

Eletrônica 1

domingo, 18 de dezembro de 2022 11:41

$$Z_L = R$$

$$Z_L = \frac{1}{2\pi f L}$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

$$V(t) = V_{máx} \cdot \operatorname{sen}(wt) = V_m \cdot \operatorname{sen}(wt)$$

$$V_P = \frac{1}{2} V_m$$

$$V_{rms} = V_m$$

$$P_{medio} = V \cdot i \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$P(t) = \frac{V_{(t)}^2}{R} \quad P_{medio} = \frac{\int V_{(t)}^2 dt}{T}$$

$$\frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{\int V^2(t) dt}{R \cdot T}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\int V^2(t) dt}{T}} = V_{rms}$$

$$V_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\int V_{máx}^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2(wt) dt}{T}} = V_m \sqrt{\frac{\int \operatorname{sen}^2(wt) dt}{T}}$$

$$V_{rms} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{Claro 920} \quad \text{Vreal 311}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{i_m}{V_m}$$

$$V_{medio} = \frac{2 \cdot V_P}{\pi} =$$



$$V_{medio} = 0,318 V_P$$

$$\frac{12 - 1}{127 - x} \quad x = \frac{127}{12}$$

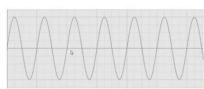
$$X = 10,58 \cdot \sqrt{2} = 19,96$$

$$f_{R1} = f_{V2} = f_{V1} = 60 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_{R1} = 19,96 - 0,7 = 18,26$$

EXERCÍCIO 5:

O sinal da figura 9 foi obtido através de um osciloscópio, que estava ajustado na escala vertical para 25V/div e escala horizontal de 0,1ms/div.



$$\frac{1}{0,9 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 2222 \quad 0,9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s} = 1 \text{ ms}$$

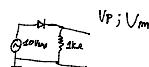
$$X = \frac{60}{0,9 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2,5 = 2500$$

$$\frac{100}{200}$$

$$0,637 \cdot V_P = 637$$

$$V_{rms} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{2}} = 70,71$$

$$V_{máx} = 31,8\% \cdot V_P \quad \text{medio onda} = V_{máx, média}$$



$$V_P; V_m$$

$$V_P = 10,15 \pm 19,65$$

$$V_P - 0,7 =$$

$$V_P; V_m$$

$$0,637 V_{rms}$$

$$V_P = 24,75 \pm 33,85$$

$$V_P = 33,29$$

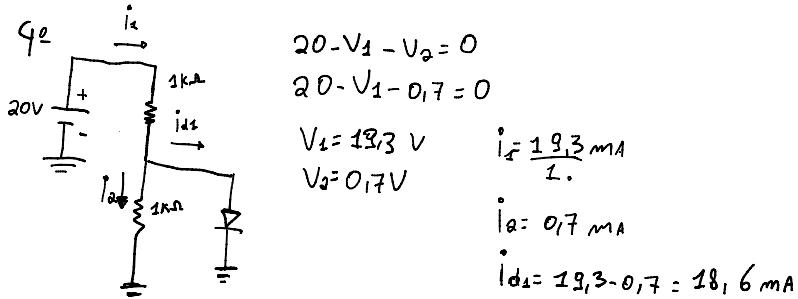
$$1,1 = 23,28 \cdot 0,637 = 15,17$$

$$10 - V_1 - V_{D1} = 0 \quad i_1 = \frac{V_1}{R_1} = \frac{9,7}{0,33 \cdot 10^3} = 28,18 \text{ mA}$$

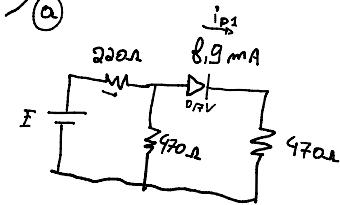
$$V_1 = 9,7$$

$$i_{D2} = 19,9 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_{D3} = 19,9 \text{ mA}$$



5.) a)



$$i_1 = 8,9 + 10,38 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_1 = 19,28 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_1 = 220 \cdot 19,28 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$V_1 = 4,25 \text{ V}$$

$$E - V_1 - V_2 = 0 \quad E - V_1 + V_2 =$$

$$E - V_1 - V_D - V_3 = 0 \quad E = V_1 + i_1 + 0,7$$

$$V_3 = 9,70 \cdot 8,9 \cdot 10^{-3} \Rightarrow E = V_1 + 8,883 - (-1)$$

$$V_3 = 9,183 \text{ V} \quad E = V_1 + V_2$$

$$0 = V_2 - 9,883 \quad 0 = V_2 - 9,883$$

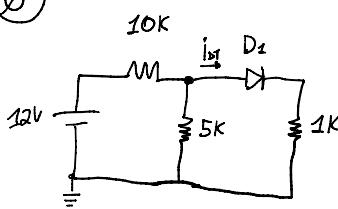
$$V_2 = R_2 \cdot i_2 \quad V_2 = 9,883$$

$$i_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{9,883}{970} \quad E = V_1 + 9,883$$

$$i_2 = 0,010 \quad E = 9,24 + 9,883$$

$$i_2 = 10 \text{ mA} \quad E = 9,12 \text{ V}$$

6.)



