

# CIRCUITOS ELÉCTRICOS

## *Problemas resolvidos*

### *III*

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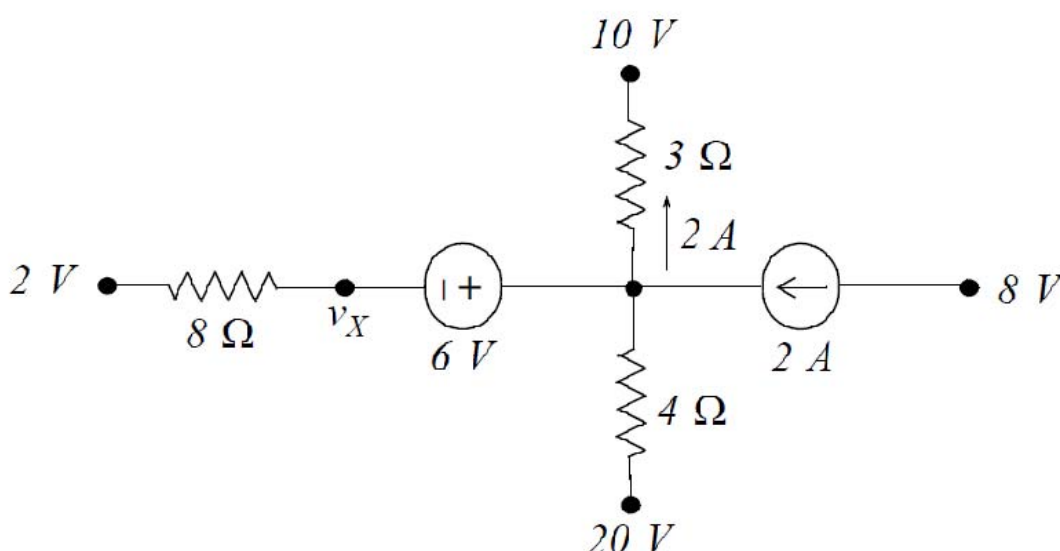
DETI (gab. 4.2.38)

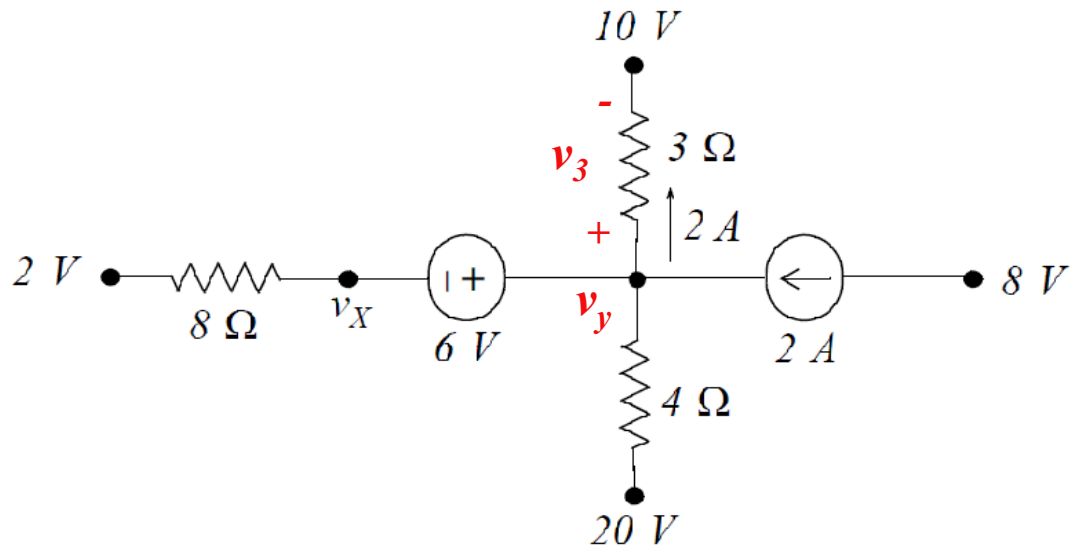
Universidade de Aveiro



Circuitos Eléctricos – 2019/2020

**1** – As tensões indicadas nos terminais do circuito abaixo são relativas a um nó de referência não representado. Calcule o valor da tensão nodal  $v_x$  e a potência fornecida pela fonte de **6V**.

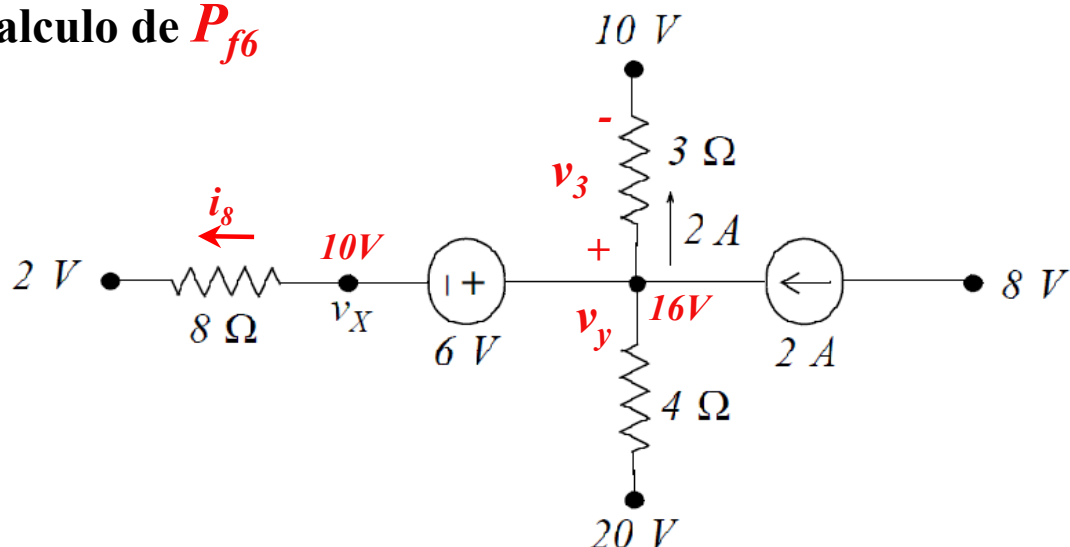


**1: calculo de  $v_x$** 

$$v_y = v_3 + 10 \Leftrightarrow v_y = (3)(2) + 10 = 16V$$

$$v_y - v_x = 6 \Leftrightarrow v_x = v_y - 6 = 10V$$

III-3

**2: calculo de  $P_{f6}$** 

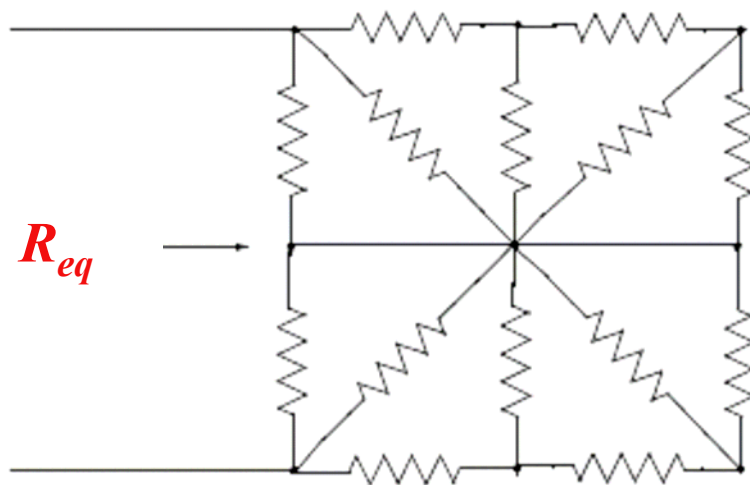
$$i_8 = \frac{10 - 2}{8} = 1A$$

$$P_{a6} = V \times I = 6 \times 1 = 6W \quad \leftarrow \text{É a potência absorvida!}$$

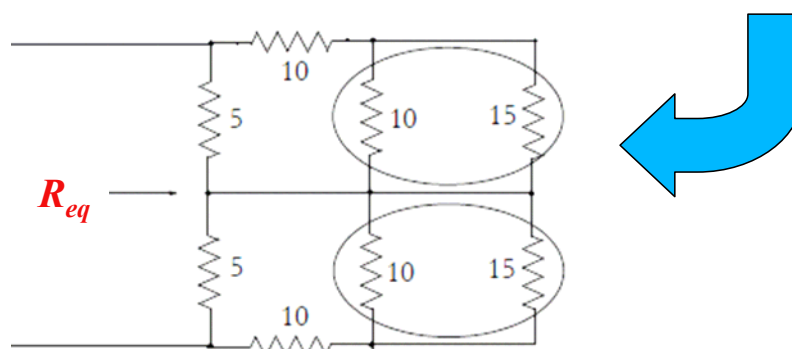
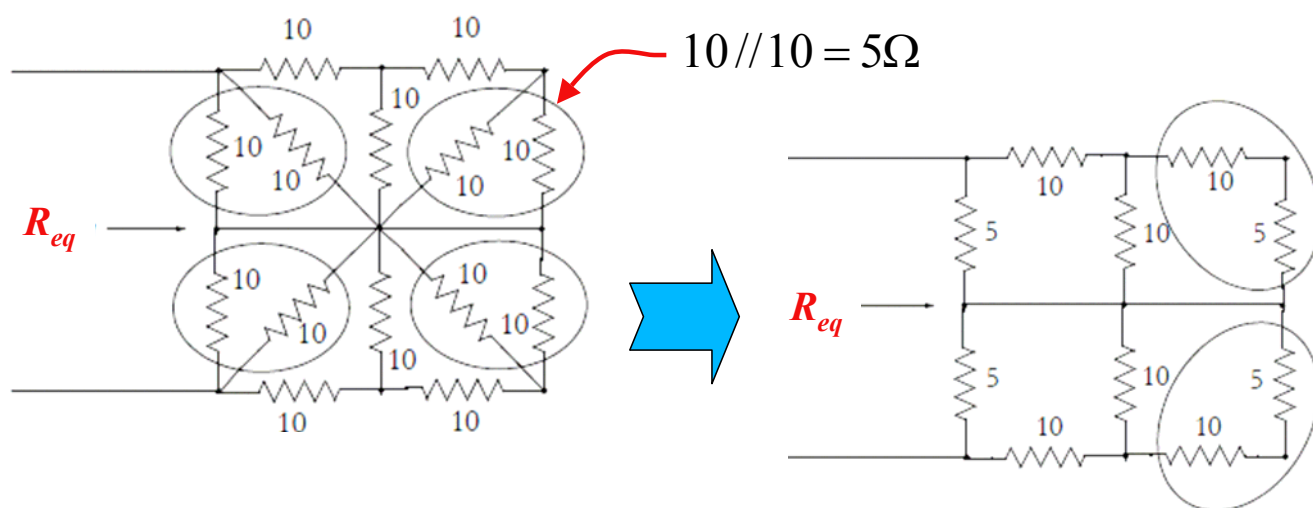
$$P_{f6} = -6W$$

