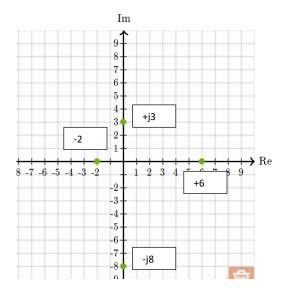
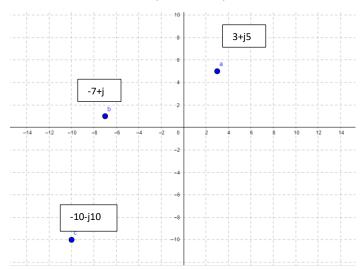
### Trabajo de Investigacion:

- 2) Localice los siguientes números en el plano complejo
- a) +6
- b) -2
- c) +j3
- d) -j8



4) Determine las coordenadas de cada punto que tenga igual magnitud, pero este localizado a 180° de cada uno de los puntos del problema 3



- 6) A continuación se describen puntos localizado en el plano complejo. Exprese cada punto como un numero complejo en forma rectangular
- a) 3 unidades a la derecha del origen sobre el eje real y con 5 unidades hacia arriba sobre el eje j 3+j5
- b) 2 unidades a la izquierda del origen sobre el eje real y 1,5 unidades arriba sobre el eje j
  -2+i5
- c) 10 unidades a la izquierda del origen sobre el eje real y 14 unidades hacia abajo sobre el eje -j

-10-j14

8) Convierta cana uno de los siguientes números rectangulares a forma polar:}

a) 40-j40

$$c = \sqrt{40^2 + (-40)^2} = c = 56,57$$

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

c) 35-j20

$$c = \sqrt{35^2 + (-20)^2} \implies c = 40.31$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-20}{35}\right) => \theta = -29,74$$

b) 50-j200

$$c = \sqrt{50^2 + (-200)^2} => c$$
$$= 206,16$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-200}{50}\right) => \theta = -75,96$$

d) 98+j45

$$c = \sqrt{98^2 + 45^2} \implies c = 40.31$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{45}{98}\right) => \theta = 24,66$$

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

a) 10<120°

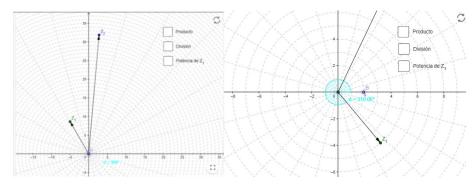
 $120^{\circ}-360^{\circ}=-240^{\circ} => 10 < -240^{\circ}$ 

c) 5<310°

b) 32<85°

$$310^{\circ}-360^{\circ}=-50^{\circ}=> 5<-50$$

- 12) Indique el cuadrante en el cual se localiza cada uno de los puntos de problema 10
- a) 2do cuadrante b) 1
- b) 1er cuadrante
- c) 4to cuadrante



14) Sume los siguientes conjuntos de números complejos

a) 9+j3 y 5+j8

d) 12<45° y 20<32°

14+j11

31,8<36°

b) 3,5-j4 y 2.2+j6

e) 3,8<75° y 1+j8

5,7+i2

5,82<70,07°

c) -18+j23 y 30-j15

f) 50-j39 y 60<-30

12+8j

123,11<-34,08

16) Multiplique los siguientes números

a) 4,5<48° y 3,2<90°

$$(4.5 < 48^{\circ})(3.2 < 90^{\circ}) = (4.5)(3.2) < (48 + 90) = > 14.4 < 138^{\circ}$$

b) 120<-220° y 95<200°

$$(120 < -220^{\circ})(95 < 200^{\circ}) = (120)(95) < ((-220) + 200) = > 11400 < -20^{\circ}$$

c) -3<150° y 4-j3

$$4 - j3 = 5 < -36,86$$
  
 $(-3 < 150^{\circ})(5 < -36,86^{\circ}) = (-3)(5) < (150 + (-36,86)) => -15 < 113,14^{\circ}$ 

