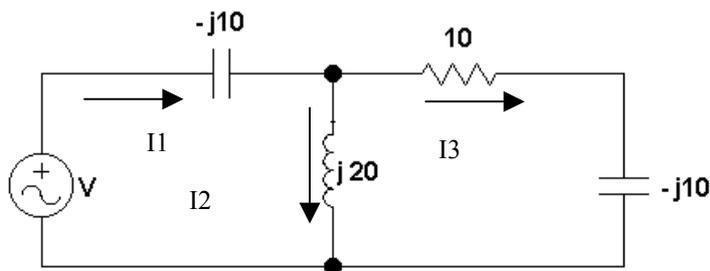


## Exercícios Propostos - Parte6

### Capítulo 8 - Circuitos Mistos

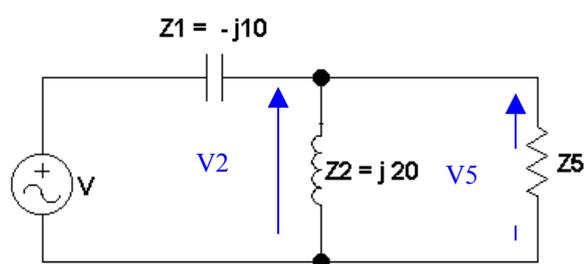
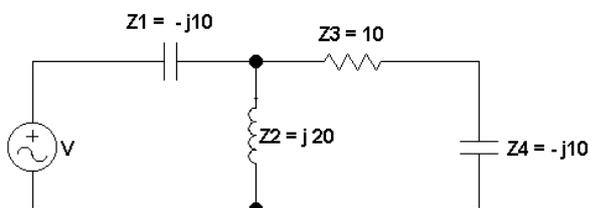
8.1 - Dado o circuito, calcular:



Obs: Valores em  $\Omega$

$$v = 50 \angle 0^\circ \text{ (V}_{rms}\text{)}$$

a) Impedância complexa

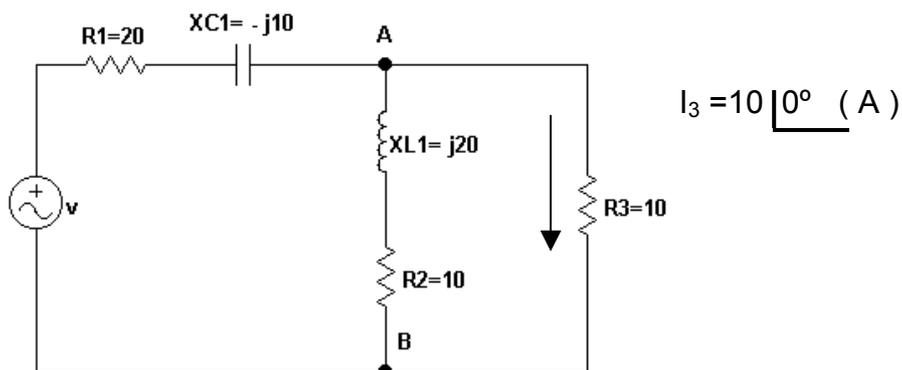


Obs: Usaremos como símbolo genérico de impedância o mesmo símbolo do resistor.

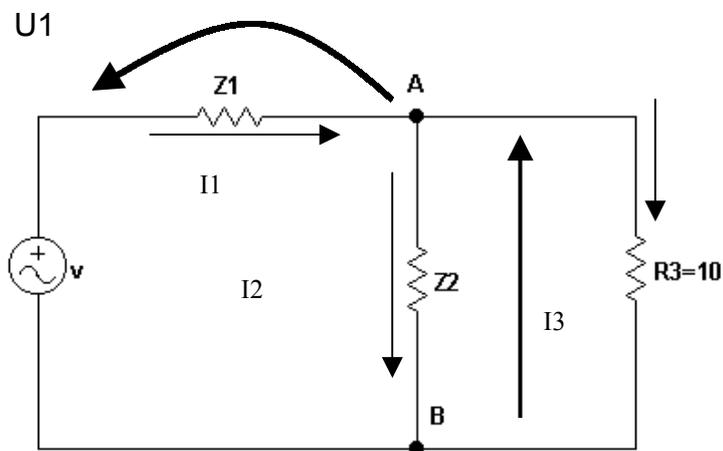
$$Z5 = Z3 + Z4 = 10 + j10 \text{ (}\Omega\text{)} = 14,1 \angle 45^\circ \text{ (}\Omega\text{)} \quad Z2 = 20 \angle 90^\circ \text{ (}\Omega\text{)}$$



