



Datas tables

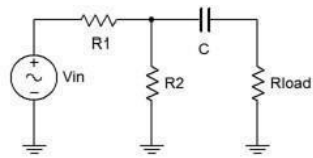


Figure 11.1

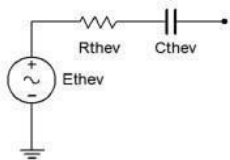


Figure 11.2

Tabla 11.1

Vload Theory	218mV
Vload Original	227mV

Tabla 11.2

	Theory	Experimental	%Deviation
EThevenin	450mV	437mV	2.9%
ZThevenin	891.89-	891.89-	0%
Vload Theory	218mV		
Vload Original	221mV		
Vload Thevenin	188mV		
%Deviation	19.4%		

## Problemas de Termodinámica

Tabla 11.1

$$\frac{227.706 - 229.706}{229.706} \times 100\% = -0.87\%$$

Tabla 11.2

$$\frac{450 - 437}{450} \times 100\% = 2.9\%$$

Tabla 11.3

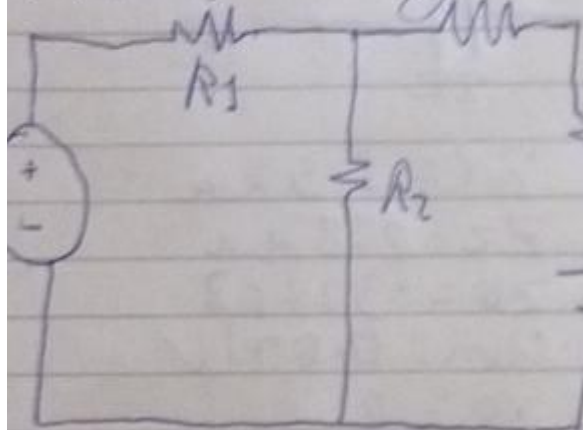
$$\frac{277 - 193}{277} \times 100\% = 30.3\%$$

Tabla 11.4

$$\frac{431 - 420}{431} \times 100\% = 2.6\%$$

# lab: Circuits

V-load theory



$$U_{IN} = 110$$

$$R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$L = 10 \text{ mH}$$

$$C = 1 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

$$E = 0.1 \text{ V}$$

$$X_L = 70.10 \text{ mH} \cdot 10 \text{ A} = 3628.32$$

$$X_C = (1/\omega C) = (0)/(1 \text{ V}) (10 \text{ k}\Omega) = 154.13$$

$$Z_{23} = Z/Z_3 = (2200)/(6200 + j446.17)$$

$$19.33 + j57 \quad 2200 + j1000 + j464.17$$

$$10.33 + j217.62$$

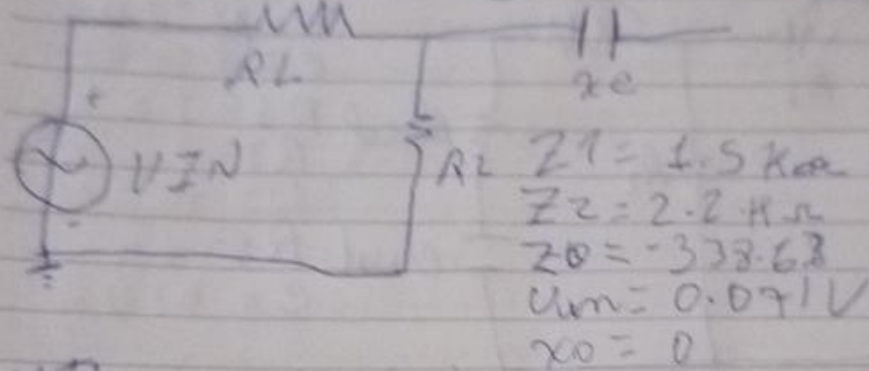
$$V_{R1} = V_{23} \cdot (R_1 + jX_C)$$

$$X_L + R_L + X_C$$

$$0.201 \cdot 1000 \text{ A} = 201$$

$$213 \text{ mV} = 213$$

# Lab: Verify Thevenin theory



$$V_{Th} = \frac{V_{IN} \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_{Th} = \frac{0.7071 \cdot (2200)}{3700} = 4700 \text{ mV} = 4.7 \text{ V}$$

