Lister G - EDO - Raighnor 1

1º passo: Aplkor a 1º Lei de Kirchhoff no no superior: tudo que entra, e iqual a tudo que sai.

2° passo:
$$i_c = C \cdot \frac{dV}{dt}$$
; $i_R = \frac{V}{R}$

$$= \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{R} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odt}}} \frac{V}{RC} = 0 \quad = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ odV} \\ \text{odV$$

$$\frac{dV}{V} = -\frac{1}{RC} dt = \int \frac{dV}{V} dV = \int \frac{1}{RC} dt = \int \frac{1}{RC} \int dt$$

->
$$\ln V = -\frac{t}{RC} + \ln A = > \ln V - \ln A = -\frac{t}{RC} = > \ln \frac{V}{A} = -\frac{t}{RC} = > Experiencial$$

$$= e^{\left(\frac{V}{A}\right)} = e^{\frac{t}{RC}} = e^{\frac{t}{RC}} = V(t) = Ae^{\frac{t}{RC}}$$

=>>
$$e^{\ln(\frac{V}{A})} = e^{-\frac{V}{RC}}$$
 = $e^{-\frac{V}{RC}}$ =>> $V(t) = Ae^{-\frac{V}{RC}}$ =>> Considerando $V(0) = V_0 \Rightarrow V_0 = Ae^{-\frac{V}{RC}}$ =>> $V_0 = A \Rightarrow V_0 = A \Rightarrow V_0$

(2), 1° parso: Aplicar a 2° Lei de Kirchhoff: Lei der Holhar: A soma der tensões de rima malhar deve ser zero.

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{dQ}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC} \cdot Q = 0$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\frac{1}{RC}Q = 0 \quad \frac{dQ}{Q} = -\frac{1}{RC}dt = 0 \quad \int_{Q}^{1} dQ = -\frac{1}{RC}\int_{Q}^{1} dQ = -\frac{1}{RC}\int_{Q}^{1} dQ = 0$$

In the series of the series of
$$\frac{d}{dt}$$
 (a) = $\frac{d}{dt}$ (Ae $e^{\frac{t}{Rc}}$) => $I(t) = A \cdot d \cdot \left(\frac{e^{Rc}}{e^{t}}\right)$

$$= \pi I(t) = Ae^{Rc} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{e^t} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{e^t}{e^t} \right) = 0$$

=s fegra da Cadela

$$\frac{df(t)}{dt} = \frac{df}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} \Rightarrow f = e^{u}, u = -t \Rightarrow \frac{d}{du}(e^{u}) \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(-t) = -e^{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(t) = Ae^{RC} \cdot (e^{-t}) \Rightarrow I(t) = -Ae^{RC-t}$$

Liston G-EDO-Porgina 3.

1º parso: Aplicação da segunda Lei de Kirchhaff:

$$\frac{dI}{I} = -\frac{R}{L}dt = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{I}dI = -\frac{R}{L}\int dt = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{L}dI = -\frac{R}{L}\int dt = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{L}dI = -\frac{R}{L}\int dt = 0$$

as Emponencial as
$$e^{\ln I} = e^{\frac{R}{L}t} + K$$
 as $I(t) = Ae^{\frac{R}{L}t}$

=> Applicamedra
$$I(0) = I_0 = >> I_0 = A e^{\frac{R}{2}} = >> A = I_0 = >> I_0$$

$$= \lambda I(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

Lista G-EDO - Porghan 4

1º passo: Segunda Lei de Kirchoff

$$V_f = R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} \stackrel{\div(R)}{=} \frac{(R)}{R} \frac{V_f}{R} = \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{RC} \Rightarrow P(t) = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$M = e^{\int p(t)dt} = e^{\int \frac{t}{R} dt} = e^{\int \frac{t}{R} + K} = D M = A e^{\int \frac{t}{R}}$$

Eng. Pererra da Regra da Cardeha

ugitalizado com Camocaline

Lista 6 - EDO - Raghnon 5

Continução da 4

=> Aplicomdo
$$V(t) = V_0 = I_0$$
 $V_0 = Q - Ke^{-\frac{Q}{RC}} = I_0 V_0 = Q - Ke^{-\frac{Q}{RC}}$

=>> $Q = V_0 C + K = I_0$ $V(t) = V_0 C + K - Ke^{-\frac{Q}{RC}}$

Rose Lista 06-EDO - Paígina 6 $\mathfrak{D}^{\mathcal{I}(f)^{z_{i}}}$ Reg = R1+R2 = $\frac{V_1}{I_1} + \frac{V_2}{I_2} = \frac{V_{Reg}}{I_{Rea}} = Reg$ Vf - VReg - Vc = 0 = 5 Vf - (Reg. IRg) + Q = 0 = 5 V. = Reg. Ieg + Stock => d(V) = d(Req. Iea + Stodt) => 0 = Req. d(Iea) + Ic $\lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{\log^2 R}{\log^2 R} = \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{I}{RC} = 0 = \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{dI}{dt} = -\frac{I}{RC} = \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{dI}} = -\frac{1}{RC} = -\frac{1}{RC} = \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{dI}} = -\frac{1}{RC} = \int dt = -\frac{t}{RC} - \frac{A}{RC} \Rightarrow \ln I = -\frac{t}{RC} + B \Rightarrow e^{t} = -\frac{t}{RC} + B$ DI=C.e = Dara I(0)=Io = Io=C.e = DIo=C= => I(t) = I e RC

