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# **Análise de respostas transitórias de circuitos de 1ª ordem RL e RC**

# Introdução

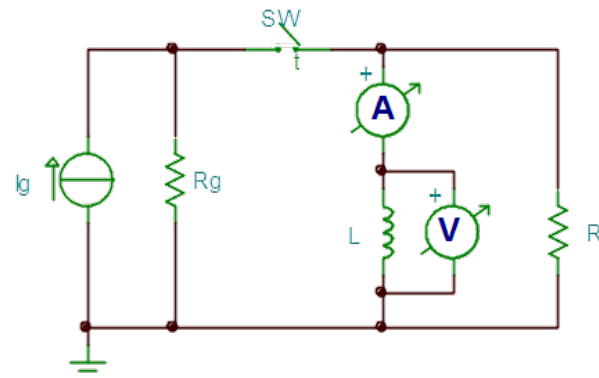
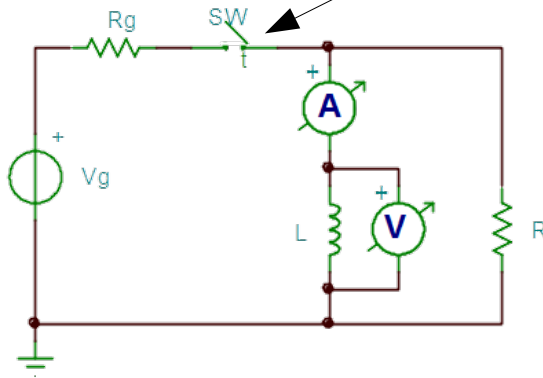
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- **No capítulo anterior estudamos que:**
  - Indutores e capacitores → sensíveis a VARIAÇÕES de correntes e tensões.
  - Corrente no indutor e tensão no capacitor NÃO podem variar instantaneamente.
  - Ambos são capazes de ARMAZENAR energia.
- **Neste capítulo → o que acontece quando variamos abruptamente tensões e correntes?**
  - Resposta natural → como os componentes devolvem a energia armazenada → comportamento independente das fontes.
  - Resposta ao degrau → como os componentes reagem ao ligar ou desligar fontes.
- **Circuitos RL e RC → equações diferenciais de 1ª ordem.**

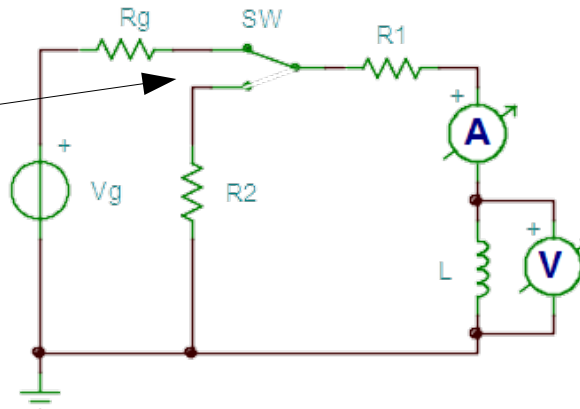
# Resposta natural RL

- Exemplos:

Aberturas de  
chaves em  $t=0s$ .



Troca de  
configuração  
em  $t=0s$ .

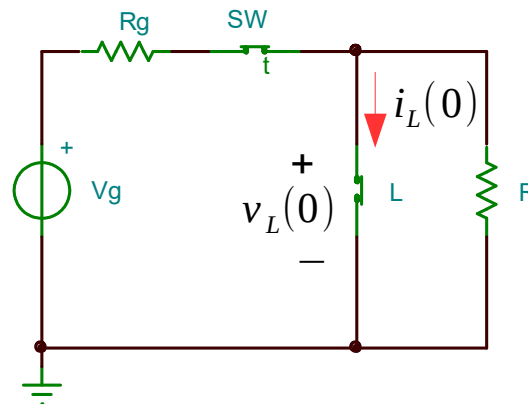
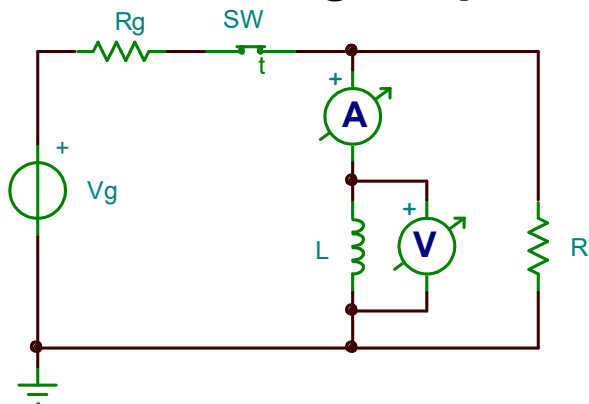


**IMPORTANTE!**

Notar que em todas estas configurações há um “esforço” para evitar a interrupção abrupta da corrente.

# Resposta natural RL

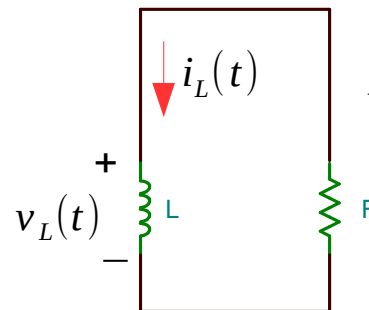
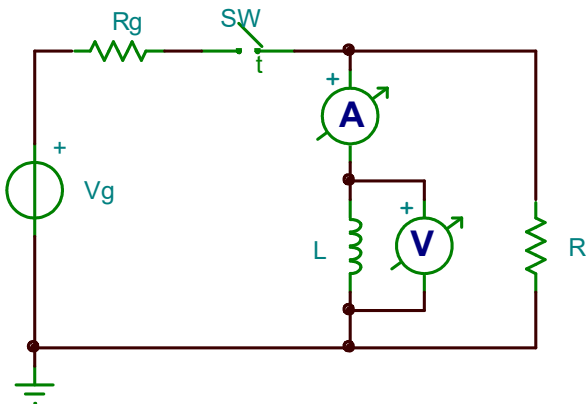
- Considerando que a chave esteve fechada por um longo tempo → circuito em *regime permanente*.



$$i_L(0^-) = \frac{V_g}{R_g}$$

$$v_L(0^-) = 0$$

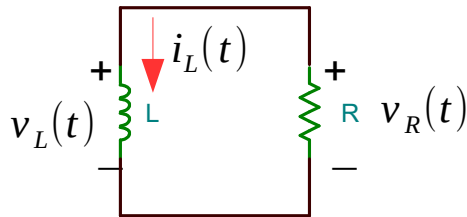
- Em  $t = 0$  a chave é aberta:



O comportamento  
não depende mais  
da fonte!

RESPOSTA NATURAL  
DO CIRCUITO RL.

# Resposta natural RL



$$v_L(t) = v_R(t) \rightarrow L \frac{d}{dt} i_L(t) = -R i_L(t) \rightarrow L \frac{d}{dt} i_L(t) + R i_L(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} i_L(t) + \frac{R}{L} i_L(t) = 0 \rightarrow \text{EDO de 1ª ordem homogênea com coeficientes constantes} \rightarrow \text{circuito de 1ª ordem!}$$

**Resolvendo a EDO:**

$$\frac{d}{dt} i_L + \frac{R}{L} i_L = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} i_L = -\frac{R}{L} i_L \rightarrow \frac{di_L}{i_L} = -\frac{R}{L} dt \rightarrow \int_{i_L(t_0)}^{i_L(t)} \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{R}{L} \int_{t_0}^t dy \rightarrow$$

$$(\ln x)_{i_L(t_0)}^{i_L(t)} = -\frac{R}{L} (y)_{t_0}^t \rightarrow \ln[i_L(t)] - \ln[i_L(t_0)] = -\frac{R}{L} (t - t_0) \rightarrow \ln \left[ \frac{i_L(t)}{i_L(t_0)} \right] = -\frac{R}{L} (t - t_0) \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{i_L(t)}{i_L(t_0)} = e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t-t_0)} \rightarrow i_L(t) = i_L(t_0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t-t_0)}$$

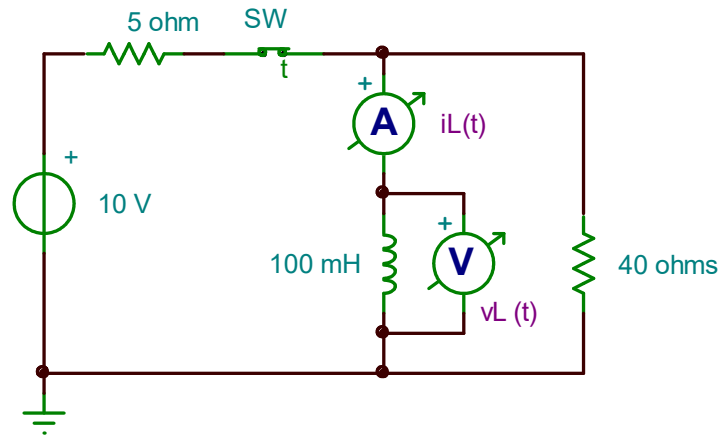
**Se  $t_0 = 0$ :**

$$v_L(t) = L \frac{d}{dt} i_L(t) = \cancel{L} \left[ -\frac{R}{\cancel{L}} i_L(t_0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t-t_0)} \right] \rightarrow v_L(t) = -R i_L(t_0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t-t_0)}$$

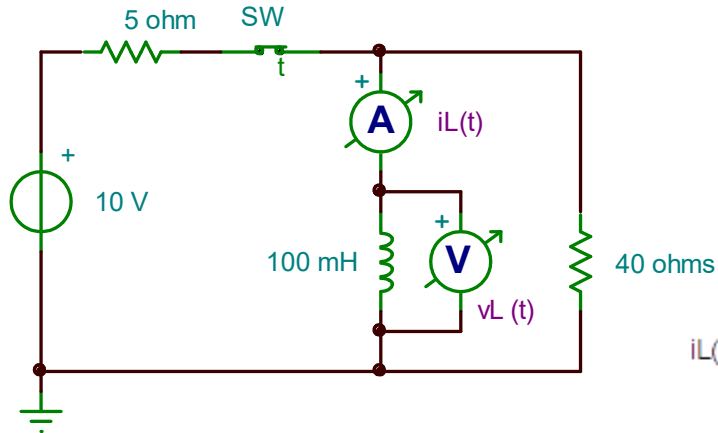
$$i_L(t) = i_L(0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$v_L(t) = -R i_L(0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

