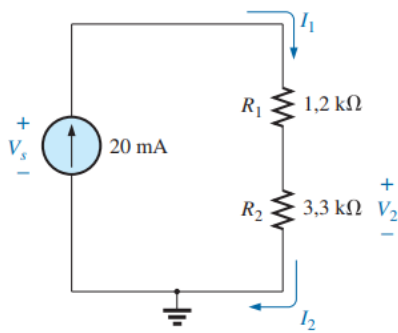


2. Considerando o circuito da Figura 8.98:

a) determine as correntes  $I_1$  e  $I_2$ ;

b) calcule as tensões  $V_2$  e  $V_s$ .



$$1200 \, \Omega \quad 3300 \, \Omega$$

$$0,02A$$

$$R_{eq} = 1200 + 3300 = 4500 \, \Omega$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 4500 = \frac{V}{0,02} \Rightarrow 90V$$

$$V_s = 90V$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 3300 = \frac{V}{0,02} = 66V$$

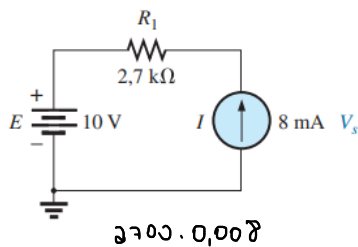
$$V_s = 90V$$

$$V_2 = 66V$$

$$I_1 = 0,02A$$

$$I_2 = 0,02A$$

$$V_s = ?$$



$$2700 \cdot 0,008$$

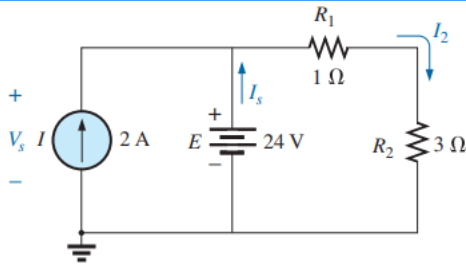
$$E + V_{R1} - V_s = 0$$

$$10 + 21,6 - V_s = 0$$

$$V_s = 31,6V$$

4. Considerando o circuito na Figura 8.100:

- determine a tensão  $V_s$ ;
- calcule a corrente  $I_2$ ;
- determine a fonte de corrente  $I_s$ .



$$I_2 = 2 + I_s$$

$$R_{eq_{12}} = 4 \Omega$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{24}{I_2} \quad I_2 = \frac{24}{4} = 6A \downarrow$$

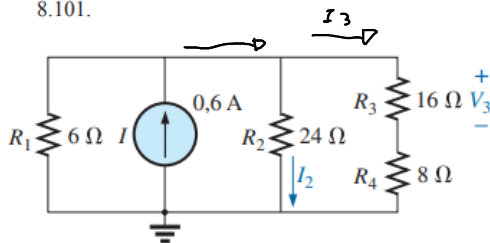
$$V_s = V_E = 24V //$$

$$I_2 = 2 + I_s$$

$$6 = 2 + I_s$$

$$I_s = 4A$$

5. Calcule a tensão  $V_3$  e a corrente  $I_2$  para o circuito na Figura 8.101.



$$R_{eq_{34}} = 24 \Omega$$

$$R_{eq_{12(34)}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{6}} = 4 \Omega$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{V}{0,6} = 2,4V //$$

$$V_s = 2,4V$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{2,4}{24} = 0,1A //$$

$$I_3 = 0,1A$$

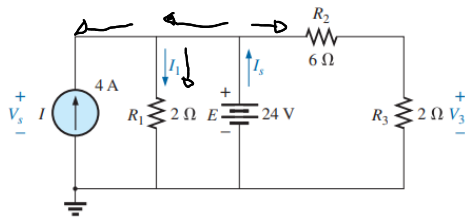
$$V = R \cdot I$$

$$V = 0,1 \cdot 16$$

$$V = 1,6V //$$

6. Considerando o circuito na Figura 8.102:

- a) calcule as correntes  $I_1$  e  $I_3$ ;  
b) calcule as tensões  $V_s$  e  $V_3$ .



$$R_{eq23} = 8\Omega$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{24}{2} = 12\text{ A}$$

$$I_E = I_5 = 24\text{ V}$$

$$I_{23} = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{24}{8} = 3\text{ A}$$

$$I_5 = I_{R2} + I_1 - I$$

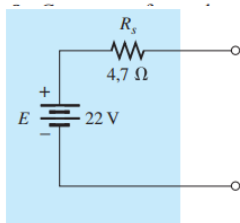
$$I_5 = 3 + 12 - 4$$

$$I_5 = 11\text{ A}$$

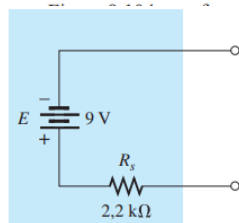
$$V_3 = I_{23} \cdot R_3$$

$$V_3 = 3 \cdot 2 = 6\text{ V}$$

7. Converta as fontes de tensão na Figura 8.103 para fontes de corrente.



(a)

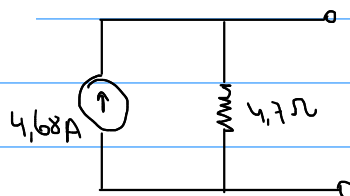


(b)

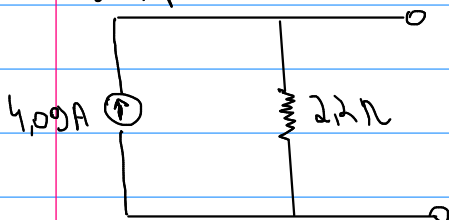
$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{22}{4.7} = 4.68\text{ A}$$

$$R_p = R_s = 4.7\Omega$$

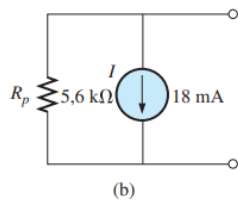
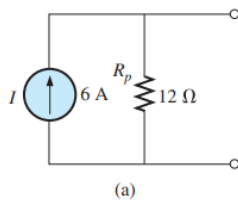
$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{9}{2.2} = 4.09\text{ A}$$



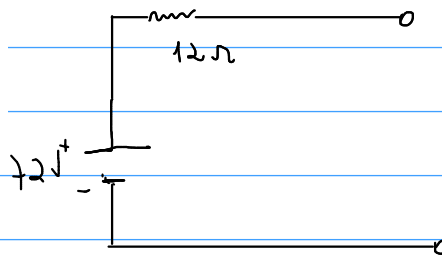
$$R_s = R_p = 2.2$$



8. Converta as fontes de corrente na Figura 8.104 para fontes de tensão.



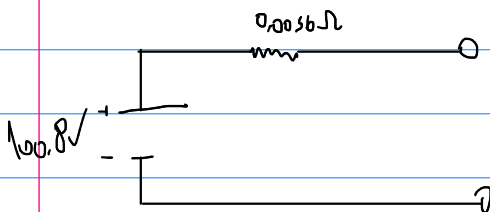
$$a) I = \frac{V}{R} = 6 = \frac{V}{12} = 72V$$



$$b) V = R \cdot I$$

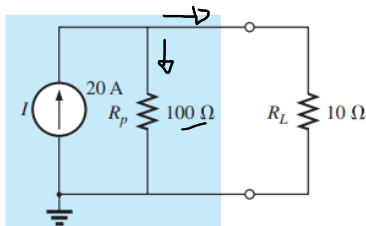
$$V = 0,018 \cdot 0,0056$$

$$V = 1,008 \cdot 10^{-4} V$$



9. Considerando o circuito na Figura 8.105:

- Determine a corrente através do resistor de 10 Ω. Observando que a resistência  $R_L$  é significativamente mais baixa do que  $R_p$ , qual foi o impacto sobre a corrente através de  $R_L$ ?
- Converta a fonte de corrente para uma fonte de tensão e recalcule a corrente através do resistor de 10 Ω. Você obteve o mesmo resultado?



$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{10}} = 9,09 \Omega$$

$$9,09 = \frac{V}{20}$$

$$V = 181,81 V$$

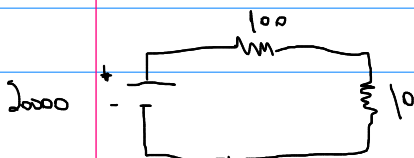
$$10 = \frac{181,81}{I}$$

$$I = \frac{181,81}{10}$$

$$I = 18,181 A$$

Corrente quase igual a da fonte

$$b) R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow V = 20 \cdot 100 = 20000 V$$



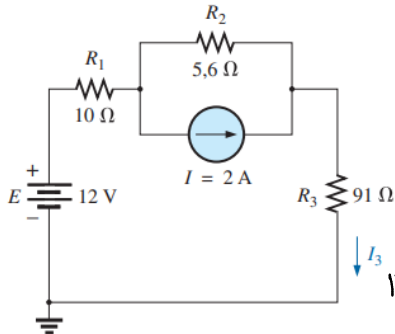
$$110 = \frac{20000}{I}$$

$$I = \frac{20000}{110} = 181,81 A$$

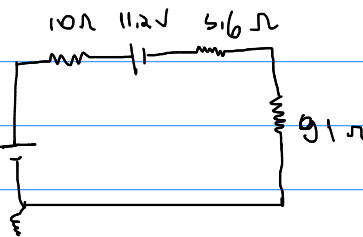
$$10 = \frac{181,81}{I_{AV}} = \frac{181,81}{10} = 18,18$$

10. Considerando a configuração da Figura 8.106:

- converta a fonte de corrente em uma fonte de tensão;
- combine as duas fontes de tensão em série em uma fonte;
- calcule a corrente através do resistor de  $91 \Omega$ .

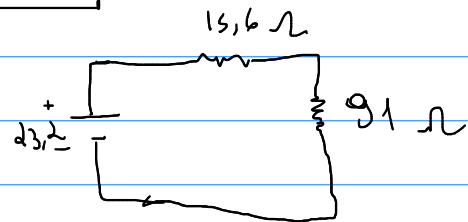


$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 5,6 = \frac{V}{2} \Rightarrow V = 11,2 \text{ V}$$



$$12 + 11,2 = 23,2 \text{ V}$$

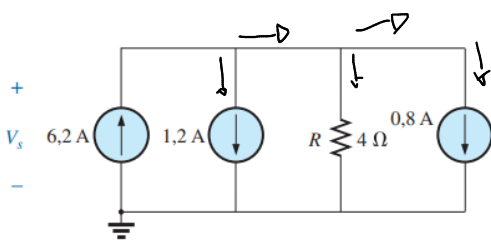
$$10 + 5,6 = 15,6 \Omega$$



$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 106,6 = \frac{23,2}{I} \Rightarrow I = 0,21 \text{ A}$$

11. Considerando o circuito na Figura 8.107:

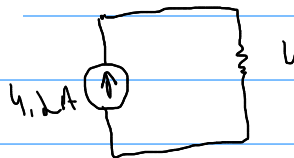
- substitua todas as fontes de corrente por uma única fonte de corrente;
- Calcule a tensão da fonte  $V_s$ .



$$\bar{I}_T = I_+ - I_-$$

$$\bar{I}_T = 6,2 - 1,2 - 0,8$$

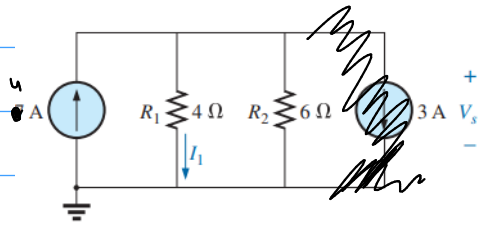
$$\bar{I}_T = 4,2 \text{ A}$$



$$V = 4,2 \cdot 4$$

$$V = 16,8 \text{ V}$$

12. Calcule a tensão  $V_s$  e a corrente  $I_1$  para o circuito na Figura 8.108.



$$I_c = 7 - 3 = 4A$$

$$R_{eq12} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}} = 2,4 \Omega$$

$$V = 2,4 \cdot 4$$

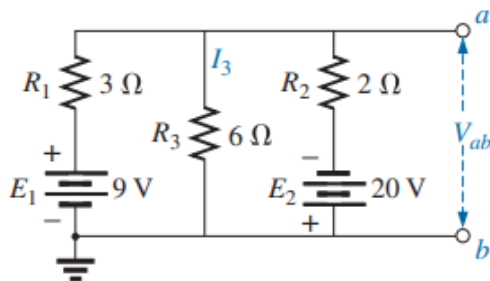
$$V = 9,6V$$

$$V_s = 9,6V$$

$$R_1 = \frac{V}{I} = 7 \quad 4 = \frac{9,6}{I} \quad I = \frac{9,6}{4} = 2,4A$$

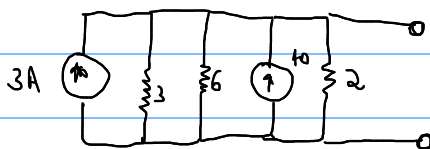
13. Converta as fontes de tensão na Figura 8.109 para fontes de corrente.

