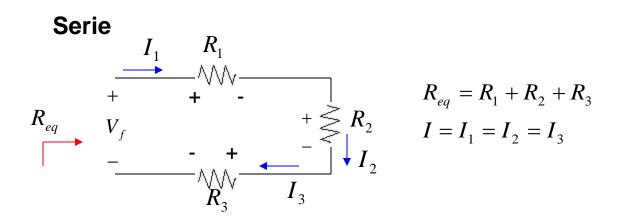
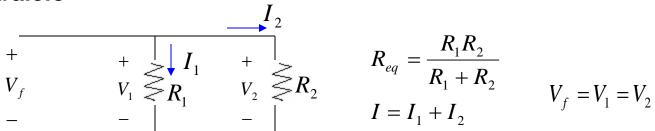
#### Combinaciones de Resistencia

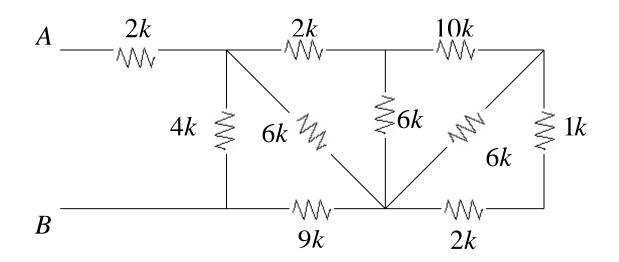


Para obtener una resistencia equivalente entre dos terminales, las fuentes independientes deben ser cero.

#### **Paralelo**



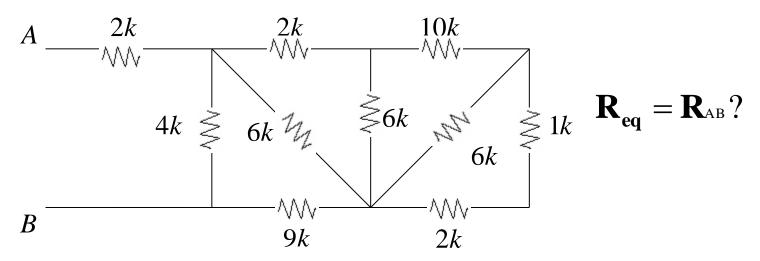
Ejm:



CALCULAR 
$$R_{eq} = R_{AB}$$
?

## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO #7 (1)**

Ejm:



Por estar en serie:

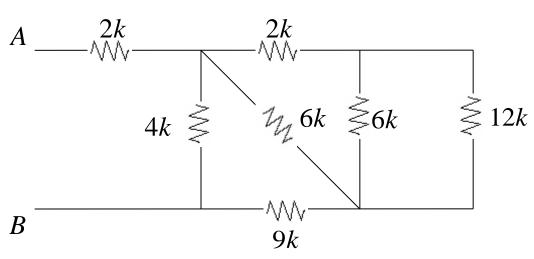
$$2k + 1k = 3k$$

Por estar en paralelo:

$$3k // 6k = \frac{3k * 6k}{3k + 6k} = 2k$$

Por estar en serie:

$$2k + 10k = 12k$$



## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO #7 (2)**

Por estar en paralelo:

$$12k // 6k = \frac{12k * 6k}{12k + 6k} = 4k$$

Por estar en serie:

$$2k + 4k = 6k$$

Por estar en paralelo:

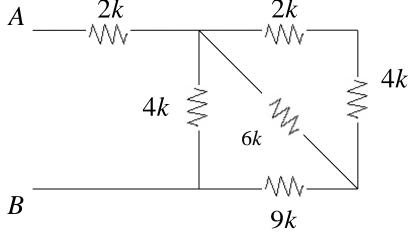
$$12k // 4k = \frac{12k * 4k}{12k + 4k} = 3k$$

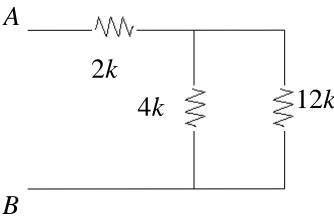
Por estar en paralelo:

$$6k // 6k = \frac{6k * 6k}{6k + 6k} = 3k$$

Por estar en serie:

