

RESISTÊNCIAS EM SÉRIE

n resistências num mesmo "ramo" (percurso único entre 2 pontos num circuito)



se $V_A > V_B \Rightarrow$

I

$$I_1 = I_2 = \dots = I_n = I$$

$$\Delta V = V_A - V_B = \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2 + \dots + \Delta V_n$$

$$= R_1 I_1 + R_2 I_2 + \dots + R_n I_n = R_1 I + R_2 I + \dots + R_n I$$

$$\Delta V = (R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n) I \quad \text{lei de Ohm}$$

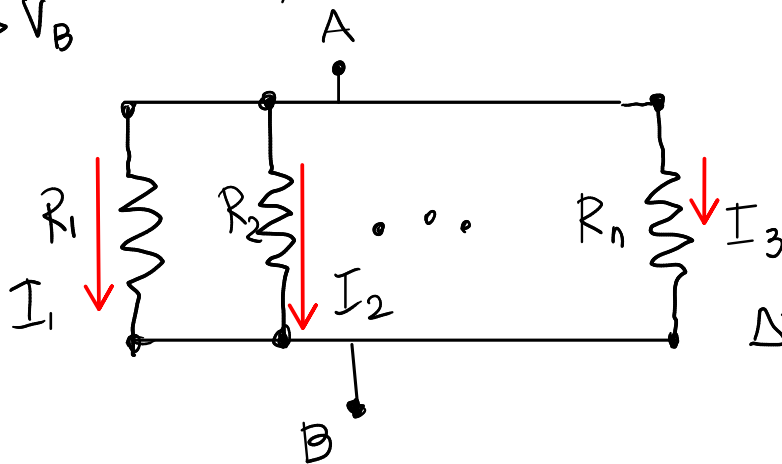
resistência equivalente: $R_s = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$



RESISTÊNCIAS EM PARALELO

n resistências, em ramos diferentes, entre os 2 mesmos pontos

$V_A > V_B$
⇓



$$\Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2 = \dots = \Delta V_n = \Delta V \quad (V_A - V_B)$$

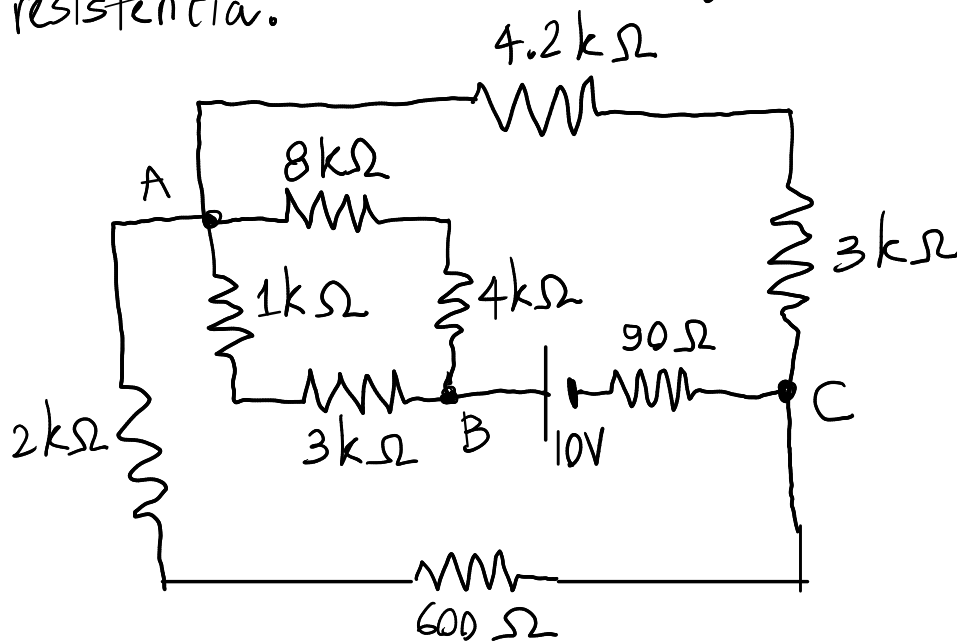
$$I = I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_n = \frac{\Delta V}{R_1} + \frac{\Delta V}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{\Delta V}{R_n}$$

$$I = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n} \right) \Delta V \quad \text{lei de Ohm}$$

