

# Capítulo 1

## Conceitos Preliminares

# Sumário

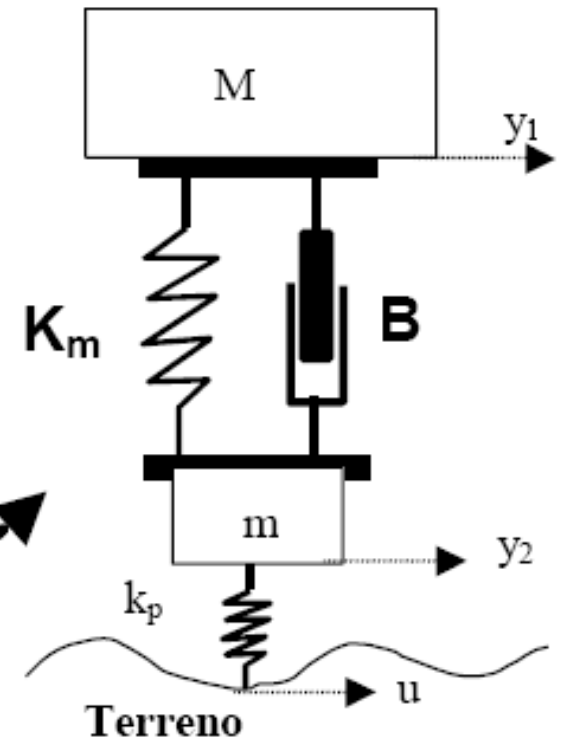
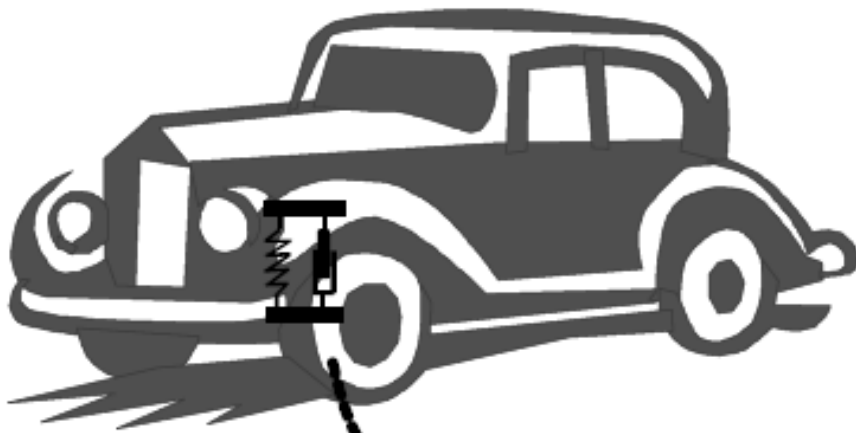
- Introdução
- Análise, Linearidade, e Circuitos
- Tensão, Corrente, Potência e Energia
- Elementos de Circuitos
- Leis de Kirchhoff
- Representação de Dispositivos Físicos por Modelos

# Introdução



# Exemplo - Suspensão Automotiva

Modelo de uma Suspensão automotiva  
De 1/4 de veículo

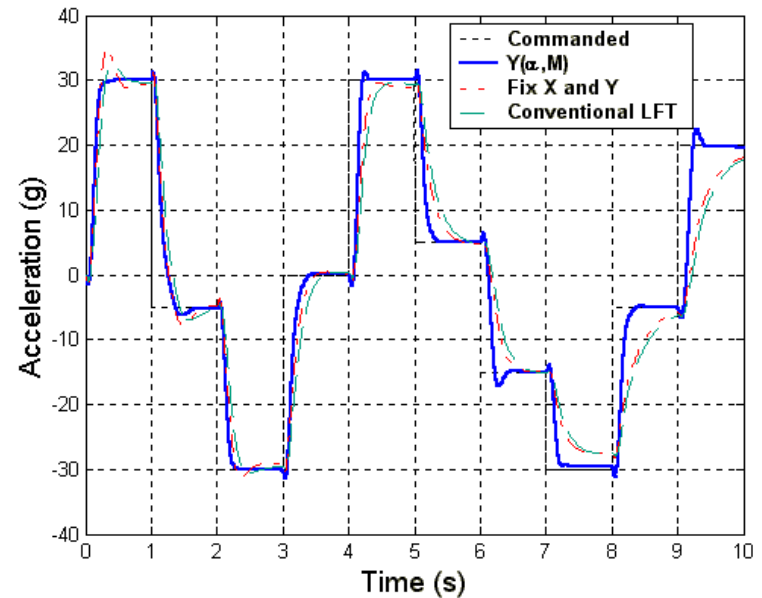
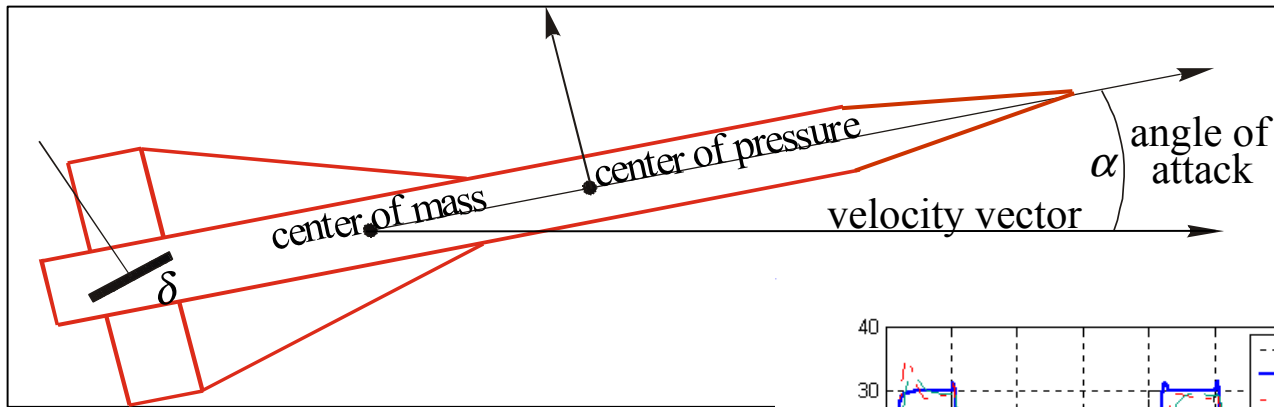


Equações diferenciais:

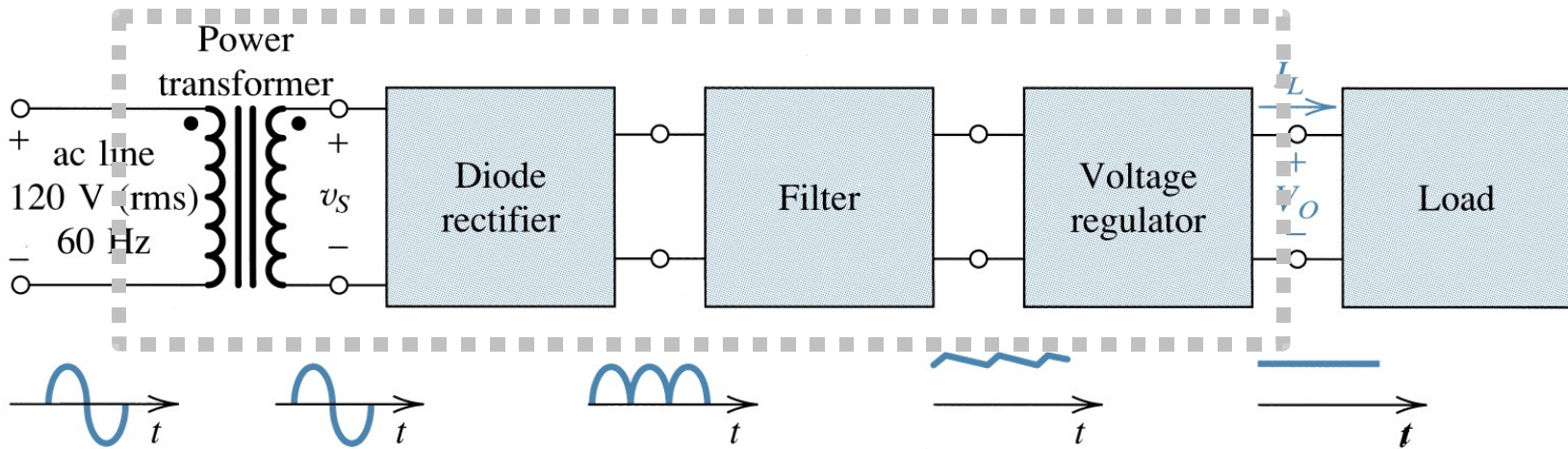
$$M \ddot{y}_1 + K(y_1 - y_2) + B(\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2) = 0$$

$$m \ddot{y}_2 + K(y_2 - y_1) + B(\dot{y}_2 - \dot{y}_1) + k_p(y_2 - u) = 0$$

# Exemplo - Controle de Míssil



# Exemplo - Fonte de Alimentação (visão dos blocos)

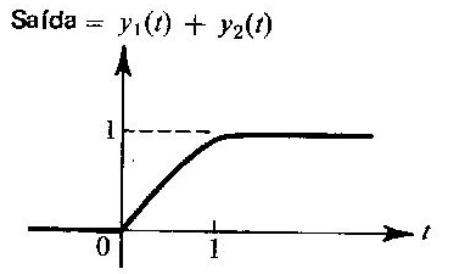
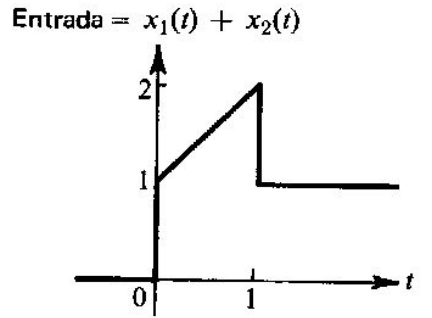
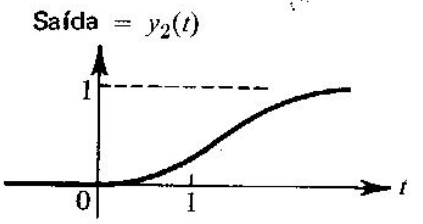
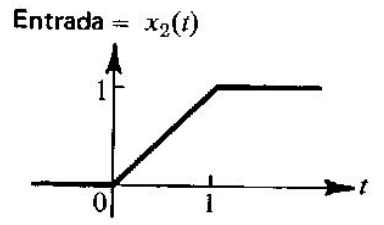
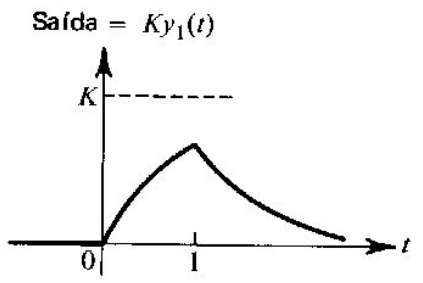
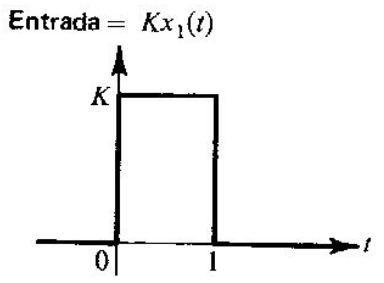
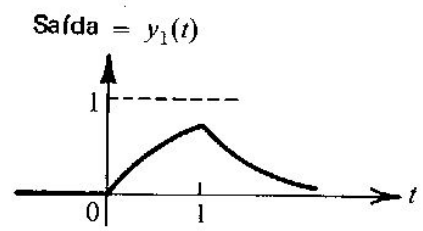
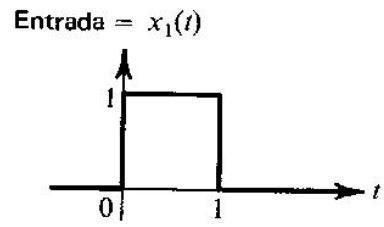


Estrada: AC

Saída: DC

É importante a existência de métodos analíticos para examinar as relações de entrada-saída.

# Análise, Linearidade, e Circuitos



(a)

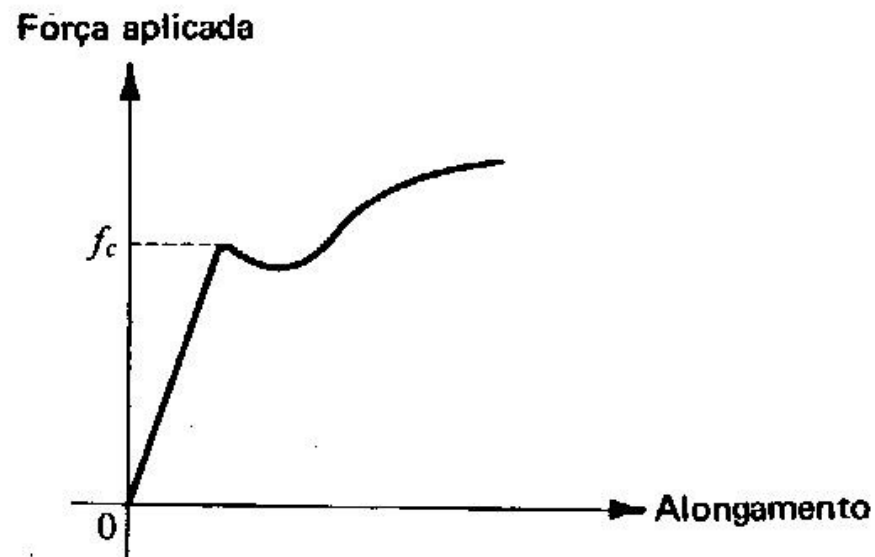
(b)

(c)

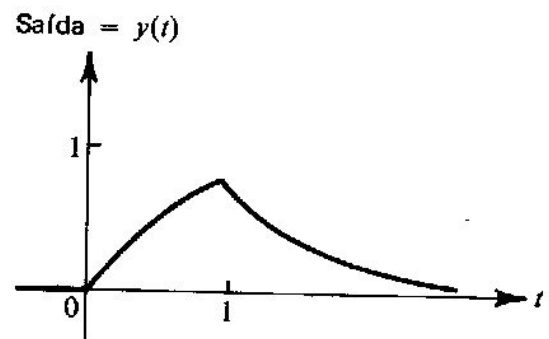
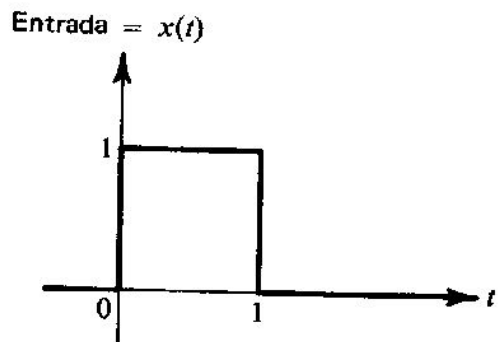
(d)

Fig. 1.1-2

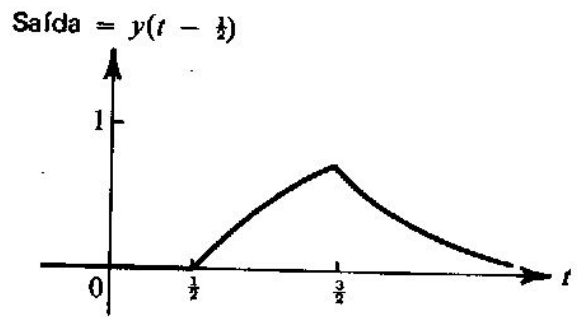
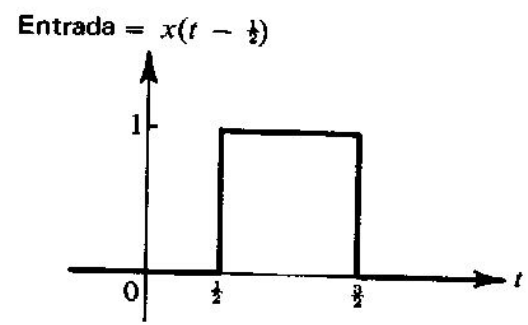




*Fig. 1.1-3*

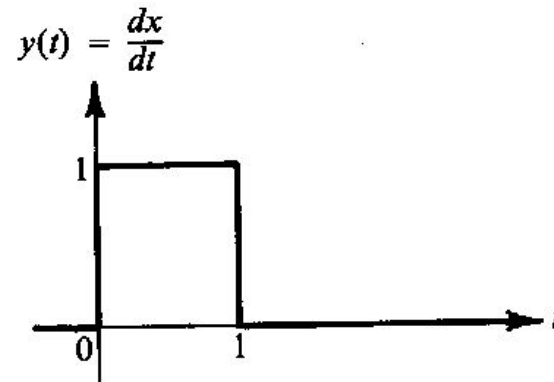
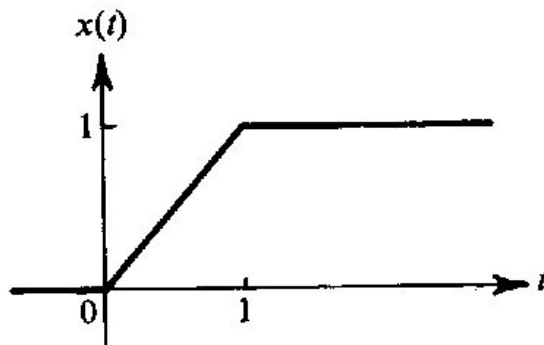


