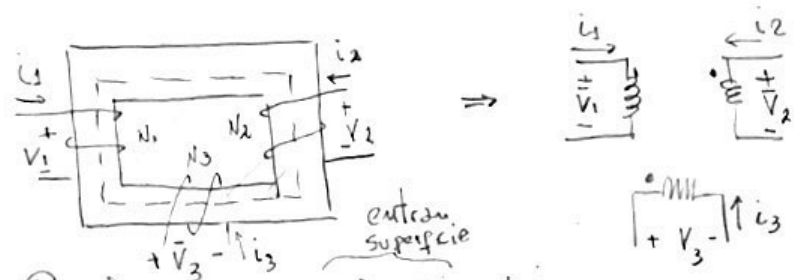


Transformador Ideal: Mas de 2 arrollamientos



→ Ecuaciones Trefo. Ideal.

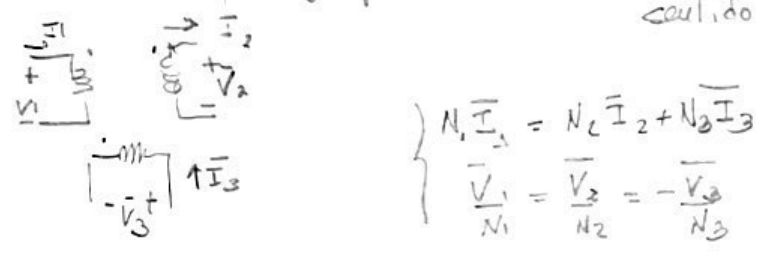
$$\begin{cases} N_1 \bar{I}_1 + N_2 \bar{I}_2 = N_3 \bar{I}_3 \\ \frac{\bar{V}_1}{N_1} = \frac{\bar{V}_2}{N_2} = \frac{\bar{V}_3}{N_3} \end{cases}$$

$\mu_0 = \frac{\lambda}{ms} \approx 0 \rightarrow N_3 i_1 + N_2 i_2 = N_3 i_3$
 Ley de Ampere (salida superficie)

Ley de Faraday: $v_1 = N_1 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$ $v_2 = N_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$ $v_3 = N_3 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$

$\rightarrow \frac{\bar{V}_1}{N_1} = \frac{\bar{V}_2}{N_2} = \frac{\bar{V}_3}{N_3}$

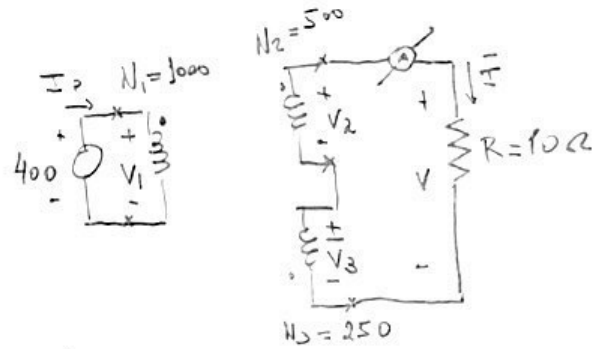
observacion: si toma por ejemplo \bar{V}_3 con polaridad opuesta a \bar{I}_2 en sentido opuesto.



En General: $\sum_k N_k \bar{I}_k = \sum_p N_p \bar{I}_p$
 entrantes al punto salientes al punto.

$\frac{V_1}{N_1} = \pm \frac{V_2}{N_2} = \dots = \pm \frac{V_k}{N_k}$
 → ve '+' o '-' según polaridad respecto del punto.

Ejemplo



$\frac{\bar{V}_1}{N_1} = \frac{\bar{V}_2}{N_2} = -\frac{\bar{V}_3}{N_3}$ $\bar{V}_1 = 400V$
 $\Rightarrow \bar{V}_2 = \frac{500 \times 400}{1000} = 200V$
 $\bar{V}_3 = -\frac{250 \times 400}{1000} = -100V$

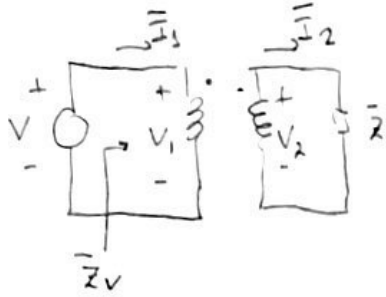
Malla secundarias: $\bar{V}_2 + \bar{V}_3 = \bar{V}$

$\Rightarrow \bar{V} = 200 - 100 = 100V \Rightarrow \bar{I} = 10A$

$1000 \bar{I}_p + 250 \bar{I} = 500 \bar{I} \Rightarrow \bar{I}_p = \frac{(500 - 250)}{1000} = 0,25 \times \bar{I} = \underline{2,5A}$

observar: $\bar{S}_p = 400 \times 2,5 = 1000 VA$
 $\bar{S}_{carga} = \bar{V} \bar{I}^* = 100 \times 10 = 1000 VA$ $\rightarrow \bar{S}_p = \bar{S}_{carga}$

Paso de Impedancias

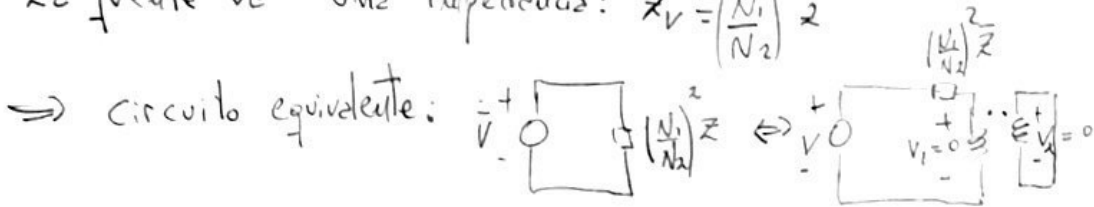


$$\bar{V}_2 = \bar{Z} \bar{I}_2 \quad \frac{\bar{V}_1}{N_1} = \frac{\bar{V}_2}{N_2} \quad N_1 \bar{I}_1 = N_2 \bar{I}_2$$

$$\bar{V}_2 = V \Rightarrow \bar{V}_1 \frac{N_2}{N_1} = \bar{Z} \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right) \bar{I}_1$$

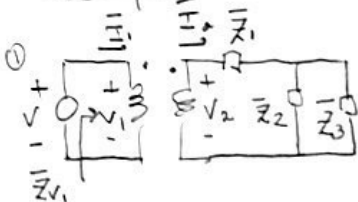
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{Z}_V = \frac{\bar{V}_1}{\bar{I}_1} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}} \neq$$

La fuente "ve" una impedancia: $\bar{Z}_V = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}$



Es como si la impedancia pasara al primario multiplicada por $\left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2$.

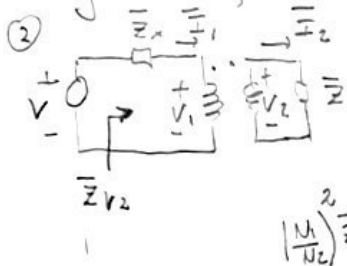
Ejemplo



$$\frac{\bar{V}_1}{N_1} = \frac{\bar{V}_2}{N_2} \quad N_1 \bar{I}_1 = N_2 \bar{I}_2$$

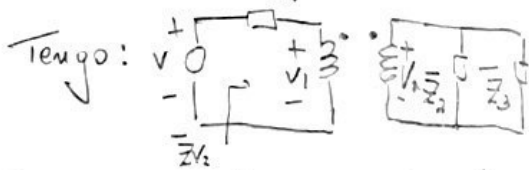
Llamemos $\bar{Z} = \bar{Z}_2 // \bar{Z}_3$

Busquemos un circuito electricamente equivalente al anterior pero de la siguiente forma



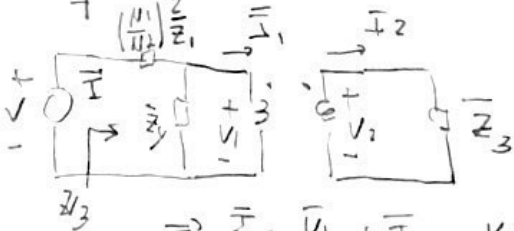
$$\bar{Z}_{V_1} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 (\bar{Z}_2 + \bar{Z}_3)$$

en ②: $V = \bar{Z}_x \bar{I}_1 + \bar{V}_1 \quad \bar{V}_1 = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z} \bar{I}_1 \Rightarrow$ equivalencia
 ⇒ $\bar{Z}_{V_1} = \frac{\bar{V}_1}{\bar{I}_1} = \bar{Z}_x + \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}$ ⇐ $\bar{Z}_x = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}_1$



Es electricamente equivalente al primer circuito

Busquemos ahora un circuito equivalente de la siguiente forma:



$$\bar{Z}_{V_2} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}_3 + \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\bar{Z}_2} + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_3}}$$

$$\bar{V} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}_1 \bar{I}_1 + \bar{V}_1 \quad \bar{V}_1 = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}_3 \bar{I}_1$$

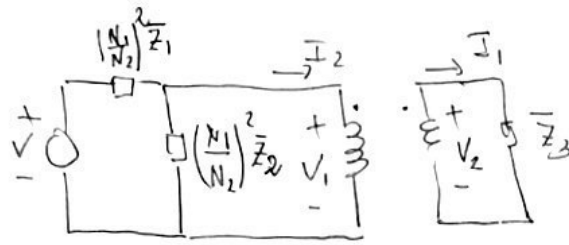
$$\Rightarrow \bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}_1}{\bar{Z}_1} + \bar{I}_1 = \frac{\bar{V}_1}{\bar{Z}_1} + \frac{N_2}{N_1} \bar{I}_2 = \frac{\bar{V}_1}{\bar{Z}_1} + \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right)^2 \frac{\bar{V}_1}{\bar{Z}_3} = \frac{\bar{V}_1}{\bar{Z}_1} + \frac{\bar{V}_1}{\bar{Z}_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\bar{V}_1}{\bar{I}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\bar{Z}_1} + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right)^2 \bar{Z}_3}}$$

$$\bar{V} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}_1 \bar{I} + \bar{V}_1 = \left[\left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}_1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\bar{Z}_2} + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right)^2 \bar{Z}_3}} \right] \bar{I} \Rightarrow \bar{Z}_V = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \bar{Z}_2$$

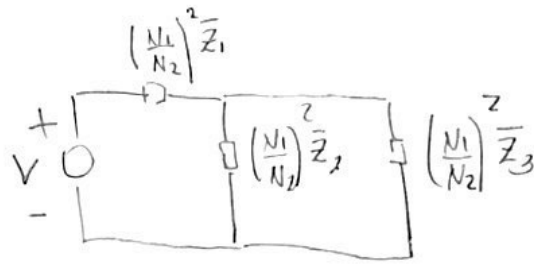
eq. 5ii

Se tiene:



equivalente al primer circuito.

Por ultimo pasando \bar{Z}_3 :



Se tiene un circuito electricamente equivalente al original pero sin transformador.

Observar.

El circuito obtenido se logra de desconectar el circuito conectado en el secundario del transformador y se lo conecta en bornes de la fuente pero se debe multiplicar cada impedancia por $(\frac{N_1}{N_2})^2$.