



ESPE

UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS

INNOVACIÓN PARA LA EXCELENCIA

FUNDAMENTOS CIRCUITOS ELÉCTRICOS

DEBER CAPÍTULO 2

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- 2.1. Hallar la suma de las tensiones: $u_1 = 50\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 150^\circ)$; $u_2 = 200\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 50^\circ)$. Expresar la suma como una función coseno y también como seno.

[Res. $188,4\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 54,41^\circ)$; $188,4\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 35,59^\circ)$]

$$u_1 = 50\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 150^\circ) \quad 50\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} L - 150$$

$$u_2 = 200\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 50^\circ) \rightarrow 200\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 50^\circ - 90^\circ)$$

$$u_2 = \frac{200\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} L - 40^\circ$$

$$u_1 + u_2 = 50L - 150 + 200L - 40 = 188,84 L - 54,41^\circ$$

$$= 188,84\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 54,41^\circ)$$

$$u_1 = 50\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 150^\circ + 90^\circ) \rightarrow 50\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 60^\circ) \rightarrow 50L - 60^\circ$$

$$u_2 = 200\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 50^\circ) \rightarrow 200L 50^\circ$$

$$u_1 + u_2 = 50L - 60^\circ + 200L 50^\circ = 188,84 L 35,6$$

$$= 188,84\sqrt{2} (\omega t \sin(\omega t + 35,6))$$

- 2.2. En el circuito de la Figura P.2.1, el valor de u_g es $u_g(t) = 120\sqrt{2} \cos 400t$ y la corriente $i(t)$ está adelantada 45° respecto de la tensión. Calcular el valor de la resistencia R y la d.d.p. instantánea en bornes de cada elemento pasivo.

[Res. $R = 40 \Omega$; $u_R = 120 \cos(400t + 45^\circ)$; $u_L = 30 \cos(400t + 135^\circ)$; $u_C = 150 \cos(400t - 45^\circ)$]

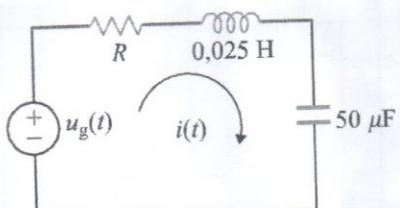


Figura P.2.1

$$u_g(t) = 120\sqrt{2} \cos 400t$$

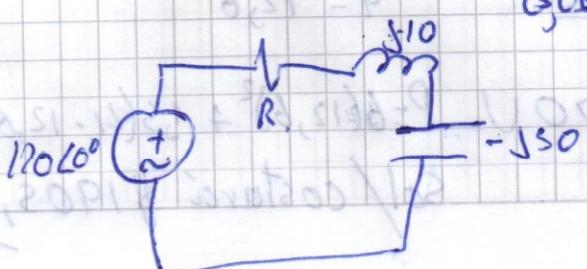
$$\rightarrow 120 L 0^\circ$$

$$L = 0,025 - 400 = j10$$

$$C = \frac{1}{j10 \cdot 400} = -j50$$

$$I = I\sqrt{2} \cos(400t + 45^\circ)$$

$$\bar{I} = I L 45^\circ$$



$$Z = R + j10 - j50 = R - j40 \quad \bar{V}_h = I \cdot R.$$

$$100\angle 0^\circ = I \angle 45(R - j40)$$

$$R - j40 = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{I \angle 45}$$

$$R - j40 = \frac{100 \cos 45}{I} - j \frac{100 \sin 45}{I}$$

$$R = \frac{100}{I} \cos 45$$

$$j40 = j \frac{100 \sin 45}{I}$$

$$R = \frac{100 \sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$R = 40 \Omega$$

$$40I = 100 \sin 45$$

$$I = \frac{100}{40\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} [A]$$

$$\bar{V}_R = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ \cdot 40$$

$$= \frac{120}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ$$

$$\bar{V}_L = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ \cdot j10 = 15\sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ$$

$$\bar{V}_C = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ \cdot -j50 = 75\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ$$

- 2.3. En el circuito de la Figura P.2.2, los valores de u_g e i son: $u_g(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos 10t$; $i(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos 10t$. Calcular el valor de la impedancia Z .

[Res. Z es la asociación en serie de una resistencia de 1Ω con una inductancia de $0,1 \text{ H}$]

$$u = 10\sqrt{2} \cos 10t \rightarrow 10\angle 0^\circ$$

$$i = 10\sqrt{2} \cos 10t \rightarrow 10\angle 0^\circ$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega \cdot 10} = -j2$$

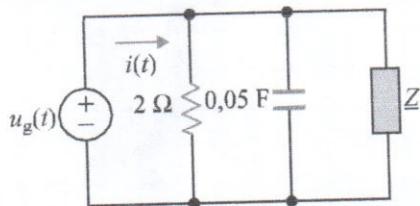
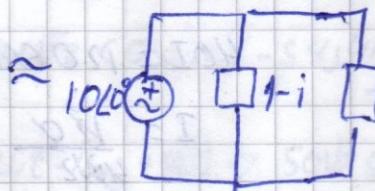
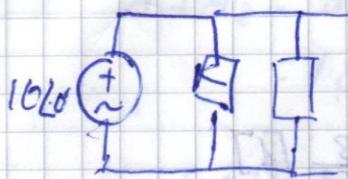


Figura P.2.2



$$Z = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{L}}$$

$$V = Z I$$

$$10\angle 0^\circ = Z 10\angle 0^\circ$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{L}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{L} = 1$$

$$Z = 1 + j [\text{el}]$$

$$R = 1 \Omega$$

- 2.4. En el circuito de la Figura P.2.3, los generadores de tensión tienen el mismo valor instantáneo dado por la ecuación: $u_{g1} = u_{g2} = 10\sqrt{2} \cos t$. Calcular por el método de las corrientes de malla, la corriente $i(t)$ que circula por la bobina de 4 henrios.

$$[\text{Res. } i(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 90^\circ)]$$

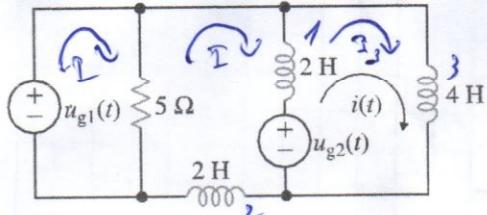


Figura P.2.3

$$u_g = 10\sqrt{2} \cos t \rightarrow 10 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$1 = 2 \cdot 1 = j2 \quad 3 = 4 \cdot 1 = j4 \\ 2 = 2 \cdot 1 = j2$$