(a)

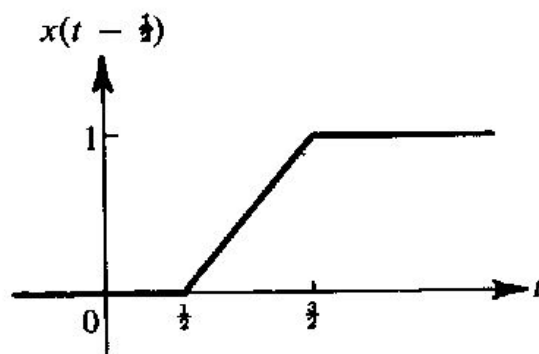


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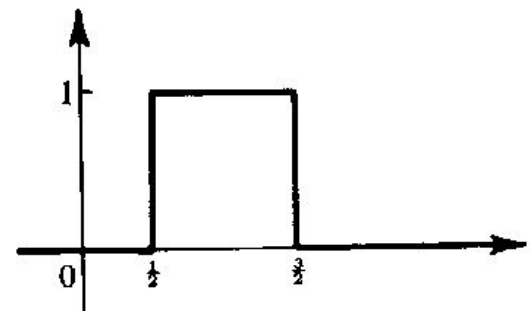
Fig. 1.1-4



(a)



$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t - \frac{1}{2}) = y(t - \frac{1}{2})$$

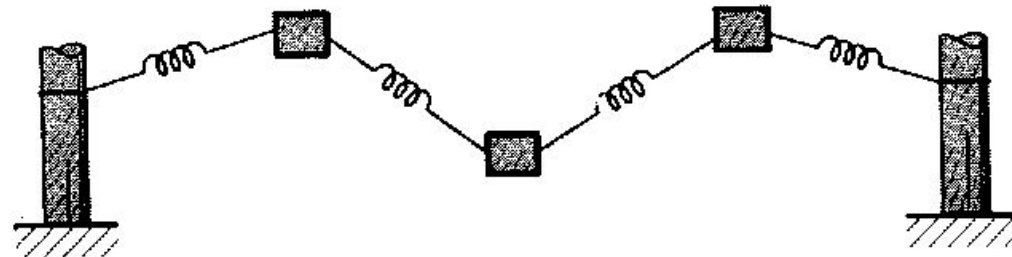


(b)

Fig. 1.1-5



(a)



(b)

*Fig. 1.1-6*

Corrente, Tensão, Potência e  
Energia

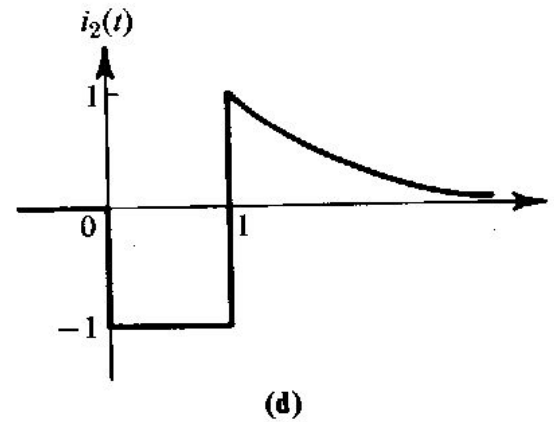
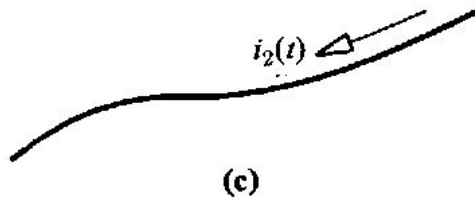
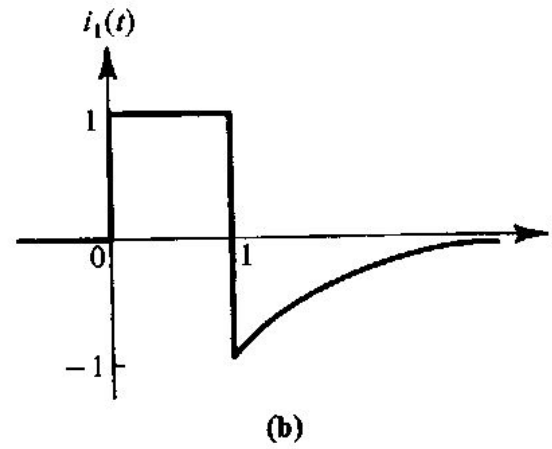
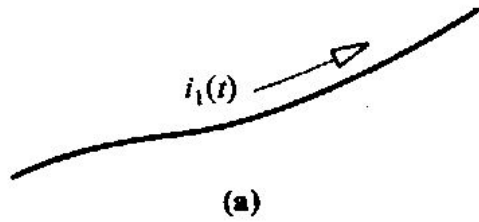


Fig. 1.2-1

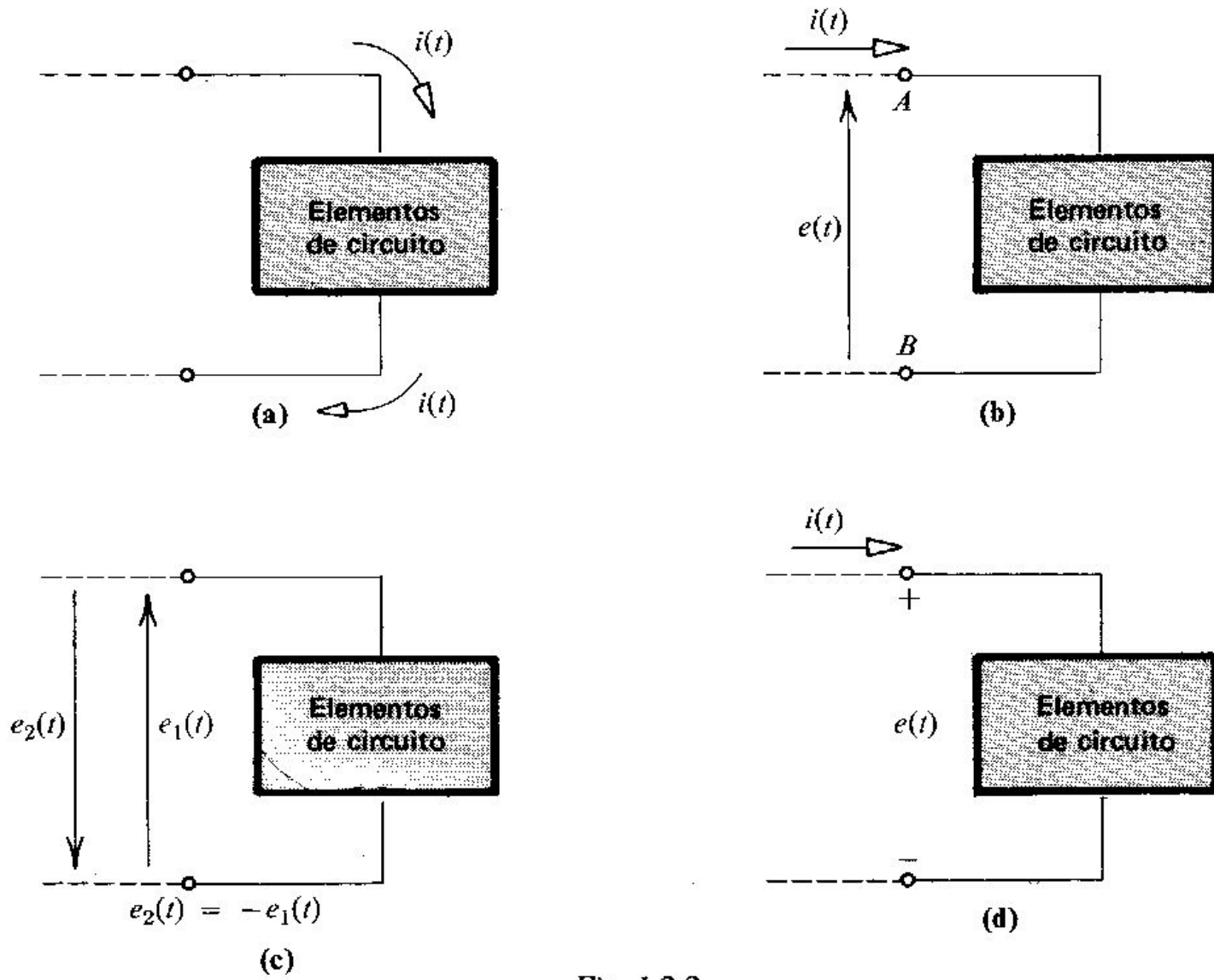


Fig. 1.2-2

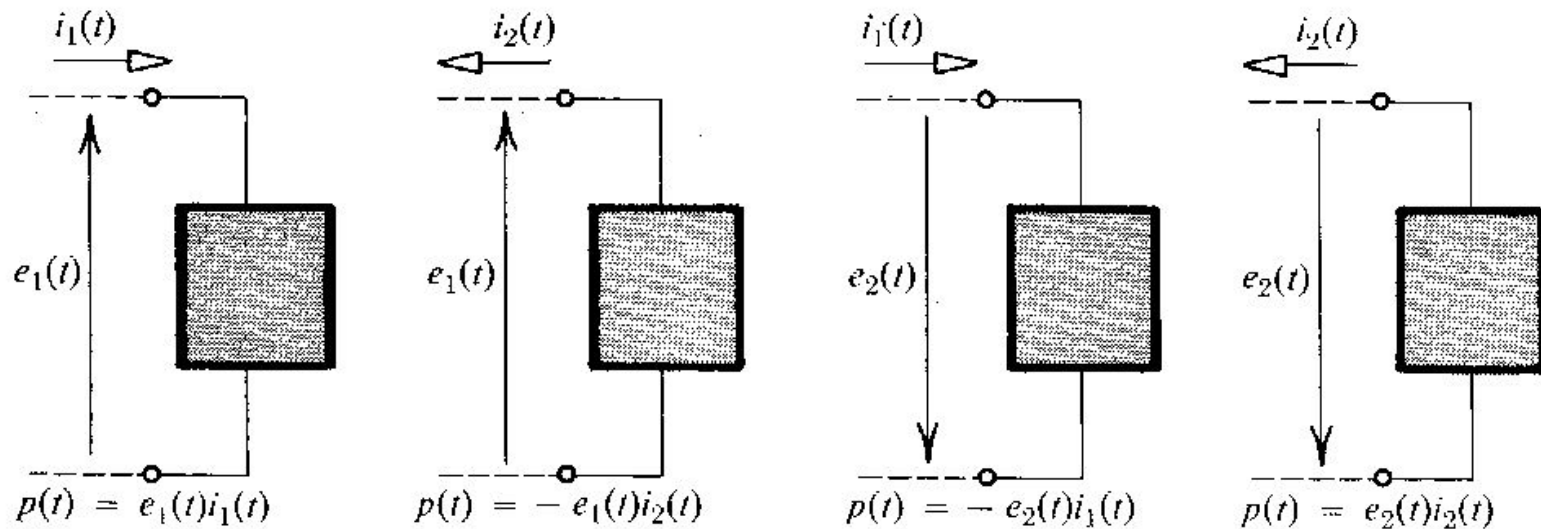


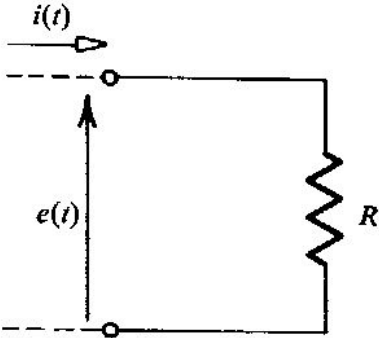
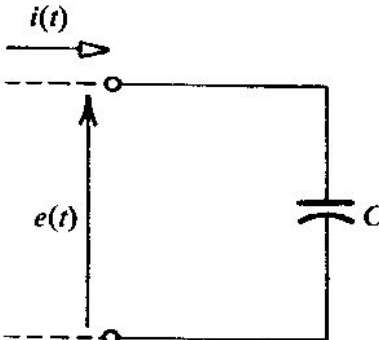
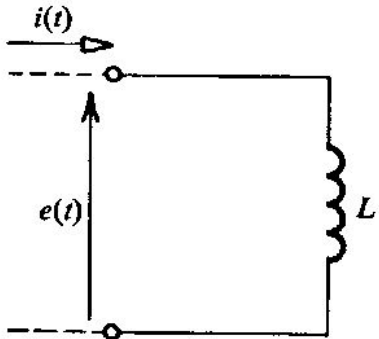
Fig. 1.2-3

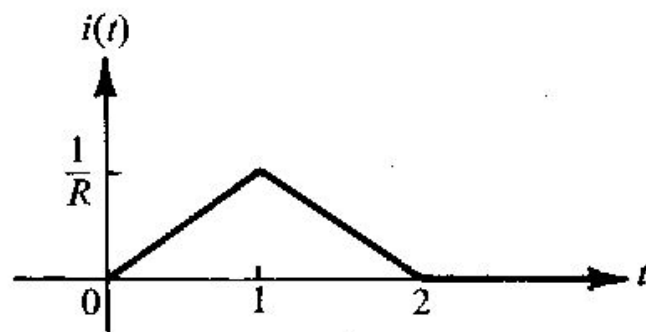
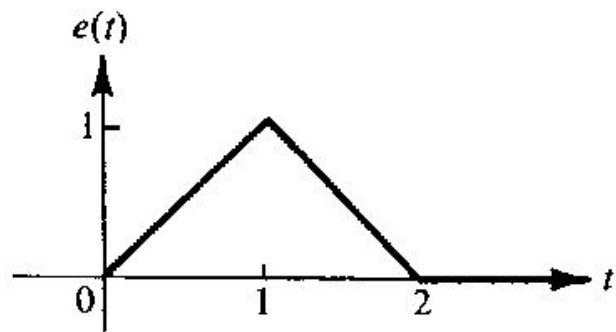


# Um exemplo: a energia num raio

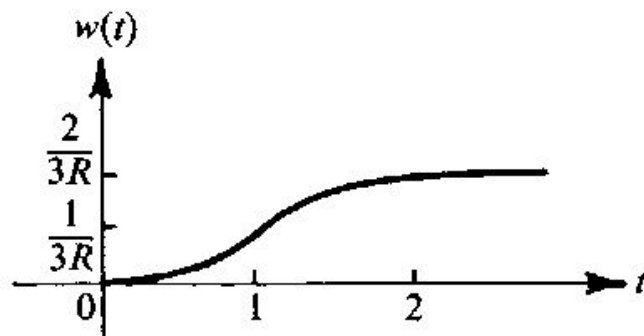
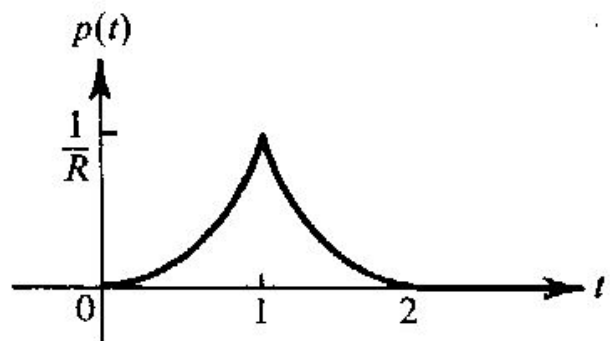
- A corrente típica num raio é de  $2 \times 10^4 \text{ A}$  e sua duração típica é de  $0.1 \text{ s}$ . A voltagem entre as nuvens e o chão é  $5 \times 10^8 \text{ V}$ .  
Determine a carga total transmitida à Terra e a energia liberada.

