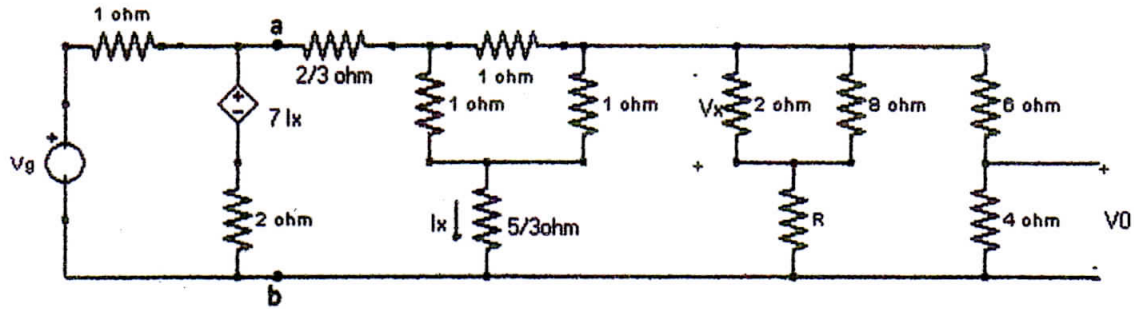


Primer Examen Parcial Circuitos Eléctricos I

20/01/2016

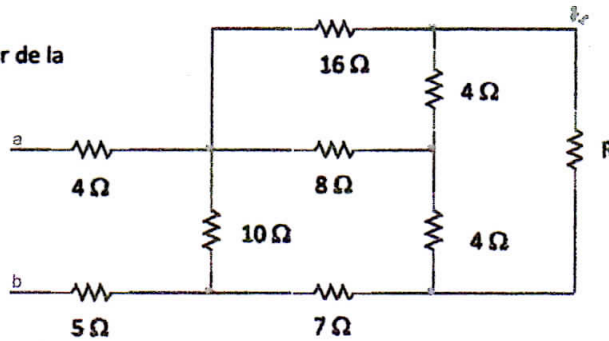
1) Conociendo, que  $V_0 = 8V$ , y que  $V_x = -16V$ . Determinar: (5ptos)

- El valor de la resistencia R.
- La resistencia vista desde los terminales "a-b", hacia su derecha.
- Calcule el valor de la fuente  $V_g$

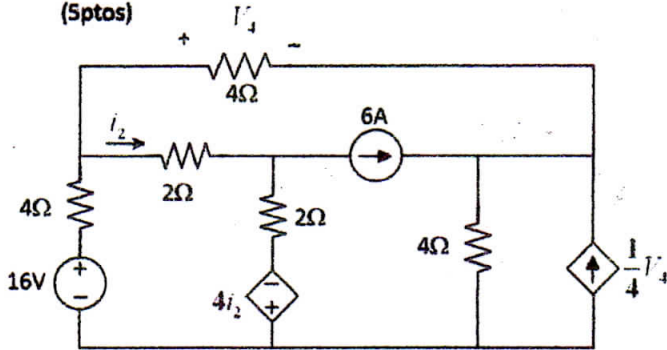


2) Para el circuito de la figura determine el valor de la  $R_{ab}$  para los siguientes casos: (4ptos)

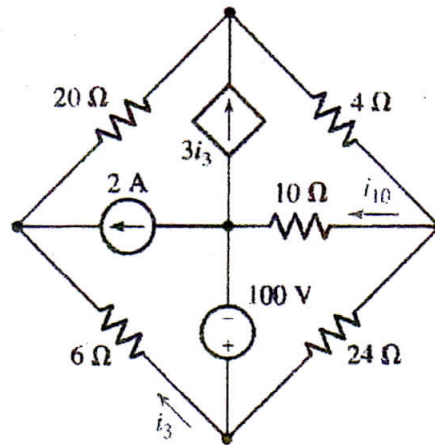
- $R = 0$
- $R = \infty$
- $R = 8 \Omega$



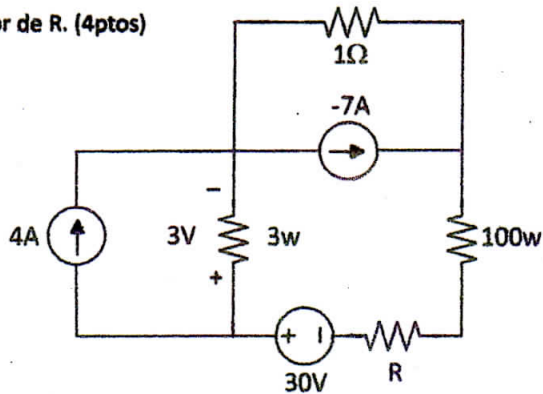
3) Determine el Balance Energético para el siguiente circuito (5ptos)



4) Usando superposición determinar  $i_3$ . Debe usar el método de análisis de nodos (4ptos).

