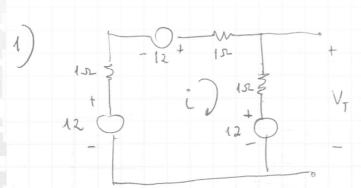
Cuentos Eletres

10/7/12- Gabanto - prof. Rafael



ma malla acuma:

$$12 - i + 12 - i - i - 12 = 0 \implies 12 = 3i \implies i = 4A$$

$$\Rightarrow V_T = 12 + 4 = 16 V$$

$$\frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} \implies R_{7} = \frac{2}{3}SL$$

Consequentements: 
$$I_N = V_T = \frac{16}{R_T} = \frac{16}{2/3} = \frac{124A}{R_T}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 7V \implies i_{D} = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$+ R_{+}$$

$$V = 24A \implies R_{T}$$

$$\downarrow V = 24A \implies R_{T}$$

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FEDERAL DE JUIZ DE FORA



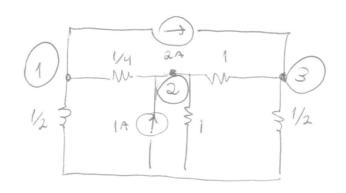












1 + 1/2	14/4	U
-1/4	1/4+1+1	1
0	-1	1+龙

	٥,	
Service de la calculation de l	e2	
Total Control of the		
	e3	

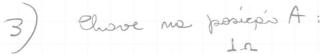
 -2	
1	-
+2	

6	-4	0
y home	6	
0	-1	3

21	
l2	
23	

	-2	
	1	
	2	
1		

matriz admitancia de más. tensois de mos corrente de mos





Depoir de tempo suficiente a tenses no indutor é nula comente em cada resistor é 0,5A

9.52 Q de t -00, movemente a tensão 15. \$ DIA 3100mH no molutor será mula Neste

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + (i_{L}(0) - i_{L}(\infty)) e^{-\frac{Rr}{L}t}$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + (i_{L}(0) - i_{L}(\infty))$$
  
= 0,1 + 0,4 = 000t

$$v_{\ell}(t) = L \frac{di_{\ell}}{dt} = 0,1 \times 0,4 \times (-100) = -100t = -4 \frac{100t}{200t} = -4 \frac{100t}$$









