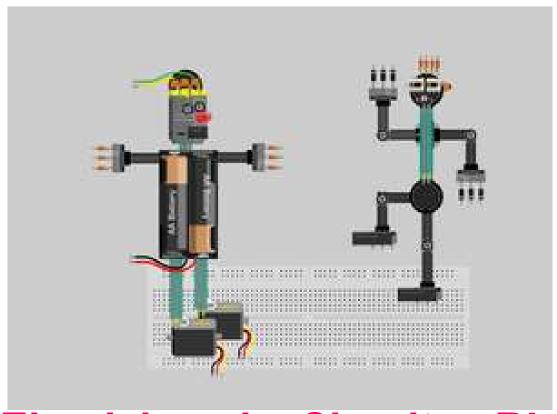
# Circuitos Eléctricos en Corriente Continua



Ejercicios de Circuitos RLC

### Circuitos generales de 2° orden

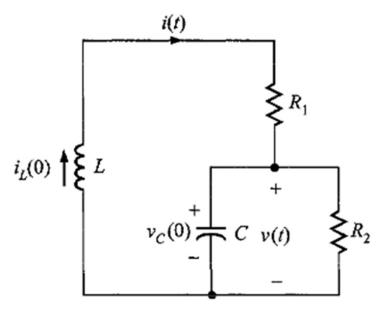
- Son circuitos que no necesariamente son serie o paralelo sino mixtos
- Se consideran tal como series o paralelos solo que la respuesta tiene parte natural y parte forzada
- La suma de la respuesta natural y forzada es la respuesta completa
- cumple con los casos 1, 2 o 3 para circuitos serie o paralelo con respecto a α ωο; pero si cumple con las raíces.

#### Ejercicio 1

- a. Obtenga las dos ecuaciones diferenciales que describen el comportamiento del circuito, realizando el análisis de nodo y de malla correspondiente
- b. Realice la sustitución para obtener una ecuación diferencial para i(t)
- c. Encuentre las raíces de la ecuación característica

- d. Clasifique la respuesta como sobre, sub o críticamente amortiguado
- e. Escriba la respuesta completa para i(t)
- f. Con la respuesta (e) obtenga v(t)
- g. Realice la simulación y compruebe

resultados



$$R_1 = 10 \Omega$$
  $C = \frac{1}{8} F$ 

$$R_2 = 8 \Omega$$
  $L = 2 H$ 

$$v_C(0) = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$i_L(0) = \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \frac{R_2}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \frac{R_1}{R$$

$$s^{2} + 2\alpha s + \omega_{o}^{2} = 0$$

$$\alpha = 3 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_{o} = 3 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = 3Ai e^{3t} + A_{2}(e^{3t} - 3e^{3t}, t)$$
on t=0
$$-3 = -3.0.5 + A_{2}(1-0)$$

$$-A_{2} = 3+1.5 = 5A_{2} - 1.5$$

$$Ldi = -5v.1v = -6v = 5di - -6 - 3A/c$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{3}{2}e^{-3t} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-3t}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{6}{2}e^{-3A/c}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{6}{2}e^{-3$$

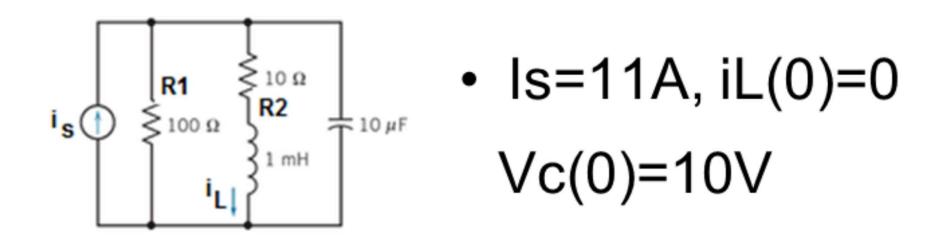
# Solución para el voltaje v(t)

$$\begin{aligned}
& | \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + R_1 | + V = 0 & \text{D mollas} \\
& | \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{V}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} v + V = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} v + \frac{V}{P_2} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} v + \frac{V}{P_2} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} v + \frac{V}{P_2} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} v + \frac{V}{P_2} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} v + \frac{V}{P_2} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{L}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
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& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t} + \frac{R_1}{P_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \frac{\partial^2 v$$

## Ejercicio 2

- a. Obtenga las dos ecuaciones diferenciales que describen el comportamiento del circuito, realizando el análisis de nodo y de malla correspondiente (respuesta natural)
- b. Realice la sustitución para obtener una ecuación diferencial para iL(t)
- c. Encuentre las raíces de la ecuación característica

- d. Clasifique la respuesta como sobre, sub o críticamente amortiguado
- e. Escriba la respuesta completa (natural y forzada) para i(t)
- f. Realice la simulación y compruebe resultados



Si 
$$\Lambda(t) = e^{-5500t} (A_1 \cos 8930, 29t + A_2 \sin (8930, 29t)) + 10 A$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = -5500 e^{-5500 t} (A_1 \cos 8930.29 t + A_2) em 8930 t)$$

