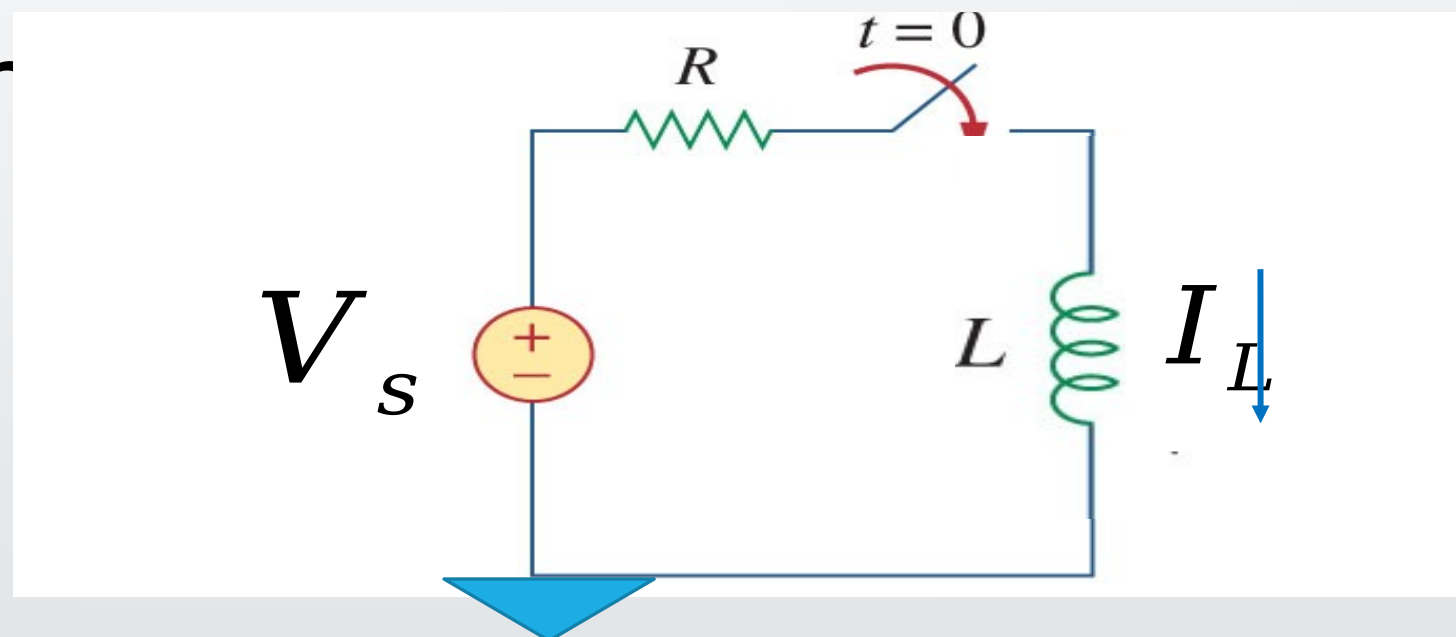
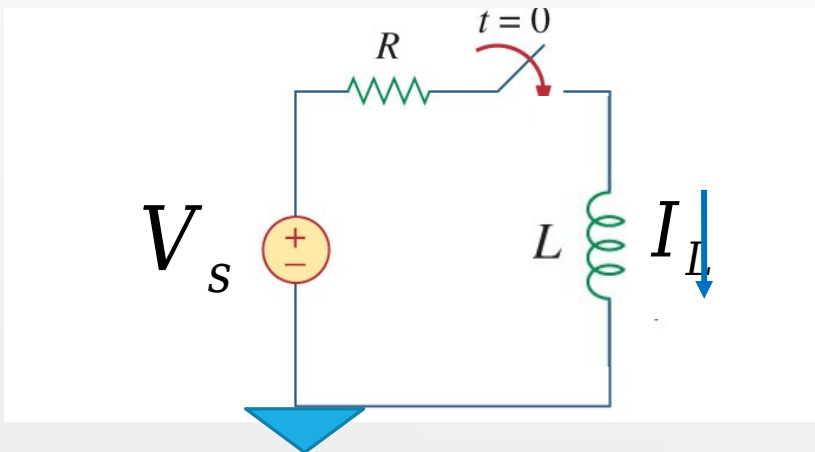


# Circuitos de pr RL



# Circuito RL

2



$$V_s = V_L + R \cdot I_L$$

$$V_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$V_s = L \frac{di_L}{dt} + R I_L$$

$$\frac{V_s}{R} = \frac{L}{R} \frac{di_L}{dt} + I_L$$

$$I_L(\infty) = \frac{V_s}{R} = I_f$$

$$I_f = \frac{L}{R} \frac{di_L}{dt} + I_L$$

$$I_L(0) = I_{Ic}$$

Solucionando la ecuación diferencial de primer orden

$$I_L(t) = (I_{Ic} - I_f) e^{-\frac{tR}{L}} + I_f \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

