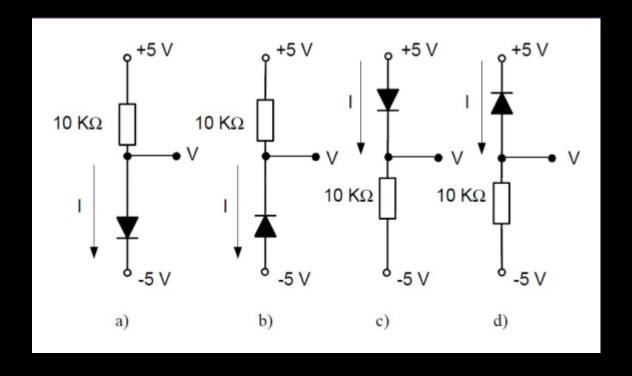
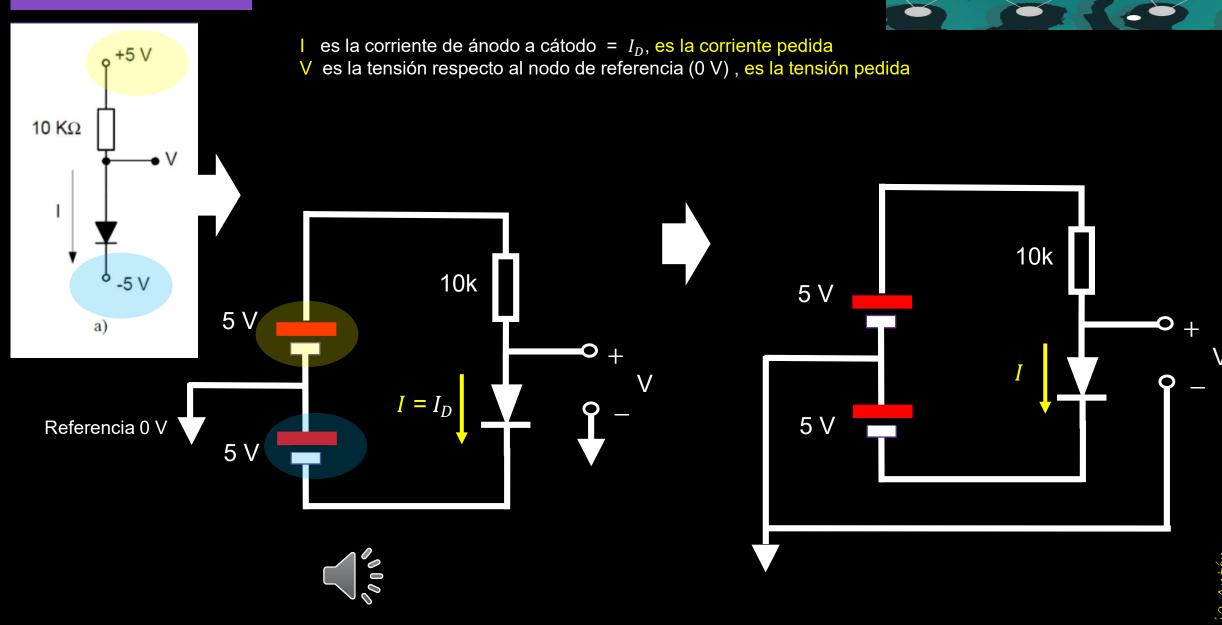


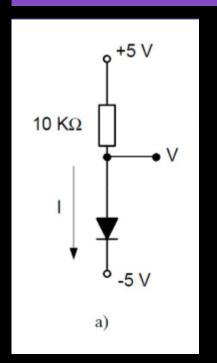
Calcular I y V. Considere que los diodos son ideales.



