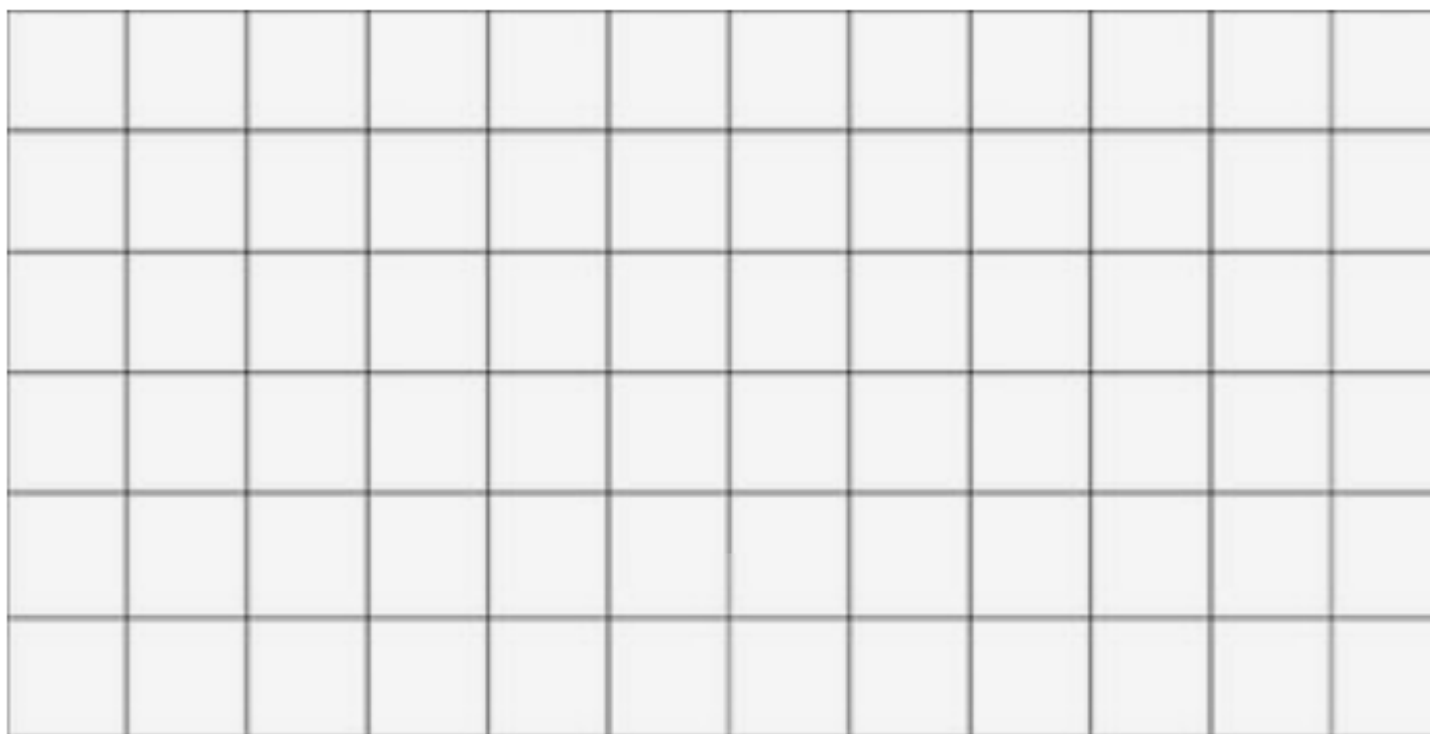


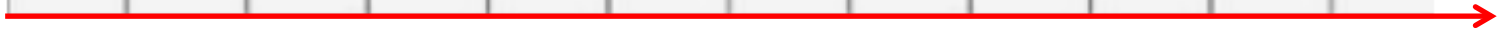
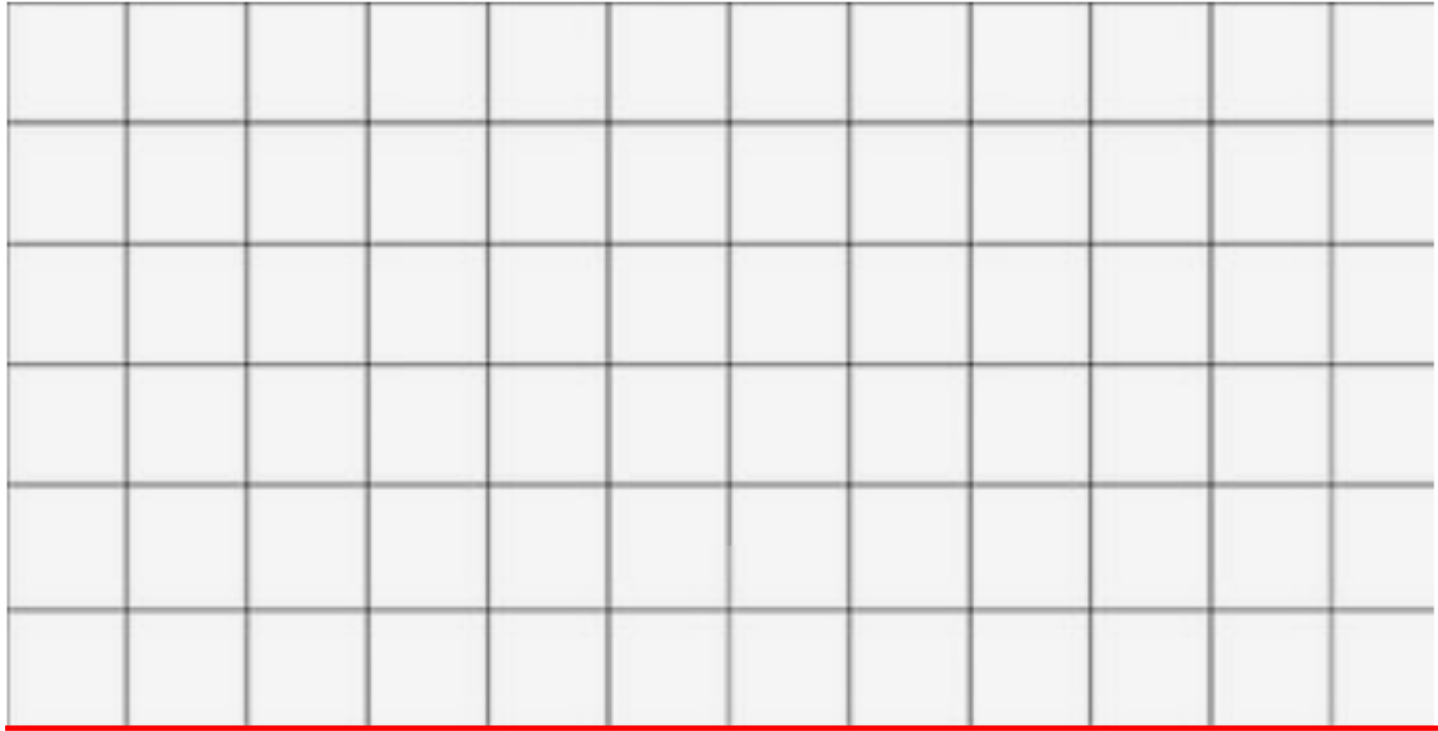
\* *Voltaje Promedio de una señal*

