## **INDUCTOR Y CAPACITOR**

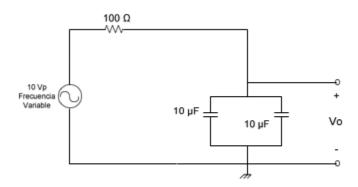


Figura 1.

$$f = 0,10,50,100,500,1000 Hz$$

Para una frecuencia de cero la reactancia capacitiva se hace cero por lo cual su voltaje y corriente es 0.

Para la frecuencia de 10Hz

Reactancia capacitiva

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (10Hz)(20\mu F)} = 795.77\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 - j795.77$$

Voltaje pico 802.03∠ - 82.83°

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{795.77 \angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j795.77}\right) * 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 9.92 \angle - 7.76^{\circ}$$

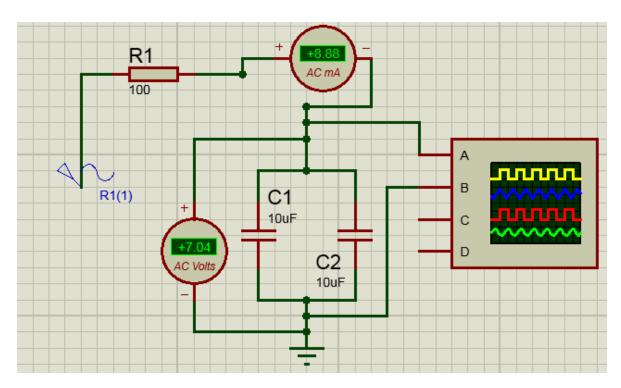
Voltaje Vrms

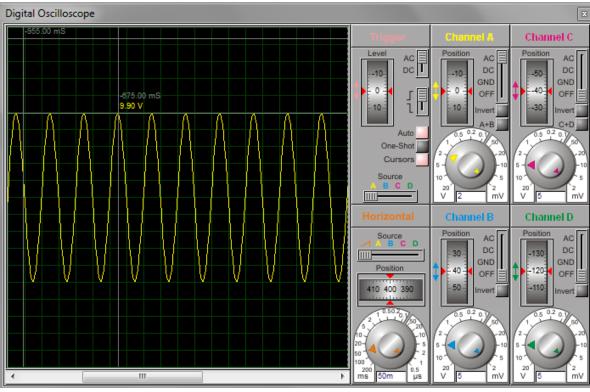
$$V_{rms} = 0.707Vp$$
  
 $V_{rms} = 0.707(10) = 7.07V$ 

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{795.77 \angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j795.77}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 7.01 \angle - 7.76^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 - j795.77} = 8.82 \angle 82.83^{\circ} mA$$





Para la frecuencia de 50Hz Reactancia capacitiva

$$C_T = 10 + 10 = 20\mu F$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (50Hz)(20\mu F)} = 159.15\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 - j159.15$$

Forma polar 187.96∠ — 57.86°

Voltaje pico

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{159.15 \angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j159.15}\right) * 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 8.36 \angle - 32.14^{\circ}$$

