Ejercicios resueltos de FMC.

Tema 6. Circuitos eléctricos.

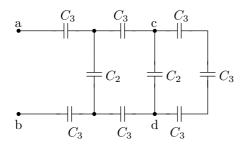
24 de septiembre de 2008

All text is available under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License

Copyright © 2008 Santa, FeR (QueGrande.org)

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is avaliable at http://www.gnu.org/licenses/fdl.html

1. En la figura cada condensador vale: $C_3 = 3\mu F$ y $C_2 = 2\mu F$.

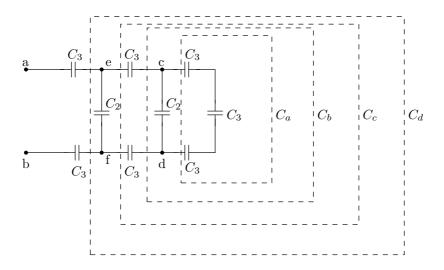


Se pide:

- a) Calcúlese la capacidad equivalente de la red comprendida entre los puntos a y b.
- b) Hállese la carga de cada uno de los condensadores próximos a los puntos a y b, cuando $V_{ab}=900V$.
- c) Calcúlese V_{cd} cuando $V_{ab} = 900V$.

Solución:

a) Capacidad equivalente.



$$C_a = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_3} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \frac{1}{C_3}} = \frac{C_3}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1\mu F$$
 (en serie)

$$C_b = C_a + C_2 = 3\mu F$$
 (en paralelo)

$$C_c = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_3} + \frac{1}{C_b} + \frac{1}{C_3}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1\mu F \text{ (en serie)}$$

$$C_d = C_c + C_2 = 3\mu F$$
 (en paralelo)

$$C_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_3} + \frac{1}{C_d} + \frac{1}{C_3}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1\mu F \text{ (en serie)}$$

b)
$$V_{ab} = \frac{Q}{C_{eq}}$$

$$Q = V_{ab} \cdot C_{eq} = 900 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-6} = 900 \mu C$$

c)
$$V_{cd} \text{ si } V_{ab} = 900V$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{Q}{V_{ab}}$$

$$Q = V_{ab} \cdot C_{eq} = 900V \cdot 1\mu F = 900\mu C$$

$$C_d = \frac{Q}{V_{ef}} \Rightarrow V_{ef} = \frac{Q}{C_d} = \frac{900\mu C}{3\mu F} = 300V$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & C_3 \\ \hline V_{ef} = 300V \\ \hline \\ f & C_3 \end{array}$$

$$C_b = 3\mu F$$

$$C_b = \frac{Q_{cd}}{V_{cd}}$$

$$V_{cd} = \frac{Q_{cd}}{C_b}$$

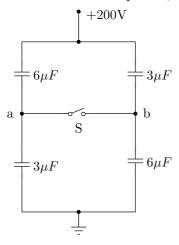
$$Q_{cd} = V_{ef} \cdot C_{ef}$$

$$C_{ef} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} = 1\mu F$$

$$Q_{cd} = 300V \cdot 1\mu F = 300\mu C$$

$$V_{cd} = \frac{Q_{cd}}{C_b} = \frac{300\mu C}{3\mu F} = 100V$$

2. Los condensadores de la figura están inicialmente descargados y se hallan conectados como indica el esquema, con el interruptor S abierto.



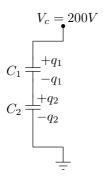
Se pide:

- a) ¿Cuál es la diferencia de potencial V_{ab} ?
- b) ¿Y el potencial del punto b después de cerrado S?
- c) ¿Qué cantidad de carga fluye a través de S cuando se cierra?

Solución:

a)
$$V_{ab}$$
? $V_{ab} = V_a - V_b$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Serie} & \text{Paralelo} \\ Q = Q_1 = Q_2 & Q = Q_1 + Q_2 \\ V = V_1 + V_2 & V = V_1 = V_2 \\ \frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} & C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

■ Rama 1:



 C_1 serie C_2 :

$$C_{1,2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}} = 2\mu F$$

$$q_{1,2} = C_{1,2} \cdot V_c = 2\mu F \cdot 200V = 400\mu C$$

En serie: $q_{1,2} = q_1 = q_2$

$$V_a = V_{C_2} = \frac{q_2}{C_2} = \frac{q_{1,2}}{C_2} = \frac{400\mu C}{3\mu F} = \frac{400}{3}V$$

