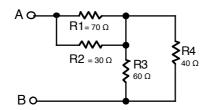
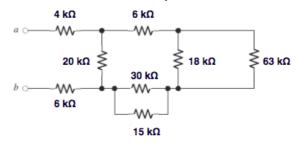
# sistemas electrónicos

## Elementos de Análise de Circuitos: exercícios

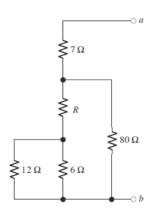
1. - Calcule a resistência equivalente entre os pontos A e B.



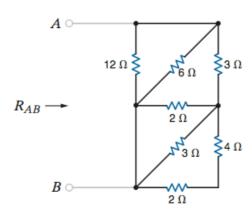
2. - Calcule a resistência equivalente entre os pontos a e b.



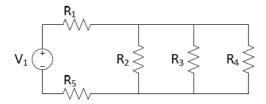
3. - Rab = 23  $\Omega$ . Calcule R.



4. - Calcule  $R_{AB}$ .

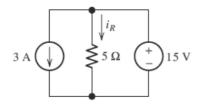


5. - Calcule a corrente que atravessa R1 e a tensão aos terminais de R2. V1=8V ; R1=2 $\Omega$  ; R2=R3=R4=3 $\Omega$  ; R5=1 $\Omega$ 

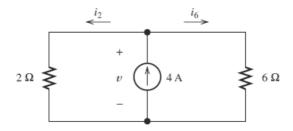




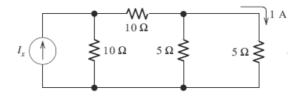
## 6. - Calcule $i_R$ e a potência fornecida pela fonte de 15V.



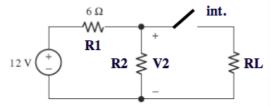
#### 7. - Calcule as correntes.



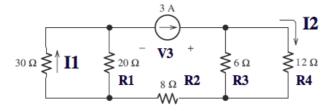
#### 8. - Calcule $I_{\rm X}$ .



### 9. - Com o interruptor aberto V2=8V e com ele fechado V2=6V. Calcule R2 e RL.



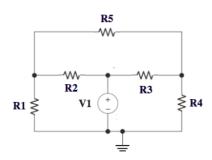
### 10.- Calcule I1, I2 e V3.



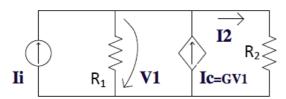


# sistemas electrónicos

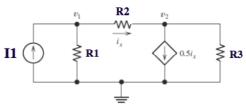
11.- V1=9V;  $R1=R4=2.2k\Omega$ ;  $R2=R3=6.8k\Omega$ ;  $R5=4.7k\Omega$ . Calcule a queda de tensão em R1 e a corrente que atravessa R5.



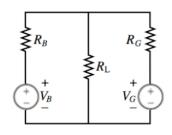
12.- Calcule I2 e V1, sabendo que: R1=3 $\Omega$ ; R2=5 $\Omega$ ; Ii=2A; G=400mS.



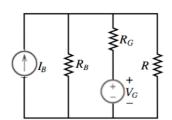
13.- R1= 10kΩ ; R2=5kΩ; R3=20kΩ I1=1mA. Calcule  $i_x$ .



14.- Usando sobreposição, calcule a tensão e a potência em RL, sabendo que:  $RL=7.2\Omega$  ;  $RB=0.7\Omega$  ;  $RG=0.3\Omega$  ; VB=11V ; VG=12V.

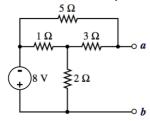


15.- Usando sobreposição, calcule a tensão em R, sabendo que:  $R=0.23\Omega$  ;  $RB=1\Omega$  ;  $RG=0.3\Omega$  ; R=12A ; R=12A

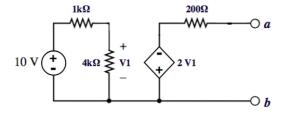




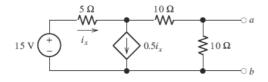
16.- Determine o equivalente de Norton.



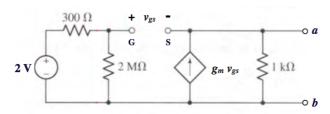
17.- Determine o equivalente de Norton.



18.- Determine o equivalente de Thévenin.



19.- Determine o equivalente de Thévenin. Considere gm = 19 mS.



20.- V1=3V ; R1=R2=500 $\Omega$  ; R3=R4=250 $\Omega$  ; G=4mS. Calcule V2, I1 e I4.

Sugestão: use transformação de fontes (1 vez à esquerda e 2 à direita) para calcular V2. Depois, com o circuito original, calcule as correntes.

