

$$\dot{u}_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{\dot{u}_C}{C} = \frac{I_0}{C} = 0$$

$$-250 A_1 - 1000 A_2 = 0$$

$$A_1 = -64V$$

$$A_2 = 16V$$

• Paso 6:

$$u_C(t) = 48 - 64e^{-2500t} + 16e^{-10000t} \quad V \quad t \geq 0$$

RÉG. SINUSOIDAL PERMANENTE:

(24/03/21)

sobre todo del m55m

1. INTRO:

La tensión y corriente varían en el tiempo en forma de ondas.

RAZONES DE LAS ONDAS:

- ① Generalización, transmisión, distribución y consumo.
- ② Su comprensión $\Rightarrow$ señales de análisis natural en.
- ③ Comportamiento sinusoidal facilita mucho la resolución.

2. ANÁLISIS EN C.A: $\leftarrow$ corriente alterna.

$$\text{Señal: } x(t) = X_m \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

La señal se repite a una **frecuencia angular** (ω). en [rad]

$$\bullet \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad \bullet f = \frac{1}{T}$$

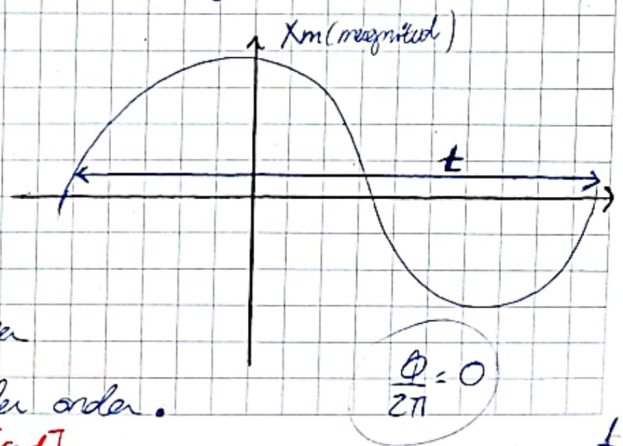
La señal está en fase, la

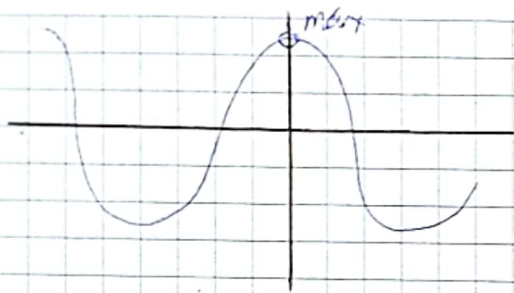
fase se denomina ϕ , en el

origen de tiempos. Esto significa

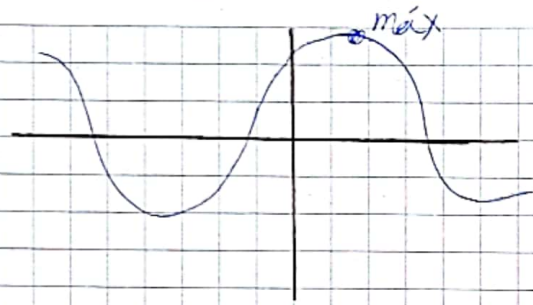
que corresponde con el máx de la onda.

en [rad]





en fase.



desfasado.

Valor eficaz (r.m.s) se define según:

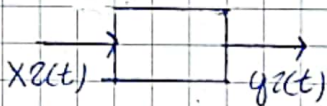
$$V_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} V_m^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi) dt}$$

$$\rightarrow V_{rms} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Para resolver estos sist. necesitaremos n° complejos.



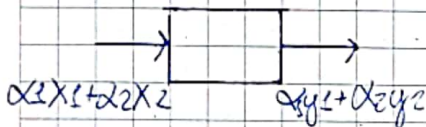
$$\bullet X_1(t) = X_m \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$



$$\bullet X_2(t) = X_m \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\alpha_1 = -1$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1^\circ$$



$$\bullet X_m (\cos \omega t + \phi) + 1^\circ \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

[Solo nos quedaremos con la parte IR].