# Exemplo



# Exemplo

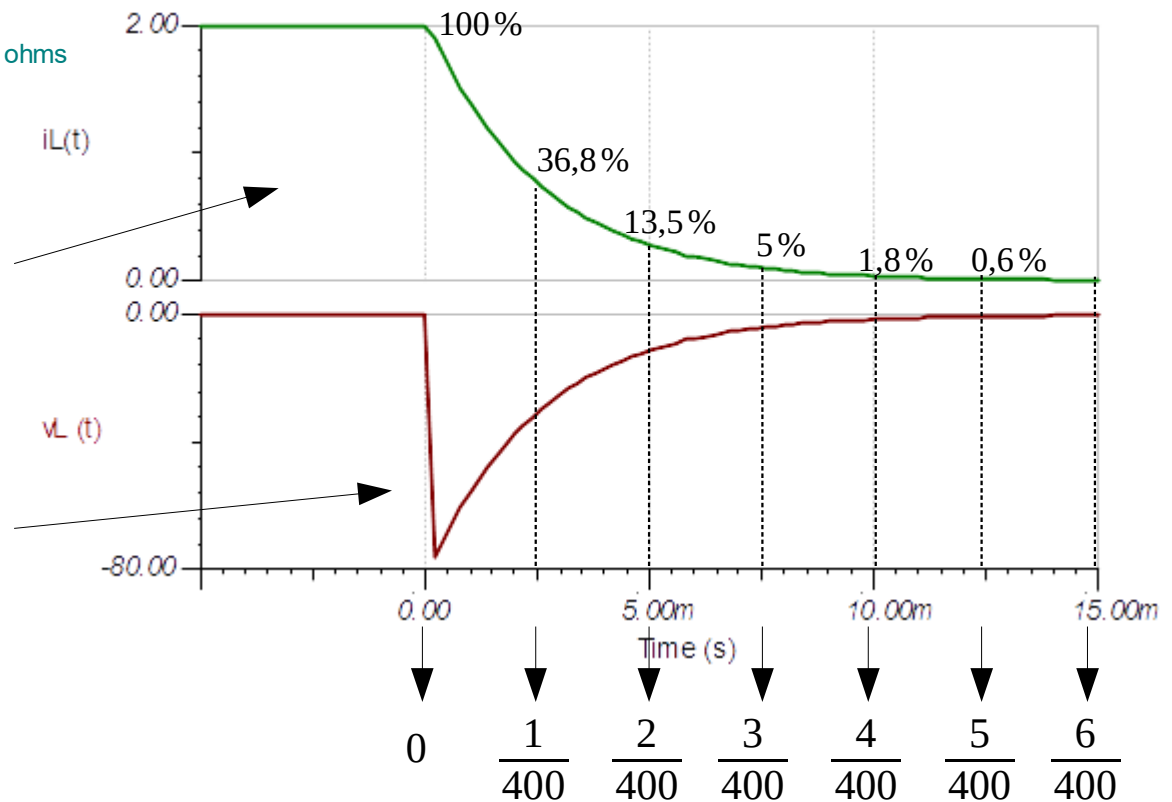


**Notar que não há  
descontinuidade  
na corrente.**

**Notar variação  
abrupta na tensão  
para garantir a  
corrente inicial.**

$$i_L(t) = 2 e^{-400t}$$

$$v_L(t) = -80 e^{-400t}$$



# A constante de tempo

- Colocando em uma forma padrão:

$$\begin{aligned} i_L(t) &= i_L(0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \\ v_L(t) &= -R i_L(0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(t) = f(0) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

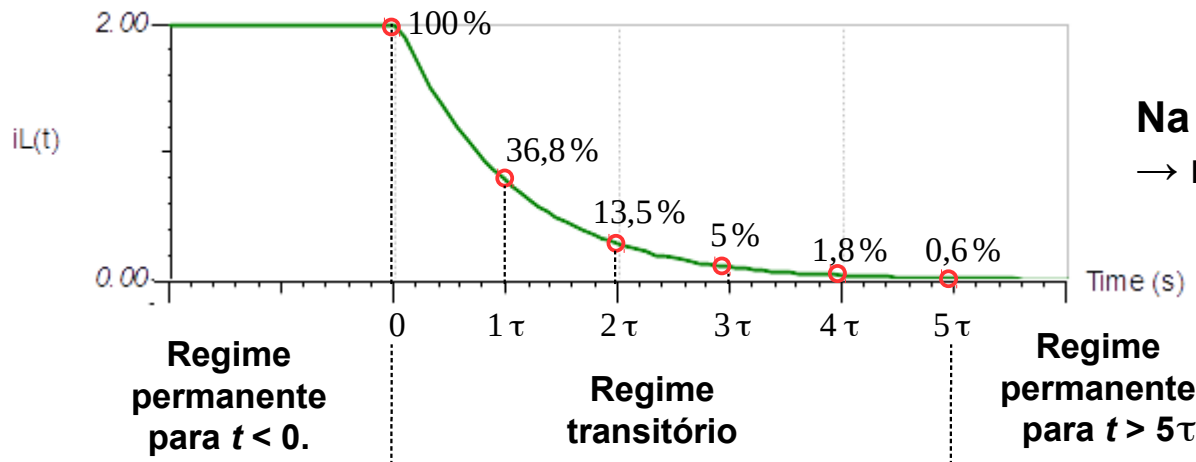
Onde:

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} \text{ (s)}$$

Constante de tempo do circuito → determina a taxa de decaimento da resposta:

$\tau$  grande → circuito “lento”.

$\tau$  pequeno → circuito “rápido”.

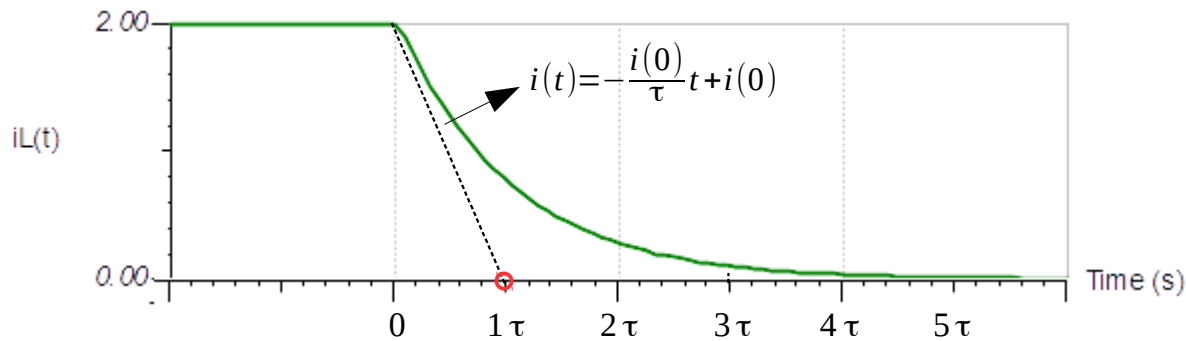


Na maioria dos casos práticos  
→ regime permanente após  $5\tau$



# A constante de tempo e a inclinação em $t = 0$

- A constante de tempo pode ser determinada pela inclinação da curva em  $t = 0$ .



$$i(t) = i(0)e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}i(t) = i(0)\left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right)e^{-t/\tau}$$

Em  $t = 0$ :  $\frac{d}{dt}i(0) = i(0)\left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right)e^0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}i(0) = -\frac{i(0)}{\tau}$

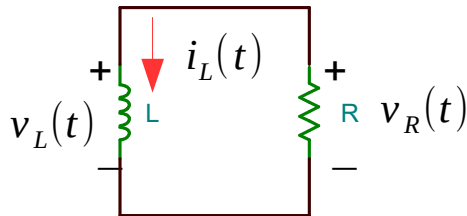
Se a inclinação fosse constante:  $\rightarrow$  Equação da reta!  $\rightarrow i(t) = -\frac{i(0)}{\tau}t + i(0)$

Em  $t = \tau$

$$\begin{aligned} i(\tau) &= -\frac{i(0)}{\cancel{\tau}}\cancel{\tau} + i(0) \\ &= -i(0) + i(0) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

# Potência e energia

- **Potência dissipada no resistor:**



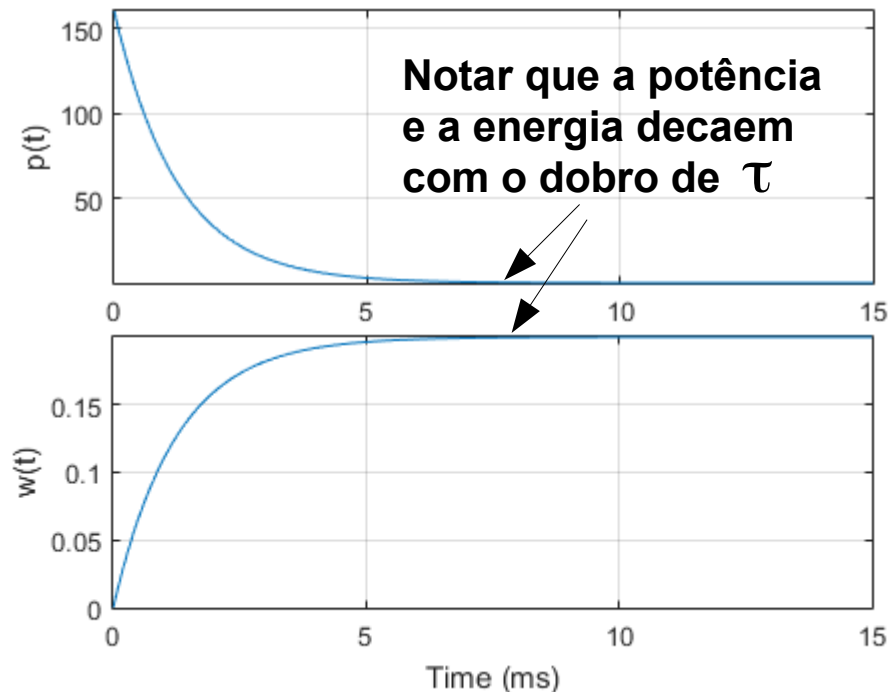
$$p_R(t) = v_R(t) i_R(t) = v_L(t) [-i_L(t)] = \left[ -R i_L(0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \right] \left[ -i_L(0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \right]$$

$$p_R(t) = R i_L^2(0) e^{-2\frac{R}{L}t}$$

- **Energia devolvida pelo indutor ao resistor:**

$$w = \int_0^t p(t) dt = \int_0^t R i_L^2(0) e^{-2\frac{R}{L}t} dt$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} L i_L^2(0) \left[ 1 - e^{-2\frac{R}{L}t} \right]$$



