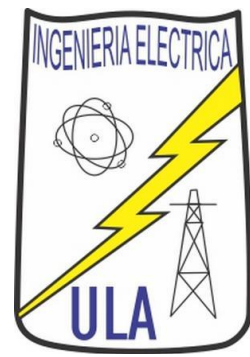




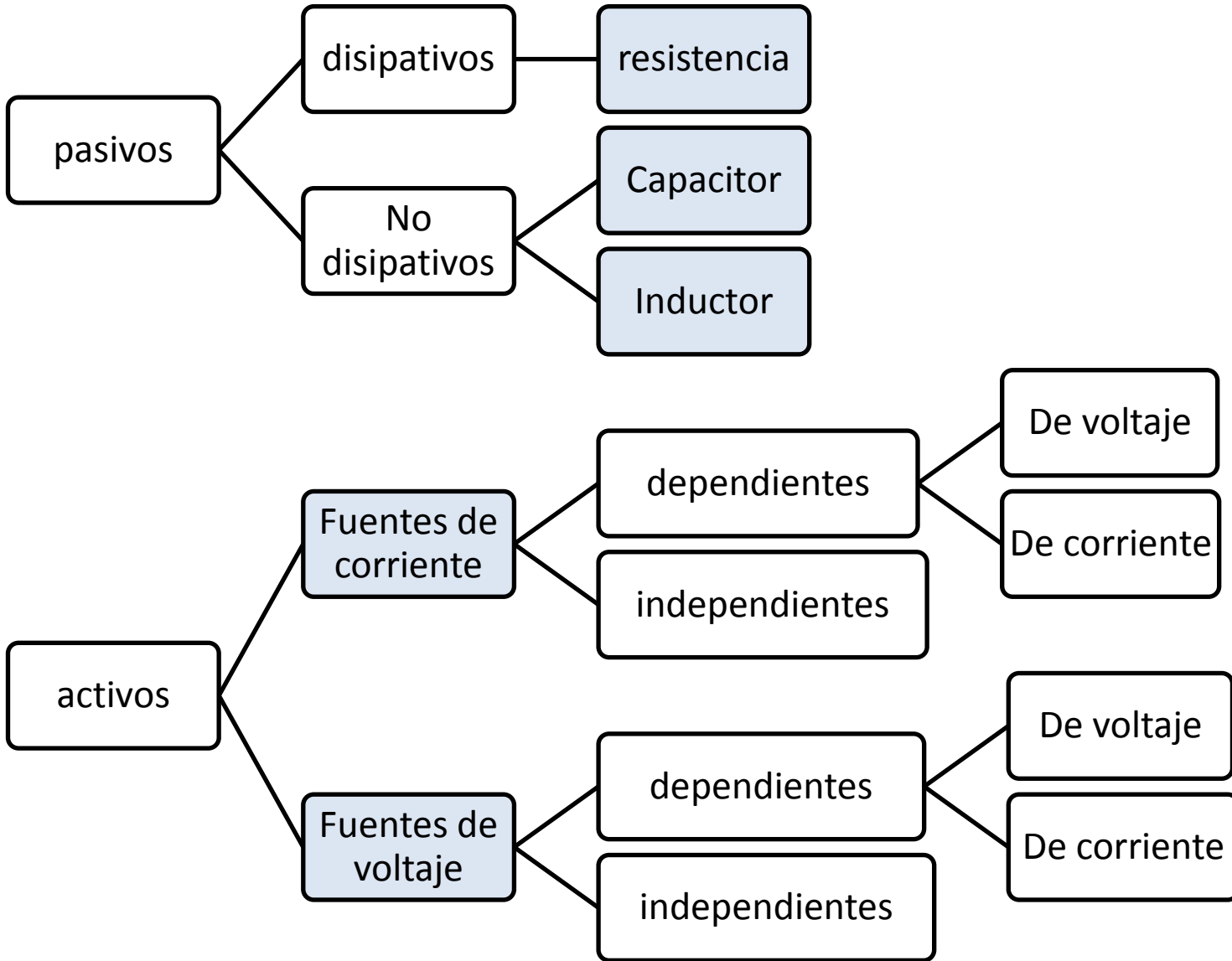
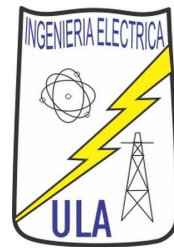
**INGENIERIA**  
**UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES**  
MÉRIDA VENEZUELA