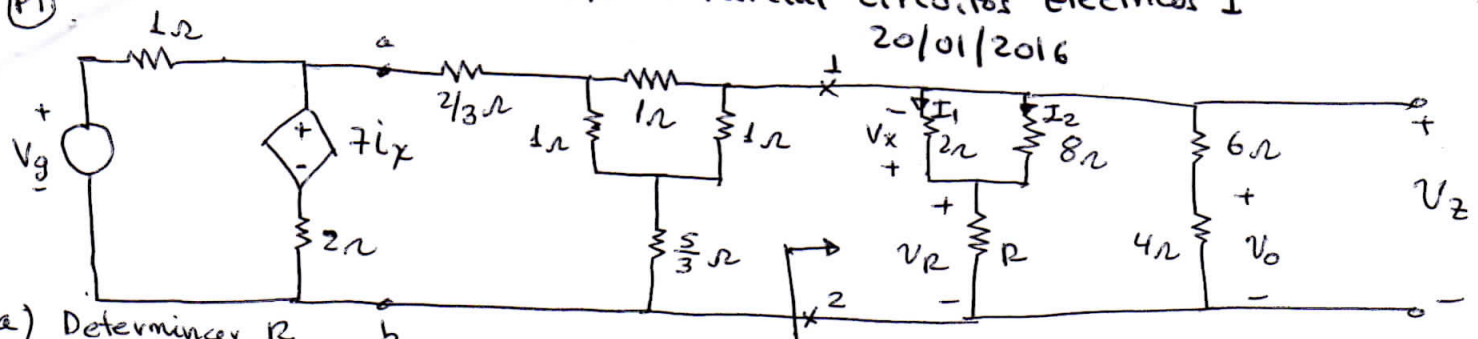


5) Hallar el valor de R. (4ptos)



P1

20/01/2016



a) Determinar R observe que

$$V_0 = \frac{V_2 \cdot 4}{6+4} \Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{10 V_0}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_2 = 20V}$$

Además  $V_2 = -V_x + V_R \Rightarrow V_R = V_2 + V_x = 20 - 16 = 4V$

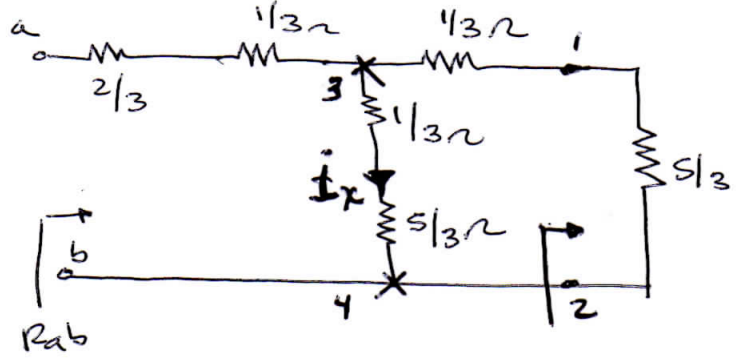
La corriente por R viene dada por:

$$I_R = I_1 + I_2 \Rightarrow -\frac{V_x}{2} + \frac{-V_x}{8} = \frac{16}{2} + \frac{16}{8} = 8 + 2 = 10A \Rightarrow R = \frac{V_R}{I_R} = \boxed{0,4\Omega}$$

b) calculo de Rab

Observe que  $R_{12} = (2//8 + R) // (6+4) = 5/3\Omega$

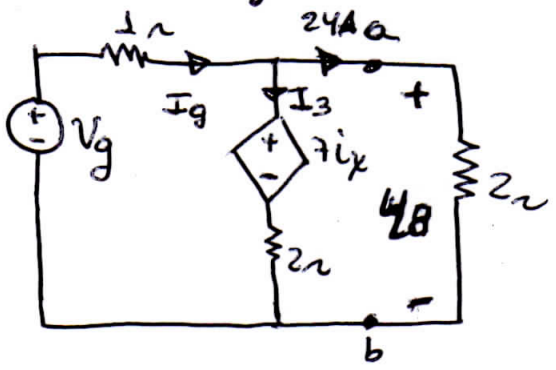
Al hacer la transformación  $\Delta - Y$