- a) Calcule a tensão  $V_{ab}$  e a polaridade dos pontos  $a$  e  $b$ .  
b) Calcule a intensidade e o sentido da corrente  $I_3$ .



$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 3 = \frac{9}{I} \quad I = 9/3 = 3A$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{20}{I} \Rightarrow I = \frac{20}{2} = 10A$$



$$I_T = 10 - 3 = 7A$$

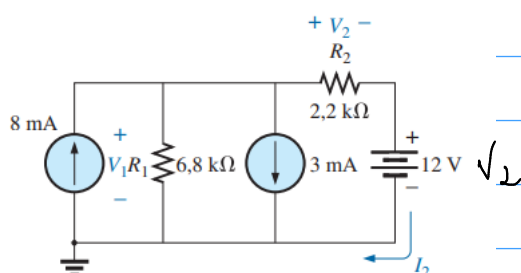
$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}} = 1 \Omega$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{V}{7} \Rightarrow V = 7$$

$$R_3 = \frac{V}{I_3} \Rightarrow 6 = \frac{7}{I_3} \quad I_3 = 7/6 = 1,16A \uparrow$$

14. Considerando o circuito na Figura 8.110:

- converte a fonte de tensão em uma fonte de corrente;
- reduza o circuito para uma única fonte de corrente e determine a tensão  $V_1$ ;
- usando os resultados da parte (b), determine  $V_2$ ;
- calcule a corrente  $I_2$ .



$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 2200 = \frac{12}{I}$$

$$I = \frac{12}{2200} = 5,45 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

$$I_T = 8 + 5,45 - 3$$

$$I_T = 10,45 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$



$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6,8} + \frac{1}{2,2}} = 1,66 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 1660 = \frac{V}{10,45 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$V = 17,347 \text{ V}$$

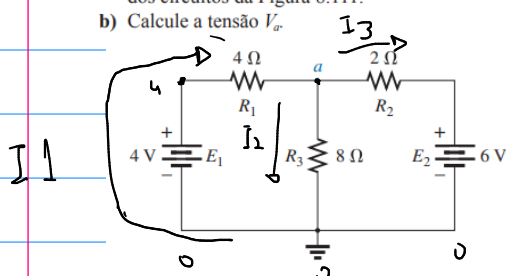
$$V_2 = 17,347 \cdot 12 = 5,347 \text{ V}$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow 2200 = \frac{5,347}{I} \Rightarrow I = \frac{5,347}{2200} = 2,43 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

#### Seção 8.6 Análise das correntes nos ramos

15. a) Usando a análise das correntes nos ramos, determine a intensidade e o sentido das correntes nos resistores dos circuitos da Figura 8.111.

b) Calcule a tensão  $V_o$ .



$$4 - 4I_1 - 8I_2 = 0$$

$$-6 - 2I_3 - 8I_2 = 0$$

$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3 \rightarrow I_1 = \frac{5}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = \frac{1}{7} \text{ A}$$

$$4 \cdot 4(I_2 + I_3) - 8I_2 = 0$$

$$-6 - 2I_3 - 8I_2 = 0 \rightarrow -6 - 2I_3 - 8\left(\frac{5}{7}\right) = 0$$

$$I_3 = \frac{5}{7} \text{ A}$$

$$-6 - 2\left(\frac{-1 + 3I_2}{-1}\right) - 8I_2 = 0$$

$$I_2 = \frac{4}{7} \text{ A}$$

$$4 - 12I_2 - 4I_3 =$$

$$I_3 = \frac{-4 + 12I_2}{-4} = \frac{-1 + 3I_2}{-1}$$

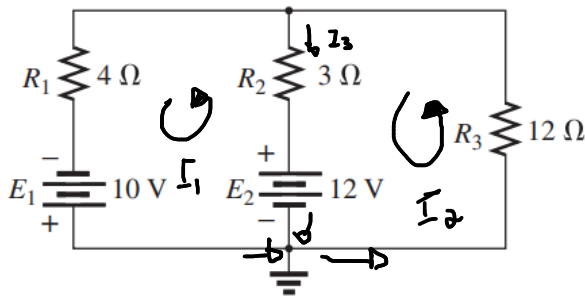
$$V_a = I_2 \cdot R_3$$

$$V_a = \frac{4}{7} \cdot 8$$

$$V_a = 4,57 \text{ V}$$

16. Considerando o circuito da Figura 8.112, faça o que se pede.

a) Determine a corrente através do resistor de  $12 \Omega$  usando a análise das correntes nos ramos.



$$\begin{cases} 10 + 12I_1 + 4I_1 - 3I_3 = 0 \\ -12 + 12I_2 - 3I_3 = 0 \\ I_2 = I_1 + I_3 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 12 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-I_1 + I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$4 \cdot 12 \cdot (-1) - 48 - (12 \cdot 36 - 12)$$

$$D = -72$$

$$I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 22 & 0 & -3 \\ 12 & 12 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 22 & 0 \\ 12 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$I_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 22 & -3 \\ 0 & 12 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 22 \\ 0 & 12 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-66 - (-36 - 264)$$

$$300 - 66$$

$$234$$

$$I_1 = \frac{234}{-72} = -3,25 \text{ A}$$

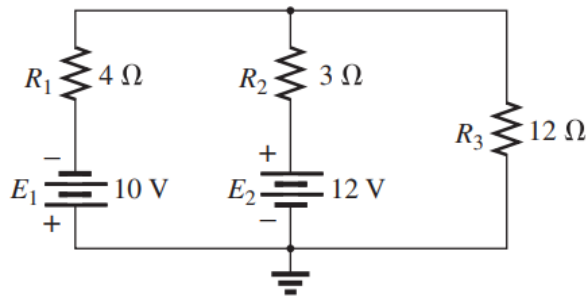
$$36 - (-48 + 66)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{18}{-72} = -0,25 \text{ A}$$

$$I_3 = 3 \text{ A}$$



- b) Converta as duas fontes de tensão em fontes de corrente, e então determine a corrente através do resistor de  $12\ \Omega$ .
- c) Compare os resultados das partes (a) e (b).

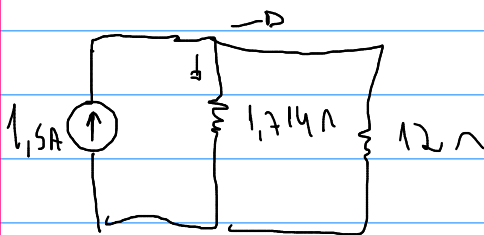
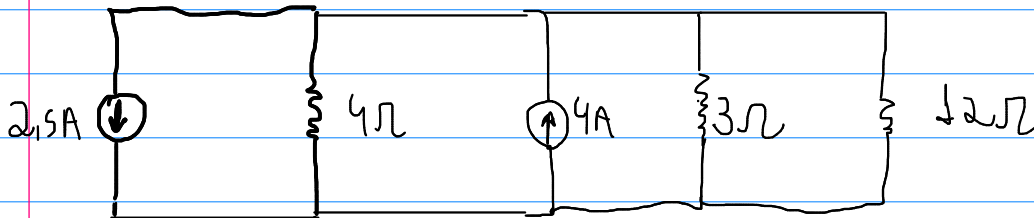


$$R = \frac{V}{I} = 4 = \frac{10}{I}$$

$$I = \frac{10}{4} = 2,5$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = 3 = \frac{12}{I}$$

$$I = \frac{12}{3}$$



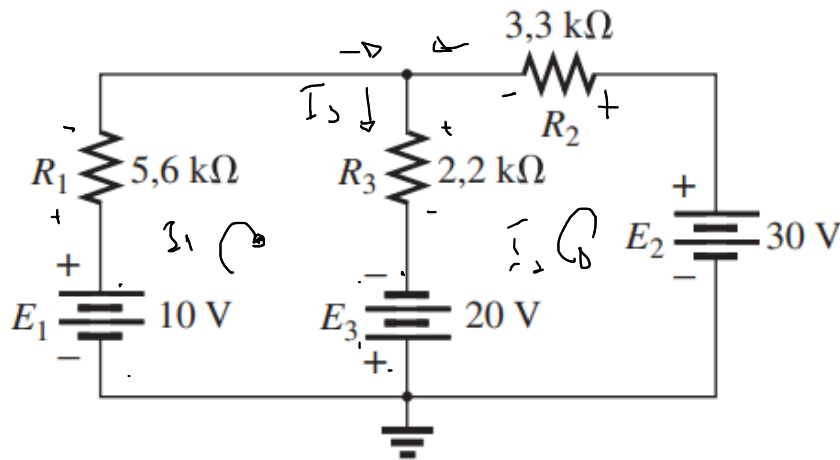
$$R_{eq} = 1,49$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}} = 1,714$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \quad 1,49 = \frac{V}{2,5} \Rightarrow V = 2,24$$

$$R_{12} = \frac{V}{I_{12}} \quad I_{12} = \frac{V}{R_{12}} = \frac{2,24}{12} = 0,1866\text{ A}$$

17. Usando a análise das correntes nos ramos, calcule a corrente através de cada resistor para o circuito da Figura 8.113. Os resistores têm valores padronizados.



$$I_3 = I_2 + I_1$$

$$10 - 5600 I_1 - 2200 I_3 + 20 = 0$$

$$20 + 30 - 3300 I_2 - 2200 I_3 = 0$$

$$-I_1 - I_2 + I_3 = 0$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -5600 & 0 & -2200 \\ 0 & -3300 & -2200 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -5600 & 0 \\ 0 & -3300 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$18480000 - (---)$$

$$D = 38060000$$

$$I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -30 & 0 & -2200 \\ -30 & -3300 & -2200 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -30 & 0 \\ -30 & -3300 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

