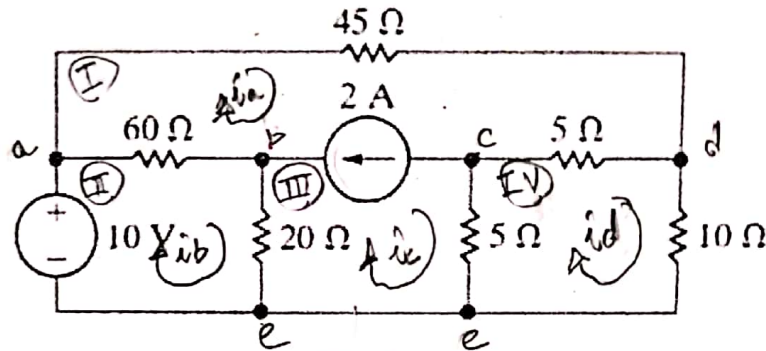


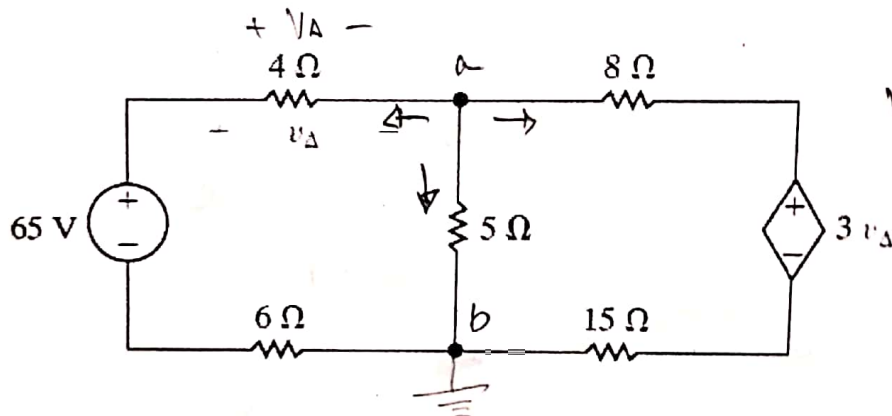


20

1. Determine a potência das fontes do circuito abaixo utilizando **correntes de malha**. (3 pt)

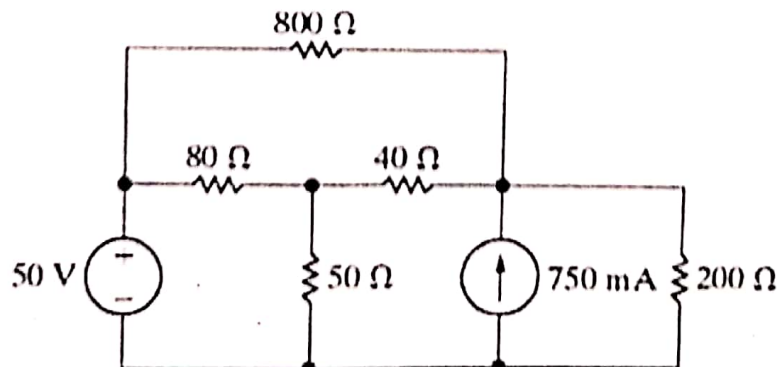


2. Determine a potência das fontes do circuito abaixo utilizando **tensões de nó**. (3 pt)



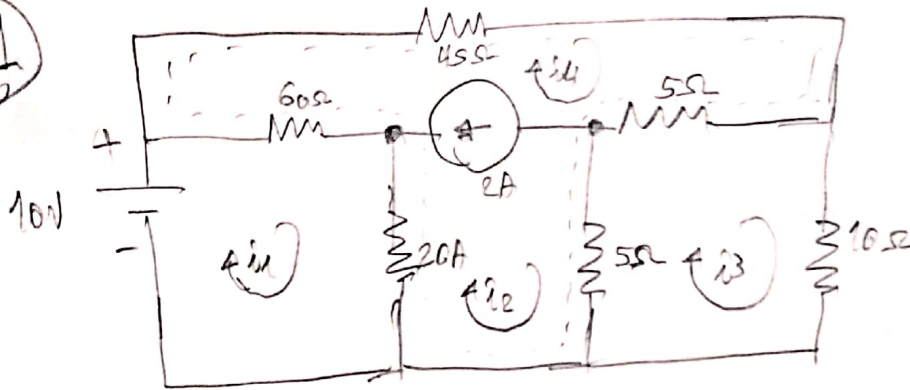
$$v_A = 65 - 31,6$$
$$N_A = 38,4$$

3. Determine a potência das fontes do circuito abaixo utilizando **superposição**. (4 pt)



Resolução da Prova AP1 - Circuitos

01



i) $\hat{v}_4 - \hat{v}_2 = 2$

ii) $-10 + 60(\hat{i}_1 - \hat{i}_4) + 20(\hat{i}_1 - \hat{i}_2) = 0$
 $\rightarrow 8\hat{v}_1 - 2\hat{v}_2 - 6\hat{v}_4 = 1$

iii) Super malha

$$20(\hat{i}_2 - \hat{i}_1) + 60(\hat{i}_4 - \hat{i}_1) + 45(\hat{i}_4) + 5(\hat{i}_4 - \hat{i}_3) + 5(\hat{i}_2 - \hat{i}_3) = 0$$

$$-8\hat{v}_1 + 2\hat{v}_2 + 10\hat{v}_3 + 11\hat{v}_4 = 0$$

iv) $5(\hat{i}_3 - \hat{i}_2) + 5(\hat{i}_3 - \hat{i}_4) + 10(\hat{i}_3) = 0$
 $-5\hat{v}_2 + 20\hat{v}_3 - 5\hat{v}_4 = 0$