\bar{I}_1

$$10 \angle 0^\circ - S[\bar{I}_1 - \bar{I}_2] = 0$$

$$10 - S\bar{I}_1 + S\bar{I}_2 = 0$$

$$\bar{I}_1 - \bar{I}_2 = 2$$

\bar{I}_2

$$-S(\bar{I}_2 - \bar{I}_1) - j2(\bar{I}_2 - \bar{I}_3) - 10 \angle 0^\circ - j2(\bar{I}_2) = 0$$

$$-S\bar{I}_2 + S\bar{I}_1 - j2\bar{I}_2 + j2\bar{I}_3 + j2\bar{I}_2 = 10$$

$$S\bar{I}_1 + S\bar{I}_2 (S + j4) + j2\bar{I}_3 = 10.$$

\bar{I}_3

$$-j4(\bar{I}_3) + 10 \angle 0^\circ - j2(\bar{I}_3 - \bar{I}_2) = 0$$

$$10 = j4\bar{I}_3 + j2\bar{I}_3 - j2\bar{I}_2$$

$$-j2\bar{I}_2 + j6\bar{I}_3 = 10$$

$$\bar{I}_1 = \frac{2 - j2}{j2}$$

$$\bar{I}_2 = -j2$$

$$\bar{I}_3 = +j2 = 2 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$I = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 90^\circ)$$

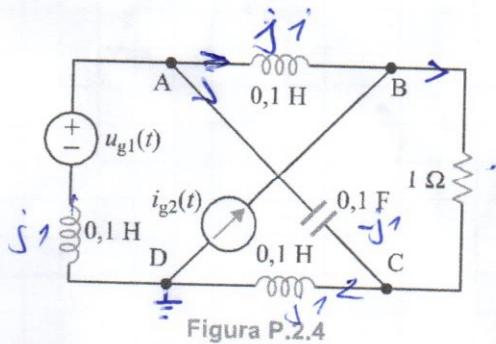
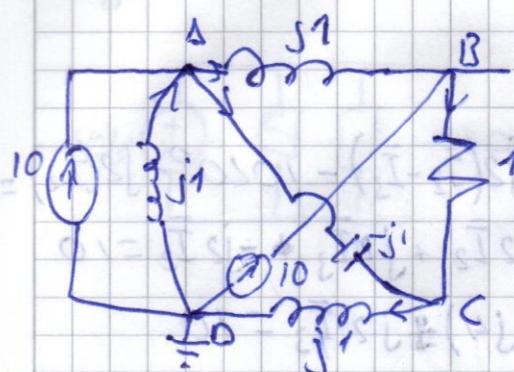
- 2.5. Calcular por el método de los nudos la tensión instantánea u_{AD} en el circuito de la Figura P.2.4, si los valores instantáneos de los generadores son: $u_{g1}(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(10t + 90^\circ)$; $i_{g2}(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos 10t$.

[Res. $u_{AD} = 10 \cos(10t + 45^\circ)$]

$$u_{g1} = 10 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$i_{g2} = 10 \angle 0^\circ$$

N_A



N_B

$$10 + \frac{\bar{V}_D - \bar{V}_B}{j1} - \frac{\bar{V}_A - \bar{V}_B}{j1} + \frac{\bar{V}_A - \bar{V}_C}{j1} = 0$$

$$10 + j\bar{V}_D + j\bar{V}_B - j\bar{V}_B - j\bar{V}_C + j\bar{V}_C = 0$$

$$j\bar{V}_D - j\bar{V}_B + j\bar{V}_C = -10$$

N_B

$$10 + \frac{\bar{V}_A - \bar{V}_B}{j1} - \frac{\bar{V}_B - \bar{V}_C}{j1} = 0$$

$$10 - j\bar{V}_B + j\bar{V}_B - \bar{V}_B + \bar{V}_C = 0$$

$$j\bar{V}_B + \bar{V}_B(1-j1) - \bar{V}_C = 10$$

N_C

$$\frac{\bar{V}_B - \bar{V}_C}{j1} + \frac{\bar{V}_A - \bar{V}_C}{j1} - \frac{\bar{V}_C - \bar{V}_D}{j1} = 0$$

$$\bar{V}_B - \bar{V}_C + j\bar{V}_A - j\bar{V}_C + j\bar{V}_C - j\bar{V}_D = 0$$

$$j\bar{V}_A + \bar{V}_B - \bar{V}_C = 0.$$

$$\bar{V}_A = 5 + j5 = \bar{V}_{AD} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ$$

$$\bar{V}_B = 20 + j80$$

$$\bar{V}_C = 15 + j35.$$

$$\bar{V}_{AD} = \sqrt{2} \cdot 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ = 10 \cos(10t + 45^\circ)$$

- 2.6. En el circuito de la Figura P.2.5, calcular la corriente instantánea $i(t)$ aplicando el teorema de Thévenin.
 [Res. $E_{Th} = 40\angle 90^\circ$; $Z_{Th} = 1 + j1 \Omega$; $i(t) = 10 \cos(t + 135^\circ)$]

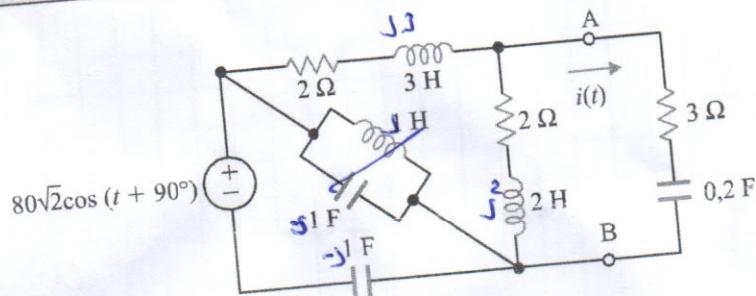
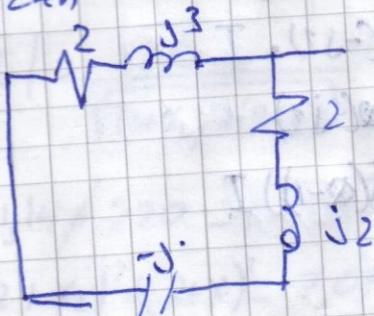


