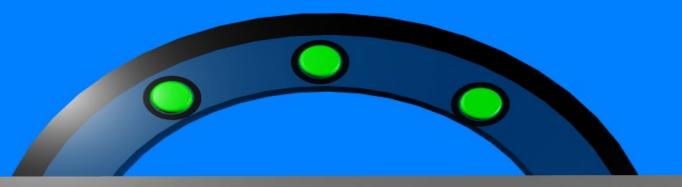


FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA ELÉCTRICA
TÉC. ING. ESP. EN ELECTR. BIOM./TÉC. ING. ESP. EN TELECOM.

TEORIA DE CIRCUITOS I (0965)

GRUPO: TL211/TB211



Principles of Electric Circuits

Chapter 8

Objetivos

- 1.- Aplicar el Teorema de Superposición al análisis de CKTs
- Aplicar el Teorema de Thevenin para simplificar un CKT para su análisis
- 3.- Aplicar el Teorema de Norton para simplificar un CKT
- 4.- Aplicar el Teorema de Transferencia de Potencia Máxima
- 5.- Realizar Conversiones Δ a Y y de Y a Δ



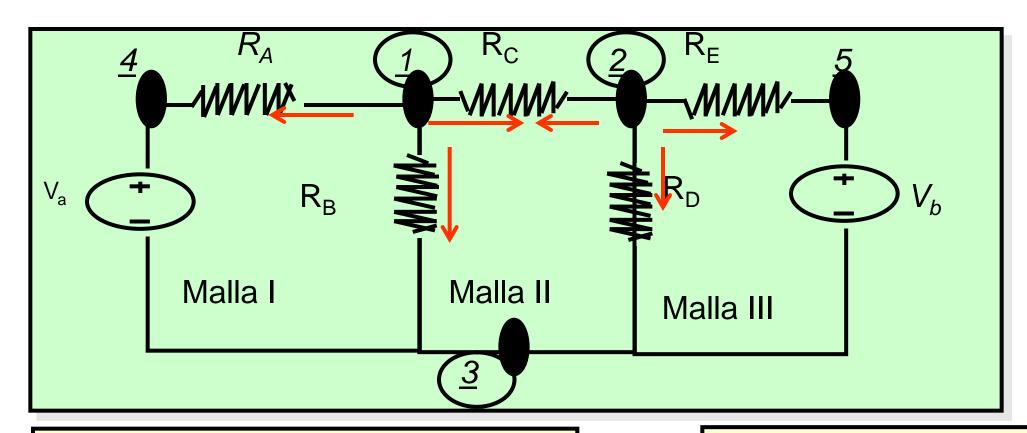
LEY DE KIRCHOFF, ANÁLISIS DE NODOS

- 8.1 El Teorema de Superposición
- 8.2 Teorema de Thevenin
- 8.3 Teorema de Norton
- 8.7 Teorema de Transferencia de Potencia Máxima
- 8.8 Conversiones Delta (Δ) a Y y de Y a Delta (Δ)



Método I -de Tensión en los Nodos Ley de Kirchoff

P.E. X. cont.: Sumatorias de Corrientes en cada Nodo.



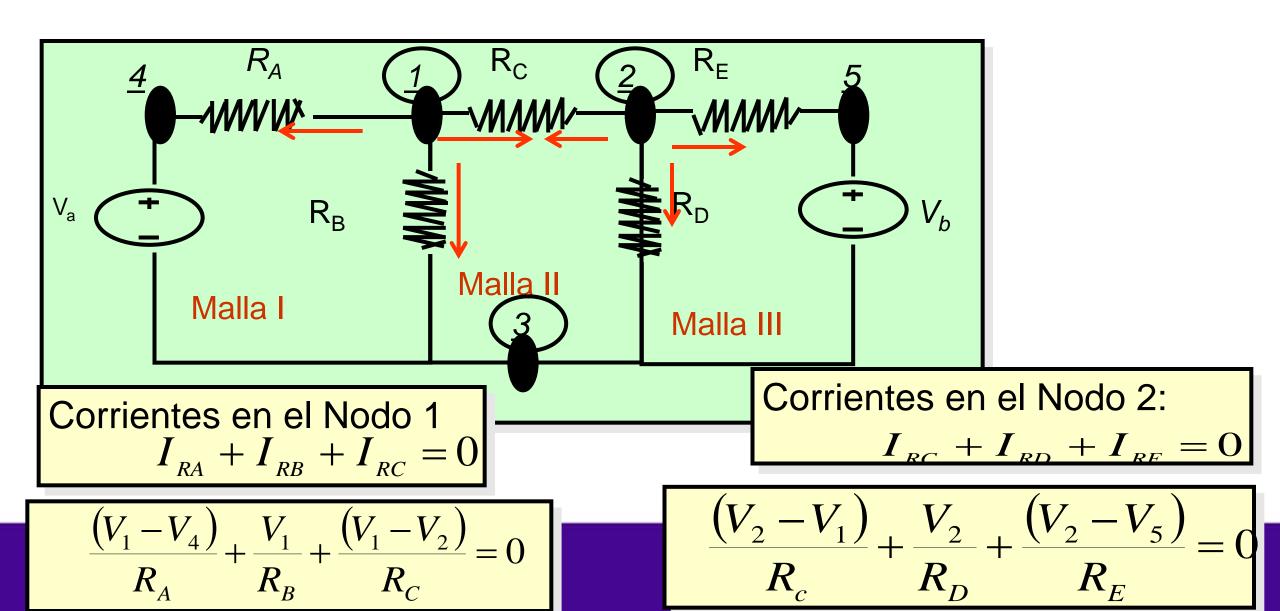
Corrientes en el Nodo 1 =0
$$I_{\rm RA} + I_{\rm RB} + I_{\rm RC} = 0$$

