

# Intro

Saturday, 1 February 2020 7:20 AM

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## ► Evaluación

40% - Tareas

60% - Exámenes (3)

\* No son tolerables más  
3 faltas

# Sábado 1

Saturday, 1 February 2020 7:44 AM

Corriente  
eléctrica

• Es la rapidez de cambio de flujo de carga

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

Voltaje

Diferencia  
de potencial

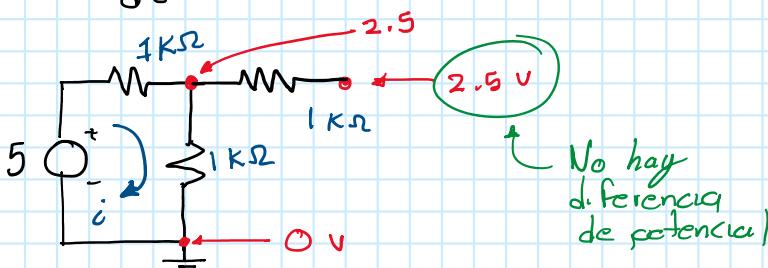
Es la energía para mover un coulomb de carga a través de un elemento

$$V = \frac{dw}{dq}$$

Potencia

Es la energía suministrada o absorbida por una unidad de tiempo

$$P = \frac{dw}{dt}$$



Recordando

$$V = R_i i$$

$$i = \frac{V}{R_E} = \frac{5\text{ V}}{2\text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$= 2.5 \times 10^{-3} [\text{A}]$$

$$R_E = 1\text{ k}\Omega + 1\text{ k}\Omega$$

// Resolviendo

$$V = 2.5 - 2.5 = 0$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{0}{1\text{ k}\Omega} = 0 [\text{A}]$$

Resumiendo

① Para que haya corriente debe existir una diferencia de potencial (Voltaje)

// La pendiente

② Para aumentar la corriente podemos

② Para aumentar la corriente podemos incrementar el voltaje

Asociando expresiones

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$V = \frac{dq}{dt} ; V dq = d\omega$$

$$P = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{V dq}{dt} = V \cdot i$$

$$V = R \cdot i$$

$$\text{Resistencia} ; R = \frac{V}{i}$$

Relación voltaje y corriente

- El voltaje a través de un tostador de 1.1 [Kw] produce una corriente de 10 [mA]

$$\rightarrow P = V \cdot i ; 1100 \text{ W} = (V)(10 \times 10^{-3}) ; V = \frac{1.1 \times 10^3}{10 \times 10^{-3}} =$$

$$\therefore V = 110 \text{ [V]}$$

$$\rightarrow R = \frac{V}{i} = \frac{110}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = 11 \text{ [Ω]}$$

La libertad es conocimiento

### DATOS

$$C = 6.24 \times 10^{18} \text{ [e<sup>-</sup>]}$$

$$e^- = -1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ [C]}$$

### Ejercicios

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} ; q = \int_0^t i(t) dt$$

- La carga total de un circuito está dada por  $q = 5t \sin 4\pi t$ . Calcular la corriente en  $t = .5 \text{ [seg]}$

$$\begin{aligned} q &= 5t \sin 4\pi t && 31.227 \\ q' &= (5t)(4\pi \cos 4\pi t) + (5 \sin 4\pi t) = && .5472 \\ &= 31.7744 \end{aligned}$$

- Encuentre la carga total entrando a una terminal entre  $t = 1s$  y  $t = 2s$ . Si la corriente pasando por terminal es  $i = (3t - 6) \text{ [A]}$

y  $\tau = 15$ . Si la corriente pasando por terminal es  
 $i = (3t - t^2) [A]$

$$q = \int_1^2 (3t^2 - t) dt = 5.5 [C] //$$

- El flujo de corriente a través de un elemento es

$$i = \begin{cases} 2 [A] & 0 < t < 1 \\ 2t^2 [A] & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

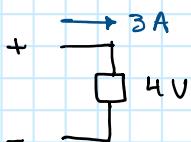
calcula la carga entrando al elemento de  $t=0$  a  $t=2$

$$q = \int_0^1 2 dt + \int_1^2 2t^2 dt = 6 \frac{2}{3} \approx 6.666 [C] //$$

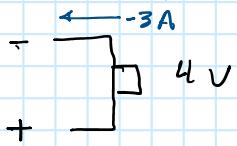
### ► Potencia

- $P > 0$  el elemento absorbe energía
- $P < 0$  el elemento suministra energía

$$P = 4 \times 3 = 12 [W]$$



$$P = 4 \times (-3) = -12 W$$



\* Por convención se toma el flujo de la corriente como el movimiento de las cargas positivas

## Sábado 2

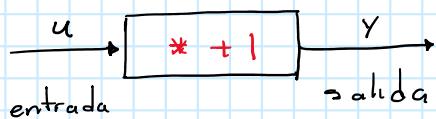
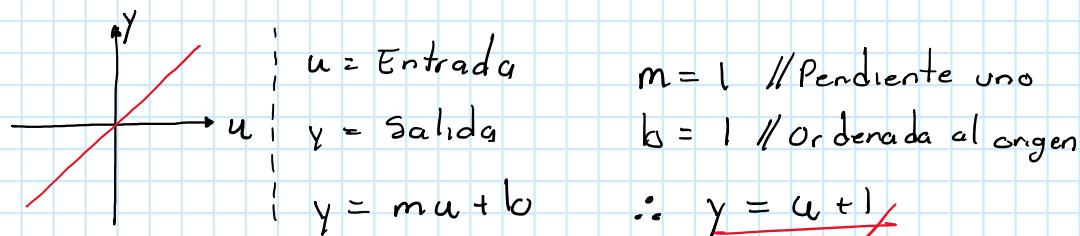
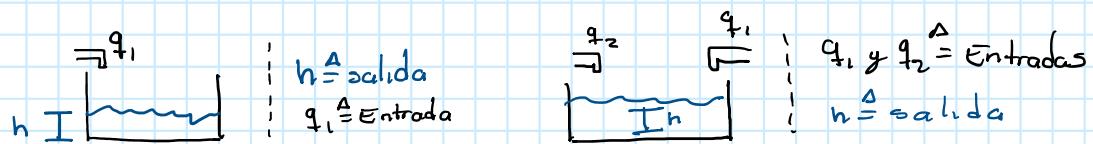
Saturday, 8 February 2020 7:24 AM

• Resistencia / Impedancia ← Corriente alterna

• Linealidad

- Homogeneidad }  $f(ax) = a f(x)$
- Aditividad }  $f(ax) + f(bx) = a f(x) + b f(x)$

// Ejemplos de sistemas



• Entrada ①

$$u = au_1$$

// salida

$$au_1 + 1$$

• Entrada 2

$$u = bu_2$$

// salida

$$bu_2 + 1$$

• Entrada 3

$$u = au_1 + bu_2$$

// salida

$$au_1 + bu_2 + 1$$

$$\text{salida} = au_1 + bu_2 + 2$$

$$\text{salida} = au_1 + bu_2 + 1$$

$\therefore$  No Lineal

, f  $y = u$  si es Lineal

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (au_1)^2 + 2(au_1) \\ (bu_1)^2 + 2(bu_1) \end{array} \right\} (au_1)^2 + (bu_1)^2 + 2(au_1 + bu_2) \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ 2 \text{ entradas} \end{array} \right\}$$