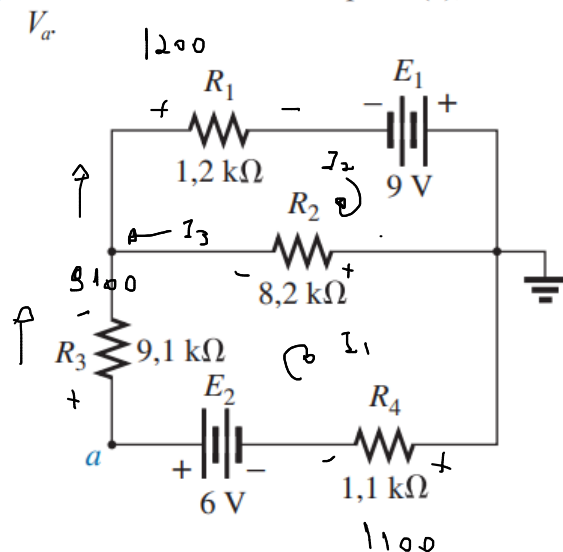
$$99000 - 66000$$

$$33000 + 66000$$

$$I_1 = \frac{99000}{38060000} = 0,0026 \text{ A}$$

\*18. a) Usando a análise das correntes nos ramos, calcule a corrente através do resistor de  $9,1 \text{ k}\Omega$  na Figura 8.114. Observe que todos os resistores têm valores padronizados.

b) Usando os resultados da parte (a), determine a tensão



$$I_1 + I_3 = I_2$$

$$\begin{cases} 6 - 10200 I_1 + 8200 I_3 = 0 \\ -1200 I_2 + 9 - 8200 I_3 = 0 \\ I_1 - I_2 + I_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b = \begin{vmatrix} -10200 & 0 & 8200 \\ 0 & -1200 & -8200 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -10200 & 0 \\ 0 & -1200 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

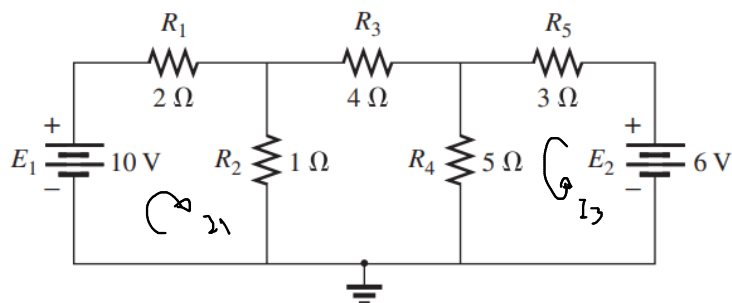
$$12240000 - (-9840000 - 83640000) \\ 12240000 - 93480000 \\ 81240000$$

$$I_1 \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 & 8200 \\ -9 & -1200 & -8200 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ -9 & -1200 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$7200 + 73800 - (-49200) \\ 130200$$

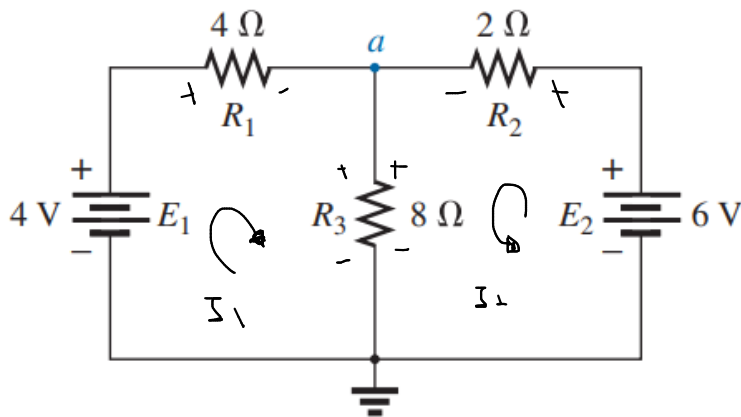
19. Para o circuito na Figura 8.115:

- Escreva as equações necessárias para resolver as correntes nos ramos.
- Por substituição da lei de Kirchhoff para correntes, reduza o conjunto para três equações.
- Reescreva as equações em um formato que possa ser solucionado usando determinantes de terceira ordem.
- Calcule a corrente nos ramos através do resistor  $R_3$ .



## Seção 8.7 Método das malhas (abordagem geral)

20. a) Usando a abordagem geral para o método das malhas, determine a corrente através de cada resistor da Figura 8.111.



$$4 - 4I_1 - 8(I_2 - I_1) = 0 \rightarrow 4I_1 + 8I_2 = -4$$

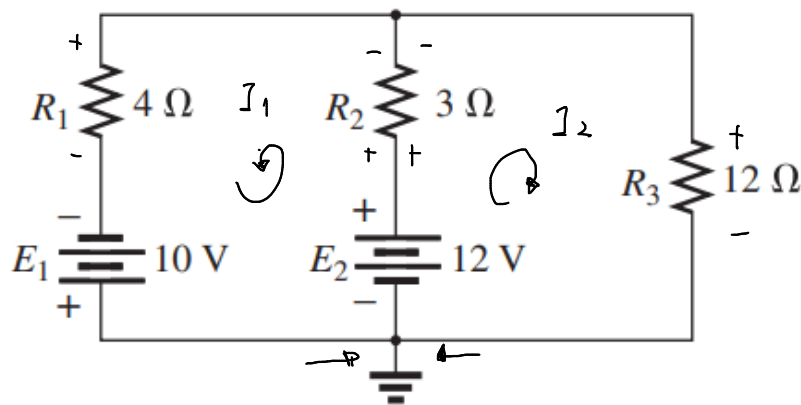
$$6 + 2I_2 - 8(-I_2 - I_1) = 0 \rightarrow 8I_1 - 6I_2 = -6$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 8 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -24 - 64 = -88$$

$$I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ -6 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 24 - (-48) = 0,81$$

$$I_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 8 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -24 + 32 = 8$$

21. a) Usando a abordagem geral para o método das malhas, determine a corrente através de cada fonte de tensão na Figura 8.112.



$$10 - 4I_1 - 3(I_1 - I_2) + 12 = 0$$

$$12 - 3(I_2 - I_1) - 12I_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -7I_1 + 3I_2 = -22 \\ 3I_1 - 15I_2 = -12 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow -7 \cdot 3,06 + 3I_2 = -22$$

$$-21,42 + 3I_2 = -22$$

$$3I_2 = -0,58$$

$$I_2 = -0,19$$

no sentido

contrário

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 3 \\ 3 & -15 \end{vmatrix} = 105 - (9) = 96$$

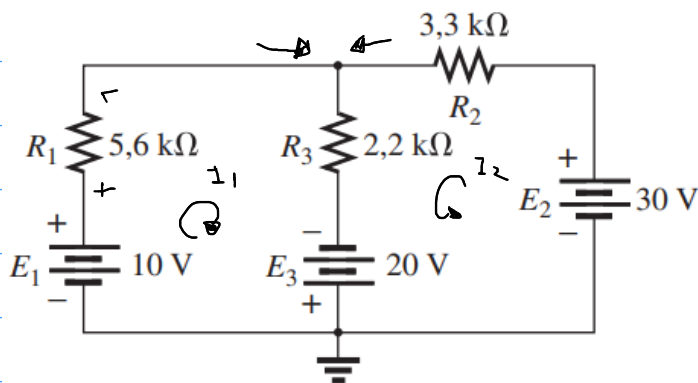
$$I_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -22 & 3 \\ -12 & -15 \end{vmatrix}}{96} = \frac{330 - (36)}{96} = \frac{294}{96} = 3,06 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3$$

$$3,06 + (-0,19) = 2,87 \text{ A}$$

22. a) Usando a abordagem geral para o método das malhas, determine a corrente através de cada resistor da Figura 8.113.

b) Usando os resultados da parte (a), determine a tensão através do resistor de  $3,3 \text{ k}\Omega$ .



$$b) R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow V = 3300 \cdot 0,00851$$

$$V = 28,08 \text{ V}$$

$$+10 - 5600I_1 - 2200(I_1 - I_2) + 20 = 0$$

$$30 - 3300I_2 - 2200(I_2 - I_1) + 20 = 0$$

$$-7800I_1 - 2200I_2 = -30$$

$$-2200I_1 - 5500I_2 = -50$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -7800 & -2200 \\ -2200 & -5500 \end{vmatrix} = 42900000 - 4840000$$

$$D = 38060000$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -30 & -2200 \\ -50 & -5500 \end{vmatrix}}{38060000} = \frac{165000 - 110000}{38060000}$$

$$I_1 = 0,00145 \text{ A}$$

$$-2200 \cdot 0,00145 - 5500I_2 = -50$$

$$-3,19 - 5500I_2 = -50$$

$$-5500I_2 = -46,81$$

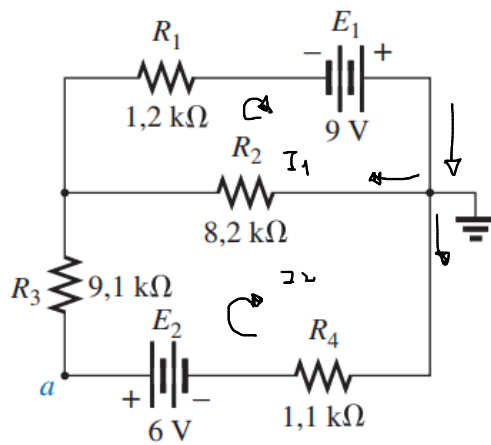
$$I_2 = 0,00851 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3$$

$$0,00145 + 0,00851 = I_3$$

$$I_3 = 9,96 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

23. a) Usando a abordagem geral para o método das malhas, determine a corrente através de cada resistor da Figura 8.114.



$$9 - 1200 I_1 - 8200 (I_1 - I_2) = 0$$

$$6 - 10200 I_2 - 8200 (I_2 - I_1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 9400 I_1 + 8200 I_2 = -9 \\ 8200 I_1 - 18400 I_2 = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -9400 & 8200 \\ 8200 & -18400 \end{vmatrix} = +172960000 - (67240000) = +105720000$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -9 & 8200 \\ -6 & -18400 \end{vmatrix}}{105720000} = \frac{163600 + 49200}{105720000}$$

$$= +2,03 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = I_3 + I_2$$

$$I_1 - I_2 = I_3$$

$$I_3 = 2,03 \cdot 10^{-3} - 1,23 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$I_3 = 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

$$8200 \cdot 2,03 \cdot 10^{-3} - 18400 I_2 = -6$$

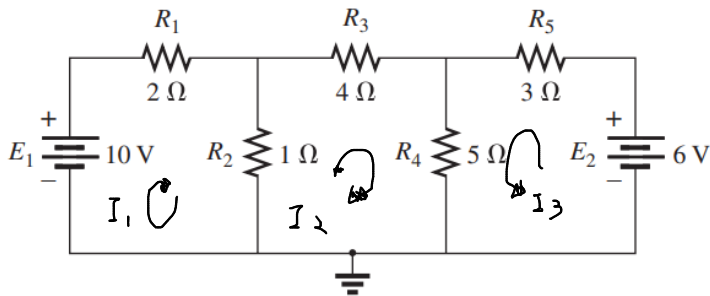
$$16,646 - 18400 I_2 = -6$$

$$\frac{-22,646}{-18400}$$

$$I_2 = 1,23 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$



- \*24. a) Determine as correntes de malha para o circuito da Figura 8.115 usando a abordagem geral.  
 b) Através do uso adequado da lei de Kirchhoff para correntes, reduza o conjunto de equações resultante para três.  
 c) Use determinantes para calcular as três correntes de malha.  
 d) Determine a corrente através de cada fonte, usando os resultados da parte (c).