■ Rama 2:

$$V_c = 200V$$

$$C_3 + q_3$$

$$-q_3$$

$$C_4 - q_4$$

 C_3 serie C_4 :

$$C_{3,4} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_3} + \frac{1}{C_4}} = 2\mu F$$

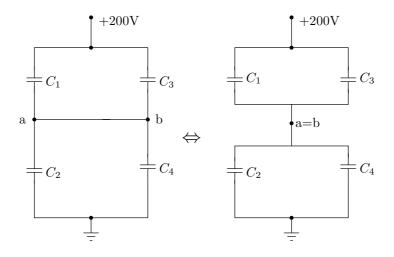
$$q_{3,4} = C_{3,4} \cdot V_C = 2\mu F \cdot 200V = 400\mu C$$

En serie: $q_{3,4} = q_3 = q_4$

$$V_b = V_{C_4} = \frac{q_4}{C_4} = \frac{q_{3,4}}{C_4} = \frac{400\mu C}{6\mu F} = \frac{200}{3}V$$

$$V_{ab} = \frac{400}{6}V$$

b)
$$V_{ab} = 0 \Leftrightarrow S \text{ cerrado}$$



 $(C_1 \parallel C_3)$ serie $(C_2 \parallel C_4)$:

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_{1,3}} + \frac{1}{C_{2,4}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1 + C_3} + \frac{1}{C_2 + C_4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{9}{2}\mu F = 4.5\mu F$$

$$Q = C \cdot V_c = 4.5 \cdot 200 = 900\mu C$$

$$V_c = 200V$$

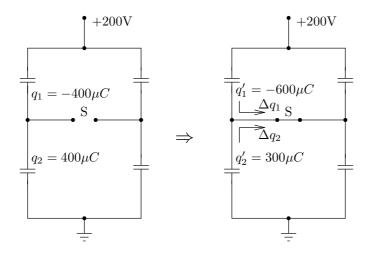
$$C_{1,3} + Q$$

$$C_{2,4} - Q$$

$$C_{2,4} - Q$$

$$V_b = \frac{Q_{2,4}}{C_{2,4}} = \frac{Q}{C_{2,4}} = \frac{900\mu C}{9\mu F} = 100V$$
$$\left(V_b = \frac{V_c}{2}\right)$$

c) Carga que fluye a través de S cuando se cierra.



 Δq : Carga que fluye a través de S.

 Δq_1 : Carga que abandona la placa negativa de C_1 . Δq_2 : Carga que abandona la placa positiva de C_2 .

$$\Delta q = \Delta q_1 + \Delta q_2$$

$$\Delta q = [-q_1 - (-q'_1)] + [q_2 - q'_2]$$

$$q_{2,4} = 900\mu C$$

$$q_{1,3} = 900\mu C$$

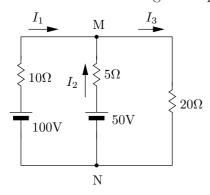
$$V_b = 100V = V_{2,4} \Rightarrow V_{1,3} = V_c - V_{2,4} = 100V$$

$$q'_1 = C_1 \cdot V_1 = C_1 \cdot V_{1,3} = 6\mu F \cdot 100V = 600\mu C$$

$$q'_2 = C_2 \cdot V_2 = C_2 \cdot V_{2,4} = 3\mu F \cdot 100V = 300\mu C$$

$$\Delta q = [(-400) - (-600)] + [400 - 300] = 300\mu C$$

3. En el circuito de la figura se pide determinar:



- a) Corrientes I_1 , I_2 e I_3 .
- b) Diferencia de potencial entre los puntos M y N.

a)
$$I_2 = I_3 - I_1$$

$$\begin{cases}
100 - 50 = I_1 \cdot 10 + I_1 \cdot 5 - I_3 \cdot 5 \\
50 = 5I_3 + 20I_3 - 5I_1
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
50 = 15I_1 - 5I_3 \\
50 = -5I_1 + 25I_3
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
+ 50 = 15I_1 - 5I_3 \\
150 = -15I_1 + 75I_3
\end{cases}$$

