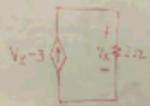
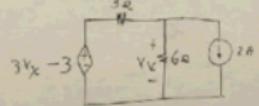
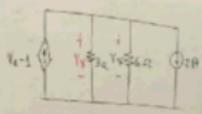
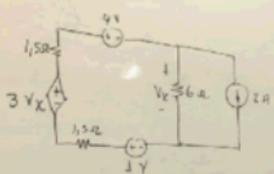
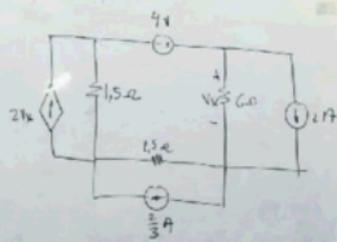
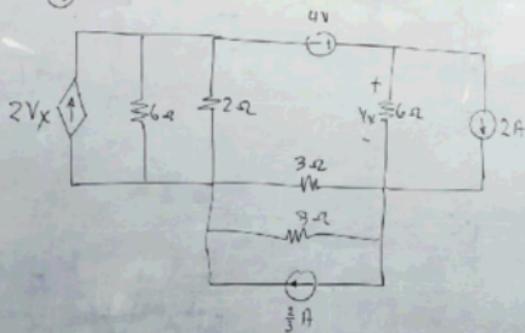


9



$$V_x = 2(10 - 1)$$

$$V_x = 2(9) = 18$$

$$V_x = 18$$

$$V_x = 18$$

Para el circuito Figura 4-9(a) calcular V_A usando la transformación de fuentes para tener un circuito de un asola malla.

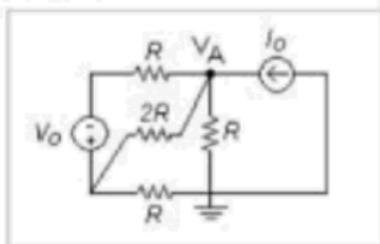


Figura 4-9

Solución

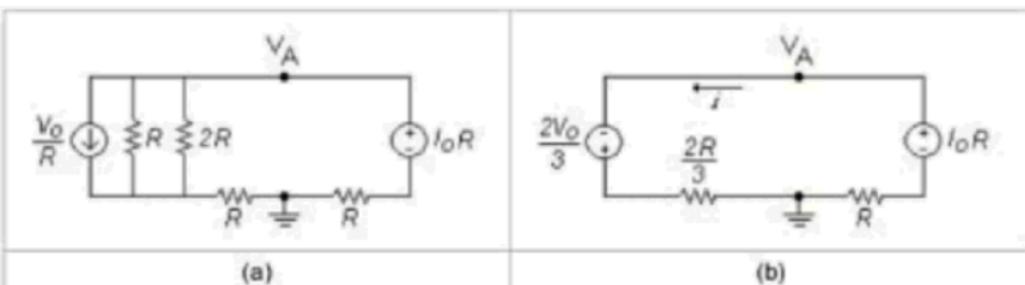


Figura 4-10

Como el voltaje V_A es un voltaje de nodo, respecto a la tierra, es muy importante no perder la tierra al final de las transformaciones. La Figura 4-16(a) muestra la primera transformación de la fuente de voltaje en fuente de corriente por un lado, y la fuente de corriente en fuente de voltaje para ir formando la malla. En la Figura 4-16(b) se calcula el paralelo de las resistencias la lado de la fuente de corriente y luego se convierte en fuente de voltaje para concluir con una sola malla.

Nótese que en la Figura 4-16(a) las dos resistencias inferiores no se han sumado en serie, pues si se hiciera esto se perdería la tierra.

Ahora calculamos la corriente de la malla y luego el voltaje en el nodo A.

