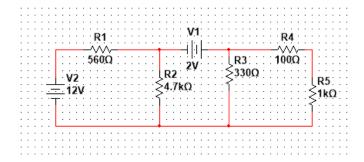
Práctica del laboratorio 5

Tema: Teorema de Thévenin

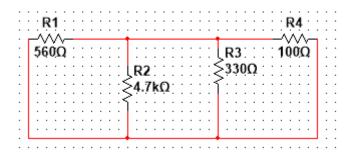
Integrantes: Toala Yepez Anthony Tony

Sandoval Lara Rodrigo Fernando

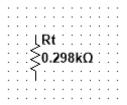
Cálculos:



Reducción del circuito según el teorema de Thévenin:

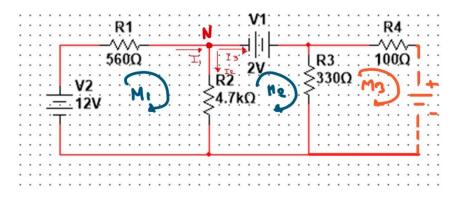


Reducimos hasta tener la resistencia de Thévenin:



Ahora calculamos el voltaje de Thévenin:

Se utilizo el método de mallas



$$N: I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= 12 - 0.56I_1 - 4.7I_2 = 0 \\ M_1 &= 0.56I_1 + 4.7I_2 = 12 \\ M_2 &= 2 - 0.33I_3 + 4.7I_2 = 0 \\ M_2 &= 4.7I_2 - 0.33I_3 = -2 \\ I_1 & I_2 & I_3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0.56 & 4.7 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 4.7 & -0.33 & -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = 15,97 \text{[mA]}$$

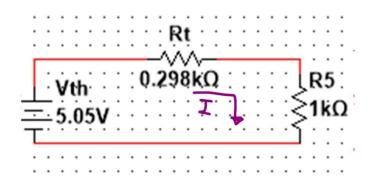
$$I_2 = 0,65 \text{[mA]}$$

$$I_3 = 15,32 \text{[mA]}$$

$$M_3 = -VTh + 0,33I_3 = 0$$

$$VTH = 5,05 \text{[V]}$$

Luego unimos la resistencia con el circuito equivalente de Thévenin



Ahora podemos calcular el voltaje y la intensidad de R5

$$R_e = (1,298)k_{\Omega}$$

$$I = \frac{5,05[V]}{1,298[k_{\Omega}]}$$

$$I = 3,89[mA]$$

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

$$5,05[V] - (0,248)(3,89) = V(R_5)$$

$$V(R_5) = 3,89[V]$$

$$I(R5) = \frac{3,89[V]}{1(k\Omega)}$$

$$I(R5) = 3,89[mA]$$

Error

VTH

$$error = \frac{5,06 - 5,05}{5,06} \cdot 100 = 0,19\%$$

RTH

$$error = \frac{299 - 298}{299} \cdot 100 = 0.33\%$$

Circuito original con circuito equivalente de Thévenin

Voltaje

$$error = \frac{3.89 - 3.85}{3.89} \cdot 100 = 1,03\%$$

Corriente

$$error = \frac{3.89 - 3.85}{3.89} \cdot 100 = 1,03\%$$