

Lab 2. Revisión de fasores y vectores.

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Objetivo

La manipulación y representación adecuada de los vectores es fundamental para el análisis de circuitos de CA. La suma, resta, multiplicación y división de vectores tanto

en forma rectangular como polar se examinan en forma algebraica y gráfica. También se examinan las representaciones de formas de onda utilizando gráficos fasoriales y de dominio del tiempo.

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Procedimiento

Realice las siguientes operaciones, incluidos los diagramas fasoriales cuando corresponda.

1. $(6+j10) + (8-j2) = (14 + j8)$

2. $(2+j5) - (10-j4)$
 $= (-8 + j9)$

3. $10 \angle 0 + 20 \angle 90$

$Z_x = 10 \angle 0$

$Z_x = 10 \times \cos (0^0) = 10$

$Z_x = 10 \times \text{seno } (0^0) = 0$

$Z_x = 10 + j0$

$Z_y = 20 \angle 90$

$Z_y = 20 \times \cos (90^0) = 0$

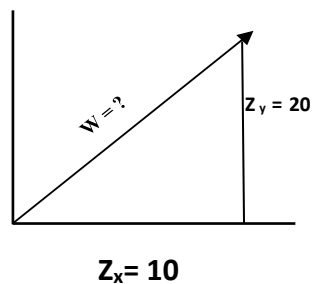
$Z_y = 20 \times \text{seno } (90^0) = 20$

$Z_y = 0 + j20$

$(Z_x) + (Z_y)$

$(10 + j0) + (0 + j20)$

$= 10 + j20$



$$W = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$W = \sqrt{10^2 + 20^2} \quad W = \sqrt{100 + 400}$$

$$W = \sqrt{500}$$

$$W = 22.36$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{Op}{Adj} \right)$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{20}{10} \right)$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(2)$$

$$\phi = 63.4^\circ$$

$$10 \angle 0 + 20 \angle 90$$

$$22.36 \angle 63.4^{\circ}$$

$$4. 10 \angle 45 + 2 \angle -30$$

$$Z_x = 10 \angle 45$$

$$Z_x = 10 \times \cos (45^{\circ}) = 7.07$$

$$Z_x = 10 \times \text{seno} (45^{\circ}) = 7.07$$

$$Z_x = 7.07 + j7.07$$

$$Z_y = 2 \angle -30$$

$$Z_y = 2 \times \cos (-30^{\circ}) = 1.73$$

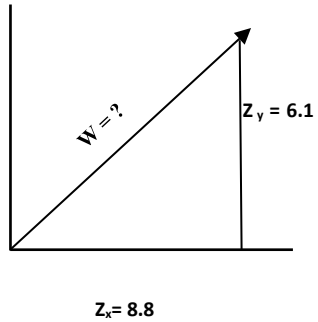
$$Z_y = 2 \times \text{seno} (-30^{\circ}) = -1$$

$$Z_y = 1.73 + j-1$$

$$+ (Z_x) + (Z_y)$$

$$(7.07 + j7.07) + (1.73 + j-1)$$

$$= 8.8 + j6.1$$



$$W = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$W = \sqrt{8.8^2 + 6.1^2}$$

$$W = \sqrt{77.44 + 37.21}$$

$$W = \sqrt{114.65}$$

$$W = 10.7$$

$$\emptyset = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{Op}{Ady} \right)$$

$$\emptyset = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{6.1}{8.8} \right)$$

$$W = 18.45$$

$$\emptyset = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{Op}{Ady} \right)$$

$$\emptyset = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-1.356}{18.402} \right)$$

$$\emptyset = \tan^{-1}(-0.073687642)$$

$$\emptyset = -4.2^{\circ}$$

$$20^{\circ} \angle 10^{\circ} - 5^{\circ} \angle 75^{\circ}$$

$$18.45 \angle -4.2^{\circ}$$

5. $20 \angle 10^\circ - 5 \angle 75^\circ$

$$\mathbf{Z_x = 20 \angle 10^\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{Z_x = 20 \times \cos (10^\circ) = 19.696}$$

$$\mathbf{Z_x = 20 \times \text{seno} (10^\circ) = 3.473}$$

$$\mathbf{Z_x = 19.696 + j3.473}$$

$$\mathbf{Z_y = 5 \angle 75^\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{Z_y = 5 \times \cos (75^\circ) = 1.294}$$