**b) Corrente de entrada ( $I_1$ )**

8.2 . Ver enunciado no livro. Obs: todos os valores em  $\Omega$ 

$$U_{AB} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \cdot 10 \angle 0^\circ = 100 \angle 0^\circ$$



$$Z1 = 20 - j10 = 22,36 \angle -26,56^\circ (\Omega) \quad Z2 = 10 + j20 = 22,36 \angle 63,4^\circ (\Omega)$$

$$I2 = U_{AB} / Z2 = ( 100 \angle 0^\circ ) / ( 22,36 \angle 63,4^\circ ) = 4,47 \angle -63,4^\circ (A) =$$

$$= 4,479(\cos(-63,4^\circ) + j\text{sen}(-63,4^\circ)) = 2 - j4 \text{ ( A )}$$

$$I_2 = 2 - j4 \text{ ( A )}$$

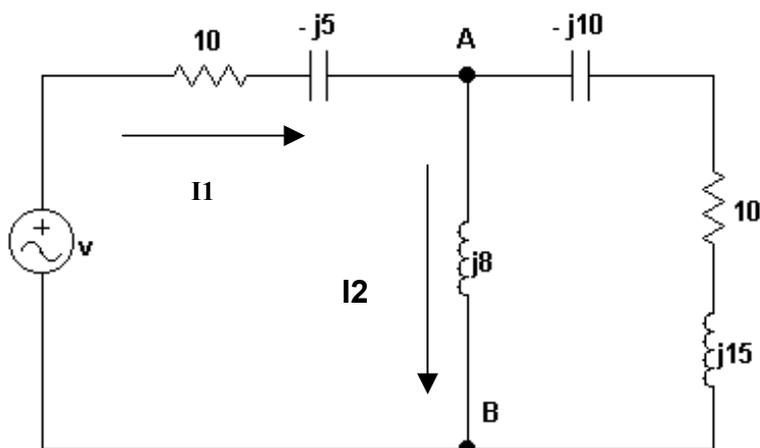
$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3 = (2 - j4) + 10 = 12 - j4 = 12,65 \angle -18,4^\circ \text{ ( A )}$$

$$U_1 = Z_1 \cdot I_1 = (22,36 \angle -26,56^\circ) \cdot (12,65 \angle -18,4^\circ) = 282,8 \angle -45^\circ = 282,8(\cos(-45^\circ) + j\text{sen}(-45^\circ)) = 200 - j200 \text{ ( V )}$$

$$\text{Finalmente: } V = U_1 + U_{AB} = (200 - j200) + 100 = 300 - j200 = 360 \angle -33,6^\circ \text{ ( A )}$$

