
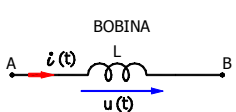
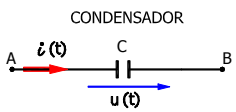
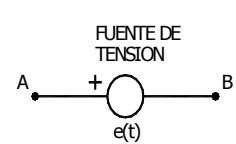
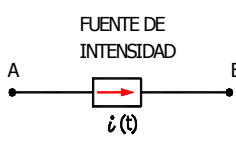


RESUMEN TEMA 1: LOS DIPOLOS FORMACIÓN DE CIRCUITOS ELÉCTRICOS


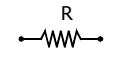

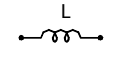

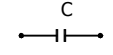
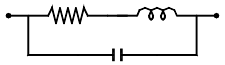
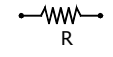
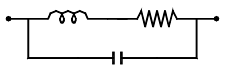
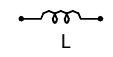

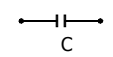

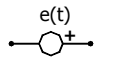

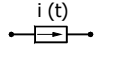
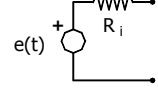
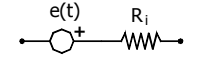
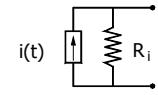
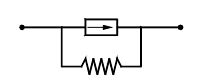
CUADROS RESUMEN

Ecuaciones de los elementos ideales: Condiciones impuestas a los elementos

Elemento	Respuesta a una excitación u	Respuesta a una excitación i	Energía absorbida o cedida en un intervalo de tiempo t
 <p>RESISTENCIA</p>	$i = \frac{u}{R}$	$u = i R$	$w_{t1}^{t2} = R \int_{t1}^{t2} i^2 dt$
 <p>BOBINA</p>	$i = \int \frac{1}{L} u dt$	$u = L \frac{di}{dt}$	$w_{t1}^{t2} = \frac{1}{2} L i^2(t_2) - \frac{1}{2} L i^2(t_1)$
 <p>CONDENSADOR</p>	$i = C \frac{du}{dt}$	$u = \int \frac{i}{C} dt$	$w_{t1}^{t2} = \frac{1}{2} C u^2(t_2) - \frac{1}{2} C u^2(t_1)$

Elemento	Parámetro Característico		Anulación de la fuente
 <p>FUENTE DE TENSION</p>	$e(t)$	$e(t)$ es independiente de la intensidad que recorre el elemento	$e(t)=0 \leftrightarrow$ Cortocircuito
 <p>FUENTE DE INTENSIDAD</p>	$i(t)$	$i(t)$ es independiente de la tensión en bornes del elemento	$i(t)=0 \leftrightarrow$ Circuito abierto

REPRESENTACIÓN DE LOS ELEMENTOS

ELEMENTOS PASIVOS	IDEALES	RESISTENCIA		=	
		BOBINA		=	
		CONDENSADOR		=	
	REALES	RESISTENCIA		\rightarrow	
		BOBINA		\rightarrow	
		CONDENSADOR		\rightarrow	
ELEMENTOS ACTIVOS	IDEALES	FUENTE DE TENSION		=	
		FUENTE DE INTENSIDAD		=	
	REALES	FUENTE DE TENSION		=	
		FUENTE DE INTENSIDAD		=	

RESISTENCIA R CONSUME ENERGÍA AL PASO DE UNA CORRIENTE

BOBINA L ALMACENA ENERGÍA EN SU CAMPO MAGNÉTICO PRODUCIDO POR LA CORRIENTE QUE LA RECORRE

CONDENSADOR C ALMACENA ENERGÍA EN SU CAMPO ELÉCTRICO CUANDO ESTE ALMACENA CARGAS ELÉCTRICAS