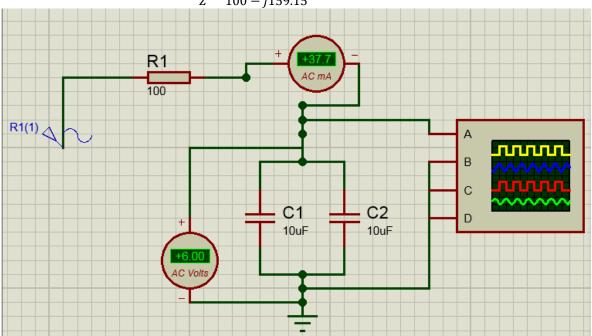
Voltaje Vrms

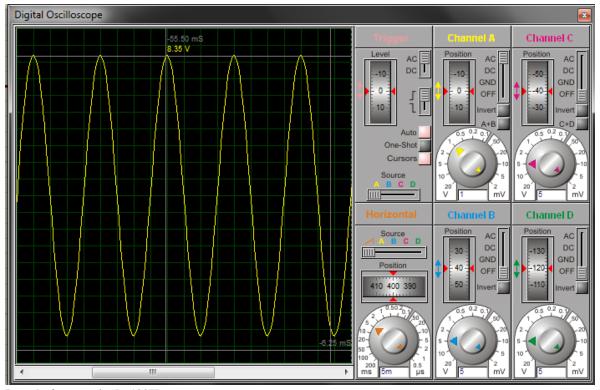
$$\begin{aligned} V_{rms} &= 0.707 V p \\ V_{rms} &= 0.707 (10) = 7.07 V \end{aligned}$$

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{159.15 \angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j159.15}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 6 \angle - 32.14^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 - j159.15} = 37.6 \angle 57.87^{\circ} mA$$





## Para la frecuencia de 100Hz

Reactancia capacitiva

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (100Hz)(20\mu F)} = 79.58\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 - j79.58$$

Forma polar 127.80∠ - 38.51°

Voltaje pico

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{79.58 \angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j79.58}\right) * 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 6.23 \angle - 51.49^{\circ}$$

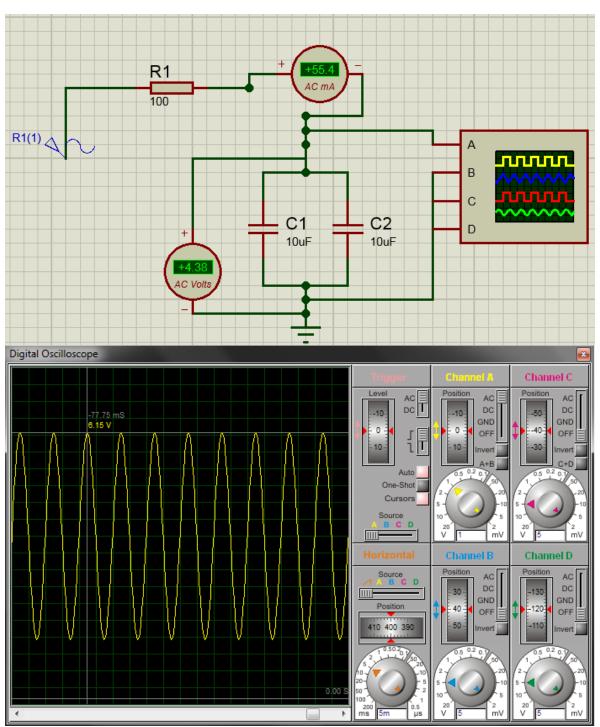
Voltaje Vrms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707Vp$$
  
 $V_{rms} = 0.707(10) = 7.07V$ 

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{79.58 \angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j79.58}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 4.40 \angle - 51.49^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 - j79.58} = 55.3 \angle 38.51^{\circ} mA$$



## Para la frecuencia de 500Hz

Reactancia capacitiva

$$C_T = 10 + 10 = 20\mu F$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = \frac{1}{2\pi (500Hz)(20\mu F)} = 15.91\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 - j15.91$$

Forma polar 101.26∠ — 9.03° Voltaje pico Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{15.91 \angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j15.91}\right) * 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 1.57 \angle - 80.96^{\circ}$$