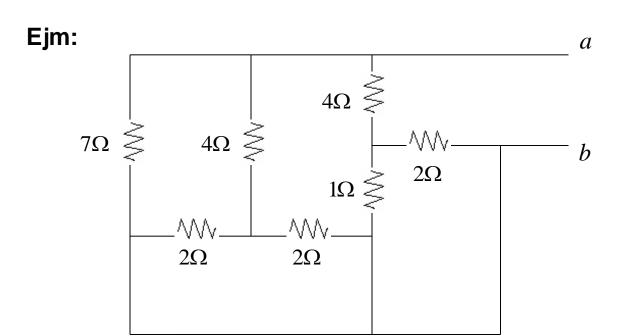
$$3k + 9k = 12k$$





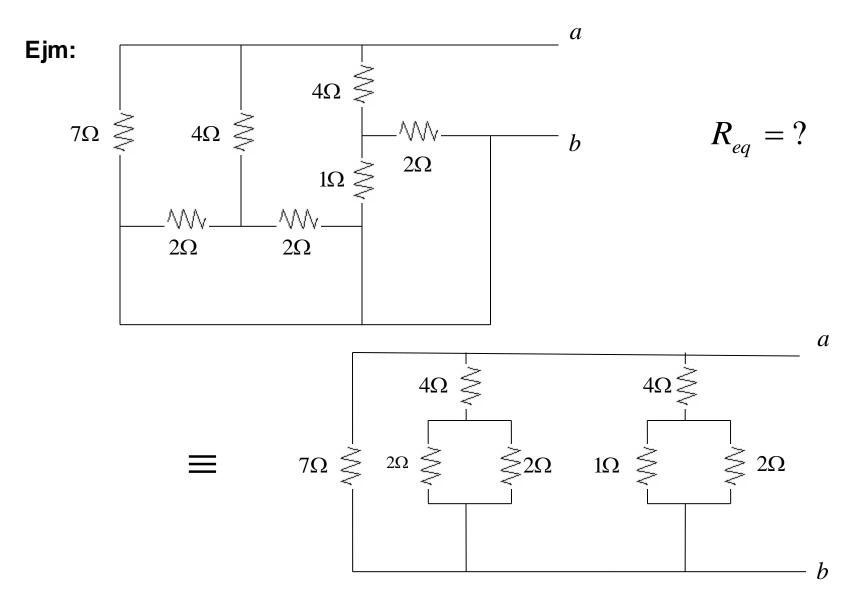
$$R_{AB} = R_{eq} = 5k$$

Por estar en serie:



Calcular 
$$-\mathbf{R}_{eq} = ?$$

### **SOLUCION EJERCICIO #8 (1)**



## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO #8 (2)**

$$2k / / 2k = \frac{2k * 2k}{2k + 2k} = 1k$$

$$2k / / 2k = \frac{2k * 2k}{2k + 2k} = 1k$$
  $1k / / 2k = \frac{1k * 2k}{1k + 2k} = \frac{2}{3}k$ 

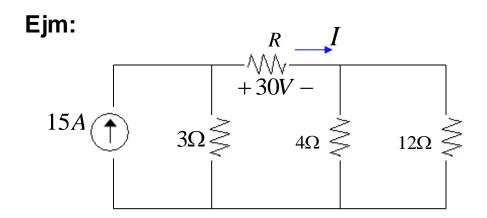
Por estar en serie:

$$1k + 4k = 5k$$

Por estar en serie: 
$$\frac{2}{3}k + 4k = \frac{14}{3}k$$

$$7\Omega \geqslant 5\Omega \geqslant \frac{14}{3}\Omega \geqslant b$$

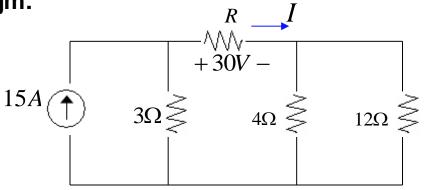
$$R_{eq} = \frac{70}{39} \Omega$$



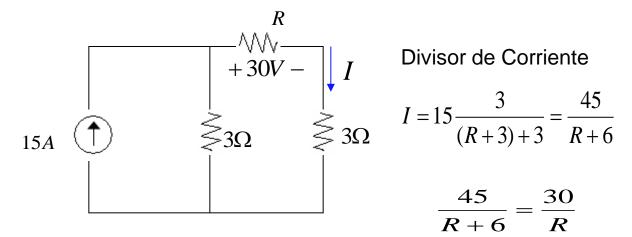
Hallar R = ?

#### **SOLUCION EJERCICIO #9**





Hallar R = ?



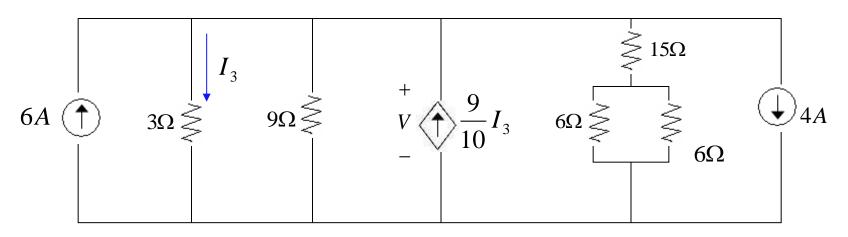
$$I = 15 \frac{3}{(R+3)+3} = \frac{45}{R+6}$$

Ohm

$$V = IR : I = \frac{30}{R}$$

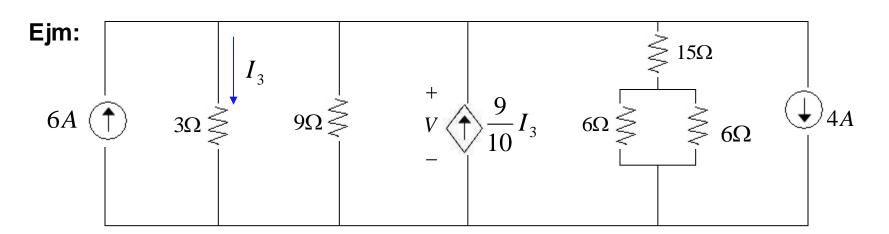
$$\frac{45}{R+6} = \frac{30}{R}$$
$$45R = 30R + 180$$
$$15R = 180$$
$$R = 12\Omega$$

Ejm:



Calcular la Potencia en la fuente controlada

### **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 10 (1)**



#### Calcular la Potencia en la fuente controlada

Por estar en paralelo:

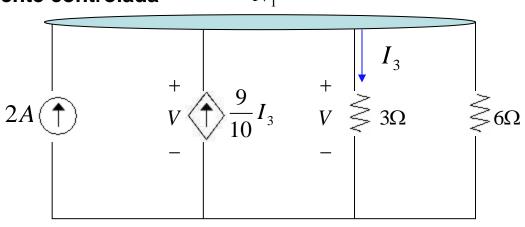
$$6//6 = \frac{6*6}{6+6} = 3\Omega$$

Por estar en serie:

$$3\Omega + 15\Omega = 18\Omega$$

Por estar en paralelo:

$$18//9 = \frac{18*9}{18+9} = 6\Omega$$



## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 10 (2)**

LCK N<sub>1</sub>

$$2 + \frac{9}{10}I_3 = \frac{V}{3} + \frac{V}{6}$$

Ohm:

$$V = 3I_3$$

$$2 + \frac{9}{10}I_3 = \frac{V}{3} + \frac{V}{6}$$

$$2 + \frac{9}{10}I_3 = \frac{1}{2}(3I_3)$$

$$\frac{9}{10}I_3 - \frac{3}{2}I_3 = -2$$

$$I_3\left(\frac{9}{10} - \frac{3}{2}\right) = -2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{10}{3}A$$