$$10 - 2I_1 - 1(I_1 - I_2) = 0$$

$$-4I_2 - 1(I_2 - I_1) - 5(I_2 - I_3) = 0$$

$$6 - 3I_3 - 5(I_3 - I_2) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -3I_1 + 1I_2 + 0 = -10 \\ +1I_1 - 10I_2 + 5I_3 = 0 \\ 0 + 5I_2 - 8I_3 = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -10 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & -8 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 \\ 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = -240 - (60)$$

$$D = -300$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -10 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 & 5 \\ -6 & 5 & -8 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -10 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & -8 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$-100 - 30 - (250)$$

$$-1080$$

$$I_1 = \frac{-1080}{-300} = 3,6 \text{ A}$$

$$-300$$

$$-3 \cdot 3,6 + I_2 = -10$$

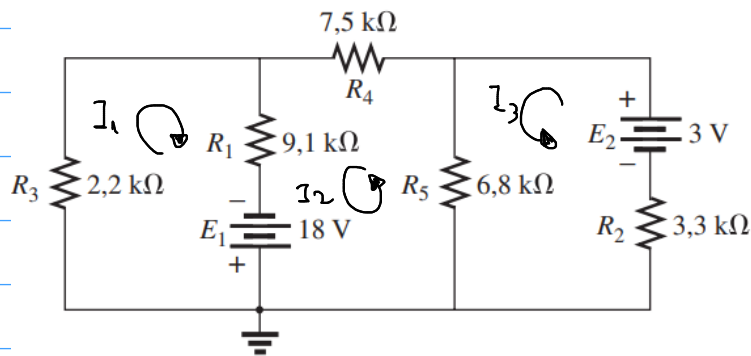
$$-10,8 + I_2 = -10$$

$$I_2 = 0,8 \text{ A}$$

$$2,5 - 8I_3 = -6$$

$$I_3 = +1,06 \text{ A}$$

- \*25. a) Escreva as equações de malha para o circuito da Figura 8.116 usando a abordagem geral.  
 b) Usando determinantes, calcule as correntes de malha.  
 c) Usando os resultados da parte (b), calcule a corrente através de cada fonte.



$$-2200 I_1 - 9100 (I_1 - I_2) = -18$$

$$-7500 I_2 - 9100 (I_2 - I_1) - 6800 (I_2 - I_3) = -18$$

$$-3300 I_3 - 6800 (I_3 - I_2) = -3$$

$$\begin{cases} -11300 I_1 + 9100 I_2 + 0 = -18 \\ 9100 I_1 - 23400 I_2 + 6800 I_3 = -18 \\ 0 + 6800 I_2 - 10100 I_3 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -11300 & 9100 & 0 \\ 9100 & -23400 & 6800 \\ 0 & 6800 & -10100 \end{vmatrix} = -11300 \cdot 9100 \cdot (-10100) - 9100 \cdot 6800 \cdot (-10100) - 0 \cdot 6800 \cdot (-10100) = 1.135 \cdot 10^{12} - 8.36 \cdot 10^{11} = -2.67 \cdot 10^{12}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -18 & 9100 & 0 \\ -18 & -23400 & 6800 \\ -3 & 6800 & -10100 \end{vmatrix}}{D} = \frac{-18 \cdot 9100 \cdot (-10100) - 9100 \cdot 6800 \cdot (-10100) - 0 \cdot 6800 \cdot (-10100)}{-2.67 \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{1.8177 \cdot 10^{12}}{-2.67 \cdot 10^{12}} = -0.677 \cdot 10^0 = -0.677 \text{ A}$$

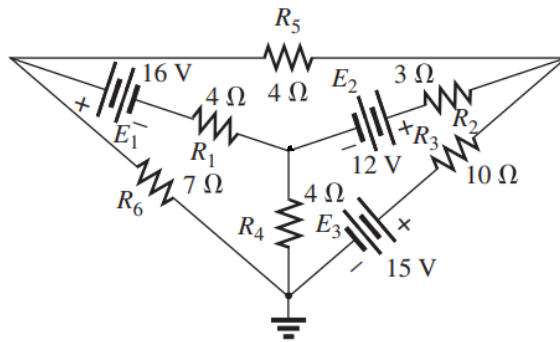
$$-4435760000 - (+822060000)$$

$$-3617700000$$

$$-1.131 \cdot 10^{12}$$

$$I_1 = 2.76 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

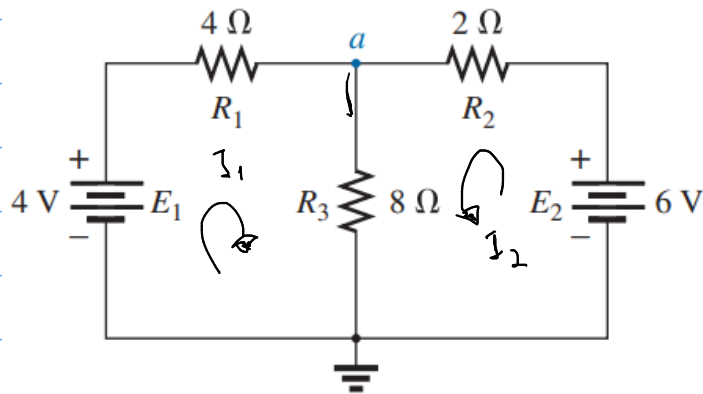
- \*26. a)** Escreva as equações de malha para o circuito da Figura 8.117 usando a abordagem geral.
- b)** Usando determinantes, calcule as correntes das malhas.
- c)** Usando os resultados da parte (b), calcule a corrente através do resistor  $R_5$ .



### Seção 8.8 Método das malhas (abordagem padronizada)

32. a) Usando a abordagem padronizada para o método das malhas, escreva as equações de malha para o circuito da Figura 8.111.

b) Determine a corrente através do resistor de  $8\ \Omega$ .



$$\begin{aligned} 4 + 8I_1 - 8I_2 &= +4 \\ -8I_1 + (2+8)I_2 &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 12I_1 - 8I_2 = 4 \\ -8I_1 + 10I_2 = 6 \end{cases} \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & -8 \\ -8 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & -8 \\ -8 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 120 - 64 = 56$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -8 \\ 6 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -8 \\ 6 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 40 - (-48) = 88$$

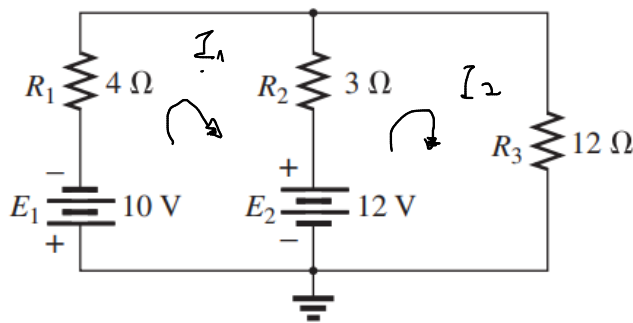
$$I_1 = 1,57\text{ A}$$

$$-8 \cdot 1,57 + 10I_2 = 6$$

$$10I_2 = 18,56$$

$$I_2 = \frac{18,56}{10} = 1,85\text{ A}$$

33. a) Usando a abordagem padronizada para o método das malhas, escreva as equações de malha para o circuito da Figura 8.112.
- b) Determine a corrente através do resistor de  $3\ \Omega$ .



$$+10 + 4I_1 + 3(I_1 - I_2) + 12 = 0$$

$$12I_2 - 12 + 3(I_2 - I_1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 7I_1 - 3I_2 = -22 \\ -3I_1 + 15I_2 = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ -3 & 15 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = 105 - 9$$

$$D = 96$$

$$I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -22 & -3 \\ 12 & 15 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{-330 + 36}{96} = -3,06$$

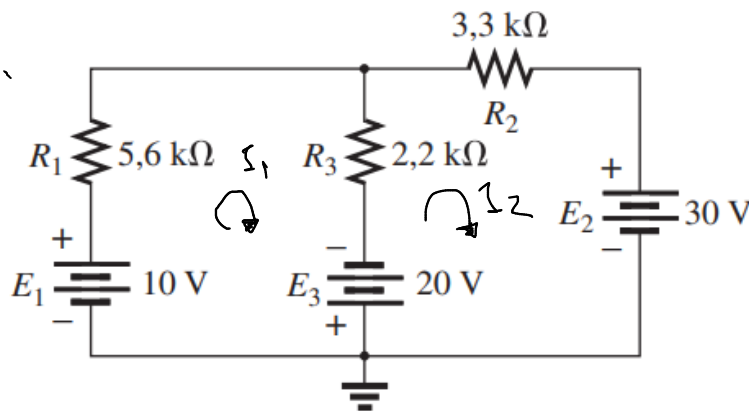
$$I_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -22 \\ -3 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{84 - 66}{96} = 0,18\text{ A}$$

$$I_3 = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_3 = -3,06 + 0,18 = -2,88$$

34. a) Usando a abordagem padronizada para o método das malhas, escreva as equações de malha para o circuito da Figura 8.113 com três fontes independentes.
- b) Calcule a corrente através de cada fonte do circuito.



$$-10 + 5,6 I_1 + 2,2 (I_1 - I_2) - 20 = 0$$

$$3,3 I_2 + 30 + 20 + 2,2 (I_2 - I_1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 7,8 I_1 - 2,2 I_2 = 30 \\ -2,2 I_1 + 5,5 I_2 = -50 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 7,8 & -2,2 \\ -2,2 & 5,5 \end{vmatrix} \quad D = 42,9 - 4,84$$

$$D = 38,06$$

$$I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 30 & -2,2 \\ -50 & 5,5 \end{vmatrix} = 165 - 110$$

$$I_1 = \frac{55}{38,06} = 1,44 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 7,8 & 30 \\ -2,2 & -50 \end{vmatrix} = -390 + 66$$

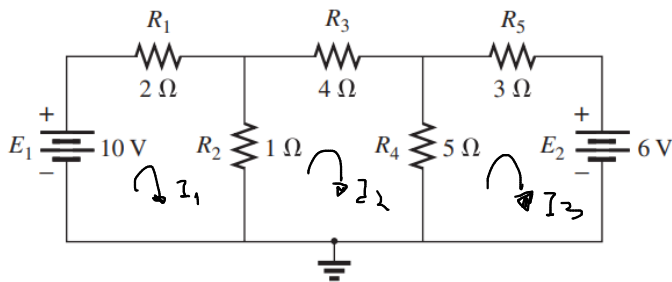
$$I_2 = -\frac{324}{38,06} = -8,51 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

Invertido

$$I_3 = I_2 + I_1$$

$$I_3 = 9,99 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

- \*35. a) Escreva as equações de malha para o circuito da Figura 8.115 usando a abordagem padronizada para o método das malhas.
- b) Determine as três correntes de malha, usando determinantes.
- c) Determine a corrente através do resistor de  $1\ \Omega$ .



