R = 5.6 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_1 = 0.047 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 0.022 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$, y $f = 500 \text{ Hz}$.

$$X_{c1} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 0.5 \text{ KHz} * 0.047 \text{ uF}} = 6.772 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$X_{c2} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 0.5 \text{ KHz} * 0.022 \text{ uF}} = 14.468 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$X_{c \text{ eq}} = \frac{X_{c1} * X_{c2}}{X_{c1} + X_{c2}} = \frac{6.772 * 14.468}{6.772 + 14.468} = 4.612 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{X_{c \text{ eq}} * R}{X_{c \text{ eq}} + R} = \frac{(-j4.612) * 5.6}{-j4.612 + 5.6} = 3.56 < -50.52^\circ \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$IR = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{0.1 \text{ V}}{5.6 < 0^\circ \text{ K}\Omega} = 0.0178 < 0^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$I_c = \frac{V}{X_{c \text{ eq}}} = \frac{0.1 \text{ V}}{4.612 < -90^\circ \text{ K}\Omega} = 0.021 < 90^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{0.1 \text{ V}}{3.56 < -50.52^\circ \text{ K}\Omega} = 0.028 < 50.526^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$\theta = 50.526^\circ$$

50. ¿Es el circuito de la figura 15-100 predominantemente resistivo o predominantemente capacitivo?

$$X_{c1} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 15 \text{ KHz} * 0.1 \text{ uF}} = 106.103 \text{ }\Omega$$

$$X_{c2} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 15 \text{ KHz} * 0.047 \text{ uF}} = 225.751 \Omega$$

$$X_{c3} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 15 \text{ KHz} * 0.22 \text{ uF}} = 48.228 \Omega$$

$$Z1 = R1 - jX_{c2}$$

$$Z1 = 470 - j225.751$$

$$\frac{1}{Z2} = \frac{1}{Z1} + \frac{1}{R2 + R3} + \frac{1}{X_{c3}}$$

$$Z2 = \left(\frac{1}{470 - j225.751} + \frac{1}{510} + \frac{1}{-j48.228} \right)^{-1}$$

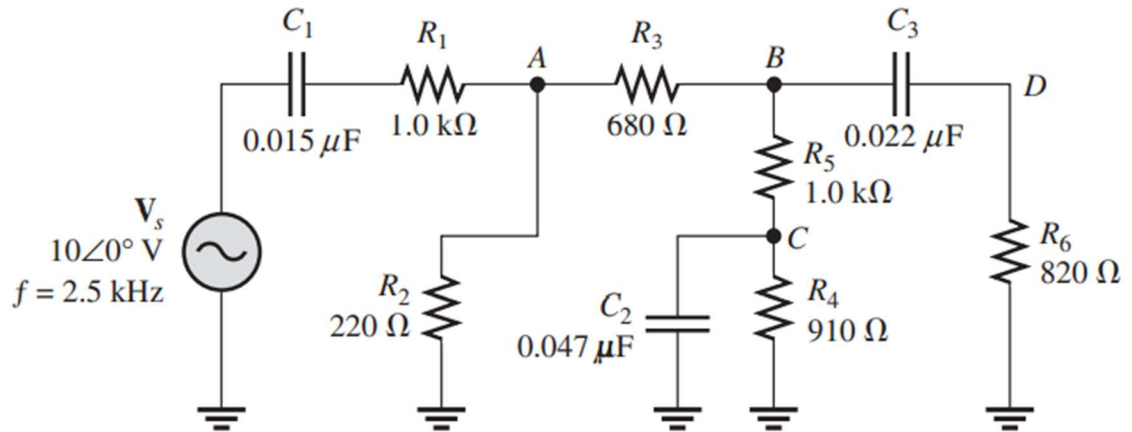
$$Z2 = 7.706 - j45.052 \Omega$$

$$Z = X_{c1} + Z2 = -j106.103 + 7.706 - j45.052$$

$$Z = 7.707 - j151.155 \Omega$$

Con esta respuesta se llega a la conclusión que es predominante capacitivo.

***54.** Determine el voltaje y su ángulo de fase en cada punto rotulado en la figura 15-103.



$$X_{c1} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 2.5 \text{ KHz} * 0.015 \text{ uF}} = 4.244 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$X_{c2} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 2.5 \text{ KHz} * 0.047 \text{ uF}} = 1.354 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$X_{c3} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 2.5 \text{ KHz} * 0.022 \text{ uF}} = 2.893 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{Z1} = \frac{1}{R4} + \frac{1}{X_{c3}}$$

$$Z1 = \left(\frac{1}{0.91} + \frac{1}{-j1.354} \right)^{-1} = 0.627 - j0.421 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z2 = Z1 + R5 = 1.627 - j0.421 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z3 = X_{c3} + R6 = 0.82 - j2.893 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{Z4} = \frac{1}{Z2} + \frac{1}{Z3}$$

$$Z4 = \left(\frac{1}{1.627 - j0.421} + \frac{1}{0.82 - j2.893} \right)^{-1} = 1 - j0.705 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z5 = R3 + Z4 = 1.68 - j0.705 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{Z5} = \frac{1}{Z5} + \frac{1}{R2}$$

$$Z6 = \left(\frac{1}{1.68 - j0.705} + \frac{1}{0.22} \right)^{-1} = 0.197 - j0.0083 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Z = R1 + Xc1 + Z6 = 1 - j4.244 + 0.197 - j0.0083$$

$$Z = 1.197 - j4.252$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{1.197 - j4.425} = 2.263 \angle 74.27^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$Vz6 = VA = I * Z6 = (2.263 \angle 74.27^\circ) * (0.197 - j0.0083)$$

$$VA = 0.446 \angle 71.858^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$Iz5 = Iz4 = \frac{Va}{Z5} = \frac{0.446 \angle 71.858^\circ}{1.68 - j0.705} = 0.244 \angle 94.62^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$Vz4 = VB = Iz4 * Z4 = (0.244 \angle 94.62^\circ) * (1 - j0.705)$$