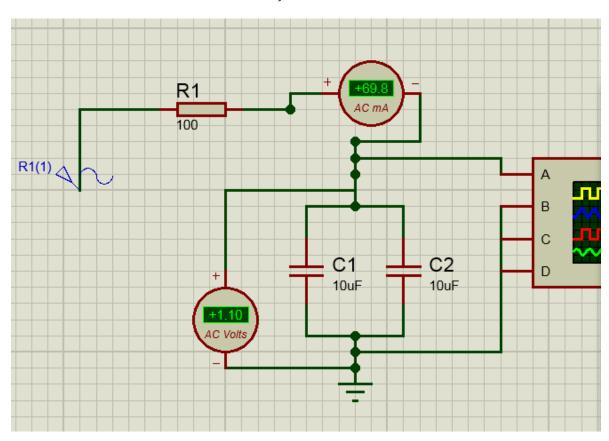
Voltaje Vrms

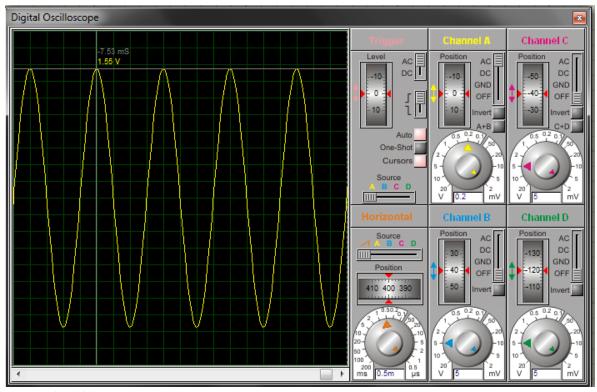
$$V_{rms} = 0.707Vp$$
  
 $V_{rms} = 0.707(10) = 7.07V$ 

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{15.91 \angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j15.91}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 1.10 \angle - 80.96^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 - j15.91} = 69.8 \angle 9.03^{\circ} mA$$





Frecuencia 1000 Reactancia capacitiva

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (1000 Hz)(20\mu F)} = 7.96\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 - j7.96$$

Forma polar  $100.32 \angle -4.55^{\circ}$ 

Voltaje pico Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pC} = \left(\frac{7.96\angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j7.96}\right) * 10\angle 0^{\circ} = 0.79\angle - 85.45^{\circ}$$

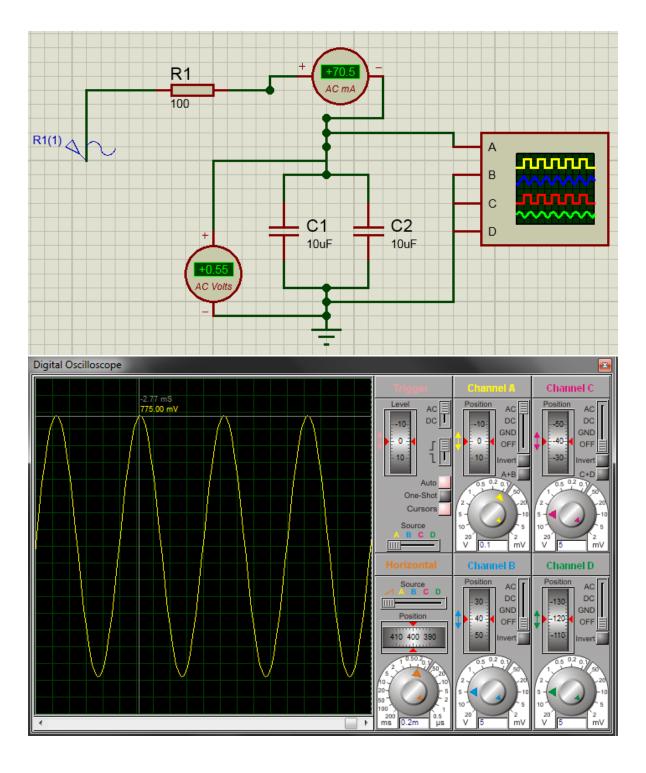
Voltaje Vrms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707Vp$$
  
 $V_{rms} = 0.707(10) = 7.07V$ 

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{7.96 \angle - 90^{\circ}}{100 - j7.96}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 0.55 \angle - 85.45^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 - j7.96} = 70.4 \angle 4.55^{\circ} mA$$