Donde:

: Corriente sobre la inductancia

Corriente inicial sobre el inductor

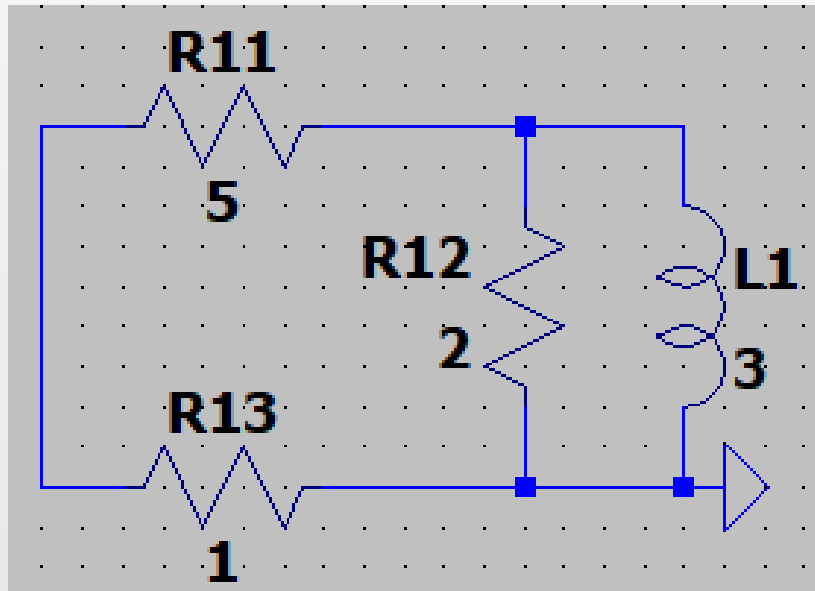
: Corriente final sobre el inductor

L: Inductancia

R: Resistencia equivalente que carga el inductor

# Ejemplo 1

Calcule el si la inductancia tiene una corriente inicial de 500 mA



$$I_L(t) = (I_{IC} - I_f) e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} + I_f$$

$$R = \frac{6 \cdot 2}{8} = 1.5 \, \Omega$$

$$I_{IC} = 500 \, \text{mA}$$

$$I_f = 0 \, \text{mA}$$

$$\tau = \frac{3}{1.5} = 2 \, \text{s}$$

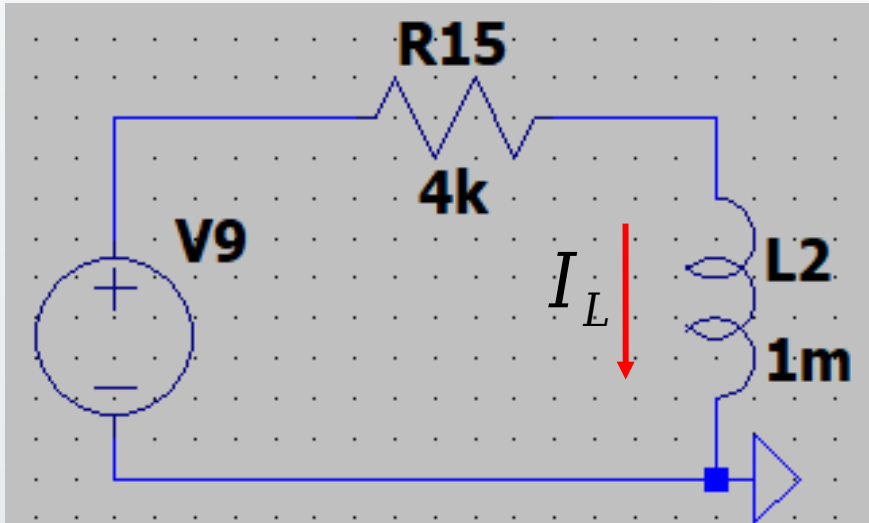
$$\text{R/ } I_L(t) = (0.5 - 0) e^{\frac{-t}{2}} + 0$$

$$V_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$V_L(t) = -0.75 e^{\frac{-t}{2}}$$