Lista 06 - EDO - Rágina 7

6) If
$$a = kV$$
 = $b = ma$ = $b = mg - kV = ma$ = $b = mg - kV = mdV$
 $color = mg - kV = ma$ = $color = mg - kV = mdV$
 $color = mg - kV = ma$
 $color = mg - kV = mg$
 $color = mg - kV = ma$
 $color = mg - kV = mg$
 $color = mg - kV = ma$
 $color = mg - kV = mg$
 $color = mg - kV$
 $color = mg$
 $color =$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = g - \frac{k}{m}V \Rightarrow d\theta = -\frac{k}{m}dV \Rightarrow dV = -\frac{m}{k}d\theta \Rightarrow \text{Substituind} \text{ 2 lm } 1:$$

$$\frac{-m}{k} = dt = -\frac{m}{k} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\theta} = dt = -\frac{m}{k} \int_{\overline{\theta}}^{\overline{t}} d\theta = \int_{\overline{\theta}}^{\overline{t}} d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{m}{k} \ln \theta = t + A \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \ln \theta = -\frac{k}{m} t - \frac{k}{m} A \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad e^{t} = e^{t} - \frac{k}{m} t - \frac{k}{m} A$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = e^{mt} \cdot e^{mt} \Rightarrow \theta = Be^{mt} \Rightarrow g - \frac{kt}{m} = Be^{mt} \Rightarrow g$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{m}V = -Be^{\frac{-kt}{m}} + g \Rightarrow V(t) = -\frac{m}{k}(Be^{\frac{-kt}{m}} - g)$$

Lister Oke-EDO-Rosquer 8

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = YK \implies \frac{1}{Y} dy = K dt \implies \int MY = Kt \implies K = \frac{Jm}{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{Jm}Y = e^{Kt+A} \implies Y = Be^{Kt} \implies \begin{cases} Y(0) = Be^{Kc} = B \\ Y(M) = Be^{MK} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(M) = 3. Y(0) \implies Be^{MK} = 3B^{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow UNormalis limiter de Interpação$$

$$\int Jm Y = \int k dt \implies Jm Y - Jm N_0 = \frac{k+A}{N} \implies Jm = \frac{Jm}{N} \implies Jm = \frac{Jm}{$$

-> Continua ma priendima poglina

Karama 9-E50 =5 contimação da 8 $d(e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t}.y) = L.e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t}.olt = \int_{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}}^{\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t} |_{0}^{t}$ $= -\frac{\ln(3)}{14} + (y-y_0) = -L \cdot \frac{14}{14} \left(e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14} \cdot t} - e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14} \cdot 0} \right)$ $= e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t} \left(\gamma - \gamma_0 \right) = -L \cdot \frac{14}{\ln(3)} \cdot \left(e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t} - 1 \right)$ $7 - 70 = \frac{-L \cdot \frac{14}{9n(3)} \cdot (e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t} - 1)}{e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t}} = -L \cdot \frac{14}{9n(3)} \cdot (e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t} - 1)(e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t})$ =7 $y-y_0=-L. \frac{14}{14}.(e^0-1.e^{\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t})=-L.\frac{14}{14}.(1-e^{\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t})$ $\Rightarrow \gamma(t) = \gamma_0 - \left(\frac{-15\ln(3) + 382}{14}\right) \cdot \frac{14}{\ln(3)} \cdot \left(1 - e^{\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t}\right)$ =>> Y(t) = Yo - (322-15ln(3)). (1-e 14) =D Continuação ma pron. paíg.

Lista OG-EDO-Pargha 10

=> Continuação da 8

Para /o = 100, e considerando que o fotos (1-e m) tende a flear negativo em função do creximento de - e com o tempo, inquala-se esta equeção a o para devobrir quando esta população moveror.

$$0 = 100 - \left(\frac{322 - 15\ln(3)}{\ln(3)}\right)\left(1 - e^{\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t}\right) = -100 = -\left(\frac{322 - 15\ln(3)}{\ln(3)}\right)\left(1 - e^{-\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t}\right)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{200} = \frac{322 - 15 \ln(3)}{\ln(3)} \cdot (1 - e^{\frac{\ln(3)}{14}t}) = \frac{100}{2\ln(3)} = \frac{322}{2\ln(3)} - \frac{15 \ln(3)}{2\ln(3)} \cdot (0.0)$$

$$0.0330 = 1 - e^{\frac{2n(3)}{14}t} = 0.067 = -e^{\frac{2n(3)}{14}t} = 0.067 = e^{\frac{2n(3)}{14}t} = 0.067 = e^{\frac{2n(3)}{14}t}$$

$$= 0.067 = e^{\frac{2n(3)}{14}t} = 0.08t$$