Figura P.2.5

$$80\sqrt{2}\cos(t+90^\circ)$$

$$Z_{Th}$$

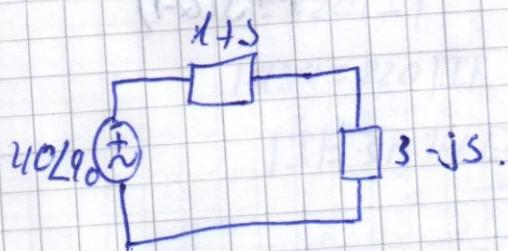
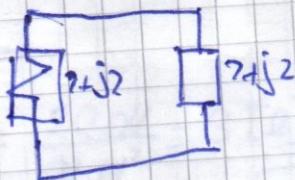


$$Z_{Th} = 1 + j$$

$$E_{Th}$$

$$80\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{2+j2}{2+j2+2+j2}$$

$$E_{Th} = j40 = 40\angle 90^\circ$$



$$I = \frac{40\angle 90^\circ}{1+j3-3-j5} = -5 + j5$$

$$I = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ$$

$$I_t = 5\sqrt{2} \cdot 5\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 135^\circ) \\ = 10 \cos(t + 135^\circ)$$

- 2.7. La Figura P.2.6 representa una red que trabaja con una frecuencia $f = 10/2\pi$, y tiene dos terminales accesibles desde el exterior A y B. Se efectúan dos medidas: a) cuando se conecta entre los terminales un condensador de 0,1 faradios, la tensión en este tiene una magnitud de 50 voltios; b) cuando se conecta a una inductancia de 0,1 henrios, la corriente que circula a través de ella es de $50/\sqrt{2}$ amperios, observando que esta corriente se adelanta 45° a la tensión que existía entre A y B cuando se conectó el condensador. Calcular el circuito equivalente de Thévenin de la red que tenga sentido físico.

[Res. $|U_{Th}| = 100 \text{ V}$; $Z_{Th} = \text{resistencia de } 2 \Omega \text{ en serie con una inductancia de } 0,1 \text{ H}$]

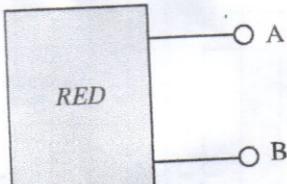
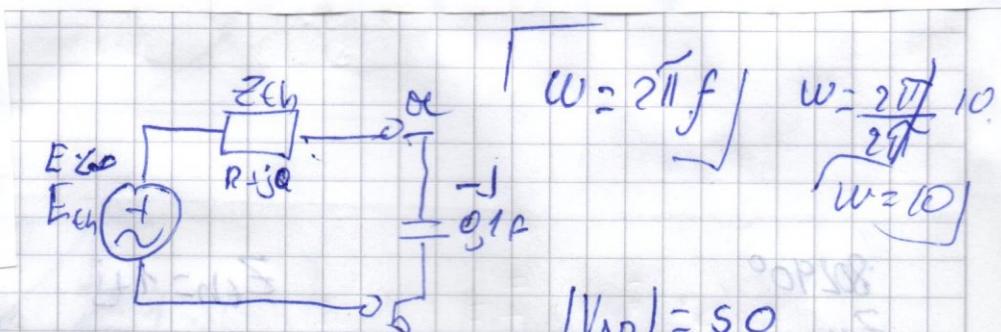


Figura P.2.6



$$I = \frac{V}{Z}$$

$$I = \frac{E_{th}L\omega}{R + j(Q-1)}$$

$$V_{AB} = \frac{-j \cdot E_{th} L \omega}{R + j(Q-1)}$$

$$|V_{AB}| = 50$$

$$V_{AB} = Z_{th}(-j1) \cdot I$$

$$\bar{V}_{AB} = R + j\omega(-j1)$$

$$\bar{V}_{AB} = (R + j(Q-1)) I$$

- 2.8. El circuito de la Figura P.2.7 se conecta a una red monofásica con una tensión eficaz de 100 V, absorbiendo una potencia activa de 400 W y una potencia reactiva de 400 VAr. Si la magnitud de la d.d.p. en bornes de la resistencia R_2 es de 60 V. Calcular: a) valores de R_1 , R_2 y X_2 ; b) magnitudes de las corrientes I_1 e I_2 .

[Res. 1) $R_1 = 100 \Omega$; $R_2 = 12 \Omega$; $X_2 = 16 \Omega$; 2) $|I_1| = 1 \text{ A}$; $|I_2| = 5 \text{ A}$]

$$S_p = 400 + j400$$

$$\bar{V} = 100 \angle 0^\circ \quad |\bar{V}_{R_2}| = 60$$

$$S = |\bar{I}^*| |\bar{V}|$$

$$\bar{I}^* = 4 + j4$$

$$\bar{I} = 4 - j4 \text{ [A]}$$

$$P_{R_1} + P_{R_2} = 400$$

$$|\bar{I}_1|^2 R_1 + |\bar{I}_2|^2 R_2 = 400$$

$$400 = |\bar{I}_2| / 16$$

$$|\bar{I}_2| = 5 \text{ [A]}$$

$$60 = |\bar{I}_2| R_2$$

$$R_2 = 12 \text{ [\Omega]}$$

$$400 = |\bar{I}_1|^2 \cdot \frac{100}{|\bar{I}_1|} + 5^2 \cdot 12$$

$$|\bar{I}_1| = 1 \text{ [A]}$$

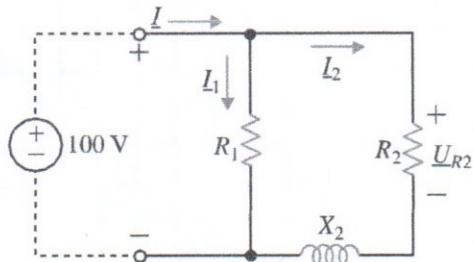


Figura P.2.7

$$Q = 400 = |\bar{I}_2|^2 X_2$$

$$100 = |\bar{I}_1| R_1$$

$$60 = |\bar{I}_2| R_2 \rightarrow 3600 = |\bar{I}_2|^2 R_2^2$$

$$100 = |\bar{I}_2| \sqrt{R_2^2 + X_2^2}$$

$$100^2 = |\bar{I}_2|^2 R_2^2 + |\bar{I}_2|^2 X_2^2$$

$$100^2 = 3600 + \frac{400}{X_2^2} X_2^2$$

$$X_2^2 = 16 \text{ [\Omega]}$$

$$100 = |\bar{I}_1| R_1$$

$$100 = 1 R_1$$

$$R_1 = 100 \text{ [\Omega]}$$

- 2.9. En el circuito de la Figura P.2.8, se sabe que la magnitud de la impedancia Z es de 5Ω y que absorbe una potencia activa de 2.904 W . La potencia activa suministrada por el generador es de 4.840 W . Calcular: a) impedancia Z ; b) inductancia L si la tensión eficaz del generador es de 220 V , con $\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$.