III-4

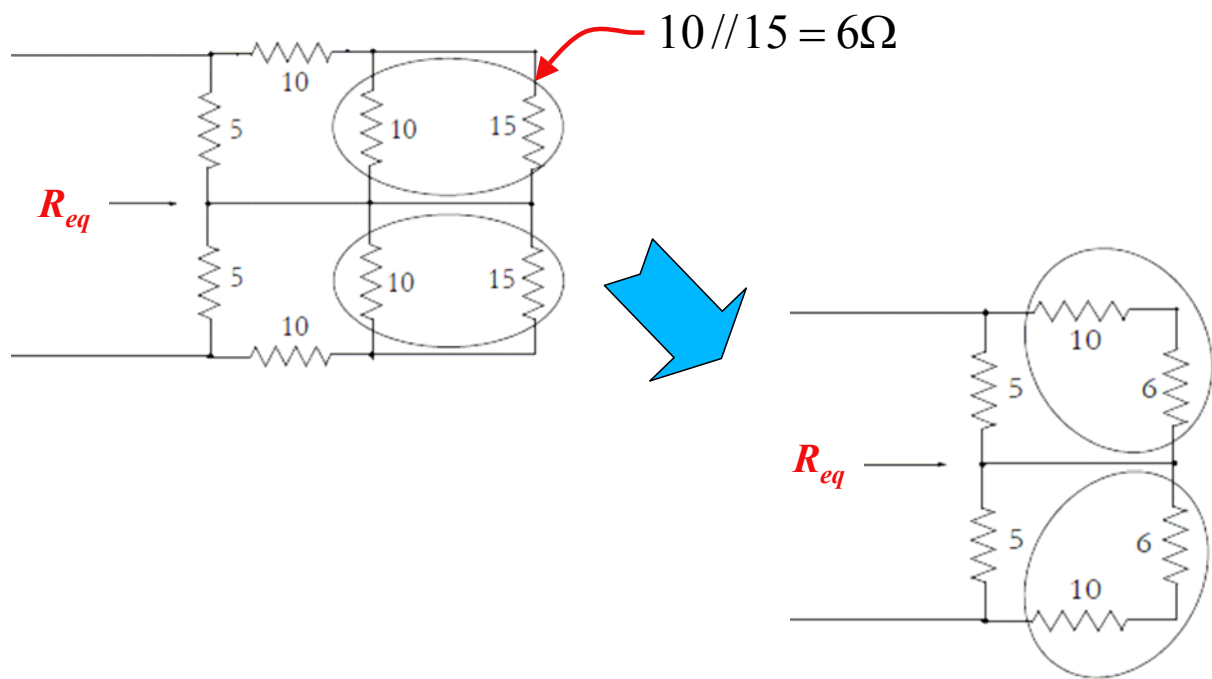
## 2 - Calcule $R_{eq}$ (o valor de todas as resistências é $10\Omega$ )



III-5



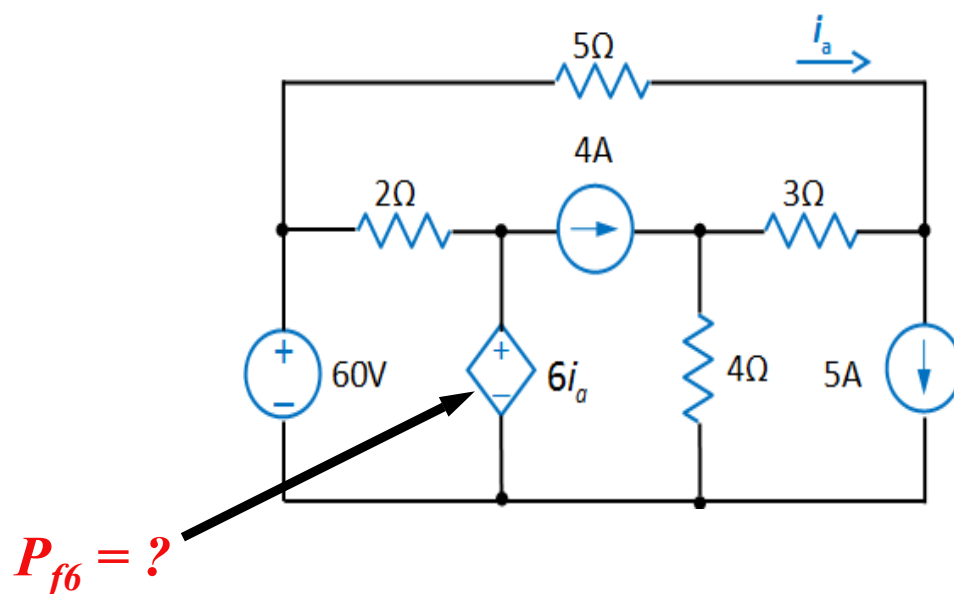
III-6



$$R_{eq} = (16 // 5) + (16 // 5) = 7.62\Omega$$

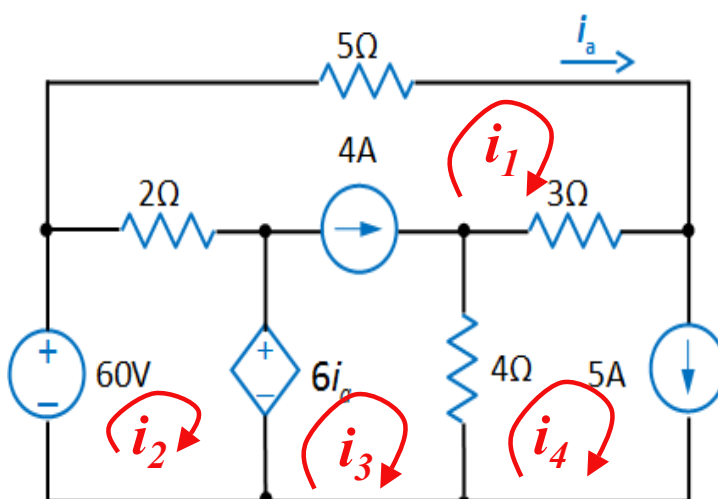
III-7

**3 – Usando Análise de Malhas calcule a potência fornecida pela fonte dependente.**



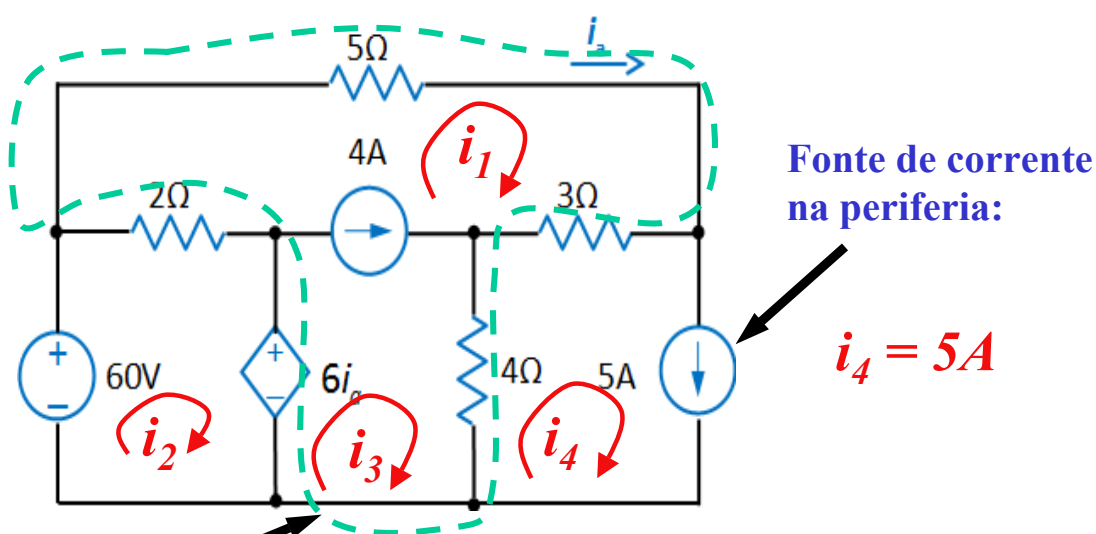
III-8

**1º Passo:** identificar as malhas do circuito e atribuir correntes de malha...



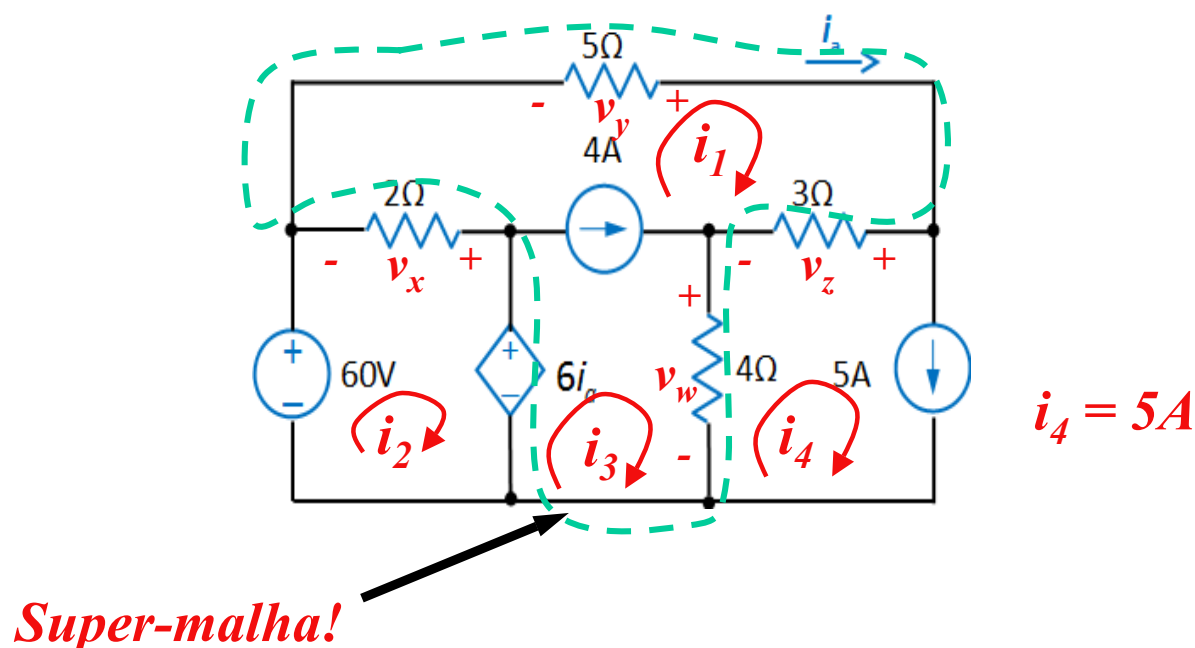
III-9

**2º Passo:** identificar super-malhas e malhas com fontes de corrente na periferia



**Super-malha!**

III-10

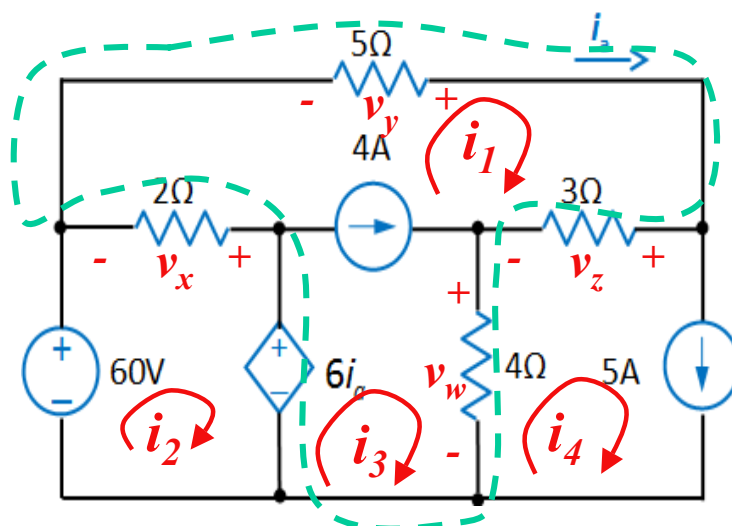
**3º Passo: marcar tensões nas resistências...**

III-11

**4º Passo: Aplicar KVL à malha e super-malha...**

● Temos de escrever:

- uma equação para a malha 2;
- uma equação para a super-malha.



