

EJERCICIO N° 3

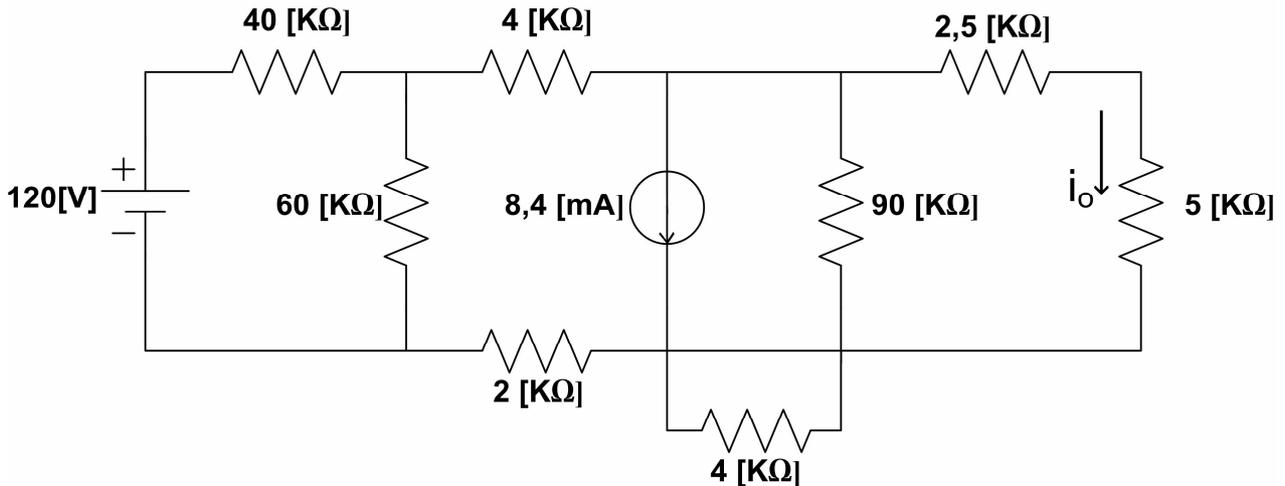
EL 31-A ANALISIS DE REDES I

Prof : Santiago Bradford V.

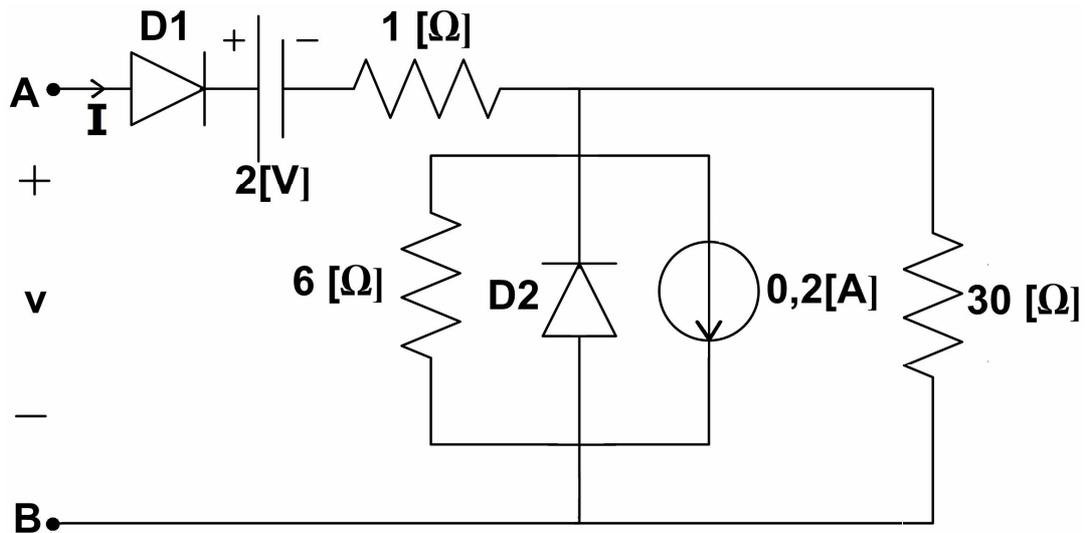
26 de agosto de 2008

Prof. Aux : Heinz Gerdin H.