Seminarios 3-01a



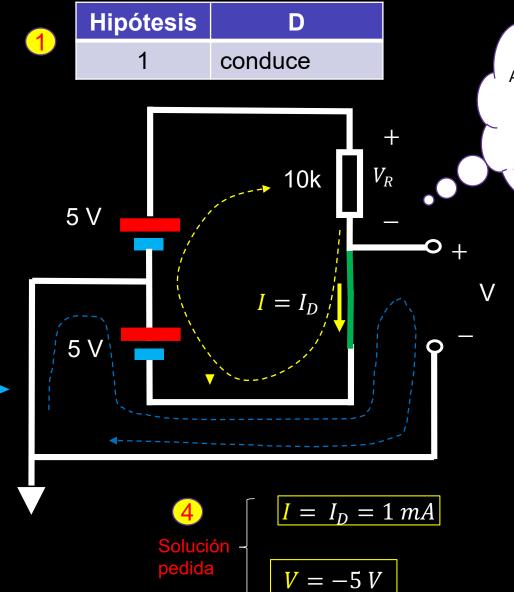
Seminarios 3-01a

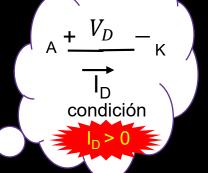




$$5 + V = 0$$

$$V = -5$$







$$-5-5+V_R=0$$

$$I_{D} = I$$

$$-5 - 5 + I_{D} R = 0$$

$$I_D = \frac{10}{R} > 0$$

Hipótesis correcta

se cumple la condición

Corriente ánodo a cátodo

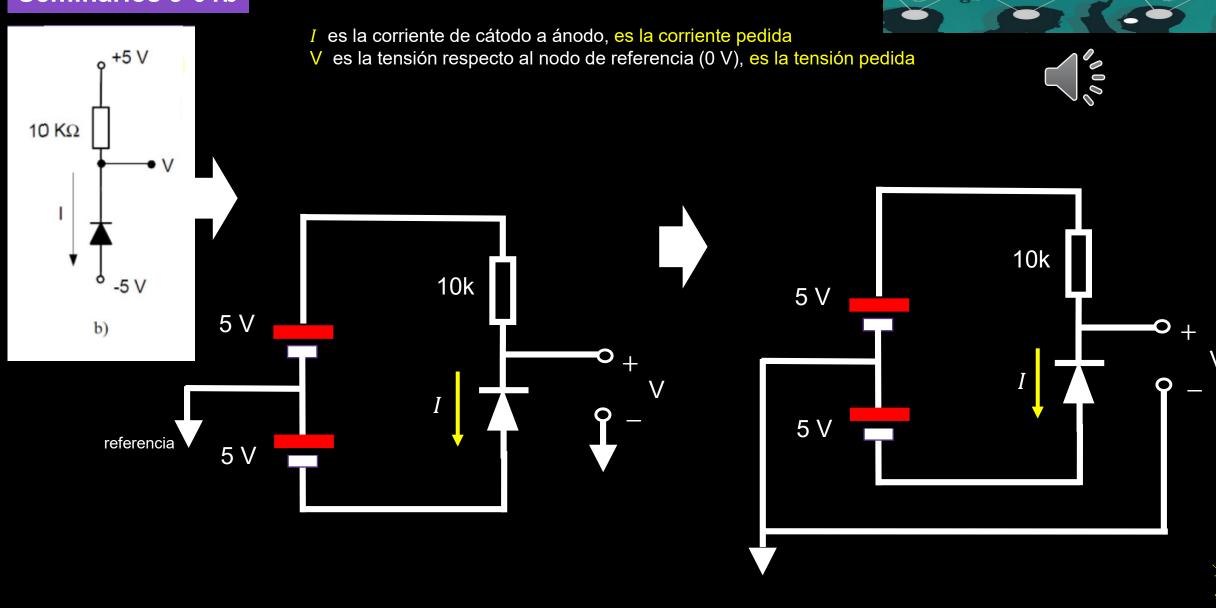
Solución

$$\int I_D = 1 \, mA$$

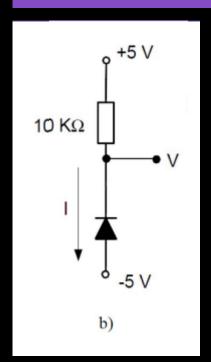
$$V_D = 0 \, V$$

Tensión ánodo cátodo

Seminarios 3-01b



Seminarios 3-01b





$$5 + V_D + V = 0$$

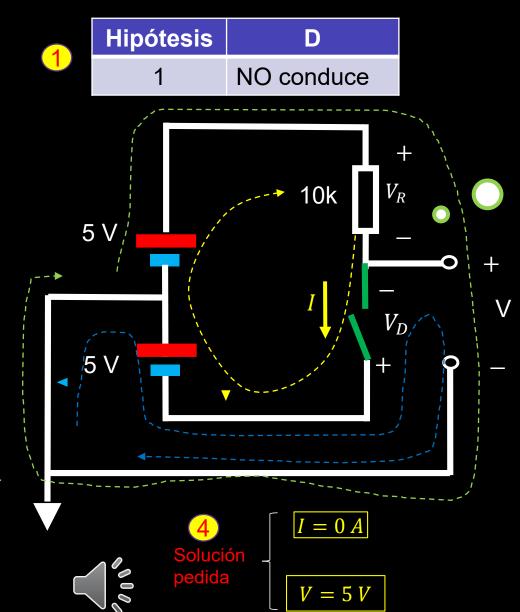
$$V = -5 - (-10) = 5 V$$

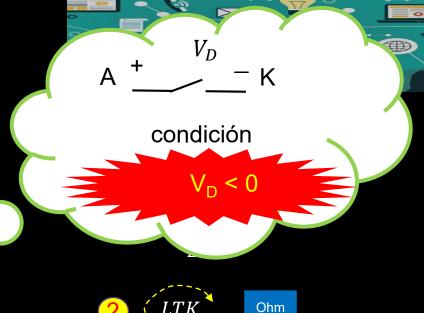


Otra opción ...

