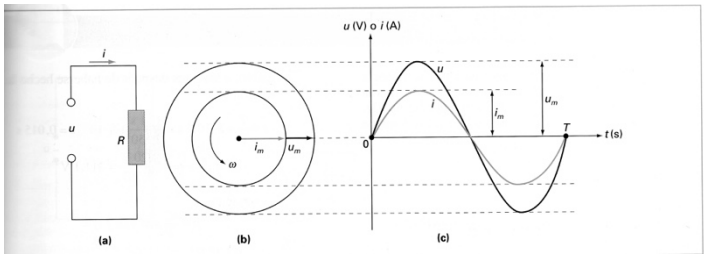
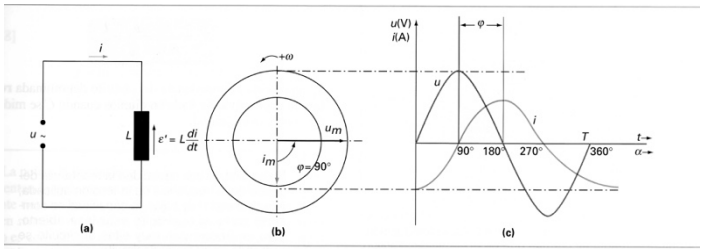
Circuito R



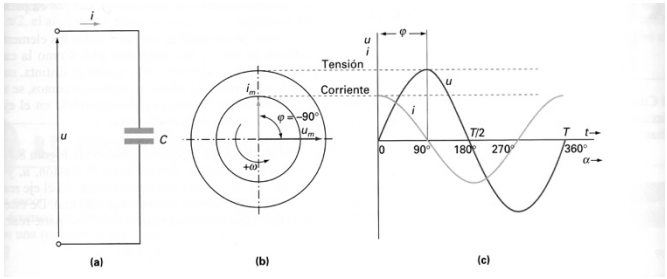
$u = U_0 \operatorname{sen} \omega t$; $i = I_0 \operatorname{Sen}(\omega t)$

Circuito L



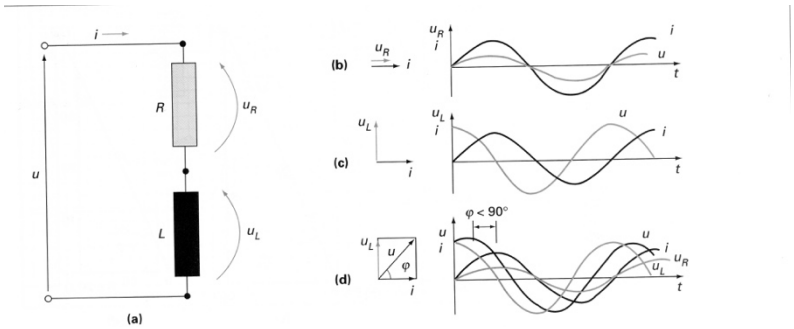
$u = U_0 \operatorname{sen} \omega t$; $i = I_0 \operatorname{Sen}(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})$

Circuito C



$u = U_0 \operatorname{sen} \omega t$; $i = I_0 \operatorname{Sen}(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$

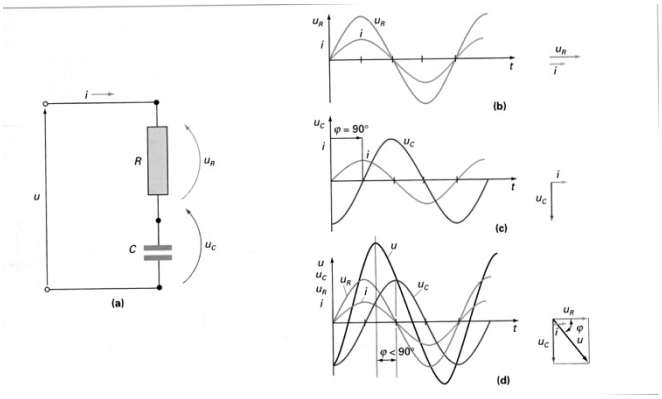
Circuito RL



$u = U_0 \operatorname{sen} \omega t$; $i = I_0 \operatorname{Sen}(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})$; $V_R = R \cdot I$; $V_L = X_L \cdot I$;