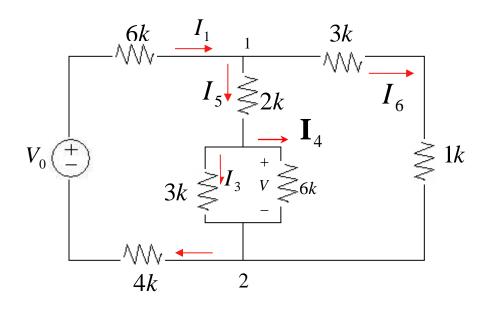
$$V = 3I_3$$
$$V = 3\frac{10}{3}$$

V = 10V

$$P_{0.9I3} = V(\frac{9}{10}I_3)$$

$$P_{0.9I3} = (10) \left( \frac{9}{10} * \frac{10}{3} \right)$$

$$P_{0.9I3} = 30W$$



Si: 
$$I_4 = \frac{1}{2} mA$$

#### Calcular V<sub>0</sub>

#### LUCION EJERCICIO # 11



Si: 
$$I_4 = \frac{1}{2} mA$$

$$V_{2k} = 2k \left(\frac{3}{2}mA\right) = 3V$$

$$V_{12} = V + V_{2k} = 3V + 3V = 6V$$

$$-4k(I_{1}) = 0$$

$$V_{0} - 6k(I_{1}) - V_{12} - 4k(I_{1}) = 0$$

$$I_{1} = I_{5} + I_{6} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 3mA$$

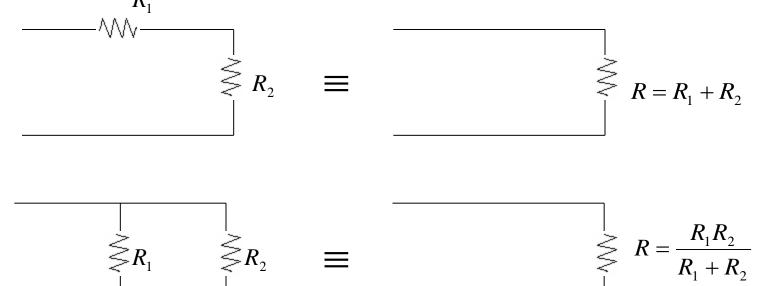
$$V_{0} - 6k(I_{1}) - V_{12} - 4k(I_{1}) = 0$$

$$V_{0} = 18 + 6 + 12$$

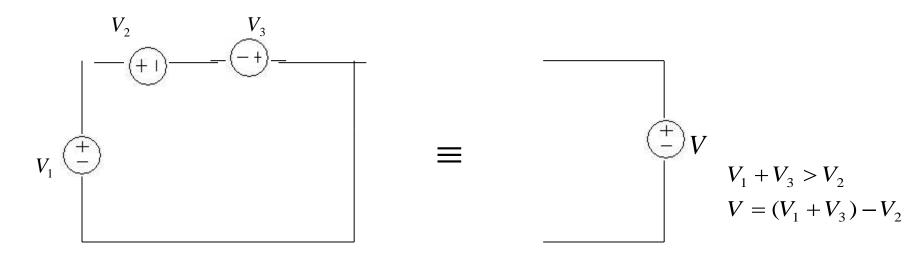
$$V_{0} = 36V$$

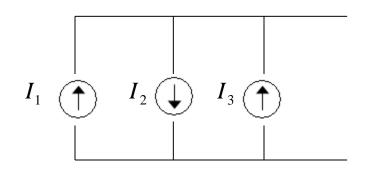
### **REDES ELÉCTRICAS EQUIVALENTES (1)**

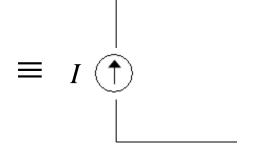
Dos redes eléctricas se dice que son equivalentes si tienen las mismas condiciones en los terminales tanto de voltaje como de corriente.