$$-10 + 2I_1 + 1(I_1 - I_2) = 0$$

$$4I_2 + 5(I_2 - I_3) + 1(I_2 - I_1) = 0$$

$$3I_3 + 6 + 5(I_3 - I_2) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 3I_1 - I_2 + 0 = 10 \\ -1I_1 + 10I_2 - 5I_3 = 0 \\ 0 - 5I_2 + 8I_3 = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & -5 \\ 0 & -5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 10 \\ 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = 240 - (75 + 8)$$

$$D = 157$$

$$I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 \\ -6 & -5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -1 \\ 0 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$800 - 30 - (250)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{520}{157} = 3,31\text{ A}$$

$$3I_1 - I_2 + 0 = 10$$

$$3,31 - I_2 = 10$$

$$9,93 - I_2 = 10$$

$$I_2 = -0,063\text{ A}$$

$$-5I_2 + 8I_3 = -6$$

$$0,315 + 8I_3 = -6$$

$$8I_3 = -6,315$$

$$I_3 = -0,789\text{ A}$$

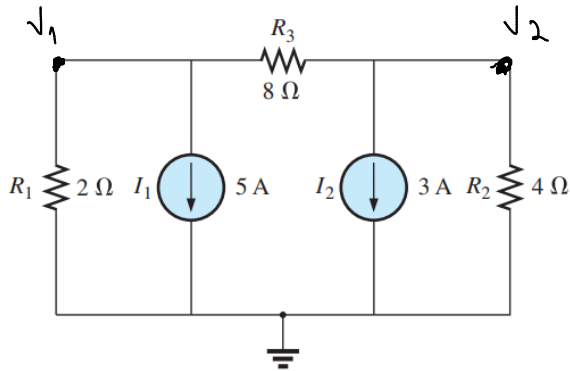
$$I_{R1} = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_{R1} = 3,31 + 0,063$$

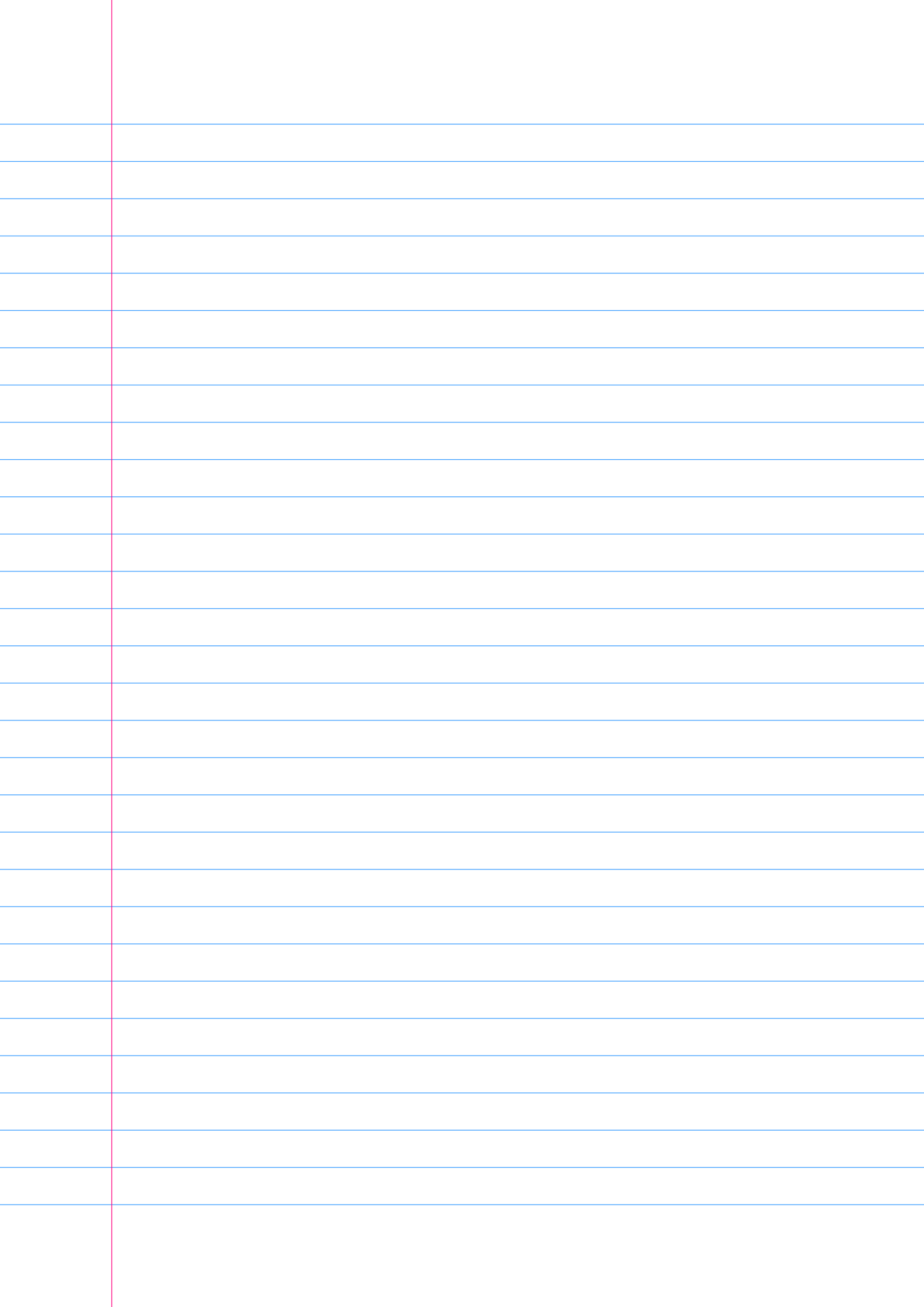
$$I_{R1} = 3,373\text{ A}$$

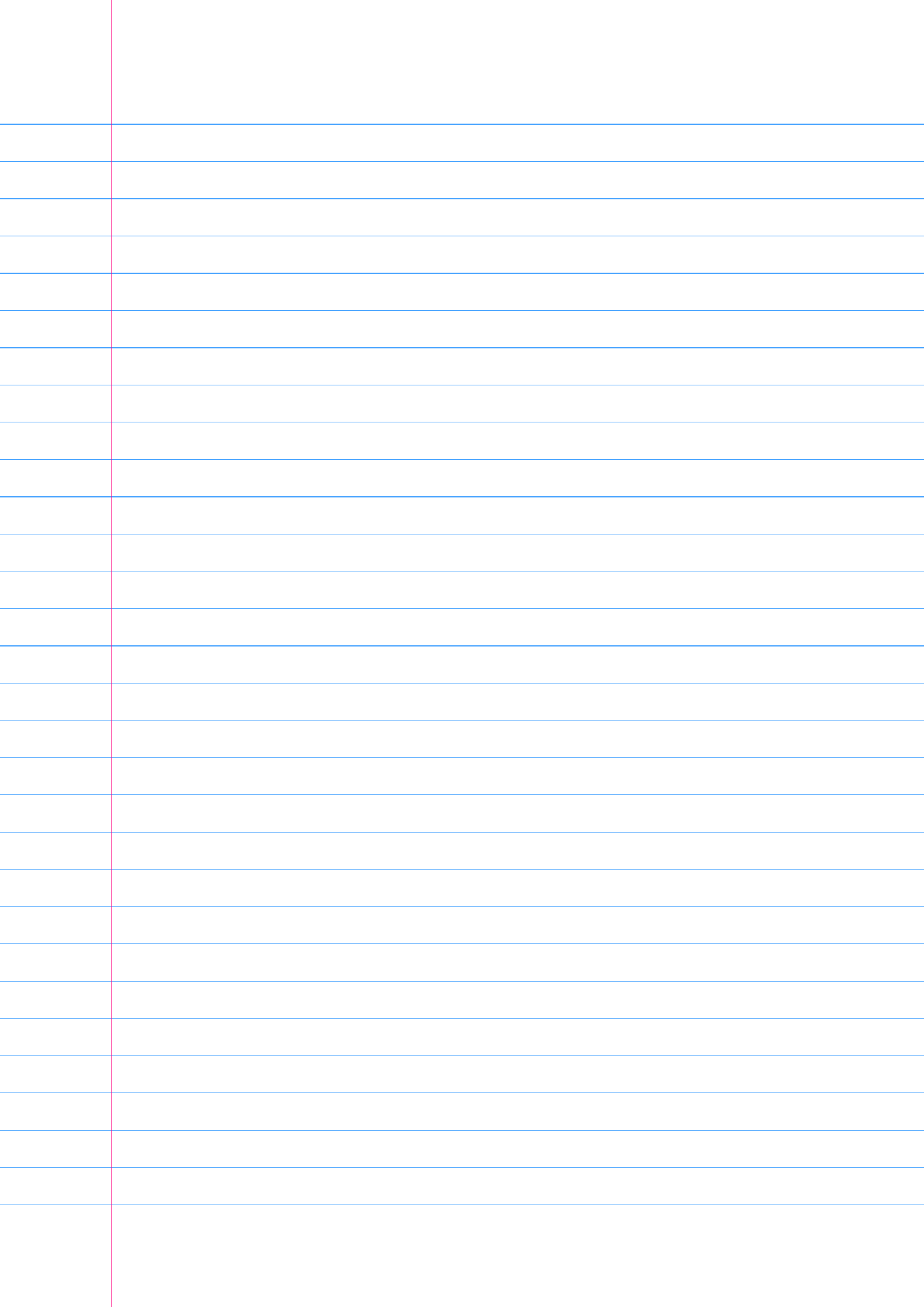
### Seção 8.9 Método dos nós (abordagem geral)

40. a) Escreva as equações nodais usando a abordagem geral para o circuito da Figura 8.124.
- b) Calcule as tensões nodais usando determinantes.
- c) Use os resultados da parte (b) para calcular a tensão através do resistor de  $8\ \Omega$ .
- d) Use os resultados da parte (b) para calcular a corrente através dos resistores de  $2\ \Omega$  e  $4\ \Omega$ .

