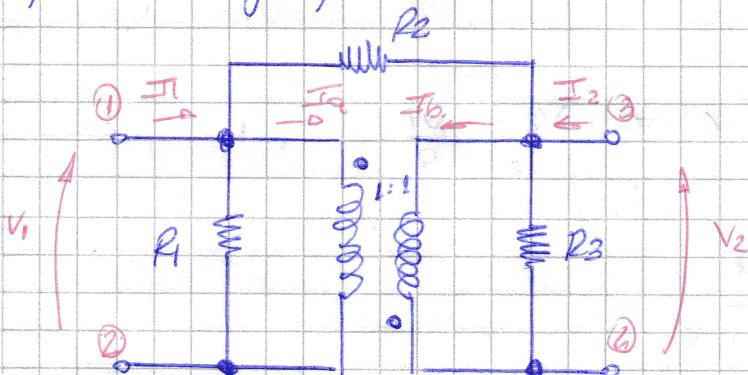


## TRABAJO SEMANAL 6 (ALBONÉ, TOMÁS)

### PUNTO 1

En primeros lugares planteamos las tensiones y corrientes del circuito:



Tenemos escrita las búsquedas homólogas del transformador, podemos expresarla de la siguiente forma:

$$V_1 = -a \cdot V_2 \quad \text{y} \quad I_a = \frac{I_b}{a} \quad \text{y} \quad a = 1$$

Analizando los corrientes que circulan por el circuito:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_1 &= I_{a1} + I_{a2} + I_{a3} = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} + I_b \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I_2 = I_{a3} + I_b + I_{a2} = \frac{V_2}{R_3} + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R_2} + I_b$$

Para calcular los parámetros se restringe a las definiciones:

$$Z_{11} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} I_2 = 0 \\ I_a = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} I_1 = 0 \\ I_a = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$Z_{12} = \frac{V_1}{I_a} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} I_2 = 0 \\ I_1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{V_2}{I_a} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} I_1 = 0 \\ I_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

(211)

Si consideramos  $I_2 = 0$ :

$$0 = \frac{V_2}{R_3} + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R_2} + I_B$$

$$-I_B = \frac{V_2}{R_3} + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R_2}$$

Recordando que:  $V_1 = -\alpha V_2$   $\wedge$   $\Rightarrow V_2 = -\frac{V_1}{\alpha}$

$$-I_B = -\frac{V_1/\alpha}{R_3} + -\frac{V_1/\alpha - V_1}{R_2}$$

$$-I_B = -V_1 \left( \frac{1}{\alpha R_3} + \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_B = V_1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\alpha R_3} + \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_A \cdot \alpha = V_1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\alpha R_3} + \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_A = \frac{V_1}{\alpha} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\alpha R_3} + \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_A = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - \left( -\frac{V_1}{\alpha} \right)}{R_2} + \frac{V_1}{\alpha} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\alpha R_3} + \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_A = V_1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}}{R_2} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\alpha R_3} + \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1}{R_2} \right) \right)$$

Reemplazando por valores:

$$I_A = V_1 \cdot \left( 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{V_1}{I_A} = 2,3 = 0,3}$$

292

Ahora debemos considerar  $I_1 \neq 0$ .

$$0 = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} + I_a$$

$$-I_a = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2}$$

$$V_2 = -\frac{V_1}{a}$$

$$-I_a = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - (-V_1/a)}{R_2}$$

$$-I_a = V_1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1 + 1/a}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_b = I_a, a$$

$$I_b = -a \cdot V_1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1 + 1/a}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{V_1/a}{R_3} + \frac{-V_1/a - V_1}{R_2} - a \cdot V_1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1 + 1/a}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_2 = -V_1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{aR_3} + \frac{1/a + 1}{R_2} + a \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1 + 1/a}{R_2} \right) \right)$$

Reemplazando los valores:

$$I_a = -V_1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} + 1 + 2 \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{V_1}{I_a} = 292 = -0,3}$$

(221)

Considérons  $-I_2 = 0$ .

$$0 = \frac{V_2}{R_3} + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R_2} + I_b$$

$$-I_b = \frac{V_2}{R_3} + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R_2}$$

$$V_1 = -a \cdot V_2$$

$$-I_b = \frac{V_2}{R_3} + \frac{V_2 - (-a V_2)}{R_2}$$

$$-I_b = V_2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1+a}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_a = I_b/a$$

$$I_a = -V_2 \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1+a}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{a V_2}{R_1} + \frac{(-a \cdot V_2) - V_2}{R_2} - V_2 \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1+a}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_1 = -V_2 \cdot \left( \frac{a}{R_1} + \frac{a+1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{a} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1+a}{R_2} \right) \right)$$

Reemplazando los valores:

$$I_1 = -V_2 \cdot \left( 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

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$$\left| \begin{array}{l} z_{21} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} = -0,3 \end{array} \right|$$

(Z<sub>22</sub>:Si consideramos  $I_1 = 0$ 

$$0 = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} + I_a$$

$$-I_a = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2}$$

$$V_1 = -a \cdot V_2$$

$$-I_a = -\frac{aV_2}{R_1} + \frac{-aV_2 - V_2}{R_2}$$

$$-I_a = -V_2 \left( \frac{a}{R_1} + \frac{a+1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_a = V_2 \left( \frac{a}{R_1} + \frac{a+1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_b = a \cdot I_a$$

$$I_b = V_2 \cdot a \cdot \left( \frac{a}{R_1} + \frac{a+1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_3} + \frac{V_2 - (aV_2)}{R_2} + V_2 \cdot a \cdot \left( \frac{a}{R_1} + \frac{a+1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_2 = V_2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1+a}{R_2} + a \cdot \left( \frac{a}{R_1} + \frac{a+1}{R_2} \right) \right)$$

Resumiendo los valores:

$$I_2 = V_2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} + 1 + 2 \right) \Rightarrow Z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = 0,3$$

Finalmente, la matriz de parámetros  $\underline{Z}$  nos queda de la siguiente forma:

$$\underline{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,3 & -0,3 \\ -0,3 & 0,3 \end{bmatrix}$$