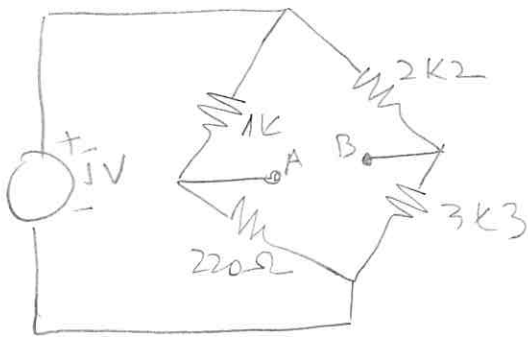


1



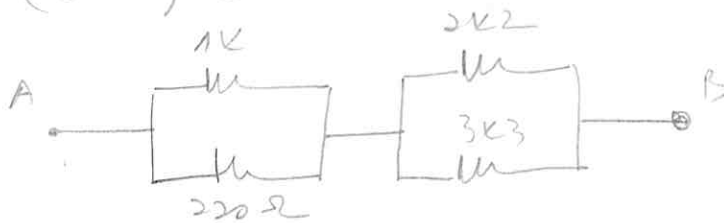
$$V_S = V_A - V_B = V_{Th}$$

$$V_A = \frac{220\Omega}{1k + 220\Omega} \times 5V = 0.9V$$

$$V_S = V_A - V_B = (0.9 - 3)V = -2.1V$$

$$V_B = \frac{3k3}{2k2 + 3k3} \times 5V = 3V$$

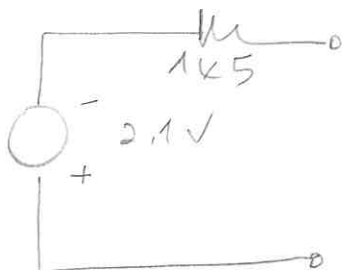
SUBSTITUINDO A FONTE DE TENSÃO PELA SUA RESISTÊNCIA INTERNA ( $0\Omega$ ) O CIRCUITO FICA:



Logo,

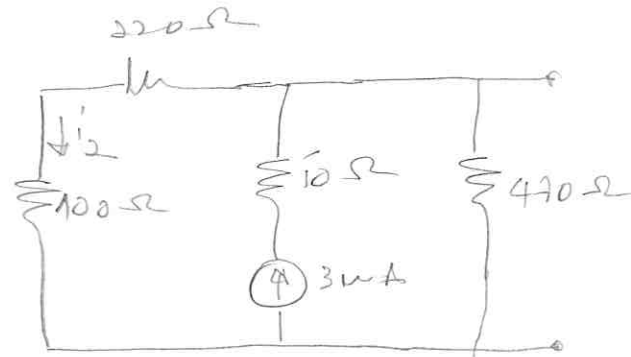
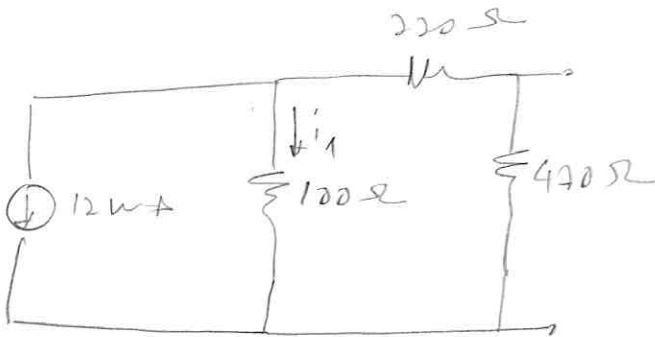
$$R_{Th} = \underbrace{1k \parallel 220\Omega}_{\sim 180\Omega} + \underbrace{2k2 \parallel 3k3}_{\sim 1.3k\Omega} \approx 1.5k\Omega$$

