



Escola Politécnica  
Universidade de São Paulo

**PSI3211**

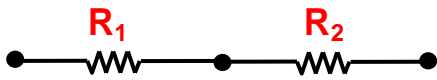
**Circuitos Elétricos I**

**Bloco 5**

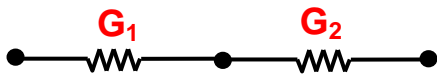
Técnicas de simplificação e  
Teoremas das Redes

**Prof<sup>a</sup> Denise Consonni**

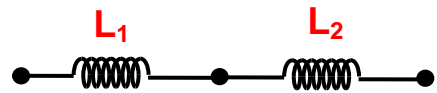
## ASSOCIAÇÕES SÉRIE



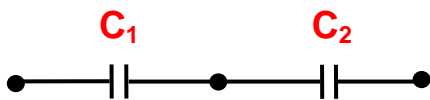
$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$$



$$G_{eq} = \frac{G_1 \cdot G_2}{G_1 + G_2}$$

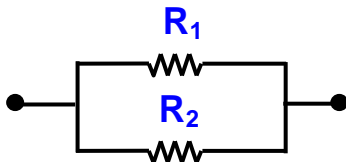


$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2$$

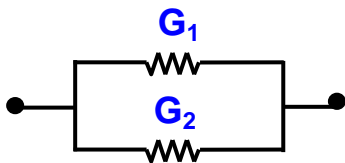


$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

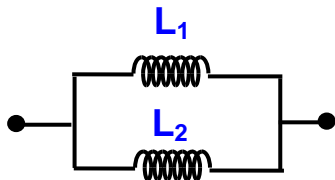
## ASSOCIAÇÕES PARALELO



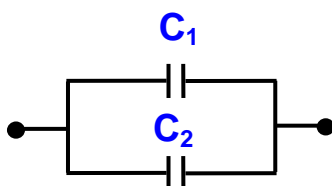
$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$



$$G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2$$

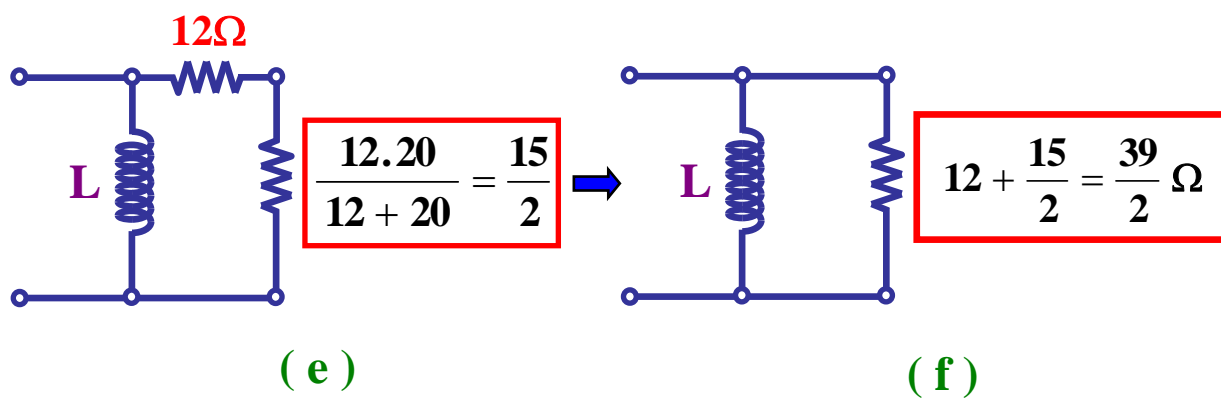
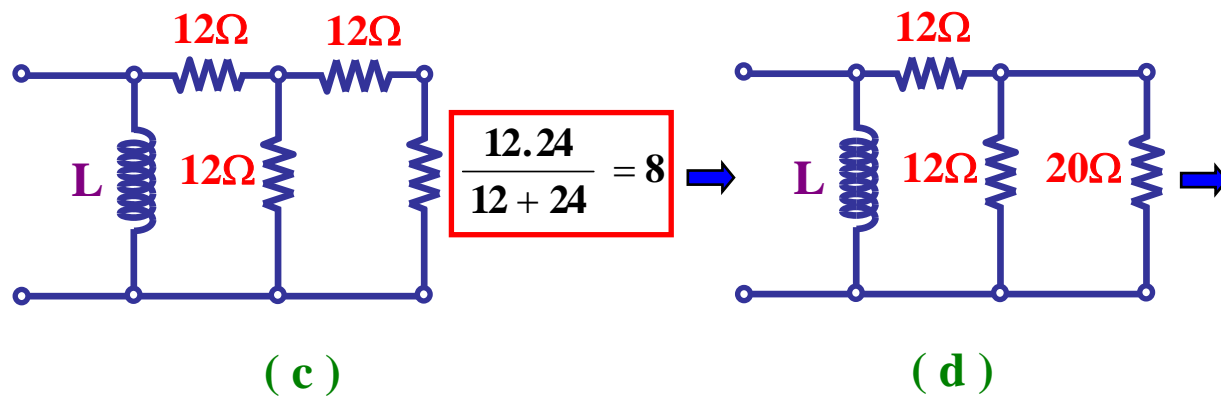
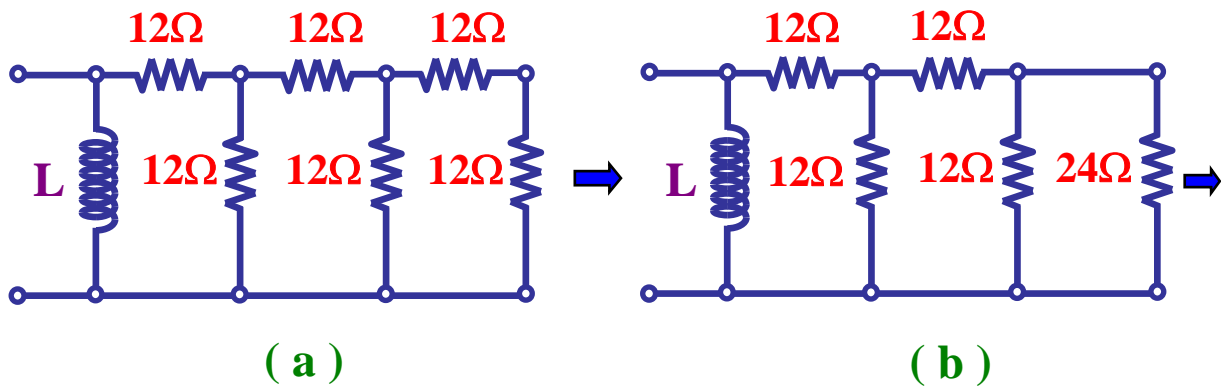