# Elementos de Circuitos

| Elemento de circuito  | Símbolo  | Equação de definição                                    |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Resistência:<br/><math>R</math> ohms (<math>\Omega</math>)</p> <p>Condutância:<br/><math>G</math> (mhos) = <math>1/R</math></p>                |    | $e(t) = Ri(t)$ $i(t) = \frac{e(t)}{R} = Ge(t)$          |
| <p>Capacitância:<br/><math>C</math> farads (f)</p> <p>Elastância:<br/><math>S</math> (darafs) = <math>1/C</math></p>                              |    | $i(t) = C \frac{de}{dt}$ $e(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt$ |
| <p>Auto-indutância:<br/><math>L</math> henrys (h)</p> <p>Indutância inversa:<br/><math>\Gamma</math> (henrys inversos)<br/>= <math>1/L</math></p> |  | $e(t) = L \frac{di}{dt}$ $i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int e dt$ |

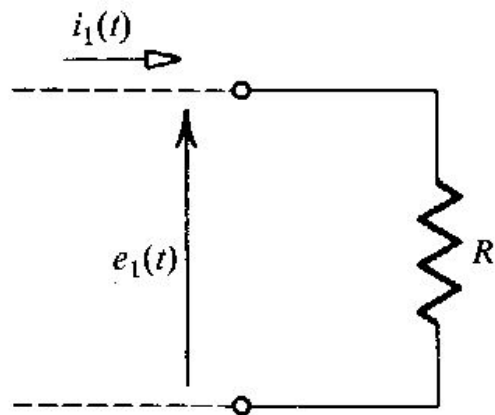


(a)

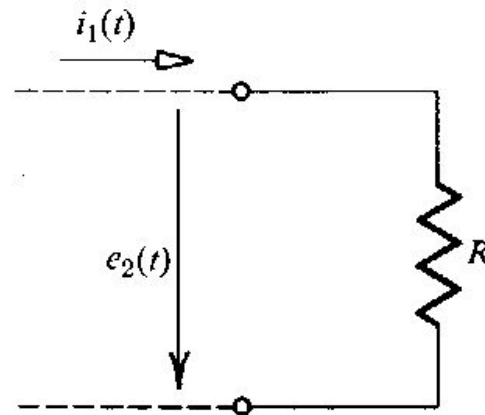


(b)

Fig. 1.3-1

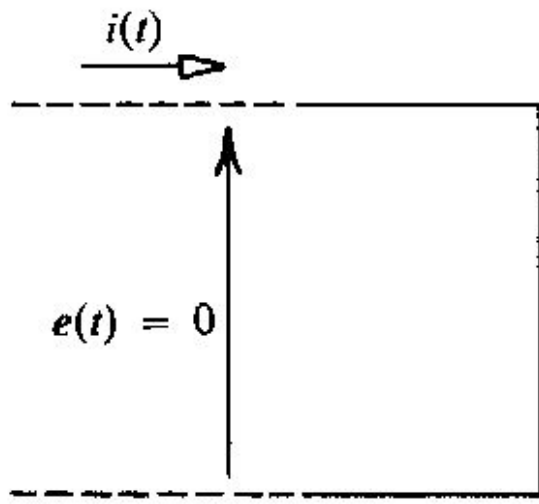


**(a)**  $e_1(t) = Ri_1(t)$

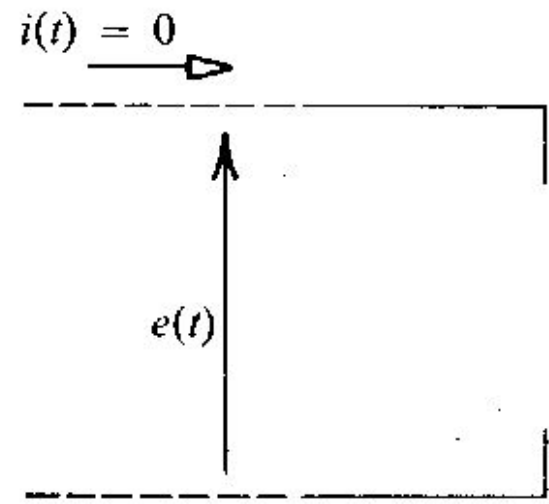


**(b)**  $e_2(t) = -Ri_1(t)$

*Fig. 1.3-2*



(a) curto-circuito



(b) circuito aberto

Fig. 1.3-3

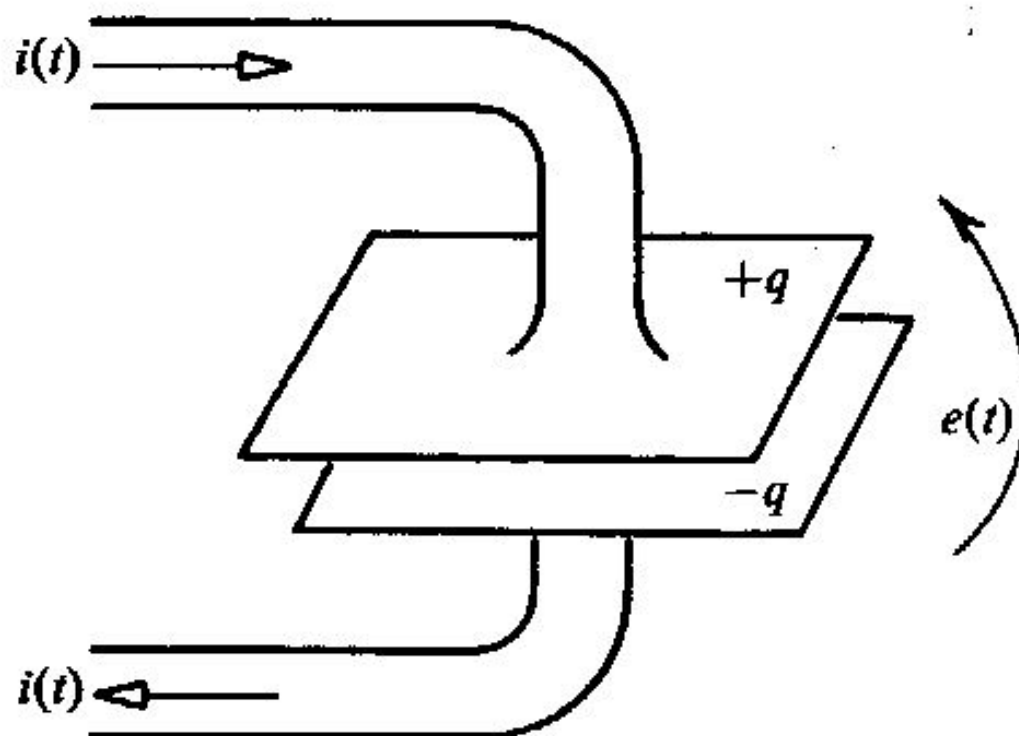
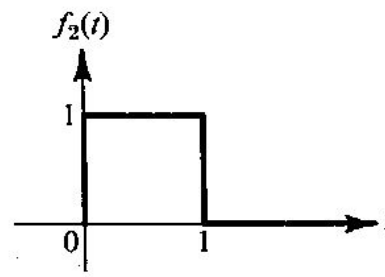
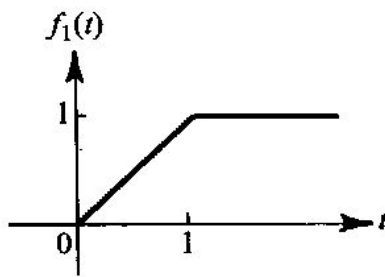
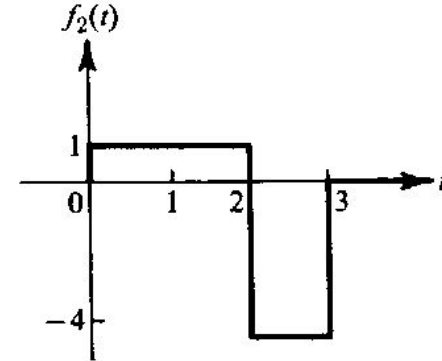
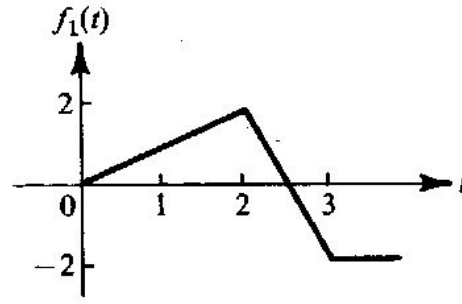


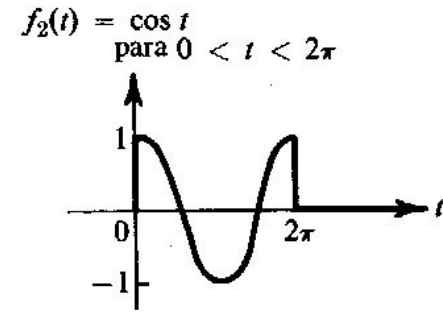
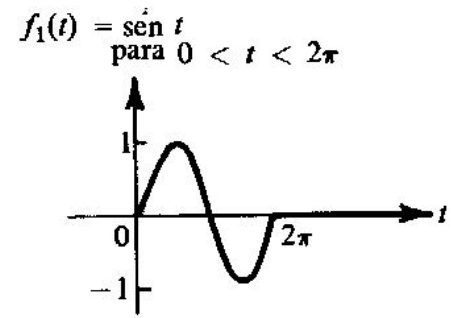
Fig. 1.3-4



(a)



(b)



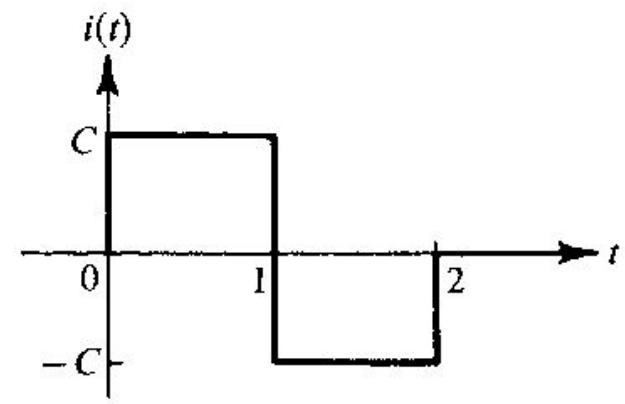
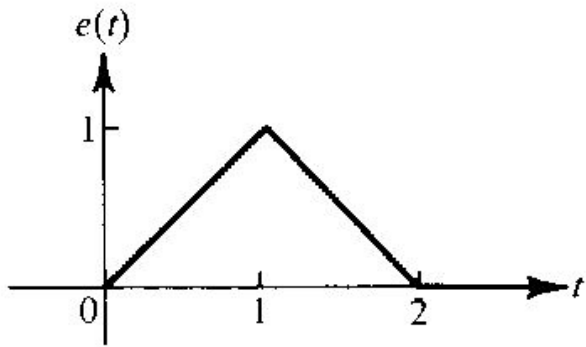
(c)

$$f_1(t) = \int_0^t f_2(\lambda) d\lambda$$

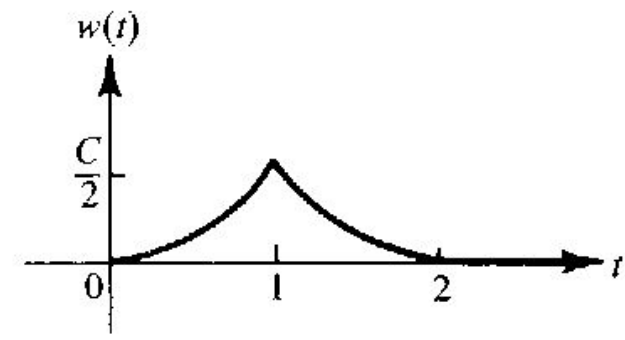
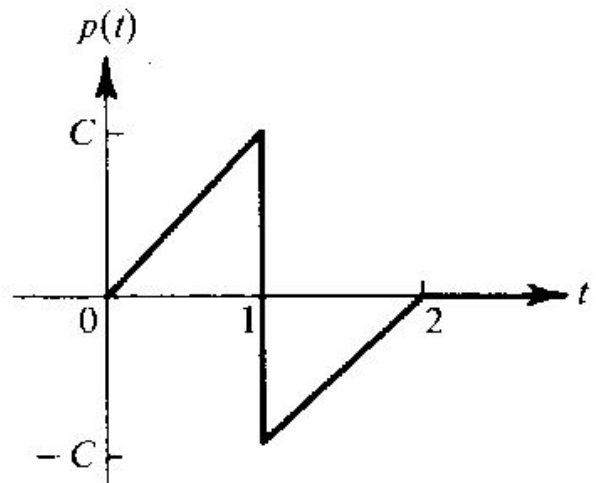
$$f_2(t) = \frac{df_1(t)}{dt}$$

Fig. 1.3-5



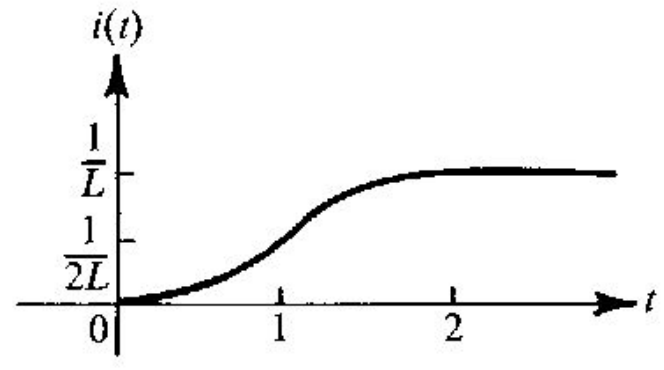
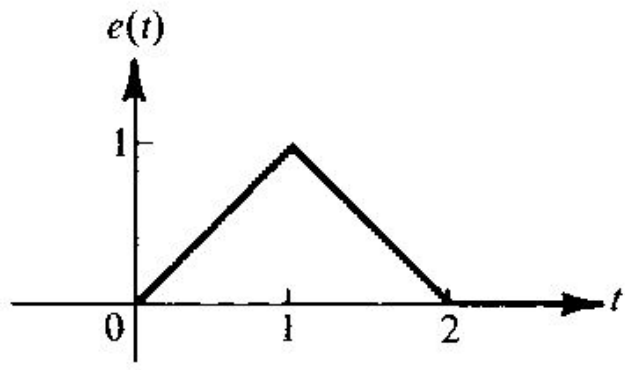


(a)

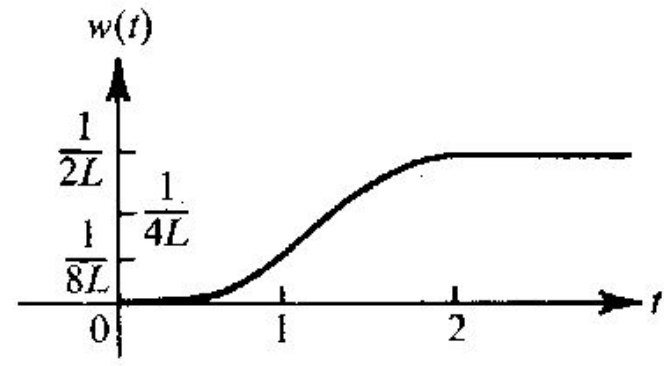
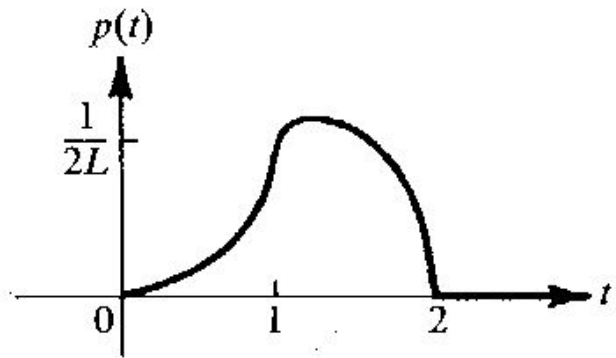


(b)

Fig. 1.3-6



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1.3-7

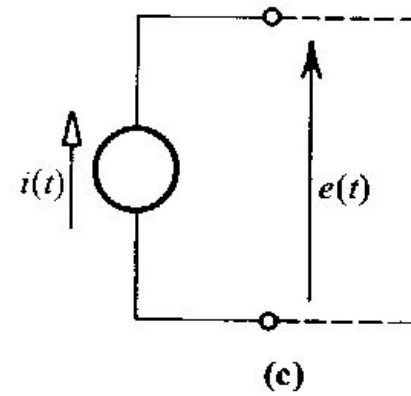
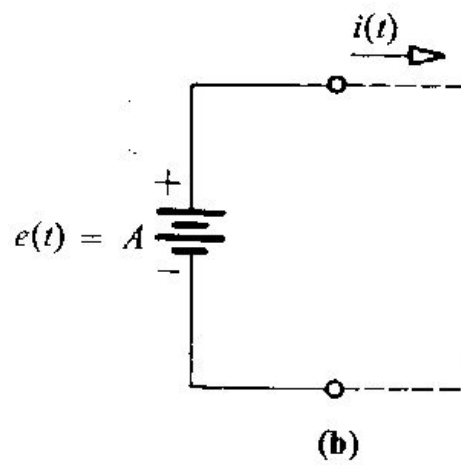
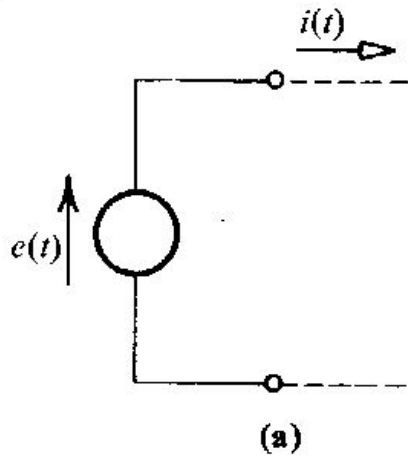
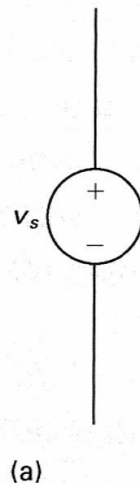
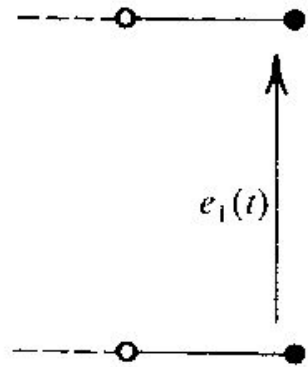
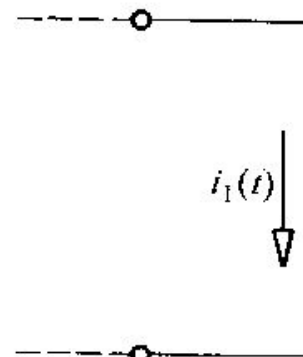
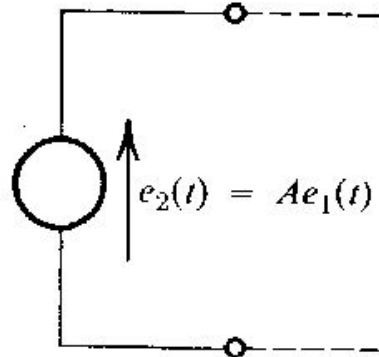


