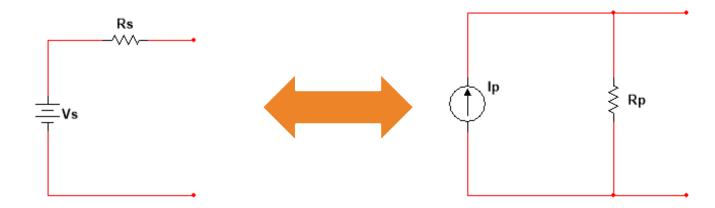
INTERCAMBIO DE FUENTES

VÁZQUEZ HERNÁNDEZ YAXIRI

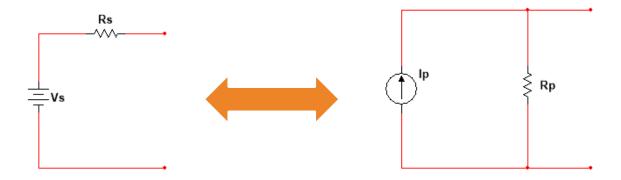


TRANSFORMACIÓN DE FUENTES

Es un método de simplificación de circuitos que nos permite reemplazar fuentes de voltaje Vs en serie con una resistencia R, por una fuente de corriente Ip en paralelo con la misma resistencia R, o viceversa usando leyes de Ohm.

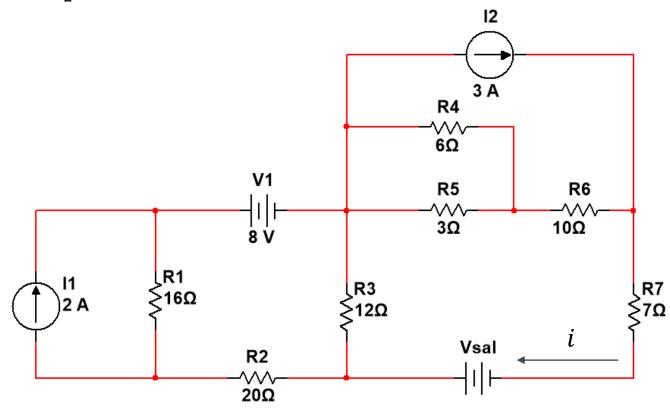


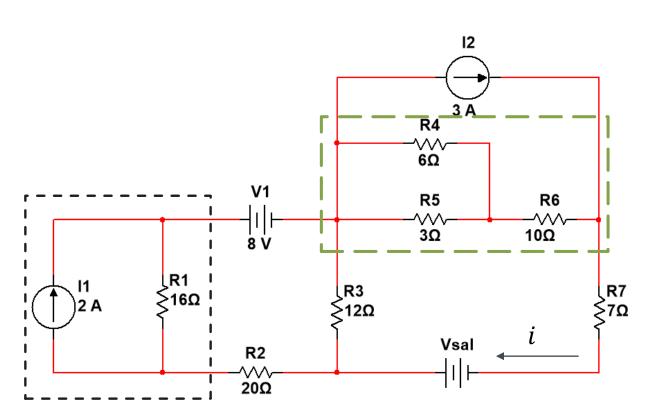
PROCEDIMIENTO



Cuanto vamos a pasar de la fuente de voltaje a la de la fuente corriente, el valor de lp va ser igual, por ley de Ohm, a $Ip = \frac{Vs}{R}$, y conectamos en paralelo la misma resistencia, en caso contrario cuando pasamos de la fuente de corriente a la fuente de voltaje el voltaje esta dado por Vs = Ip *R y se coloca la resistencia conectada en serie.