Corrientes en el Nodo 2:

$$I_{RC} + I_{RD} + I_{RE} = 0$$

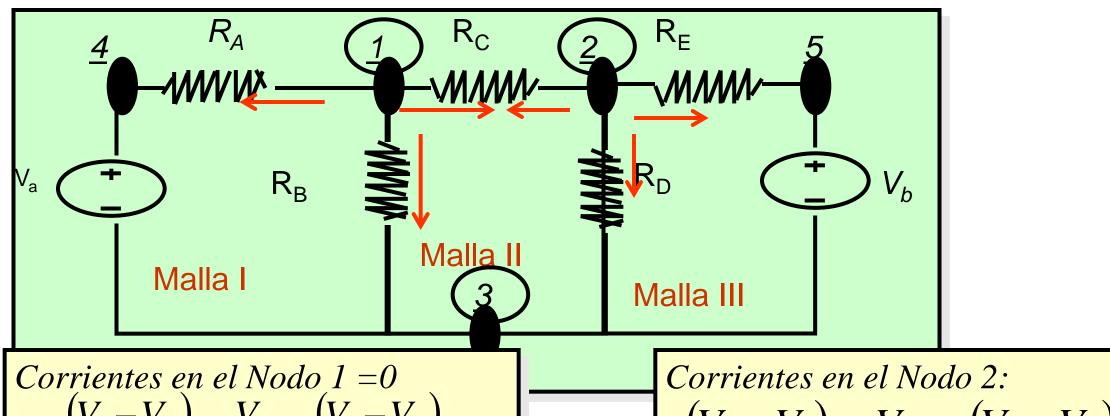
Método I -de Tensión en los Nodos Ley de Kirchoff

P.E. X. cont.: Sumatorias de Corrientes en cada Nodo.



Método I -de Tensión en los Nodos Ley de Kirchoff

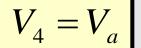
P.E. X. cont.: Sumatorias de corrientes en cada nodo.

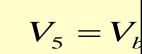


Corrientes en el Nodo
$$I = 0$$

$$\frac{\left(V_1 - V_4\right)}{R_A} + \frac{V_1}{R_B} + \frac{\left(V_1 - V_2\right)}{R_C} = 0$$

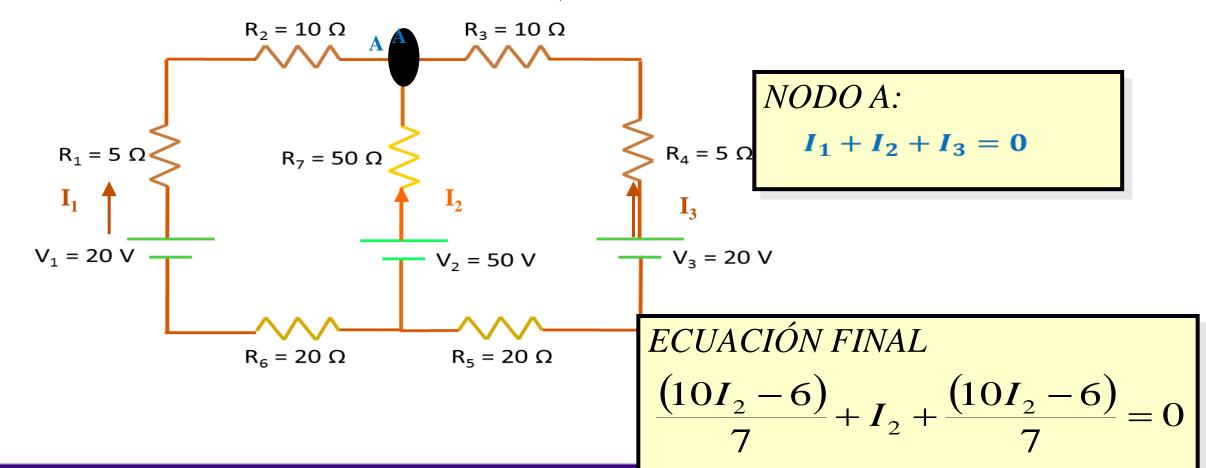
$$\frac{(V_2 - V_1)}{R_c} + \frac{V_2}{R_D} + \frac{(V_2 - V_5)}{R_E} = 0$$