$$-5 + V_R + V = 0$$

$$V = 5$$



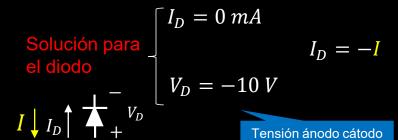


2 LTK Ohm I = 0 $-5 - 5 + V_R - V_D = 0$ $-5 - 5 + 0 - V_D = 0$

$$V_D = -10 < 0$$

Hipótesis correcta

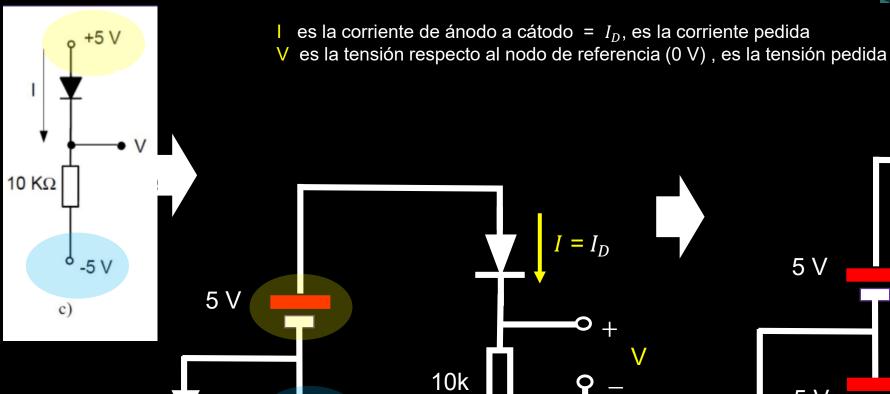
Corriente ánodo a cátodo

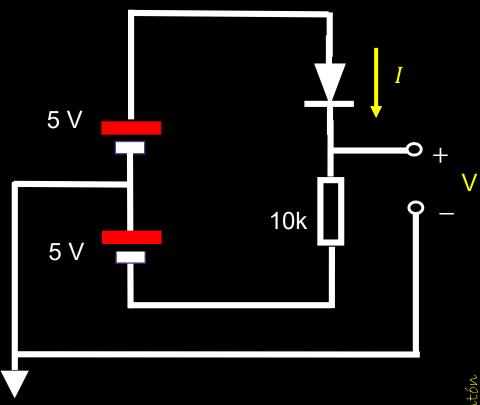


Seminarios 3-01c

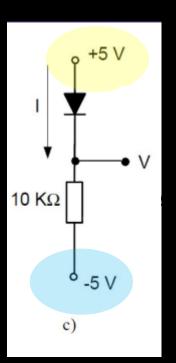
5 V

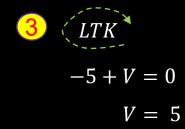


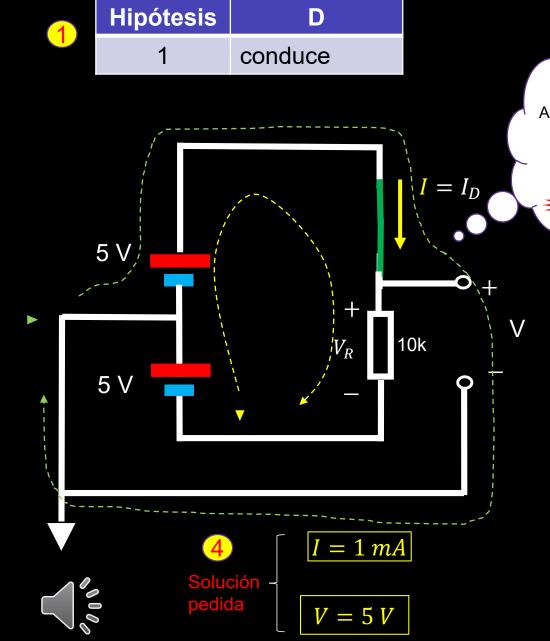


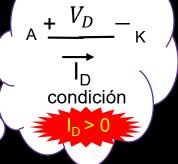


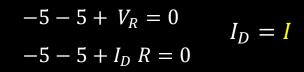
Seminarios 3-01c











LTK

$$I_D = \frac{10}{R} > 0$$

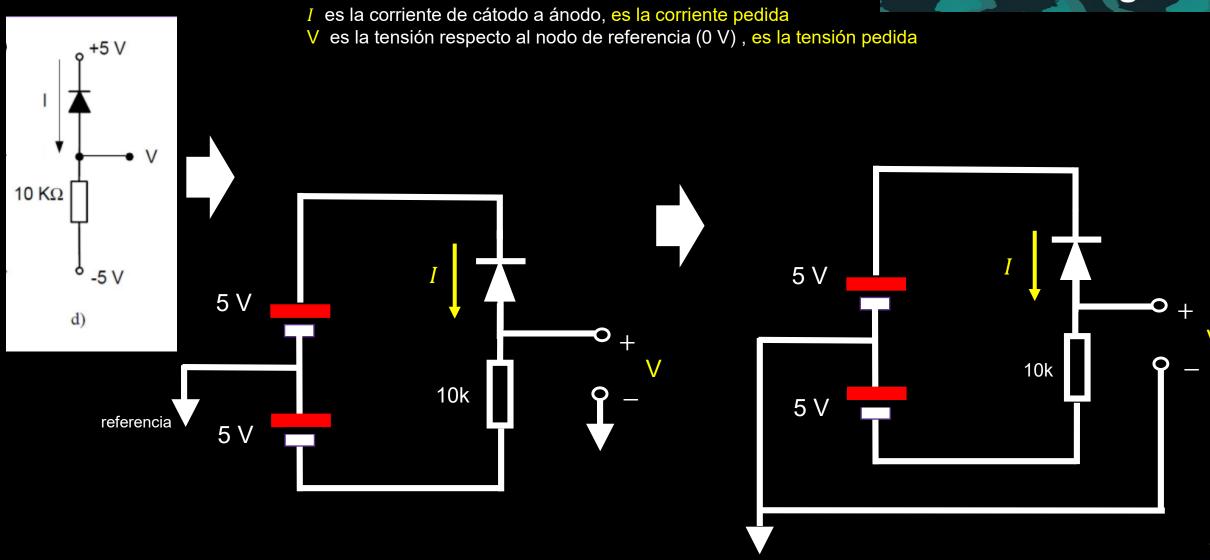
Hipótesis correcta

Corriente ánodo a cátodo

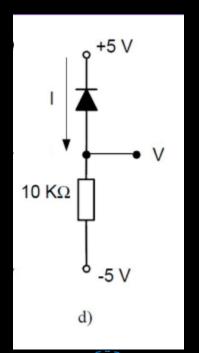
Solución para el diodo $egin{array}{c} I_D = 1 \ mA \ V_D = 0 \ V \ \end{array}$

Tensión ánodo cátodo

Seminarios 3-01d



Seminarios 3-01d





$$5 - V_R + V = 0$$

$$5 - 0 + V = 0$$

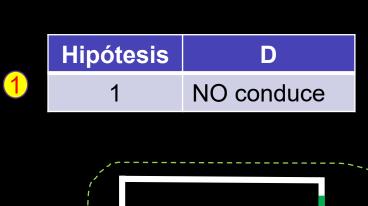
$$V = -5$$

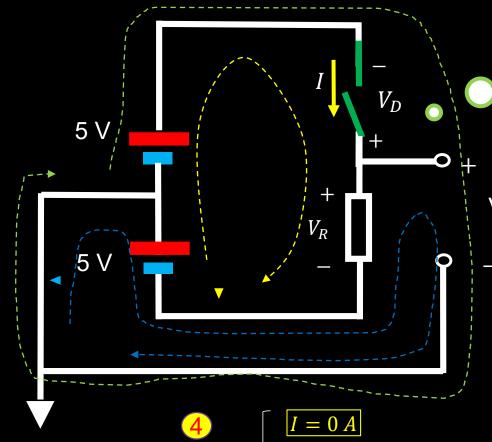


Otra opción ...