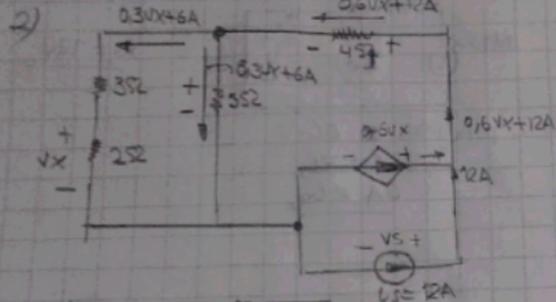
$$-\frac{2V_0}{3} + i\left(\frac{2R}{3} + R + R\right) - RI_0 = 0$$

$$i\left(\frac{8R}{3}\right) = \frac{2V_0}{3} + RI_0$$

$$i = \frac{V_0}{4R} + \frac{3I_0}{8}$$

$$V_A = I_0 R + R \cdot i = I_0 R + R\left(\frac{V_0}{4R} + \frac{3I_0}{8}\right)$$

$$V_A = \frac{V_0}{4} + \frac{11RI_0}{8}$$



$$-4(0.6Vx+12A) - 5(2Vx+6A) + Vx = 0$$

$$-78 - 3.9Vx = -Vx$$

$$Vx = 78 + 3.9Vx$$

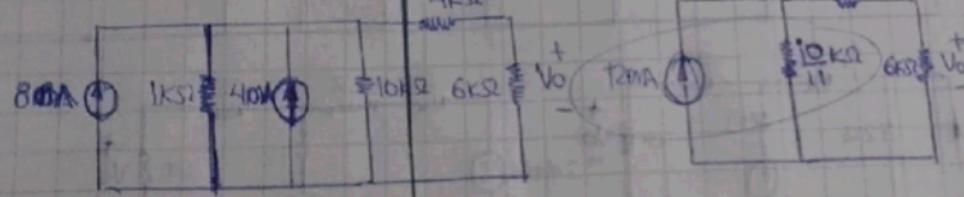
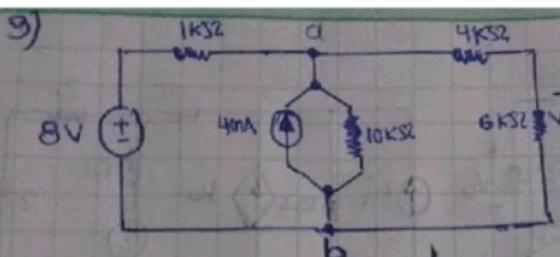
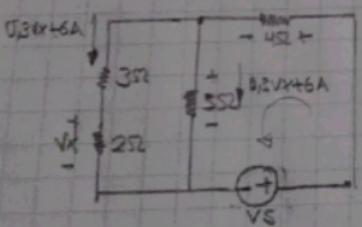
$$Vx = 2(6 + 0.3Vx)$$

$$0.4Vx = 12$$

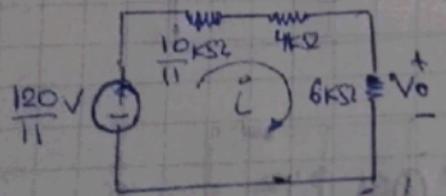
$$Vx = 30V$$

$$\Rightarrow Vx = 78 + 3(30)$$

$$Vx = 195V$$



$$V_o = 6k\dot{I}$$



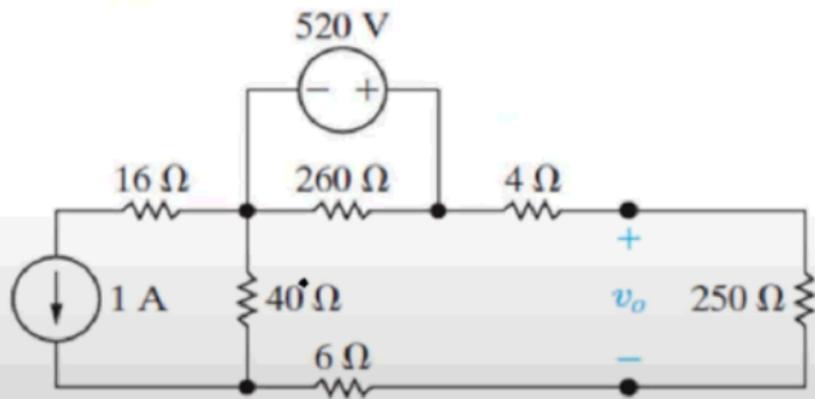
$$\frac{120}{11} = \left(\frac{10k}{11} + 10k\right) \dot{I}$$