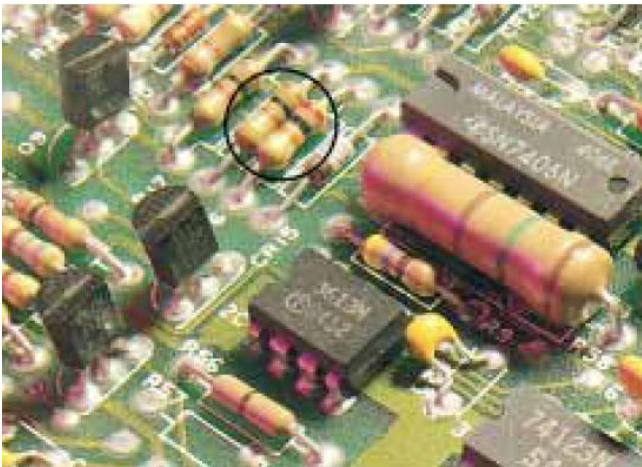


# Elementos del Circuito eléctrico (1/2)

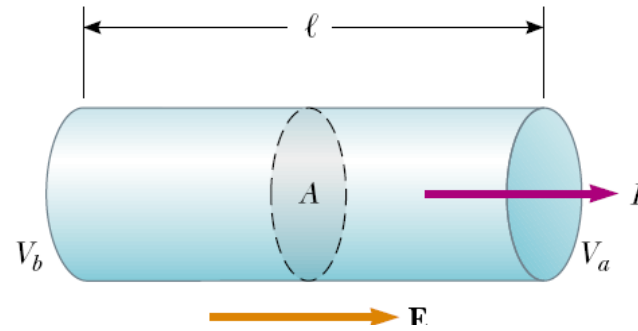
Prof. Gerardo Ceballos

# Elementos eléctricos





# Resistencia



**Georg Simon Ohm**  
German physicist (1789–1854)

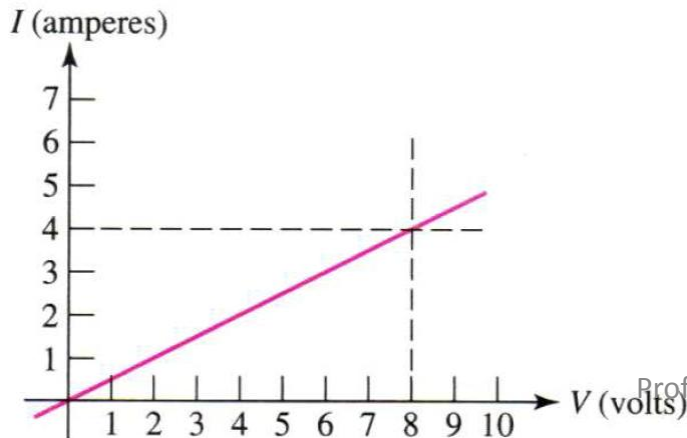
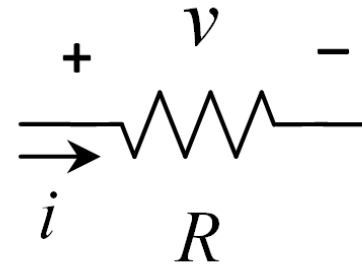
## Ley de Ohm

$$v = R \cdot i$$

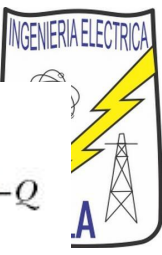
$$V = V_b - V_a$$

$$R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A} \quad [\Omega] \quad G = \frac{1}{R} \quad [S]$$

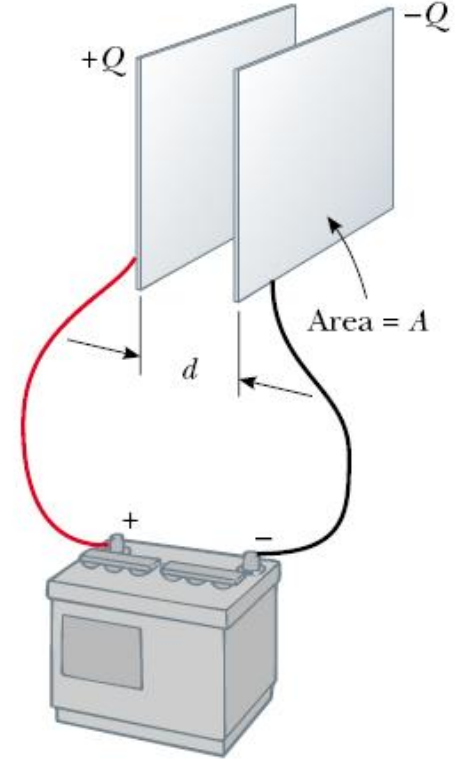
$$1 \Omega \equiv \frac{1 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ A}} \quad \rho = \frac{1}{\sigma}$$