Fórmula de Euler: $e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$

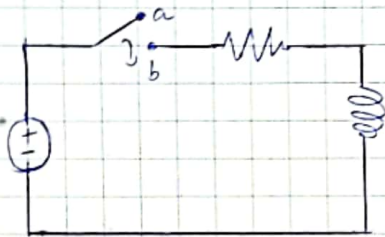
$$X(t) = X_m e^{i(\omega t + \phi)}$$

Finalmente conseguimos la def. de **fase**

$$\tilde{X} = X_m e^{i\phi}$$

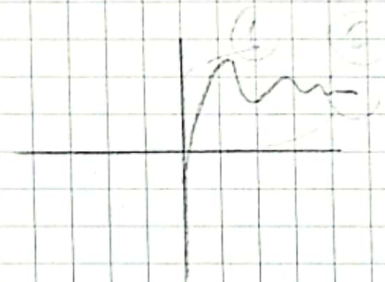
$$V_0 = 5e^{j\pi} \rightarrow 5\cos(\omega t + \pi) \leftarrow \text{Esto sí sería un factor.}$$

3. RESPUESTA SINUSOIDAL:



$$\frac{L di^o + Ri^o = V_s}{dt}$$

$$i^o = \frac{-V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \cos(\phi - \theta) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$



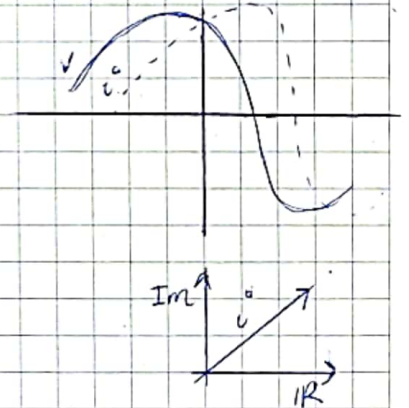
① Reg. transitorio de la func.

② Reg. estacionario de la función.

4. RELACIÓN ENTRE LA TENSION Y CORRIENTE EN ELEMENTOS PASIVOS:

4.1 Resistencia:

- $V(t) = X_m \cos(\omega t + \phi) = X_m e^{j\omega t} e^{j\phi}$
- $i^o = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{V_m}{R} e^{j\omega t} e^{j\phi}$



Si calculamos sus valores:

$$\phi = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{V} = V_m$$

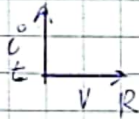
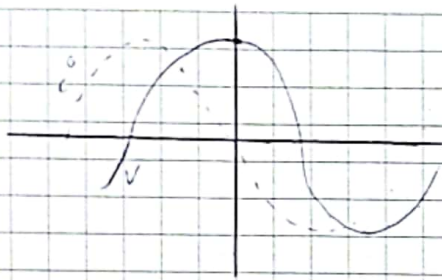
$$\tilde{V} = \tilde{I} \cdot R$$

4.2 Condensador:

$$V = V_m \cos \omega t \quad \phi = 0$$

$$i^o = C \frac{dV}{dt} = C \omega V_m \sin(\omega t) = C \omega V_m \cos(\omega t + \pi/2) = C \omega V_m e^{j\omega t} e^{j\pi/2} = C \omega V_m j e^{j\omega t}$$

ya que $\sin(\omega t) = \cos(\omega t + \pi/2)$



$$\tilde{V} = j\omega L \tilde{I}$$

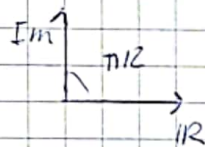
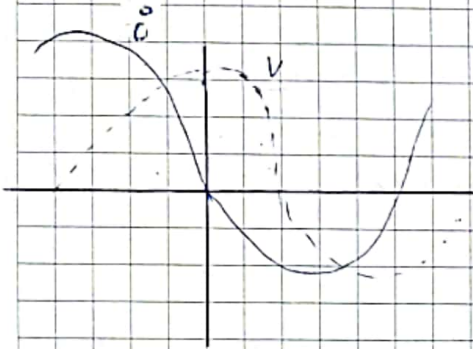
$$\tilde{V} = \frac{\tilde{I}}{j\omega C}$$