d) 67+i84 v 102<40°

$$67 + j84 = 107,44 < 51,42^{\circ}$$
  
 $(107,44 < 51,42^{\circ})(102 < 40^{\circ}) = (107,44)(102) < (51,42 + 40) => 10958,88$ 

e) 15-j10 y -15-j30

$$(15 - j10)(-15 - j30) = (15)(-15) + (15)(-j30) + (-15)(-j10) + (-j10)(-j30)$$
$$= -525 - j300$$

f) 0,8+j0,5 y 1,2-j1,5

$$(0.8 + j0.5)(1.2 - j1.5) = (0.8)(1.2) + (0.8)(-j1.5) + (1.2)(j0.5) + (0.5)(-j1.5)$$
  
= 1.71 - j0.6

18) Realice las siguientes operaciones

a) 
$$\frac{2,5 < 65^{\circ} - 1,8 < -23^{\circ}}{1,2 < 37^{\circ}}$$
c)  $\frac{(250 < 90^{\circ} + 174 < 75^{\circ})(50 - j100)}{(125 + j90)(35 < 50^{\circ})}$ 

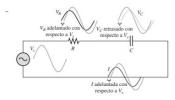
$$2,52 < 64,43$$

$$6,67 < -62,59^{\circ}$$
b)  $\frac{(100 < 15^{\circ})(85 - j150)}{25 + j45}$ 

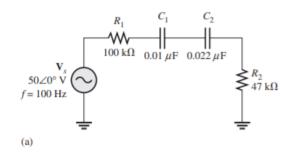
$$334,92 < -106,41^{\circ}$$
d)  $\frac{(1,5)^{2}(3,8)}{1,1} + j(\frac{8}{4} - j\frac{4}{2})$ 

$$9,97 < 11,56^{\circ}$$

20) ¿Cuál es la forma de onda de la corriente del problema 19?



22) Determine la magnitud de la impedancia y el ángulo de fase en cada circuito de la figura



$$X_{C1} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (0.1)(0.01)} = 159.15k\Omega$$

$$X_{C2} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = \frac{1}{2\pi (0.1)(0.022)} = 72.34k\Omega$$

$$Z = R_1 - jX_{C1} - jX_{C2} + R_2$$

$$Z = 100k\Omega - j59.15k\Omega - j72.34k\Omega + 47k\Omega$$

$$Z = 147k\Omega - j231.49k\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2c} < -\tan\left(\frac{Xc}{R}\right)$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(147)^2 + 231.49^2} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{231,49}{147}\right)$$

 $Z = 274.22 < -57.58k\Omega$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R \\
V_s \\
8 \ge 0^{\circ} \text{ V} \\
f = 20 \text{ kHz}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
C_1 \\
470 \text{ pF}
\end{array}$$
(b)

$$X_{C1} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (20kHz)(4.7x10^{-7}\mu F)}$$
$$= 16931.37k\Omega$$

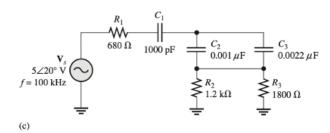
$$X_{C1} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (20kHz)(4.7x10^{-7}\mu F)}$$
  
= 16931,37k\Omega

$$X_C = \frac{16931,37k\Omega}{2} = 8465,68k\Omega$$

$$Z = R1 - jXc = 10k\Omega - j8465,68k\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{10^2 + 18465,68^2} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8645,68}{10}\right)$$

$$Z = 8645,68 < -89,93k\Omega$$



$$1000pf = 0.001\mu F$$

$$X_{C1} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (100kHz)(0,001\mu F)} = 1,59k\Omega$$

$$X_{C2} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (100kHz)(0,001\mu F)} = 1,59k\Omega$$

$$X_{C3} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (100kHz)(0.0022\mu F)} = 0.72k\Omega$$

$$Z = R1 - jXc1 - jXc2 | |Xc3 + R2| | R3$$
  

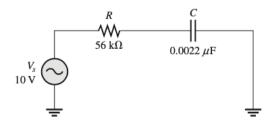
$$Z = 0.68k\Omega - j1.59k\Omega - j\frac{(1.59)(0.72)k\Omega}{1.59 + 0.72} + \frac{(1.2)(1.8)}{1.2 + 1.8}k\Omega$$