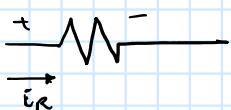
$$\begin{aligned} & (au_1 + bu_2)^2 + 2(au_1 + bu_2) = \\ & \underline{(au_1)^2 + (bu_2)^2 + 2(au_1 + bu_2)} \\ & \quad \hookrightarrow \therefore \text{No es Lineal} \end{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ 3^{\circ} \text{ entrada} \end{array} \right\}$$

Seno  $\rightarrow$  No Lineal

$\hookrightarrow$  Podemos tener una pequeña porción y lograr un segmento lineal señal pequeña

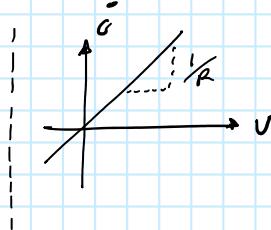
### Ecuación de Elementos

#### Resistencia

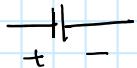


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = m \times + b \\ i = \frac{1}{R} v \end{array} \right\}$$

↑  
Pendiente



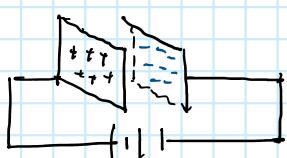
#### Capacitor



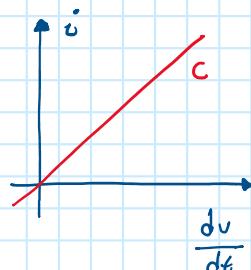
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} ; \quad v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt \\ i(t) = \frac{dq(t)}{dt} \end{array} \right\}$$

↑  
Almacenador  
constante de propagación

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int \frac{dq(t)}{dt} dt = \frac{1}{C} q(t)$$



$$\therefore q = CV$$



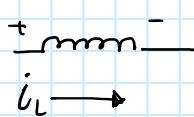
#### Inductor



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_L = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} \\ i_L = \frac{1}{L} \int v(t) dt \end{array} \right\}$$

↑  
 $L$

### Inductor



$$\bullet i_L = \frac{1}{L} \int V(t) dt$$

\* Almacena energía en forma de campo magnético

$$*\ L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt}$$

- Recta donde  $L$  es la pendiente que hace variar la función
- La  $\frac{di_L(t)}{dt}$  es la parte con lo que crece la función

### Laplace

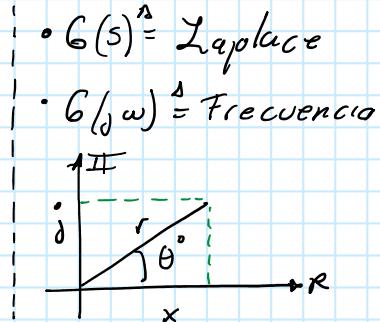
$$\bullet i_C(t) = C \frac{dV_C(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} i(s) = C s v(s) - v(0)^0$$

\* Condición inicial 0

### LAPLACE

$$s = j\omega$$

Frecuencia angular  
Número Complejo



Frecuencia Angular

$$\omega = 2\pi f \left[ \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$$\text{ciclos} = 60 [\text{Hz}]$$

### II Retomando Laplace

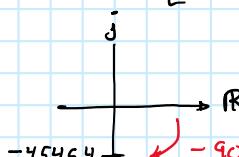
$$\bullet i(s) = C s v(s) ; \frac{i(s)}{v(s)} = \frac{1}{sC} = \frac{1}{C(j\omega)} = \frac{-j}{C\omega}$$

Función de Transferencia  $\leftrightarrow$  Impedancia  $Z(s) = \frac{i(s)}{v(s)}$

• Alta frecuencia  $\rightarrow$  Baja  $\downarrow$   $\rightarrow$  Menor oposición

- Alta frecuencia → Baja impedancia → Menor oposición de corriente
- Baja frecuencia → Alta impedancia → Mayor oposición de corriente

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C = .22 \times 10^{-6} [F] \\ \omega = 1000 \left[ \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right] \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} -j &= \frac{1}{(22 \times 10^{-6})(1000)} = -4545.4545 j \\ &= 4545.4545 [-90^\circ] \\ &\text{Forma Fasorial} \end{aligned}$$



$$V(t) = 10 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

↑  
Amplitud

// Forma Fasorial

$$V = 10 \angle \phi$$

$$\therefore 4545.45 [-90^\circ] =$$

$$= 4545.45 \cos(1000t - 90^\circ)$$

// Para saber si es continua  
(calcula)  
 $\sin(t) = \sin(t+T)$

// Operadores

Resta/Suma → Lineal

Derivada/Integral → Lineal

• No lineal

↳ Comportamiento sin "recta"

## // Inductor

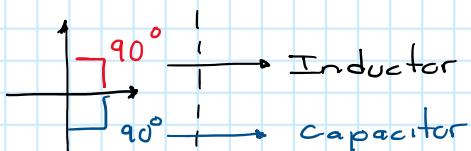
$$V_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} V(s) = L s I(s)$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{V(s)}{I(s)} = L s = (j\omega) L = (j\omega)L = 0 + (j\omega)L$$

Alta impedancia → Aumenta frecuencia

Baja impedancia → Aumenta frecuencia

• Comportamiento inverso al capacitor



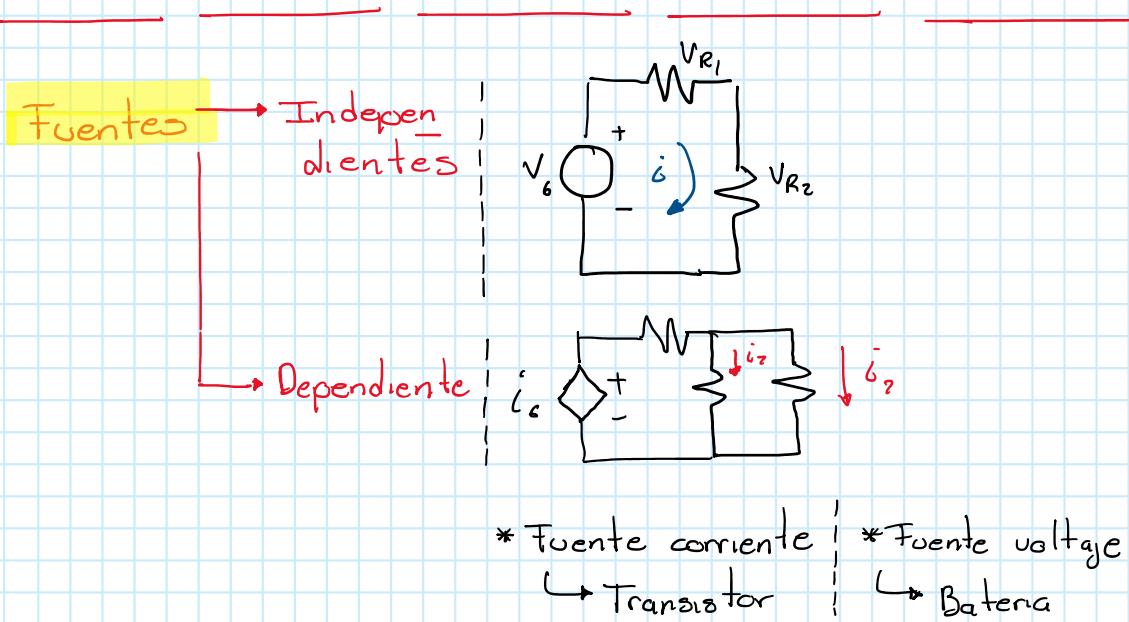
## // Resistor

$$i_r = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{1}{R} V_R \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} I(s) = \frac{1}{R} V(s)$$

