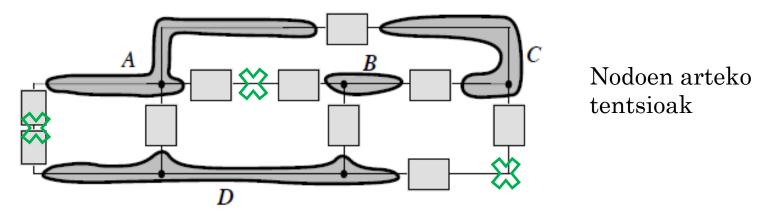
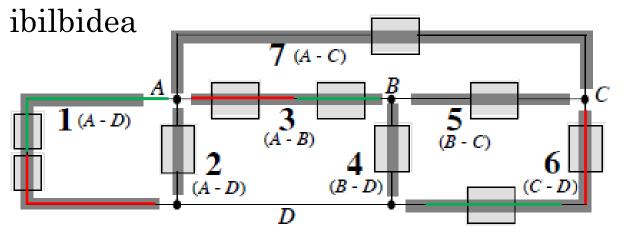
1. OINARRIZKO KONTZEPTUAK

o Nodo edo korapilo: Bi (hiru) elementu edo gehiago elkartzen direneko puntua



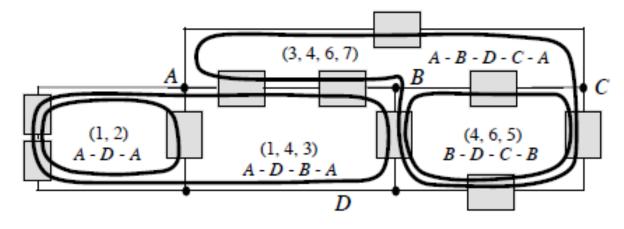
o Adarra: Ondoko bi nodo edo korapiloren arteko



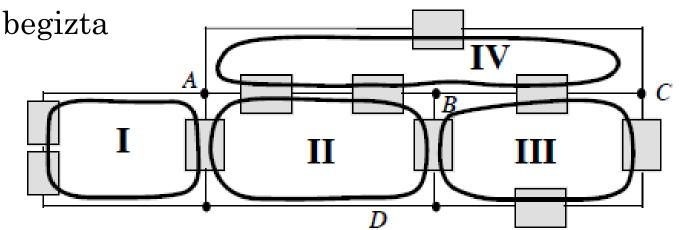
Adarreko korrontea

1. OINARRIZKO KONTZEPTUAK

o Begizta: Zirkuitu batean, adarreko osaturiko edozein ibilbide itxi

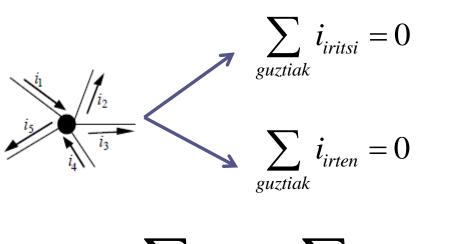


o Maila: Barruan adarrik barne hartzen ez duen

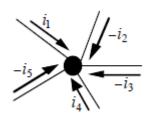


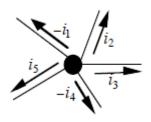
2. KIRCHHOFF-EN LEGEAK

- Kirchhoff-en korronteen legea (KKL edo KCL) Nodoen edo korapiloen legea
 - Kargaren kontserbazioaren printzipioan oinarritzen da
 - Definizioa: Korapilo batera iristen diren intentsitate guztien batura aljebraikoa zero da



$$\sum i_{iritsi} = \sum i_{irten}$$





2. KIRCHHOFF-EN LEGEAK

- Kirchhoff-en korronteen legea (KKL edo KCL) Nodoen edo korapiloen legea
 - Ondorioz:



$$i_1 + i_2 = i_3$$

2. KIRCHHOFF-EN LEGEAK

- Kirchhoff-en tentsioen legea (KTL edo KVL) Begizten legea
 - Energiaren kontserbazioaren printzipioan oinarritzen da

guztiak

• Definizioa: Begizta batean, tentsio guztien batura algebraikoa zero da (tentsioen zeinuak kontuan hartuz!)

$$a \downarrow b \downarrow c$$
 $v_4 \downarrow v_4 \downarrow v_3 \downarrow c$
 $d \downarrow v_4 \downarrow v_3 \downarrow c$

