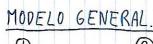
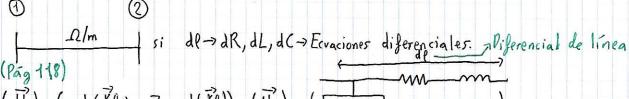
CAP 5. MODELO DE LA LINEA.





$$\overline{Z}c = \sqrt{\frac{\overline{Z}v}{\overline{X}v}}$$
 [2] > Impedancia característica. $|\overline{Z}v| = Rv + j Xv$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\overrightarrow{U_1} \\
\overrightarrow{T_1}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 + \frac{\overrightarrow{Z^1} \cdot y^1}{2} & \overrightarrow{Z^1} \\
y' \left(1 + \frac{\overrightarrow{Z^1} y^1}{4}\right) & 1 + \frac{\overrightarrow{Z^1} y^1}{2}
\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}
\overrightarrow{U_2} \\
\overrightarrow{T_2}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$R \xrightarrow{\lambda} X$$

$$\overrightarrow{I} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \overrightarrow{V} \quad \text{[rad/m]} \Rightarrow \text{(onstante de propagación.}$$

$$L_{3} \overrightarrow{S} = d + j \overrightarrow{I} \quad d \Rightarrow \text{(onstante de atenvación}$$

$$\overrightarrow{I} \Rightarrow \text{(onstante de fase.}$$

$$\vec{V}_1 \int_{\hat{J}} \frac{y}{2} \frac{1}{1} \int_{\hat{V}_2} \vec{V}_2$$

10DE LO DIPOLAR.
$$\overrightarrow{V_1} = \overrightarrow{V_2} + \overrightarrow{V_1} = \overrightarrow{V_2} + \overrightarrow{V_2} = \overrightarrow{V_2} + \overrightarrow{V_1} = \overrightarrow{V_2} + \overrightarrow{V_2} = \overrightarrow{V_2} + \overrightarrow{V_2} = \overrightarrow{V_2} + \overrightarrow{V_2} = \overrightarrow{$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{V_1} \\ \overrightarrow{T_1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \overrightarrow{z} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{V_2} \\ \overrightarrow{T_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{V_1} = \overrightarrow{V_2} + 7\overrightarrow{\Gamma_2}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\Gamma_1} = \overrightarrow{\Gamma_2}$$

$$\frac{\text{MODE LO PIPOLAR.}}{\left(\overrightarrow{U_1}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{U_2} \\ \overrightarrow{I_2} \end{pmatrix}} \qquad \overrightarrow{T_1} = \overrightarrow{T_2} \qquad \overrightarrow{U_1} \qquad \overrightarrow{T_1} = \overrightarrow{T_2}$$

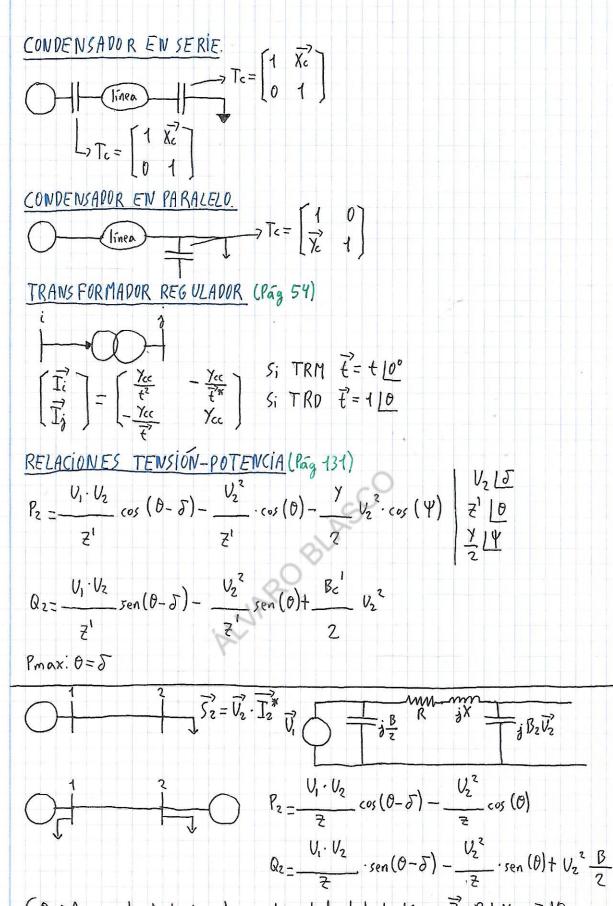
3 CLASES DE LÍNEA:

$$\frac{LINEA \ SIN \ PERDIDAS:}{\left(\overrightarrow{V_1}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\overrightarrow{1}/\cdot \ell\right) \\ \frac{1}{Rc} \cdot \sin\left(\overrightarrow{1}/\ell\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{V_2} \\ \cos\left(\overrightarrow{1}/\ell\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{V_2} \\ \overrightarrow{I_2} \end{pmatrix} con \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{z_c} = \sqrt{\overrightarrow{z_v}} - \sqrt{C} \\ \overrightarrow{y_c} - \sqrt{\overrightarrow{z_c}} - \sqrt{C} \\ \overrightarrow{y_c} - \sqrt{\overrightarrow{z_c}} - \sqrt{C} \end{vmatrix}} con \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{z_c} = \sqrt{\overrightarrow{z_c}} - \sqrt{C} \\ \overrightarrow{y_c} - \sqrt{\overrightarrow{z_c}} - \sqrt{C} \\ \overrightarrow{y_c} - \sqrt{\overrightarrow{z_c}} - \sqrt{C} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{z}| = |\vec{z}| = |L| = |Rc|$$

$$|\vec{x}| = |\vec{z}| = |\vec{x}| = |C|$$

Efecto Ferranti Linea aérea: 10n F/Km Linea subterránea: 1.YF/Km



(0-) Argumento de la impedancia longitudinal de la línea. $\vec{Z} = R + \chi_j = Z + D$ $\delta \rightarrow Diferencia entre <math>\delta_1$ y δ_2 con $\delta_1 \rightarrow Argumento U_1$ y δ_2 argumento $V_2 \rightarrow \delta = \delta_1 - \delta_2$

