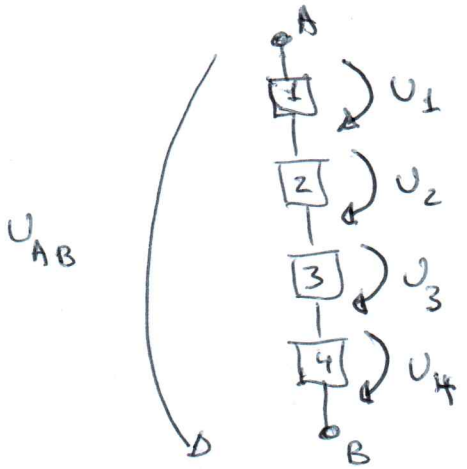
Electrónica Básica

- Divisor de tensão
- Divisor de corrente



A, B → medidos entre dois pontos, ou seja, com multímetro ou osciloscópio.

$$U_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4} \times U_{AB}$$

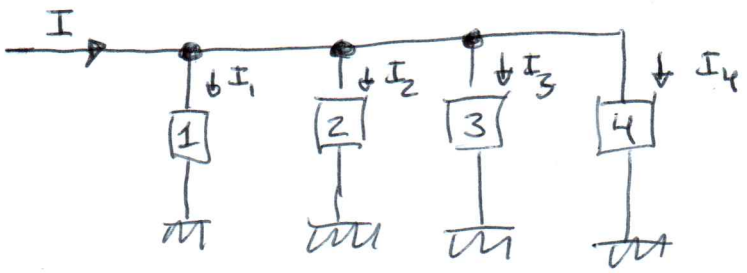
"assume uma percentagem do total."

$$U_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4} \times U_{AB}$$

etc

$$\therefore \quad U_n = \frac{R_n}{\Sigma R_i} \cdot U_{AB}$$

// = paralelo



nota.

$$R_2 // R_3 = \frac{R_2 \times R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{R_2 // R_3 // R_4}{R_1 + (R_2 // R_3 // R_4)} \cdot I$$

etc.

Se corrente alternada

$$R = Z \angle 0^\circ$$

$[R = Z]$