$$L_{eq} = \frac{L_1 \cdot L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$$

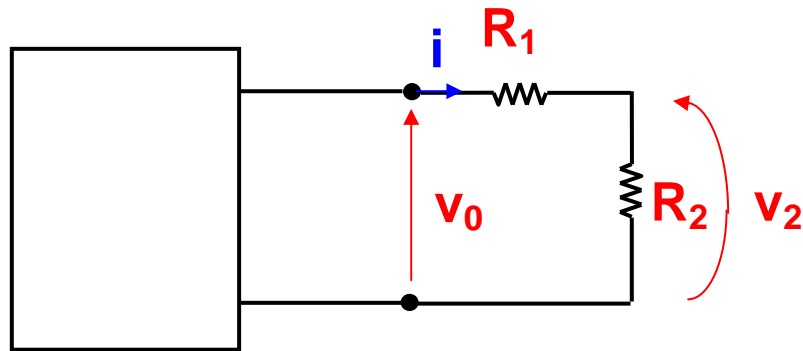


$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$$

# Exemplo de Associação de Elementos

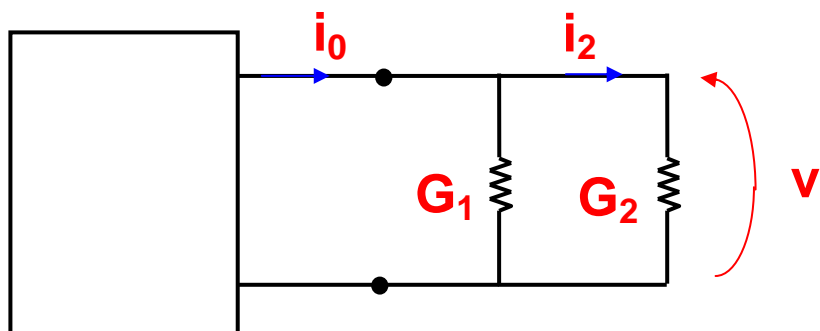


## DIVISÃO DE TENSÃO



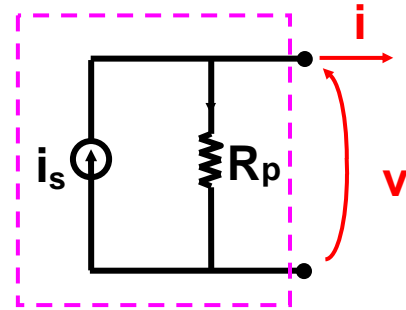
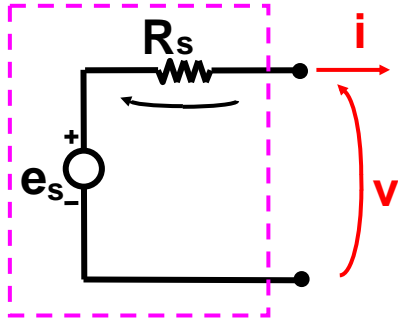
$$V_2 = V_0 \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = i$$

## DIVISÃO DE CORRENTE



$$i_2 = i_0 \cdot \frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2} = i_0 \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = V$$

