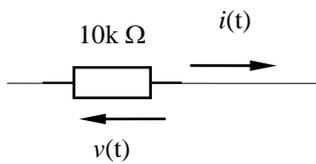


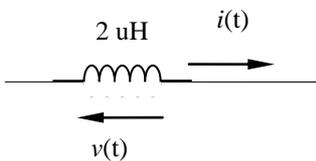
**Lista de Exercícios 4 – Fasores – Reatância Indutiva – Reatância Capacitiva - Impedância**

1. Nos componentes abaixo calcule o que é pedido:



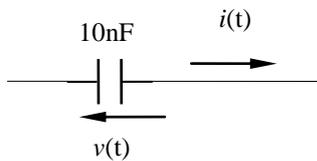
$$v(t) = ?$$

$$i(t) = \sin(200t) \text{ mA}$$



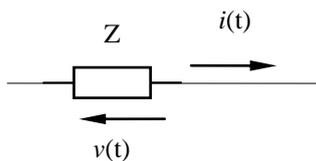
$$v(t) = ?$$

$$i(t) = 250 \sin(450t - 10^\circ) \text{ mA}$$



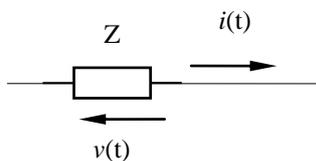
$$v(t) = ?$$

$$i(t) = 100 \text{ mA}, 60\text{Hz}, \text{ e considere a fase} = 0^\circ$$



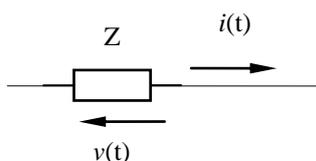
$$v(t) = 20 \sin(200t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$i(t) = 100 \sin(200t - 60^\circ) \text{ mA}$$



$$v(t) = 12 \sin(1000t) \text{ V}$$

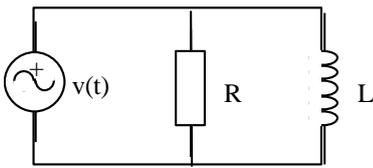
$$i(t) = 3 \sin(1000t - 40^\circ) \text{ A}$$



$$v(t) = 6.5 \sin(1500t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$i(t) = 3 \sin(100t - 60^\circ) \text{ mA}$$

2. Transforme o circuito abaixo para o domínio da frequência, acha a impedância equivalente e calcule as tensões e correntes no resistor e indutor.

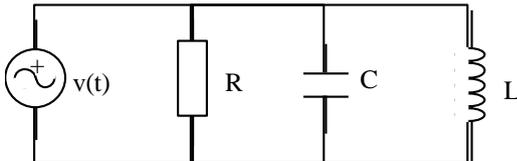


$$v(t) = 20 \sin(500kt) \text{ [V]}$$

$$R = 2 \Omega$$

$$L = 10 \mu\text{H}$$

3. Transforme o circuito abaixo para o domínio da frequência, acha a impedância equivalente e calcule as tensões e correntes no resistor e indutor.



$$v(t) = 1 \sin(1k \pi t) \text{ [V]}$$

$$R = 220 \Omega$$

$$C = 3,3 \mu\text{F}$$

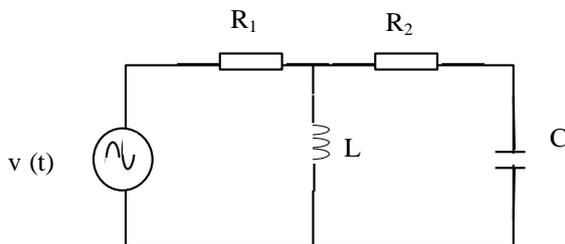
$$L = 15 \text{ mH}$$

4. Altere a tensão da fonte do circuito RLC paralelo para  $v(t) = 10 \sin(1431 \pi t) \text{ [V]}$  e recalcule todos os valores.