O EQUIVALENTE DE THÉVENIN SERÁ



2) a) vamos utilizar o princípio da sobreposição

$$i = i_1 + i_2$$



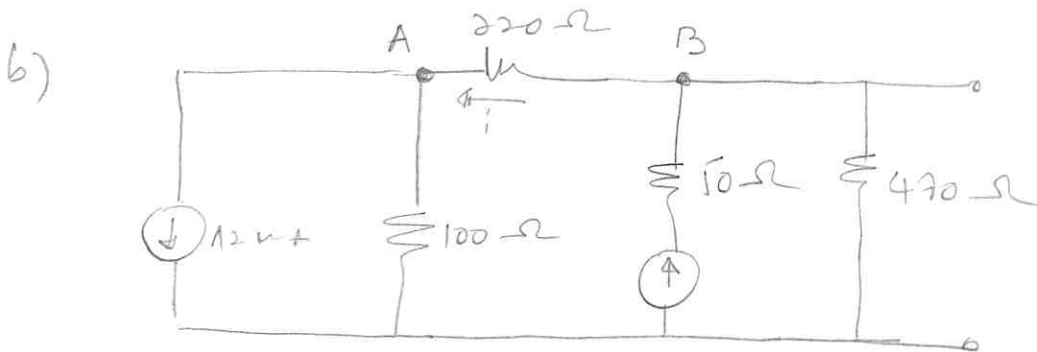
$$i_1 = - \frac{220 + 470}{220 + 470 + 100} \times 12 \text{ mA}$$

$$= - \frac{690}{790} \times 12 \text{ mA} \approx -10.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{470}{(220 + 100) + 470} \times 3 \text{ mA}$$

$$= \frac{470}{790} \times 3 \text{ mA} \approx 1.8 \text{ mA}$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2 = (-10.5 + 1.8) \text{ mA} = -8.7 \text{ mA}$$



com base no resultado da linha anterior sabemos que a tensão no ponto A será:

$$V_A = -100 \Omega \times 8.7 \text{ mA} = -0.87 \text{ V}$$

por outro lado, também com base nos resultados da linha A, sabemos que a corrente que atravessa a resistência de  $220 \Omega$  será:

$$i = ((12 - 10.5) + 1.8) \text{ mA} = 3.3 \text{ mA}$$

sabemos portanto que:

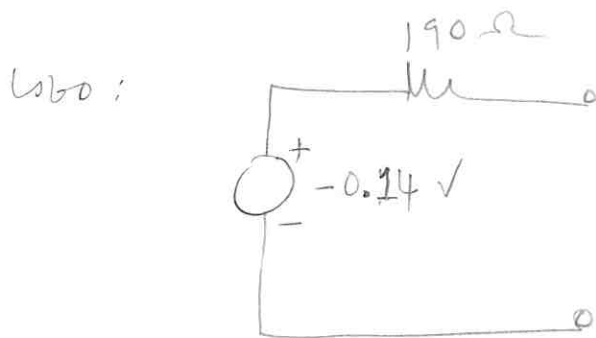
$$V_B = V_A + (220 \Omega \times i) = -0.87 \text{ V} + 220 \Omega \times 3.3 \text{ mA} \approx -0.14 \text{ V}$$

FINALMENTE, SABEMOS QUE:

$$V_{Fc} = V_B + \underbrace{(50 \Omega \times 3 \text{ mA})}_{0.15 \text{ V}} \approx 0.01 \text{ V}$$

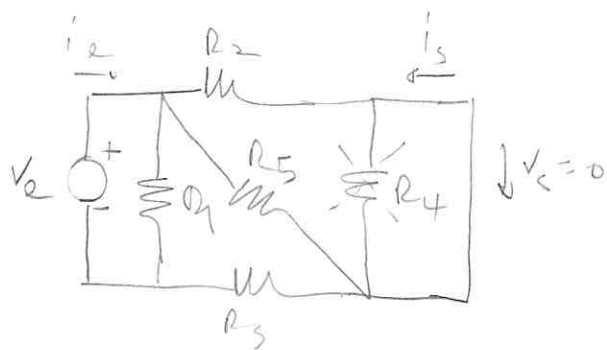
c)  $V_{Th} = V_S = V_B = -0.14 \text{ V}$

$$R_{Th} = 470 \Omega \parallel (220 \Omega + 100 \Omega) = \frac{470 \times 320}{470 + 320} \Omega \approx 190 \Omega$$



