

$$V_L + V_R + V_C = 0$$

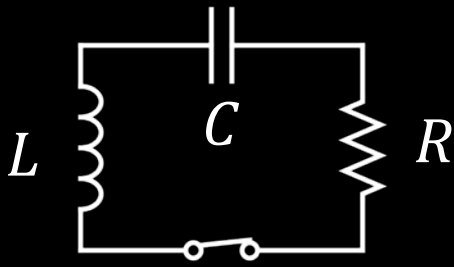
$$\frac{dV_L}{dt} + \frac{dV_R}{dt} + \frac{dV_C}{dt} = 0$$

$$L \frac{d^2 I}{dt^2} + R \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{I}{C} = 0$$

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

$$I = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$$

$$V_R = I R$$

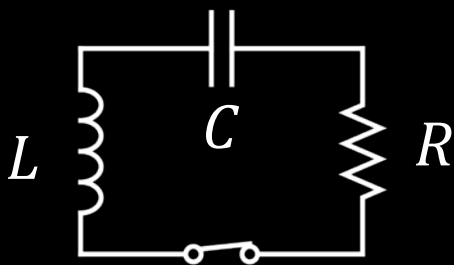


$$V_R = I R$$

$$V_R(t) = V_{0R} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I_R(t) = I_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_{0R} = I_0 R$$



$$V_R(t) = V_{0R} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V(t) = \text{Re}[V(t)]$$

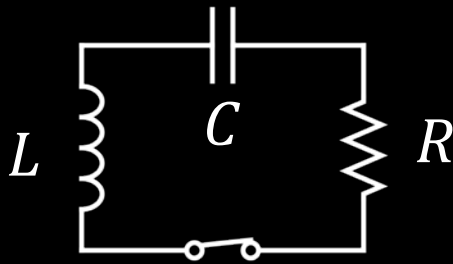
$$I(t) = \text{Re}[I(t)]$$

$$I = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$$

$$I_0 e^{j\omega t} = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$$

$$V_C(t) = I_0 \int_0^t \frac{1}{C} e^{j\omega t'} dt'$$

$$V_C(t) = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I_0 e^{j\omega t}$$



$$V_R(t) = V_{0R} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V(t) = \text{Re}[V(t)]$$

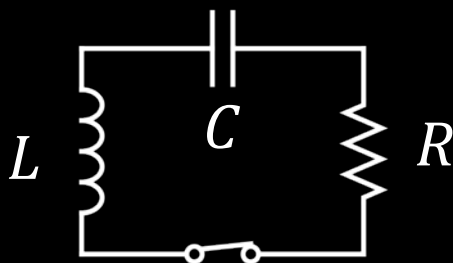
$$I(t) = \text{Re}[I(t)]$$

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

$$V_L(t) = L \frac{d(I_0 e^{j\omega t})}{dt}$$

$$V_L(t) = L I(j\omega) e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_L(t) = j\omega L I_0 e^{j\omega t}$$



$$V_R(t) = V_{0R} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V(t) = \text{Re}[V(t)]$$

$$I(t) = \text{Re}[I(t)]$$

resistencia



$$V_R(t) = R I_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_R(t) = R I(t)$$

capacitor



$$V_C(t) = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I_0 e^{j\omega t}$$




$$V_C(t) = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I(t)$$

inductor



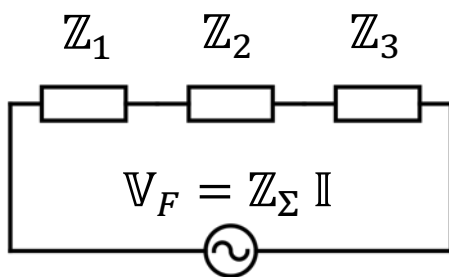
$$V_L(t) = j\omega L I_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_L(t) = j\omega L I(t)$$

resistencia	 $V_R(t) = R I_0 e^{j\omega t}$ $V_R(t) = R I(t)$	Impedancia compleja $Z_R = R$
capacitor	 $V_C(t) = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I_0 e^{j\omega t}$ $V_C(t) = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I(t)$	$Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$
inductor	 $V_L(t) = j\omega L I_0 e^{j\omega t}$ $V_L(t) = j\omega L I(t)$	$Z_L = j\omega L$

