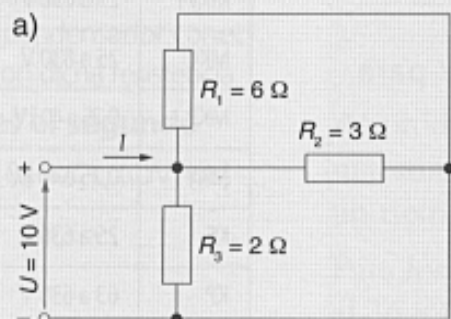


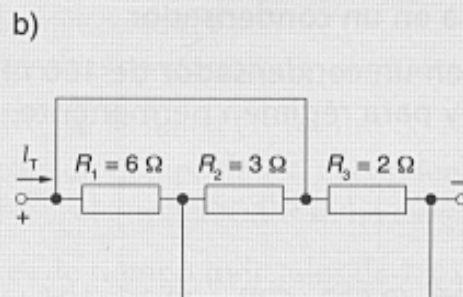
ACTIVIDADES FINALES

1. Calcular la resistencia equivalente de los montajes a, b, c, d, e, f, g y h. Comprobar los valores de potencia e intensidad que se indican en cada uno.



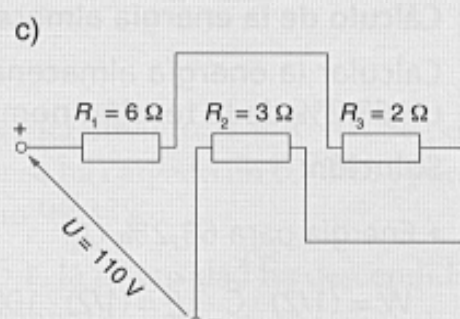
* Comprobar que $P = 100 \text{ W}$

↑ Figura 2.22.



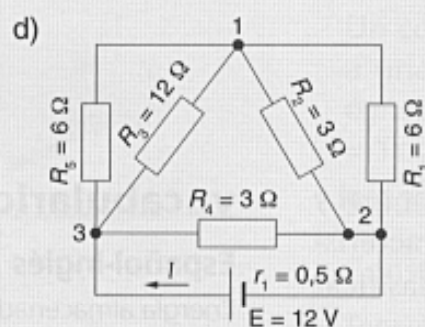
* Para $I_T = 2 \text{ A}$, comprobar que $P = 4 \text{ W}$

↑ Figura 2.23.



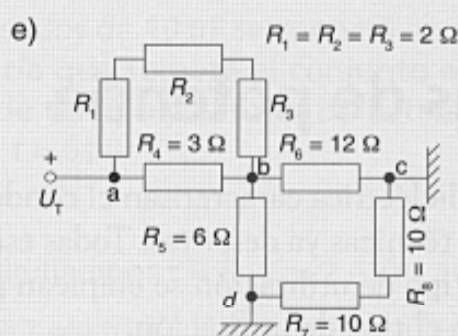
* Comprobar que $P = 1.100 \text{ W}$

↑ Figura 2.24.



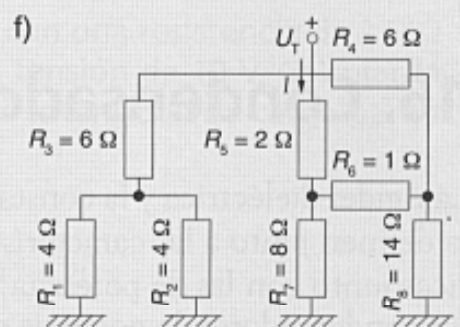
* Comprobar que $P_g = 57,6 \text{ W}$

↑ Figura 2.25.



