

• Cálculo de los caídos de voltajes en cada resistencia

$$I_S = 2,05 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ [A]}$$

$$R_1 = 1 \text{ [k}\Omega\text{]}$$

$$R_2 = 3,9 \text{ [k}\Omega\text{]}$$

$$R_3 = 2,2 \text{ [k}\Omega\text{]}$$

$$R_4 = 2,2 \text{ [k}\Omega\text{]}$$

$$R_5 = 1,8 \text{ [k}\Omega\text{]}$$

$$I_1 = 1,085 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ [A]}$$

$$I_2 = 9,632 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ [A]}$$

→ Solución

$$\textcircled{1} V_{R1} = I_S R_1$$

$$V_{R1} = (2,05 \cdot 10^{-3}) (1 \cdot 10^3)$$

$$V_{R1} = 2,05 \text{ [V]}$$

$$\textcircled{2} V_{R2} = I_1 R_2$$

$$V_{R2} = (1,085 \cdot 10^{-3}) (3900)$$

$$V_{R2} = 4,23 \text{ [V]}$$

$$\textcircled{3} V_{R3} = I_2 R_3$$

$$V_{R3} = (9,632 \cdot 10^{-4}) (2200)$$

$$V_{R3} = 2,12 \text{ [V]}$$

$$\textcircled{4} V_{R4} = I_2 R_4$$

$$V_{R4} = (9,632 \cdot 10^{-4}) (2200)$$

$$V_{R4} = 2,12 \text{ [V]}$$

$$\textcircled{5} V_{R5} = I_S R_5$$

$$V_{R5} = (2,05 \cdot 10^{-3}) (1800)$$

$$V_{R5} = 3,69 \text{ [V]}$$

Caído de voltajes

$$V_{R1} = 2,05 \text{ [V]}$$

$$V_{R2} = 4,23 \text{ [V]}$$

$$V_{R3} = 2,12 \text{ [V]}$$

$$V_{R4} = 2,12 \text{ [V]}$$

$$V_{R5} = 3,69 \text{ [V]}$$