## FONTES EQUIVALENTES



$$v = e_s - R_s \cdot i$$

$$i = i_s - v / R_p$$

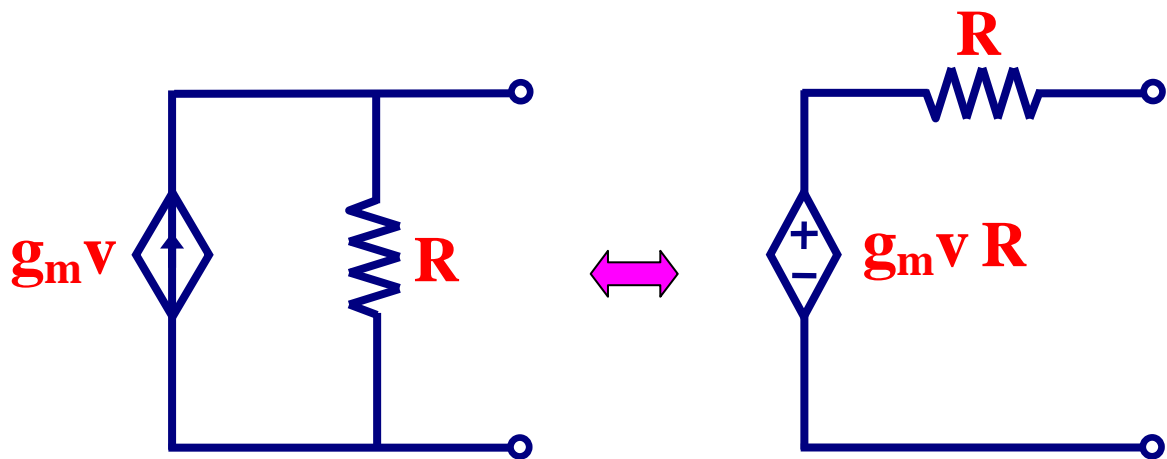
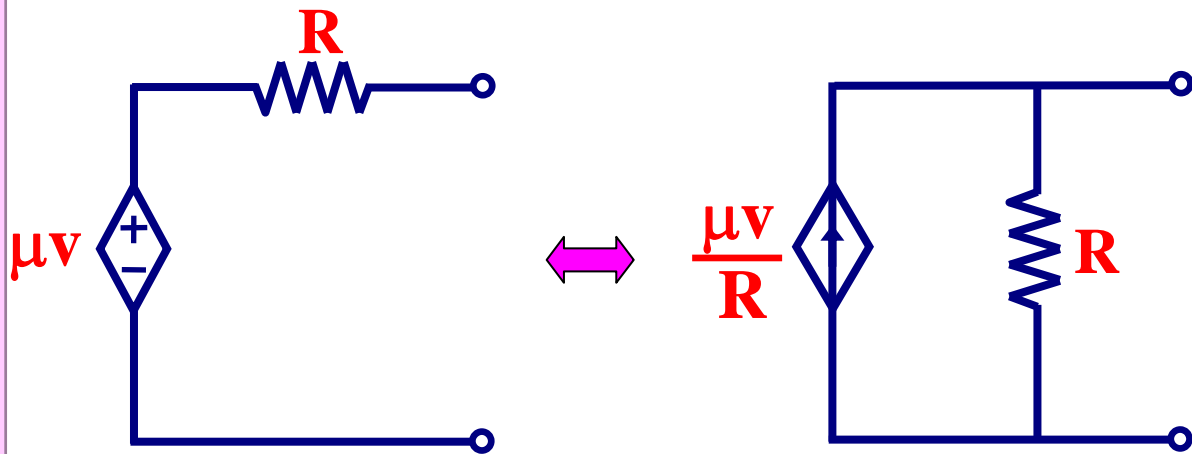
$$\Rightarrow v = R_p \cdot i_s - R_p \cdot i$$

$$e_s - R_s \cdot i = R_p \cdot i_s - R_p \cdot i$$

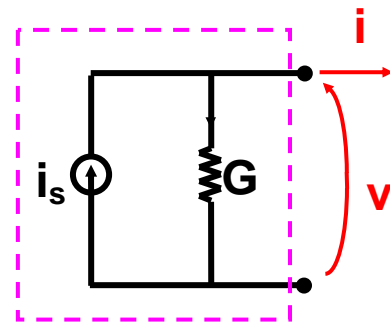
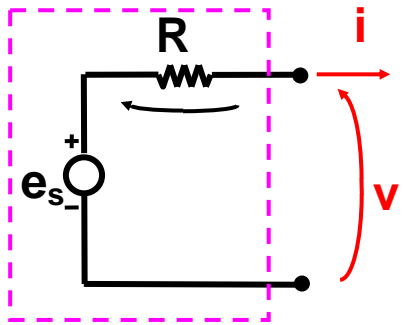
válido para  $\forall v$  e  $\forall i$  SE :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_p = R_s \\ R_p \cdot i_s = e_s \end{array} \right.$$

# Fontes Equivalentes



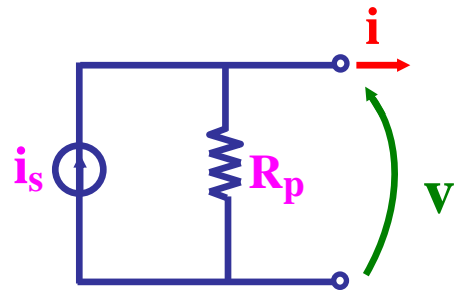
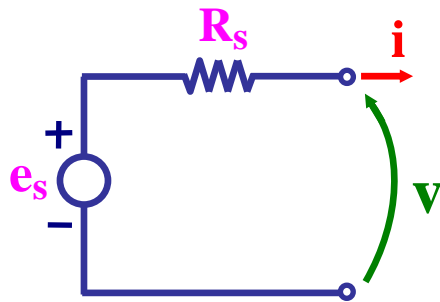
## ***FONTES POTENCIALMENTE DUAIS***