# Exemplo 7.1

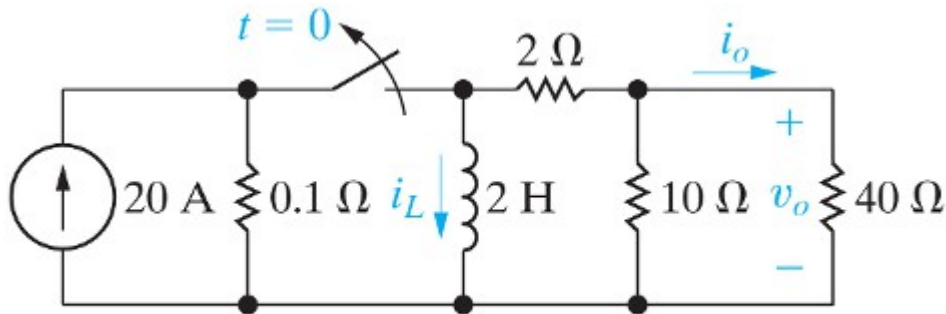


Figure: 07-07Ex7.1

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**Determine:**  $i_L(t)$ ,  $i_o(t)$ ,  $v_o(t)$

**Em quanto tempo a energia armazenada no indutor é totalmente transferida para os resistores.**

**A porcentagem da energia transferida para o resistor de 10 Ω.**

$$i_L(t) = 20e^{-5t}$$

$$i_o(t) = -4e^{-5t}$$

$$v_o(t) = -160e^{-5t}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

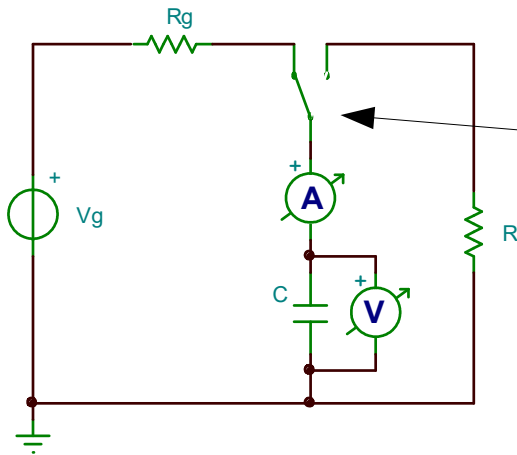
$$5\tau = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$2.5\tau = 0.5 \text{ s}$$

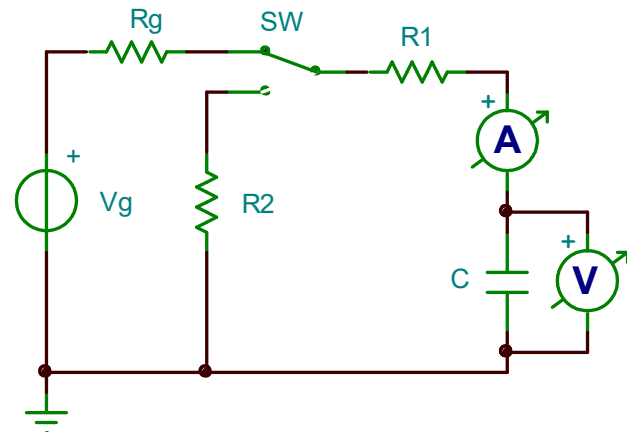
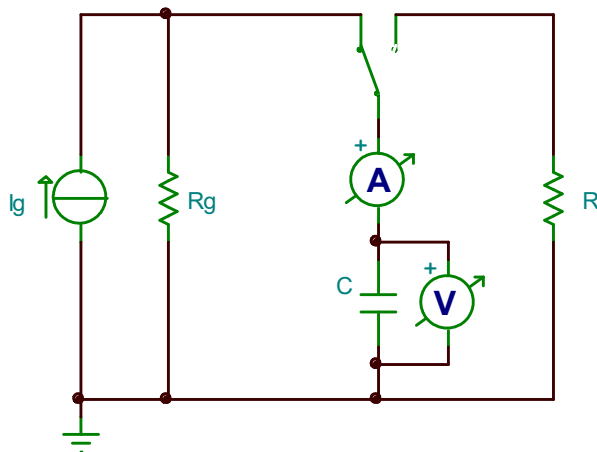
$$w_{10} = 246 \text{ J} = 64 \%$$

# Resposta natural RC

- Exemplos:

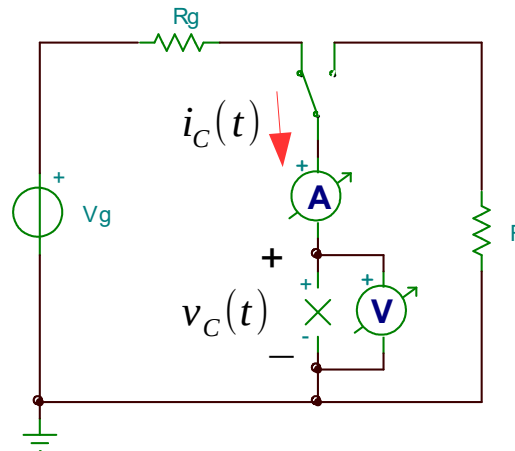
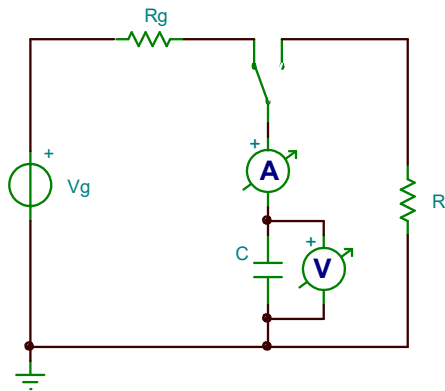


Trocas de  
configuração em  
 $t=0s$ .



# Resposta natural RC

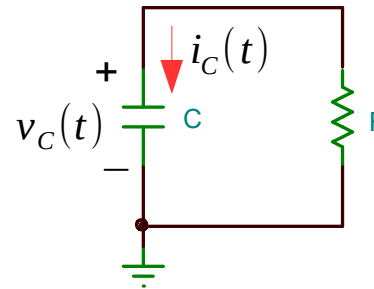
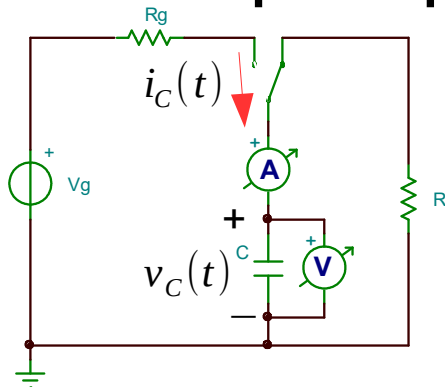
- Considerando que a chave esteve na posição 1 por um longo tempo  $\rightarrow$  *regime permanente*.



$$v_C(0^-) = V_g$$

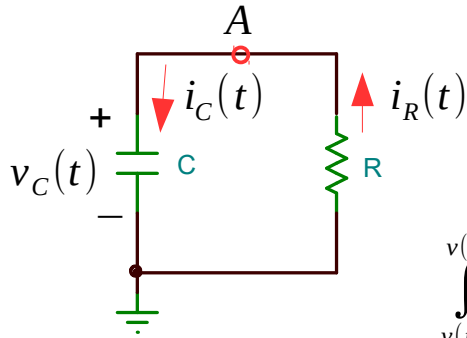
$$i_C(0^-) = 0$$

- Em  $t = 0$  muda para a posição 2:



**RESPOSTA NATURAL  
DO CIRCUITO RC.**

# Resposta natural RC



No nó A:

$$i_C - i_R = 0 \rightarrow i_C = i_R \rightarrow C \frac{d}{dt} v = -\frac{v}{R} \rightarrow \frac{dv}{v} = -\frac{1}{RC} dt$$

$$\int_{v(t_0)}^{v(t)} \frac{dx}{x} dt = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{t_0}^t dy \rightarrow \ln(x) \Big|_{v(t_0)}^{v(t)} = -\frac{1}{RC} (y) \Big|_{t_0}^t \rightarrow \ln \frac{v(t)}{v(t_0)} = -\frac{1}{RC} (t - t_0)$$

$$v_C(t) = v_C(t_0) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(t-t_0)}$$

Se  $t_0 = 0$ :

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{d}{dt} v_C(t) = C \left[ -\frac{1}{RC} v_C(t_0) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(t-t_0)} \right]$$

$$i_C(t) = -\frac{v_C(t_0)}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(t-t_0)}$$

$$v_C(t) = v_C(0) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

$$i_C(t) = -\frac{v_C(0)}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

# Constante de tempo, potência e energia

$$\begin{aligned} v_C(t) &= v_C(0) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} \\ i_C(t) &= -\frac{v_C(0)}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} \end{aligned} \rightarrow f(t) = f(t_0) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \rightarrow \tau = RC(s)$$

$$p_R(t) = v_R(t) i_R(t) = \frac{v_C^2(0)}{R} e^{-\frac{2}{RC}t} \text{ W}$$

$$w = \int_0^t p(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} C v_C^2(0) (1 - e^{-\frac{2}{RC}t}) \text{ J}$$