## Circuitos de Corriente Alterna (CA)

### Impedancias en Serie



$$V_1 = Z_1 I \quad V_2 = Z_2 I$$

$$V_3 = Z_3 I$$

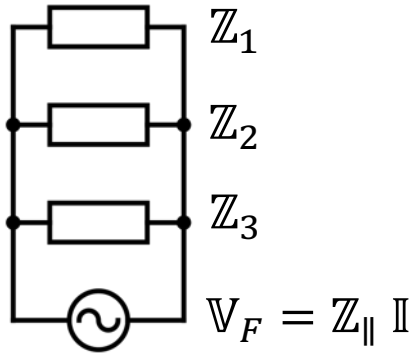
$$V_F = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

$$= (Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3) I$$

$$Z_\Sigma = \sum_n Z_n$$

# Circuitos de Corriente Alterna (CA)

## Impedancias en Paralelo



$$V_1 = Z_1 I_1$$

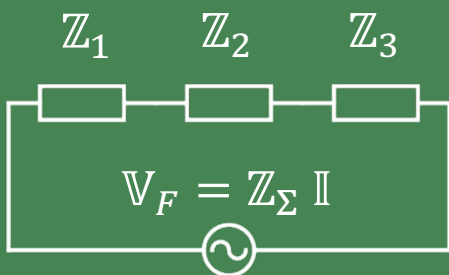
$$V_2 = Z_2 I_2$$

$$V_3 = Z_3 I_3$$

$$V_F = Z_{\parallel} I$$

$$Z_{\parallel}^{-1} = \sum_n Z_n^{-1}$$

$$Z_{\Sigma} = \sum_n Z_n$$

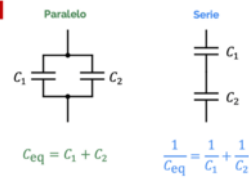


$$Z_R = R$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

### Reducciones simples de circuitos

#### Capacitores



$C_{eq}$

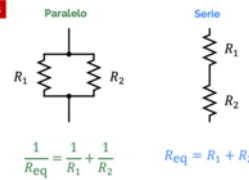
$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$



### Reducciones simples de circuitos

#### Resistencias



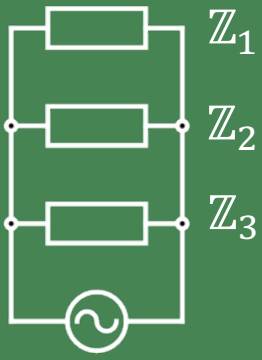
$R_{eq}$

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$$



$$Z_{\parallel}^{-1} = \sum_n Z_n^{-1}$$



$V_F = Z_{\parallel} I$

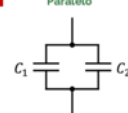
$Z_R = R$

$Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$

Reducciones simples de circuitos

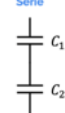
Capacitores

Paralelo



$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$

Serie

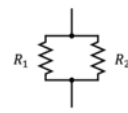


$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$

Reducciones simples de circuitos

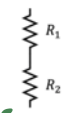
Resistencias

Paralelo



$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

Serie



$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$

# Leyes de Kirchhoff CA

En cada nodo

Todas las corrientes salen o entrar.  
Como con el alcohol, no mezclar.

$$\sum_{k=1}^N I_k = 0$$

La carga se conserva y no se acumula en los nodos.

$$I_k(t) = Re[I_k(t)]$$

En cada malla

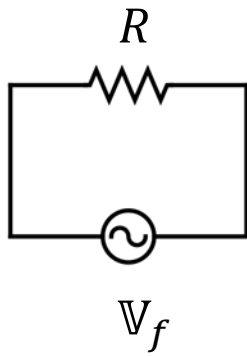
Todas las caídas de potencial en el mismo sentido.  
Como con el alcohol, no mezclar.