$$Z = 1,4k\Omega - j2,05k\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{1,4^2 + 2,05^2} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2,05}{1,4}\right)$$

$$Z = 2,48 < -55,56k\Omega$$

24) repita el problema 23 con C=0,0047 $\mu$ F



#### ▲ FIGURA 15-86

a) 
$$F = 100Hz = 0.1kHz$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi(0,1kHz)(0,0047) = 338,62k\Omega}$$

$$Z = R - jXc = 56k\Omega$$

$$- j338,62k\Omega$$

**b)** 
$$F = 500Hz = 0.5kHz$$

$$Xc = \frac{1}{2\pi(0.5kHz)(0.0047) = 67.72k\Omega}$$
$$Z = R - jXc = 56k\Omega - j67.72k\Omega$$

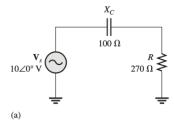
c) 
$$F = 1kHz$$

$$Xc = \frac{1}{2\pi (1kHz)(0,0047) = 33,86k\Omega}$$
$$Z = R - jXc = 56k\Omega - j33,86k\Omega$$

**d)** 
$$F = 2.5kHz$$

$$Xc = \frac{1}{2\pi(2,5kHz)(0,0047) = 13,54k\Omega}$$
  
 $Z = R - jXc = 56k\Omega - j13,54k\Omega$ 

26) Exprese la corriente en forma polar para cada circuito de figura



$$Z = R - jXc = 0.27k\Omega - j0.1k\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{0.27^2 + 0.1^2}$$

$$< -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.1}{0.27}\right)$$

$$Z = 0.28 < -20.32^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{10 < 0^{\circ}}{0.28 < -20.32^{\circ}} = 35.71$$
$$< 20.32^{\circ} mA$$

$$Z = R - jXc = 0.68k\Omega - j1k\Omega$$
$$Z = \sqrt{0.68^2 + 1^2} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{0.68}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbf{v}_{c} & R \\ \hline \downarrow \mathbf{v}_{s} \\ 5 \angle 0^{\circ} \mathbf{v} \end{array}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{5 < 0^{\circ}}{1,21 < -55,78^{\circ}} = 4,13$$
  
< 55,78° mA

 $Z = 1,21 < -55,78^{\circ}$ 

28) Determine el ángulo de fase entre el voltaje aplicado y la corriente para cada circuito de figura Con la impedancia ya calculada en el ejercicio 22 tenemos

a) 
$$Z = 274.22 < -57.58^{\circ}k\Omega$$
 y  $V = 50 < 0^{\circ}$ 

$$I = \frac{50 < 0^{\circ}}{274,22 < -57,58} = 0.18 < 57,58^{\circ} \, mA$$

θ=57,58°

**b)** 
$$Z = 8465,68 < -89,93^{\circ}k\Omega \text{ y } V = 8 < 0^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{50 < 0^{\circ}}{8465.68 < -89.93} = 9,44x10^{-4} < 89,93^{\circ} \, mA$$

θ=89,93°

**c)** 
$$Z = 2.51 < -56.05$$
° $k\Omega$  y  $V = 5 < 20$ °

$$I = \frac{50 < 20^{\circ}}{2,51 < -56,05} = 1,99 < 76,05^{\circ} \, mA$$

 $\theta = 76,05$ 

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c} C_1 & & \\ \hline 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V ms} \\ f = 15 \text{ kHz} & & \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c|c} C_1 & & \\ \hline 0.1 \ \mu\text{F} & \\ \hline C_2 & & \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c|c} R_1 & \\ \hline R_2 & \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c|c} R_2 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$Xc_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi(15)(0,1)} = 0,106 k\Omega$$