## Ejemplo 2

Calcule el si el inductor tiene una corriente inicial de 1 A y



$$I_L(t) = (I_{IC} - I_f) e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} + I_f$$

$$I_{IC} = 1 \text{ A}$$

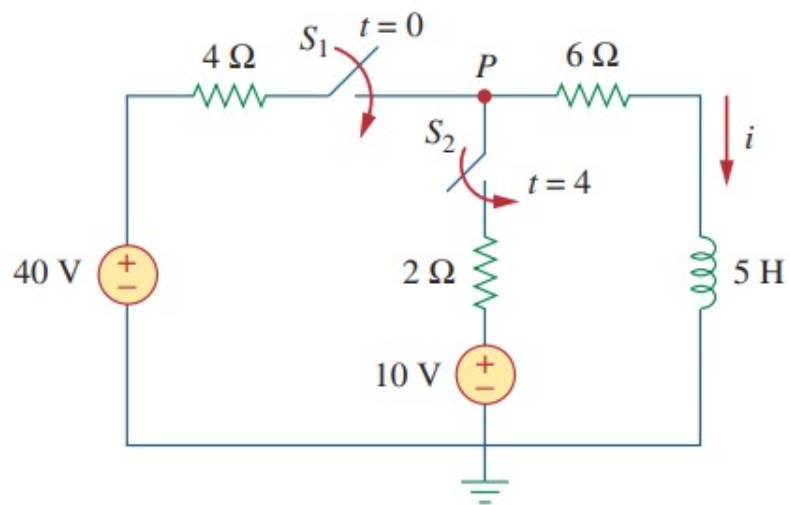
$$I_f = \frac{-3k - 0}{4k} = -0.75 \text{ A}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1m}{4k} = 250 \text{ ns}$$

$$\text{R/ } I_L(t) = (1 - (-0.750)) e^{\frac{-t}{250 \text{ n}}} - 0.75$$

# Ejemplo 3

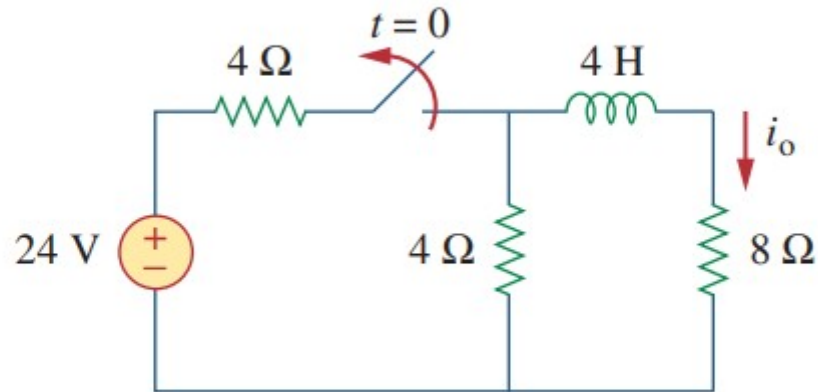
At  $t = 0$ , switch 1 in Fig. 7.53 is closed, and switch 2 is closed 4 s later. Find  $i(t)$  for  $t > 0$ . Calculate  $i$  for  $t = 2$  s and  $t = 5$  s.



**Figure 7.53**  
For Example 7.13.

$$R/$$
$$-4 \cdot \exp(-2 \cdot \text{time}) + 4$$
$$1.263 \cdot \exp(-1.467 \cdot (\text{time} - 4)) \cdot u(\text{time} - 4) + 30/11$$

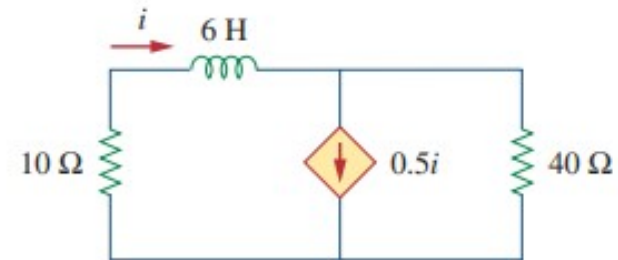
**7.11** For the circuit in Fig. 7.91, find  $i_o$  for  $t > 0$ .



**Figure 7.91**  
For Prob. 7.11.

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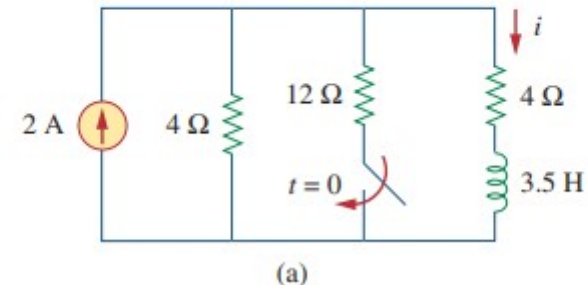
**7.19** In the circuit of Fig. 7.99, find  $i(t)$  for  $t > 0$  if  $i(0) = 6$  A.



**Figure 7.99**  
For Prob. 7.19.

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**7.54** Obtain the inductor current for both  $t < 0$  and  $t > 0$  in each of the circuits in Fig. 7.120.



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