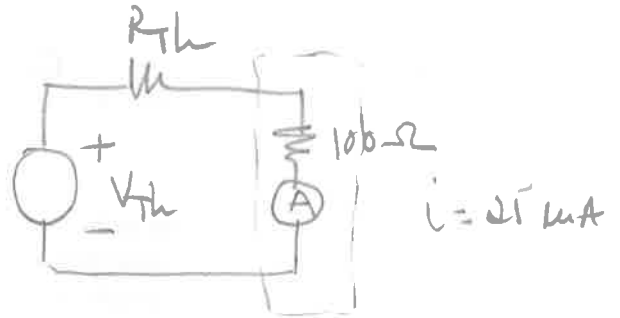
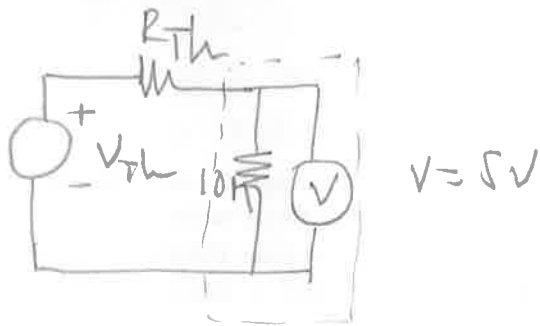


2014/II  
1º TESTE (8 Abil)

1



$$5V = \frac{10M}{R_{Th} + 10M} V_{Th}$$

$$25 \mu A = \frac{V_{Th}}{R_{Th} + 100\Omega}$$

VALOR CORRETO POR ADMITIR QUE  $R_{Th} \ll 10M\Omega$

NESTE CASO SERÁ:

$$\frac{10M}{R_{Th} + 10M} \approx 1 \Rightarrow V_{Th} = 5V$$

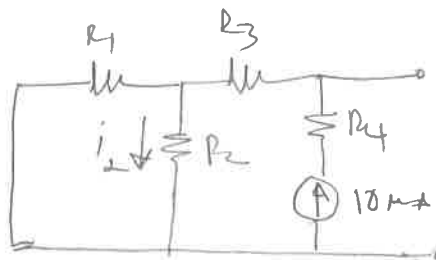
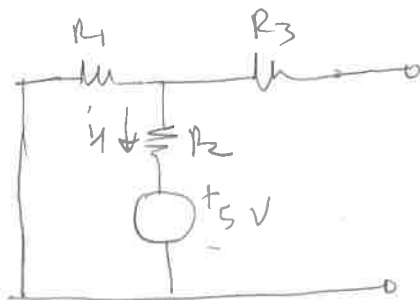
$$R_{Th} + 100\Omega = \frac{5V}{25 \mu A} \Rightarrow R_{Th} = \frac{5}{25 \times 10^{-3}} - 100\Omega$$

$$= 200\Omega - 100\Omega = 100\Omega$$

COMO O RESULTADO ( $R_{Th} = 100\Omega$ ) É CARENTIB COM A SUPORÇÃO INICIAL ( $R_{Th} \ll 10M\Omega$ ):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{Th} = 5V \\ R_{Th} = 100\Omega \end{array} \right.$$

2) a) sem  $i = i_1 + i_2$  com:



DETERMINAÇÃO DE  $i_1$ :

$$i_1 = -\frac{5V}{(R_1 + R_2)} = -\frac{5V}{1220\Omega} = -4,1\mu A$$

(Porém definimos como positiva a corrente que ENTRA NO TERMINAL + DA FONTE DE TENSÃO)

DETERMINAÇÃO DE  $i_2$ :

