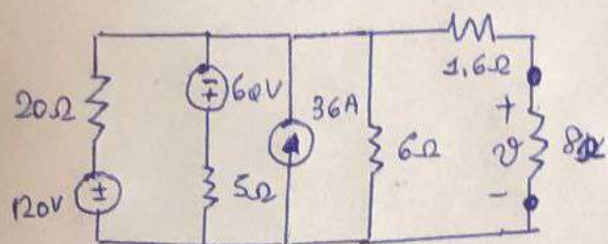


Aluno: Ronner Miranda Barroso, 20192006154

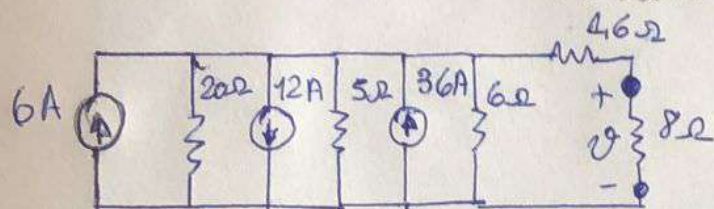


Transformando as fontes de tensão para fonte de corrente temos

Fonte 120V $\rightarrow i = \frac{V}{R} \rightarrow i = \frac{120}{20} = 6A$

Fonte 60V $\rightarrow i = \frac{V}{R} \rightarrow i = \frac{60}{5} = 12A$

Redesenhando o circuito:



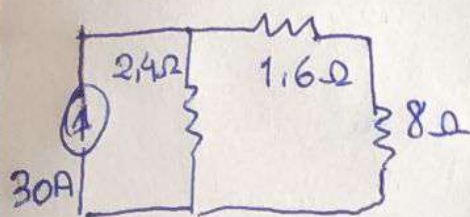
Associação paralelo

• De fontes de corrente $\rightarrow i_T = 6 + (-12) + 36$
 $i_T = 30A$

• De resistores $\rightarrow \frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{3+12+10}{60}$

$R_T = \frac{60}{25} \rightarrow R_T = 2,4\Omega$

Redesenhando o circuito:



Corrente no ramo do resistor 8Ω é:

$i_{8\Omega} = \frac{2,4}{2,4+9,6} \cdot 30 \rightarrow i_{8\Omega} = 6A$

Logo a tensão V é:

$V = i_{8\Omega} \cdot R \rightarrow V = 6 \cdot 8 \rightarrow \boxed{V = 48V}$