$$R_{ab} = 2/3 + 1/3 + (1/3 + 5/3) // (1/3 + 5/3)$$

$$\boxed{R_{ab} = 2\Omega}$$

c) calculo de Vg



Calculo de Vab

$$V_{12} = V_2 = 20V$$

$$V_{12} = \frac{V_{34} \cdot 5/3}{1/3 + 5/3} \Rightarrow V_{34} = \frac{2 \cdot V_{12}}{5/3} = \frac{2 \cdot 20}{5/3} = 24V$$

$$\cancel{V_{34}} \quad V_{34} = \frac{V_{ab} \cdot 2//2}{2//2 + 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_{ab} = 48V}$$

Además  $i_x = \frac{V_{34}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{3}} = \frac{24V}{2} = \boxed{12A}$

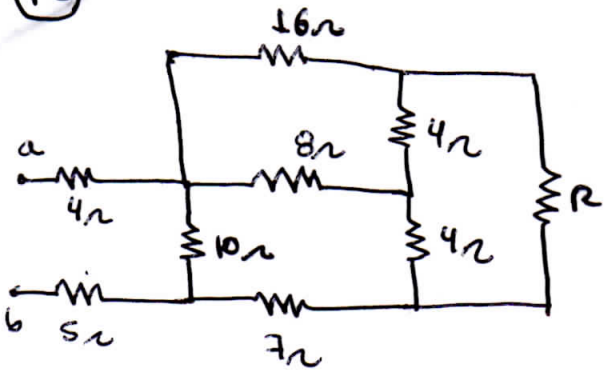
$$I_g = 24 + I_3$$

$$48 = 7 \cdot i_x + 2I_3 \Rightarrow I_3 = \frac{48 - 7i_x}{2} = \boxed{-18A}$$

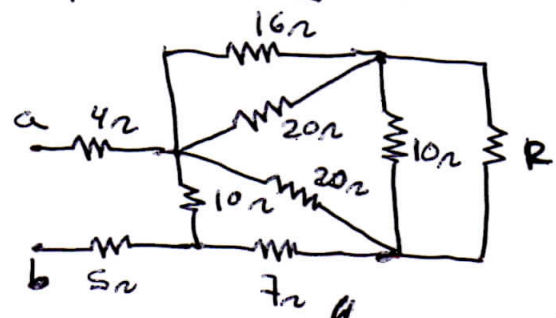
$$I_g = 24 - 18 = 6 \Rightarrow V_g = 1 \cdot I_g + 48 = 6 + 48 = \boxed{54V}$$

P2

2



Transformado Y-Δ



Luego  $R_{ab} = 4 + \left( (6 \parallel (20 + 10 \parallel R)) \parallel (20 + 7) \right) \parallel 10 + 5$

a) Si  $R=0$  implica un corto circuito:

$R_{ab} = 14,68 \Omega$

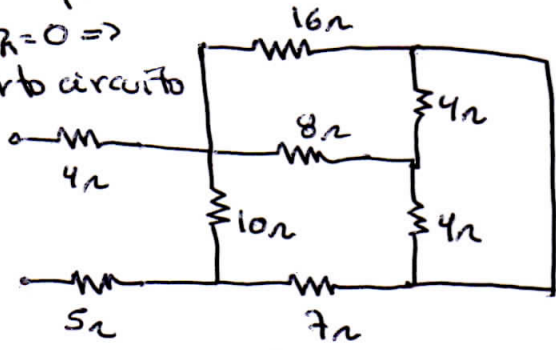
b) si  $R=\infty$  implica un ~~corto~~ circuito abierto

$R_{ab} = 15,25 \Omega$

c) si  $R = 8 \Omega$   $R_{ab} = 15 \Omega$

Otra forma es considerar cada caso separada.

