**Calcular la Resistencia equivalente y rellena el cuadro**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **R**  (Ω) | **V**  (v) | **I**  (µA) | **W**  (µW) | | **R1** | 100k | 10 |  |  | | **R2** | 50k | 2.5 |  |  | | **R3** | 50k | 2.5 |  |  | | **R4** | 300k | 7.5 |  |  | | **R5** | 150k | 7.5 |  |  | | **R6** | 300k | 7.5 |  |  | |

# VT= 20v

# R1=100 KΩ

# R2= 50 KΩ

# R3= 50 KΩ

# R4= 300 KΩ

# R5= 150 KΩ

# R6= 300 KΩ

1. **La asociación inicial se puede transformar en:**

**Resistencia Equivalente**

reqT =

It = VT / reqT