- 1.- Construya en el protoboar el circuito mostrado en la Figura 1.
  - a. Utilice el osciloscopio para observar el voltaje  $V_{\rm O}$  variando la frecuencia entre los valores de 0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Hz. Anote los valores pico de las ondas observadas

Tabla1.1. Datos medidos con osciloscopio

| Frecuencia (Hz)     | Voltaje   | Voltaje |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 1 ccuciicia (112) |           | Voltaje |
|                     | calculado | medido  |
|                     | Calculado | medido  |

| 0    | 0    | 0     |
|------|------|-------|
| 10   | 9.92 | 9.90  |
| 50   | 8.36 | 8.35  |
| 100  | 6.23 | 6.15  |
| 500  | 1.57 | 1.55  |
| 1000 | 0.7  | 0.775 |

b. Utilice un multímetro para medir el voltaje  $V_{\rm O}$  variando la frecuencia entre los valoresde 0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Hz. Anote los resultados.

Tabla1.1. Datos medidos con multímetro

| Frecuencia (Hz) | Voltaje<br>calculado(V) | Voltaje |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|
|                 | calculado(V)            | medido  |
| 0               | 0                       | 0       |
| 10              | 7.01                    | 7.02    |
| 50              | 6                       | 6       |
| 100             | 4.40                    | 4.38    |
| 500             | 1.10                    | 1.10    |
| 1000            | 0.55                    | 0.55    |

c. Utilice un multímetro para medir la corriente que atraviesa la resistencia variando lafrecuencia entre los valores 0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 *Hz*. Anote los resultados.

Tabla1.1. Datos de la corriente en el circuito figura 1

| Frecuencia | Corriente     | Corriente   |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| (Hz)       | calculada(mA) | medida (mA) |
| 0          | 0             | 0           |
| 10         | 8.8           | 8.8         |
| 50         | 37.6          | 37.7        |
| 100        | 55.3          | 55.4        |
| 500        | 69.8          | 69.8        |
| 1000       | 70.4          | 70.5        |

## **INDUCTOR**

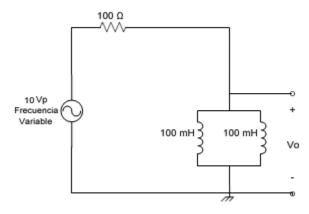


Figura 2.

Inductancia en paralelo

$$L_T = \frac{(100x10^{-3})(100x10^{-3})}{100x10^{-3} + 100x10^{-3}} = 0.05H$$

$$X_l = 2\pi f L = 2\pi (10)(0.05) = 3.14\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 + j3.14$$

Forma polar 100.05∠1.79° Voltaje pico

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{3.14 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j3.14}\right) * 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 0.31 \angle 89.97^{\circ}$$