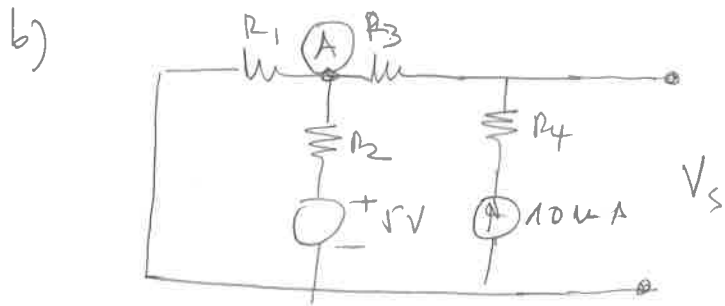
A corrente  $i_2$  é a corrente que passa em  $R_2$  como resultado da divisão dos  $10\mu A$  entre as resistências  $R_1$  e  $R_2$

$$i_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \times 10\mu A = \frac{220}{1220} \times 10\mu A \approx 1,8\mu A$$

A corrente em  $R_2$  é portanto:

$$i = i_1 + i_2 = -4,1\mu A + 1,8\mu A = -2,3\mu A$$

É uma corrente de  $2,3\mu A$  que sai do terminal + da fonte de tensão



$$\begin{aligned} V_S &= V_A + V_{R_3} = \\ &= V_A + R_3 \times 10\mu A = \\ &= V_A + 2,2 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = \\ &= V_A + 22V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= 5V - iR_2 \\ &= 5V - 2,3 \times 10^{-3} \times 1 \times 10^3 = \\ &= 2,7V \end{aligned}$$

$$V_S = 2,7V + 22V = 24,7V$$

c)  $V_{TC} = V_S + R_4 \times 10 \text{ mA}$   
 $= 24.7 \text{ V} + 1 \text{ k}\Omega \times 10 \text{ mA} = 34.7 \text{ V}$

d)  $V_{Th} = V_S = 34.7 \text{ V}$

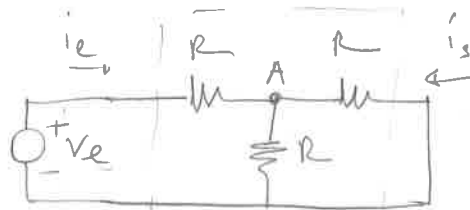
$R_{Th} = R_3 + (R_1 \parallel R_2) = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega + \frac{0.22 \times 1}{0.22 + 1} \text{ k}\Omega \approx 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$

e)  $i_S = \frac{V_{Th}}{R_{Th}} = \frac{34.7 \text{ V}}{2.4 \text{ k}\Omega} = 14.4 \text{ mA}$

$R_N = R_{Th} = 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$

3)  $\begin{bmatrix} i_e \\ i_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_e \\ v_s \end{bmatrix}$

condit  $v_s = 0 \Rightarrow$



$\begin{cases} i_e = Y_{11} v_e + Y_{12} v_s \\ i_s = Y_{21} v_e + Y_{22} v_s \end{cases}$

$Y_{11} = \left. \frac{i_e}{v_e} \right|_{v_s=0} = \frac{1}{R + (R \parallel R)} = \frac{1}{R + \frac{R}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3R}{2}} = \frac{2}{3R}$

$Y_{11} = \left. \frac{i_e}{v_e} \right|_{v_s=0}$

$Y_{12} = \left. \frac{i_e}{v_s} \right|_{v_e=0}$

$Y_{21} = \left. \frac{i_s}{v_e} \right|_{v_s=0}$

$V_A = \frac{R \parallel R}{R + (R \parallel R)} v_e = \frac{R/2}{R + R/2} v_e = \frac{1}{3} v_e$

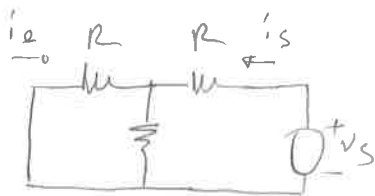
$Y_{21} = \left. \frac{i_s}{v_e} \right|_{v_s=0}$

