

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ a) } I_x = \frac{V_1}{R_1 + R_2} \Rightarrow \boxed{I_x = 2,70 \text{ mA}}$$

$$V_x = I_x R_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x = 5,95 \text{ V}}$$

$$\text{b) } I_x = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \Rightarrow \boxed{I_x = 99,5 \mu\text{A}}$$

$$V_x = I_x R_3 = \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} V_{CC} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x = 1,39 \text{ V}}$$

$$\text{c) } I_x = I_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_x = 10 \text{ mA}}$$

$$V_x = I_x R_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x = 7,8 \text{ V}}$$

$$\text{d) } I_x = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} I_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_x = 43,7 \text{ mA}}$$

$$V_x = I_x R_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x = 3,59 \text{ V}}$$

$$\text{e) } v' = I_1 R_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{v' = 660 \text{ mV}}$$

$$I_2 = k v' \Rightarrow \boxed{I_2 = 99,0 \text{ mA}}$$

$$I_1 = I_x + I_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_x = -69 \text{ mA}}$$

$$V_x = I_x R_3$$

$$\therefore \boxed{V_x = -2,28 \text{ V}}$$

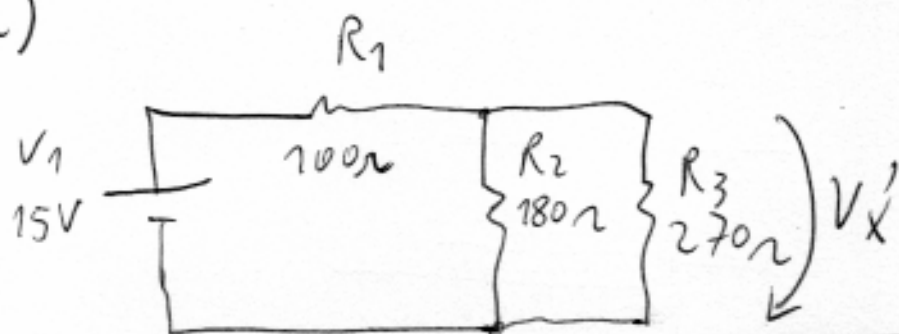
$$f) i' = \frac{V_1}{R_{11} + R_{15}} \Rightarrow \boxed{i' = 0,9 \text{ mA}}$$

$$V_2 = \delta i' \Rightarrow \boxed{V_2 = 6 \text{ V}}$$

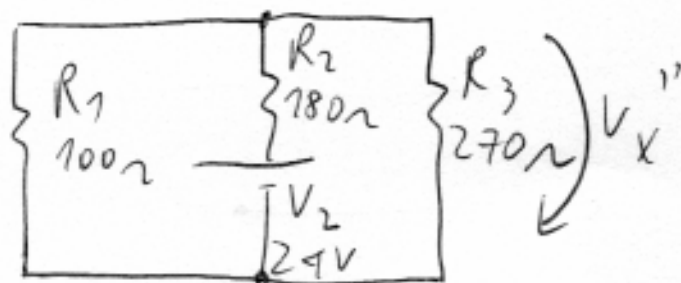
$$V_x = V_1 + V_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x = 18 \text{ V}}$$

$$I_x = \frac{V_x}{R_{14}} \Rightarrow \boxed{I_x = 3,27 \text{ mA}}$$

② a)



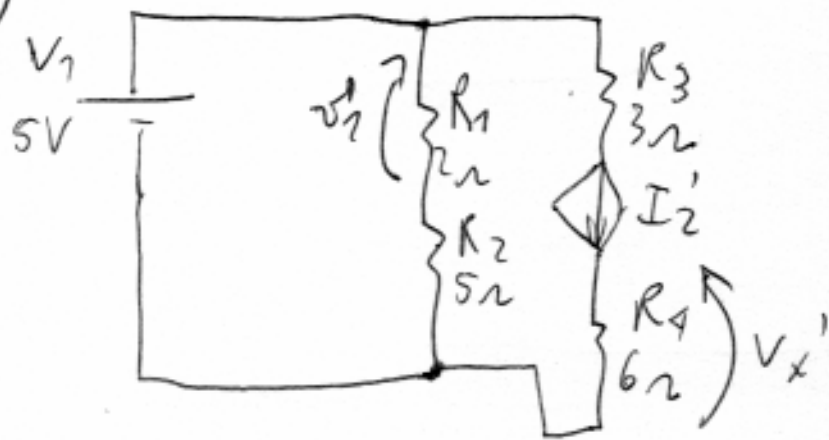
$$V_x' = \frac{-R_2 // R_3}{R_2 // R_3 + R_1} \cdot V_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x' = -7,79 \text{ V}}$$



$$V_x'' = -\frac{R_1 // R_3}{R_1 // R_3 + R_2} V_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x'' = -6,92 \text{ V}}$$

$$\therefore V_x = V_x' + V_x'' \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x = -14,71 \text{ V}}$$

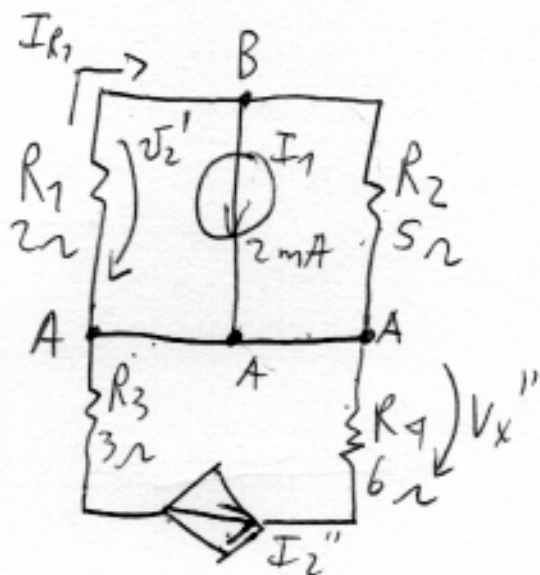
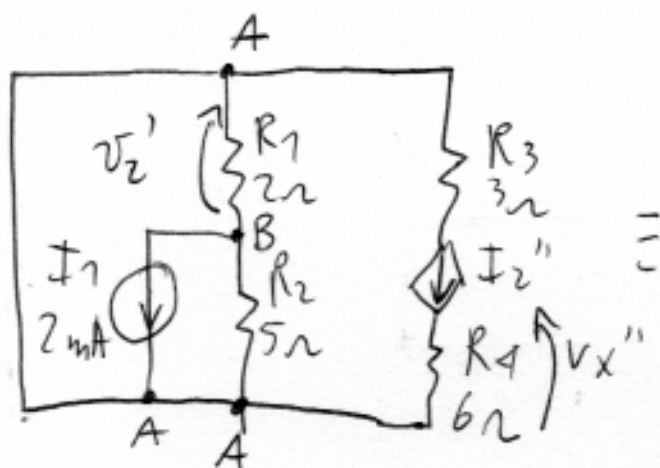
b)



$$V_1' = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_1' = 1,43V}$$

$$I_2' = K V_1' \Rightarrow \boxed{I_2' = 0,774A}$$

$$V_x' = R_4 I_2' \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x' = 4,29V}$$



$$I_{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} I_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_{R_1} = 1,43mA}$$

$$V_2' = I_{R_1} \cdot R_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_2' = 2,86mV}$$

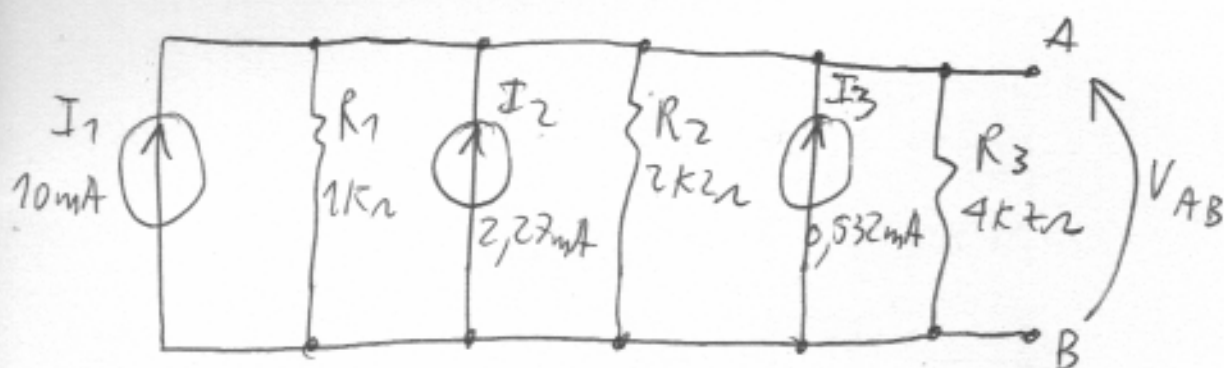
$$I_2'' = K V_2' \Rightarrow \boxed{I_2'' = 1,43mA}$$

$$V_x'' = I_2'' \cdot R_4 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x'' = 8,57mV}$$