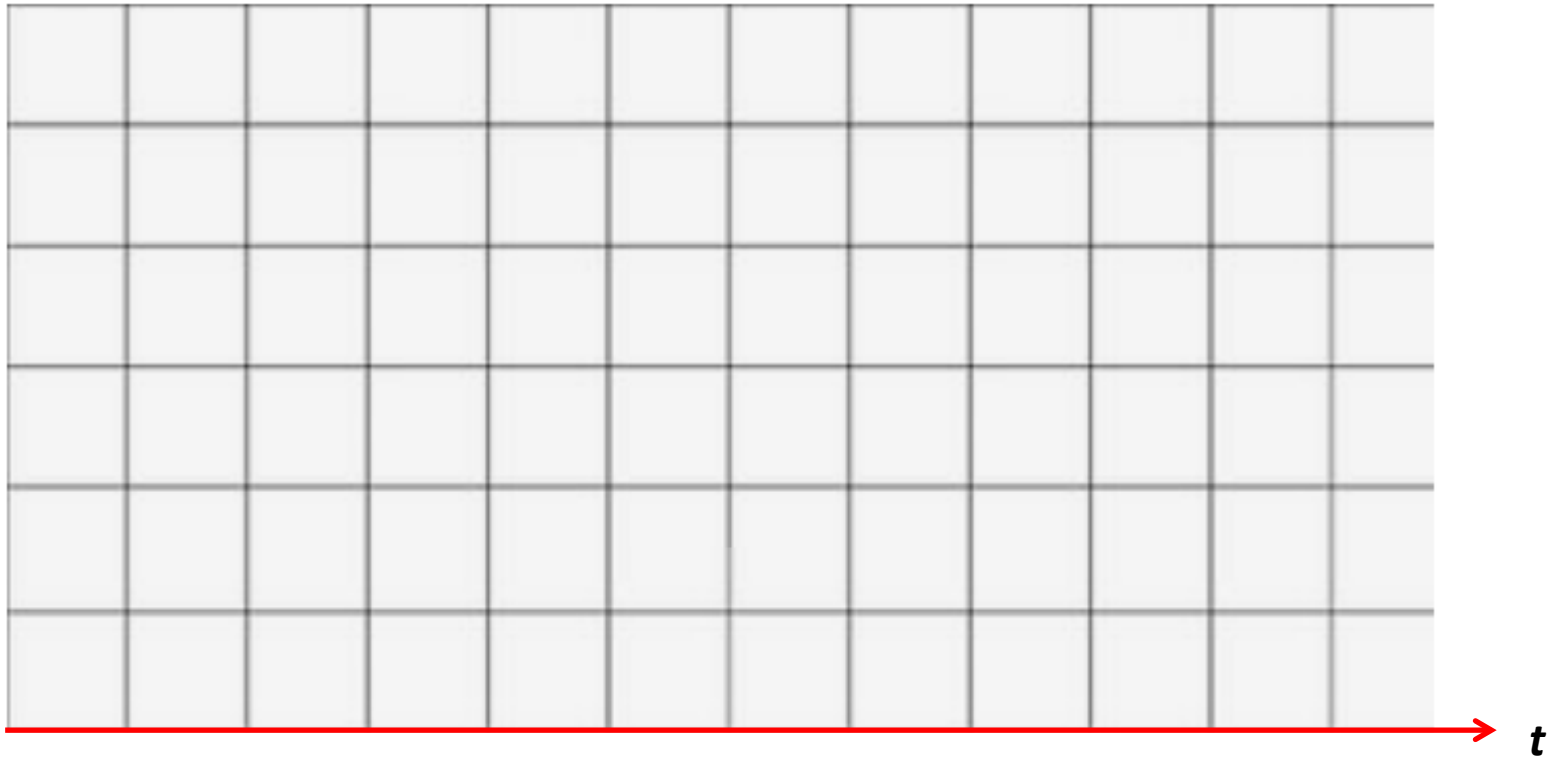
\**Voltaje RMS*

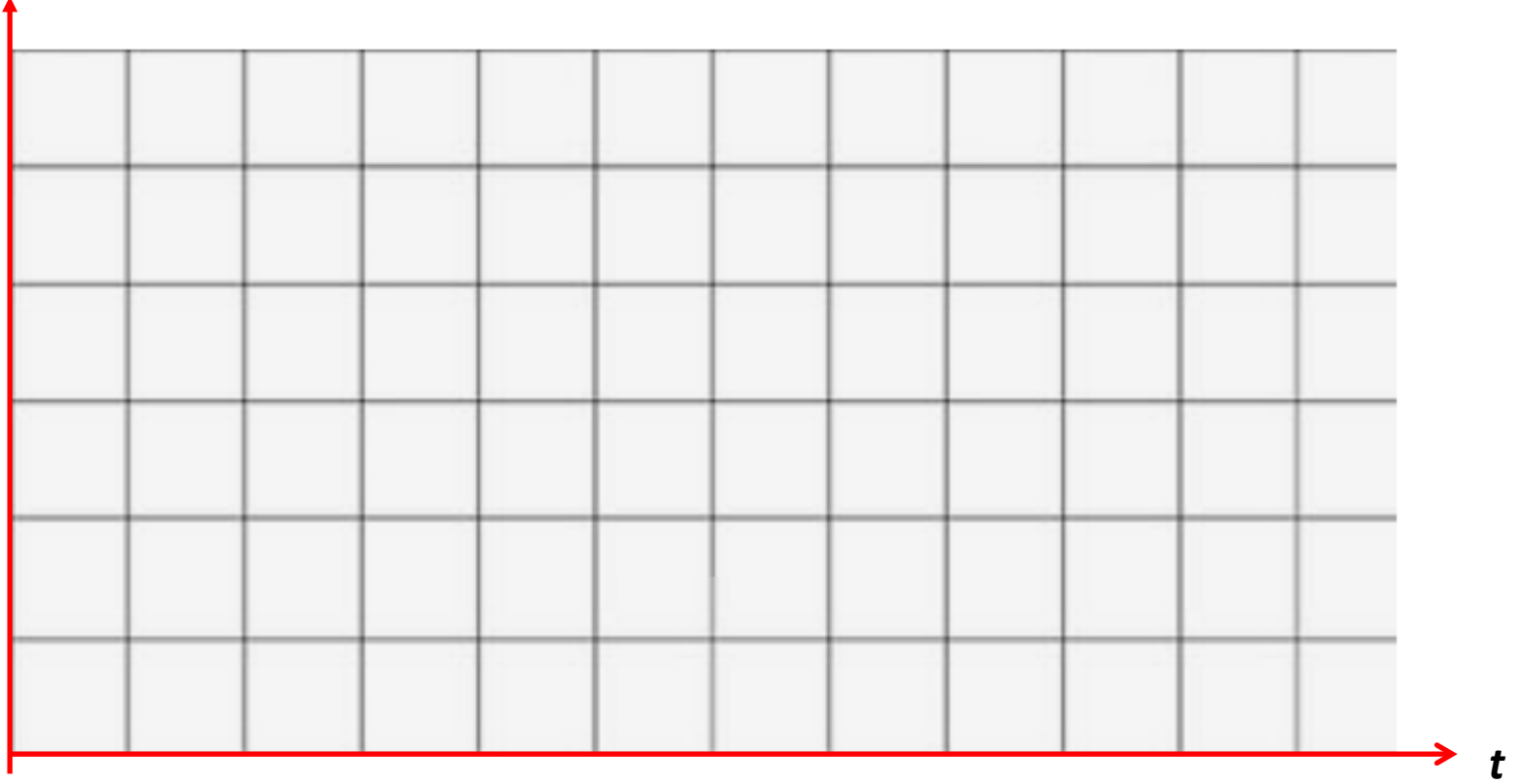
\* *Voltaje Promedio  
de una señal*

*Ejemplo*  
*Señal 1*

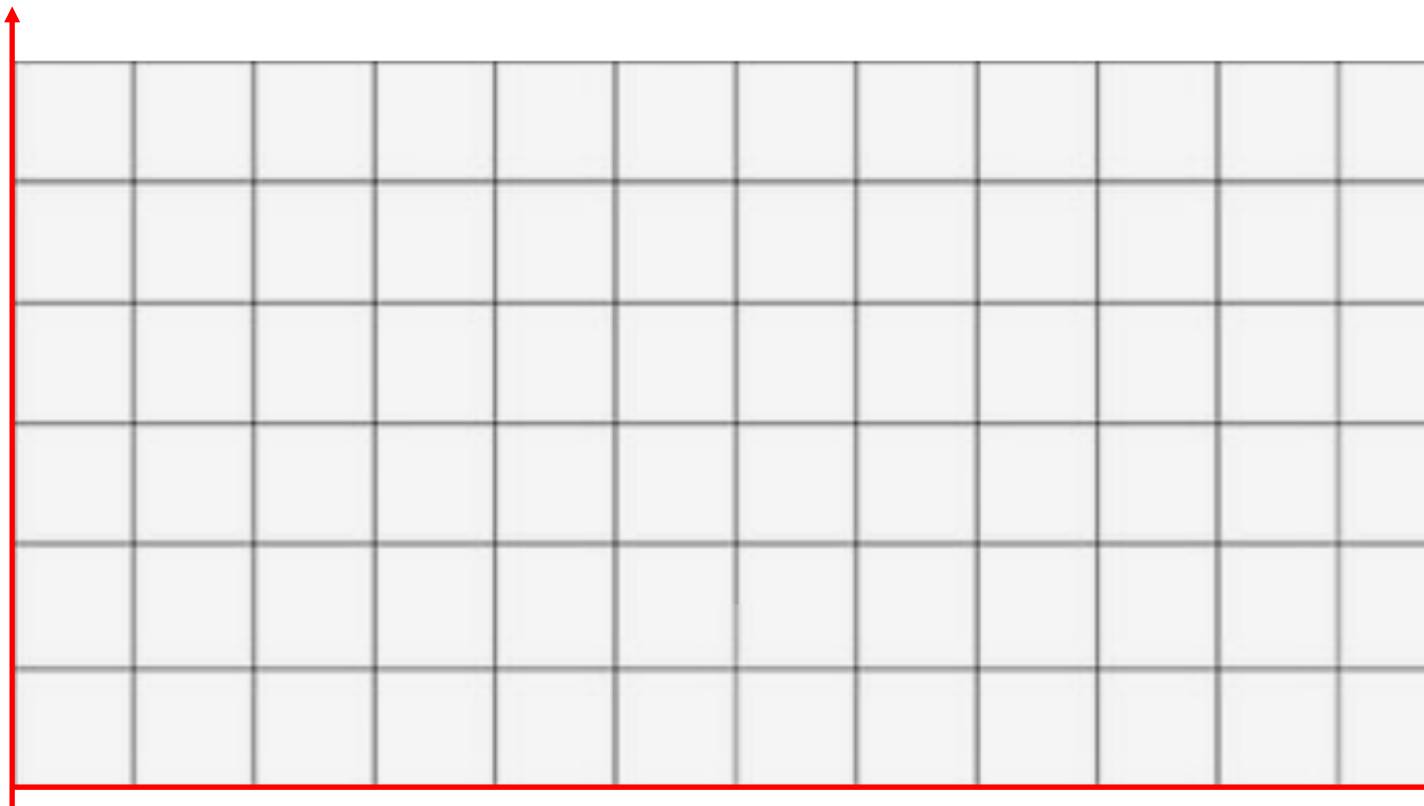








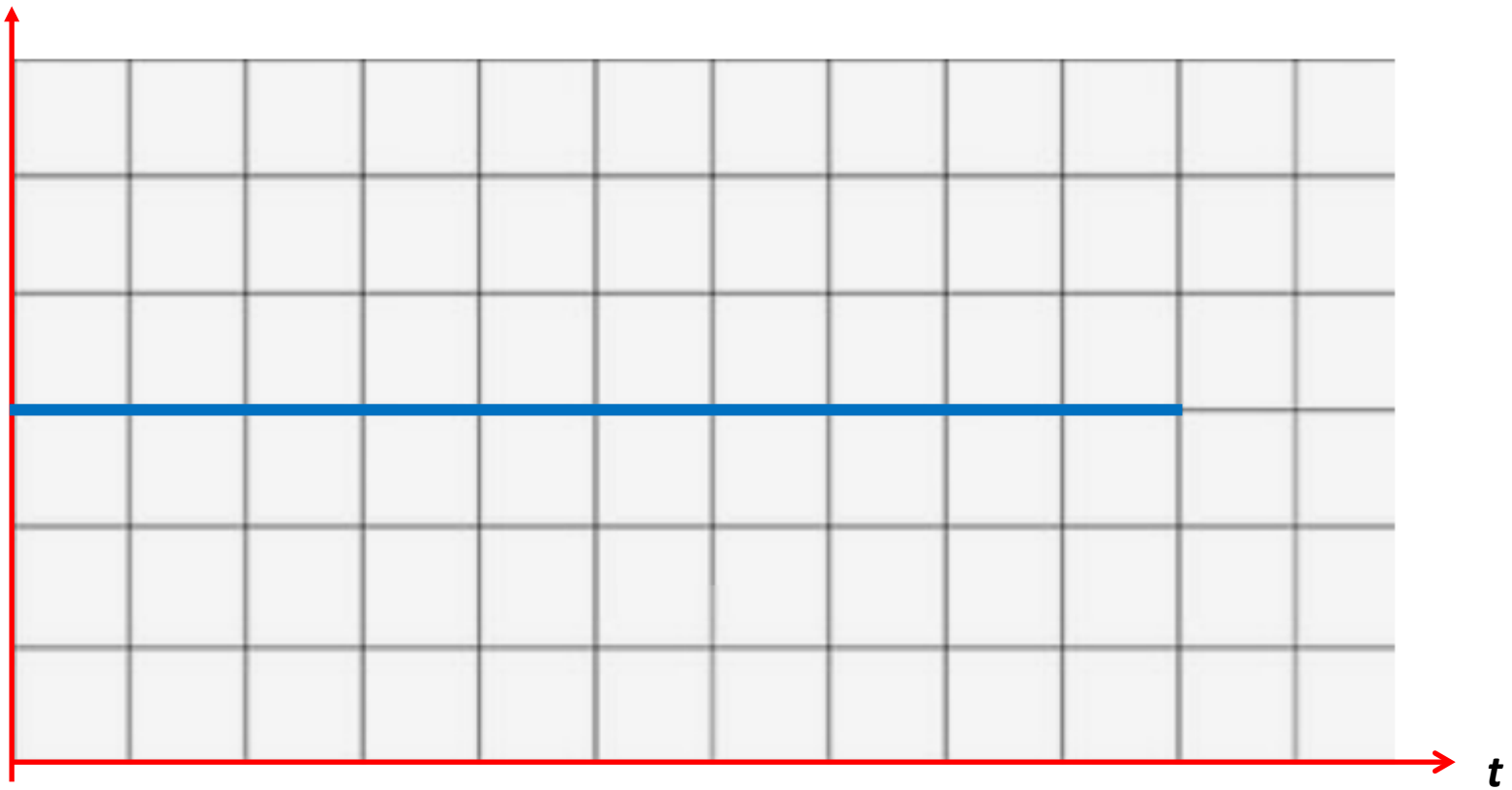
$v(t)$

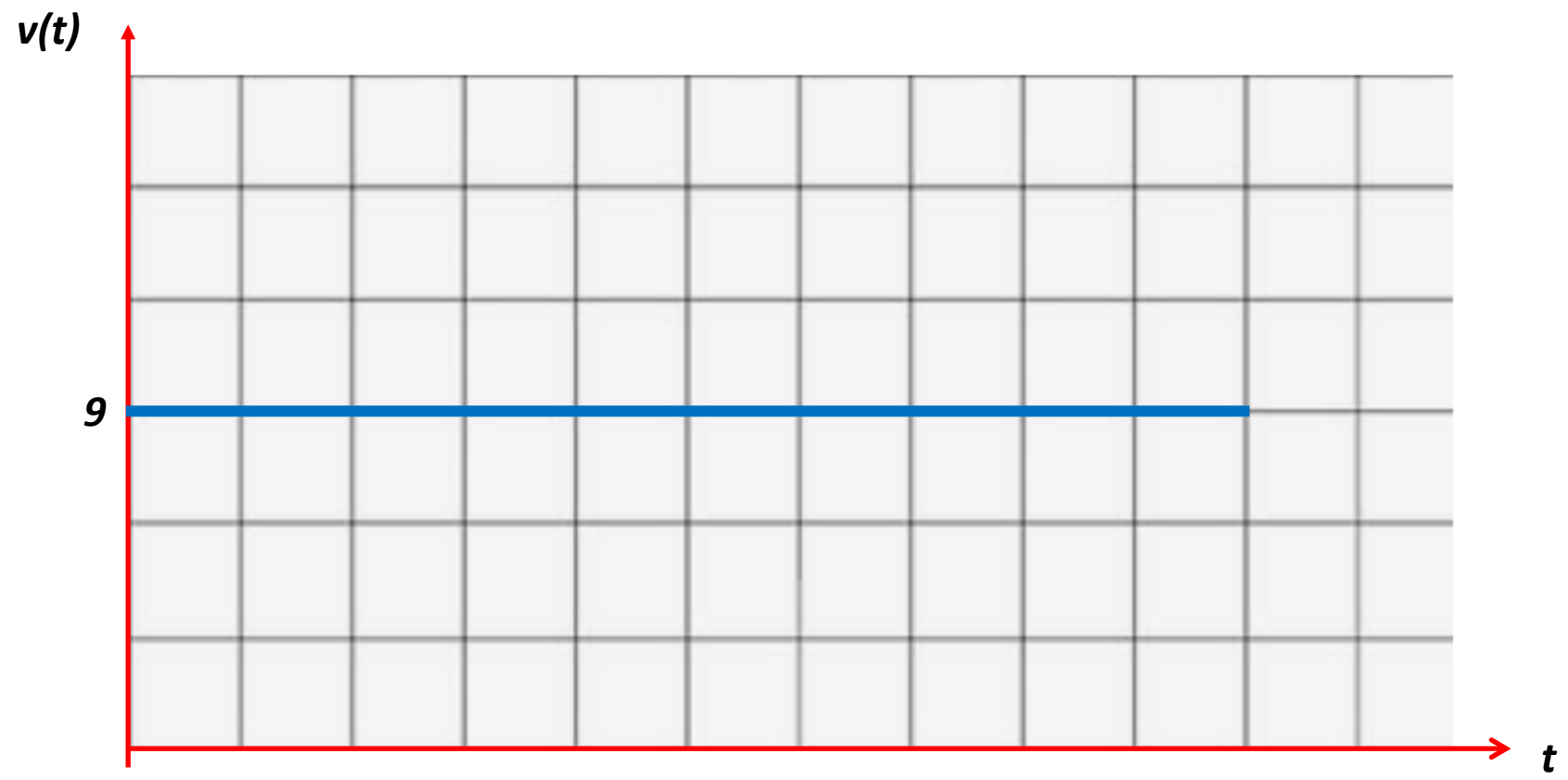


$t$

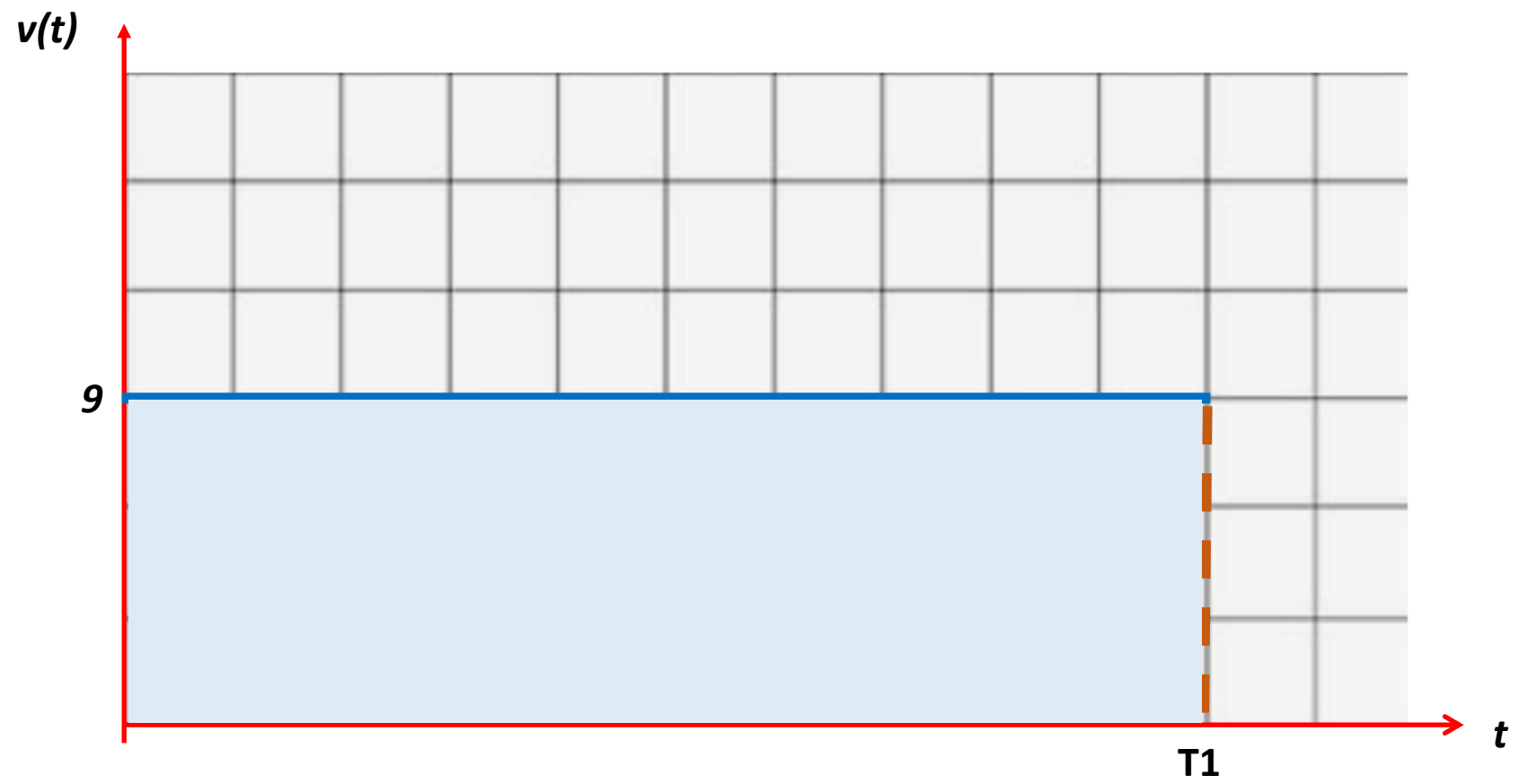


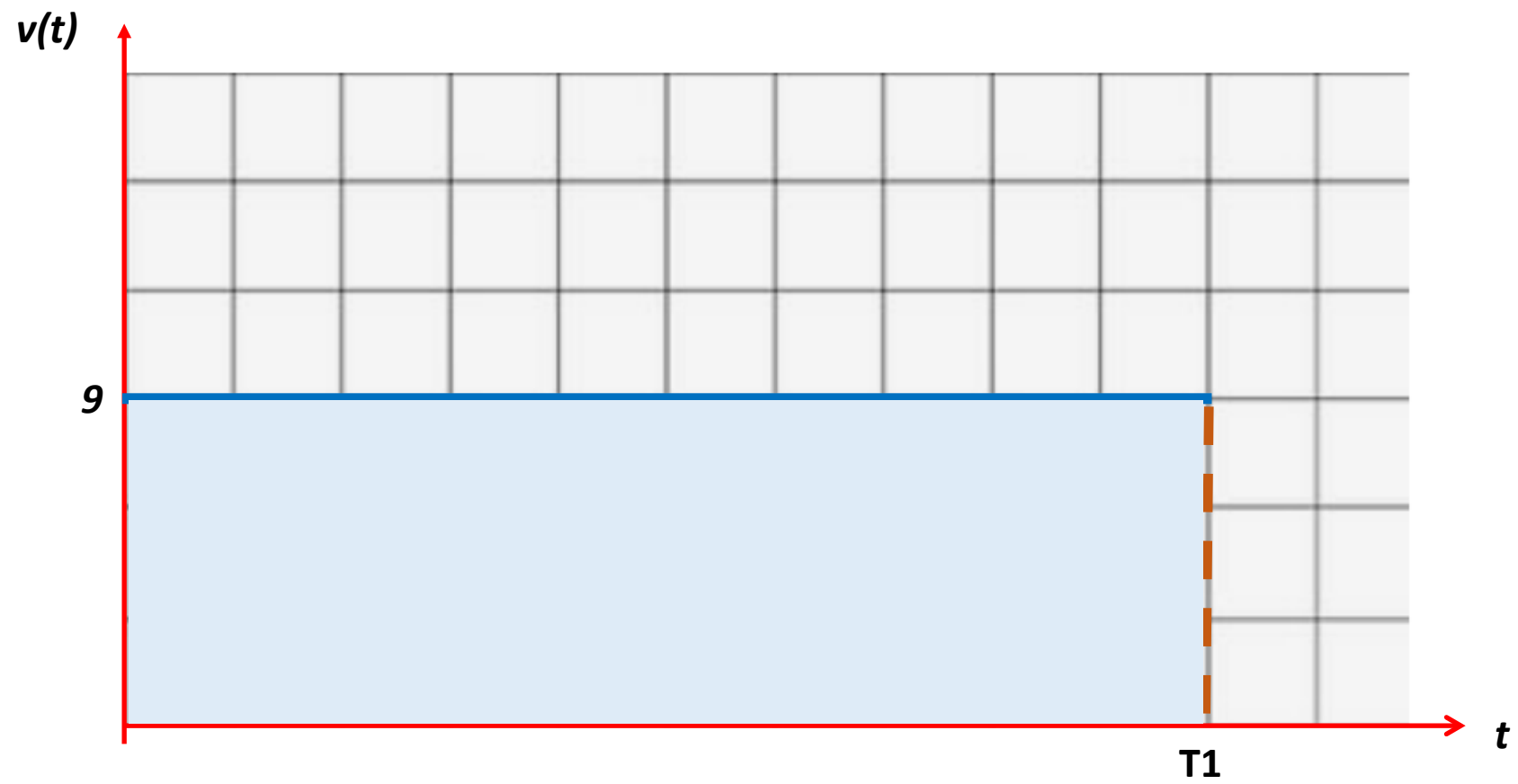
$v(t)$





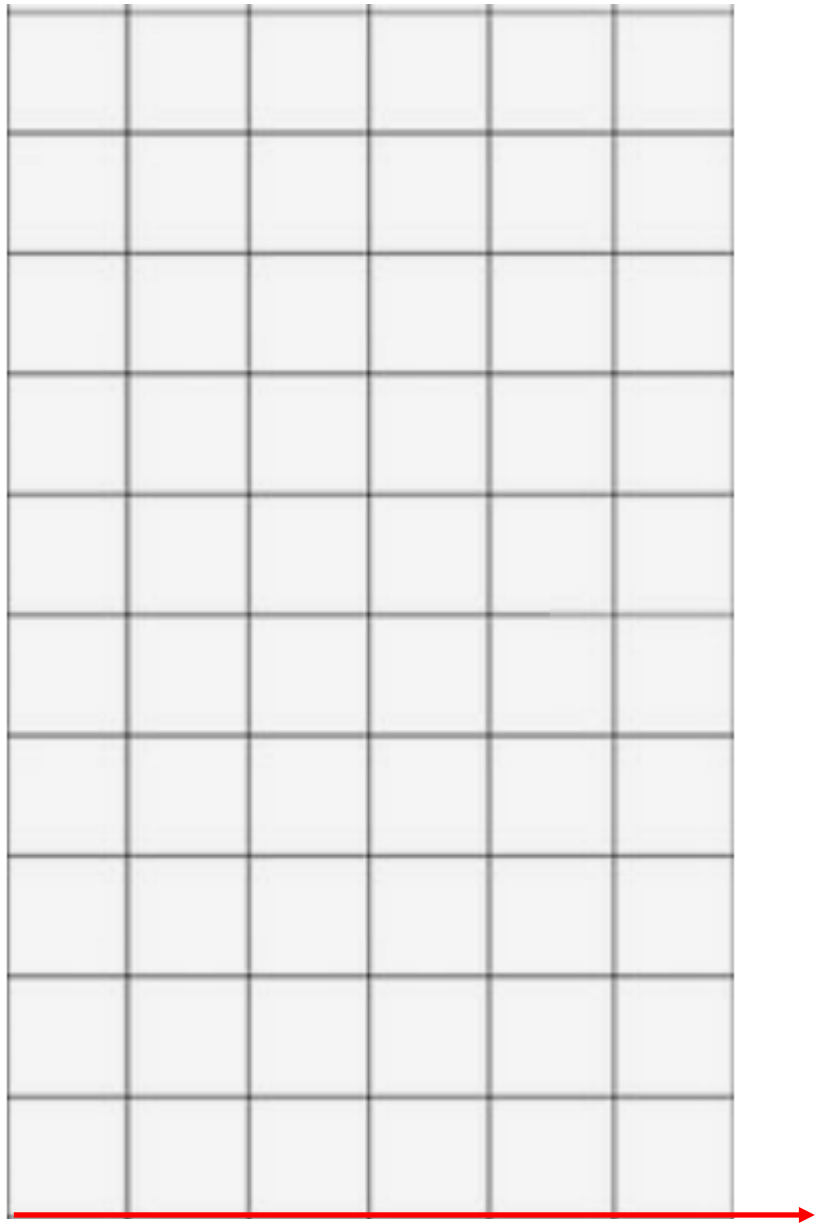


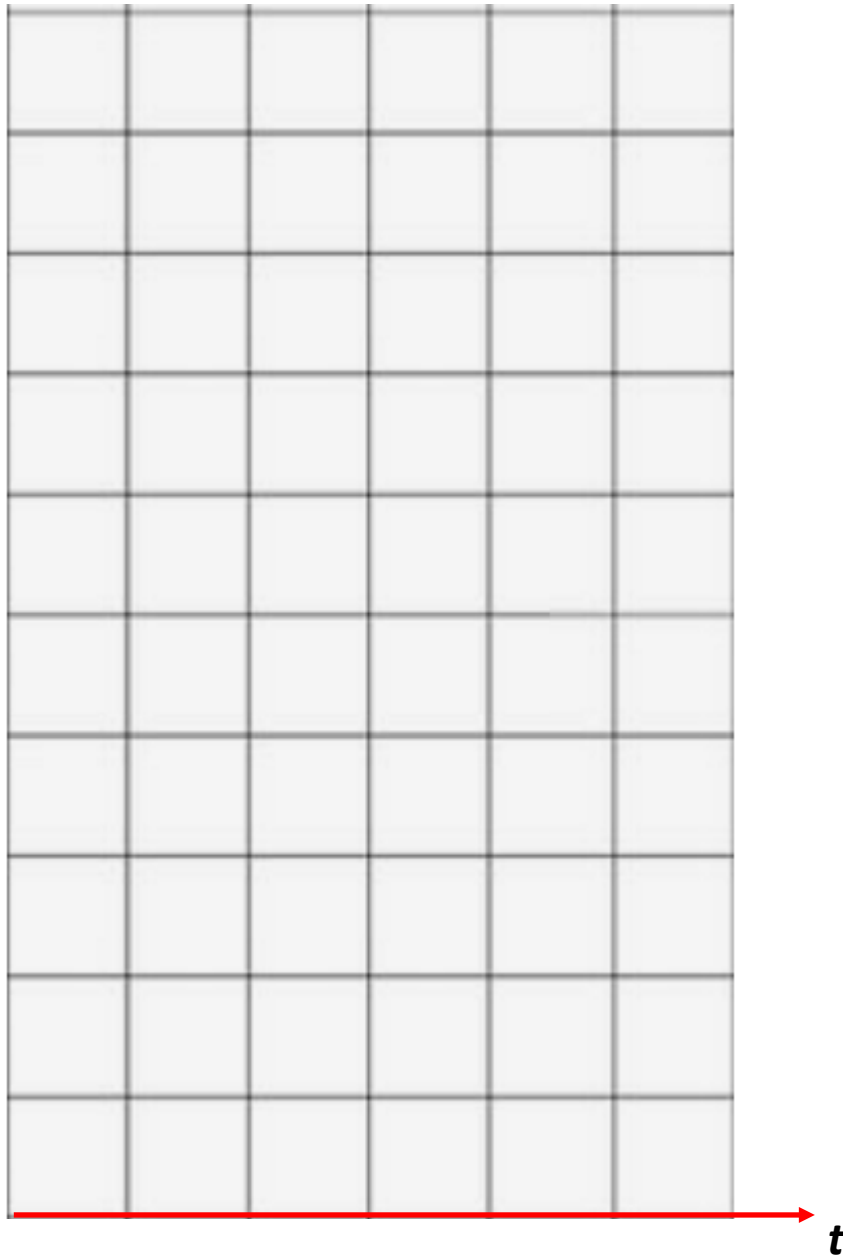