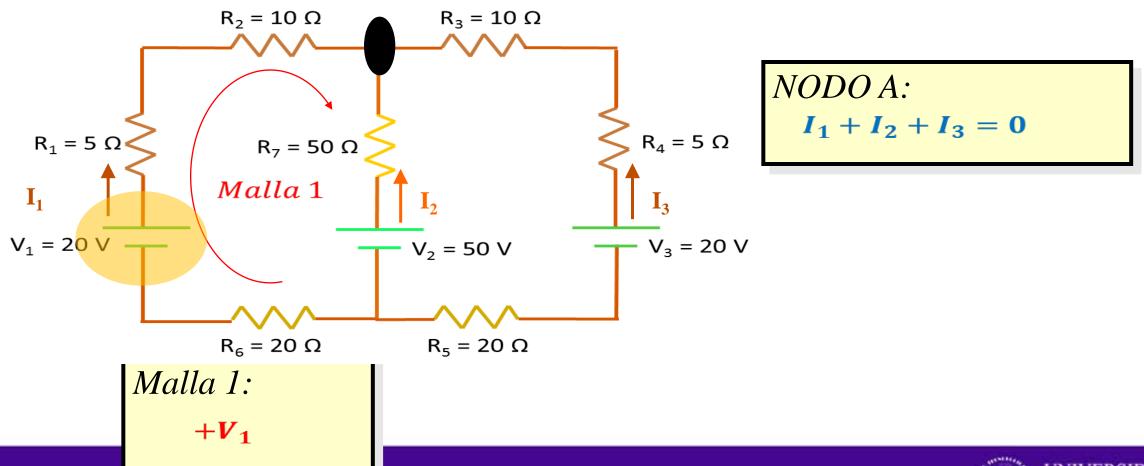


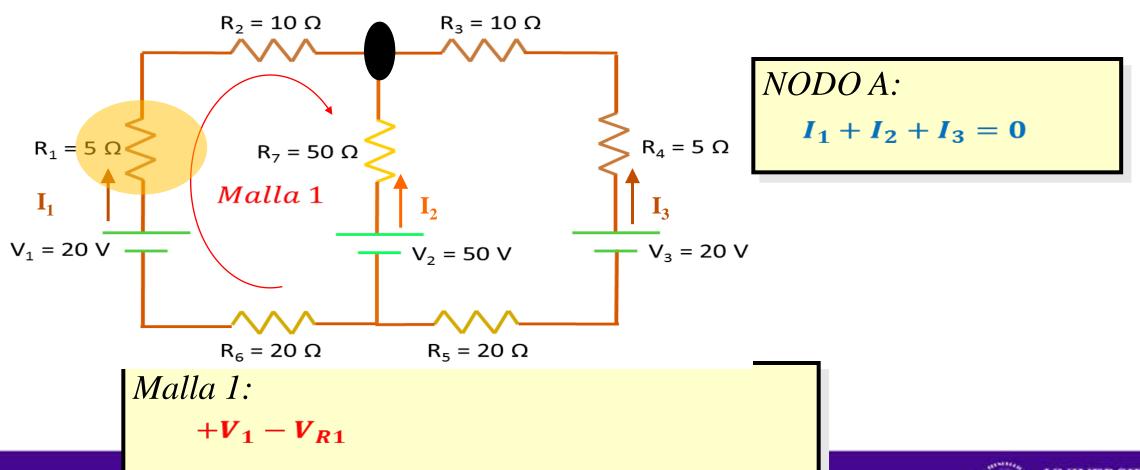




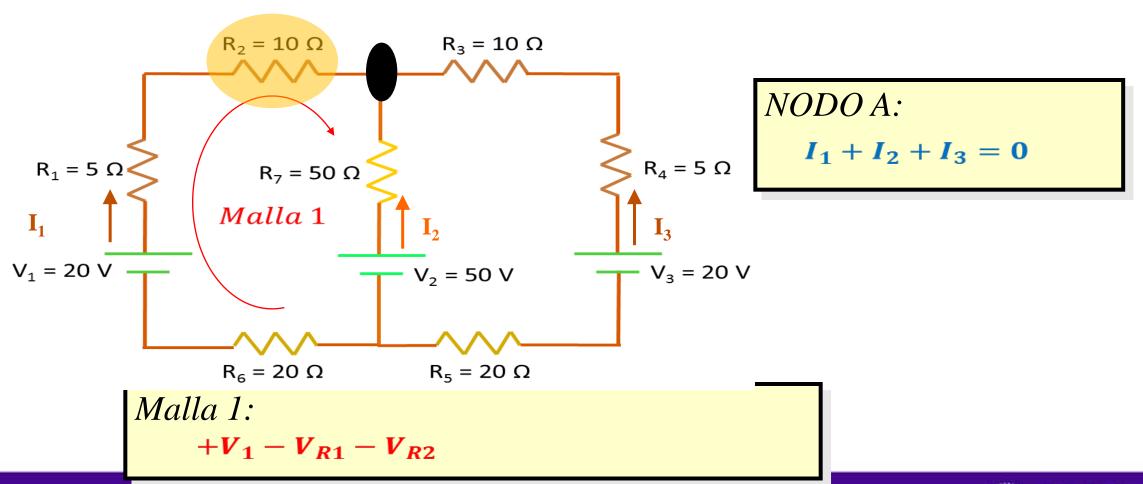
EL PROCEDIMIENTO ES POR NODO, A CONTINUACIÓN:

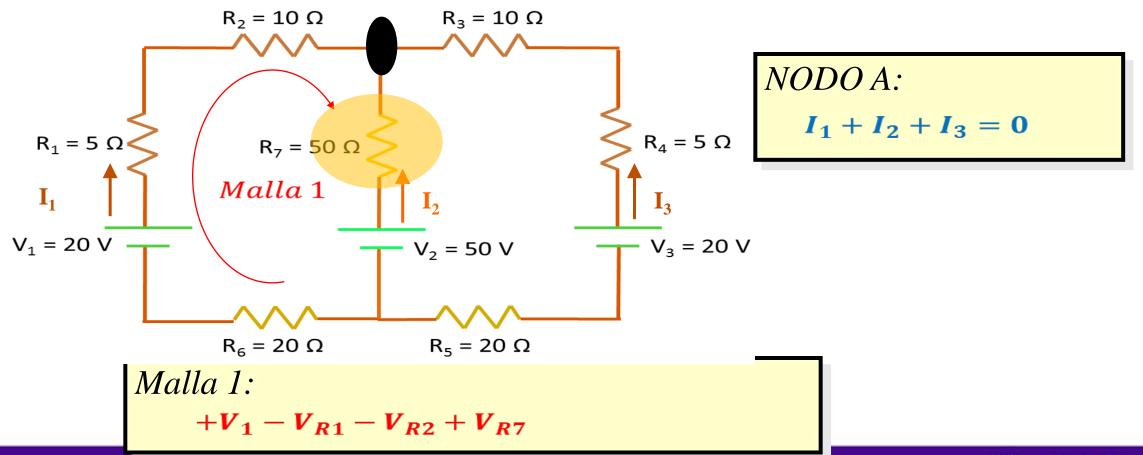




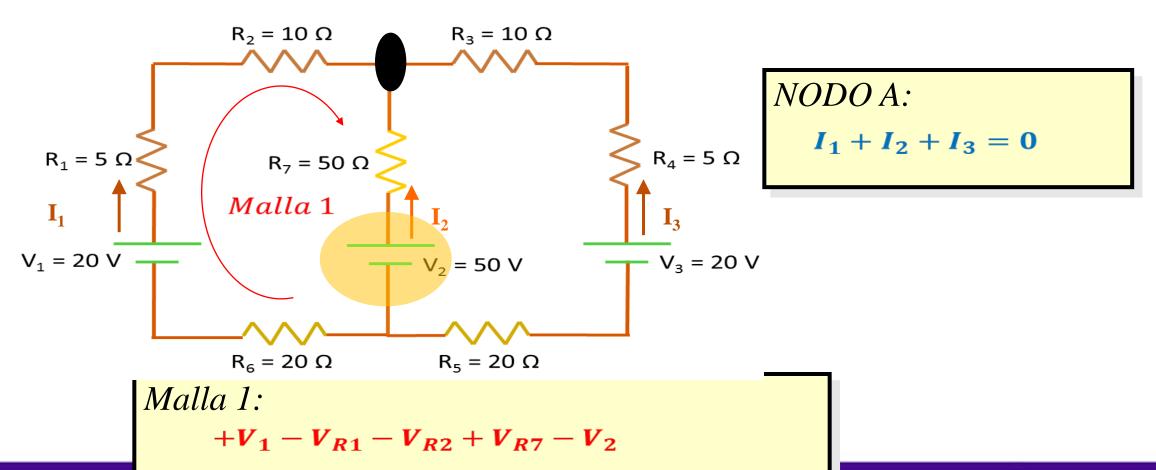




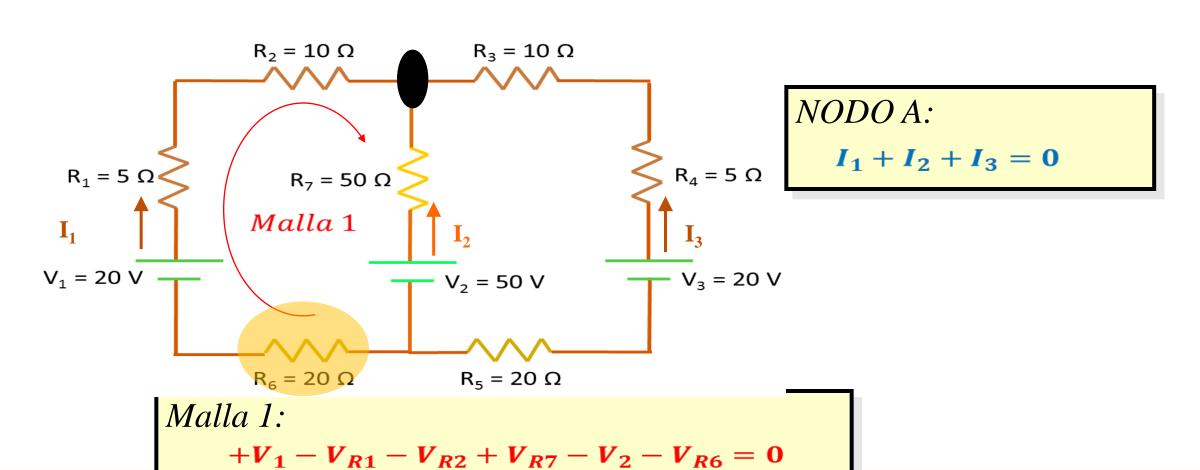






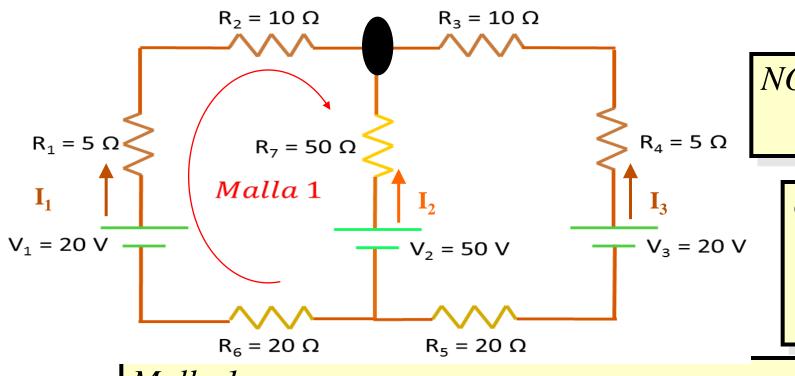






 $20 - 5I_1 - 10I_1 + 50I_2 - 50 - 20I_1 = 0$





NODO A:

$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0$$

Corriente I_1 :

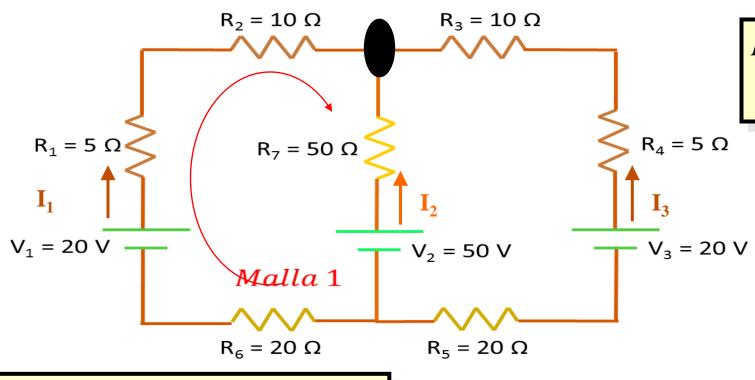
$$I_1 = \frac{(10I_2 - 6)}{7}$$

Malla 1:

$$+V_1 - V_{R1} - V_{R2} + V_{R7} - V_2 - V_{R6} = 0$$

 $20 - 5I_1 - 10I_1 + 50I_2 - 50 - 20I_1 = 0$
 $-7I_1 + 10I_2 = 6$





NODO A:

$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0$$

Corriente I_1 :

$$I_1 = \frac{(10I_2 - 6)}{7}$$

Malla 1: TOMANDO EL LADO POSITIVO

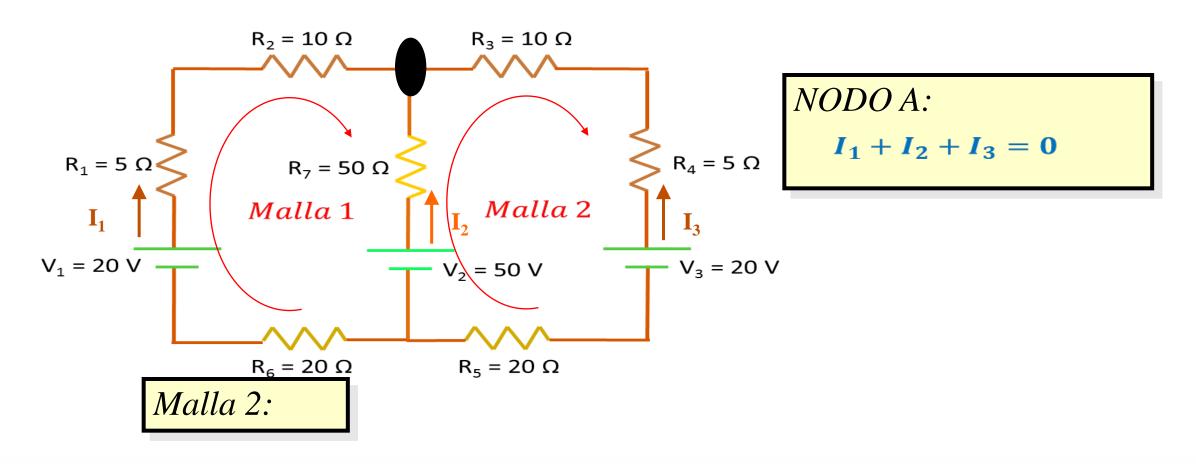
$$-V_1 + V_{R1} + V_{R2} + V_{R7} + V_2 + V_{R6} = 0$$