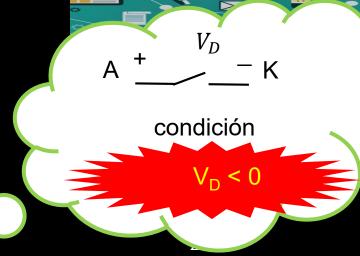
$$-5 - V_D + V = 0$$

$$V = 5 + (-10) = -5$$





V = -5 V





Ohm

$$-5 - 5 - V_D + V_R = 0$$

$$-5 - 5 - V_D + 0 = 0$$

$$I = 0$$

$$V_R = IR = 0$$

$$V_D = -10 < 0$$

Hipótesis correcta

Corriente ánodo a cátodo

Solución para el diodo

$$I \downarrow I_D \uparrow \stackrel{-}{\uparrow} V_D$$

$$\int I_D = 0 \, mA$$

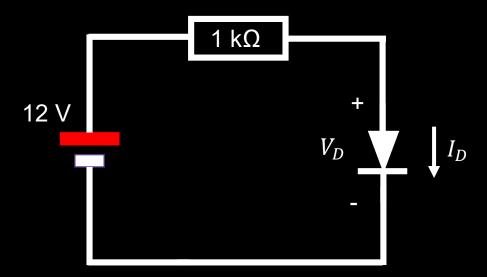
$$I_D = -I$$

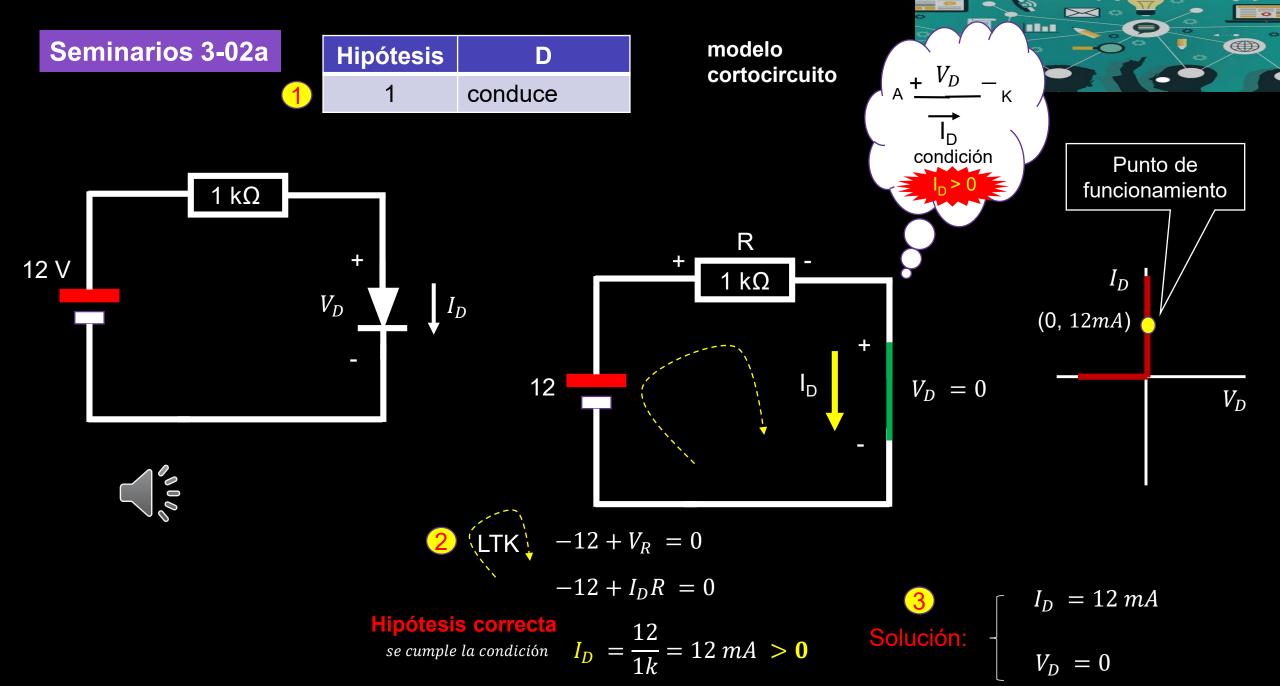
$$V_D = -10 \, V$$

Tensión ánodo cátodo

Seminarios 3-02a

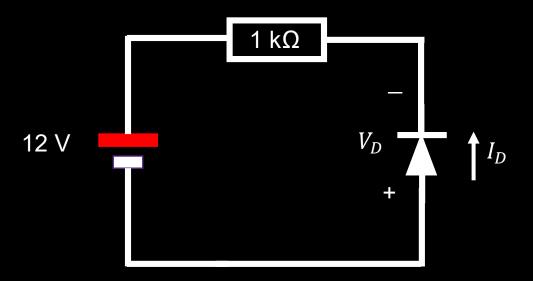
Calcular la corriente y la tensión por el diodo considerando que es ideal.

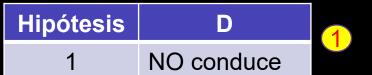


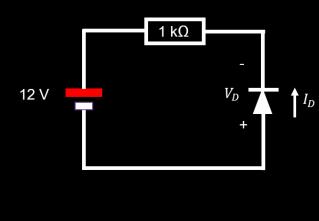


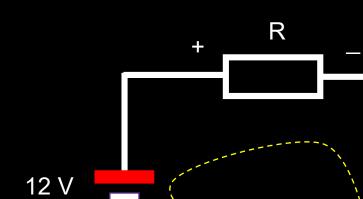
Seminarios 3-02b

Calcular la corriente y tensión por el diodo considerando que es ideal.