[Res. a) $R = 3 \Omega$; $X = 4 \Omega$; b) $L = 0,1 \text{ henrios}$]

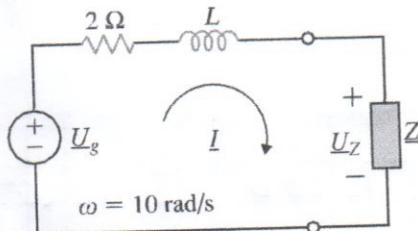


Figura P.2.8

$$|Z| = 5$$

$$\bar{V} = 220 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$|\bar{V}| = |\bar{I}| Z$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{Z} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{2 + jX_L + R + jX}$$

$$|\bar{I}| = \frac{220}{\sqrt{(2+X_L)^2 + (R+jX)^2}}$$

$$31,14 \neq 220 = \sqrt{(2+X_L)^2 + (R+jX)^2}$$

$$(2+X_L)^2 + (R+jX)^2 = 7,07^2$$

$$P_R = R |\bar{I}|^2$$

$$P_R =$$

$$R = \frac{2904}{31,14^2} = 3 [\Omega]$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{X^2 + R^2}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{X^2 + 3^2}$$

$$X = 4 [\Omega]$$

$$(2+X_L)^2 + (3+4)^2 = 7,07^2$$

$$X_L = 0,99 [\Omega] \approx 1 [\Omega]$$

$$4W = 1$$

$$jL = \frac{1}{W} = 0,1 H$$

$$jX \approx 0,99 [0,99] \approx 1$$

$$[H] \cdot 0,99 = jX$$

2.10.

En el circuito de la Figura P.2.9, el generador tiene una tensión de 500 V y sabemos que entrega al circuito una corriente de 20 A con f.d.p. inductivo. La potencia media absorbida por el circuito es de 8 kW y la magnitud de la tensión entre B y C es de 500 V. Calcular los valores de R_1 , L_1 y C_2 .

[Res. $R_1 = 160 \Omega$; $L_1 = 12$ henrios; $C_2 = 5.000 \mu\text{F}$]

$$|\bar{V}| = 500 \quad |\bar{I}| = 20 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$P = |\bar{V}| |\bar{I}| \cos \alpha$$

$$8000 = 500 \cdot 20 \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = 0,8$$

$$\alpha = 36,86$$

$$\bar{V} = 500 \angle 36,86^\circ$$

$$\bar{V}_{AB} = \bar{V}_g - \bar{V}_{AC}$$

$$= 500 \angle 36,86^\circ - 500 \angle -53,13^\circ$$

$$\bar{V}_{AB} = 707,05 \angle 81,87^\circ$$

$$\bar{I}_1 = \bar{V}_{AB} / j40$$

$$= \frac{707,05 \angle 81,87^\circ}{j40}$$

$$= 17,67 \angle -8,13^\circ$$

$$I_p = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_2 = 20 - 17,67 \angle -8,13^\circ$$

$$= 3,34 \angle 44,9^\circ$$

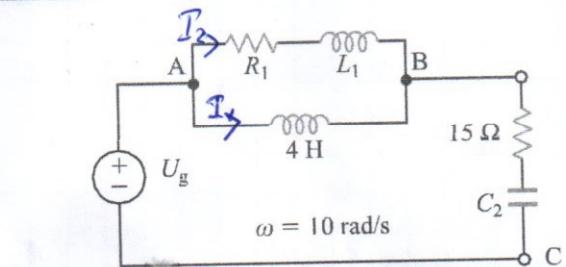


Figura P.2.9

$$V_{BC} = 500 = \bar{I}_c (15 + jX_C)$$

$$500 = |\bar{I}| (\sqrt{18 + X_C^2})$$

$$\left(\frac{500}{20}\right)^2 = 225 + X_C^2$$

$$X_C^2 = 400$$

$$X_C = 20$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$C = 5000 \mu\text{F}$$

$$V_{BC} = 20 \angle 0^\circ (15 - j20)$$

$$V_{BC} = 500 \angle -53,13^\circ$$

$$\bar{V}_{AB} = \bar{I}_2 (R + jX_L)$$

$$707,05 \angle 81,87^\circ = 3,34 \angle 44,9^\circ (R + jX_L)$$

$$169,6 + j120,11 = R + jX_L$$

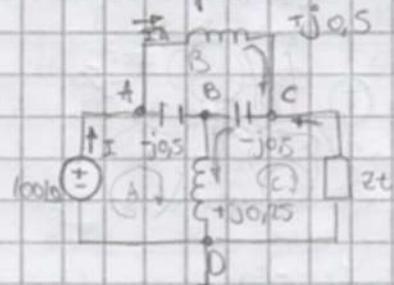
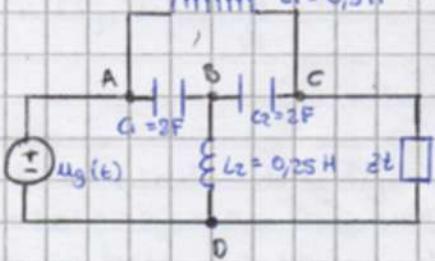
$$R \approx 160 \Omega \cdot 120 \approx X_L$$

$$X_L = \frac{120}{10} = 12 \text{ H}$$

II)

En el circuito de la Figura P.2.10 el generador de tensión tiene un valor instantáneo: $u_g(t) = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(t)$ voltios. Calcular a) tensión instantánea $v_{ca}(t)$ en bornes de la impedancia z_1 ; b) valor de la impedancia z_1 para que la tensión en bornes de z_1 sea cero; c) potencia compleja suministrada por el generador en las condiciones del parámetro anterior.

$$C_1 = 0,5 \mu F$$



Nodos

$$V_D = 0 \quad V_A = 100 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$(B) 0 = -\frac{1}{j90^\circ} V_A + \left[\frac{1}{-j90^\circ} + \frac{1}{j90^\circ} + \frac{1}{j90^\circ} \right] V_B - \frac{1}{j90^\circ} V_C$$

$$(C) 0 = -\frac{1}{j90^\circ} V_A + \left[\frac{1}{j90^\circ} + \frac{1}{-j90^\circ} + \frac{1}{j90^\circ} \right] V_C - \frac{1}{j90^\circ} V_B$$

$$\begin{cases} (B) 0 = -j2V_A + 0V_B - j2V_C \rightarrow V_C = -V_A = -100 \angle 0^\circ \rightarrow V_C = \frac{100\sqrt{2}}{100\angle 0^\circ} \cos(t + 180^\circ), \end{cases}$$

$$(C) 0 = j2V_A - j2V_B + \frac{1}{j90^\circ} V_C$$

$$V_B = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = j2V_A \Rightarrow \frac{V_C}{j90^\circ} = -j2 \cdot \frac{V_A}{j90^\circ} = \frac{-V_A}{j90^\circ}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{V_C}{-j2V_A} = \frac{100\angle 180^\circ}{-j200} = 0,5 \angle 90^\circ = 0,5 \angle 90^\circ = -j0,5 \Omega \parallel$$