$$\sum_{k=1}^N V_k = 0$$

El campo eléctrico es conservativo

$$V_k(t) = Re[V_k(t)]$$

## Circuitos R # CA

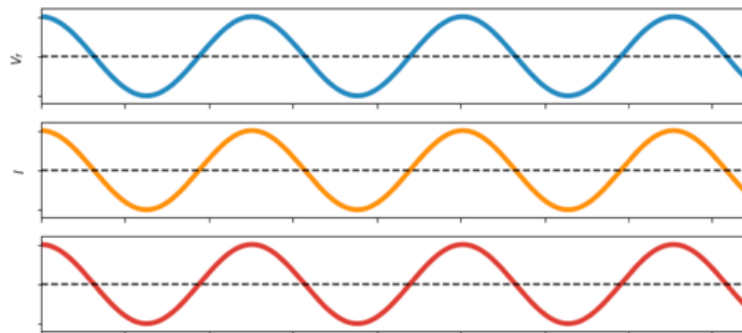
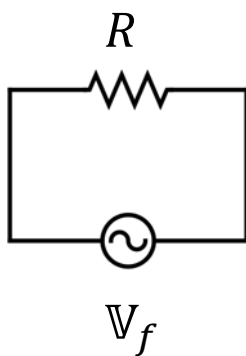


$$V_f = Z_R I = R I$$

$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{j\omega t}$$

## Circuitos R # CA



$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_R = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

# Potencia CA

Instantánea

$$P(t) = V(t)I(t)$$

$$= \text{Re}[V(t)] \text{Re}[I(t)]$$

Media

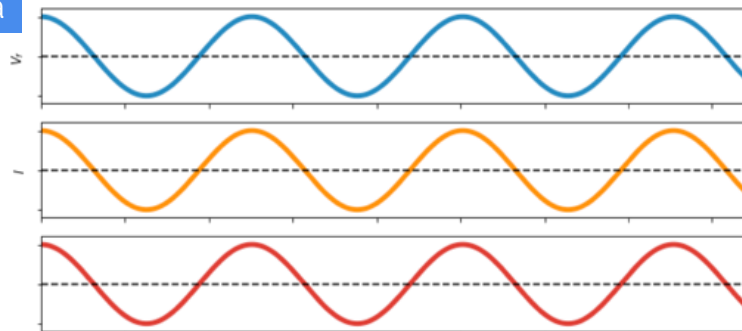
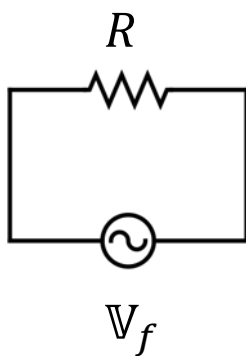
(en un período)

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$P_{med} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P(t) dt$$

## Circuitos R # CA

Potencia disipada



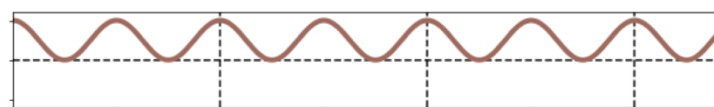
$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I_f = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_R = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$P(t) = \frac{V_0^2}{R} \cos^2 \omega t$$

$$P_{med} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0^2}{R}$$





# Potencia CA

Instantánea

$$\begin{aligned} P(t) &= V(t)I(t) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}[V(t)] \operatorname{Re}[I(t)] \\ &= \operatorname{Re}[V_0 e^{j\alpha}] \operatorname{Re}[I_0 e^{j\beta}] \end{aligned}$$

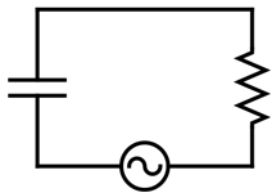
Media

(en un período)

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{med} &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P(t) dt \\ &= \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

## Circuitos RC # CA

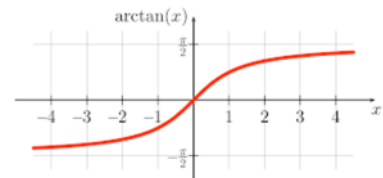


$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_f = (Z_R + Z_C) I = \left( R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) I$$