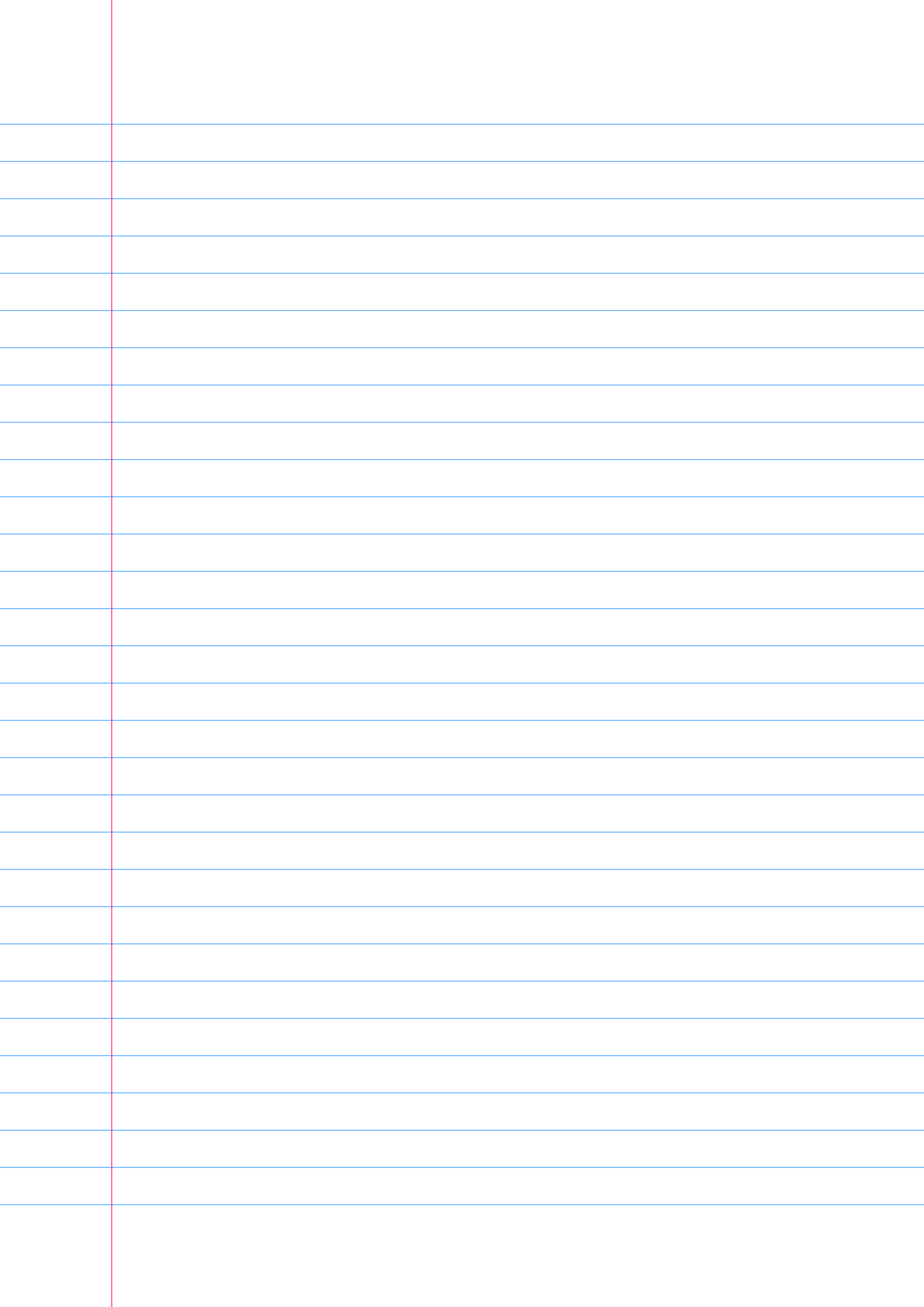


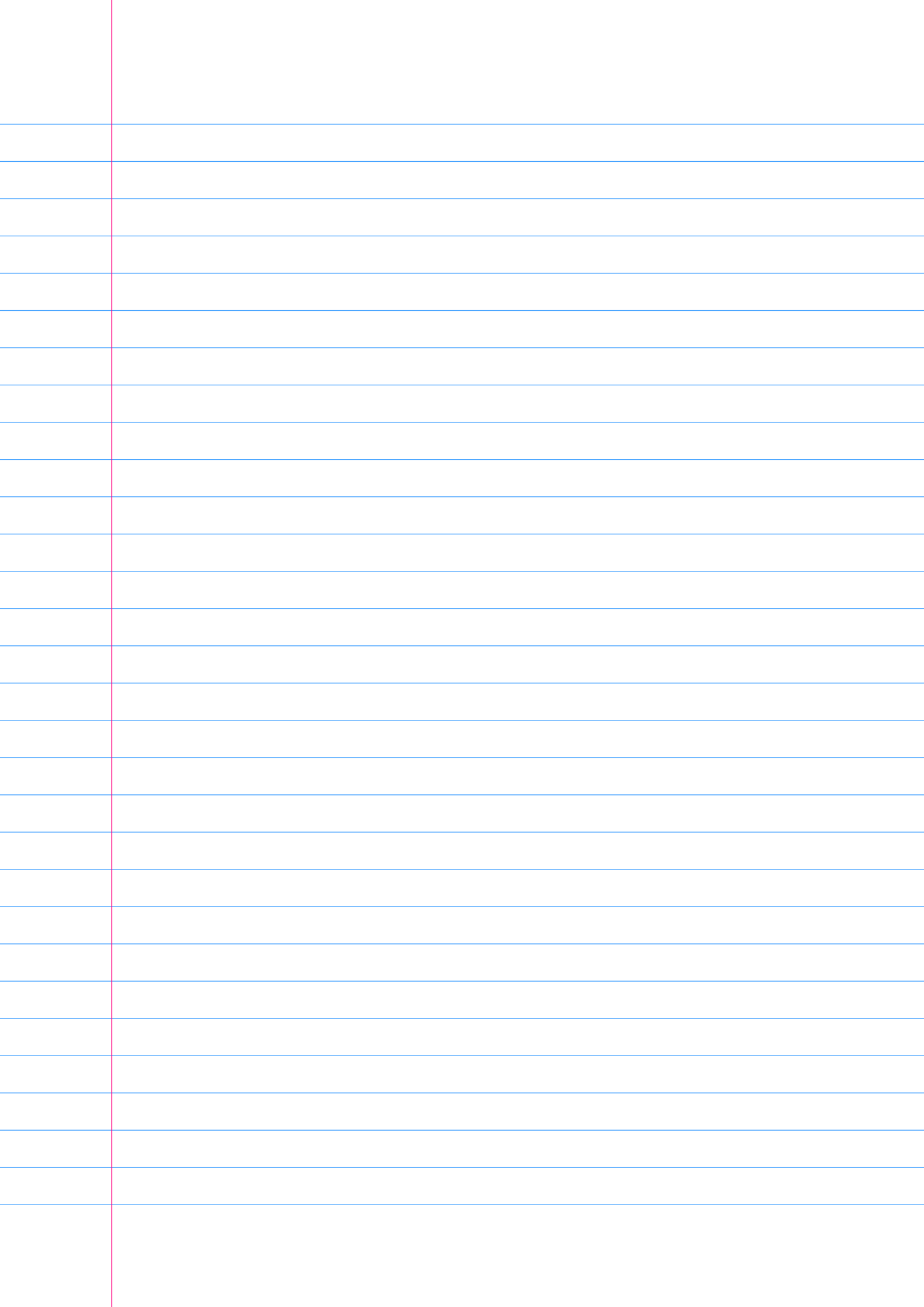






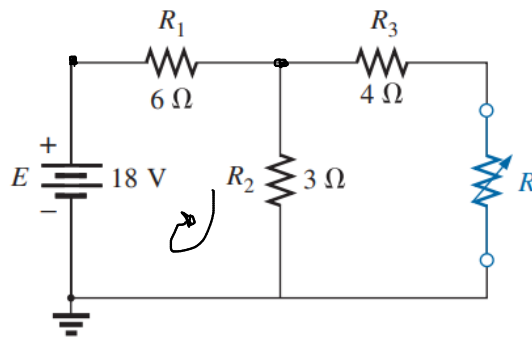






### Seção 9.3 Teorema de Thévenin

8. a) Calcule o circuito equivalente de Thévenin para o circuito externo ao resistor  $R$  na Figura 9.126.  
b) Calcule a corrente através de  $R$  quando os valores de  $R$  forem  $2\ \Omega$ ,  $30\ \Omega$  e  $100\ \Omega$ .



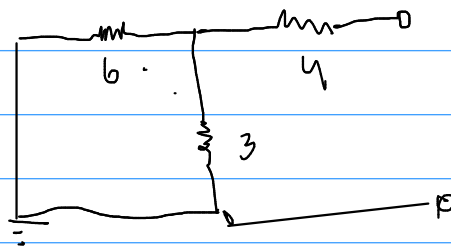
$$E_{th} = \frac{R_2 \cdot E}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{3 \cdot 18}{6 + 3} = 6V$$

$$18 = 9I \quad V_2 = R_2 \cdot I$$

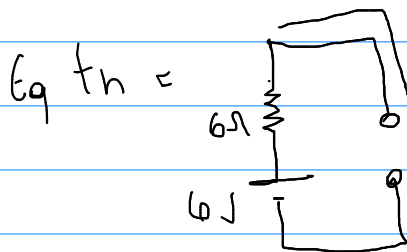
$$I = 2 \quad V_2 = 3 \cdot 2$$

$$V = 6$$

quando  $R=0$



$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}} + 4 \Rightarrow R_{th} = 6\ \Omega$$



$$R = \frac{V}{I} = I = \frac{V}{R}$$

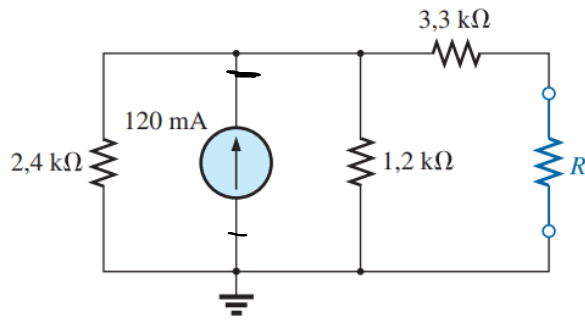
Para  $R = 2$   $I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow I = \frac{6}{8} = 0,75A$

Para  $R = 30$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{6}{36} = 0,16A$$

Para  $R = 100$

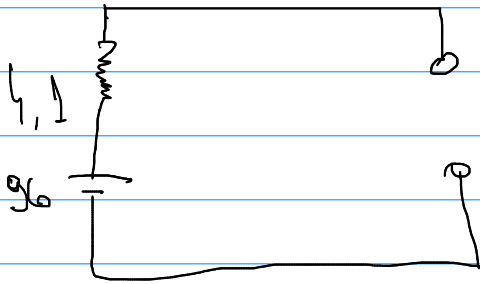
$$I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow I = \frac{6}{106} = 0,0566A$$



9. a) Calcule o circuito equivalente de Thévenin para o circuito externo ao resistor  $R$  para o circuito na Figura 9.127.  
b) Calcule a potência fornecida para  $R$  quando os valores de  $R$  forem  $2\text{ k}\Omega$  e  $100\text{ k}\Omega$ .

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2.4} + \frac{1}{1.2}} = 0.8 + 3.3 \quad R_{th} = 4.1\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$E_{th} = 120 \cdot 0.8 = 96\text{ V}$$



com  $R = 2\text{ k}\Omega \rightarrow$

$$P = I^2 \cdot R$$

$$P = 15.73^2 \cdot 2$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{96}{6.1} = 15.73$$

$$P = 494.8658\text{ mW}$$

$$\text{ou } 0.494\text{ W}$$

com  $R = 100\text{ k}\Omega$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{96}{104.1} \approx 0.92$$

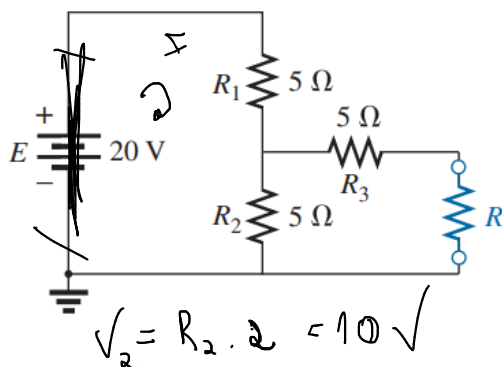
$$P = I^2 \cdot R$$

$$P = 0.92^2 \cdot 100$$

$$P = 85.04\text{ mW}$$

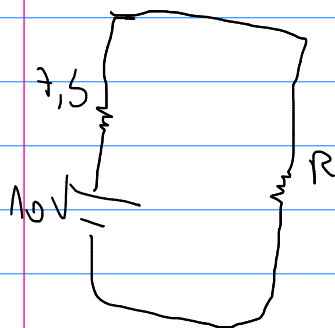
$$\text{ou } 0.08504\text{ W}$$

10. a) Calcule o circuito equivalente de Thévenin para o circuito externo ao resistor  $R$  para o circuito na Figura 9.128.
- b) Calcule a potência fornecida para  $R$  quando os valores de  $R$  forem  $2\ \Omega$  e  $100\ \Omega$ .



