

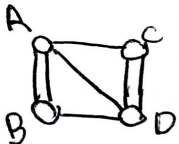
Capítulo 27

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①^{as}



② B: 7 / N: 4 / M: 4 / L: 6

③

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & -B & -C & -D \\ -B & E & -F & -G \\ -C & -F & H & -I \\ -D & -G & -I & J \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \\ I_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W \\ X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

$$B = R_3$$

$$C = 0$$

$$D = 0$$

$$E = R_3 + R_4 + R_5 + R_6$$

$$F = R_4 + R_5$$

$$G = 0$$

$$H = R_4 + R_5 + R_7 + R_8$$

$$I = R_8$$

$$J = R_8 + R_9 + R_{10}$$

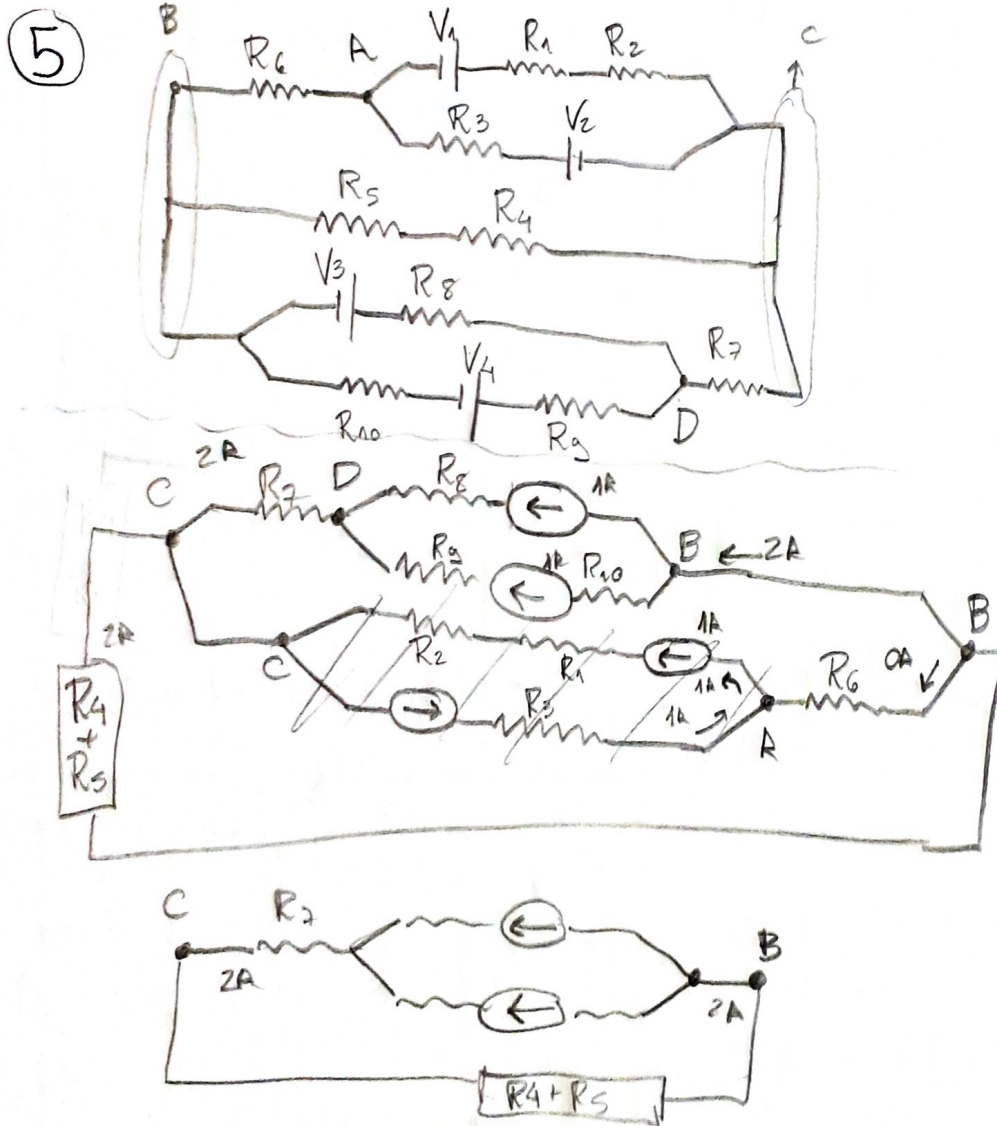
$$W = V_1 + V_2 \parallel X = -V_2 \parallel Y = -V_3 \parallel Z = V_3 - V_4$$