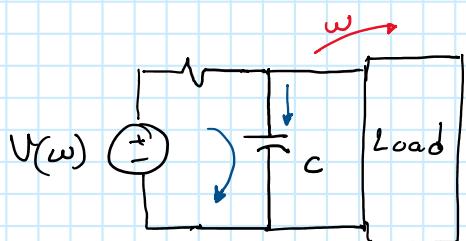
$$i_r = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{1}{R} V_R \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} I(s) = \frac{1}{R} V(s)$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{V(\omega)}{I(\omega)}$$

El valor de la resistencia sigue siendo el mismo independiente del espacio

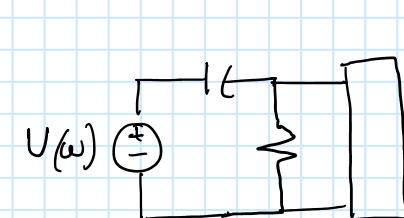


$$Z_C \triangleq \frac{\text{Impedancia}}{\text{Capacitor}} = \frac{1}{(j\omega)C}$$



\* Filtro pasa baja  
↳ Controlamos con frecuencia

- Alta frecuencia el capacitor genera baja impedancia



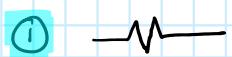
\* Filtro pasa alto

- Alta frecuencia el capacitor genera alta impedancia

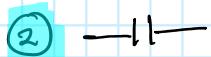
# Sábado 3

Saturday, 15 February 2020

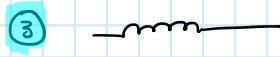
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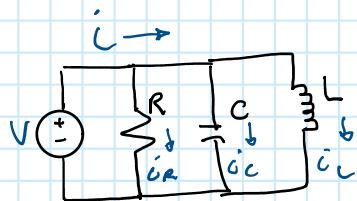
$$i = \frac{V}{R}$$



$$i = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

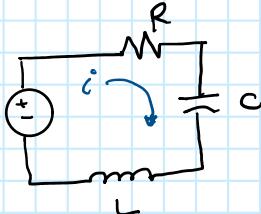


$$V = L \frac{di}{dt}$$



// Mismo voltaje

// Suma de corrientes



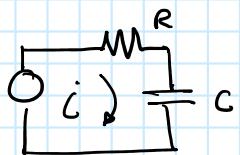
// Misma corriente

// Distintos voltajes

## ► Función de Transferencia

- Relación entre entrada y salida

①



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entrada} &\triangleq V_C \\ \text{Salida} &\triangleq C \end{aligned} \rightarrow F = \frac{V_C}{V}$$

// Ecuación de elementos

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_R = R i \quad \textcircled{2} \quad i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$$

// Ecuaciones equilibrio

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V = V_R + V_C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad i = i_R = i_C$$

// Sustituyendo

$$V = V_R + V_C = R i + V_C$$

$$V = R \left( C \frac{dV_C}{dt} \right) + V_C$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{RC} V = \frac{dV_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC} V_C \right\} \text{Ecuación Diferencial del circuito y normalizado}$$

// Laplace

$$\frac{1}{RC} V(s) = s V_C(s) + \frac{1}{RC} V_C(s) \quad \left| \frac{V_C(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{(s + \frac{1}{RC})} \right. //$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} V(s) = sV_c(s) + \frac{1}{RC} V_c(s)$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} v(s) = V_c(s) \left[ s + \frac{1}{RC} \right]$$

$$\frac{V_c(s)}{v(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{RC} \right)}$$

Función Transferencia

### // Escalón

$$= \left( \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{\left( \frac{1}{RC} \right)}{s + \left( \frac{1}{RC} \right)} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{(s)(s + \frac{1}{RC})} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} = A \left( s + \frac{1}{RC} \right) + B(s)$$

$$\text{if } s=0$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} = \frac{A}{RC} ; A = 1$$

$$(A+B)s + \left( \frac{1}{RC} \right) A = \frac{1}{RC}$$

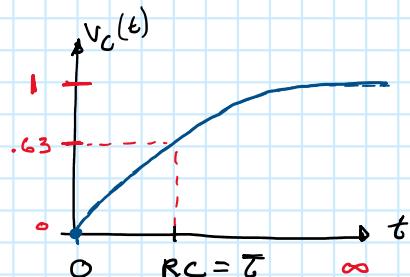
$$A+B=0 ; B=-1$$

$$\therefore V_c(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

### // Laplace Inverso

$$V_c(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

} Comportamiento del voltaje en el capacitor

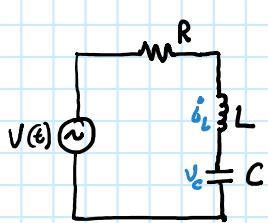


$$\bullet V_c(0) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(0)} = 1$$

$$\bullet V_c(RC) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(RC)} = 1 - e^{-1} \approx .632$$

$$\bullet V_c(\infty) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(\infty)} \approx 1$$

\* Constante de tiempo



### // Ecuaciones elementos

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_R = R i_R$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad i_C = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad V_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$\text{Entonces } V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i_C dt$$

## II Leyes de conjuntos

$$④ \dot{i}_R = i_L = \dot{i}_C$$

$$⑤ V_R + V_L + V_C = v(t)$$

→ Modelo en función de  $V_C$

$$V_R = R i_C \rightarrow V_R = RC \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\dot{i}_L = C \frac{dv}{dt} \rightarrow V_L = LC \frac{d^2v}{dt^2}$$

$$RC \frac{dv}{dt} + LC \frac{d^2v}{dt^2}$$

$$+ V_C = v(t)$$

→ Normalizado

$$\frac{d^2V_C}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} V_C = \frac{1}{LC} v(t) * \text{Parte dinámica}$$

→ Laplace

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{d^2V_C}{dt^2} \right\} = s^2 V_C(s) - s V_C(0) + V_C'(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{dV_C}{dt} \right\} = s V_C(s) - V_C(0)$$

$$\therefore s^2 V_C(s) + \frac{R}{L} s V_C(s) + \frac{1}{LC} V_C(s) = \frac{1}{LC} V(s)$$

$$\frac{d^2V_C}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{dV_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} V_C = \frac{1}{LC} v(t) \quad | \quad \ddot{V}_C = -\frac{R}{L} \dot{V}_C - \frac{1}{LC} V_C + \frac{1}{LC} v$$

$$\ddot{V}_C + \frac{R}{L} \dot{V}_C + \frac{1}{LC} V_C = \frac{1}{LC} v$$

$$x_1 = V_C \quad | \quad \dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$x_2 = \dot{V}_C \quad | \quad \dot{x}_2 = -\frac{R}{L} x_2 - \frac{1}{LC} x_1 + \frac{1}{LC} v$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{LC} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Dinámica de sistemas}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{LC} v \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Estados del sistema}}$$

Sistemas  
Dinámicos

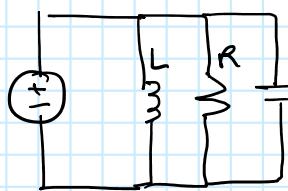
$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx + Du$$