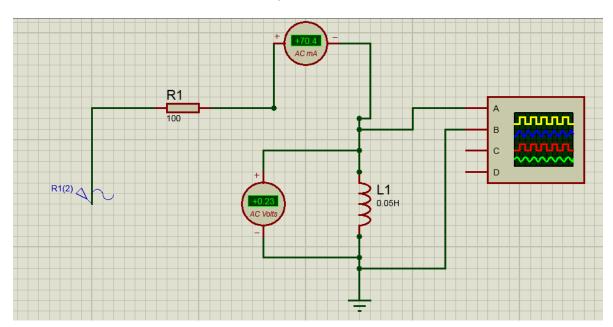
Voltaje Vrms

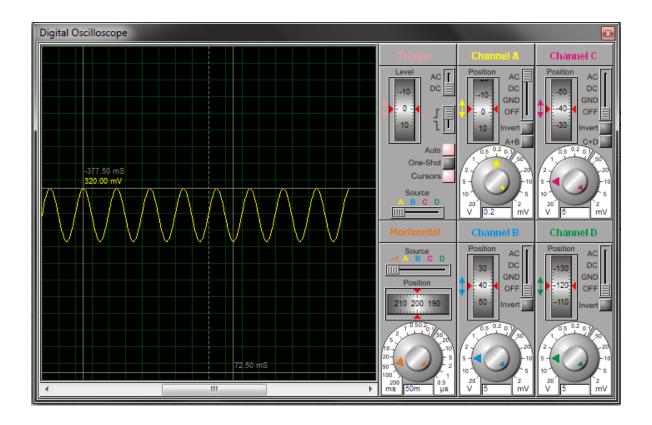
$$V_{rms} = 0.707Vp$$
  
 $V_{rms} = 0.707(10) = 7.07V$ 

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{3.14 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j3.14}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 0.22 \angle 89.97^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 + j3.14} = 70.6 \angle - 1.79 mA$$





$$X_l = 2\pi f L = 2\pi (50)(0.05) = 15.71\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 + j15.71$$

Forma polar 101.22∠8.93° Voltaje pico

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{15.71 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j15.71}\right) * 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 1.55 \angle 81.07^{\circ}$$

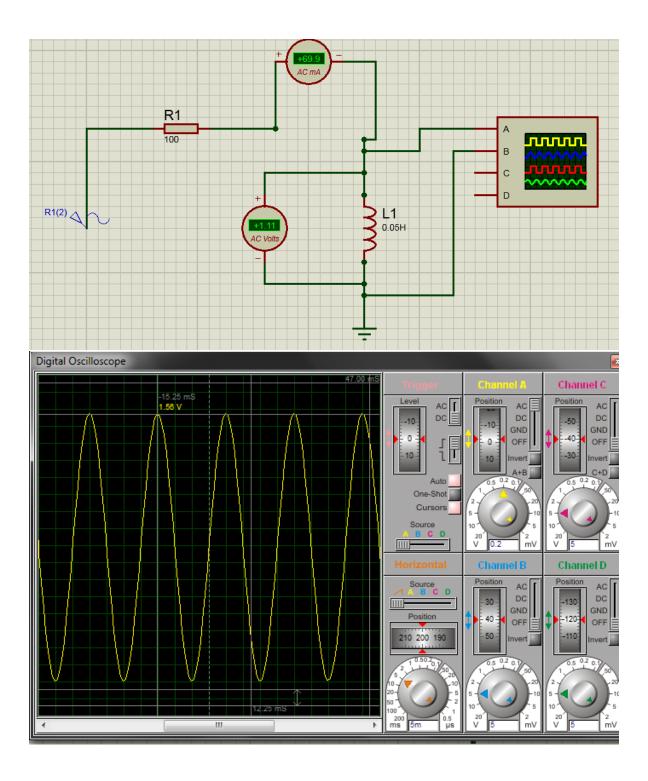
Voltaje Vrms

$$V_{rms} = 0.707Vp$$
  
 $V_{rms} = 0.707(10) = 7.07V$ 

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{15.71 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j15.71}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 1.10 \angle 81.07^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 + j15.71} = 69.8 \angle - 8.93^{\circ} mA$$



$$X_l = 2\pi f L = 2\pi (100)(0.05) = 31.41\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 + j31.41$$

Forma polar 104.82∠17.44° Voltaje pico Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pC} = \left(\frac{31.41 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j31.41}\right) * 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 3 \angle 72.56^{\circ}$$