$$R_{th} = \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}} \right) + 5 = 7,5\ \Omega$$

$$E_{th} = \frac{20}{2} = 10\text{V}$$



caso  $R = 2$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{7,5+2} = 1,05\text{A}$$

$$P = I^2 \cdot R$$

$$P = 1,05^2 \cdot 2$$

$$P = 2,21\text{W}$$

caso  $R = 100$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow I = \frac{10}{107,5} = 0,093\text{A}$$

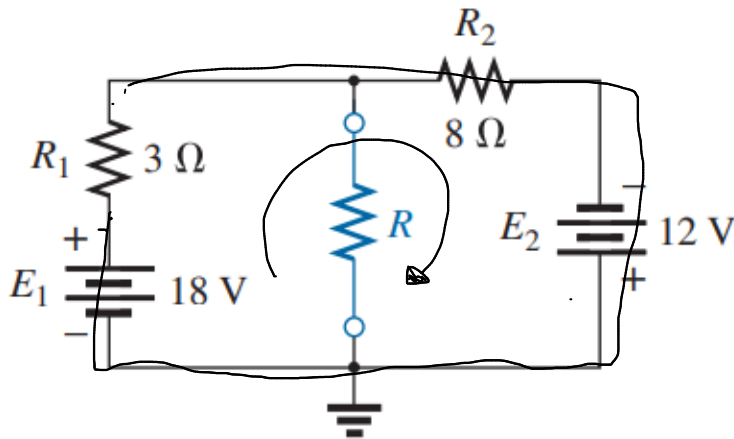
$$P = I^2 \cdot R$$

$$P = 0,093^2 \cdot 100$$

$$P = 0,865\text{W}$$



11. Calcule o circuito equivalente de Thévenin para o circuito externo ao resistor  $R$  para o circuito na Figura 9.129.



$$R_{th} = 2,18 \Omega$$

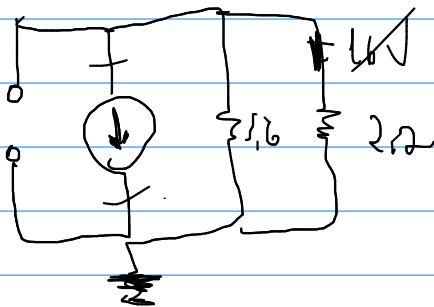
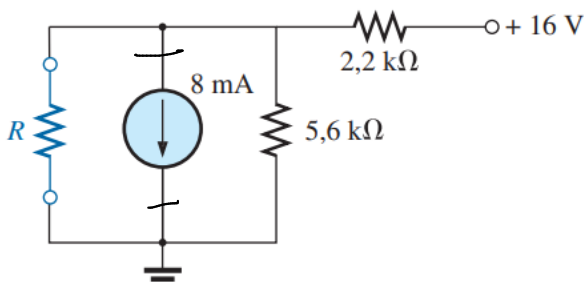
$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{12 + 18}{8 + 3} = 2,72 A$$

$$E_{th} = 8,19 - 18$$

$$E_{th} = 9,81 V$$

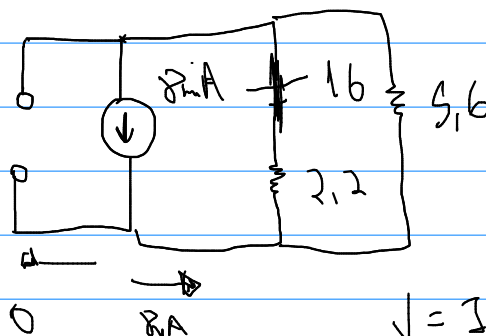
$$V_R = R \cdot I = 3 \cdot 2,72 = 8,19 V$$

12. Calcule o circuito equivalente de Thévenin para o circuito externo ao resistor  $R$  para o circuito na Figura 9.130.



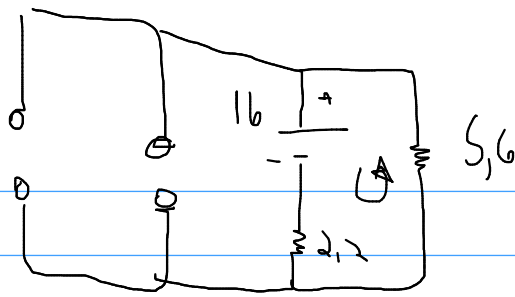
$$R_{th} = 1,579 k\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = 7,27$$



$$V = I \cdot R$$

$$V = 8 \cdot 1,579 = 12,63 V$$



$$(5,6 + 2,2)I = 16$$

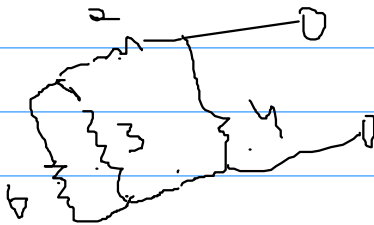
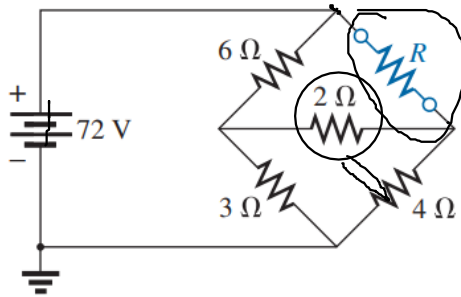
$$7,8 I = 16$$

$$I = \frac{16}{7,8} = 2,05 \text{ A}$$

$$V = I \cdot R$$

$$V = 2,05 \cdot 5,6 = 11,48 \text{ V}$$

\*13. Calcule o circuito equivalente de Thévenin para o circuito externo ao resistor  $R$  na Figura 9.131.

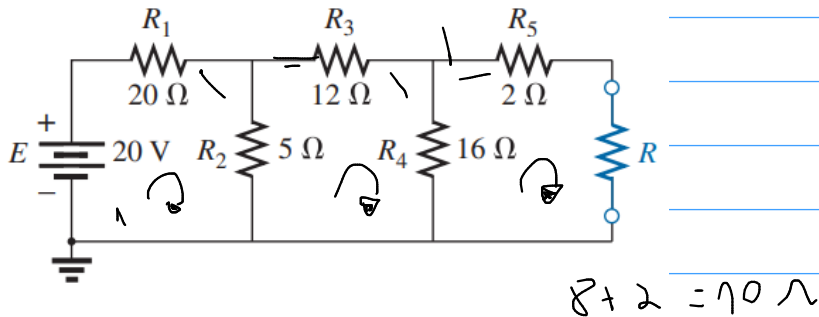


$E_{th}$



$I_N$

- \*15. a) Determine o circuito equivalente de Thévenin para o circuito externo ao resistor  $R$  na Figura 9.133.
- b) Calcule a corrente através do resistor  $R$  se seus valores forem  $20\ \Omega$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  e  $100\ \Omega$ .
- c) Sem ter o circuito equivalente de Thévenin, o que você teria de fazer para calcular a corrente através do resistor  $R$  para todos os valores da parte (b)?



$$\begin{cases} 25I_1 - 5I_2 + 0 = 20 \\ -5I_1 + 33I_2 + 0 = 0 \\ 0 - \end{cases} \quad E_{tn} = 10\ \Omega$$

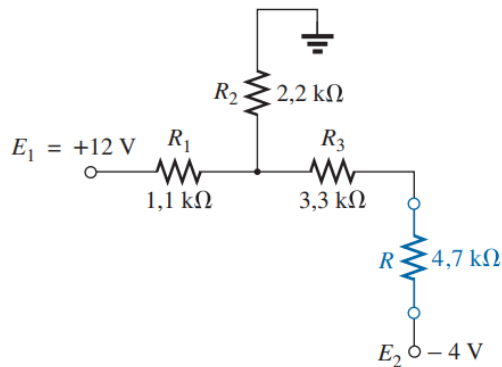
$$\begin{vmatrix} 25 & -5 \\ -5 & 33 \end{vmatrix} \quad \frac{825 - 25}{800}$$

$$\left| \frac{20}{0} \times \frac{-5}{33} \right| \quad \frac{660}{800} = I_1 = 0,825$$

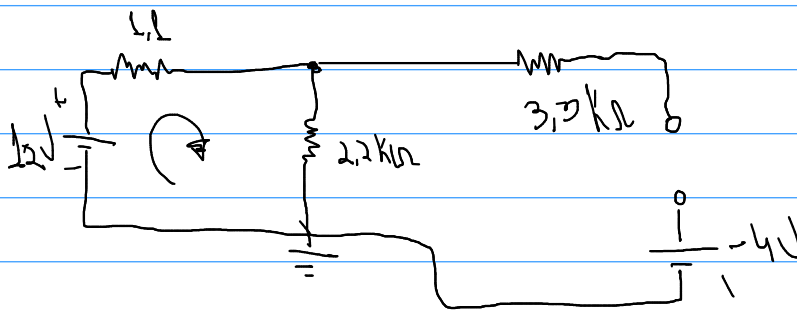
$$20,62 - 5I_2 + 0 = 20 \\ I_2 = 0,124$$

$$E_{tn} = 0,124 \cdot 16 = 1,98\text{ V}$$

- \*16. a) Determine o circuito equivalente de Thévenin para o circuito externo ao resistor  $R$  na Figura 9.134.  
 b) Calcule a polaridade e o valor absoluto da tensão através do resistor  $R$  se o seu valor for  $1,2 \text{ k}\Omega$ .



$$R_{th} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1.1} + \frac{1}{2.2}} + 3.3 = 403 \Omega$$



$$3.3 I_1 = +12$$

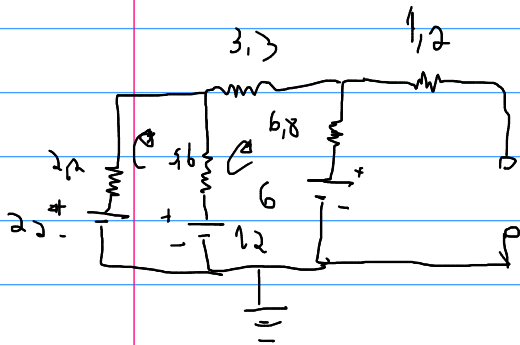
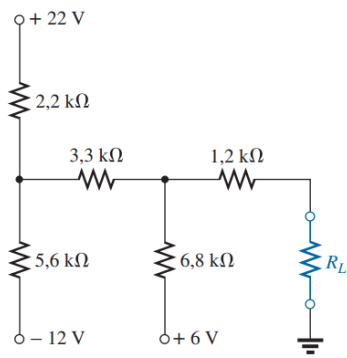
$$I_1 = 3.6$$

$$V = R \cdot I_1$$

$$V_{2.2} = 7.92 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{th} = 7.92 + 4$$

$$E_{th} = 11.92 \text{ V}$$



$$R_{th} = 4,037$$

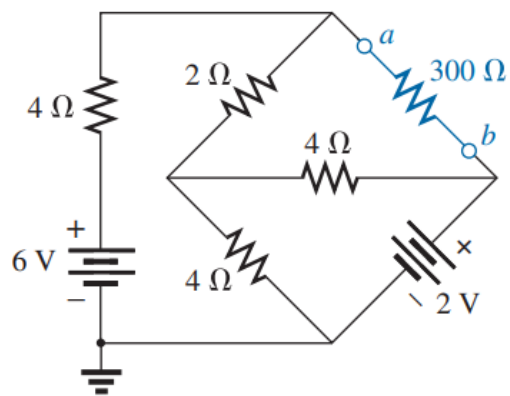
$$7,8 I_1 - 5,6 I_2 = 10$$

$$-5,6 I_1 + 15,7 I_2 = 6$$

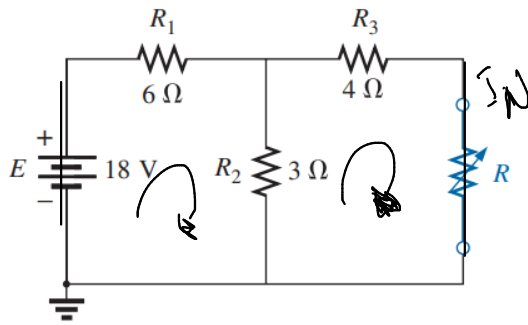
$$\begin{vmatrix} 7,8 & -5,6 \\ -5,6 & 15,7 \end{vmatrix} = D = 122,46 - 31,36$$

$$D = 91,1$$

$$I_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 7,8 & 10 \\ -5,6 & 6 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7,8 & -5,6 \\ -5,6 & 15,7 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{46,8 + 56}{91,1} = 1,12$$