5. Dado o circuito abaixo, determinar:

a) a corrente fornecida pela fonte;

b) a tensão sobre  $R_2$



$$v(t) = 100 \sin(3000t + 60^\circ) \text{ (V)}$$

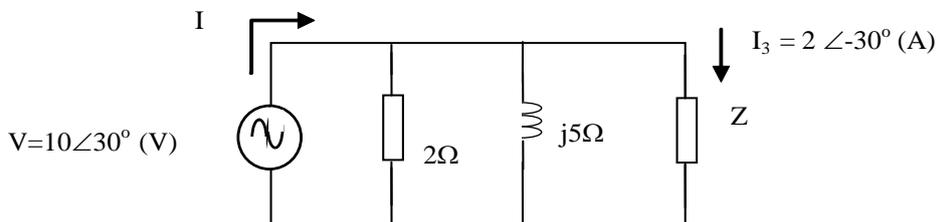
$$R_1 = 2 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 1 \Omega$$

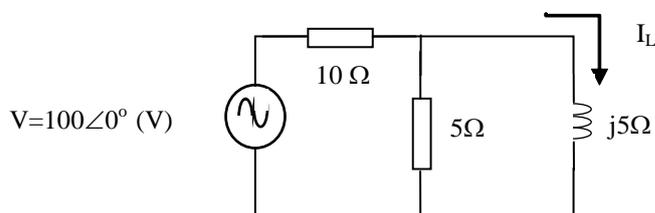
$$L = 1 \text{ mH}$$

$$C = 20 \mu\text{F}$$

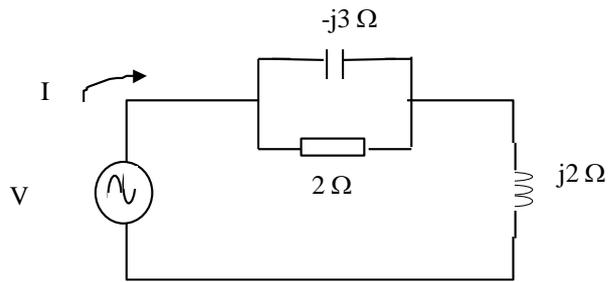
6. Para o circuito abaixo determinar a impedância  $Z$  e a corrente da fonte ( $I$ ):



7. Encontrar a corrente no indutor ( $I_L$ ) para o circuito



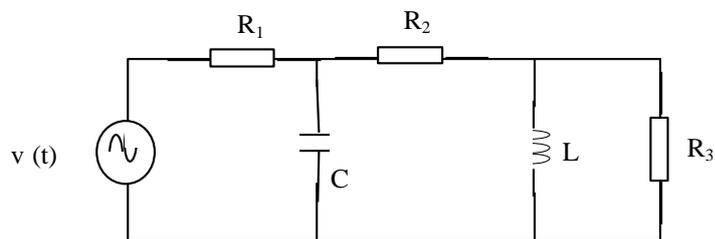
8. Dado o circuito abaixo qual o valor da tensão da fonte (V), supondo que circule uma corrente total de  $20\angle 30^\circ$  A.



9. Dado o circuito abaixo, determinar:

a) A corrente total no circuito;

b) A tensão sobre cada elemento



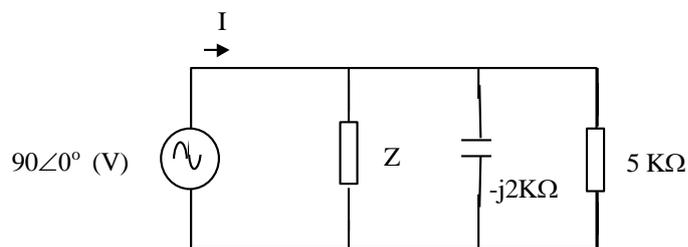
$$v(t) = 100 \text{ sen}(20000 t) \text{ (V)}$$