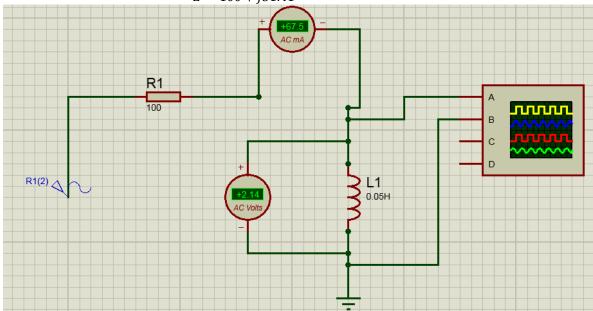
Voltaje Vrms

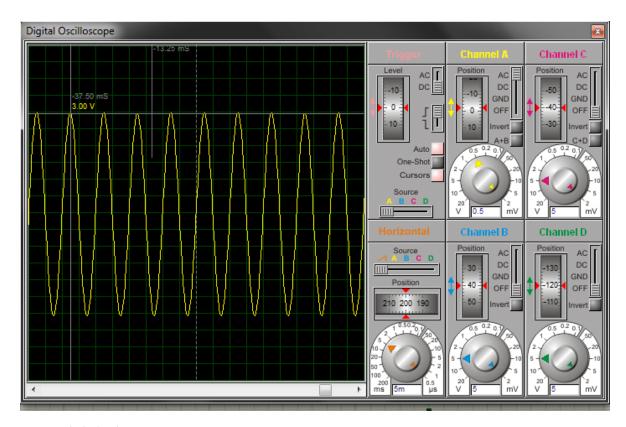
$$V_{rms} = 0.707Vp$$
  
 $V_{rms} = 0.707(10) = 7.07V$ 

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{31.41 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j31.41}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 2.12 \angle 72.56^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 + j31.41} = 67.44 \angle - 17.44^{\circ} mA$$





$$X_l = 2\pi f L = 2\pi (500)(0.05) = 157.1\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 + j157.1$$

Forma polar 186.23∠57.52° Voltaje pico

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{157.1 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j157.1}\right) * 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 8.43 \angle 32.34^{\circ}V$$

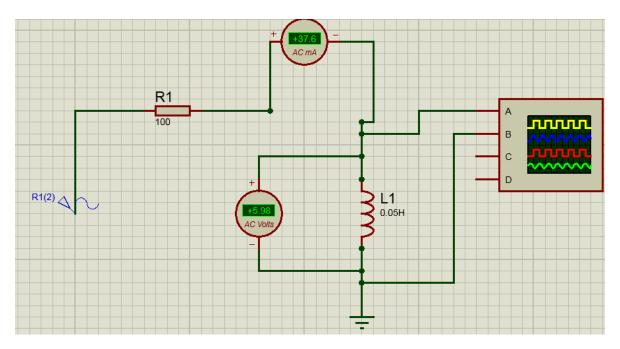
Voltaje Vrms

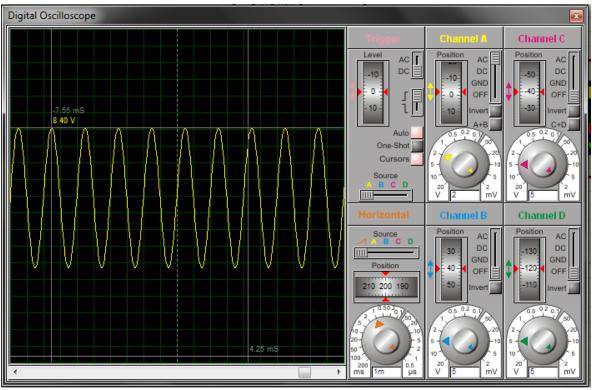
$$V_{rms} = 0.707Vp$$
  
 $V_{rms} = 0.707(10) = 7.07V$ 

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{157.1 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j157.1}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 5.96 \angle 32.34^{\circ}V$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 + j157.1} = 38 \angle -57.52mA$$





$$X_l = 2\pi f L = 2\pi (1000)(0.05) = 314.1\Omega$$

Impedancia total

$$Z_T = 100 + j314.1$$

Forma polar 331.13∠72.34° Voltaje pico Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{314.1 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j314.1}\right) * 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 9.48 \angle 17.65^{\circ}$$