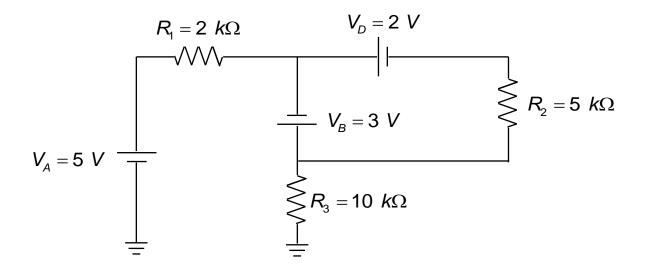
$$v_{ab} + v_{bc} + v_{cd} + v_{da} = v_1 - v_2 + v_3 - v_4 = 0$$

3. ZIRKUITUEN EBAZPIDE ARRUNTA

- 1. Korapilo kopurua: N
- 2. Adarretako korronteen noranzkoak arbitrarioki
- 3. Tentsioen noranzkoak aukeratu
- 4. Ezezagun kopurua zenbatu → Planteatu ekuazioak (KVL + KCL)
 - Begiztak erabili → Korronte sorgailurik gabeko begiztak
- 5. Sistema ebatzi
- 6. Soluzioa eman

3. ZIRKUITUEN EBAZPIDE ARRUNTA

Adibidea

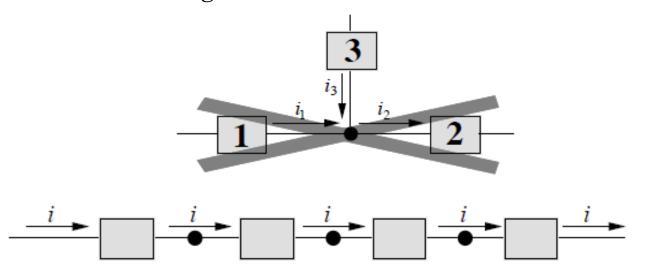


• Serie elkarketa

• Bi elementu seriean konektaturik daude mutur komun bat baldin badute eta, gainera, mutur komun horretan beste elementu bat konektaturik ez badago.

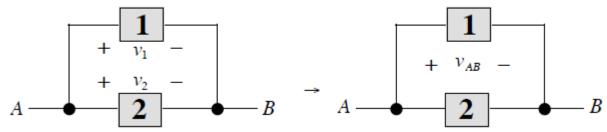


• Bi elementu seriean konektaturik daude, bietatik korronte bera igarotzen denean.

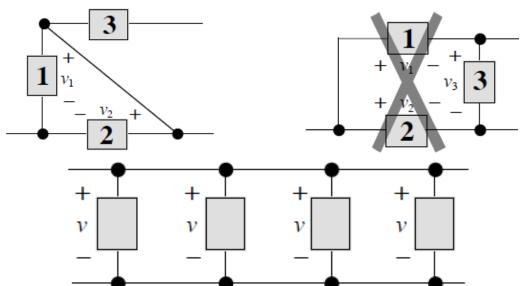


• Paralelo elkarketa

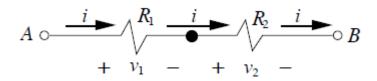
• Bi elementu paraleloan konektaturik daude, bi muturrak komunak dituztenean.



• Bi elementu paraleloan konektaturik daude, bien muturren arteko tentsioa bera denean.



• Erresistentziak seriean



$$v_1 = R_1 i \qquad v_2 = R_2 i$$

$$v_{AB} = v_1 + v_2 = R_1 i + R_2 i$$

 $v_{AB} = (R_1 + R_2) i$

Erresistenzia baliokidea

$$A \circ \xrightarrow{i} \bigwedge_{R_{bs}} \xrightarrow{i} B$$

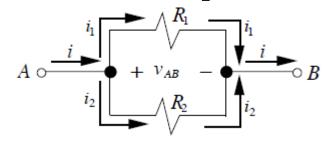
$$+ v_{AB} -$$

$$v_{AB} = R_{bs}i$$

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

$$R_{bs} = \sum_{i} R_{i}$$

• Erresistentziak paraleloan

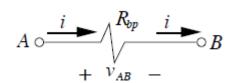


$$v_{AB} = R_1 i_1 \qquad v_{AB} = R_2 i_2$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2 = \left(\frac{v_{AB}}{R_1}\right) + \left(\frac{v_{AB}}{R_2}\right)$$

$$i = \left| \left(\frac{1}{R_1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{R_2} \right) \right| \cdot v_{AB}$$

Erresistenzia baliokidea



$$i = \frac{v_{AB}}{R_{bp}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{bp}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{bp}} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{R_{i}}$$

