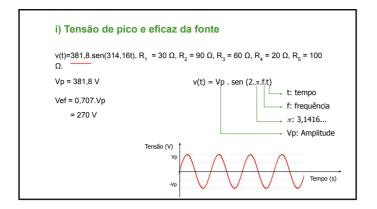


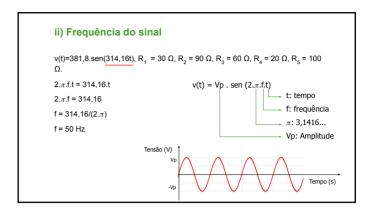
MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO SECRETARIA DE EDUCAÇÃO PROFISSIONAL E TECNOLÓGICA INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO, CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DE SANTA CATARINA Área de Conhecimento: Eletricidade Prof. Pedro Armando da Silva Jr.

### LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS RESOLVIDOS Eletricidade em Corrente Alternada

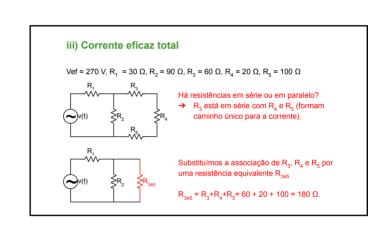
1 Dodos: 
$$Icc = 7.5A$$
  $Pcc = PcA \Rightarrow Vcc = Vegreat$ 
 $Vcc = 120V$   $Vmax = V2. 120 = 169, 71 V$ 
 $PcA = Veg . Ief = 120.7.5 = 900W$ 

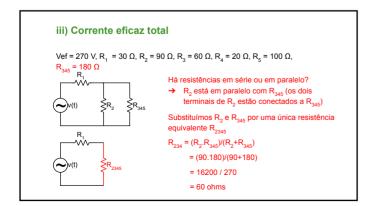
2.1  $Vmax = 50V$   $Pea = Pall/R_2 = 20.45 = 13.85N$ 
 $Vmax = 50V$   $Pea = Rall/R_2 = 20.45 = 13.85N$ 
 $Veg = Vmax = 35.35V$   $Veg = 35.35^2 = 90.28W$ 
 $Veg = Vmax = 35.35V$   $Veg = Vag = 35.35 = 2.55A$ 
 $Iau = Vag = 35.35 = 0.73A$   $Iag = Vag = 35.35 = 2.55A$ 
 $Iam = Vag = 35.35 = 0.73A$   $Iag = Vag = 35.35 = 1.77A$ 
 $Iam = Vag = 1.11A$   $Iam = Vag = 2.5A$ 
 $Iam = Vag = 1.11A$   $Iam = Vag = 2.5A$ 
 $Vag = Vag = 1.11A$   $Vag = 1.1$ 

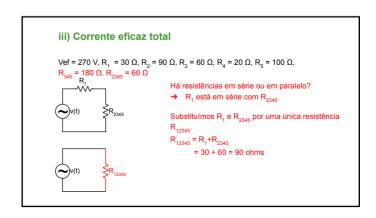




## iii) Corrente eficaz total $v(t)=381,8.sen(314,16t), R_1=30 \ \Omega, R_2=90 \ \Omega, R_3=60 \ \Omega, R_4=20 \ \Omega, R_5=100 \ \Omega$ $R_1 = R_3 = R_4 = R_4$







#### iii) Corrente eficaz total

 $\begin{aligned} \text{Vef} &= 270 \text{ V}, \, \text{R}_{_{1}} = 30 \, \Omega, \, \text{R}_{_{2}} = 90 \, \Omega, \, \text{R}_{_{3}} = 60 \, \Omega, \, \text{R}_{_{4}} = 20 \, \Omega, \, \text{R}_{_{5}} = 100 \, \Omega, \\ \text{R}_{_{345}} &= 180 \, \Omega, \, \text{R}_{_{2345}} = 60 \, \Omega, \, \text{R}_{_{12345}} = 90 \, \Omega \end{aligned}$ 



Corrente = Tensão / Resistência lef = Vef / R<sub>12345</sub> = 270 / 90 = 3 A

Esta é a corrente eficaz fornecida pela fonte e que percorre a resistência R<sub>12345</sub>