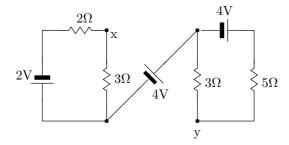
$$200 = 70I_3 \Rightarrow I_3 = \frac{20}{7} = 2,86A$$

$$I_1 = \frac{50 + 5I_3}{15} = \frac{50 + 5 \cdot \frac{20}{7}}{15} = \frac{450}{5} = 4,29A$$

$$I_2 = 2,86 - 4,29 = -1,43A$$

b)
$$V_{MN} = -I_2 \cdot R + 50 = 7 + 50 = 57V$$

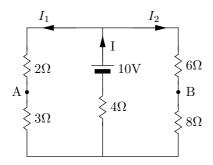
4. Determinar la tensión V_{xy} en el circuito de la figura:



$$-2 + 3I_1 + 2I_1 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{2}{5}A$$
$$-4 + 3I_2 + 5I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{1}{2}A$$

$$V_{xy} = V_{xa} + V_{ab} + V_{by} = 3(-I_1) + (-4) + 3I_2 = -3 \cdot \frac{2}{5} - 4 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -3.7V$$

- 5. En el circuito de la figura se pide determinar:
 - a) Corrientes I, I_1 e I_2 .
 - b) Tensión V_{ab} .



Solución:

a)
$$\begin{cases} I_2 \cdot 2 + I_1 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot I - 10 = 0 \\ I_2 \cdot 6 + I_2 \cdot 8 + 4 \cdot I - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\begin{cases} 5I_1 + 4(I_1 + I_2) - 10 = 0 \\ 14I_2 + 4(I_1 + I_2) - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 9I_1 + 4I_2 - 10 = 0 \\ 18I_2 + 4I_1 - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{10 - 4I_1}{18} = \frac{5 - 2I_1}{9}$$

$$9I_1 + 4 \cdot \frac{5 - 2I_1}{9} - 10 = 0$$

$$81I_1 + 4(5 - 2I_1) - 90 = 0$$

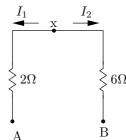
$$81I_1 + 20 - 8I_1 - 90 = 0$$

$$73I_1 = 70 \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{70}{73} = 0.96A$$

$$I_2 = \frac{5 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{70}{73}}{9} = \frac{365 - 140}{657} = \frac{225}{657} = \frac{25}{73} = 0.34A$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = 0.96 + 0.34 = 1.3A$$

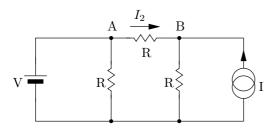
b) Tensión V_{ab}



$$V_{ab} = V_{ax} + V_{xb}$$

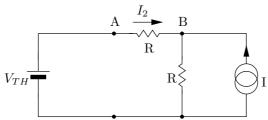
$$V_{ab} = -2I_1 + 6I_2 = -2 \cdot 0.96 + 0.34 \cdot 6 = 0.12V$$

6. Usando el teorema de Thévenin, calcular la corriente I_2 en la red de la figura:



Solución:

 Sabemos que se puede quitar una resistencia en paralelo con un generador ideal de tensión:



Como consecuencia del teorema de Thévenin, sabemos que podemos quitar una resistencia en paralelo con un generador de tensión puesto que no afecta a los demás valores de las magnitudes eléctricas del circuito (aunque sí a la corriente del propio generador). También se puede resolver el problema haciendo Thévenin entre A y B.

$$V_{TH} + I_2 \cdot R + (I_2 + I) \cdot R = 0$$

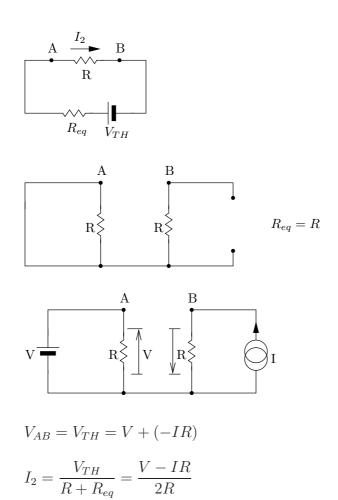
$$-V_{TH} + RI_2 + RI_2 + RI = 0$$

$$-V_{TH} + 2RI_2 + RI = 0$$

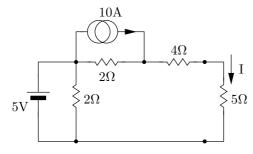
$$2RI_2 = V - RI$$

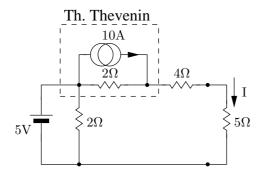
$$I_2 = \frac{V - RI}{2R}$$

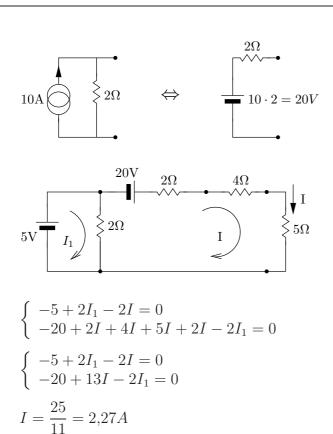
■ Thévenin entre A y B:



7. En el circuito de la figura, calcular el valor de la corriente I:



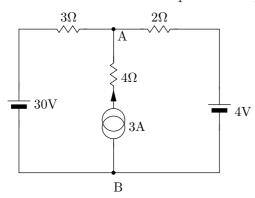




$$2I_1 = 5 + 2I = 5 + 2 \cdot 2,27 = 9,49A$$

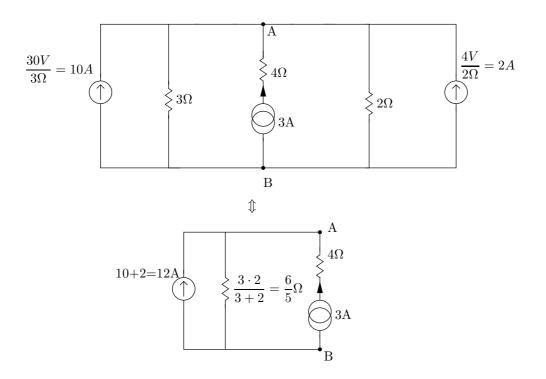
$$I_1 = 4,775A$$

8. Calcular la diferencia de potencial V_{AB} en el circuito de la figura:



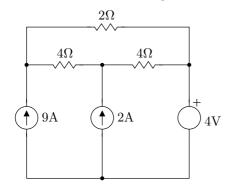
Solución:

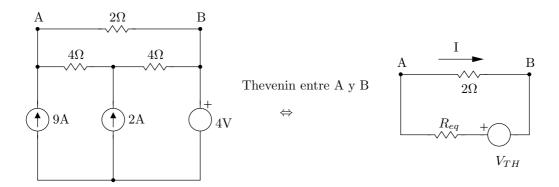
Aplicando Norton a las ramas de la izquierda y la derecha:

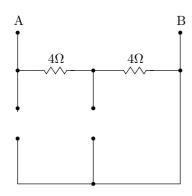


$$V_{AB} = (12+3)A \cdot \frac{6}{5}\Omega = 18V$$

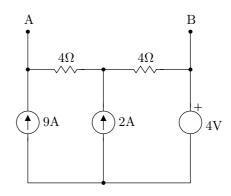
9. En el circuito de la figura, hallar la potencia disipada en la resistencia de 2Ω .









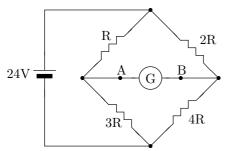


$$V_{TH} = 9 \cdot 4 + 11 \cdot 4 = 80V$$

$$I = \frac{V_{TH}}{2+8} = \frac{80}{10} = 80V$$

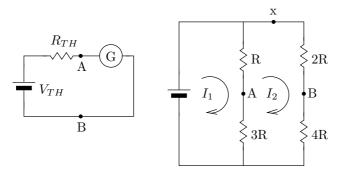
$$P_{2\Omega} = V \cdot I = I^2 \cdot R = 8^2 \cdot 2 = 128W$$

10. Determinar el valor de R que produce una desviación a fondo de escala del galvanómetro de la figura de resistencia interna $R_G=1000\Omega$ y sensibilidad $S=500\mu A$. (Se recomienda aplicar Thévenin entre A y B)



Solución:

Aplicando Thévenin:



$$V_{TH} = V_{AB} = V_{AX} + V_{XB}$$

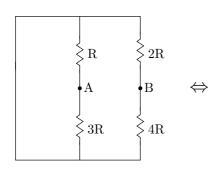
$$R \cdot I_1 = 10$$

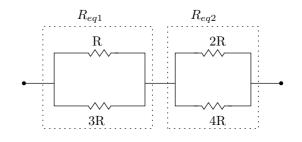
$$R \cdot I_2 = 4$$

$$24 = -I_1(R + 3R) \Rightarrow I_1 = -\frac{6}{R}$$

$$24 = I_2(2R + 4R) \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{4}{R}$$

$$V_{ab} = I \cdot R = V_{TH} = I_1 R + 2I_2 R = -\frac{6R}{R} + 2\frac{4R}{R} = -6 + 8 = 2V$$