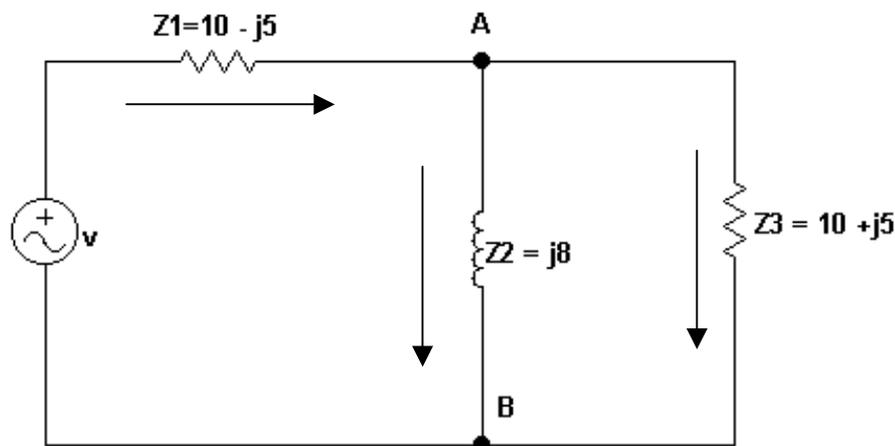
$$V = 300 - j200 = 360 \angle -33,6^\circ \text{ (V)}$$

8.3 - Ver enunciado no livro. Dado:  $I_2 = 5 \angle -50^\circ = 3,21 - j3,83 \text{ (}\Omega\text{)}$



Obs: Valores em  $\Omega$

Simplifiquemos o circuito.



$$U_{AB} = Z_2 \cdot I_2 = 8 \angle 90^\circ \cdot 5 \angle -50^\circ = 40 \angle 40^\circ = 30,6 + j25,7 \text{ ( V )}$$

$$I_3 = U_{AB} / Z_3 = ( 40 \angle 40^\circ ) / ( 11,2 \angle 26,56^\circ ) = 3,57 \angle 13,44^\circ \text{ ( A )} = 3,47 + j0,83 \text{ ( A )}$$

$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3 = ( 3,21 - j3,83 ) + ( 3,47 + j0,83 ) = 6,68 - j3 \text{ ( A )} = 7,31 \angle -24,2^\circ$$

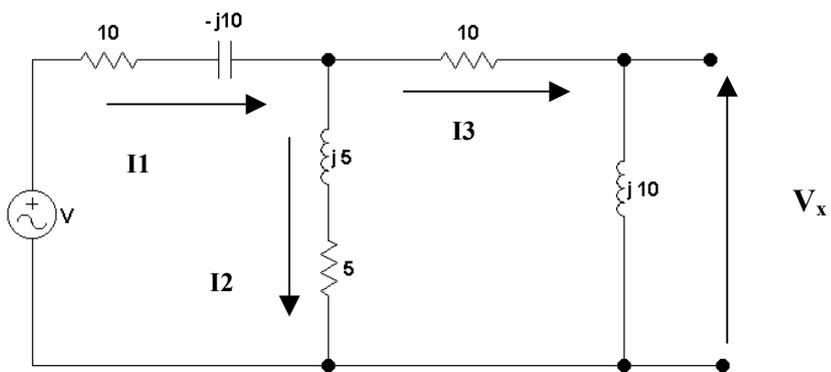
$$I_1 = 6,68 - j3 \text{ ( A )} = 7,31 \angle -24,2^\circ \text{ ( A )}$$

$$U_1 = Z_1 \cdot I_1 = ( 11,2 \angle -26,56^\circ ) \cdot ( 7,31 \angle -24,2^\circ ) = 81,87 \angle -50,76^\circ = 51,8 - j63,5 \text{ ( V )}$$