# REDES ELÉCTRICAS EQUIVALENTES (2)

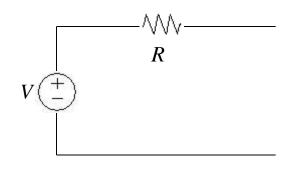




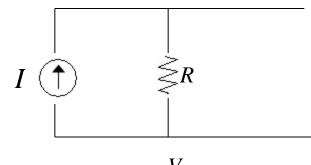


$$I_1 + I_3 > I_2$$
  
 $I = (I_1 + I_3) - I_2$ 

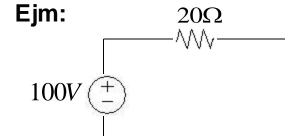
# TRANSFORMACIÓN DE FUENTES INDEPENDIENTES REALES

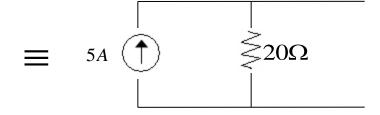


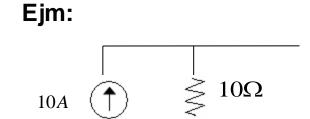
$$V = IR$$

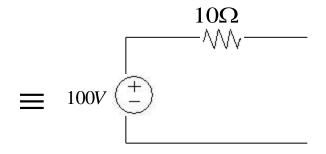


$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$



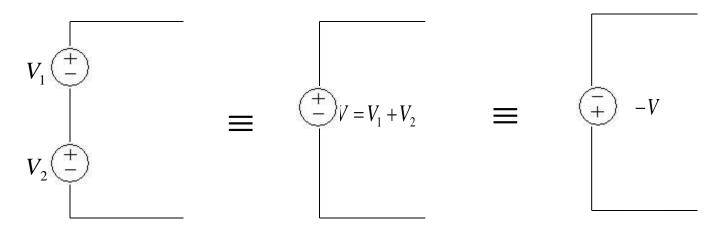




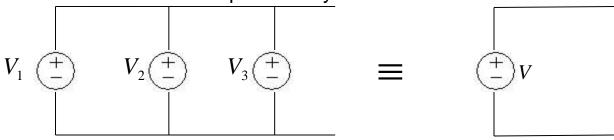


# CONEXIÓN DE FUENTES INDEPENDIENTES (1)

• Serie.- reemplaza por una sola fuente equivalente.

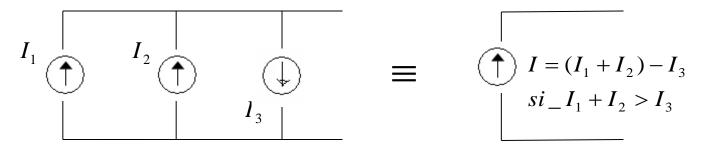


• Paralelo.- reemplaza por una sola fuente equivalente y para hacer esto las fuentes deben tener la misma polaridad y el mismo valor

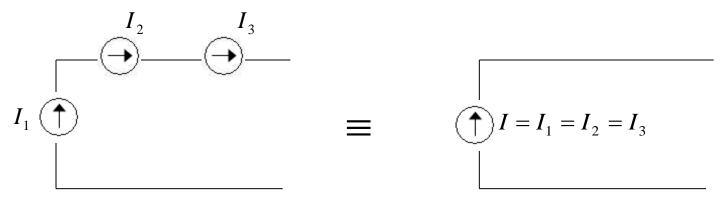


# CONEXIÓN DE FUENTES INDEPENDIENTES (2)

Paralelo.- reemplaza por una sola fuente independiente.

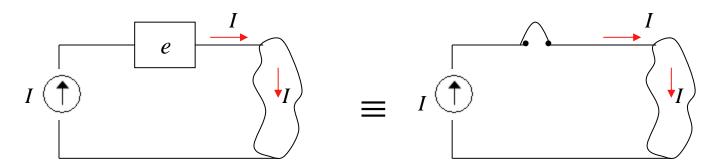


• Serie.- reemplaza por una sola fuente independiente y para esto las fuentes deben tener la misma dirección y el mismo valor.



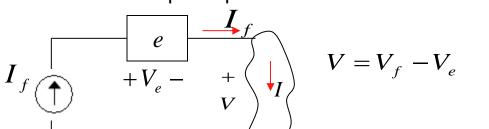
# CONDICIONES DE REDUNDANCIA DE LA RED (1)

#### Redudancia en serie



La fuente de corriente puede ser independiente o controlada.

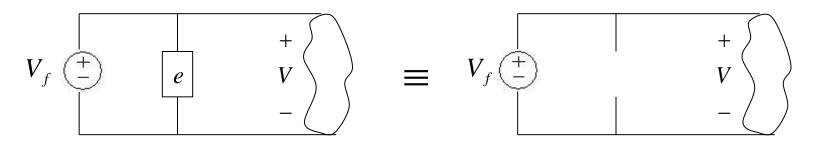
Hay redundancia si nos piden la corriente en la red. Entonces el elemento se lo reemplaza por un corto circuito



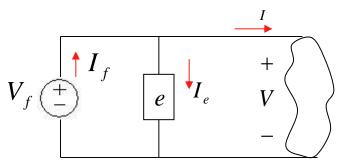
Pero no habría redundancia si solicitan la potencia ó el voltaje en la red.

# CONDICIONES DE REDUNDANCIA DE LA RED (2)

#### Redudancia en paralelo



Hay redundancia si nos piden el voltaje en la red. Entonces el elemento se lo reemplaza por un circuito abierto

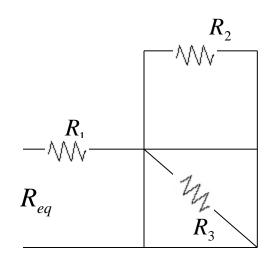


$$I_f = I_e + I$$

Si pidieran la corriente en la red entonces el elemento no sería redundante.

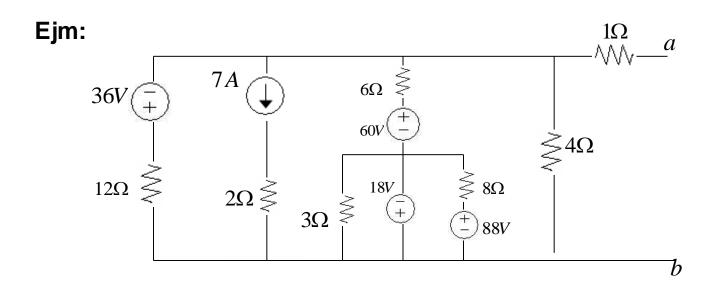
# CONDICIONES DE REDUNDANCIA DE LA RED (3)

Todo lo que está en paralelo a un corto circuito se elimina y se lo reemplaza por un corto.



