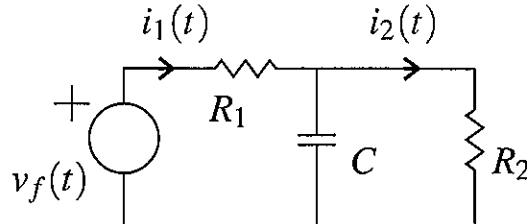


Solución

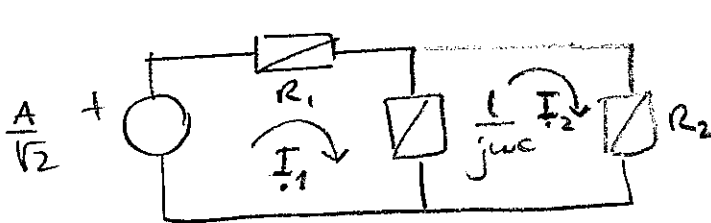
ELO102 – S1 2013 – Control #15 – 30 de agosto de 2013

Problema 15.1 En la red de la figura, $v_f(t) = A \cos(\omega t)$

- (a) Determine la corriente $i_2(t)$ en estado estacionario.
 (b) Determine la potencia activa entregada por la fuente de tensión.



Aplicando mallas en el dominio de la F.F. :



$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} & -\frac{1}{j\omega C} \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega C} & R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I}_1 \\ \underline{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

invertiendo la matriz :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{I}_1 \\ \underline{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{(R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})(R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) - (\frac{1}{j\omega C})^2} \begin{bmatrix} R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} & \frac{1}{j\omega C} \\ \frac{1}{j\omega C} & R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{I}_1 = \frac{\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + j\omega R_2 C)}{(R_1 + R_2) + j\omega C R_1 R_2}$$

(a) $\underline{I}_2 = \frac{\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}}{(R_1 + R_2) + j\omega C R_1 R_2}$

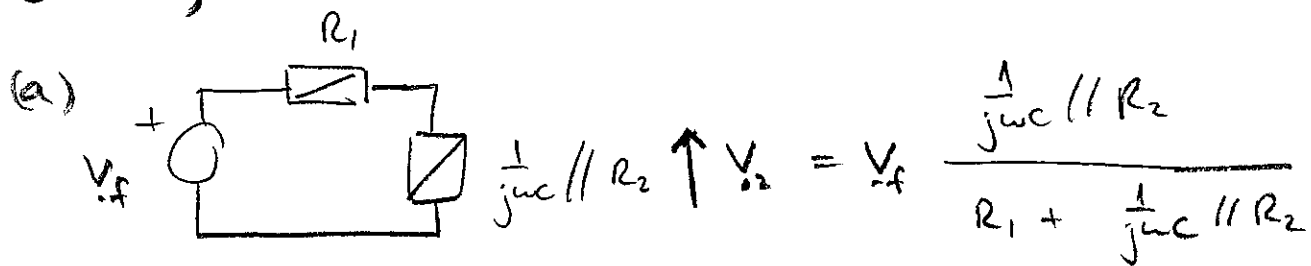
$$\Rightarrow i_2(t) = \frac{A \cos(\omega t + \Theta)}{\sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (\omega C R_1 R_2)^2}}$$

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en que $\Theta = -\text{Arctg} \left(\frac{\omega C R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad P &= V_f I_1^* \\
 &= \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(1 + j\omega R_2 C)}{(R_1 + R_2) + j\omega C R_1 R_2} \right)^* \\
 &= \frac{A}{2} \frac{(1 - j\omega R_2 C) [(R_1 + R_2) + j\omega C R_1 R_2]}{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (\omega C R_1 R_2)^2} \\
 P_{ac} = \text{Re } P, f &= \frac{A^2 (R_1 + R_2 + \omega^2 R_1 R_2^2 C^2)}{2 ((R_1 + R_2)^2 + (\omega C R_1 R_2)^2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

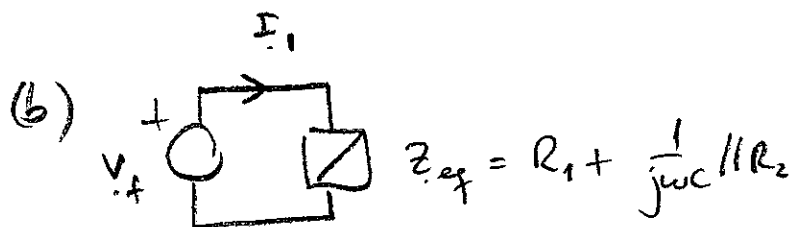
O bien,



$$\frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C} \parallel R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \parallel R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1(1 + j\omega C R_2) + R_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_f} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \parallel R_2}$$

$i_2(t) = \dots$ (lo mismo que antes)



(2) $P_i = V_f I_1^* = |I_1|^2 Z_{eq} = \dots$ (lo mismo que antes)

dónde $I_1 = \frac{V_f}{Z_{eq}}$