4.3 Bobina:

$$i^o = I_m \cos(\omega t)$$

$$V = L \frac{di^o}{dt} = -L I_m \sin(\omega t) \omega = \omega L I_m \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \omega L I_m e^{j\omega t} e^{j\pi/2}$$

$$V = \omega L I_m j e^{j\omega t}$$



$$\tilde{V} = j\omega L \tilde{I}$$

4.4 IMPEDANCIA, REACTANCIA, ADMITANCIA:

$$\tilde{Z} = R + jX$$

Resistencia: $\tilde{Z} = \frac{\tilde{V}}{\tilde{I}} = R$

Condensador: $\tilde{Z}_C = \frac{\tilde{V}}{\tilde{I}} = \frac{-1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{\omega C} e^{-j\pi/2}$

Bobina: $\tilde{Z}_L = \frac{\tilde{V}}{\tilde{I}} = j\omega L = \omega L e^{j\pi/2}$

$$Y = \frac{1}{\tilde{Z}} = \frac{1}{R + jX}$$

Resistencia: $Y_R = \frac{1}{R}$

Condensador: $X_C = j\omega C$

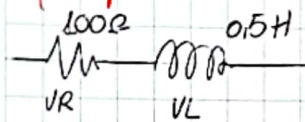
Bobina: $Y_L = \frac{1}{j\omega L}$

X: $\rightarrow R=0$

$\rightarrow C = 1/\omega C$

$\rightarrow L = \omega L$

Ejemplo 9.6:



$$i = 50 \cos(1000t + 45^\circ) \text{ mA}$$

a) $Z_R = R = 100 \Omega$

b) $Z_L = j\omega L = 50j \Omega$

c) $I = 0,05 e^{j\pi/4} = 0,05 \angle 45^\circ$

d) $\tilde{V}_R = \tilde{I} \cdot R$

$$\tilde{V}_R = 100 \cdot 0,05 e^{j\pi/4} = 5 e^{j\pi/4} \text{ V}$$

e) $\tilde{V}_L = Z_L \cdot \tilde{I} = j100 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-3} e^{j\pi/4} = 2,5 e^{j\pi/4} \text{ V}$

la impedancia
se mide en
ohmios.

5. ANÁLISIS Y MÉTODOS:

● Paso 1:

Si $\omega \neq$ en ondas $\rightarrow$ Principio de Superposición.

● Paso 2: Con varias gtes indep:

le vas aplicando $\Phi = 0$ a cada una. Luego aplicamos factores.

● Paso 3:

Elemento $\rightarrow Z \rightarrow V$ y I proporcionales.

● Paso 4:

Establecer ecuaciones.

● Paso 5:

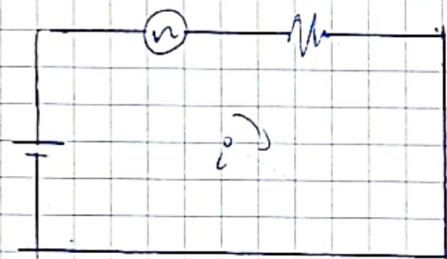
Resolución de ecuaciones.

● Paso 6:

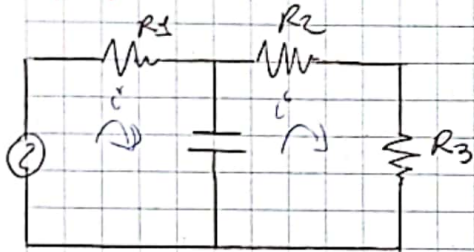
Dependencia temporal.