$$R_2 /\!/ R_3 /\!/ corto \equiv$$

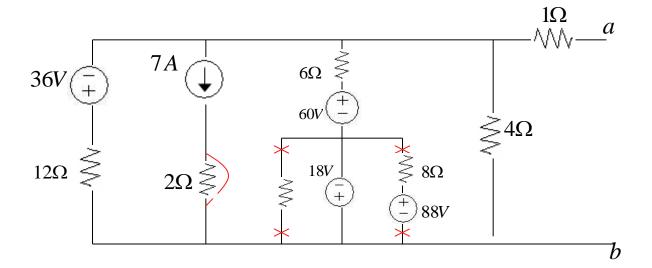
$$R_{eq} = R_1$$



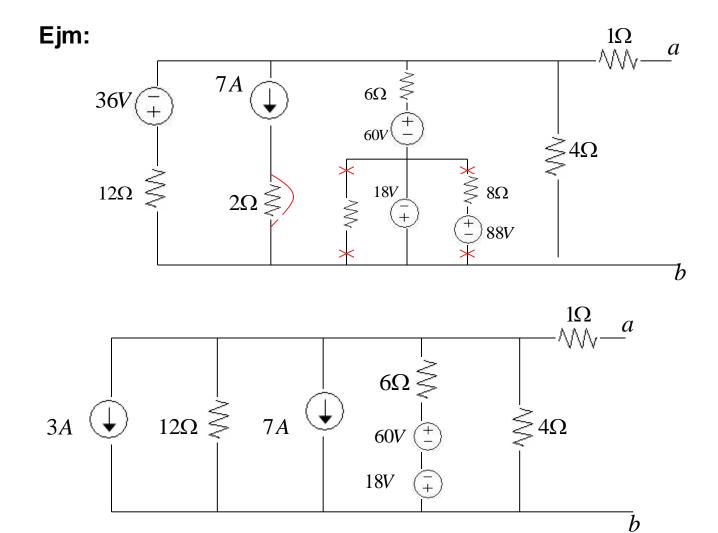
Mediante transformaciones y reducciones reemplace en los terminales ab por una fuente de voltaje real.

## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 12 (1)**

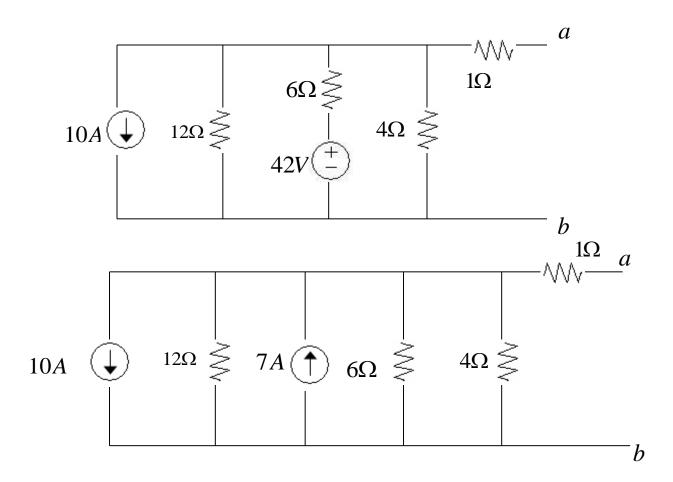




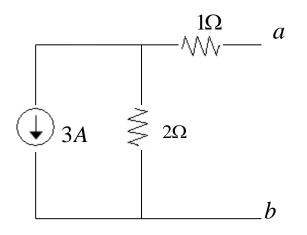
# **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 12 (2)**

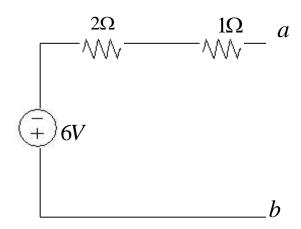


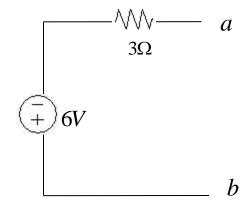
## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 12 (3)**