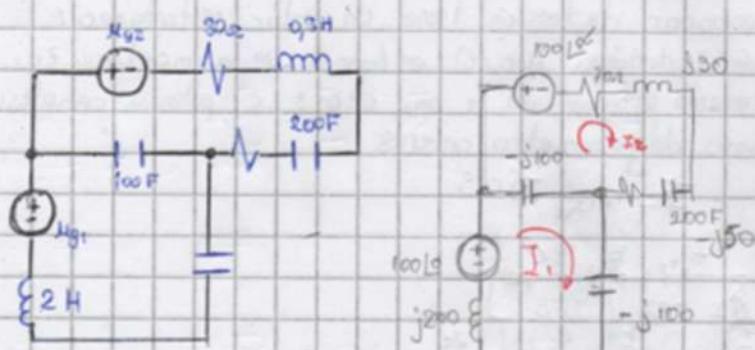
$$I_1 = \frac{V_A}{j90^\circ} = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{j90^\circ} = -j100 \angle 90^\circ; \quad I_2 = \frac{V_A}{-j90^\circ} = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{-j90^\circ} = j100 \angle 90^\circ \Rightarrow I = I_1 + I_2 = -j200 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$S = V_g I^* = 100 \angle 0^\circ \cdot 200 \angle 90^\circ = 20000 \angle 90^\circ = 0 + j20000 \parallel$$

(2)

En el ejercicio de la Figura P.2.11 los valores de las tensiones de los generadores son: $u_{g1} = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(100t)$; $u_{g2} = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(100t + \alpha)$. Calcular: a) la fase " α " del generador u_{g2} si se sabe que entrega al circuito una potencia activa de 100 W; b) potencia compleja suministrada por el generador u_{g1} al circuito.





a)

$$1) 100\angle 0^\circ = \text{Z}_1 I_1 + j100 I_2 \rightarrow I_2 = -j1$$

$$2) -100\angle 0^\circ = +j100 I_1 + (80 - j120) I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_g &= -V_g I_x = -100 [1 \angle 0^\circ \cdot (-j1)] = -100 \angle +90^\circ = -100 \cos(0^\circ + 90^\circ) - j100 \sin(0^\circ + 90^\circ) \\ &\rightarrow -100 \cos(0^\circ + 90^\circ) = 100 \text{ W} \rightarrow \cos(0^\circ + 90^\circ) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

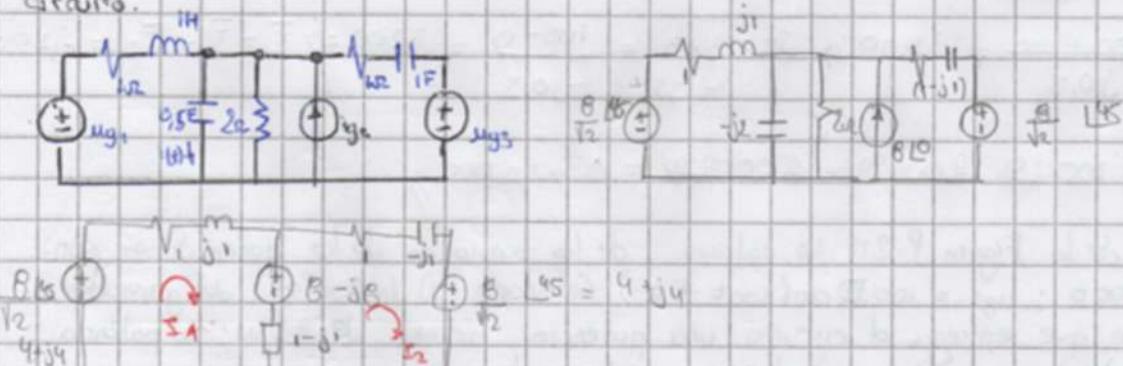
b) De 2) resulta:

$$-100\angle 0^\circ = j100 I_1 + (80 - j120) \cdot (-j1) = j100 I_1 - j80 - 120$$

$$I_1 = -j100 + 120 \angle 90^\circ = \frac{-120 - j20}{j100} = -0.2 - j1.2$$

$$S_1 = \bar{V}_{g1} I_1^* = 100 (-0.2 + j1.2) = -20 + j120$$

13) En el circuito de la Figura los voltajes instantáneos de los generadores son: $V_{g1} = 8\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 45^\circ)$; $i_{g2} = 8\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 45^\circ)$; $v_{g3} = 8 \cos(t + 45^\circ)$; calcular: a) valor instantáneo de la corriente $i_1(t)$ del circuito; b) potencia activa, reactiva y aparente entregados por el generador V_{g1} al circuito.



Mallas

$$1) (4 + j4) - (8 - j8) = 9 I_1 - (1 - j1) I_2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} I_1 = 34 \\ I_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$2) (8 - j8) - (4 + j4) = -(1 - j1) I_1 + (2 + j2) I_2$$



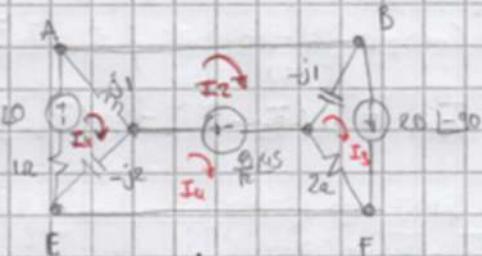
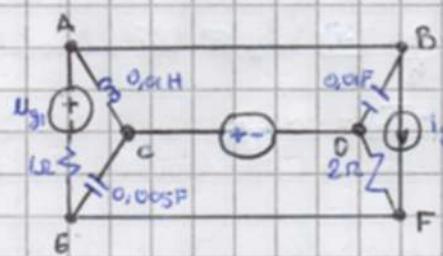
$$\Rightarrow V_{AB} = ((6+j8) + (1-j1)(\bar{I}_1 - \bar{I}_2)) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{I}_a (\text{superior}) = \frac{V_{AB}}{-j2} = \frac{8}{-j2} = 4 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow i_a(t) = i(t) = 4\sqrt{2} \cos(100t + 90^\circ),$$

$$\bar{S}_1 = V_g \bar{I}_1^* = \frac{B}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ \cdot 4 \angle 90^\circ = \frac{32}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ = 16\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{g1} = 16W \\ Q_{g1} = -16VA \end{cases}$$

$$S = \sqrt{16^2 + 16^2} = 16\sqrt{2} VA,$$

- (4) En el circuito de la figura los valores instantáneos de los generadores son: $u_{g1} = 20\sqrt{2} \cos 100t$; $u_{g2} = 8\cos(100t + 45^\circ)$; $i_{g3} = 20\sqrt{2} \sin 100t$. Calcular: a) diferencia de potencia instantánea en bornes de la resistencia de 2Ω ; b) potencia activa y relativa suministrada por el generador de tensión u_{g2} al circuito.