**Malha 2:**  $-60 - v_x + 6i_a = 0$

**Super-malha:**  $-6i_a + v_x - v_y + v_z + v_w = 0$

III-12

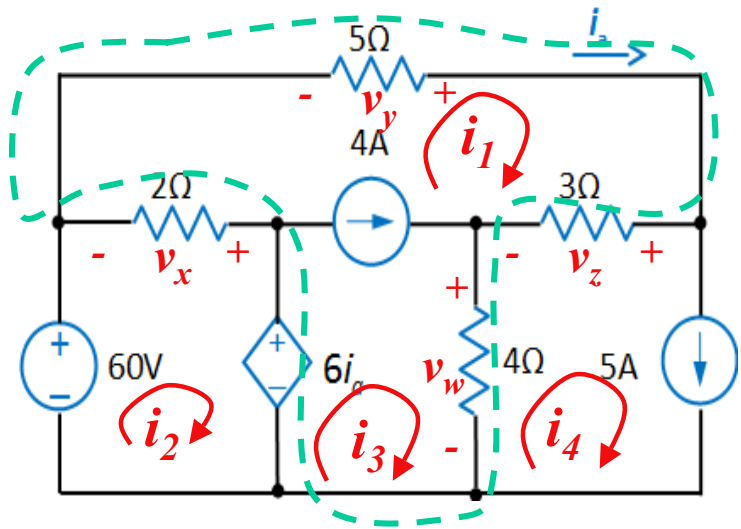
**5º Passo: Expressar tensões em função das correntes de malha...**

$$v_x = 2(i_1 - i_2)$$

$$v_y = -5i_1$$

$$v_z = 3(i_1 - i_4)$$

$$v_w = 4(i_3 - i_4)$$



III-13

**6º Passo: Resolver equações...**

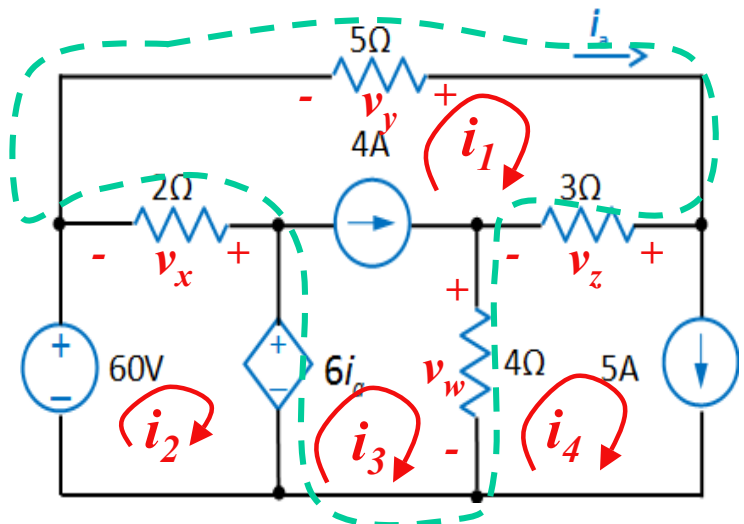
Sabendo que

$$i_4 = 5A$$

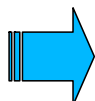
$$i_a = i_1$$

$$i_3 - i_1 = 4$$

e substituindo tudo nas equações da malha 2 e da super-malha...



$$\begin{cases} 2i_1 + i_2 = 30 \\ 4i_1 - 2i_2 + 4i_3 = 35 \\ i_3 - i_1 = 4 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 6.58A \\ i_2 = 16.83A \\ i_3 = 10.58A \end{cases}$$

III-14

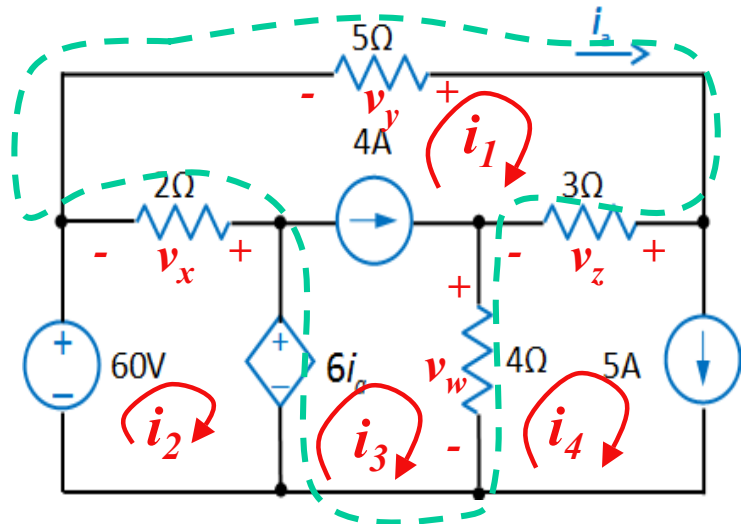
**7º Passo: Calcular o que é pedido...**

A **potência absorvida** pela fonte dependente é

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{a6} &= V \times I = (6i_a)(i_2 - i_3) \\
 &= (6 \times 6.58)(16.58 - 10.58) \\
 &= 236.9W
 \end{aligned}$$

A **potência fornecida** é

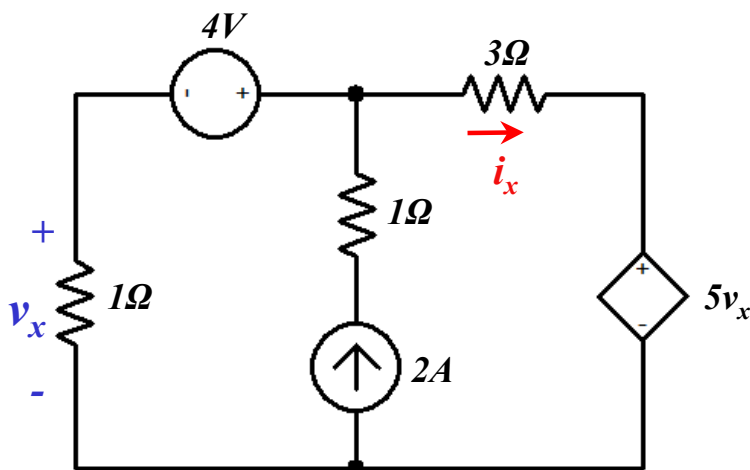
$$P_{f6} = -P_{a6} = -236.9W$$



III-15

**4 – Usando teorema da sobreposição calcule**

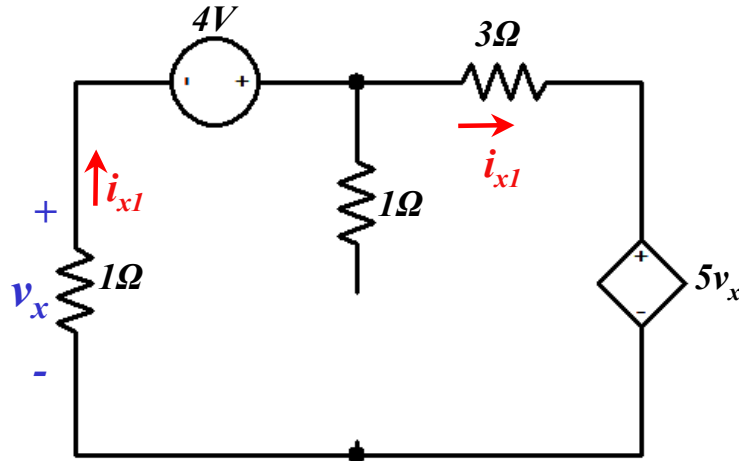
- O valor de  $i_x$
- O valor que deverá ter a fonte de corrente, para que  $i_x$  diminua para metade do valor obtido em a)



III-16



**a) Desactivemos primeiro a fonte de corrente...**



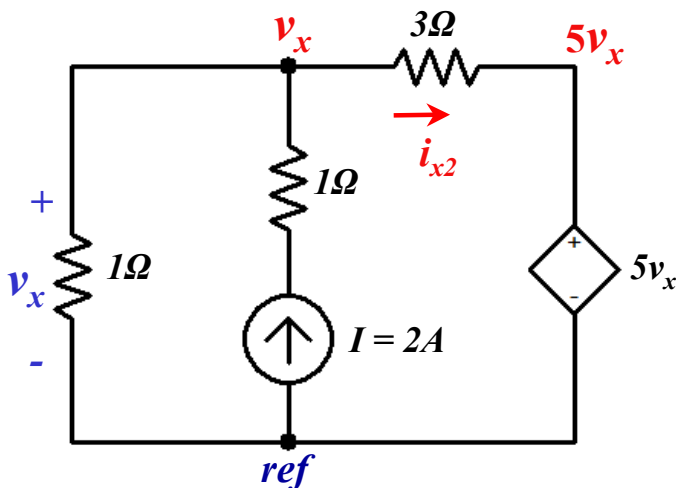
**Usando KVL:**  $-v_x - 4 + 3i_{x1} + 5v_x = 0$

**Substituindo:**  $v_x = -1i_{x1} \Rightarrow i_{x1} - 4 + 3i_{x1} - 5i_{x1} = 0$

$$i_{x1} = -4A$$

III-17

**a) ... e agora anulamos a fonte de tensão de 4V.**



**Aplicando KCL:**

$$i_{x2} + \frac{v_x}{1} = I$$

**e sabendo que:**

$$\frac{v_x - 5v_x}{3} = i_{x2} \Leftrightarrow v_x = -\frac{3}{4}i_{x2}$$

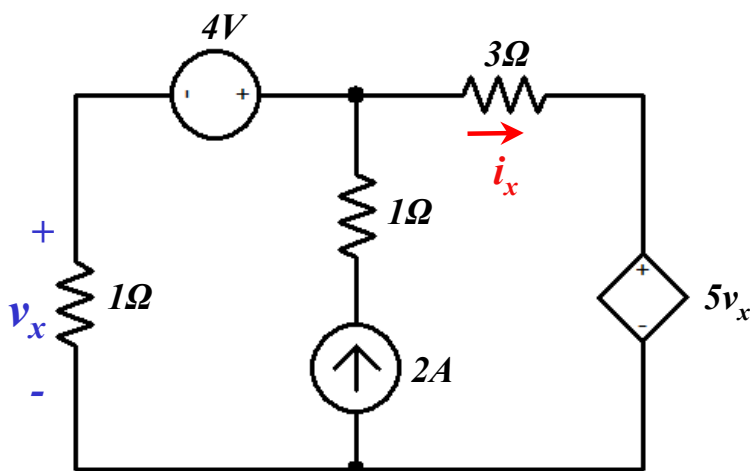
**substituindo...**

$$i_{x2} - \frac{3}{4}i_{x2} = I \Leftrightarrow i_{x2} = 4I$$

$$i_{x2} = 8A$$

III-18

**a) Aplicamos o Teorema da Sobreposição para obter  $i_x$**



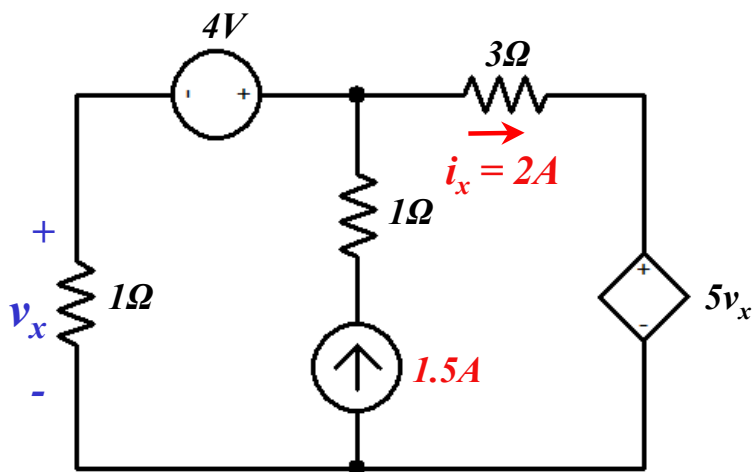
$$i_x = i_{x1} + i_{x2} = -4 + 8 = 4A$$

III-19

**b) Para obter metade do valor anterior de  $i_x$ ...**

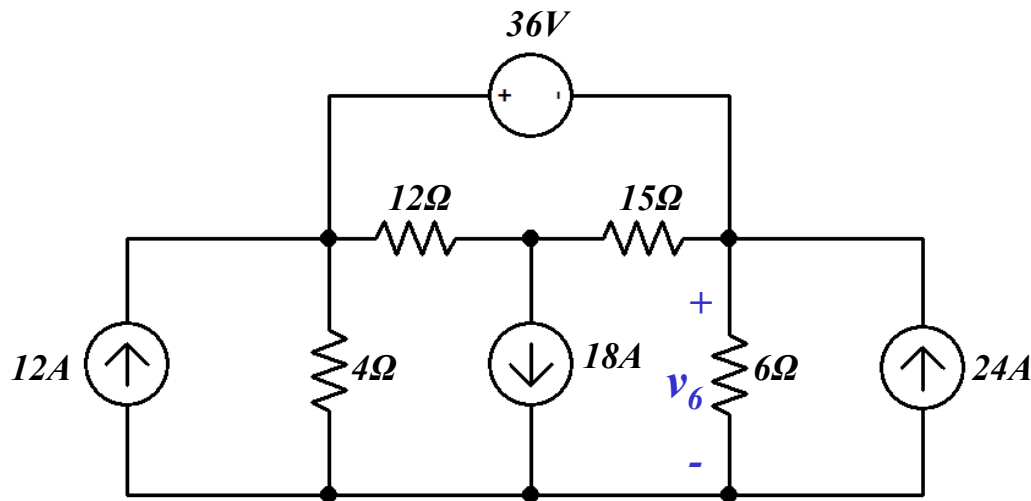
$$i_x = i_{x1} + i_{x2} = -4 + 4I = 4/2$$

$$I = 1.5A$$



III-20

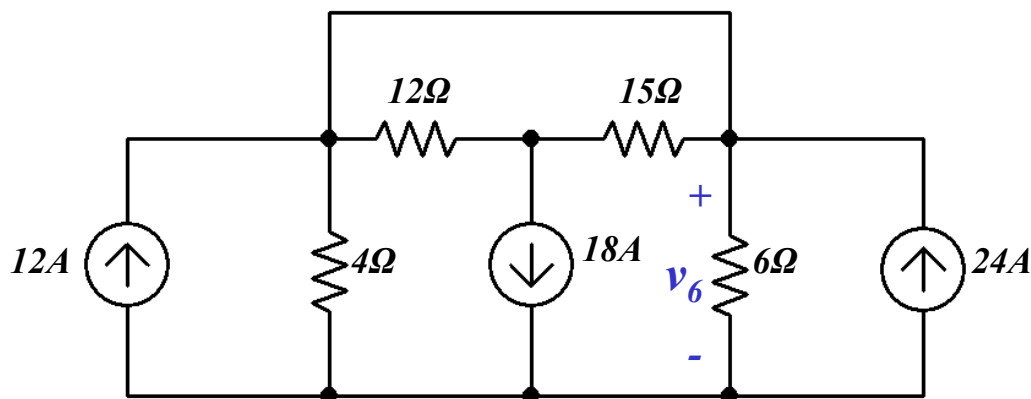
## 5 - Calcule $v_6$ pelo Teorema da Sobreposição



