

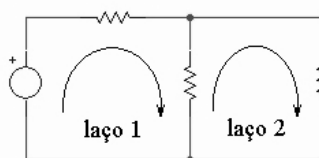
CIRCUITOS ELÉTRICOS I

Aula 2

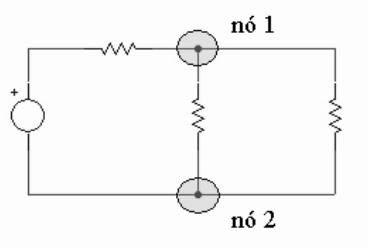
Leis de Kirchhoff

As leis de Kirchhoff (definidas pelo físico alemão Gustav Kirchhoff) servem para ditar o comportamento das grandezas em um circuito elétrico composto por diferentes laços e nós.

Laço: caminho fechado em um circuito elétrico.



Nó: ponto de conexão de dois ou mais componentes em um circuito.

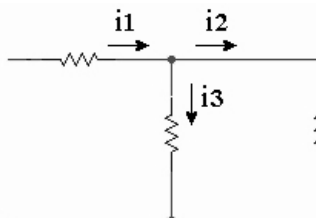


1a. Lei de Kirchhoff

A soma algébrica das correntes presentes em cada nó é igual a zero.

$$\sum_{j=1}^N i_j = 0$$

onde i_j representa a corrente em cada um dos N ramos de um dado nó.



Do ponto de vista das correntes que entram (consideradas positivas)

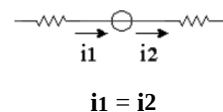
$$i_1 + (-i_2) + (-i_3) = 0$$

$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3$$

A soma das correntes que entram em um nó é igual a soma das corrente que saem.

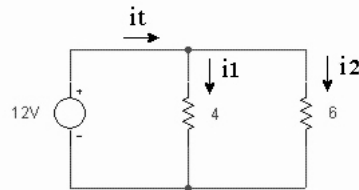
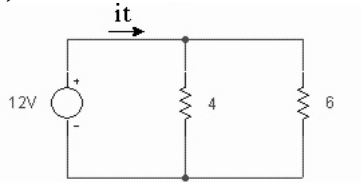
Obs:

Corrente em série



Exemplo) Qual a corrente i_t nos circuitos abaixo?

a)

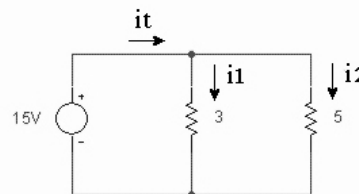
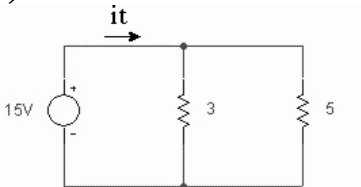


Resolução:

$$i_1 = \frac{12}{4} = 3A \quad i_2 = \frac{12}{6} = 2A$$

$$i_t = i_1 + i_2 = 3 + 2 = 5A$$

b)

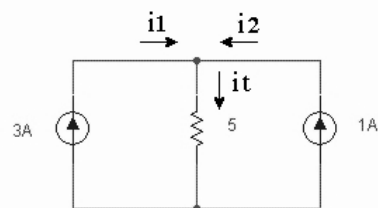
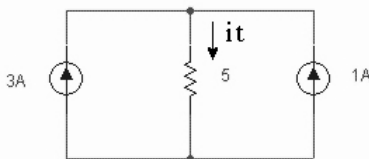


Resolução:

$$i_1 = \frac{15}{3} = 5A \quad i_2 = \frac{15}{5} = 3A$$

$$i_t = i_1 + i_2 = 5 + 3 = 8A$$

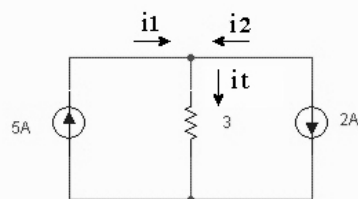
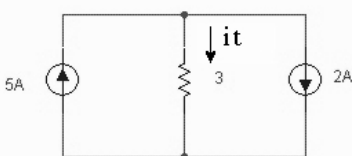
c)



