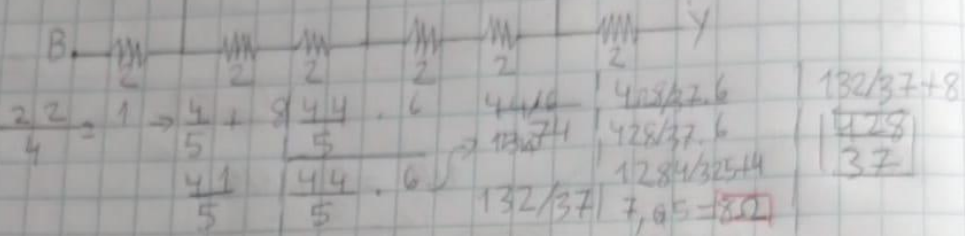
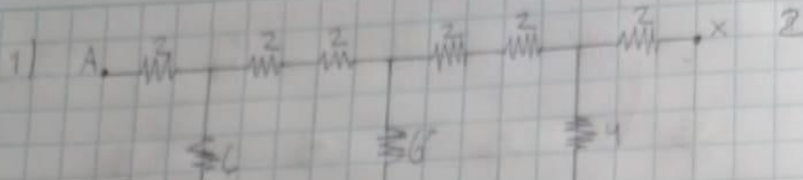


Evaluación de electrodinámica



2) $V = I \cdot R$
 $12 = 0,2 \cdot R$
 $\frac{12}{0,2} = R$
 $60 \Omega = R$ Resistencia
 $V = I \cdot R$
 $15 = I \cdot 60$
 $\frac{15}{60} = I$
 $0,25 = I$ corriente

3) $K_c = 1 \text{ J} \rightarrow 0,24 \text{ E}$
 $0 \text{ G} \Rightarrow V_H$

$E = \frac{2 \cdot 20 \cdot 20 \cdot 30}{1 \cdot 2 \text{ L}}$

31680 cal

$26,4^\circ \text{C}$

4) I) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3+1+2}{6}$ II) $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{R_e}$

$\frac{1}{R_e}$ $\frac{1}{R_e}$ $R_e = 4$

$\frac{2+1}{24} = \frac{1}{R_e}$ $R_e = 24$

III) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{R_e}$ $R_e = 4$

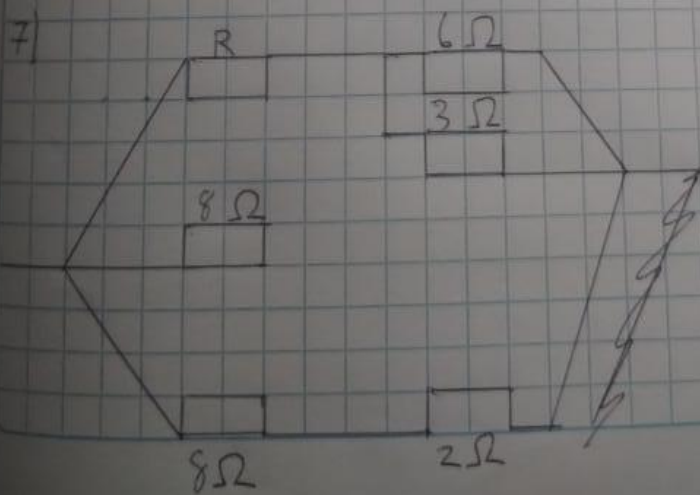
I F I F III F

D I F I F III F

5) $R = \frac{1,7 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 2000}{8,5 \cdot 10^{-6}}$

$R = 4 \Omega$

5) $R_1 = 2/61 P$ | $R_1 = \frac{20}{P}$ $\rightarrow 400$
 $R_1 = 20 \Omega$ | $R_2 = \frac{20}{20}$
 $R_2 = 0,1 P/2$ | $\frac{400}{1}$
 $R_2 = P/20$



$$8) 600 = 120 \cdot R$$

$$\frac{600}{120} = R$$

$$\boxed{5 \Omega = R}$$

$$120 = I \cdot 5$$

$$\frac{120}{5} = I$$

$$\boxed{24 \text{ A} = I}$$

$$9) 2,5 = 5 \cdot I \quad I = 5 \cdot 10^{-1} \quad =$$

$$0,5 = I \quad q = 5 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$5 \cdot 10^{-1} = n \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$5 / 1,6 \cdot 10^{-1} / 10^{-19} = n$$

$$\boxed{3,1 \cdot 10^{18} = n}$$