A aplicação do Teorema da Sobreposição não obriga que se considere o **efeito individual** de cada uma das fontes. Por vezes é mais útil agrupar fontes e considerar o **efeito de cada grupo**. Este exemplo ilustra este ponto.

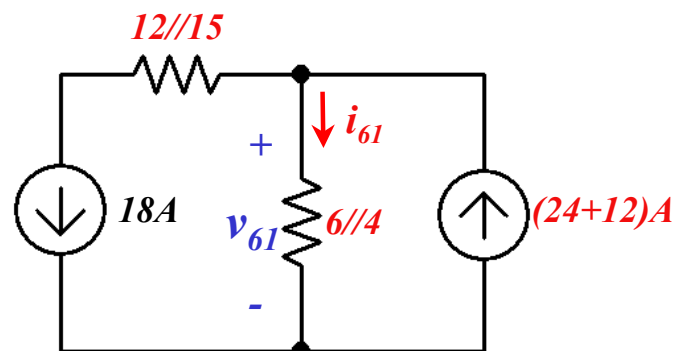
III-21

### 1º Passo: consideremos o efeito só das fontes de corrente

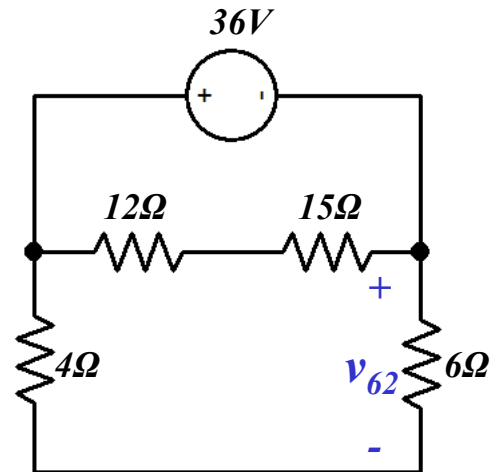
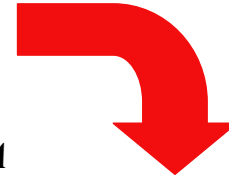
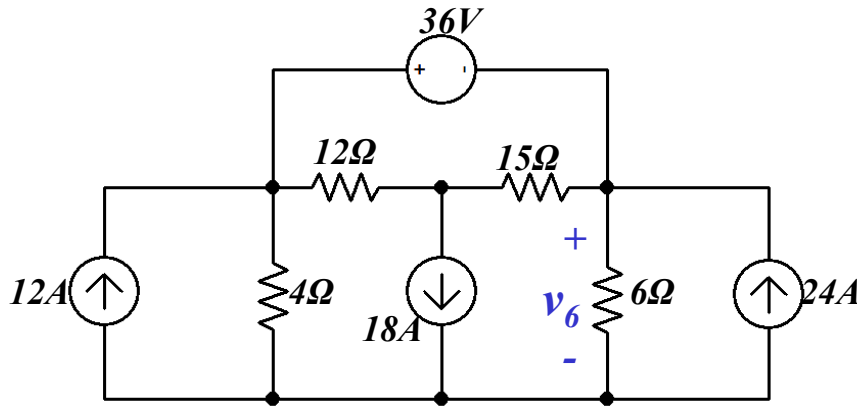


$$v_{61} = (6 // 4) i_{61} =$$

$$= (6 // 4)(36 - 18) = 43.2V$$



III-22

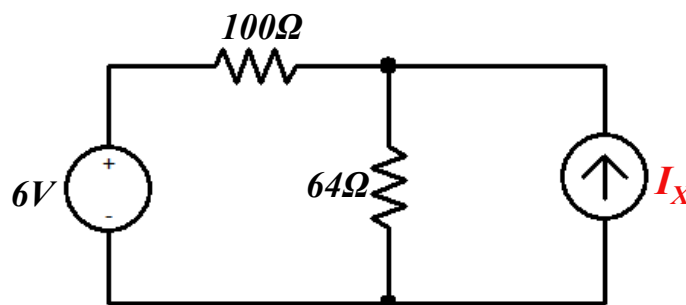
**2º Passo: ... e agora apenas o efeito da fonte de tensão**

$$v_{62} = -\frac{6}{6+4}36 = -21.6V$$

$$v_6 = v_{61} + v_{62} = 43.2 - 21.6V = 21.6V$$

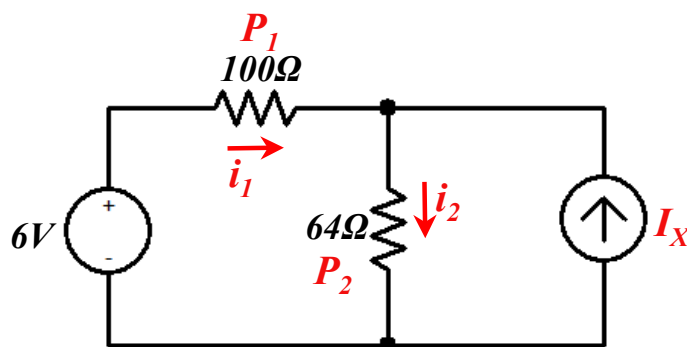
III-23

**6 – Usando o Teorema da Sobreposição, determine o intervalo de valores da corrente  $I_X$  que garante que a potência dissipada em qualquer uma das resistências do circuito não ultrapassa os  $250mW$ .**



III-24

**1º Passo:** comecemos por calcular os limites das correntes em cada uma das resistências.

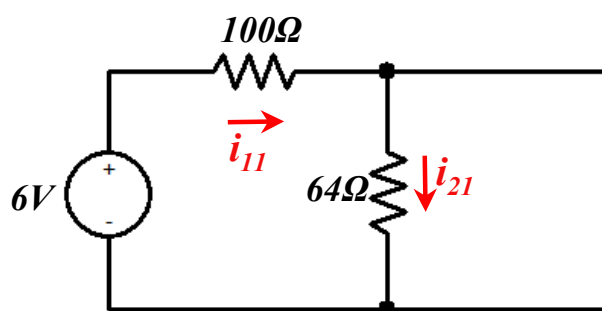


$$P_1 = 100(i_1)^2 < 250mW \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad |i_1| < 50mA$$

$$P_2 = 64(i_2)^2 < 250mW \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad |i_2| < 62.5mA$$

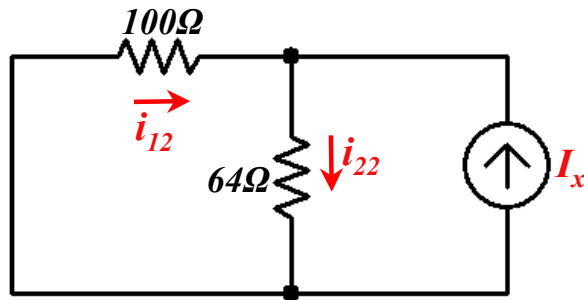
III-25

**2º Passo:** consideremos agora só a fonte de tensão



$$i_{11} = i_{21} = \frac{6}{100 + 64} = 36.6mA$$

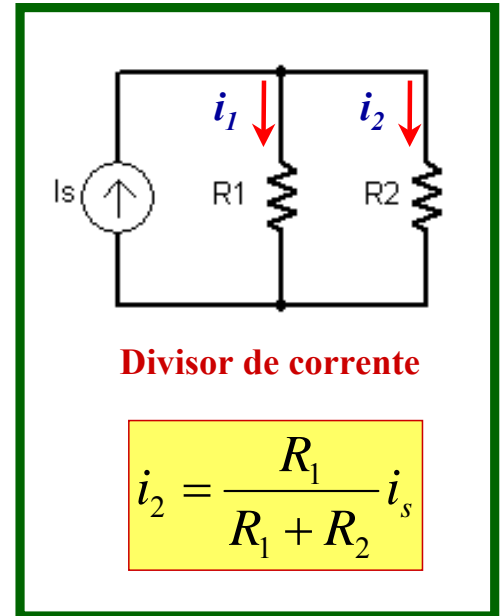
III-26

**3º Passo:** consideremos agora só a fonte de corrente

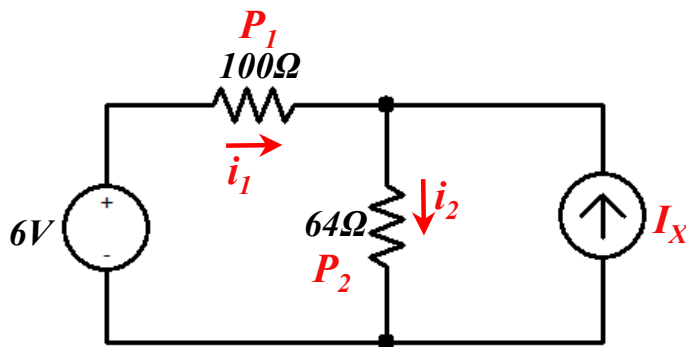
Aplicando a fórmula do divisor de corrente:

$$i_{12} = -\frac{64}{100 + 64} I_x = -0.39 I_x$$

$$i_{22} = \frac{100}{100 + 64} I_x = 0.61 I_x$$



III-27

**4º Passo:** aplicamos agora o Teorema da Sobreposição

$$i_1 = i_{11} + i_{12} = 36.6 - 0.39 I_x$$

$$i_2 = i_{21} + i_{22} = 36.6 + 0.61 I_x$$

III-28

**5º Passo:** finalmente obtemos os limites de  $I_X$  para cada resistência

**Resistência de  $100\Omega$**

$$i_1 = 36.6 - 0.39I_X$$

Sabendo que

$$|i_1| < 50mA \quad \text{ou} \quad -50 < i_1 < 50$$

Obtém-se

$$-34.4mA < I_X < 222.1mA$$

**Resistência de  $64\Omega$**

$$i_2 = 36.6 + 0.61I_X$$

$$|i_2| < 62.5mA$$

$$-62.5 < i_2 < 62.5$$

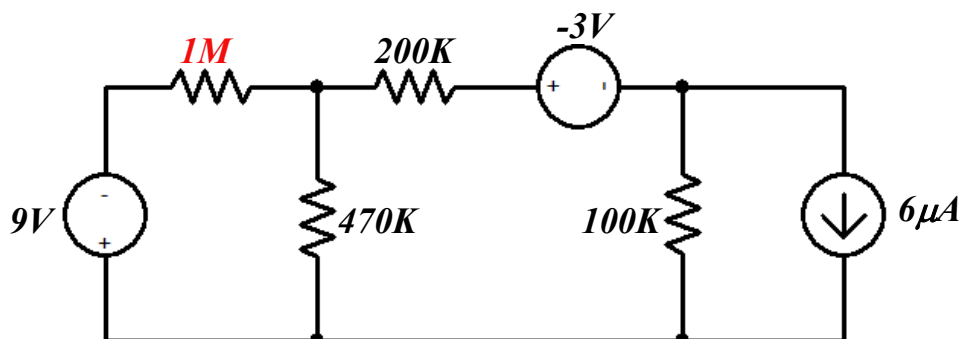
$$-162.5mA < I_X < 42.5mA$$

O **intervalo de valores** permissível para  $I_X$  será pois:

$$-34.4mA < I_X < 42.5mA$$

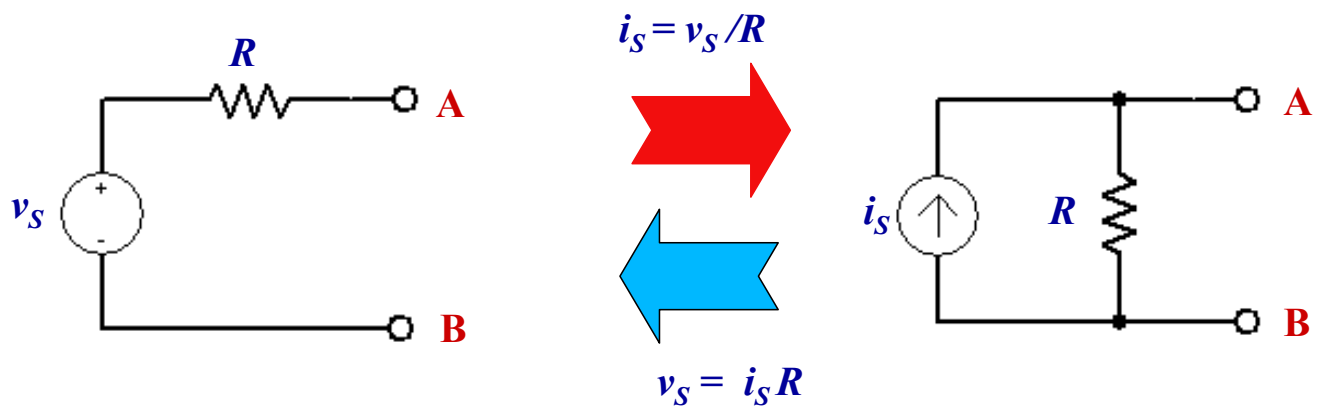
III-29

**7 –** Calcule a **potência** dissipada na resistência de  **$1M$** .  
Comece por simplificar o circuito usando sucessivas **transformações de fontes**.

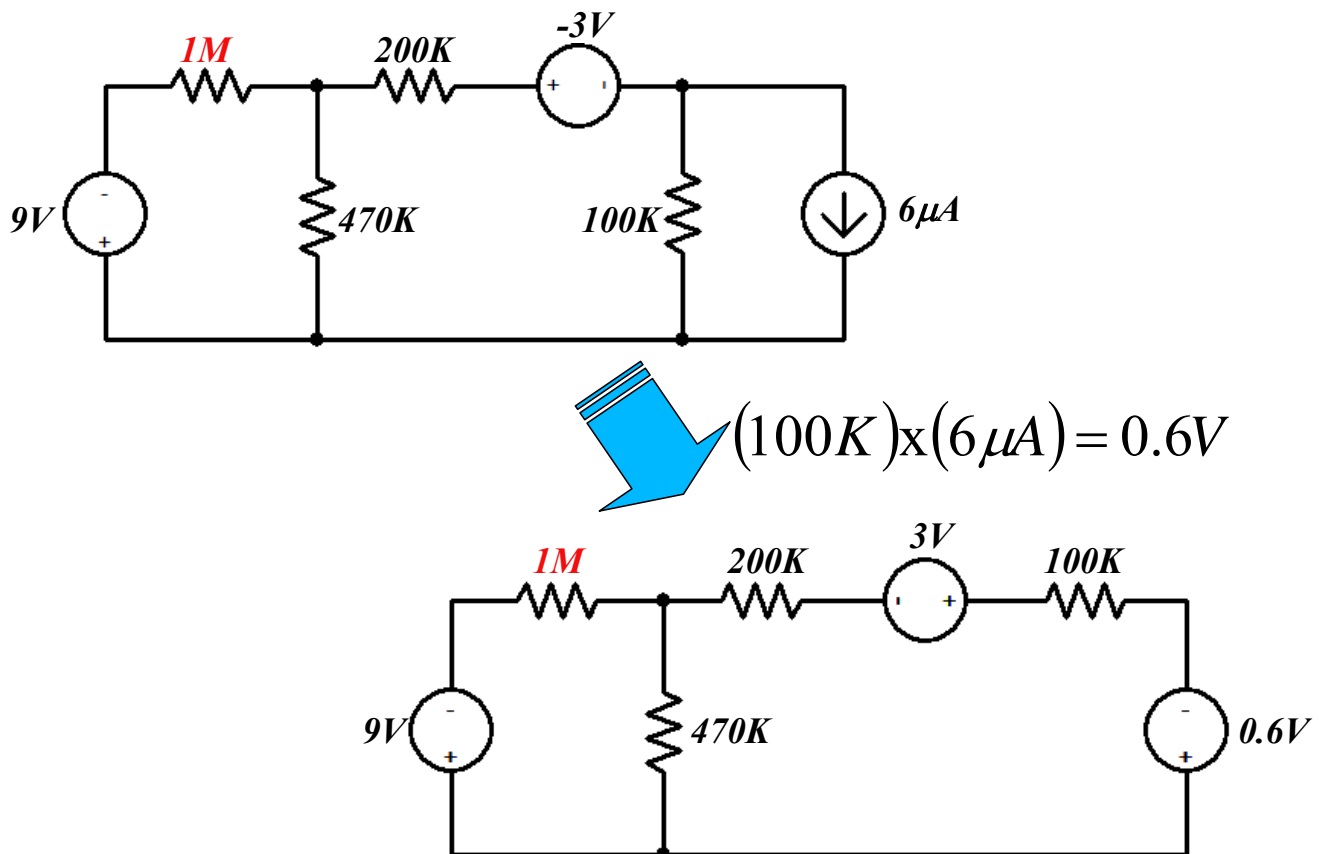


III-30

## Recordando a Transformação de fontes...



III-31



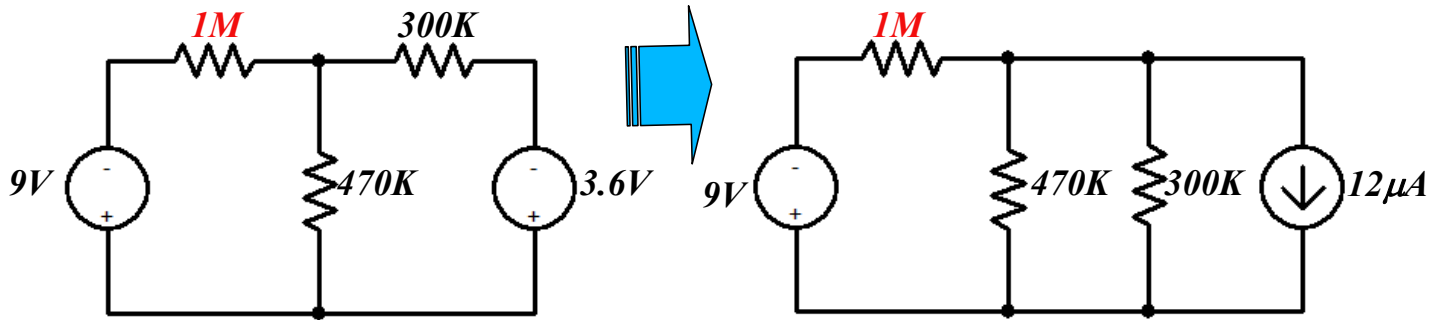
III-32



$$3 + 0.6 = 3.6V$$

$$100 + 200 = 300K$$

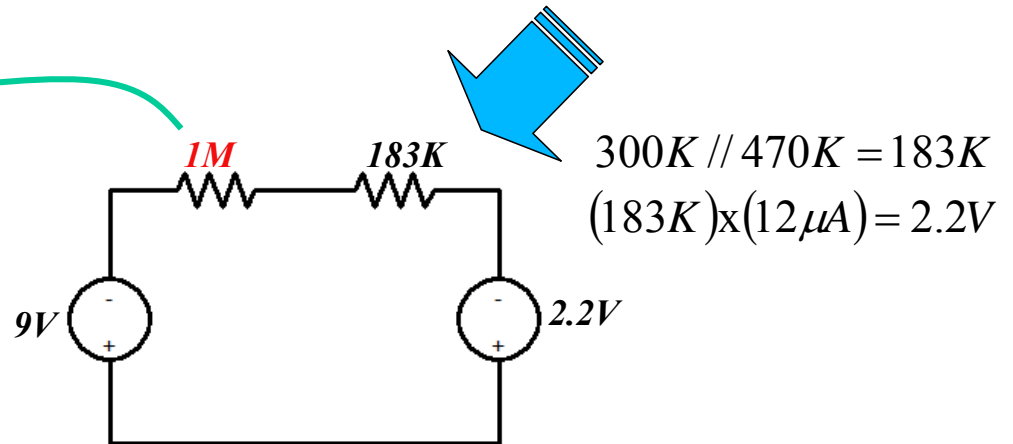
$$(3.6V/300K) = 12\mu A$$



$$P = RI^2$$

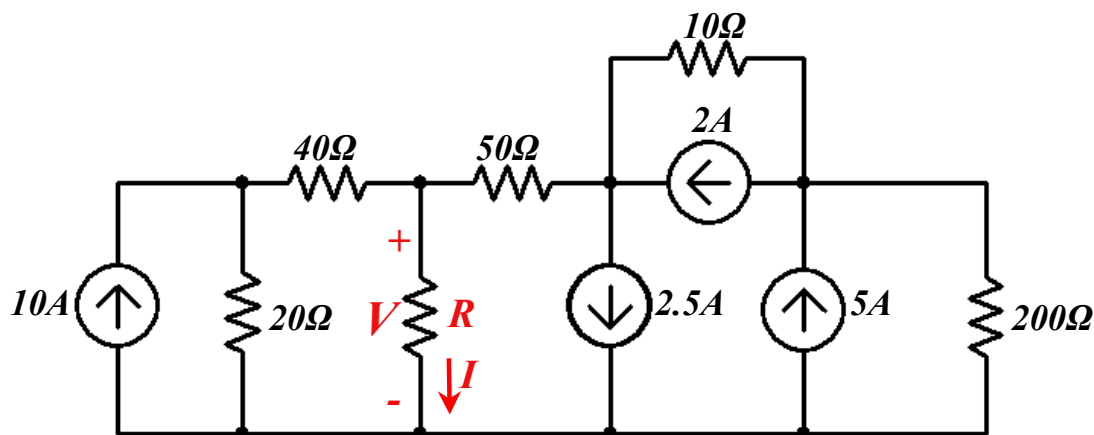
$$= 1M \left( \frac{9 - 2.2}{1.183M} \right)^2$$

