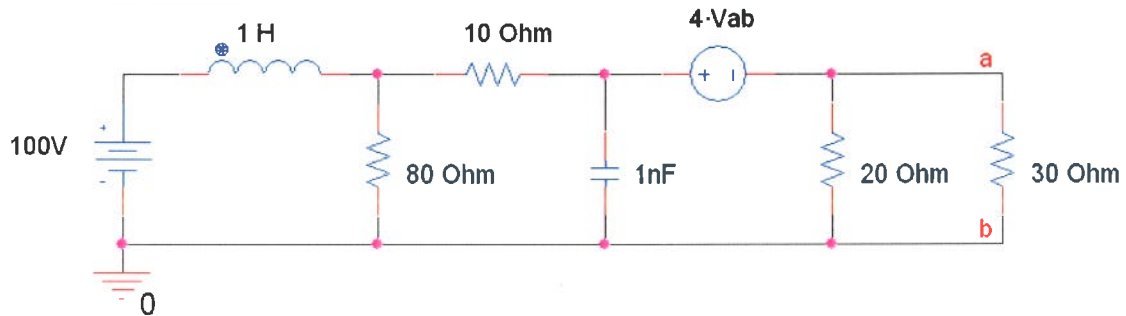


**Examen de Análisis de Circuitos. Grado en Ingeniería de Tecnologías de Telecomunicación.**  
**12 de febrero de 2015.**

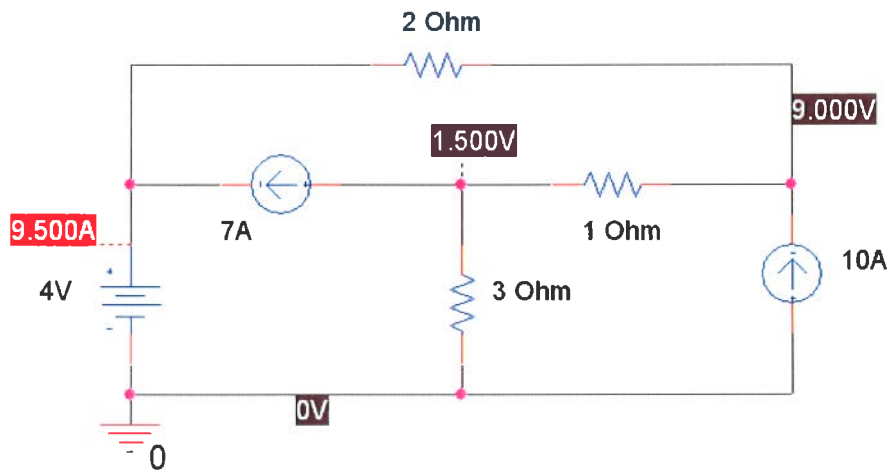
**NOMBRE:**

**DNI:**

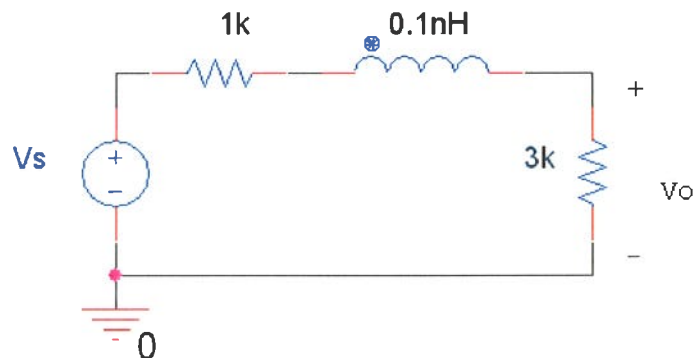
1. Determine el equivalente Thévenin del siguiente circuito entre los terminales A y B (en DC) . (2 puntos)



2. Dado el siguiente circuito, en el que se muestran las tensiones en todos los nudos y las corrientes que circulan, calcule (1.5 puntos):
- La potencia disipada en cada elemento.
  - Comprobar que la potencia total disipada es igual que la potencia total generada por las fuentes.