# Capacitancia

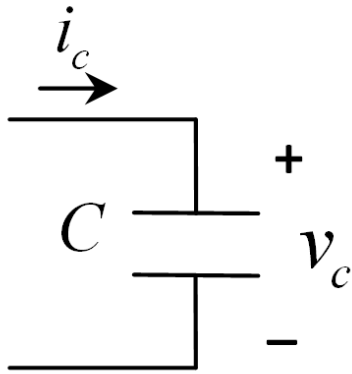


$$C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$$



Coltán, El Congo

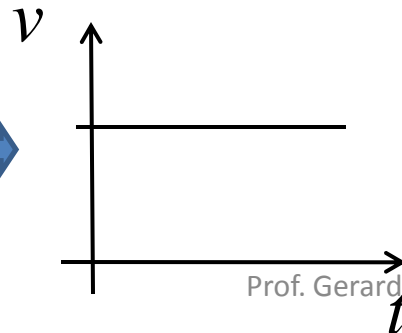
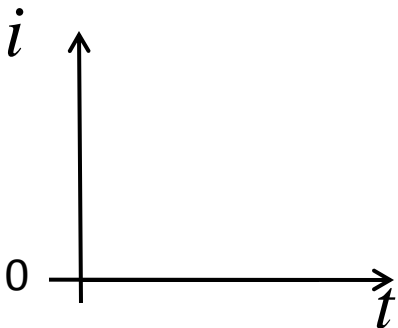
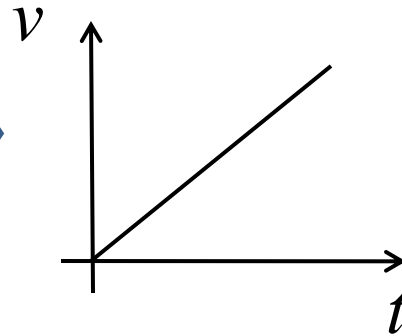
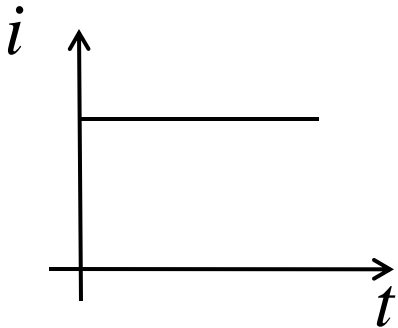
# Capacitor



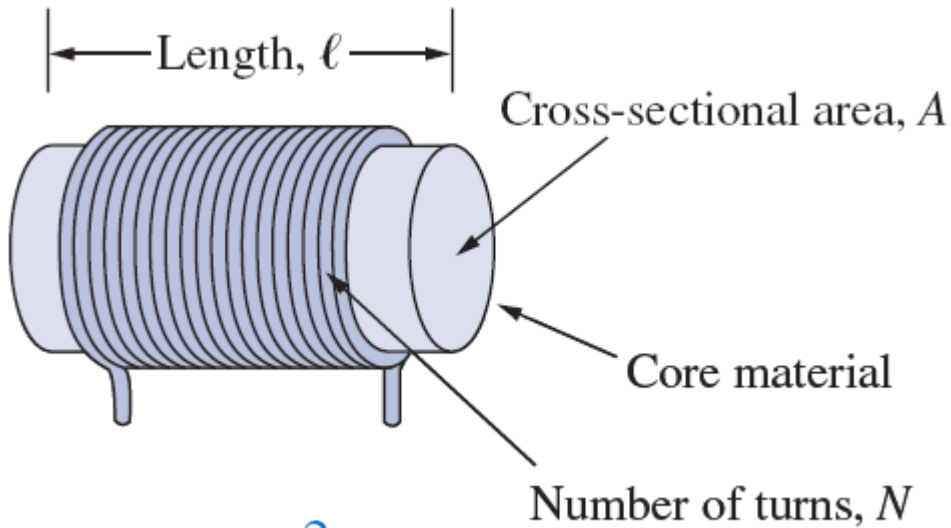
$$C = \frac{q}{v}$$

$$i_c = C \frac{dv_c}{dt}$$

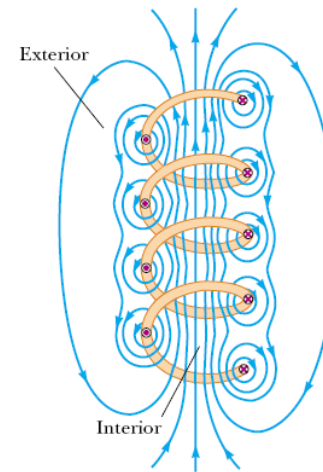
$$v_c(t) = v_c(t_0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i_c(\tau) d\tau$$