Resolvendo o sistema

$\hat{i}_1 = -0,075 \text{ A}$

$\hat{i}_2 = -1,7 \text{ A}$

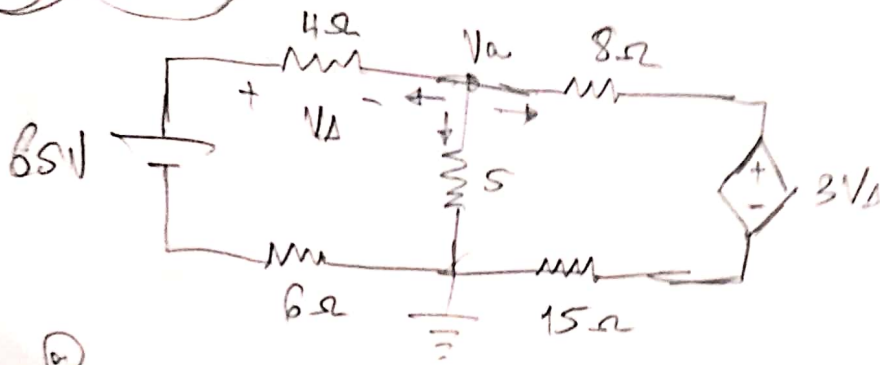
$\hat{i}_3 = -0,35 \text{ A}$

$\hat{i}_4 = 0,30 \text{ A}$

$P_{10V} = 10 \cdot 0,075 = 0,75 \text{ W}$

$P_{2V} = - [2 \cdot (20 \cdot 1,625 + 5 \cdot 1,35)]$
 $= - [2 \cdot 39,25]$
 $= - 78,5 \text{ W}$

Q2 AP1 circuitos



i) Tensão $V_{\Delta} =$

$$i_{4\Omega} = \frac{65 - V_a}{6 + 4} = \frac{65 - V_a}{10}$$

$$V_{\Delta} = 4i_{4\Omega} = \frac{4}{10} (65 - V_a)$$

$$V_{fc} = 1,2 \cdot (65 - V_a)$$

$$ii) \frac{V_a - 0}{5} = \frac{V_a - 65}{10} + \frac{V_a - 3V_{\Delta}}{25}$$

$$V_a = 25V$$

$$iii) V_{fc} = 48V$$

$$iv) P_{fd} = -260W$$

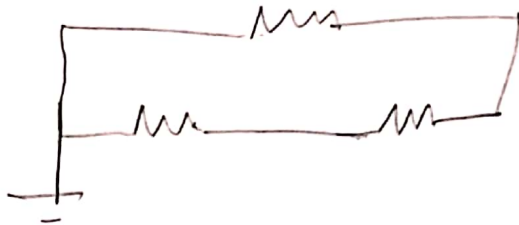
$$P_{fd} = -48W$$

3) AP1 circuitos

I)

$$V_a = 50; \quad V_b' = 18V; \quad V_c' = 16,4V$$

II)



$$b) = V_a'' = 0V$$

$$i) \frac{V_b'' - V_a''}{80} + \frac{V_b'' - V_c''}{40} + \frac{V_b'' - 0}{50} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} 5,75V_b'' - 2,5V_c'' = 0 \\ V_b'' = 16V \end{cases}$$

$$ii) \frac{V_c'' - V_b''}{40} + \frac{V_c''}{800} + \frac{V_c''}{200} - 0,175 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} V_c'' = 36,8V \\ -20V_b'' + 25V_c'' = 600 \end{cases}$$

III)

$$i) V_a = V_a' + V_a'' = 50 + 0 = 50V$$

$$V_b = V_b' + V_b'' = 18 + 16 = 34V$$

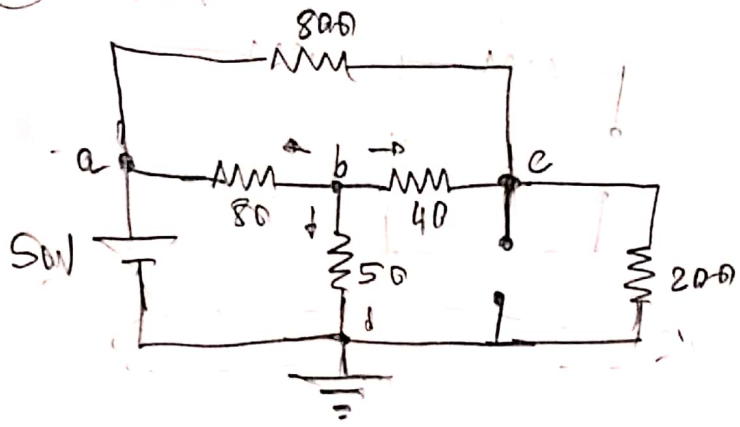
$$V_c = V_c' + V_c'' = 16,4 + 36,8 = 53,2V$$

ii)

$$P_{fc} = -0,85 \cdot 53,2 =$$

$$P_{AT} = -0,156 \cdot 50 =$$

Q3) AP1 circuitos



i) $V_a = 50V$

ii) $\frac{V_b' - V_a'}{80} + \frac{V_a'}{50} + \frac{V_b' - V_c'}{400} = 0 \rightarrow 1,25V_a' + 5,75V_b' - 2,5V_c' = 0$

iii) $\frac{V_c'}{200} + \frac{V_c' - V_b'}{40} + \frac{V_c' - V_a'}{800} = 0$
 $-V_a' - 20V_b' + 25V_c' = 0$

iv) $\begin{cases} 5,75V_b' - 2,5V_c' = 0 \\ -20V_b' + 25V_c' = 50 \end{cases}$

$V_a' = 50V$

$V_b' = 18V$

$V_c' = 16,4V$