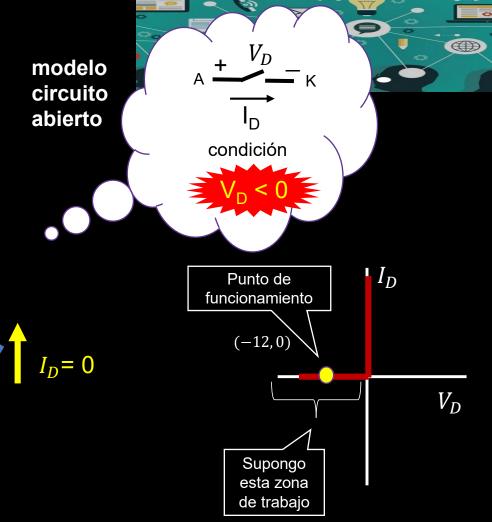




$$-12 + 0 \qquad -V_D = 0$$

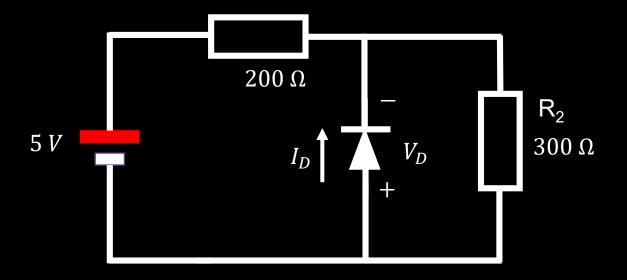


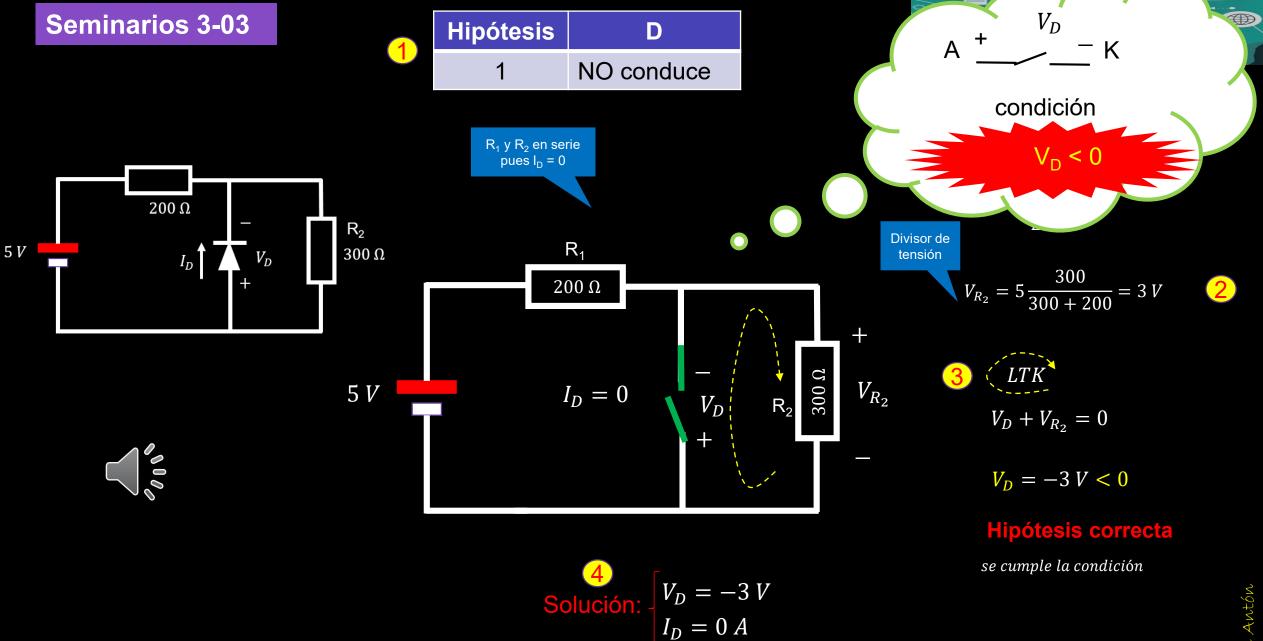
$$V_D = -12 < 0$$



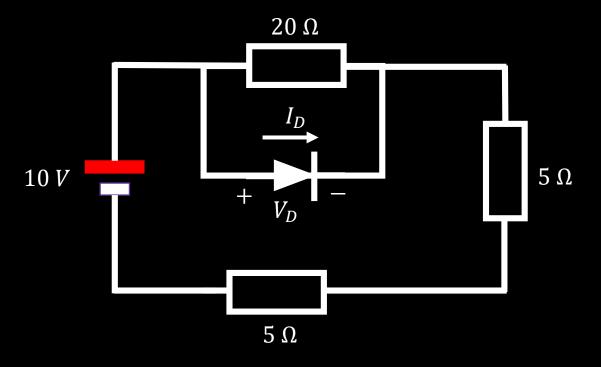
3
$$I_D = 0 \text{ A}$$
 Solución: $V_D = -12 \text{ V}$

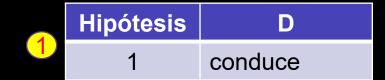
Calcular las corrientes y tensiones por los diodos considerando que son diodos ideales.



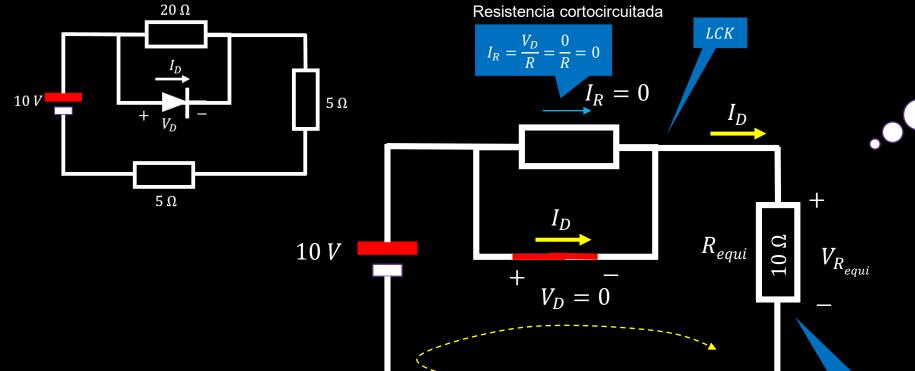


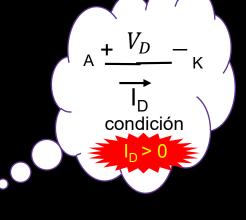
Calcular la corriente y tensión por el diodo considerando que es un diodo ideal.