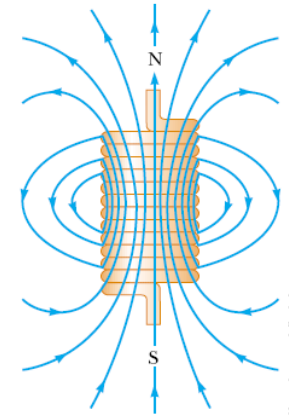
# Inductor



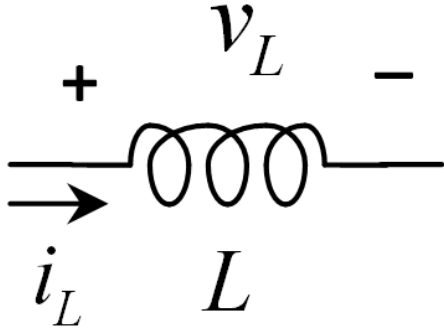
$$L = \frac{N^2 \mu A}{\ell}$$



**Figure 30.17** The magnetic field lines for a loosely wound solenoid.

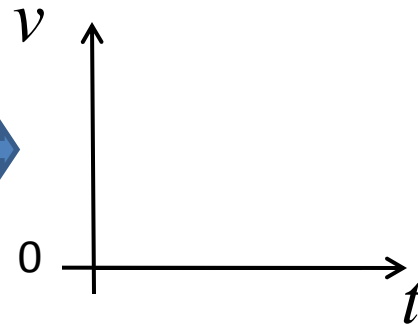
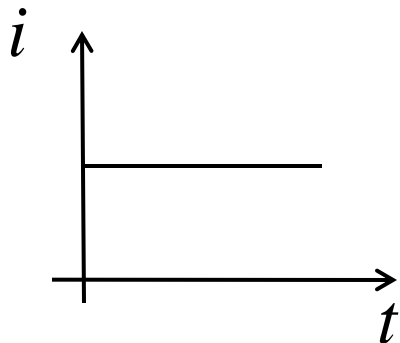
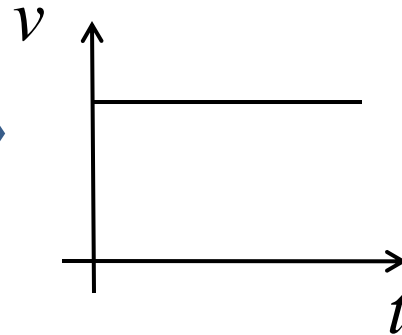
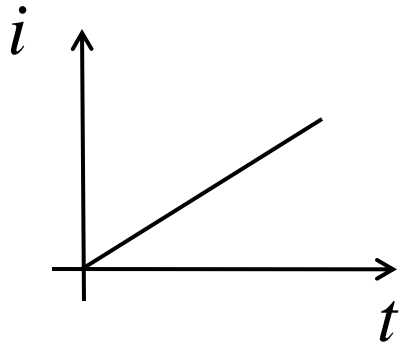


# Inductor



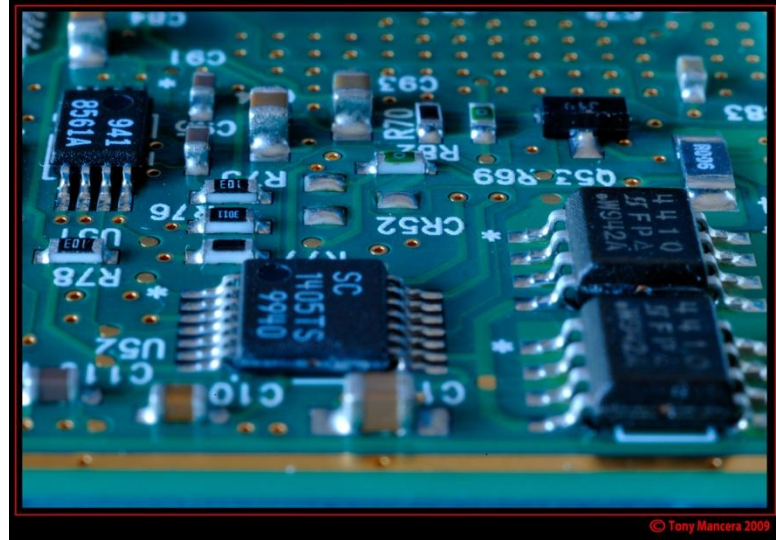
$$v_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(t_0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t v_L(\tau) d\tau$$





# Conductor





# Bibliografía

- Ilustraciones de:
  - Serway, Physics, 6ta ed.
  - Alexander, Sadiku, Fundamentals of Electric Circuits, 5th ed.