$$\textcircled{3} \begin{bmatrix} v_e \\ i_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_e \\ v_s \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_e = h_{11} i_e + h_{12} v_s \\ i_s = h_{21} i_e + h_{22} v_s \end{cases}$$

condições  $v_s = 0$

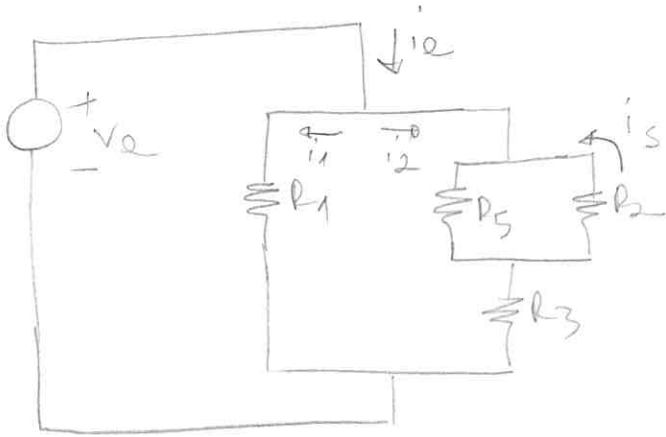
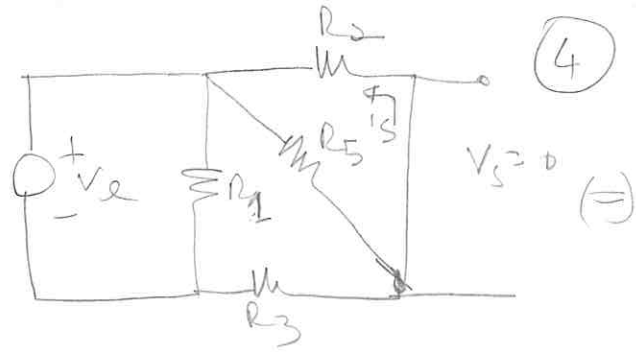
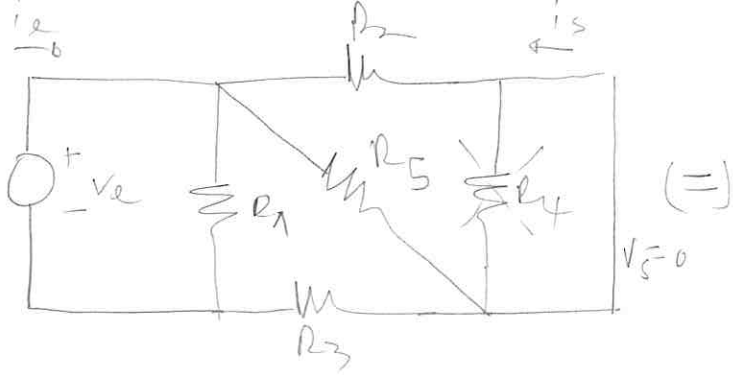


$$h_{11} = \left. \frac{v_e}{i_e} \right|_{v_s=0} = R_1 \parallel \left[ \underbrace{(R_2 \parallel R_5)}_{\frac{220 \times 2200}{220 + 2200} \approx 200} + R_3 \right] = 470 \parallel 365 = \frac{470 \times 3500}{470 + 3500} \approx 414 \Omega$$

$$h_{11} = 414 \Omega$$

$$h_{21} = \left. \frac{i_s}{i_e} \right|_{v_s=0}$$

A EXISTÊNCIA DA RESISTÊNCIA  $R_5$  COMPLETA UM POUCO ESTE CÁLCULO, É CONVENIENTE REPRESENTAR O CIRCUITO DE MODO A TORNAR A SOLUÇÃO MAIS EVIDENTE.



$$i_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_{eq}} i_e$$

$$R_{eq} = R_3 + (R_5 \parallel R_2) = 3k5$$

200Ω

$$i_2 = \frac{470}{470 + 3k5} i_e \approx 0.12 i_e$$

Para outro lado:

$$i_s = -\frac{R_5}{R_5 + R_2} i_2 = -\frac{2k2}{220 + 2k2} i_2 \approx -0.91 i_2$$