Fig. 1.2.0

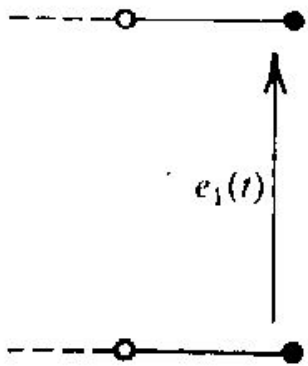
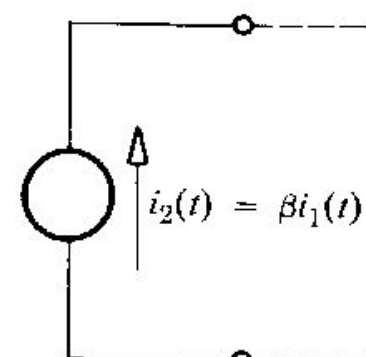




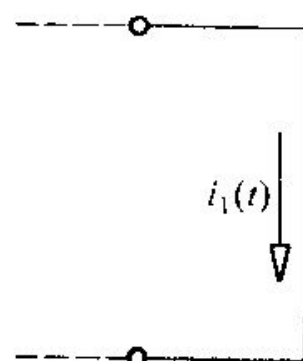
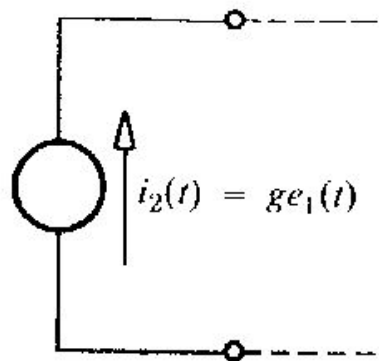
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

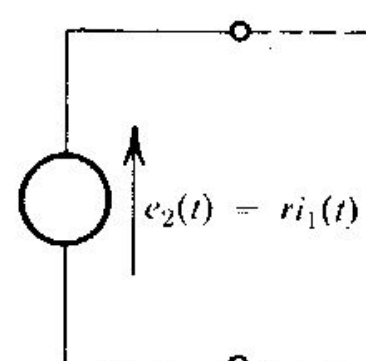
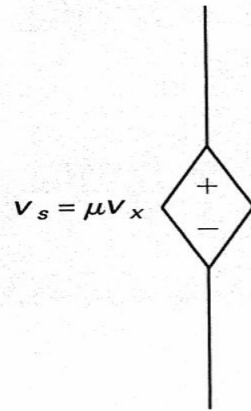
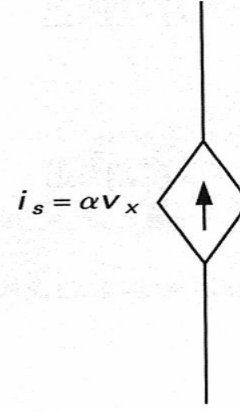


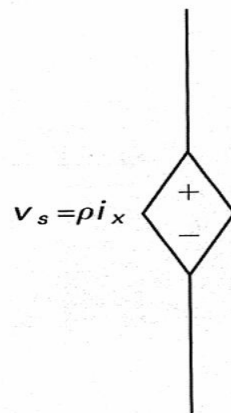
Fig. 1.3-9



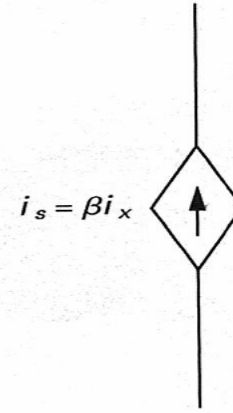
(a)



(c)



(b)



(d)

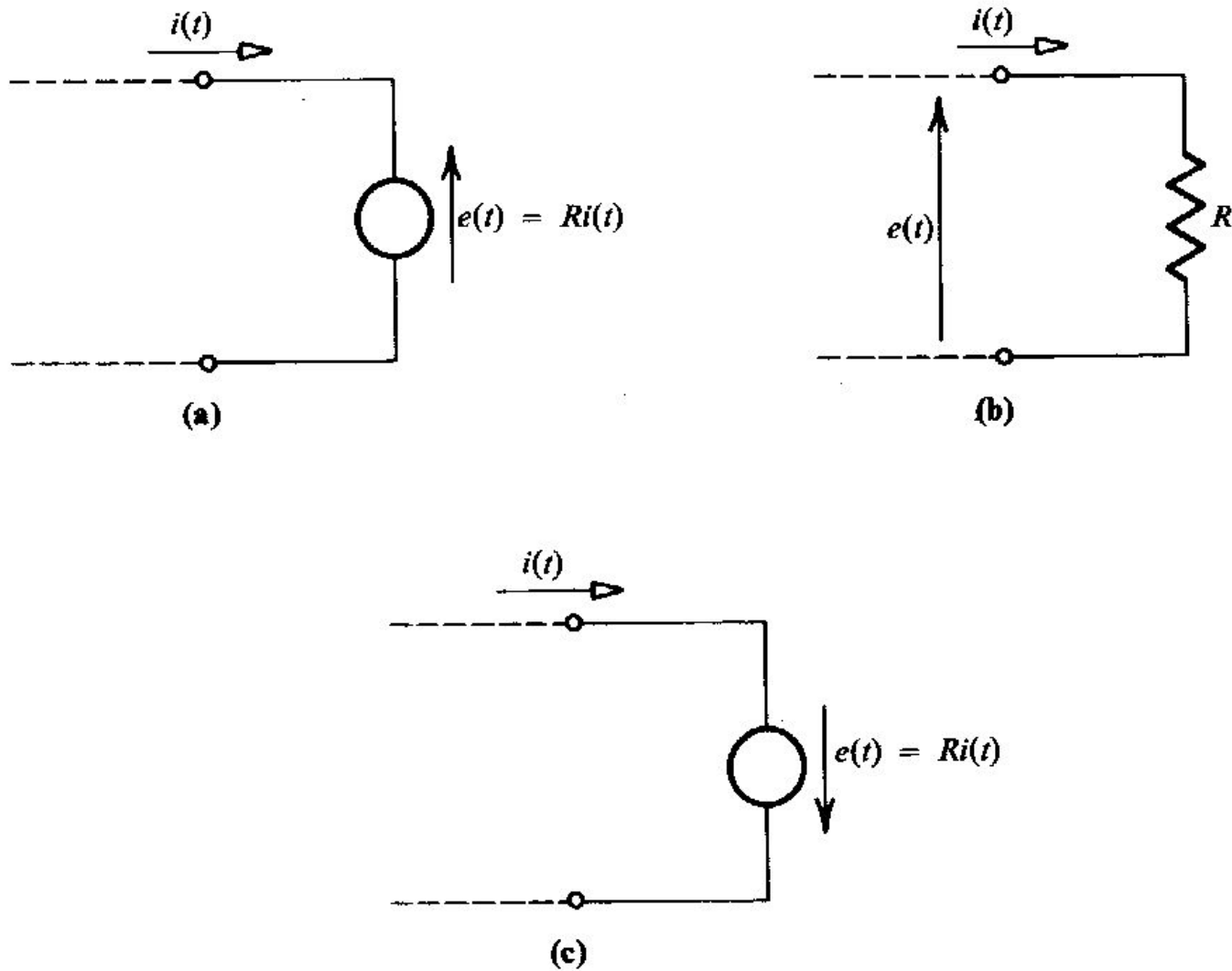


Fig. 1.3-10

Exemplo de uma fonte de tensão dependente de corrente: resistência (b) x resistência negativa (c)

Leis de Kirchhoff

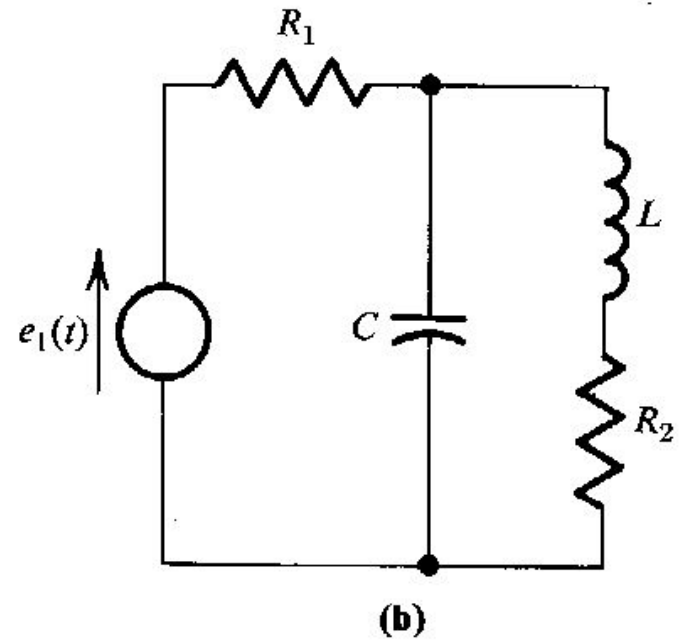
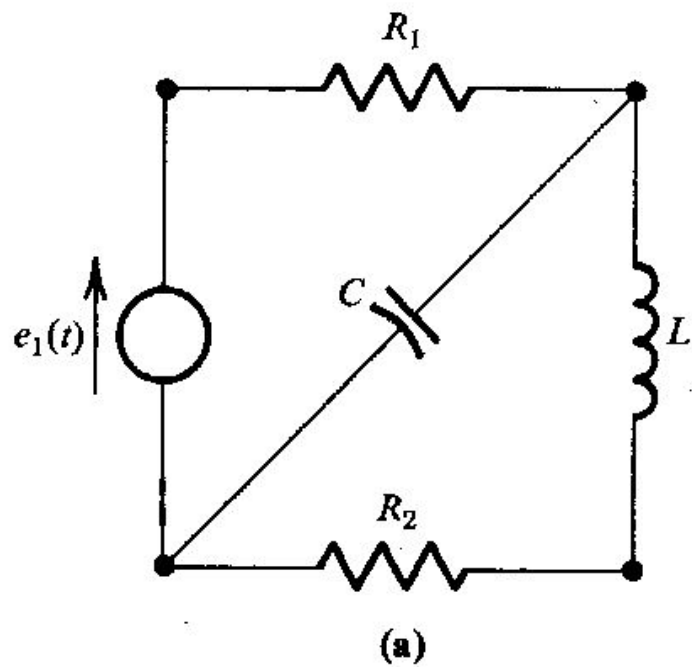
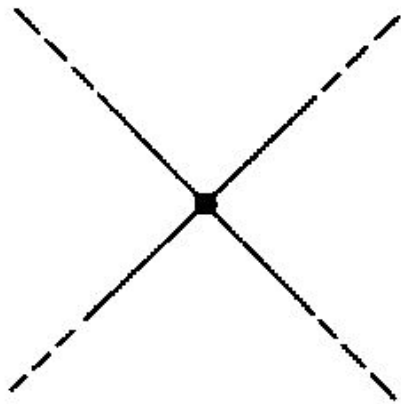
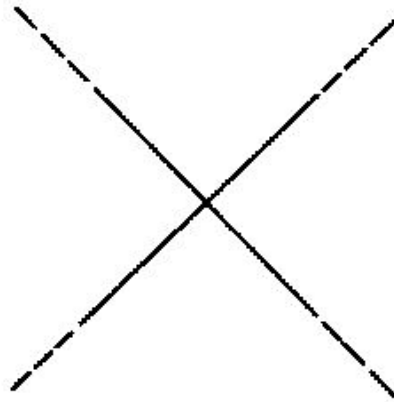


Fig. 1.4-1



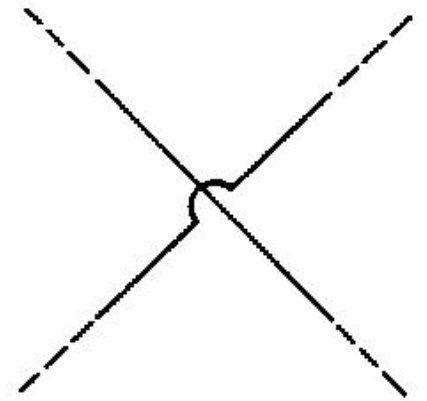


**(a)**



**(b)**

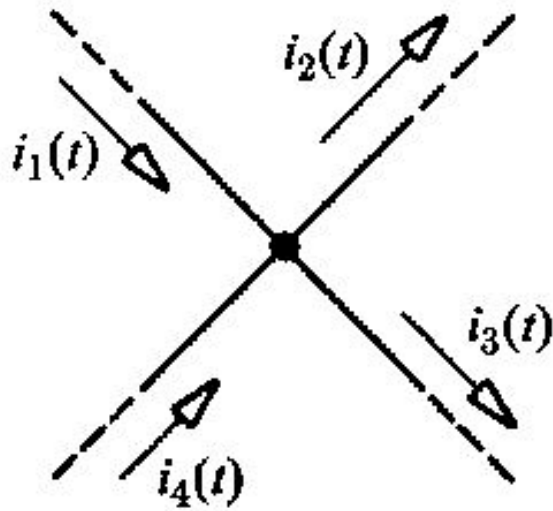
*Fig. 1.4-2*



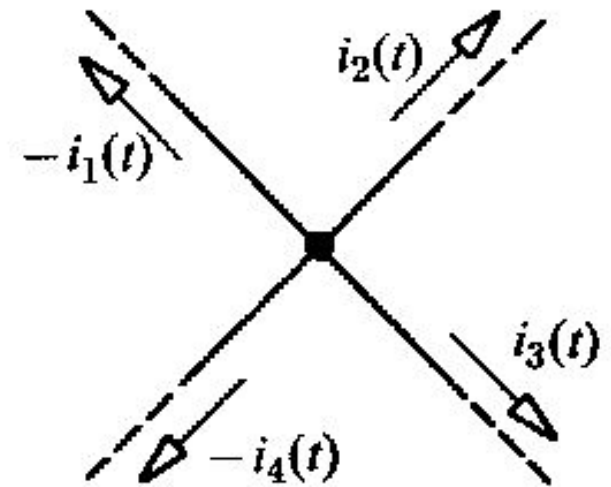
**(c)**



# Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824-1887)