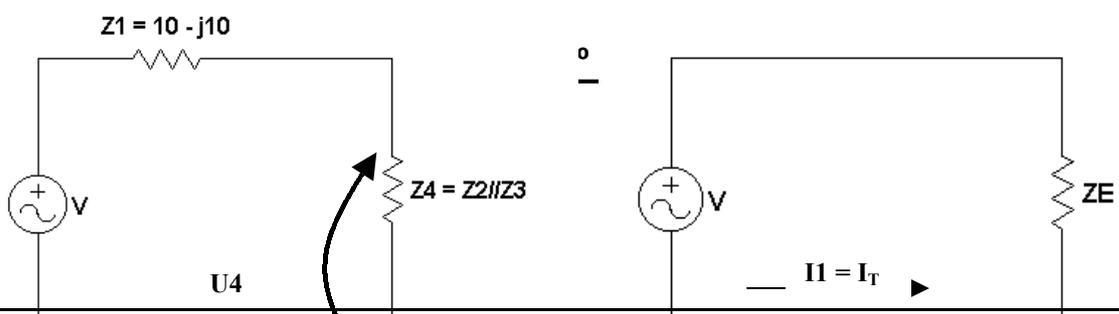
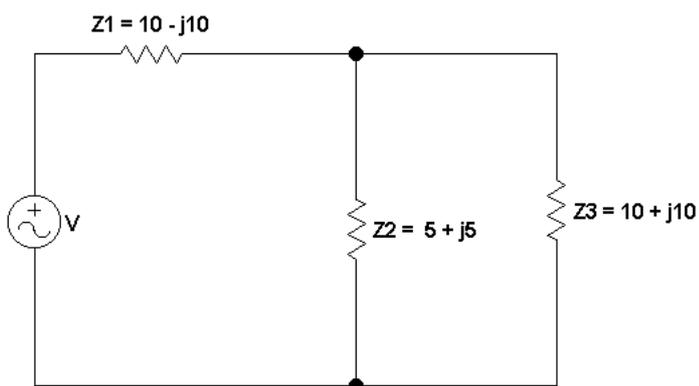
$$V = U_1 + U_{AB} = ( 51,8 - j63,5 ) + ( 30,6 + j25,7 ) = 82,4 - j37,8 = 90,6 \angle -24,6^\circ \text{ ( V )}$$

$$V = 82,4 - j37,8 = 90,6 \angle -24,6^\circ \text{ ( V )}$$

8.4 - Ver enunciado no livro



Obs: Valores em  $\Omega$



$$Z_4 = 4,7 \angle 45^\circ (\Omega) = 3,32 + j 3,32 (\Omega)$$

$$Z_E = Z_1 + Z_4 = 13,32 - j 6,7 = 14,9 \angle -26,7^\circ (\Omega)$$

$$I_1 = I_T = V/Z_E = (141 \angle 90^\circ) / (14,9 \angle -26,7^\circ) = 9,46 \angle 116,7^\circ (\text{A})$$

$$U_4 = Z_4 \cdot I_1 = 4,7 \angle 45^\circ \cdot 9,46 \angle 116,7^\circ = 44,46 \angle 161,7^\circ (\text{V})$$

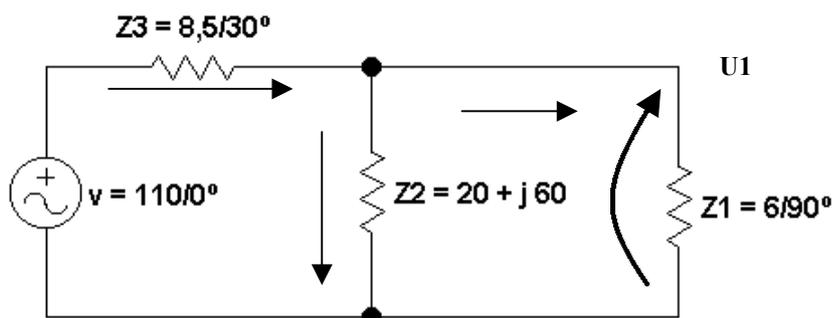
Como  $U_4 = U_2 = U_3$  podemos determinar

$$I_3 = U_4/Z_3 = (44,46 \angle 161,7^\circ) / 14,1 \angle 45^\circ = 3,15 \angle 116,7^\circ (\text{A})$$