## ***FONTES ESTRITAMENTE DUAIS***

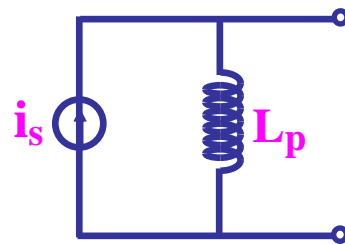
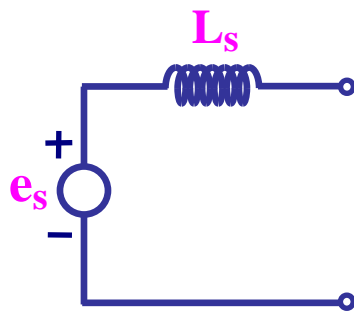
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e_s = i_s \\ R = G \end{array} \right\}$$

# Fontes Equivalentes



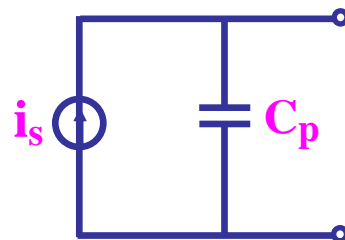
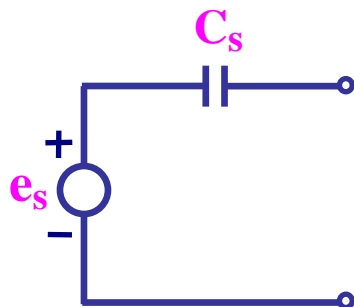
$$R_p = R_s$$

$$e_s = R_p i_s$$



$$L_p = L_s$$

$$e_s(t) = L \frac{d(i_s(t))}{dt}$$

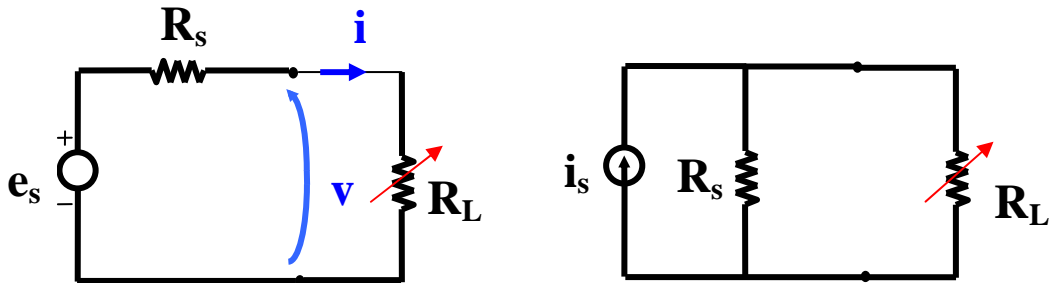


$$C_p = C_s$$

$$i_s(t) = C \frac{d(e_s(t))}{dt}$$



## Teorema da Máxima Transferência de Potência



$R_s$  fixo

Potência na carga  $R_L$  :

$$P_L = \frac{v^2}{R_L} = \frac{e_s^2 \cdot R_L}{(R_s + R_L)^2}$$

$P_{L\text{máx}}$  ocorre para  $R_L = R_s \rightarrow$

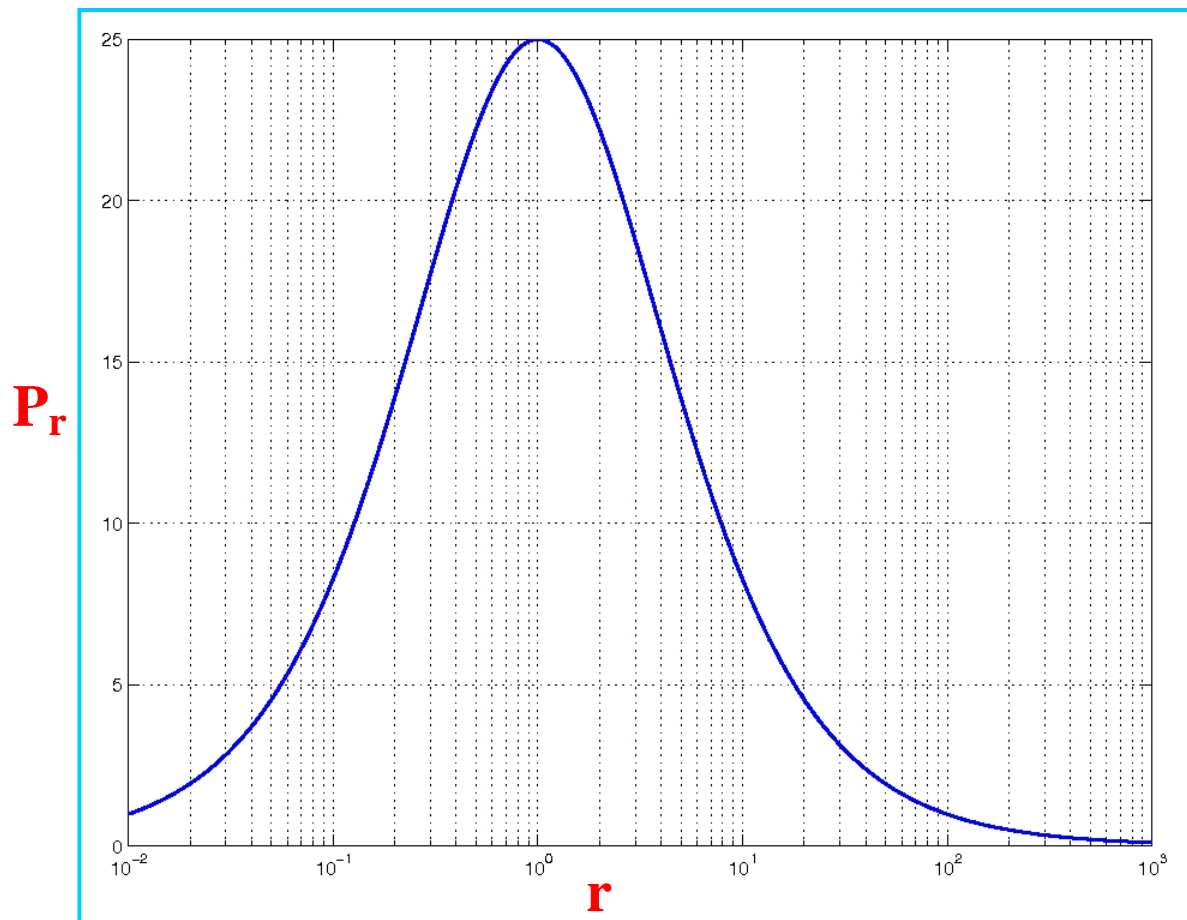
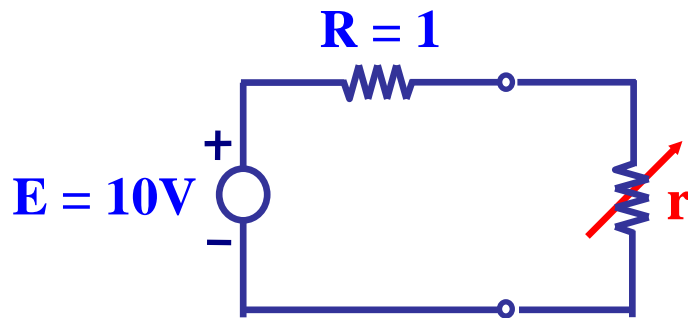
condição de carga casada