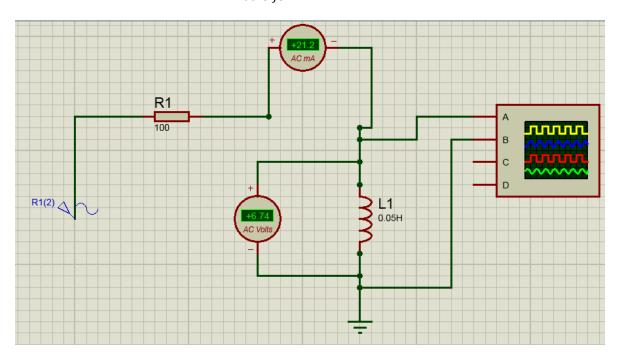
Voltaje Vrms

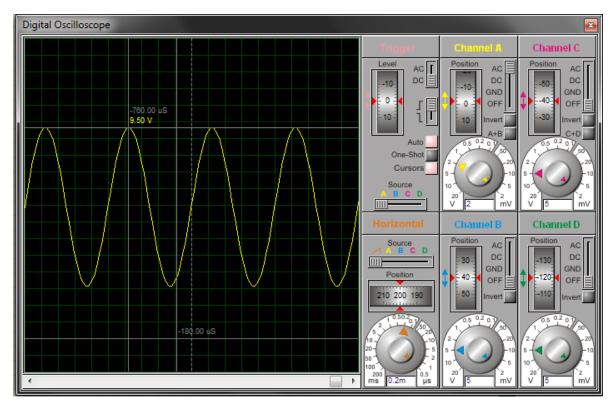
$$V_{rms} = 0.707Vp$$
  
 $V_{rms} = 0.707(10) = 7.07V$ 

Divisor de voltaje

$$V_{pc} = \left(\frac{314.1 \angle 90^{\circ}}{100 + j314.1}\right) * 7.07 \angle 0^{\circ} = 6.70 \angle 17.65^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{7.07 \angle 0^{\circ}}{100 + j314.1} = 21.3 \angle -72.34^{\circ} mA$$





a. Utilice el osciloscopio para observar el voltaje  $V_{\rm O}$  variando la frecuencia entre los valores de 0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Hz. Anote los valores pico de las ondas observadas

Tabla1.1. Datos medidos con osciloscopio

| Frecuencia (Hz) | Voltaje<br>calculado | Voltaje<br>medido |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|                 | calculado            | medido            |
| 0               | 0                    | 0                 |
| 10              | 0.22                 | 0.23              |
| 50              | 1.55                 | 1.56              |
| 100             | 3                    | 3                 |
| 500             | 8.47                 | 8.4               |
| 1000            | 9.48                 | 9.50              |

b. Utilice un multímetro para medir el voltaje  $V_{\rm O}$  variando la frecuencia entre los valoresde 0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Hz. Anote los resultados.

Tabla1.1. Datos medidos con multímetro

| Frecuencia (Hz) | Voltaje<br>calculado(V) | Voltaje<br>medido |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
|                 | calculado(V)            | medido            |
| 0               | 0                       | 0                 |
| 10              | 0.22                    | 0.23              |
| 50              | 1.10                    | 1.11              |
| 100             | 2.12                    | 2.14              |
| 500             | 5.96                    | 5.98              |
| 1000            | 6.70                    | 6.74              |

c. Utilice un multímetro para medir la corriente que atraviesa la resistencia variando la frecuencia entre los valores 0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 *Hz*. Anote los resultados.

Tabla1.1. Datos de la corriente en el circuito figura 1

| Tuoiai.i. Butos de la comiente en el encano ligura i |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Frecuencia   | Corriente | Corriente |

| (Hz) | calculada(mA) | medida (mA) |
|------|---------------|-------------|
| 0    | 0             | 0           |
| 10   | 70.6          | 70.4        |
| 50   | 69.8          | 69.9        |
| 100  | 67.44         | 67.5        |
| 500  | 38            | 37.6        |
| 1000 | 21.3          | 21.2        |