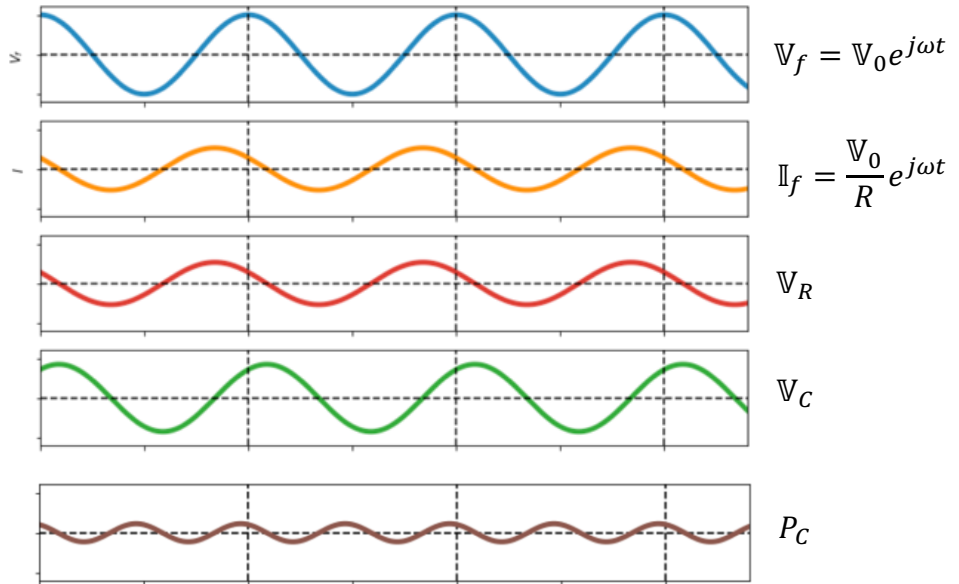
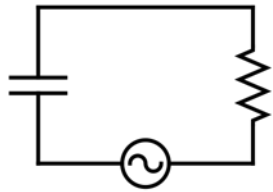
$$I = \frac{V_0}{\left( R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right)} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\theta}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}}} V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

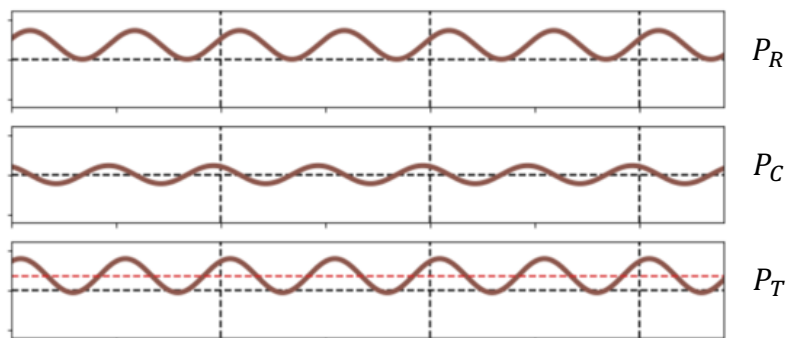
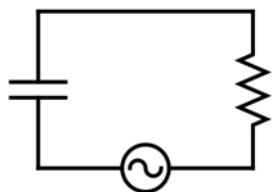


$$\theta = \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{\omega RC}\right)$$

### Circuitos RC # CA

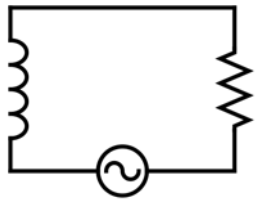


### Circuitos RC # CA



Circuitos RL # CA

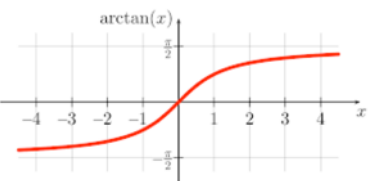
$$V_f = (Z_R + Z_L) I = (R + j\omega L) I$$



$$I = \frac{V_0}{(R + j\omega L)} e^{j\omega t}$$

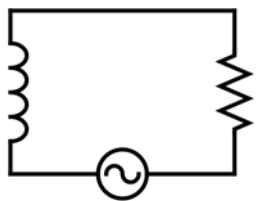
$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\theta}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

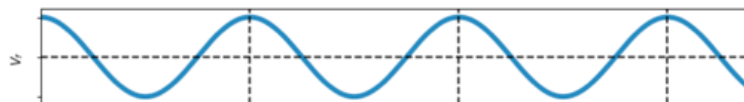


$$\theta = \arctan\left(\omega \frac{L}{R}\right)$$

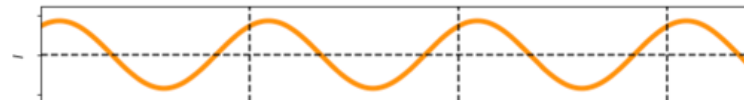
Circuitos RL # CA



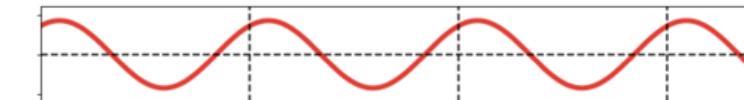
$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$



