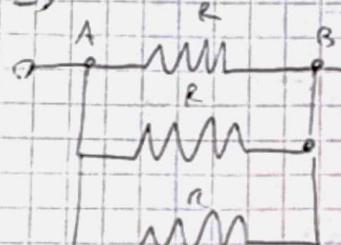


Resolución: Se resuelven Aplicando

UVA Fijo

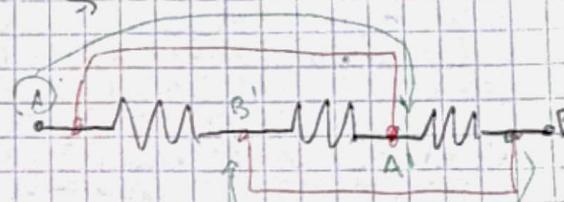
Δ es \Rightarrow



que tiene

Resumen
o/

ab) el trío está en
dividir los Ptos de
los resistores es de.
ver la otra parte

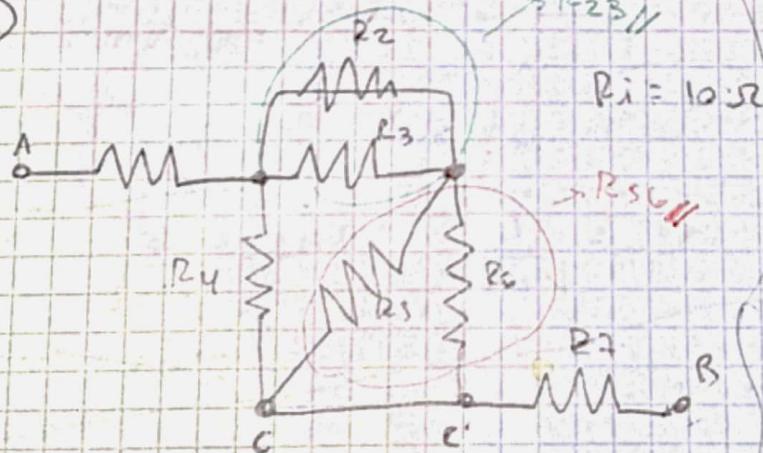


$$R_{eq} = \frac{R}{3}$$

*

$$R_1 + R_4 \parallel \left(\frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} + \frac{R_5 R_6}{R_5 + R_6} \right) + R_7$$

72

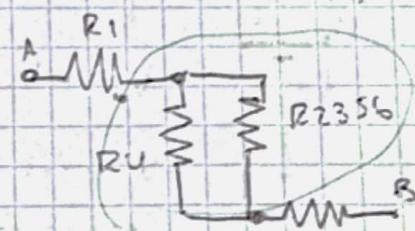
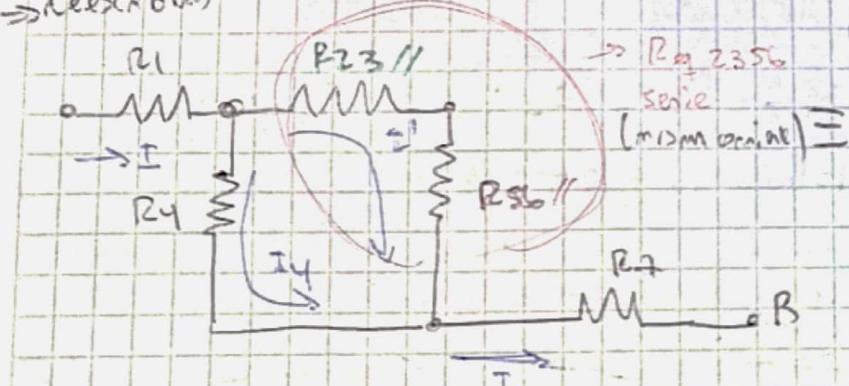


→ Rescribir

$$R_i = 10 \Omega = 2R + R \parallel \left(\frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2} \right) \equiv$$

$$2R + \frac{R}{2} = \boxed{25 \Omega} \quad R_f = 10 \Omega$$

40 ohm



$$\begin{aligned} & R_1 \quad R_2 \\ & \rightarrow I \quad R_4 \parallel R_{2356} \text{ serie (mismo punto)} \equiv \\ & R_7 \quad R_5 \parallel R_{2356} \end{aligned}$$

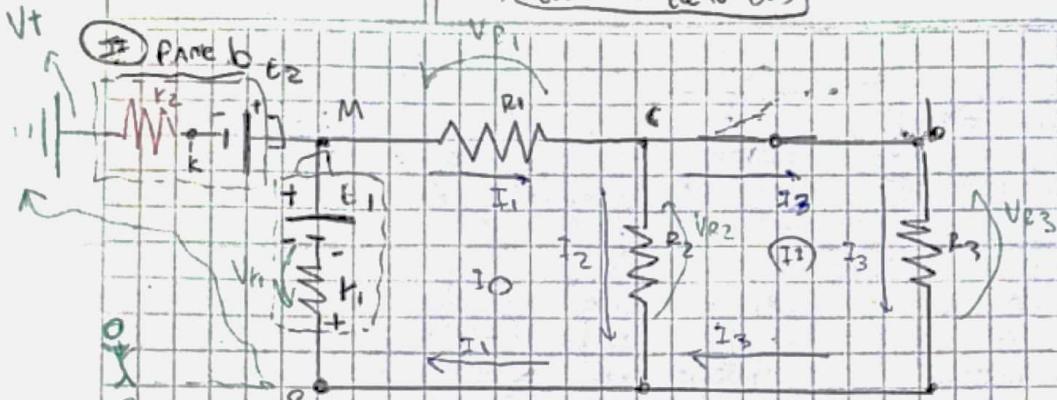
$$R_1 + R_4 \parallel R_{2356} + R_7 \equiv R_1 + R_4 \parallel (R_{23} + R_{56}) + R_7$$

⇒ *

• Resonante (Ejercicio)
Ecuación de Nodos

HOJA N

FECHA:



$$V_C - V_t + E_1 - e_2 = V_R = V_t \Rightarrow V_C - V_t = e_2 - E_1 + V_{R1} \Rightarrow \boxed{[-88.9V]}$$

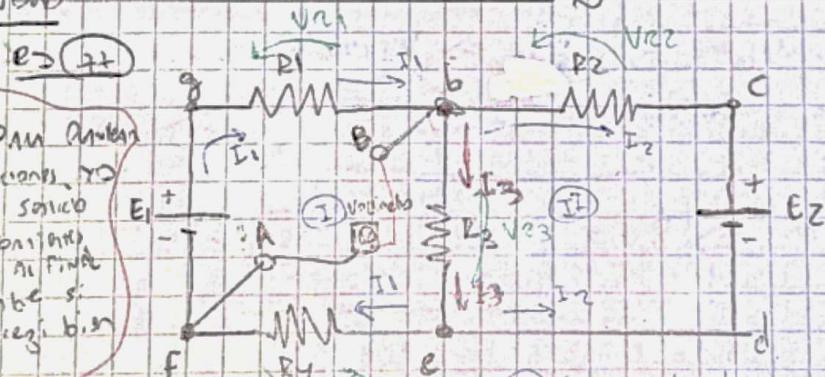
Nota que no existe
ciclo de Potencia en e_2
debido a q. e. tienen
q. e. la Alimentación

$$V_C - V_t = V_C + V_{R1} - E_2 = V_R = V_t \Rightarrow V_C - V_t = E_2 - I_1 R_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_C - V_t = 15V}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_C - V_t = 10V - 1.0777A \times 5\Omega \Rightarrow \boxed{V_C - V_t = -44.99V}$$

NOTA! Que $V_h - V_t = V_C - V_t$ ya que ESTÁN en el MISMO Punto!