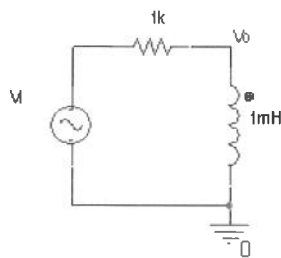


3. En la fuente de tensión de la figura se produce un escalón en  $t = 0$ , que hace que la tensión de entrada al circuito pase de 2 V a 4 V. Calcule (2 puntos):
- Los valores estacionarios de  $v_o$  antes y después del salto de tensión.
  - Determinar  $i(t)$  en el transitorio que tiene lugar entre los valores estacionarios y el tiempo de transición entre ellos (tiempo de subida).

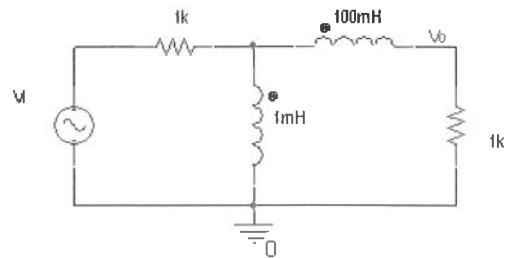
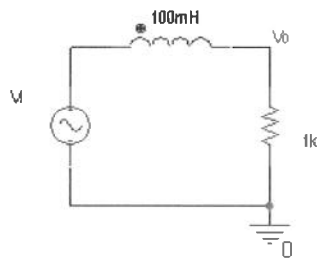


4. En la figura (a) se representan dos redes RL que se comportan como filtros paso-alta y paso-baja, respectivamente.

- Obtenga la función de transferencia y represente el diagrama de bode de cada uno de los circuitos de la figura (a) **(1 punto)**.
- Si se conectan en cascada, tal como muestra la figura (b), obtenga la función de transferencia y el diagrama de Bode **(1 punto)**.



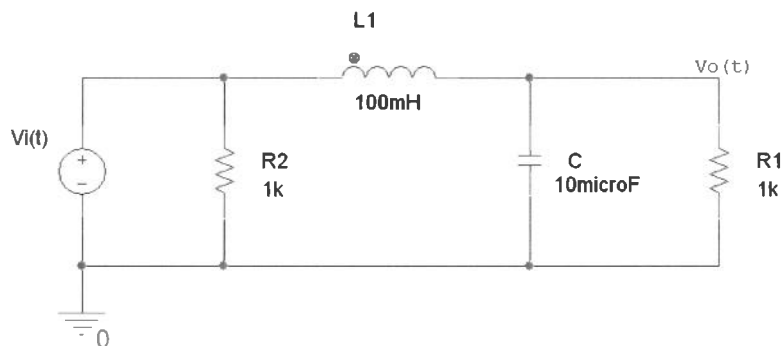
(A)



(B)

5. Para el circuito de la figura, determine:

- La función de transferencia  $T(s)$  **(1 punto)**
- La tensión de salida  $v_o(t)$  cuando  $v_i(t) = \delta(t)$  **(0.75 puntos)**
- Si  $v_i(t) = [5 \cos(10^3 t) + 10 \cos(10^5 t)]$  V, determine  $v_o(t)$ . **(0.75 puntos)**



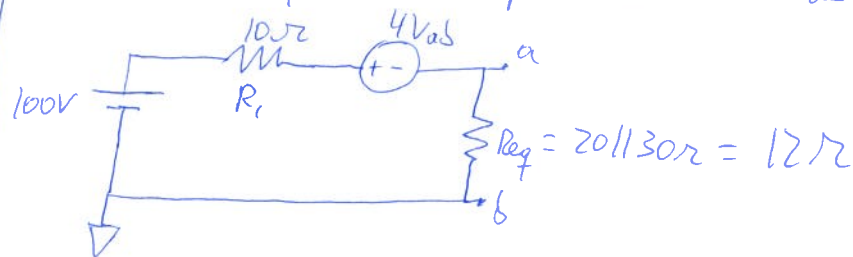
### AN ABBREVIATED LIST OF LAPLACE TRANSFORM PAIRS

$f(t)(t > 0^-)$	TYPE	$F(s)$
$\delta(t)$	(impulse)	1
$u(t)$	(step)	$\frac{1}{s}$
$t$	(ramp)	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
$e^{-at}$	(exponential)	$\frac{1}{s + a}$
$\sin \omega t$	(sine)	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$\cos \omega t$	(cosine)	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$te^{-at}$	(damped ramp)	$\frac{1}{(s + a)^2}$
$e^{-at} \sin \omega t$	(damped sine)	$\frac{\omega}{(s + a)^2 + \omega^2}$
$e^{-at} \cos \omega t$	(damped cosine)	$\frac{s + a}{(s + a)^2 + \omega^2}$

