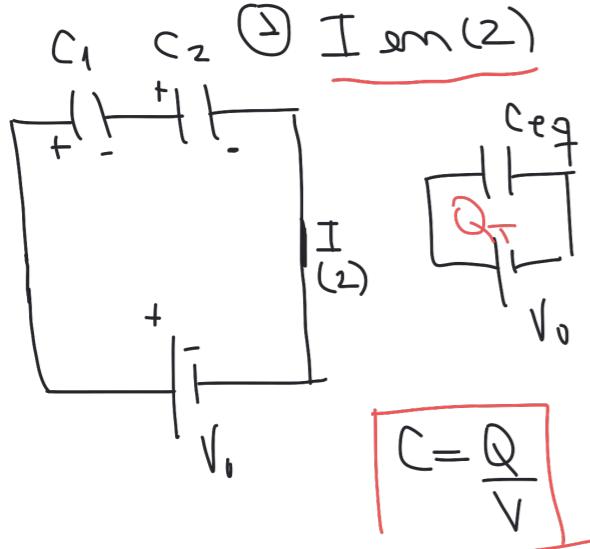


En el sistema de la figura, los condensadores  $C_1$  y  $C_2$  se cargan llevando "I" a la posición (2). Una vez cargados  $C_1$  y  $C_2$ , el interruptor se lleva a la posición (1) y en tal caso calcule (a) la carga final de cada condensador (b) La diferencia de potencial entre los puntos A y B.



$C_{eq}$ :  $C_1$  y  $C_2$  en serie

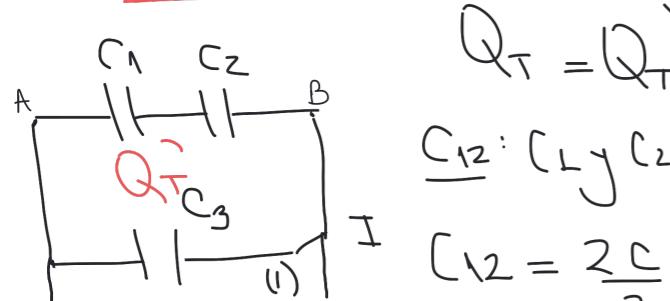
$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{2C} = \frac{3}{2C}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{2C}{3}$$

$$Q_T = C_{eq} \cdot V_T$$

$$Q_T = \frac{2C}{3} \cdot V_0 = Q_1 = Q_2 \quad (\text{en serie})$$

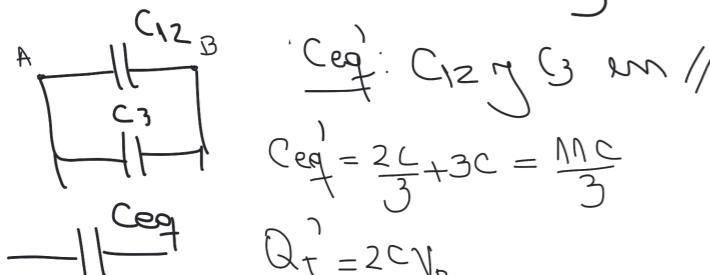
2) I en (1)



$$Q_T = Q_T'$$

$C_{12}$ :  $C_1$  y  $C_2$  en serie

$$C_{12} = \frac{2C}{3}$$



$C_{eq}'$

$$= \frac{2C}{3} + 3C = \frac{11C}{3}$$

$$Q_T' = \frac{2C}{3}V_0$$

$$V_T' = \frac{Q_T'}{C_{eq}'} = \frac{2C}{3} \frac{V_0}{\frac{11C}{3}} = \frac{6C}{11} V_0$$