1. Para la red lineal e invariante de la figura:
 - a. Determine la corriente i_o que circula por la resistencia de 5 [K Ω].
 - b. Calcule la potencia generada por la fuente de 120[V].

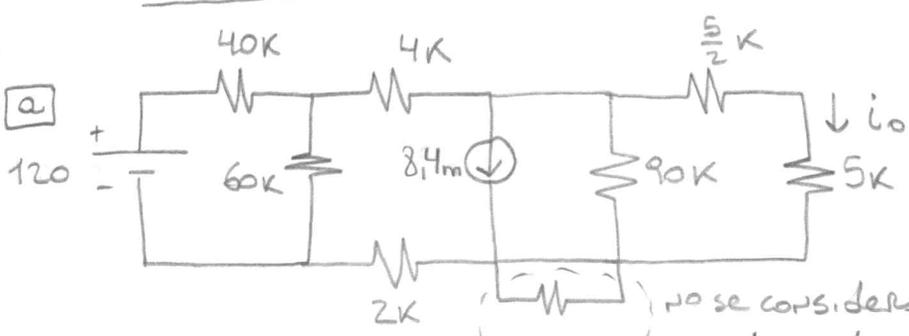


2. Para la red de la figura que contiene diodos ideales:
 - a. Determine analíticamente la característica v-I del circuito vista desde los terminales A-B, y bosqueje un gráfico indicando claramente los puntos de corte y ecuaciones de cada tramo.



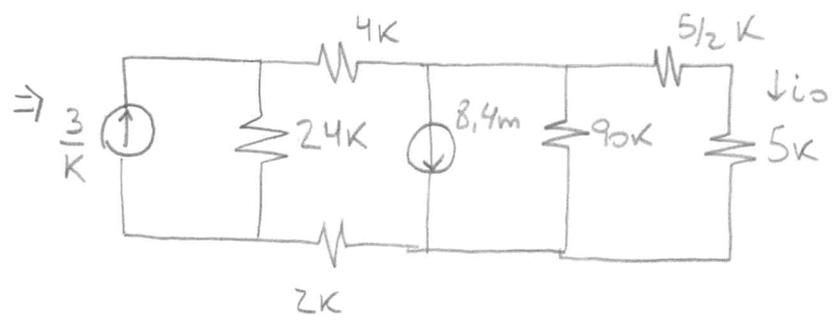
Prueba ejercicio 3, 2008/2.

P1 a



Th.N: $i = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{120}{40k} = \frac{3}{k}$

$R_{40k} // R_{60k} = \frac{40k \cdot 60k}{100k} = 24k$



\Rightarrow Th.N: $V = R \cdot i = \frac{3}{k} \cdot 24k = 72 [V]$

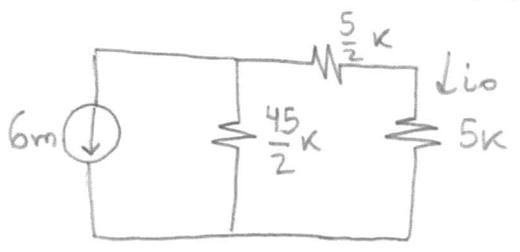
$R_{eq. \text{ de suma }}: 24k + 4k + 2k = 30k$
 \leftarrow serie



Th.N: $i = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{72}{30k} = \frac{12}{5k} = \frac{12}{5} m[A]$
 $= 2,4 m[A]$

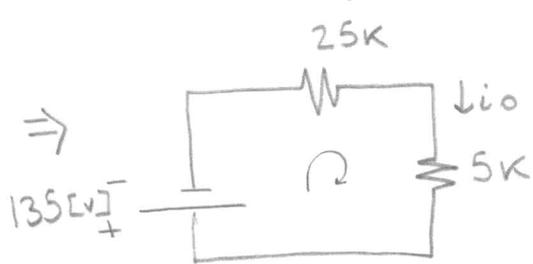


$8,4m - 2,4m = 6m \leftarrow$ fuente convertida hacia abajo.
 $R_{//} = \frac{45}{2} k$