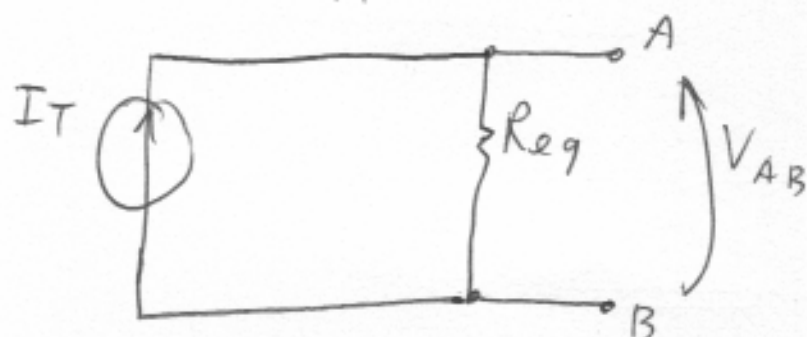
$$\therefore V_x = V_x' + V_x'' \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x = 4,29V}, (V_x = 4,30V)$$

c

3



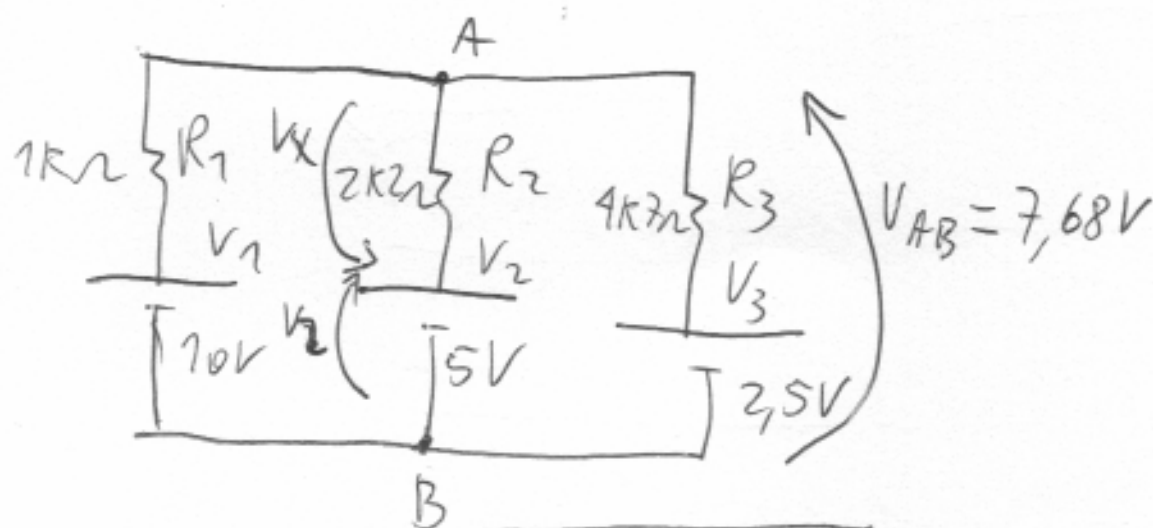
|||



$$I_T = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \Rightarrow \underline{I_T = 12,8 \text{ mA}}$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 // R_2 // R_3 \Rightarrow \underline{R_{eq} \approx 600 \Omega}$$

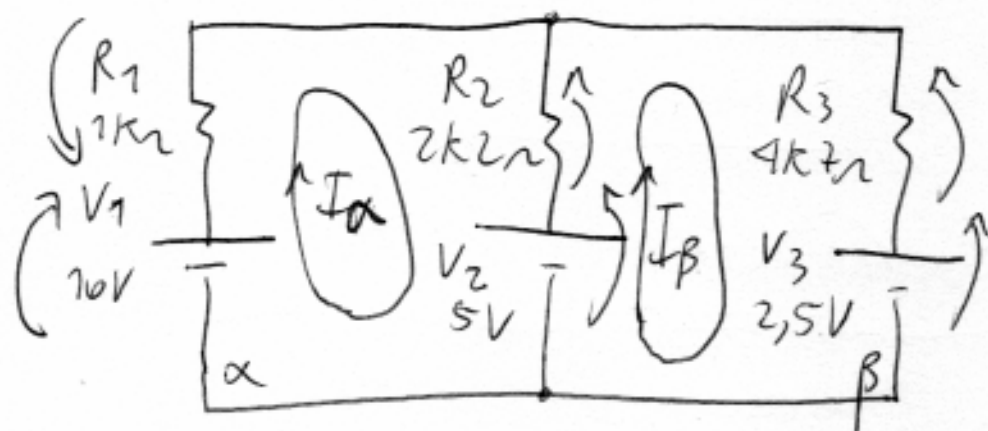
$$V_{AB} = I_T R_{eq} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_{AB} = 7,68 \text{ V}}$$



$$V_x = V_2 - V_{AB} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x = -2,68 \text{ V}}$$

D

4



a)

$$\alpha: V_1 - R_1 I_\alpha - (-I_\alpha - I_\beta) R_2 - V_2 = 0$$

$$(-R_1 - R_2) I_\alpha + R_2 I_\beta = V_2 - V_1$$

$$\beta: V_2 + (I_\alpha - I_\beta) R_2 - R_3 I_\beta - V_3 = 0$$

$$R_2 I_\alpha + (-R_2 - R_3) I_\beta = V_3 - V_2$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} (R_1 + R_2) I_\alpha - R_2 I_\beta = V_1 - V_2 \\ -R_2 I_\alpha + (R_2 + R_3) I_\beta = V_2 - V_3 \end{cases}$$

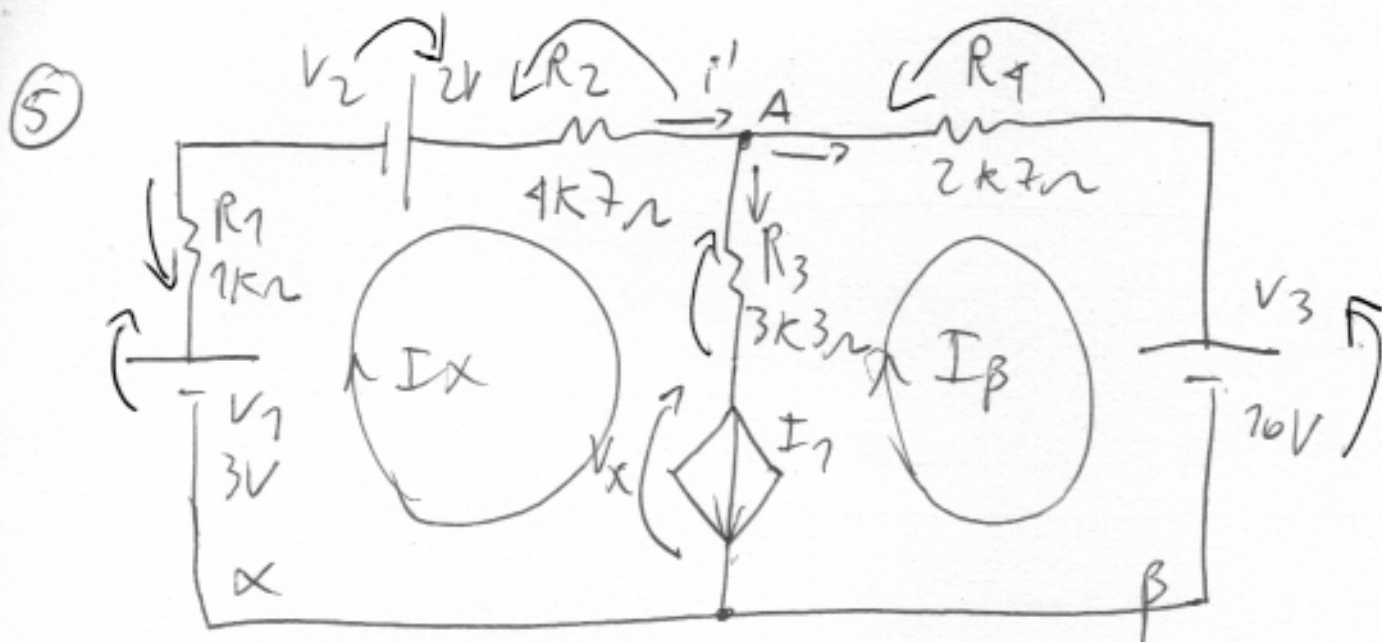
$$b) \begin{cases} 3,2 \cdot 10^3 I_\alpha - 2,2 \cdot 10^3 I_\beta = 5 \\ -2,2 \cdot 10^3 I_\alpha + 6,9 \cdot 10^3 I_\beta = 2,5 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore I_\alpha = 2,32 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_\beta = 1,10 \text{ mA}$$