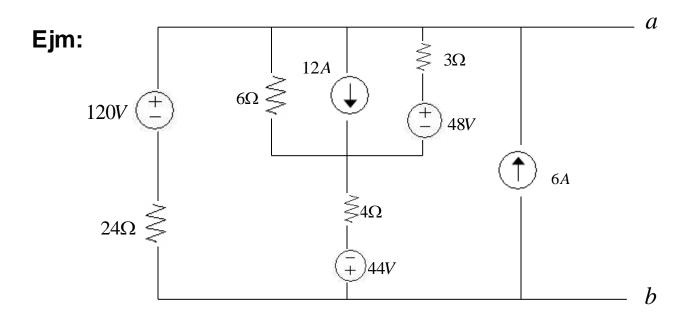


# **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 12 (4)**



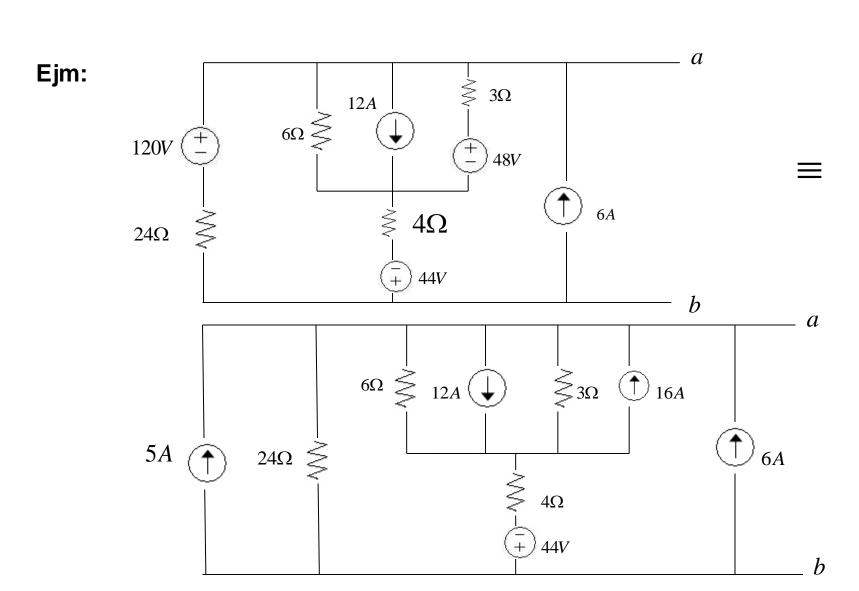




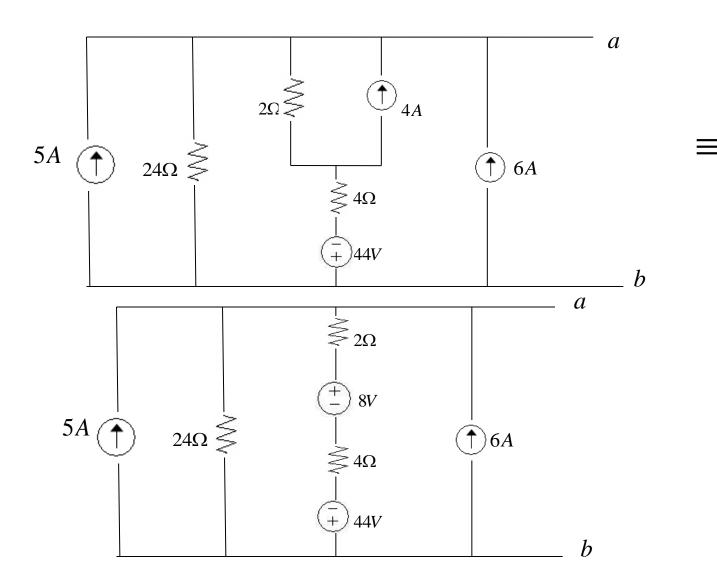


Mediante transformaciones y reducciones reemplace en los terminales ab por una fuente de corriente real.

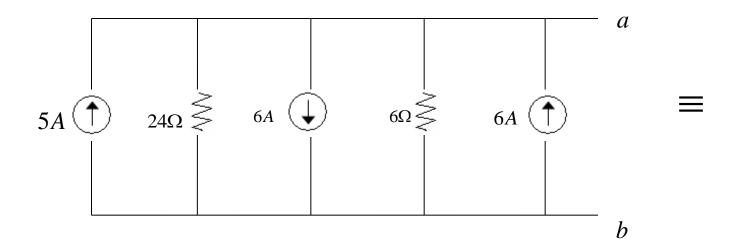
## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 13 (1)**

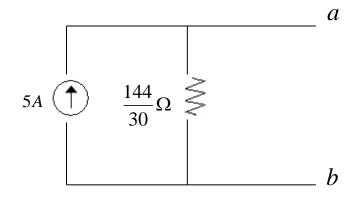


# **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 13 (2)**

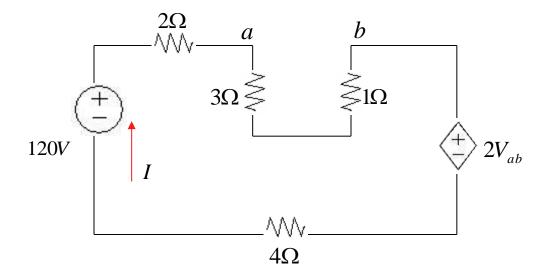


## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 13 (3)**





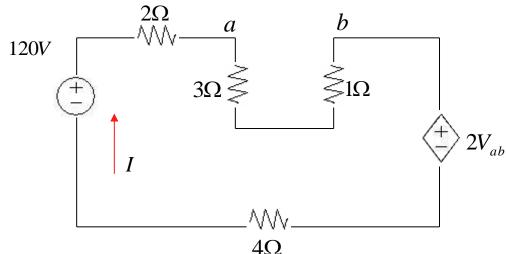
Ejm:



- a) Calcular la potencia suministrada por los elementos activos
- b) Calcular la potencia consumida por los elementos pasivos

### **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 14 (1)**

#### Ejm:



$$V_a - 3I - 1I - V_b = 0$$

$$V_a - V_b = 4I$$

$$V_{ab} = 4I$$

LVK 
$$120 - 2I - 3I - 1I - 2V_{ab} - 4I = 0$$

$$120 - 2V_{ab} = 10I$$

$$I = \frac{120 - 2V_{ab}}{10}$$

$$I = \frac{20}{3}A$$

$$I = \frac{120 - 2(4 I)}{10}$$

$$I = \frac{120 - 2V_{ab}}{10}$$
$$\mathbf{P}_{120\mathbf{V}} = 120 \left(\frac{20}{3}\right) = 800\mathbf{W}$$

Elementos Activos

$$\mathbf{P}_{2\mathbf{Vab}} = (2\mathbf{V}_{ab})(\mathbf{I}) = 2(4\mathbf{I})(\mathbf{I}) = (-8\mathbf{I}^2) = -8(\frac{400}{9}) = -\frac{3200}{9}\mathbf{W}$$

## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 14 (2)**

#### **Elementos Pasivos**

$$P = I^{2}R_{eq}$$

$$P = \left(\frac{20}{3}\right)^{2} (10)$$

$$P = \frac{4000}{9}W$$

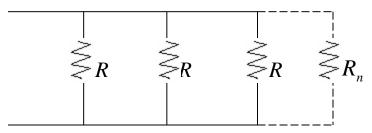
$$\sum Pot.\_Sum = \sum Pot.\_Cons$$

$$800 - \frac{3200}{9} = \frac{4000}{9}$$

$$800 = \frac{7200}{9}$$

$$800 = 800$$

# CUANDO HAY N RESISTENCIAS EN PARALELO:



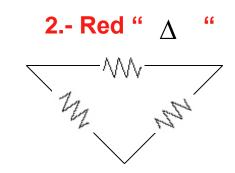
R tiene el mismo valor.