4 Fontes ~~Res~~ ~~Res~~ ~~Res~~ de 1V
Resistências de 1Ω

Jfelia

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$V_{CB} = I \cdot (R_4 + R_5)$$

$$V_{CB} = 2 \cdot (1 + 1) = 4V$$

$$V_{CB} = 4V$$

6

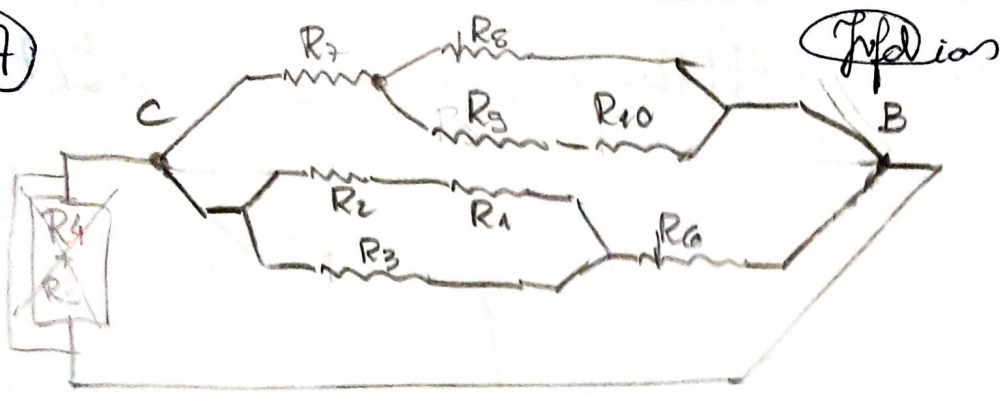
Grifadas

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~~Assim~~ como na questão 5
podemos ver que a corrente
que sai do ponto B para
o ponto A é 0, a tensão
 $V_{\vec{BA}}$ é 0V.

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$$\left\{ \left[(R_1 + R_2) \parallel R_3 \right] + R_6 \right\} \parallel \left\{ R_7 + \left[R_8 \parallel (R_9 + R_{10}) \right] \right\}$$

Todas resistências = 1Ω

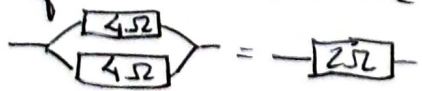
$$\left\{ \left[(1 + 1) \parallel 1 \right] + 1 \right\} \parallel \left\{ 1 + \left[1 \parallel (1 + 1) \right] \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \left[2 \parallel 1 \right] + 1 \right\} \parallel \left\{ 1 + \left[1 \parallel 2 \right] \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \left[\frac{2 \cdot 1}{2 + 1} \right] + 1 \right\} \parallel \left\{ 1 + \left[\frac{1 \cdot 2}{1 + 2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{2}{3} + 1 \right\} \parallel \left\{ 1 + \frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} \parallel \frac{5}{3}$$

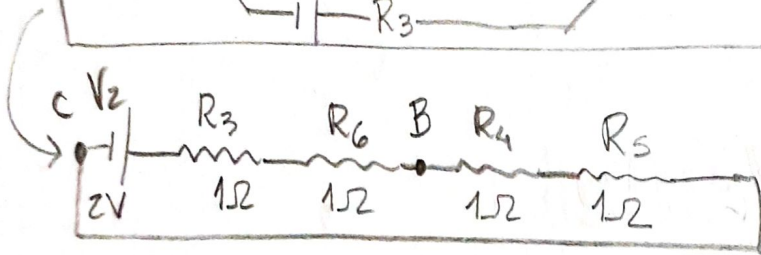
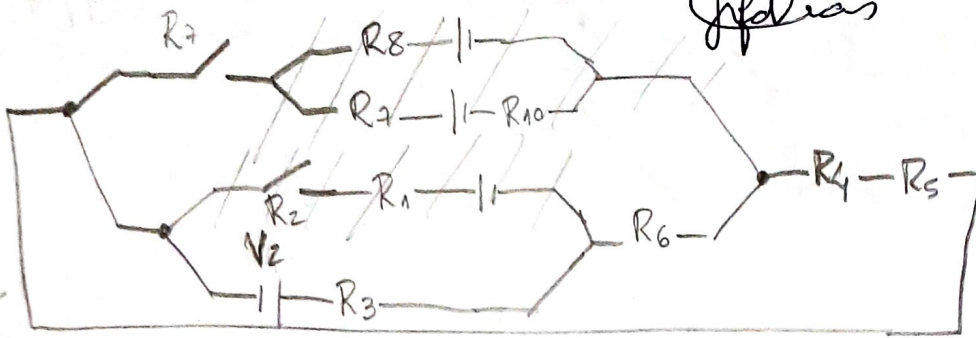
Resistências iguais em paralelo têm como R_{eq} metade de uma delas. Ex: 

$$R_{eq} = \left(\frac{5}{3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6} \Omega$$