$$c) V_{R_2} = (I_\alpha - I_\beta) R_2 \Rightarrow V_{R_2} = 2,68V$$

$$V_x = -V_{R_2} \Rightarrow V_x = -2,68V$$



~~WAVES ARE NOT A PART OF THE CIRCUIT~~

$\alpha + \beta$  :  $V_1 - R_1 I_\alpha + V_2 - R_2 I_\alpha - R_4 I_\beta - V_3 = 0$

A :  $I_\alpha = I_1 + I_\beta$

$$\therefore I_\beta = I_\alpha - I_1 = I_\alpha - \alpha i' = I_\alpha - \alpha I_\alpha = I_\alpha (1 - \alpha)$$

$$\therefore V_1 - R_1 I_\alpha + V_2 - R_2 I_\alpha - R_4 [I_\alpha (1 - \alpha)] - V_3 = 0$$

$$[-R_1 - R_2 - R_4 (1 - \alpha)] I_\alpha = V_3 - V_2 - V_1$$

$$I_\alpha = \frac{-V_3 + V_2 + V_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_4 (1 - \alpha)}$$



Alternativamente:

$$\begin{cases} (-R_1 - R_2)I_\alpha - R_4 I_\beta = V_3 - V_1 - V_2 \\ (1 - \alpha) I_\alpha - I_\beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b) \begin{cases} -5,7 \cdot 10^3 I_\alpha - 2,7 \cdot 10^3 I_\beta = 5 \\ 0,5 I_\alpha - I_\beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore I_\alpha = -709 \mu A$$

$$I_\beta = -355 \mu A$$

$$c) \underline{\beta}: V_X + R_3 I_1 - R_4 I_\beta - V_3 = 0$$

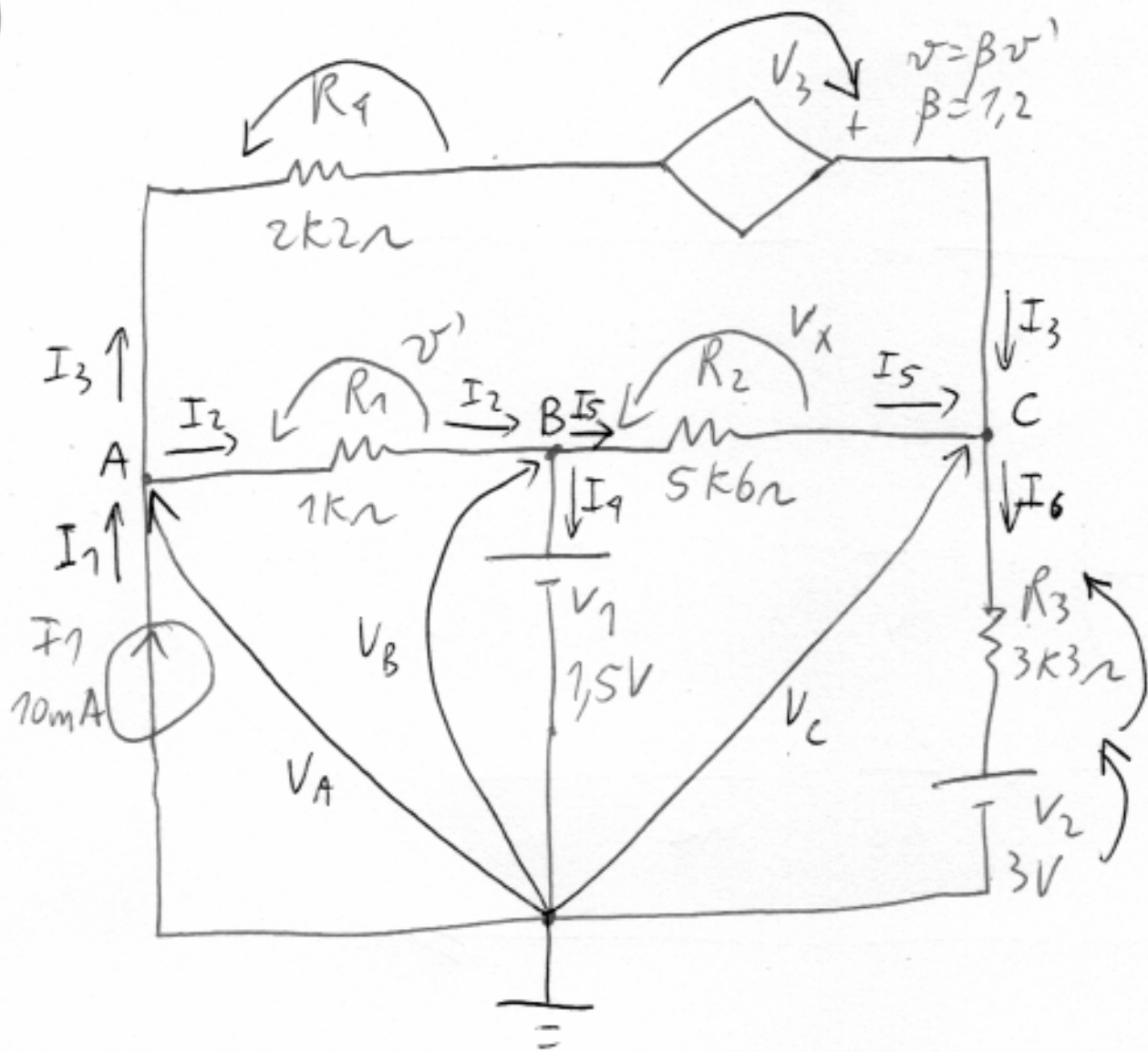
$$I_1 = 0,5 I_\alpha = \alpha I_\alpha$$

~~$$V_X = 10,2 V$$~~

~~$$V_X = 9,79 V$$~~

$$\therefore V_X = 10,2 V$$

6



$$a) I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_A - V_B}{R_1} + \frac{V_3 - V_C + V_A}{R_4}$$

$$V_B = V_1$$

$$V_3 = \beta v' = \beta (V_A - V_B) = \beta (V_A - V_1)$$

$$\frac{-V_1 + V_A}{R_1} + \frac{\beta (V_A - V_1) - V_C + V_A}{R_4} = I_1$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{\beta + 1}{R_4} \right) V_A - \frac{1}{R_4} V_C = I_1 + \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{\beta V_1}{R_4}$$



$$\underline{C: I_5 + I_3 - I_6 = 0}$$

$$\frac{-V_c + V_B}{R_2} + \frac{\beta(V_A - V_1) - V_c + V_A}{R_4} - \frac{V_c - V_2}{R_3} = 0$$

$$V_B = V_1$$

$$\left(\frac{\beta+1}{R_4}\right)V_A + \left(-\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_3} - \frac{1}{R_4}\right)V_c =$$

$$= -\frac{V_1}{R_2} + \frac{\beta V_1}{R_4} - \frac{V_2}{R_3}$$

$$b) \begin{cases} 2 \cdot 10^{-3} V_A - 455 \cdot 10^{-6} V_c = 12,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ 1 \cdot 10^{-3} V_A - 936 \cdot 10^{-6} V_c = -359 \cdot 10^{-6} \end{cases}$$