$$P_{L\text{max}} = \frac{e_s^2}{4 \cdot R_s}$$

Rendimento :

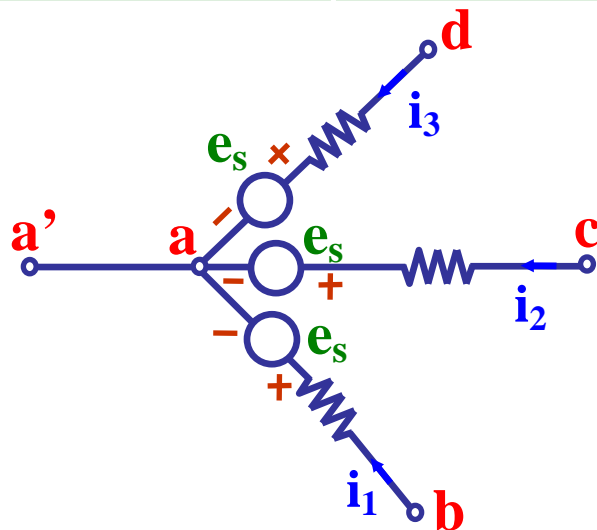
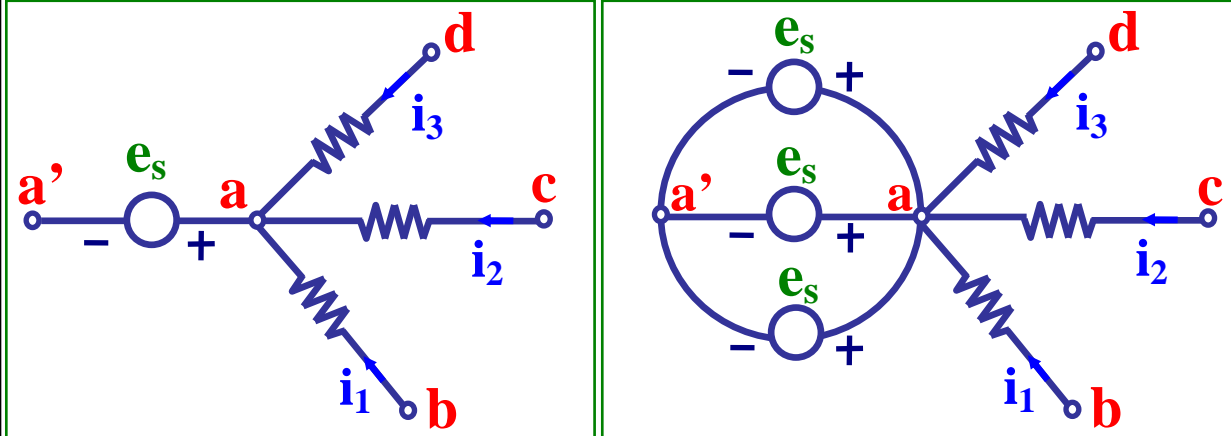
$$\eta = \frac{P_L}{P_{\text{total}}} = 50\%$$