Th.N: $V = R \cdot i = \frac{45}{2} k \cdot 6m = 135 [V]$

$R_{\text{serie}} = \frac{5}{2} k + \frac{45}{2} k = 25k$



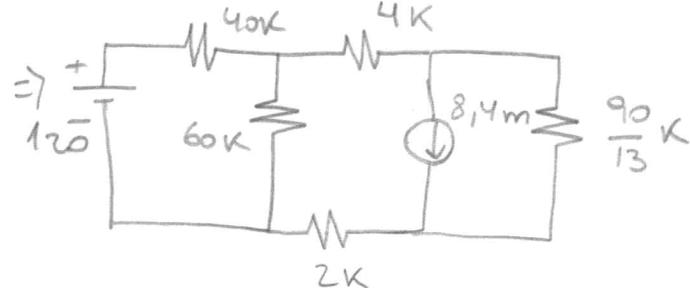
$$\text{LVK: } 135 + 30\text{K} \cdot i_o = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow i_o = \frac{-135}{30\text{K}} \Rightarrow i_o = -4,5 \text{ [mA]}$$

b Ahora el proceso inverso, de derecha a izquierda reduzco el circuito:

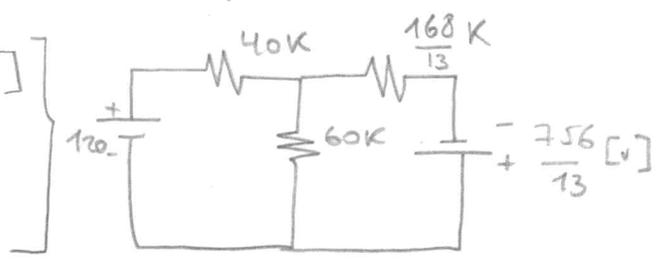
$$R_{\text{eq. serie}} = 2,5\text{K} + 5\text{K} = \frac{15}{2}\text{K}$$

$$R_{\parallel} = \frac{90\text{K} \cdot \frac{15}{2}\text{K}}{90\text{K} + \frac{15}{2}\text{K}} = \frac{90}{13}\text{K}$$



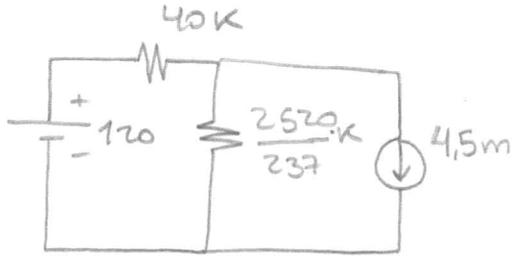
$$\text{T.H.N: } V = R \cdot i = \frac{84\text{m}}{10} \cdot \frac{90}{13}\text{K} = \frac{756}{13} \text{ [V]}$$

$$R_{\text{eq. serie}} = 4\text{K} + 2\text{K} + \frac{90}{13}\text{K} = \frac{168}{13}\text{K}$$



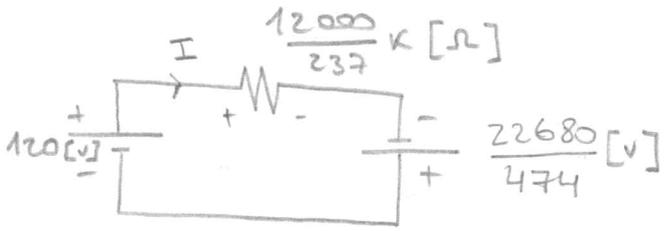
$$\text{T.H.N: } i = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{\frac{756}{13}}{\frac{168}{13}\text{K}} = 4,5 \text{ m[A]}$$

$$R_{\parallel} = \frac{\frac{168}{13}\text{K} \cdot 60\text{K}}{\frac{168}{13}\text{K} + 60\text{K}} = \frac{2520}{237}\text{K}$$



$$\text{T.H.N: } V = R \cdot i = \frac{9\text{m}}{2} \cdot \frac{2520}{237}\text{K} = \frac{22680}{474} \text{ [V]}$$

$$R_{\text{serie}} = 40\text{K} + \frac{2520}{237}\text{K} = \frac{12000}{237}\text{K}$$