$$-20+5I_1+10I_1+50(I_1-I_2)+50+20I_1=0$$

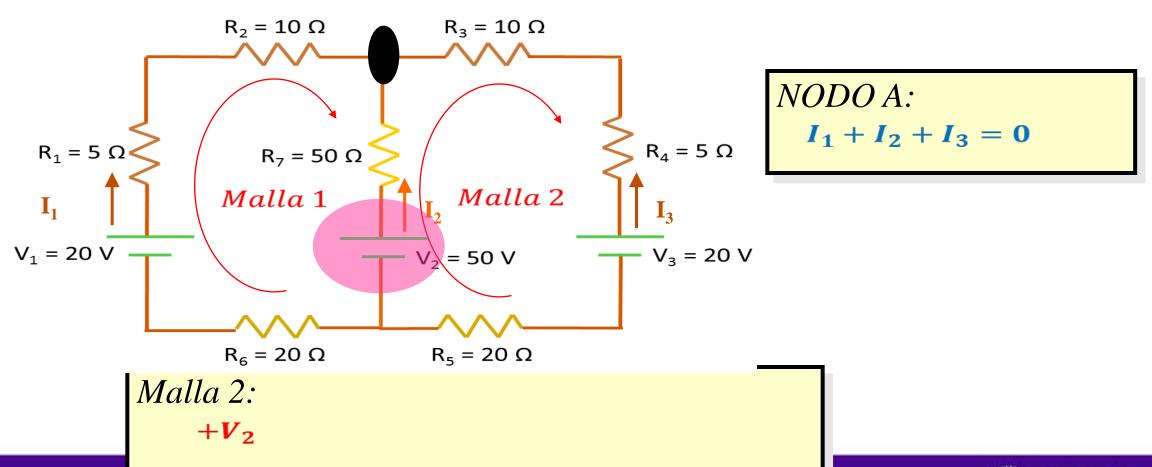
$$+85I_1 - 50I_2 = -30$$

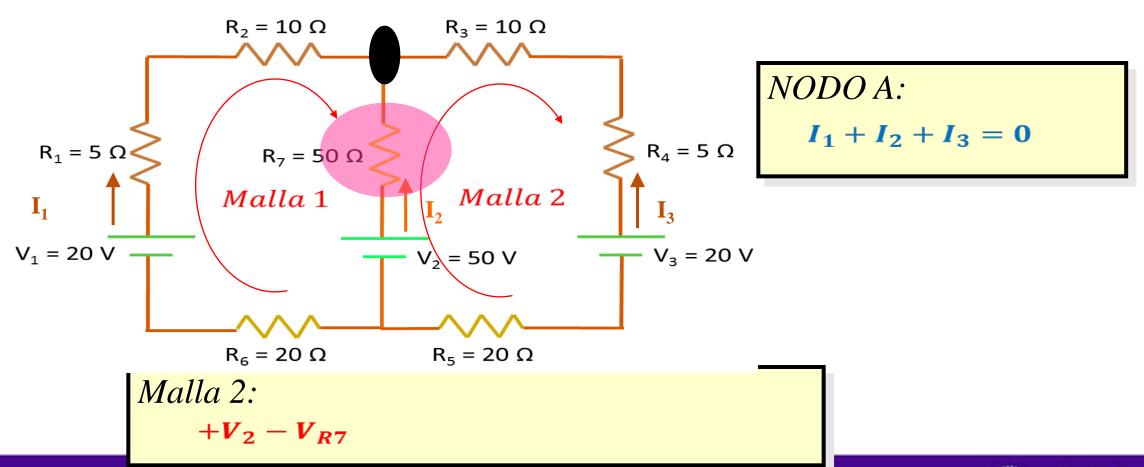
$$+17I_1 - 10I_2 = -6$$



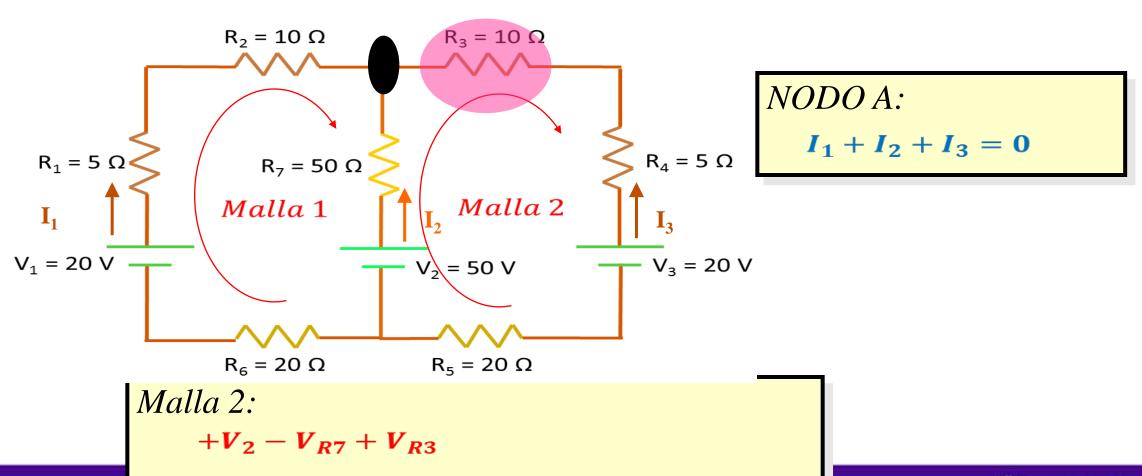




