

CIRCUITO EN SERIE RC

$$Rq' + \frac{1}{C}q = E(t)$$

NOTA: la variable "t" se va acambiar por la variable "x" debido a que el programa solo acepta como variable independiente la "x"

Ingrese los valores de R, C y E

> $R := 30; C := 0.001; E := 20 \cdot \cos(2 \cdot x)$

$$R := 30$$

$$C := 0.001$$

$$E := 20 \cos(2x)$$

(1)

> $b := \text{convert}\left(\frac{1}{C \cdot R}, \text{rational}\right); F := \frac{E}{R};$

$$b := \frac{100}{3}$$

$$F := \frac{2}{3} \cos(2x)$$

(2)

ecuación diferencial

> $q' + b \cdot q = F$

$$\frac{d}{dx} q(x) + \frac{100}{3} q(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cos(2x)$$

(3)

> $\text{dsolve}(\text{(3)}, \{q(x)\})$

$$q(x) = \frac{50}{2509} \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{2509} \sin(2x) + e^{-\frac{100}{3}x} - Cl$$

(4)

Factor integrante

> $F := \int b dx$

$$F := \frac{100}{3} x$$

(5)

> $\mu := e^F$

$$\mu := e^{\frac{100}{3}x}$$

(6)

>

Solución complementaria

> $q_- := \text{simplify}\left(\frac{\int \frac{E}{R} \mu dx}{\mu}\right) + \text{simplify}\left(\frac{cI}{\mu}\right)$

$$q_- := \frac{50}{2509} \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{2509} \sin(2x) + cI e^{-\frac{100}{3}x}$$

(7)

$$> \text{solve}(\{\text{eval}(q_-, x=0) = 0\}, \{c1\})$$

$$\left\{ c1 = -\frac{50}{2509} \right\} \quad (8)$$

$$> \text{dsolve[':-interactive']}((3))$$

$$q(x) = \frac{50}{2509} \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{2509} \sin(2x) - \frac{50}{2509} e^{-\frac{100}{3}x} \quad (9)$$

Función de carga

$$> qf := \frac{50}{2509} \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{2509} \sin(2x) - \frac{50}{2509} e^{-\frac{100}{3}x}$$

$$qf := \frac{50}{2509} \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{2509} \sin(2x) - \frac{50}{2509} e^{-\frac{100}{3}x} \quad (10)$$

Función de corriente

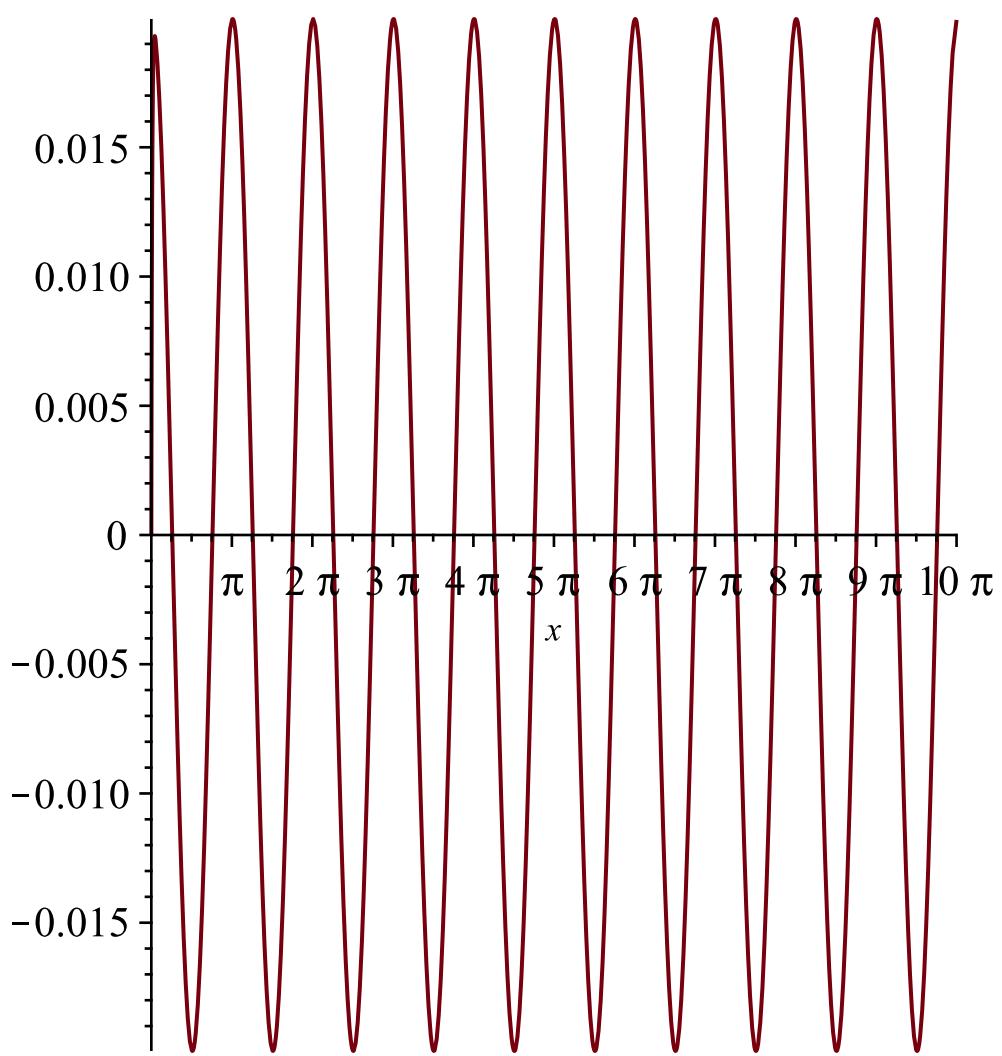
$$> i := \frac{d}{dx}(qf)$$

$$i := -\frac{100}{2509} \sin(2x) + \frac{6}{2509} \cos(2x) + \frac{5000}{7527} e^{-\frac{100}{3}x} \quad (11)$$

>

Grafica de la función de carga q(t)

> `plot(qf, x=0 .. 10 * Pi);`



>

Grafica de la función de corriente $i(t)$

```
> plot(i, x=0..10 * Pi);
```