Dinámica de sistemas      Estados del sistema

$$\therefore y = [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = x_1$$

### // Diagrama



- Entrada  $U$
- Salida  $i_L$

### ► Ecuaciones Elementos

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_R = i_R R \quad \textcircled{2} \quad V_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$\hookrightarrow v_L = \frac{1}{L} \int v_L(t) dt$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad i_C = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\hookrightarrow v_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i_C dt$$

### ► Leyes de comportamiento

$$\textcircled{1} \quad i_L + i_C + i_R = i(t)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad V_L = V_C = V_R = V(t)$$

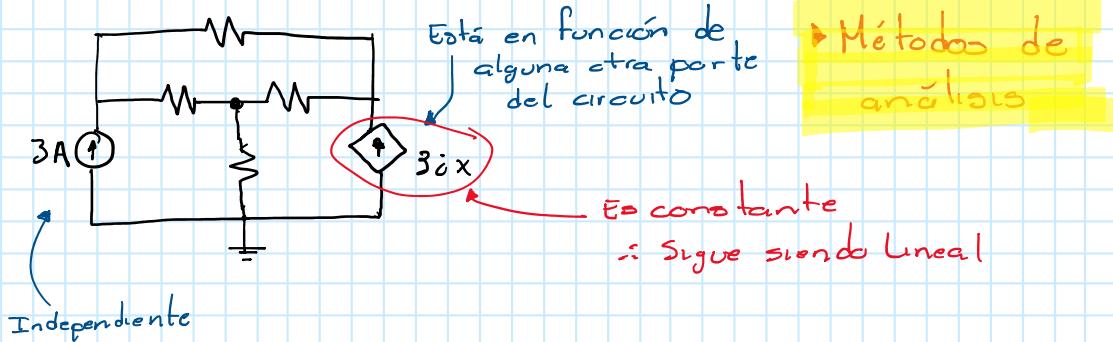
### // Sustitución

\*TAREA\*

# Sábado 4

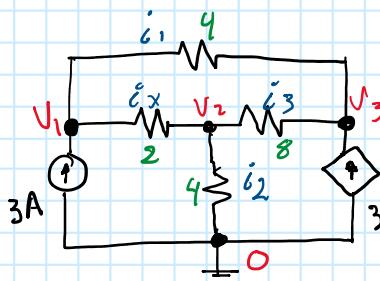
Saturday, 22 February 2020

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## // Método de nodos

→ Debido a que tenemos fuentes de corriente



//  $V_1$

$$3 = i_1 + i_x \Rightarrow \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} = 3$$

//  $V_2$

$$i_2 + i_3 = i_x \Rightarrow \frac{V_2 - 0}{4} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{8} = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2}$$

//  $V_3$

$$i_1 + i_3 = 3i_x \Rightarrow \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{8} = 3\left(\frac{V_1 - V_2}{2}\right)$$

## // Agrupando

$$(V_1 - V_3) + 2(V_1 - V_2) = 12$$

$$2V_2 + V_2 - V_3 = 4(V_1 - V_2)$$

$$2(V_1 - V_3) + V_2 - V_3 = 12(V_1 - V_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3V_1 - 2V_2 - V_3 = 12$$

$$-4V_1 + 7V_2 - V_3 = 0$$

$$-10V_1 + 13V_2 - 3V_2 = 0$$

## // Forma matricial

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & -1 \\ -10 & 13 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = A^{-1} b$$

$$\text{Adj}(A) = \frac{A^T_c}{\det A}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj}(A) b}{\det A}$$

## // Resolviendo ...

$$\cdot V_1 = 2.52 [V]$$

$$U = R_i$$

$$\rightarrow i_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} = .945 [A] //$$

$$\cdot V_2 = 0.63 [V]$$

$$\rightarrow i_2 = 2.05 [A] //$$

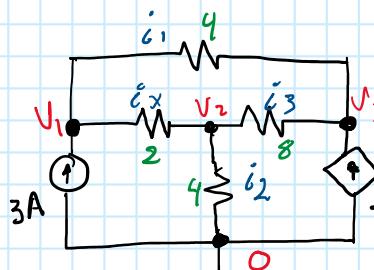
$$\cdot V_3 = -5.68 [V]$$

$$\rightarrow i_3 = -.78 [A] //$$

$$V_2 = U - 6 \Omega \cdot I_U$$

$$\bullet V_3 = -5,68 [V] \rightarrow i_3 = 2,05 [A] \quad //$$

## // Versión Modificada



Nodos  
→ Corriente

//  $V_1$

$$3 = i_1 + i_x \Rightarrow \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} = 3$$

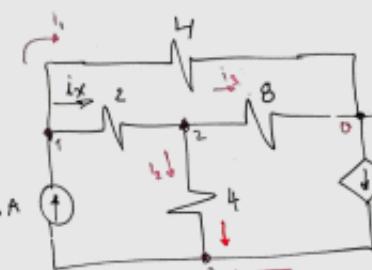
//  $V_2$

$$i_2 + i_3 = i_x \Rightarrow \frac{V_2 - 0}{4} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{8} = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2}$$

//  $V_3$

$$i_1 + i_3 = 3i_x \Rightarrow \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{8} = 3 \left( \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} \right)$$

## Métodos de Análisis.



$$\bullet V_1: i_1 + i_x = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{V_1 - 0}{4} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} = 3$$

$$\bullet V_2: i_x = i_2 + i_3 \Rightarrow \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{4} + \frac{V_2 - 0}{8}$$

$$\bullet V_3: i_2 + 3i_x = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{V_2 - V_3}{4} + 3 \left( \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} \right) = 3$$

$$V_1 \Rightarrow V_1 + 2V_2 - 2V_3 = 12$$

$$V_2 \Rightarrow 4V_1 - 4V_2 = 2V_2 - 2V_3 + V_2$$

$$V_3 \Rightarrow V_2 - V_3 + 6V_1 - 6V_2 = 12$$

$$3V_1 - 2V_2 = 12$$

$$4V_1 - 7V_2 + 2V_3 = 0$$

$$6V_1 - 5V_2 - V_3 = 12$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & -7 & 2 \\ 6 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 0 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_1 = 8,21$$

$$V_2 = 6,31$$

$$V_3 = 5,68$$

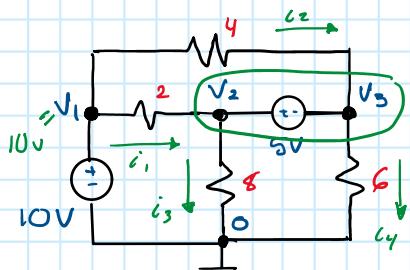
$$i_x = \frac{8,21 - 6,31}{2} = 0,93 [A]$$

$$i_1 = \frac{8,21}{4} \approx 2,05 [A]$$

$$i_2 = \frac{6,31 - 5,68}{4} = 0,1535 [A]$$

$$i_3 = \frac{6,31}{8} = 0,78875 [A]$$

## ► Método Análisis



\* 3 mallas

○ Super nodo

\* 4 → 1 malla

• Nosotros proponemos el sentido de la corriente, el ejercicio no nos proporciona debido a las fuentes (voltajes)

