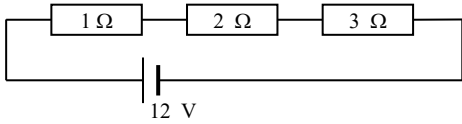
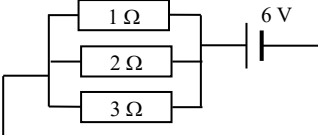
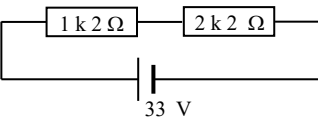
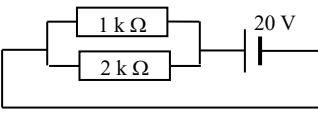
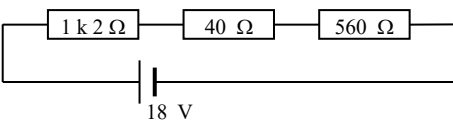
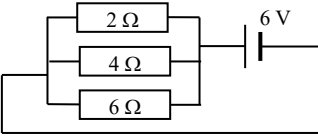


CIRCUITOS SERIE - PARALELO		
SERIE	PARALELO	
$R_T = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$ $I_T = I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = \dots$ $V_T = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \dots$	$R_T = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots}$ $I_T = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots$ $V_T = V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = \dots$	
		
$R_T = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6 \Omega$ $V = I \cdot R \rightarrow I = V / R \rightarrow I = 12 : 6 = 2 \text{ A}$ <p>Serie: $I_T = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 2 \text{ A}$</p> $V_1 = I_1 \cdot R_1 = 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \text{ V}$ $V_2 = I_2 \cdot R_2 = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \text{ V}$ $V_3 = I_3 \cdot R_3 = 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \text{ V}$ <p>Comprobación: $V_T = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$</p>	$R_T = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{6+3+2}{6}} = \frac{6}{11} \Omega$ $V = I \cdot R \rightarrow I = V / R \rightarrow I = 6 : \frac{6}{11} = 11 \text{ A}$ <p>Paralelo: $V_T = V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = 6 \text{ V}$</p> $I_1 = V_1 / R_1 = 6 / 1 = 6 \text{ A}$ $I_2 = V_2 / R_2 = 6 / 2 = 3 \text{ A}$ $I_3 = V_3 / R_3 = 6 / 3 = 2 \text{ A}$ <p>Comprobación $I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = I_T$</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calcula las caídas de tensión y las intensidades en cada una de las resistencias de los siguientes circuitos: 		
		
		
FECHA:	ALUMNO/A:	3° ___