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1.4-3

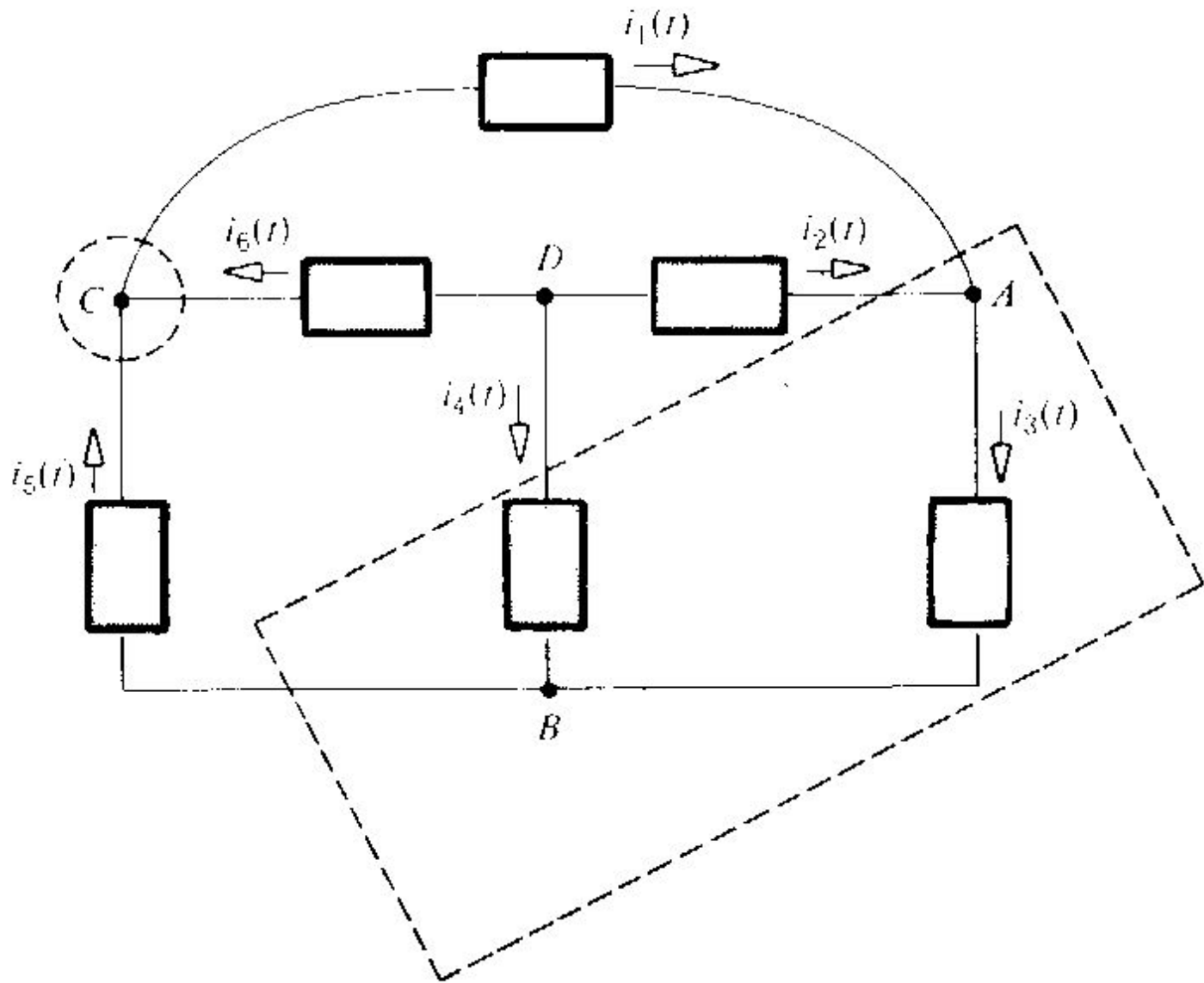


Fig. 1.4-4

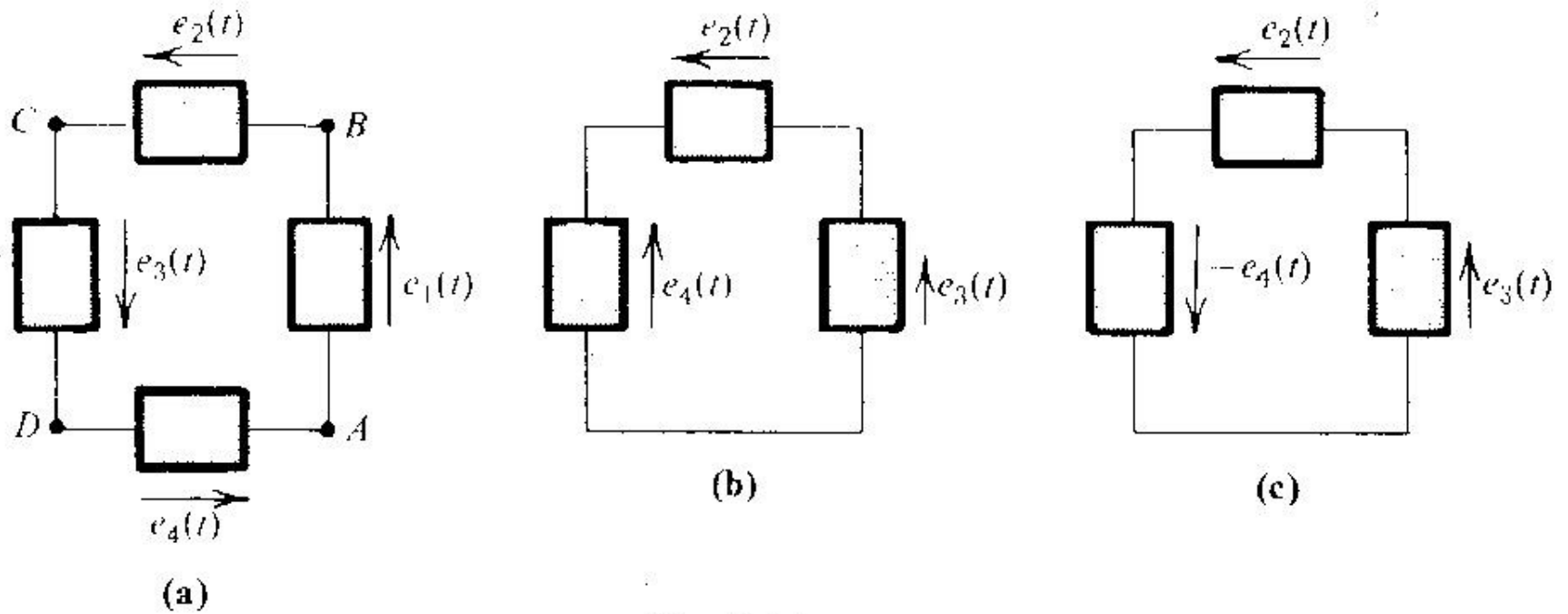


Fig. 1.4-5

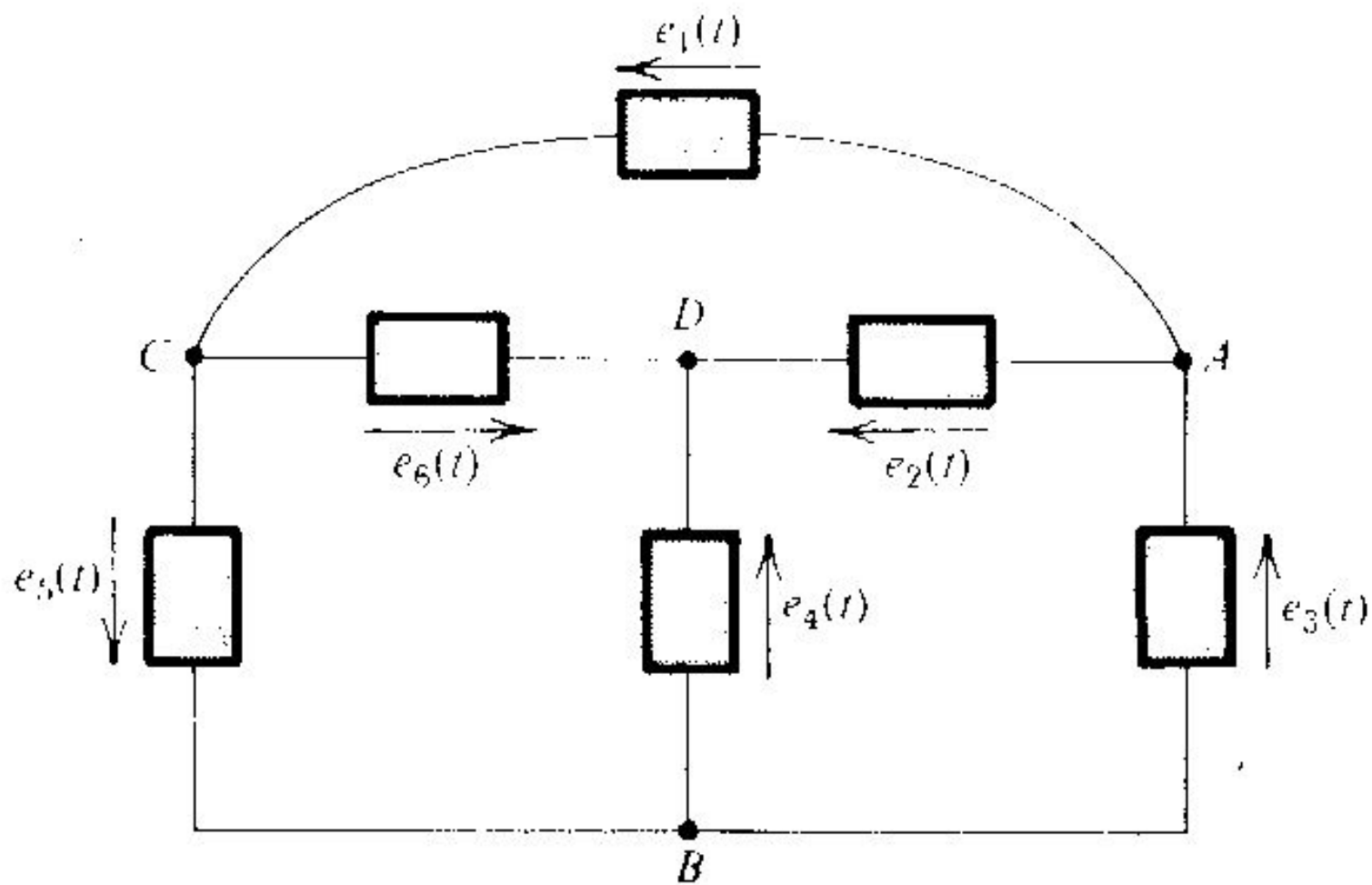


Fig. 1.4-6

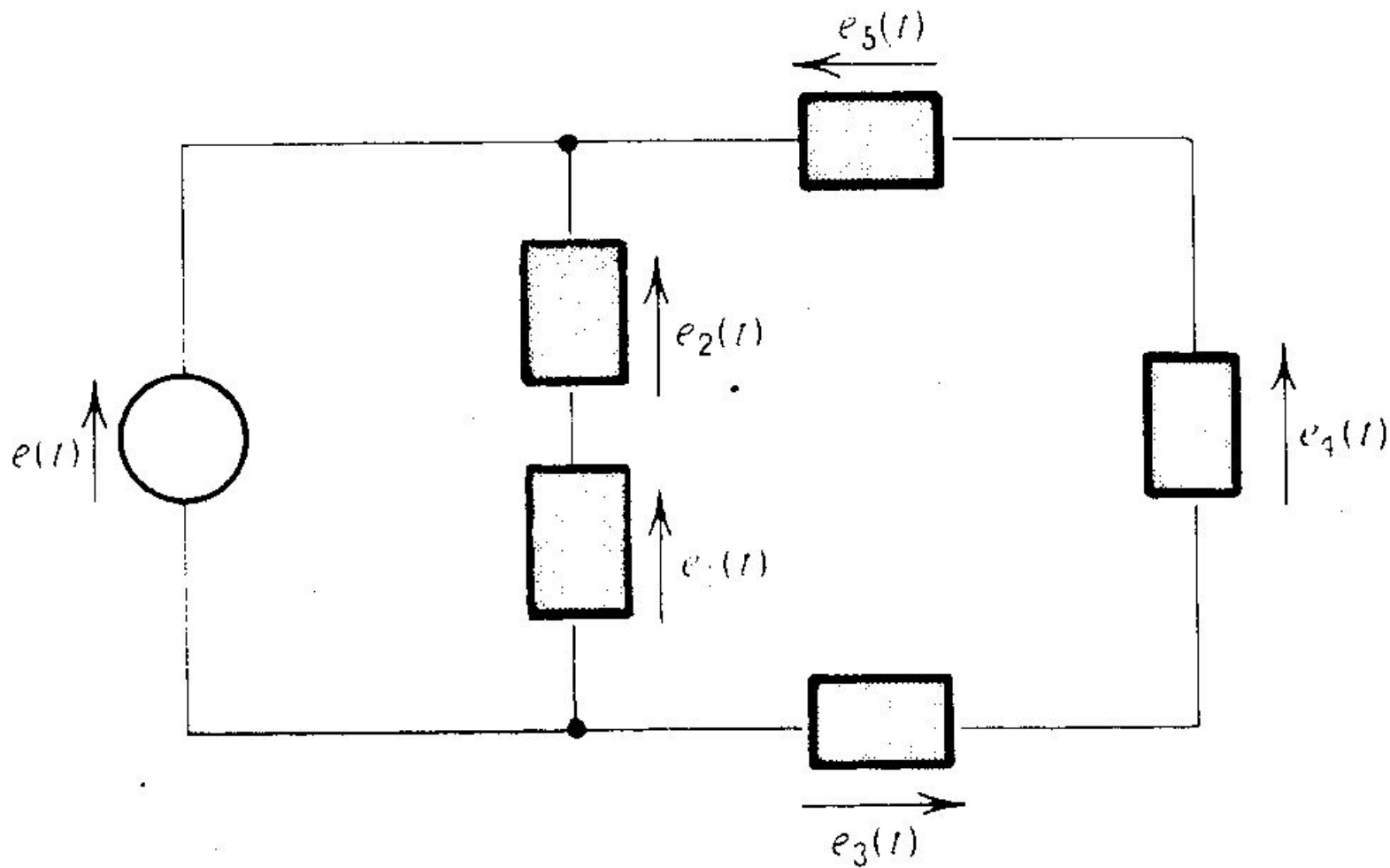
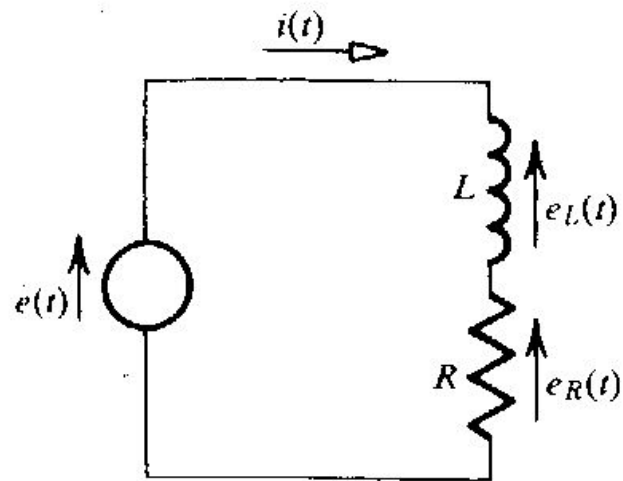
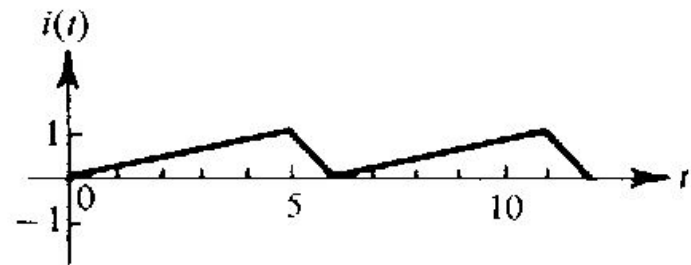


Fig. 1.4-7

A LKT define unicamente a ddp entre dois pontos

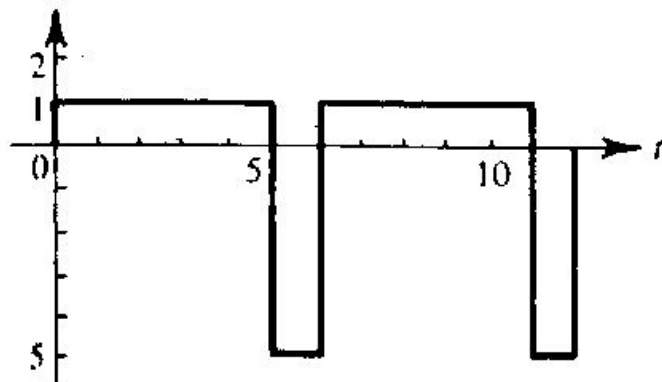


(a)



