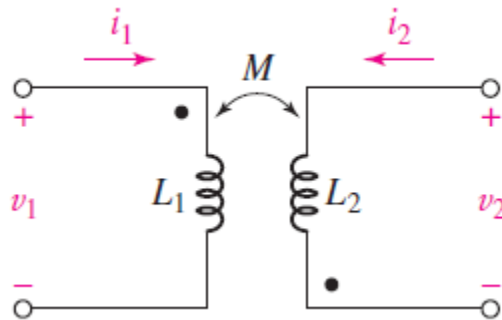


Lista de Exercícios 5 – Circuitos Acoplados Magneticamente

Tópicos: Indutância Mútua, Transformador Linear, Transformador Ideal.

1. Considere o circuito da figura abaixo e assuma que $L_1 = 400$ mH, $L_2 = 230$ mH e $M = 10$ mH. Determine a expressão em estado contínuo para (a) v_1 se $i_1 = 0$ e $i_2 = 2 \cos 40t$ A; (b) v_2 se $i_1 = 5 \cos (40t + 15^\circ)$ A e $i_2 = 0$. (c) Refaça os itens (a) e (b) considerando agora $M = 310$ mH.

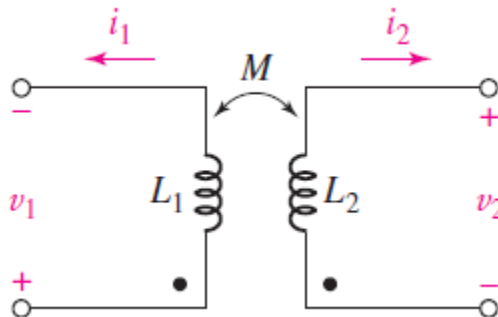


$$V_1 = 0.8 \sin(40t) \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = 2 \sin(40t + 15^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = 24 \sin(40t) \text{ V} \\ V_2 = 60 \sin(40t + 15^\circ) \text{ V} \end{cases}$$

2. Para o circuito abaixo e $L_1 = 0,5 \cdot L_2 = 1$ mH e $M = 0,85 \sqrt{L_1 \cdot L_2}$. Calcule $v_2(t)$ para (a) $i_2 = 0$ e $i_1 = 5e^{-t}$ mA; (b) $i_2 = 0$ e $i_1 = 5 \cos 10t$ mA; (c) $i_2 = 5 \cos 70t$ mA e $i_1 = 0,5 \cdot i_2$.