Norton



$$R_N = 6 \Omega$$

$$9I_1 - 3I_2 = 18$$

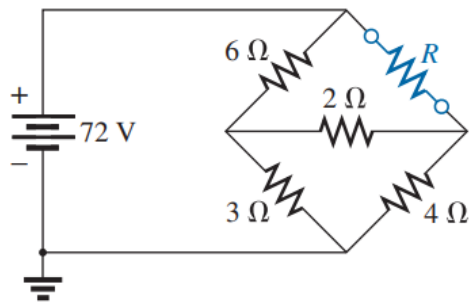
$$-3I_1 + 7I_2 = 0$$

$$I_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 18 \\ -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{54}{54} = 1A$$

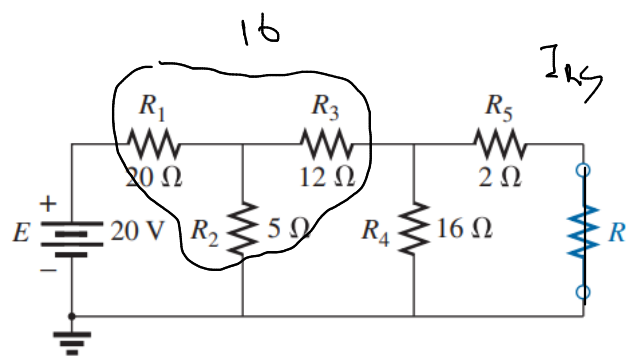
$$\begin{vmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 63 - 9$$

$$\Delta = 54$$

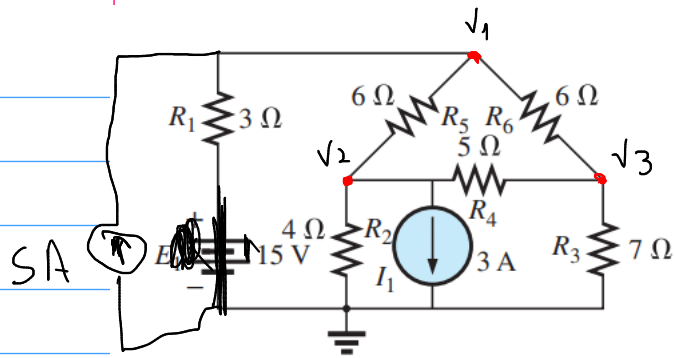
$$\therefore I_N = 1A$$







$$R_N = 10\ \Omega$$



$$-\frac{V_1}{6} + \left( \frac{V_2}{6} + \frac{V_2}{5} + \frac{V_2}{4} \right) - \frac{V_3}{5} = -3$$

$$\rightarrow 10V_1 + 10V_2 + 12V_2 + 15V_2 - 12V_3 = 180$$

$$-10V_1 + 37V_2 - 12V_3 = 180$$

$$\left( \frac{V_1}{6} + \frac{V_1}{6} + \frac{V_1}{3} \right) - \frac{V_2}{6} - \frac{V_3}{6} = 5$$

$$\left( \frac{V_1 + V_2 + 2V_1}{6} \right) - \frac{V_2}{6} - \frac{V_3}{6} = 5.6$$

$$4V_1 - V_2 - V_3 = 30 \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{V_1}{6} - \frac{V_2}{5} + \left( \frac{V_3}{6} + \frac{V_3}{5} + \frac{V_3}{7} \right) = 0$$

$$-35V_1 - 42V_2 + (35 + 42 + 30)V_3 = 0$$

$$-35V_1 - 42V_2 + 107V_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 4V_1 - V_2 - V_3 = 30 \\ -10V_1 + 37V_2 - 12V_3 = 180 \\ -35V_1 - 42V_2 + 107V_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 4 & -1 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ -10 & 37 & -12 & -10 & 37 \\ -35 & -42 & 107 & -35 & -42 \end{array}$$

$$15836 + \dots - (1295 + 2016 + 1070)$$

$$14996 - \dots$$

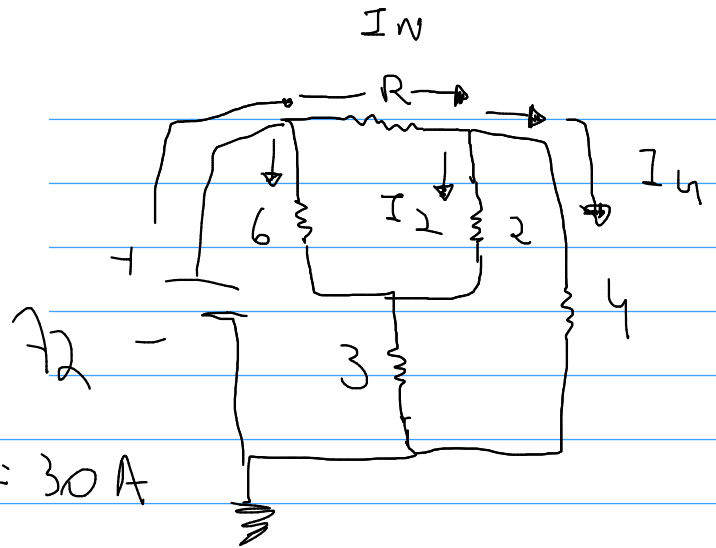
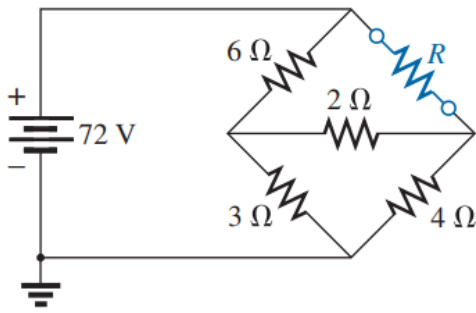
$$D = 10615$$

$$V_1 = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 30 & -1 & -1 & 30 & -1 \\ -180 & 37 & -12 & -180 & 37 \\ 0 & -42 & 107 & 0 & -42 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{76830}{10615} = 7.23 \text{ V}$$

$$118770 + \dots - (15120 + \dots)$$

$$111210 - 34380$$



$$I_N = I_4 + I_2 \Rightarrow 16 + 12 = 30 \text{ A}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{V}{R_4} = \frac{72}{4} = 18 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = \left( \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) I_T$$

NO  $R=3$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \quad I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{72}{4.5} = 16 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{6}{2+6} \cdot 16 = 12 \text{ A}$$

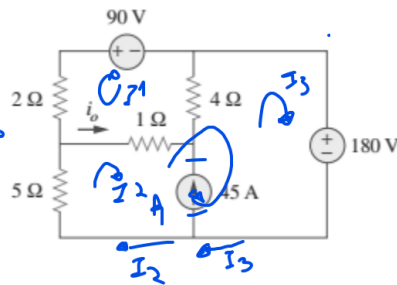
5) Use análise de malhas para obter o valor de  $i_o$ .

$$\begin{vmatrix} 7 & -5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{vmatrix} D = 45$$

$$I_1 = \frac{90 - 1800}{45} = -36$$

$$I_2 = -46$$

$$I_3 = -20$$



$$7I_1 - 5I_2 - 4I_3 = -90$$

$$-5I_1 + 6I_2 + 4I_3 = -180$$

$$I_3 = 45 + I_2$$

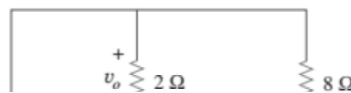
$$7I_1 - 5I_2 = 90$$

$$-5I_1 + 10I_2 = -360$$

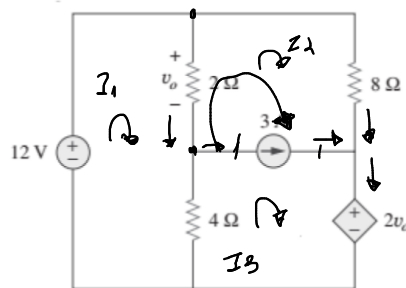
6) Pelo método de análise de malhas, determine as correntes nos três resistores do circuito:

$$I_o = -46 + 20$$

$$I_o = -26$$



6) Pelo método de análise de malhas, determine as correntes nos três resistores do circuito:



$$v_o = 2(I_1 - I_2) = 2I_1 - 2I_2$$

$$3 + I_2 = I_3$$

$$I_3 = 3 + I_2$$

$$I_3 = 3.5$$

$$6I_1 - 2I_2 - 4I_3 = 12$$

$$-2I_1 + 10I_2 + 4I_3 = -2v_o$$

$$6I_1 - 6I_2 = 24$$

$$-6I_1 + 14I_3 = -12$$

$$-4I_1 + 12I_2 = -12$$

$$\begin{cases} 6I_1 - 6I_2 = 24 \\ -4I_1 + 12I_2 = -12 \end{cases}$$

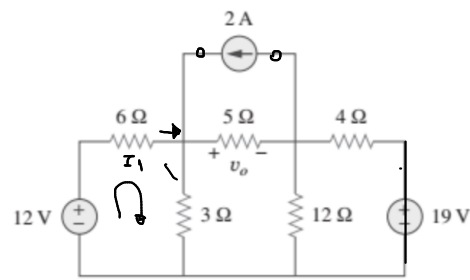
$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -6 \\ -4 & 12 \end{vmatrix} D = 48$$

$$24 - 6I_2 = 24$$

$$I_2 = 0.5$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 24 & -6 \\ -12 & 12 \end{vmatrix}}{48} = 4.5 \text{ A}$$

7) Resolva o circuito a seguir usando o teorema da superposição.



$$R_{eq} = 8,42 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow I = \frac{12}{8,42} = 1,42 A$$

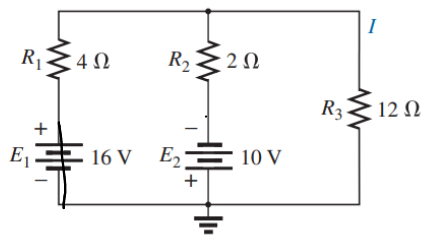


Figura 9.119 Problema 1.

$$R_{eq} = 5$$

$$3 + 2 = 5$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{5} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} =$$

$$2 = \frac{V}{7} \quad V = 14 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{eq} = 5,714 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{16}{5,714} = 2,8 \text{ A}$$

$$V = 1,714 \cdot 2,8$$

$$4,799 \text{ V}$$

$$I = \frac{4,799}{12} = 0,4 \text{ A}$$