\* 3 mallas

○ Super nodo

\* 4 nodos

// Analizando

Ecuación en el  
Supernodo |

$$V_2 - V_3 = 5$$

$$i_1 + i_2 = i_3 + i_4$$

$$i_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} \quad i_2 = \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} \quad i_3 = \frac{V_2 - 0}{8} \quad i_4 = \frac{V_3 - 0}{6}$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} + \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} = \frac{V_2}{8} + \frac{V_3}{6}$$

$$120 - 12V_2 + 60 - 6V_3 = 3V_2 + 4V_3$$

$$\therefore 15V_2 + 10V_3 = 180$$

$$15(5 + V_3) + 10V_3 = 180$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 15 & 10 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 180 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

A                    x                    b

$$75 + 25V_3 = 180$$

$$25V_3 = 105$$

$$V_3 = \underline{\underline{4.2}}$$

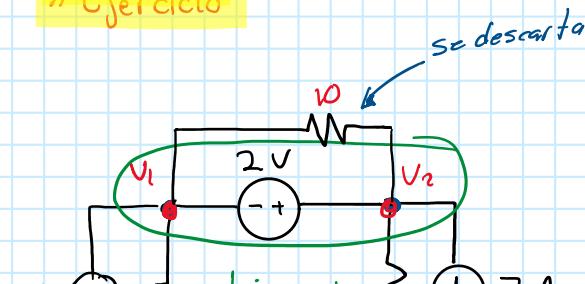
$$\det A = -25$$

$$-\frac{1}{25} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -10 \\ -1 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 180 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore V_2 = \underline{\underline{9.2}}$$

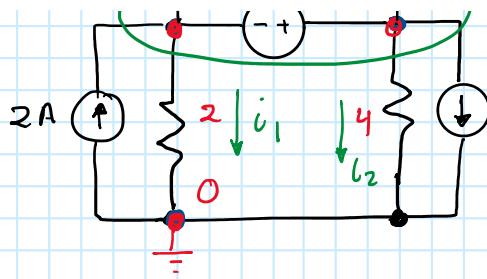
$$\begin{bmatrix} -180 - 50 \\ -25 \\ -180 - 75 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9.2 \\ 4.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

// Ejercicio



$$V_2 - V_1 = 2$$

$$2 = i_1 + i_2 + i_3$$



$$I \cdot 2 = i_1 + i_2 + 7$$

$$i_2 = \frac{V_2 - 0}{4} \quad i_1 = \frac{V_1 - 0}{2} \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{V_2}{4} + \frac{V_1}{2} + 7$$

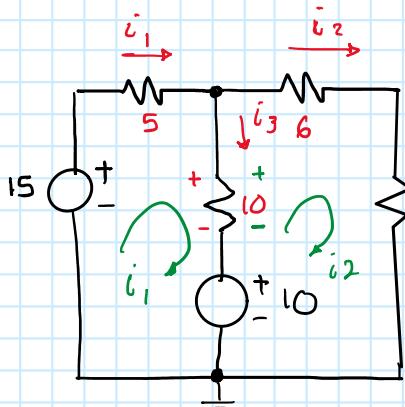
$$\frac{V_2}{4} + \frac{V_1}{2} = -5 \quad ; \quad 2V_2 + V_1 = -20$$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -20 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det A = 3$$

Las corrientes van en sentido contrario

$$\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7.33 \\ -3.33 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ Por mallas



$$V = R \cdot i$$

// Malla 1

$$15 + 5i_1 + 10(i_1 - i_2) + 10 = 0$$

// Malla 2

$$-10 - 10i_3 + 6i_2 + 4i_2 =$$

↓

$$(-10i_1 + 10i_2)$$

$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3$$

$$i_3 = i_1 - i_2$$

$$\therefore -15 + 5i_1 + 10i_1 - 10i_2 + 10 = 0$$

$$-10 + 10\cancel{i_3} + 6i_2 + 4i_2 = 0$$

$$(-10i_1 + 10i_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15i_1 - 10i_2 &= 5 \\ -10i_1 + 20i_2 &= 10 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -10 \\ -10 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

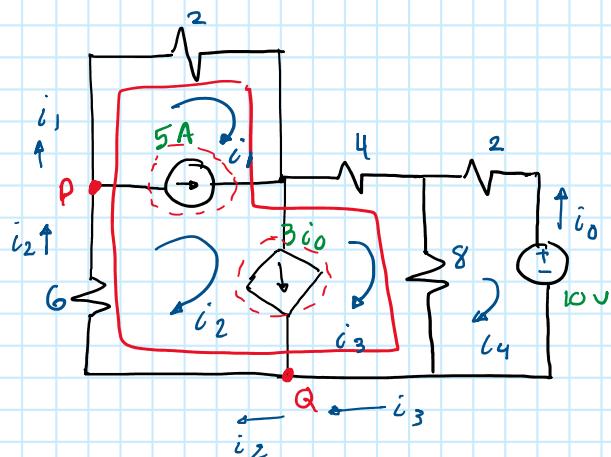
$$\frac{1}{200} \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 10 \\ 10 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{200} \begin{bmatrix} 100 + 100 \\ 50 + 150 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore i_1 = 1[A] \quad i_2 = 1[A] \quad \therefore i_3 = i_1 - i_2 = 0[A] \cancel{\neq}$$

# Sábado 5

Saturday, 29 February 2020

7:16 AM



- 4 mallas
- 5 nodos
- \* Fuentes de corriente entre 2 mallas

Ecuación de P

$$i_2 = i_1 + 5$$

Ecuación de Q

$$i_3 + 3i_0 = i_2 \rightarrow i_3 - 3i_4 = i_2$$

Ecuación en la super Malla

$$6i_2 + 2i_1 + 4i_3 + 8(i_3 - i_4) = 0$$

// Reduciendo expresiones

$$i_0 = -i_4$$

Ecuación Malla

$$10 + 8(i_4 - i_3) + 2i_4 = 0$$

Matriz

$$\begin{matrix} i_1 & i_2 & i_3 & i_4 & R \end{matrix}$$

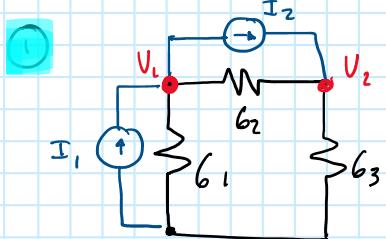
$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 12 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 10 & -10 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\sim} \begin{matrix} i_1 = -15/2 \approx -7.5 \\ i_2 = -5/2 \approx -2.5 \\ i_3 = 55/14 \approx 3.9285 \\ i_4 = 15/7 \approx 2.14 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 12 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 10 & -10 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\sim} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 20 & -32 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 10 & -10 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\sim} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 10 & -10 \end{array} \right]$$

## ► Análisis de Circuitos

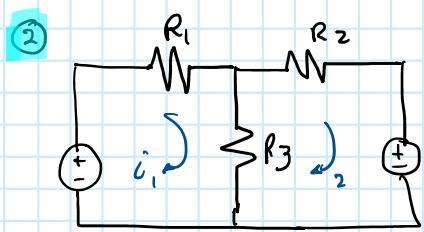
→ Método por inspección

- | \* Mismo tipo
- | \* Sólo independientes

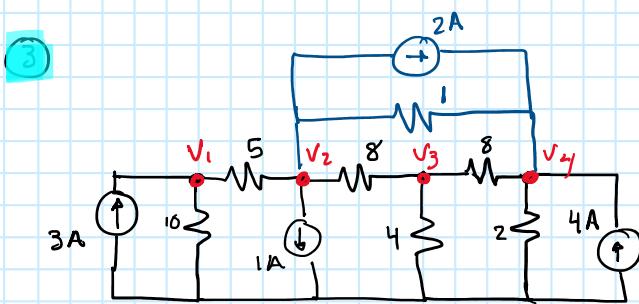


$$R = \frac{1}{G} ; G = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 & -G_2 \\ -G_2 & G_2 + G_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_1 - I_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad * \text{ Conductancia}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 + R_3 & -R_3 \\ -R_3 & R_2 + R_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ -V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



