

## CIRCUITO EN SERIE RC

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

*NOTA: la variable "t" se va a cambiar 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)

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

$$q(x) = \frac{50}{2509} \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{2509} \sin(2x) + e^{-\frac{100}{3}x} \_C1$$

(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)

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{solve}(\{ \text{eval}(q_, x=0) = 0 \}, \{ cI \}) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \left\{ cI = -\frac{50}{2509} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{dsolve}[':-interactive']((3)) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad q(x) = \frac{50}{2509} \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{2509} \sin(2x) - \frac{50}{2509} e^{-\frac{100}{3}x} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

### Función de carga

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

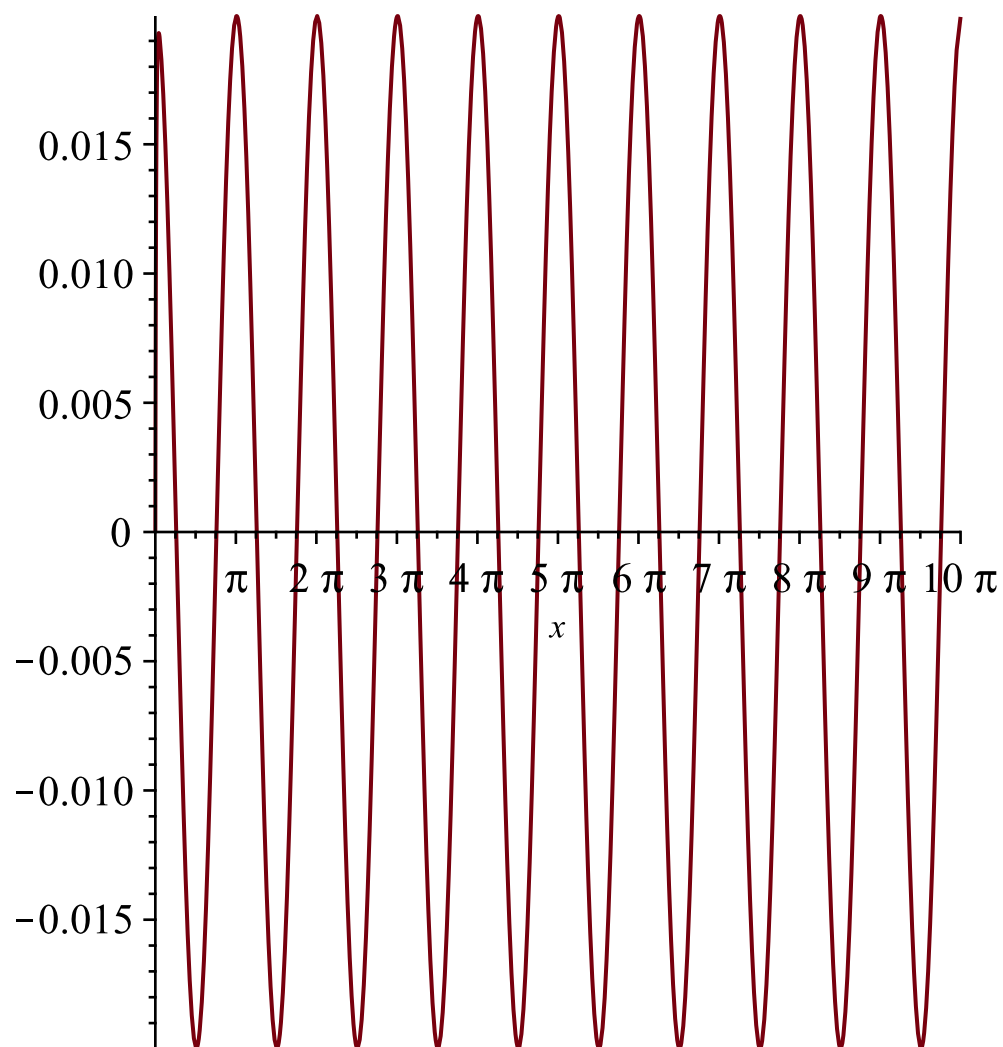
### Función de corriente

$$\begin{aligned} &> i := \frac{d}{dx}(qf) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad i := -\frac{100}{2509} \sin(2x) + \frac{6}{2509} \cos(2x) + \frac{5000}{7527} e^{-\frac{100}{3}x} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

>

### 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);`