# Exemplo 7.3

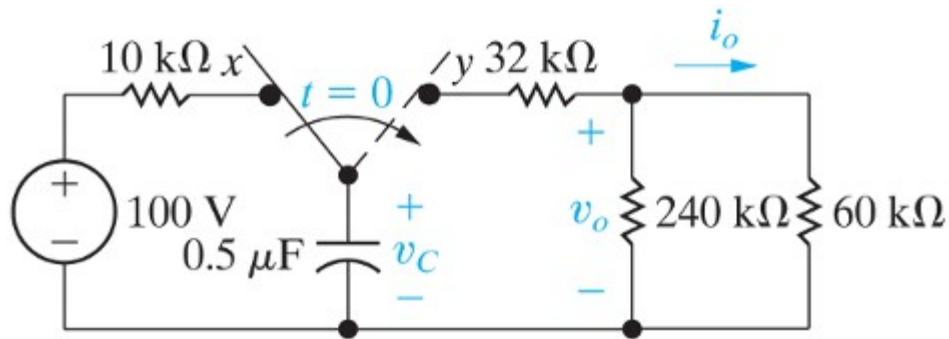


Figure: 07-13Ex7.3

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**Determine:**

**$v_C(t)$ ,  $i_C(t)$ .**

**$\tau$**

**$v_o(t)$ ,  $i_o(t)$ .**

**Esboço de  $v_C(t)$  e  $i_C(t)$ .**



# Exemplo 7.3

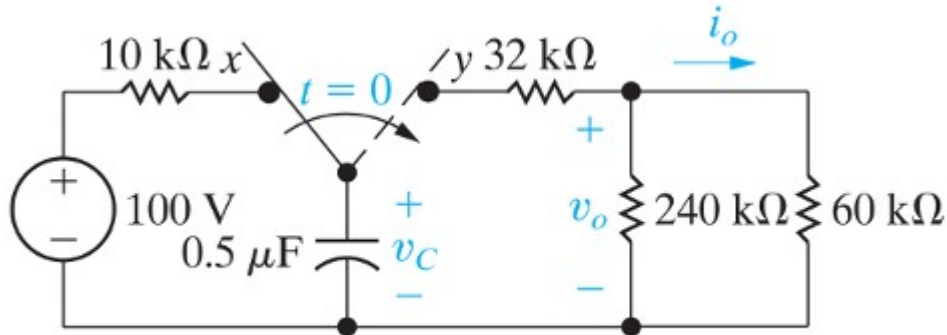


Figure: 07-13Ex7.3

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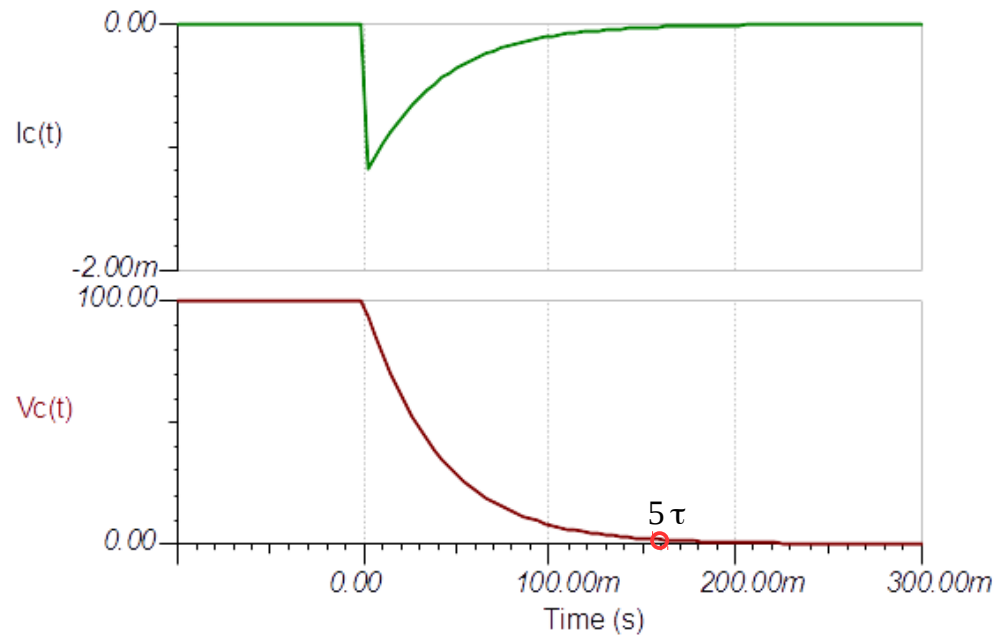
$$v_C(t) = 100e^{-25t} \text{ V}$$

$$i_C(t) = -1,25e^{-25t} \text{ mA}$$

$$\tau = 0,5 \mu \cdot 80 \text{ k} = 40 \text{ ms}$$

$$v_o(t) = 60e^{-25t} \text{ V}$$

$$i_o(t) = 1e^{-25t} \text{ mA}$$



# Respostas ao degrau

- Resposta ao degrau → aplicação repentina de fontes de tensão ou corrente CC:
  - Descreve como a energia é armazenada nos elementos.
- Circuito RL alimentado por uma fonte CC.

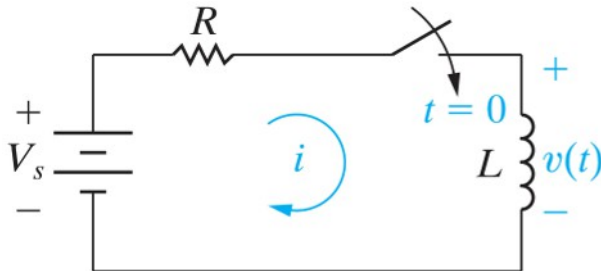


Figure: 07-16  
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$$V_s = Ri(t) + L \frac{d}{dt}i(t) \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}i(t) = \frac{1}{L} [V_s - Ri(t)] \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}i(t) = -\frac{R}{L} \left[ i(t) - \frac{V_s}{R} \right] \rightarrow \frac{di(t)}{i(t) - V_s/R} = -\frac{R}{L} dt \rightarrow$$

$$\int_{i(t_0)}^{i(t)} \frac{dx}{x - V_s/R} = -\frac{R}{L} \int_{t_0}^t dy \rightarrow \ln(x - V_s/R) \Big|_{i(t_0)}^{i(t)} = -\frac{R}{L} t \rightarrow$$

$$i(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} + \left[ i(t_0) - \frac{V_s}{R} \right] e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

Se a energia inicial for nula →

$$i(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} - \frac{V_s}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

# Resposta ao degrau do circuito RL

$$i(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} - \frac{V_s}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

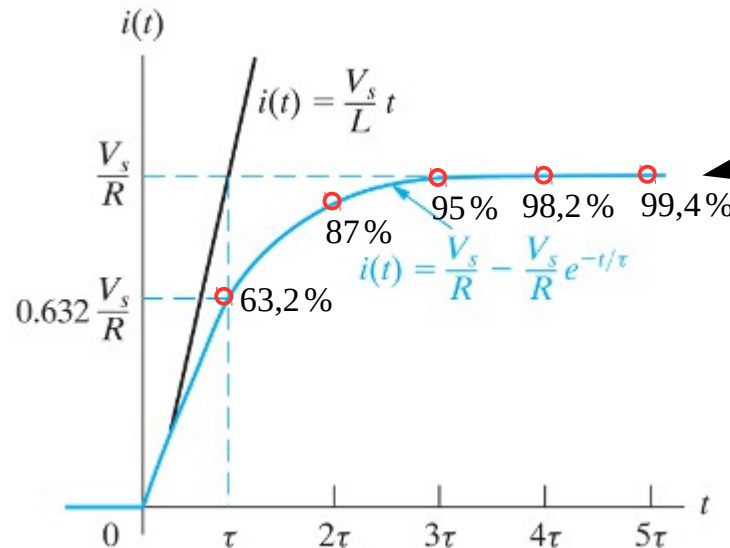


Figure: 07-17

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Notar o crescimento gradativo da corrente.

Notar avariação abrupta na tensão para garantir o crescimento gradativo da corrente.

$$v(t) = L \frac{d}{dt} i(t)$$

→

$$v(t) = [V_s - Ri(t_0)] e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

Se a energia inicial for nula →

$$v(t) = V_s e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

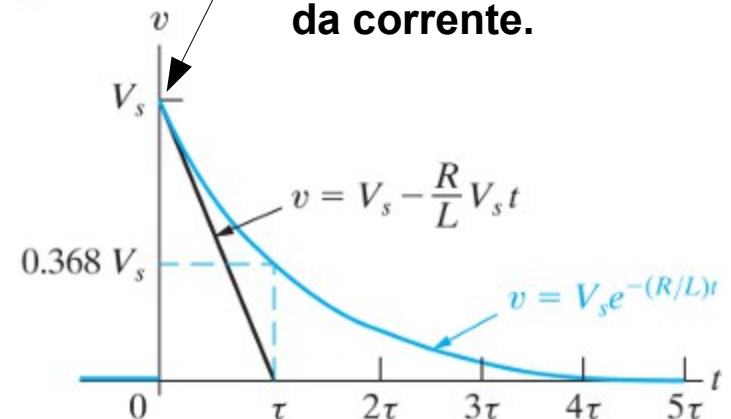


Figure: 07-18

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# Exemplo

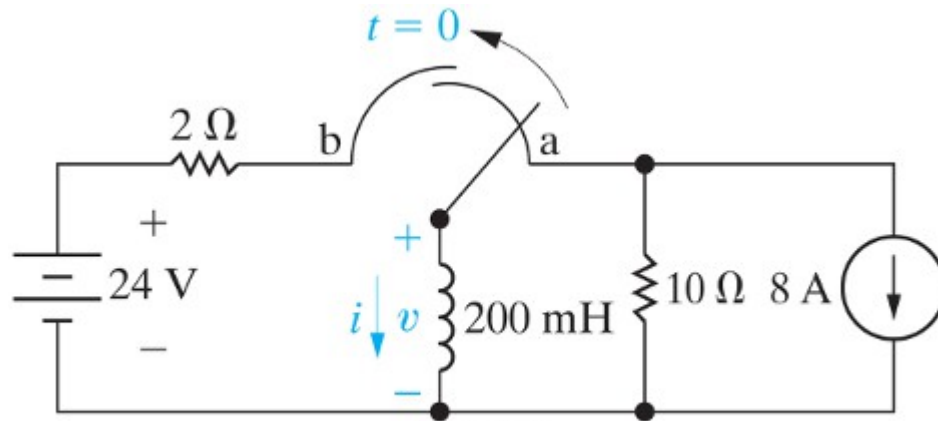


Figure: 07-19Ex7.5

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**Determine:**

$i_L(t)$ ,  $v_L(t)$

$\tau$

**Esboço de  $i_L(t)$  e  $v_L(t)$**

# Exemplo

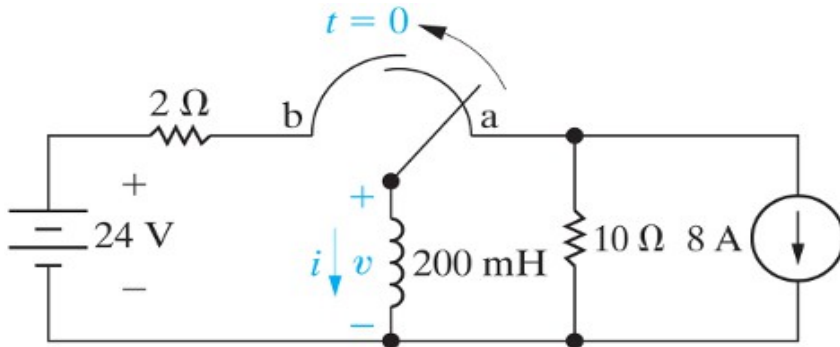


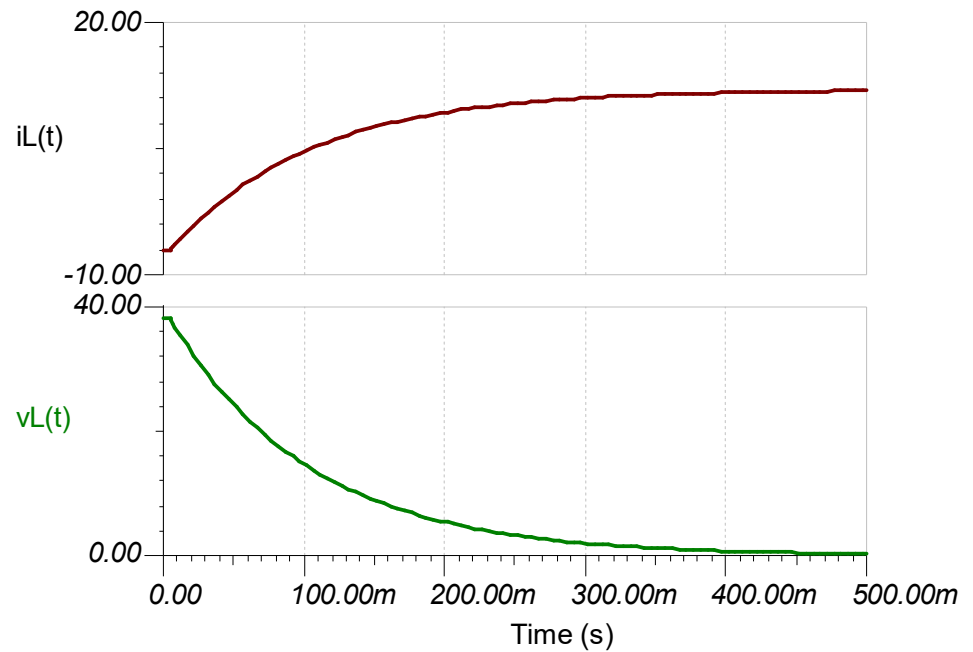
Figure: 07-19Ex7.5

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$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 100 \text{ ms}$$