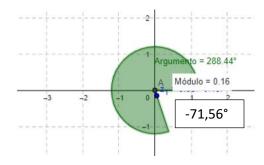
$$Xc_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi(15)(0,22)} = 0.048 k\Omega$$

$$Z = R_{-}1 || R_2 - j X c_1 - j X c_2 = \frac{0.1}{2} - j 0.106 - j 0.048 => Z = 0.05 - j 0.15 \ k \Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{0.05^2 + 0.15^2} < \tan^{-1} \frac{0.15}{0.05} = 0.16 < -71.56^{\circ} k\Omega$$

$$V = 2 < 0^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{2 < 0^{\circ}}{0.16 < -71.56} = 12,5 < 71,56^{\circ}$$



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

 $X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(10)(0.027)} = 0.58$ K $\Omega$ 

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(RK\Omega)^2 + (XcK\Omega)^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{C^2} = R^2$$

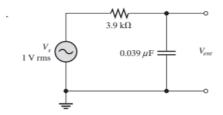
$$R = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.58^2}}$$

$$R = 1.72K\Omega$$

$$\theta = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.58K\Omega}{1.72K\Omega}\right)$$

$$\theta = -20,70$$

34) Para el circuito de retraso de la figura determine el desplazamiento de fase entre el voltaje de la entrada y el voltaje de la salida para cada una de las siguientes frecuencias



# a) 1 Hz=1x10<sup>-3</sup> kHz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi (1 \times 10 - 3)(0,039)}$$

$$= 4060,89 \text{K}\Omega$$

$$\phi = -\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3,9 \text{K}\Omega}{4060,62}\right)$$

$$= -0.054^{\circ}$$

### b) 100Hz=0,1kHz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(0,1)(0,039)} = 40,8K\Omega$$
  
$$\phi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3,9K\Omega}{40,8}\right) = -5,46^{\circ}$$

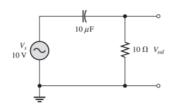
### c) 1kHz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(1)(0,039)} = 4,08K\Omega$$
  
$$\phi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3,9K\Omega}{4.08}\right) = -43,7^{\circ}$$

# d) 10kHz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(10)(0,039)} = 0,408\text{K}\Omega$$
  
 $\phi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3,9\text{K}\Omega}{0,408}\right) = -84,02^\circ$ 

### 36) Repita el problema 34 para el circuito de delante de la figura



# a) 1 Hz=1x10<sup>-3</sup> kHz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(1\times10 - 3)(10)}$$
= 15,91K\O
$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{15,91K\O}{0,01}\right) = 89,96^{\circ}$$

La salida se adelanta en 89,96° de la entrada

# b) 100Hz=0,1kHz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(0,1)(10)} = 0.15$$
K $\Omega$ 

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.15\text{K}\Omega}{0.01}\right) = 86.18^{\circ}$$

La salida se adelanta en 86,18° de la entrada

## c) 1kHz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(1)(10)} = 0.016$$
K $\Omega$ 

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.016\text{K}\Omega}{0.01}\right) = 57.99^{\circ}$$

La salida se adelanta en 57,99° de la entrada

### d) 10kHz

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(10)(10)}$$

$$= 1,56x10^{-3} \text{K}\Omega$$

$$\phi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1,59x10^{-3} \text{K}\Omega}{0,01}\right)$$

$$= 9.034^{\circ}$$

La salida se adelanta en 57,99 de la entrada

38) Trace el diagrama fasorial de voltaje para el circuito de la figura para una frecuencia de 5 kHz con Vs=1 V rms

F=5KHz

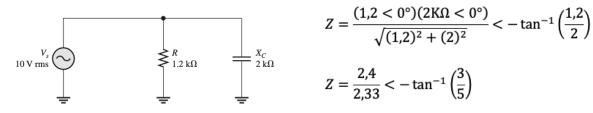
Vs=1Vrms

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(5\text{K}Hz)(0.39\mu f)} = 0.0816\text{K}\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(3.9\text{K}\Omega)^2 + (0.0816\text{K}\Omega)^2} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.0816\text{K}\Omega}{3.9\text{K}\Omega}\right)$$

$$Z = 3.90 < -1.33^{\circ}$$
  
 $I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{1 < 0^{\circ}}{3.9 < -1.33^{\circ}} = 0.256 < 1,33^{\circ} \, mA$ 

