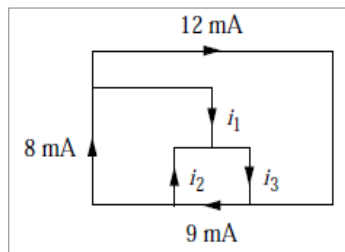
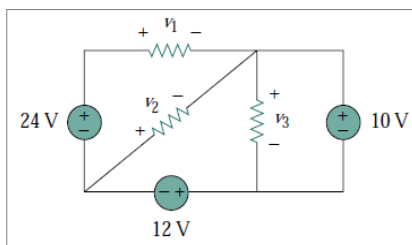


1) Obtenha as correntes i_1 , i_2 e i_3 do circuito ao lado.



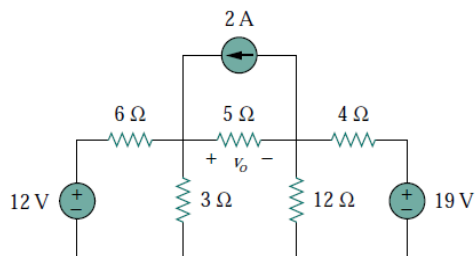
Resp: $i_1 = -4 \text{ mA}$, $i_2 = 1 \text{ mA}$ e $i_3 = -3 \text{ mA}$

2) Calcule os valores de v_1 , v_2 e v_3 no circuito abaixo. Confirme os resultados utilizando as malhas externas.



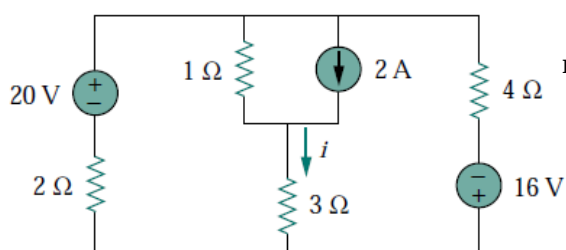
$v_1 = 10 \text{ V}$, $v_2 = 22 \text{ V}$, $v_3 = 2 \text{ V}$

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



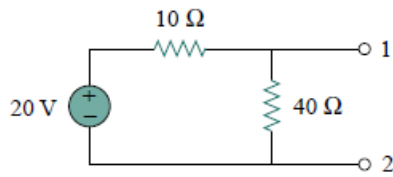
resp: $V_o = -0,125 \text{ V}$

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

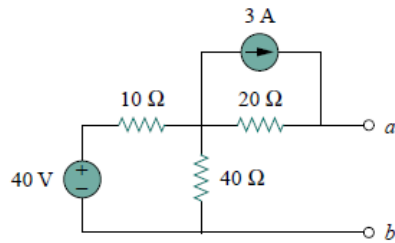


resp: $P = 10,55 \text{ W}$

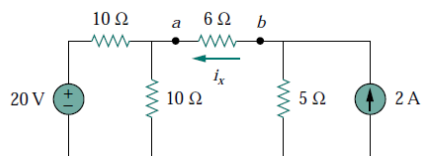
5) Encontre R_{Th} e V_{Th} para os circuitos:



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

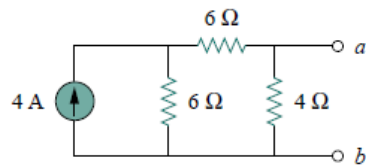


$R_{Th} = 28 \text{ Ohms}$ e $V_{Th} = 92 \text{ V}$



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

6) Encontre o circuito equivalente de Norton para:



resp: $R_N = 3 \Omega$ $I_N = 2 \text{ A}$