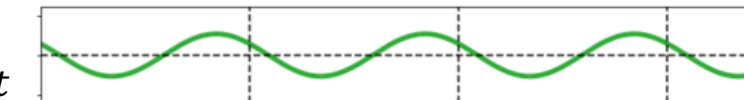
$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$



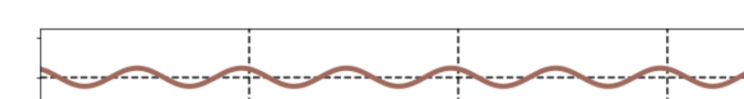
$$I_f = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{j\omega t}$$



$$V_R$$



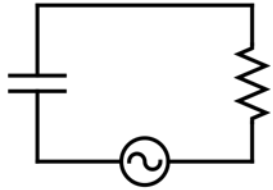
$$V_L$$



$$P_L$$

## Circuitos RC # CA

Aplicaciones: Filtro



$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I_f = \frac{V_0}{\left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_c = Z_c I_f = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \frac{V_0}{\left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)} e^{j\omega t}$$

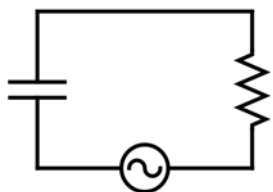
$$= \frac{V_0}{(j\omega RC + 1)} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\theta}}{\sqrt{(\omega RC)^2 + 1}} V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\omega RC}\right)$$

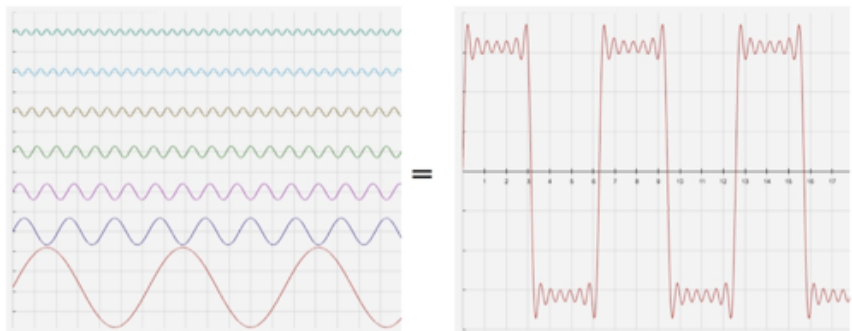
## Circuitos RC # CA

Aplicaciones: Filtro



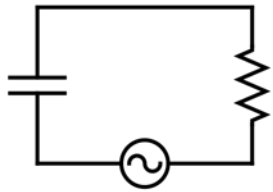
$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_c = \frac{e^{j\theta}}{\sqrt{(\omega RC)^2 + 1}} V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

