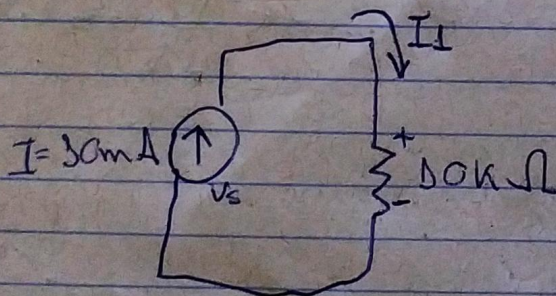


MÉTODOS DE ANÁLISE DE CIRCUITOS BASEADOS EM

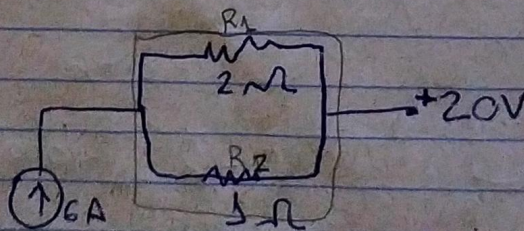
- Malhas
- Nós

Fonte de corrente

$\begin{matrix} + \\ \uparrow \\ - \end{matrix}$ não tem resistência



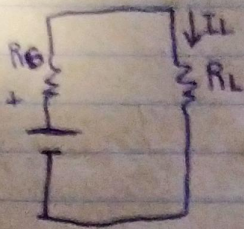
$$RI = 200V$$



$$Req \cdot I \\ 0,66 \cdot 6 = 3,96V$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1} =$$

Conversões de Fonte FT \rightarrow FC



$$I_L = \frac{E - I_L R_S}{R_L}$$

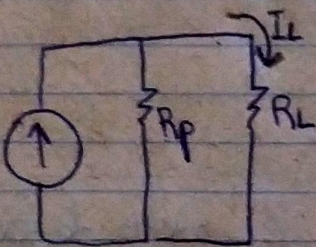
Ideal: 0

Real: pequena $\rightarrow 0$

$$I_L = \frac{E}{R_S + R_L}$$



FC \rightarrow FT



$$V = I_L R_L$$

$$V = I_L (R_P \parallel R_L)$$

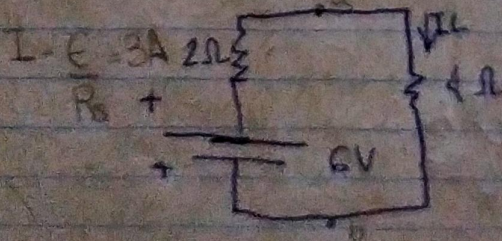
$$V = I_L \left(\frac{R_P R_L}{R_P + R_L} \right)$$

$$V = I_L R_L$$

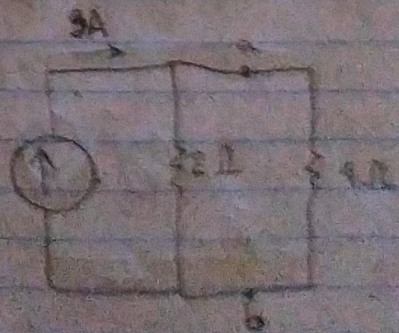
R_P resistência interna

Real: Pequeno

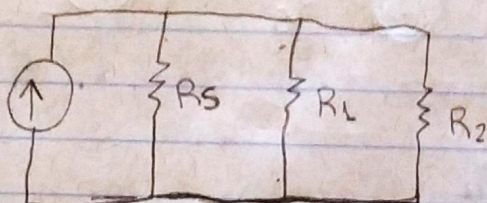
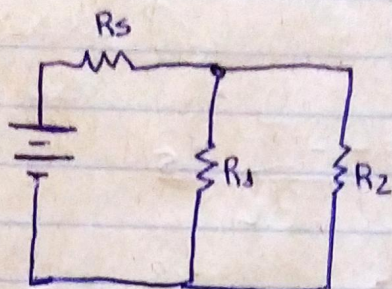
Ideal: ∞



$$I_L = 1$$

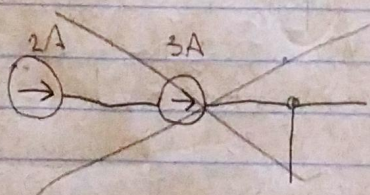


FONTE DE CORRENTE EM PARALELO



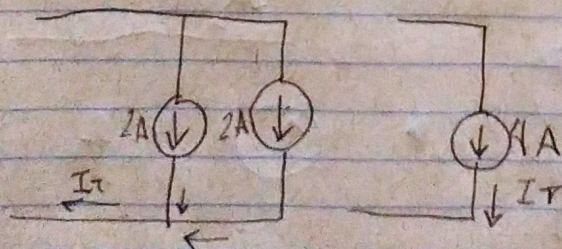
Converter facilita a vida

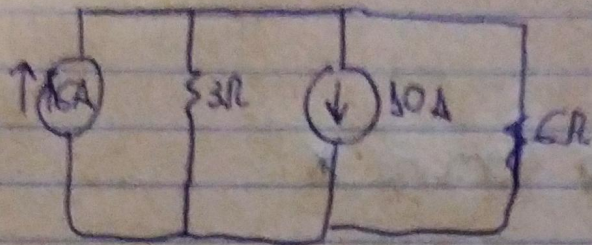
Não podemos colocar 2 fonte de corrente em serie



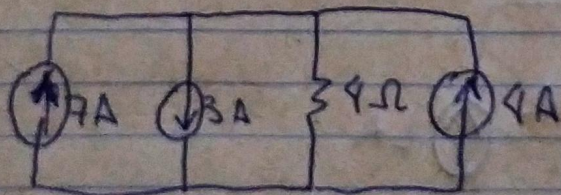
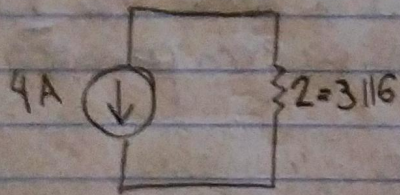
Não pode

2 ou mais fonte de corrente em // pode ser substituída por uma fonte de corrente





$$6 - 10 = -4$$



$$7 + 4 - 3 = 8$$