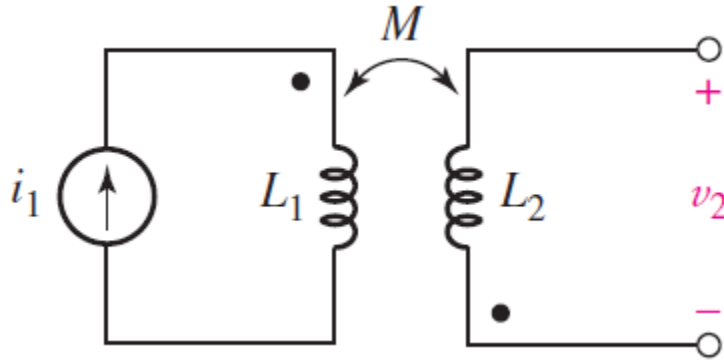


$$V_2 = -4.25\sqrt{2}e^{-t} \text{ } \mu\text{V}$$

$$V_2 = 40 \sin(10t) \mu\text{V}$$

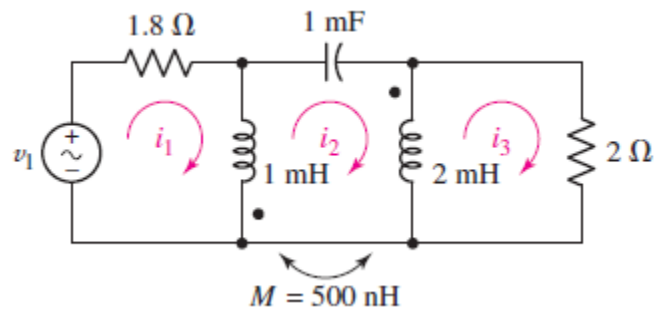
$$V_2 = 489.63 \sin(70t) \mu\text{V}$$

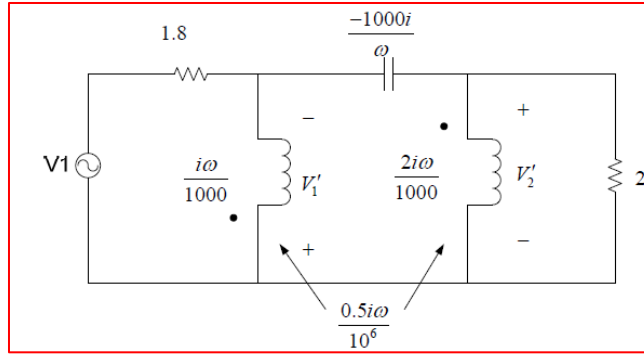
3. No circuito abaixo considere $i_1 = 5 \sin(100t - 80^\circ)$ mA, $L_1 = 1$ H e $L_2 = 2$ H. Se $v_2 = 250 \sin(100t - 80^\circ)$ mV, calcule M .



$$M = 0.5 \text{ H}$$

4. Para o circuito abaixo, (a) Desenhe-o em sua representação fasorial; (b) escreva o conjunto de equações de malha; (c) Calcule $i_2(t)$ se $v_1(t) = 8 \sin 720 t$ V.

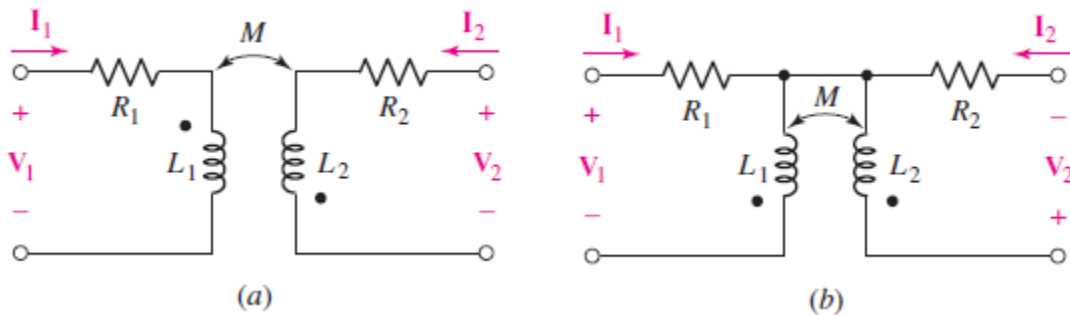




$$\begin{cases} -V_1 + 1.8I_1 - V_1' = 0 \\ -V_2' + 2I_3 = 0 \\ V_1' + V_2' - \frac{1000i}{\omega}I_2 = 0 \\ V_2' = \frac{2i\omega}{1000}(I_2 - I_3) + \frac{0.5i\omega}{10^6}(I_2 - I_1) \\ V_1' = \frac{i\omega}{1000}(I_2 - I_1) + \frac{0.5i\omega}{10^6}(I_2 - I_3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \\ V_1' \\ V_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.15 - 0.58i \\ 1.69 + 2.63i \\ -0.67 + 1.70i \\ -2.31 - 1.05i \\ -1.34 + 3.40i \end{bmatrix}$$