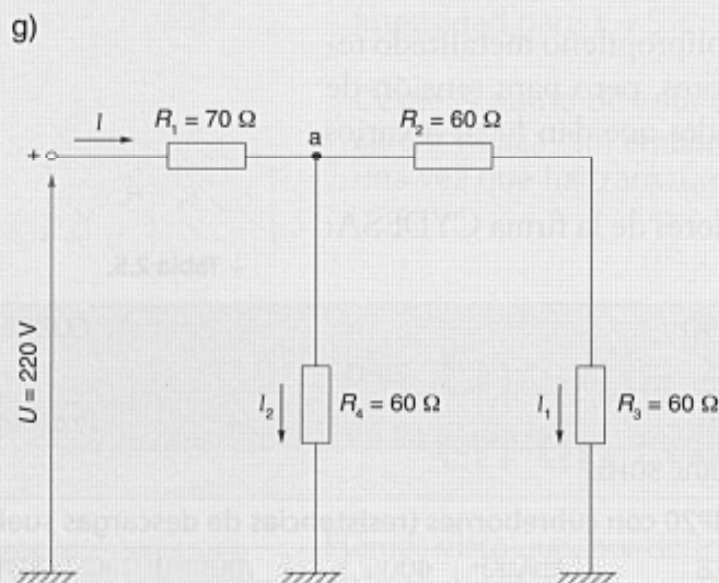
* Para $U_T = 12 \text{ V}$ comprobar que $P_T = 24 \text{ W}$

↑ Figura 2.26.



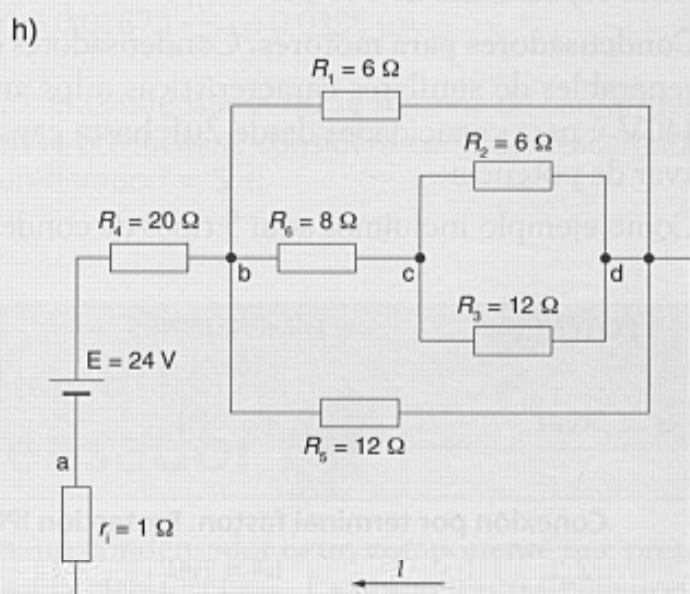
* Para $U_T = 6 \text{ V}$, comprobar que $I = 1 \text{ A}$

↑ Figura 2.27.



* Comprobar que $I_1 = 0,666 \text{ A}$

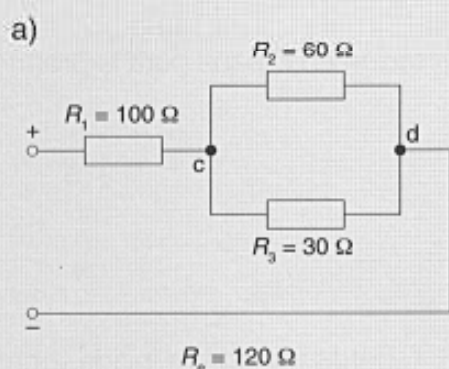
↑ Figura 2.28.



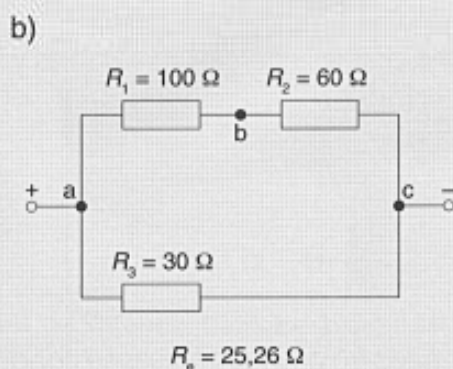
* Comprobar que $I = 1 \text{ A}$

↑ Figura 2.29.

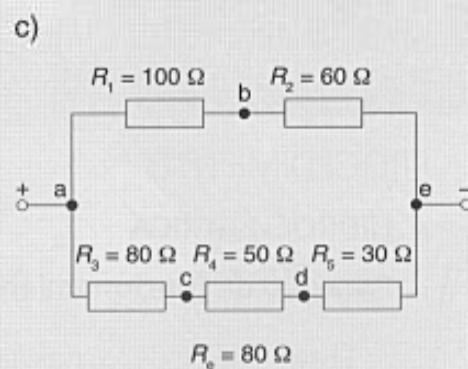
2. Calcula en los siguientes circuitos: la resistencia equivalente, las intensidades, tensiones y potencias para una tensión de 240 V.