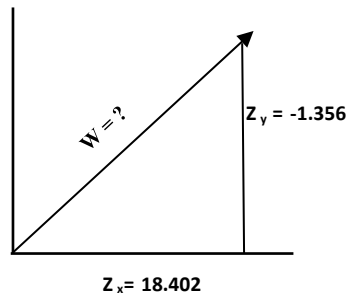
$$\mathbf{Z_y = 5 \times \text{seno} (75^\circ) = 4.829}$$

$$\mathbf{Z_y = 1.294 + j4.829}$$

★ $(Z_x) - (Z_y)$

$$(19.696 + j3.473) - (1.294 - j4.829)$$

$$= 18.402 - j1.356$$



$$W = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$W = \sqrt{(18.402)^2 + (-1.356)^2}$$

$$W = \sqrt{338.6 + 1.84}$$

$$W = \sqrt{340.44}$$

$$4.47 + j0.24$$

6. $(10+j20) * (5+j5)$

$$= 50 + j50 + j100 + ((-1) (100))$$

$$= 50 + j50 + j100 + (-100)$$

$$= 50 + j50 + j100 - 100$$

$$= (50 - 100) + (j50 + j100)$$

$$= -50 + j150$$

$$-50 + j150$$

$$7. (2+j10) / (0.5+j2)$$

$$= (2+j10) \times (0.5+j2)$$

$$\cancel{(0.5+j2)} \times \cancel{(0.5+j2)}$$

$$= 1 - (0.45) + 2j - 5 + (jj2^2)20_2$$

$$= \frac{1-j4+j5+((-1)(20))}{0.25-((-1)(4))}$$

$$= \frac{1-j4+j5+(-20)}{0.25-(-4)}$$

$$= \frac{1-j4+j5-20}{0.25+4}$$

$$= \frac{1-19}{4.25} = 0.24$$

$$= \frac{19}{4.25} = 4.47$$

$$(2+j10) / (0.5+j2)$$

$$4.47 + j0.24$$

$$8. \quad 10 \angle 0^\circ * 10 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$= 10 \times 10 \angle 0^\circ + \angle 90^\circ$$

$$= 100 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$9. \quad 10 \angle 45^\circ * 10 \angle -45^\circ$$

$$= 10 \times 10 \angle 45^\circ + (\angle -45^\circ)$$

$$= 100 \angle 45^\circ - \angle 45^\circ$$

$$= 100 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$= 100$$

$$10. \mathbf{10 \angle 90 / 5 \angle 10}$$

$$= 10 \div 5 \angle 90 - \angle 10$$

$$= 2 \angle 80$$

$$11. \mathbf{10 \angle 90 / 40 \angle -40}$$

$$= 10 \div 40 \angle 90 - (\angle -40)$$

$$= 0.25 \angle 90 + \angle 40$$

$$= 0.25 \angle 130$$

$$12. \mathbf{1 / 200 \angle 90}$$

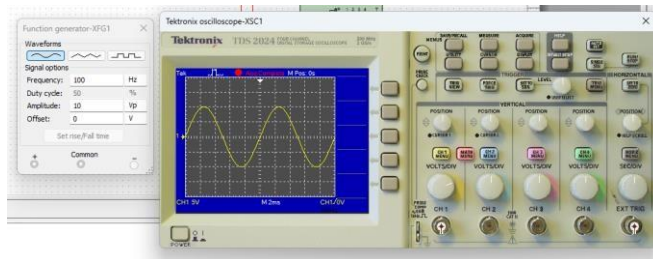
$$= 1 \div 200 \angle 0 - \angle 90 = 0.005 \angle -90$$

Dibujar las siguientes expresiones como gráficos en el dominio del tiempo.

Escribir las expresiones para las descripciones siguientes:

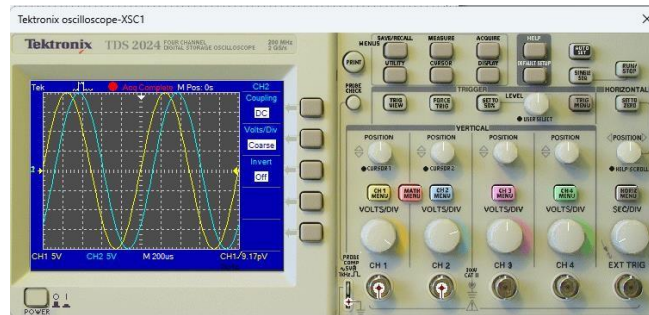
1) $v = 10 \sin 2\pi 100t$ V = 10

$$F = \frac{2\pi}{6.28} = 2\pi \times 100 = 6.28 \times 100 = \frac{628}{6.28} = 100\text{Hz}$$