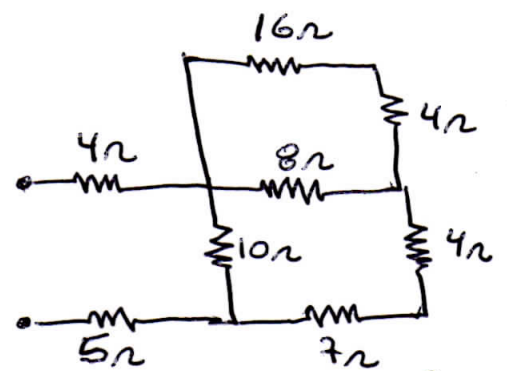
⊕  $R=0 \Rightarrow$  corto circuito



$R_{ab} = 4 + \left[ (8 + 4 \parallel 4) \parallel (16 + 7) \right] \parallel 10 + 5 \Omega$

$R_{ab} = 14,68 \Omega$

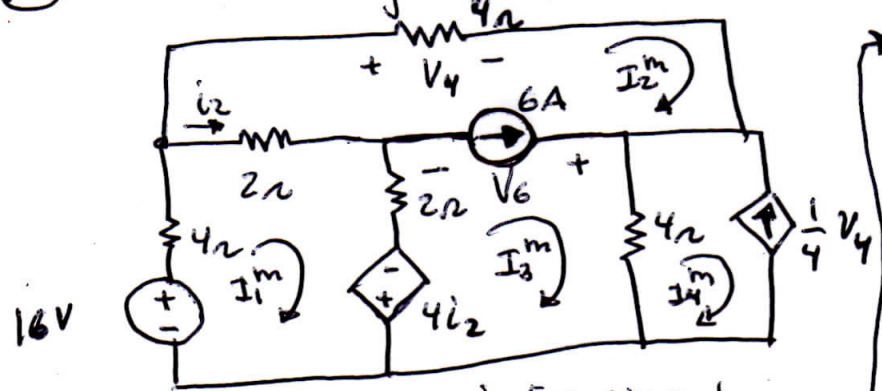
si  $R=\infty \Rightarrow$  circuito abierto



$R_{ab} = 4 + (20 \parallel 8 + 4 + 7) \parallel 10 + 5$

$R_{ab} = 15,25 \Omega$

P3 Balance energético



Variables de control en función de corriente de mallas

$V_4 = 4I_2^m$   
 $i_2 = I_1^m - I_2^m$   
 $I_3^m - I_2^m = 6A$   
 $I_4^m = -\frac{1}{4}V_4$

Ecuaciones de condición:

$0I_1^m - I_2^m + 0I_3^m + 0I_4^m = 6$  (I)

$0I_1^m + I_2^m + 0I_3^m + I_4^m = 0$  (II)

$-16 + 4I_1^m + 2i_2 + 2(I_1^m - I_3^m) - 4i_2 = 0$

Como  $i_2 = I_1^m - I_2^m$

$-16 + 4I_1^m - 2(I_1^m - I_2^m) + 2(I_1^m - I_3^m) = 0$

$4I_1^m + 2I_2^m - 2I_3^m + 0I_4^m = 16$  (III)

Supermalla:

$-16 + 4I_1^m + 4I_2^m + 4(I_3^m - I_4^m) = 0$

$4I_1^m + 4I_2^m + 4I_3^m - 4I_4^m = 16$  (IV)

$I_1^m = 7A$   
 $I_2^m = -3A$   
 $I_3^m = 3A$   
 $I_4^m = 3A$

Balace Energetico

Potencia absorbida por los elementos

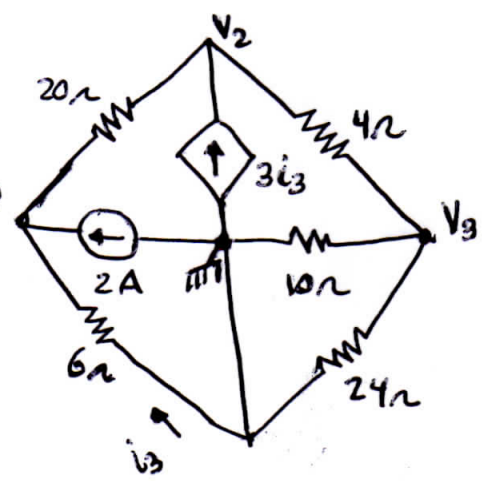
Potencia entregada por elementos activos

$(I_2^m - I_3^m)^2 \cdot 2 = 200W$   
 $(I_1^m)^2 \cdot 4 = 196W$   
 $(I_2^m)^2 \cdot 4 = 36W$   
 $(I_1^m - I_3^m)^2 \cdot 2 = 32W$   
 $(I_3^m - I_4^m) \cdot 4 = 0$