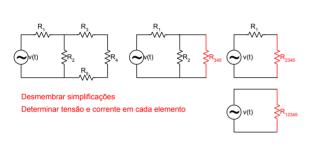
#### iv) Potência total do circuito

 $\begin{aligned} \text{Vef} &= 270 \text{ V, R}_{_{1}} = 30 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{2}} = 90 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{3}} = 60 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{4}} = 20 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{5}} = 100 \text{ }\Omega, \\ \text{R}_{_{345}} &= 180 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{2345}} = 60 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{12345}} = 90 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ lef}_{\text{(Ionte)}} = 3 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$ 



Potência = Tensão eficaz . Corrente eficaz P<sub>(fonte)</sub> = Vef<sub>(fonte)</sub> . Ief<sub>(fonte)</sub> = 270 . 3 = 810 W

#### v) Corrente eficaz e de pico nos resistores



#### v) Corrente eficaz e de pico nos resistores

 $\begin{aligned} \text{Vef} &= 270 \text{ V, R}_1 = 30 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_2 = 90 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_3 = 60 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_4 = 20 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_5 = 100 \text{ }\Omega, \\ \text{R}_{345} &= 180 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{2345} = 60 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{12345} = 90 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ lef}_{(totte)} = 3 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$ 



"Série mesma corrente, paralelo mesma tensão"  $R_{12345}$  é desmembrado em  $R_1$  em série com  $R_{2345}$   $\rightarrow$   $R_1$  e  $R_{2345}$  têm mesma corrente que  $R_{12345}$   $I_1 = I_{2345} = I_{12345} = 3$  A (calculada no passo anterior) Falta determinar a tensão em  $R_1$  e em  $R_{2345}$  Lei de Ohm (V = R.I.)  $V_1 = 100$   $V_2 = 100$   $V_3 = 100$   $V_4 = 100$   $V_5 = 100$   $V_5$ 

V<sub>1</sub> = R<sub>1</sub>.I<sub>1</sub> = 30.3 = 90 V V<sub>2345</sub> = R<sub>2345</sub>.I<sub>2345</sub> = 60.3 = 180 V

#### v) Corrente eficaz e de pico nos resistores

Vef = 270 V, R<sub>1</sub> = 30 Ω, R<sub>2</sub> = 90 Ω, R<sub>3</sub> = 60 Ω, R<sub>4</sub> = 20 Ω, R<sub>5</sub> = 100 Ω, R<sub>345</sub> = 180 Ω, R<sub>2345</sub> = 60 Ω, V<sub>2345</sub> = 180 V, I<sub>2345</sub> = 3 A

"Série mesma corrente, paralelo mesma tensão"

R<sub>2345</sub> desmembrada em R<sub>2</sub> em paralelo com R<sub>345</sub>

→ R<sub>2</sub> e R<sub>345</sub> têm mesma tensão que R<sub>234</sub>

V<sub>2</sub> = V<sub>345</sub> = V<sub>2345</sub> = 180 V (calculada no passo anterior)

Falta determinar a corrente em R<sub>2</sub> e em R<sub>345</sub>

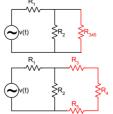
Lei de Ohm (I = V/R)

I<sub>2</sub> = V<sub>2</sub>/R<sub>2</sub> = 180/90 = 2 A

I<sub>345</sub> = V<sub>345</sub>/R<sub>345</sub> = 180/180 = 1 A

#### v) Corrente eficaz e de pico nos resistores

 $\begin{aligned} \text{Vef} &= 270 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{_{1}} = 30 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{2}} = 90 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{3}} = 60 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{4}} = 20 \text{ }\Omega, \text{ R}_{_{5}} = 100 \text{ }\Omega, \\ \text{R}_{_{345}} &= 180 \text{ }\Omega, \text{V}_{_{345}} = 180 \text{ V}, \text{I}_{_{345}} = 1 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$ 



"Série mesma corrente, paralelo mesma tensão"  $R_{345}$  desmembrada em  $R_3$  em série com  $R_4$  e  $R_5$   $\Rightarrow$   $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  e  $R_5$  têm a mesma corrente que  $R_{345}$ 

$$\begin{split} & \textbf{I}_3 = \textbf{I}_4 = \textbf{I}_5 = \textbf{I}_{345} = \textbf{1 A} \\ & \text{Tensões em R}_3, \, \textbf{R}_4 \in \textbf{R}_5 \\ & \text{Lei de Ohm (V=R.I)} \\ & \textbf{V}_3 = \textbf{R}_3. \textbf{I}_3 = \textbf{60.1} = \textbf{60 V} \end{split}$$