Ecuaciones Nodos



Datos

Importante

$$R_1 = 2\Omega$$

$$E_1 = 10V$$

2) Calcular cada una d.d. entre
A y B ($V_B - V_A$)

b) Si A y B se unen en que
sentido circularia la corriente?

m: número de bucks internos

m: número de ecuaciones de nodos a obtener

(I) Malla bcde
(II) malla gfbcf
(III) gfbcddefB

Ecuaciones de Nodos

⇒ [...] Puntando a

sistema y teniendo [...]

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_2 = -2I_1}$$

$$\boxed{3I_1 + I_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_2 = -2A}$$

$$\wedge \boxed{I_3 = 3A}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(I)} V_g - V_{R1} - V_{R3} - V_{R4} + E_1 = V_g \\ \text{(II)} V_d1 + E_2 + V_{R2} - V_{R3} = V_d \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(I')} E_1 = V_g - V_d + V_{R1} + V_{R3} + V_{R4} \\ E_1 = I_1 R_1 + I_3 R_3 + I_4 R_4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(II')} E_2 = V_d - V_d1 + V_{R3} - V_{R2} \\ I_2 = I_3 R_3 + I_2 R_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

obj: I_3 no es
interior

⇒ Pasa

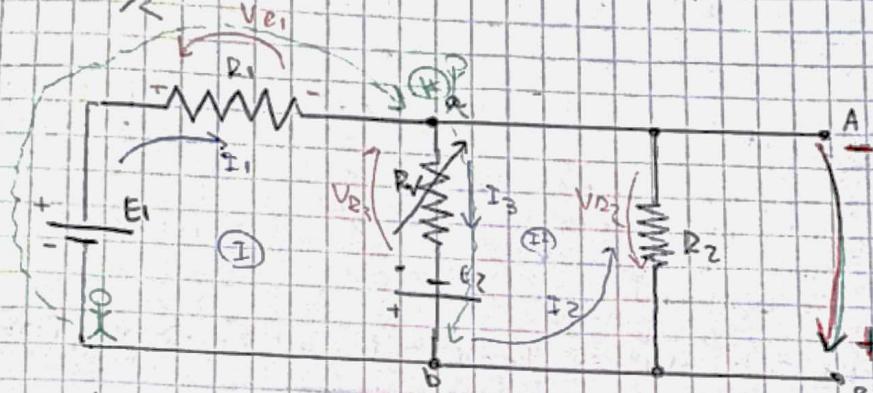
Y este signo te indica que I_2 tiene sentido opuesto al de la red

$$c) \boxed{V_{R2} + (E_1 - V_R1) = V_b \Rightarrow (V_b - V_{R2}) = E_1 - I \cdot R_1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{8V}{8V}}$$

$$\text{Si: } (V_{12} - V_2) = 8V \Rightarrow \boxed{V_2 - V_b = -8V} \quad \text{significo q.c. } V_b > V_2$$

es kein extra Nutzen

76 obs: ~~β~~ : Reaction variable: β_1 is available



$$\underline{DA100} : R_1 = R_2 = 10\Omega$$

$$U_1 = 3.2 \text{ V}$$

$$E_2 = 22.3$$

c) Calcular el valor de R para que

$$V_{AB} = V_B - V_A = 10V$$

François de Sales de Béthune

$$\Rightarrow V_{EZ} = V_B - V_A = V_{AB} = 10V \quad (\text{+7 es AN en paralelo})$$

$$I_2 R_2 = 12V \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{12V}{12\Omega} = 1A$$

~~* Reziprokt haben euren Fehler geseh: $V_b + E_1 - V_{R1} = V_2 \Rightarrow V_b - V_2 = V_{R1} - E_1 \Rightarrow I_{R1} = -3$~~

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_1 = \frac{40V}{10\Omega} = 4A} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{de modo que} \\ I_1 + I_3 + I_2 = 20 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow I_3 = 5A$$

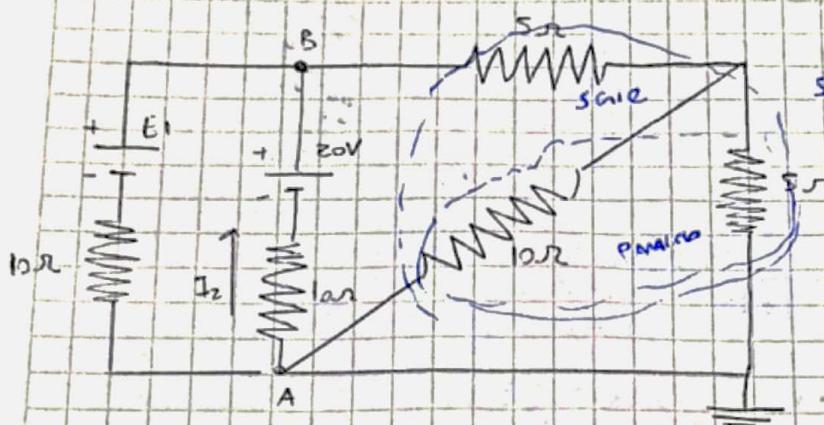
$$\text{#} \quad \text{Zunächst der Nenner: } -I_3 R_V + E_2 - 10V = 0 \Rightarrow R_V = \frac{E_2 - 10V}{I_3} = \boxed{\frac{R_A}{2\pi}} \text{ RTA}$$

Q6): In MMA $\underbrace{E_1 - R_1}_{\text{Soln.}} \parallel E_2 - R_2 \parallel R_2 \parallel V_{AB}$

Un JV en paralelo es la misma PM clavada en paralelo

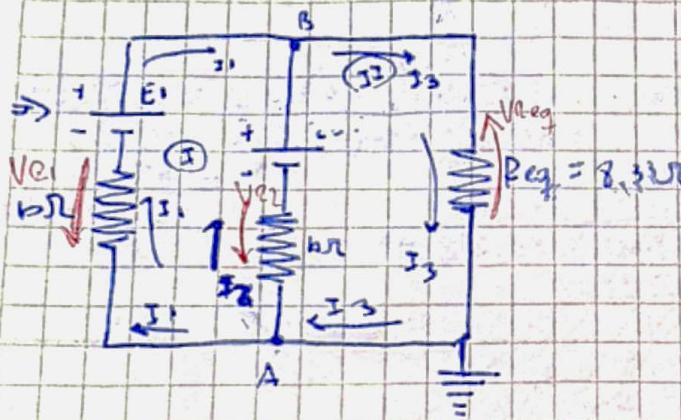
TAKING

$$88) I_2 = 1A \quad a) E_1 = ? \quad b) V(x=8) \quad (\text{mittleres } m \text{ von } b)$$