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Problemas



$$V_{CB} = V_2 - V_{R3} - V_{R6}$$

$$V_{R3} = R_3 \cdot (V_2 / (R_3 + R_4 + R_5 + R_6))$$

$$V_{R3} = 1 \cdot (2 / (1 + 1 + 1 + 1))$$

$$V_{R3} = 2/4 = 1/2 = 0,5V$$

Como estão em série, a corrente que passa por R_3 é a mesma que passa por todos os outros.

$$V_{R6} = R_6 \cdot I = 1 \cdot 0,5 = 0,5V$$

$$V_{CB} = V_2 - V_{R3} - V_{R6}$$

$$V_{CB} = 2 - 0,5 - 0,5 = 1V$$

$$\boxed{V_{CB} = 1V}$$

① $R = \rho \cdot \frac{L}{A}$

$L = x$

$A = \pi R^2 =$

$D = 2R$

$R = \frac{D}{2}$

$A = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2$

$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$

$D = 0,5x$

$A = \frac{\pi \cdot (0,5x)^2}{4}$

$A = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 0,25 \cdot x^2$

$A = \frac{\pi x^2}{16}$

$R = \rho \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\pi x^2}{16}}$

$R = \frac{\rho \cdot x \cdot 16}{x^2 \cdot \pi}$

$R = \frac{\rho \cdot 16}{x \cdot \pi}$

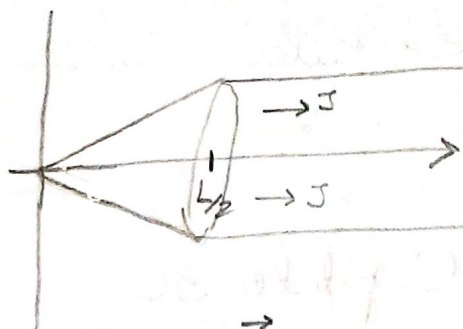
$R = \rho \cdot 16 \cdot x^{-1} \cdot \pi^{-1}$

$R_{\text{cone}} = f(D_f, L, \rho_{\text{mat}}) = \rho_{\text{mat}} \cdot L \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{16}}$

$R_{\text{cone}} = f(0,5x, x, \rho_{\text{mat}})$

$R_{\text{cone}} = \rho \cdot 16 \cdot x^{-1} \cdot \pi^{-1} \Omega$

②



$\vec{J} = \sigma \cdot \vec{E}$

$\sigma = 1/\rho$

$R_{\text{cone}} = \rho \cdot 16 \cdot x^{-1} \cdot \pi^{-1}$

$P = \frac{R_{\text{cone}} \cdot x \cdot \pi}{16}$

$\sigma = 16 / R_{\text{cone}} \cdot x \cdot \pi$

$\vec{J} = (16 / R_{\text{cone}} \cdot x \cdot \pi) \cdot \vec{E}$

$E = V/L = V/x$

$J = \frac{16}{R_{\text{cone}} \cdot x \cdot \pi} \cdot \frac{V}{x}$

$J = 16V \cdot (R_{\text{cone}} \cdot x^2 \cdot \pi)^{-1}$

\rightarrow densidade de corrente

$J = (\Omega \cdot m)^{-1} \cdot (C/m^2)$

$J = \Omega^{-1} \cdot m^{-1} \cdot A \cdot s^{-1} \cdot m^{-2}$

$J = \Omega^{-1} \cdot A \cdot s^{-1} \cdot m^{-3}$

$J = A / \Omega \cdot s \cdot m^3$

$\Omega = kg \cdot m^2 \cdot s^{-3} \cdot A^{-2}$

①

Folhas

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$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Q_0}{C_1} = \frac{1C}{1\mu F} = 10^6 V$$

$$V_1 \cdot C_2 = Q_1$$

$$10^6 \cdot 2 = Q_1$$

$$V_2 = \frac{Q_1}{C_2} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^6}{2} = 10^6 V$$

$$V_2 \cdot C_3 = Q_2$$

$$10^6 \cdot 3 = Q_2$$

$$V_3 = \frac{Q_2}{C_3} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^6}{3} = 10^6 V$$

$$V_3 \cdot C_4 = Q_3$$

$$10^6 \cdot 4 = Q_3$$

$$V_4 = \frac{Q_3}{C_4} = \frac{4 \cdot 10^6}{4} = 10^6 V$$

$$V_4 \cdot C_5 = Q_4$$

$$10^6 \cdot 5 = Q_4$$

$$V_5 = \frac{Q_4}{C_5} = \frac{5 \cdot 10^6}{5} = 10^6 V$$

$$V_5 = 10^6 V$$

② Pulei

Capítulo 30

① Sem tempo

② Não existe

③ Sem tempo

④ Sem tempo