 $V_4 = R_4 I_4 = 20.1 = 20 V$  $V_5 = R_5 I_5 = 100.1 = 100 V$ 

# v) Corrente eficaz e de pico nos resistores Corrente eficaz Corrente de pico R<sub>1</sub>: I<sub>1</sub> = 3A R<sub>1</sub>: I<sub>1</sub> = 4,24 A R<sub>2</sub>: I<sub>2</sub> = 2 A R<sub>2</sub>: I<sub>2</sub> = 2,83 A R<sub>3</sub>: I<sub>3</sub> = 1 A R<sub>3</sub>: I<sub>3</sub> = 1,41 A R<sub>4</sub>: I<sub>4</sub> = 1 A R<sub>4</sub>: I<sub>4</sub> = 1,41 A R<sub>5</sub>: I<sub>5</sub> = 1 A R<sub>5</sub>: I<sub>5</sub> = 1,41 A Corrente eficaz = 0,707. Corrente de pico Ip = Ief/0,707

(3) 
$$T(t) = 311/3$$
. Sen (3+74)  $IVI$ 
 $V_{ef} = \frac{311/3}{V_{2}I} = 220 V$ 
 $V_{ef} = \frac{311/3}{V_{2}I} = 220 V$ 
 $V_{ef} = \frac{220}{V_{2}I} = 220 R$ 
 $V_{ef} = \frac{220}{V_{2}I} = 48.4 \text{ kW}$ 
 $V_{ef} = \frac{2}{V_{ef}}I = 48.4 \text{ kVA}$ 
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 $V_{ef} = \frac{2}{V_{ef}}I = \frac{2}{V_{ef}}$ 

$$\begin{cases} 8 \text{ } V = 2300 \text{ } V \\ f = 60 \text{ } Hz \\ P = 560 \text{ } W \end{cases} \qquad S = \frac{P}{\cos y} = \frac{560}{0.85} = 658,82 \text{ } VA \\ COS J = 0.85 \qquad D = \sqrt{5^2 - Pz^2} = 347,06 \text{ } VAr \\ COS J = 0.85 \qquad D = \sqrt{5^2 - Pz^2} = 347,06 \text{ } VAr \\ COS J = 0.85 \qquad D = \sqrt{5^2 - Pz^2} = 347,06 \text{ } VAr \\ COS J = 0.85 \qquad C = \frac{V^2}{P} = \frac{2200^2}{347,06} = 139,46 \text{ } A \end{cases}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot X_c} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot 60 \cdot 139,46} = 19,02 \text{ } \mu f$$

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$$C = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot X_c} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot 60 \cdot 25,40} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 35,40} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 35,4$$

P= 10 KW

(12) 
$$\int_{R}^{R} \frac{1}{3^{L}} = \int_{I}^{IC} \int_{I}^{V=220V} \int_{I}^{V=300VA} \int_{I}$$

Cosy=1=> 
$$Q_L = Q_C \Rightarrow X_L = X_C$$
  
Circuito RL:  $P = 5.00s f = 300.0, 8 = 240 W$   
 $Q = \sqrt{5^2 - P^2} = 180 VAr$   
 $X_L = \frac{V^2}{Q_L} = \frac{220^2}{180} = 268,89 N$   $X_L = X_C$ 

(13) 
$$\int e^{-3} \int e^{-1} \int e^{$$

Circuito RLC
$$S_{L} = \frac{P}{\cos y} = \frac{3}{0.8} = 3,75 \text{ kVA} | S_{t} = \frac{P}{\cos y} = \frac{3}{0.92} = 3,26 \text{ kVA}$$

$$Q_{L} = \sqrt{S^{2} - P^{2}} = 2,25 \text{ kVAr} | Q_{t} = \sqrt{S^{2} - 2} = 1,28 \text{ kVAr}$$

Circuito RLC  

$$5t = \frac{P}{6sp} = \frac{3k}{0.92} = 3,26 \text{ kVA}$$
  
 $0.92$   
 $0.92 = 1,28 \text{ kVA}$ 

St Tot 
$$Q_t = Q_L - Q_c$$
.  
 $Q_c = Q_L - Q_t$   
 $Q_c = Q_c - 1.88 \times Q_c = 972 \text{ VAY}$ 

$$x = 13,60 \text{ N}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2 \text{ T. f.} \times c} = \frac{1}{2 \text{ T. 60.} 13,60}$$

$$C = 194,96 \text{ MF}$$

 $X_{c} = \frac{V^2}{Q_c} = \frac{115^2}{972}$