$$i(t) = 12 - 20e^{-10t} \text{ A}$$

$$v(t) = 40e^{-10t} \text{ V}$$



# Resposta ao degrau do circuito RC

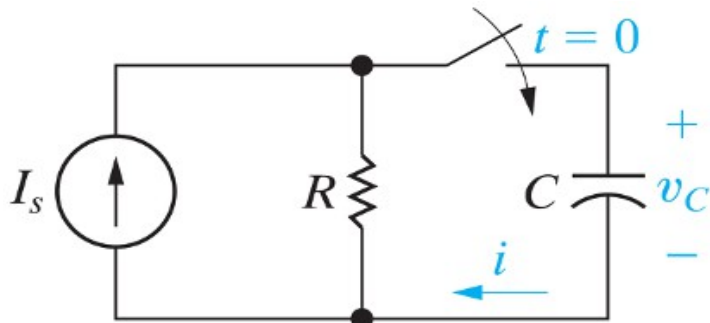


Figure: 07-21

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$$I_s = i_R + i_C = \frac{v_C}{R} + C \frac{d}{dt} v_C \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} v_C + \frac{1}{RC} v_C = \frac{I_s}{C}$$

**Resolvendo:**

$$v_C(t) = R I_s + [v_C(t_0) - R I_s] e^{-\frac{1}{RC} t}$$

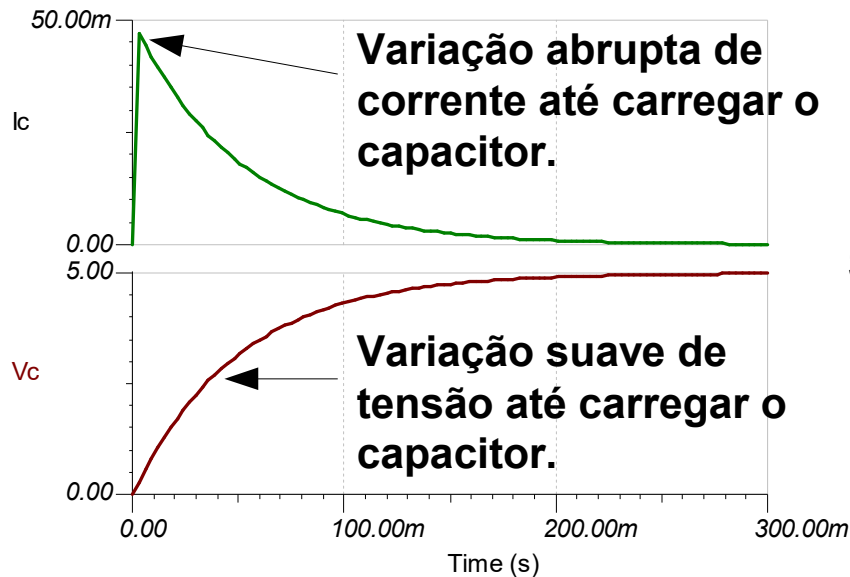
$$i_C(t) = C \frac{d}{dt} v_C(t) \rightarrow i_C(t) = \left[ I_s - \frac{v_C(t_0)}{R} \right] e^{-\frac{1}{RC} t}$$

$$\tau = RC$$

**Se a energia inicial for nula:**

$$v_C(t) = R I_s - R I_s e^{-\frac{1}{RC} t}$$

$$i_C(t) = I_s e^{-\frac{1}{RC} t}$$



# Exemplo

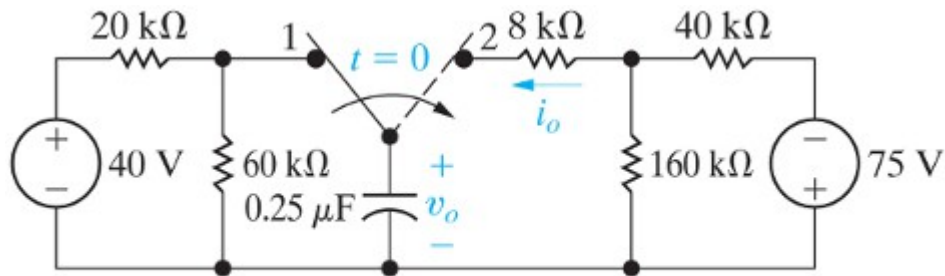


Figure: 07-22Ex7.6

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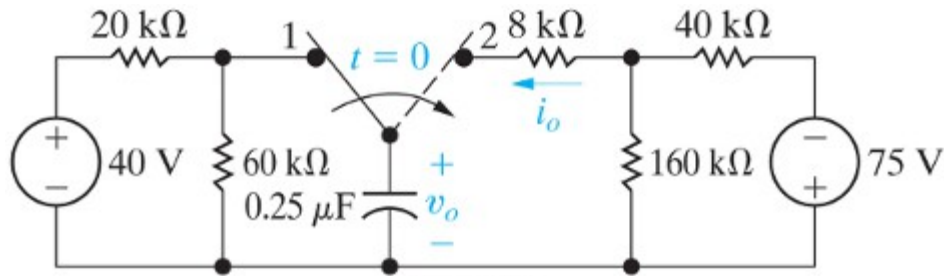
**Determine:**

$i_c(t)$ ,  $v_c(t)$

$\tau$

**Esboço de  $i_c(t)$  e  $v_c(t)$**

# Exemplo

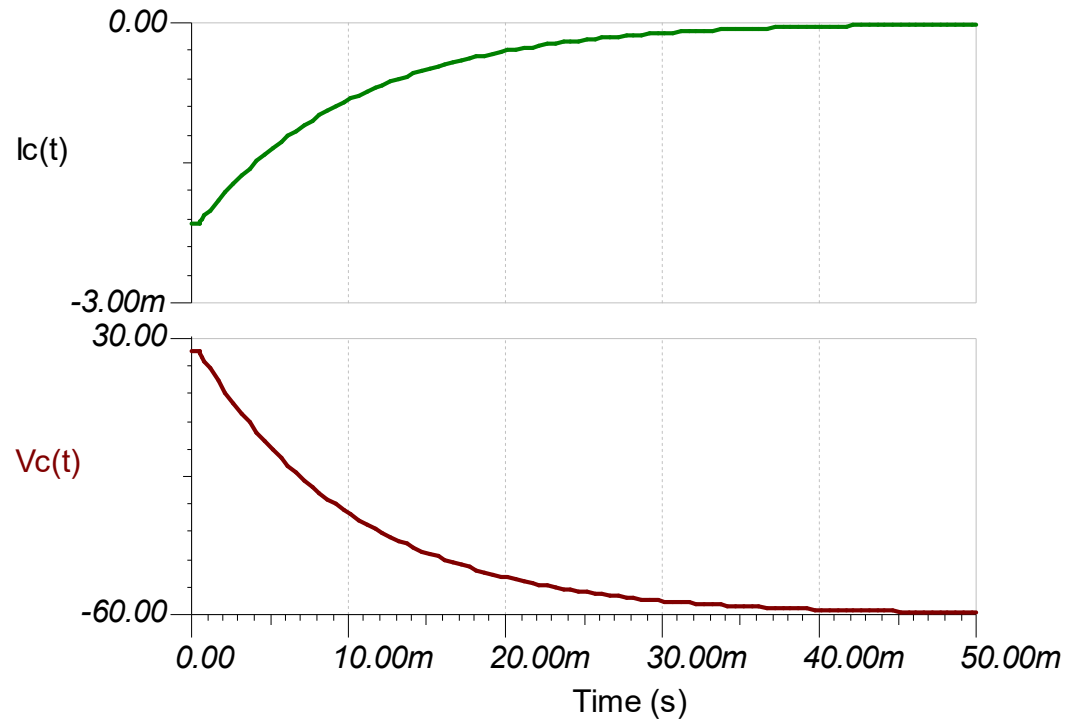


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$$\tau = 0,01 \text{ s}$$

$$v_C(t) = -60 + 90e^{-100t} \text{ V}$$

$$i_C(t) = -2,25e^{-100t} \text{ mA}$$





# Solução geral para transitórios em circuitos de 1ª ordem

The diagram shows the general solution equation for first-order transients,  $x(t) = x_f + [x(t_0) - x_f] e^{-\frac{(t-t_0)}{\tau}}$ , enclosed in a red rectangular box. Arrows point from various parts of the equation to descriptive labels: an arrow from the entire equation points to 'Tensão ou corrente no elemento'; an arrow from  $x_f$  points to 'Valor final'; an arrow from  $x(t_0)$  points to 'Valor inicial'; an arrow from  $t_0$  points to 'Instante inicial'; and an arrow from  $\tau$  points to 'Constante de tempo'.