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

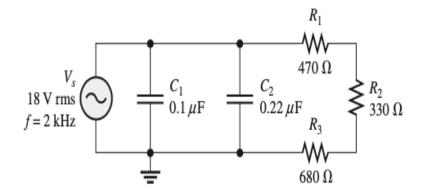


$$Z = \frac{(1,2 < 0^{\circ})(2K\Omega < 0^{\circ})}{\sqrt{(1,2)^{2} + (2)^{2}}} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1,2}{2}\right)$$

$$Z = \frac{2,4}{2.33} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$Z = 1,03 < -34,40^{\circ}$$

- 42. Repita el problema 41 para las siguientes frecuencias:
  - (a) 1.5 kHz
- **(b)** 3 kHz
- (c) 5 kHz
- (d) 10 kHz



$$Ceq = 0.32 \text{ uF}$$

$$Req = 1.48K\Omega$$

$$Xc = \frac{1}{2\pi*5*0.032\text{uF}} = 0.099K\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{0.146}{1.483} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1.48K\Omega}{0.99K\Omega}\right)$$

$$Z = 0.323 < -86,03K\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{0.098}{1.51} < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1.48K\Omega}{0.33K\Omega}\right)$$

$$Z = 0.098 < -62,46K\Omega$$

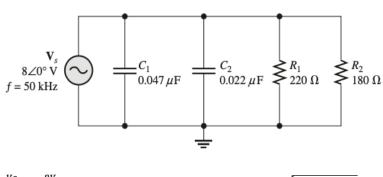
$$Z = 0.049K\Omega$$

$$Z = 0.049K\Omega$$

$$Z = 0.049K\Omega$$

$$Z = 0.048 < -79,64K\Omega$$

**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?



$$IR1 = \frac{Vs}{R1} = \frac{8V}{0.22uF} = 36.36mA$$

$$Y = \sqrt{2.5^2 + \frac{1}{3.09^2}} < \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{7.72})$$

$$IR2 = \frac{Vs}{R2} = \frac{8V}{0.18uF} = 44.44mA$$

$$Y = 2.52 < 8.20us$$

$$Ic1, c2 = I \text{ tot } ; Req = 0.4K\Omega ; Ceq = 0.00103uf$$

$$I = V * Y = (8 < 0)(2.52 < 8.20)$$

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$$I = V * Y = (8 < 0)(2.52 < 8.20)$$

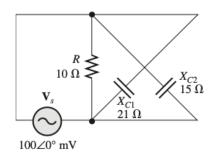
$$I = V * Y = (8 < 0)(2.52 < 8.20)$$

$$I = V * Y = (8 < 0)(2.52 < 8.20)$$

$$I = V * Y = (8 < 0)(2.52 < 8.20)$$

$$I = V * Y$$

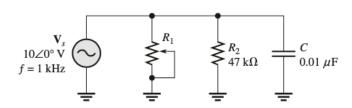
#### ► FIGURA 15-97



**46.** Repita el problema 45 con R=5.6 kΩ,  $C_1=0.047$  μF,  $C_2=0.022$  μF, y f=500 Hz.

$$\begin{split} &C_{eq} = C1 \parallel C2 = 0,069 \mu f \\ &X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(0,5)(0,069)} = 4,61 \text{K}\Omega \\ &Z = \frac{25,81}{7,25} = 3,55 \text{K}\Omega < -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5,6}{4,61}\right) \\ &I_r = \frac{V_s}{R} = \frac{100}{5,6} = 17,85 mA \\ &I_c = \frac{V_s}{X_c} = \frac{100}{4,61} = 21,69 mA \\ &Z = \frac{1}{y} \quad Y = \frac{1}{z} \quad Y = \frac{1}{3,55 < -56,15^{\circ}} \\ &I_{tot} = V_o y = (100 < 0^{\circ}) \left(\frac{1}{3,55 < -56,15}\right) = 28,16 < 56,15^{\circ} mA \end{split}$$

\*48. Determine el valor al cual R<sub>1</sub> 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.