$$V_T' = \frac{2V_0}{11} = V_3 = V_{12}$$

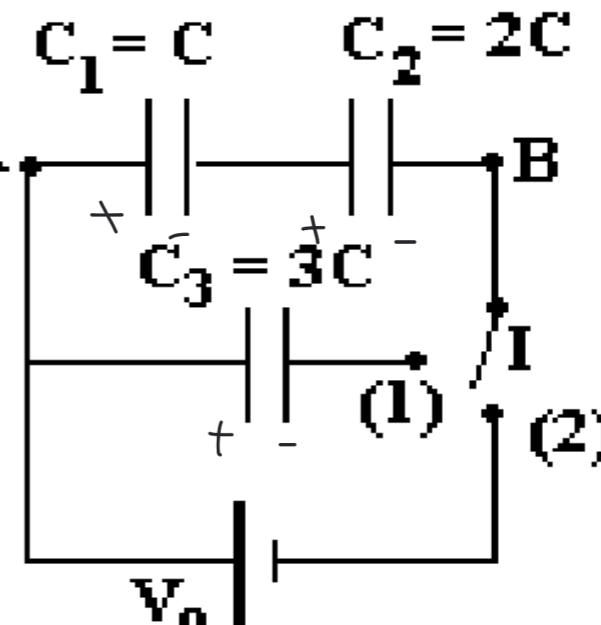
$C_{eq}$

$$= \frac{2C}{3}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{2C}{3}$$

$$Q_T = C_{eq} \cdot V_T$$

$$Q_T = \frac{2C}{3} \cdot V_0 = Q_1 = Q_2 \quad (\text{en serie})$$



$$C_1 = C$$

$$C_2 = 2C$$

$$C_3 = 3C$$

$$V_0$$

$$I$$

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$Q_3 = C_3 V_3 = 3C \cdot \frac{2V_0}{11}$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{6CV_0}{11}$$

$$Q_{12} = C_{12} \cdot V_{12} = \frac{2C}{3} \cdot \frac{2V_0}{11}$$

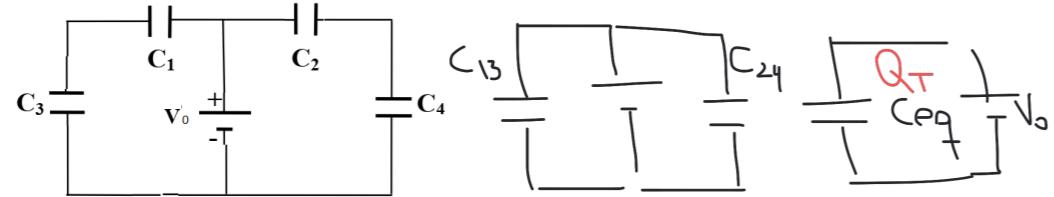
$$Q_{12} = \frac{4CV_0}{33}$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{4CV_0}{33}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{4CV_0}{33}$$

$$V_{AB} = V_{12} = \frac{2V_0}{11}$$

El circuito de la figura muestra un conjunto de condensadores conectados a una fuente constante  $V_0 = 5(V)$ . Una vez cargados los condensadores, se desconecta la fuente y en su lugar se conecta un condensador descargado de capacidad  $C_5 = 1(\mu F)$ . Determine la carga final de  $C_5$ , si  $C_1 = C_3 = 2(\mu F)$ ,  $C_2 = C_4 = 6(\mu F)$ ,



a) Antes de insertar  $C_5$

$C_{13}$ :  $C_1 \parallel C_3$  en serie

$$\frac{1}{C_{13}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \rightarrow C_{13} = 1(\mu F)$$

$C_{24}$ :  $C_2 \parallel C_4$  en serie

$$\frac{1}{C_{24}} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} \rightarrow C_{24} = 3(\mu F)$$

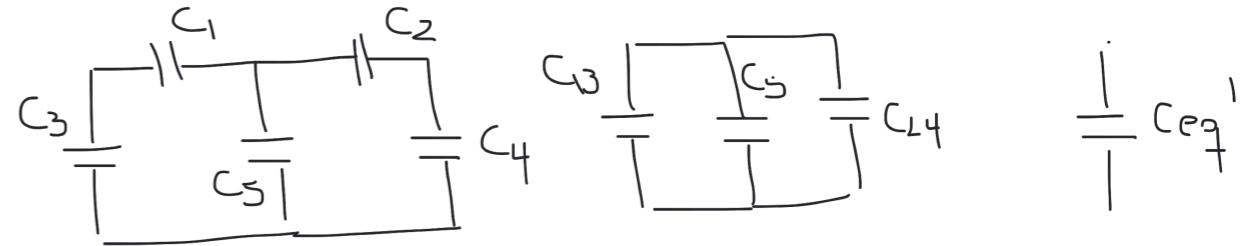
$C_{eq}$ :  $C_{13} \parallel C_{24}$  en paralelo

$$C_{eq} = 1+3 = 4(\mu F)$$

$$Q_T = C_{eq} \cdot V_T = 4(\mu F) \cdot 5(V)$$

$$Q_T = 20(\mu C)$$

b) Despues de Insertar  $C_5$  ( $Q_T = Q'_T$ )



