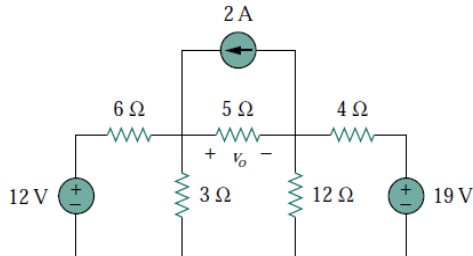


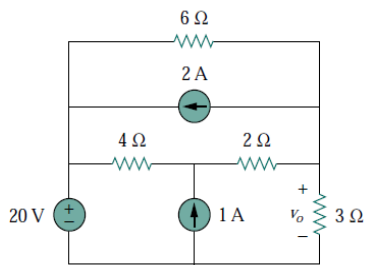
Escola de Engenharia de Lorena - Universidade de São Paulo

Eletricidade Aplicada - Lista 2

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

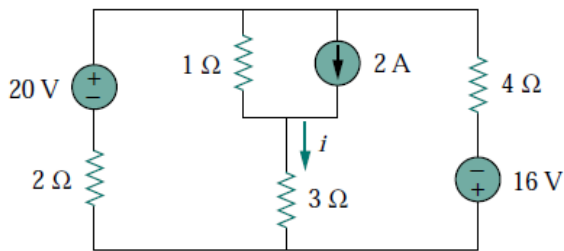


resp:  $V_o = -0,125V$



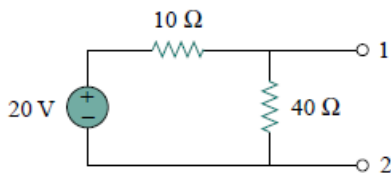
resp:  $V_o = 8V$

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

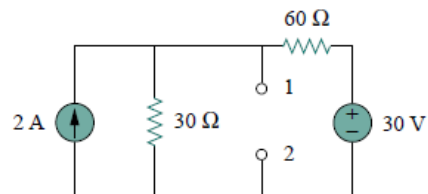


resp:  $P = 10,55 W$

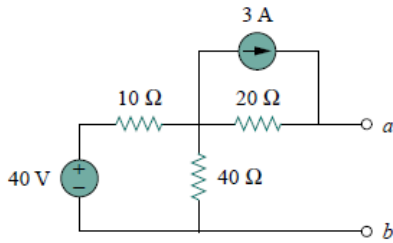
3) Encontre  $R_{Th}$  e  $V_{Th}$  para os circuitos:



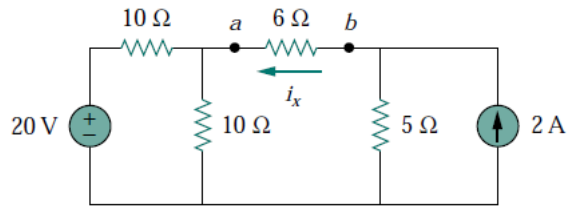
resp:  $R_{Th} = 8 \text{ Ohms}$  e  $V_{Th} = 16 V$



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

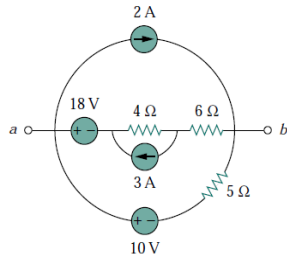


$R_{Th} = 28 \text{ Ohms}$  e  $V_{Th} = 92 \text{ V}$

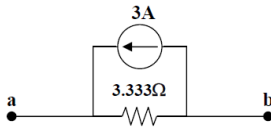


$R_{Th} = 10 \Omega$   $V_{Th} = 0 \text{ V}$

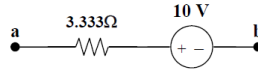
4) Para o circuito abaixo, encontre os circuitos equivalentes de Thévenin e Norton.



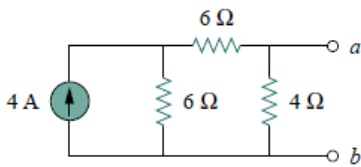
resp: Norton:



Thévenin:

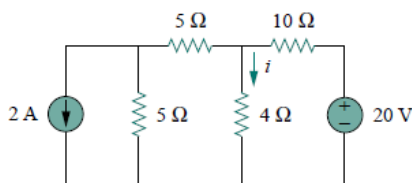


5) Encontre o circuito equivalente de Norton para:

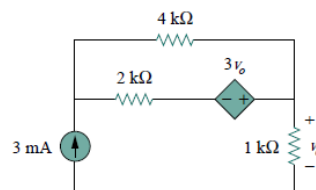


resp:  $R_N = 3 \Omega$   $I_N = 2A$

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



resp: 555,5 mA



resp: 3V