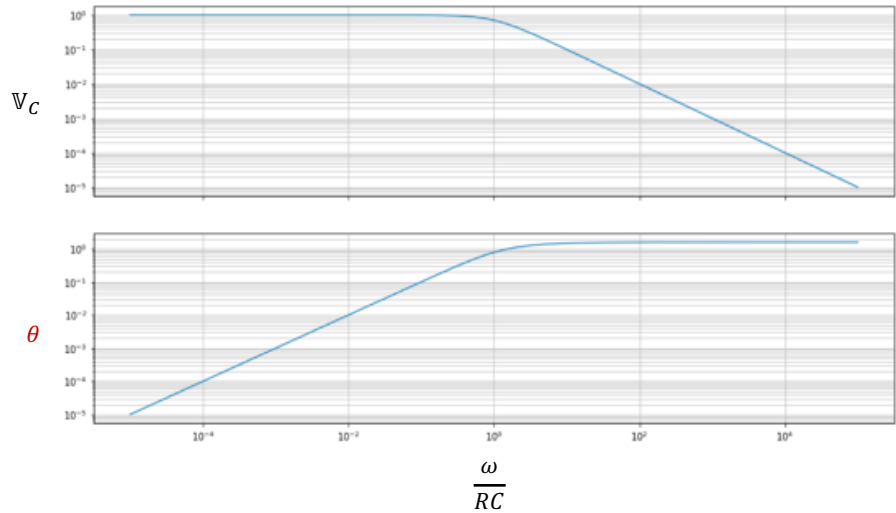


# Circuitos RC # CA

Aplicaciones: Filtro

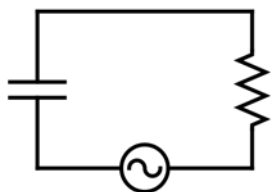


$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$



# Circuitos RC # CA

Aplicaciones: Integrador



$$V_f = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I = \frac{V_0}{\left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_C(t) = \frac{V_0}{\left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)} \int_0^t \frac{1}{C} e^{j\omega t'} dt'$$

$$V_C(t) = \frac{V_0}{\left(RC + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right)} \int_0^t e^{j\omega t'} dt'$$

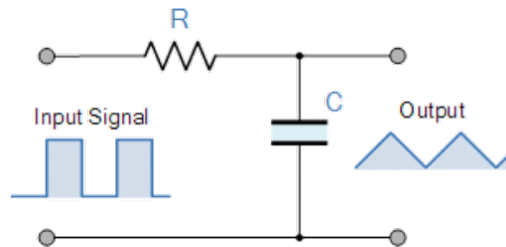
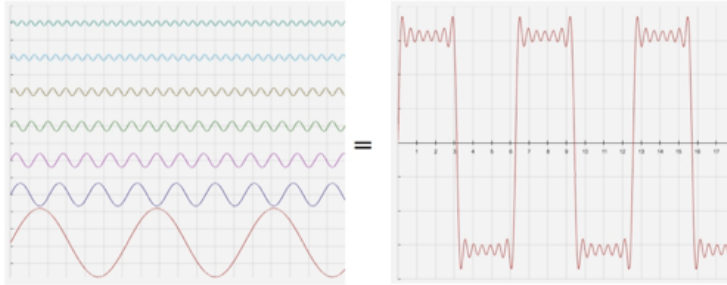
Si  $RC \gg \frac{1}{\omega}$

$$V_C(t) = \frac{V_0}{RC} \int_0^t e^{j\omega t'} dt'$$

	$I = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$ $I_0 e^{j\omega t} = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$ $V_C(t) = I_0 \int_0^t \frac{1}{C} e^{j\omega t'} dt'$ $V_C(t) = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I_0 e^{j\omega t}$
$V_R(t) = V_0 e^{j\omega t}$ $I(t) = I_0 e^{j\omega t}$ $V(t) = \text{Re}[V(t)]$ $I(t) = \text{Re}[I(t)]$	

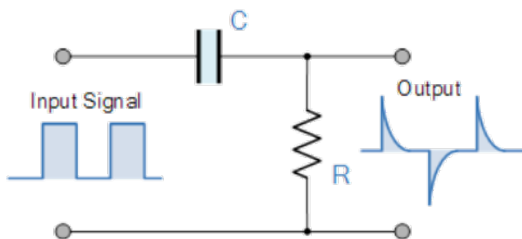
# Circuitos RC # CA

Aplicaciones: Integrador

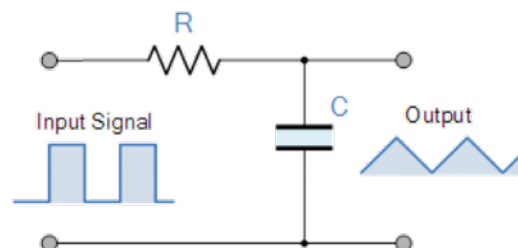


# Circuitos RC # CA

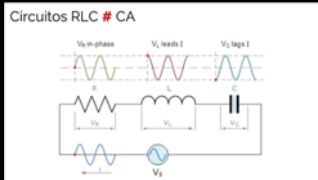
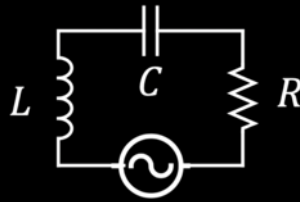
Aplicaciones: Derivador



Aplicaciones: Integrador



# ¿Cómo resolver un circuito de corriente alterna?



Próximo episodio el **miércoles**

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