$$= 33.04\mu W$$

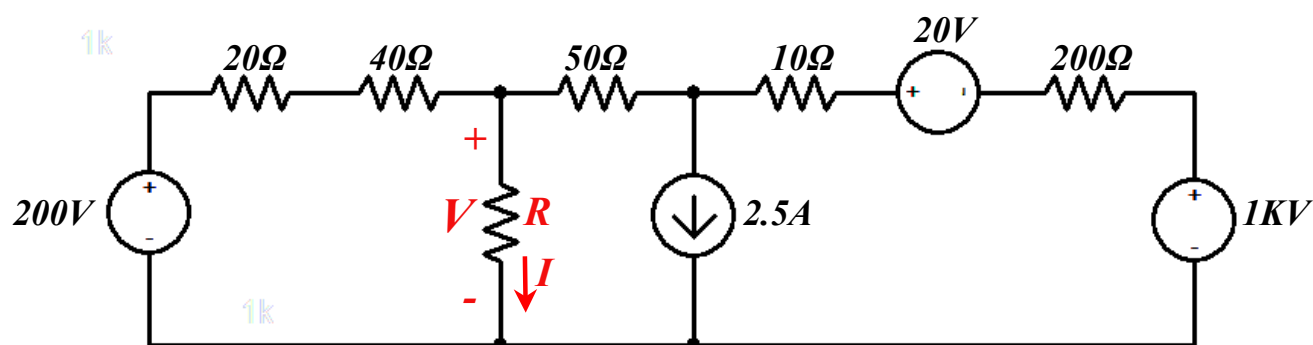
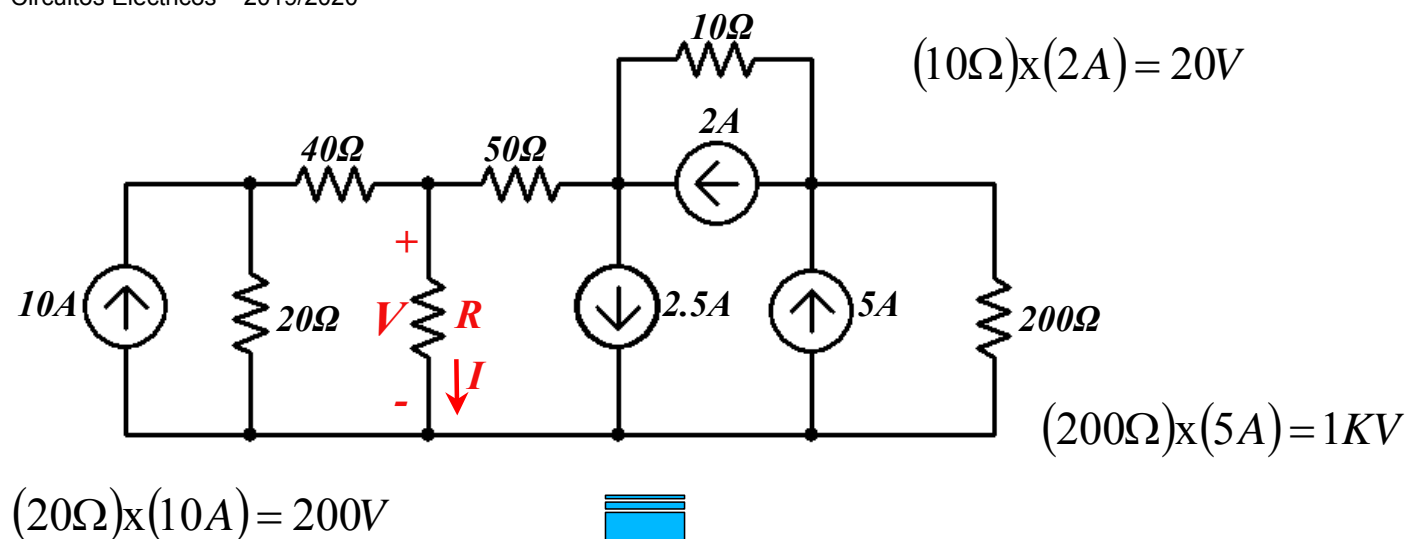


III-33

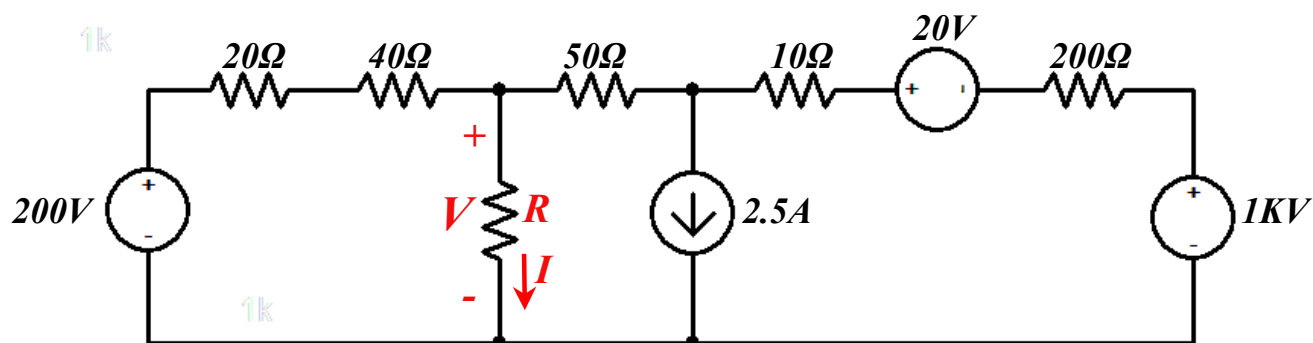
**8 – Usando transformação de fontes, determine o valor máximo de  $V$  e o valor máximo de  $I$ .**



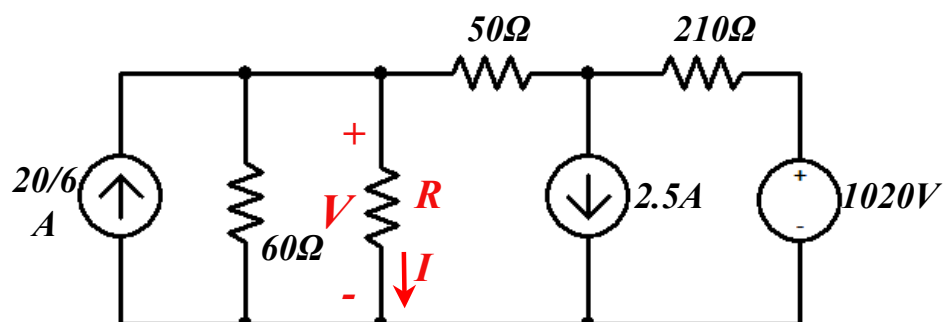
III-34



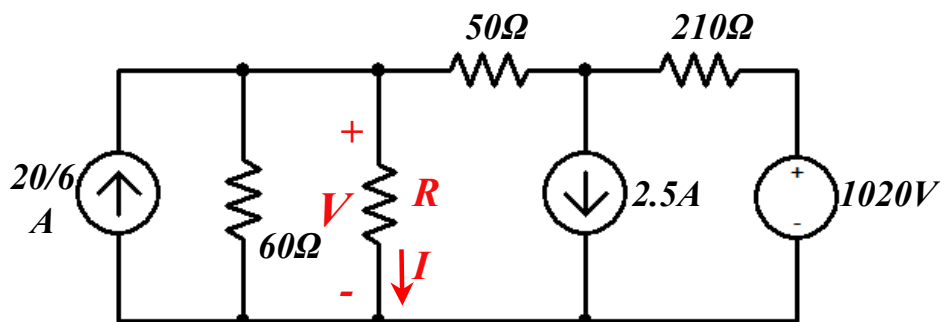
III-35



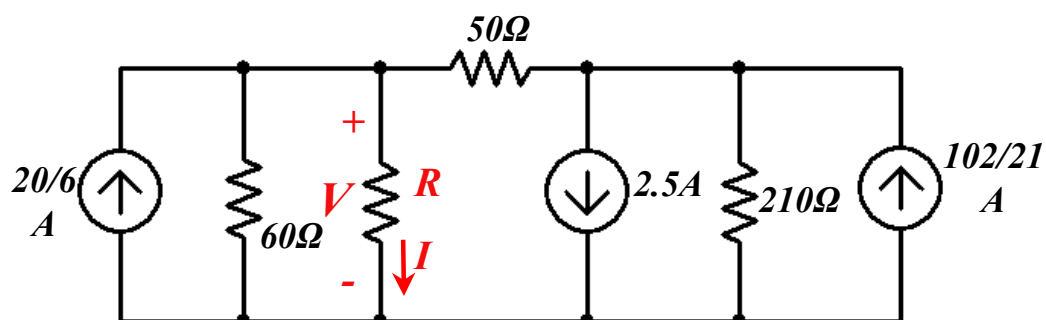
$$(200V)/(60\Omega) = \frac{20}{6} A$$



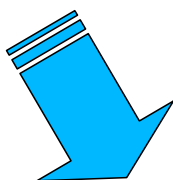
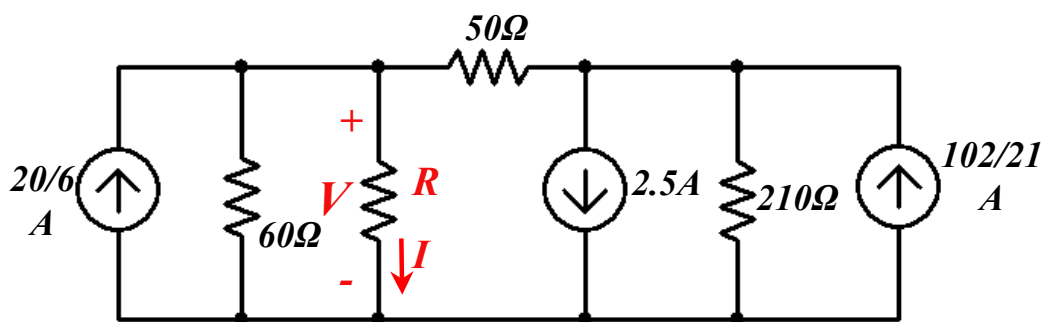
III-36