Para ángulos

$$I = V * Y$$

$$30 = 0 + \theta y$$

$$1. \theta y = 30$$

$$2. \theta y = Tan^{-1} \frac{Bc}{G}$$

$$1 y 2$$

$$3. Tan^{-1} \frac{Bc}{G} = 30$$

$$x = Tan(30) = 0.5$$

$$4. G = \frac{1}{Req} = \frac{1}{Req} = \frac{1}{Req} = \frac{47 + R1}{47R1}$$

$$5. X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi(1)(0,01)} = 15,91 \text{K}\Omega; Bc = \frac{1}{15.91}$$

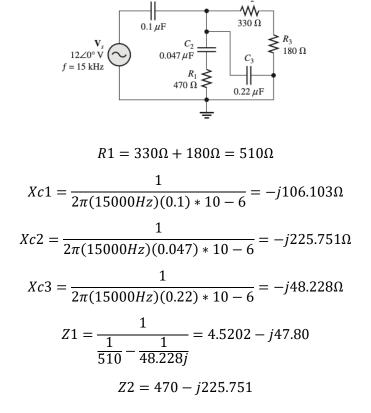
$$\frac{Bc}{G} = \frac{47R1}{747.77+15.91R1} = 0.50$$

$$4700R1 = 37388.5 + 795.5R1$$

$$3904.5R1 = 37388.5$$

$$R1 = 9.57K\Omega$$

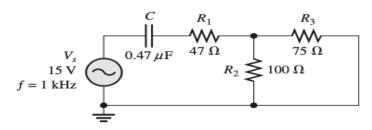
50. ¿Es el circuito de la figura 15-100 predominantemente resistivo o predominantemente capacitivo?



$$Z3 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4.5202 - j47.80} + \frac{1}{470 - j225.751}} = 7.7078 - 45.051j$$

$$Zeq = 7.7078 - 45.051j - 106.103j = 7.70 - 151.15j$$

- Por lo tanto decimos que es un circuito RC
- **52.** Para el circuito de la figura 15-101, determine lo siguiente:
  - (a)  $\mathbf{I}_{tot}$  (b)  $\theta$  (c)  $\mathbf{V}_{R1}$  (d)  $\mathbf{V}_{R2}$  (e)  $\mathbf{V}_{R3}$  (f)  $\mathbf{V}_{R3}$



#### ▲ FIGURA 15-101

$$Ra = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{75\Omega} + \frac{1}{100\Omega}} = 42.8471\Omega$$

$$Xc1 = \frac{1}{2\pi(1000\text{Hz})(0.47) * 10 - 6} = -j338.627\Omega$$

$$z1 = 47 - j338.627 = 341.8731 < -82.098$$

$$Zeq = 42.841\Omega + 47 - j338.627 = 89.8471 - 338.27j = 350.3421 < -75.1411$$

$$IT = \frac{Vs}{Zeq} = \frac{15}{350.3421 < -75.1411} = 0.042815 < 75.1411(A)$$

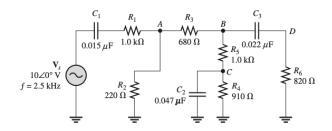
$$Vz1 = I * Z2 = 0.042815 < 75.1411 * 341.8731 < -82.098 = 14.63 < -6.95(v)$$