$$1mA = \dot{I}$$

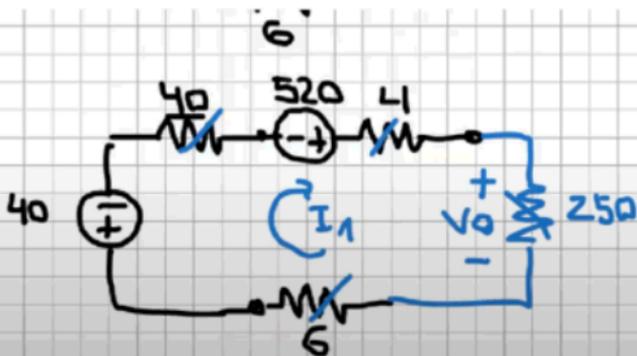
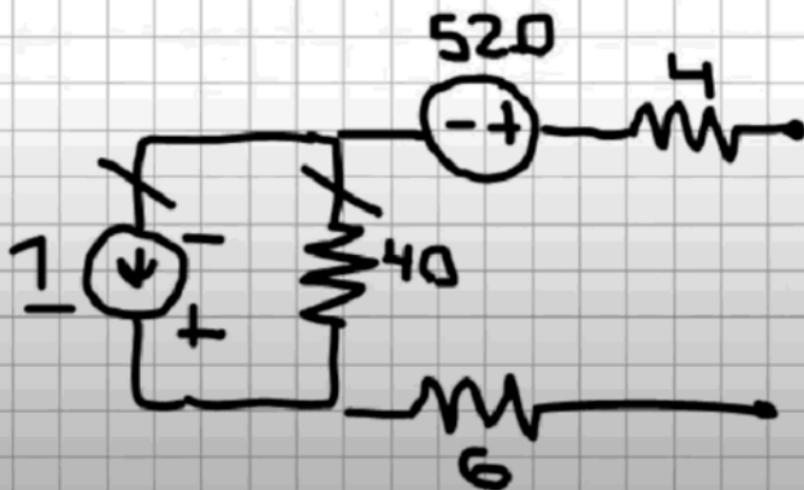
$$\Rightarrow V_o = 6k\dot{I}$$

$$V_o = 6V$$

Figure P4.63



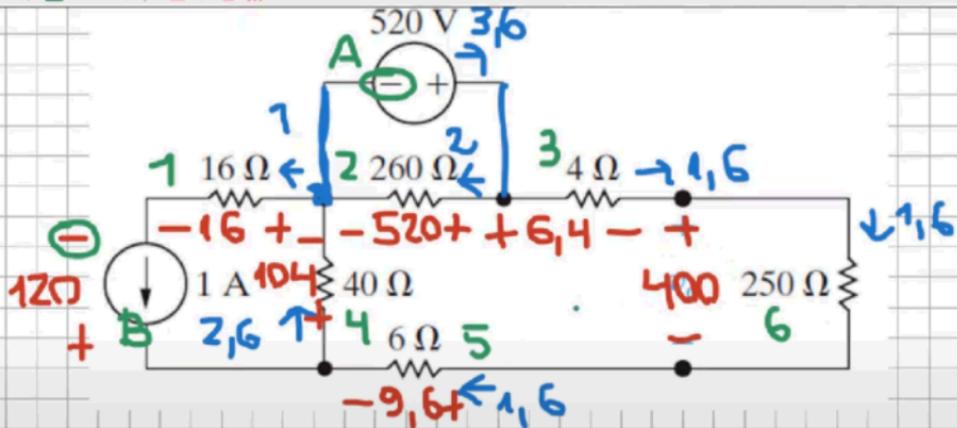
a)



$$I_1(30\Omega) = 480$$

$$I_1 = 1,6 \text{ A}$$

$$v_o = 250 I_1 =$$



P_G

$$P_A = 1872\text{ W}$$

$$P_B = 120\text{ W}$$

$$\underline{1992\text{ W}}$$

P_Δ

$$P_1 = 16\text{ W}$$

$$P_2 = 1040\text{ W}$$

$$P_3 = 10,24\text{ W}$$

$$P_4 = 270,4\text{ W}$$

$$P_5 = 15,36\text{ W}$$

$$P_6 = 640\text{ W}$$

$$\underline{1992\text{ W}}$$