3 100mH





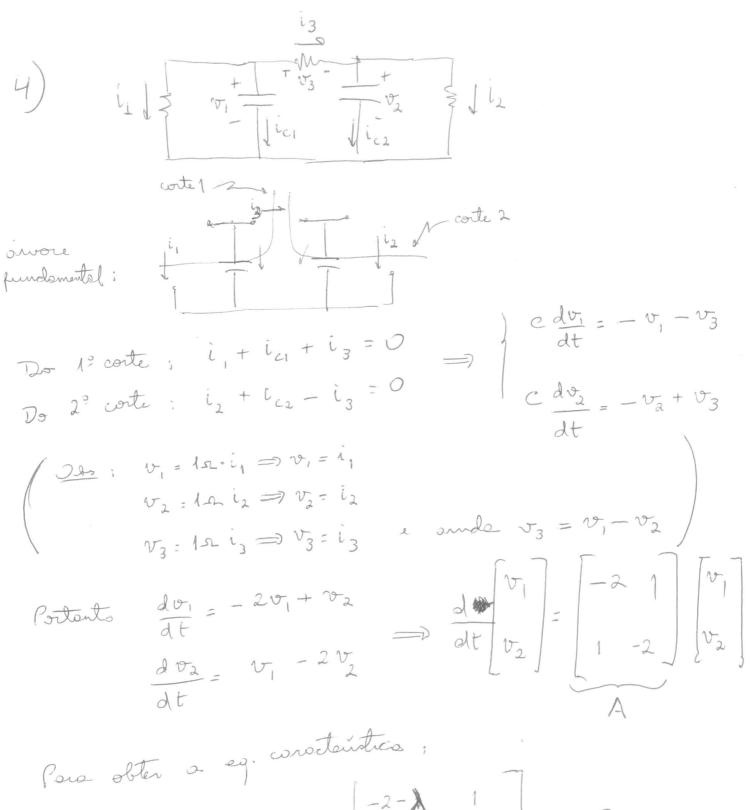










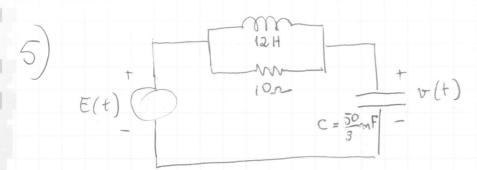


Para obter a eq.

$$\det \left( A - \lambda \mathbf{1} \right) = 0 \implies \det \begin{bmatrix} -2 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -2 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-2-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) - 1 = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda = \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \end{vmatrix}$  de eq. consisterés tem porte

imaginaria nula.



Equacionomento:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
c & dv & = i \\
c & dv & = i
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
c & dv & = i
\end{vmatrix}$$

obs: 
$$\nabla_R = E - \nabla \Rightarrow i_R = E - \nabla$$
 $\frac{\partial b_{0:1}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial b_{0:1$ 

Derwonde a 1º equação:

Derwonder a 1° equação:
$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} = \frac{-1}{RC}\frac{do}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\frac{dE}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC}\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{-1}{RC}\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\left[-\frac{v}{L} + \frac{E}{L}\right] + \frac{1}{RC}\frac{dE}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} = \frac{-1}{RC}\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\left[-\frac{v}{L} + \frac{E}{L}\right] + \frac{1}{RC}\frac{dE}{dt}$$

Fundamente; 
$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} = \frac{dv}{RC} + \frac{1}{LC} = \frac{dv}{RC} + \frac{1}{$$

$$\begin{cases} L = 12H \\ C = 50 \text{ mF} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{1}{Ac} = 6 \\ \frac{1}{Ac} = 5 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{1}{A^2v} + 6\frac{dv}{dt} + 5v = 6\frac{dE}{dt} + 5E \\ \frac{1}{Ac} = 5 \end{cases}$$

Condições iniciais, 
$$v(0) = 4$$
;  $i(0) = 0$ 

Portante 
$$\frac{dv}{dt}|_{t=0} = -6v_o + 6E_o = 6[E_o - v_o]$$

Tom- se que 
$$E(\mathbf{0}) = K \cos\left(\frac{5}{6}t + \Theta\right) = K \cos\Theta = Re \left[Ke^{1/9}\right]$$

= unfoedoncio

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Colculoudo-se a impedôncia slo accidio, na fieg.

$$\omega = \frac{C}{6} \text{ sul}/5$$
, oblim-se  $Z = \frac{(\omega L^2 R + \int R^2 / \omega L)}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} - \frac{1}{\omega L} = \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $|\omega L : 10|$ 
 $|\omega L : \frac{1}{12}| \Rightarrow |Z = 5 - 67 = 0$ 

Cotato:  $|\Delta v| = 6[S - 4] = 6$ 

Cotato:  $|\Delta v| = 6[S - 4] = 6$ 

Solveos da homoginea:  $|\nabla_{\alpha}(t)| = k_1 e^{k_1 t} + k_2 e^{k_2 t}$ 

sendo  $|\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + S| = 0 \Rightarrow |\lambda_1 = 1|$ 
 $|\lambda_2 = -S| \Rightarrow |\nabla_{\alpha}(t)| = k_1 e^{k_1 t} + k_2 e^{k_2 t}$ 

Solveos perturban;  $|\nabla_{\alpha}(t)| = k_1 e^{k_1 t} + k_2 e^{k_2 t}$ 

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Solveos genel;  $|\nabla_{\alpha}(t)| = k_1 e^{k_1 t} + k_2 e^{k_1 t} + k_3 e^{k_1 t} + k_3 e^{k_1 t}$ 
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