• Determine V_{sal} si $i = \frac{5}{2}A$





$$V_2 = i_1 * R_1$$

$$V_2 = (2A) * (16\Omega)$$

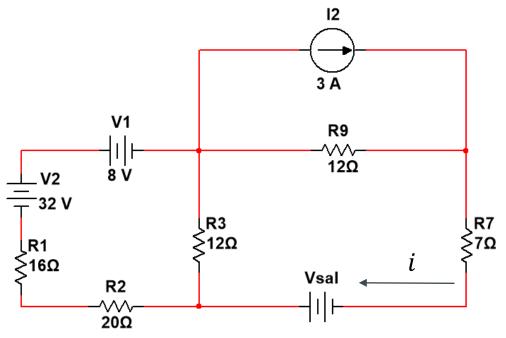
$$V_2 = 32V$$

$$R_8 = R_4 || R_5$$

$$R_8 = \frac{(R_4)(R_5)}{R_4 + R_5} = \frac{(6\Omega)(3\Omega)}{9\Omega} = 2\Omega$$

$$R_9 = R_8 + R_6$$

$$R_9 = 2\Omega + 10\Omega = 12\Omega$$



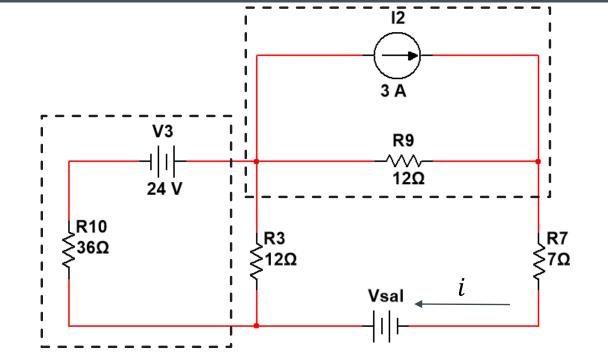
$$V_3 = V_2 + V_1$$

$$V_3 = 32 V - 8V$$

$$V_3 = 24V$$

$$R_{10} = R_1 + R_2$$

$$R_{10} = 16 + 20 = 36\Omega$$



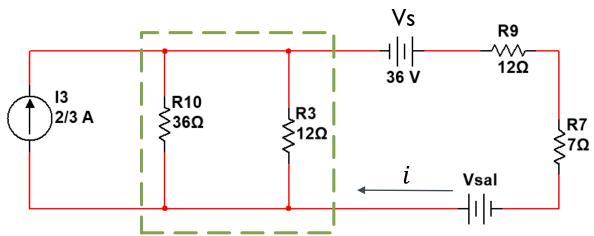
$$I_3 = \frac{V_3}{R_{10}}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{24V}{36\Omega} = \frac{2}{3}A$$

$$V_S = I_2 * R_9$$

$$V_S = (3A) * (12\Omega)$$

$$V_s = 36V$$



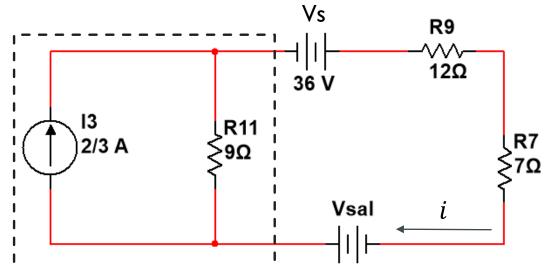
$$R_{11} = R_{10} || R_3$$

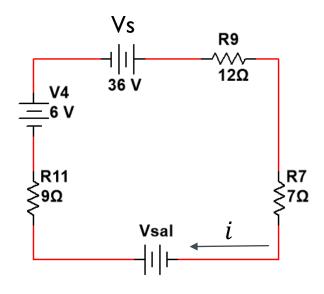
$$R_{11} = \frac{(R_{10})(R_3)}{R_{10} + R_3} = \frac{(36\Omega)(12\Omega)}{48\Omega} = 9\Omega$$

$$V_4 = I_3 * R_{11}$$

$$V_4 = \left(\frac{2}{3}A\right) * (9\Omega)$$

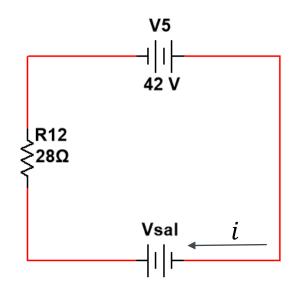
$$V_4 = 6V$$





$$V_5 = V_4 + V_S$$

 $V_5 = 6V + 36V = 42V$
 $R_{12} = R_{11} + R_9 + R_7$
 $R_{12} = 9\Omega + 12\Omega + 7\Omega = 28\Omega$