①.  $V_T = V_{ab}|_{I_s=0}$

DC:  $\text{---} \equiv \text{---}$   
 $\text{---} \equiv \text{---}$

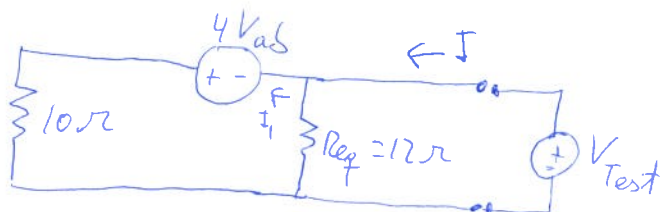
→ Circuito equivalente para calcular  $V_{ab}$ :



$$100V = I \cdot (R_i + R_{eq}) + 4V_{ab} = I \cdot (R_i + R_{eq}) + 4 \cdot I \cdot R_{eq}$$

$$I = \frac{100V}{R_i + 5R_{eq}} = \frac{100V}{10\Omega + 60\Omega} = 1.429A \Rightarrow V_T = V_{ab}|_{I_s=0} = I \cdot R_{eq} = \underline{\underline{17.14V}}$$

•  $R_T = R|_{V_T=0}$



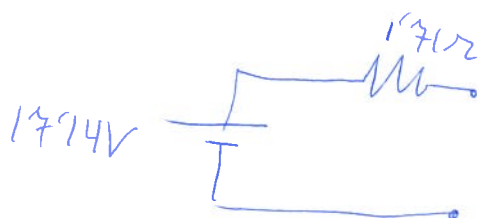
$$R_T = \frac{V_{Test}}{I}$$

$$V_{Test} = -4V_{Test} + I \cdot 10\Omega \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{5V_{Test}}{10\Omega} = \frac{V_{Test}}{2\Omega}$$

$$I = \frac{V_{Test}}{R_{eq}} + \frac{V_{Test}}{2\Omega} = \frac{V_{Test}}{R_{eq} \parallel 2\Omega} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{R_T = R_{eq} \parallel 2\Omega = 1.71\Omega}}$$

• Circuito eq. Th.:





2- a) 3 NUDOS PRINCIPALES (A PARTE DE  $\frac{1}{\equiv}$ )

1 TIENE TENSIÓN FISSADA  $\Rightarrow$  SÓLO DOS INCOGNITAS

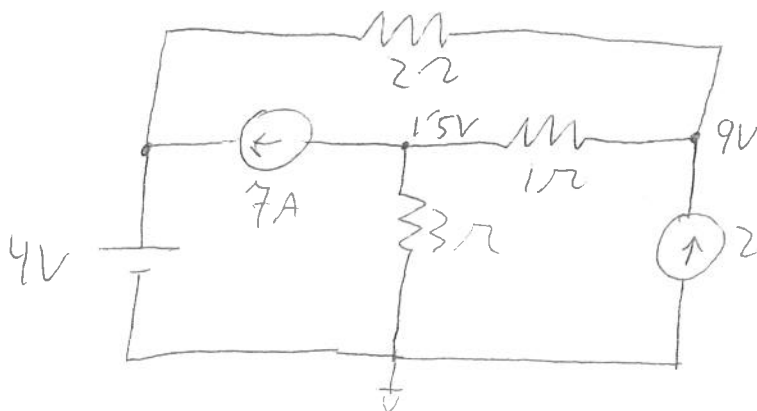
$$-7A + \frac{0 - V_B}{3\Omega} + \frac{V_C - V_B}{1\Omega} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_B - V_C}{1\Omega} + 2(V_C - 4V) + \frac{4V - V_C}{2\Omega} = 0$$

Solución:

$$V_B = 1.5V ; V_C = 9V$$

b)