$$x(t) = x_f + [x(t_0) - x_f] e^{-\frac{(t-t_0)}{\tau}}$$

Tensão ou corrente no elemento

Valor final

Valor inicial

Instante inicial

Constante de tempo

# Exemplo

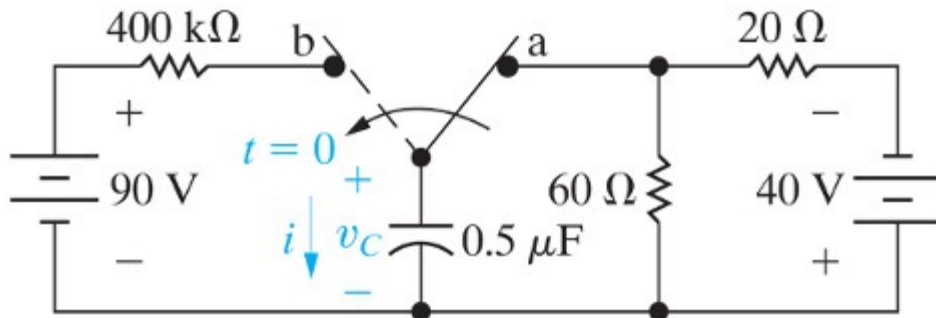


Figure: 07-25Ex7.7

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$$x(t) = x_f + [x(t_0) - x_f] e^{-\frac{(t-t_0)}{\tau}}$$

$$v_C(t) = v_{Cf} + [v_C(t_0) - v_{Cf}] e^{-\frac{(t-t_0)}{\tau}}$$

$$i_C(t) = i_{Cf} + [i_C(t_0) - i_{Cf}] e^{-\frac{(t-t_0)}{\tau}}$$

$$v_C(t_0) = -30 \text{ V}$$

$$v_{Cf} = 90 \text{ V}$$

$$\tau = 0,5 \mu\text{F} \cdot 400 \text{ k}\Omega = 200 \text{ ms}$$

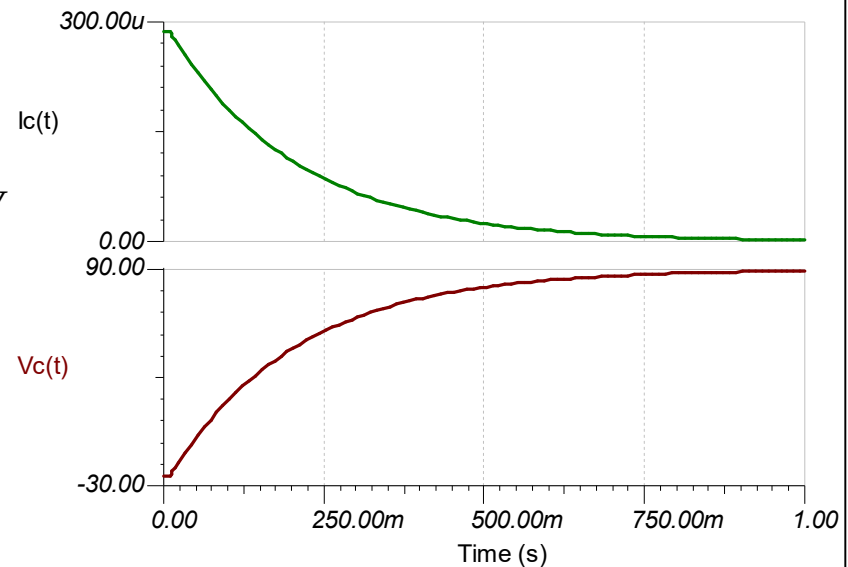
$$v_C(t) = 90 + [-30 - 90] e^{-\frac{t}{0,2}} \rightarrow v_C(t) = 90 - 120 e^{-5t} \text{ V}$$

$$i_C(t_0^+) = 300 \mu\text{A}$$

$$i_{Cf} = 0 \text{ A}$$

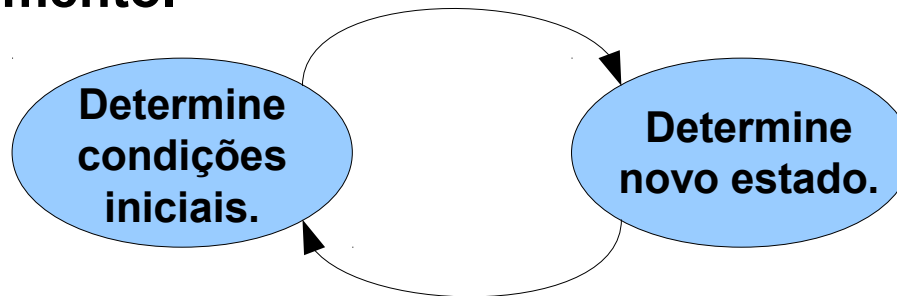
$$\tau = 200 \text{ ms}$$

$$i_C(t) = 0 + [300 \mu - 0] e^{-\frac{t}{0,2}} \rightarrow i_C(t) = 300 e^{-5t} \mu\text{A}$$



# Chaveamento sequencial

- Chaveamentos sequenciais ocorrem quando:
  - há mudanças na mesma chave (ex.: liga-desliga-liga...).
  - Há mudanças sequenciais em duas ou mais chaves.
- O instante  $t = 0$  não é mais genérico → tem que ser atualizado a cada chaveamento.



- Lembretes:
  - Correntes nos indutores e tensões nos capacitores → não podem variar instantaneamente.
  - Calcule primeiro correntes nos indutores e tensões nos capacitores.
  - Útil → atualizar o diagrama a cada chaveamento.

# Exemplo

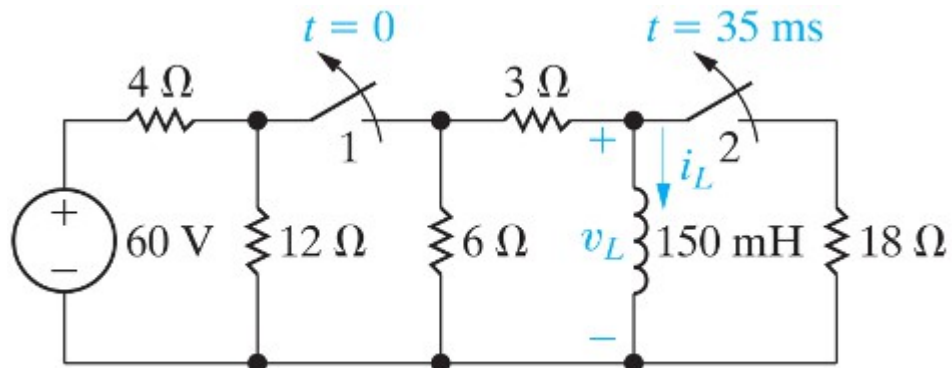
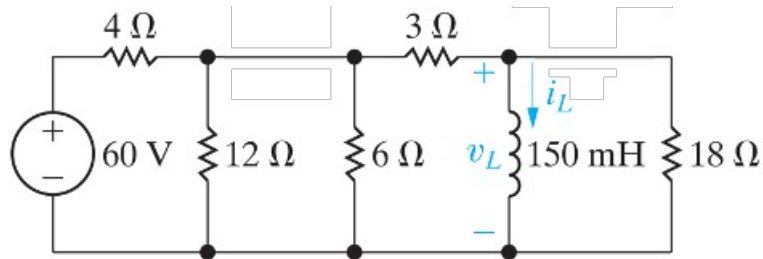


Figure: 07-31

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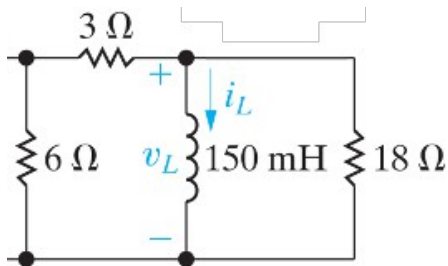
# Exemplo

Para  $t < 0$  s:



$$i_L(0^-) = 6 \text{ A}$$

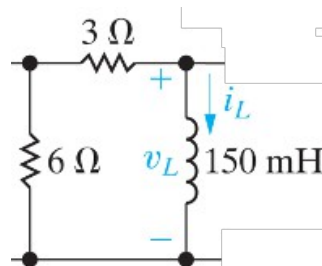
Para  $0 < t < 35\text{ms}$ :



$$i_L(t) = 6e^{-40t} \text{ A}$$

$$v_L(t) = -36e^{-40t} \text{ V}$$

Para  $t > 35\text{ms}$ :



Corrente no indutor não pode variar instantaneamente:

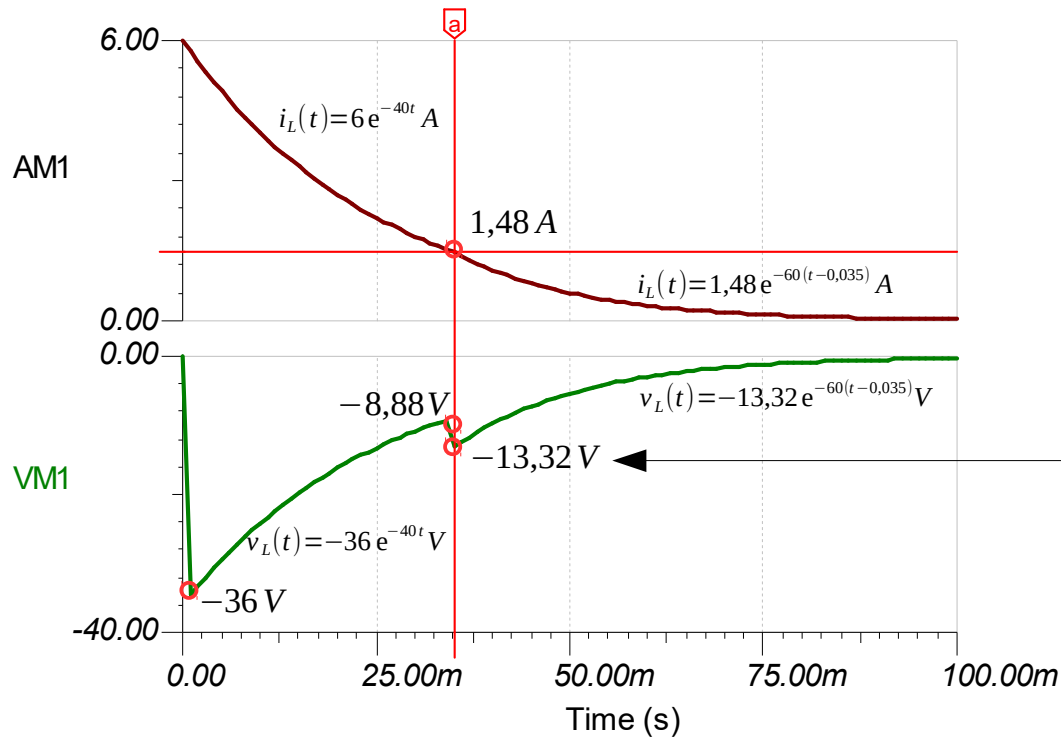
$$i_L(35\text{ms}) = 6e^{-40 \cdot 35\text{ms}} = 1,48 \text{ A}$$

$$i_L(t) = 1,48e^{-60(t-0,035)} \text{ A}$$

A tensão final será função da corrente:

$$v_L(t) = -1,48e^{-60(t-0,035)} \cdot 9\Omega = -13,32e^{-60(t-0,035)} \text{ V}$$

# Exemplo



Notar a variação instantânea da tensão para manter a corrente constante.