$$Vra = I * Ra = 0.042815 < 75.1411 * 42.8471\Omega = 1.8344 < 75.1411(v)$$

$$Vc1 = I * C1 = 0.042815 < 75.1411 * 338.627 < -90 = 14.498 < -14.85(v)$$

$$Vr1 = I * C1 = 0.042815 < 75.1411 * 47 = 2.01 < 75.14$$

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



$$\begin{aligned} x_{C1} &= \frac{1}{2\pi(2500\text{Hz})(0.015)*10-6} = -j4244.1318\Omega = -j4.244k\Omega \\ x_{C2} &= \frac{1}{2\pi(2500\text{Hz})(0.047)*10-6} = -j1354.5101\Omega = -j1.3545k\Omega \\ x_{C3} &= \frac{1}{2\pi(2500\text{Hz})(0.022)*10-6} = -j2893.7262\Omega = -j2.8937k\Omega \\ z_{4} &= 1.0 - 4.244j \\ z_{2} &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{0.91} + \frac{1}{-j1.3545}} = 0.626 - 0.4212j \\ z_{1} &= 0.82 - 2.893j \\ z_{2} &= z_{2} + 1.0k\Omega = 0.626 - 0.4212j + 1.0 = 1.626 - 0.4212j \\ z_{5} &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1.626 - 0.4212j} + \frac{1}{0.82 - 2.893j}} = 1.0028 - 0.7055j \\ z_{6} &= z_{5} + 0.68k\Omega = 1.6828 - 0.7055j \\ z_{7} &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1.6828 - 0.7055j} + \frac{1}{0.22k\Omega}} = 0.1976 - 8.2911j*10 - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$zeq = z7 + z4 = 0.1976 - 8.2911j * 10 - 3 + 1.0 - 4.244j = 1.1976 - 4.2522j = 8.775 < -75.497$$

$$IT = IA = \frac{10 < 0}{8.775 < -75.497} = 1.1394 < 75.4978 (ma)$$

$$Vz7 = VA = IA * Z7 = 1.1394 < 75.4978 * 0.1977 < -2.4026 = 0.2253 < 73.095 (v)$$

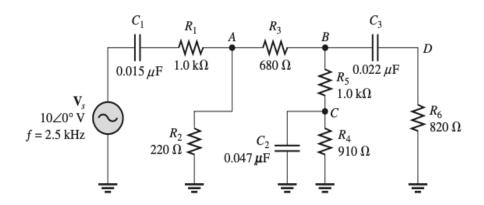
$$Iz6 = \frac{vz7}{z6} = \frac{0.2253 < 73.095}{1.8247 < -22.745} = 0.1234 < 95.8404 (ma)$$

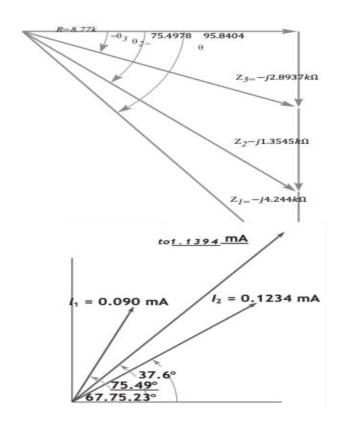
$$Vz5 = vB = VD = Iz6 * Z5 = 0.1234 < 95.8404 * 1.2261 < -35.127 = 0.1513 < 60.71 (v)$$

$$Iz3 = \frac{Vz5}{z3} = \frac{0.1513 < 60.71}{1.6796 < -14.522} = 0.090 < 75.2327 (ma)$$

$$Vz2 = Vc = Iz3 * Z2 = 0.090 < 75.2327 * 0.7545 < -33.934 = 0.0679 < 41.2983 (v)$$

\*56. Trace el diagrama fasorial de voltaje y corriente para la figura 15-103.





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

$$V_{s} = \frac{V_{s}}{100 \, \text{Hz}}$$

$$V_{s} = \frac{R}{56 \, \Omega}$$

$$C_{s} = \frac{C}{100 \, \mu \text{F}}$$

$$xc1 = \frac{-j}{2\pi(20\text{Hz})(100) * 10 - 6} = -j79.577\Omega$$

$$z1 = 56 - 79.577j = 137.392 < -35.394$$

$$IT = \frac{V}{Z1} = \frac{10 < 0}{137.392 < -35.394} = 0.0727 < 35.394$$

$$Preal = It^2 * R = (0.0727 < 35.394)^2 * 56 = 0.2959 < 70.788 W$$

$$Qc = It^2 * xc = (0.0727 < 35.394)^2 * 79.577 < -90 = 0.4205 < -19.212w$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
V_s \\
15 \text{ V} \\
f = 1 \text{ kHz}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
C & R_1 & R_3 \\
\hline
0.47 \,\mu\text{F} & 47 \,\Omega & 75 \,\Omega
\end{array}$$