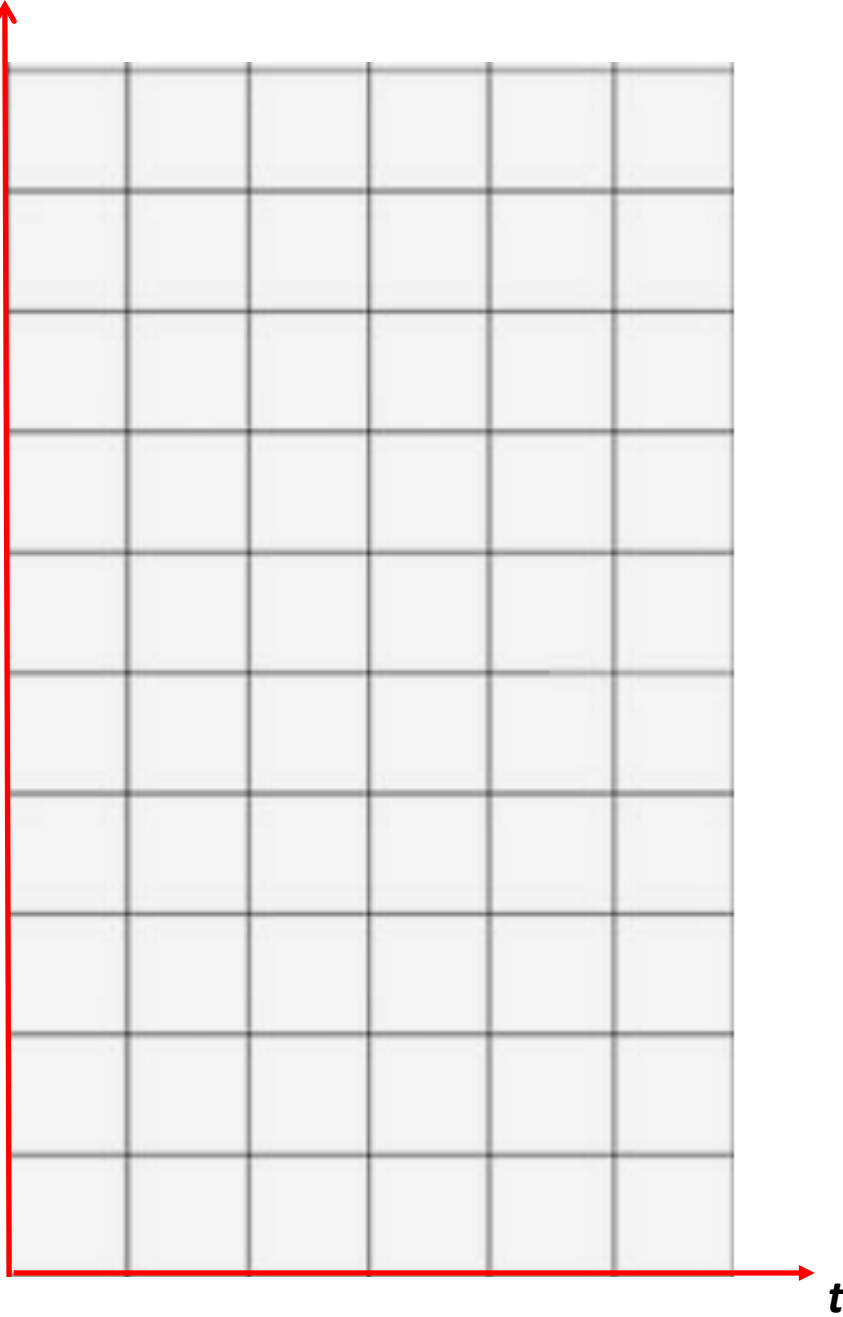
$$V_{prom} = 9$$

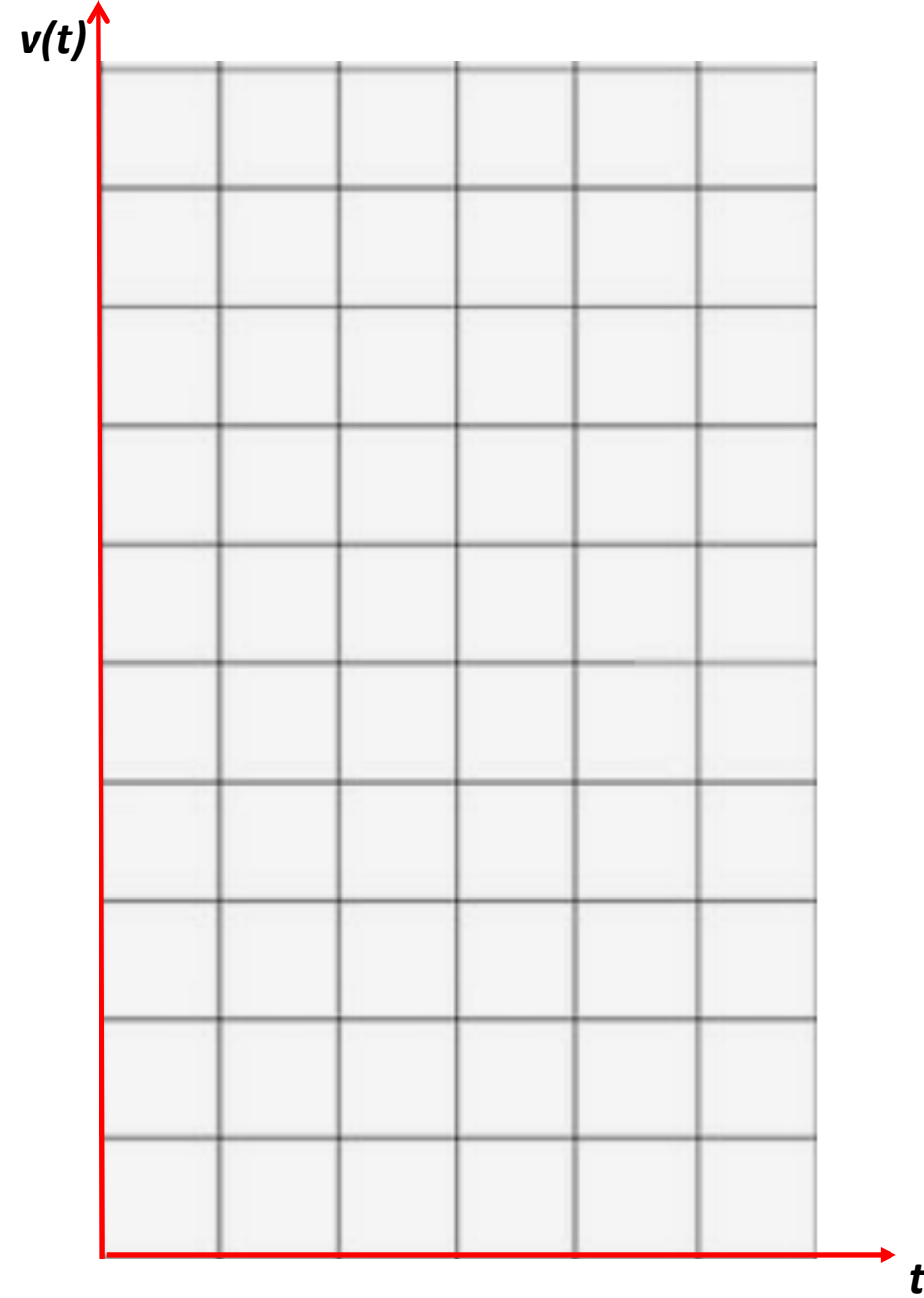
*Ejemplo*  
*Señal 2*

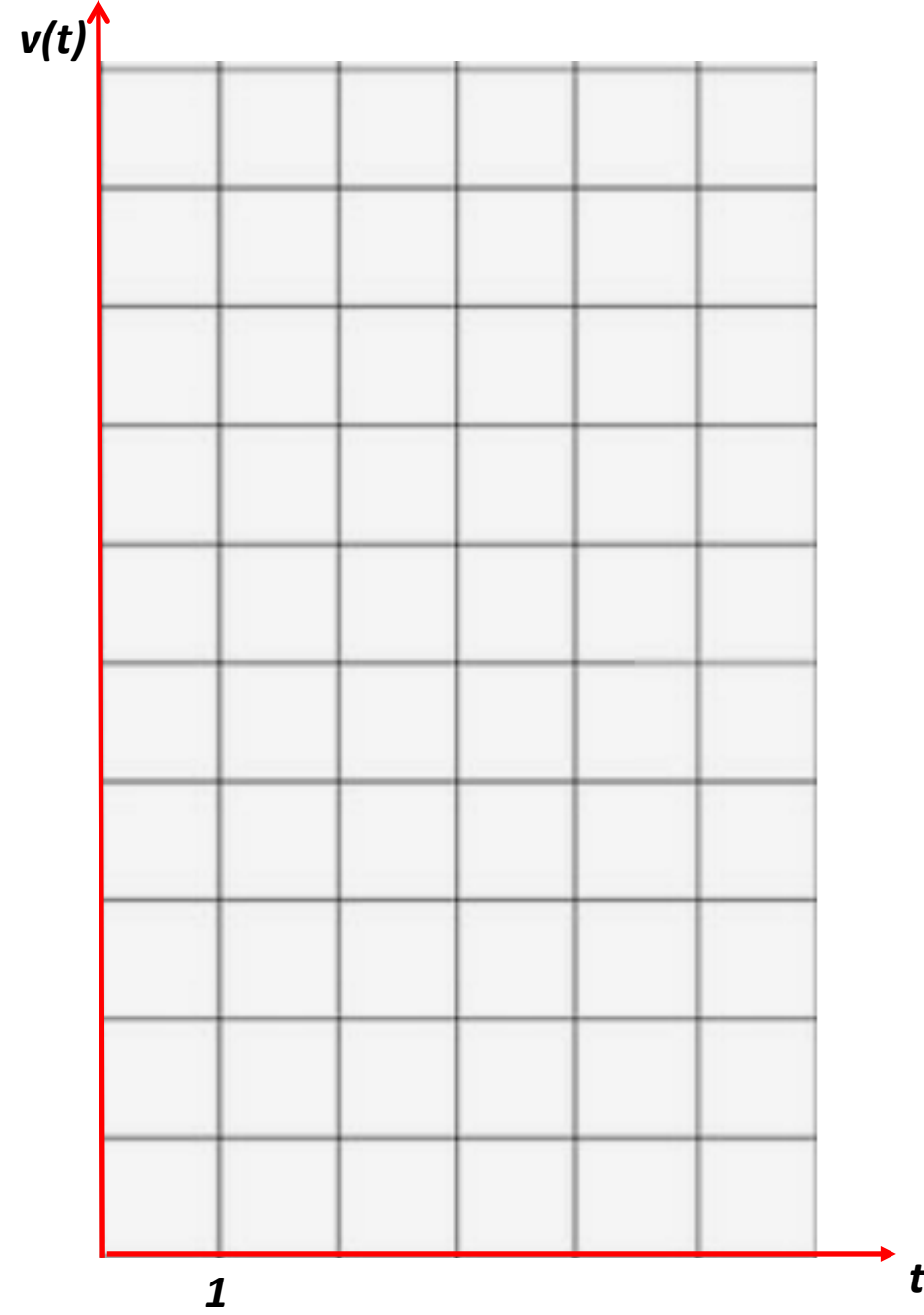


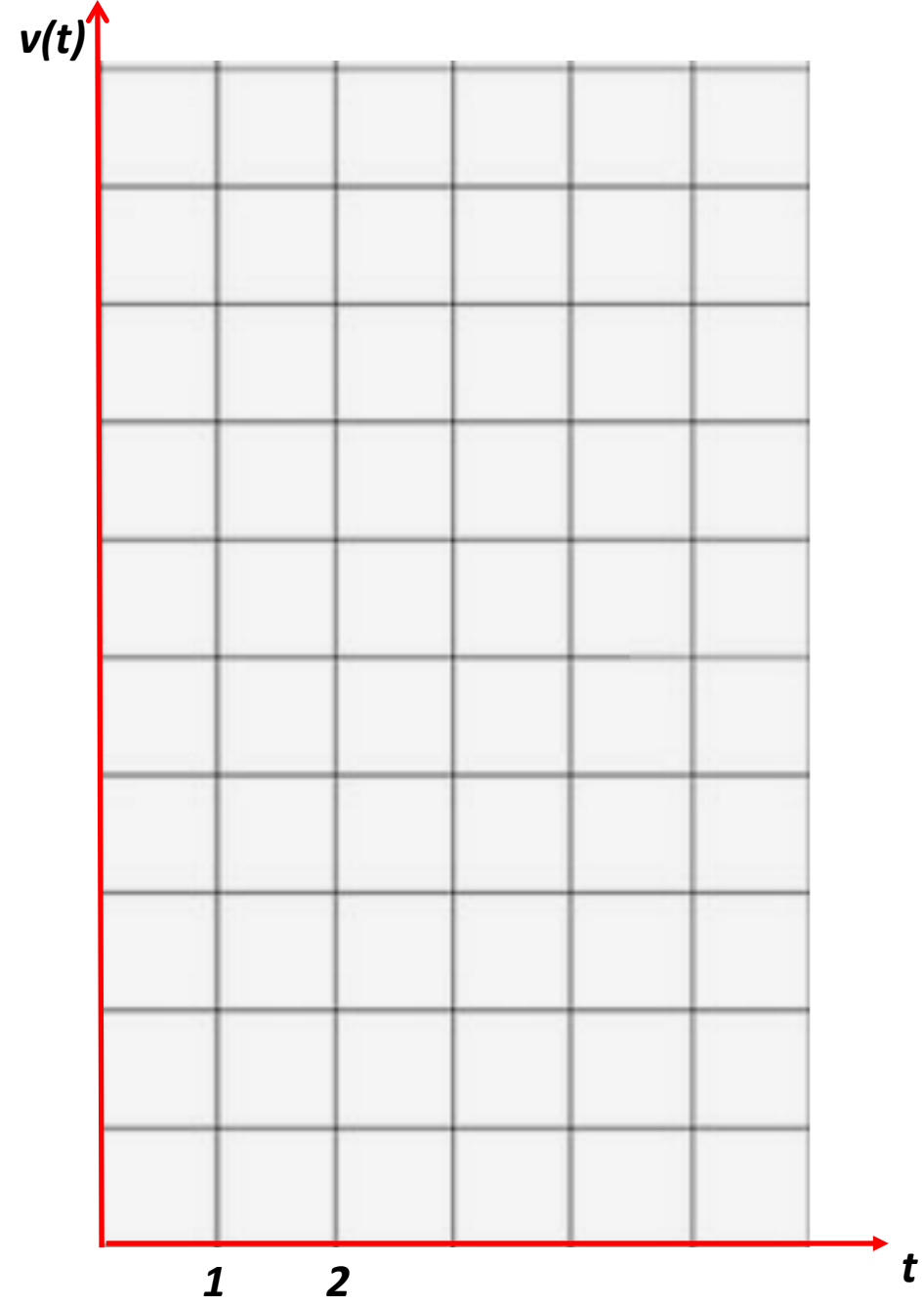


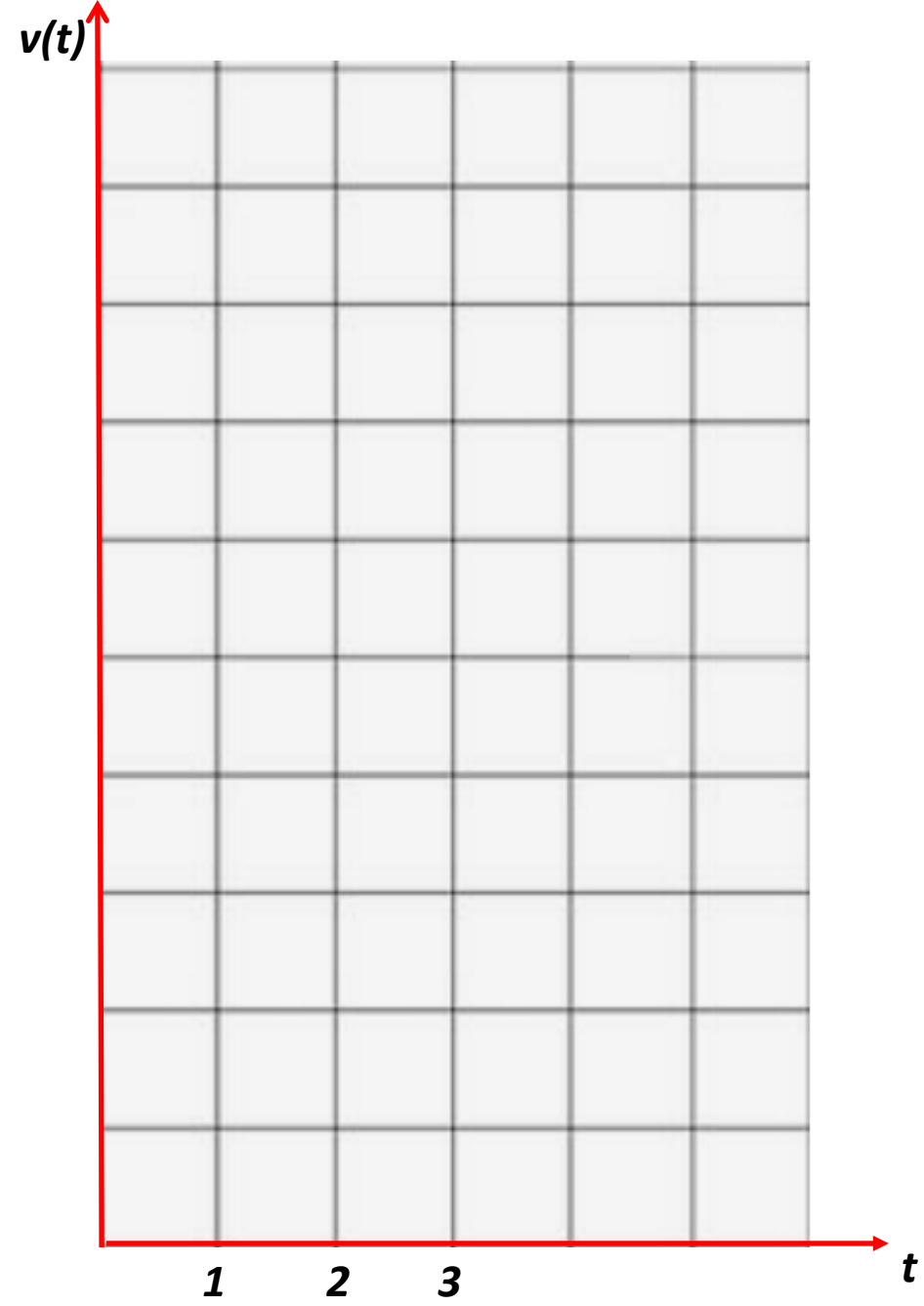


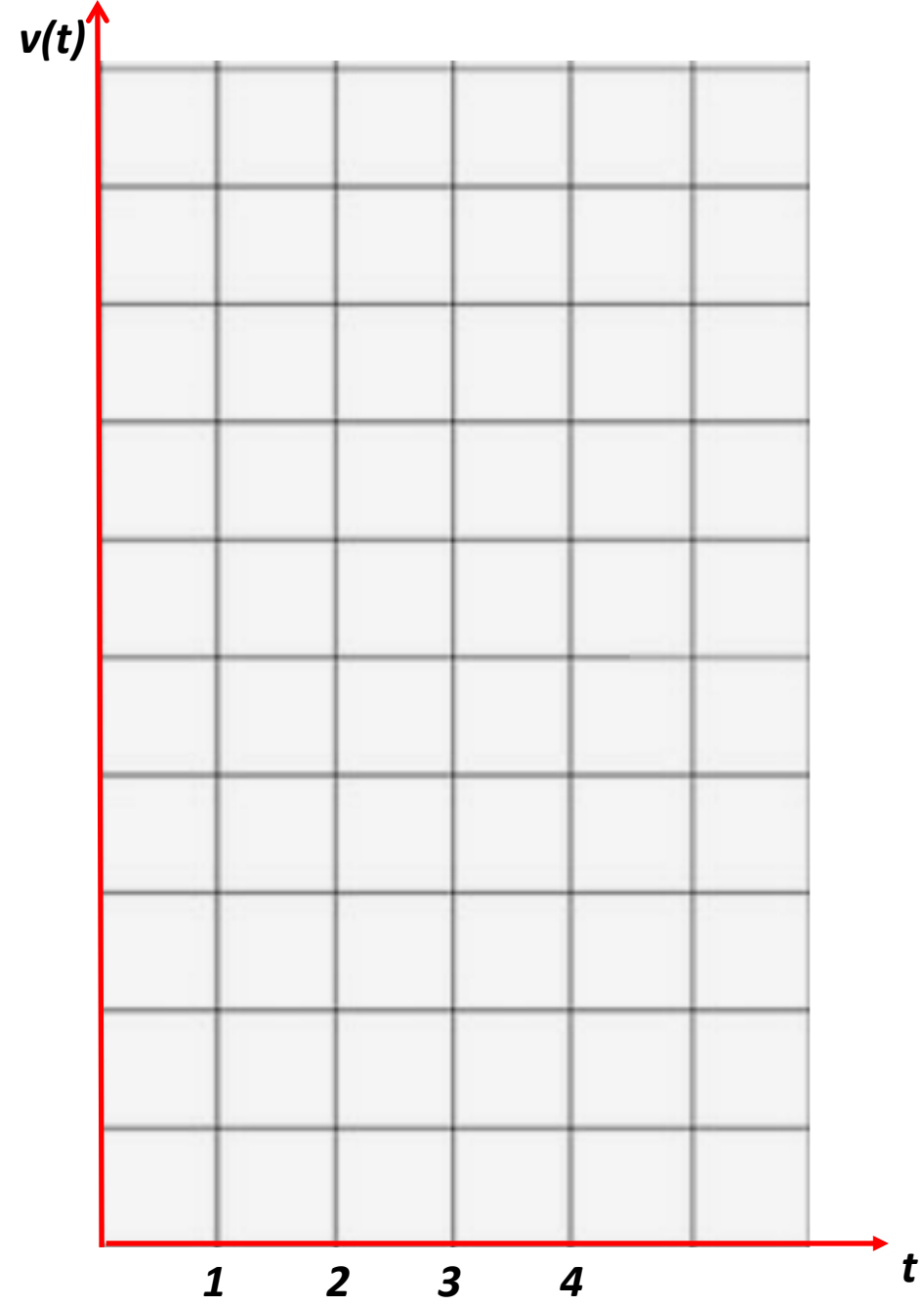


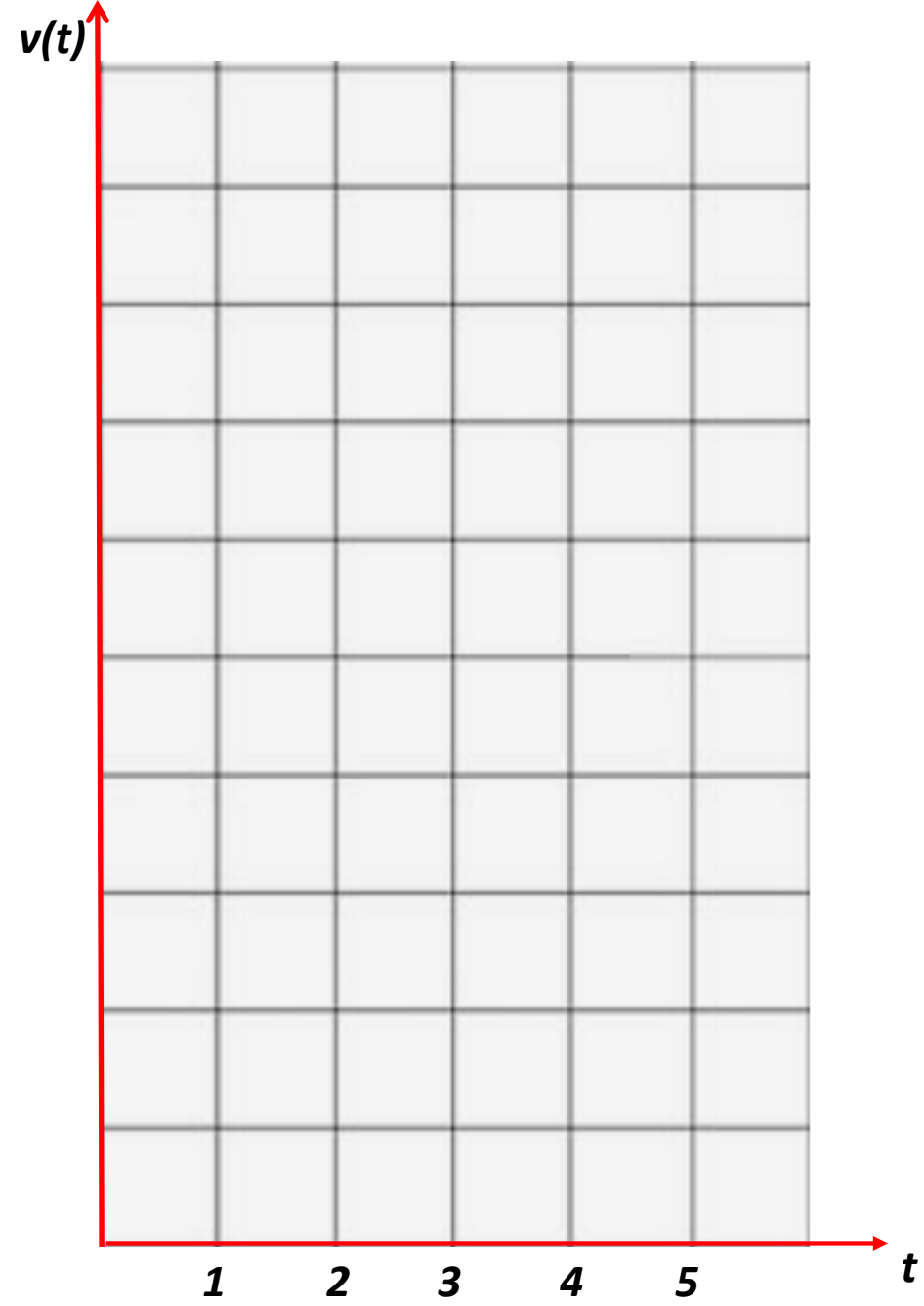


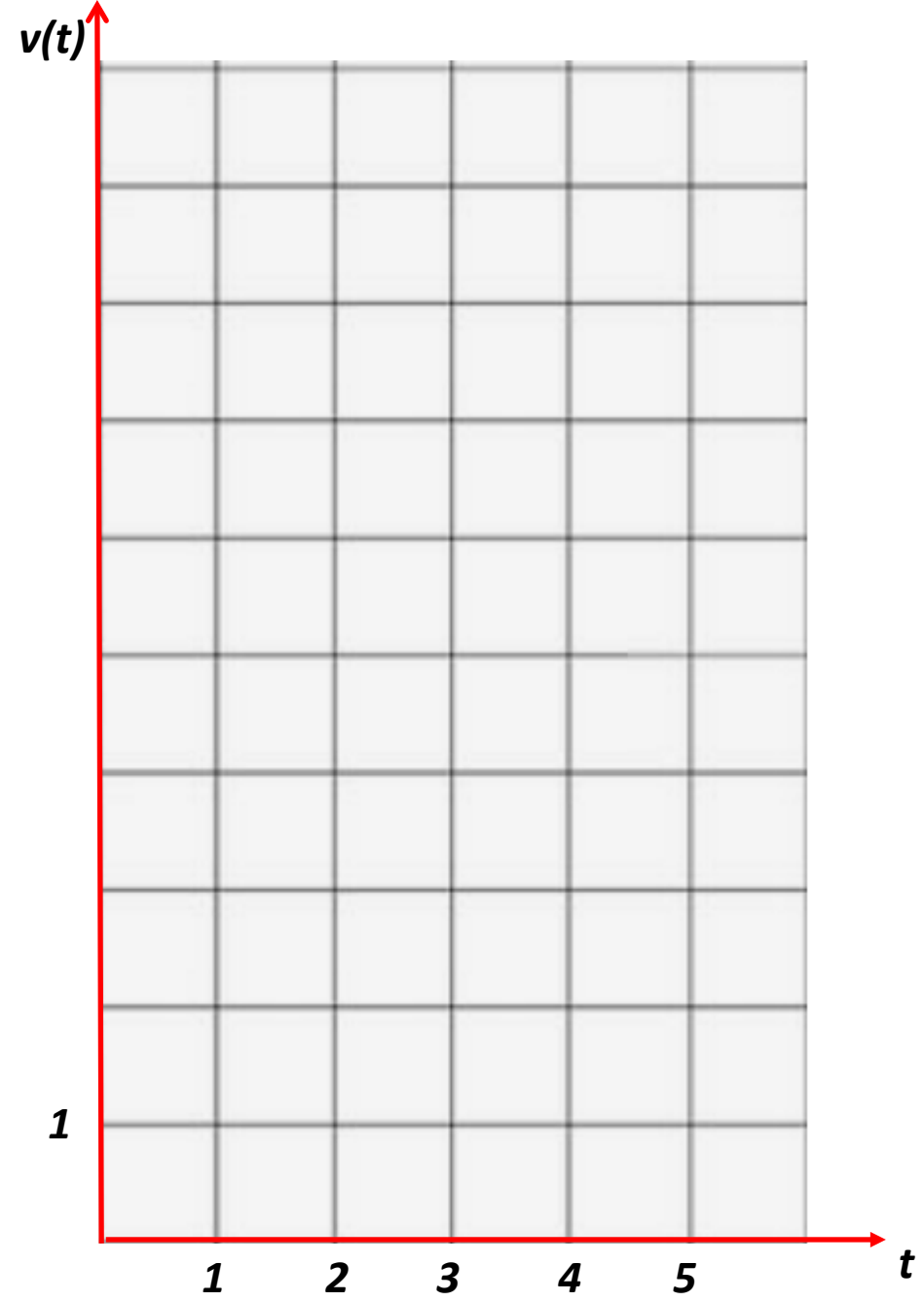




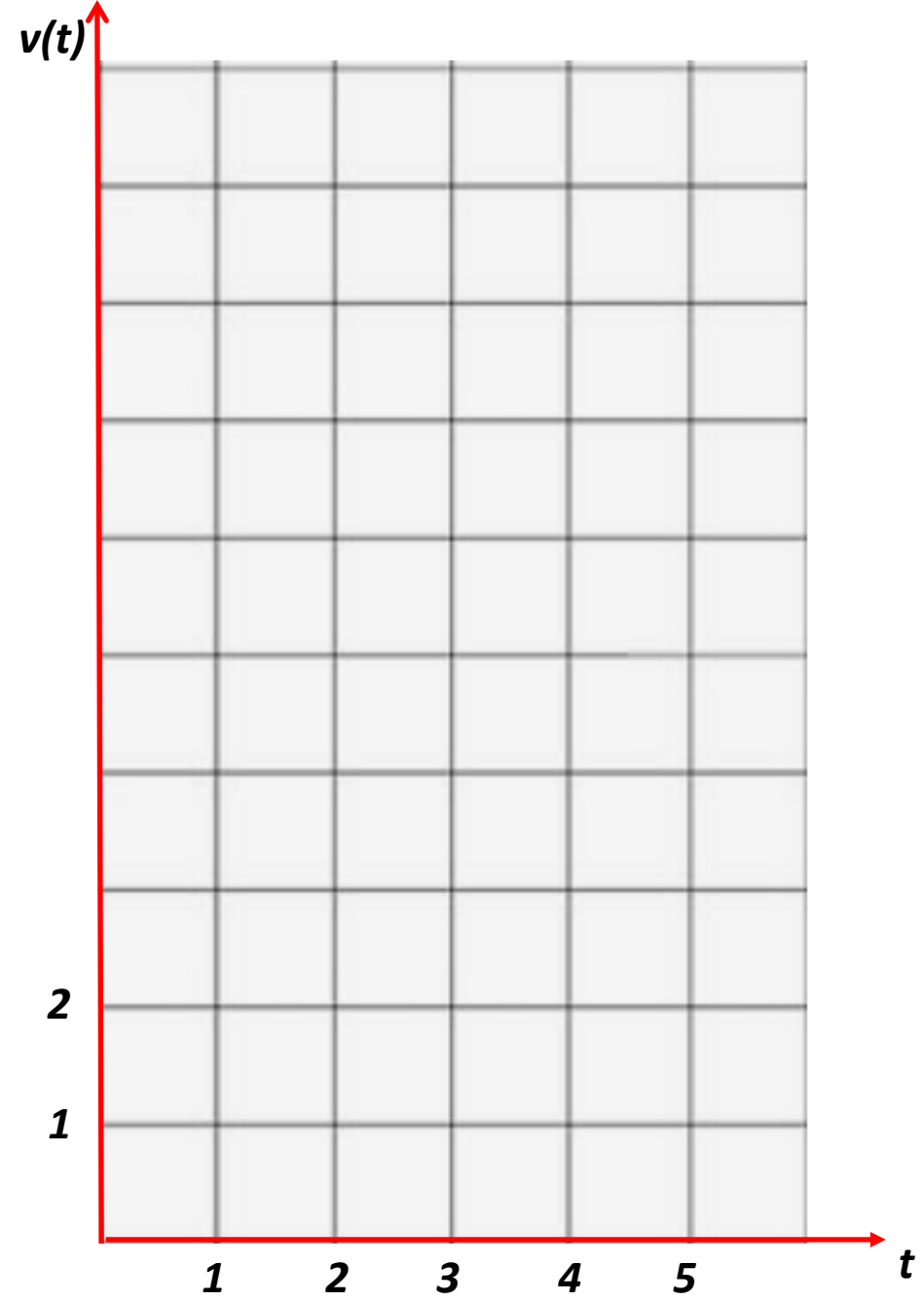


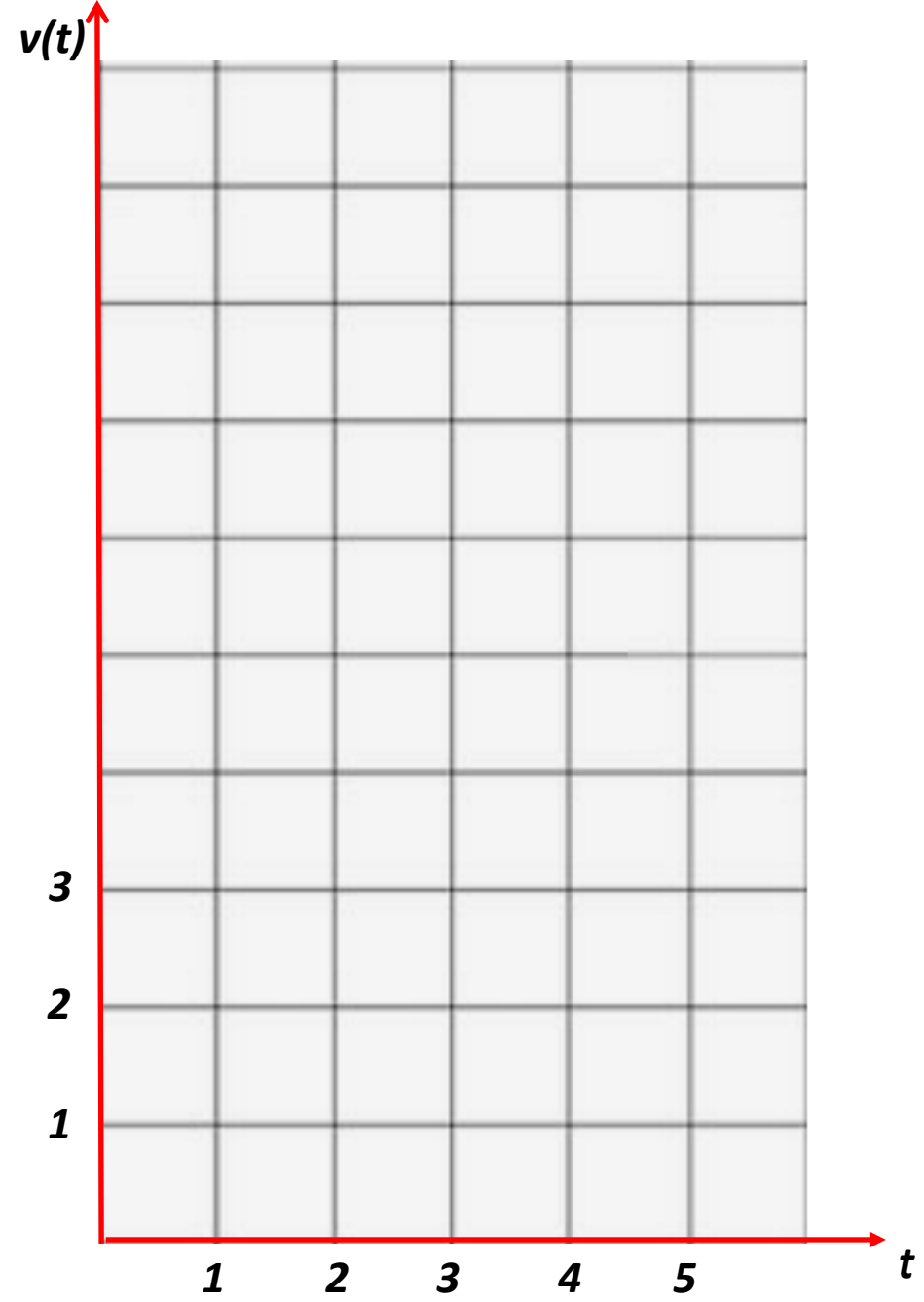