$$-10 + V_{R_{equi}} = 0$$

$$-10 + I_D R_{equi} = 0$$

$$I_D = \frac{10 V}{10 \Omega} > 0$$

Hipótesis correcta

se cumple la condición

Serie de las

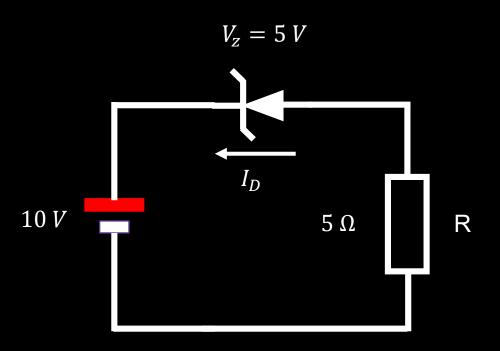
dos resistencias

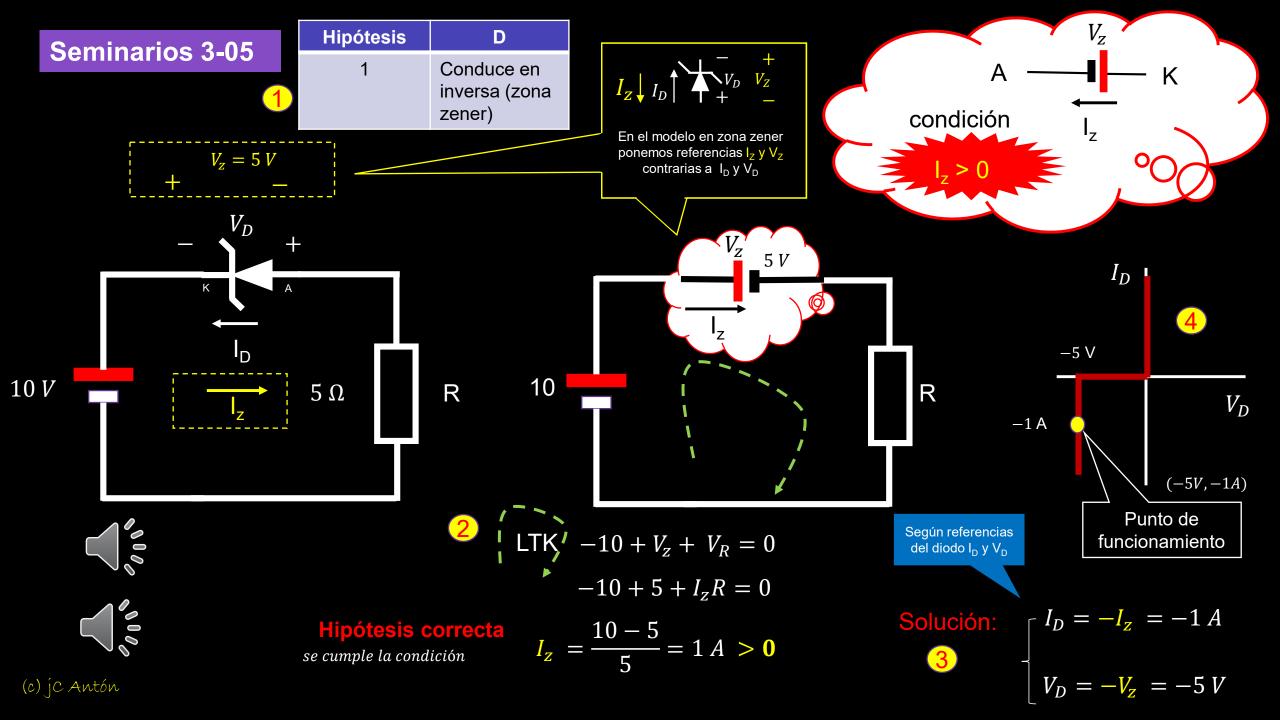
Solución: $V_D = 0 V$

$$V_D = 0$$

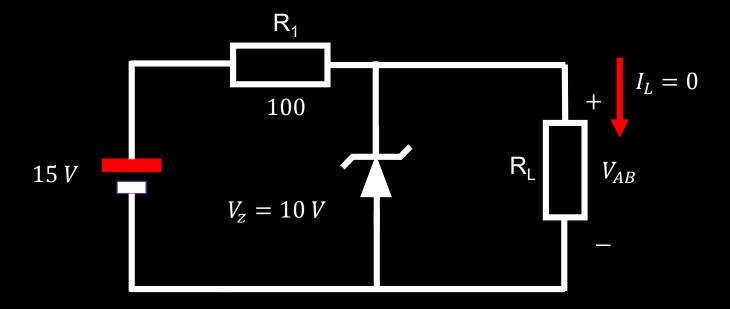
$$I_D = 1 A$$

Determine el valor de la corriente I_D por el diodo zéner.