$\vec{V}_T = \vec{V}_R + \vec{V}_L$; $\varphi = arc.\tan g\, X/R$

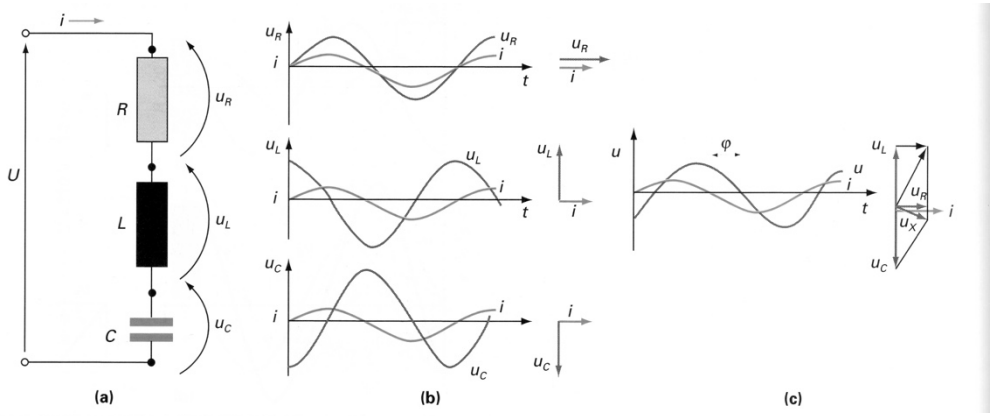
Circuito RC

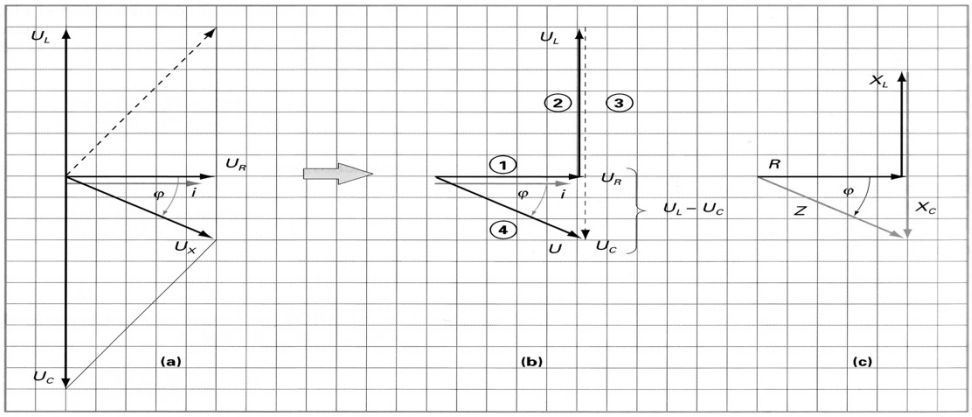


$u = U_0 \operatorname{sen} \omega t$; $i = I_0 \operatorname{Sen}(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$;

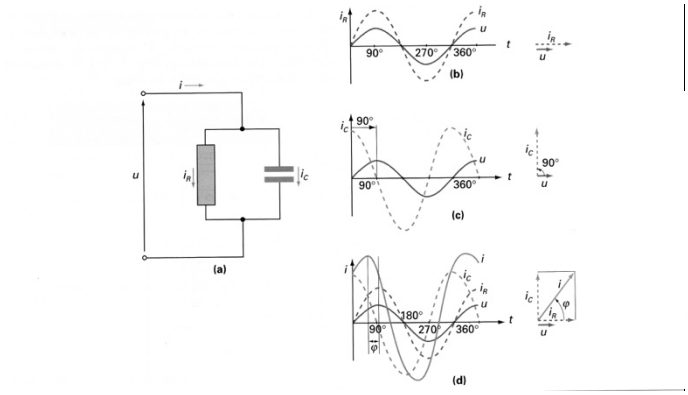
$V_R = R \cdot I$; $V_c = X_c \cdot I$; $\vec{V}_T = \vec{V}_R + \vec{V}_c$; $\varphi = arc.\tan g \, X/R$