$$5\Omega + 5\Omega // 10\Omega = \frac{5 \cdot 10}{5+10} = 3.33\Omega$$

$$\boxed{F_{eq} = 8.33 \text{ N}}$$



as Le MALLA

$$\textcircled{I} \quad -V_{R1} + E_1 - 20V + V_{R2} = 0$$

$$(II) -VR_2 + 20V - V_{Req} = 0$$

ce le nob

$$\textcircled{b} : J_1 + J_2 = I_3$$

$$-I_1 \cdot 10\Omega + E_1 - 20V + I_2 \cdot 10\Omega = 0$$

$$-I_2 \cdot 10\Omega + 20V - I_3 \cdot 8.3\Omega = 0$$

$$I_1 + I_A = I_3 \Rightarrow I_1 = I_3 - I_A$$

$$10 + 3.33 I_3 = 20 \Rightarrow I_3 = 1.2 A$$

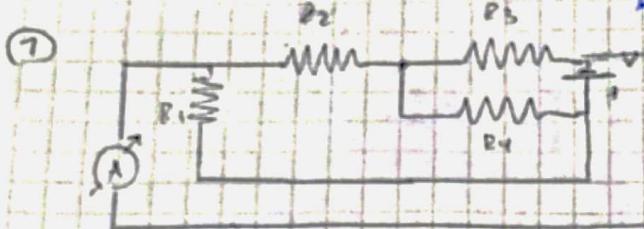
$$I_1 = 0.2 \text{ A}$$

$$-0.2 \cdot 10\Omega + E_1 - 20 + 10\Omega = 0 \Rightarrow E_1 = 12V$$

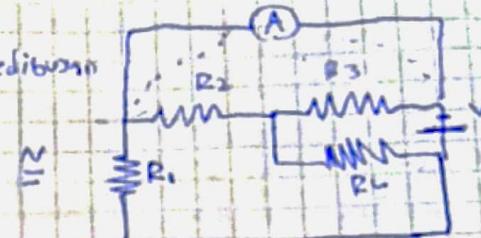
$$b) V_{AB} = V_B - V_A \Rightarrow V_A - V_{B2} + 20V = V_B \Rightarrow V_B - V_A = -V_{B2} + 20$$

$$V_B - V_A = -I_2 \cdot 10 + 20 \Rightarrow V_B - V_A = 10 \text{ V}$$

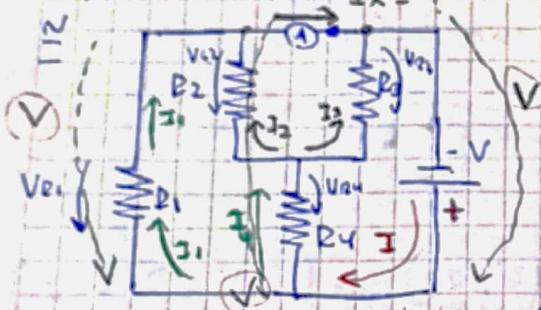
Cuestionario C.C.



Reducción



miendo los cables, $I_x = ?$ (esta pide)



$$I_x = I_1 + I_2 \rightarrow \text{entonces } I_1 = I_2$$

$$V_{D1} = V \times q \text{ de lazo en } \parallel \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 \cdot R_1 = V \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1} = \frac{12}{10} = 1.2 \text{ A}$$

obj: x qmto en el lazo se dividirán. Ahora FALIA $I_2 \Rightarrow$

obj: qmto V es a mitad en todos los mrm

$$\Rightarrow I_4 = \frac{V}{(R_2//R_3) + R_4} \Rightarrow I_4 = \frac{V}{\frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} + R_4} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{\frac{60 \cdot 10}{60 + 10} + 19} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{79} = 0.1516 \text{ A}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{D4} = I_4 \cdot R_4 = 0.1516 \cdot 19 = 2.876 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{R_2//R_3} = S_2 - V_{D4} \Rightarrow x q \text{ en total } \Rightarrow V = S_2 \Rightarrow V_{R_2//R_3} = 34.096 \text{ V}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_{R_2//R_3}}{R_2} \text{ (miendo Potencia x qmto en } \parallel)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{34.096}{60} = 0.568 \text{ A}$$

DIA

$$I_x = I_1 + I_2 = 1.2 \text{ A} + 0.568 \text{ A} = 1.768 \text{ A}$$

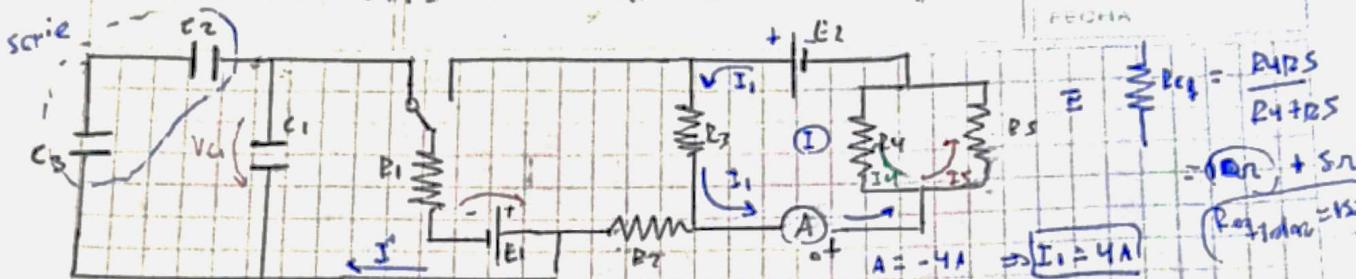
camión sifre x a Anexo

Sinceramente, nose xq me lo toma mal

NOTA

③ DATA:

$$R_1 = 2\Omega, R_2 = 3\Omega, R_p = 5\Omega, R_4 = 15\Omega, R_S = 300\Omega, C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 10\text{mF}$$



Como está estacionario y C_1 cargado (C_1 se carga con E_1)

$$\Rightarrow V_{C1} = E_1 \quad (\text{y } V_{C1} \parallel E_1) \Rightarrow V_{C1} = \frac{Q_1}{C_1} \Rightarrow \frac{300\text{mC}}{10\text{mF}} \Rightarrow [V_{C1} = E_1 = 30V] \checkmark$$

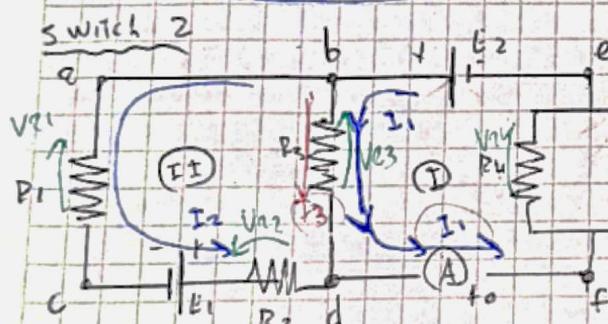
$$[C_{eq} = \frac{C_3 C_2}{C_3 + C_2} = 5\text{mF}] \Rightarrow Q_{total} = 5\text{mF} \cdot 30 \Rightarrow [Q_{total} = 150\text{mC}]$$

$$[Q_3 = Q_2 \Rightarrow V_{C2} = V_{C3} \Rightarrow 30V \cdot 5\text{mF} \Rightarrow 150\text{mC}] \quad V = I \cdot R_S = 4 \cdot 15 = 60V = E_2$$