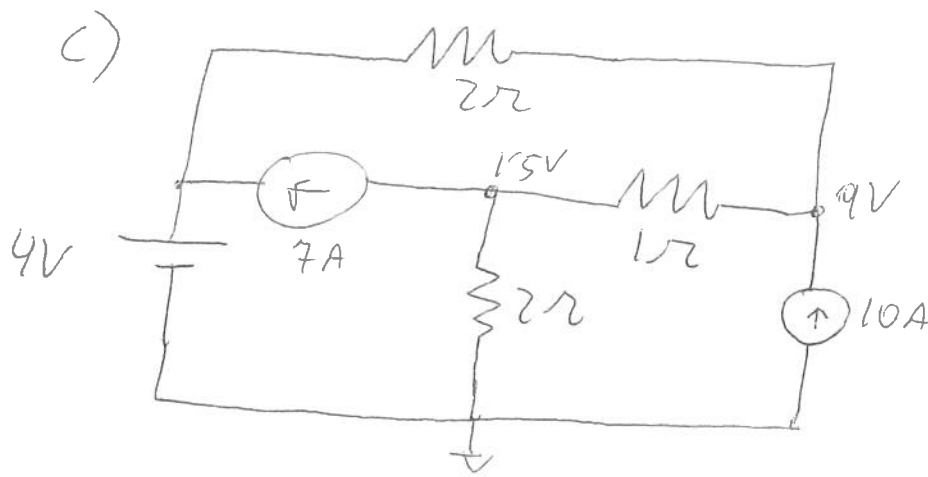


$$P_{2\Omega} = \frac{(5V)^2}{2\Omega} = \frac{25V^2}{2\Omega} = 12.5W$$

$$P_{1\Omega} = \frac{(9V - 1.5V)^2}{1\Omega} = 56.25W$$

$$P_{3\Omega} = \frac{(1.5V)^2}{3\Omega} = 0.75W$$

TOTAL DISIPADO RESISTENCIAS: 69.5W



POTENCIA (DISIPADA) EN FUENTES:

$$\bullet P_{4V} = V \cdot I = 4V \cdot 9.5A = 38W$$

! NO GENERA,  
DISIPA!

$$I = 7A + \frac{5V}{2\Omega} = 9.5A$$

$$\bullet P_{7A} = 7A \cdot V = 7A \cdot (1.5V - 4V) = 7A \cdot (-2.5V) = -17.5W$$

! GENERA!

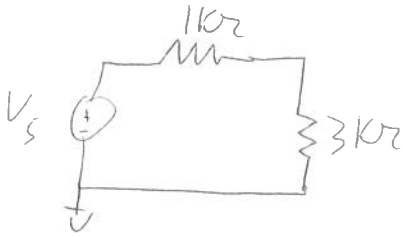
$$\bullet P_{10A} = 10A \cdot (0 - 9V) = -90W$$

! GENERA!

TOTAL GENERADO POR FUENTES: +107.5W

TOTAL DISIPADO EN CIRCUITO: 69.5W + 38W = 107.5

3. a) DC



$$V_o = V_s \cdot \frac{3k\Omega}{3k\Omega + 1k\Omega}$$

$$\bullet V_o(0^-) = V_s(0^-) \cdot 0.75 = 1.5V$$

$$\bullet V_o(t \rightarrow \infty) = V_s(t \rightarrow \infty) \cdot 0.75V = 3V$$



$$V_s(t) = i \cdot (1k\Omega + 3k\Omega) + L \frac{di}{dt}$$

Ponemos en la forma:

$$\tau \frac{dx}{dt} + x = K$$

$$\frac{L}{4k\Omega} \frac{di}{dt} + i = \frac{V_s(t)}{4k\Omega} = 1mA$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \frac{L}{4k\Omega} = 0.025 \mu s$$

$$K = 1mA$$

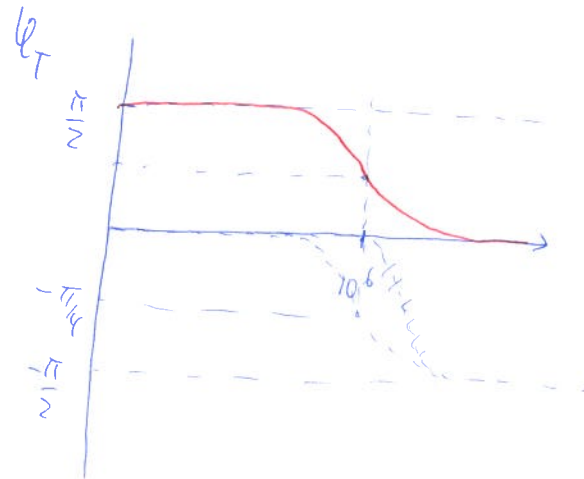
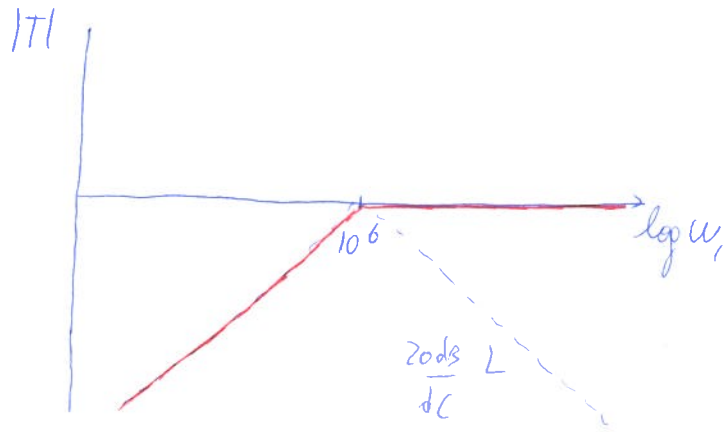