$C_{eq}'$ :  $C_{13}, C_5 \parallel C_{24}$  en paralelo

$$C_{eq}' = 1 + 1 + 3 = 5(\mu F)$$

$$Q'_T = 20(\mu C)$$

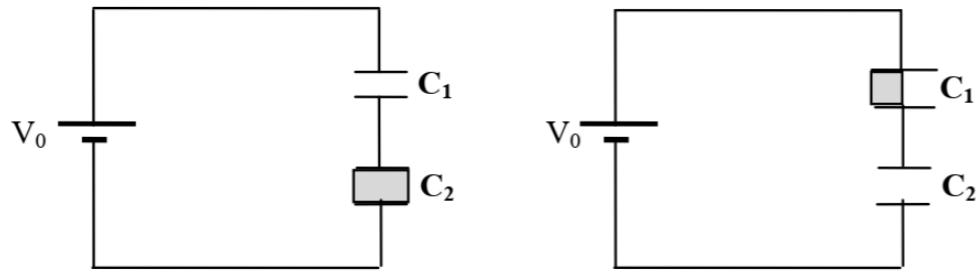
$$V'_T = \frac{Q'_T}{C_{eq}'} = \frac{20(\mu C)}{5(\mu F)} = 4(V)$$

$$V'_T = V_{13} = V_5 = V_{24} \text{ (en paralelo)}$$

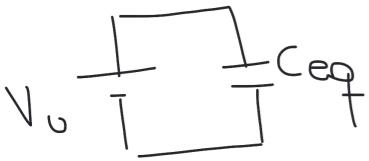
$$Q_5 = C_5 \cdot V_5 = 1(\mu F) \cdot 4(V)$$

$$\boxed{Q_5 = 4(\mu C)}$$

La figura muestra una disposición serie de condensadores conectados una fuente constante  $V_0$ . Tal como están  $C_1 = 4 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$  y  $C_2 = 2 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$ . Si el dieléctrico de constante  $K = 2$  se saca de  $C_2$  y se introduce en  $C_1$  de tal forma que calza exactamente en posición vertical ocupando la mitad del espacio entre las placas de  $C_1$ . Determine la variación en la carga de  $C_2$ .



a) Antes



$C_{eq} : C_1 \text{ y } C_2 \text{ en serie}$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

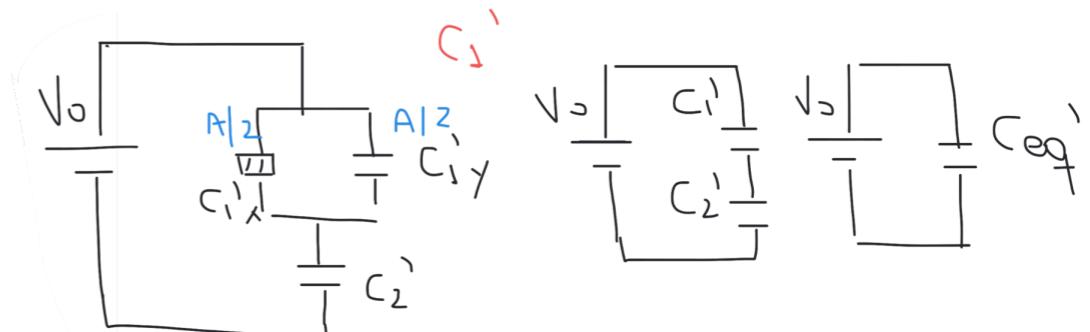
$$C_{eq} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

$$Q_T = C_{eq} \cdot V_T = \frac{4}{3} V_0$$

$$Q_T = Q_1 = Q_2 \text{ (en serie)}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{4}{3} V_0$$

b) Despues



$$C_{1x}' = K \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d/2} = \frac{K}{2} C_1 = 4 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_{1y}' = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d/2} = \frac{C_1}{2} = 2 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