● Paso 7:

Repetimos.



Exemplo 1:



$$v_s = V_m e^{j\omega t}$$

Z_C

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{v}_s = \tilde{I}_1 \cdot Z_{R1} + (\tilde{I}_1 - \tilde{I}_2) Z_C \\ 0 = (\tilde{I}_2 - \tilde{I}_1) Z_C + \tilde{I}_2 (Z_L + Z_{R2}) \\ 0 = \tilde{I}_1 R_1 + (\tilde{I}_1 - \tilde{I}_2) \frac{1}{j\omega C} \\ \quad + (\tilde{I}_2 - \tilde{I}_1) \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \tilde{I}_2 (j\omega L + R_2) \end{cases}$$

Despejamos $\tilde{I}_2 = \frac{j\omega C \tilde{v}_s}{\dots}$

$$|\tilde{I}_2| = \frac{\omega C V_m}{\dots}$$

$$- \omega^2 LC - \omega^2 C^2 R_1 R_2 + j\omega (C R_1 + C R_2 L + C R_2)$$

$$\sqrt{(\omega^2 LC + \omega^2 C^2 R_1 R_2)^2 + \omega^2 (C R_1 - \omega^2 C^2 L R_1 + C R_2)^2}$$

módulo: $|X| = \sqrt{I_{Re}^2 + I_{Im}^2}$

fase: $\theta = \arctan \frac{I_{Im}}{I_{Re}}$

$$\phi_1 = \arctan \frac{\omega C V_m}{\omega (C R_1 + \omega^2 R_1 C^2 L + C R_2^2)} - \arctan \frac{\omega (C R_1 - \omega^2 C^2 L R_1 + C R_2)}{\omega^2 LC + \omega^2 C^2 R_1 R_2}$$

No time
phase lead $\rightarrow 0$

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - (\phi_1)$$

$$f = 50 \text{ kHz}$$

$$V_m = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$C = 100 \text{ nF}$$

$$R_1 = 100 \Omega$$

$$L = 1 \text{ mH}$$

$$R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Ex: $\phi = -129 \text{ rad}$

$$I_2 = 0.13 \text{ mA}$$

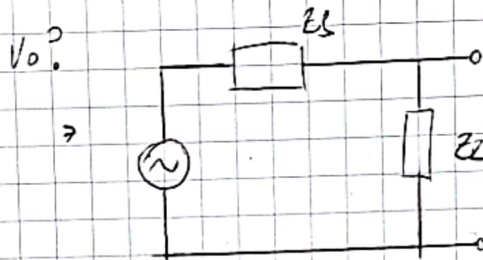
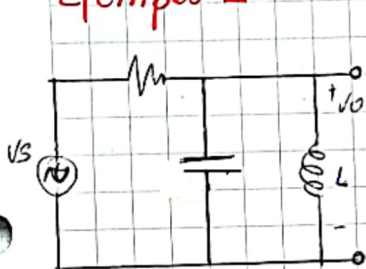
(5/4/21)

Hc. clase anterior).

$$\tilde{V}_0 = I_{pm} \cdot R_z = 0,3 e^{-j1,29} \text{ mA} \cdot 10 \text{ k}\Omega = 3 e^{-j1,29} \text{ V}$$

$$\rightarrow V_0 = 3 \cos(\omega t - 1,29)$$

Ejemplo 2:



$$Z_L = R$$

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

$$Z_L = \frac{Z_C Z_L}{Z_C + Z_L} = \frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}$$

• Frecuencia de resonancia

$$\text{si } \omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$Z \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{serie } \frac{\omega}{\omega} = 1, \tilde{V}_0 = \tilde{V}_S, \phi = 0$$

Div. tensión:

$$\tilde{V}_0 = \tilde{V}_S \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + Z_C} = \tilde{V}_S \frac{1 - \omega^2 LC}{R + \frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}}$$

$$= \tilde{V}_S \frac{j\omega L}{R(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j\omega L}$$

Ahora:

$$|V_0| = \frac{V_S \omega L}{\sqrt{R^2(1 - \omega^2 LC)^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$$

$$\phi = \arctan \frac{\text{Imag.}}{\text{Real}} = \arctan \frac{\omega L}{0} - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R(1 - \omega^2 LC)}$$

(numerador - denominador)

como arctan tiende a ∞ ,
tiende a $\pi/2$.