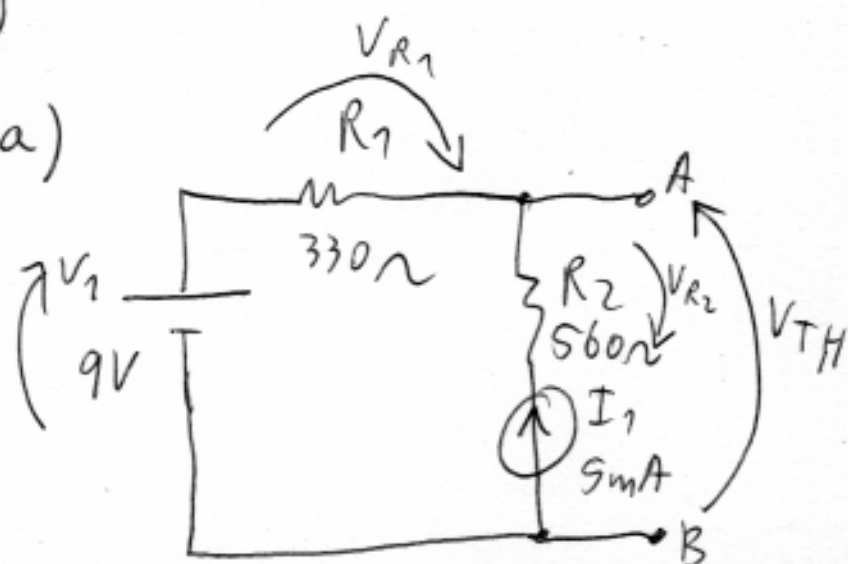
$$\therefore \boxed{V_A = 8,25V} \quad \boxed{V_B = 1,5V} \quad \boxed{V_c = 9,19V}$$

$$c) V_x = -V_c + V_B$$

$$\therefore \boxed{V_x = -7,69V}$$

7

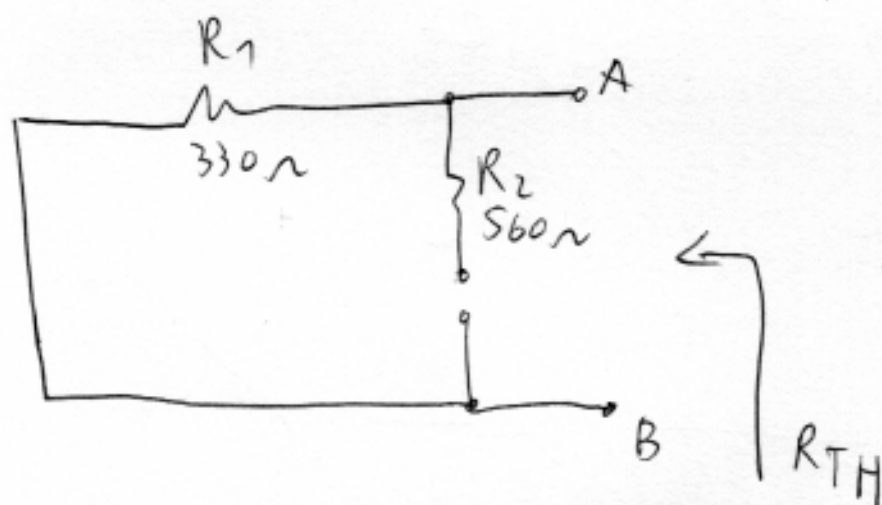
a)



$$V_{R1} = I_1 R_1 \Rightarrow \underline{V_{R1} = 1,65V}$$

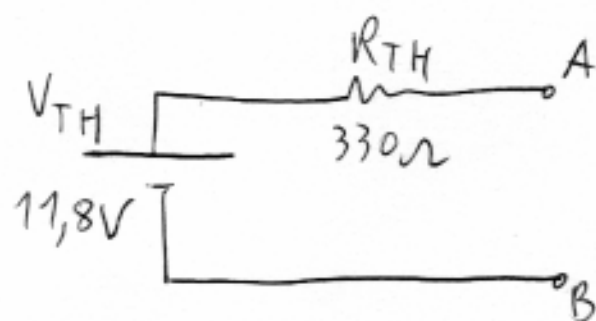
$$V_{R2} = I_1 R_2 \Rightarrow \underline{V_{R2} = 2,8V}$$

$$V_{TH} = V_1 + V_{R1} \Rightarrow \underline{V_{TH} = 10,7V}$$

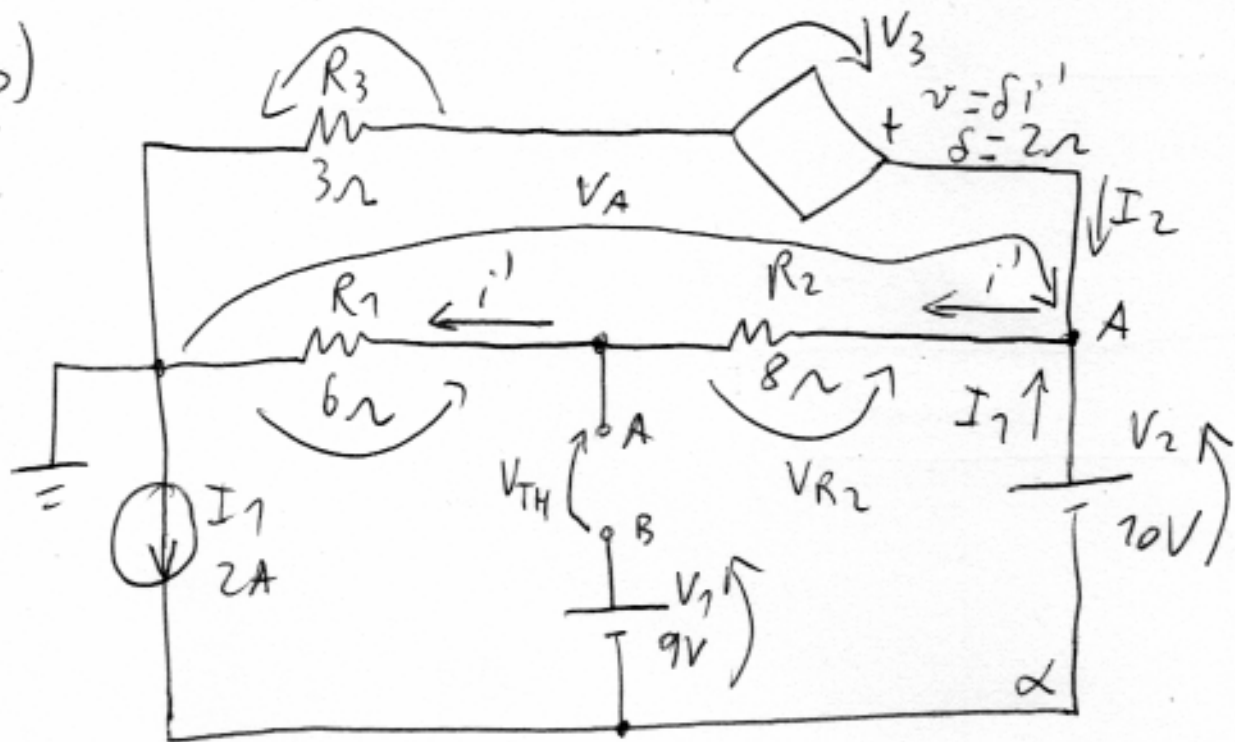


$$\therefore \underline{R_{TH} = 330\Omega}$$

Circuito Equivalente i



b)



$$\underline{A} : I_1 + I_2 - i' = 0$$

$$I_1 + \frac{V_3 - V_A}{R_3} - \frac{V_A}{R_1 + R_2} = 0$$

$$V_3 = \delta i' = \delta \frac{V_A}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\therefore I_1 + \frac{\left(\frac{\delta}{R_1 + R_2} - 1\right)V_A}{R_3} - \frac{V_A}{R_1 + R_2} = 0$$

$$V_A = \frac{I_1}{\frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{\frac{\delta}{R_1 + R_2} - 1}{R_3}}$$