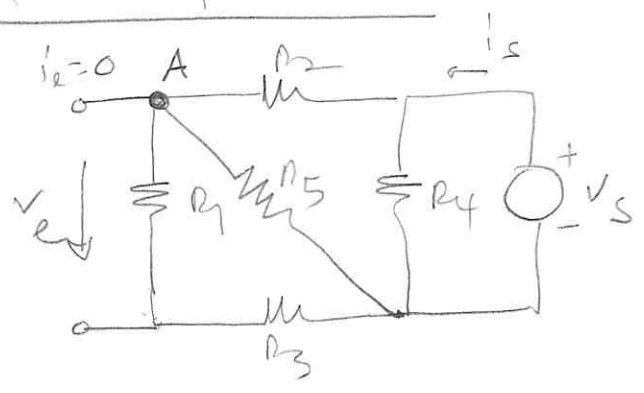
Logo, v\_s:

$$i_s = -0.91 i_2 = -0.91 \times 0.12 i_e \approx -0.11 i_e$$

Portanto:

$$h_{21} = \frac{i_s}{i_e} \Big|_{v_s=0} = -0.11$$

conditions  $i_2 = 0$



$$h_{22} = \frac{i_s}{v_s} \Big|_{i_2=0}$$

$$h_{22} = \frac{1}{R_4 \parallel (R_2 + [R_5 \parallel (R_1 + R_3)])}$$

3770  $\Omega$

$$R_5 \parallel 3770 \Omega = \frac{2200 \times 3770}{2200 + 3770} \approx 1k4$$

$$R_4 \parallel (220 + 1k4) = \frac{330 \times 1620}{330 + 1620} \approx 274 \Omega$$

$$h_{22} = \frac{1}{274} \Omega^{-1} = 3.6 \times 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1}$$

$$h_{12} = \frac{v_e}{v_s} \Big|_{i_2=0}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_A &= \frac{R_{eq}}{R_{eq} + R_2} V_S \\ V_E &= \frac{V_A}{R_1 + R_3} \times R_1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

com  $R_{eq} = R_5 \parallel (R_1 + R_3)$

$470 \Omega + 3k3 = 3k8$

$\frac{2k2 \times 3k8}{2k2 + 3k8} \approx 1.4k$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_A &= \frac{1k4}{1k4 + 220} V_S \approx 0.86 V_S \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_E &= \frac{470}{3300 + 470} V_A \approx 0.12 V_A \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$V_E = 0.87 \times 0.86 V_S = 0.11 V_S$$

$$h_{12} = 0.11$$

$$H \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 190 \Omega & 0.11 \\ -0.11 & 3.6 \times 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