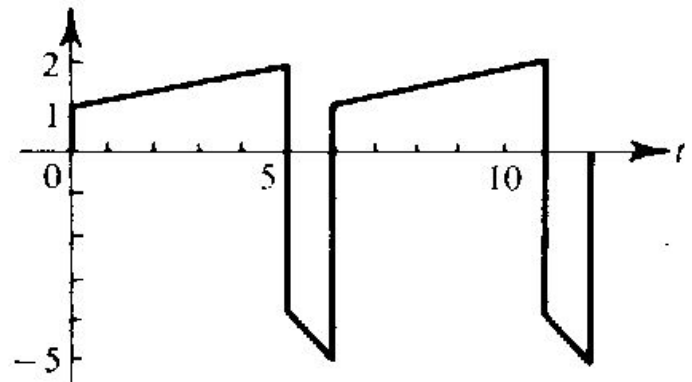
(b)

$$e_L(t) = L \frac{di}{dt}$$



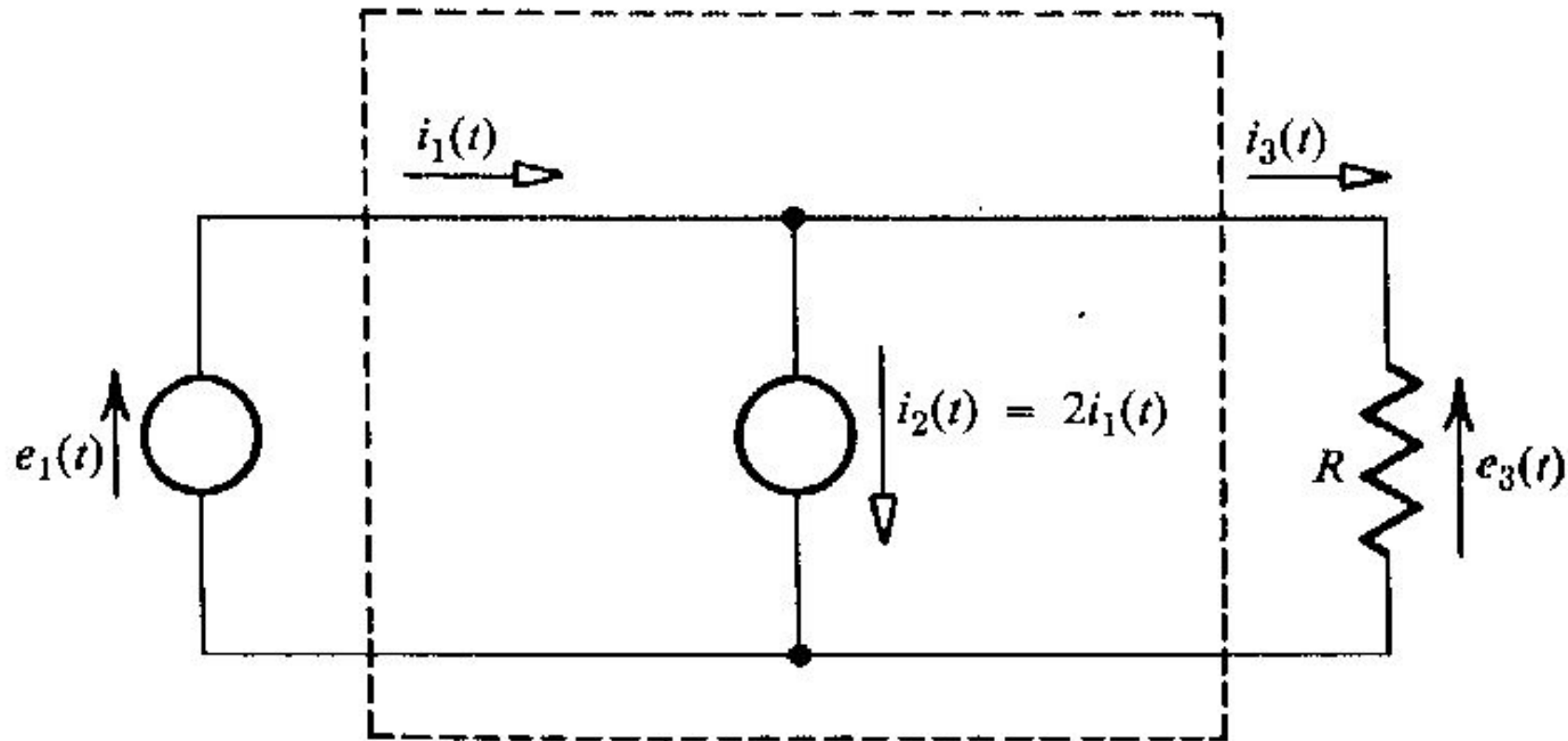
(c)

$$e(t) = e_R(t) + e_L(t)$$



(d)

Fig. 1.4-8



*Fig. 1.4-10*



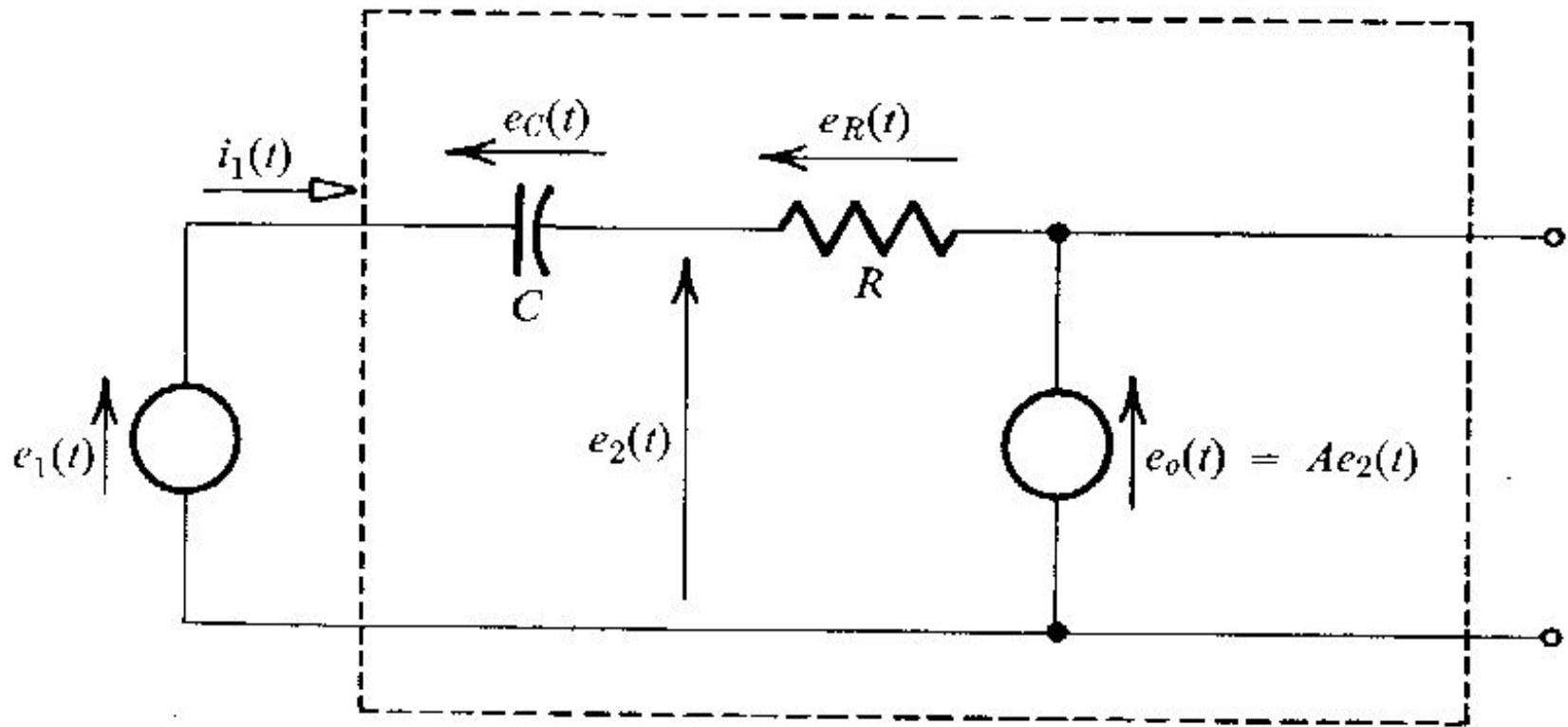
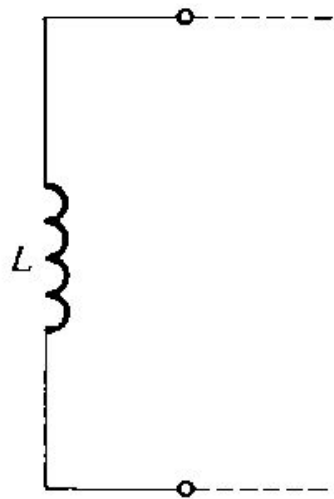
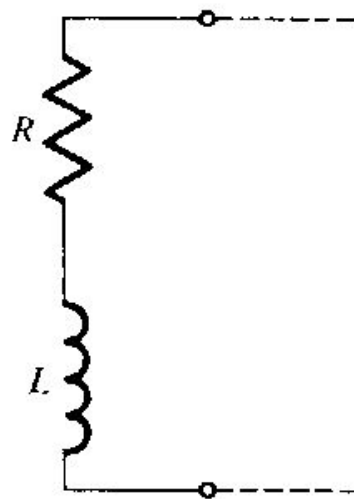


Fig. 1.4-11

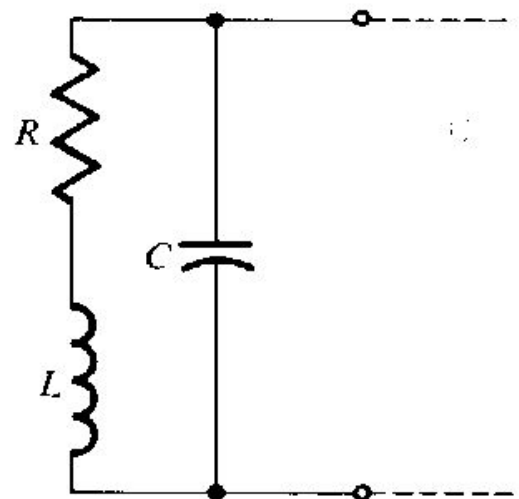
# Representação de Dispositivos Físicos por Modelos



(a)

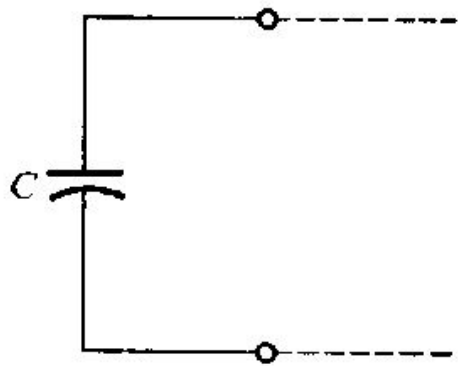


(b)

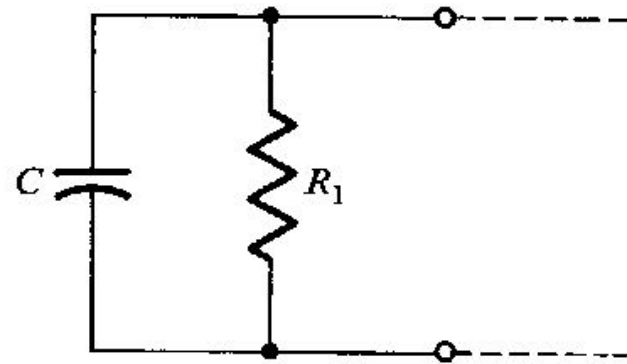


(c)

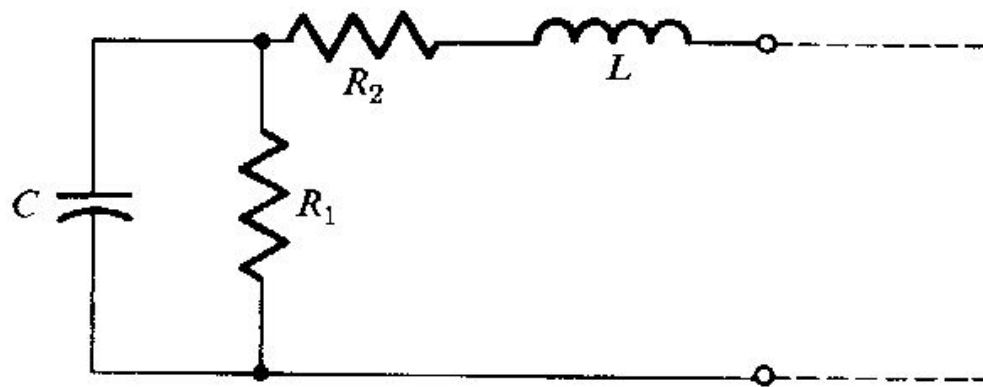
*Fig. 1.5-1*



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 1.5-2

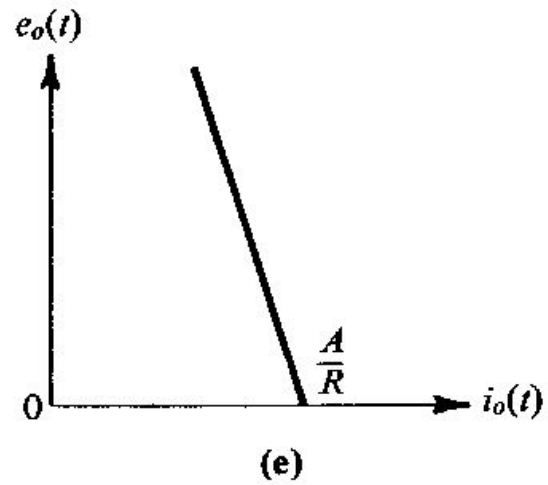
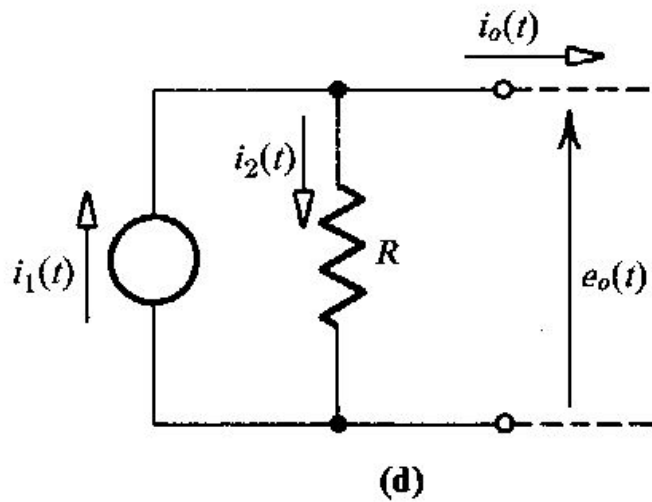
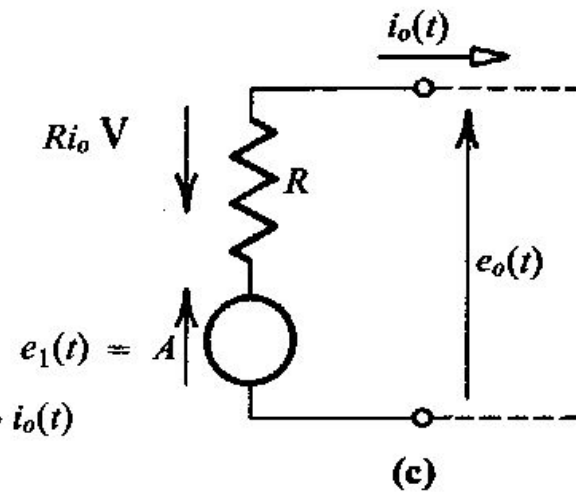
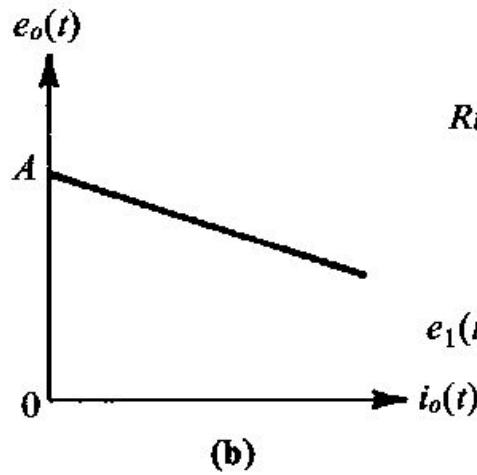
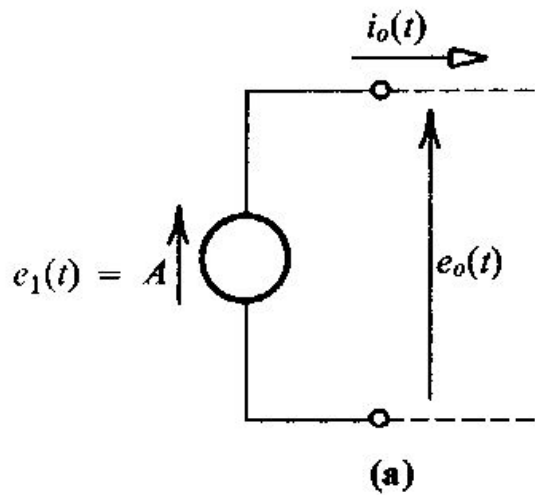
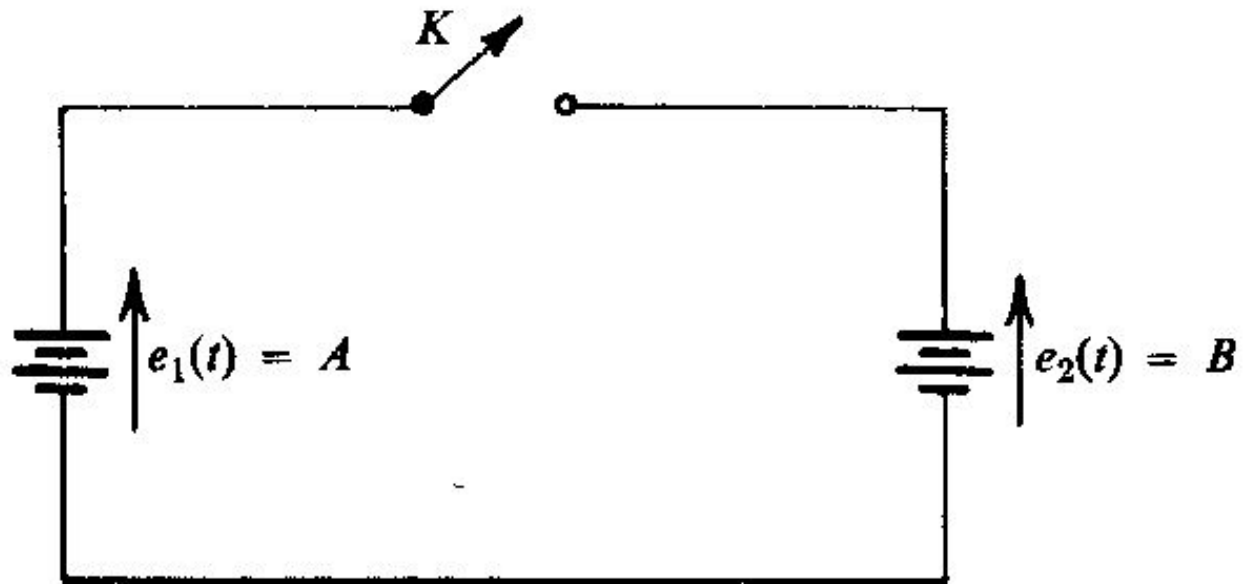