SWC: cuando los C se cargan, queda conectado a (2) Novo \Rightarrow

$$2) \text{ energía en } C_2 \Rightarrow U_{C2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q^2}{C_2} \Rightarrow [U_{C2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(150\text{mC})^2}{10\text{mF}} = 1125 \times 10^{-3}]$$

$$b) R_3 = R_2 = 15\text{mF}$$



$$\text{Nota (b)} \Rightarrow I_1 - I_3 - I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow [I_1 = I_2 + I_3]$$

$$(1) E_2 = V_{R3} - V_{R4(s)} \neq 0$$

$$E_2 = V_{R3} + V_{R4(s)}$$

$$E_2 = I_3 \cdot R_3 + I_1 \cdot \frac{R_4 R_S}{R_4 + R_S}$$

$$E_2 = 5 I_3 + 10 [I_1 + I_3]$$

$$60 = 5 I_3 + 10 [I_1 + I_3]$$

$$(2) -V_{R1} + E_1 - V_{R2} + V_{R3} = 0$$

$$-I_2 \cdot R_1 + E_1 - I_2 \cdot R_2 + I_3 \cdot R_3 = 0$$

$$E_1 = 2 I_2 + 3 I_2 - 5 I_3$$

$$5 I_2 - 5 I_3 = 30V$$

$$I_2 - I_3 = 6 \Rightarrow I_2 = 6 + I_3$$

$$I_2 + I_3 = I_1 \Rightarrow I_3 = I_1 - I_2 \Rightarrow I_3 = I_1 - 6 + I_3$$

$$60 = 15 I_3 + 10 I_1 \quad E_2 = 60V$$

$$10 I_1 = 60 - 15 I_3$$

(c) Precio de R_S ?

$$P_{RS} = V_{R4(s)} \cdot I_S = \frac{V_{R4(s)}}{R_S}$$

$$= \frac{(I_1 \cdot R_4(s))}{R_S} = \frac{(60V)^2}{30\Omega} = 120W$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 6A$$

$$Q_R = 60 - 15 I_3$$

$$I_3 = 0A$$

$$I_2 = 6A$$

(d) a voltímetro multímetro

$$V_{bd} - V_d = -E_2 + V_{R4(s)}$$

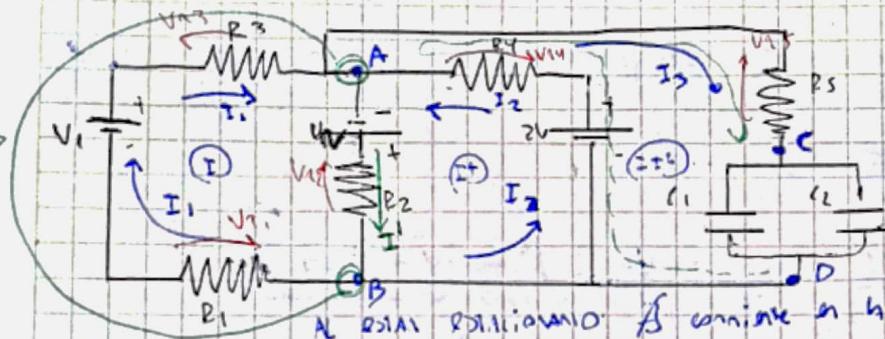
$$V_{bd} = -60V + 6A \cdot 10\Omega = 0V$$

NOTA

(4) Circuito estacionario. $U = R = 19\Omega$ tiene $P_R = 0.76W \rightarrow$ U constante que es en Alrededor de $I_{R3} \rightarrow$ constante

a) valor de U/I que consta por $U = R = 12\Omega$

b) suponemos $V_1 = U_1, V_4$: crean una alimentación a los capacitores



$$\begin{aligned} R_3 &= 19 & C_1 &= 4 \mu F \\ R_1 &= 5 & C_2 &= 5 \mu F \\ R_2 &= 12 & R_4 &= 36 \\ R_5 &= 3000 \end{aligned}$$

ec de malla

$$(I) V_1 - V_{R3} + 4V - V_{R2} - V_{R1} = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = V_{R1} + V_{R2} + V_{R3} - 4V \quad | \quad V_1 = I_1 \cdot R_1 + I'_1 \cdot R_2 + I''_1 \cdot R_3$$

$$(II) 2V - V_{R4} + 4V - V_{R2} = 0 \Rightarrow 6V = V_{R2} + V_{R4} \quad | \quad 6V = I_2 \cdot R_2 + I_2 \cdot R_4$$

ec de nudo

$$(I) \Rightarrow V_1 = I'_1 \cdot R_2 + I_2 \cdot (R_1 + R_3)$$

$$(II) \Rightarrow 6V = I_1 \cdot R_2 + I_2 \cdot R_4$$

$$| \quad \text{si } P_{R3} = 0.76W \quad | \quad I^2 \cdot R$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.76W = I_1^2 \cdot 19.$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 0.2A$$

$$(I) \quad I_1 + I_2 = I'$$

$$(I) \quad V_1 = 12I' + 24I_1$$

$$(II) \quad 6 = 12I' + 36I_2 \quad | \quad 6 = 24 + 12I_2 + 36I_2$$

$$(P_{R3}) \quad I'_1 = 0.2A$$

$$| \quad \Rightarrow 3.6 = 48I_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = 0.075A \quad | \quad P_{R4}$$

$$I' = 0.2 + 0.075A = \boxed{I' = 0.275A}$$

$$(b) V_1 = U_{11} V$$

tomar el circuito (II) entre los puntos con A y B

$$\Rightarrow V_A - V_B = V_{ceq} \Rightarrow V_A + V_{R3} - V_{R1} + V_{R1} = V_B$$

$$V_A - V_B = V_1 - V_{R3} - V_{R1}$$

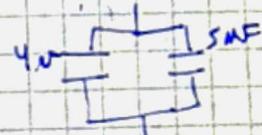
$$V_A - V_B = U_{11} - I_1 \cdot R_3 - I_1 \cdot R_1$$

$$\underline{\underline{V_A - V_B = -0.7V = V_{ceq}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |Q_{101AC}| = V_{ceq} \cdot C_{eq} = 6.3 \mu C$$

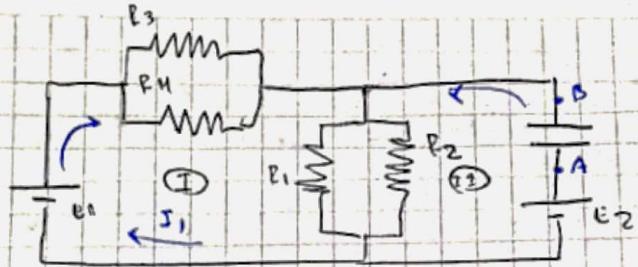
$$|Q_1| = V_{ceq} \cdot C_1 = 2.7 \mu C$$

$$\underline{\underline{|Q_2| = V_{ceq} \cdot C_2 = 3.5 \mu C}}$$



$$C_{eq} = 9 \mu F$$

(5)



$$① E_1 - V_{R3} || - V_{R12} || = 0 \Rightarrow E_1 = V_{R3} || + V_{R12} || \Rightarrow E_1 = I_1 \cdot \frac{R_3 R_4}{R_3 + R_4} + I_2 \cdot \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1 = I_1 \cdot 80 + I_2 \cdot 40 \Rightarrow E_1 = 120 I$$