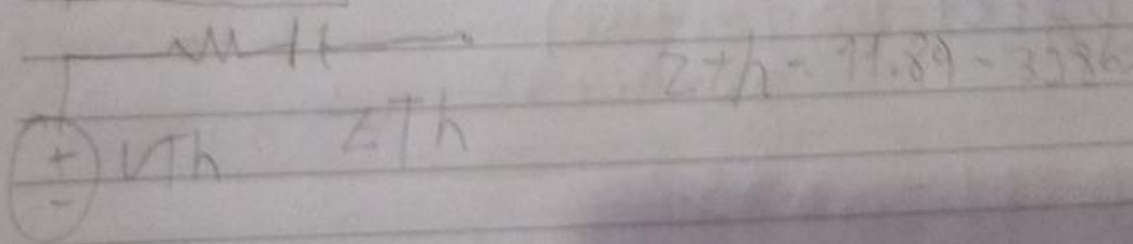
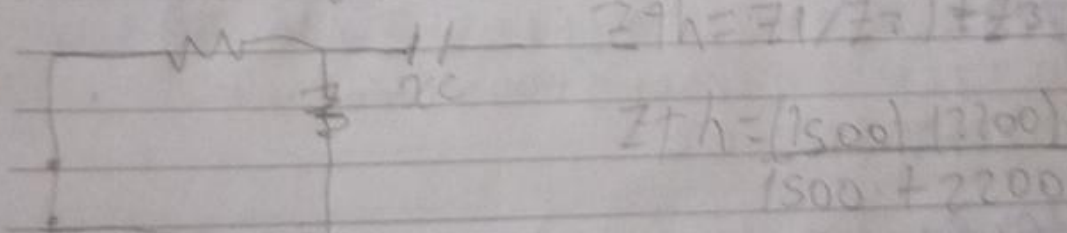
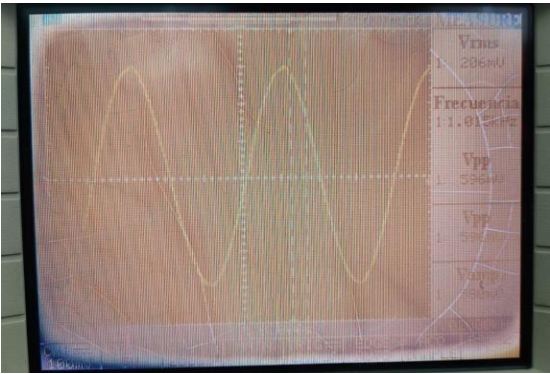


Table 11.3

	Theory	Experimental	%Deviation
EThevenin	450mV	431mV	2.6%
ZThevenin	891.89- J628.32	891.89- J628.32	0%



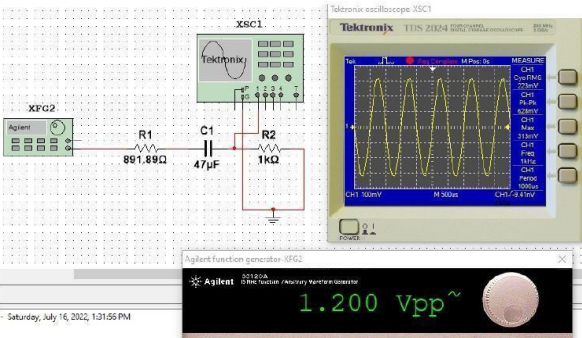
Vload Thevenin



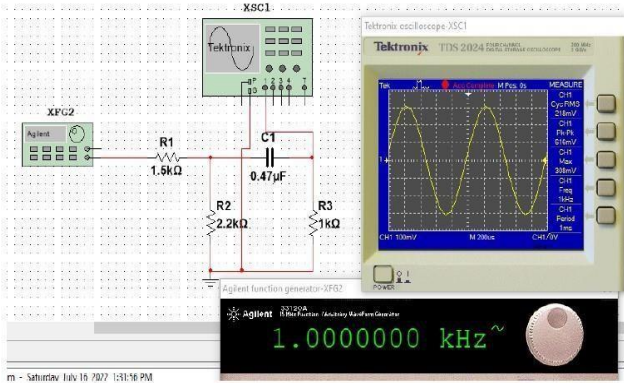
Fotos en físico y en  
multisim  
C  
Vload original