Mallas:

$$1) 20 = (1-j1)\bar{I}_1 - j1\bar{I}_2 + j2\bar{I}_4$$

$$2) 4+j4 = -j1\bar{I}_1 + 0\bar{I}_2 + j1\bar{I}_3$$

$$3) \bar{I}_3 = 20\angle 90^\circ = -j20 \rightarrow \bar{I}_1 = j1(-j20)(4+j4) = -4-j16$$

$$4) -4-j16 = j2(-4-j16) - 2(-j20) + (2-j2)\bar{I}_4 = -36+32+j40+(2-j2)\bar{I}_4$$

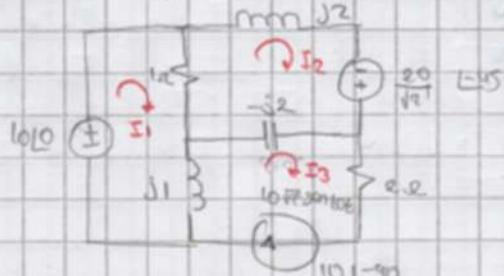
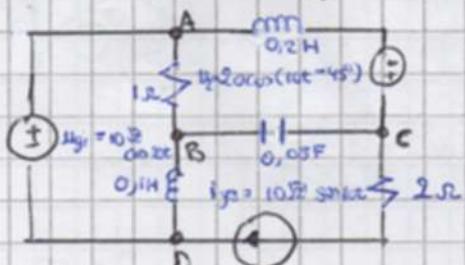
$$\bar{I}_4 = \frac{-4-j16+j8-32-j40}{2-j2} = \frac{-86+536}{2-j2} = -j18 \Rightarrow \bar{I}_2 = -2+j4$$

$$\bar{V}_{PF} = 2(\bar{I}_4 - \bar{I}_3) = 2(-j18+j20) = j4 = 4\sqrt{2} \cos(100t + 90^\circ),$$

$$\bar{S}_{g2} = \bar{V}_{g2} (\bar{I}_2 - \bar{I}_4)^* = (4+j4)(-2-j4+j18) = (4+j4)(18-j12) = -48-j88-j48+j88$$

$$= 40-j136 VA,$$

- (5) Calcular en el circuito de la Figura a) dpp instantáneo entre los nodos B y D; b) potencias complejas suministradas por los generadores; c) potencias complejas con los elementos puntuales del circuito. Compruébese el balance de potencias en la red.



Malla 1

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad & 10\bar{I}_0 = (1+j1)\bar{I}_1 - 1\bar{I}_2 - j1\bar{I}_3 \\ 2) \quad & \frac{V_0}{j2} \cdot 1\bar{I}_0 = -1\bar{I}_1 + 1\bar{I}_2 + j2\bar{I}_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{I}_1 = -10 - j10 \\ \bar{I}_2 = -20 - j20 \\ \bar{I}_3 = -j10 \end{cases} \\ 3) \quad & \bar{I}_3 = +10 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{BD} = j_1(\bar{I}_1 - \bar{I}_3) = j_1(-10 - j10 + j10) = -j10 = 10 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$V_{BD}(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(10t - 90^\circ)$$

b)

$$\bar{S}_1 = \bar{V}_{BD} \bar{I}_A = 10(-10 + j10) = -100 + j100 ; \quad \bar{S}_2 = \bar{V}_{BD} \bar{I}_2 = \frac{20 \angle -45^\circ \cdot 20\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ}{j2} = 1400$$

$$\bar{S}_3 = \bar{V}_{BD} \bar{I}_3 = \bar{V}_{BD} = j_1(\bar{I}_2 - \bar{I}_1) - j_2(\bar{I}_3 - \bar{I}_2) + 2\bar{I}_3 = 20 - j50$$

$$\bar{S}_4 = (20 - j50) \cdot j10 = 300 + j200$$

$$\bar{S}_y = \bar{S}_1 + \bar{S}_2 + \bar{S}_3 = 400 + j700$$

c) Receptores

$$P(1\Omega) = R(\bar{I}_1 - \bar{I}_2)^2 = 11(-10 - j10 + 20 + j20)^2 = 2000 \text{ W}$$

$$P(3\Omega) = 2(\bar{I}_3)^2 = 2 \cdot 10^2 = 200 \text{ W}$$

$$Q(3\Omega) = +j2((\bar{I}_2 - \bar{I}_1)^2 - (\bar{I}_3 - \bar{I}_2)^2) = 0.16 \text{ W}$$

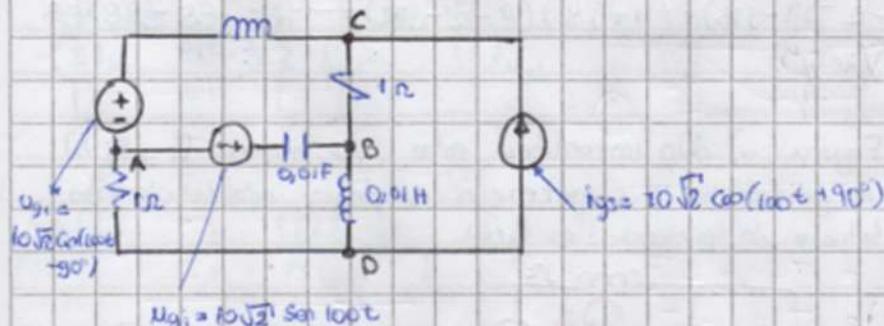
$$Q(1\Omega) = +j1((\bar{I}_1 - \bar{I}_3)^2) = j91 \cdot 10^2 = j1000 \text{ W}$$

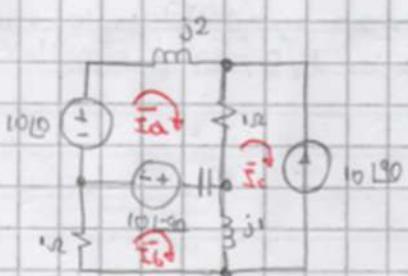
$$Q(-3\Omega) = -j2(\bar{I}_2 - \bar{I}_3)^2 = -j2(20^2 + 10^2) = -j1000 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Síntesis} = 400 + j700 \text{ W}$$

16) Calcular la ddp instantánea entre los nodos A y B del circuito de la figura P.2.15