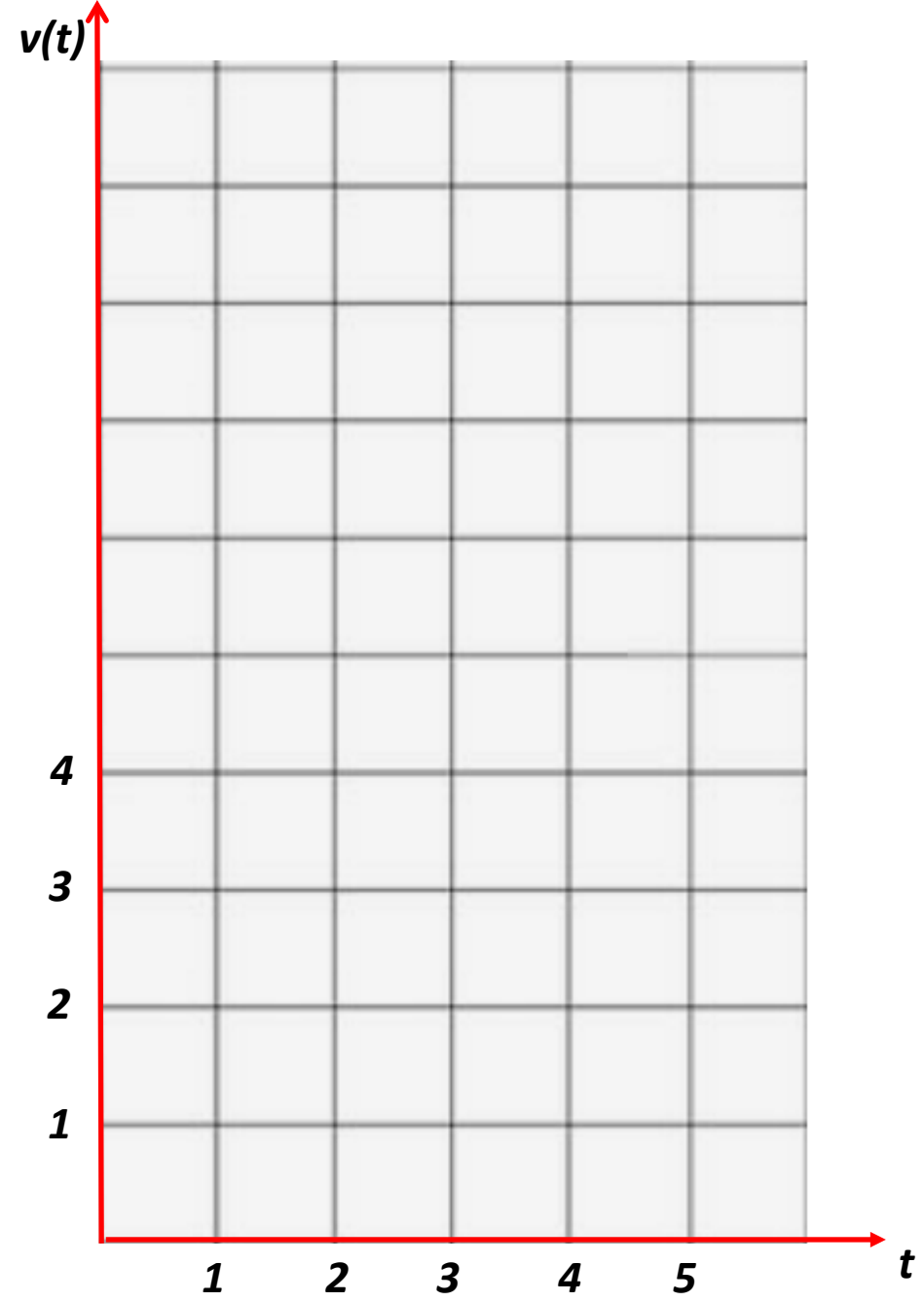


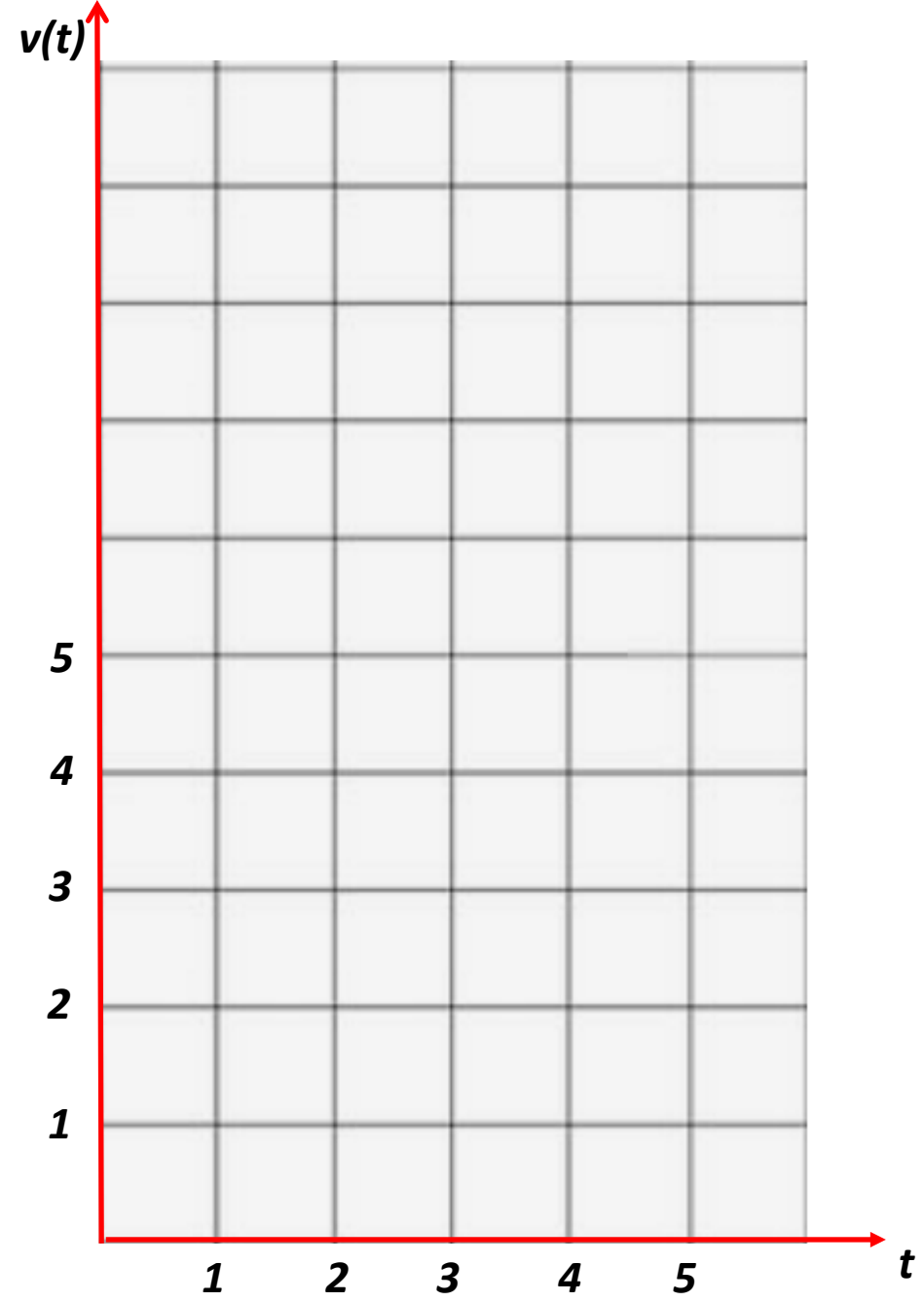


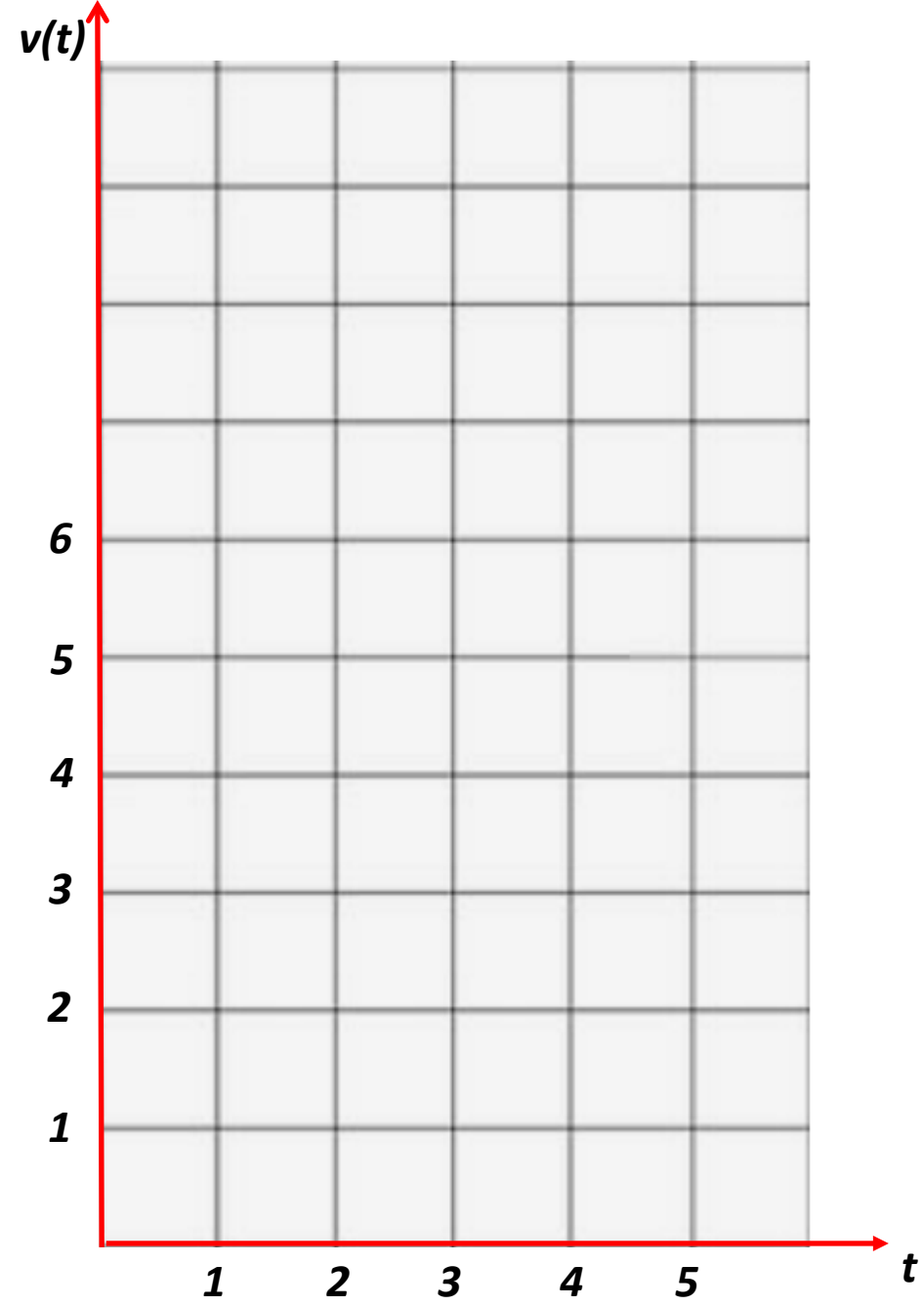


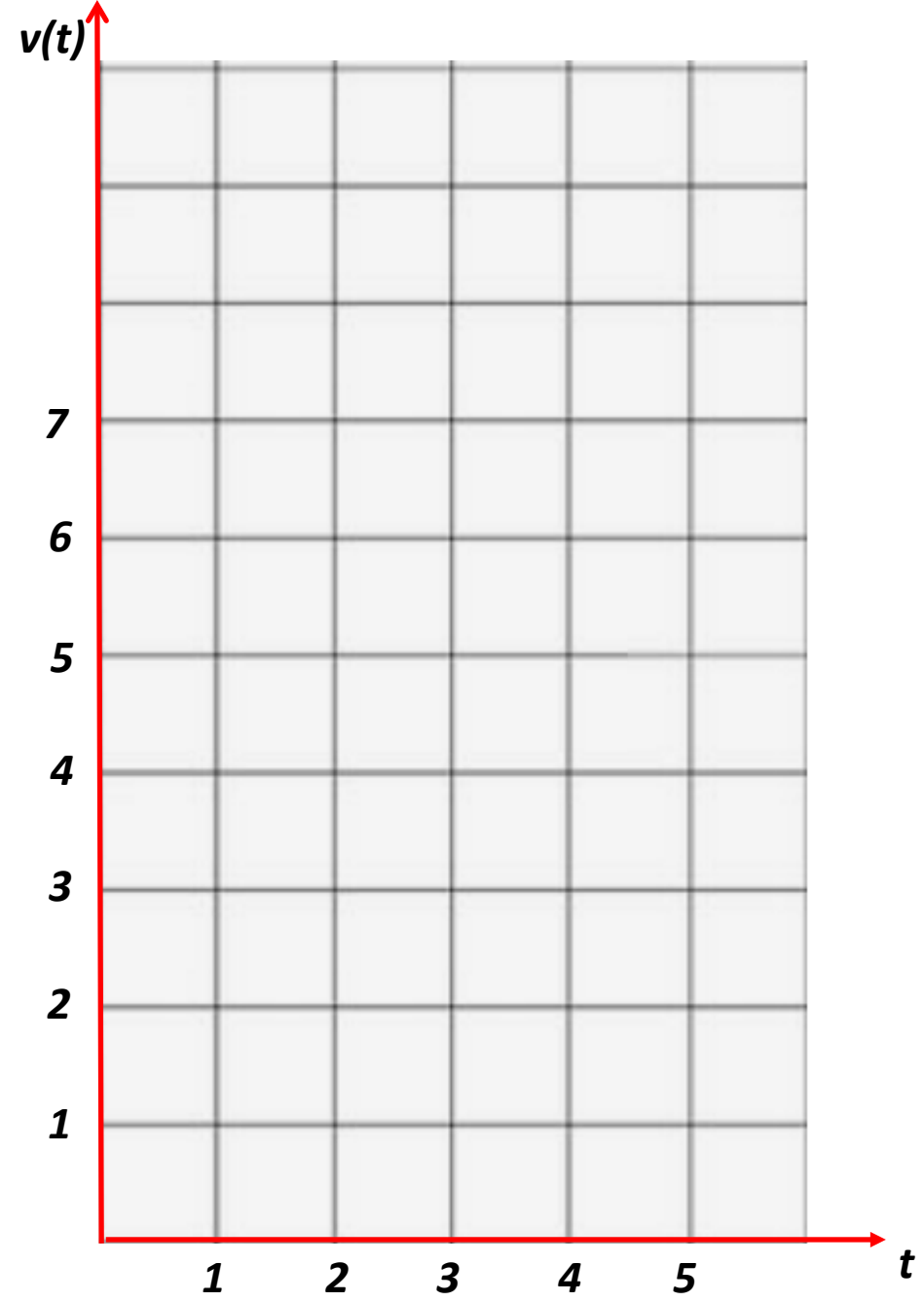


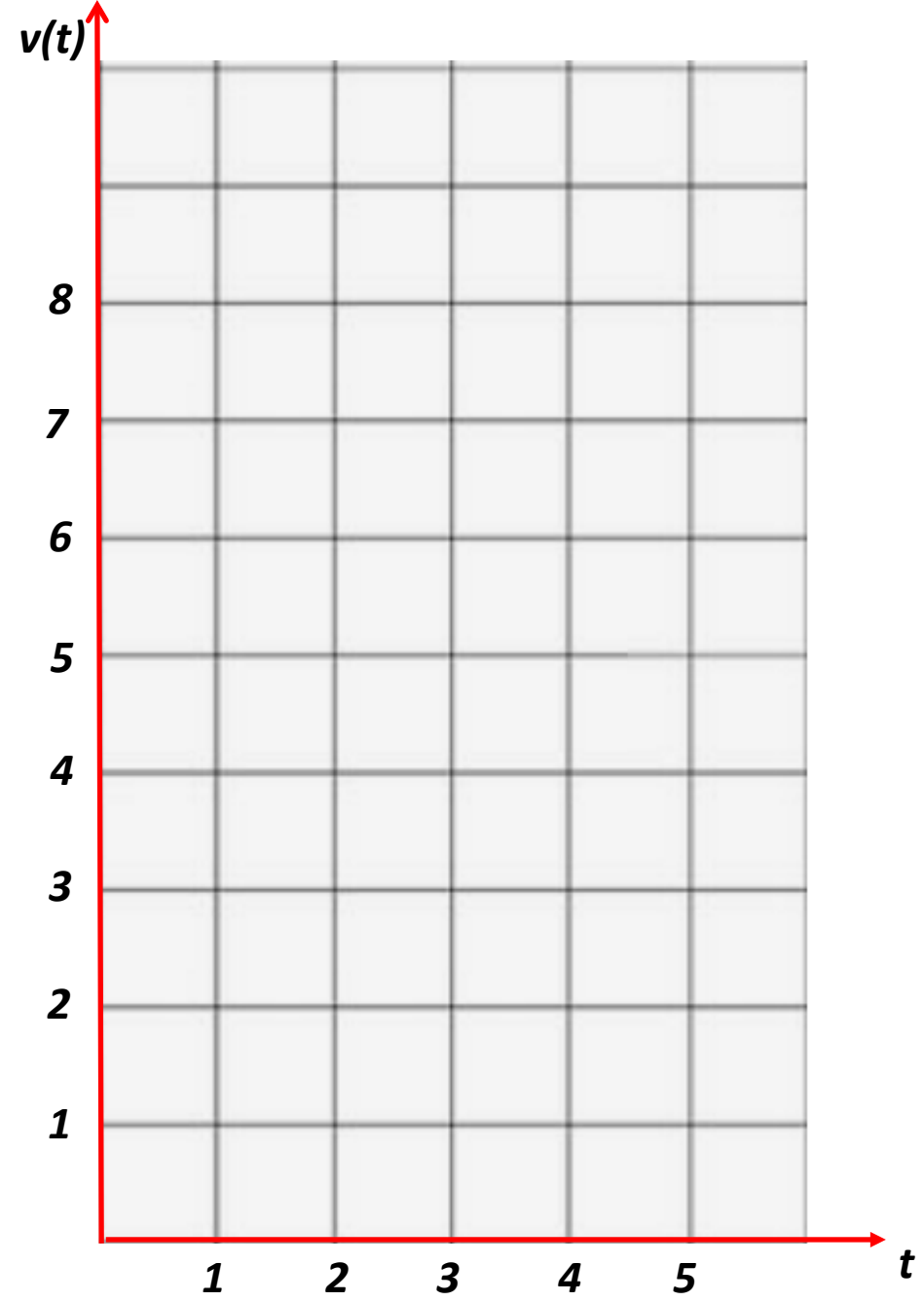


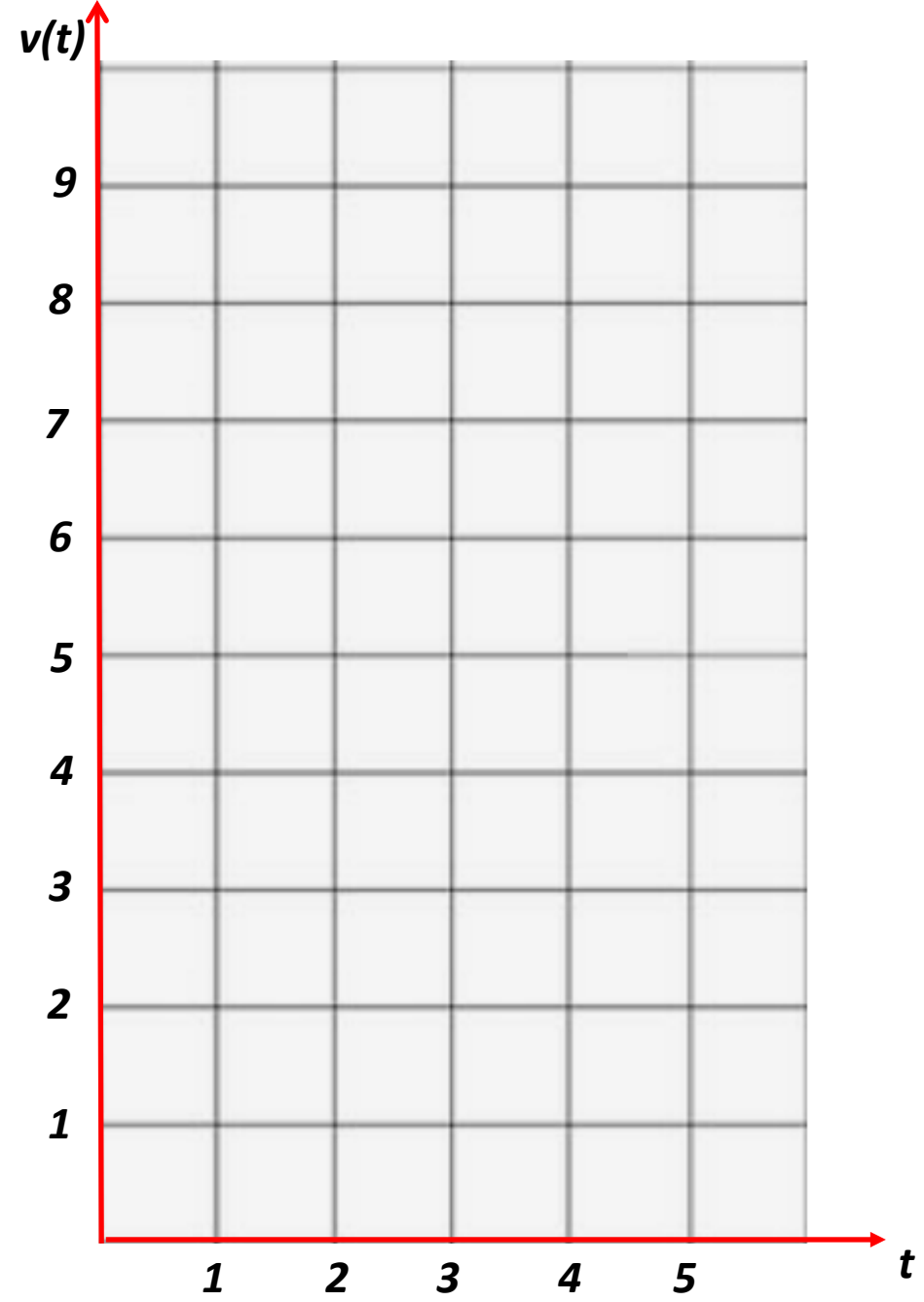




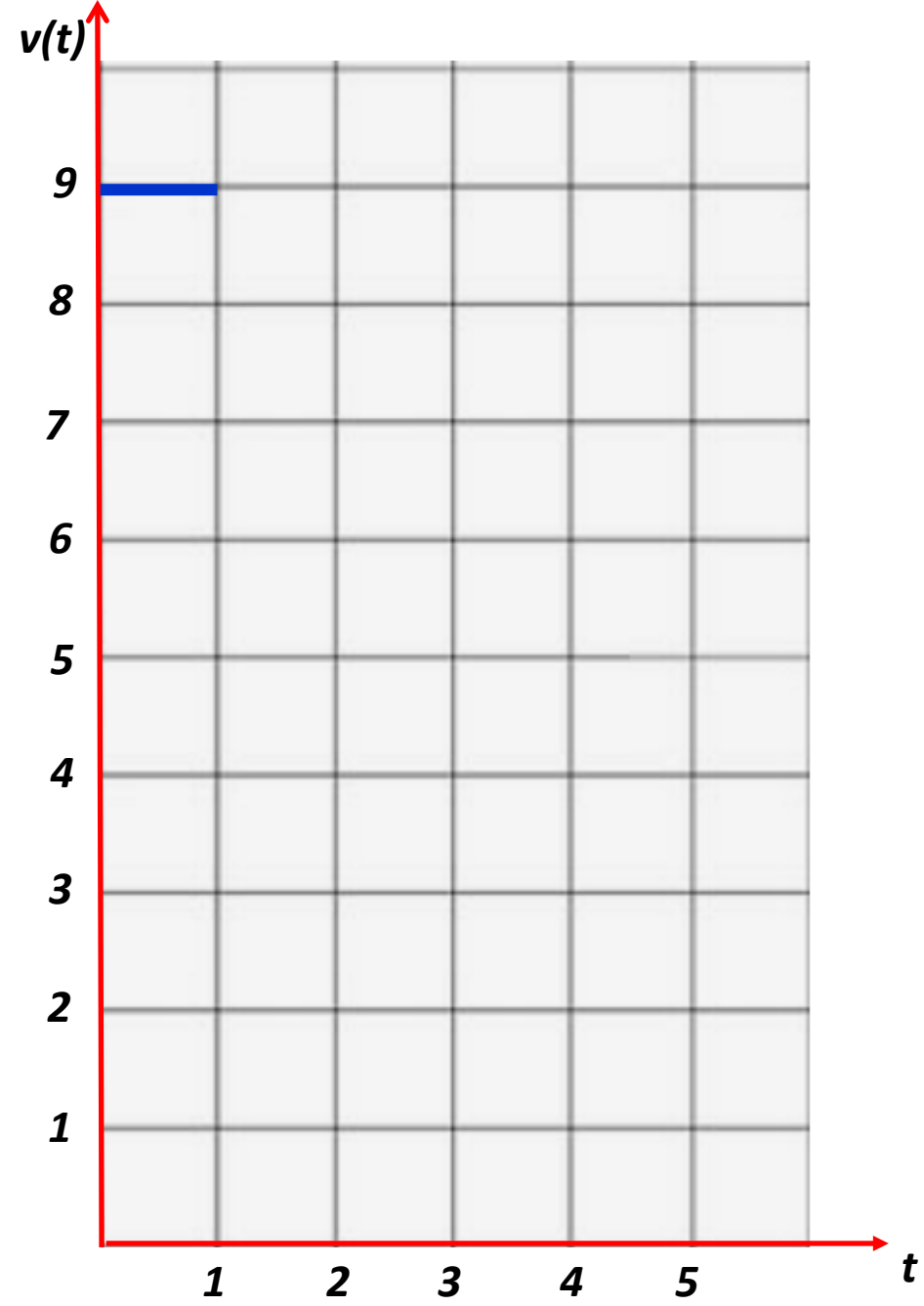


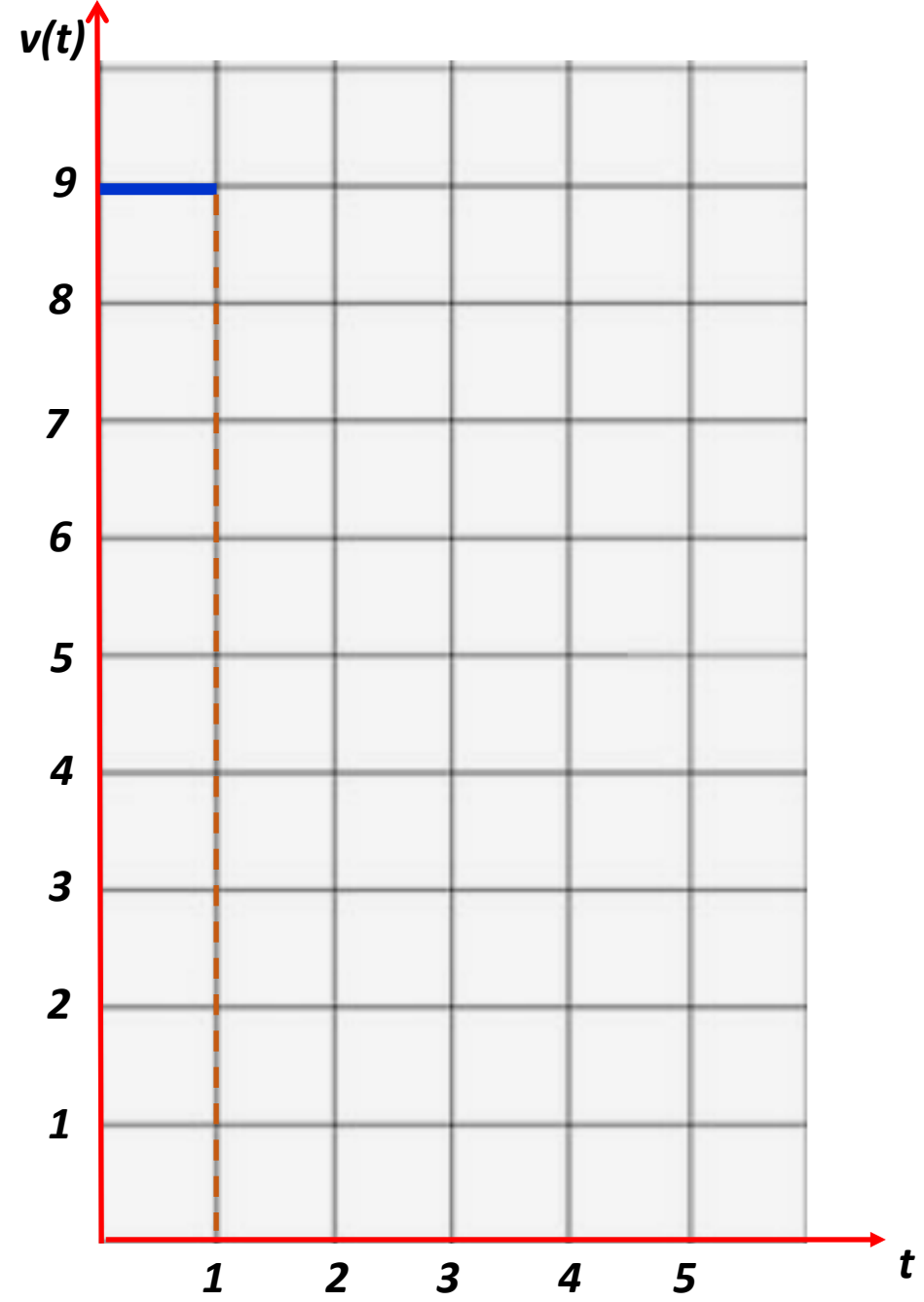


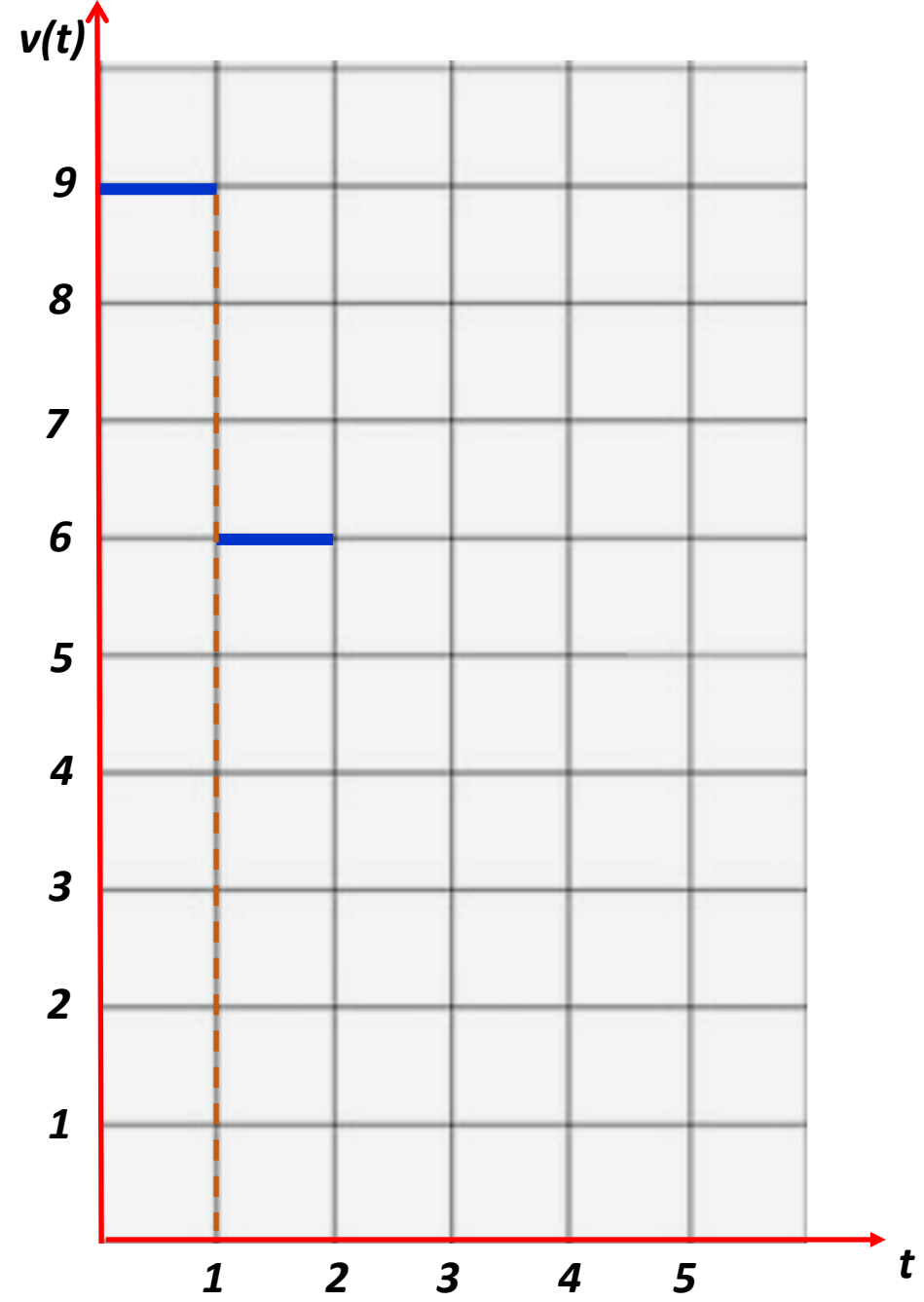


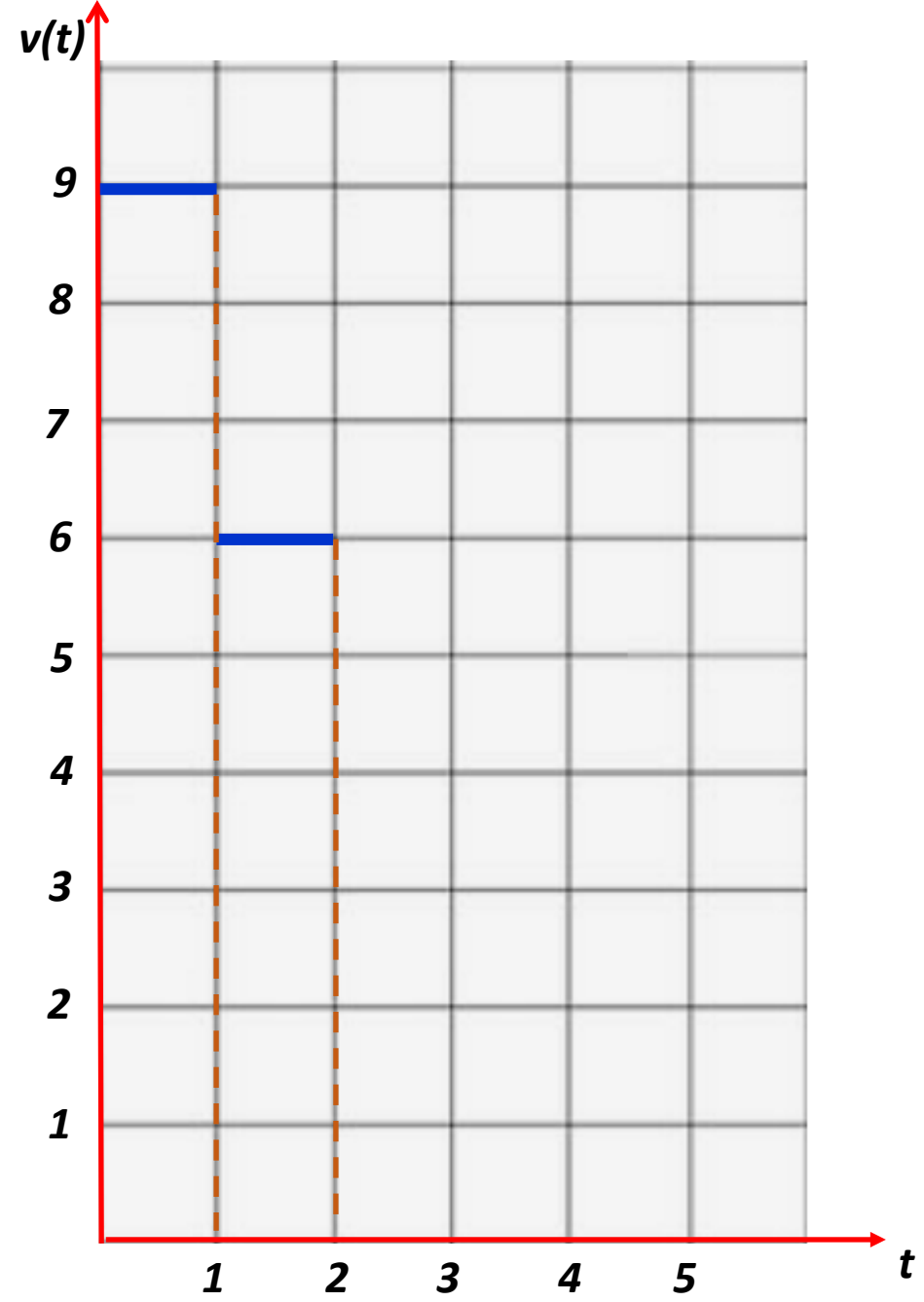


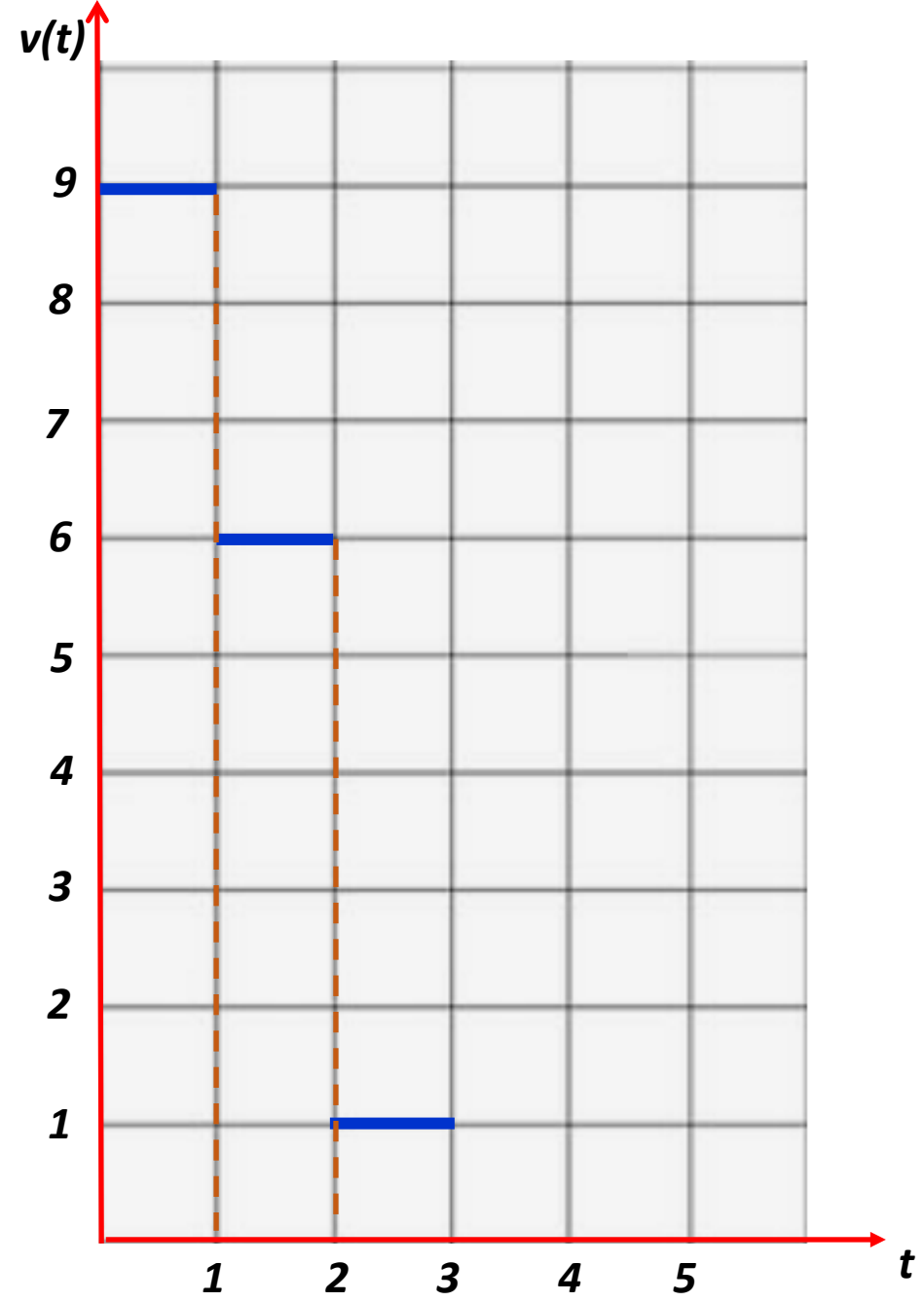


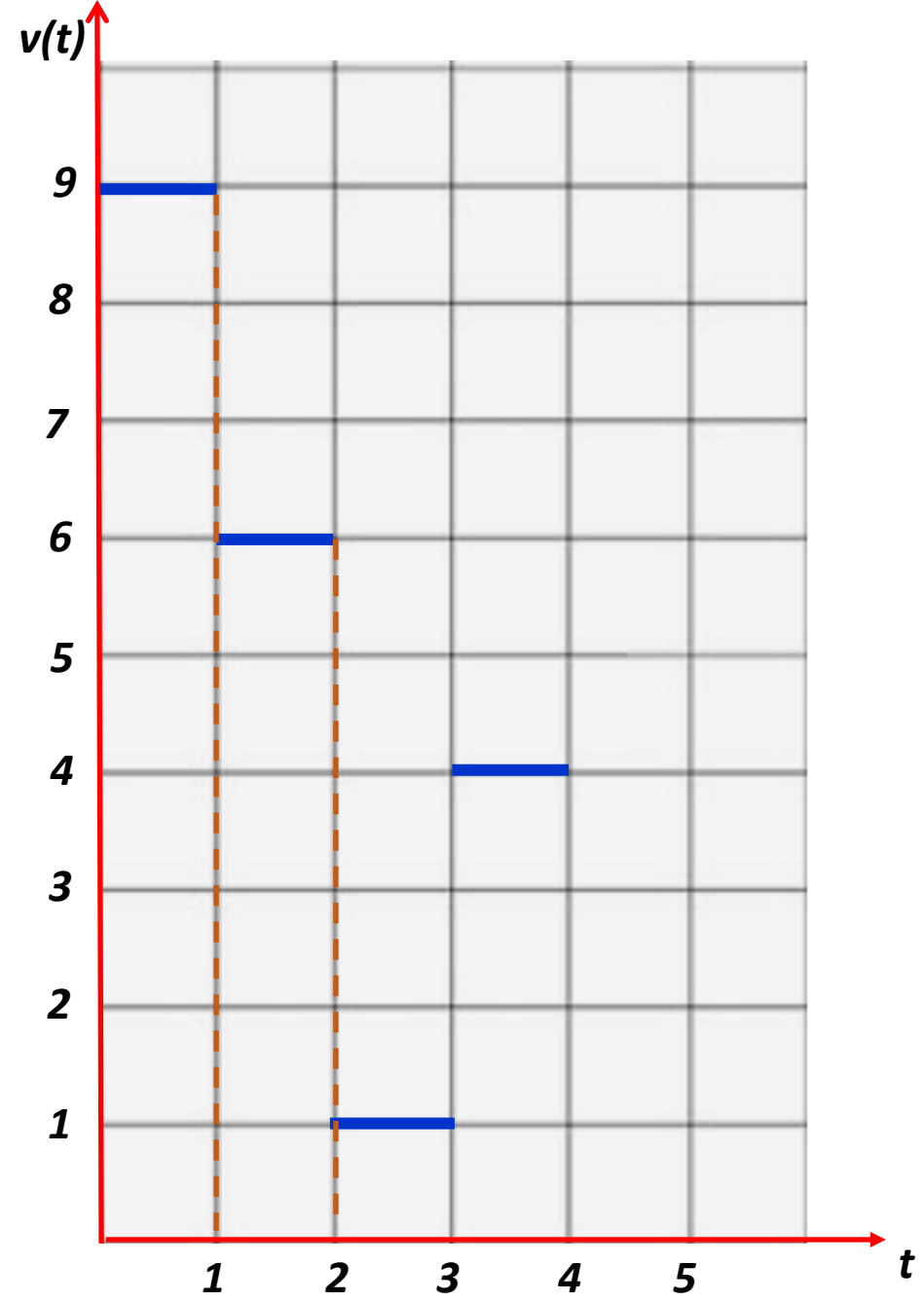