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R}{n}$$

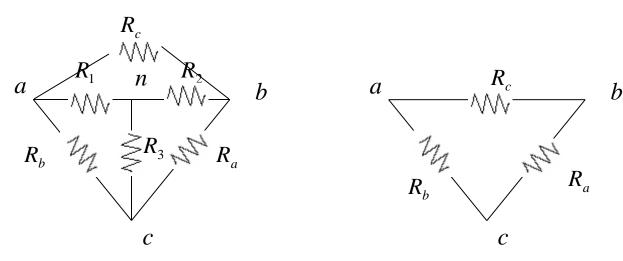
#### **OTROS TIPOS DE CONFIGURACIONES**

1.- Red "T" o "Y"





# CONVERSIÓN DE UNA RED "T" EN UNA " $\Delta$ "

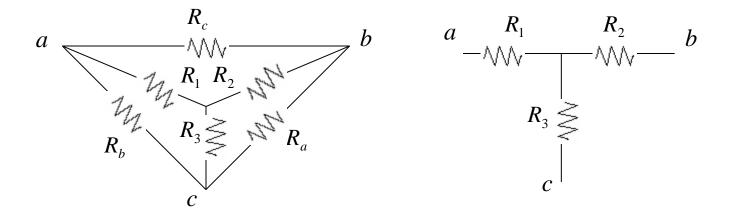


$$R_{a} = \frac{R_{1}R_{3} + R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1}}$$

$$R_{b} = \frac{R_{1}R_{3} + R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3}}{R_{2}}$$

$$R_{c} = \frac{R_{1}R_{3} + R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3}}{R_{2}}$$

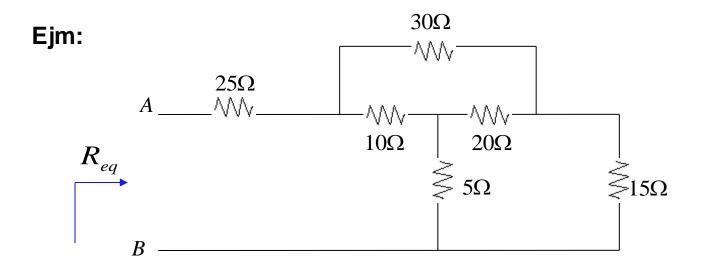
# Conversión de una Red "∆" en una "T"



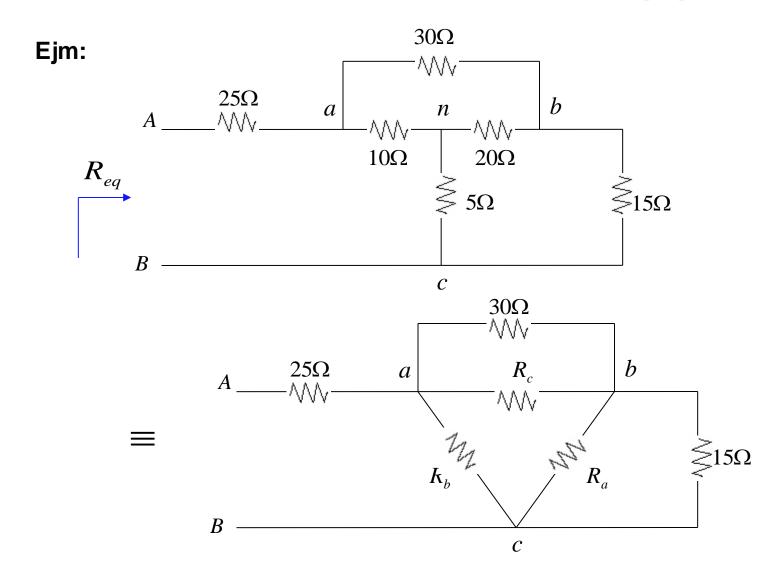
$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{b}R_{c}}{R_{a} + R_{b} + R_{c}}$$

$$R_{2} = \frac{R_{a}R_{c}}{R_{a} + R_{b} + R_{c}}$$

$$R_{3} = \frac{R_{a}R_{b}}{R_{a} + R_{b} + R_{c}}$$



### **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 15 (1)**

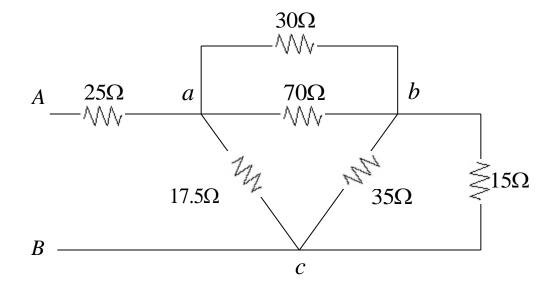


## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 15 (2)**

$$R_a = \frac{10(20) + 10(5) + 20(5)}{R_1} = \frac{350}{10} = 35\Omega$$

$$R_b = \frac{10(20) + 10(5) + 20(5)}{R_2} = \frac{350}{20} = 17.5\Omega$$

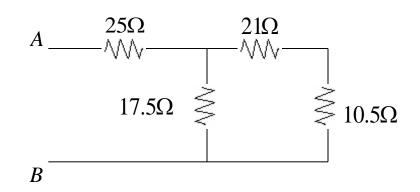
$$R_c = \frac{10(20) + 10(5) + 20(5)}{R_3} = \frac{350}{5} = 70\Omega$$