$$(1020V)/(210\Omega) = \frac{102}{21} A$$

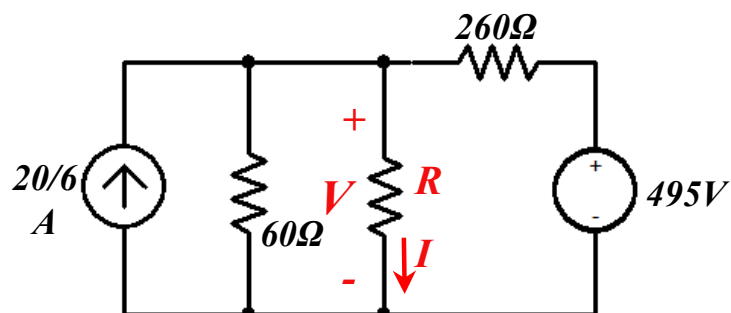


III-37

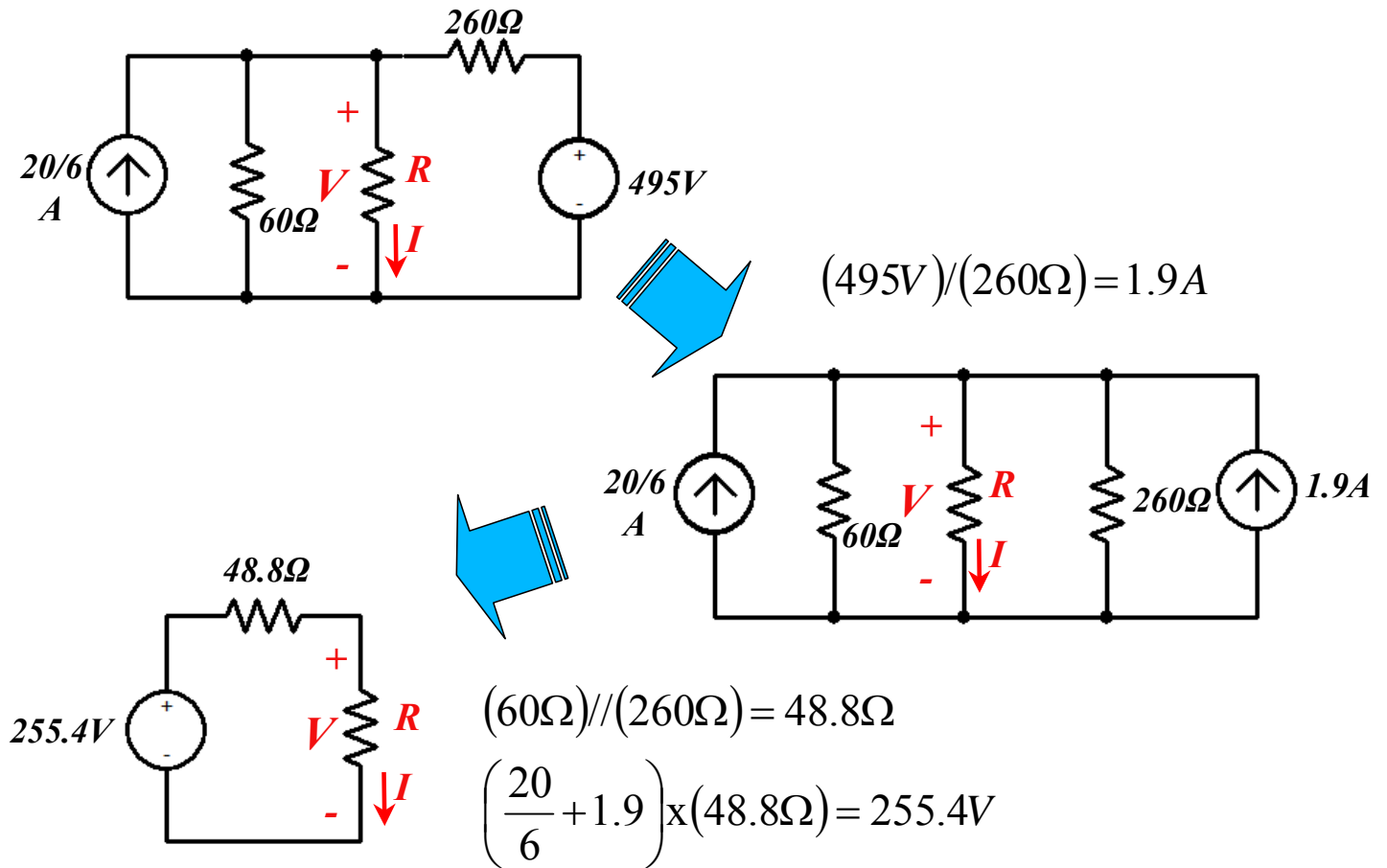


$$\left( \frac{102}{21} - 2.5 \right) \times (210\Omega) = 495V$$

$$210 + 50 = 260\Omega$$



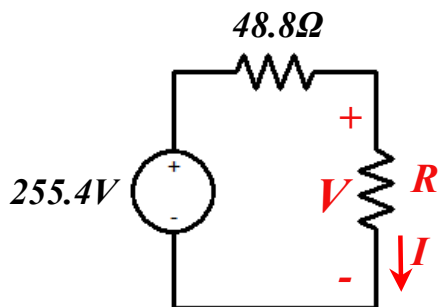
III-38



III-39

... finalmente obtemos os valores máximos de  $V$  e de  $I$

- Se  $R = \infty$  (circuito aberto)  $\Rightarrow I = 0$

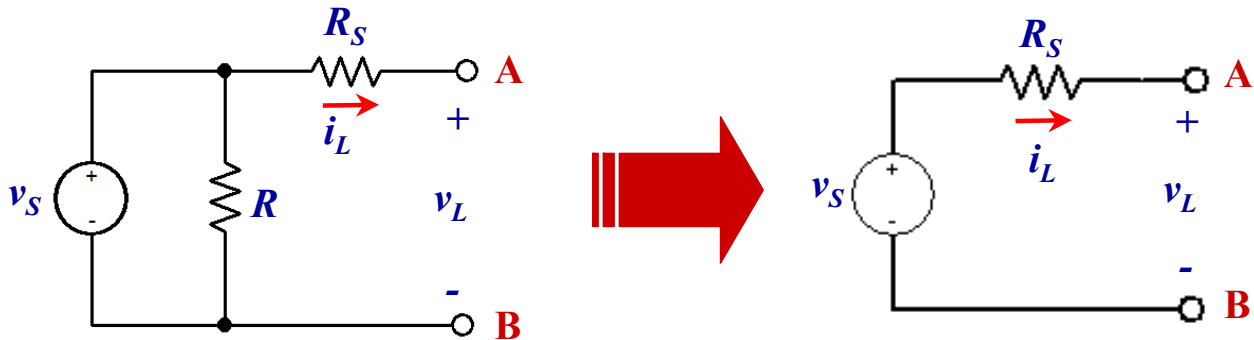


$$V_{\max} = 255.4V$$

- Se  $R = 0$  (curto-circuito)  $\Rightarrow V = 0$

$$I_{\max} = \frac{255.4}{48.8} = 5.23A$$

III-40

**Relembrando...****→ Resistência em paralelo com fonte de tensão**

- Aplicando KVL ao circuito:

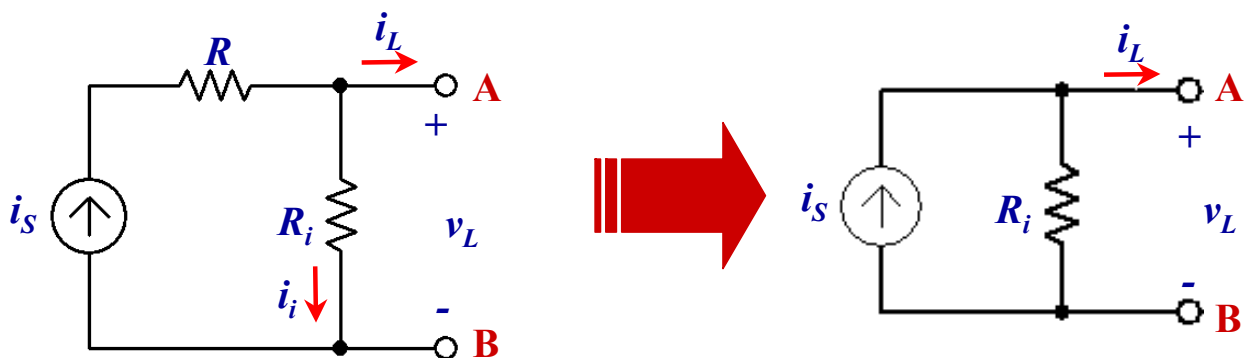
$$-v_S + R_S i_L + v_L = 0$$

$$v_L = -R_S i_L + v_S$$

- ... igual à fonte real de tensão!

- Do ponto de vista dos terminais A e B, o circuito é equivalente a uma fonte real de tensão.

III-41

**Relembrando...****→ Resistência em série com fonte de corrente**

- Aplicando KCL ao nó superior:

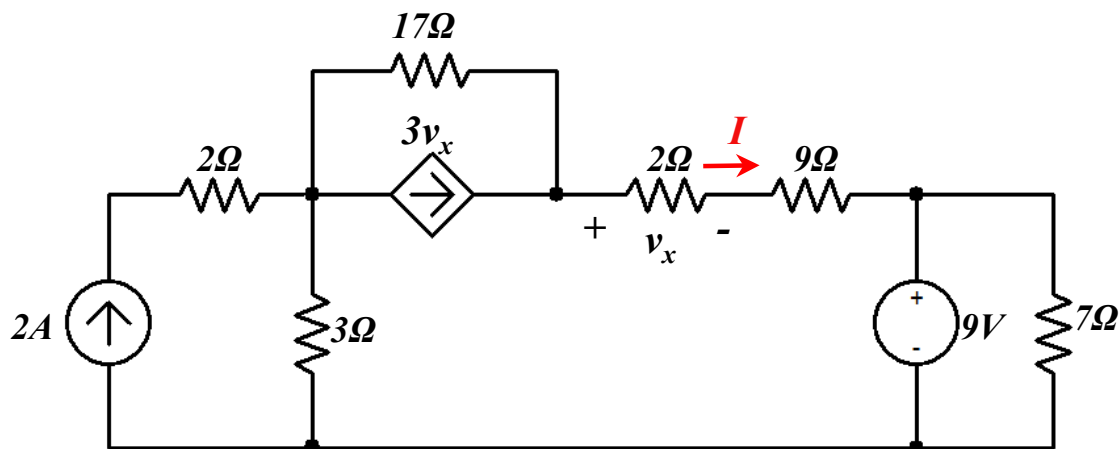
$$i_L = -i_i + i_S = -\frac{1}{R_i} v_L + i_S$$

- ... igual à fonte real de corrente!

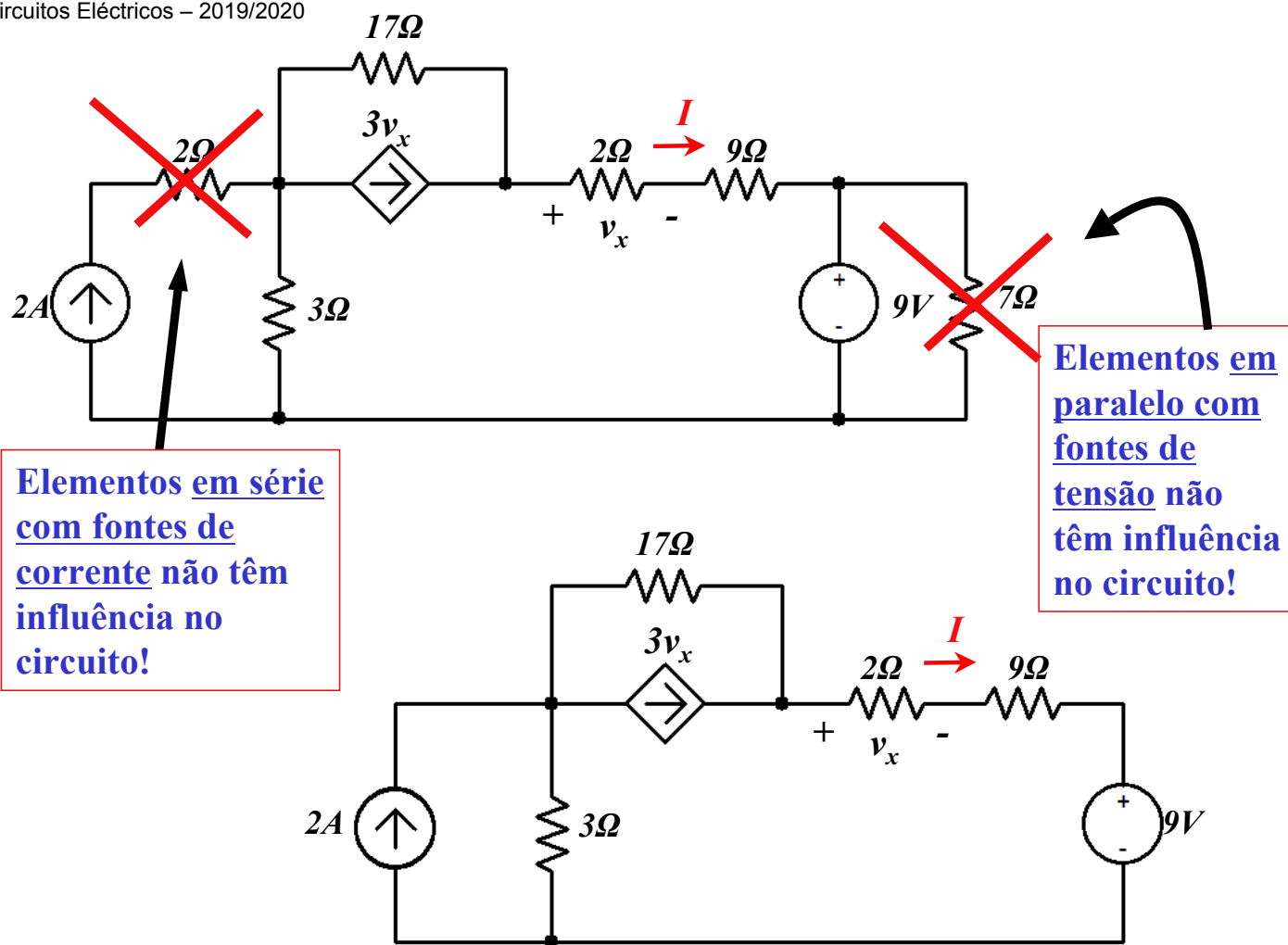
- Do ponto de vista dos terminais A e B, o circuito é equivalente a uma fonte real de corrente.

III-42

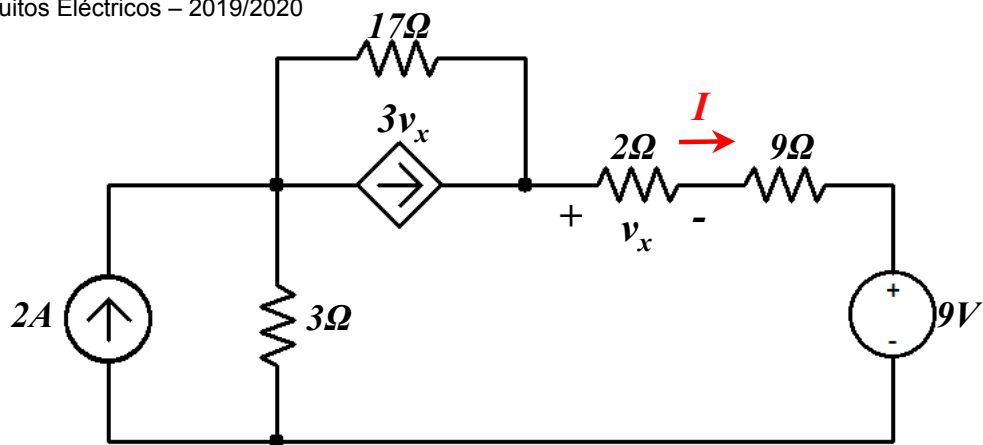
## 9 – Calcular $I$ . Simplificar primeiro o circuito usando transformações de fontes.



