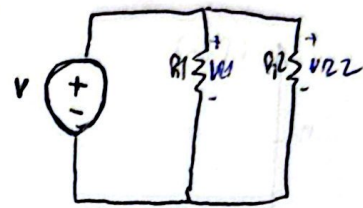
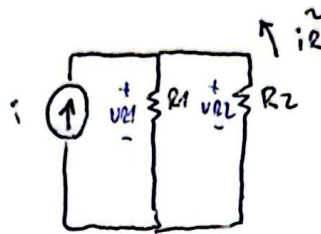
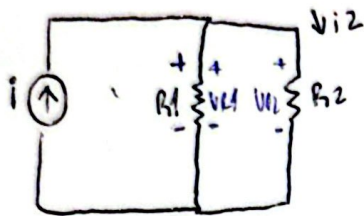


2



Ley de Kirchhoff

$$i = i_1 + i_2$$

Ley de Ohm

$$i_1 = \frac{V}{R_1} = \frac{1}{10} ; i_2 = \frac{V}{R_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2$$

$$i = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$i = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$i = 0,1 + 0,5$$

$$i = 0,6 \text{ A}$$

POTENCIA DISIPADA

$$P_{R2} = i_2^2 \cdot R_2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \cdot 2 \Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

POTENCIA DISIPADA

$$P_{R2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$$

Por la R2

LEY DE KIRCHOFF DE CORRIENTES:

En todo nodo, la suma de las corrientes que entran es igual a la suma de las que salen

LEY DE OHM

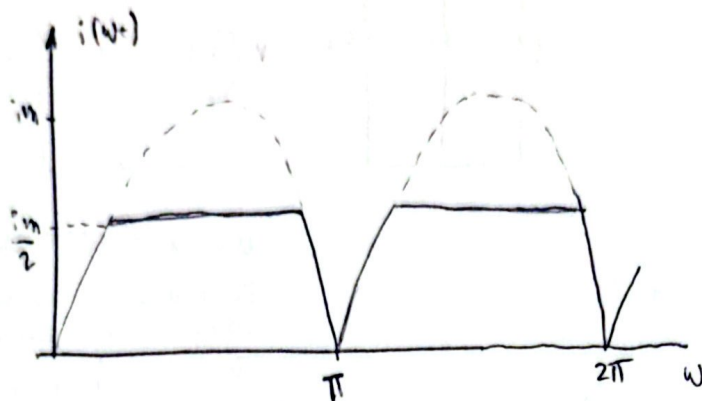
Relación entre tensión, corriente y resistencia

$$V = i \cdot R \quad \text{---} \quad i = \frac{V}{R}$$

5

$$I_m = 4A$$

$$\frac{I_m}{4} = 1A$$



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} I_m \cdot \sin(\omega t) & \text{si } \sin(\omega t) \geq \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \text{si } \sin(\omega t) < \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin(\omega t) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\omega t = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\omega t = 0,2527 \text{ rad}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{desde } \alpha_1 = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \\ \text{hasta } \alpha_2 = \pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$I_m = 4A$$

$$\text{Truncamiento} = 1A$$

$$\alpha_1 = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 0,2527$$

$$\alpha_2 = \pi - \alpha_1 = 2,8889$$

$$\text{Periodo } T = \pi$$

como es señal periodica y se repite igual en cada medio ciclo.

medio periodo $\times 2$

Valor eficaz

$$f_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f^2(t) dt}$$

• T periodo

• f(t) función

$$f_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T} \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} I_m^2 \sin^2(\omega t) dt}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{T} \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1 - \cos(2\omega t)}{2} dt}$$

$$\sin^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{T} \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} 1 dt - \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \cos(2\omega t) dt \right]}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{T} \frac{1}{2} \left[(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1) - \frac{1}{2\omega} \cdot \sin(2\omega \alpha_2) - \sin(2\omega \alpha_1) \right]}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}{2} - \frac{\sin(2\omega \alpha_2) - \sin(2\omega \alpha_1)}{4\omega}$$

$$f_{ef} = I_m \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}{2} - \frac{\sin(2\alpha_2) - \sin(2\alpha_1)}{4} \right)}$$

$$= 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{2,8889 - 0,2527}{2} - \frac{\sin(5,7778) - \sin(0,5054)}{4} \right)}$$

$$f_{ef} = 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1,5587}{\pi}} = 4 \cdot \sqrt{0,4961} = 4 \cdot 0,7043$$

$$f_{ef} = 2,82A$$