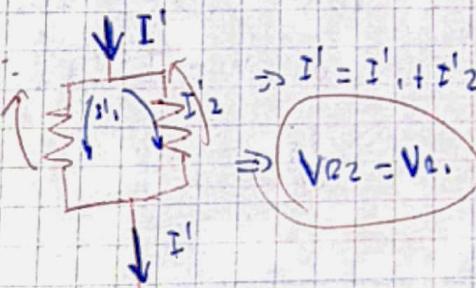
$$P_{R2} = 2W \Rightarrow 2W = \frac{V^2}{R_2} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 200 = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = 20V = E_1}$$

$$G_1 = 20 \Rightarrow 20 = 100 Z \Rightarrow \boxed{I = 0.1666A}$$

$$P_{R2} = 2W \Rightarrow 2W = I^2 \cdot R \Rightarrow I = \sqrt{\frac{2}{20}}$$

$$② \Delta V_{AB} = V_B - V_A \Rightarrow V_B - V_{R12} || + E_2 = V_A \Rightarrow V_B - V_A = V_{R12} || - E_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{E_2 = 0.1A}$$

$$V_B - V_A = I' \cdot R_{12} - E_2$$

ob: 

$$\Rightarrow I' = I_1 + I_2 \Rightarrow I' = I_1 + 0.1 \Rightarrow V_{R12} = I_2 \cdot R_2 = 0.1 \cdot 200 = 20V$$

$$V_{R1} = I_1 \cdot R_1 \Rightarrow 20V = I_1 \cdot 80$$

$$I_1 = \frac{20}{80}$$

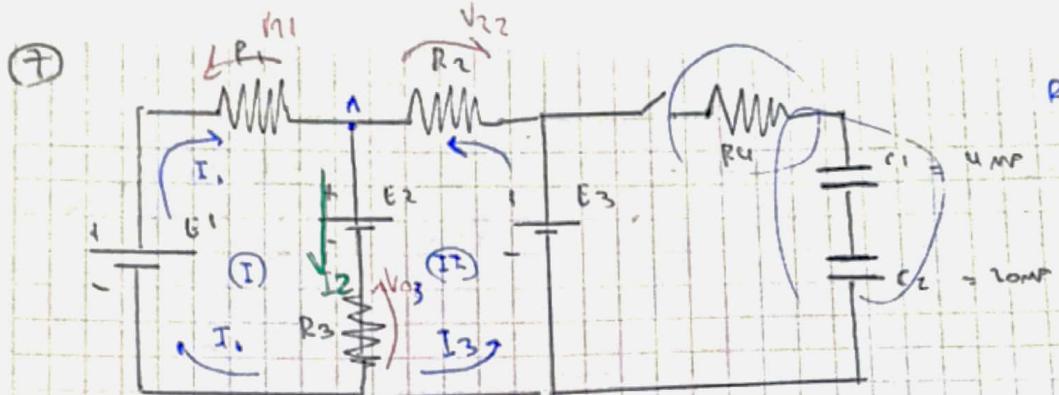
$$\boxed{I_1 = 0.25A}$$

$$V_B - V_A = I' \cdot 40 - E_2$$

$$V_B - V_A = 20 - 12V \Rightarrow \boxed{8V} \Rightarrow V_C$$

$$\Rightarrow q = C \cdot V_C \Rightarrow \boxed{q = 25\text{mF} \cdot 8V = 200\text{nC}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{200^2}{25} = 800$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= 10 \\
 R_2 &= 20 \\
 R_3 &= 30 \\
 R_4 &= 300 \\
 C_1 &= 4 \mu F \\
 C_2 &= 20 \mu F
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_1 &= 1V \\
 E_2 &\sim 2V \\
 E_3 &\sim 3V
 \end{aligned}$$

a) iendo que irán en oídos en oídos en oídos en oídos

\Rightarrow el tiempo que tarda en llegar al régimen sin SE

$$E = RC = (R_4 \cdot C_{eq})$$

$$TE = 3 \times 2 \cdot \frac{10}{3} \mu F = 0.01 \text{ seg} \Rightarrow s \cdot TE = 0.01 \text{ s}$$

(b) potencia de R_3 ?

$$\text{ec de nro: } (A) : I_1 + I_3 = I_2$$

$$\text{multa } (A) : E_1 - V_{R1} - E_2 - V_{R3} = 0$$

$$\text{multa } (B) : E_3 - V_{R2} - E_2 - V_{R3} = 0$$

$$(D) 10 - 10I_1 - 20 - 30I_2 = 0$$

$$30I_2 + 10I_1 = -10$$

$$3I_2 + I_1 = -1$$

$$(D) 30 - 10I_3 - 20 - 30I_2 = 0$$

$$(I) 3I_2 + I_1 = -1 \quad 3\left(\frac{1+2I_1}{s}\right) + I_1 = -1$$

$$20I_3 + 30I_2 = 10$$

$$2I_3 + 3I_2 = 1 \quad 2(I_2 - I_1) + 3I_2 = 1 \Rightarrow 5I_2 - 2I_1 = 1 \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{1+2I_1}{5}$$

$$I_1 + I_3 = I_2$$

$$I_3 = I_2 - I_1$$

$$\frac{3}{s} + \frac{6I_1}{s} + I_1 = -1$$

$$I_2 = 1.29 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{6I_1}{s} + I_1 = -1.6$$

$$I_1 \left(\frac{6}{s} + 1 \right) = -1.6$$

$$I_1 (2.2) = -1.6$$

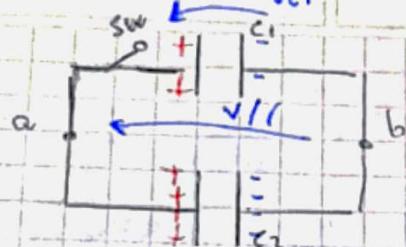
Va al novio

$$I_1 = -0.727$$

$$P_{R3} = I^2 \cdot R$$

$$P_{R3} = (1.29)^2 \cdot 30$$

osc 1 (antes de cerrar)



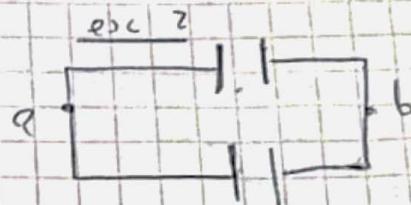
$$C_1 = \text{desconocido} \quad C_2 = \text{desconocido}$$

$$q_1 = 46 \mu C$$

$$q_2 = 51 \mu C$$

HUJA N°

FECHA



se encuentran C_1 y C_2 (desconocido) en

$$q_1 = \dots, q_2 = \dots$$

cuanto vale $V_B - V_A (\Delta V_{12})$ cuando se cierra el switch y que el circuito entre en resonancia.