4- a.1.

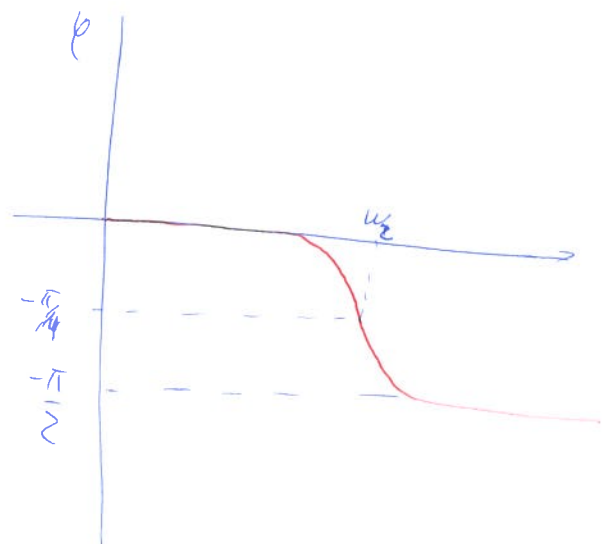
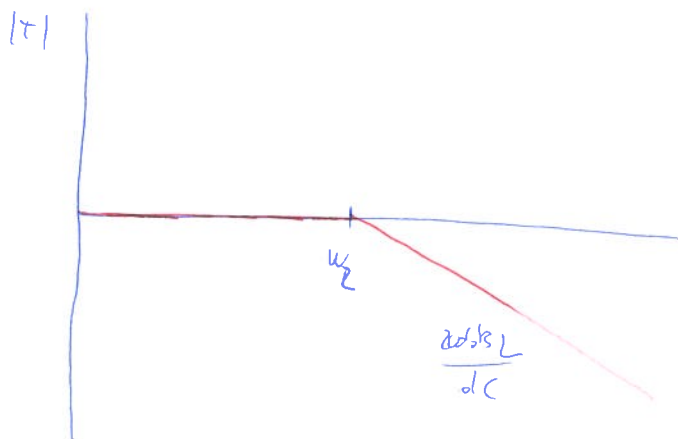
$$V_o(s) = \frac{sL_1 \cdot V_i(s)}{sL_1 + R} = \frac{sL_1/R \downarrow \frac{V_i}{s}}{\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1} V_i \quad \text{con } \omega_1 = R/L_1 = 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$AC \rightarrow \frac{V_o(j\omega)}{V_i(j\omega)} = \frac{j\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}}{j\frac{\omega}{\omega_1} + 1}$$