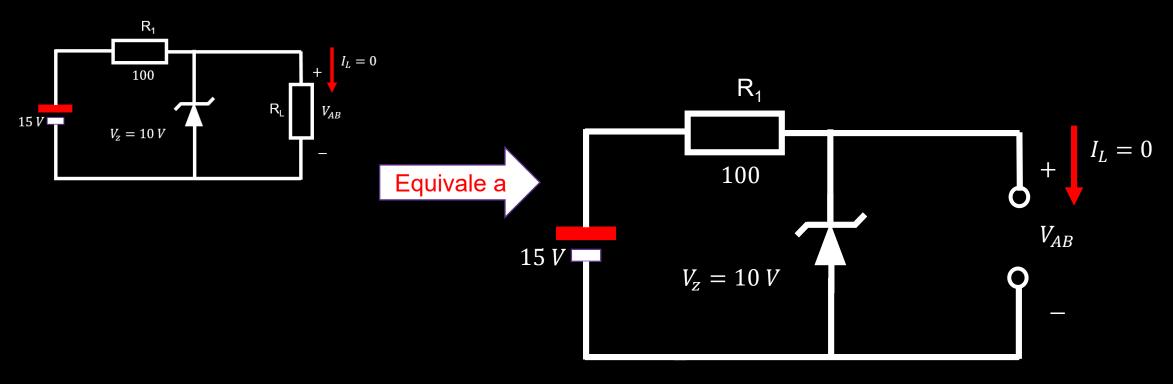


Calcular la tensión de salida V_{AB} para $I_L=0~A$

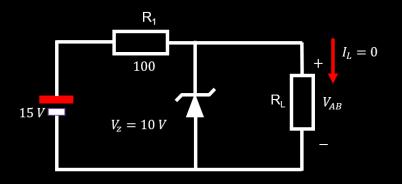




Calcular la tensión de salida V_{AB} para $I_L = 0 A$



Calcular la tensión de salida V_{AB} para $I_L = 0 A$





$$-15 + V_{R1} + V_Z = 0$$

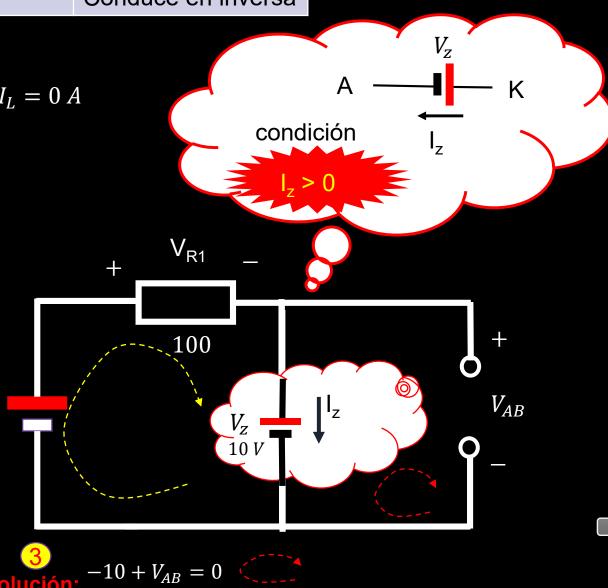
$$-15 + I_z R_1 + 10 = 0$$

$$I_z = \frac{15 V - 10 V}{100 \Omega} = 50 mA > 0$$

15 *V*

Hipótesis correcta

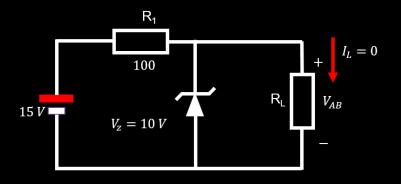
se cumple la condición



 $V_{AB} = 10 V$

Hipótesis	Zener
1	Conduce en inversa

Calcular la tensión de salida V_{AB} para $I_L = 0$ A





$$-15 + V_{R1} + V_Z = 0$$

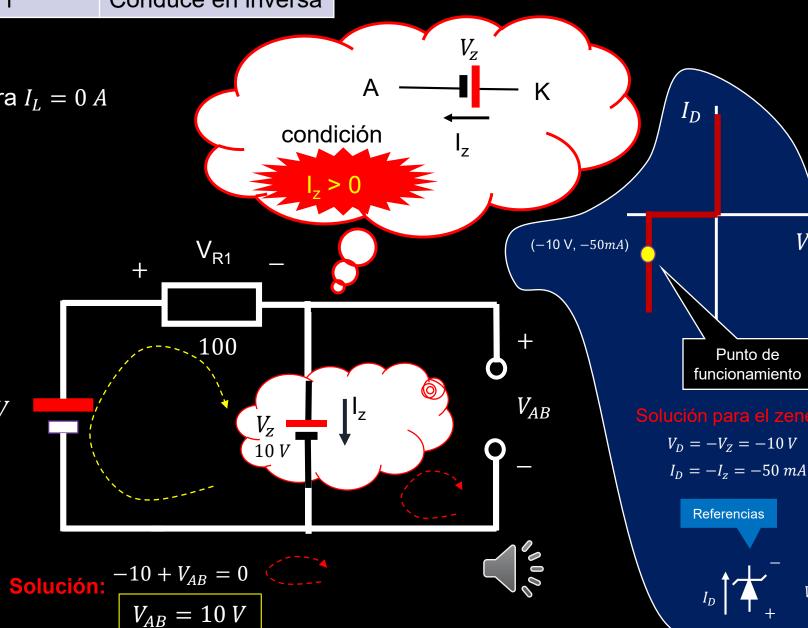
$$-15 + I_z R_1 + 10 = 0$$

$$I_z = \frac{15 V - 10 V}{100 \Omega} = 50 mA > 0$$

15 *V*

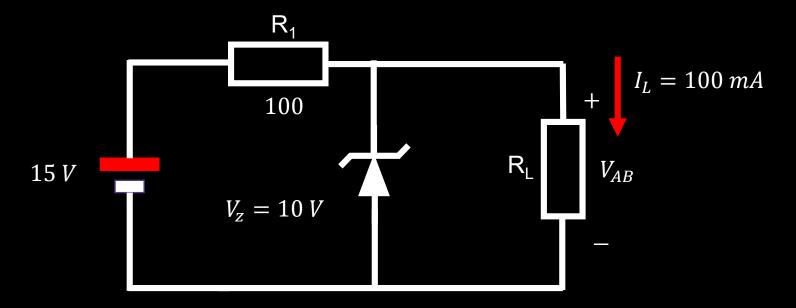
Hipótesis correcta

se cumple la condición



 $|V_D|$

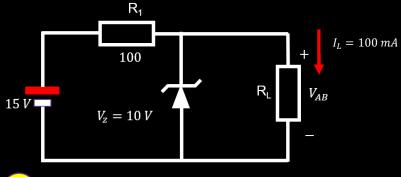
Calcular la tensión V_{AB} para $I_L = 100 \ mA$