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R(1 - \omega^2 LC)}$$

• Si $\omega \rightarrow 0$,

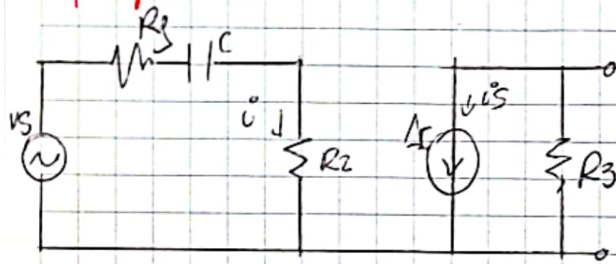
$$\tilde{V}_0 = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$V_0 = 0$$

• Si $\omega \rightarrow \infty$

$$|V_0| = 0 \text{ V}$$

Ejemplo 3:



$$\tilde{v}_s = A_i \tilde{v}_o$$

$$v_o \Rightarrow \tilde{v}_s \Rightarrow \tilde{v}_o$$

$$\tilde{I} = \frac{\tilde{v}_s}{Z_{R1} + Z_C + Z_{R2}} = \frac{\tilde{v}_s}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + R_2}$$

$$\tilde{I}_s = A_i \cdot \tilde{I} = A_i \cdot \tilde{v}_s$$

$$R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$= \frac{A_i \tilde{v}_s \cdot j\omega C}{1 + j\omega C(R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$\tilde{v}_o = -I_s \cdot R_3 = -A_i \cdot R_3 \cdot \tilde{v}_s \cdot \frac{j\omega C}{1 + j\omega C(R_1 + R_2)}$$

↓
qte va al revés

Calculamos módulo y fase.

$$|v_o| = A_i R_3 v_s \cdot \frac{\omega C}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C^2 (R_1 + R_2)^2}}$$

$$\phi = \arctan \frac{-A_i R_3 v_s \omega C}{0} - \arctan \frac{\omega C (R_1 + R_2)}{1}$$

$$\phi = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \omega C (R_1 + R_2)$$

$$v_o = |v_o| \cdot \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

6. ANÁLISIS DE FOURIER

$$f(t) = f(t) + T) \quad \text{si } T \text{ es para señal periódica.}$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} = c_0 + c_1 e^{j\omega_0 t} + c_2 e^{j2\omega_0 t} + c_3 e^{j3\omega_0 t} \dots$$

↑
frec vale 0

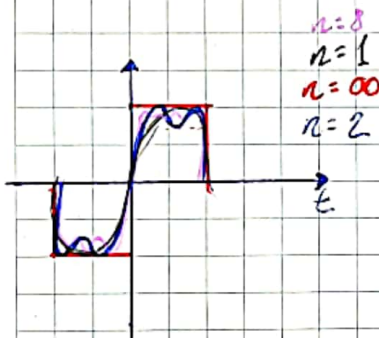
$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$$

Armónicos de señal $c_1 e^{j\omega t} \rightarrow$ primer orden
 $c_2 e^{j2\omega t} \rightarrow 2^\circ$ orden

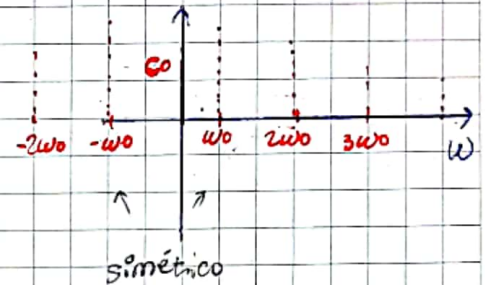
$\{C_k\} =$ Espectro de una señal.

$$\{C_k\} \Rightarrow |C_k| = |C_{-k}|$$

Cualquier señal periódica tiene la forma



cuanto más aumentas,
 más parecido es
 a ∞ (señal
 cuadrada).