# Máxima Transferência de Potência

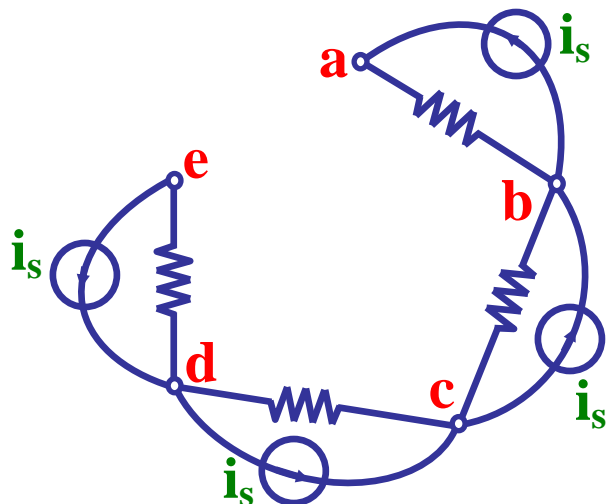
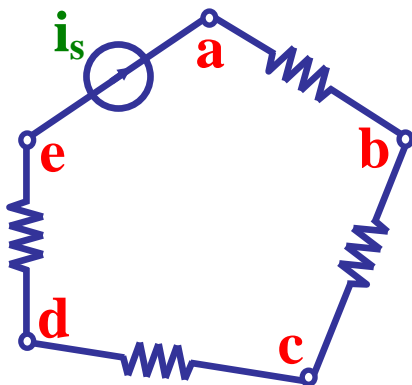


# Deslocamento de Fontes Ideais

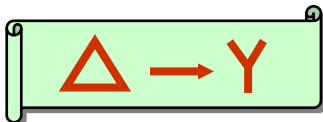
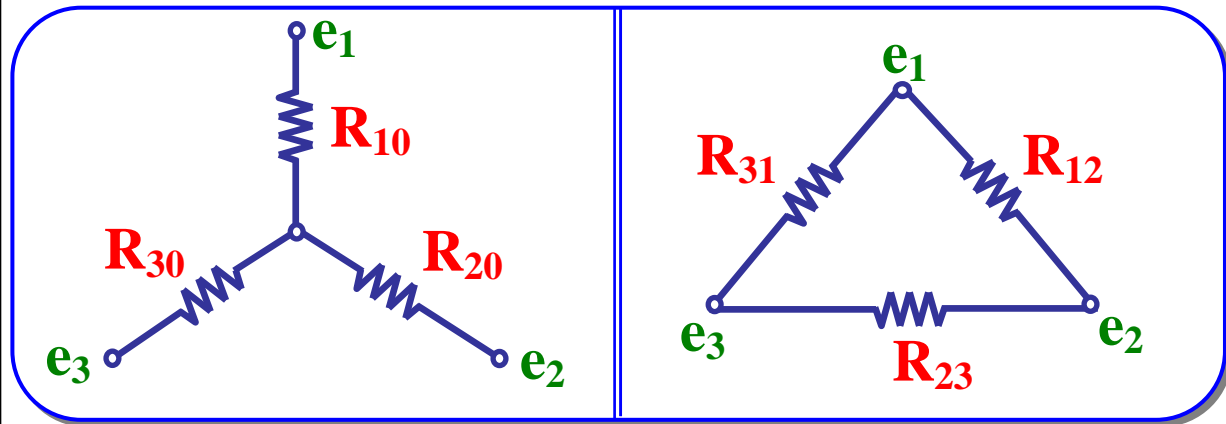
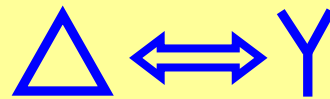
## Tensão



## Corrente



# Transformação

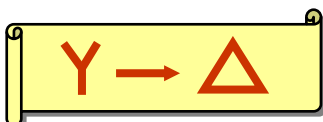


$$R_{10} = \frac{R_{12} R_{31}}{R_{\Delta}}$$

$$R_{20} = \frac{R_{12} R_{23}}{R_{\Delta}}$$

$$R_{30} = \frac{R_{31} R_{23}}{R_{\Delta}}$$

$$R_{\Delta} = R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}$$



$$R_{12} = \frac{R_{10} R_{20}}{R_Y}$$

$$R_{23} = \frac{R_{20} R_{30}}{R_Y}$$

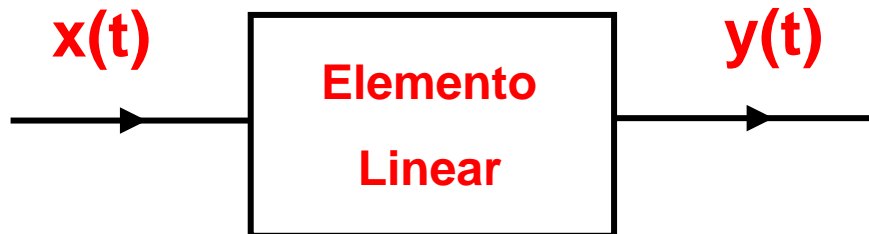
$$R_{31} = \frac{R_{30} R_{10}}{R_Y}$$

$$G_Y = G_{10} + G_{20} + G_{30}$$

$$R_Y = \frac{1}{G_Y}$$

Para  $R_{10} = R_{20} = R_{30}$  então  $R_{\text{estrela}} = \frac{1}{3} R_{\text{triângulo}}$