Kondentsadoreak seriean

$$A \circ \begin{array}{c|c} & C_1 & i & C_2 & i \\ \hline & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & + v_1 & - & + v_2 & - \\ \hline \end{array} \circ B$$

$$i = C_1 \cdot \frac{dv_1}{dt}$$
 $i = C_2 \cdot \frac{dv_2}{dt}$

$$v_{AB} = v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow \frac{dv_{AB}}{dt} = \frac{dv_1}{dt} + \frac{dv_2}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv_{AB}}{dt} = \frac{i}{C_1} + \frac{i}{C_2} = \left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}\right)i$$

Kapazitate baliokidea

$$A \circ \begin{array}{c|c} C_{bs} & \\ \hline & i \\ \hline & \\ + V_{AB} & - \end{array} \circ B$$

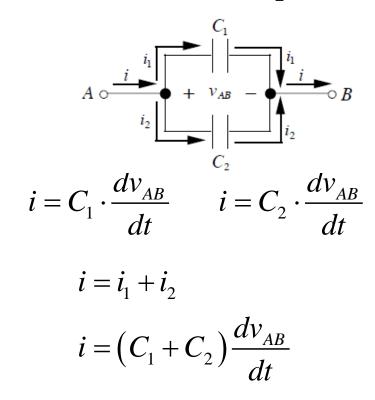
$$i = C_{bs} \cdot \frac{dv_{AB}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv_{AB}}{dt} = \left(\frac{1}{C_{BS}}\right)i$$

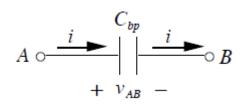
$$\frac{1}{C_{bs}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{bs}} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{C_{i}}$$

• Kondentsadoreak paraleloan



Kapazitate baliokidea



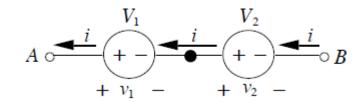
$$i = C_{bp} \cdot \frac{dv_{AB}}{dt}$$

$$C_{bp} = C_1 + C_2$$

$$C_{bp} = \sum_{i} C_{i}$$

4. Elementuen serie eta paralelo ELKARKETAK

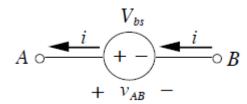
• Tentsio sorgailuak seriean



$$v_1 = V_1$$

$$v_1 = V_1 \qquad v_2 = V_2$$

Tentsio sorgailu baliokidea



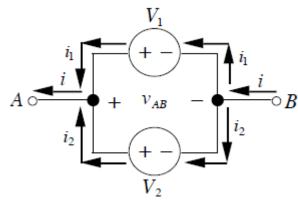
$$v_{AB} = V_{bs}$$

$$v_{AB} = v_1 + v_2 = V_1 + V_2$$

$$V_{bs} = V_1 + V_2$$

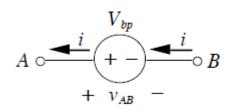
$$V_{bs} = \sum_{i} V_{i}$$

• Tentsio sorgailuak paraleloan



$$v_{AB} = V_1 \qquad v_{AB} = V_2$$

Tentsio sorgailu baliokidea

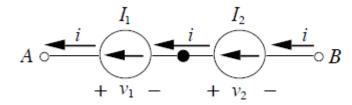


$$V_{AB} = V_{bp}$$

$$V_{bp} = V_1 = V_2$$

Zer gertatzen da ezberdinak badira? Zentzurik badauka paraleloan jartzea tentsio sorgailuak?

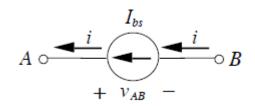
• Korronte sorgailuak seriean



$$i = I_1$$
 $i = I_2$

$$i = I_2$$

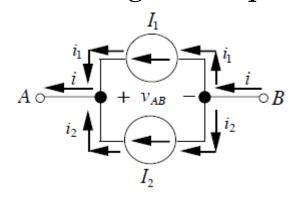
Korronte sorgailu baliokidea



$$i = I_{bs}$$

$$I_{bs} = I_1 = I_2$$

• Korronte sorgailuak paraleloan



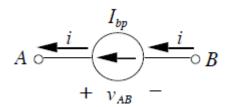
$$i_1 = I_1$$

$$i_2 = I_2$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2 = I_1 + I_2$$

 $I_{bp} = I_1 + I_2$

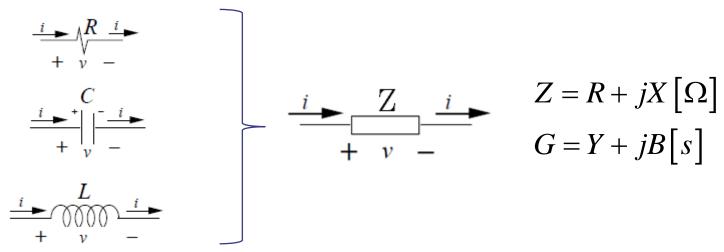
Korronte sorgailu baliokidea



$$i = I_{bp}$$

$$I_{bp} = \sum_{i} I_{i}$$

Inpedantzia kontzeptua



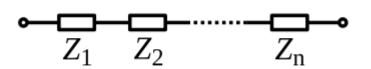
$$Z_{R} = R$$

$$\downarrow C \\ \downarrow V -$$

$$Z_{C} = -jX_{C} \rightarrow X_{C} = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