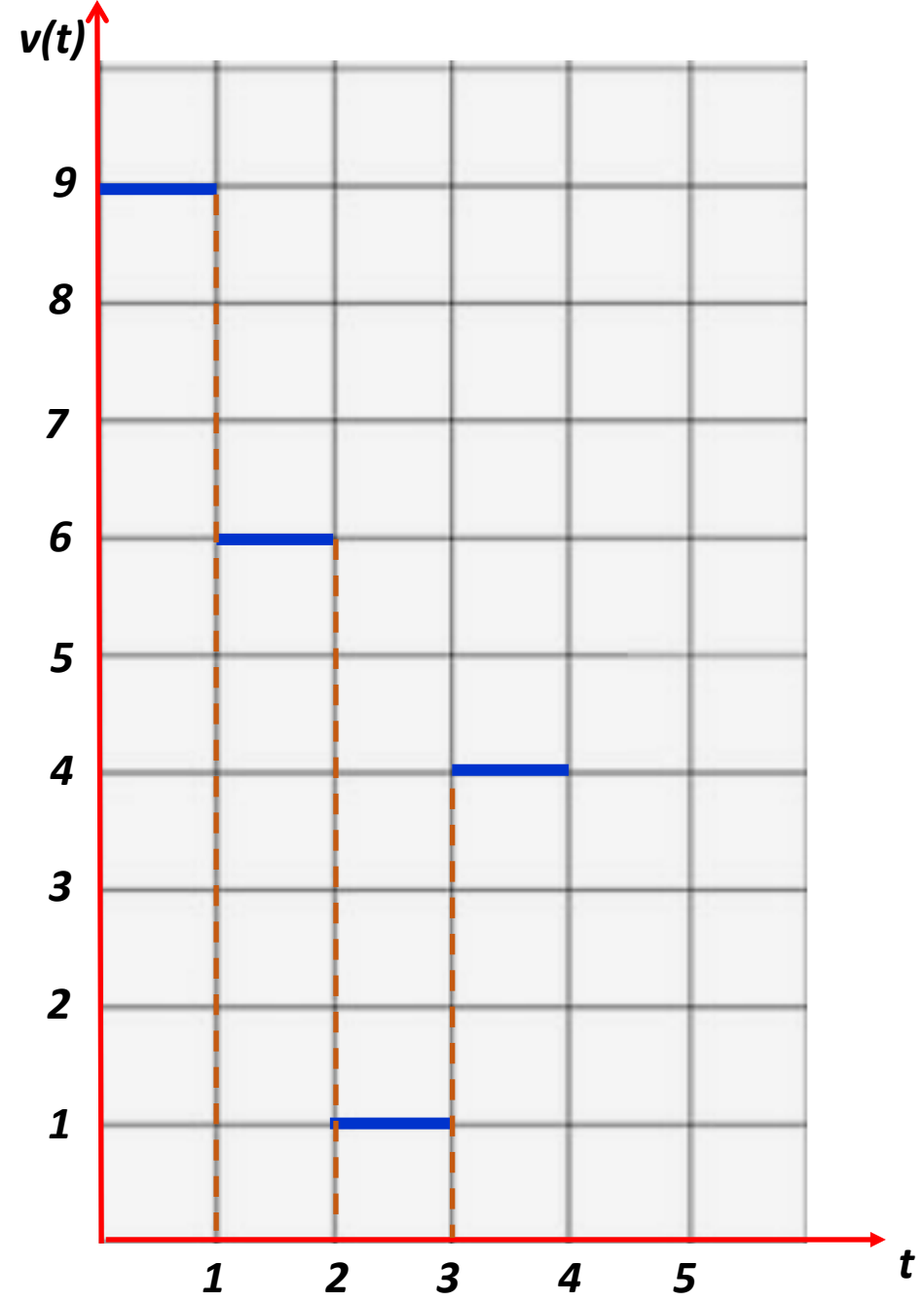


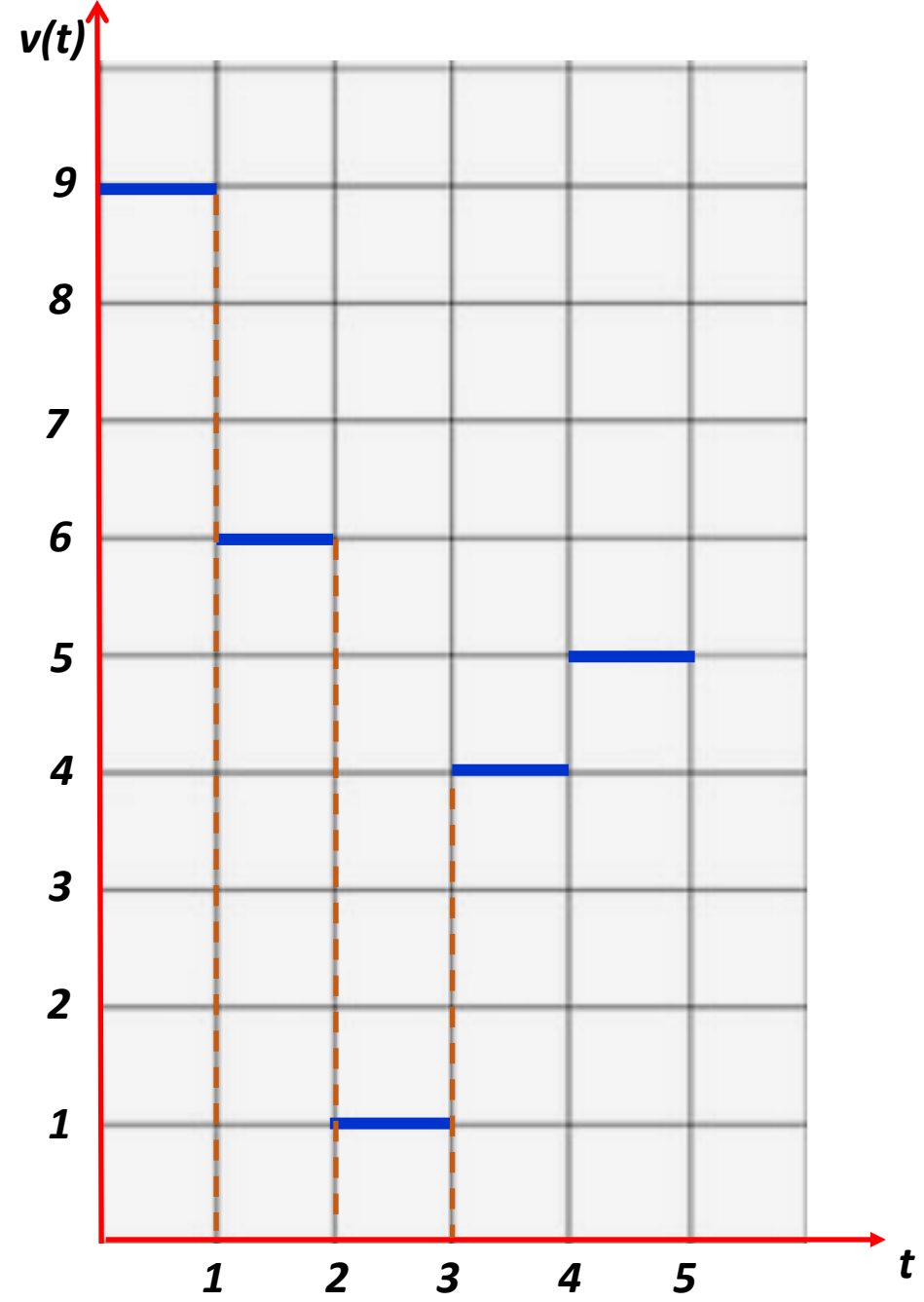




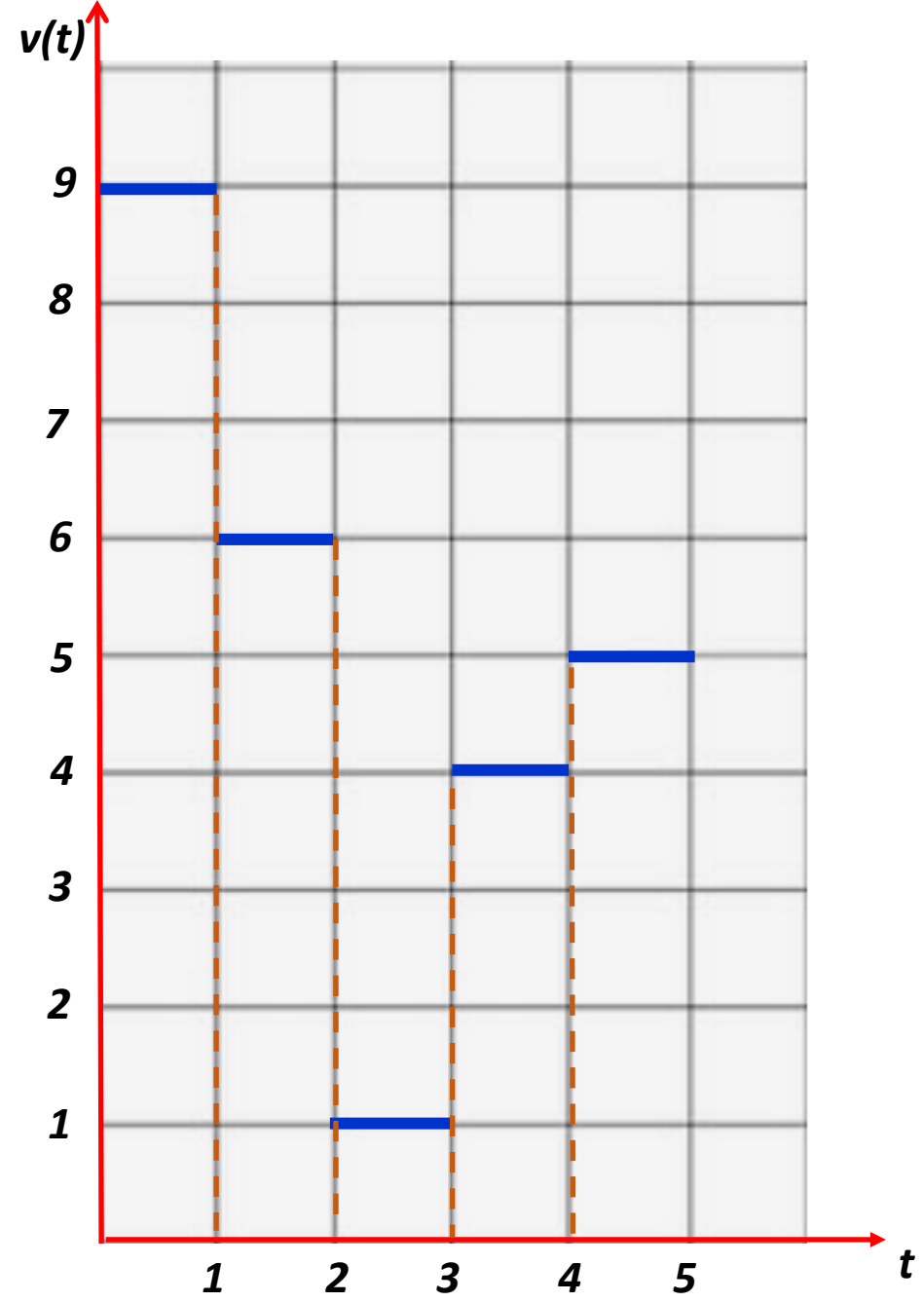


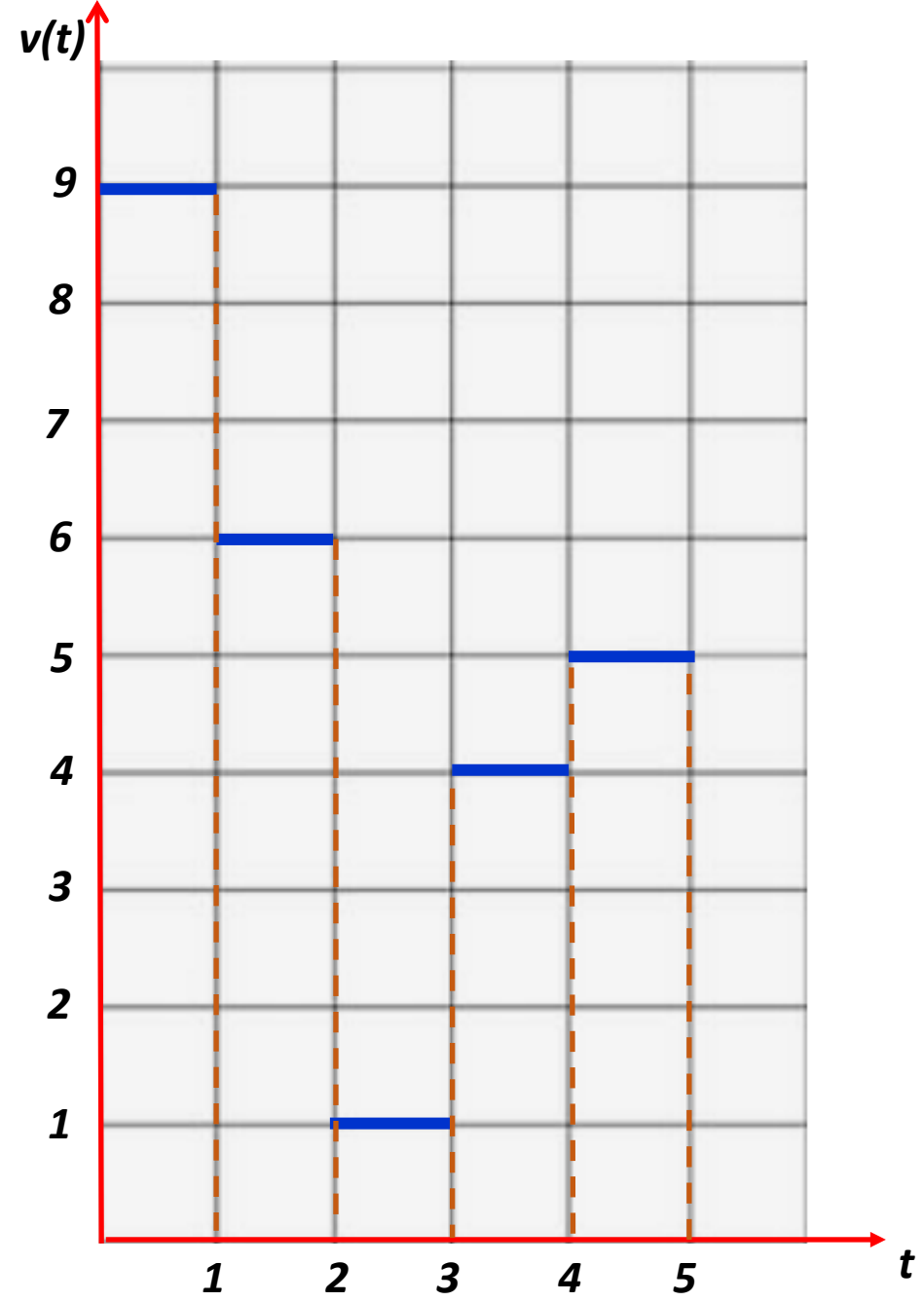


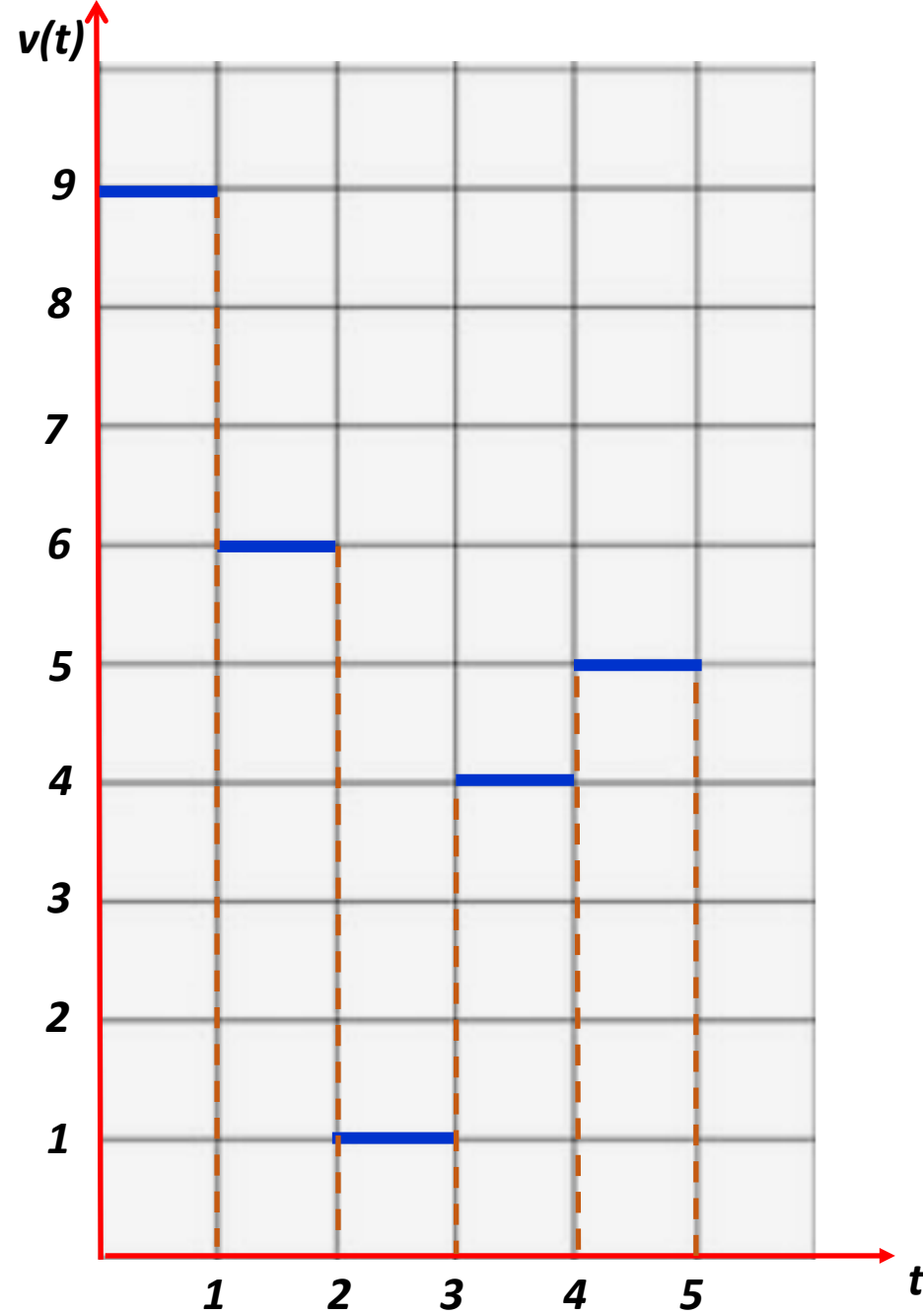








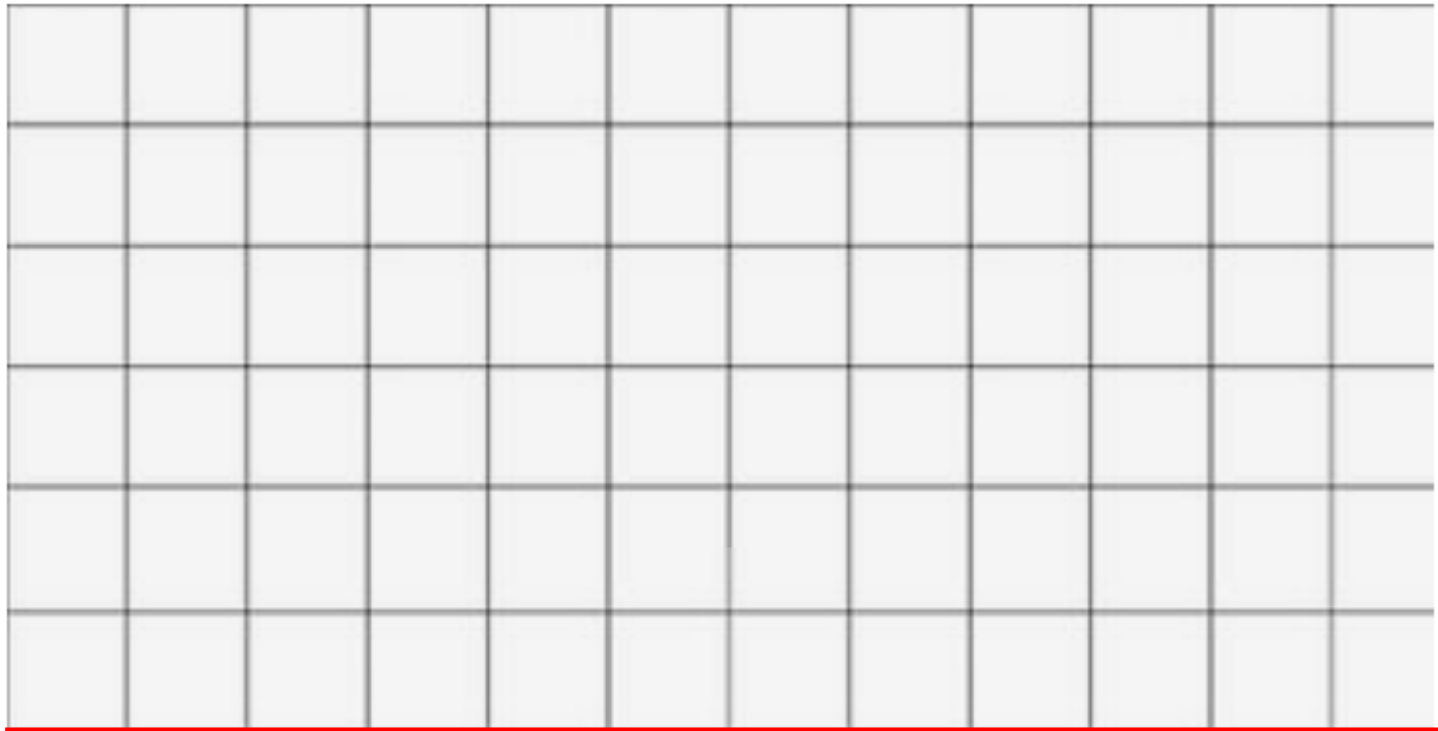


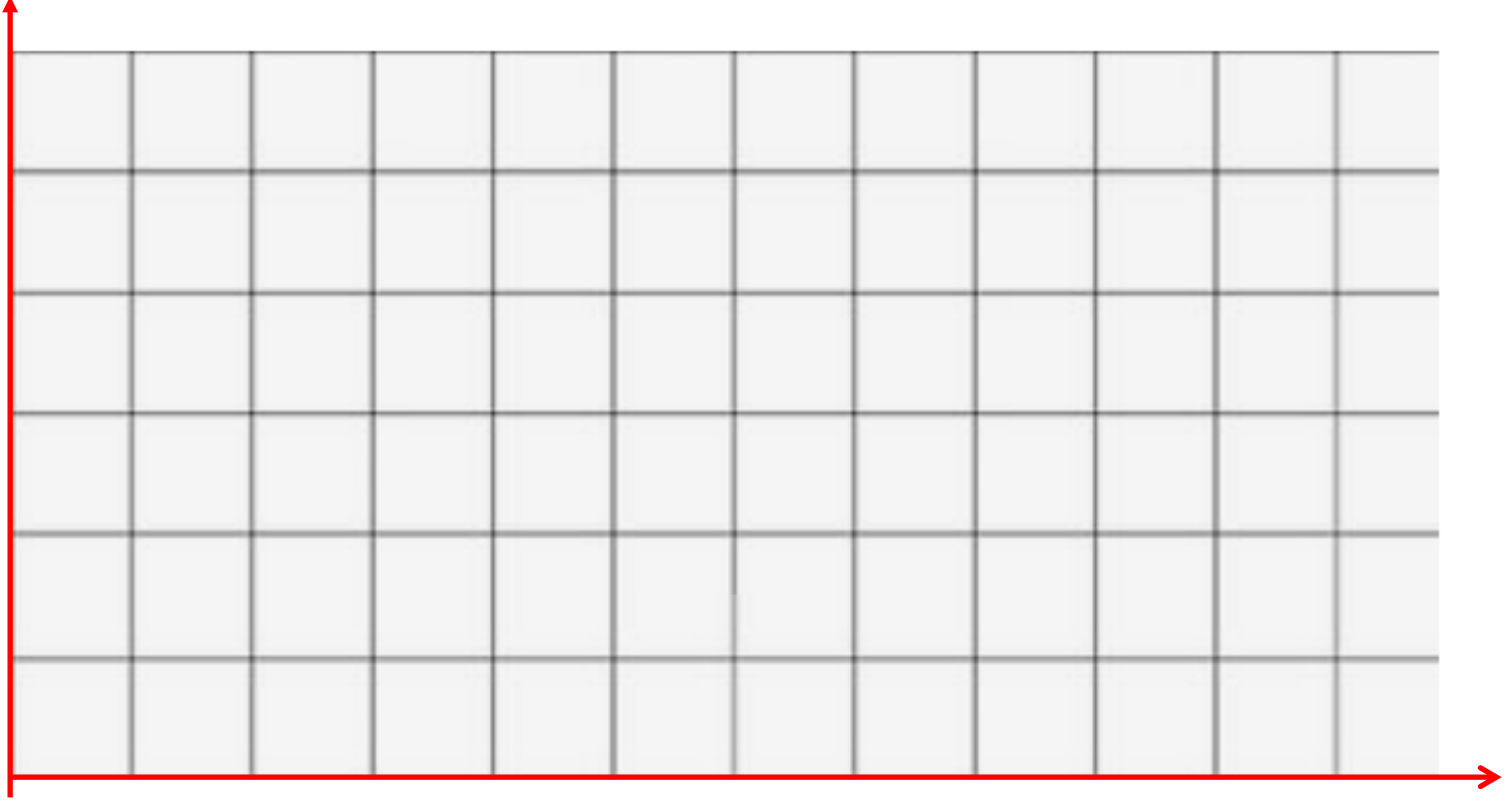


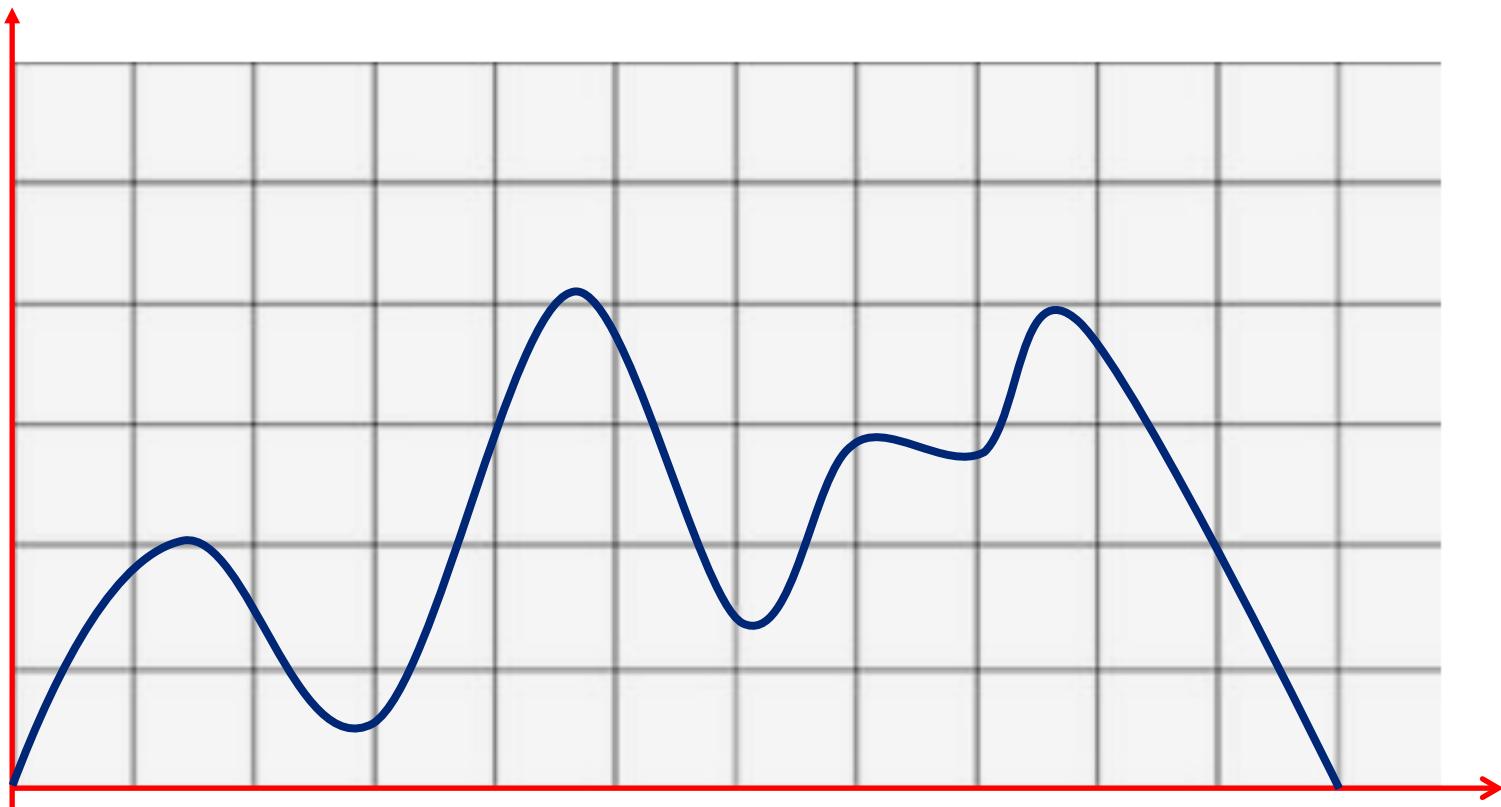
$$V_{prom} = \frac{9+6+1+4+5}{5} = 5$$

*Ejemplo*  
*Señal 3*

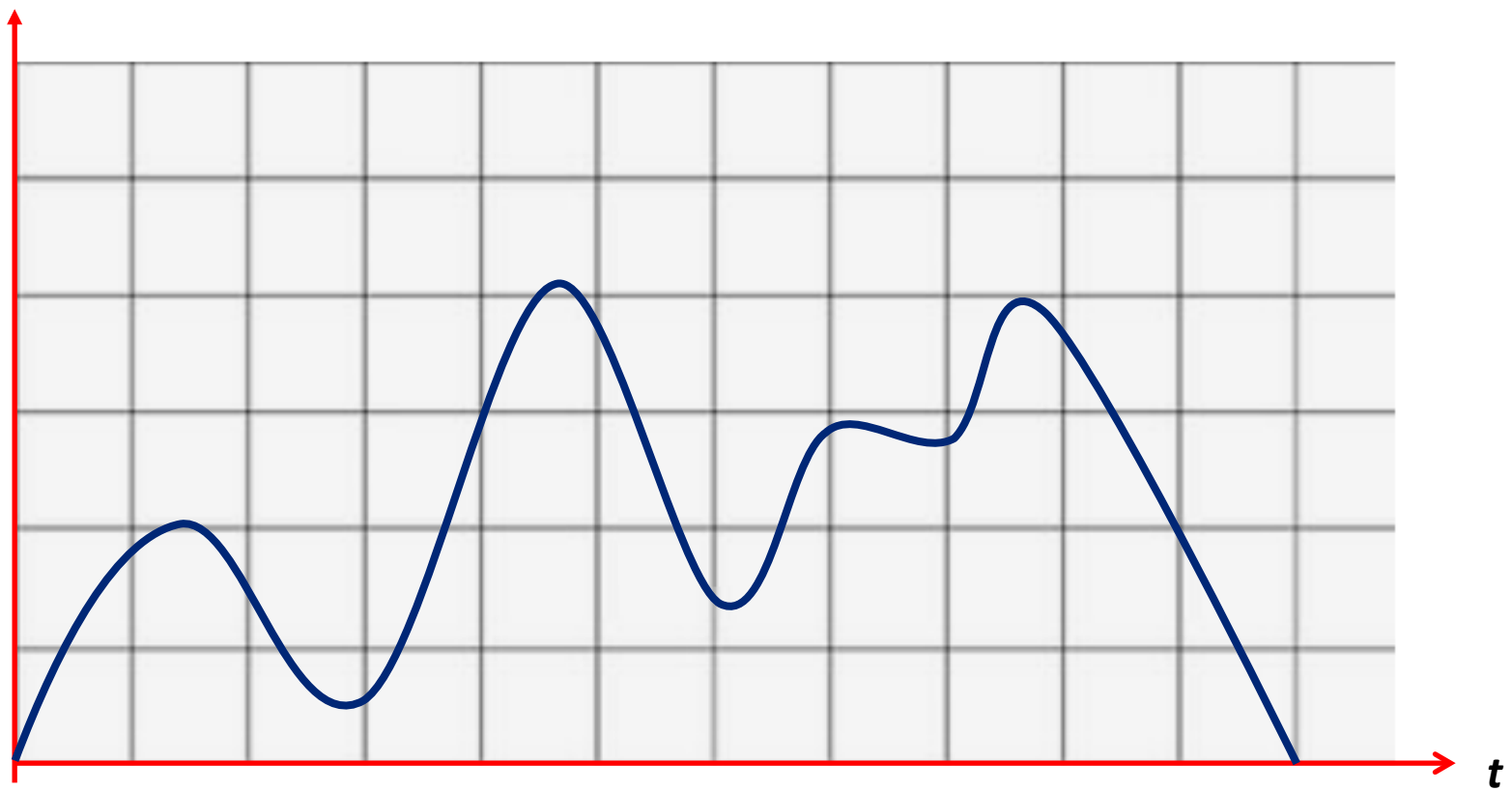