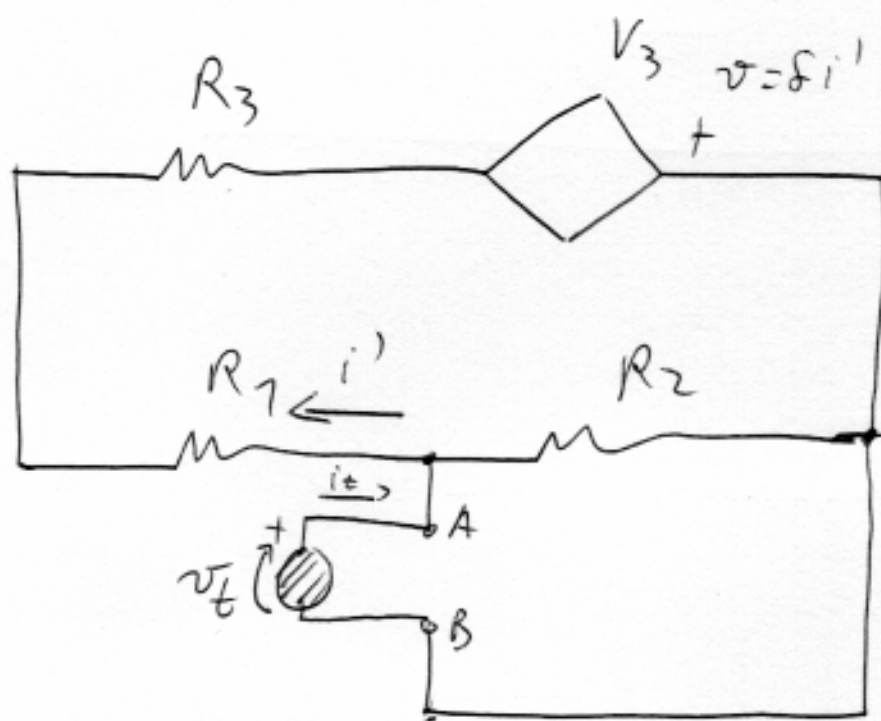
$$V_A = 237 \text{ mV}$$

K

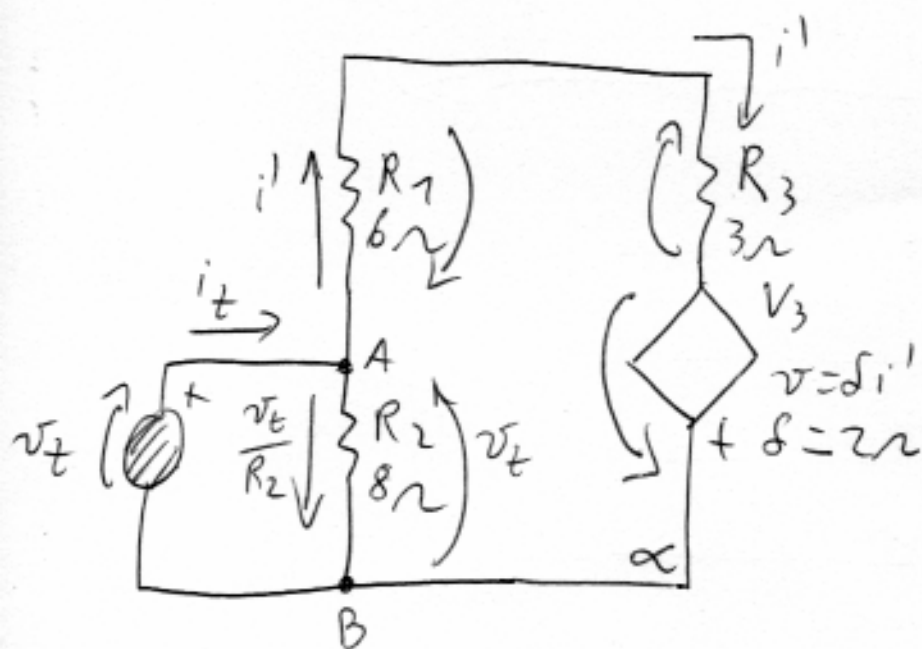
$$V_{R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_A \Rightarrow \boxed{V_{R_2} = 135 \text{ mV}}$$

$\alpha$  :  $V_1 + V_{TH} + V_{R_2} - V_2 = 0$

$$\therefore \boxed{V_{TH} = 865 \text{ mV}}$$



||| :



$$i' = i_t - \frac{v_t}{R_2}$$

(Continua...)

$$\underline{\alpha} : v_t - v_{R_1} - v_{R_3} + v_3 = 0$$

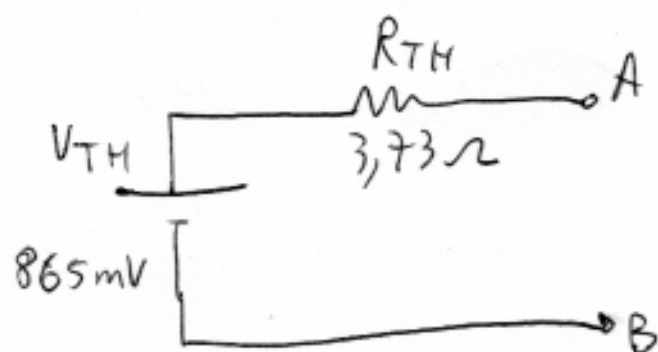
$$v_t - \left( i_t - \frac{v_t}{R_2} \right) (R_1 + R_3) + \delta \left( i_t - \frac{v_t}{R_2} \right) = 0$$

$$v_t \left[ 1 + \frac{R_1 + R_3}{R_2} - \frac{\delta}{R_2} \right] = i_t \left[ (R_1 + R_3) - \delta \right]$$

$$\boxed{\frac{v_t}{i_t} = \frac{R_1 + R_3 - \delta}{1 + \frac{R_1 + R_3}{R_2} - \frac{\delta}{R_2}}}$$