$$i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$$

$$10 \cdot i_1 + 1 \cdot i_3 = 11,3$$

$$10 \cdot i_1 + 5 \cdot i_2 = 12$$

$$12 - V_1 - V_2 = 0 \quad 12 - V_1 - 0,7 - V_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 + V_3 = 11,3 \\ V_1 + V_2 = 12 \\ V_2 = 0,7 + V_3 \end{cases}$$

$$10 i_1 + i_3 = 11,3 \quad \checkmark \quad 10 i_1 + 5 i_2 = 12 \quad \checkmark$$

$$i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$$

$$10 i_1 + 5 i_2 + 0 = 12$$

$$10 i_1 + 0 i_2 + i_3 = 11,3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 1 & 11,3 \\ 10 & 5 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 11 & 11,3 \\ 0 & 15 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 10 & 5 & 0 & 12 \\ 10 & 0 & 1 & 11,3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-10)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 11 & 11,3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6,5 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \quad -6,5 i_3 = 18$$

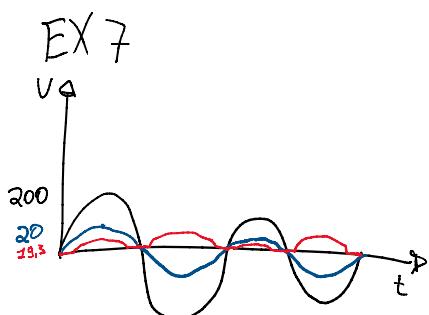
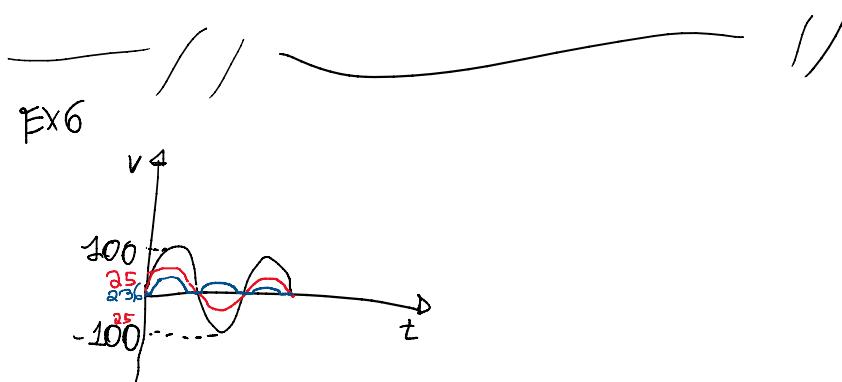
$$i_3 = \frac{18}{6,5} = -2,77 \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 11 & 11,3 \\ 0 & 15 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-15)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 11 & 11.3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6.5 & -4.95 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{4.95}{6.5} = 0.7615 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{R3} = 0.7615 \text{ V}$$



8º

EXERCÍCIO 8: Para o circuito retificador de onda completa com filtro capacutivo da figura 8, calcule (PONTUAÇÃO: 2,0):

- a) A tensão CC na carga (PONTUAÇÃO: 1,0);
 b) A ondulação (ripple) na carga (PONTUAÇÃO: 1,0).

Dados: $V_p = 100 \text{ Vrms}$, $f_p = 60 \text{ Hz}$, relação de transformação: 5:1, $R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_1 = 100 \mu\text{F}$. $V_p = 20\sqrt{2} = 28,88 \text{ V}$

IMPORTANTE: Considere que os diodos D1, D2, D3 e D4 são de silício ($V_d = 0,7 \text{ V}$).

$$V_p = 26,88 \text{ V}$$

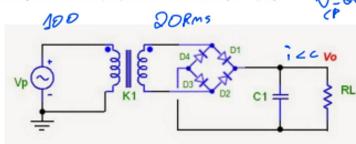


Figura 8

$$i_{cc} = \frac{26,88}{2.200} = 13,44 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_{cc} = \frac{V_p}{R}$$

$$\sqrt{V_{\text{RIPPLE}}} = \frac{13,44 \cdot 10^{-3}}{120 \cdot 100 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 1,12 \text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$$

$$V_{CC} = 26,88 - \frac{1,12}{2} = 26,32$$