$$V_{5} + V_{sal} + R_{12}i = 0$$

$$-42V - V_{sal} + (28\Omega)(\frac{5}{2}A) = 0$$

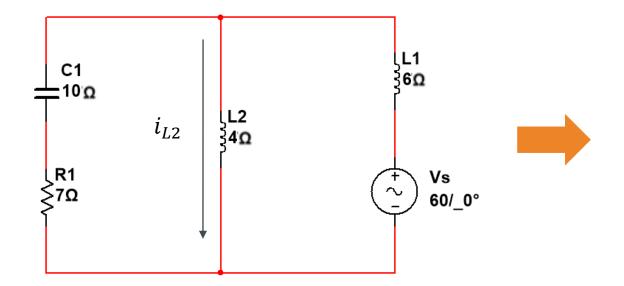
$$-42V - V_{sal} + 70V = 0$$

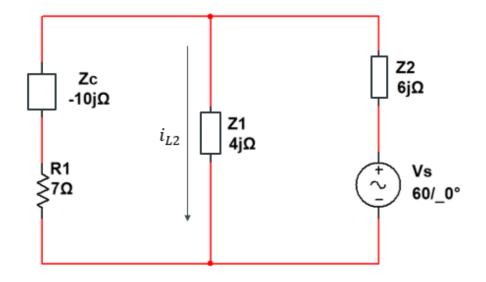
$$28V - V_{sal} = 0$$

$$V_{sal} = 28V$$

EJEMPLO 2

Encuentra la corriente en L2

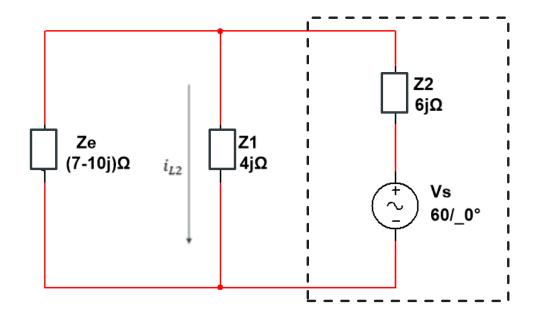


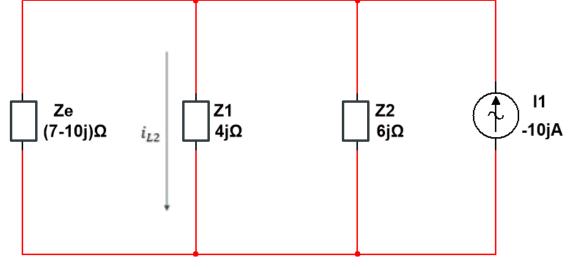


$$Z_e = Z_c + R_1$$

$$Z_e = (7 - 10j)\Omega$$

EJEMPLO 2





$$I_1 = \frac{Vs}{Z_2}$$

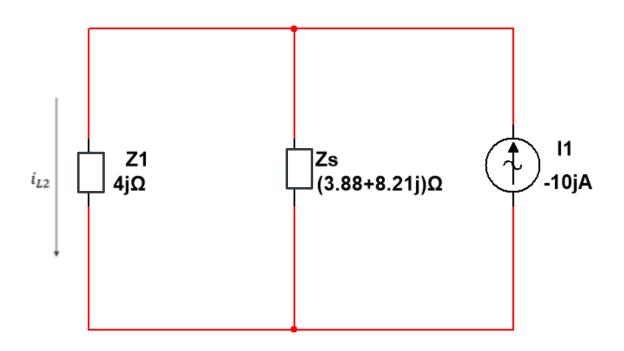
$$I_1 = \frac{60V}{6j\Omega} = -10j A$$

$$Z_s = Z_e || Z_2$$

$$Z_s = \frac{(6j\Omega)((7-10j)\Omega)}{(7-4j)\Omega}$$

$$Z_s = (3.88 + 8.21j)\Omega$$

EJEMPLO 2



Utilizamos divisor de corriente

$$i_{L2} = i_1 \left(\frac{Z_S}{Z_S + Z_1} \right)$$

$$i_{L2} = (-10jA) \left(\frac{(3.88 + 8.21j)\Omega}{(3.88 + 12.21j)\Omega} \right)$$

$$i_{L2} = (-.94 - 7.02j)A = 7.08| - 97.67° A$$