$i_s = -\frac{V_A}{R} = -\frac{v_e}{3R}$

$Y_{22} = \left. \frac{i_s}{v_s} \right|_{v_e=0}$

$Y_{21} = -\frac{v_e/3R}{v_e} = -\frac{1}{3R}$

condit  $v_e = 0 \Rightarrow$

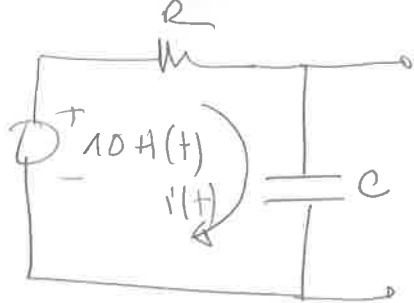


$Y_{22} = Y_{11} = \frac{2}{3R}$

$Y_{12} = \left. \frac{i_e}{v_s} \right|_{v_e=0} = Y_{21} = -\frac{1}{3R}$

$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3R} & -\frac{1}{3R} \\ -\frac{1}{3R} & \frac{2}{3R} \end{bmatrix}$

(4)



$$i(t) = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-t/\tau c}$$

a)

$$V_s(t) = V_c(t) = V_0 - V_R(t) = V_0 - R \times \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-t/\tau c} = V_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau c})$$

$$\frac{V_s(t)}{V_0} = 1 - e^{-t/\tau c} \Rightarrow e^{-t/\tau c} = \left(1 - \frac{V_s(t)}{V_0}\right)$$

$$-\frac{t}{\tau c} = \ln \left[1 - \left(\frac{V_s(t)}{V_0}\right)\right]$$

$$t = -\tau c \ln \left[1 - \left(\frac{V_s(t)}{V_0}\right)\right]$$

$$t = -10^3 \times 10^{-6} \ln(1 - 0,3) = 0,36 \text{ ms}$$

b)

$$\frac{R i(t)}{V_0} = e^{-t/\tau c} \Rightarrow -\frac{t}{\tau c} = \ln \left(\frac{R i(t)}{V_0}\right)$$

$$t = -\tau c \ln \left(\frac{R i(t)}{V_0}\right)$$

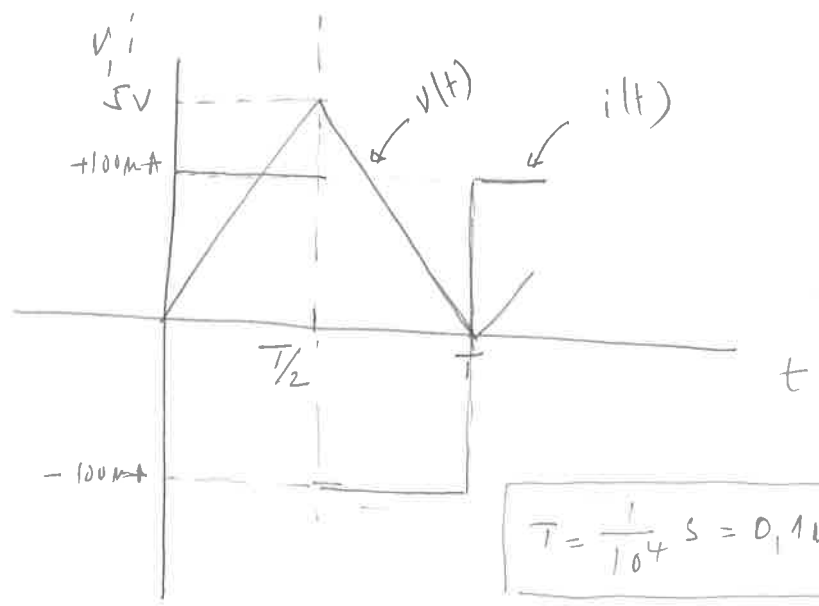
$$t = -10^3 \times 10^{-6} \ln \left(\frac{10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}}{10}\right) = 1,6 \text{ ms}$$

c)

$$V_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt = \frac{i_0}{C} t$$

$$= \frac{100 \times 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} t$$

$$V_c(t=0,05 \text{ ms}) = 10^5 \times 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V} = 5 \text{ V}$$



$$T = \frac{1}{10^4} \text{ s} = 0,1 \text{ ms}$$