$16 \times I_1^m = 112W$   
 $4i_2 \cdot (I_1^m - I_3^m) = 160W$   
 $6V_6 = 6(4v - I_2^m) + 2(I_1^m - I_2^m) = 192$   
 $\left(\frac{1}{4}V_4\right) \left(4(I_3^m - I_4^m)\right) = 0$   
 $= \frac{464W}{464W}$

$i_3 = i_3|_{2A} + i_3|_{100V}$

Calculo de  $i_3|_{2A}$



$\frac{V_1}{6} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{20} = 2A \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{20}\right]V_1 - \frac{V_2}{20} = 2$  (I)

$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{20} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{4} = 3i_3$  donde  $i_3 = -\frac{V_1}{6}$

$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{20} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{4} + \frac{3}{6}V_1 = 0$  (II)

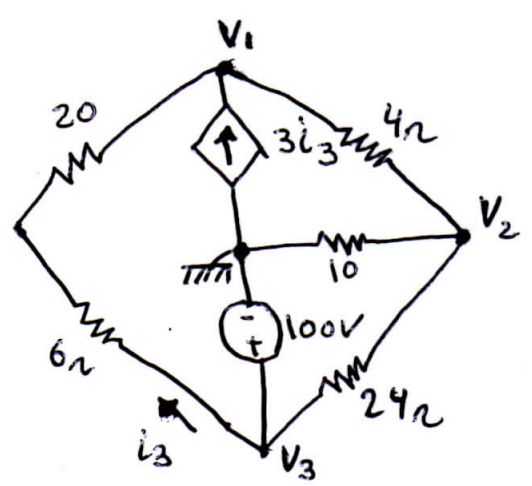
$V_1 = 5.30V$   
 $V_2 = -17.00S$   
 $V_3 = +10.8543$

$\frac{V_3 - V_2}{4} + \frac{V_3}{10} + \frac{V_3}{24} = 0$  (III)

$i_3' = -0.8844A$

luego  $i_3 = -\frac{V_1}{6}$

Calculo de  $i_3|_{100V}$



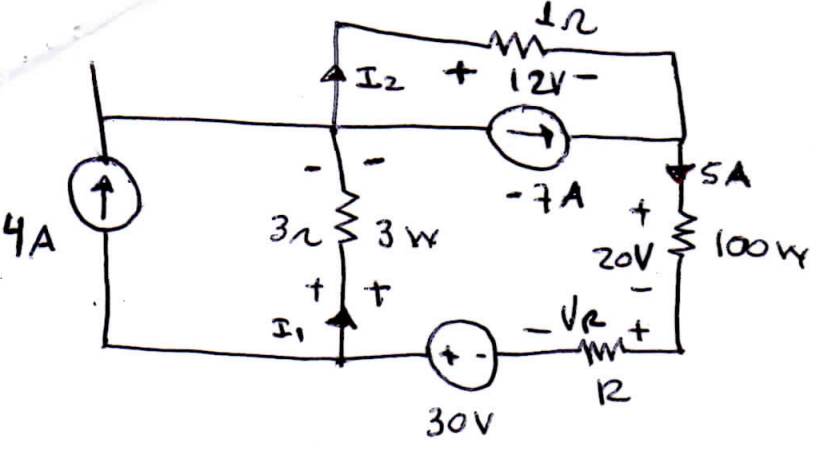
$V_3 = 100V$

$\frac{V_1 - V_3}{26} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{4} = 3i_3$  donde  $i_3 = \frac{V_3 - V_1}{26}$

$\frac{V_1 - V_3}{26} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{4} - 3\left(\frac{V_3 - V_1}{26}\right) = 0$   $V_1 = 73.8693V$   
 $V_2 = 57.7889V$

$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{4} + \frac{V_2}{10} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{24} = 0$   $V_3 = 100V$

$i_3 = \frac{V_3 - V_1}{26} = 1.005 - 0.8844 = 0.1206A$



$$I_1 = \frac{3W}{3} = 1$$

$$I_1 = 1A$$

positivo por la polaridad de la tensión en R

$$4 + I_1 = -7 + I_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = 4 + 7 + 1 = 12A$$

$$+V_R - 30 + 3V + 12 + 20 = 0 \Rightarrow V_R = 30 + 3 - 12 - 20 \Rightarrow V_R = -5V$$

$$R = \frac{V_R}{5A} = -1A$$