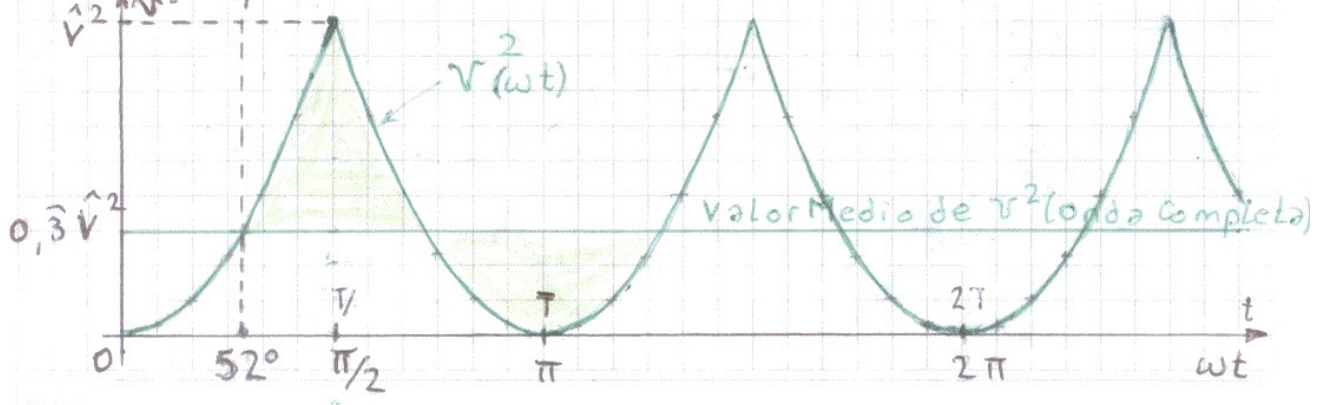
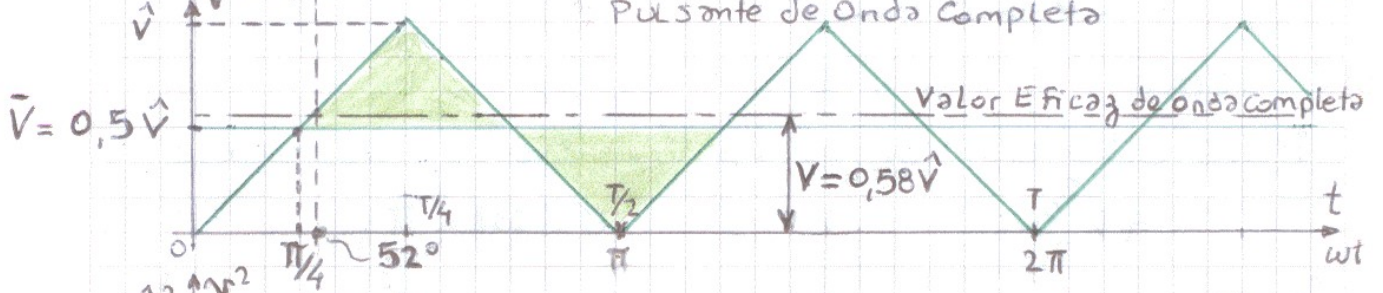
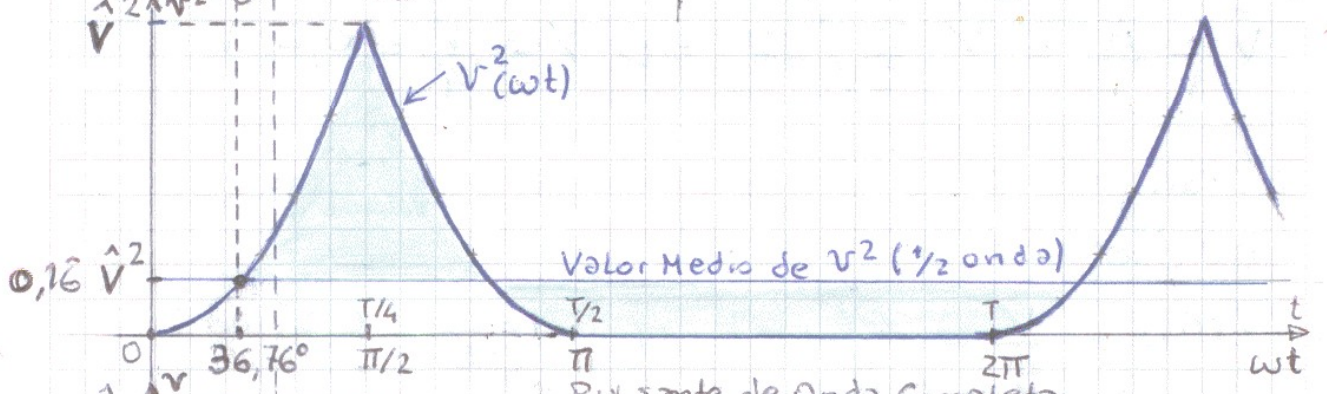
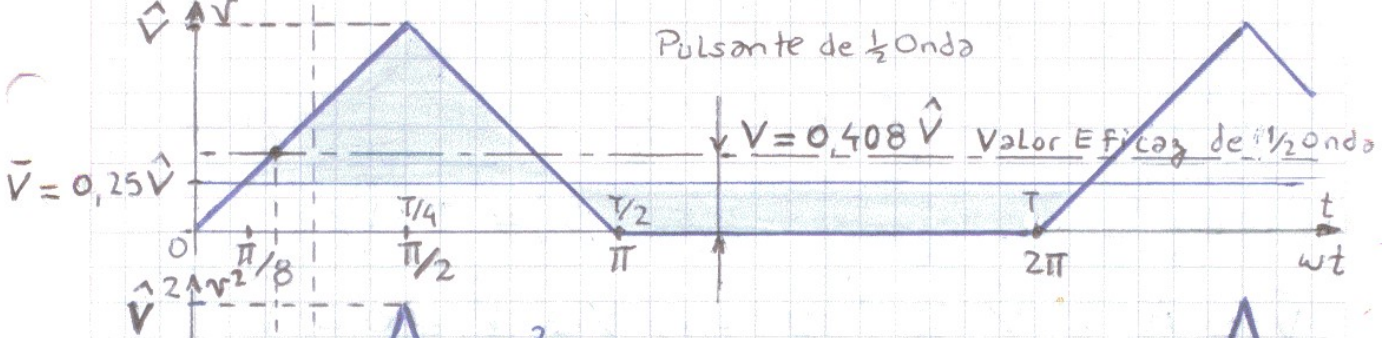
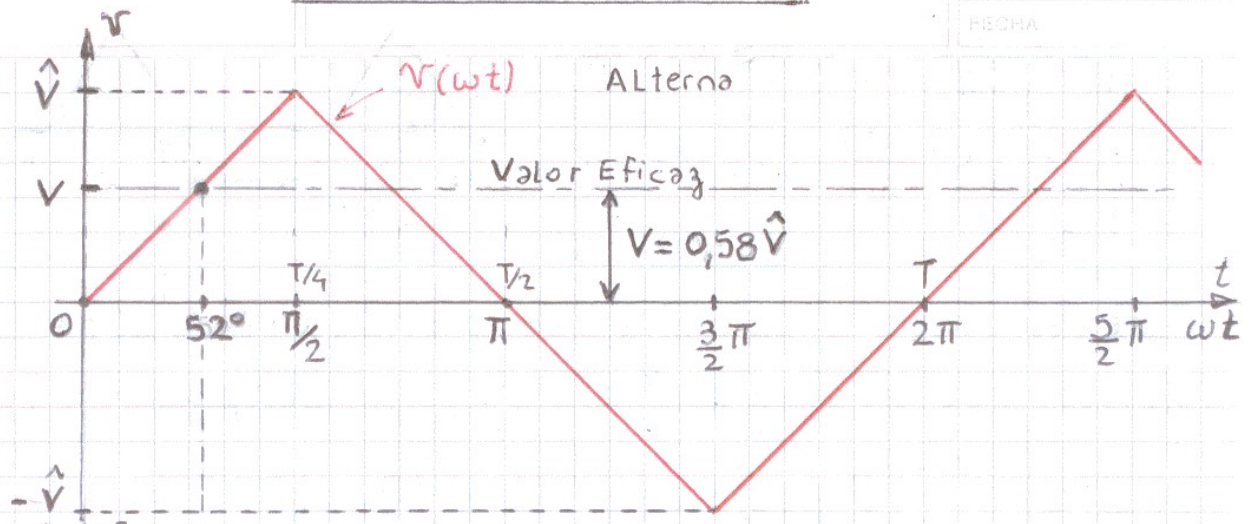


# ONDA TRIANGULAR

HOJA N°

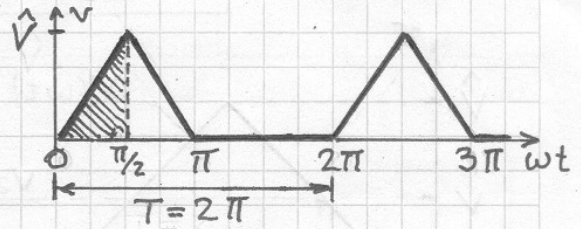
①

FECHA



a) Cálculo del valor Medio de  $\frac{1}{2}$  Onda

$$v = \begin{cases} 2\hat{V} \frac{\omega t}{\pi} & , 0 \leq \omega t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2\hat{V} \left(1 - \frac{\omega t}{\pi}\right) & , \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \omega t \leq \pi \\ 0 & , \pi \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$



Para calcular el área debajo de la onda en todo el período ( $2\pi$ ), hacemos el área entre 0 y  $\pi/2$  y multiplicamos por 2.

$$A = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2 \cdot \hat{V}}{\pi} (\omega t) d\omega t = \frac{4 \hat{V}}{\pi} \left| \frac{(\omega t)^2}{2} \right|_0^{\pi/2} =$$

$$\frac{2\hat{V}}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 0 \right) = \frac{2\hat{V}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{4} \Rightarrow A = \hat{V} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Esto es lógico porque el área del triángulo es  $(b \cdot h/2) = \pi \cdot \hat{V}/2$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{A}{T} = \hat{V} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} / 2\pi \Rightarrow \bar{v} = \frac{\hat{V}}{4} = 0,25 \hat{V}$$

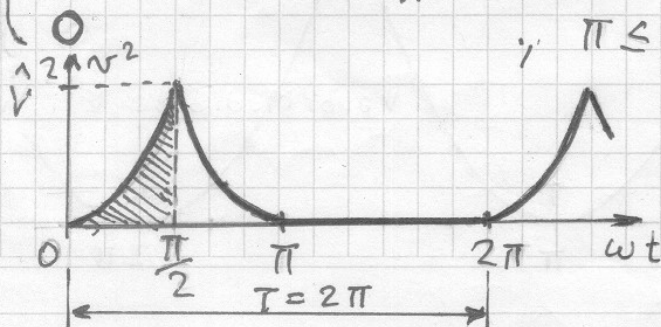
El ángulo para el que la onda adquiere este valor medio es:

$$v(\theta_1) = \frac{\hat{V}}{4} = \frac{2\hat{V}}{\pi} \cdot \theta_1 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{8} = 0,39 \text{ rad} = 22,5^\circ$$

b) Cálculo del valor eficaz de  $\frac{1}{2}$  Onda

Para ello elevamos la función al cuadrado

$$v^2 = \begin{cases} 4\hat{V}^2 \frac{(\omega t)^2}{\pi^2} & , 0 \leq \omega t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 4\hat{V}^2 \left(1 - \frac{2\omega t}{\pi} + \frac{4(\omega t)^2}{\pi^2}\right) & , \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \omega t \leq \pi \\ 0 & , \pi \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$



Para calcular el área debajo de la onda en todo el período ( $2\pi$ ): Multiplico el área sombreada por 2

$$A = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} 4 \hat{V}^2 \frac{(\omega t)^2}{\pi^2} d(\omega t) = 8 \frac{\hat{V}^2}{\pi^2} \left| \frac{(\omega t)^3}{3} \right|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$A = \frac{8}{3} \frac{\hat{V}^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^3}{8} \Rightarrow A = \frac{\hat{V}^2 \pi}{3} \quad \text{Área debajo de } V(\omega t)^2 \text{ entre } 0 \text{ y } \pi/2$$

$$\overline{V^2} = \text{Área}/T = \frac{\hat{V}^2 \pi}{3} / 2\pi = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{6} = 0,16 \hat{V}^2$$

El ángulo para que la onda adquiera este valor es:

$$V(\theta_1)^2 = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{6} = \frac{4\hat{V}^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \theta_1^2 \Rightarrow \theta_1^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{24} \Rightarrow$$

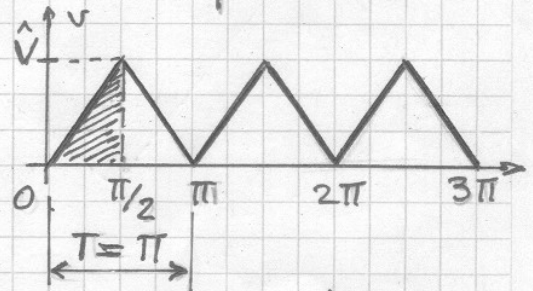
$$\theta_1 = \pi/\sqrt{24} = 0,64 [\text{rad}] = 36,71^\circ$$

El valor eficaz y será:

$$V = \frac{\hat{V}}{6} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = \frac{\hat{V}}{\sqrt{16}} = 0,408 \hat{V}}$$

c) Cálculo del valor medio de onda completa

$$V = \begin{cases} 2 \hat{V} \frac{\omega t}{\pi} & , 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi/2 \\ 2 \hat{V} \left(1 - \frac{\omega t}{\pi}\right) & , \pi/2 \leq \omega t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



El Área se calcula igual que antes:  $A = \hat{V} \pi/2$

Pero el período vale la mitad que antes  $\Rightarrow$

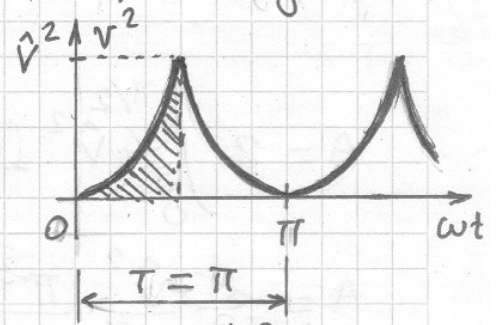
$$\bar{V} = \frac{A}{T} = \frac{\hat{V} \pi/2}{\pi} \Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{V} = \frac{\hat{V}}{2} = 0,5 \hat{V}}$$

El ángulo para que la onda adquiriera este valor es:

$$V(\theta_1) = \frac{\hat{V}}{2} = \frac{2\hat{V}}{\pi} \cdot \theta_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ}$$

d) Cálculo del valor eficaz de onda completa y de la alterna

$$v^2 = \begin{cases} 4\hat{V}^2 \frac{(wt)^2}{\pi^2}, & 0 \leq wt \leq \pi/2 \\ 4\hat{V}^2 \left(1 - \frac{wt}{\pi}\right)^2, & \pi/2 \leq wt \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



El Área se calcula igual que antes:  $A = \hat{V}^2 \cdot \pi/3$

El valor medio de la función al cuadrado será

$$\overline{(v^2)} = \text{Área} / T = \hat{V}^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} / \pi \Rightarrow \overline{(v^2)} = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{3}$$

El ángulo p/que la onda adquiriera este valor es:

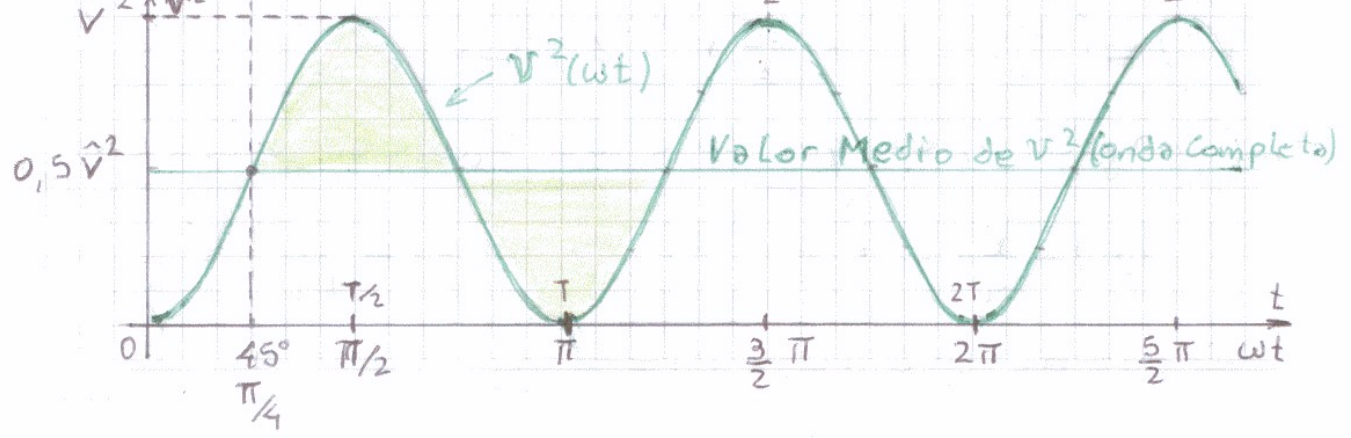
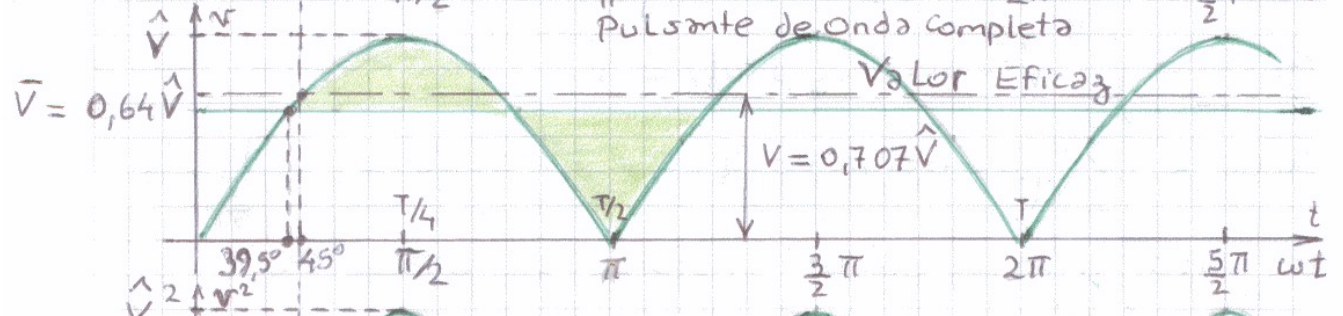
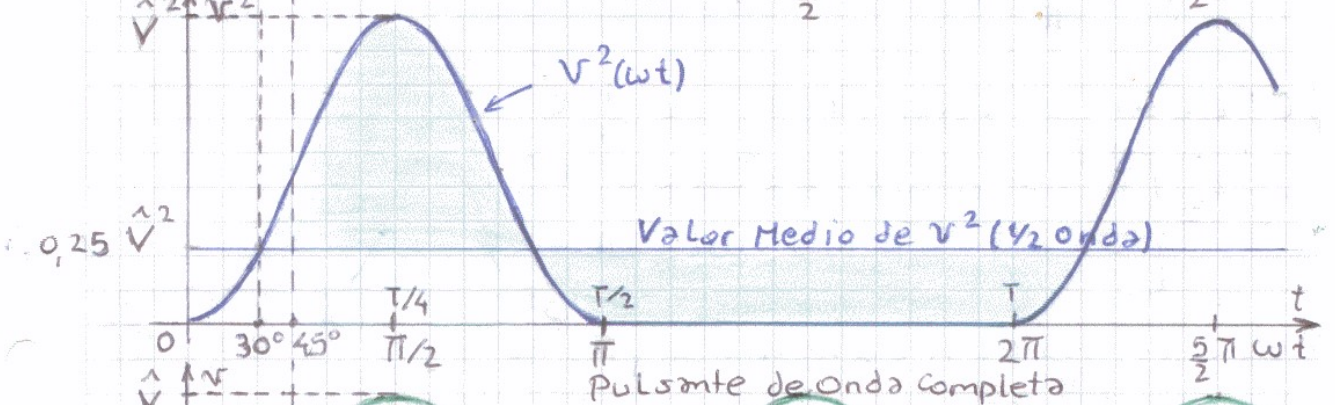
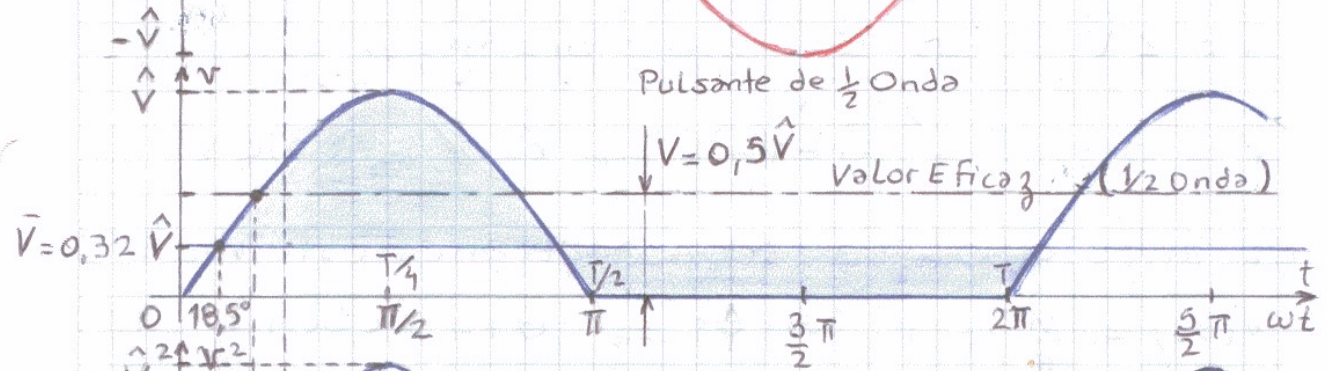
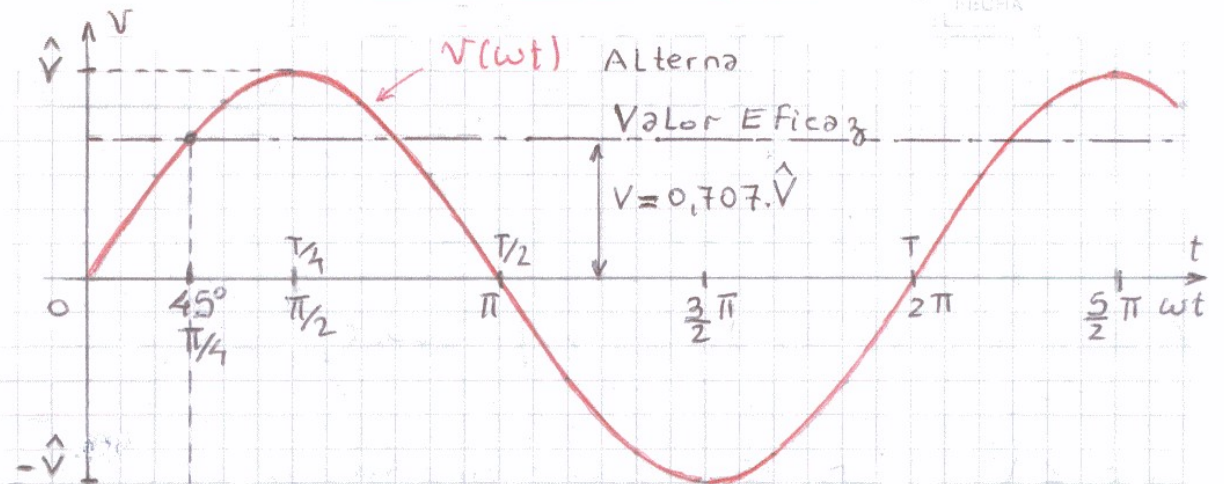
$$V^2(\theta_1) = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{3} = \frac{4\hat{V}^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \theta_1^2 \Rightarrow \theta_1^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$\theta_1 = \pi/\sqrt{12} = 0,907 [\text{rad}] = 51,96^\circ$$

El valor eficaz será:

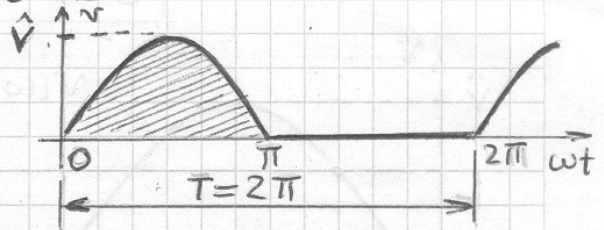
$$V^2 = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = \frac{\hat{V}}{\sqrt{3}} = 0,577 \cdot \hat{V}}$$

# ONDA SENOIDAL



a) Cálculo del valor medio de  $\frac{1}{2}$  onda

$$v = \begin{cases} \hat{V} \text{ Sen } \omega t, & 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi \\ 0 & , \pi \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$



Calculamos el Area sombreada

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} \hat{V} \cdot \text{Sen } \omega t \, d(\omega t) = \hat{V} \cdot \left[ -\text{Cos } \omega t \right]_0^{\pi} = \hat{V} \cdot \left( -\text{Cos } \pi - \text{Cos } 0 \right)$$

$$A = 2 \hat{V} \Rightarrow \text{EL valor promedio será:}$$

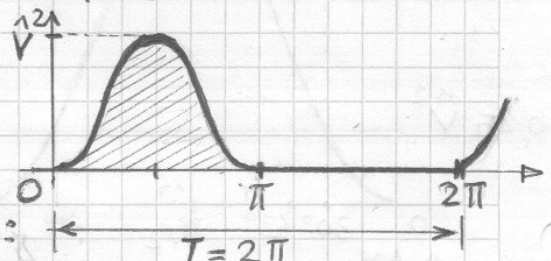
$$\bar{V} = \text{Area} / T = 2 \hat{V} / 2\pi \Rightarrow \bar{V} = \frac{\hat{V}}{\pi} = 0,318 \hat{V}$$

EL ángulo p/ que la onda alcance este valor es:

$$V(\theta_1) = \frac{\hat{V}}{\pi} = \hat{V} \cdot \text{Sen } \theta_1 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \text{arc Sen } \frac{1}{\pi} = 18,5^\circ$$

b) Cálculo del valor eficaz de  $\frac{1}{2}$  Onda

$$v^2 = \begin{cases} \hat{V}^2 \cdot \text{Sen}^2 \omega t, & 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi \\ 0 & , \pi \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$



Calculamos el Area entre 0 y  $\pi$ :

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^{\pi} \hat{V}^2 \cdot \text{Sen}^2 \omega t \, d(\omega t) = \hat{V}^2 \frac{1}{2} \left[ \omega t - \text{Sen } \omega t \cdot \text{Cos } \omega t \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{2} \left( \pi - \frac{\text{Sen } \pi \cdot \text{Cos } \pi}{1 \cdot 0} - 0 + \frac{\text{Sen } 0 \cdot \text{Cos } 0}{1 \cdot 0} \right) = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{2} \cdot \pi$$

El valor medio de la función al cuadrado es:

$$(\bar{v}^2) = \text{Area} / T = \frac{\pi \hat{V}^2}{2} / 2\pi \Rightarrow (\bar{v}^2) = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{4} = 0,25 \hat{V}^2$$

El ángulo p/ el que la onda  $v^2(\omega t)$  adquiera ese valor

$$\text{es: } v^2(\theta_1) = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{4} = \hat{V}^2 \text{ Sen}^2 \theta_1 \Rightarrow \text{Sen } \theta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

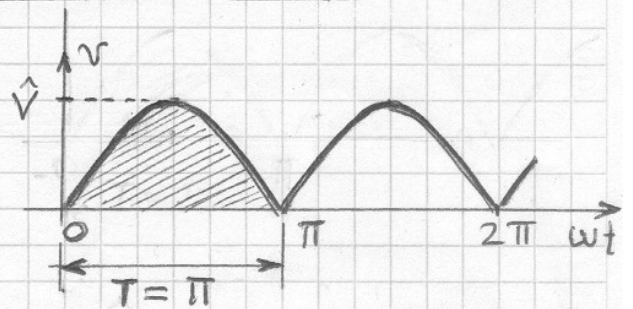
$$\Rightarrow \theta_1 = \text{arc Sen } 0,5 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = 30^\circ$$

EL valor eficaz vale:  $V = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{V}^2}{4}} = \frac{\hat{V}}{2} = 0,5 \hat{V}$

(4)

c) Cálculo del valor medio de onda completa

$$V = \hat{V} \cdot \text{Sen} \omega t, \quad 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi$$



EL Area se calcula igual que antes:  $A = 2 \hat{V}$

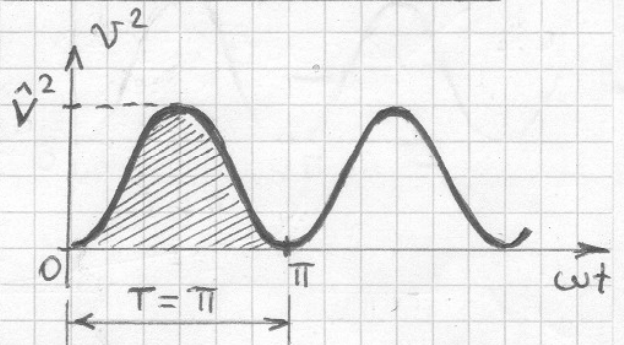
$$\bar{V} = \text{Area} / T = 2 \hat{V} / \pi \Rightarrow \bar{V} = \frac{2}{\pi} \hat{V} = 0,638 \hat{V}$$

EL ángulo p/ que la onda alcance este valor es:

$$V(\theta_1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \hat{V} = \hat{V} \cdot \text{Sen} \theta_1 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \text{arc Sen} \frac{2}{\pi} = 39,54^\circ$$

d) Cálculo del valor eficaz de la onda completa.

$$V^2 = \hat{V}^2 \cdot \text{Sen}^2 \omega t, \quad 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi$$



EL Area se calcula igual que antes:

$$A = \frac{\pi}{2} \hat{V}^2$$

EL valor medio de la función al cuadrado es:

$$\overline{(V^2)} = \text{Area} / T = \frac{\pi}{2} \hat{V}^2 / \pi \Rightarrow \overline{(V^2)} = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{2} = 0,5 \hat{V}^2$$

EL ángulo p/el que la onda  $V(\omega t)$  adquiere este valor es:

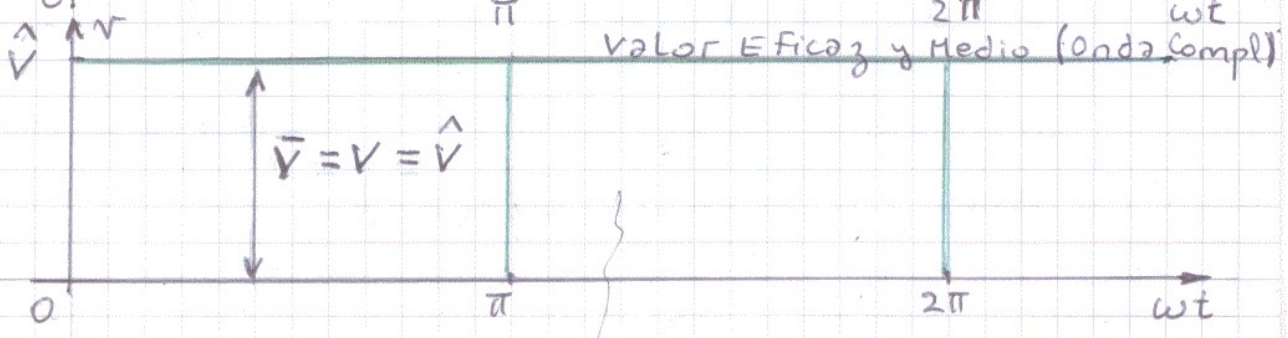
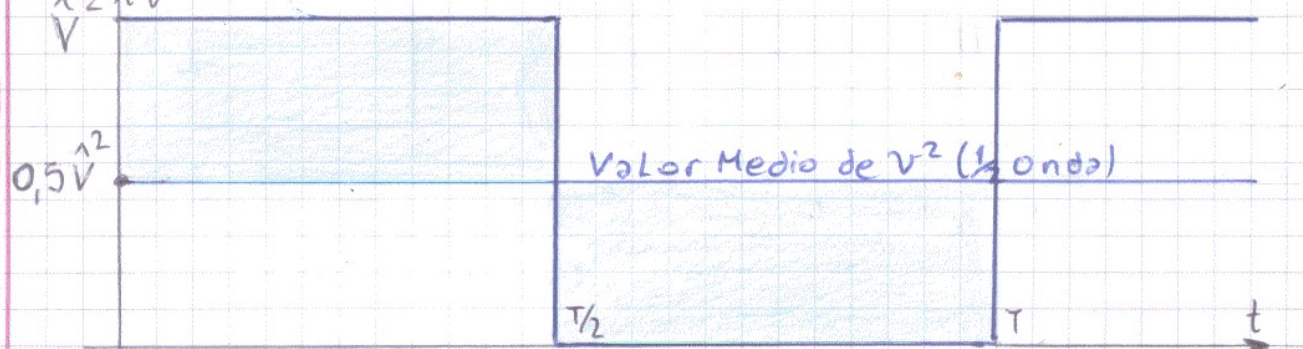
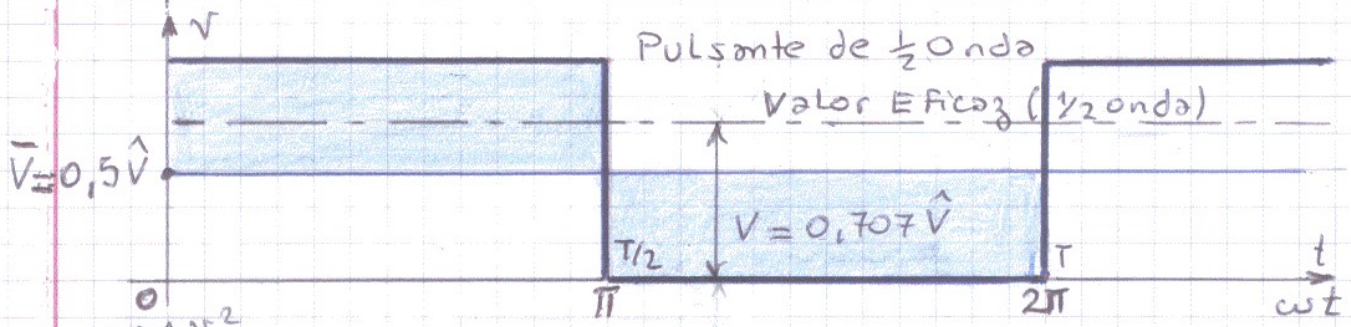
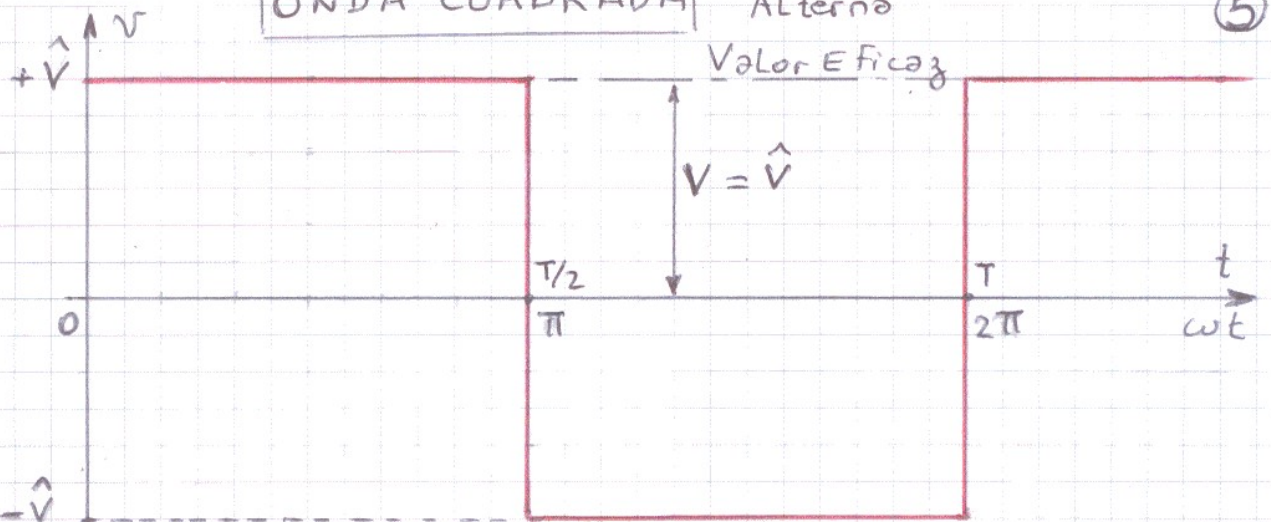
$$V^2(\theta_1) = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{2} = \hat{V}^2 \text{Sen}^2 \theta_1 \Rightarrow \text{Sen} \theta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\theta_1 = \text{arc Sen} (1/\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow \theta_1 = 45^\circ = \pi/4 [\text{rad}]$$

EL valor eficaz vale:  $V = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{V}^2}{2}} \Rightarrow V = \frac{\hat{V}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0,707 \hat{V}$

# ONDA CUADRADA Alternas

(5)

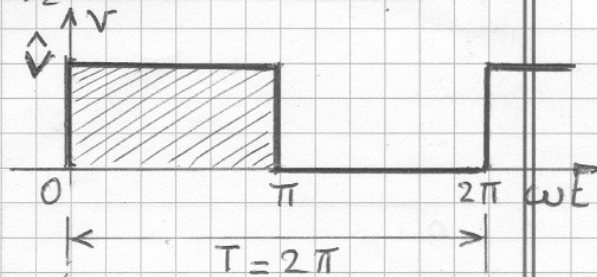


En este caso la pulsante de Onda completa coincide con una continua  
 $\Rightarrow$  Deja de Pulsar.



a) Cálculo del valor medio de  $\frac{1}{2}$  onda

$$v = \begin{cases} \hat{V} & , 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi \\ 0 & , \pi \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$



Calculamos el Area sombreada (entre 0 y  $\pi$ )

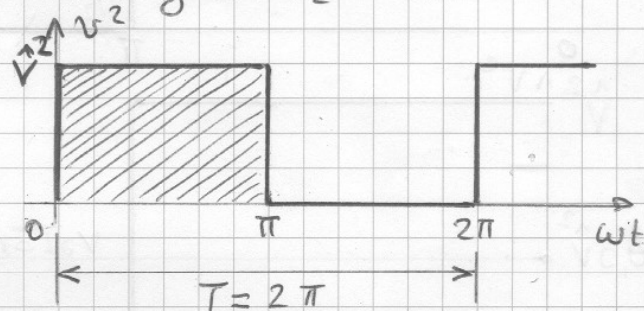
$$A = \int_0^{\pi} \hat{V} \cdot d(\omega t) = \hat{V} | \omega t |_0^{\pi} = \hat{V} \cdot (\pi - 0) = \hat{V} \cdot \pi$$

El valor medio será:  $\bar{V} = \text{Area} / T = \frac{\pi \cdot \hat{V}}{2\pi} \Rightarrow$

$$\bar{V} = \frac{\hat{V}}{2} = 0,5 \hat{V}$$

b) Calculamos el valor eficaz de  $\frac{1}{2}$  onda

$$v^2 = \begin{cases} \hat{V}^2 & , 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi \\ 0 & , \pi \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$



Calculamos el Area

sombreada (entre 0 y  $\pi$ )

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} \hat{V}^2 d(\omega t) = \hat{V}^2 | \omega t |_0^{\pi} = \hat{V}^2 (\pi - 0) = \pi \cdot \hat{V}^2$$

El valor medio de la función al cuadrado será:

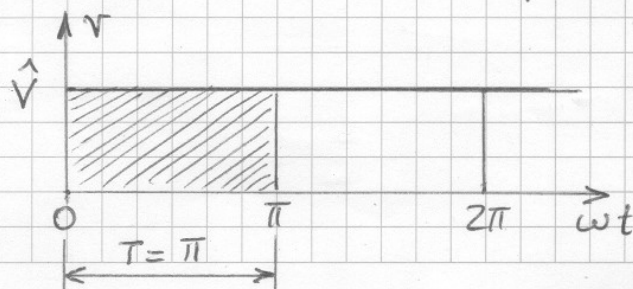
$$(\overline{v^2}) = \text{Area} / T = \frac{\pi \hat{V}^2}{2\pi} \Rightarrow (\overline{v^2}) = \frac{\hat{V}^2}{2}$$

El valor eficaz será:

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{V}^2}{2}} \Rightarrow V = \frac{\hat{V}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0,707 \hat{V}$$

c) Cálculo del valor medio de onda completa.

$$v = \hat{V} \quad , \quad 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi$$



6

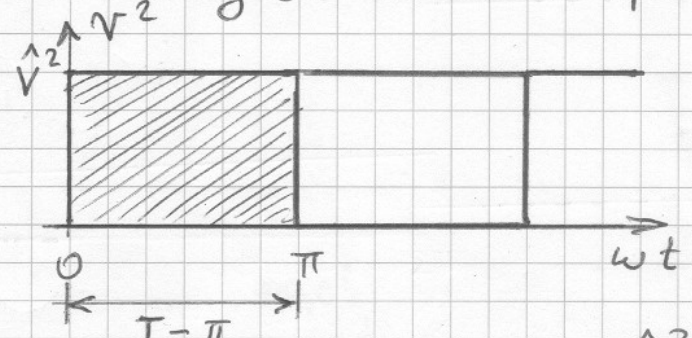
EL Area se calcula igual que antes:  $A = \pi \cdot \hat{V}$

EL valor medio será:  $\bar{V} = \text{Area} / T = \frac{\pi \hat{V}}{\pi}$

$\Rightarrow \bar{V} = \hat{V}$

d) Calculo del valor eficaz de onda completa

$v^2 = \hat{V}^2, 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi$



EL Area se calcula igual que antes:  $A = \pi \cdot \hat{V}^2$

El valor medio de la función al cuadrado será:  $(\overline{v^2}) = A / T = \frac{\pi \hat{V}^2}{\pi} = \hat{V}^2$

EL valor eficaz es:  $V = \sqrt{\hat{V}^2} \Rightarrow V = \hat{V}$