4

$$R = 4.7 \Omega$$

$$L = 1 \mu H$$

$$C = 47 pF$$

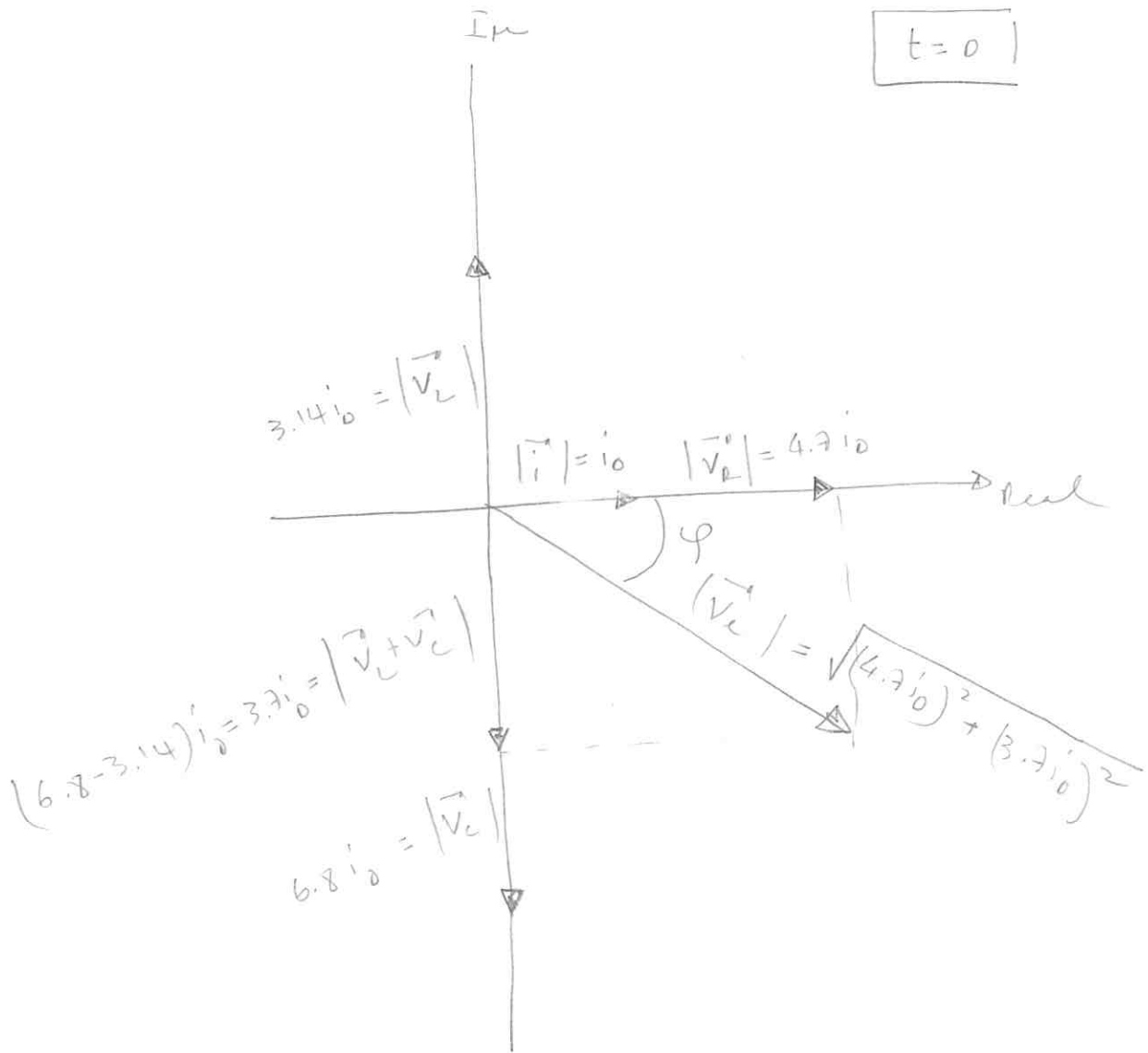
$$X_R = 4.7 \Omega$$

$$X_L = \omega L = 2\pi \times 500 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} = 3.14 \Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 500 \times 47 \times 10^{-6}} = 6.8 \Omega$$

5

a)



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\vec{V}_2| = 5 V \\ |\vec{V}_2| = \sqrt{(4.7 i_0)^2 + (3.7 i_0)^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow i_0 \sqrt{(4.7)^2 + (3.7)^2} = 5$$

$$i_0 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{(4.7)^2 + (3.7)^2}} A \approx 0.83 A$$

$$b) f(\omega) = \frac{|\vec{V}_s|}{|\vec{V}_e|} = \frac{|\vec{V}_R|}{|\vec{V}_e|} = \frac{4.7 i_D}{5} = \frac{4.7 \times 0.83}{5} \approx 0.78$$

$$\phi = + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3.7 i_D}{4.7 i_D} \right) \approx + 38^\circ \text{ (TENSÃO ADIANTADA)}$$

$$c) \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

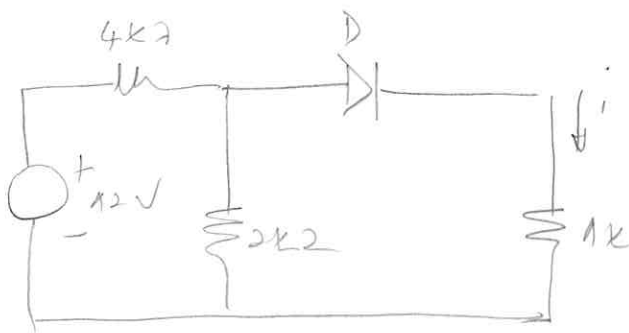
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \times 10^{-3} \times 47 \times 10^{-6}}} \approx 4613 \text{ rad/s} \quad (f_0 = 734.5 \text{ Hz})$$

$$d) P_R = V_{ef} \times i_{ef} \times \cos \phi \quad (\phi \equiv \text{ângulo de fase entre } \vec{V}_e \text{ e } \vec{i})$$