Esto se puede aplicar a frecuencias no periódicas.



7. CONCEPTO DE FILTRO

un filtro es un sist. capaz de actuar distinto sobre
 diferentes bandas de frecuencia.

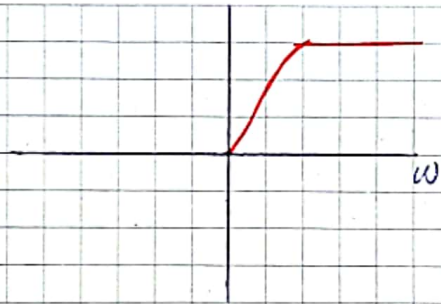
① Filtro paso bajo

Permite el paso de bajas
 frec. y atenúa altas
 frec.



② Filtro paso alto:

deja pasar altas frecuencias
atenua las bajas.



③ Filtro paso banda:

{



8. VALORES MEDIOS Y EFICACES. POTENCIA.

• valor medio: $\bar{X}(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X(t) dt$

$$X(t) = X_m \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\bar{X}(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X_m \cos(\omega t + \phi) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X_m (\cos \omega t \cos \phi - \sin \omega t \sin \phi) dt =$$

$$= \frac{X_m}{T} \left[\cos \phi \int_0^T \cos \omega t dt - \sin \phi \int_0^T \sin \omega t dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{X_m}{T} \cos \phi \left[\frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} \right]_0^T + \sin \phi \left[\frac{\cos \omega t}{\omega} \right]_0^T = 0 //$$

• valor eficaz: $X_{ef} = \sqrt{X^2(t)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X^2(t) dt}$

$$= X_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X_m^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi) dt} = \frac{X_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

• $P = I \cdot V \rightarrow$ Pot. contínua

• Pot. instantânea:

$$P(t) = i(t) \cdot v(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \phi) \cdot V_m \cos(\omega t)$$

• Pot. ativa:

$$P_a = P(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T I_m \cos(\omega t + \phi) V_m \cos(\omega t) dt = \frac{I_m \cdot V_m \cdot \cos \phi}{2}$$

$$P_a = I_{ef} \cdot V_{ef} \cos \phi$$

$\cos \phi \equiv$ factor de potência

• R $\rightarrow \cos \phi = 1$, $c = \frac{V}{R} \leftarrow$ se denomina potência aparente $P_{ap} = I_{ef} \cdot V_{ef}$

• C $\rightarrow \cos \phi = 0$

• L $\rightarrow \cos \phi = 0$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{• C} \\ \text{• L} \end{array} \right\} \leftarrow$ Potência reativa
(energia armazenada
por unidade)

$$P_R = I_{ef} \cdot V_{ef} \cdot \sin \phi$$

• Potência complexa:

$$S = \frac{1}{2} I^* \cdot V$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} I_m e^{-j\phi} \cdot V_m e^{j\theta} = \frac{1}{2} I_m V_m e^{-j(\phi - \theta)}$$

$$S = I_{ef} \cdot V_{ef} e^{-j\phi} \Rightarrow S = I_{ef} V_{ef} (\cos \phi - j \sin \phi) = I_{ef} V_{ef} \cos \phi - j I_{ef} V_{ef} \sin \phi$$

$$S = P_a - j P_R$$

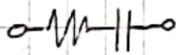
$$V_{ef} \rightarrow \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$I_{ef} \rightarrow \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} I = I_m e^{j\phi} \\ V = V_m e^{j\theta} \end{cases}$$