Resolução:

$$i_t = i_1 + i_2 = 3 + 1 = 4A$$

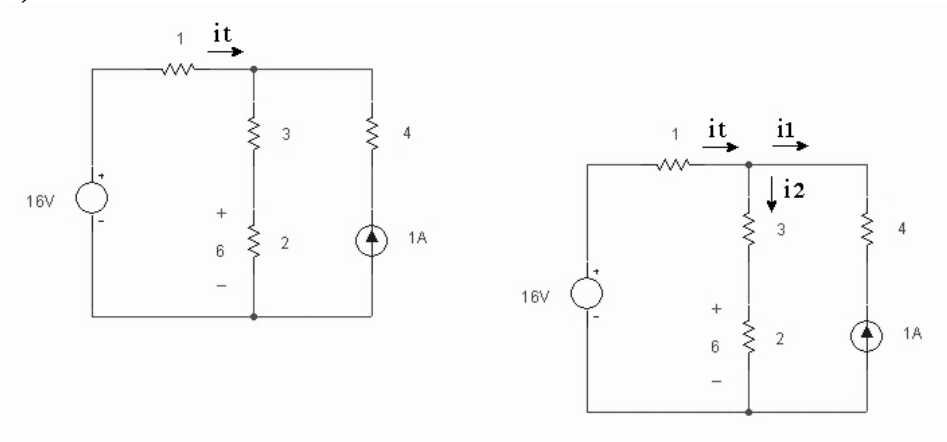
d)



Resolução:

$$i_t = i_1 + i_2 = 5 + (-2) = 3A$$

e)



Resolução:

$$i_1 = -1A \quad i_2 = \frac{6}{2} = 3A$$

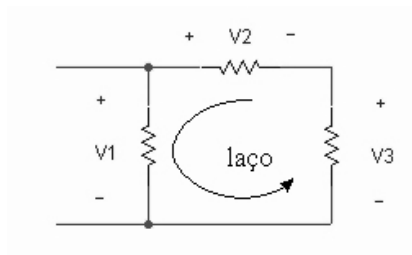
$$i_t = i_1 + i_2 = -1 + 3 = 2A$$

2a. Lei de Kirchhoff

A soma algébrica das tensões ao longo de qualquer laço é igual a zero.

$$\sum_{j=1}^N V_j = 0$$

onde V_j representa a tensão registrada em cada componente do laço.



Seguindo o sentido anti-horário:

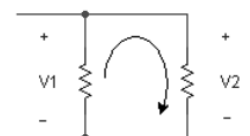
$$V1 - V3 - V2 = 0$$

ou

$$V1 = V2 + V3$$

Obs:

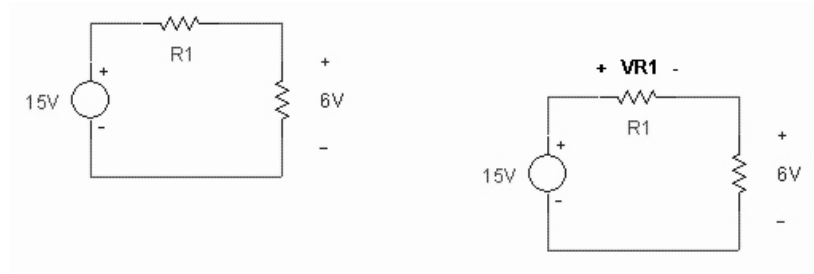
Tensão em paralelo



$$V1 = V2$$

Exemplo) Determine a tensão no resistor R1

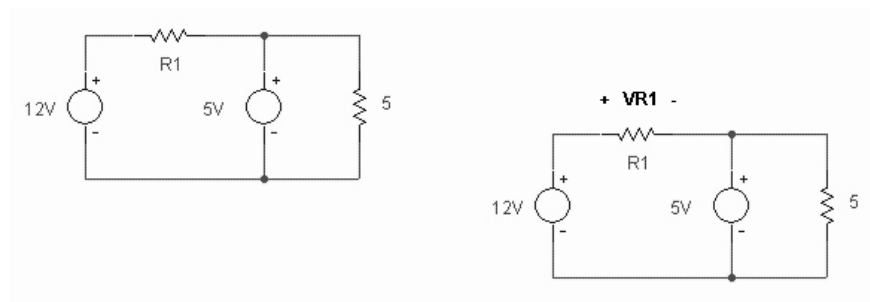
a)



Resolução:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Seguindo sentido horário} \\ &VR1 + 6 - 15 = 0 \\ &VR1 = 9V \end{aligned}$$

b)

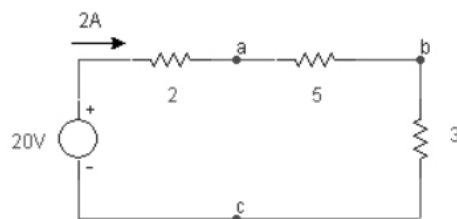


Resolução:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Seguindo sentido horário} \\ &VR1 + 5 - 12 = 0 \\ &VR1 = 7V \end{aligned}$$

Exemplo) Determine a tensão Vac.