$C_1' : C_{1x}' \text{ y } C_{1y}' \text{ en paralelo}$

$$C_1' = 4 + 2 = 6 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_2' = \frac{C_2}{K} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

$C_{eq}' : C_1' \text{ y } C_2' \text{ en serie}$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}'} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$C_{eq}' = \frac{6}{7} \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

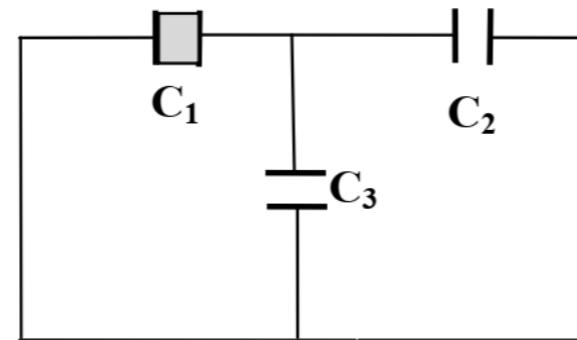
$$Q_T' = C_{eq}' \cdot V_T = \frac{6}{7} V_0$$

$$Q_T' = Q_1' = Q_2' \text{ (en serie)}$$

$$Q_2' = \frac{6}{7} V_0$$

$$\Delta Q_2 = \frac{10}{21} V_0$$

Se sabe que la carga máxima de  $C_3$  es de 60 [ $\mu\text{C}$ ] cuando  $C_1$  tiene un dieléctrico de constante  $K = 2$ . Si se retira el dieléctrico de  $C_1$ , determine la carga final en cada uno de los condensadores. Si  $C_1 = 20$  [ $\mu\text{F}$ ] (capacidad con dieléctrico);  $C_2 = 10$  [ $\mu\text{F}$ ] y  $C_3 = 30$  [ $\mu\text{F}$ ].



$$V_3 = \frac{Q_3}{C_3} = \frac{60(\mu\text{C})}{30(\mu\text{F})} \Rightarrow V_3 = 2\text{V}$$

$$V_3 = V_1 = V_2 (\text{en paralelo}) = V_T$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} \quad C_{eq} : C_1, C_2 \text{ y } C_3 \text{ en paralelo}$$

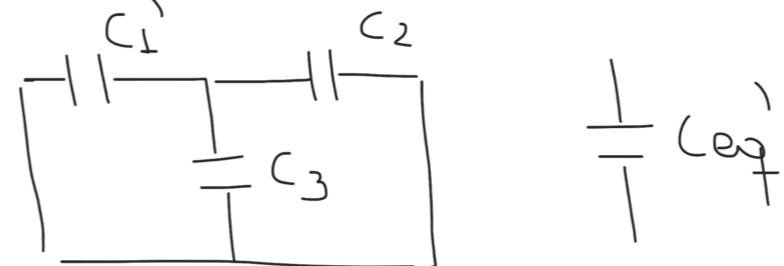
$$C_{eq} = 20 + 10 + 30$$

$$C_{eq} = 60(\mu\text{F})$$

$$Q_T = C_{eq} \cdot V_T = 60(\mu\text{F}) \cdot 2\text{V}$$

$$Q_T = 120(\mu\text{C}) = Q_T'$$

sin dieléctrico



$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}'} = \frac{1}{C_1'} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$$

$$C_1' = \frac{C_1}{K} = \frac{20(\mu\text{F})}{2} = 10(\mu\text{F})$$

$$C_{eq}' : C_1', C_2 \text{ y } C_3 \text{ en paralelo}$$

$$C_{eq}' = 10 + 10 + 30 = 50(\mu\text{F})$$

$$Q_T' = 120(\mu\text{C})$$

$$V_T' = \frac{Q_T'}{C_{eq}'} = \frac{120(\mu\text{C})}{50(\mu\text{F})} = 2,4\text{V}$$

$$V_T' = V_1' = V_2' = V_3' (\text{en paralelo})$$

$$Q_1' = C_1' \cdot V_1' = 10 \cdot 2,4 = 24(\mu\text{C})$$

$$Q_2' = 10 \cdot 2,4 = 24(\mu\text{C})$$

$$Q_3' = 30 \cdot 2,4 = 72(\mu\text{C})$$