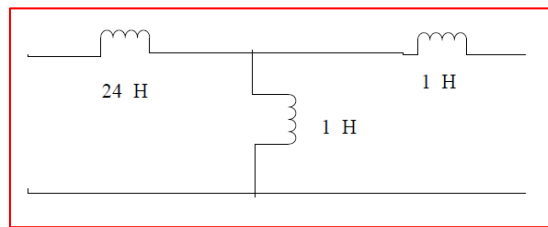
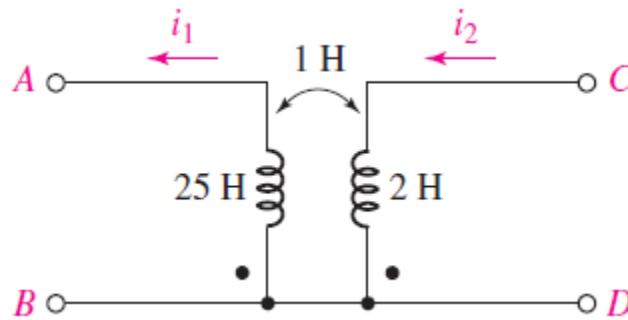
5. Encontre $V_1(j\omega)$ e $V_2(j\omega)$ em termos de $I_1(j\omega)$ e $I_2(j\omega)$ para os circuitos abaixo.



$$\begin{cases} V_1 = i\omega L_1 I_1 - i\omega M I_2 + R_1 I_1 \\ V_2 = i\omega L_2 I_2 - i\omega M I_1 + R_2 I_2 \end{cases}$$

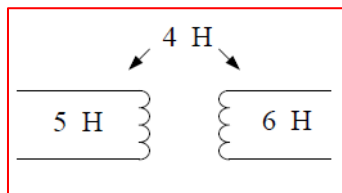
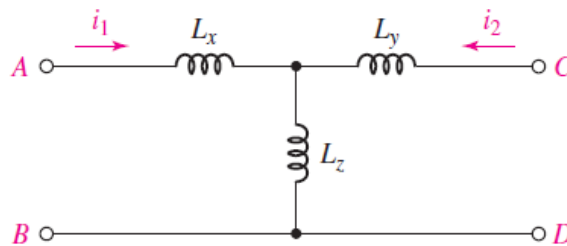
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = i\omega L_1 I_1 + i\omega M I_2 + R_1 I_1 \\ V_2 = -i\omega L_2 I_2 - i\omega M I_1 - R_2 I_2 \end{cases}$$

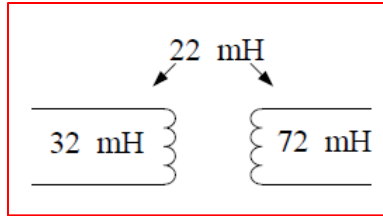
6. (a) Encotre o circuito T equivalente para o transformador linear mostrado na figura abaixo. (b) Confirme se os dois circuitos são equivalente conectando uma tensão $v_{AB} = 5 \sin 45t$ V e calculando a tensão de circuito aberto v_{CD}



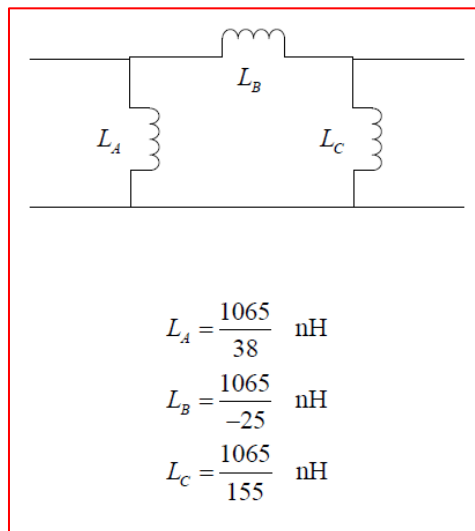
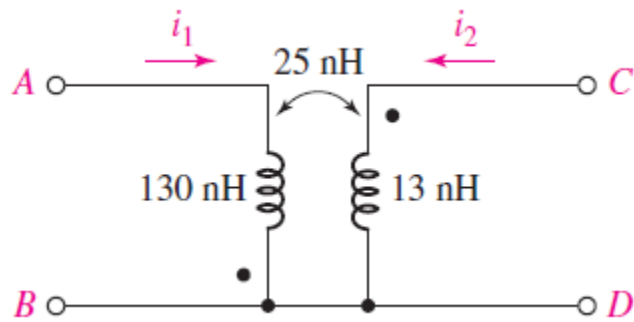
$$V_{CD} = \frac{1}{5} \sin(45t)$$

7. Represente o circuito T equivalente da figura abaixo como um transformador linear se (a) $L_x = 1$ H, $L_y = 2$ H, e $L_z = 4$ H; (b) $L_x = 10$ mH, $L_y = 50$ mH, e $L_z = 22$ mH.