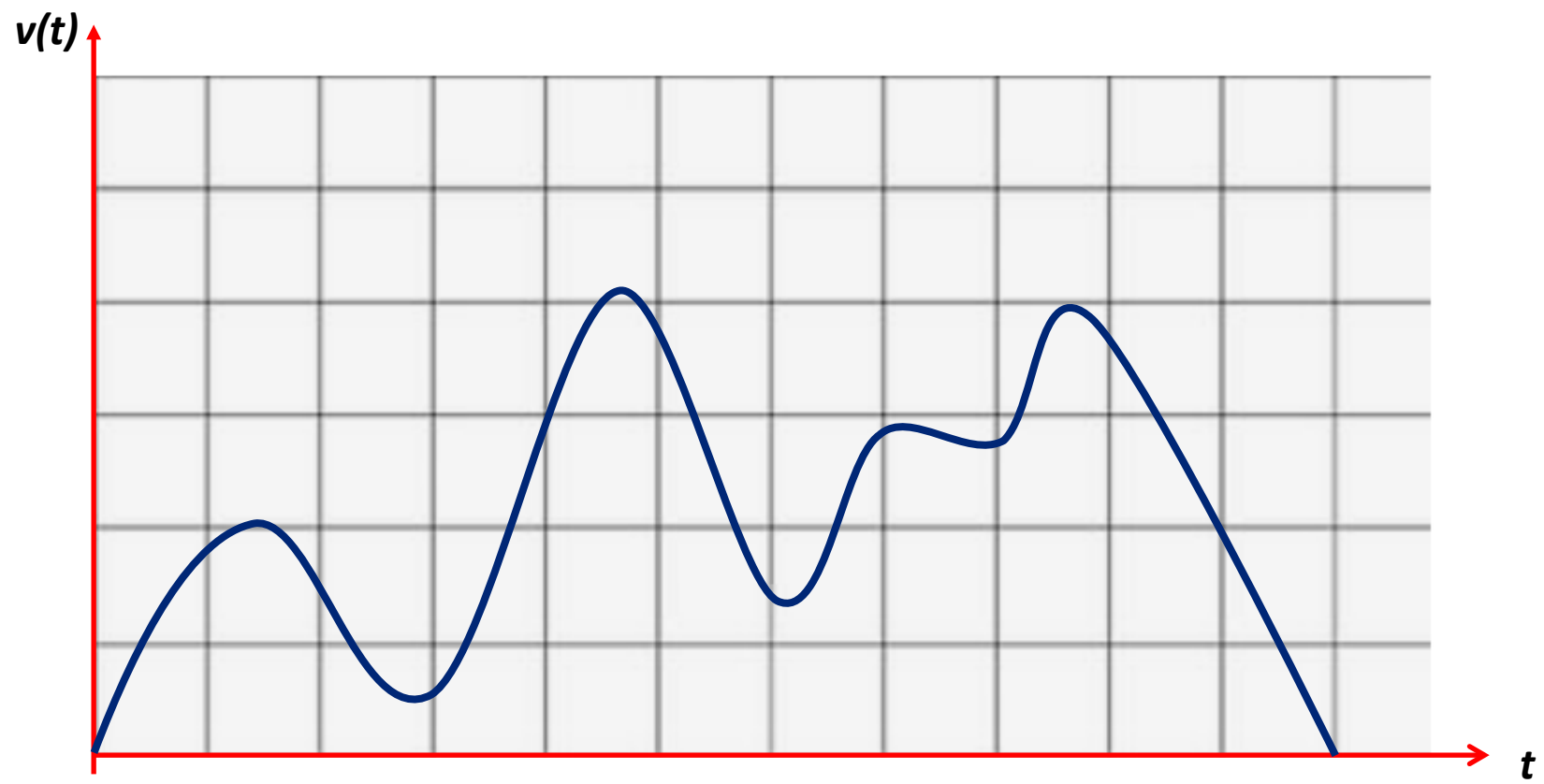


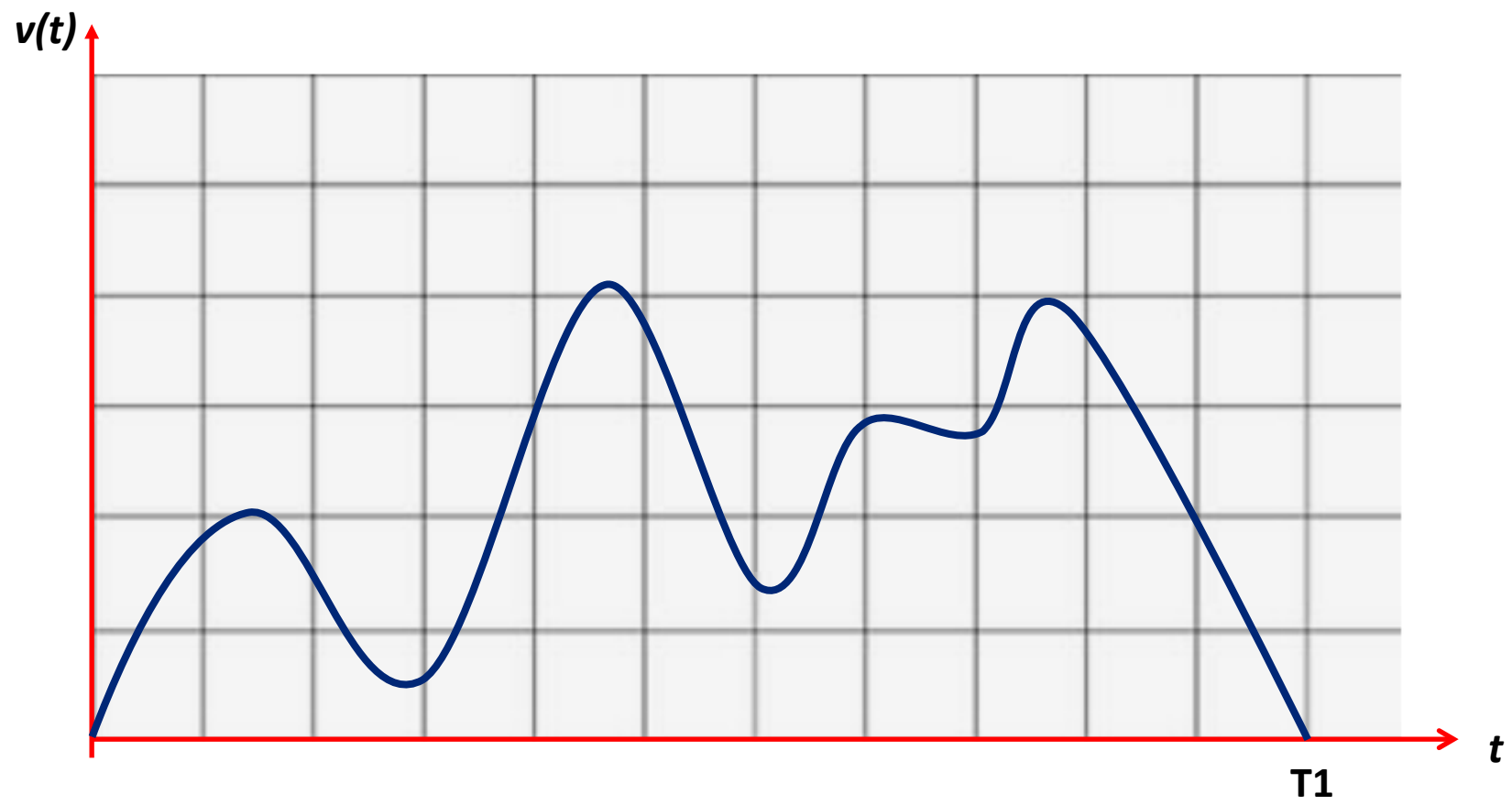


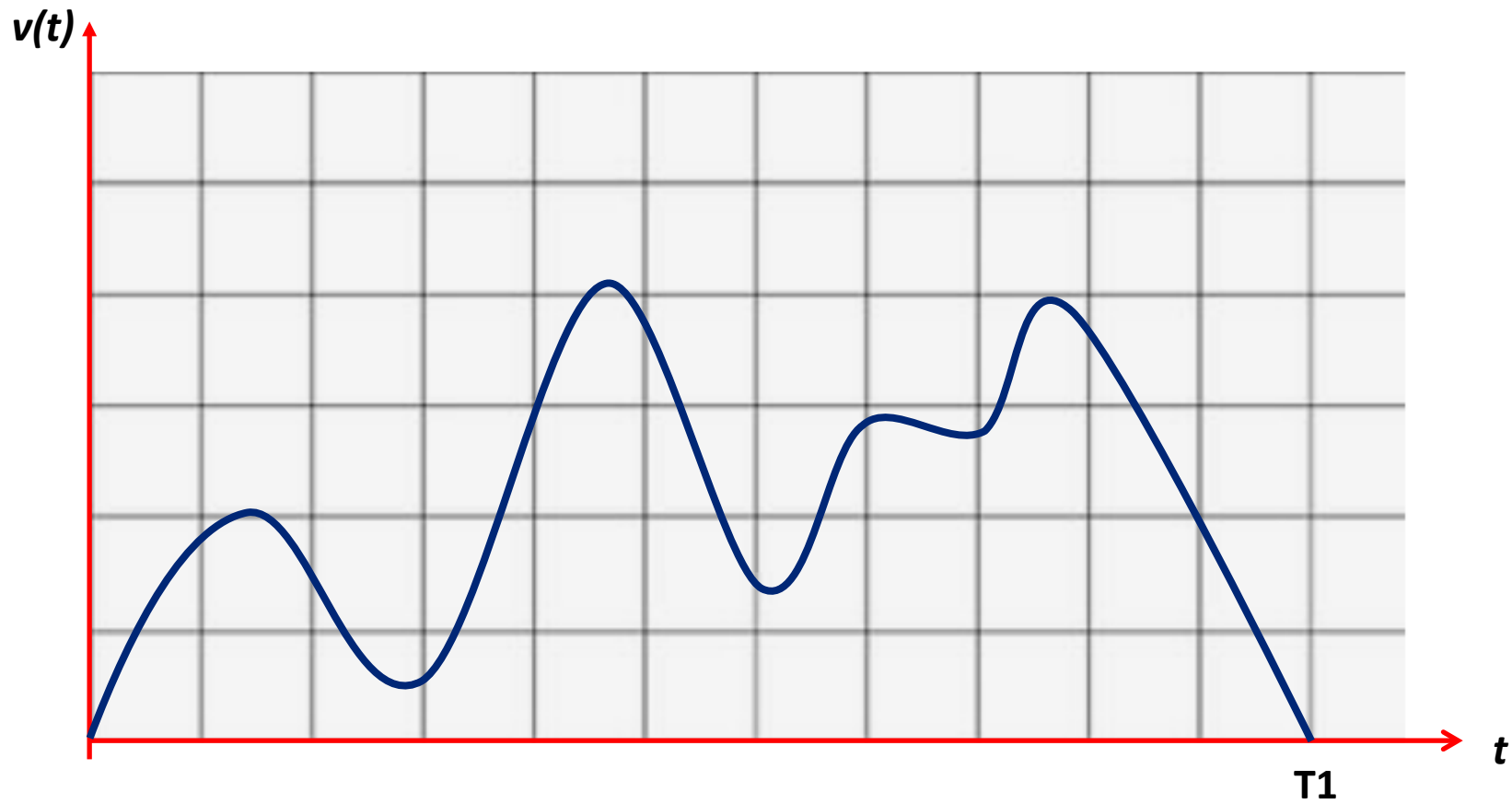








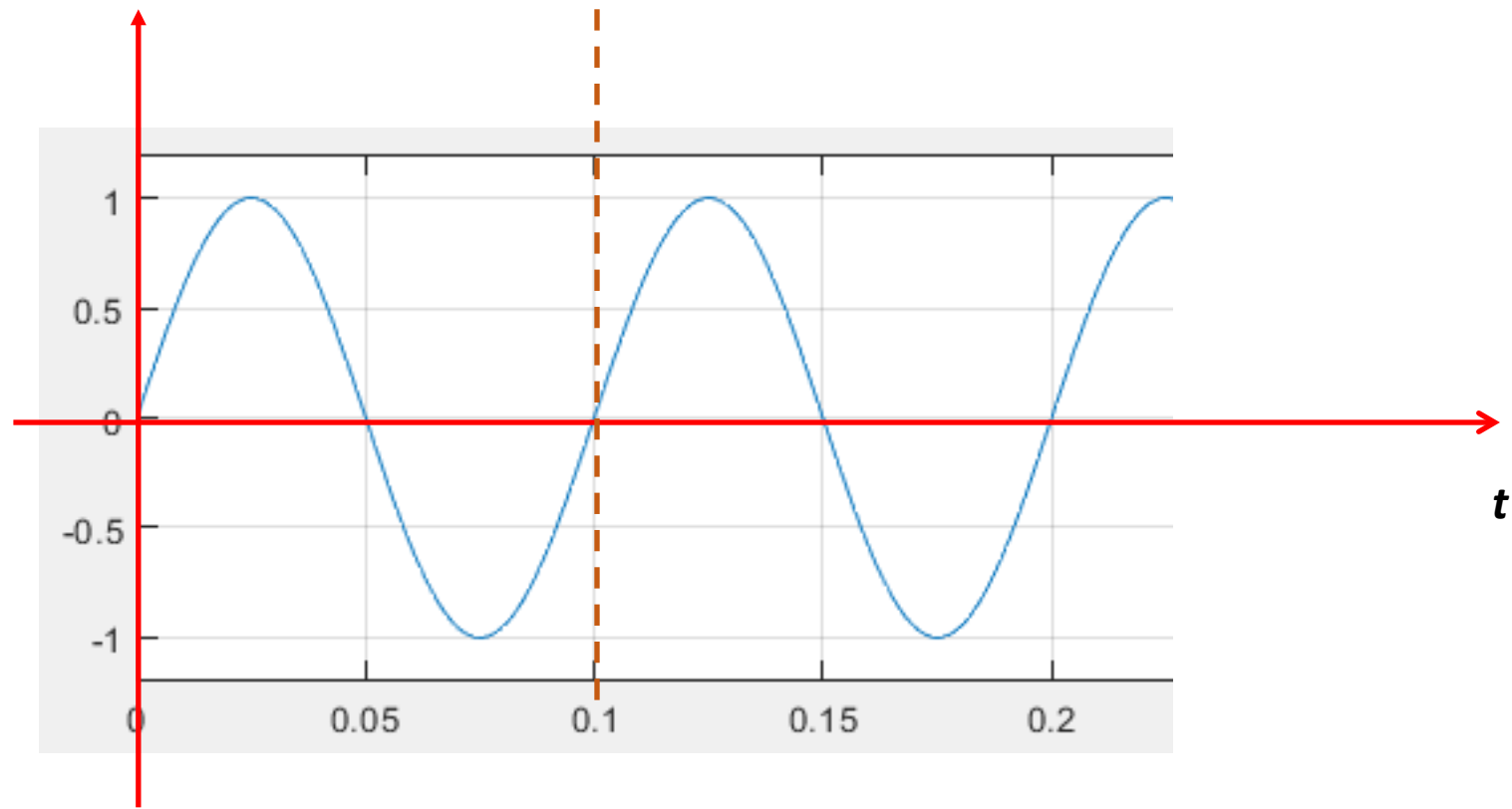




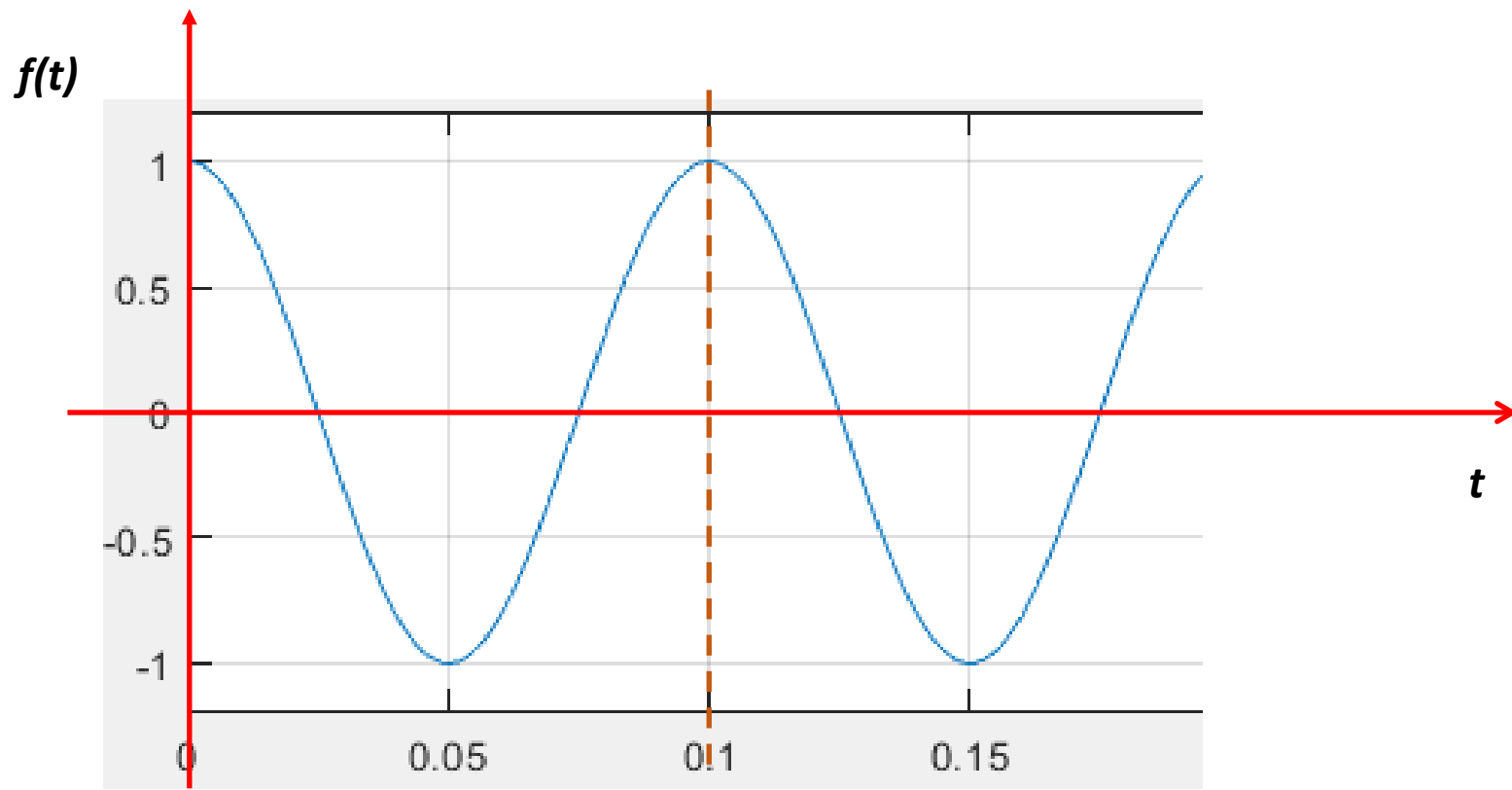
$$V_{prom} = \frac{\int_0^{T_1} v(t) dt}{T_1}$$

*Ejemplo*  
*Señal 4*

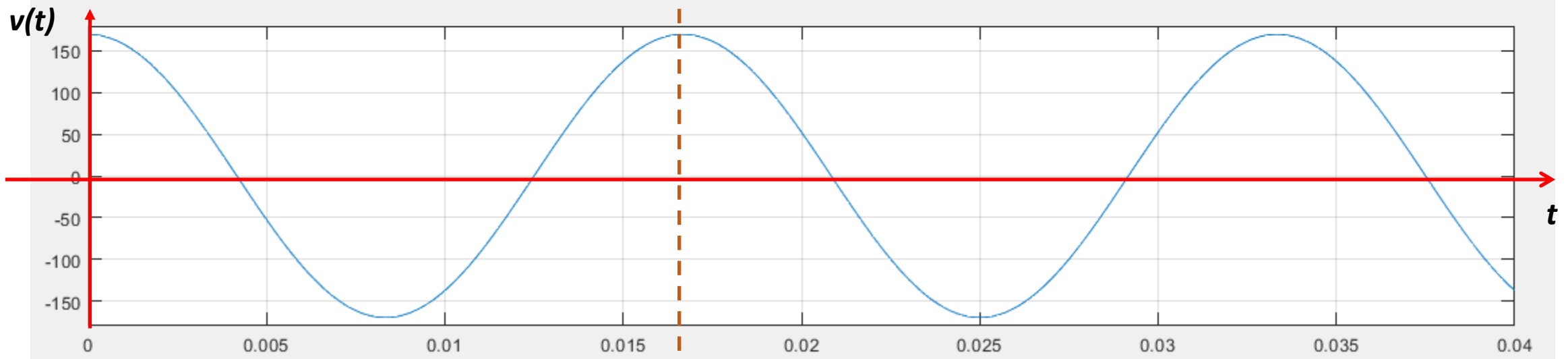
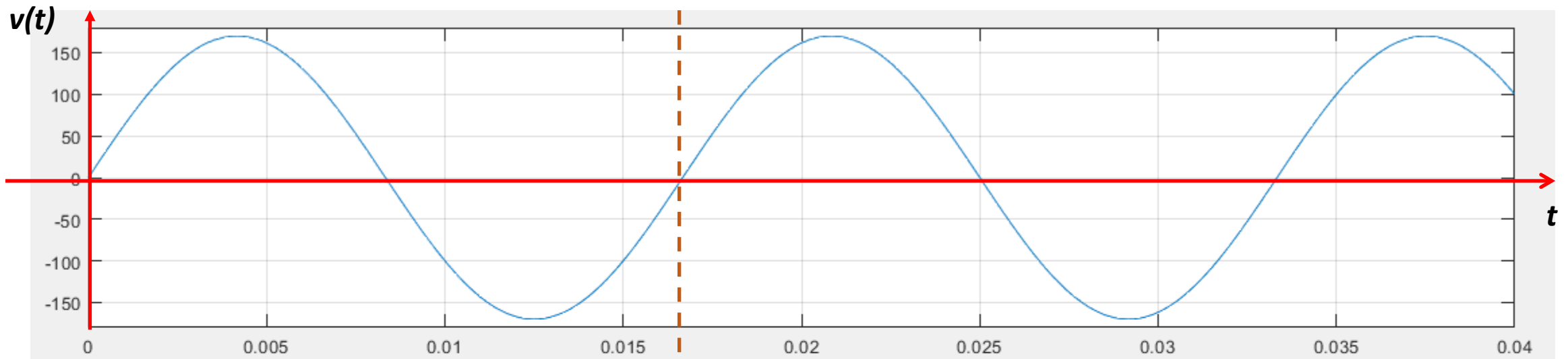
$f(t)$



$$V_{prom} = 0$$

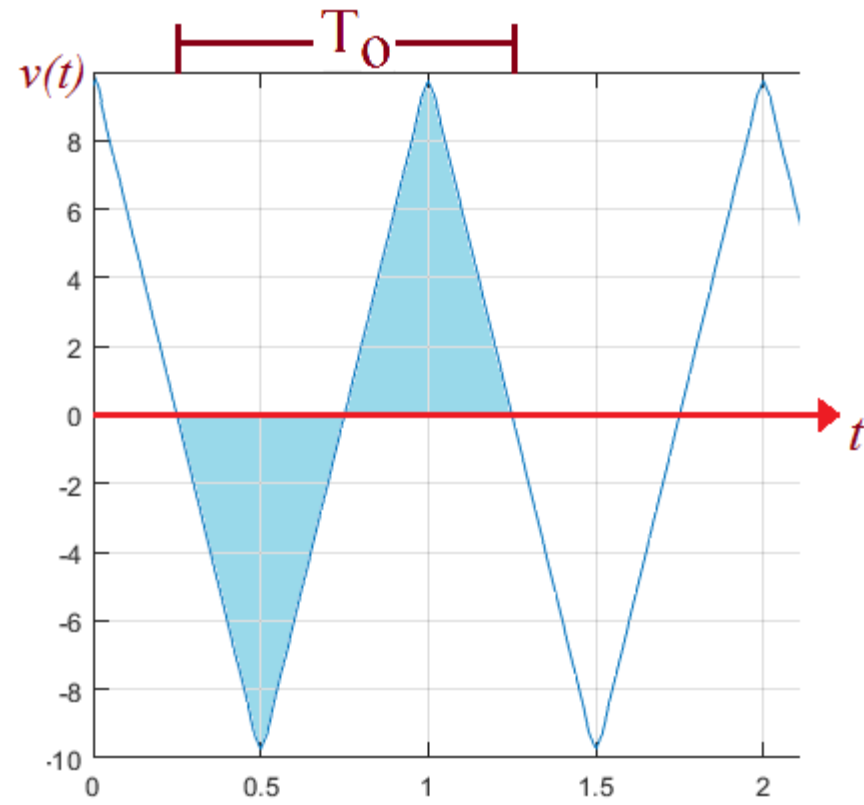


$$V_{prom} = 0$$



$$V_{prom} = 0$$