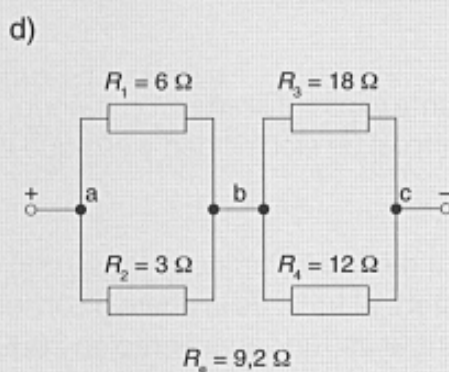
↑ Figura 2.30.



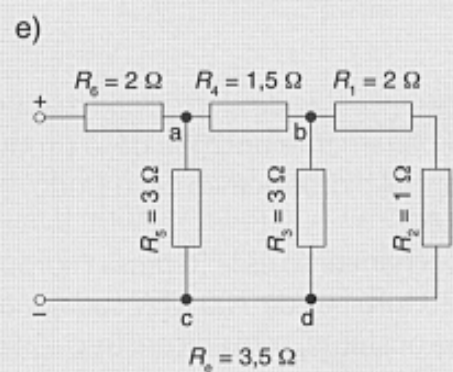
↑ Figura 2.31.



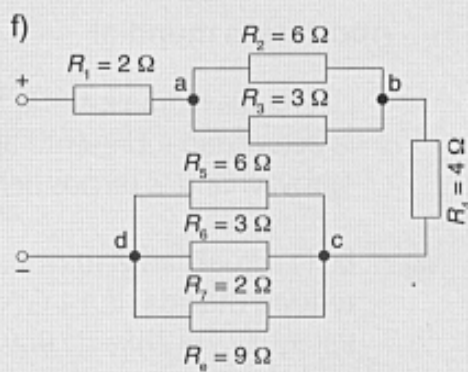
↑ Figura 2.32.



↑ Figura 2.33.

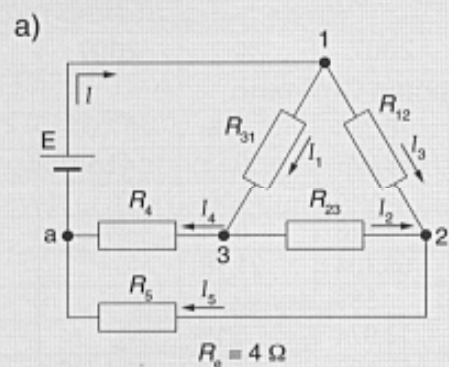


↑ Figura 2.34.

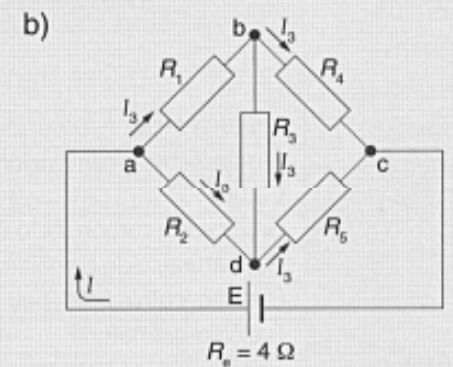


↑ Figura 2.35.

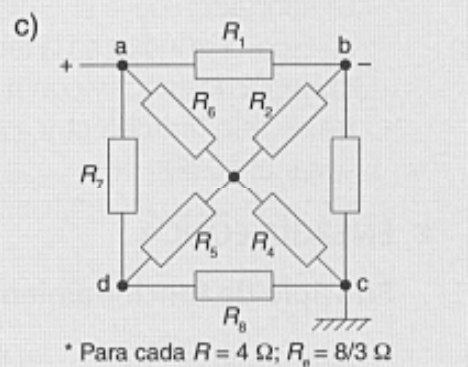
3. Simplifica los siguientes circuitos.



↑ Figura 2.36.



↑ Figura 2.37.



↑ Figura 2.38.

entra en internet

4. Entra en internet e investiga acerca de la botella de Leiden y la autoría de su descubrimiento.