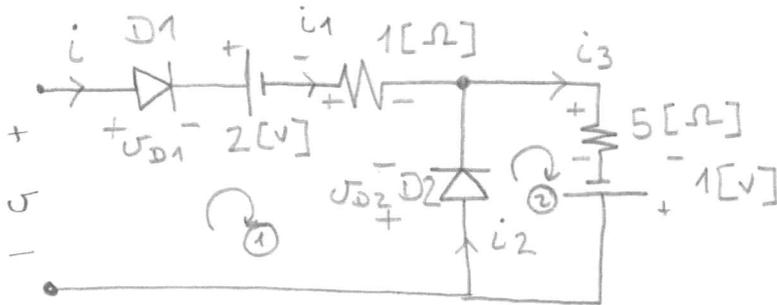
$$\Rightarrow \frac{120 + \frac{22680}{474}}{\frac{12000}{237}\text{K}} = I = 3,315 \text{ [mA]}$$

\Rightarrow La potencia generada por la fuente es $P = V \cdot i = 120 \cdot I = 0,3978 \text{ [W]}$

P2 Primero, sumo las resistencias en paralelo, y luego aplico Thevenin-Norton con la R equivalente.

$$R_{||} = \frac{6 \cdot 30}{36} = 5 [\Omega] \quad \text{T.H.N.: } V = R \cdot i = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 1 [V].$$

\Rightarrow el circuito con que trabajaremos quedo:



$$i_1 = i$$

$$\text{LCK: } i_3 = i_1 + i_2 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{LVK } \textcircled{1}: V = V_{D1} + 2 + i - V_{D2} \Rightarrow \boxed{i = V - V_{D1} + V_{D2} - 2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{LVK } \textcircled{2}: V_{D2} = -5i_3 + 1$$

$$\text{con } (*): \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1 - V_{D2}}{5} = i_1 + i_2} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Caso } \textcircled{1}: D1 \text{ off } D2 \text{ on: } V_{D1} < 0 \quad i_1 = i = 0 \\ V_{D2} = 0 \quad i_2 > 0.$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow V_{D1} = V - 2 \quad V_{D1} < 0 \Rightarrow V - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow V < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{i = 0} \quad D1 \text{ off} \quad \left(D1 \text{ se enciende cuando } V_{D1} = 0, \right. \\ \left. \text{0 sea el } \underline{i = 0}, \underline{V = 2} \right) \\ \boxed{V < 2} \quad D2 \text{ on.}$$

Caso ②: $D_1 \text{ on } D_2 \text{ on} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_{d1} = 0 & i_1 = i > 0 \\ \sigma_{d2} = 0 & i_2 > 0 \end{cases}$

(1) $i = \sigma - 2$

(2) $i_1 + i_2 = \frac{1}{5}$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} D_2 \text{ se apaga cuando } i_2 = 0, \\ \text{osea } i_1 = i = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{11}{5} \end{array} \right)$

Caso ③: $D_1 \text{ on } D_2 \text{ off} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_{d1} = 0 & i_1 = i > 0 \\ \sigma_{d2} < 0 & i_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

(1) $\Rightarrow i = \sigma + \sigma_{d2} - 2$

(2): $\sigma_{d2} = -5i + 1$ en (1):

$i = \sigma - 5i - 1 \Rightarrow i = \frac{\sigma - 1}{6}$

Caso ④: $D_1 \text{ off } D_2 \text{ off} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_{d1} < 0 & i = i_1 = 0 \\ \sigma_{d2} < 0 & i_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

(2): $\sigma_{d2} = 1$
 \Rightarrow  Pues $\sigma_{d2} < 0$.

\Rightarrow La característica $\sigma - i$ queda:

