EASIBA. aremitos Eletricos 2ª prova - 15/05/2012 - Prof. Ropael.

$$\lambda = Li^2$$
, portants a energie seumulada

a doda por:
$$E = (Li_s^2 \cdot i_o) - \int_0^1 Li^2 di$$

$$Li^{2} = Li^{3} - Li^{3} = \frac{2}{3}Li^{3}$$

$$\vdots$$

A energia dissipada no resistor é igual à energia total acumulada no compor magnétics:
$$E = \frac{2}{3} \text{ Li}_3^3$$

2) Tem-se;
$$\lambda_1 = L, i, + M \cos \theta i_2$$

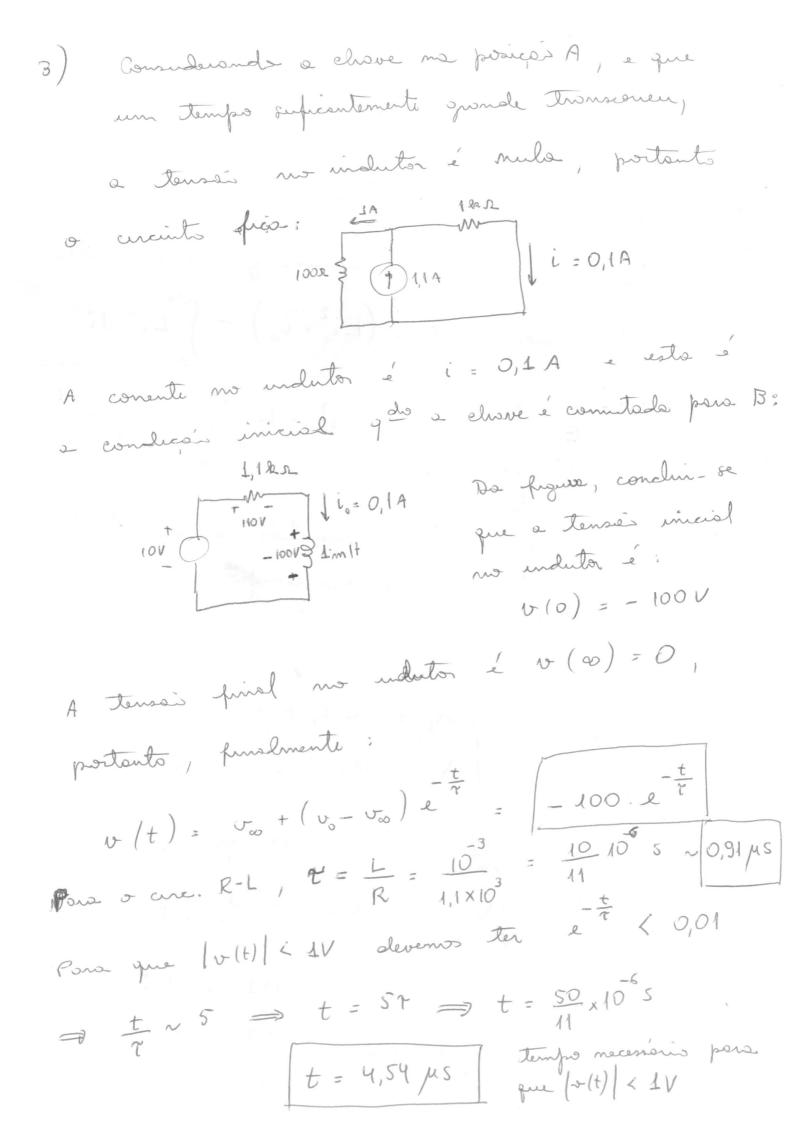
 $\lambda_2 = M \cos \theta i_1 + L_2 i_2$

Postante:
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \nabla_{t} = \frac{dA_{t}}{dt} = -M \sin \theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \cdot \Gamma_{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dA_{2}}{dt} = -M \sin \theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \cdot \Gamma_{2}$$

$$U_1(t) = - \omega M I_2 sen(\omega t)$$

$$v_2(t) = -\omega M I_1 sen(\omega t)$$



Valor RMS de v (t):

$$v(t) = V \cdot o(t) \implies V_{el} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_{0}^{T} v^{2}(\tau) d\tau = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_{0}^{T} v^{2}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_{0}^{\alpha T} \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} d\tau = \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{\alpha T}{T}}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{\alpha T}{T}}}$$

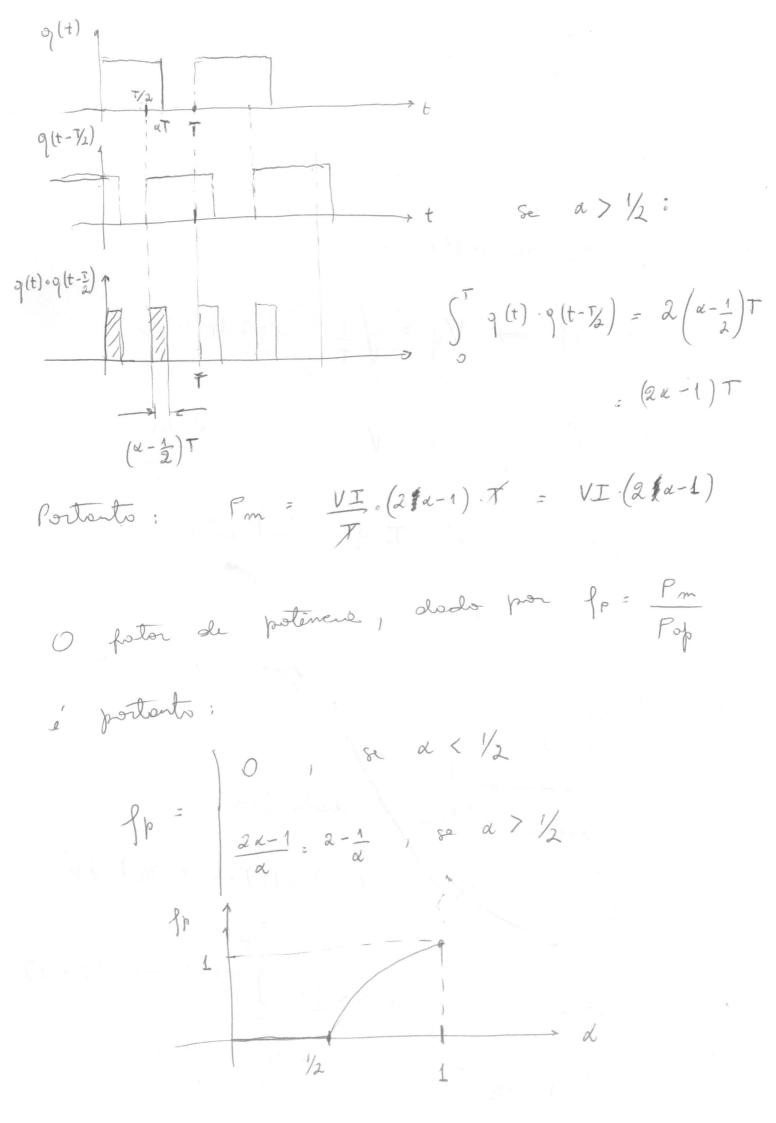
mo bupolo da quelo Portante a potencia operante

Mes 2 potencios médios é dada por

Mes 2 potenties

$$P_{m} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \sigma(\tau) i(\tau) d\tau = \frac{VI}{T} \int_{0}^{T} q(\tau) \cdot q(\tau - \frac{1}{2}) d\tau$$

$$\frac{1}{q(t-\frac{7}{2})} = 0$$



$$CVS(+)$$
 (1) $C = V$ $CVS(+)$ (1) $CVS(+)$ CVS

onde
$$CV = 2 \times 10^{-3}$$
 => $V = v_0 = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 2 \text{ Vets}$

Portants
$$v(t) = 2e^{-t/2}$$
 sendo $\tau = RC = 0,15$

$$(t, 2, 0)$$

$$[volts]$$

$$i(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{-10^{-3} \times 2 \times 10^{-2}}{1 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}}$$

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