## LINEARIDADE



- **HOMOGENEIDADE :**

$$K \cdot x(t) \rightarrow K \cdot y(t)$$

- **ADITIVIDADE :**

**Se :**  $\begin{cases} x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t) \end{cases}$

**Então :**  $\begin{cases} x_1(t) + x_2(t) \rightarrow \\ y_1(t) + y_2(t) \end{cases}$

## CONSEQUÊNCIAS :

Proporcionalidade entre excitação e resposta

Superposição

$$K_1 \cdot x_1(t) + K_2 \cdot x_2(t) \rightarrow K_1 \cdot y_1(t) + K_2 \cdot y_2(t)$$

# TEOREMA DA SUPERPOSIÇÃO

REDE LINEAR

VÁRIAS EXCITAÇÕES

RESPOSTA =  $\sum$  respostas devidas a cada gerador independente, com os demais desativados

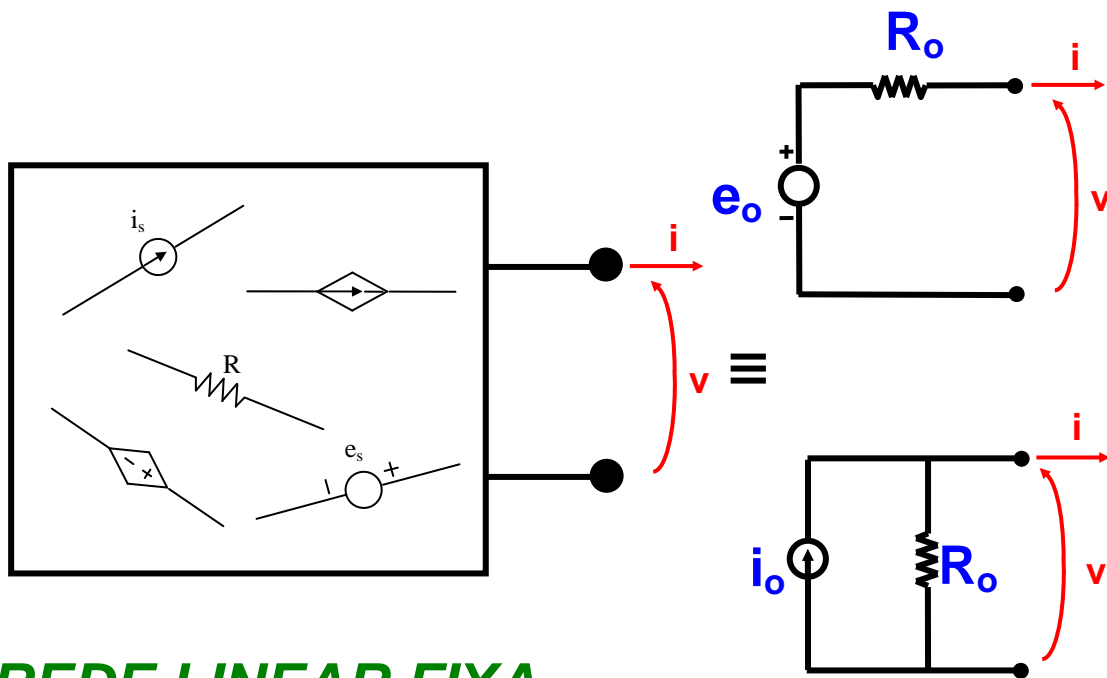
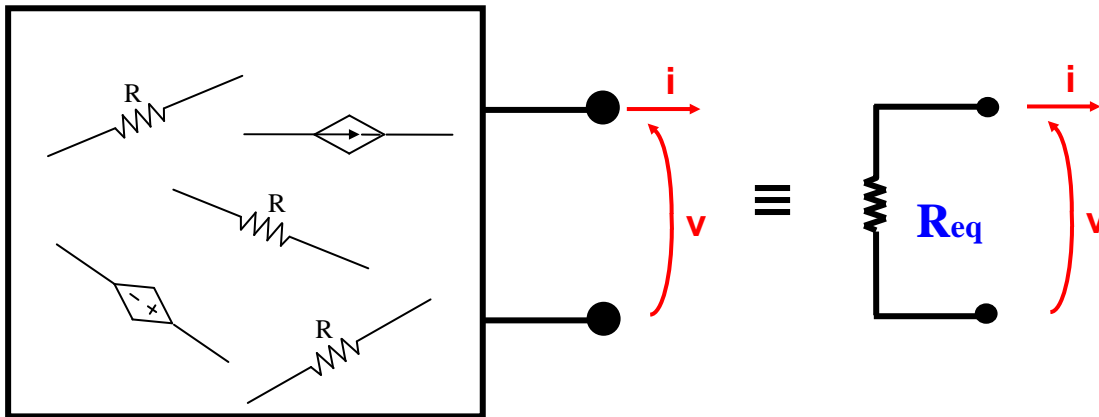
Fonte de Tensão = curto-circuito

Fonte de Corrente = circuito aberto

ATENÇÃO : Nunca inativar

gerador vinculado

# TEOREMAS DE THÉVENIN E DE NORTON



**REDE LINEAR FIXA**

$$R_o = \frac{e_o}{i_o}$$

$$i_o = \frac{e_o}{R_o}$$

## **Leon-Charles Thévenin (1857-1927)**



**Engenheiro telegráfico, oficial e educador francês (École Polytechnique), famoso por seu teorema publicado em 1883. Trabalhou ativamente no estudo e projeto de sistemas telegráficos (incluindo transmissão subterrânea), capacitores cilíndricos e eletromagnetismo.**