Ejemplo:

$P_a?$

10V $\rightarrow$ 

$$Z = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = R - j \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$P_r?$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} I^* \cdot V$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}} = \sqrt{160^2 + \frac{1}{(2\pi \cdot 1000)^2 (0.1 \cdot 10^{-6})^2}}$$

$$= 160,5$$

$R \rightarrow 160 \Omega$
 $C \rightarrow 0.1 \mu F$
 $f \rightarrow 1000 \text{ Hz}$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V^*}{Z^*} \cdot V = \frac{|V|^2}{2 Z^*}$$

$$= \frac{10^2}{2 \cdot 160,5 e^{-j0,45}} = 0,3 e^{j0,45}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{-1/\omega C}{R} = -\arctan \left(\frac{1}{\omega R C} \right)$$

$$= -0,45 \text{ rad}$$

$$Z = 160,5 e^{-j0,45}$$

$$P_a = |R_s| = 0,3 \cos(-0,45) = 0,27 \text{ W}$$

$$P_r = |I_s| = 0,3 \sin(-0,45) = -0,13 \text{ W}$$

9. RESPUESTA EN FRECUENCIA:

9.1 función de transferencia:

$x(t) \rightarrow$  $\rightarrow$ se resuelve por la transformada de Laplace.

• Función de transferencia

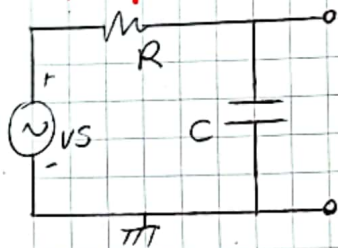


$$\tilde{X} = x_m e^{j\omega t}$$

$$T(\omega) = |T(\omega)| e^{j\phi(\omega)} \rightarrow \tilde{Y} = |T(\omega)| \tilde{X} e^{j\phi(\omega)}$$

$$t(\omega) = \frac{\tilde{Y}}{\tilde{X}}$$

Ejemplos:

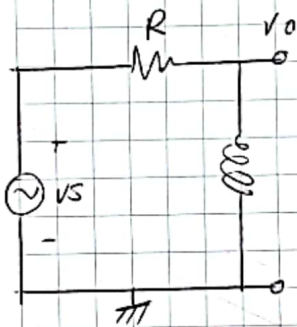


$$T(\omega) = \frac{\tilde{V}_O}{\tilde{V}_S} = \tilde{V}_O = \tilde{V}_O \cdot \frac{Z_C}{Z_C + Z_R} = \frac{Z_C}{Z_C + Z_R}$$

$$T(\omega) = \frac{1/j\omega C}{R + 1/j\omega C} = \frac{1}{1 + Rj\omega C}$$

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

$$Z_R = R$$



$$\tilde{V}_O = V_S \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + Z_R} \rightarrow t(\omega) = \tilde{V}_O$$

9.2 Diagrama de Bode.

conjunto de 2 gráficos en los que se representan módulo y fase de la func. de transferencia.

1) Eje X $\rightarrow \log(f)$ o $\log(\omega)$ $\rightarrow$ las unidades son decadas

2) Módulo $\rightarrow$ dB $\rightarrow$ decibelios (dB)

$$|T(\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \log(|T(\omega)|) = 20 \log \left| \frac{Y}{X} \right| = 10 \log \left| \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} \right|$$

$$\omega_1 \text{ y } \omega_2 \rightarrow \omega_2 = 10\omega_1$$

$$\text{Si su módulo } \left| \frac{Y}{X} \right| = 0.1 \rightarrow |T(\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \log(0.1) = -20 \text{ dB} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Atenuando} \\ (0 <) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{Y}{X} \right| = 0.01 \rightarrow |T(\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \log(0.01) = -40 \text{ dB}$$

$$\frac{Y}{X} = 10 \rightarrow |T(\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \log(10) = 20 \text{ dB}$$

Amplificando
(0 <)