R.D.: como $V_{C1} \neq V_{C2}$ ^{(2) ex}, va a haber un reordenamiento de cargas.

$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_{eq} = 15 \mu F + 33 \mu F \Rightarrow [48 \mu F]$$

$$Q_{\text{TOTAL}} = q_1 + q_2 = 97 \mu C$$

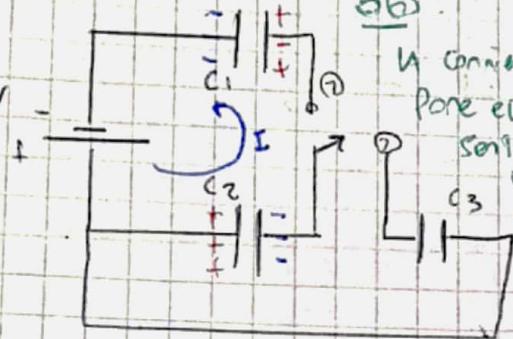
$$\boxed{V_{11} = \frac{Q_{\text{TOT}}}{C_{eq}} = \frac{97 \mu C}{48 \mu F} = 2.0203 V}$$

$$\boxed{V_b + V_{C1} = V_B \Rightarrow V_b - V_A = -V_{C1} = -V_{11}}$$

② Se cargan C_1 y C_2 en el SW de 1. Cuando se carga se cierra la bala de 2. Si los tiempos Q_1 y $C_3 = 15 \text{ nF}$ es la descarga, calcular q final de C_3 .

Si:

$$V =$$



⑥: de SW1

U constante

Pone el

segundo de

U (V) min)

⇒

$Q = C_{eq} \cdot V$

Y $V_{C2} = \frac{Q}{C_2}$

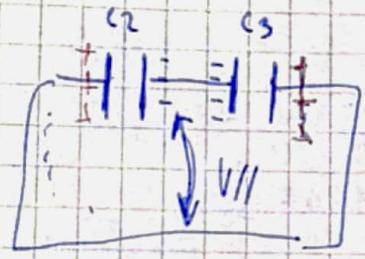
$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{15 \times 24}{15 + 24} \times 10^{-6} \text{ F}$$

$$C_{eq} = 12.479 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F}$$

$$Q = C_{eq} \cdot V = 12.479 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F} \times 6.6139 \times 10^{-4} \text{ V}$$

$$V_{C2} = \frac{Q}{C_2} = 6.233 \text{ V}$$

de SW2



Como C_3 es la descarga $\Rightarrow Q_2$ se disminuye.

Y V_{C2} se carga a C_3 con Q_2 de nuevo.

que $V_{C2} = V_{C3}$ xq estan en paralelo $C_2 \parallel C_3$

$$\Rightarrow V_{//} = \frac{Q_2}{C_{eq}}$$

$$[C_{eq} = C_2 + C_3 \Rightarrow 9.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ F}]$$

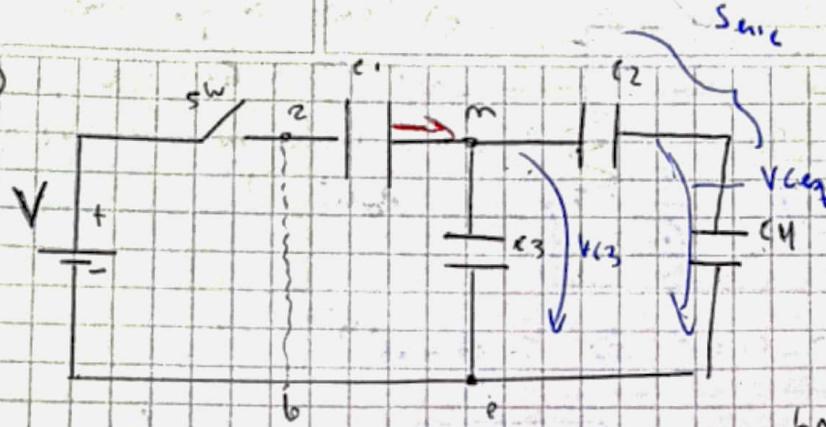
$$[V_{//} = \frac{4.6139 \times 10^{-4}}{9.8 \times 10^{-5}} \Rightarrow 4.708 \text{ V}]$$

$$Q_3 = V_{//} \cdot C_3 = 4.708 \text{ V} \cdot 0.00002 \text{ F}$$

$$Q_3 = 1.1299 \times 10^{-4}$$



(3)



exc 1: SW cerrado y el circuito se expande.

exc 2: SW se abre y se sube q C4 en la caja.

$$\text{hasta } V = ? \quad [8.9743 \times 10^{-6}]$$

$$\text{como } C_2 - \text{series} - C_4 \Rightarrow \frac{C_2 C_4}{C_2 + C_4} = C_{\text{eq}} \text{ serie} \quad [8.9743 \times 10^{-6}]$$

$$\text{Y } Q_2 = Q_4 \times \text{esta en serie} \Rightarrow Q = Q_2 = Q_4 \Rightarrow 0.000457 \text{ C}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{Q}{C_{\text{eq}}} \Rightarrow V_{C_{\text{eq}}} = V_{C_3} = V_{\text{imp}} \Rightarrow 50.92 \text{ V}$$

(Por ser en paralelo)

$$[Q_3 = V_{C_3} \cdot C_3 = 50.92 \cdot 0.000016 = 8.1472 \times 10^{-4}]$$

Acá IMAGINO LA CÁLIGA COMO UN CONDENSADOR

$$\text{entonces } Q_1 = Q_3 + Q_4 \Rightarrow Q_1 = 1.2717 \times 10^{-5} \Rightarrow \text{el Q TOTAL también}$$

$$C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{(C_3 || C_2 + C_4)}{\text{series}} \text{ C}$$

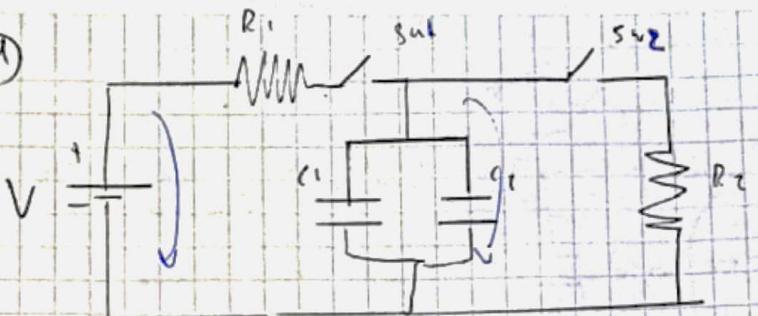
$$C_{\text{eq}}' = C_3 + C_2 + C_4 = 0.000016 + 8.9743 \times 10^{-6} \geq [2.4994 \times 10^{-5}]$$

$$C_{\text{eq}}^{\text{total}} = \frac{(2.4994 \times 10^{-5})(0.000015)}{11 + 11} = 1.8608 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$V = \frac{Q_{\text{total}}}{C_{\text{eq}}^{\text{total}}} = \frac{1.2717 \times 10^{-5}}{1.8608 \times 10^{-5}} = 68.34 \text{ V}$$