$$IT = \frac{Vs}{Zeq} = \frac{15}{350.3421 < -75.1411} = 0.042815 < 75.1411(A)$$

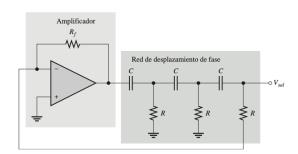
$$Pr = It^2 * R = (0.042815 < 75.1411)^2 * 89.8471 = 0.1647 < 150.28(W)$$

$$Qc = It^2 * xc = (0.042815 < 75.1411)^2 * (-338.27) = 0.620 < -29.7178(W)$$

$$Qc = IT * Vt = (0.042815 < 75.1411) * 15v = 0.6422 < 75.1411$$

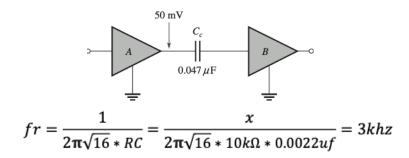
Fp=cos(75.1411)=0.2564

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



$$fr = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{16*RC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{16*10k\Omega*0.0022uf}} = 1.80khz$$

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  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , ¿qué tanto de la señal se pierde debido al capacitor de acoplamiento cuando la frecuencia es de 3 kHz?



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

$$V_{s} = \frac{V_{s}}{10 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$V_{s} = 10 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_{s} = \frac{V_{s}}{10 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$V_{s} = \frac{V_{s}}{4.7 \mu \text{F}}$$

$$V_{sal} = \frac{V_{s}}{$$

$$xc1 = \frac{-j}{2\pi(10\text{Hz})(4.7) * 10 - 6} = -j3.38627k\Omega$$

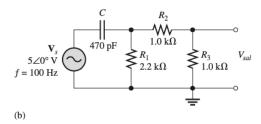
$$z1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{-j3.38627k\Omega} + \frac{1}{10k\Omega}} = 1.0287 - 3.0379j = 3.20736 < -71.2925$$

$$Zeq = z1 + 10k = 3.20736 < -71.2925 + 10 = 11.4394 < -15.400$$

$$IT = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{1 < 0}{11.4394 < -15.400} = 0.08741 < 15.400 (ma)$$

$$Vsl = I * Z1 = 0.08741 < 15.400 \ (ma) * 3.20736 < -71.2925 = 0.2803 < -55.8925(v)$$

- **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<sub>3</sub> abierto



a) Nos da OV en la salida ya que no se energiza la fase.

$$Ra = 1 + 1 = 2k\Omega$$

$$Rb = Req = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2.2}} = 1.0476 \text{k}\Omega$$

$$It = \frac{Vt}{Rt} = \frac{5}{1.0476} = 4.7728(ma)$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5(ma)$$

$$Vsalida = I * 1 = 2.5(v)$$

c) 
$$xc1 = \frac{-j}{2\pi (\mathbf{100Hz})(\mathbf{470}) * \mathbf{10} - \mathbf{10}} = -j33.8627k\Omega$$

$$Zeq = 2 - 33.8627j$$

$$It = \frac{Vt}{Rt} = \frac{5 < 0}{33.9217 < -86.6199} = 0.1473 < 86.61(ma)$$

$$Vsalida = I * 1 = 0.1473 < 86.61 * 1 = 0.1473(v)$$

d) Nos da OV en la salida ya que no se energiza la fase.

e) 
$$xc1 = \frac{-j}{2\pi (\mathbf{100Hz})(\mathbf{470}) * \mathbf{10} - \mathbf{10}} = -j33.8627k\Omega$$
 
$$Zeq = 3.2 - 33.8627j$$
 
$$It = \frac{Vt}{zt} = \frac{5 < 0}{3.2 - 33.8627j} = 0.1470 < 84.601(ma)$$
 
$$Vsl = 5(v)$$