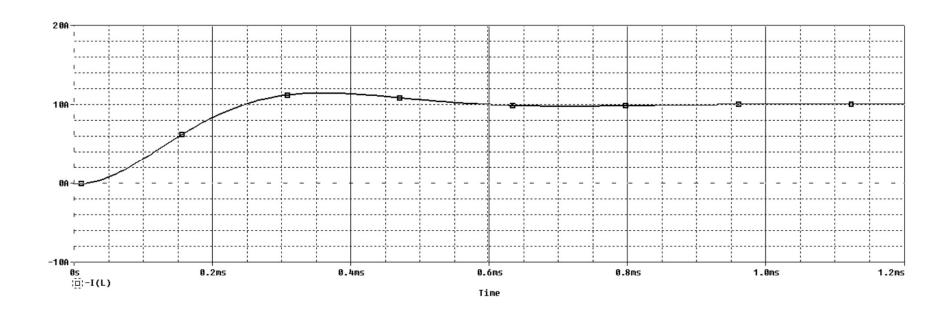
$$+ e^{5500 t} (89302.9 \sin 8930.29 t + 8930.29$$

$$* A_2 \cos 8930.29 t)$$

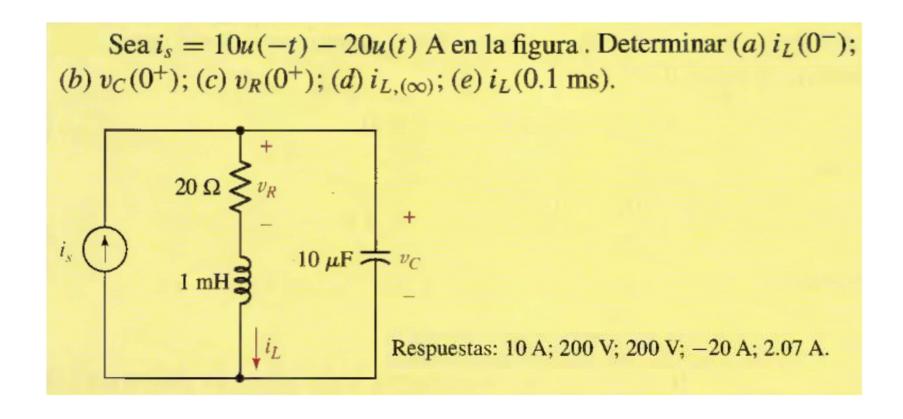
$$\frac{di}{dk}\Big|_{k=0} = +55000 + 8930.29 \text{ A2}$$

$$de ② 10 i_{L} + L \frac{di}{dk} = V \qquad \frac{di}{dk} = \frac{V - 10 i_{L}(0)}{I}$$

#### Gráfica de corriente



### ejercicio



Sea  $i_s = 10u(-t) - 20u(t)$  A en la figura. Determinar (a)  $i_L(0^-)$ ; (b)  $v_C(0^+)$ ; (c)  $v_R(0^+)$ ; (d)  $i_{L,(\infty)}$ ; (e)  $i_L(0.1 \text{ ms})$ . 20 Ω > 1,(0) Bobina en corto, capacitor abierto 1L(0-) = 10 A Ve(o+) = Ve(o-) = 10A.20n = 200V -20A Vr(0+) = 11(0+). P= 2001 11(00) = 1LF = -20A obtener i\_(A) ... i\_(t) = i\_F + i\_N = -20 + i\_N Respuesta notural: sin fuente; Is es un obierto el circuito es sevie RLC y hay formulas  $\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = 10000 \text{ PAD/S} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ wo = 10,000 RAD/s ex criticamente amortiguado j, (t) = -20A+ e (0000t (A, t + A2) en t=0 1,(0) = 10A por tanto A2 = 30A

de rivare do iz (t) queda:

(\*) 
$$\frac{di_{L}}{dt} = -10000 \, \text{C} \quad (\text{Ait} + 30) + \text{Aie}^{10000 \, t}$$

$$calculo \quad del \quad di/dl \quad \text{hacientoo una malla}$$

$$en \quad t = 0 \quad V_{c} = 200 \quad V_{L} = V_{R} - V_{C}$$

$$en \quad t = 0 \quad V_{r} = 200 \quad V_{L} = V_{R} - V_{C}$$

$$por \quad tanto_{L} \frac{di}{dt} = T_{R} - V_{C} = 0 \quad \text{sust.} \quad \star$$

$$0 = -10000 \quad (30) + \text{A}_{I}$$

$$A_{I} = 300000 \, \text{A/s}$$

$$A_{L}(t) = -20 \, \text{A} + \text{C} \quad (300000 \, t + 30)$$

$$A_{L}(t) = -20 \, \text{A} + \text{C} \quad (300000 \, t + 30)$$

$$Pespuesta \quad \text{C} \quad \text{en } t = 0.1 \, \text{ms}$$

$$A_{L}(0.1 \, \text{ms}) = 2.07 \, \text{A}$$

#### Gráfica de corriente