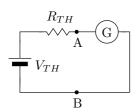


$$R_{eq1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3R} + \frac{1}{R}} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3R}} = \frac{3R}{4}$$

$$1 \qquad 1 \qquad 4R$$

$$R_{eq2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4R} + \frac{1}{2R}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4R}} = \frac{4R}{3}$$

$$R_T = \frac{3R}{4} + \frac{4R}{3} = \frac{25}{12}R$$



$$I_G = 500 \mu A$$

$$R_G = 1000\Omega$$

$$V_{TH} = R_{TH} \cdot I_G + R_G \cdot I_G$$

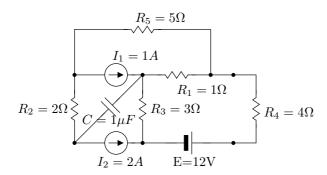
$$2 = \frac{25}{12}R \cdot 500 \cdot 10^{-6} + 1000 \cdot 500 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$R = 1440\Omega$$

Feb-96. En el circuito de la figura determinar:

a) Potencia en la resistencia R_4 .

b) Carga almacenada en el condensador C.



Solución:

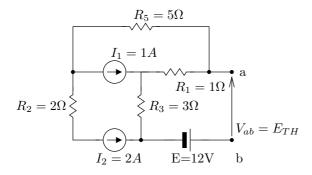
En corriente continua, a efectos de análisis, podemos quitar los condensadores.

• (Directamente) Kirchoff:

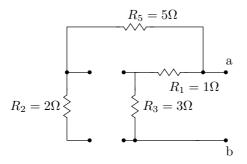
a)
$$I \cdot R_4 - 12 + (2 + I) \cdot R_3 + (3 + I) - R_1 = 0$$

 $I \cdot 4 - 12 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3I + 3 \cdot 1 + I = 0$
 $8I = 3$
 $I = \frac{2}{8}A = 0,375A$
 $PR_4 = I_{R_4}^2 \cdot R_4 = 0,375^2 \cdot 4 = 0,5625W$
b) $V_{cd} = (I+3) \cdot R_1 + 3 \cdot R_5 + R_2 \cdot I_2 = (3+0,375) \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 2 = 22,375V$
 $Q = C \cdot V$
 $Q = C \cdot V_{cd} = 1\mu F \cdot 22,375V = 22,375\mu C$

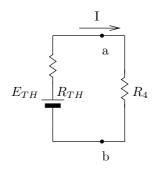
■ Por Thévenin:



$$E_{TH} = V_{ab} = -3 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3 + 12 = 3V$$



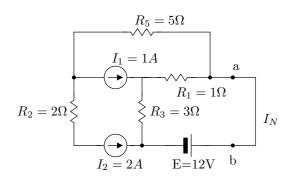
$$R_{eq} = R_{TH} = R_1 + R_3 = 1 + 3 = 4\Omega$$



$$I = \frac{E_{TH}}{R_A + R_{TH}} = \frac{3}{4+4} = 0.375A$$

Y seguiría como en la solución anterior.

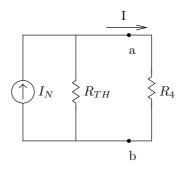
■ Por Norton:



$$-(3+I_N)\cdot 1 + -(2+I_N)\cdot 3 + 12 = 0$$

$$I_N = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75A$$

Se calula como en la solución anterior: $R_N=R_{eq}=4\Omega$

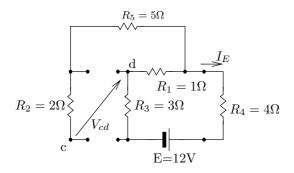


$$V_{ab} = I_N \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_N} + \frac{1}{R_4}} = I \cdot R_4$$

$$I = I_N \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_N} = 0.75 \cdot \frac{4}{4 + 4} = 0.75 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0.375A$$

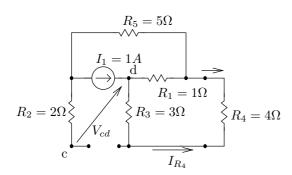
Y seguiría como en las soluciones anteriores.