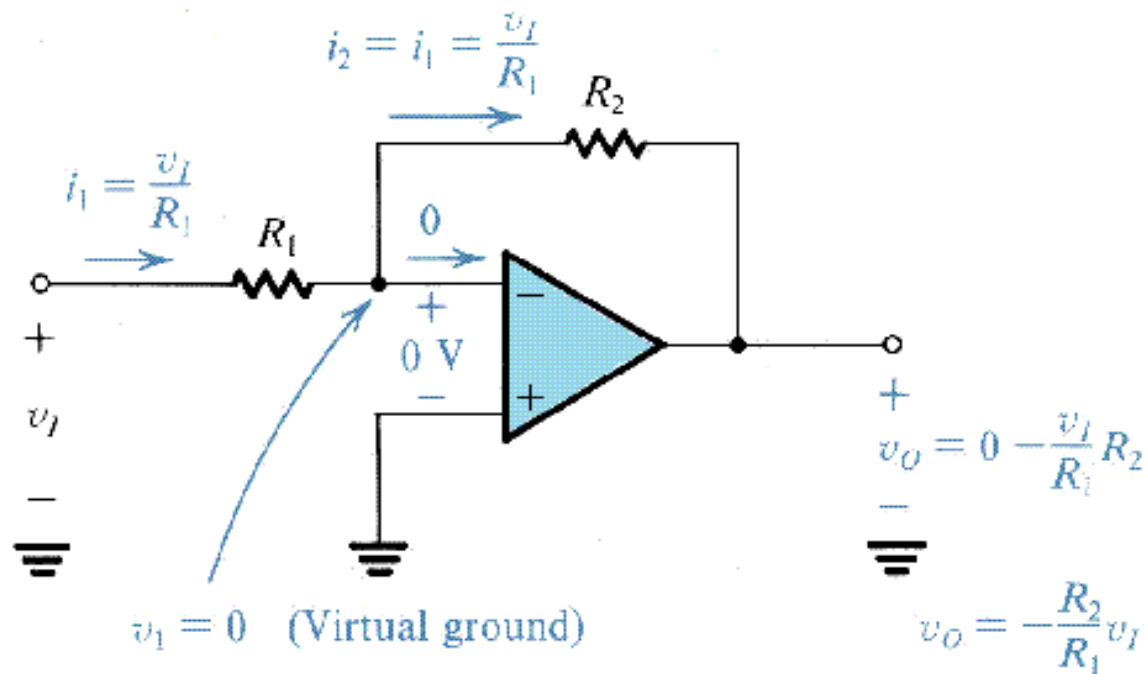
Fig. 1.5-3



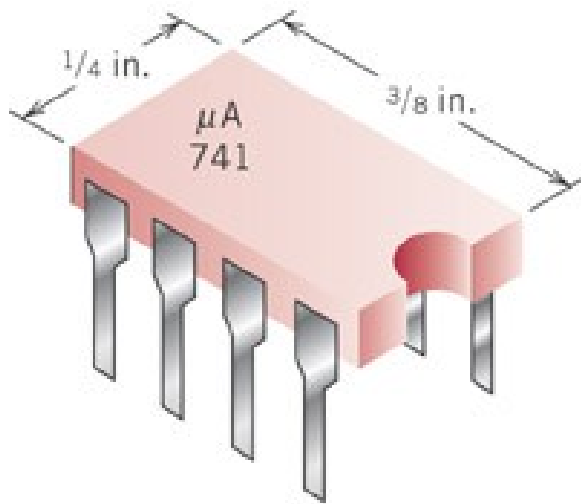
*Fig. 1.5-4*

Inconsistência na teoria de circuitos ?!

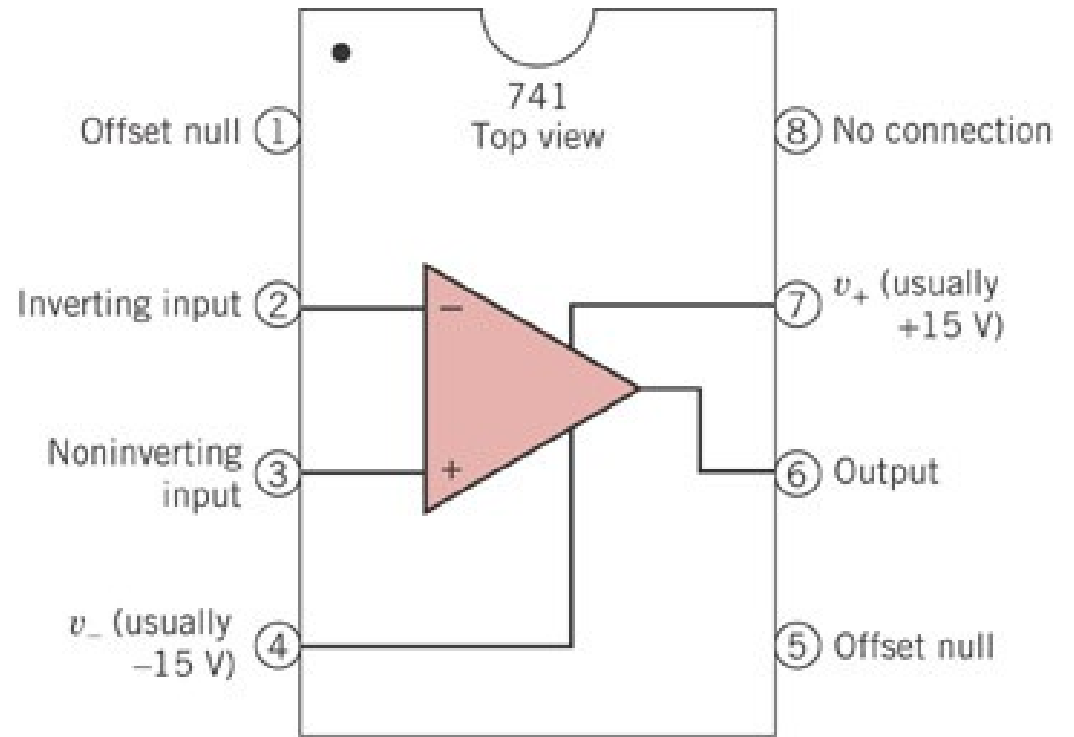
O amplificador operacional como um inversor:



(b)



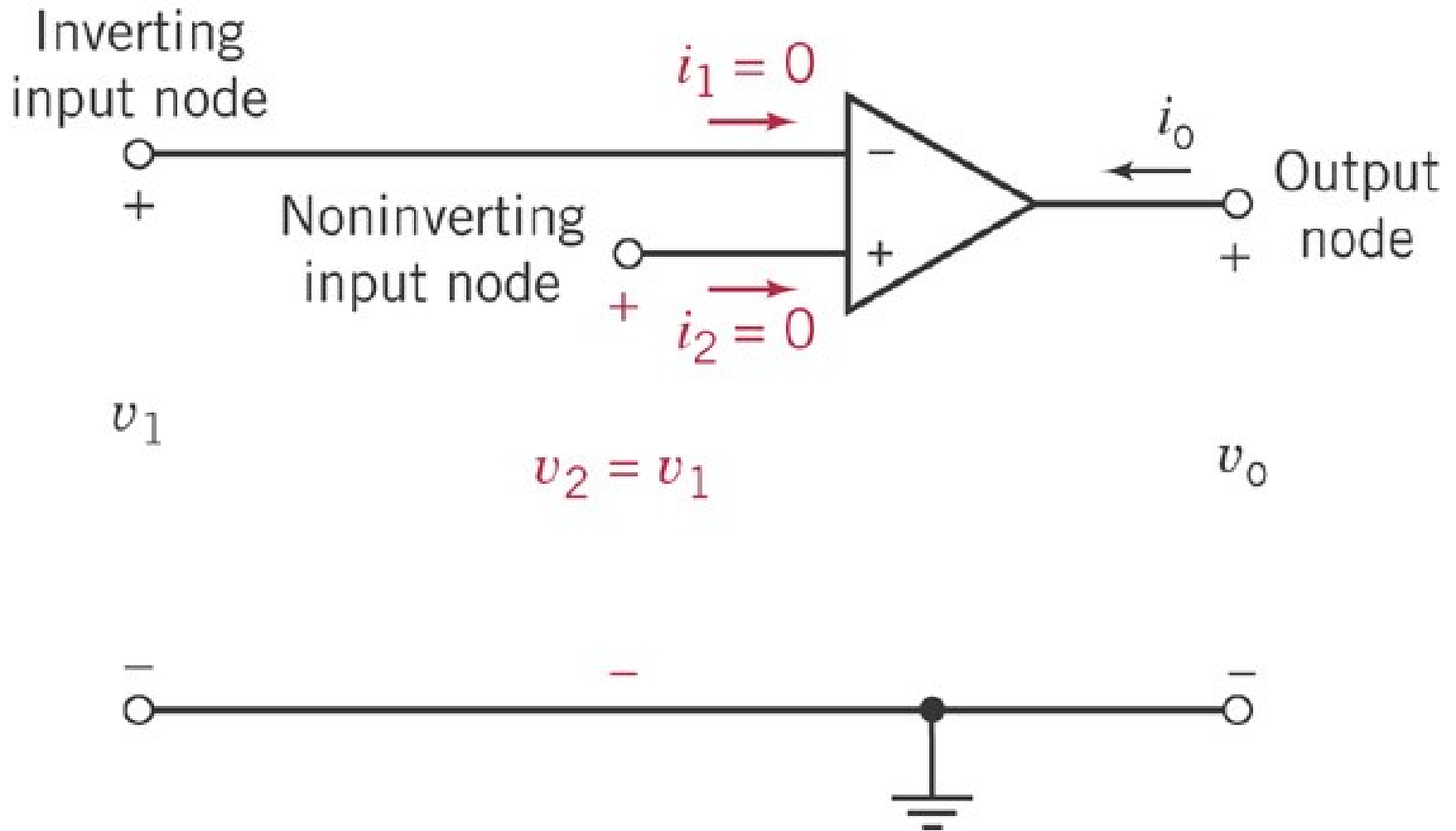
(a)

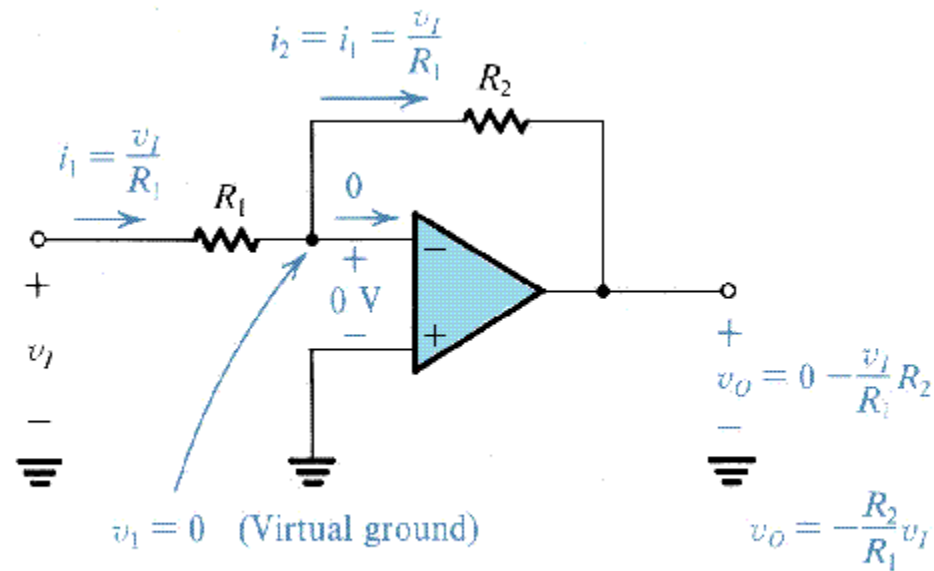
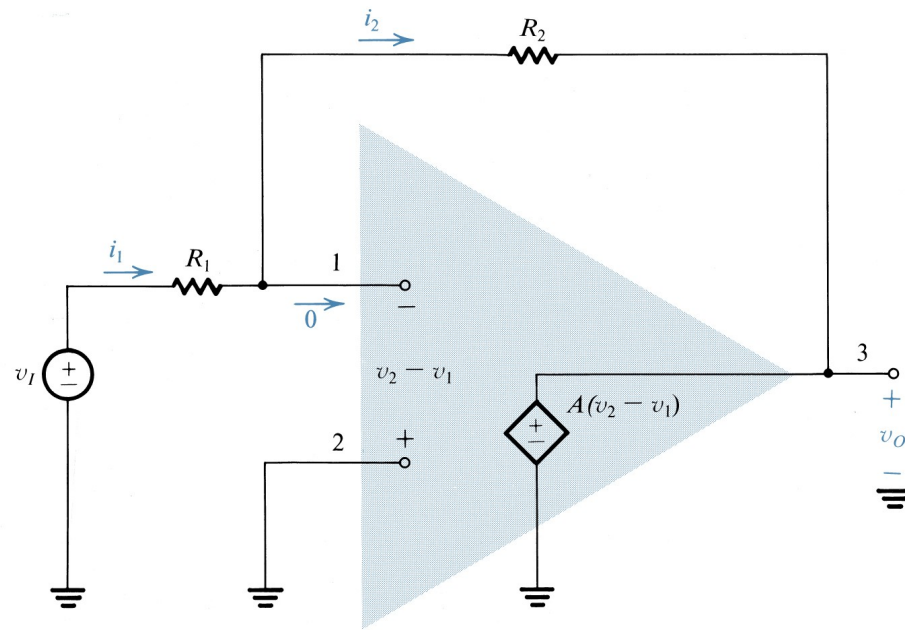


(b)

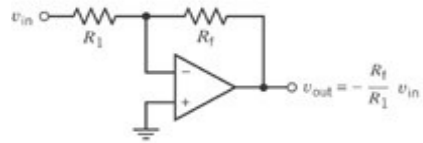


# Amplificador operacional (modelo ideal)

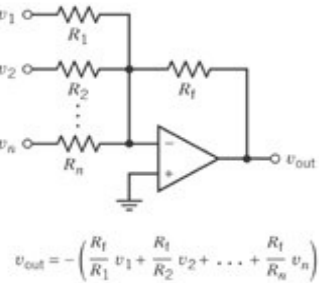




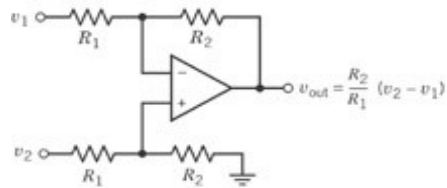
(b)



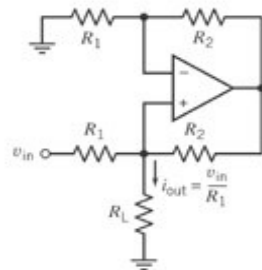
(a) Inverting amplifier



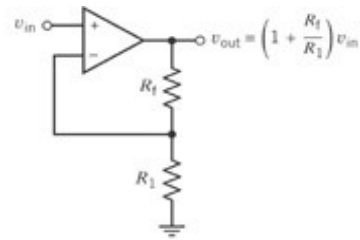
(d) Summing amplifier



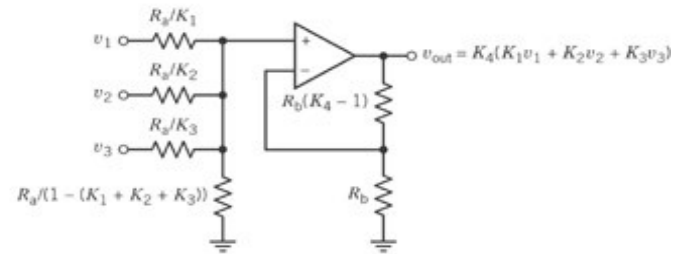
(f) Difference amplifier



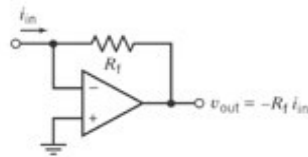
(i) Voltage-controlled current source (VCCS)