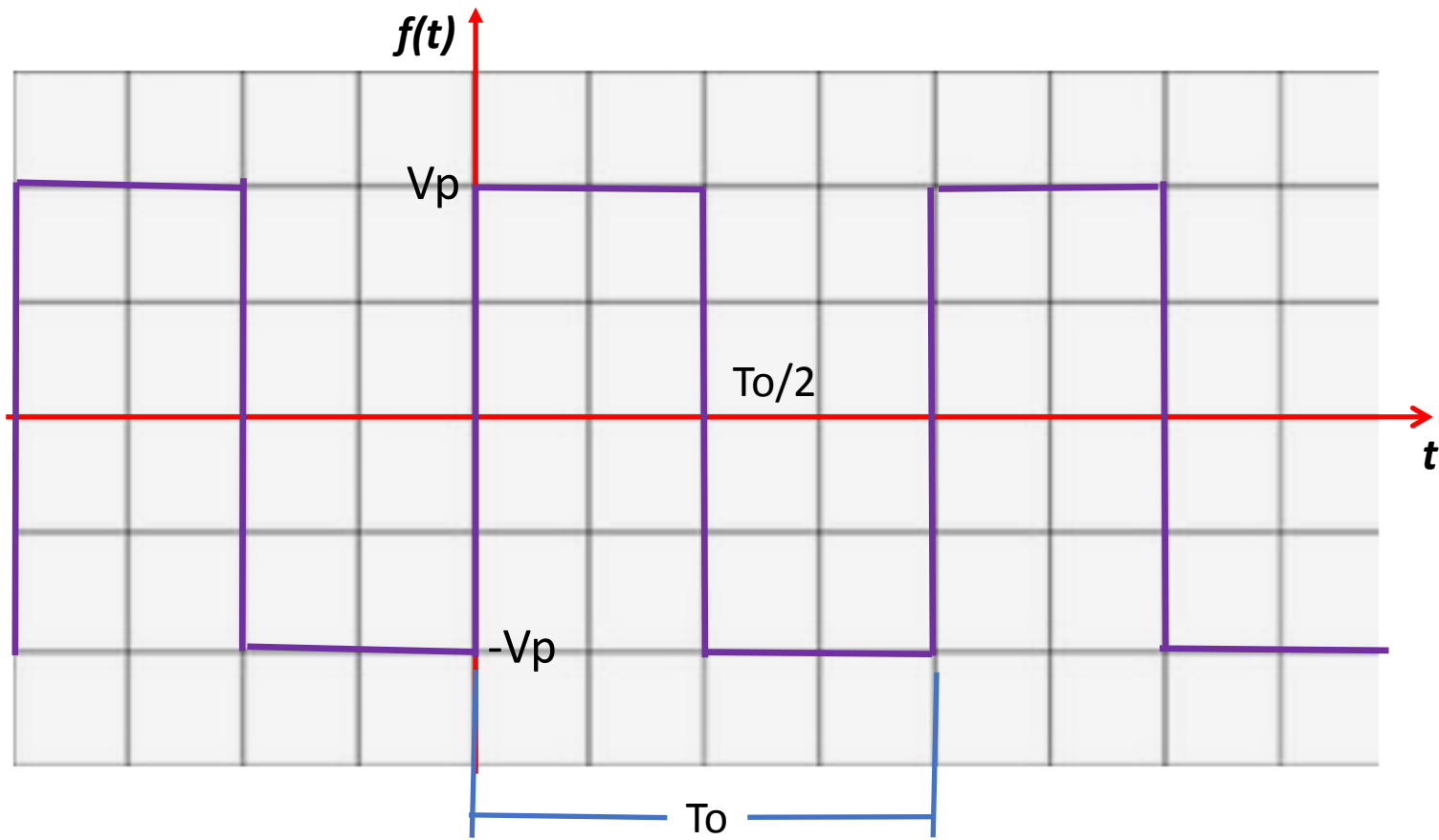
$$V_{prom} = 0$$

\*  $V_{RMS}$   $\rightarrow$  *Voltaje Eficaz*

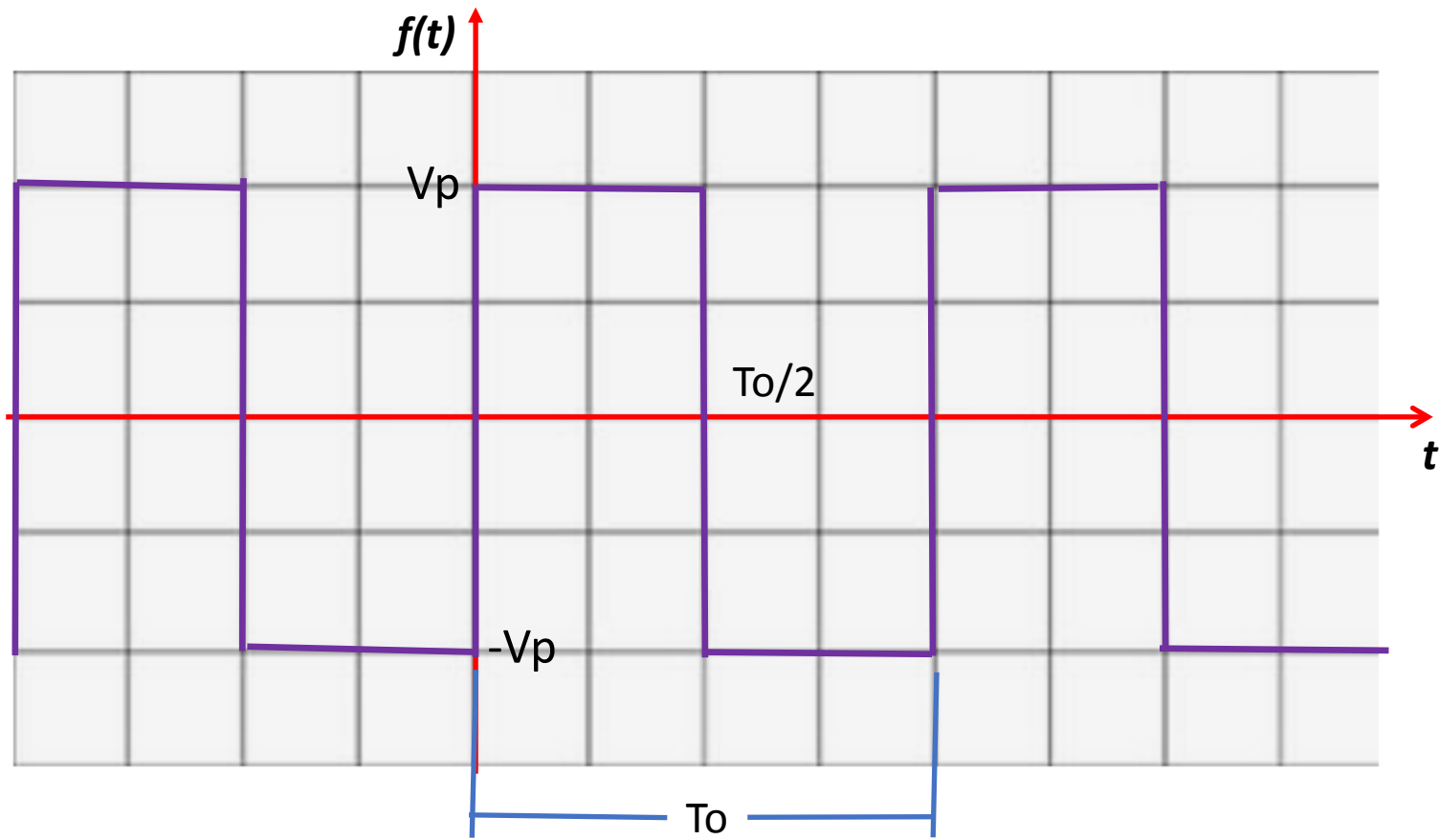
$$V_{RootMeansSquare} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} f^2(t) dt}$$

$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} f^2(t) dt}$$

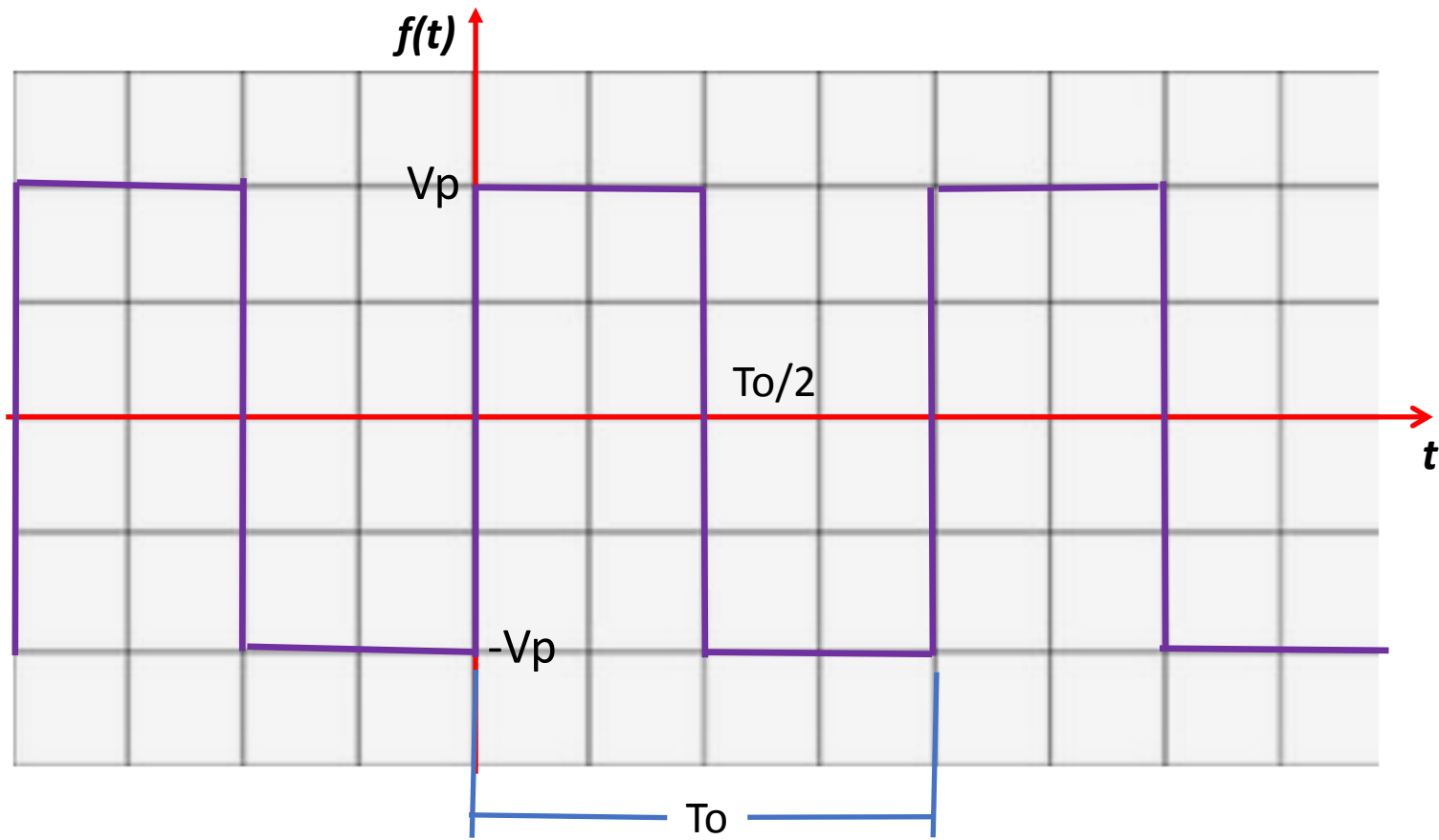
$V_{RMS} \rightarrow$  *Voltaje Eficaz*



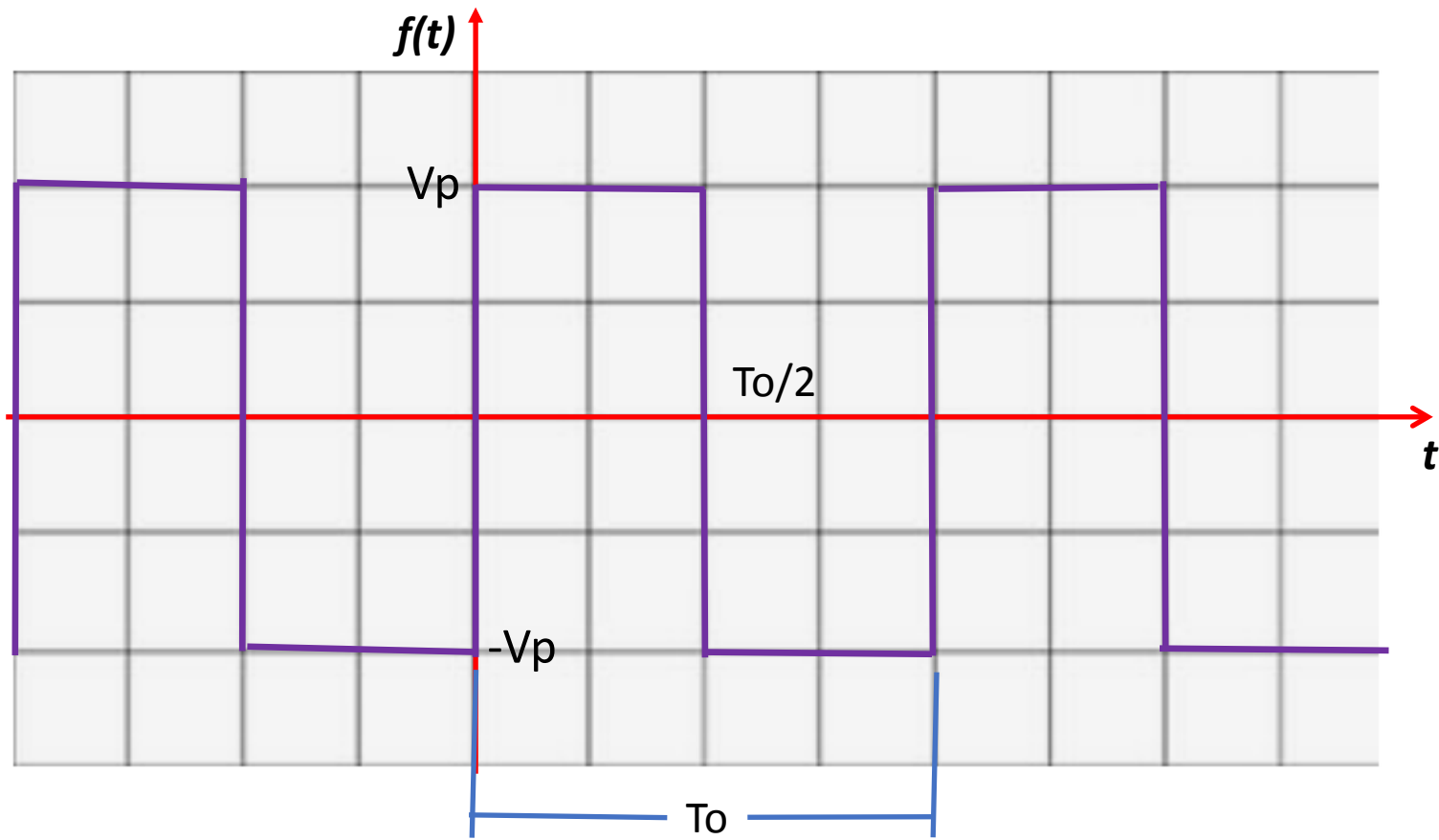
$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} f^2(t) dt}$$