$$R_1 = 2 \Omega \quad R_2 = 1 \Omega$$

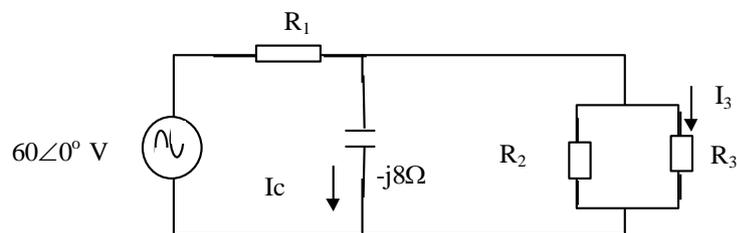
$$L = 0,30 \text{ mH} \quad C = 5 \mu\text{F}$$

$$R_3 = 5 \Omega$$

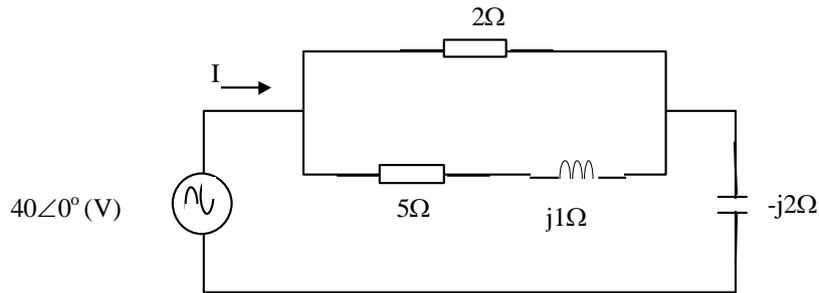
10. Para o circuito abaixo determinar a impedância  $Z$ , sabendo que  $I = 45 \angle -60^\circ$  Ma



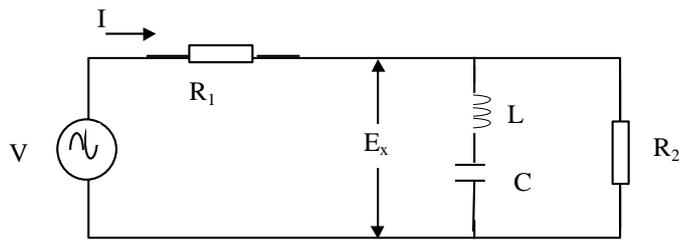
11. No circuito abaixo encontrar as correntes  $I_c$  e  $I_3$ , sabendo que  $R_1 = R_2 = 10 \Omega$  e  $R_3 = 20 \Omega$



12. Encontrar a corrente total no circuito abaixo

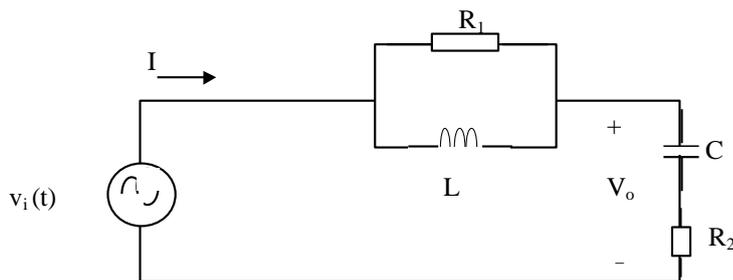


13. Determinar, no circuito abaixo, a tensão  $E_x$ :



$V = 60 \text{ V (159 Hz)}$   
 $R_1 = 20 \Omega \quad R_2 = 60 \Omega$   
 $L = 1 \text{ H} \quad C = 1 \mu\text{F}$

14. Determinar a tensão  $V_o$  e a corrente total para o seguinte circuito:



$v_i(t) = 100 \text{ sen}(1000 t) \text{ (V)}$   
 $R_1 = R_2 = 100 \Omega$   
 $L = 1 \text{ H} \quad C = 1 \mu\text{F}$

15. Achar o valor da impedância  $Z$  no circuito abaixo, sabendo-se que  $V = 50 \angle 30^\circ \text{ (V)}$  e  $I = 27,9 \angle 57,8^\circ \text{ (A)}$ .

