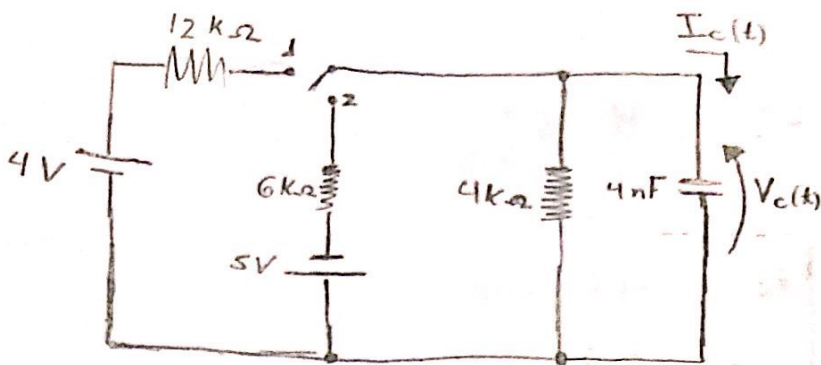
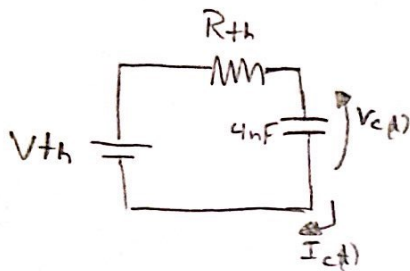


4. a)



Chave em 1:



$$R_{th} = 12 // 4 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

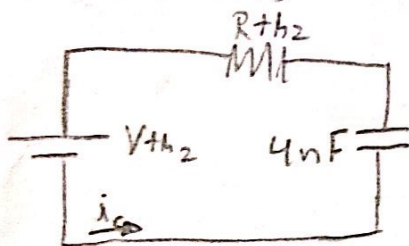
$$\frac{4}{16 \text{ k}} = \frac{V_{th}}{4 \text{ k}} \quad V_{th} = \frac{46}{16} = 1,0 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{th} = V_c$$

$$V_c = 1,0 \text{ V}$$

$$\tau_1 = R_{th} \cdot C$$

$$= 3 \text{ k} \cdot 4 = 12 \mu\text{s} \rightarrow 5\tau_1 = 60 \mu\text{s}$$



$$\frac{-5}{10 \text{ k}} = \frac{V_{th2}}{4 \text{ k}} \rightarrow V_{th2} = -2,0 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{th2} = 6 // 4 \Rightarrow R_{th2} = 2,4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = R_{th2} \cdot C$$

$$\tau_2 = 2,4 \cdot 4,0$$

$$\tau_2 = 9,6 \mu\text{s}$$

$$5\tau_2 = 48 \mu\text{s}$$

Em  $t=0$ ;  $t=100 \mu\text{s}$ ;  $V_{th2} = -2,0 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_c(t) = 1,0 \text{ V}$

$$t = 100 + 48 = 148 \mu\text{s}$$

$$i_c(t) = \frac{-2 - 1}{2,4 \text{ k}} = \frac{-3}{2,4 \text{ k}} = -1,25 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_c(t) = 1 + (-2 - 1)(1 - e^{-t/\tau_2}) = 1 - 3(1 - e^{-t/\tau_2})$$

$$V_c(t) = -2 + 3e^{-t/\tau_2}$$

$t=0$   $V_c(0) = 1,0 \text{ V}$

$t=\infty$   $V_c(\infty) = -2,0 \text{ V}$

$$I_c(t) = \frac{V_{th2} - V_c(t)}{R_{th2}} = \frac{-2 - (-2 + 3e^{-t/\tau_2})}{2,4} \Rightarrow \frac{-2 + 2 - 3e^{-t/\tau_2}}{2,4}$$

$$I_c(t) = \frac{-3e^{-t/\tau_2}}{2,4}$$

$$t=0$$

$$t=\infty$$

$$i_c(0) = -1,25 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_c(\infty) = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$b) V_c(t) = -2 + 3e^{-t/\tau_2}$$

$$\frac{-7,0461}{9,6}$$

$$t = 7,0461 \text{ s} \Rightarrow V_c(7,0461) = -2 + 3e^{-7,0461/9,6}$$

$$V_c(7,0461) = -0,5560 \text{ V}$$

$$I_c(t) = \frac{-3e^{-t/\tau_2}}{2,4} \Rightarrow t = 7,0461 \Rightarrow I_c(7,0461) = \frac{-3e^{-7,0461/9,6}}{2,4}$$

$$I_c(7,0461) = -0,6000 \text{ mA}$$

