

Resumen #1 Métodos Experimentales (laboratorios 1 y 2)

$$V_R = i R$$
$$P = Vi$$

Circuito en serie:

$$R_{eq} = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{C_i} \right)$$

Corriente continua

Circuito en paralelo:

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{R_i} \right)$$

$$C_{eq} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i$$

Voltaje continuo

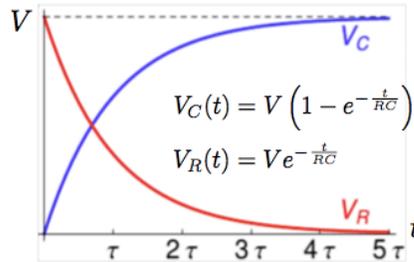
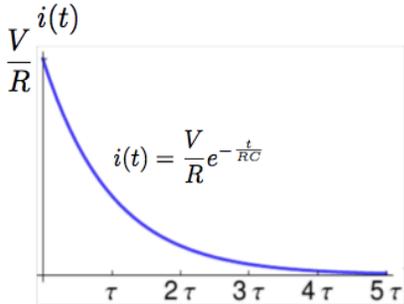
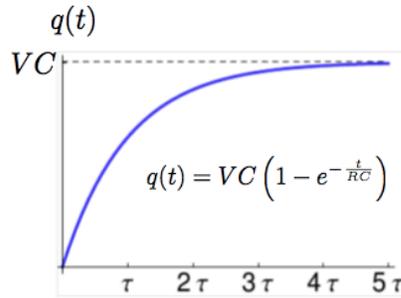
Carga de un condensador:

$$t \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow q_0 = 0$$

$$i_0 = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$V_C(t=0) = 0$$

$$V_R(t=0) = V$$



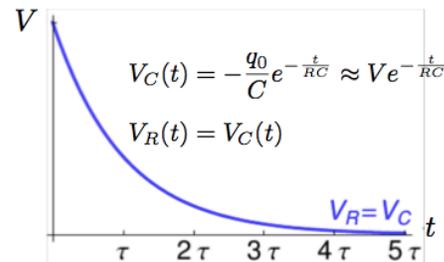
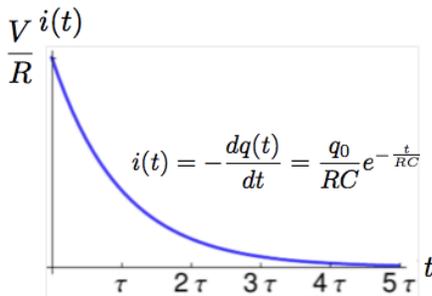
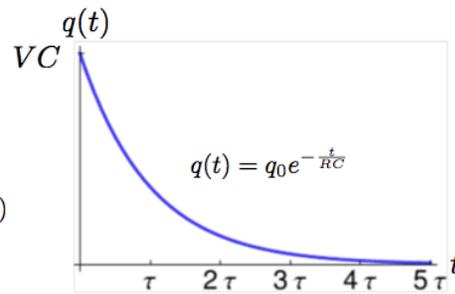
Descarga de un condensador:

$$t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow q(t \rightarrow \infty) \approx 0$$

$$i(t \rightarrow \infty) \approx 0$$

$$V_C(t \rightarrow \infty) \approx 0$$

$$V_R(t \rightarrow \infty) = V_C(t \rightarrow \infty)$$



Tips:

1. La corriente siempre se mide en serie, i.e, se abre el circuito y se conecta el amperímetro.
2. El voltaje siempre se mide en paralelo, i.e, se conecta el voltímetro "encima" del circuito.

Extra:

Fraction	Prefix	Symbol	Multiple	Prefix	Symbol
10^{-1}	deci	d	10	deka	da
10^{-2}	centi	c	10^2	hecto	h
10^{-3}	milli	m	10^3	kilo	k
10^{-6}	micro	μ	10^6	mega	M
10^{-9}	nano	n	10^9	giga	G
10^{-12}	pico	p	10^{12}	tera	T
10^{-15}	femto	f	10^{15}	peta	P
10^{-18}	atto	a	10^{18}	exa	E
10^{-21}	zepto	z	10^{21}	zetta	Z
10^{-24}	yocto	y	10^{24}	yotta	Y