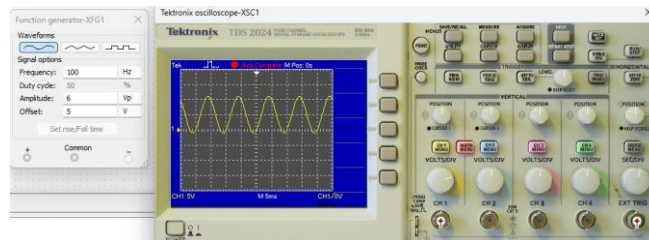
2) $v = 20 \sin 2\pi 1000t + 45^\circ$ V = 20

$$F = \frac{2\pi \times 1000}{6.28} = \frac{6.28 \times 1000}{6.28} = \frac{6280}{6.28} = 1000\text{Hz} \neq 1\text{KHz}$$



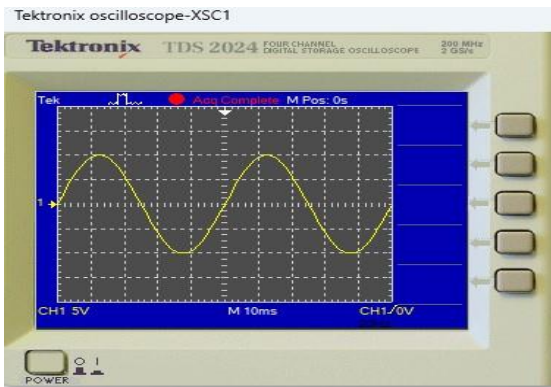
3) $v = 5 + 6 \sin 2\pi 100t$ $V = 6$

$$F = \frac{1}{\frac{2\pi}{6.28}} = 2\pi \times 100 = 6.28 \times 100 = \frac{628}{6.28} = 100\text{Hz}$$



a) Una onda senosoidal de 10 voltios de pico a 20 Hz.

$10 \sin 2\pi 20t$

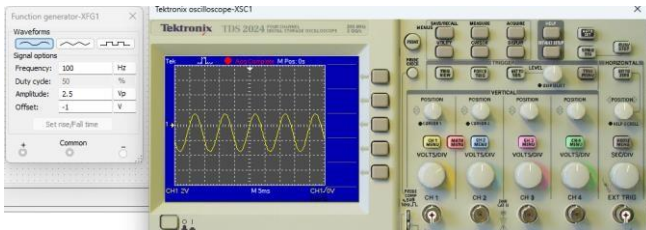


b) Una onda senosoidal de 5 voltios pico a pico a 100 Hz con una compensación (Offset) de -1 VDC.

$$V_{\max} = V_{pp} \div 2$$

$$V_{\max} = 5V \div 2 = 2.5V$$

$$-1 + 2.5 \text{ seno } 2\pi 100t$$



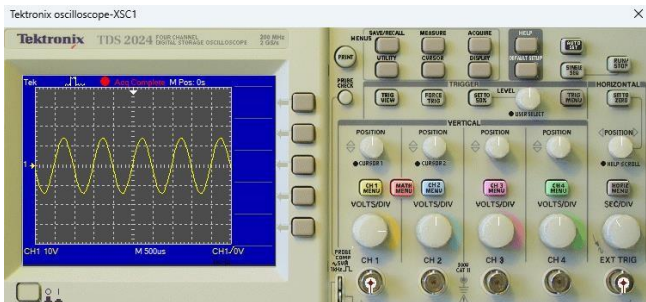
c) Una onda senosoidal de 10 voltios RMS a 1 kHz con un retraso de 40 grados.

$$V_{\max} = V_{\text{RMS}} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$V_{\max} = 10\text{V} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$V_{\max} = 14.14\text{V}$$

$$14.14\text{V} \sin 2\pi 1000t + 40^\circ$$



d) Una onda senosoidal con una amplitud de 20 voltios a 10 kHz con un adelanto de 20 grados y con una compensación de 5 VDC.

$$5 + 20 \sin 2\pi 10000t + 20^\circ$$

