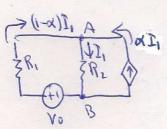
.....Nombre..... Apellidos.....

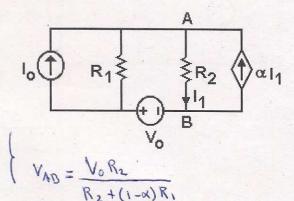
1) (4/12) a) Aplicando el principio de superposición, determinar la tensión equivalente de Thevenin VAB

b) Hallar asimismo la corriente equivalente de Norton IAB.

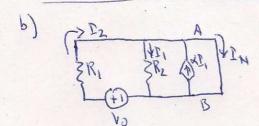


$$V_{o} - R_{i}(i-\alpha)I_{i} - R_{2}I_{i} = 0$$

$$V_{AB} = R_{2}I_{i}$$



$$V_{AB} = \frac{(V_0 + \Gamma_0 R_1) R_2}{R_2 + (1-x) R_1}$$

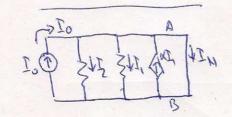


$$\int_{N} I_{N} = I_{2} + \lambda I_{1} - I_{1}$$

$$V_{AB} = 0 \Rightarrow I_{1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda I_{1} = 0 \quad | I_{N} = I_{2}$$

$$V_{0} - R_{1}I_{2} = 0$$

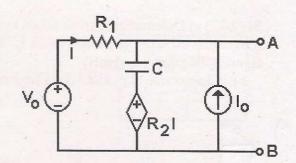
$$V_{0} = \frac{V_{0}}{R_{1}}$$

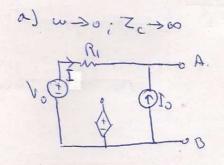


$$V_{AB} = 0 \implies \begin{cases} \tilde{I}_z = 0 \\ \tilde{I}_1 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \tilde{I}_{\mu} = \tilde{I}_0$$

$$I_{AD} = I_o + \frac{V_o}{R_i}$$

2) (2/12) V_o e I_o son dos fuentes de tensión y corriente, respectivamente, de frecuencia variable. Para cada uno de los dos límites en los que la frecuencia tiende: a) a cero y b) a infinito, dibujar el circuito equivalente (en ese límite de frecuencia) y determinar la tensión entre los terminales A y B





$$\Gamma = -\Gamma_0$$

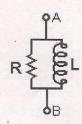
$$V_{AB} = V_0 - \Gamma_0 R_1 = V_0 + \Gamma_0 R_1$$

$$V_0 - R_1 I - R_2 I = 0$$

$$V_{AB} = R_2 I = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

3) (2/12) a) Determinar los valores de una resistencia, R₁, y una inductancia, L₁, tales que, conectadas en serie, se comporten, a 159Hz, igual que la combinación de elementos de la figura. (R=10hm y L=1mH)

b) ¿Cuánto vale el módulo de la impedancia de esas combinaciones?



R
$$\geq \frac{1}{E}$$
 $= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{1}\omega L} = \frac{1}{R + 1}\omega L R^2 + \omega^2 L^2 R$

Parte Red e Imy.

 $\geq R$

$$R_1 = \frac{\omega^2 L^2 R}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}$$

$$R_{i} = \frac{\omega^{2}L^{2}R}{R^{2} + \omega^{2}L^{2}} \qquad i \qquad L_{i} = \frac{LR^{2}}{R^{2} + \omega^{2}L^{2}}$$

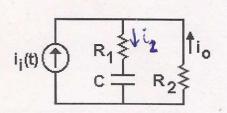
$$f = 159 Hz \rightarrow w = 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$

 $L = 10^{-3} H$
 $R = 1 \Omega$

4) (4/12) Sabiendo que i_i(t) es una fuente de corriente sinusoidal de frecuencia variable:

a) Hallar, en función de R_1 , R_2 , C y ω , el valor de la ganancia de corriente (i_0/i_i) , así como su módulo y su fase.

b) Para R_1 =1kohm, R_2 =9kohm y C=1 μ F, representar aproximadamente el diagrama de Bode del módulo de la ganancia.



a)
$$i_{2} = i_{1} + i_{0}$$

$$i_{2} = i_{1} + i_{0}$$

$$i_{2} = R_{1} + 2c$$

$$i_{2} (R_{1} + Z_{2}) + i_{0} R_{2} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i_{0} = -\frac{R_{1} + Z_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + Z_{2}} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{1} = i_{0} = -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} -\frac{1 + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{1} = i_{0} = -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} -\frac{1 + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \\ -\frac{1 + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} -\frac{1 + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{1} = -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \\ -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{1} = -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \\ -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{1} = -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \\ -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{1} = -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \\ -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{1} = -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \\ -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{1} = -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \\ -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} -\frac{R_{1} + 2c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + 2c} \end{vmatrix}$$

b)
$$(cR_1)^{-1} = \omega_1 = 10^3 \text{ rad/s} \rightarrow f_1 = \frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} = 159 \text{ Hz}$$

 $[c(R_1+R_1)]^{-1} = \omega_2 = 100 \text{ rad/s} \rightarrow f_2 = 15'9 \text{ Hz}$
 $[A_1]_{49} = 20 \text{ f}_1 = \frac{1}{61^2} \int_1^{1/2} - 20 \text{ f}_2 = \frac{1}{61^2} \int_1^{1/2} \int_1^{1/2} dt$