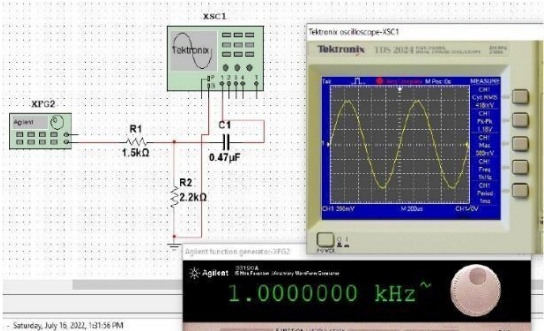
E



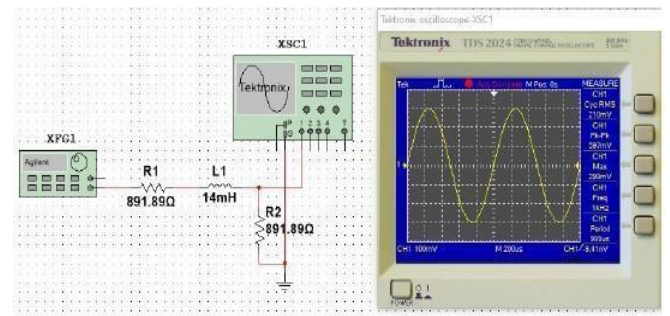
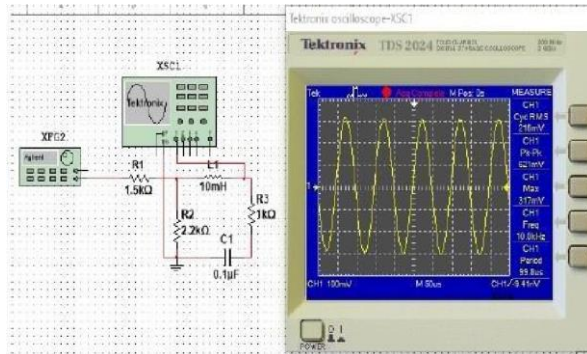
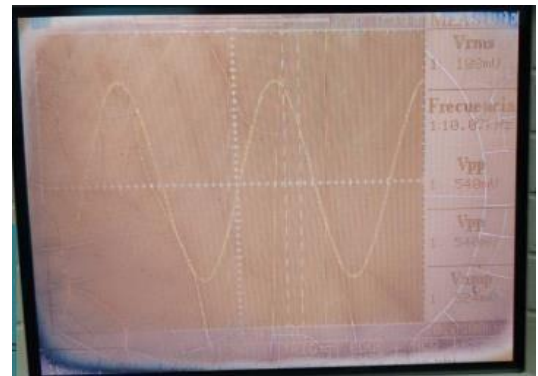
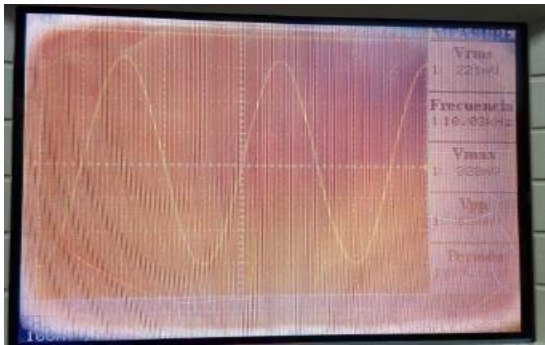
Thevenin



Vload Thevenin  
B

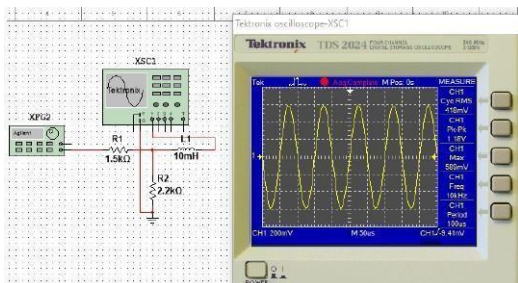
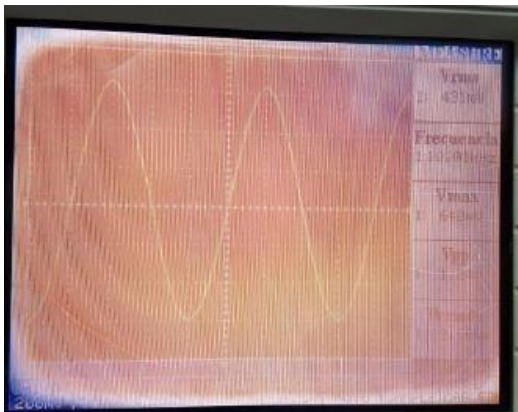


Vload original



## Preguntas

### E Thevenin



1. How does the AC version of Thevenins Theorem with the DC Version?

*La diferencia es que en DC se busca la resistencia equivalente y en AC se busca la impedancia equivalente.*

2. Would the Thevenin equivalent circuits be altered if the source frequency was changed? If so, why?

*Sí, se puede alterar si se cambia la frecuencia, ya que la reactancia de los capacitores e inductores cambiaría, esto provocaría que la impedancia sea diferente y el voltaje de*

*Thevenin como la impedancia de Thevenin se verían afectados.*

3. Based on the results of this exercise, would you expect Nortons Theorem AC to behave similary to its DC case?

*Sí, para buscar la impedancia de Thevenin sería el mismo método y la corriente. Lo único que tendríamos serian ángulos y módulos diferentes.*