Hipótesis Zener

1 Conduce en inversa

Calcular la tensión de salida V_{AB} para $I_L = 100 \ mA$





$$I_{R1} = V_{R1}/R_1$$

$$I_{R1} = I_Z + 100mA$$

$$50mA = I_Z + 100mA$$

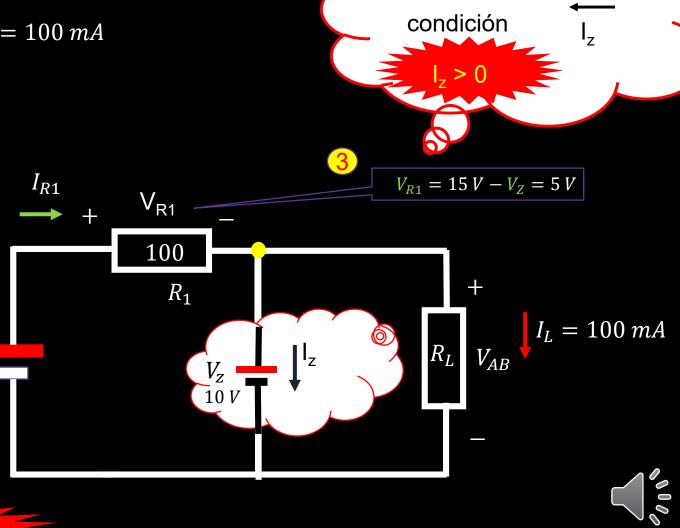
$$I_z = 50mA - 100mA = -50 mA < 0$$

no se cumple la condición



Contradicción

15 V



1

Hipótesis	Zener
2	No conduce

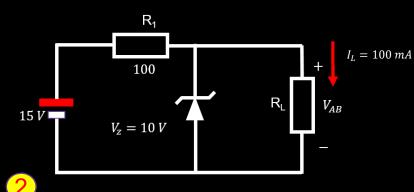
 $V_D + V_{AB} = 0$

 $V_{AB} = -V_D = 5 V$

Solución

pedida:

Calcular la tensión de salida V_{AB} para $I_L = 100 \ mA$





$$-15 + V_{R1} - V_D = 0$$

$$-15 + I_{R1}R_1 - V_D = 0$$

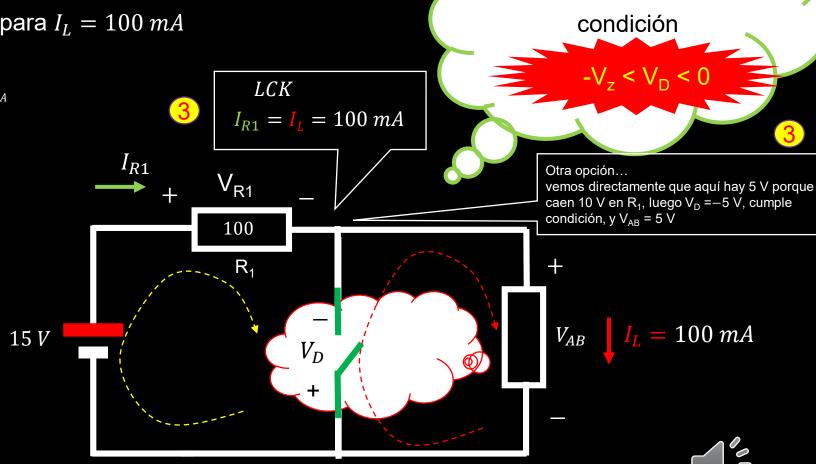
$$-15 + (100 \, mA)100\Omega - V_D = 0$$

$$V_D = -15 + 10 = -5 V$$

$$-10 V < -5 V < 0 V$$

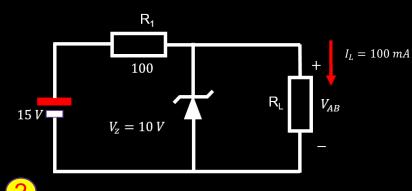
se cumple la condición

Hipótesis correcta



Hipótesis	Zener
2	No conduce

Calcular la tensión de salida V_{AB} para $I_L = 100 \ mA$





$$-15 + V_{R1} - V_D = 0$$

$$-15 + I_{R1}R_1 - V_D = 0$$

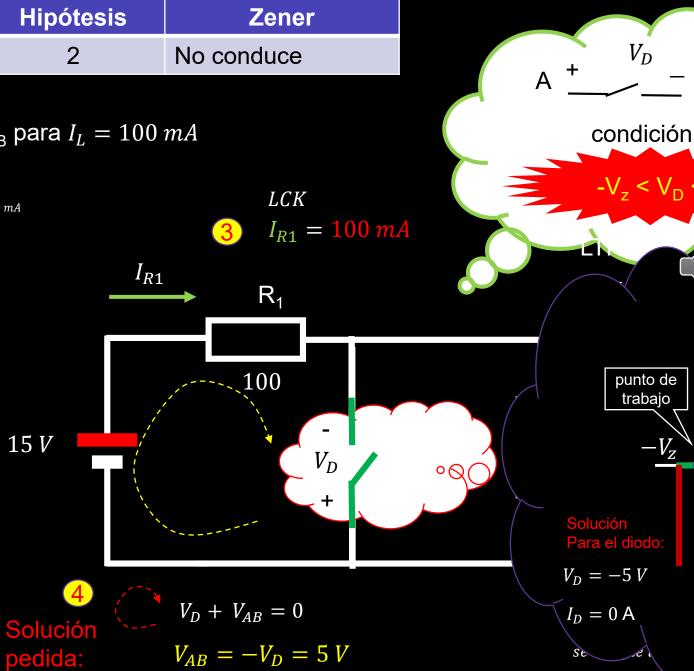
$$-15 + (100 \, mA)100\Omega - V_D = 0$$

$$V_D = -15 V + 10 V = -5 V$$

$$-10 V < -5 V < 0 V$$

se cumple la condición

Hipótesis correcta



 I_D

(-5 V, 0)

 V_D

punto de

trabajo