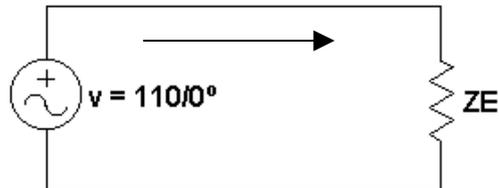
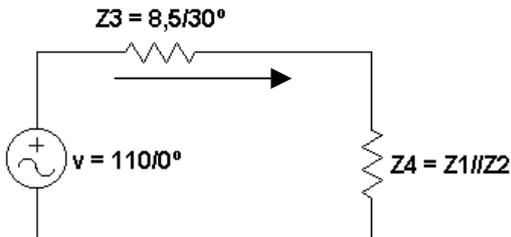
$$\text{Logo } V_x = 10 \angle 90^\circ \cdot 3,15 \angle 116,7^\circ = 31,5 \angle 206,7^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$V_x(t) = 31,5 \cdot \text{sen}(\omega \cdot t + 206,7^\circ) (\text{V})$$

8.5 - Ver enunciado no livro



$$Z_3 = 7,36 + j 4,25 (\Omega) \quad Z_2 = 63,24 \angle 71,56^\circ (\Omega) \quad Z_1 = j6(\Omega)$$



$$Z_4 = (Z_1 \cdot Z_2) / (Z_1 + Z_2) = (6 \angle 90^\circ \cdot 63,24 \angle 71,56^\circ) / (j6 + 20 + j60) =$$

$$= (379,44 \angle 161,56^\circ) / (20 + j66) = (379,44 \angle 161,56^\circ) / (69 \angle 73,14^\circ) = 5,5 \angle 88,42^\circ$$

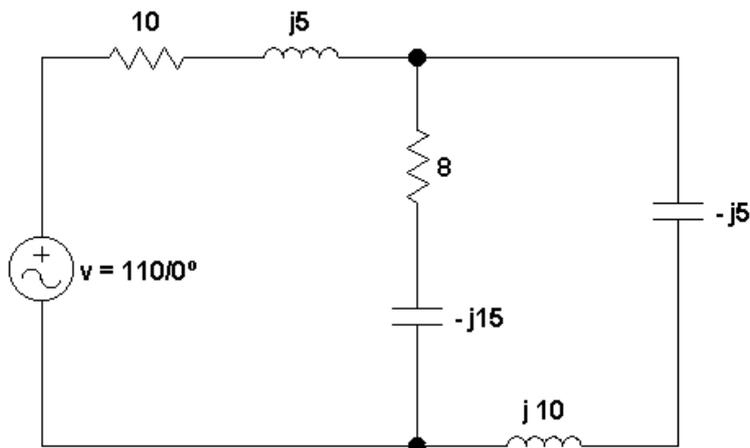
$$= 0,15 + j5,49 (\Omega)$$

$$Z_E = Z_3 + Z_4 = (7,36 + j4,25) + (0,15 + j5,49) = 7,51 + j9,74 (\Omega) = 12,3 \angle 52,3^\circ (\Omega)$$

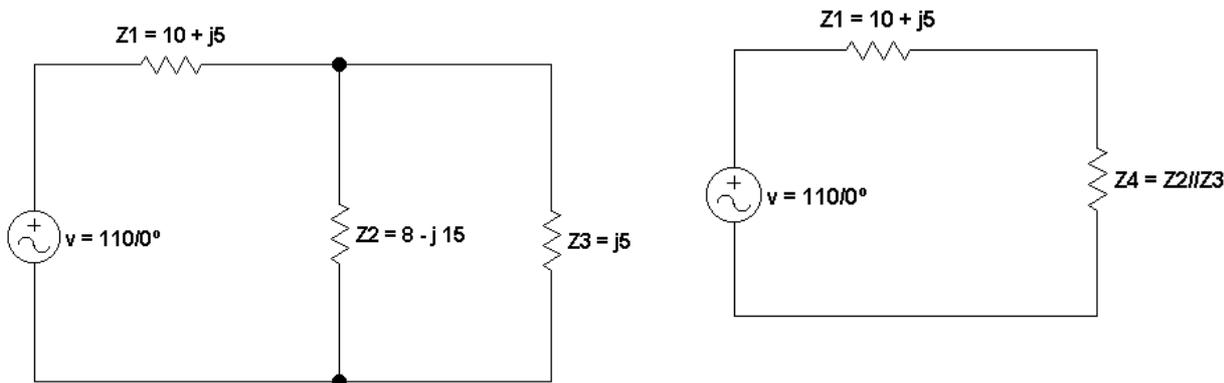
$$I_3 = (110 \angle 0^\circ) / (12,3 \angle 52,3^\circ) = 8,94 \angle -52,3^\circ (A)$$