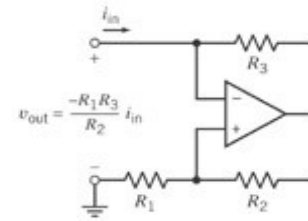
(b) Noninverting amplifier



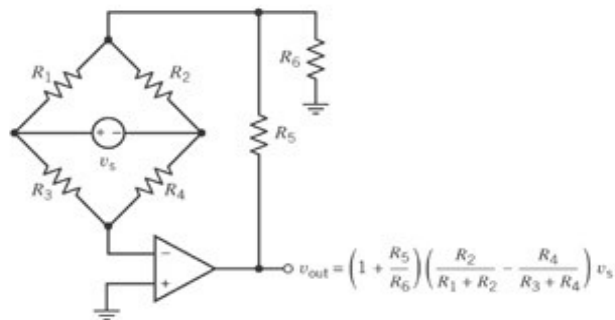
(e) Noninverting summing amplifier



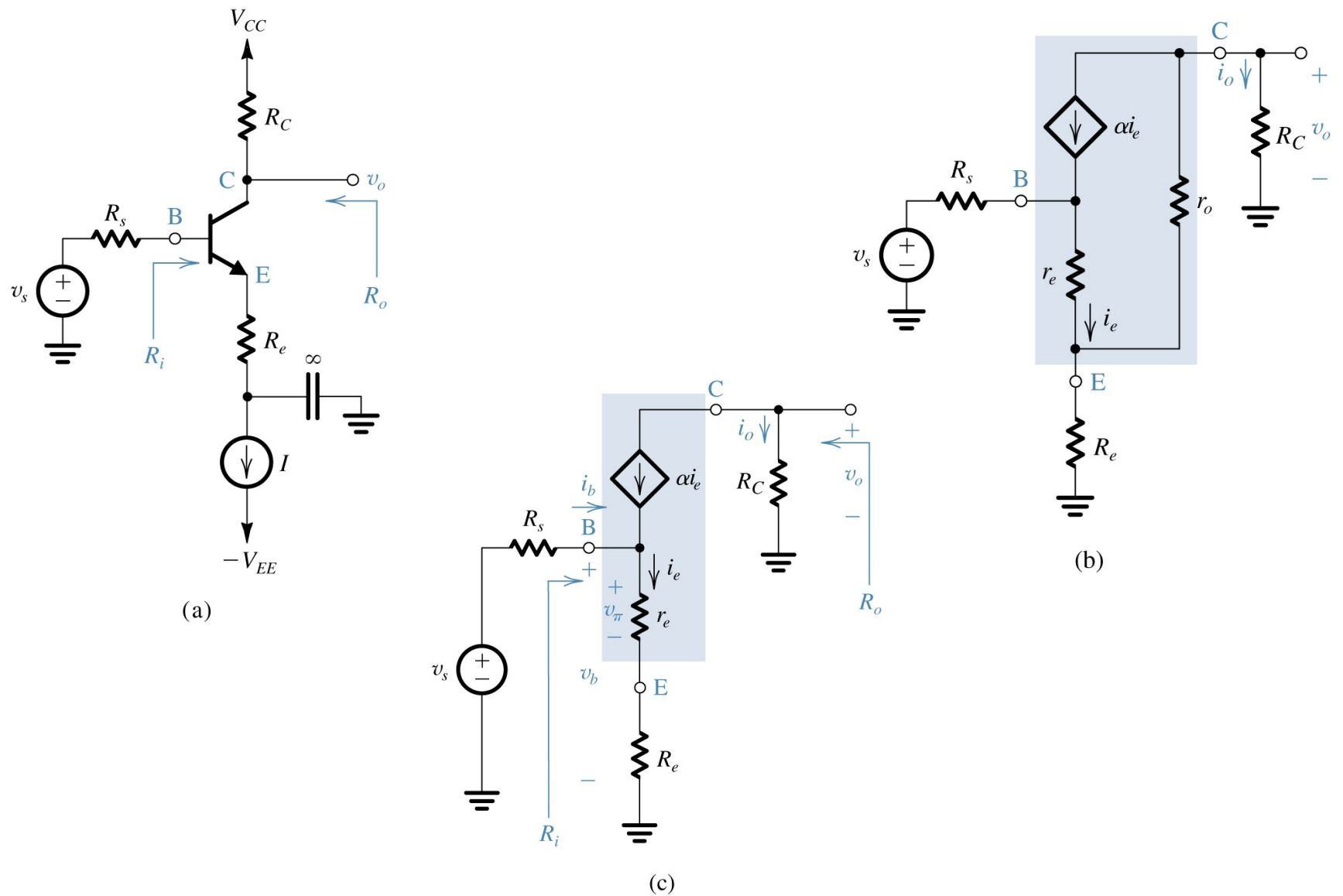
(g) Current-to-voltage converter



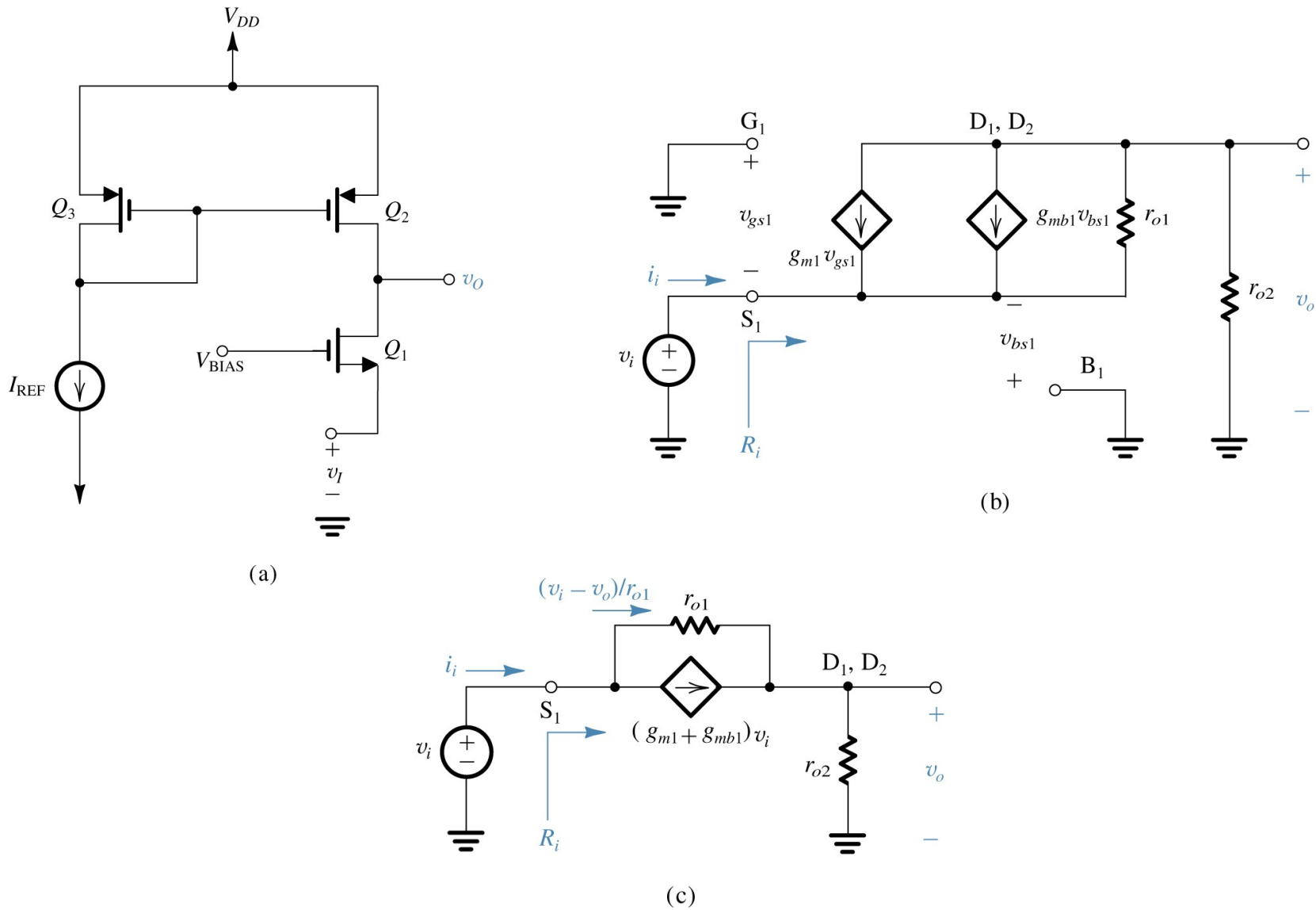
(h) Negative resistance convertor



(j) Bridge amplifier



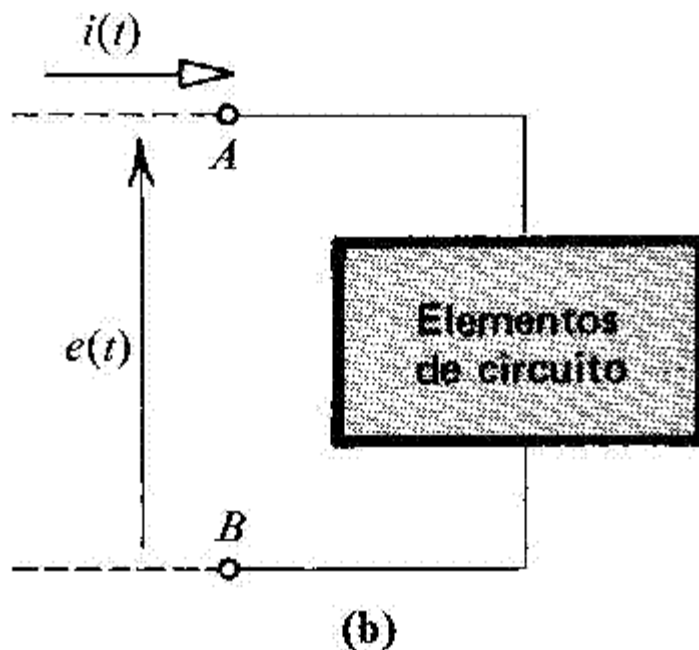
**Fig. 4.44** The common-emitter amplifier with a resistance  $R_e$  in the emitter. **(a)** Circuit. **(b)** Equivalent circuit with the BJT replaced with its T model **(c)** The circuit in (b) with  $r_o$  eliminated.



**Fig. 5.47** The CMOS common-gate amplifier: **(a)** circuit; **(b)** small-signal equivalent circuit; and **(c)** simplified version of the circuit in (b).

# PROBLEMAS

1.5 Se  $e(t)=2\cos 10t$  e  $i(t)=4\cos 10t$  na figura abaixo, dê uma expressão para a potência fornecida ao elemento de circuito. Quanta energia será fornecida para  $0 < t < 2\pi/10$ ? Qual é a potência média fornecida durante este tempo? Repita o problema com  $i(t)=4\sin 10t$ .



1.15 Para o circuito da figura abaixo, determine uma expressão para  $i(t)$  e, então, para  $e_1(t)$  em função de  $e_0(t)$ . Se aparecer um sinal de integração, derive a equação termo a termo para eliminá-los. Sob quais condições o circuito se comportará como um diferenciador? Poderá você listar quaisquer vantagens ou desvantagens deste circuito comparado com o da outra figura abaixo?

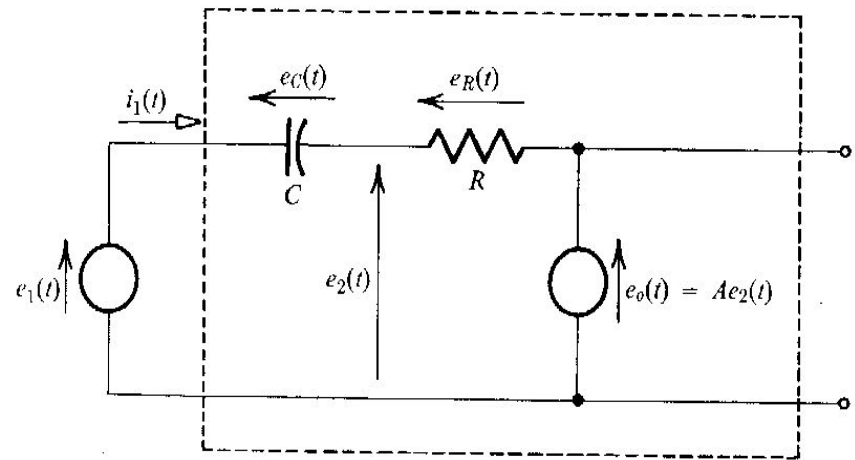
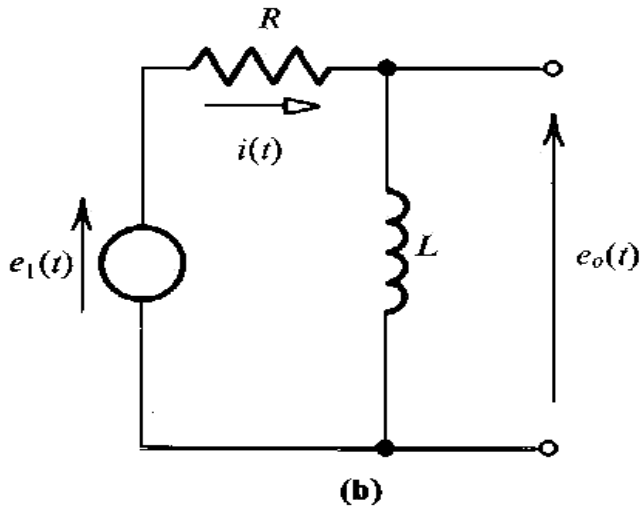
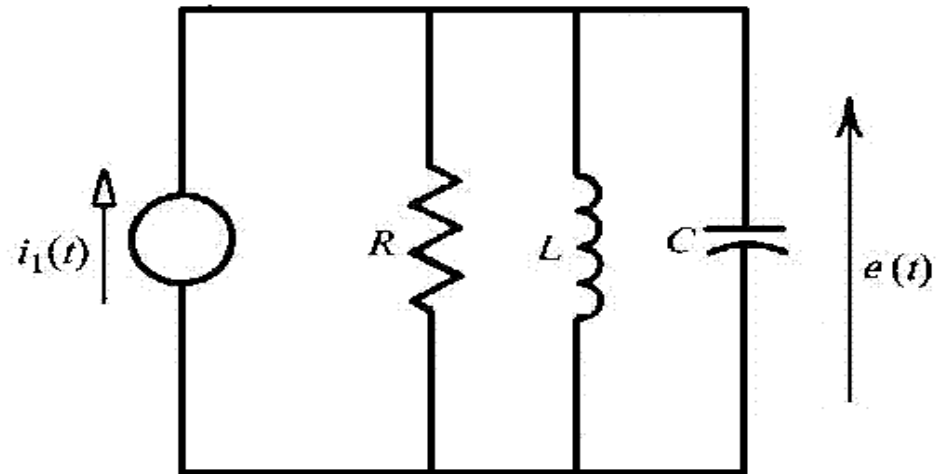
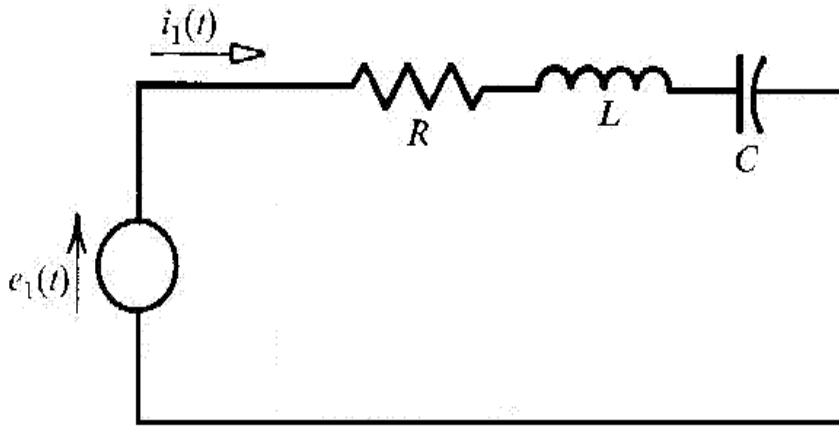


Fig. 1.4-11

1.25 Determine uma equação diferencial relacionando  $e(t)$  e  $i(t)$  para cada um dos circuitos das figuras abaixo:





Fim do capítulo: vamos para um último exercício (já num padrão de entrega) e uma lista de um único exercício.