

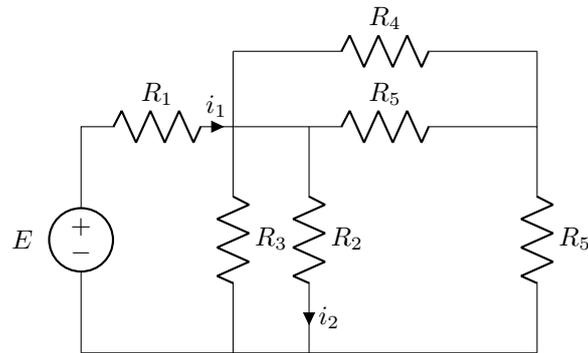
Teoría de Circuitos - Práctico 2

Circuitos Resistivos

Edición 2023

1. Ejercicio 1

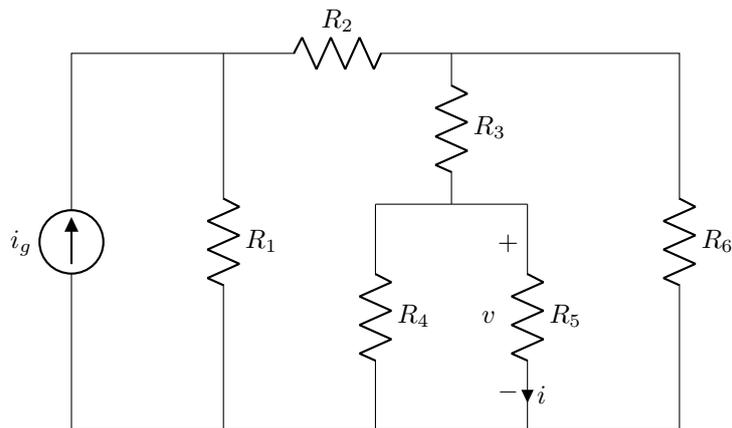
Encuentre i_1 e i_2 .



$$E = 24\text{V}, R_1 = 3\ \Omega, R_2 = 15\ \Omega, R_3 = 10\ \Omega, R_4 = 8\ \Omega, R_5 = 24\ \Omega.$$

2. Ejercicio 2

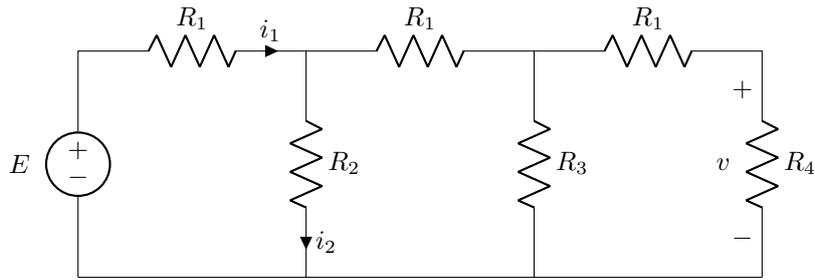
Encuentre la potencia absorbida por R_5 .



$$i_g = 5\text{A}, R_1 = 8\ \Omega, R_2 = 4\ \Omega, R_3 = 2\ \Omega, R_4 = 4\ \Omega, R_5 = 12\ \Omega, R_6 = 20\ \Omega.$$

3. Ejercicio 3

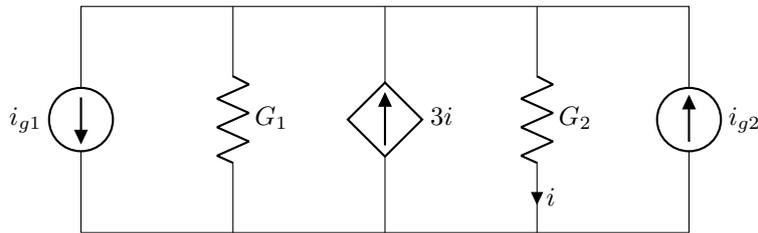
Encuentre i_1 , i_2 y v .



$E = 100\text{V}, R_1 = 4\Omega, R_2 = 24\Omega, R_3 = 12\Omega, R_4 = 2\Omega.$

4. Ejercicio 4

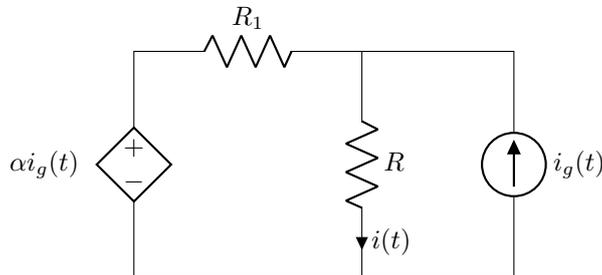
Encuentre i .



$i_{g1} = 4\text{A}, i_{g2} = 8\text{A}, G_1 = \frac{1}{6}\Omega^{-1}, G_2 = \frac{1}{4}\Omega^{-1}.$

5. Ejercicio 5

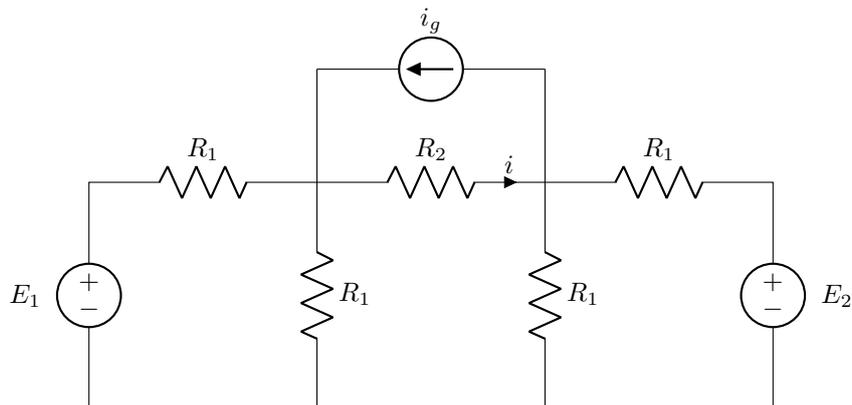
Encuentre $i(t)$ si a) $R = 6\Omega$ y b) $R = 1\Omega$



$i_g(t) = 10 \cos(2t) \text{ A}, R_1 = 2\Omega, \alpha = 4\Omega$

6. Ejercicio 6

Encuentre i



$E_1 = 24\text{V}, E_2 = 8\text{V}, i_g = 1\text{A}, R_1 = 4\Omega, R_2 = 2\Omega.$