$$U_1 = U_4 = Z_4 \cdot I_3 = 5,5 \angle 88,42^\circ \cdot 8,94 \angle -52,3^\circ = 49,17 \angle 36^\circ (V)$$

$$U_1 = 49,17 \angle 36^\circ (V)$$

8.6 - Ver enunciado no livro. Obs: Valores em  $\Omega$ 

simplifiquemos o circuito.



$$Z_1 = 11,2 \angle 26,56^\circ (\Omega) \quad Z_2 = 17 \angle -62^\circ (\Omega) \quad Z_3 = 5 \angle 90^\circ (\Omega)$$

$$Z_4 = (17 \angle -62^\circ) \cdot (5 \angle 90^\circ) / (8 - j15 + j5) = (85 \angle 28^\circ) / (8 - j10) =$$

$$= (85 \angle 28^\circ) / 12,8 \angle -51,3^\circ = 6,64 \angle 79,3^\circ (\Omega) = 1,23 + j6,52 (\Omega)$$

$$Z_E = Z_1 + Z_4 = (10 + j5) + (1,23 + j6,52) = 11,23 + j11,52 = 16 \angle 45,7^\circ (\Omega)$$

Corrente total :

$$I_T = 110 \angle 0^\circ / 16 \angle 45,7^\circ = 6,875 \angle -45,7^\circ \text{ (A)}$$

Como  $\phi = 45,7^\circ$

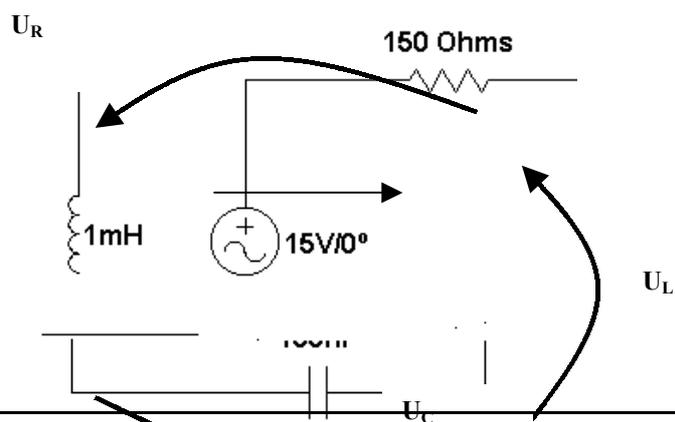
$$\cos 45,7^\circ = 0,695 = \text{FP}$$

$$P_{AP} = U \cdot I = 110 \cdot 6,875 = 756 \text{VA}$$

$$P_R = U \cdot I \cdot \sin \phi = 756 \cdot 0,715 = 547 \text{VAR}$$

$$P = U \cdot I \cdot \cos \phi = 756 \cdot 0,695 = 525 \text{W}$$

### 8.7 - Dado o circuito



a) Qual a frequência de ressonância ?