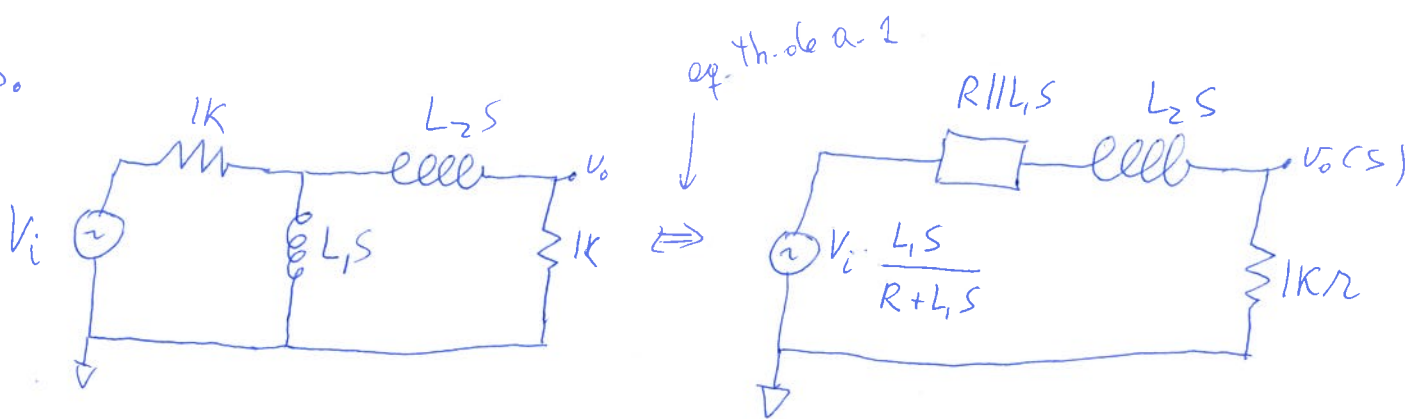


a.2.  $V_o(s) = \frac{R}{R + sL_2} \cdot V_i(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1} V_i(s)$  con  $\omega_2 = R/L_2 = 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$

$$AC \rightarrow T(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\frac{\omega}{\omega_2} + 1}$$



b.



$$R \parallel L_1 s = \frac{R L_1 s}{R + L_1 s} = \frac{L_1 \cdot s}{\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1}$$

Diviseur de tension:

$$V_o(s) = \frac{R}{R + L_2 s + \frac{R L_1 s}{R + L_1 s}} \cdot \frac{L_1 s}{R + L_1 s} \cdot V_i(s) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow T(s) &= \frac{R \cdot L_1 \cdot s}{R^2 + L_1 s \cdot R + L_2 s R + L_1 L_2 s^2} = \frac{R \cdot L_1 \cdot s}{L_1 L_2 s^2 + R(L_1 + L_2)s + R^2} \\ &= \frac{R/L_2 \cdot s}{s^2 + \frac{R(L_1 + L_2)}{L_1 L_2} s + \frac{R^2}{L_1 L_2}} = \frac{\cancel{R/L_2} \cdot s \cdot \cancel{L_2} \cdot \omega_2}{s^2 + 2\delta \omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Car } \omega_0^2 = \frac{R^2}{L_1 L_2} = \omega_1 \omega_2 = 10^{10} \left( \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right)^2 \rightarrow \omega_0 = 10^5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$2\delta \omega_0 = \frac{R(L_1 + L_2)}{L_1 L_2} = \frac{1\text{k}\Omega}{0.999 \text{ mH}} \approx \omega_1 = 10^6 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \quad (\text{car } 1.01 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s})$$

$$\delta \approx \frac{\omega_1}{2\omega_0} = \frac{10^6}{2 \cdot 10^5} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

Do raízes reais diferentes:

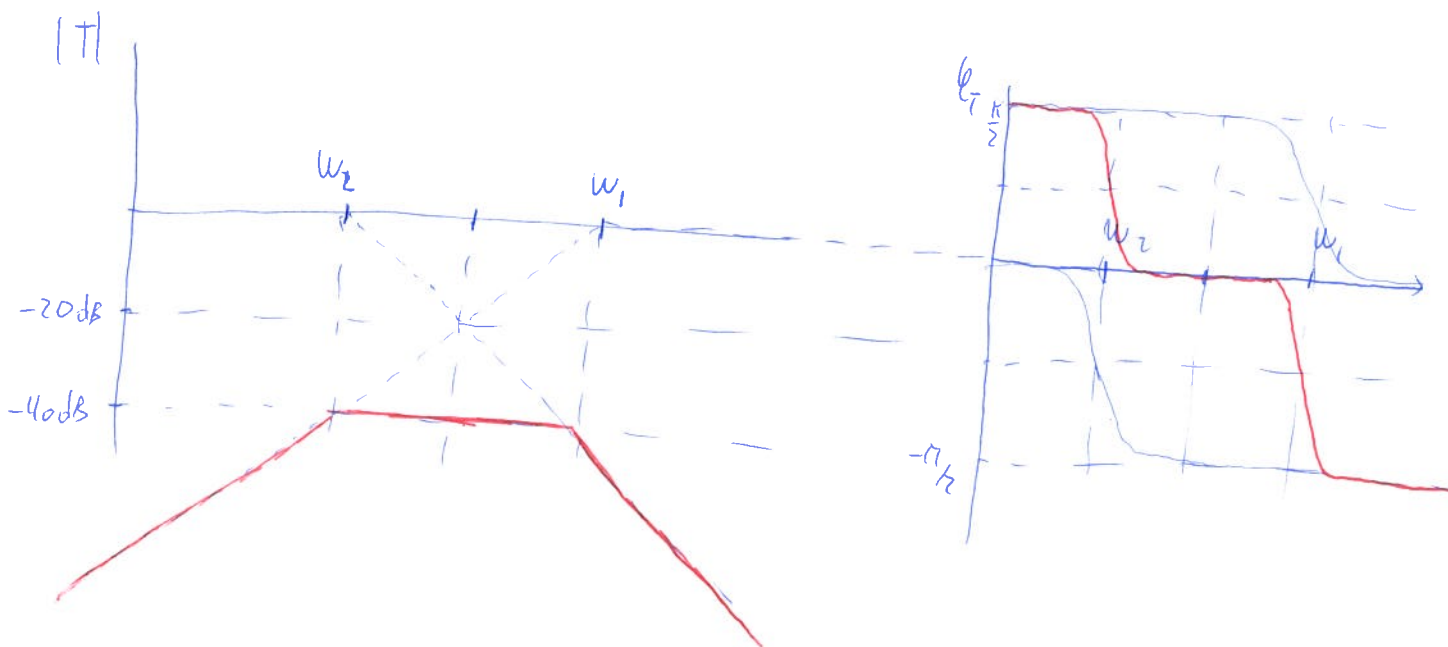
$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-2\delta\omega_0 \pm \sqrt{4\delta^2\omega_0^2 - 4\omega_0^2}}{2} = -\omega_0(\delta \pm \sqrt{\delta^2 - 1}) =$$

$$\delta_{1,2} \neq \omega_0 \neq \delta_2 \quad s_{1,2} = -\omega_0 \cdot (5 \pm 4.89898) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow s_1 = -9.8989 \cdot 10^5 \text{ rad/s} \approx -\omega_1$$

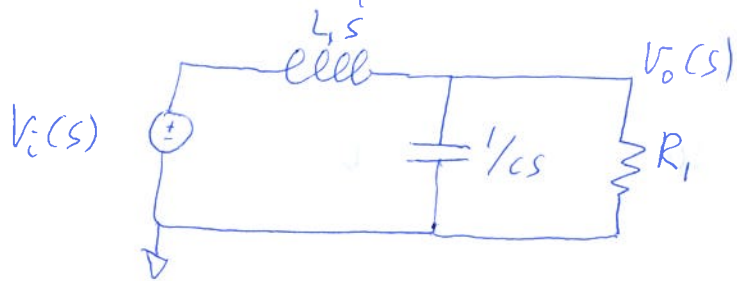
$$s_2 = -0.1010 \cdot 10^5 \text{ rad/s} \approx -\omega_2$$

$$T(s) \approx \frac{\cancel{\omega_0} \omega_2 \cdot s}{(s + \omega_2)(s + \omega_1)} = \frac{s/\omega_1}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1\right)} = T_{a1}(s) \cdot T_{a2}(s)$$





5.- Circuito equivalente:



$$R_1 \parallel \frac{1}{Cs} = \frac{R_1}{1 + R_1 Cs}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} &= \frac{\frac{R_1}{1 + R_1 Cs}}{\frac{R_1}{1 + R_1 Cs} + Ls} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + Ls + R_1 L C s^2} = \frac{R_1/L \cdot \frac{1}{R_1 C}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{R_1 C} s + \frac{1}{L C}} \\ &= \frac{1/L_1 C}{s^2 + \frac{1}{R_1 C} s + \frac{1}{L_1 C}} \equiv \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\delta\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

Con  $\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{L_1 C} = 10^6 \left(\frac{\text{rad}}{s}\right)^2 \rightarrow \omega_0 = 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$

$$2\delta\omega_0 = \frac{1}{R_1 C} = 100 \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{100}{10^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0.05$$

