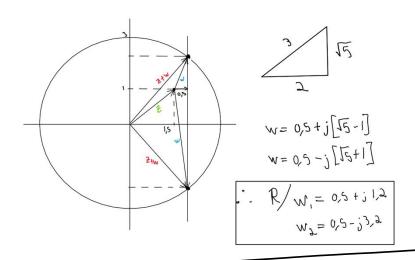
• Ejercicio #1. Sean  $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ . Se sabe que  $z = \frac{3}{2} + j$ ,  $Re\{w\} = \frac{1}{2} y |z+w| = 3$ . Encuentre gráficamente w y z + w.



Ejercicio #2. Encuentre la ecuación en la forma y = mx + b de la siguiente recta en el plano z:

$$|z + z^* + 4j(z - z^*)| = 6$$

$$|x+y+x-y+y| = 6 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(2x-6)^2} = 6$$

$$|2x-8y| = 6 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(2x-6)^2} = 6$$

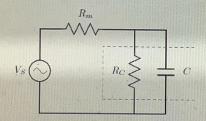
$$|2x-6y| = 6$$

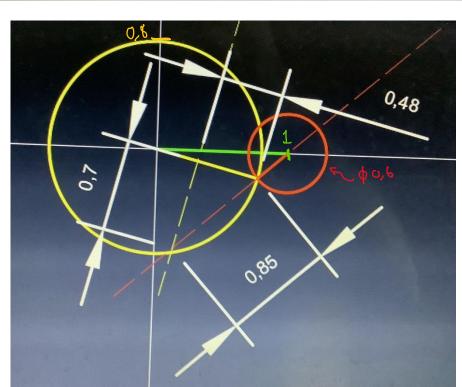
K

• Ejercicio #3. El circuito que se muestra se utiliza para calcular el valor de  $R_c$  la cual modela las pérdidas en el dieléctrico del condensador.

Con un voltímetro digital se ha determinado que la tensión RMS en la fuente es  $V_S = 1V$ , la tensión RMS en la resistencia de medición  $R_m$  es  $V_{R_m} = 0.3V$  y la tensión RMS en el condensador real (la región demarcada) es  $V_C = 0.8V$ .

Determine gráficamente cuál es el valor de C y  $R_C$  si se sabe que la fuente utiliza una frecuencia de 100~Hz y  $R_m=1M\Omega$ .





$$|I_{R_m}| = 0.85$$
  
 $|I_c| = 0.7$   
 $|I_{R_c}| = 0.48$ 

$$I_{Rm} \angle \theta_{1} = I_{Rc} \angle \theta_{2} + I_{c} \angle \theta_{3}$$

$$0.55 \angle \theta_{1} = 0.45 \angle \theta_{2} + 0.7 \angle \theta_{3}$$

$$3 \times 10^{7} \angle \theta_{1} = 0.48 \cdot 3 \times 10^{7} \angle \theta_{2} + 0.7 \angle \theta_{3}$$

$$0.55 \angle \theta_{1} = 0.48 \cdot 3 \times 10^{7} \angle \theta_{2} + 0.7 \angle \theta_{3}$$

$$V_{c} = I_{c} \cdot X_{c} = \sum_{i=1}^{3\pi E_{c}} (-\frac{I_{c}}{V_{c} \cdot J_{\pi}E_{c}}) = \frac{0.7 \cdot J_{c} \cdot J_{c}}{0.8 \cdot J_{\pi} \cdot 1000 H_{2}} = \frac{1}{191.5} = \frac{1}{5} P_{c} = \frac{0.8 \cdot J_{\pi} \cdot J_{c}}{0.8 \cdot J_{\pi} \cdot 1000 H_{2}} = \frac{1}{191.5} = \frac{1}{5} P_{c} = \frac{1}{191.5} = \frac{1}{191.$$

$$R_{c} = 4,72 M_{\Omega}$$

$$C = 491,9 pF$$

Ejercicio #4. Indique qué mapeos elementales (rotación, escalado y traslación) realiza el siguiente mapeo:

$$w = \left(\sqrt{3} + j\right)z - j$$

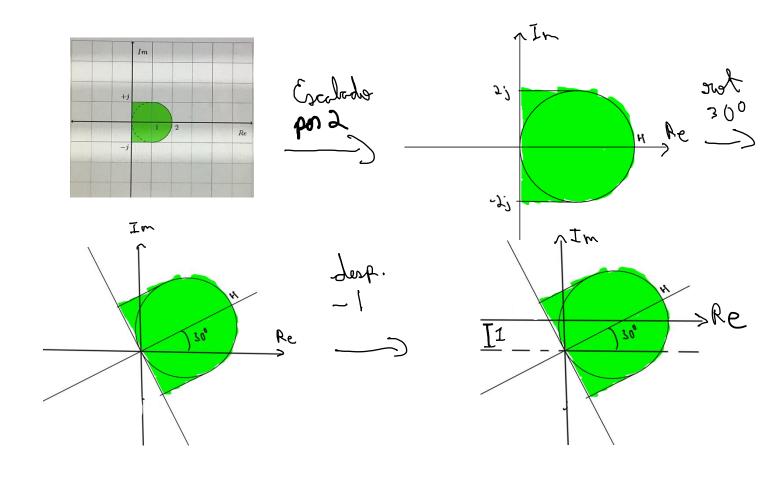
The ser in maper lined se preden presentes los 3 propiedades see 
$$\alpha = 13 + i$$
 $|\alpha| = 13 + i = 2$ 
 $|\alpha| = 13 + i = 2$ 
 $|\alpha| = 30^{\circ} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 

Cacababa por 30°

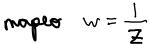
Translación vertical de -1

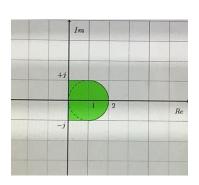
of  $\beta = -i$ 

Ejercicio #5. Aplique el mapeo lineal a la siguiente figura:



Ejercicio #6. Aplique el mapeo de inversión a la figura anterior.





$$R_{1}: |z-1| \leq |z+1|$$

$$R_{a}$$
:  $|z| \leq |z-j2|$ 

$$R_{4}: |z| \leq |z-1|$$

$$R_s: |Z-1| \leq 1$$

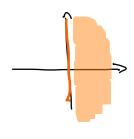
$$R_{2}$$
:  $|Z| \leq |Z - j2| \int R_{T} = (R_{1} \cap R_{2} \cap R_{3} \cap R_{4}) \cup R_{5}$ 

Region R,  

$$\#$$
 Del farmborne  
 $\beta = |-1|^2 - |1|^2 = 0$ 

None 
$$\beta=0$$

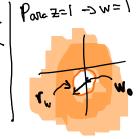
$$v = \frac{Re(\alpha-b)}{Im(\alpha-b)}u \Rightarrow [u=0] \qquad w = \frac{1}{2}$$



Region 
$$R_2$$
  
\* Del formulario  
 $\beta = |0|^2 - |j2|^2 = -4$ 

$$|\nabla w| = |\nabla w$$

$$\frac{(b-b)^2}{\beta} = \frac{2j}{-4} = -j/2$$



Come 
$$\beta \neq 0$$

$$r_{w} = \left| \frac{a-b}{\beta} \right| = \left| \frac{-\lambda j-0}{4} \right|$$

$$r_{w} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$M^{0} = \frac{M^{0} - M^{0}}{M^{0}} = \frac{M}{M^{0}}$$

