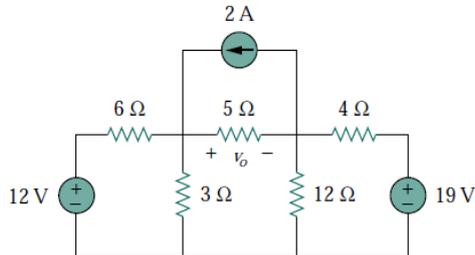


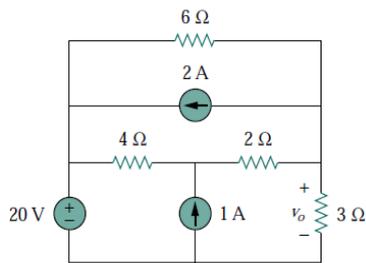
Escola de Engenharia de Lorena - Universidade de São Paulo

Eletricidade Aplicada - Lista 2

1) Determinar V_o . nos circuitos abaixo, usando o Princípio da Superposição.

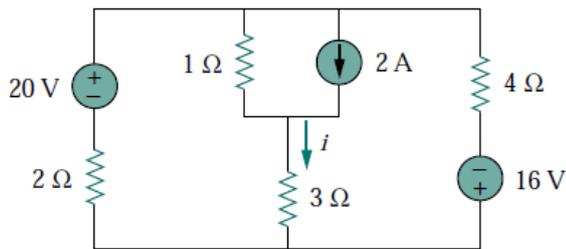


resp: $V_o = -0,125V$



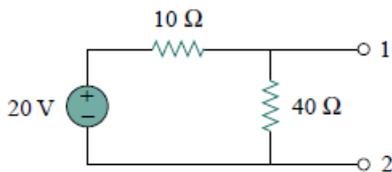
resp: $V_o = 8V$

2) Calcule i e a potência liberada para o resistor de 3 ohms no circuito abaixo.

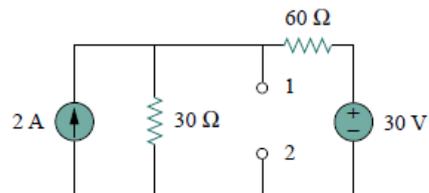


resp: $P = 10,55 W$

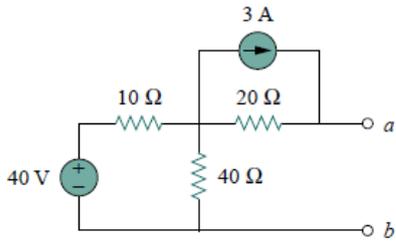
3) Encontre R_{Th} e V_{Th} para os circuitos:



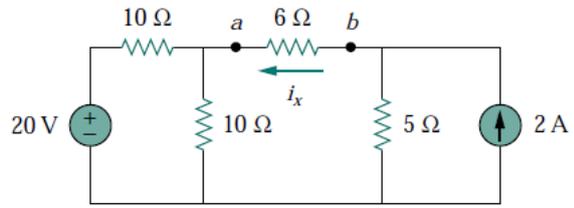
resp: $R_{Th} = 8 \text{ Ohms}$ e $V_{Th} = 16 V$



resp: $R_{Th} = 20 \text{ Ohms}$ e $V_{Th} = 50 V$.

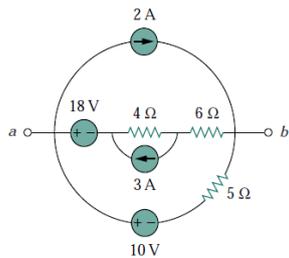


$R_{Th} = 28 \text{ Ohms}$ e $V_{Th} = 92 \text{ V}$

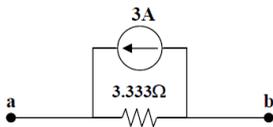


$R_{Th} = 10 \Omega$ $V_{Th} = 0 \text{ V}$

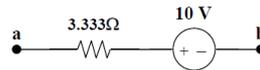
4) Para o circuito abaixo, encontre os circuitos equivalentes de Thévenin e Norton.



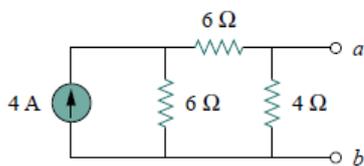
resp: Norton:



Thévenin:

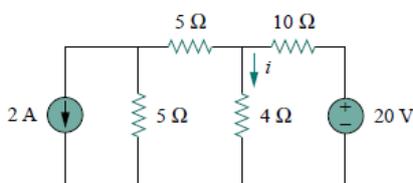


5) Encontre o circuito equivalente de Norton para:

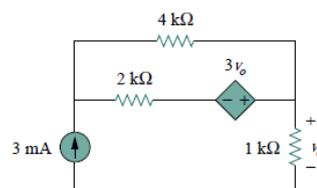


resp: $R_N = 3 \Omega$ $I_N = 2A$

6) Use transformação de fontes para calcular a corrente i e v_o :



resp: 555,5 mA



resp: 3V