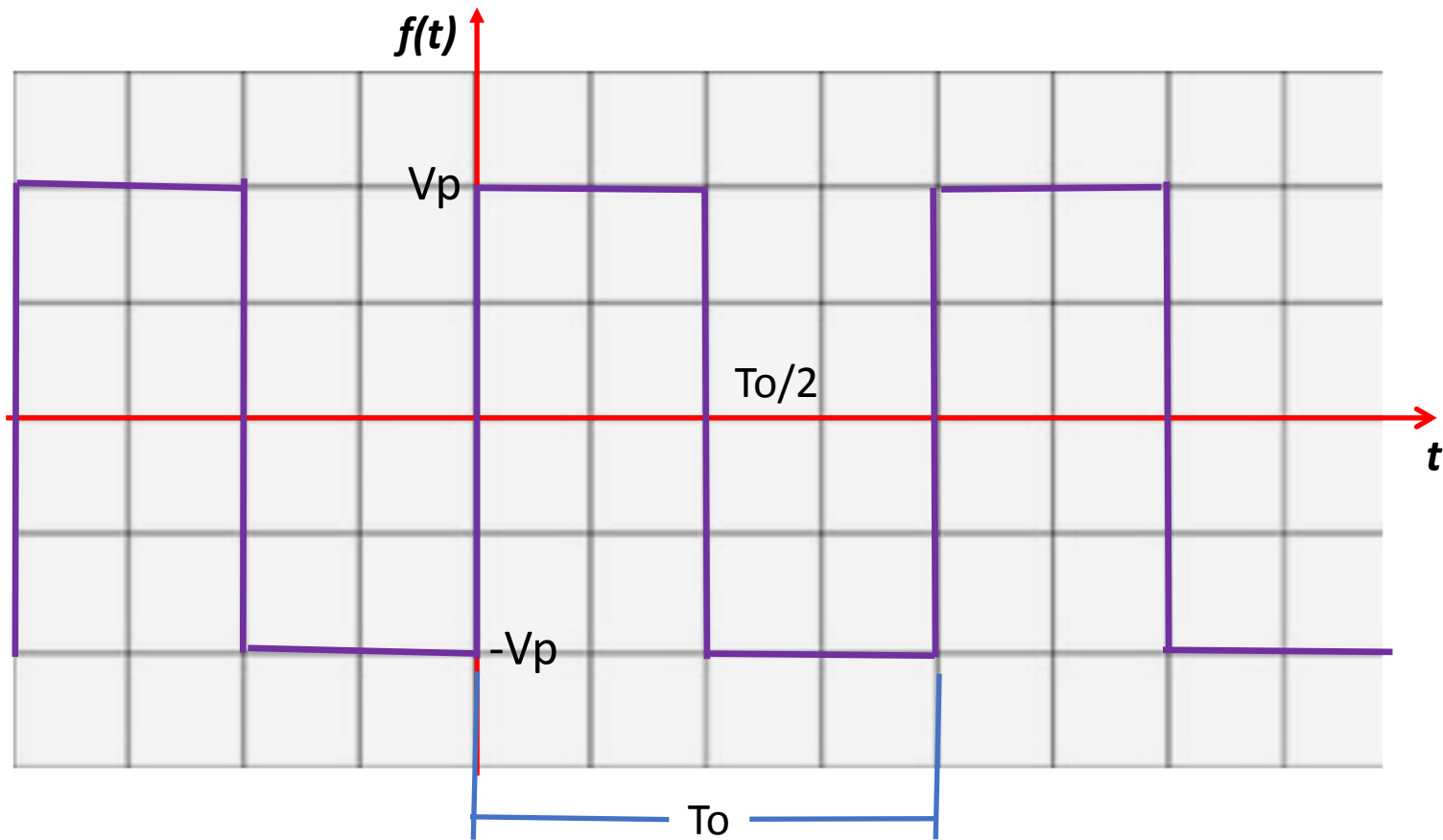
$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \left[ \int_0^{T_0/2} f^2(t) dt + \int_{T_0/2}^{T_0} f^2(t) dt \right]}$$



$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \left[ \int_0^{T_0/2} (V_P)^2 dt + \int_{T_0/2}^{T_0} (-V_P)^2 dt \right]}$$

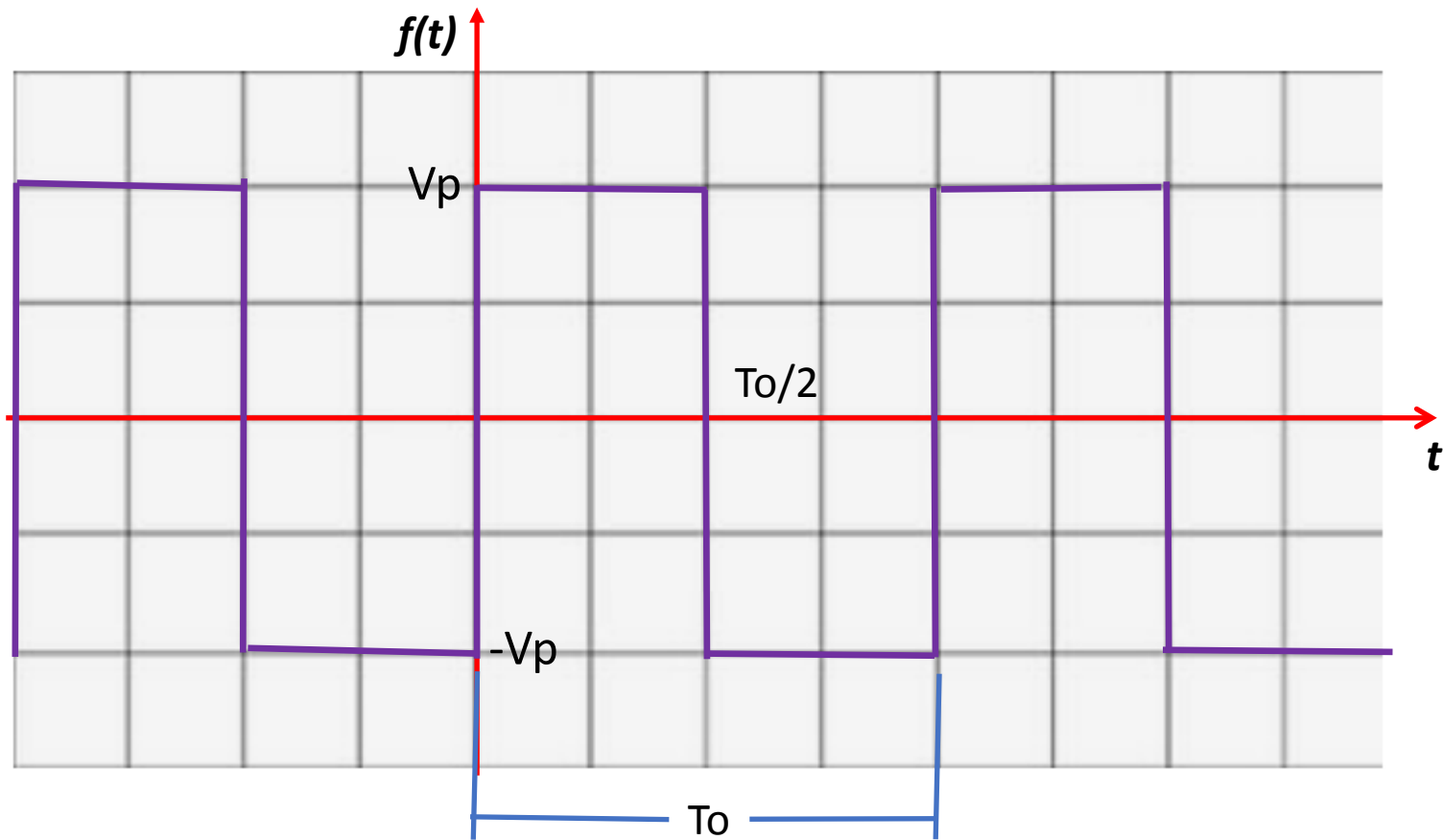


$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \left[ \int_0^{T_0/2} (V_P)^2 dt + \int_{T_0/2}^{T_0} (-V_P)^2 dt \right]}$$

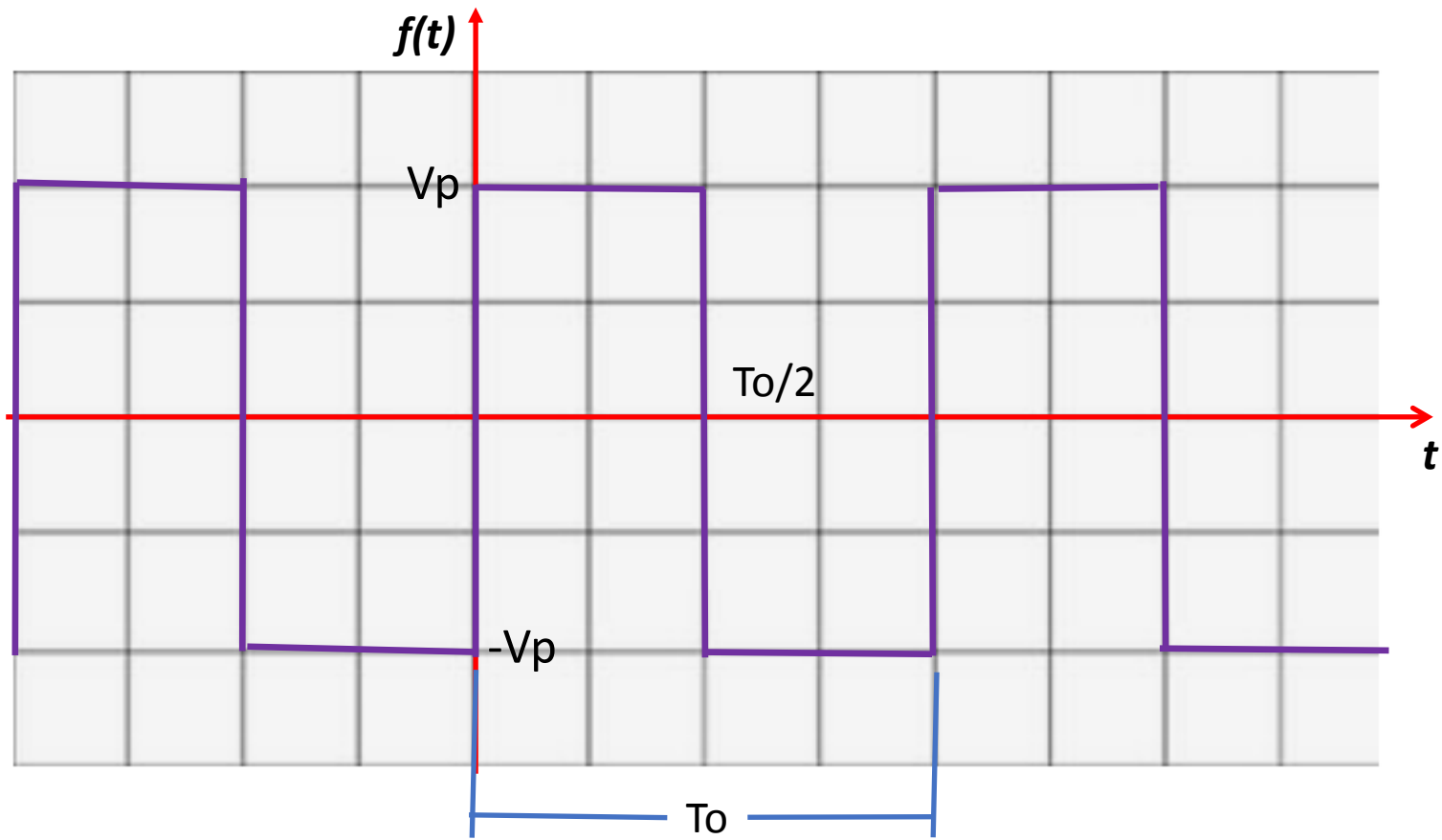


$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \left[ V_P^2 \int_0^{T_0/2} dt + V_P^2 \int_{T_0/2}^{T_0} dt \right]}$$

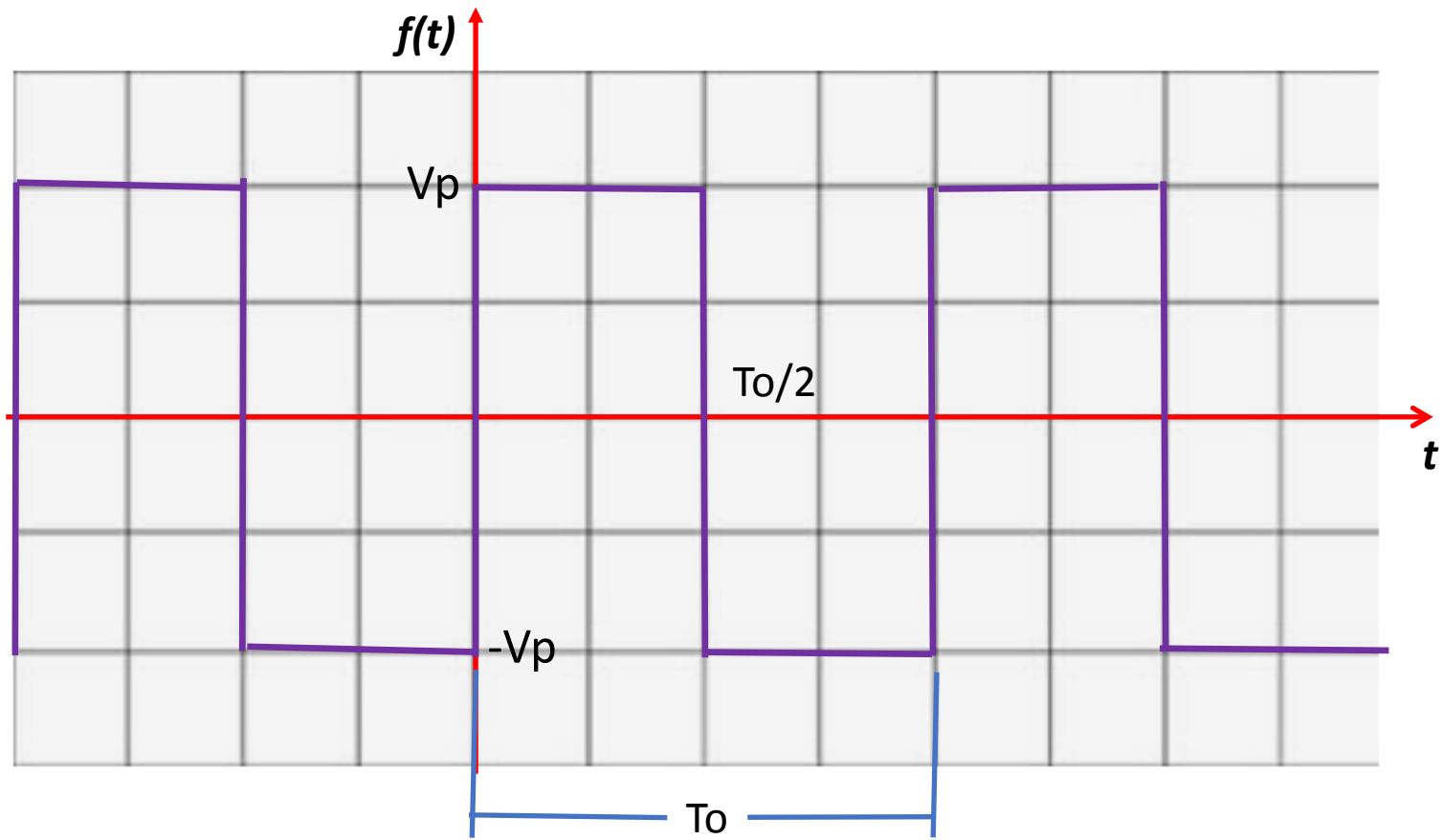




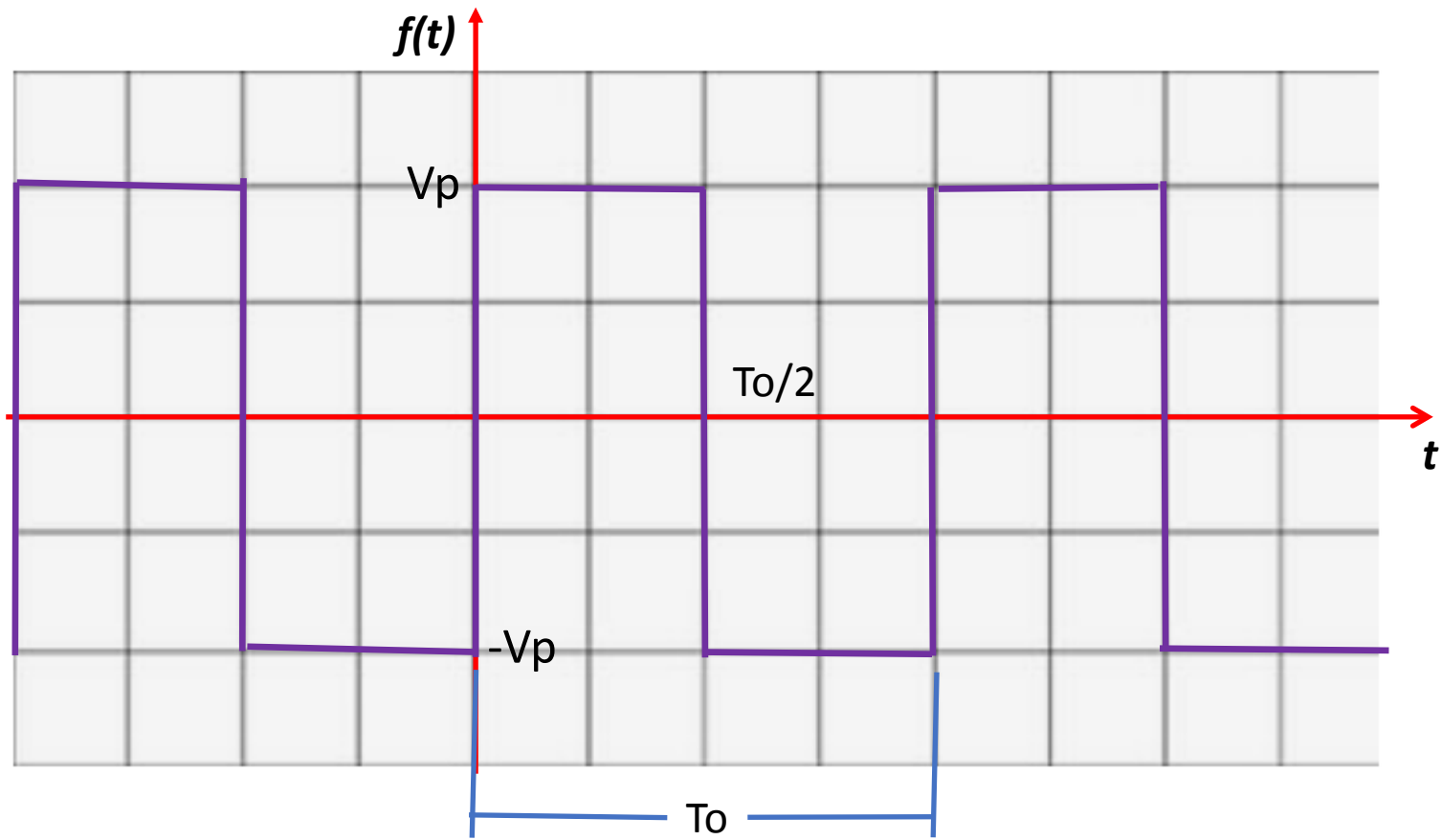
$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \left[ V_P^2 [t]_0^{T_0/2} + V_P^2 [t]_{T_0/2}^0 \right]}$$



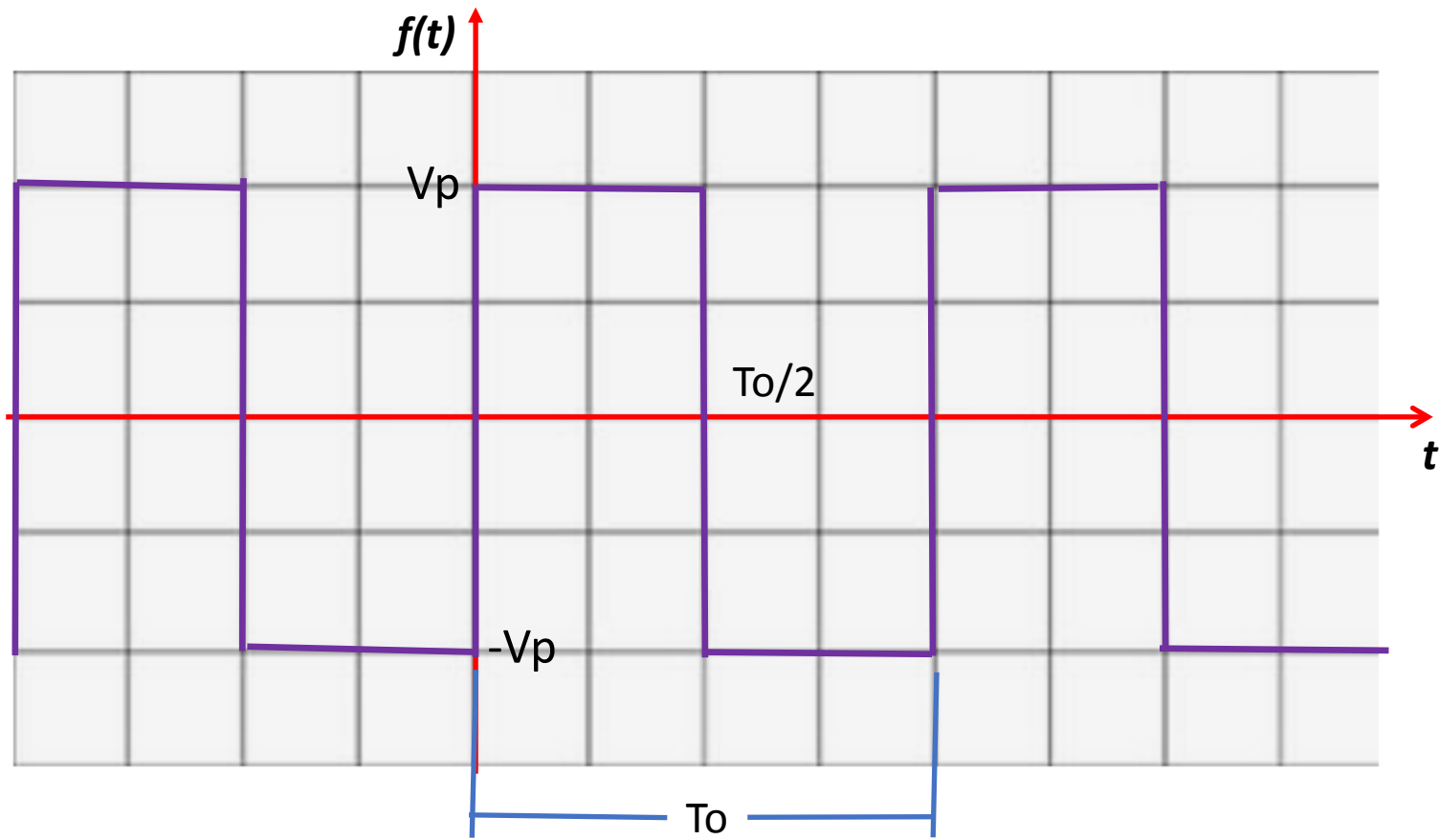
$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \left[ V_P^2 \left[ \frac{T_0}{2} \right] + V_P^2 \left[ \frac{T_0}{2} \right] \right]}$$



$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{V_P^2 T_0}{T_0}}$$



$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt[2]{V_P^2}$$



*Para una señal cuadrada:  $V_{RMS} = V_P$*

*Para una señal cuadrada:  $V_{RMS} = V_P$*

*Para una señal cuadrada:*  $V_{RMS} = V_P$

*Para una señal triangular:*  $V_{RMS} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{3}}$

*Para una señal cuadrada:*  $V_{RMS} = V_P$

*Para una señal triangular:*  $V_{RMS} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{3}}$

*Para una señal senoidal:*  $V_{RMS} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{2}}$



$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} f^2(t) dt}$$