$$R_{TH} = \frac{v_t}{i_t} \Rightarrow \boxed{R_{TH} = 3,73 \Omega}$$

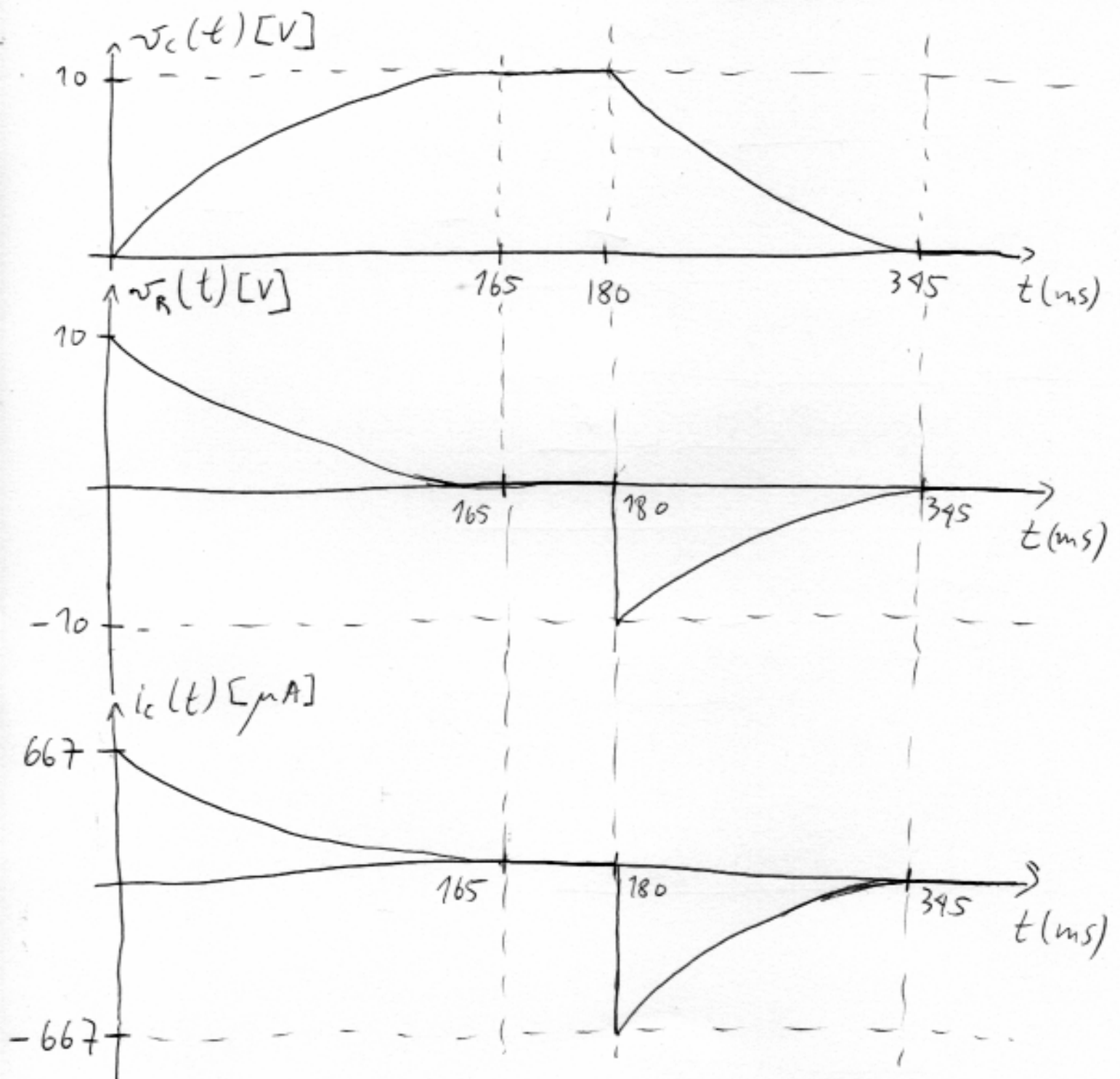
Circuito Equivalente:



8

a)  $\tau = R_1 C_1 \Rightarrow \tau = 33 \text{ ms}$

$5\tau = 165 \text{ ms}$



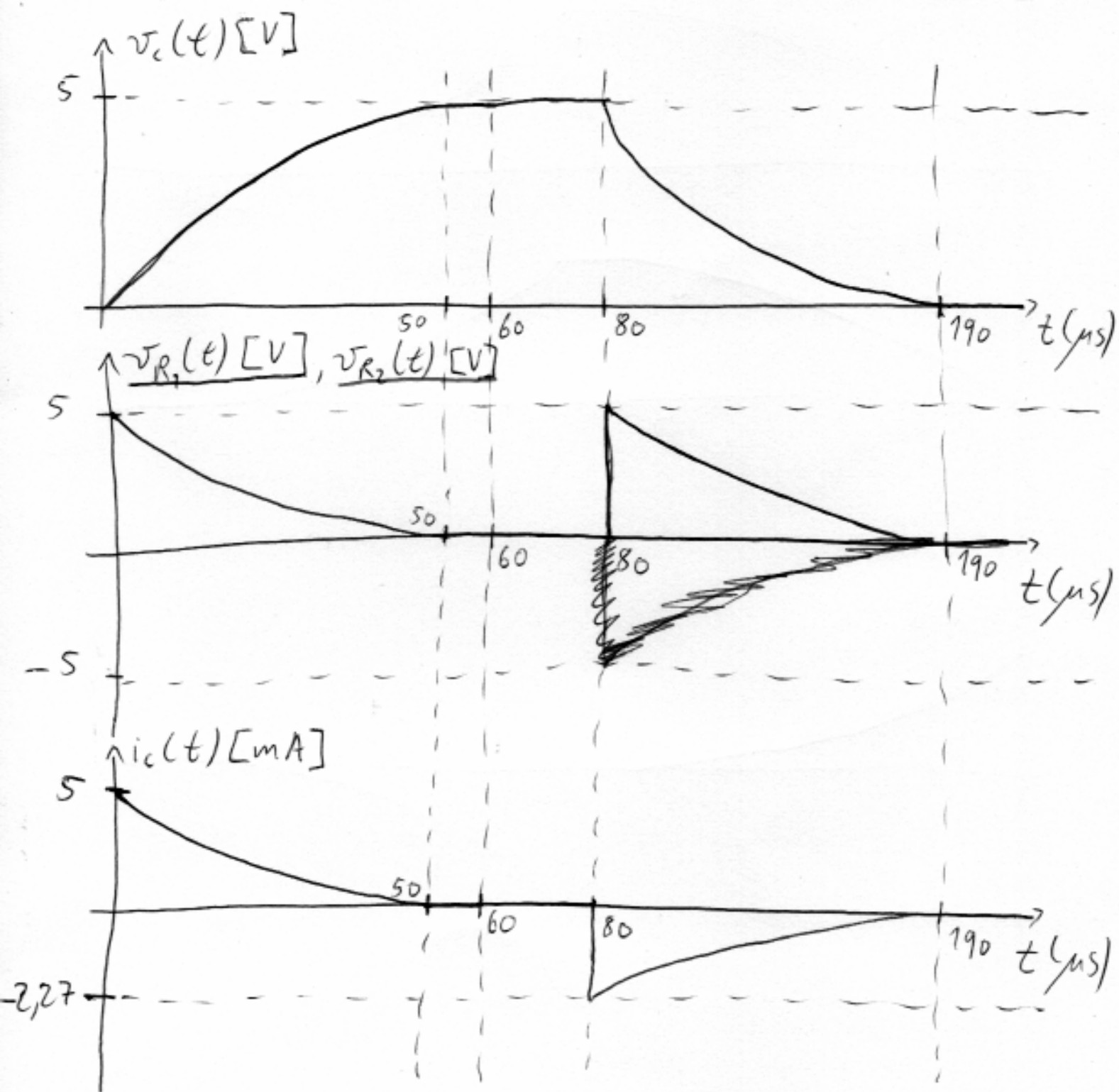


$$b) \tau_1 = R_1 C_1 \Rightarrow \tau_1 = 10 \mu s$$

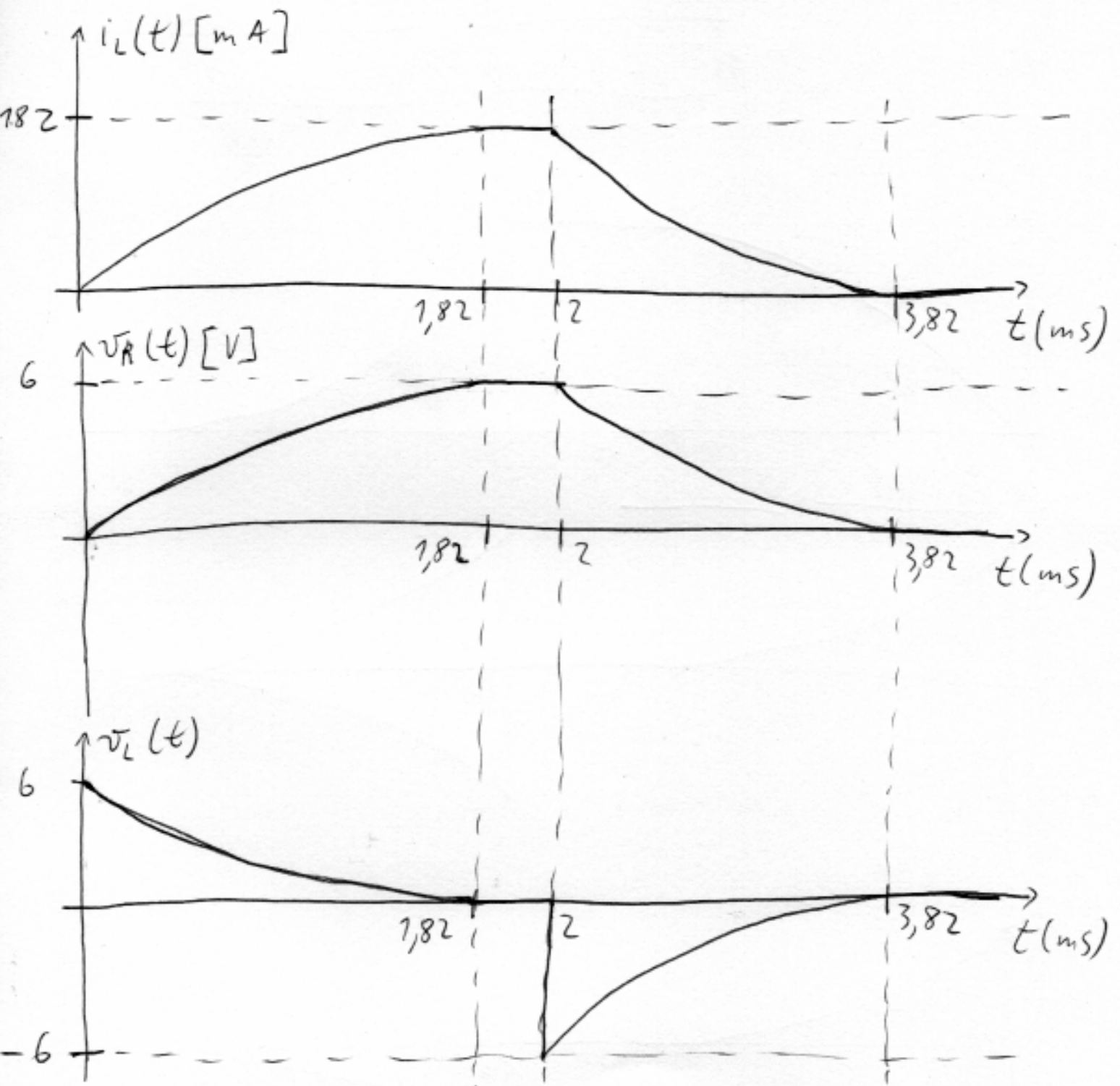
$$5\tau_1 = 50 \mu s$$

$$\tau_2 = R_2 C_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 = 22 \mu s$$

$$5\tau_2 = 110 \mu s$$



$\textcircled{9} \text{ a) } \tau = \frac{L}{R} \Rightarrow \boxed{\tau = 363 \mu s} \quad \boxed{5 \tau = 1,82 \text{ ms}}$

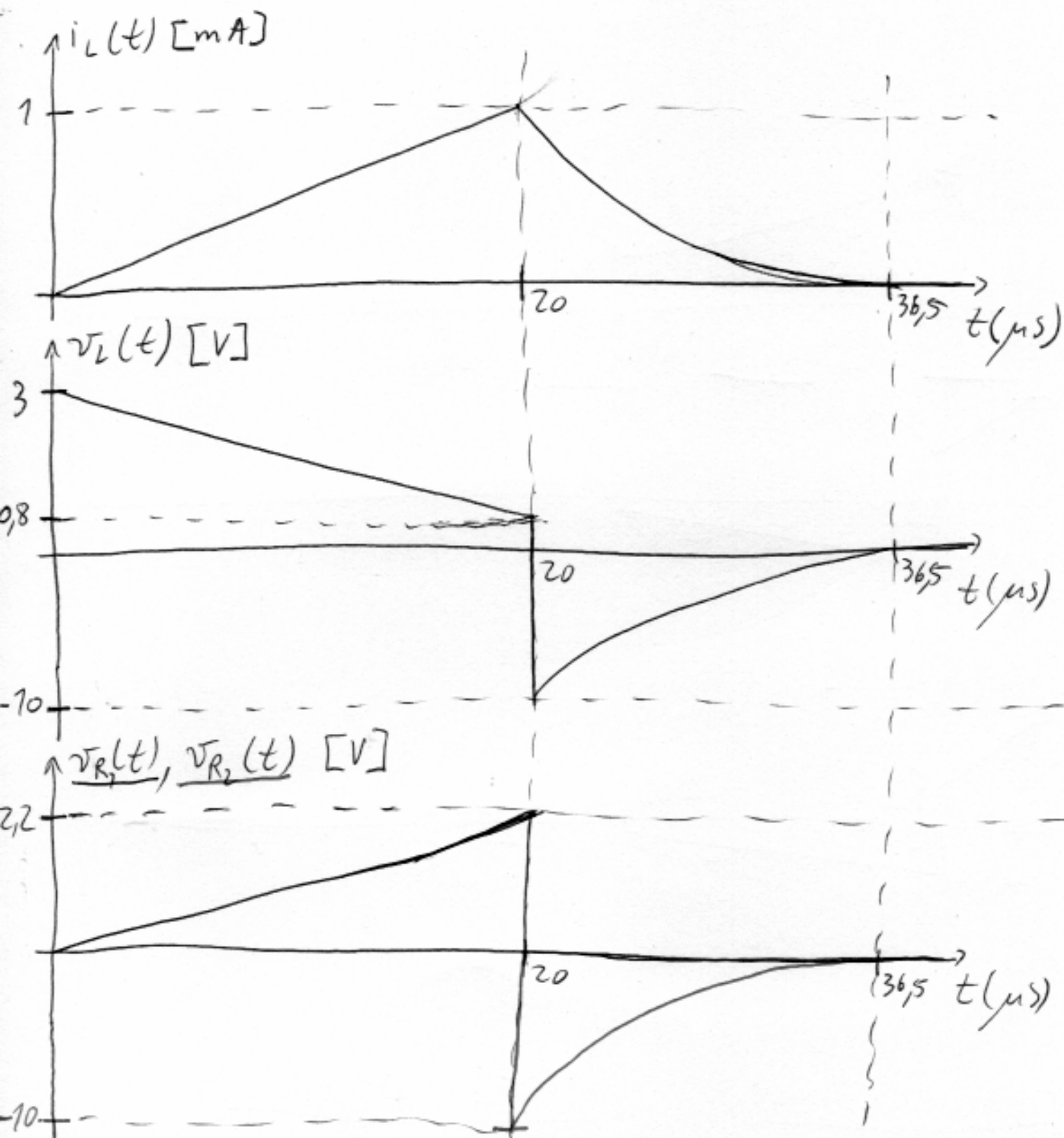


$$b) \tau_1 = R_1' L_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\tau_1 = 15 \mu s}$$

$$\boxed{5\tau_1 = 75 \mu s}$$

$$\tau_2 = L_1 / R_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\tau_2 = 3,3 \mu s}$$

$$\boxed{5\tau_2 = 16,5 \mu s}$$



P/  $0 \mu s \leq t \leq 20 \mu s$ :  $i_L(t) = I_i + (I_f - I_i)(1 - e^{-t/\tau_1})$

$I_i = 0 \text{ mA}; I_f = 1,36 \text{ mA}; i_L(20 \cdot 10^{-6}) = 1,00 \text{ mA}$