III-43



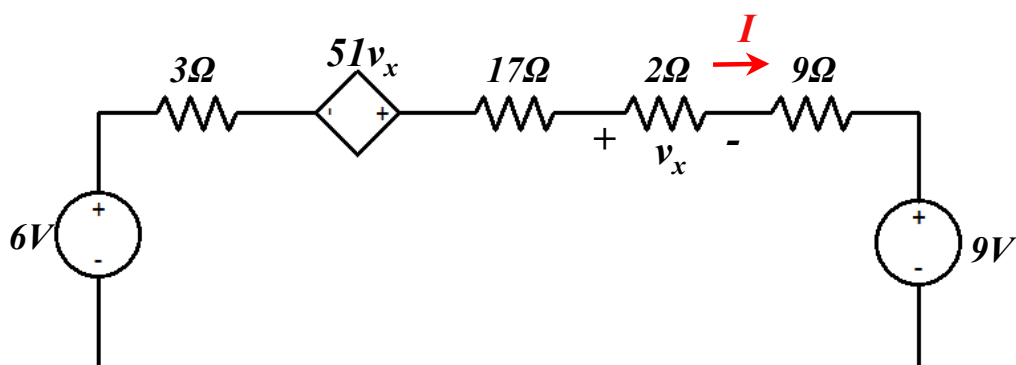
II-44



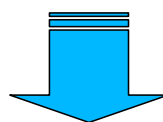
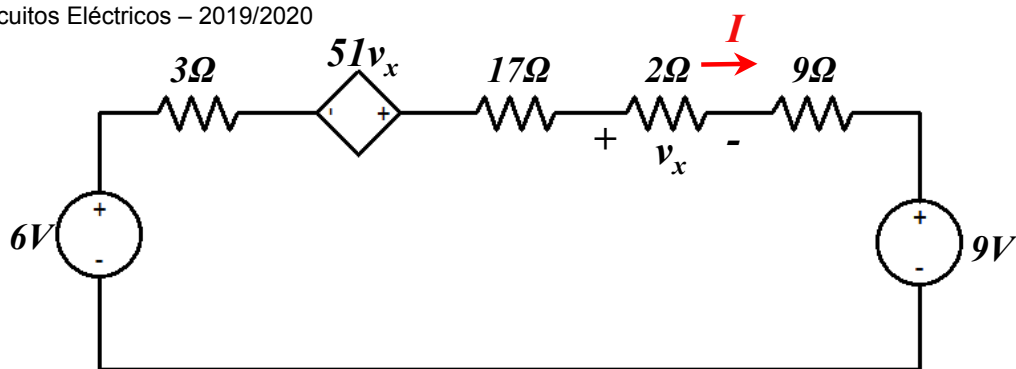
$$(2A) \times (3\Omega) = 6V$$



$$(3v_x) \times (17\Omega) = 51v_x$$



III-45

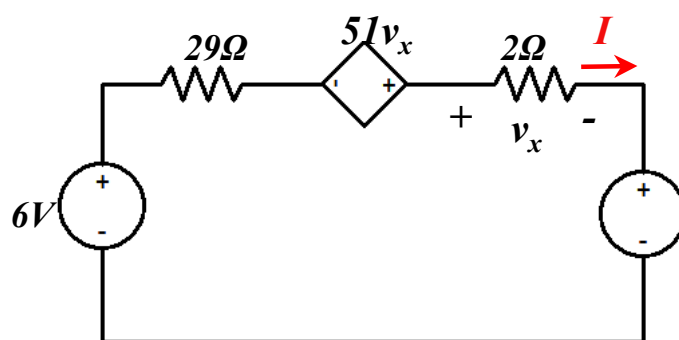


$$-6 + 29I - 51v_x + v_x + 9 = 0$$

$$v_x = 2I$$

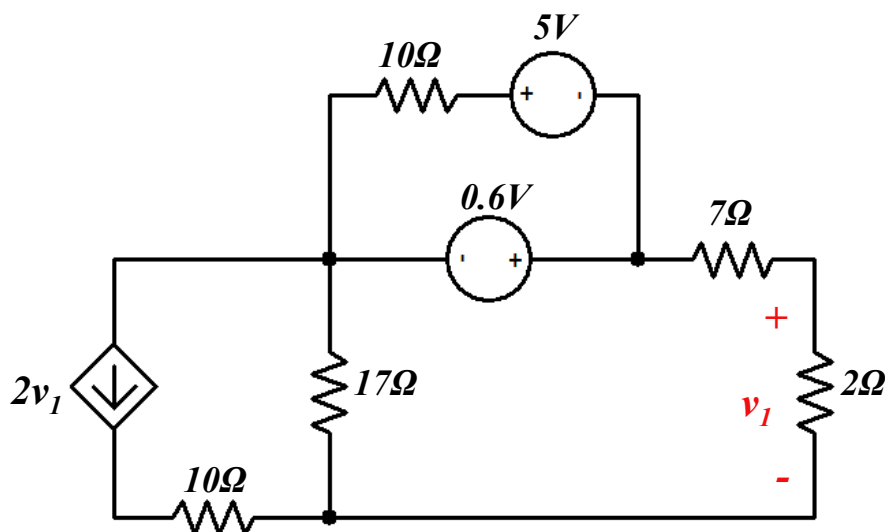
De onde se tira

$$I = 43.2mA$$

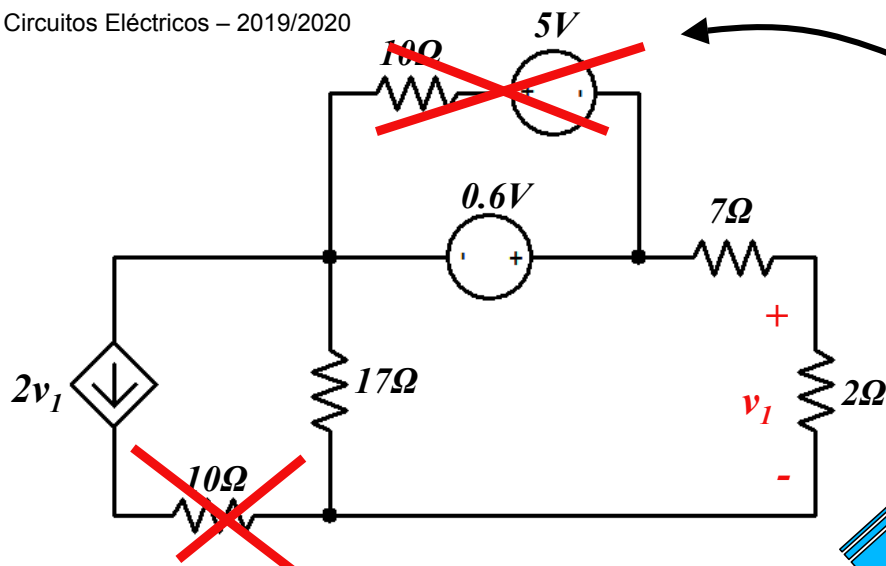


III-46

# 10 – Calcular $v_I$ . Simplificar primeiro o circuito usando transformações de fontes.

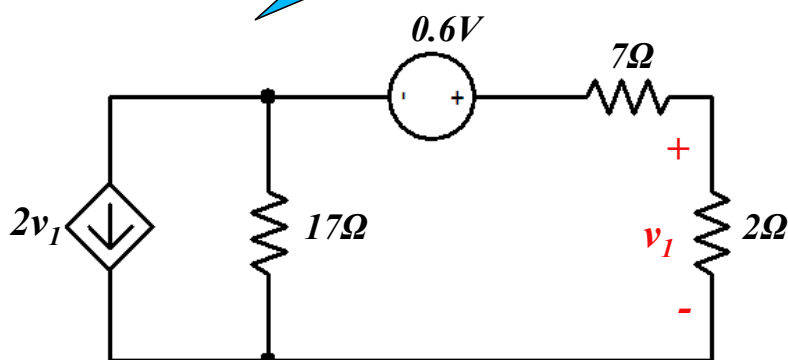


III-47



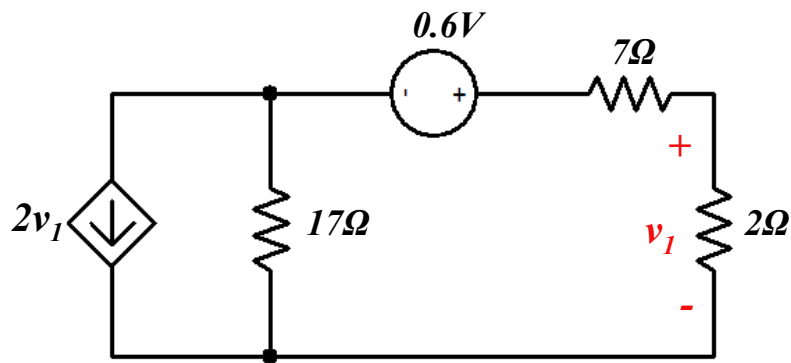
Elementos em paralelo com fontes de tensão não têm influência no circuito!

Elementos em série com fontes de corrente não têm influência no circuito!

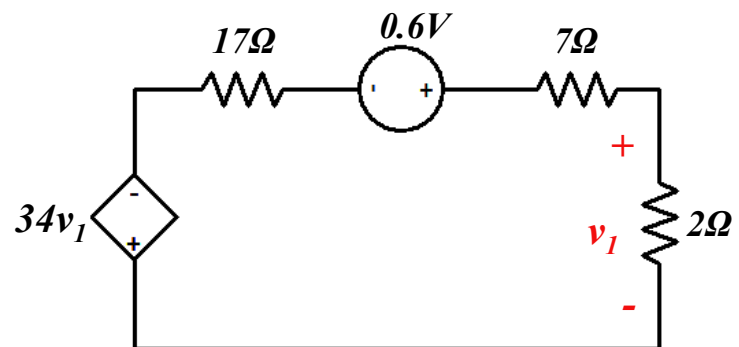
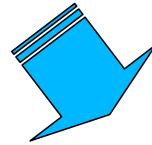


III-48

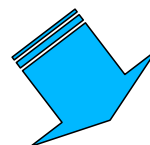
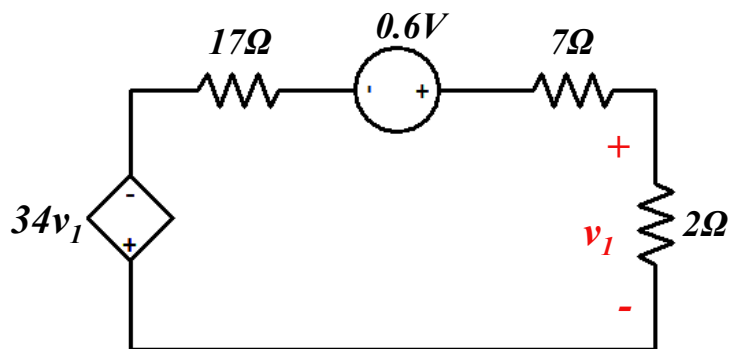




$$(2v_I) \times (17\Omega) = 34v_I$$



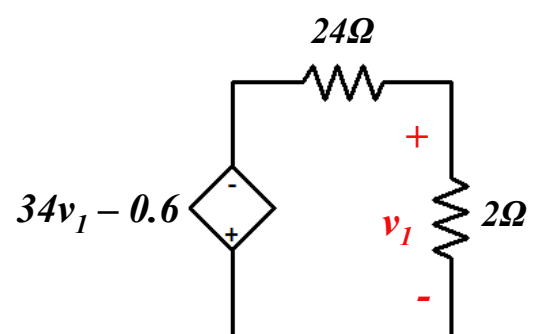
III-49



$$v_I = -\frac{2}{2+24}(34v_I - 0.6)$$

**Donde**

$$v_I = 12.8mV$$



III-50