(4)



a) Tiempo en q.e. donde
se cargue C_1 del q.e.
Abierto

$$E = R_1 \cdot C_{eq} \Rightarrow [C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 \Rightarrow 5.27 \times 10^{-4}]$$

$$\Rightarrow SE = S(9.242 \cdot 5.27 \times 10^{-4}) = 124.35$$



5) mismo circuito, C_1 y C_2 fueron cargados por V y al final de R_1 (SW1 cerrado)
SW2 abierto
Si se abre SW1: calcula tiempos que deben transcurrir desde el momento en
que se cierra SW2 para que se disipe sobre R_2 la mitad de la
energía almacenada en C_1 y C_2

$$R_1 = 4799 \Omega, R_2 = 1063 \Omega, C_1 = 0.000860 F, C_2 = 0.000460 F, V = 7V$$

obr: Al cerrar SW1 y abrir SW2 $\Rightarrow C_1$ y C_2 se cargan con V

$$\Rightarrow [V_{C_1} = V_{C_2} = V = 7V]$$

Abre ① y cierra ②

$$? : me fijo la energía en $[C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 = 1.32 \times 10^{-3}]$$$

$$[Q_{total} = C_{eq} \cdot V \Rightarrow 1.32 \times 10^{-3} \cdot 7 \approx 9.24 \times 10^{-3}]$$

$$[U_{total} = \frac{1}{2} C_{eq} \cdot V^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.32 \times 10^{-3} \cdot 7^2 = 0.03234]$$

$$[U_{1/2} = 0.01617]$$

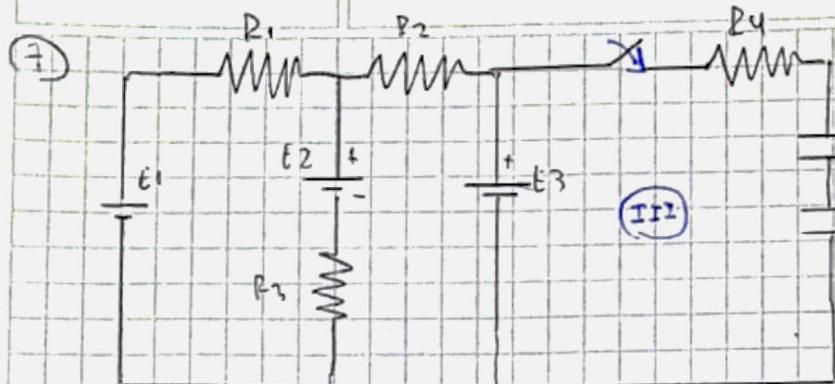
b) tensión de C_{eq} cuando R_2 disipa la mitad de su energía

$$\frac{U}{2} = \frac{1}{2} C_{eq} \cdot V^2 \Rightarrow V' = \sqrt{\frac{U}{C_{eq}}} = 24$$

$$V_L(t) = \frac{1}{C_{eq}} \cdot Q \cdot e^{-t/R_2 C_{eq}} = V'$$

$$\frac{V'_{ca}}{R} = e^{-t/R_2 C_{eq}} \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{V'_{ca}}{R}\right) = -t/R_2 C_{eq}$$

$$t = -R_2 C_{eq} \ln\left(\frac{V'_{ca}}{R}\right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= 10\Omega \\
 R_2 &= 20\Omega \\
 R_3 &= 30\Omega \\
 R_4 &= 3000\Omega \\
 C_1 &= 4\text{ mF} \\
 C_2 &= 2\text{ mF} \\
 E_1 &= 10V \\
 E_2 &= 20V \\
 E_3 &= 30V
 \end{aligned}$$

a) Tiendo en cuenta el extremo cercano al switch

$$C_1 \parallel C_2 \Rightarrow \left[C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{4+2} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ mF} \right]$$

$$I_E = R_4 \cdot C_{eq} \cdot t_{12} \Rightarrow I_E = [3000 \cdot \frac{10}{3} \text{ mF}] \cdot 3.3 \text{ ms} \Rightarrow 9900$$

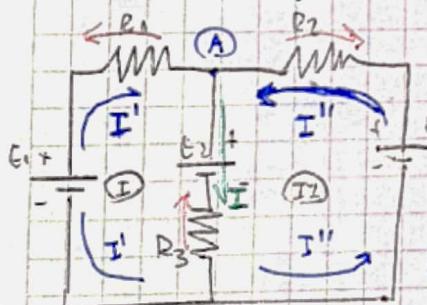
$$I_E = 3k\Omega \cdot \frac{10}{3} \text{ mF} = 10$$

se toma como 3k

$$\text{D.N.C.S} \times 1000 \Rightarrow \frac{10}{1000} = [0.01 \text{ seg} = 1E]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S = 0.03 \text{ seg}}$$

b) Potencia de R_3 : $P_{R3} = I^2 \cdot R$ Al estar estacionario no hay corriente en II



$$\text{Nota A: } I' + I'' = I$$

$$\text{malla ①: } E_1 - V_{R1} - E_2 - V_{R3} = 0$$

$$10 - 10I' - 20 - 30I = 0$$

$$\text{malla ②: } E_3 - V_{R2} - E_2 - V_{R3} = 0$$

$$30 - 20I'' - 20 - 30I = 0$$

$$(II) 30 - 20I'' - 20 - 30I = 0$$

$$10I' + 30I = -10$$

$$20I'' + 30I = 10$$

$$2I'' + 3I = 1$$

$$I' + I'' = I$$

$$2I'' + 3I = 1 \quad \text{sumando} \Rightarrow$$

$$I' + 3I = 1$$

$$2I'' - I' = 0$$

$$2I'' + I' = I$$

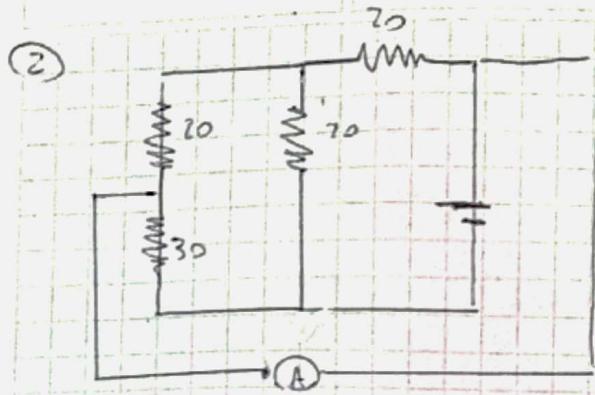
$$3I = I$$

$$I = \frac{3}{11}$$

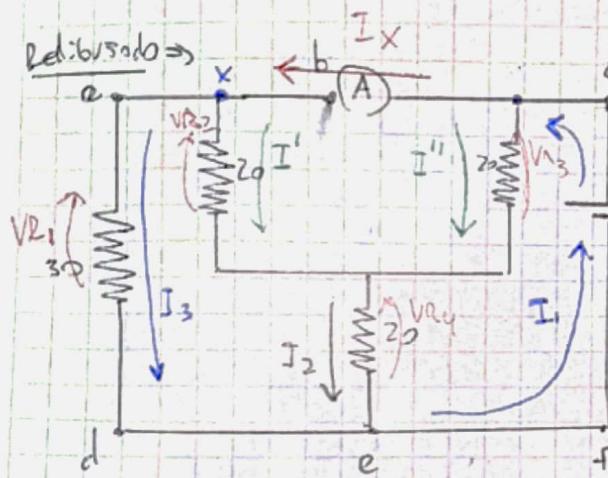
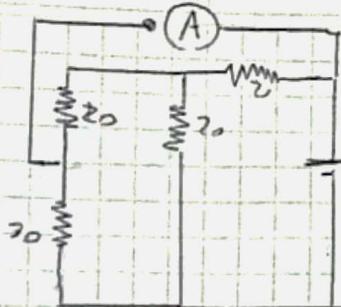
$$P_{R3} = \left(\frac{3}{11} \right)^2 \cdot 30 \Omega$$