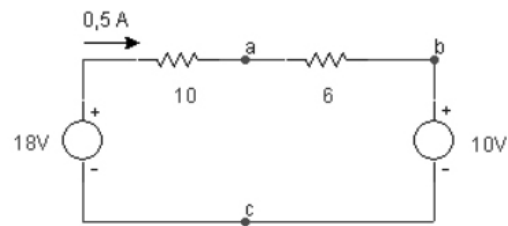
a)



Resolução:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{ab} &= 5 \cdot 2 = 10V \\ V_{bc} &= 3 \cdot 2 = 6V \\ V_{ac} &= V_{ab} + V_{bc} \\ V_{ac} &= 10 + 6 = 16V \end{aligned}$$

b)



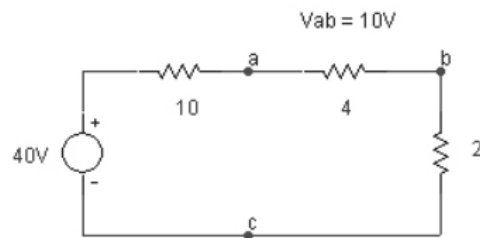
Resolução:

$$V_{ab} = 6 \cdot 0,5 = 3V$$

$$V_{bc} = 10V$$

$$V_{ac} = V_{ab} + V_{bc} = 3 + 10 = 13V$$

c)



Resolução:

$$V_{ab} = 10V$$

$$i_{ab} = \frac{10}{4} = 2,5A$$

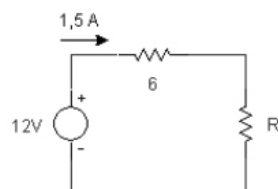
$$i_{ab} = i_{bc} \text{ (série)}$$

$$V_{bc} = 2 \cdot 2,5 = 5V$$

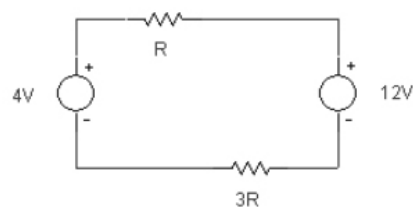
$$V_{ac} = V_{ab} + V_{bc} = 10 + 5 = 15V$$

Calcule os valores do resistor R para cada um dos circuitos:

a)

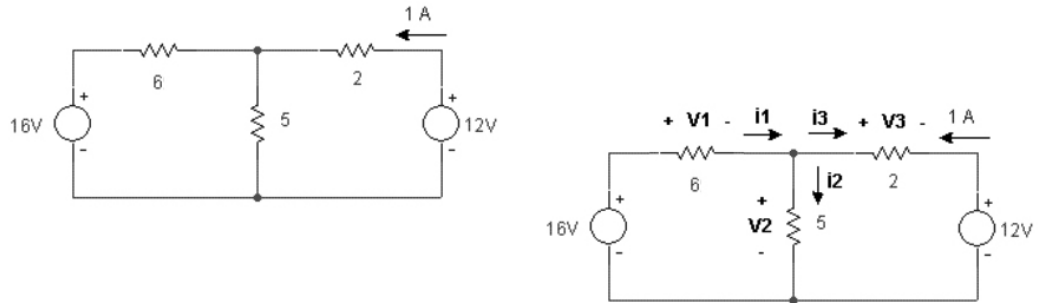


b)



Calcule a potência total consumida nos circuitos a seguir:

a)



Resolução:

$$i_3 = -1A$$

$$V_3 = 2 \cdot (-1) = -2V$$

$$V_2 = V_3 + 12 = -2 + 12 = 10V$$

$$i_2 = \frac{10}{5} = 2A$$

$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3 = 2 - 1 = 1A$$

$$V_1 = 6 \cdot 1 = 6V$$

$$P_1 = V_1 \cdot i_1 = 6 \cdot 1 = 6W$$

$$P_2 = V_2 \cdot i_2 = 10 \cdot 2 = 20W$$

$$P_3 = V_3 \cdot i_3 = (-2) \cdot (-1) = 2W$$

$$P_{total} = 28W$$

b)