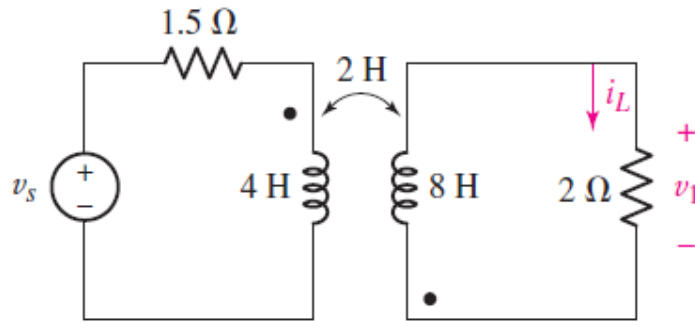




8. Considere correntes iniciais nulas. Obtenha uma rede π equivalente do transformador abaixo.



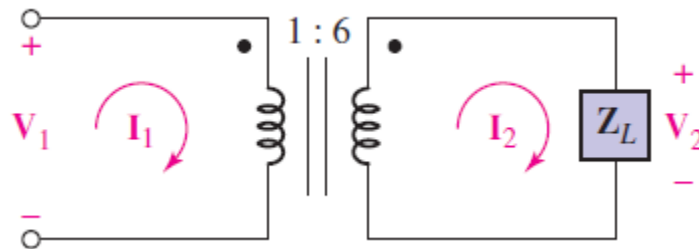
9. Para o circuito abaixo determine uma expressão para (a) I_1/V_s ; (b) V_1/V_s .



$$\frac{i_l}{V_s} = \frac{2i\omega}{28\omega^2 - 3 - 20i\omega}$$

$$\frac{V_l}{V_s} = \frac{4i\omega}{28\omega^2 - 3 - 20i\omega}$$

10. Calcule I_2 e V_2 para o transformador ideal abaixo se (a) $V_1 = 4/32^\circ$ V e $Z_L = 1 - j \Omega$; (b) $V_1 = 4/32^\circ$ V e $Z_L = 0$; (c) $V_1 = 2/118^\circ$ V e $Z_L = 1.5/10^\circ \Omega$.



$$\begin{cases} V_2 = 6V_1 \\ I_2 = \frac{1}{6}I_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_2 = 24 \angle 32^\circ$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{Z_L} = \frac{24}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 77^\circ$$

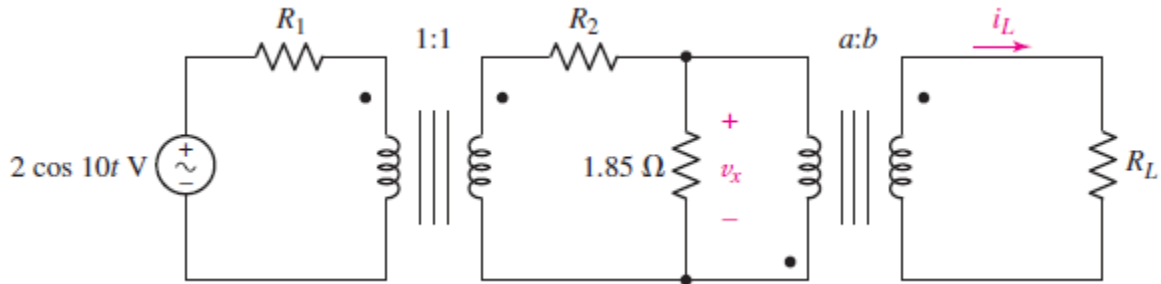
$$V_2 = 24 \angle 32^\circ$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{Z_L} = \infty$$