¿Qué potencias actúan sumándose los generadores al circuito? ¿Dónde se disponen estas potencias?
Compruébese



**Mallas**

$$\begin{aligned} a) 10 + j10 &= 1\bar{I}_A + j1\bar{I}_B - j\bar{I}_C \\ b) -j10 &= j1\bar{I}_A + 1\bar{I}_B - j1\bar{I}_C \Rightarrow 10 + j10 - j10 = \bar{I}_A + j1\bar{I}_B = 10 \\ c) \bar{I}_C &= -10\angle120^\circ = -j10 = -j3 \end{aligned}$$

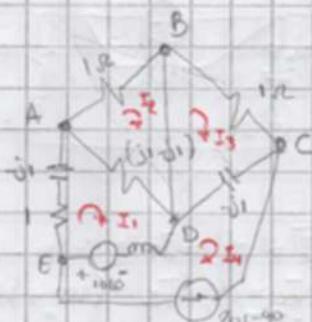
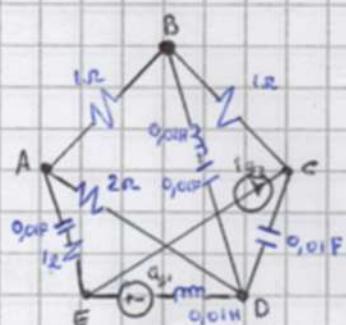
$$\Rightarrow j(\bar{I}_A - 1\bar{I}_B) = j10 \rightarrow j2\bar{I}_A = 10 \rightarrow \bar{I}_A = -j5 \rightarrow \bar{I}_B = j1(-j5) - j10 \\ j1\bar{I}_C + 1\bar{I}_B = 10 - j10$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{AB} &= -10\angle90^\circ - j1(j10 - j3) = j10 - j1(5 - j10 + j5) = j10 - j5 - 5 = -5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ \\ \overline{V}_{AB} &= 10 \cos(100t + 135^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \overline{V}_A \overline{I}^* = 10\angle0^\circ \cdot j5 = 0 + j50 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 0 \text{W} \\ Q_1 = 50 \text{VAR} \end{array} \right. ; \quad S_2 = 10\angle90^\circ (5 - j10 + j5)^* = \\ S_2 &= -j10(5 + j5) = 50 - j50 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 50 \text{W} \\ Q_2 = -50 \text{VAR} \end{array} \right. ; \quad S_3 = \overline{V}_{CD} \overline{I}_3^* = 1((\bar{I}_A - \bar{I}_B) + j(\bar{I}_B - \bar{I}_C)) = 0 \text{W} \\ S_3 &= 10\angle90^\circ \cdot 10\angle-90^\circ = 100 + j0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_3 = 100 \text{W} \\ Q_3 = 0 \text{VAR} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(I_A) &= 1|\bar{I}_A - j\bar{I}_C|^2 = 1|-\sqrt{5} + j10|^2 = 25 \text{W} ; \quad P_{AD}(kW) = 1|\bar{I}_B|^2 = 1|5 - j10|^2 = 5^2 + 10^2 = 125 \text{W} \\ \sum P_g &= 0 + 50 + 100 = 150 \text{W} // \quad \sum P_{ext} = 25 + 25 = 50 \text{W} // \end{aligned}$$

- [7]** En la red de ca de la Figura [a] valores instantáneos de los generadores son: $u_{g1} = 10\sqrt{2} \cos 100t$ voltios; $i_{g2} = 20\sqrt{2} \sin 100t$ amperios. Calcular: a) corriente instantánea que circula por la rama BC; b) potencias activas y reactivas suministradas por los generadores al circuito.



$$\begin{aligned} 1) 10\angle0^\circ &= 3\bar{I}_A - 2\bar{I}_B - j1\bar{I}_C \\ 2) 0 &= -2\bar{I}_A + 3\bar{I}_B \\ 3) 0 &= (1-j)\bar{I}_3 + j1\bar{I}_4 \\ 4) 20\angle-90^\circ &= -\bar{I}_4 \\ \Rightarrow \bar{I}_1 &= -6 + j10 ; \quad \bar{I}_2 = -4 + j0 ; \quad \bar{I}_3 = 10 + j10 ; \\ \bar{I}_4 &= 0 + j20 \end{aligned}$$

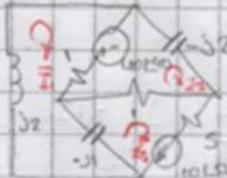
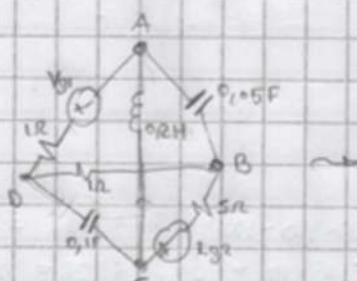
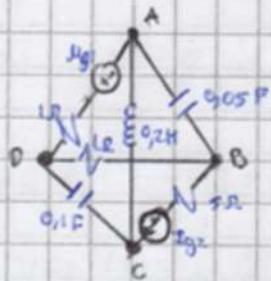
$$\bar{I}_{BC} = \bar{I}_3 = 10 + j10 = 10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ = 200 \cos(100t + 45^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= 10\angle0^\circ [I_A - I_4]^* = 10\angle0^\circ [-6 - j20]^* = 10(-6 + j20) = -60 + j200 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_1 = -60 \text{W} \\ Q_1 = 200 \text{VAR} \end{array} \right. \\ S_2 &= 10\angle0^\circ \cdot 20\angle-90^\circ = 200 \text{W} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_3 &= \overline{V}_{CE} \overline{I}_3^* ; \quad V_{CE} = V_{CD} + V_{DE} = -j1(10 + j10 - j20) + j1(-6 - j20) - 10 = -j16 = 16\angle-90^\circ \\ S_3 &= 16\angle-90^\circ \cdot 20\angle90^\circ = 320 \text{W} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_3 = 320 \text{W} \\ Q_3 = 0 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$



18) En el circuito de la Figura, los valores instantáneos de los generadores son $V_{g1} = 40\sqrt{2}\sin(10t)$ voltios y $I_{g2} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(10t)$ amperios. Calcular: a) ddp. instantánea entre los nudos A y D; b) potencias activas y reactivas suministradas por los generadores al circuito.