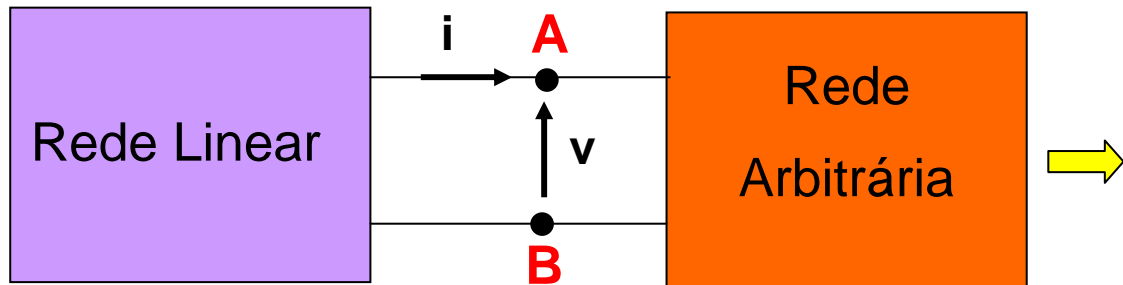
## **Edward L. Norton (1898-1983)**



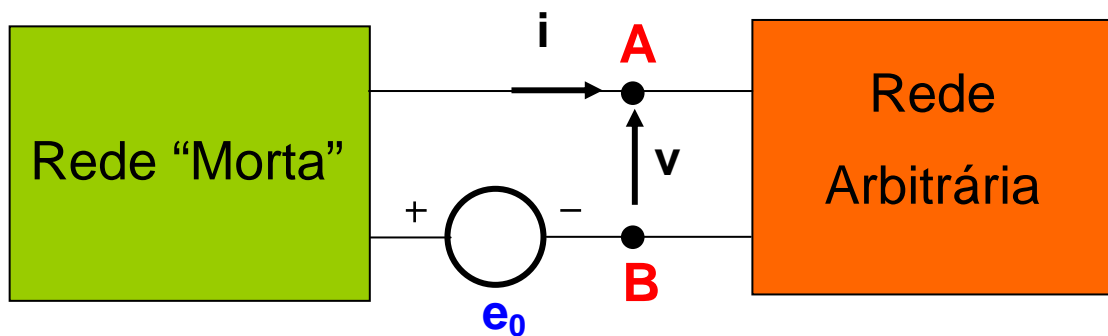
**Engenheiro elétrico, cientista e inventor americano, da Bell Laboratories. Propôs em 1926, na AT&T, o dual do teorema de Thévenin, para facilitar o projeto de instrumentos de gravação, operados por corrente. Realizou pesquisas nas áreas de circuitos, sistemas acústicos, telefonia e transmissão de dados. Obteve 19 patentes com seus trabalhos.**



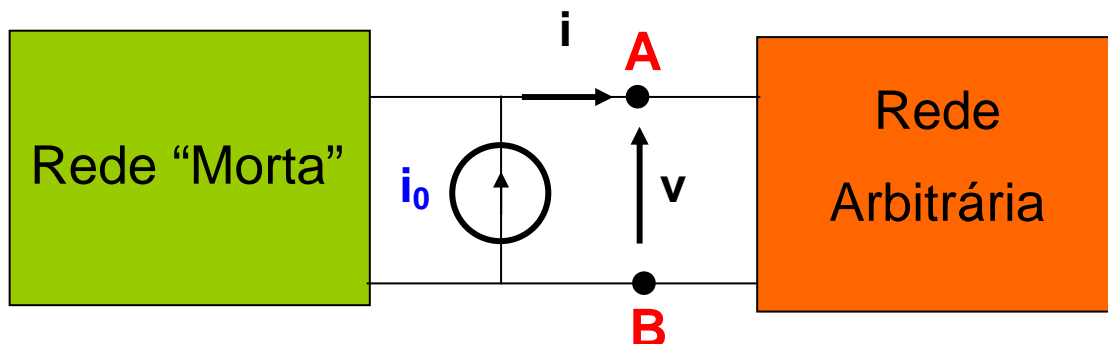
## TEOREMAS DE THÉVENIN E DE NORTON



Thévenin:



Norton:



**Rede "Morta"** = Rede linear inativada

$e_0$  = tensão em aberto produzida pela rede linear entre os terminais **A** e **B**

$i_0$  = corrente de curto produzida pela rede linear entre os terminais **A** e **B**

# Aplicação dos Teoremas de Thévenin e Norton

## 1- Circuito com Resistores e Geradores independentes:

- ◆ Calcular  $e_o$  ou  $i_o$  com geradores ativados
- ◆ Calcular  $R_o$  com geradores desativados

## 2- Circuito com Resistores e Geradores vinculados (nenhum gerador independente)

- ◆  $e_o = i_o = 0$
- ◆ Calcular  $R_o$  impondo tensão e calculando corrente (ou vice-versa)

## 3- Circuito com Resistores e Geradores vinculados e Geradores independentes

- ◆ Calcular  $e_o$
- ◆ Calcular  $i_o$
- ◆ Calcular  $R_o = e_o / i_o$