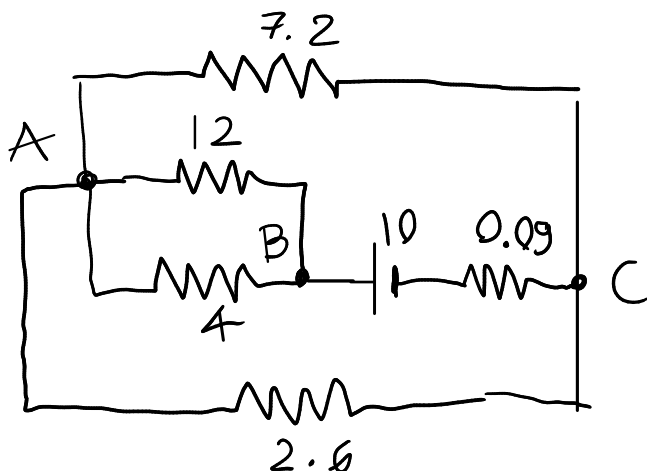
resistência equivalente: $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$

caso particular $\rightarrow n=2$: $R_p = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

Exemplo: Determine a voltagem e corrente em cada resistência.

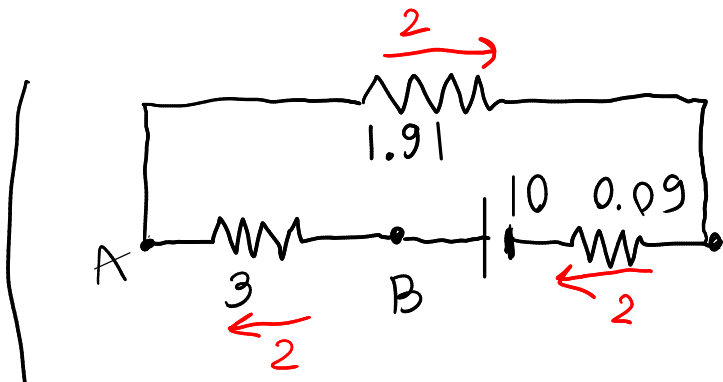


Unidades: $\Delta V \rightarrow V$, $R \rightarrow k\Omega \Rightarrow \left(I = \frac{\Delta V}{R} \right) \text{ mA}$



$$\frac{4 \times 12}{4 + 12} = \frac{48}{16} = 3$$

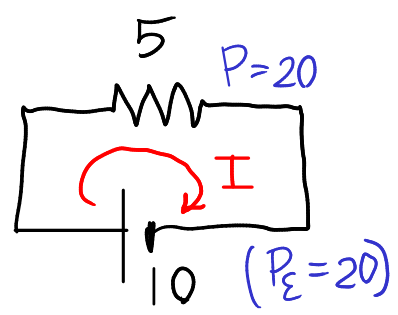
$$\frac{7.2 \times 2.6}{7.2 + 2.6} = 1.91$$



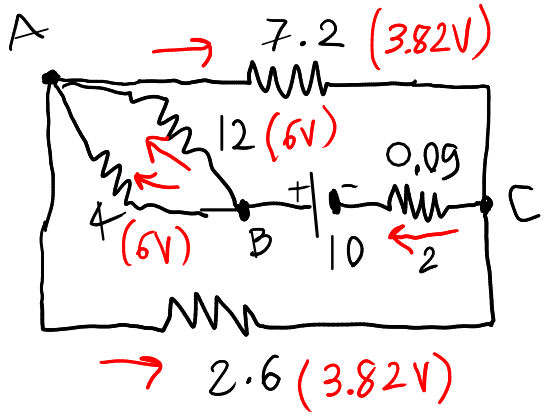
$$\Delta V_{1.91} = 1.91 \times 2 = 3.82$$

$$\Delta V_3 = 6$$

$$\Delta V_{0.09} = 0.18$$



$$I = \frac{10}{5} = 2 \text{ mA}$$



$$I_{7.2} = \frac{3.82}{7.2} = 0.53$$

$$I_{12} = \frac{3.82}{2.6} = 1.47$$

$$I_{10} = \frac{6}{12} = 0.5$$

$$I_4 = \frac{6}{4} = 1.5$$

$$I_{4.2} = I_3 = 0.53 \quad \Delta V_{4.2} = 4.2 \times 0.53 = 2.23 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta V_3 = 3 \times 0.53 = 1.59$$

$$I_2 = I_{0.6} = 1.47 \quad \Rightarrow \Delta V_2 = 2.94 \text{ V}, \Delta V_{0.6} = 0.88 \text{ V}$$

$$I_4 = I_8 = 0.5 \quad \Rightarrow \Delta V_4 = 2 \text{ V}, \Delta V_8 = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = I_3 = 1.5 \quad \Rightarrow \Delta V_1 = 1.5 \text{ V}, \Delta V_{1.5} = 4.5 \text{ V}$$

Na f.e.m. $I = 2 \text{ mA}$ (de menor para maior V)
 \Rightarrow modo gerador (fornece energia)