prayección es externo

Comp 
$$\beta \neq 0$$

$$|x| = |\frac{0-2}{-4}| = |x|$$

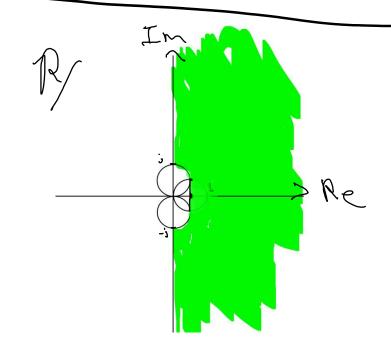
$$|x| = |\frac{0-2}{-4}| = |x|$$

$$|x| = |\frac{0-2}{-4}| = |x|$$

$$|x| = |x| = |x|$$

$$|x| = |x| = |x|$$

## 2019084090 Modelos de sistemas para mecatrónica



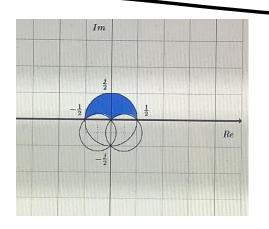
**Ejercicio** #7. Aplique a la siguiente figura el mapeo bilineal:  $w = -2 + \frac{j4}{2z+i}$ 

$$R_{1} = |z| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_{2} = |z| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_{3} = |z| + (-4 - 4i) > \frac{52}{4}$$

$$R_{3} = |z| + (-4 - 4i) > \frac{52}{4}$$



$$R_{T} = R_{1} \cap R_{2} \cap R_{3}$$

$$Z_1 = \lambda Z + j$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{1}{Z_1}$$

$$W = Z_2 \cdot 4j \cdot 2$$

Para 
$$R_1$$
 $|Z| \leq 1/2$ 

$$Z = \frac{Z_1 - \lambda}{\lambda}$$

$$\left|\frac{Z_{i}-J}{\lambda}\right| \leq \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$\left|\frac{Z_{i}-j}{Z_{i}}\right| \leq V_{2} \left|\frac{P_{en}}{Q_{en}} \int_{0}^{Q_{en}} dnulario$$

$$\approx |V_{i}-V_{i}|$$

$$\approx |V_{i}-V_{i}|$$

$$\approx |V_{i}-V_{i}|$$

$$\approx |V_{i}-V_{i}|$$

$$\frac{Z_{1}-J}{Z_{1}-J} \leq J$$

$$|Z_{1}-J| = J$$

$$|Z$$

$$w = 2 \mu_j - 1$$

$$\frac{z-j}{z}=z$$

$$\frac{z_1-j}{2}-\left(\frac{1-j}{4}\right) > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} - \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right| \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\chi = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{14}} + \frac{1}{14}\right)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda^{9}}{\times^{9}} (\gamma - \frac{5\lambda^{9}}{1})$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda^{9}}{\times} (\gamma - \frac{5\lambda^{9}}{1})$$

$$|Z_{2}| \leq |Z_{2}-[1:j]|$$

$$|Z_{2}| \leq |Z_{2}-[1:j]|$$

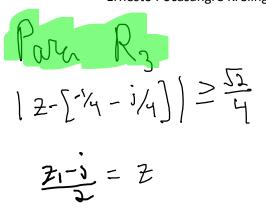
$$|Z_{2}| \leq |W_{1}|$$

$$|W_{1}| \leq |W_{2}|$$

$$|W_{2}| \leq |W_{2}|$$

$$|W_{3}| \leq |W_{4}|$$

Modelos de sistemas para mecatrónica



$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

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$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} - \frac{j}{2} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} - \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} - \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} - \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} - \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} - \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} - \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4} - \frac{j}{4} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{Z_{1}-j}{2} + \frac{J_{1}-j}{4} + \frac{J_{1}-j}{4} - \frac$$

mas para mecatronica
$$\mathcal{Z} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \mathcal{A} \quad \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{N}} \quad \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{Q} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^{2} - \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}\right)^{2}$$

$$\mathcal{Q} = 0$$

$$V = \frac{\times_0}{\gamma_0} N - \frac{1}{2\gamma_0}$$

$$V = -N - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |Z_1| \leq |Z_1 - (-1 - ij)|$$

$$\frac{wt^{2}}{4j} = Z_{2}$$

$$\left|\frac{v+2}{4j}\right| \leq \left|\frac{wt^{2}}{4j} + |+j|\right|$$

$$\left|\frac{v+2}{4j}\right| \leq \left|\frac{v-2}{4j}\right|$$