RAÍCES COMPLEJAS CONJUGADAS:

$$\begin{aligned} s_{1,2} &= \frac{-2\delta\omega_0 \pm \sqrt{4\delta^2\omega_0^2 - 4\omega_0^2}}{2} = -\delta\omega_0 \pm \omega_0\sqrt{\delta^2 - 1} = \\ &= -\omega_0\delta \pm j\omega_0\sqrt{1-\delta^2} \equiv -\sigma \pm j\underbrace{\omega}_w \frac{\text{rad}}{s} \end{aligned}$$

Con  $\sigma = \omega_0\delta = 50$

$w = \omega_0\sqrt{1-\delta^2} = 10^3 \cdot 0.998 = 998$

$$s^2 + 2\delta\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2 = (s + \underbrace{\sigma}_w - \underbrace{jw}_j)(s + \underbrace{\sigma}_w + \underbrace{jw}_j) = (s + \sigma)^2 + w^2$$

Por tanto:

$$T(s) = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\delta\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{(s+\sigma)^2 + \omega^2}$$

con  $\sigma = 50 \text{ rad/s}$   
 $\omega = 998 \text{ rad/s}$

• Si  $v_i(t) \Rightarrow v_o(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [T(s)] \stackrel{(*)}{=} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{1-\delta^2}} \cdot \frac{\omega_0 \cdot \sqrt{1-\delta^2}}{(s+\sigma)^2 + \omega^2} \right]$

Sabemos que  $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{\omega}{(s+\sigma)^2 + \omega^2} \right] = e^{-\sigma t} \cdot \sin(\omega t)$

Por tanto:

$$v_o(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{1-\delta^2}} \cdot \frac{\omega}{(s+\sigma)^2 + \omega^2} \right] = \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{1-\delta^2}} \cdot e^{-\sigma t} \cdot \sin(\omega t) \cdot \frac{V}{\text{rad/s}}$$

(\*) Más fácil:

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{\omega^2}{(\sqrt{1-\delta^2})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(s+\sigma)^2 + \omega^2} \right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{\omega}{(1-\delta^2)} \cdot \frac{\omega}{(s+\sigma)^2 + \omega^2} \right] =$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_o(t) = \frac{\omega}{1-\delta^2} \cdot e^{-\sigma t} \cdot \sin(\omega t) \cdot \frac{V}{\text{rad/s}}}$$

•  $V_i(t) = \underbrace{5V \cos(\omega_1 t)}_{V_{i1}} + \underbrace{10V \cos(\omega_2 t)}_{V_{i2}}$  con  $\omega_1 = 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$   
 $\omega_2 = 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$

Aplicamos superposición y trabajamos, para cada freq, con fasores:  
 $\frac{\tilde{V}_o}{\tilde{V}_i} = T(\omega) = T(s=j\omega)$

$$\tilde{V}_i \rightarrow \tilde{V}_o = T(\omega) \cdot \tilde{V}_i = \frac{\omega_o^2}{(j\omega)^2 + 2\delta\omega_o(j\omega) + \omega_o^2} \tilde{V}_i =$$

$$\tilde{V}_o = \tilde{V}_i \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_o^2} + j \frac{2\delta\omega}{\omega_o}} = \frac{1}{\left[ \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_o^2}\right)^2 + 4\delta^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_o^2} \right]^{1/2}} \tilde{V}_i$$

$\rightarrow \text{módulo}$   
 $\left( \frac{2\delta\omega/\omega_o}{1 - \omega^2/\omega_o^2} \right)$

•  $V_{o1}(t)$  ( $\omega_1 = 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$ )

$$\tilde{V}_{o1} = \tilde{V}_{i1} \cdot \frac{1}{2\delta} e^{-j\pi/2} = \frac{5V}{0.1} e^{-j\pi/2}$$

$$V_{o1}(t) = \text{Re}[\tilde{V}_{o1} \cdot e^{j\omega_1 t}] = 50V \cos(\omega_1 t - \pi/2)$$

•  $V_{o2}(t)$  ( $\omega_2 = 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$ )  $\gg \omega_o$

$$\tilde{V}_{o2} = \tilde{V}_{i2} \cdot \frac{1}{99.50} \cdot e^{-j3.14} \approx \tilde{V}_{i2} \cdot \frac{1}{99.50} e^{-j\pi}$$

$$V_{o2}(t) = 100\text{mV} \cos(\omega_2 t - \pi)$$

—o—

$$V_o(t) = 50V \cos(\omega_1 t - \pi/2) + 100\text{mV} \cos(\omega_2 t - \pi)$$