POTÊNCIAS

condutor: $P = \Delta V I$

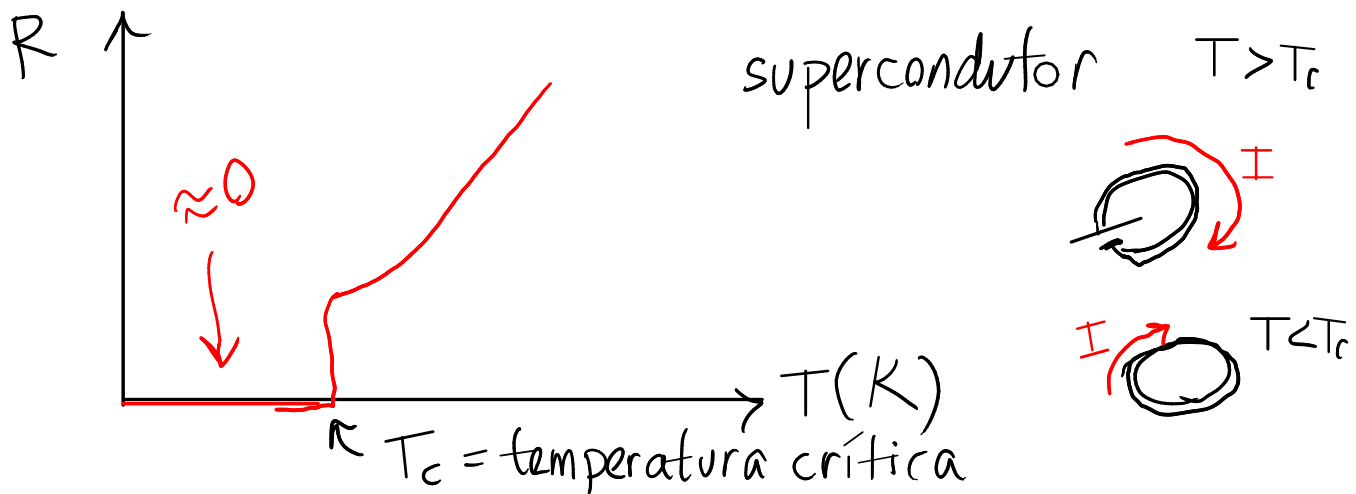
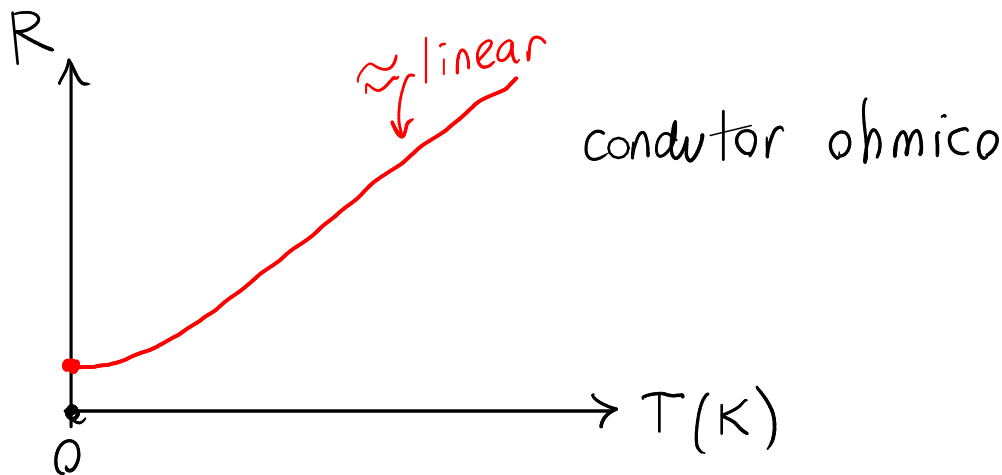
resistências: $P = RI^2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{R}$

a fonte fornece $P_{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{E} I_{\mathcal{E}} = 10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ mW}$

= soma das potências dissipadas (em calor) nas 9 resistências.

fonte no modo receptor \rightarrow potência absorvida = $P_{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{E} I$

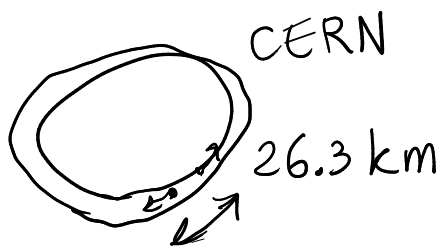
SUPERCONDUTIVIDADE



primeiro supercondutor (séc. ~~XX~~) → mercúrio

$T_c \approx 4.2 \text{ K}$ (hélio líquido → $T < 4.2 \text{ K}$)

supercondutores de alta temperatura.



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