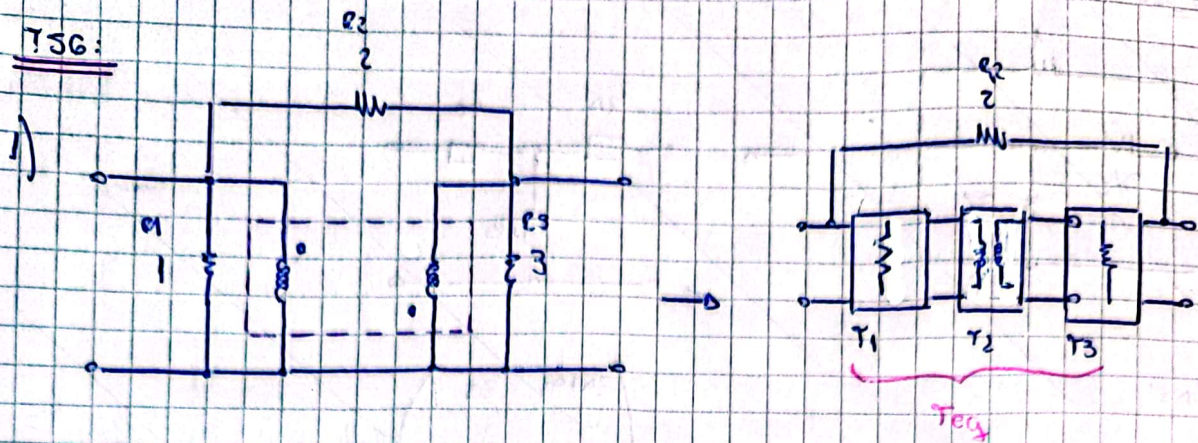


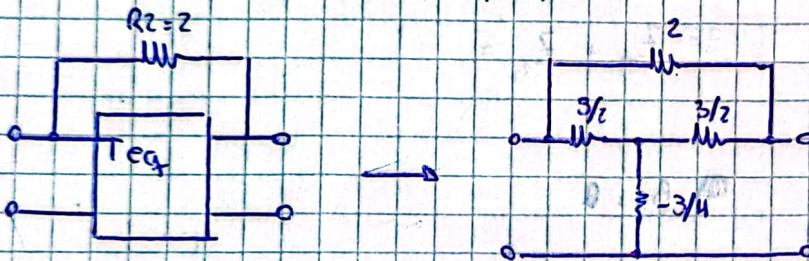
TSG:

$$T_{eq} = T_1 \cdot T_2 \cdot T_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -4/3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Delta T = 1$$

$$z = \frac{1}{C} \begin{pmatrix} A & \Delta T \\ 1 & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/4 & -3/4 \\ -3/4 & 3/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$L \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow Y$  indefinido

$C \neq 0 \rightarrow z$  definidos

Forma 1: Por definidos

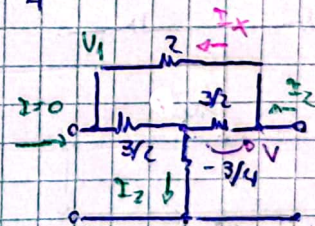
$$z_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \left[ 3/2 \parallel (2 + 3/2) \right] - 3/4 = \frac{21}{20} = 1,05 - \frac{3}{4} = 3/10$$

$$z_{12} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_2} \right|_{I_1=0} = \frac{21}{20} \cdot \frac{3/2}{3/2 + 2} - 3/4 = -3/10$$

$$z_{21} = -3/10$$

$$z_{22} = \frac{21}{20} - \frac{3}{4} = 3/10$$

$$z = \begin{pmatrix} 0,3 & -0,3 \\ -0,3 & 0,3 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$R_x = (2 + 3/2) \parallel 3/2 = \frac{21}{20}$$

$$V = I_2 \cdot (R_x)$$

$$V_1 = V \cdot \frac{3/2}{3/2 + 2} + I_2 \cdot \left( -\frac{3}{4} \right)$$

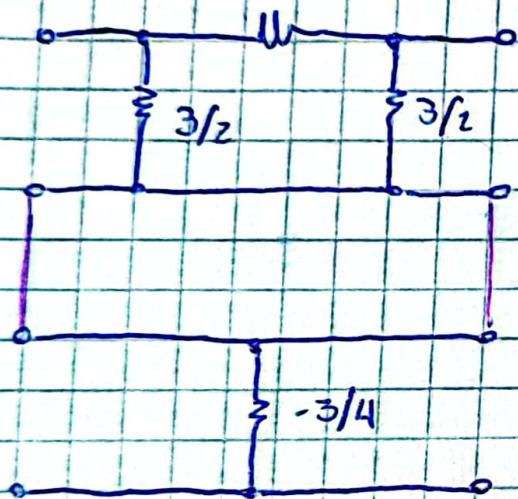
$$\frac{V_1}{3/2} = I_2 \cdot \frac{21}{20} - I_2 \cdot \left( -\frac{3}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{3} = I_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = I_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{I_2} = \frac{3}{4}$$



# Forma 2: Interconexión Cuadrupolos



$$Z = Z_{\pi} + Z_{\alpha}$$

$$Z_{\pi} = Y_{\pi}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 7/6 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 7/6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \rightarrow \Delta Y_{\pi} = \frac{7}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$Z_{\pi} = \frac{9}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 7/6 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 7/6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 21/20 & 9/20 \\ 9/20 & 21/20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z = Z_{\pi} + Z_{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/10 & -3/10 \\ -3/10 & 3/10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} -3/4 & -3/4 \\ -3/4 & -3/4 \end{pmatrix}$$