$$Z_{L} = jX_{L} \rightarrow X_{L} = \omega L = 2\pi fL$$

• Inpedantziak seriean



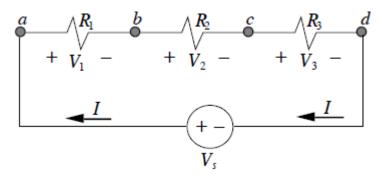
$$Z_{bs} = \sum_{i} Z_{i}$$

Inpedantziak paraleloan

$$\frac{1}{Z_{bp}} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{Z_{i}}$$

5. ELKARKETEN APLIKAZIOAK

Tentsio zatitzailea



$$V_s = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

$$V_1 = R_1 I$$
, $V_2 = R_2 I$, $V_3 = R_3 I$

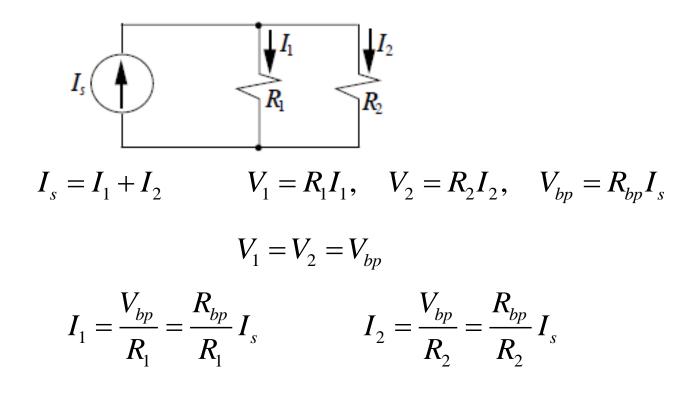
$$I = \frac{V_{s}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}} = \frac{V_{s}}{R_{bs}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_{bs}} V_s, \quad V_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_{bs}} V_s, \quad V_3 = \frac{R_3}{R_{bs}} V_s$$

$$V_i = \frac{R_i}{R_{bs}} V_s$$

5. ELKARKETEN APLIKAZIOAK

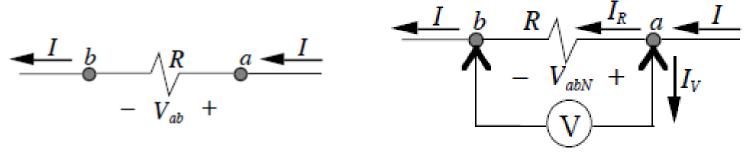
• Korronte zatitzailea



$$I_i = \frac{V}{R_1} = \frac{R_{bp}}{R_i} I_s$$

6. Tentsio eta korronte neurketak

Voltmetroa



- a eta b puntuen artean neurtzen du tentsioa
- Voltmetroa konektatzean zirkuitua aldatzen dugu
 → neurtu nahi dugun tentsioa aldatzen dugu
- Voltmetro ideal batean:

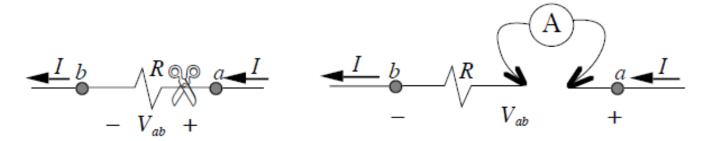
$$R_{v} = \infty \rightarrow I_{v} = 0 \rightarrow I_{R} = I \rightarrow V_{abN} = V_{ab}$$

• Voltmetro erreal batean:

$$R_{v} \gg R$$

6. Tentsio eta korronte neurketak

Anperemetroa



- ab adarreko korrontea neurtzen du
- Anperemetroa konektatzean zirkuitua aldatzen dugu
 → neurtu nahi dugun korrontea aldatzen dugu
- Anperemetro ideal batean:

$$R_A = 0 \rightarrow V_A = 0 \rightarrow V'_{ab} = V_{ab} \rightarrow I_N = I$$

Anperemetro erreal batean:

$$R_A \ll R$$