Neste caso  $\phi = \varphi = 38^\circ$

$$P_R = \frac{V_{PIVO}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{i_{PIVO}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \cos(38^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 0.83 \times \cos(38^\circ) \approx 1.3 \text{ VAR}$$

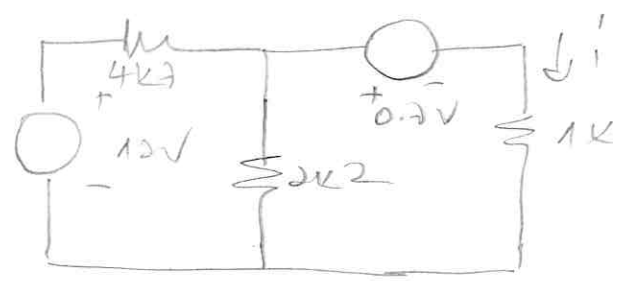
5



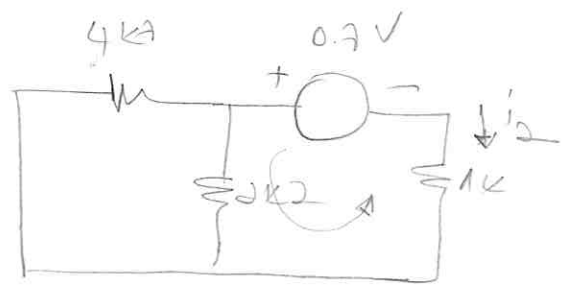
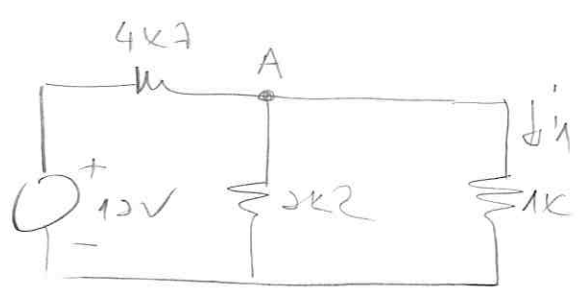
TENDO EM ATENÇÃO A POLARIZAÇÃO DA FONTE, O DIODO D ESTÁ POLARIZADO INVERSAMENTE, E PORTANTO, ESTÁ EM CONDUÇÃO.

SABEMOS QUE UM DIODO DE SILÍCIO EM CONDUÇÃO SE COMPORTE COMO UMA FONTE DE TENSÃO DE 0.7V.

Logo, para efeito do cálculo da corrente  $i$  pontos usar o circuito:



Como temos duas fontes vamos usar o princípio da superposição:



$$i_1 = \frac{V_A}{1k}$$

$$V_A = \frac{2k\Omega \parallel 1k}{4k\Omega + (2k\Omega \parallel 1k)} \times 12V$$

$$(2k\Omega \parallel 1k = \frac{2k\Omega \times 1k}{2k\Omega + 1k} \approx 687\Omega)$$

$$V_A = \frac{687}{4700 + 687} \times 12V \approx 1.53V$$

$$i_1 = \frac{1.53V}{1k\Omega} = 1.53mA$$

$$i_2 = - \frac{0.7V}{(4k\Omega \parallel 2k\Omega) + 1k}$$

$$\left( \frac{4k\Omega \times 2k\Omega}{4k\Omega + 2k\Omega} \approx 1k5 \right)$$

$$i_2 = - \frac{0.7V}{1k5 + 1k} \approx -0.28mA$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2 = (1.53 - 0.28)mA = 1.25mA$$