# Exemplo

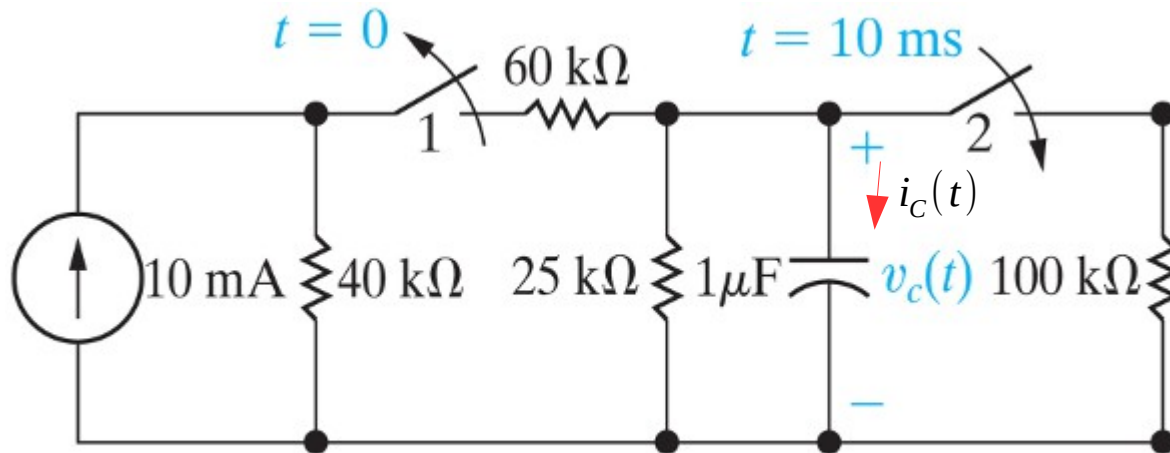
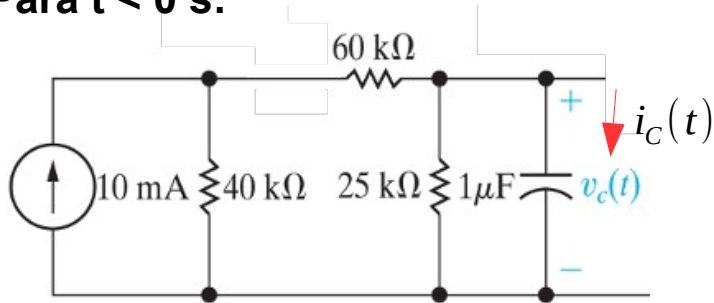


Figure: 07-36-01AO3-7.7

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# Exemplo

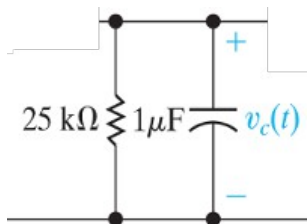
Para  $t < 0$  s:



$$i_C(0^-) = 0$$

$$v_C(0^-) = 80 \text{ V}$$

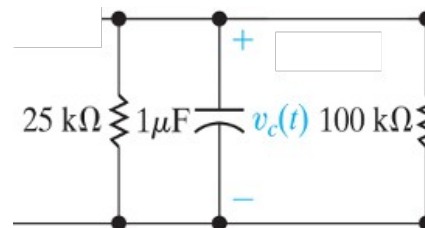
Para  $0 < t < 10 \text{ ms}$ :



$$v_C(t) = 80 e^{-\frac{1}{25k \cdot 1\mu} t} = 80 e^{-40t} \text{ V}$$

$$i_C(t) = -\frac{80}{25k} e^{-40t} = -3,2 e^{-40t} \text{ mA}$$

Para  $t > 10 \text{ ms}$ :



**Tensão no capacitor não pode variar instantaneamente**

$$v_C(10 \text{ ms}) = 80 e^{-40 \cdot 10 \text{ ms}} = 53,63 \text{ V}$$

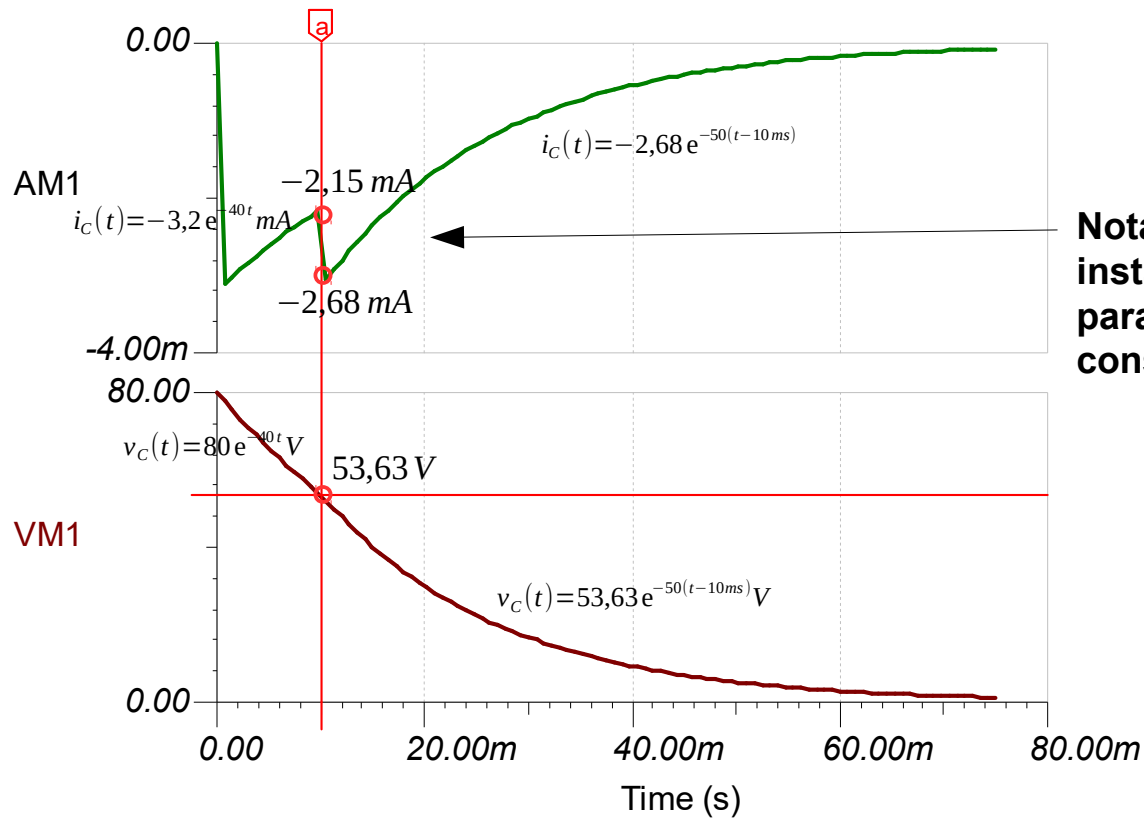
$$v_C(t) = 53,63 e^{-\frac{1}{(25k \parallel 100k) \cdot 1\mu} (t-10 \text{ ms})} = 53,63 e^{-50(t-10 \text{ ms})} \text{ V}$$

**A corrente será função da tensão:**

$$i_C(t) = -\frac{53,63}{25k \parallel 100k} e^{-50(t-10 \text{ ms})} = -2,68 e^{-50(t-10 \text{ ms})}$$



# Exemplo



**Notar a variação instantânea da corrente para manter a tensão constante.**

# Exemplo

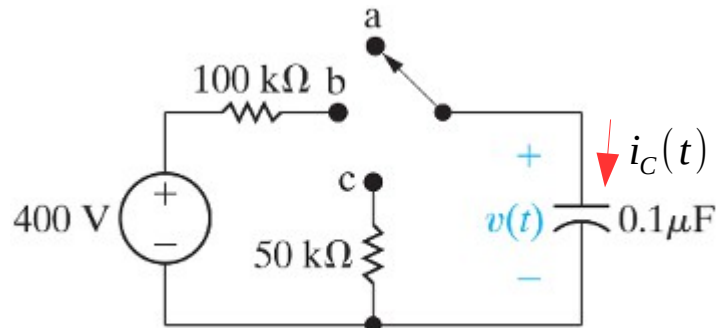


Figure: 07-05Ex7.12

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**$a \rightarrow b$  em  $t = 0$ .**

**$b \rightarrow c$  em  $t = 15$  ms**

# Exemplo

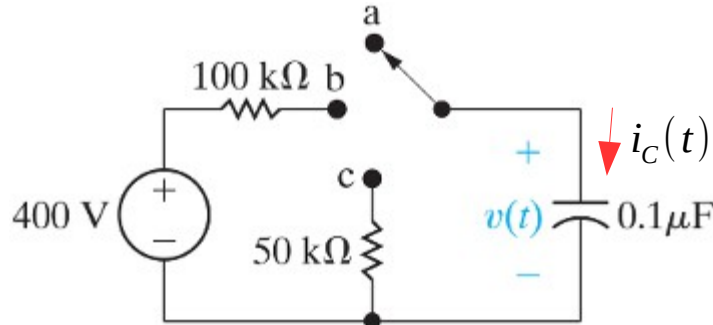


Figure: 07-35Ex7.12  
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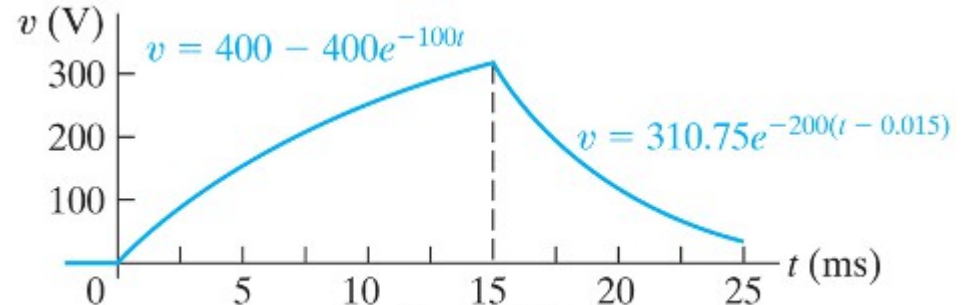
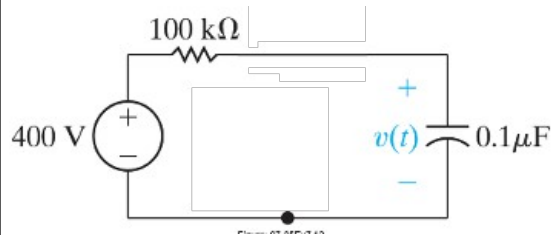


Figure: 07-36Ex7.12  
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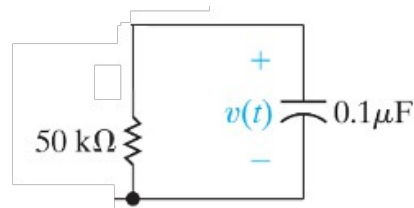
**Para  $0 < t < 15\text{ms}$ :**



$$v_C(t) = 400 - 400e^{-100t} \text{ V}$$

$$i_C(t) = 4e^{-100t} \text{ mA}$$

**Para  $t > 15\text{ms}$ :**



$$v_C(t) = 310,75 e^{-\frac{1}{50k \cdot 0.1\mu}(t - 15\text{ms})} = 310,75 e^{-200(t - 0,015)} \text{ V}$$

