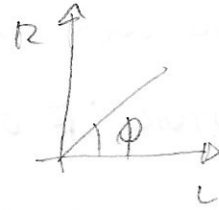


CONANDO DOIS PONTOS NA RETA DE CADA GRÁFICO PODE-
DETERMINAR A RESISTÊNCIA (DETA) E COMPRIMENTO (AL);
E CONSEQUENTEMENTE, A RESISTIVIDADE:

FERRO:

$$\operatorname{tg}(\phi) = \frac{\rho}{A} = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta L}$$



$$\rho = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta L} \cdot A =$$

$$P_1 = (1,0; 0,12)$$

$$P_2 = (0,125; 0,015)$$

$$\rho = \frac{(1 - 0,125)}{(0,12 - 0,015)} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot 0,51^2}{4} = 1,70 \frac{\Omega \text{ mm}^2}{\text{m}}$$

$$\boxed{\rho = 1,70 \frac{\Omega \text{ mm}^2}{\text{m}}}$$

COBRE:

$$\operatorname{tg}(\phi) = \frac{\rho}{A} = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta L}$$

$$P_1 = (1,0; 0,94)$$

$$P_2 = (0,125; 0,13)$$

$$\rho = \frac{(1 - 0,125)}{(0,94 - 0,13)} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot (0,51)^2}{4} =$$

$$\boxed{\rho = 0,22 \frac{\Omega \text{ mm}^2}{\text{m}}}$$

Comparar com
os valores
da literatura!

NÍQUEL-CROMO:

$$\operatorname{tg}(\phi) = \frac{\rho}{A} = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta L}$$

$$\phi: 0,76 \text{ mm}$$

$$P_1 = (1,0; 2,63)$$

$$P_2 = (0,125; 0,3)$$

$$\rho = \frac{(1 - 0,125)}{(2,6 - 0,3)} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot (0,72)^2}{4} =$$

$$\rho = 86,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\Omega \text{ mm}^2}{\text{m}}$$