$$V_2 = 12 \angle 118^\circ$$

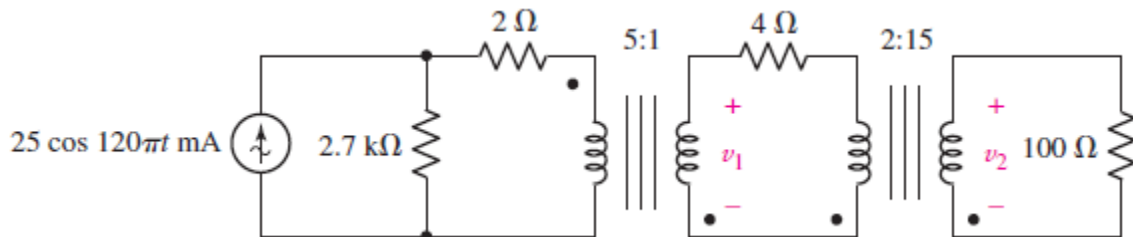
$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{Z_L} = \frac{12 \angle 118^\circ}{1.5 \angle 10^\circ} = 8 \angle 98^\circ$$

11. Calcule v_x para o circuito da figura abaixo se $a = 0,01$ $b = 1$, $R_1 = 300 \Omega$, $R_2 = 14 \Omega$, $R_L = 1 \text{ k} \Omega$.



$$V_x = \frac{1.85 \parallel 0.1}{1.85 \parallel 0.1 + 314} 2 \angle 0^\circ = 0.63 \text{ mV}$$

12. Considere o circuito da figura abaixo e calcule (a) as tensões v_1 e v_2 ; (b) a potência média entregue a cada resistor.



$$V_1 = -0.75 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{15}{2} \left(\frac{100 \times \frac{4}{225}}{4 + \frac{400}{225}} \right) V_1 = -\frac{45}{26} \text{ V}$$

$$P_{100\Omega} = 0.5 \times \frac{\left(\frac{45}{26}\right)^2}{100} = 15 \text{ mW}$$

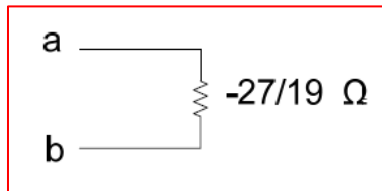
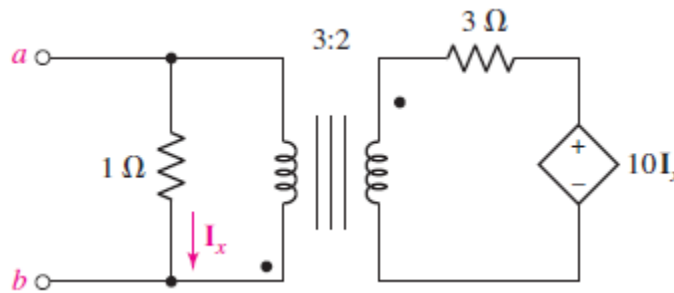
$$P_{4\Omega} = 0.5 \times \frac{\left(V_1 - V_2 \frac{2}{15}\right)^2}{4} = 0.5 \times \frac{\left(0.75 - \frac{3}{13}\right)^2}{4} = 16.9 \text{ mW}$$

$$I_{2\Omega} = 25 \times \frac{27000}{2700 + 2 + 25 \times \left(4 + \frac{400}{225}\right)} = 23.71 \text{ mA}$$

$$P_{2\Omega} = 0.5 \times 2 \times (23.71 \times 10^{-3})^2 = 0.562 \text{ mW}$$

$$P_{2.7k\Omega} = 0.5 \times 2.7 \times 10^3 \times (1.29 \times 10^{-3})^2 = 2.24 \text{ mW}$$

13. Determine o equivalente de Thévenin da rede apresentada abaixo como vista pelos terminais *a* e *b*.



Exercícios extraídos e adaptados das seguintes referências:

- Hayt Jr, W.H., Kemmerly, J.E., Durbin, S.M., “Análise de Circuitos em Engenharia”, Ed. Mc Graw Hill, 8ª. Ed., 2012.