**Tensão no capacitor não pode variar instantaneamente**

$$v_C(400 \text{ ms}) = 400 - 400e^{-100 \cdot 15\text{ms}} \text{ V} = 310,75 \text{ V}$$

**Corrente será função da tensão:**

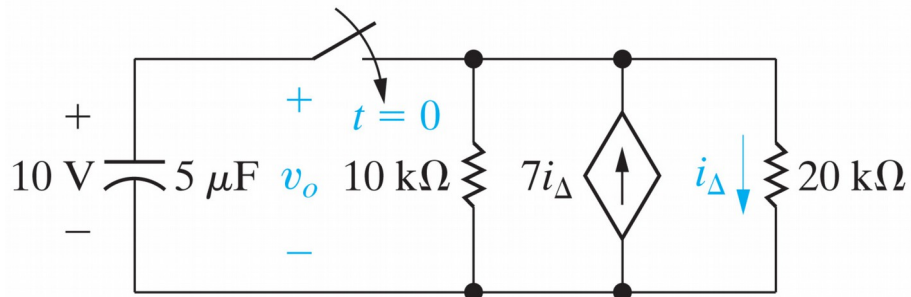
$$i_C(t) = -\frac{310,75}{50k} e^{-200(t - 0,015)} \text{ mA} = -6,215 e^{-200(t - 0,015)} \text{ mA}$$

# Resposta crescente (instabilidade)

---

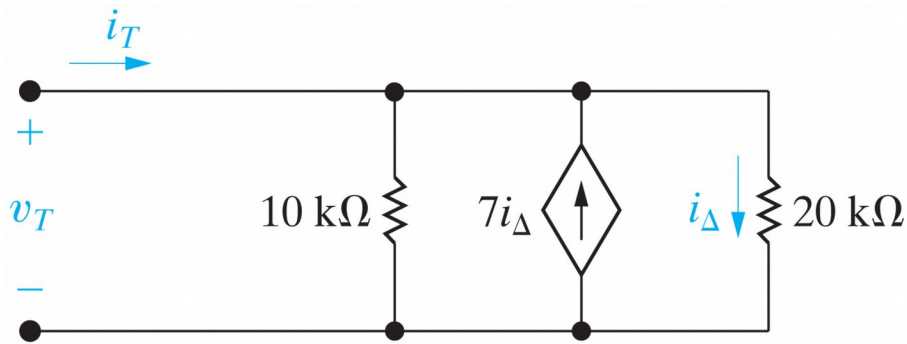
- Resposta instáveis podem ocorrer em circuitos com fontes dependentes (modelos de transistores, amplificadores, etc.).
- Resistência de Thévenin *negativa*
  - Constante de tempo negativa!.
  - Em circuitos reais → destruição do componente ou saturação.

# Exemplo



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**Circuito de Thévenin nos terminais do capacitor:**



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$$\begin{aligned}
 i_T &= i_{10k} + i_{\Delta} - 7i_{\Delta} \\
 &= \frac{v_T}{10k} + \frac{v_T}{20k} - 7 \frac{v_T}{20k} \\
 &= \frac{2v_T + v_T - 7v_T}{20k} \\
 &= -\frac{4v_T}{20k} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{v_T}{i_T} = -\frac{20k}{4} = -5k
 \end{aligned}$$

# Exemplo

Mas:

$$\frac{v_T}{i_T} = -5k = R_T$$

Circuito equivalente:

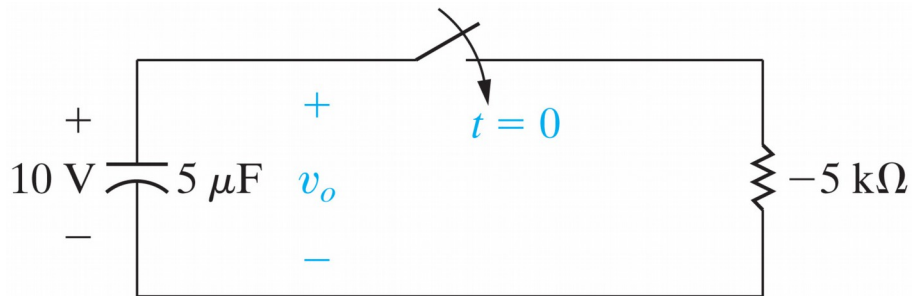


Figure: 07-39Ex7.13

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$$\begin{aligned} v_o(t) &= v_o(0) e^{\frac{-1}{RC}t} \\ &= 10 e^{\frac{-1}{(-5k)5\mu}t} \\ v_o(t) &= 10 e^{+40t} \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

**Exponencial crescente!**

# Circuitos de 1ª ordem com amplificadores operacionais

- Amplificador integrador

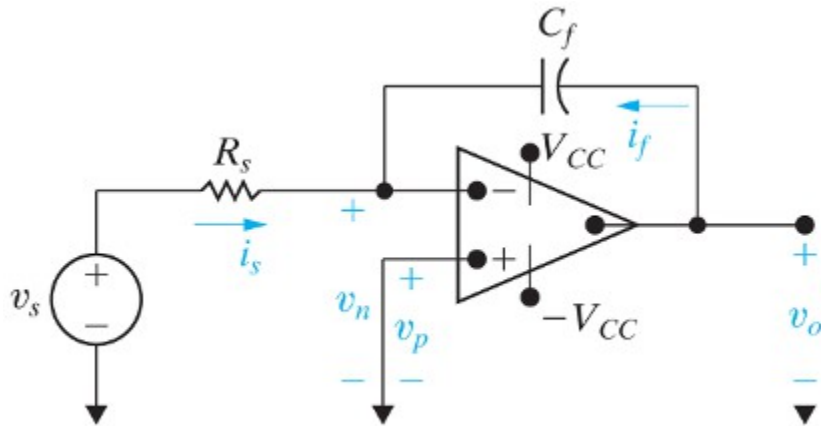


Figure: 07-40

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$$i_s + i_f = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{v_s}{R_s} + C_f \frac{d}{dt} v_o = 0 \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} v_o = -\frac{1}{R_s C_f} v_s \longrightarrow dv_o = -\frac{1}{R_s C_f} v_s dt$$

$$v_o = -\frac{1}{R_s C_f} \int_{t_0}^t v_s dt$$

**Problema prático → satura com qualquer pequena componente DC na entrada (ex.: tensão de offset do amplificador operacional).**

# Circuitos de 1ª ordem com amplificadores operacionais

- Amplificador diferenciador

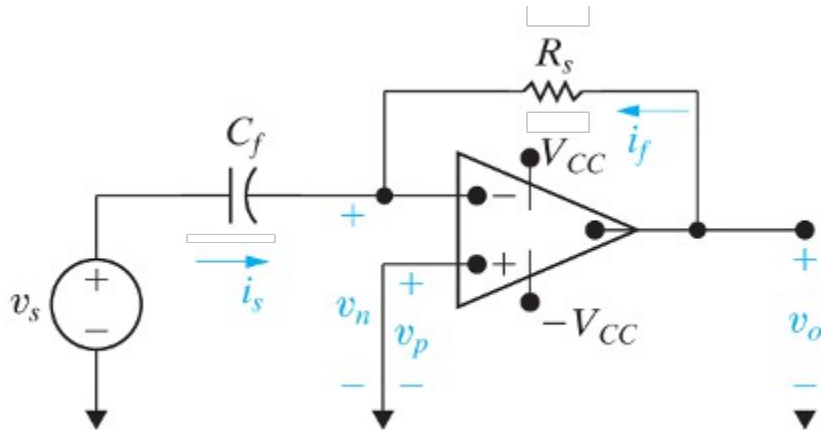


Figure: 07-40

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$$i_s + i_f = 0 \rightarrow C_f \frac{d}{dt} v_s + \frac{v_o}{R_s} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$v_o = -R_s C_f \frac{d}{dt} v_s$$

Problema prático → amplifica ruídos.



# Exemplo

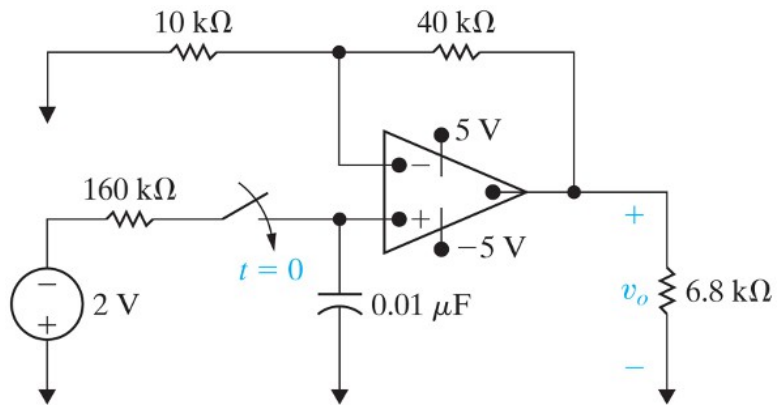
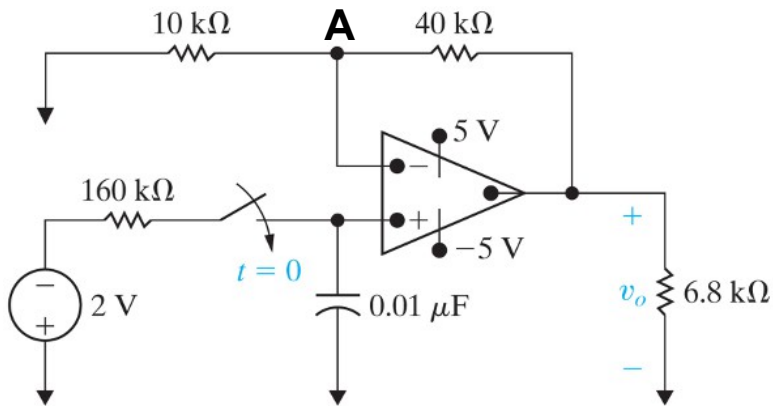


Figure: 07-44-01AO4-7.10

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**Determine  $v_o(t)$  considerando que não há energia armazenada no capacitor em  $t = 0$  e um amplificador operacional ideal.**

# Exemplo



Na entrada não inversora do amp. op.:

$$v^+(t) = v_C(t) = -2 + 2e^{-\frac{1}{160k \cdot 0,01\mu}t} =$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$v^+(t) = -2 + 2e^{-625t} \text{ V}$$

Equação de nó no nó A:

$$\frac{v^-}{10k} + \frac{v^- - v_o}{40k} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad v_o(t) = 5v^-(t)$$

Mas:

$$v^-(t) = v^+(t) = -2 + 2e^{-625t} \text{ V} \quad \rightarrow \quad v_o(t) = 5 \cdot (-2 + 2e^{-625t})$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$v_o(t) = -10 + 10e^{-625t}$$

# Exemplo