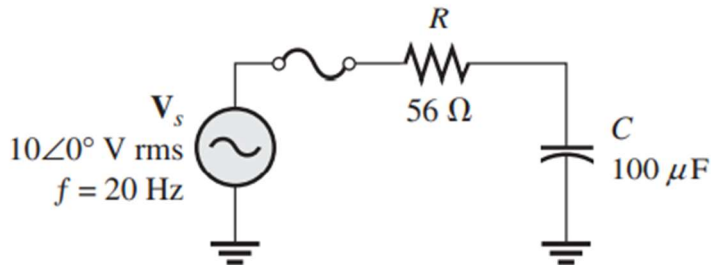
$$VB = 0.2995 \angle 59.439^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$Iz2 = Iz1 = \frac{Vb}{Z2} = \frac{0.2995 \angle 59.439^\circ}{1.627 - j0.421} = 0.178 \angle 73.946^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$Vz1 = Vc = Iz1 * Z1 = (0.178 \angle 73.946^\circ) * (0.627 - j0.421)$$

$$Vc = 0.135 \angle 40.067^\circ \text{ V}$$

58. En la figura 15-88, ¿cuáles son la potencia real y la potencia reactiva?



$$Xc = \frac{1}{2\pi * 20 \text{ kHz} * 100 \text{ uF}} = 0.0795 \Omega$$

$$IR = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{10}{56} = 0.178 \text{ A}$$

$$P_{real} = I^2 R = 1.785 \text{ W}$$

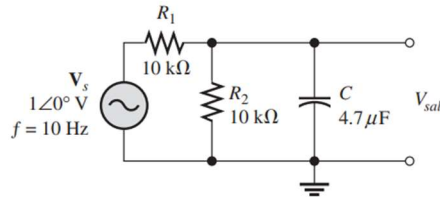
$$Ic = \frac{V}{Xc} = \frac{10}{0.0795} = 125.786 \text{ A}$$

$$Pr = Ic^2 Xc = 1257.861 \text{ VAR}$$

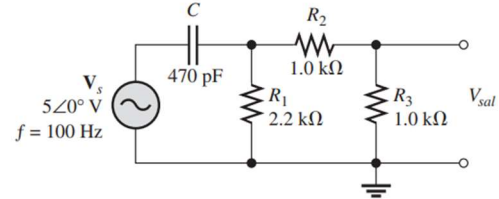
62. Calcule la frecuencia de oscilación para el circuito de la figura 15-62 si todos los capacitores son de $0.0022 \mu\text{F}$ y todos los resistores de $10 \text{ k}\Omega$.

$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6}RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6} * 10k\Omega * 0.022\mu F} = 295.34 \text{ Hz}$$

*66. Los capacitores de la figura 15-107 han desarrollado un resistencia de fuga de $2 \text{ k}\Omega$. Determine los voltajes de salida en esta condición para cada circuito.



(a)



(b)

a)

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi * 10 \text{ kHz} * 4.7 \mu F} = 0.00338 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Z = R1 + \left(\frac{1}{Rf} + \frac{1}{R2} + \frac{1}{Xc} \right)^{-1}$$

$$Z = 10000\Omega + \left(\frac{1}{2000} + \frac{1}{10000} + \frac{1}{-j3.338} \right)^{-1} = 10000.007 - j3.38\Omega$$

$$I = Iz1 = \frac{Vs}{Z} = \frac{1 \text{ V}}{10000.007 - j3.38\Omega} = 0.00001 < 0.0193^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$Vz1 = Vsalida = Iz1 * Z1 = (0.0001 < 0.0193^\circ \text{ A}) * (10000.007 - j3.38\Omega)$$

$$Vsalida = 1 < -0.000065^\circ \text{ V}$$

b)

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi * 0.1 \text{ kHz} * 0.47 \mu F} = 3.386 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Z = (Xc || Rf) + (R1 || (R2 + R3))$$

$$Z = 1.482 - j 0.875 + 1.047 \text{ K}\Omega = 2.53 - j0.875 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$I = Iz1 = \frac{Vs}{Z} = \frac{5 \text{ V}}{2.53 - j0.875\Omega} = 1.8677 < 19.096^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$Veq = Iz1 * Req = (1.8677 < 19.096^\circ) * (1.047) = 1.955 < 19.096^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$I2 - 3 = \frac{Veq}{R2 + R3} = \frac{1.955 < 19.096^\circ}{2} = 0.9777 < 19.096^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$Vsolucion = I2 - 3 * R3 = (0.9777 < 19.096^\circ) * (1)$$

$$Vsol = 0.977 < 19.096^\circ \text{ V}$$