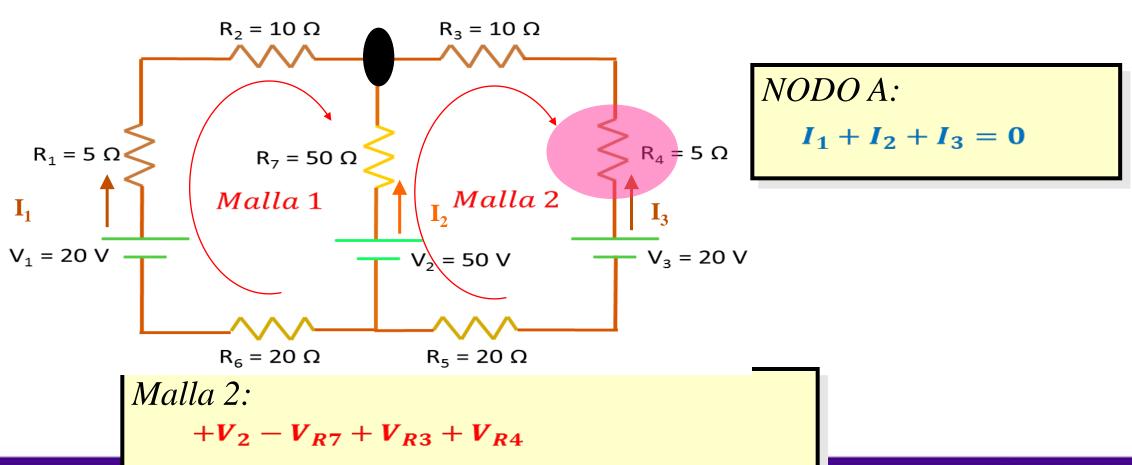




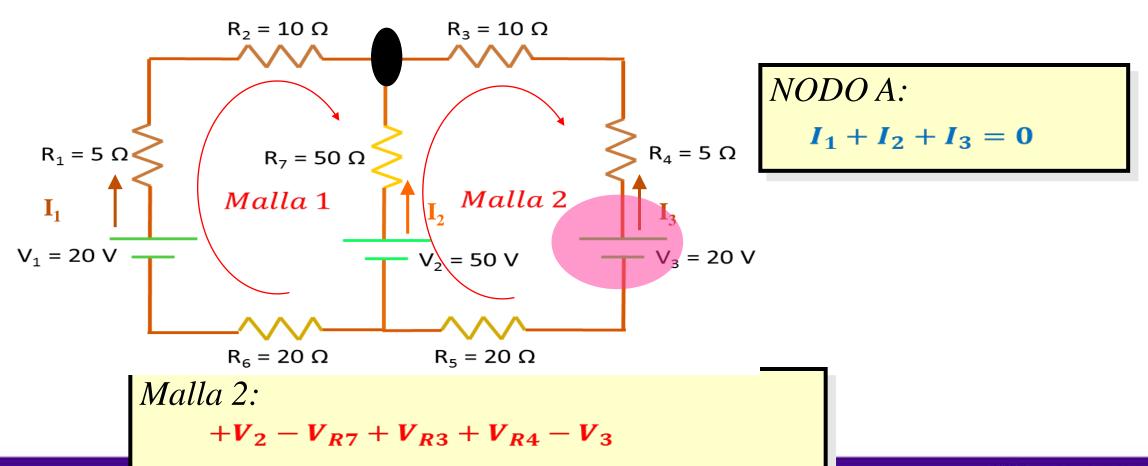






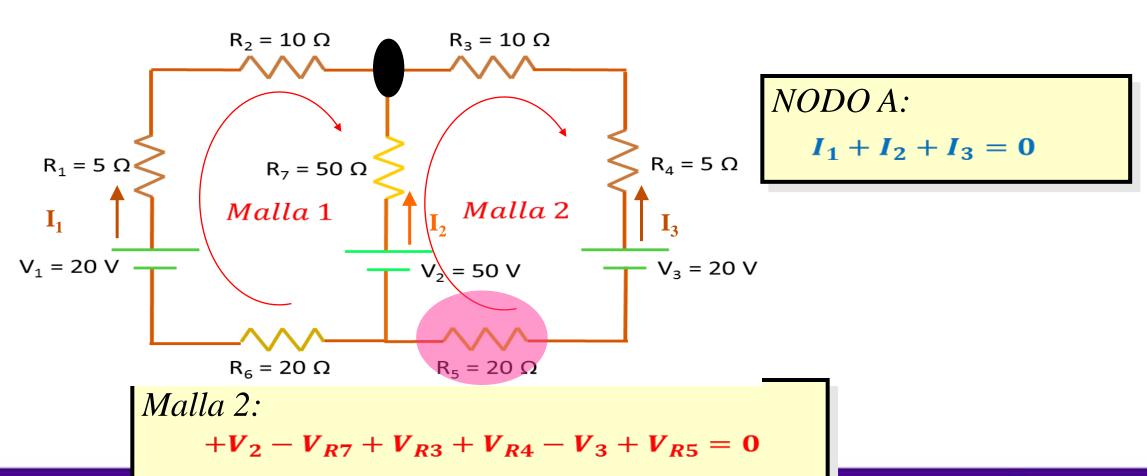




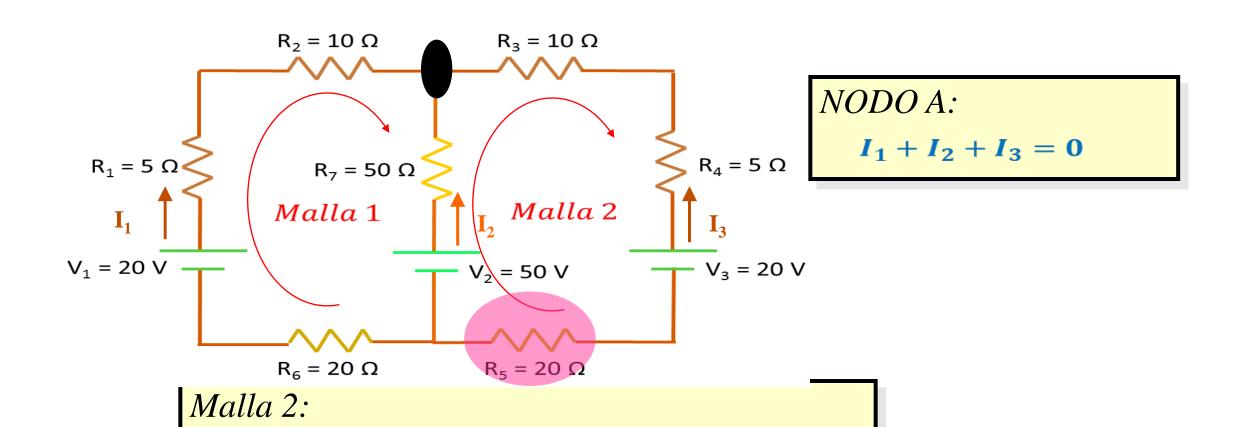




Dado el siguiente circuito:



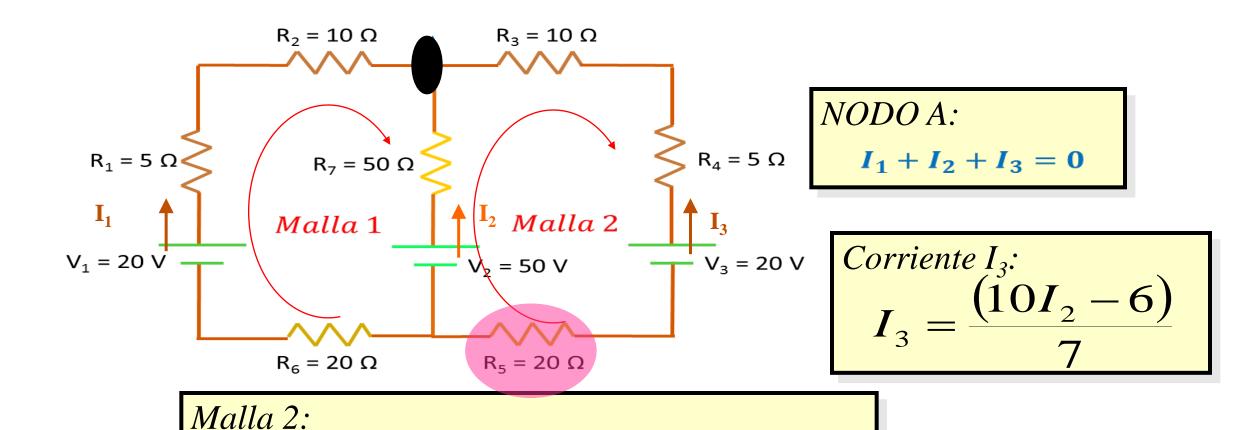




 $+V_2 - V_{R7} + V_{R3} + V_{R4} - V_3 + V_{R5} = 0$

 $50 - 50I_2 + 10I_3 + 5I_3 - 20 + 20I_3 = 0$



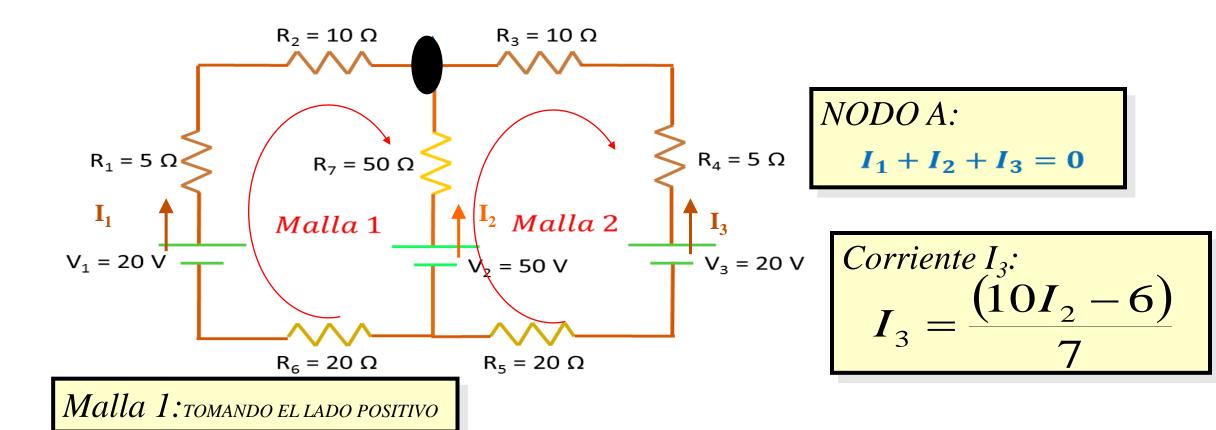


 $+V_2 - V_{R7} + V_{R3} + V_{R4} - V_3 + V_{R5} = 0$

 $-10I_2 + 7I_3 = -6$

 $50 - 50I_2 + 10I_3 + 5I_3 - 20 + 20I_3 = 0$

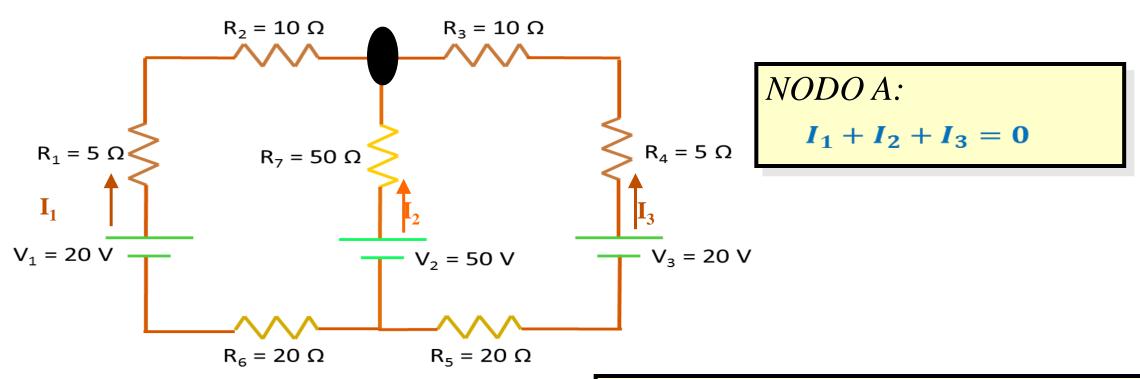






 $+V_2 - V_{R7} + V_{R3} + V_{R4} - V_3 + V_{R5} = 0$

Dado el siguiente circuito:



$$\frac{10I_2 - 6}{7} + I_2 + \frac{10I_2 - 6}{7} = 0$$