Por estar en paralelo:

$$30 // R_C = \frac{30*70}{30+70} = 21\Omega$$

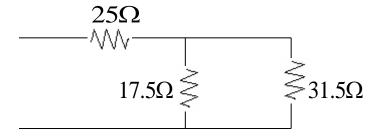
$$R_a //15 = \frac{35*15}{35+15} = 10.5\Omega$$



### **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 15 (3)**

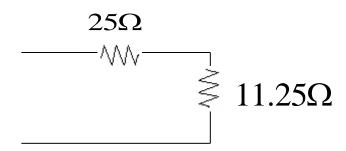
Por estar en serie:

$$21\Omega + 10.5\Omega = 31.5\Omega$$



Por estar en paralelo:

$$17.5 // 31.5 = \frac{17.5 * 31.5}{17.5 + 31.5} = 11.25\Omega$$

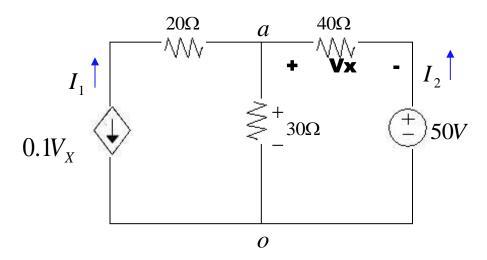


$$R_{eq}=11.25\Omega+25\Omega$$

$$R_{eq}=36.25\Omega$$

•

Ejm:

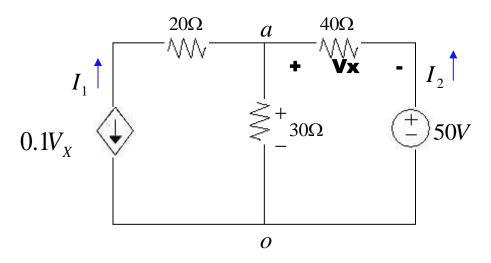


- a) Hallar el valor de Vx
- b) Pot. Suministrada o consumida por la fuente controlada

### **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 16 (1)**

Ejm:

a)



LVK 
$$V_{x} + 50V - 30(I_{1} + I_{2}) = 0$$

$$V_{x} + 50V - 30\left(-0.1V_{x} - \frac{V_{x}}{40}\right) = 0$$

$$50 + V_{x} + 3V_{x} + 0.75V_{x} = 0$$

$$4.75V_{x} = -50$$

$$V_{x} = -10.526V$$

## **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 16 (2)**

$$\mathbf{I}_{1} = -0.1\mathbf{V}_{X} = -0.1(-10.526) = 1.0526\mathbf{A}$$
 $V_{X} + 50 - V_{ao} = 0$ 
 $\mathbf{I}_{2} = -\frac{\mathbf{V}_{X}}{40} = -\frac{-10.526}{40} = 0.263$ 
 $V_{X} + 50 - V_{ao} = 0$ 
 $V_{X} + 50 - V_{AO} = 0$ 

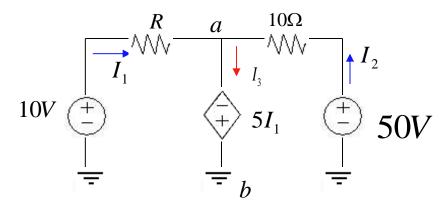
$$-\mathbf{V_f} - 20(-0.1\mathbf{V_X}) - \mathbf{V_{ao}} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{V_f} = -39.47 - 20(-0.1)(-10.526)$$

$$\mathbf{V_f} = -60.526\mathbf{V}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{0.1\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x}} = (-60.526)[(0.1)(-10.526)]$$
$$\mathbf{P}_{0.1\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x}} = 63.709\mathbf{W}$$

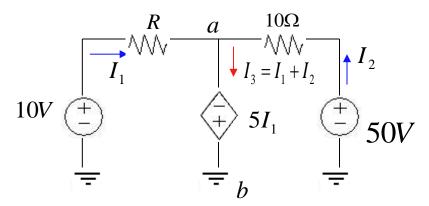
#### Ejm:



Si: 
$$I_2 = 10A$$
 Calcular R

### **SOLUCION EJERCICIO # 17 (1)**

#### Ejm:



$$V_a + 10I_2 - 50 - V_b = 0$$

$$V_{ab} = -10(10) + 50$$

$$V_{ab} = -50V$$

$$V_{ab} = -5I$$

$$\mathbf{I}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{V_{ab}}}{-5}$$

$$\mathbf{I}_1 = \frac{-50}{-5} \qquad R = \frac{60}{10}$$

$$I_1 = 10A$$

$$LVK - RI_1 + 10 = V_{ab}$$

$$\mathbf{V_{ab}} = -5\mathbf{I}_{1}$$

$$\mathbf{I}_{1} = \frac{\mathbf{V_{ab}}}{-5}$$

$$R = \frac{-60}{-I_{1}}$$

$$R = \frac{60}{10}$$

$$R = 6 ohmios$$

Para el siguiente circuito sin utilizar mallas y nodos, calcular:

- a.- El valor de V1 para que la resistencia de 5 ohmios consuma una potencia de 80 vatios.
- b.- El valor de la resistencia R que provoca que la fuente controlada 2Vx entregue una corriente de 12 amperios.
- c.- La potencia en las siguientes fuentes independientes: 50 V, 18 V y 3 A. Indique claramente si consume o suministra.