↓ convergencia fuentes

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5}\right) & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + 1\right) & -\frac{1}{8} & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{8} & \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}\right) & -\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{8} & \left(1 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Sábado 5 - AC

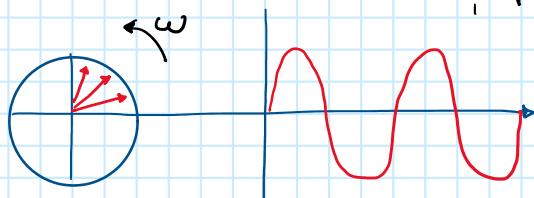
Saturday, 29 February 2020

8:20 AM

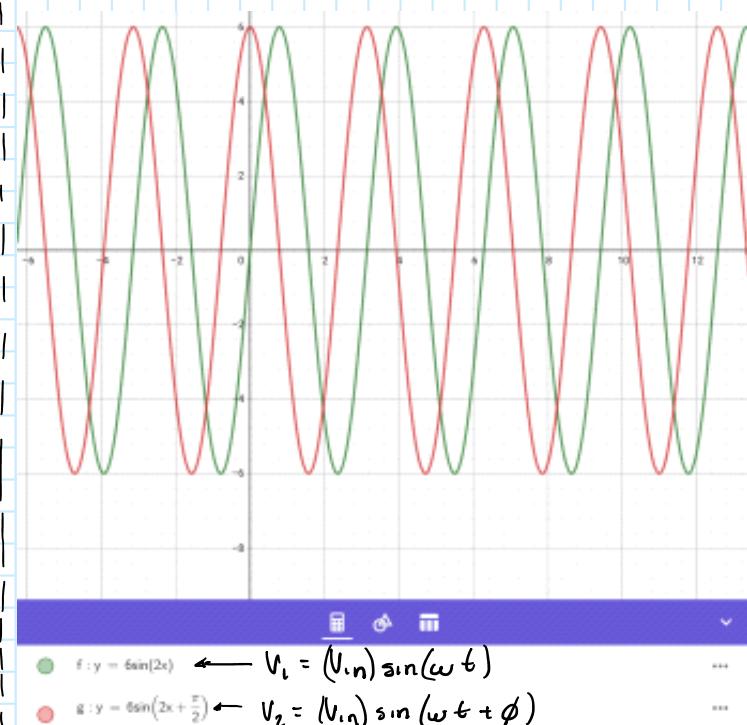
## Circuitos AC

$$\bullet V(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= 2\pi \\ f &= \frac{1}{T} [\text{Hz}] \end{aligned}$$



• Graficar



f :  $y = 6\sin(2x)$  ←  $V_1 = (U_m)\sin(\omega t)$   
g :  $y = 6\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  ←  $V_2 = (U_m)\sin(\omega t + \phi)$

## #Propiedades

$$\bullet \sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

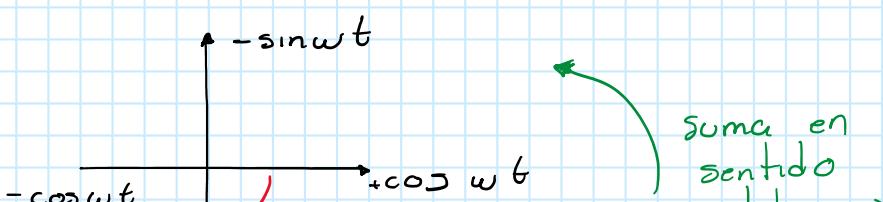
$$\bullet \cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

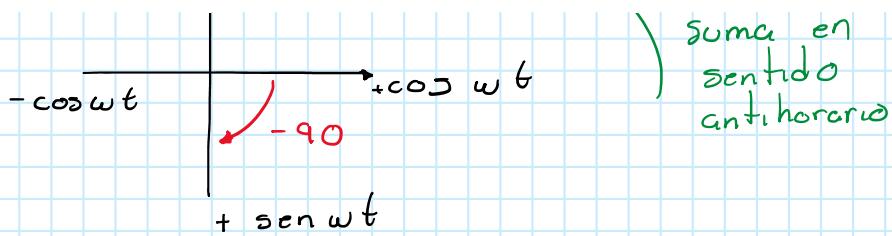
$$\sin(\omega t \pm 180^\circ) = -\sin(\omega t)$$

$$\sin(\omega t \pm 90^\circ) = \pm \cos \omega t$$

$$\cos(\omega t \pm 180^\circ) = -\cos(\omega t)$$

$$\cos(\omega t \pm 90^\circ) = \mp \sin \omega t$$



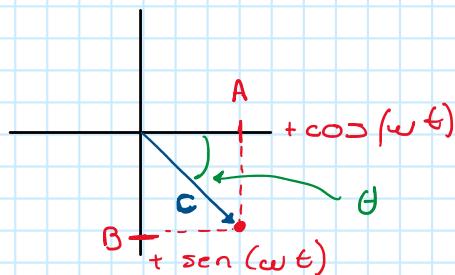


## Operaciones en funciones (Señales)

$$A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t = C \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)$$



### Ejercicio

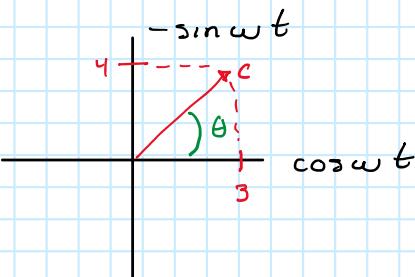
$$3 \cos \omega t - 4 \sin \omega t =$$

$$C = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-4}{3}\right) = 53^\circ$$

\* No poner signo

↳ Es argumento no sentido

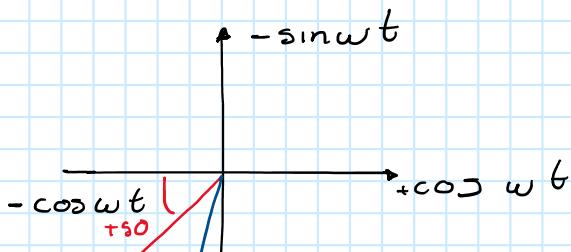


### Problemas

① Calcule el ángulo de fase entre

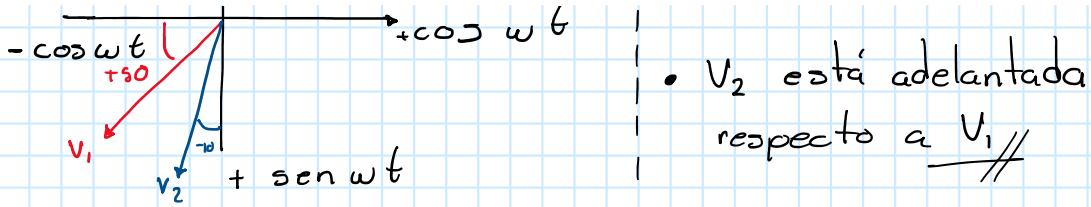
$$V_1 = -10 \cos(\omega t + 50^\circ) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Mencione cual está} \\ \text{adelantada} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V_2 = 12 \sin(\omega t - 10^\circ) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Mencione cual está} \\ \text{adelantada} \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet V_1 \rightarrow 230^\circ \\ V_2 \rightarrow 260^\circ \end{array} \right\} 30^\circ \neq$$