■ Por superposición:



$$I_E = \frac{E}{R_1 + R_4 + R_3} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}A = 1,5A$$

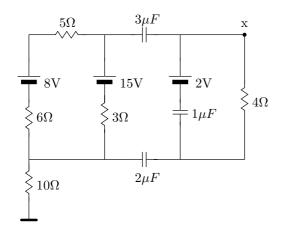
$$V_{cdE} = I_E \cdot R_1 + 0 + 0 = 1,5V$$

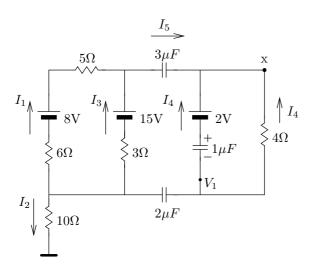


Y seguiría como en las soluciones anteriores.

Jun-94. En el circuito de la figura determinar:

- a) Carga almacenada por cada uno de los condensadores.
- b) Potencial del punto x.





a)
$$I_3 = I_5 = 0$$

 $I_3 + I_5 = I_4 \Rightarrow I_4 = 0$
 $V_1 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = 2V$
 $q_1 = C_1 \cdot V_1 = 1\mu F \cdot 2V = 2\mu C$

$$\begin{cases} 8 = 5I_1 + 15 - 3I_2 + 6I_1 = 11I_1 - 3I_2 + 15 \\ I_1 + I_2 = I_5 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = -I_2 \end{cases}$$
 $I_1 = -0, 5A$
 $I_2 = 0, 5A$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\stackrel{\bullet}{\underset{+q}{|}} \stackrel{\bullet}{\underset{-q}{|}} \stackrel{\bullet}{\underset{-q}{|}} \stackrel{\bullet}{\underset{-q}{|}} \\
\stackrel{\bullet}{\underset{-q}{|}} \stackrel{+q}{\underset{-q}{|}} \\
\stackrel{\bullet}{\underset{-q}{|}} \stackrel{\bullet}{\underset{-q}{|}} \stackrel{\bullet}{\underset{-q}{|}} \\
C_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}} = \frac{6}{5}\mu F$$

$$q = V_{ab} \cdot C_{eq}$$

$$V_{ab} = 15 - 3I_2 = 13,5V$$

$$q = 13,5V \cdot \frac{6}{5}\mu F = 16,2\mu C = q_2 = q_3$$
b)
$$V_x?$$

$$V_x = V_{xy} + V_{yb} + V_b$$

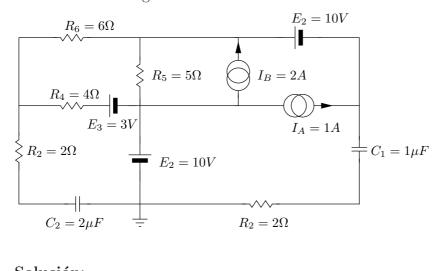
$$I_6 = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0A \Rightarrow V_b = 0$$

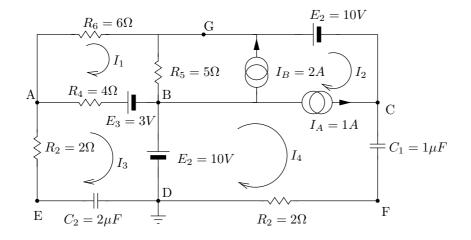
$$V_{yb} = \frac{q}{C} = \frac{16,2\mu C}{2\mu F} = 8,1V$$

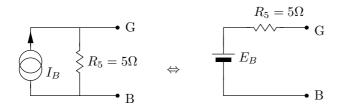
$$V_x = V_{yb} = 8,1V$$

Ejercicios de examen resueltos en clase que no están en los boletines.