Solucion

$$40I_{90} = (1+j3)\bar{I}_1 - j\bar{I}_2 + j\bar{I}_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{I}_1 = -30 - j20 \\ \bar{I}_2 = -10 + j0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{AD} = 1 \left(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2 \right) - 40 \cdot 90 = -20 + 120 = 20\sqrt{2} \quad | \quad 135$$

$$V_{AO} = 20\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos(10^\circ + 135^\circ) = 40 \cos(10^\circ + 135^\circ)$$

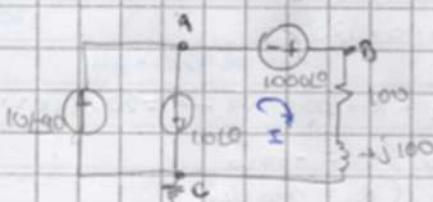
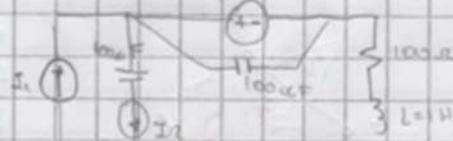
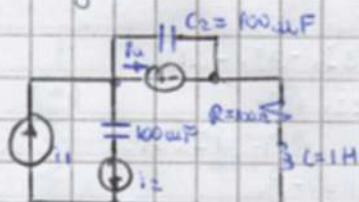
$P_1 = 800 \text{ mbar}$ $\text{QA} = 800^{\circ}\text{NAC}$

$$S_2 = \overline{V_{CE}} \quad I_{Q2}^* \Rightarrow V_{CE} = j2\bar{I}_1 - j2\bar{I}_2 + 5\bar{I}_3 = j2(730 + 120) - j2(-10) + 5(10) =$$

$$V_{CE} = -360 + 40 + 120 + 20 = 90 - 340$$

$$S_1 = (910 - j40) \cdot 16 = 9500 - j400 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_1 = 9500 \text{ W} \\ Q_2 = -400 \text{ J/rad} \end{cases}$$

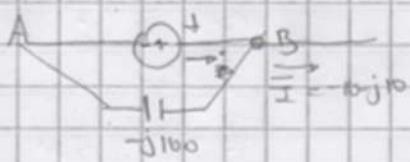
(4) En el circuito de la Figura los valores instantáneos de los generadores son $i_1 = 10\sqrt{2}\sin(100t)$ amperios; $i_2 = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(100t)$ amperios; $U = 1.000\sqrt{2}\cos(100t)$ voltios. Calcular a) corriente neta en la que circula con el generador de tensión; b) potencia activa, reactiva y aparente suministrada por el generador de corriente i_2 .



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{J} &= J_1 = \bar{J}_2 = -j10 - 10 \\ \bar{J}_C &= 0; \quad \bar{V}_B = (100 + j100)(-10 - j10) \\ \bar{V}_{BC} &= 100 \angle 45^\circ | 10 \angle 90^\circ \quad 180 \angle -90^\circ \\ \bar{V}_A &= \bar{J}_A \bar{Z}_A = \bar{J}_A B + \bar{V}_B \Rightarrow \bar{V}_A = -1000 + j2000 \end{aligned}$$



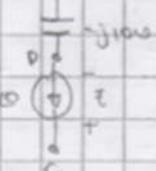
Volvemos al circuito



$$I_b = \bar{V}_{BA} = \frac{1000 \angle 0^\circ}{-j100} = +j10$$

$$\bar{I}_a = \bar{I}_b + \bar{I} = j10 - 10 - j10 = -10 \angle 180^\circ$$

$$I_a = 10 \sqrt{2} (\cos(100t + 180^\circ))$$



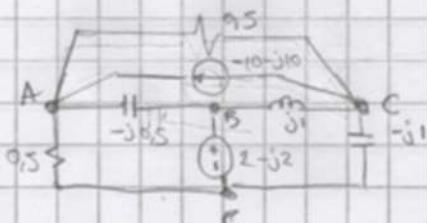
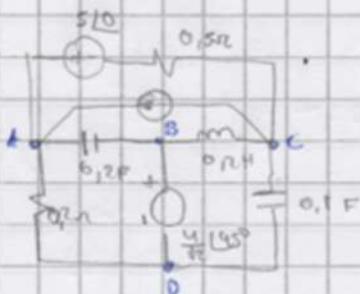
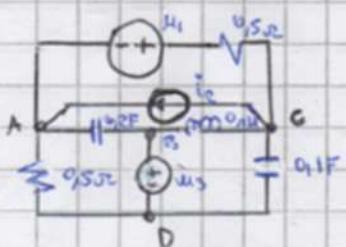
$$V_{AC} = V_{AD} + V_{DC} = -j100 \cdot 10 \angle 0^\circ - E = -1000 - j2000$$

$$E = -j1000 + 1000 + j2000 = 1000 + j1000 = 1000 \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ$$

$$S = E \bar{I}_2^* = 1000 \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \cdot 10 = 10000 + j10000 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_1 = 10 \text{ kW} \\ Q_2 = 10 \text{ kVar} \end{cases}$$

$$S = 10 \sqrt{2} \text{ kVA}$$

- 20) En el circuito de la figura los valores instantáneos de los generadores son $U_1 = 5\sqrt{2}$ cos 10t voltios, $I_2 = 10\sqrt{2}$ sen 10t amperios, $U_3 = 4 \cos(10t - 45^\circ)$ voltios. Calcular a) el dp instantáneo entre los nudos A y D; b) potencia activa, reactiva y aparente suministrada por el generador U_1 al circuito.



$$V_A \rightarrow \text{corriente } I_1 = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{0.5} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$I_2 = I_1 + I_3 = -10 - j10$$

$$+ j10 - j10$$

$$V_D = 0 \quad A) -10 - j10 = \left[\frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{1}{0.5} \right] V_A - \frac{1}{-j10} V_B - \frac{1}{j10} V_C$$

$$V_D = 2 - j2 \quad C) 10 + j10 = -\frac{1}{0.5} V_A - \frac{1}{j10} V_B + \left[\frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{1}{0.5} \right] V_C$$

$$A) -10 - j10 = (4 + j2) V_A - j2 V_B - j2 V_C + 5 V_A = 110$$

$$C) 10 + j10 = -2 V_A + j2 V_B + 2 V_C \quad D) V_C = 5 + j1$$

$$V_{AD} = V_A = 10 \Rightarrow V_{AC} = \sqrt{2} \cos(10t) \text{ V} //$$

Renta AC



$$V_{AC} = V_A - V_C = 1 - 5 - j4 = -4 - j4$$

$$V_{AC} = -4 - j4 = 0.5 I_a - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow I_a = 5 - 4 - j4 = 2 - j8$$

$$0.5$$

$$\bar{Z}_1 = \bar{V}_1 \bar{I}_a^* = 5\sqrt{2} (2 + j8) = 10 + j40$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1 = 10 \text{ W} \\ Q_1 = 40 \text{ VAr} \end{cases} \quad S_1 = \sqrt{10^2 + 40^2} = 41.23 \text{ VA} //$$