$$P_{R3} = 2.23 \quad \Rightarrow$$

NOTA



Redibujando



$$\text{Req. } \parallel = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

como las ramas A-d, b-e y c-f
están en paralelo, todas tienen la
misma D.F de polaridad \Rightarrow

$$V_{D1} = 30 \Rightarrow 30 I_3 = 30 \Rightarrow I_3 = 1A$$

del Nodo (x) $\Rightarrow I_x = I_3 + I'$ \Rightarrow solo me faltó llamar I'

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{eq,1}} = \frac{1}{2\Omega} + \frac{1}{2\Omega} = \frac{2\Omega \cdot 2\Omega}{2\Omega + 2\Omega} = 1\Omega \Rightarrow \text{llamemos } I_y \text{ a la corriente}$$

entre

$$30 I_y = 30 \Rightarrow I_y = 1A$$

$$I_y \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{eq,2}} = \frac{1}{2\Omega} \Rightarrow R_{eq,2} = 2\Omega \Rightarrow V_{II} = \frac{20 \cdot 20}{20 + 10} = 10V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{II} = 10V \cdot 1A$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{halla } I' \text{ } \Rightarrow I' = \frac{V_{II}}{R} = \frac{10}{2\Omega} = 5A$$

$$\Rightarrow I' = 0.5A$$

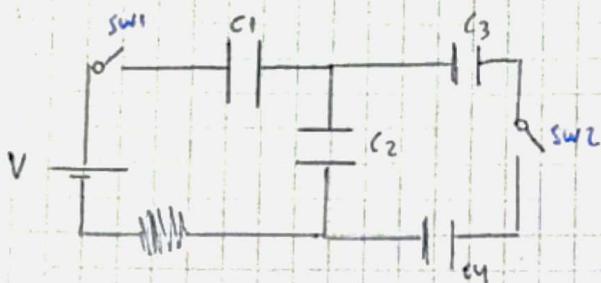
$$\Rightarrow V_{II} = 10V$$

$$\Rightarrow I_x = I_3 + I' = 1A + 0.5A = 1.5A$$

y el AMPERIMETRO LA MUESTRA AL REVERZ $A = -1.5A$

gracias amigos

④ en el circuito están todos los datos de los componentes



$$V = 100 \text{ V} \quad R = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C_1 = 40 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_2 = 10 \text{ nF}$$

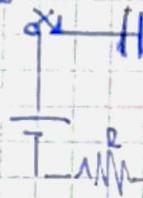
$$C_3 = 50 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_4 = 75 \text{ nF}$$

a) tiempo necesario para alcanzar el estacionamiento

s: SW1 se cierra \Rightarrow SW2 que se abre

SW1



$$\text{en } 10 \text{ milisegundos } \Rightarrow \text{capacidad total } C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{40 \cdot 10}{50} = 8 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_2 = R \cdot C_{\text{eq}}$$

$$= 25 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot 8 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow 25 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot 8 \text{ mF}$$

$$\Rightarrow 250 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot 8 \text{ mF} \Rightarrow 0.2 \text{ seg} \Rightarrow 5 \cdot 0.2 = 1 \text{ seg}$$

b) una vez alcanzado el estacionamiento, calcular la energía almacenada

como se SW2 estaba abierta, los únicos que se cargaron fueron C1 y C2

$$\Rightarrow C_{\text{eq}} = 8 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow U_{\text{sistm}} = \frac{1}{2} C_{\text{eq}} \cdot V^2 = \frac{1}{2} 8 \text{ mF} \cdot (100 \text{ V})^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{al Ceq} \quad \text{RIA}$$

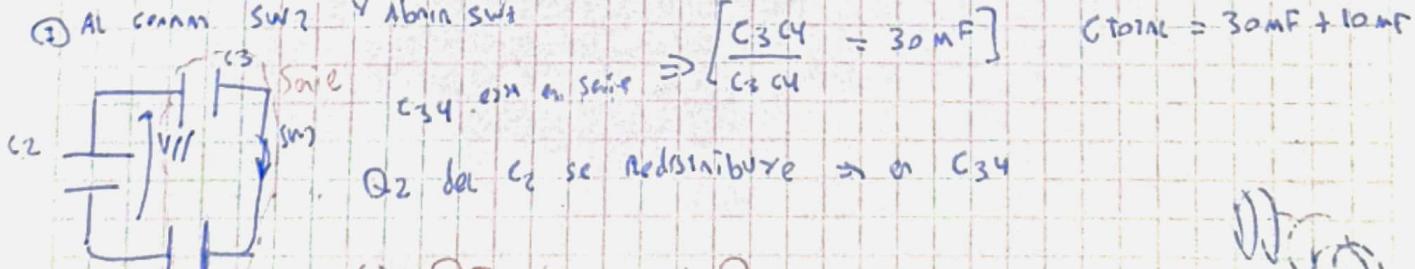
$$\boxed{U = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \times 10^{-9} \cdot (10,000 \text{ V}^2) = 0.04 \text{ J}}$$

c) una vez cargados C1 y C2, se abre SW1 y se cierra SW2. calcular la Q final en el capacitor C3

C2 se carga con SW1 cerrado y C1 y C2 están en serie

$$\Rightarrow Q_{12} = C_{\text{eq}} \cdot V \Rightarrow Q_{12} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \cdot V \Rightarrow Q_{12} = 8 \text{ mF} \cdot 100 \text{ V} \Rightarrow 800 \text{ nC}$$

② al cerrar SW2 y abrir SW1



$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_3 C_4}{C_3 + C_4} = 30 \text{ mF}$$

$$C_{\text{total}} = 30 \text{ mF} + 10 \text{ mF}$$

Q2 del C2 se redistribuye \Rightarrow en C34

$\Rightarrow Q_2 = Q_{12} / C_{\text{total}}$ \Rightarrow Q2 es igual a Q12 en el caso anterior

$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{II}} / (C_2 / C_{34}) = Q_{\text{total}} \Rightarrow \frac{800 \text{ nC}}{40 \text{ nF}} = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_2' = V_{\text{II}} \cdot C_3 \Rightarrow 20 \text{ V} \cdot 10 \text{ mF} = 200 \text{ mC}$$

$$Q_3' = Q_4' = V_{\text{II}} \cdot C_{34} = 20 \text{ V} \cdot 30 \text{ mF} = 600 \text{ mC} \quad \text{por tanto}$$