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L.C}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10^{-3} \cdot 10^{-7}}} = 10^5 \text{ rd/s} \quad \text{ou como } f = \omega/2.\pi = 10^5/6,28 = 15.923\text{Hz}$$

$$f_o = 15.923\text{Hz}$$

b) Diagrama fasorial para  $f = 10\text{KHz}$ .

$$\text{Nessa frequência : } X_L = 2.\pi.10^4.10^{-3} = 62,8 \Omega$$

$$X_C = 1/(2.\pi.10^4.10^{-7}) = 159,2 \Omega$$

Portanto a impedância do circuito será:

$$Z = 150 + j62,8 - j159,2 = 150 - j96,5 (\Omega) = 178,3 \angle -32,7^\circ (\Omega)$$

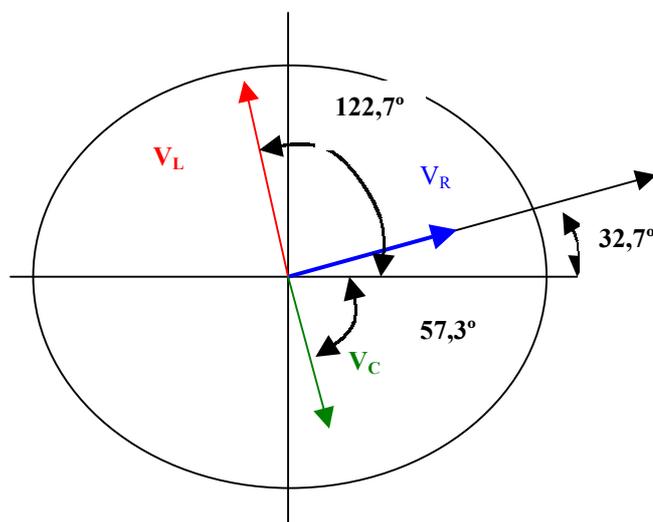
$$\text{Logo a corrente valerá: } I = (15 \angle 0^\circ) / (178 \angle -32,7^\circ) = 84 \angle 32,7^\circ (\text{mA})$$

A tensão em cada componente será igual a:

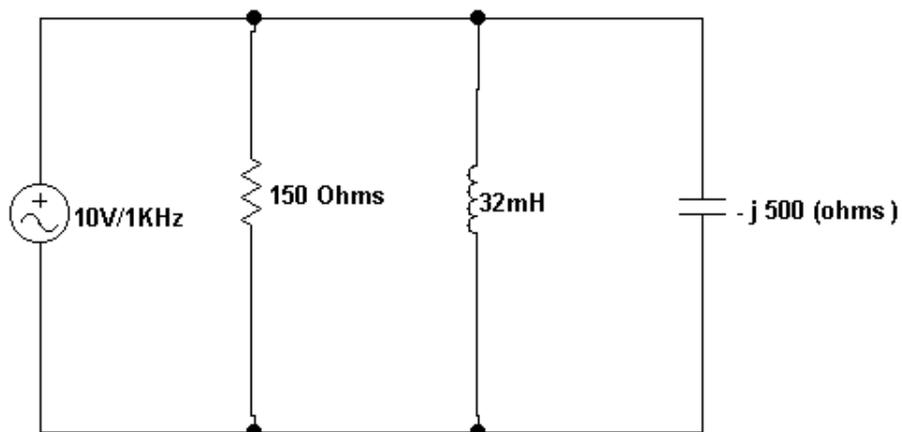
$$V_R = 150 \angle 0^\circ \cdot 84 \angle 32,7^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$V_L = 62,8 \angle 90^\circ \cdot 84 \angle 32,7^\circ = 5,3 \angle 122,7^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$V_C = 159,2 \angle -90^\circ \cdot 84 \angle 32,7^\circ = 13,4 \angle -57,3^\circ (\text{V})$$



8.8 - Qual o comportamento do circuito ( resistivo, capacitivo, indutivo ) em 1KHz ?



$$X_L = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 10^3 \cdot 32 \cdot 10^{-3} = 201 \, \Omega \quad X_C = -j500 \, \Omega$$

Como  $X_C > X_L \Rightarrow$  **então o circuito é indutivo** ( não esqueça que o circuito é paralelo , no série é o contrário !! ).