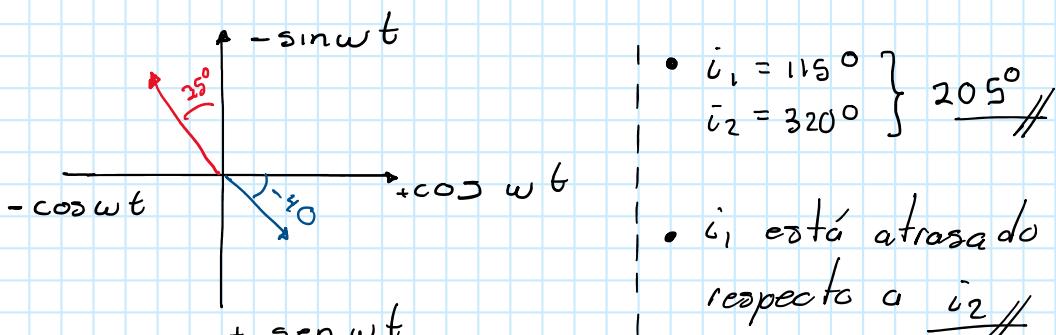
•  $V_2$  está adelantada



② Encuentre el ángulo de fase entre

$$i_1 = -4 \sin(377t + 25^\circ) \quad | \quad i_1 \text{ está atrasada o}$$

$$i_2 = 5 \cos(377t - 40^\circ) \quad | \quad \text{adelantada?}$$



### ► Fasores

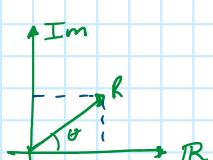
- Las sinusoides son fácilmente expresados en términos de fasores, los cuales son más convenientes para trabajar que las funciones senos y coseno

$$\bullet z = x + jy$$

$$\bullet z = r \angle \phi = r e^{j\phi}$$

$$x = r \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi$$



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$e^{\pm j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$$

$$z = x + jy = r \angle \phi = r(\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)$$

### // Realizar operaciones

$$\bullet z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + jy_1) + (x_2 + jy_2)$$

$$\bullet z_1 - z_2 = (x_1 + jy_1) - (x_2 + jy_2)$$

- $(z_1)(z_2) = (x_1, y_1) + x_2 j y_1 + x_1 j y_2 - (y_1, y_2)$

- $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{x_1 + j y_1}{x_2 + j y_2} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Falla} \\ \text{reciproco} \end{matrix}$

- $\sqrt{z_1} =$

- La idea de un fasor está basada en la identidad de Euler

## FASORES

- La idea de representación de un fasor está basada en la identidad de Euler en general

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\pm j\theta} &= \cos \theta \pm j \sin \theta & v(t) &= V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta) \\ \therefore \cos \theta &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{j\theta}) & &= \operatorname{Re}(V_m e^{j(\omega t + \theta)}) \\ \sin \theta &= \operatorname{Im}(e^{j\theta}) & &= \operatorname{Re}(V_m e^{j\theta} e^{j\omega t}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore v(t) = \operatorname{Re}(v e^{j\omega t})$$

$$\hookrightarrow v = V_m e^{j\theta} = V_m \underline{\theta}$$

- Así,  $v$  es la representación fasorial de la sinusoidal

$$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \phi) \Leftrightarrow v = V_m \underline{\phi}$$

Domínio del tiempo

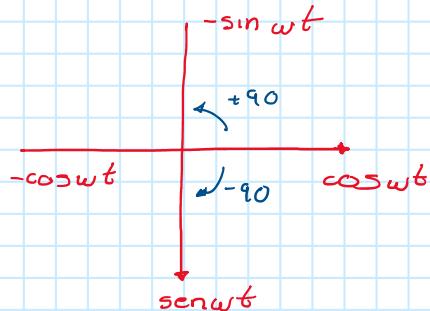
Domínio fasorial  
(Frecuencia)

- $V_m \cos(\omega t + \phi) = V_m \underline{\phi}$

- $V_m \sin(\omega t + \phi) = V_m \underline{\phi - 90^\circ}$

- $\operatorname{Im} \cos(\omega t + \theta) = \operatorname{Im} \underline{\theta}$

- $\operatorname{Im} \sin(\omega t + \theta) = \operatorname{Im} \underline{\theta - 90^\circ}$



**Notar** que el factor de frecuencia (tiempo) es suprimido, y la frecuencia no es explícitamente mostrada en la representación del dominio fasorial, debido a que  $\omega$  es constante. Sin embargo, la respuesta depende de  $\omega$ . Por esta razón, el dominio de fasor también se conoce como el dominio de la frecuencia.

# RESUMEN

Saturday, 7 March 2020 3:01 AM

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$V = \frac{d\omega}{dq}$$

① La carga de un circuito está dada por  $q = 5t \sin 4\pi t$ . Calcule corriente

$$q' = (5t \cdot 4\pi \cos 4\pi t) + 5 \sin 4\pi t = \\ = 31.7744 \text{ A}$$

② El flujo de corriente a través de un elemento es  $i = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ A} & 0 < t < 1 \\ 2t^2 \text{ A} & 1 < t \leq 2 \end{cases}$

$$q = \int_0^1 2 dt + \int_1^2 2t^2 dt \approx 6.666 \text{ C}$$

$P = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = V \cdot i$  |  $P > 0$  el elemento absorbe energía  
 $P < 0$  el elemento suministra energía

$$C = 6.24 \times 10^{-18} \text{ C}$$

$$\bar{e} = -1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

DATOS

Resistencia

Capacitor

Inductor

$$i = \frac{1}{R} v$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$i_L = \frac{1}{L} \int v(t) dt$$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$

$$v_L = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int \frac{dq(t)}{dt}$$

$$Z_R(s) = R$$

$$Z_C(s) = \frac{1}{sC}$$

$$Z_L(s) = sL$$

Laplace

$$\mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{d^2 V_c}{dt^2} \right\} = s^2 V_c(s) - s V_c(0) - V_c(0)$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{dV_c}{dt} \right\} = s V_c(s) - V_c(0)$$

$$Z_{eq} = ( )^{-1}$$

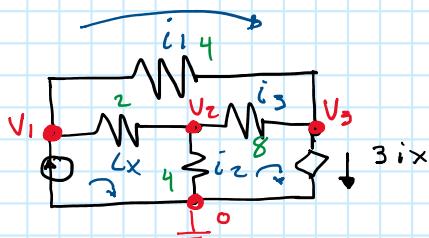
$$Z(s) = \frac{Vs}{Is}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{dV_c}{dt} \right\} = 5V_c(s) - V_c(0)$$