1. Determinar las cargas en los condensadores del circuito de la figura:







En continua los condensadores actúan como un circuito abierto. $(I_3=I_4=0)$

$$\begin{cases} R_6 \cdot I_1 + R_5(I_1 + I_2) + E_B - E_3 + R_4(I_1 - I_3) = 0 \\ I_2 + I_A = I_4 \end{cases}$$

$$I_4 = 0 \Rightarrow I_2 = I_A = -1A$$

$$G \cdot I_1 + 5(I_1 + 1) + 10 - 3 + 4(I_1 - 0) = 0$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{12}{15}A$$

$$Q_1 = C_1 \cdot V_{CF}$$

$$Q_2 = C_2 \cdot V_{ED}$$

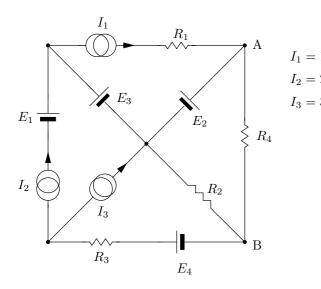
$$V_{CF} = V_{CB} + V_{BD} - V_{DF} = V_{CG} + V_{GB} + V_{BD} = -10 - (I_1 - I_2) - 5 + 10 + 10 = \left(-\frac{12}{15} + 1\right) - 5 + 10 = \left(-\frac{4}{5} + 1\right) - 5 + 10 = 1 + 10 = 11V$$

$$Q_1 = 1\mu F \cdot 11V = 11\mu C$$

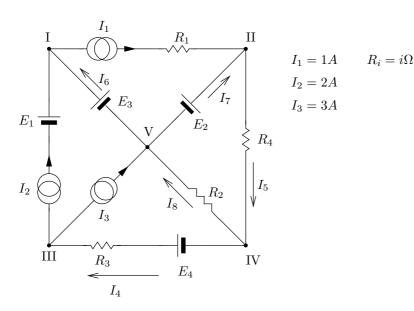
$$V_{ED} = V_{EA} + V_{AB} + V_{BD} = 4(I_3 - I_1) + 3 + 10 = -4 \cdot I_3 + 3 + 10 = -4 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) + 13 = \frac{16}{5} + \frac{65}{5} = \frac{81}{5}V$$

$$Q_2 = 2\mu F \cdot \frac{81}{5}V = \frac{162}{5}\mu C = 32,4\mu C$$

- 2. Dado el circuito de la figura se pide:
 - a) Intensidad en cada rama.
 - b) Potencia entregada por los generadores y absorvida por las resitencias.
 - c) Calcualar el aquivalente Thévenin entre A y B.



Solución:



a) Intensidad en cada rama

I)
$$I_2 + I_6 = I_1$$

 $I_6 = -1A$

IV)
$$I_4 = I_2 + I_3 = 5A$$

III)
$$I_5 = I_8 + I_4 = I_8 + 5$$

II)
$$I_1 + I_7 = I_5 = 1 + I_7$$

V)
$$I_3 + I_8 = I_6 + I_7$$

 $3 + I_8 = -1 + I_7$

$$I_5 = 2A$$

$$I_7 = 1A$$

$$I_8 = -3A$$

b) • Potencia disipada en las resistencias:

$$P_{R_1} = I_1^2 \cdot R_1 = 1^1 \cdot 1 = 1W$$

$$P_{R_2} = I_8^2 \cdot R_2 = (-3)^1 \cdot 2 = 18W$$

$$P_{R_3} = I_4^2 \cdot R_3 = 5^1 \cdot 3 = 75W$$

$$P_{R_4} = I_5^2 \cdot R_4 = 2^2 \cdot 4 = 16W$$

$$P_{TOTAL} = 1 + 18 + 75 + 16 = 110W$$

• Potencia entregada por los generadores:

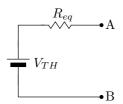
Potencia entregada por
$$I_1 = V_{I_1} \cdot I_1 = 0W$$

Potencia entregada por $I_2 = V_{I_2} \cdot I_2 = -38W$
Potencia entregada por $I_3 = V_{I_3} \cdot I_3 = -51W$
Potencia entregada por $E_1 = E_1 \cdot (-I_2) = -2W$
Potencia entregada por $E_2 = E_2 \cdot (-I_1) = -2W$
Potencia entregada por $E_3 = E_3 \cdot (-I_6) = 3W$
Potencia entregada por $E_4 = E_4 \cdot (-I_4) = -20W$

$$V_{I_1} + I_1 \cdot 1 + E_2 - E_3 = 0 \Rightarrow V_{I_1} = 0$$

 $V_{I_2} - 1 + 3 - V_{I_3} = 0$
 $V_{I_3} - I_8 \cdot 2 - 4 + I_4 \cdot 3 = 0$
 $V_{I_3} = -17V$

c) Thévenin entre A y B:



$$V_{TH} = I_5 \cdot R_4 = 2 \cdot 4 = 8V$$