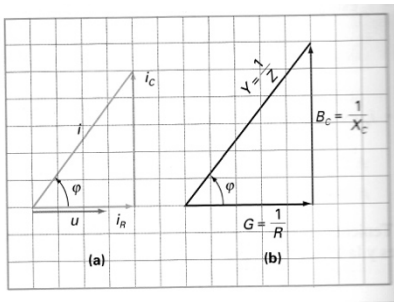
Circuito RLC



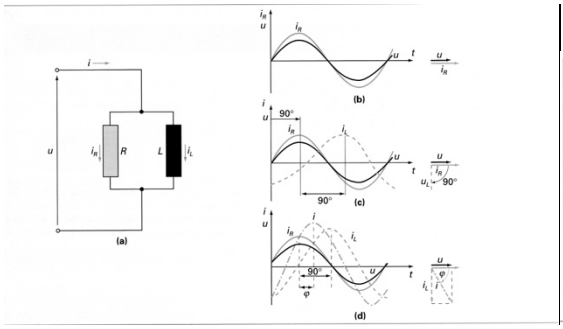


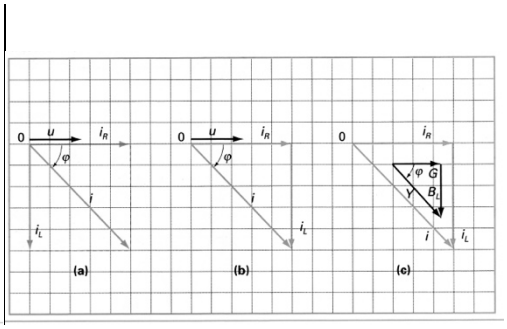
Circuito Paralelo RC



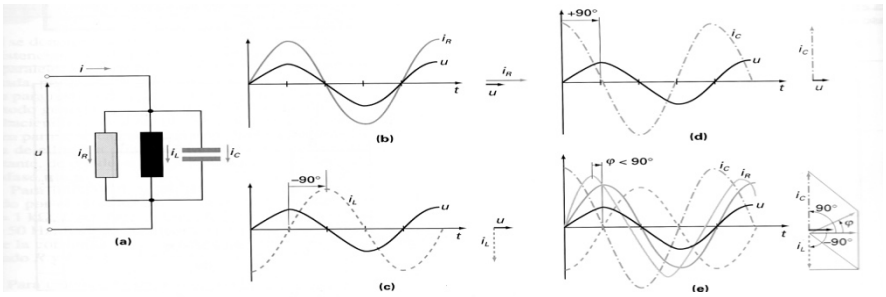


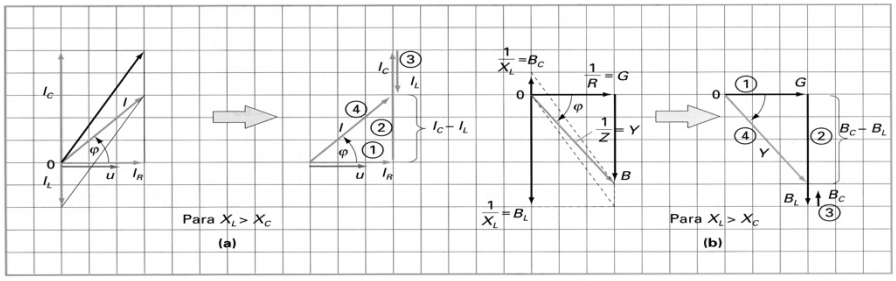
Circuito Paralelo RL





Circuito Paralelo RLC


i
u
i_R
i_L
i_C
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
+90°
−90°
φ < 90°
90°
φ


I_C
I
φ
0
I_L
I_R
u
$I_C - I_L$
Para $X_L > X_C$
(a)
$\frac{1}{X_L} = B_C$
$\frac{1}{R} = G$
$\frac{1}{Z} = Y$
$\frac{1}{X_L} = B_L$
B
G
Y
$B_C - B_L$
B_L
B_C
Para $X_L > X_C$
(b)