// Normalizar

### ► Mallas / Nodos

#### ► Fuentes de corriente - Nodos



// Agrupando

$$① V_1 - V_3 + 2V_1 - 2V_2 = 12$$

$$\hookrightarrow 3V_1 - 2V_2 - V_3 = 12$$

$$② -4V_1 + 7V_2 - V_3 = 0$$

$$③ -10V_1 + 13V_2 - 3V_3 = 0$$

$\rightarrow V_1$

$$3 = i_1 + i_x \Rightarrow \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} = 3$$

$\rightarrow V_2$

$$i_x = i_2 + i_3$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} = \frac{V_2 - 0}{4} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{8}$$

$\rightarrow V_3$

$$i_1 + i_3 = 3i_x$$

$$\left( \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} \right) + \left( \frac{V_2 - V_3}{8} \right) = 3 \left( \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} \right)$$

### // Sistema Ecuaciones

$$\dots V_1 = 2.52 [V]$$

$$V_2 = 0.63 [V]$$

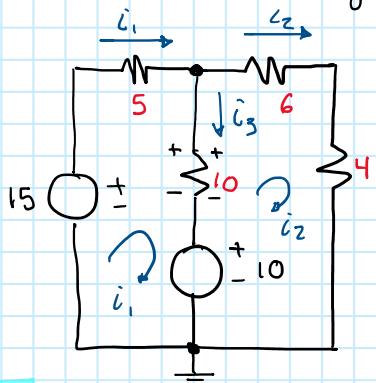
$$V_3 = -5.68 [V]$$

$$V = R_i \quad i_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} = .945 [A]$$

$$\rightarrow i_2 = 2.05 [A]$$

$$i_3 = -78 [A]$$

#### ► Fuentes de Voltaje - Mallas



Aux

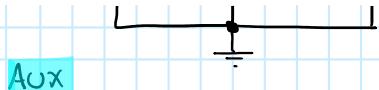
► Malla 1

$$-15 + 5i_1 + 10(i_1 - i_2) + 10 = 0$$

► Malla 2

$$-10 - 10i_3 + 6i_2 + 4i_2 = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow -10 - 10i_3 + 6i_2 + 4i_2 + 10i_2 = 0$$



Aux

$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3$$

$$\therefore i_3 = i_1 - i_2$$

$$-10 - 10i_3 + 6i_2 + 4i_2 = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow -10 - 10(i_1 - i_2) + \cancel{6i_2} + \overset{10i_2}{\cancel{4i_2}} = 0$$

// Sistema Ecuaciones

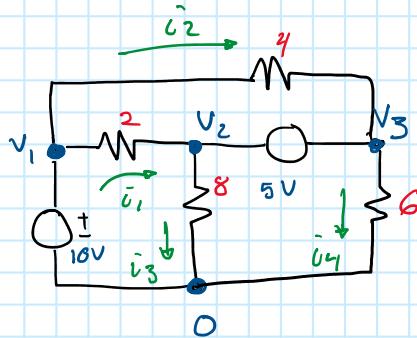
$$15i_1 - 10i_2 = 5 \quad ; \quad i_1 = 1[A]$$

$$-10i_1 + 20i_2 = 10 \quad ; \quad i_2 = 1[A] //$$

...

$$\therefore i_3 = 1 - 1 = 0 [A] //$$

### ► Super - Nodo



// Super-nodo

$$V_2 = 5 + V_3; V_2 - V_3 = 5 \quad (2)$$

$$i_1 + i_2 = i_3 + i_4$$

$$i_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} \quad i_2 = \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} \quad i_3 = \frac{V_2 - 0}{8} \quad i_4 = \frac{V_3}{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} + \frac{V_1 - V_3}{4} = \frac{V_2}{8} + \frac{V_3}{6} \quad ; \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{NOTA} \\ V_1 = 10[V] \end{array} // \text{Directo}$$

$$12(V_1 - V_2) + 6(V_1 - V_3) = 3V_2 + 4V_3$$

$$\therefore 15V_2 + 10V_3 = 180 \quad (1)$$

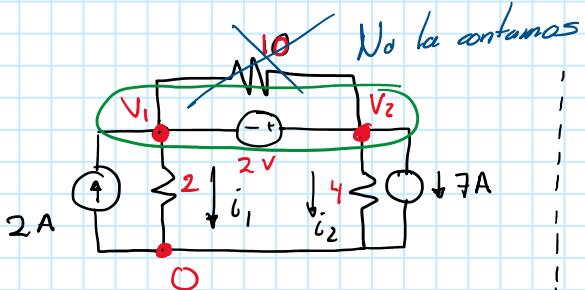
$$V_2 - V_3 = 5 \quad ; \quad V_2 = 5 + V_3$$

$$\therefore 15(5 + V_3) + 10V_3 = 180; 25V_3 = 105$$

$$V_3 = 4.2 //$$

$$V_2 = 9.2 //$$

// Ejercicio extra



Super nodo

$$V_1 = 2 + V_2; \quad V_1 - V_2 = 2 \quad \text{①}$$

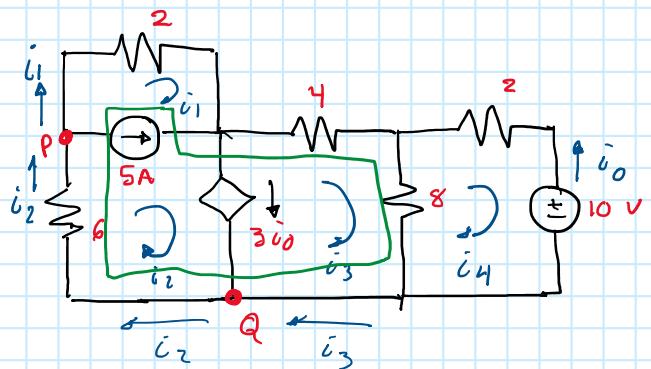
$$2 = i_1 + i_2 + 7; \quad i_1 + i_2 = -5$$

$$i_1 = \frac{V_1 - 0}{2} \quad i_2 = \frac{V_2 - 0}{4} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{V_1}{2} + \frac{V_2}{4} = -5$$

$$2V_1 + V_2 = -20 \quad | \quad V_1 = \frac{-20}{3} = -6.67$$

$$V_1 - V_2 = 2 \quad | \quad V_2 = \frac{16}{3} = 5.33$$

### ► Super Malla



► Ecuación en P

$$i_2 = i_1 + 5 \quad \text{①}$$

► Ecuación en Q

$$3i_0 + i_3 = i_2$$

$$\therefore -3i_4 + i_3 = i_2 \quad \text{②}$$

► NOTA

$$i_0 = -i_4$$

► Ecuación en super Malla

$$6i_2 + 2i_1 + 4i_3 + 8i_3 - 8i_4 = 0 \quad \text{③}$$

// La otra Malla

$$10 + 8(i_4 - i_3) + 2i_4 = 0 \quad \text{④}$$

// Sistemas Ecuaciones

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} i_1 & i_2 & i_3 & i_4 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 12 & -8 & | & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} i_1 & i_2 & i_3 & i_4 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & -10 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{aligned} i_1 &= -15/2 \approx -7.5 \\ i_2 &= -5/2 \approx -2.5 \\ i_3 &= 55/14 \approx 3.9285 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 12 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 10 & -10 \end{array} \right] \sim \begin{array}{l} c_2 = -5/2 = -2.5 \\ c_3 = 55/14 \approx 3.9285 \\ c_4 = 15/7 \approx 2.14 \end{array}$$