10  $\tau_1 = R_1 C_1 \Rightarrow \tau_1 = 26,32 \mu s$

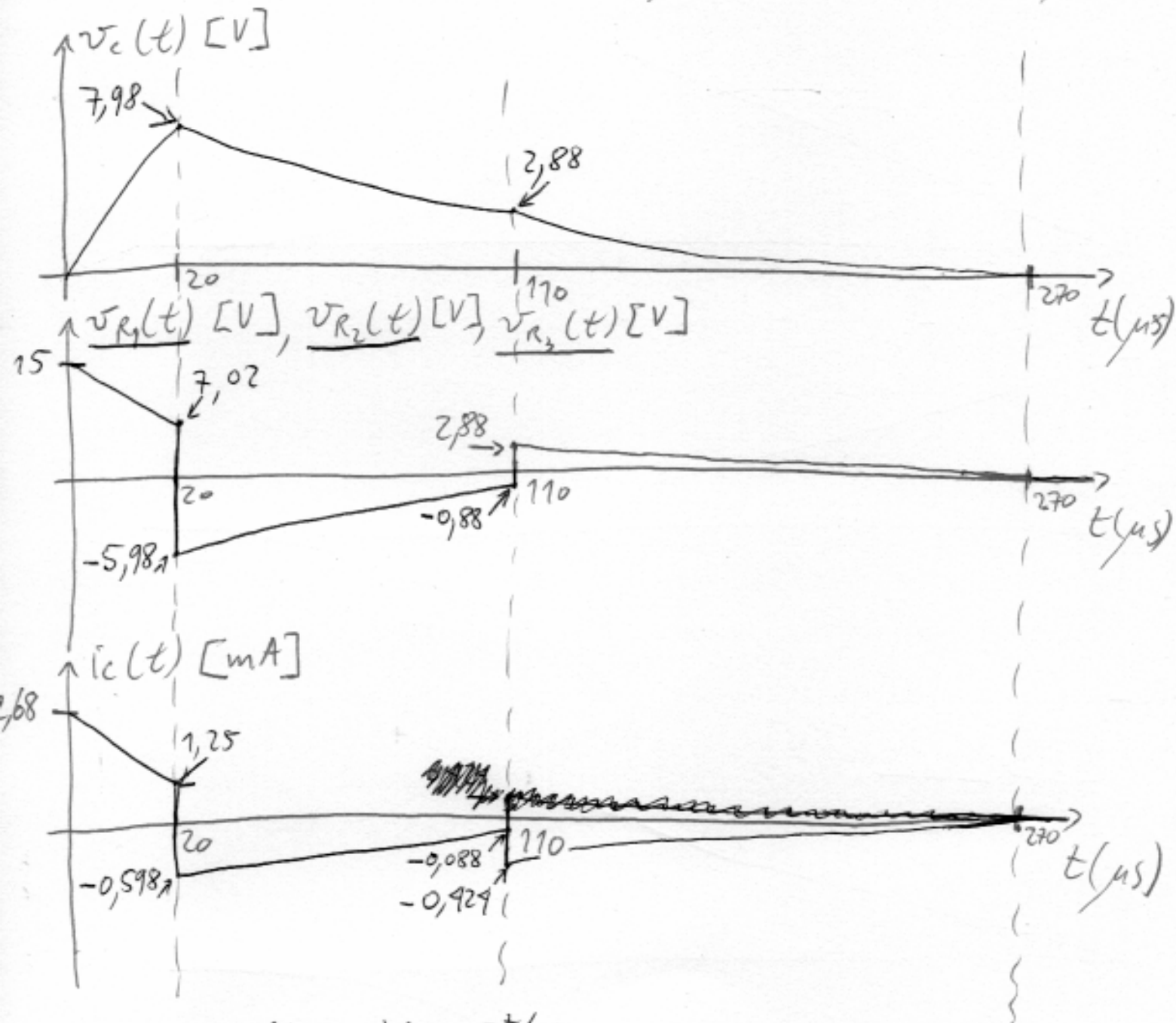
$\tau_2 = R_2 C_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 = 47,00 \mu s$

$\tau_3 = R_3 C_1 \Rightarrow \tau_3 = 37,96 \mu s$

$5\tau_1 = 131,6 \mu s$

$5\tau_2 = 235,0 \mu s$

$5\tau_3 = 159,8 \mu s$



$$v_c(t) = V_i + (V_f - V_i)(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$P/ 0 \mu s \leq t \leq 20 \mu s$  :

$V_i = 0V$     $\Delta t = 20 \mu s$

$V_f = 15V$

$v_c(20 \cdot 10^{-6}) = 7.98V$

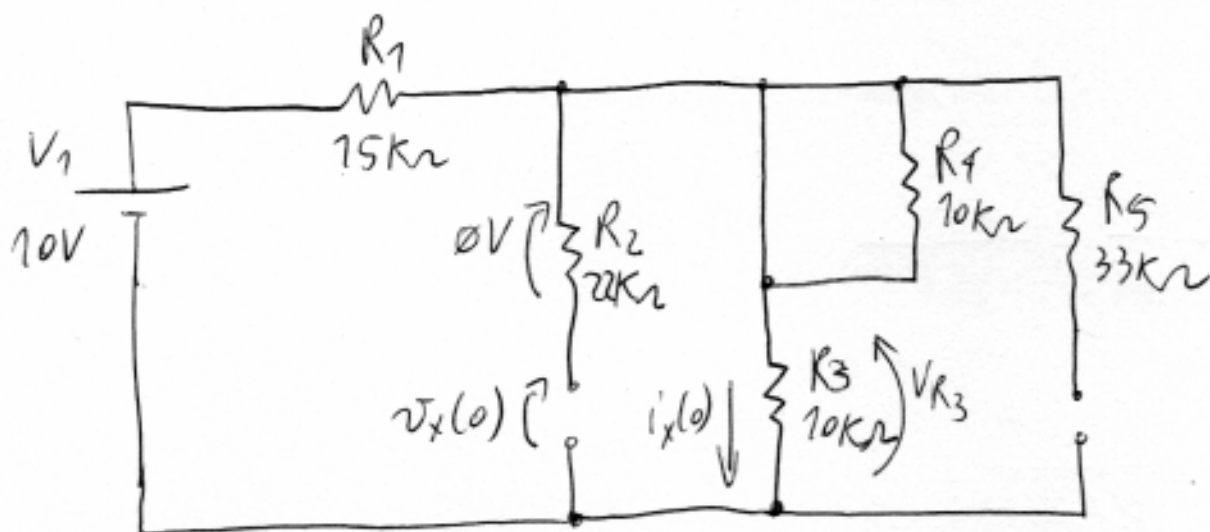
$P/ 20 \mu s \leq t \leq 110 \mu s$  :

$V_i = 7.98V$     $V_f = 2V$

$\Delta t = 90 \mu s$

$v_c(110 \cdot 10^{-6}) = 2.88V$

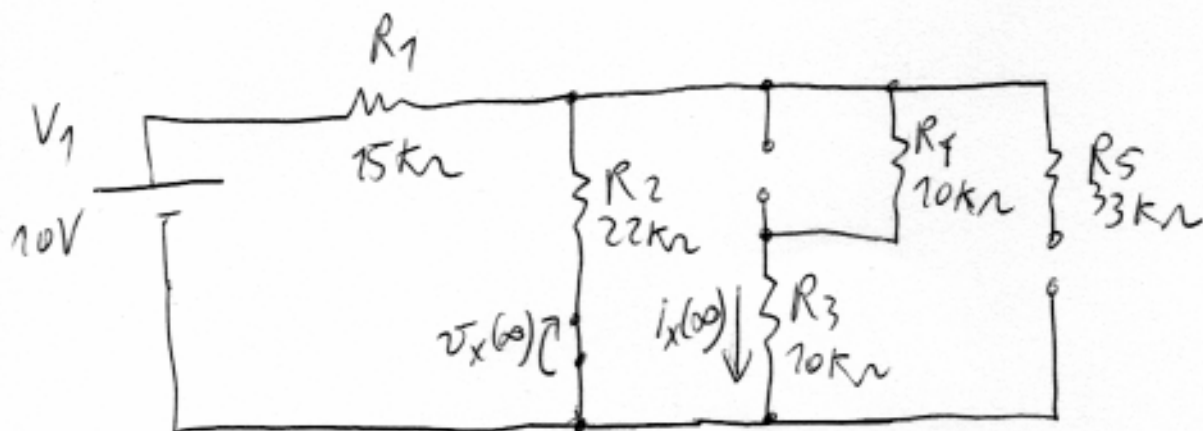
11) P/ t = 0s :



$$i_x(0) = \frac{V_1}{R_1 + R_3} \Rightarrow \boxed{i_x(0) = 400 \mu A}$$

$$v_x(0) = v_{R_3} = R_3 \cdot i_x(0) \Rightarrow \boxed{v_x(0) = 4V}$$

P/ t → ∞ :



$$i_x(\infty) = \frac{(R_3 + R_4) // R_2}{(R_3 + R_4) // R_2 + R_1} \cdot V_1 \cdot \frac{1}{R_3 + R_4} \Rightarrow \boxed{i_x(\infty) = 206 \mu A}$$

$$\boxed{v_x(\infty) = 0V}$$

$$(12) \quad C = \frac{dq}{dv} = \frac{idt}{dv}$$

$$[R][C] = \frac{\cancel{V}}{\cancel{A}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{A}s}{\cancel{V}} = s$$

$$L = \frac{d\phi}{di} = \frac{vdt}{di}$$

$$\frac{[L]}{[R]} = \frac{\cancel{V}s/\cancel{A}}{\cancel{V}/\cancel{A}} = s$$