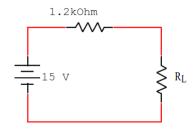
Práctica No. 6 TEOREMA DE LA MÁXIMA TRANSFERENCIA DE POTENCIA

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Cálculo de la Potencia para cada valor de \mathcal{R}_L

Para calcular la potencia se utilizara la siguiente fórmula:

$$p = (\frac{V_{Th}}{R_{Th} + R_L})^2 \cdot R_L \quad ; \quad R_{Th} = 1200\Omega \quad ; \quad V_{Th} = 15 \ V$$

 $R_L = 220\Omega$

$$p = (\frac{15\ V}{1200\ \Omega + 220\ \Omega})^2 \cdot 220\ \Omega = 24.548\ mWatts$$

 $R_L = 470\Omega$

$$p = (\frac{15 \ V}{1200 \ \Omega + 470 \ \Omega})^2 \cdot 470 \ \Omega = 37.918 \ mWatts$$

 $R_L = 680\Omega$

$$p = (\frac{15\ V}{1200\ \Omega + 680\ \Omega})^2 \cdot 680\ \Omega = 43.288\ mWatts$$

 $R_L = 820\Omega$

$$p = (\frac{15 \ V}{1200 \ \Omega + 820 \ \Omega})^2 \cdot 820 \ \Omega = 45.216 \ mWatts$$

 $R_L = 1000\Omega$

$$p = (\frac{15~V}{1200~\Omega + 1000~\Omega})^2 \cdot 1000~\Omega = 46.487~mWatts$$

 $R_L = 1500$

$$p = (\frac{15\ V}{1200\ \Omega + 1500\ \Omega})^2 \cdot 1500\ \Omega = 46.296\ mWatts$$

 $R_L = 1800\Omega$

$$p = (\frac{15~V}{1200~\Omega + 1800~\Omega})^2 \cdot 1800~\Omega = 45~mWatts$$

$$R_L = 2200\Omega$$

$$p = \left(\frac{15 \ V}{1200 \ \Omega + 2200 \ \Omega}\right)^2 \cdot 2200 \ \Omega = 42.82 \ mWatts$$

$$R_L = 3900\Omega$$

$$p = (\frac{15 \ V}{1200 \ \Omega + 3900 \ \Omega})^2 \cdot 3900 \ \Omega = 33.737 \ mWatts$$

$$R_L = 4700\Omega$$

$$p = (\frac{15 \ V}{1200 \ \Omega + 4700 \ \Omega})^2 \cdot 4700 \ \Omega = 30.379 \ mWatts$$

Cálculo de la Potencia Máxima $(R_{Th} = R_L)$

$$p = \frac{V_{Th}^2}{4R_{Th}}$$

$$p = \frac{15^2~V}{4\cdot 1200\Omega} = 46.875~mWatts$$

Cálculo de la Potencia para cada valor de R_L para Tinkercad Para calcular la potencia se utilizara la siguiente fórmula:

$$p = I * V$$

$$R_L=220\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=2.32~V$; $I=10.6~mA$
$$p=(10.6~mA)\cdot(2.32~V)=24.592~mWatts$$

$$R_L=470\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=4.22~V$; $I=8.98~mA$
$$p=(8.98~mA)\cdot(4.22~V)=37.895~mWatts$$

$$R_L=680\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=5.43~V$; $I=7.98~mA$
$$p=(7.98~mA)\cdot(5.43~V)=43.331~mWatts$$

$$R_L=820\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=6.09~V$; $I=7.43~mA$
$$p=(7.43~mA)\cdot(6.09~V)=45.248~mWatts$$

$$R_L=1000\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=6.82~V$; $I=6.82~mA$
$$p=(6.82~mA)\cdot(6.82~V)=46.512~mWatts$$

$$R_L=1500\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=8.33~V$; $I=5.56~mA$
$$p=(5.56~mA)\cdot(8.33~V)=46.314~mWatts$$

$$R_L=1800\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=9~V$; $I=5~mA$
$$p=(5~mA)\cdot(9~V)=45~mWatts$$

$$R_L=2200\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=9.71~V$; $I=4.41~mA$
$$p=(4.41~mA)\cdot(9.71~V)=42.821~mWatts$$

$$R_L=3900\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=11.5~V$; $I=2.94~mA$
$$p=(2.94~mA)\cdot(11.5~V)=33.81~mWatts$$

$$R_L=4700\Omega$$
 ; $V_{RL}=11.9~V$; $I=2.54~mA$
$$p=(2.54~mA)\cdot(11.9~V)=30.226~mWatts$$

Cálculo de Errores:

$$Error = \frac{|\text{Valor Te\'orico} - \text{Valor Medido}|}{\text{Valor Te\'orico}} \cdot 100$$

$$R_L = 220$$

$$E = \frac{|24.548\ mWatts - 24.592\ mWatts|}{24.584\ mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0.18\ \%$$

$$R_L = 470$$

$$E = \frac{|37.895 \; mWatts - 37.918 \; mWatts|}{37.895 \; mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0.06 \; \%$$

$$R_L = 680$$

$$E = \frac{|43.331~mWatts - 43.288~mWatts|}{43.331~mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0.1~\%$$

$$R_L = 820$$

$$E = \frac{|45.248~mWatts - 45.216~mWatts|}{45.248~mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0.07~\%$$

$$R_L = 1000$$

$$E = \frac{|46.512\ mWatts - 46.487\ mWatts|}{46.512\ mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0.05\ \%$$

$$R_L = 1500$$

$$E = \frac{|46.314 \ mWatts - 46.296 \ mWatts|}{46.314 \ mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0.04 \ \%$$

$$R_L = 1800$$

$$E = \frac{|45 \text{ } mWatts - 45 \text{ } mWatts|}{45 \text{ } mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0\%$$

$$R_L=2200$$

$$E = \frac{|42.821~mWatts - 42.82~mWatts|}{42.821~mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0.002~\%$$

$$R_L = 3900$$

$$E = \frac{|33.81~mWatts - 33.737~mWatts|}{33.81~mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0.216~\%$$

$$R_L = 4700$$

$$E = \frac{|30.226~mWatts - 30.379~mWatts|}{30.226~mWatts} \cdot 100 = 0.5~\%$$