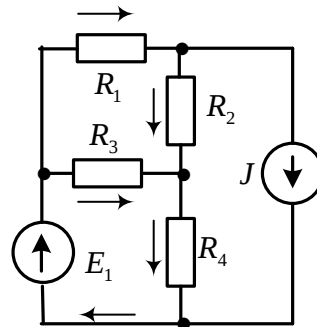
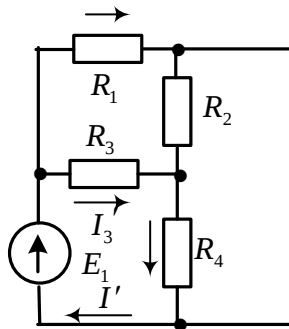


### Exemplo sobreposição

Calcular as correntes assinaladas no circuito dado utilizando o método de sobreposição.

$$E_1 = 100 \text{ V} ; J = 6 \text{ A} ; R_1 = 2,5 \Omega$$

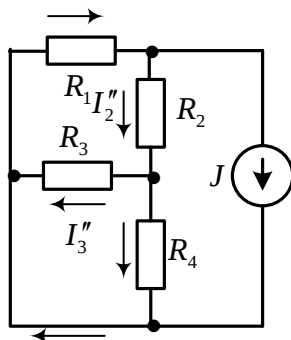
$$R_2 = 10 \Omega ; R_3 = 40 \Omega ; R_4 = 20 \Omega$$



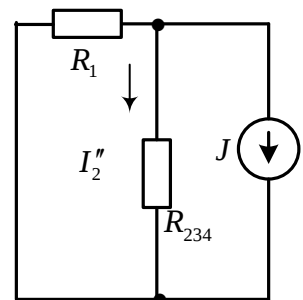
$$R_{EQ1} = R_4 + \frac{R_3(R_1 + R_2)}{R_3 + R_1 + R_2} = 29,52 \Omega$$

$$I' = \frac{E_1}{R_{EQ1}} = 3,38 \text{ A} = I'_4 \quad I'_3 = I' \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} = 0,8 \text{ A}$$

$$I'_1 = I'_2 = I' - I'_3 = 2,58 \text{ A}$$



$$R_{234} = R_2 + \frac{R_3 R_4}{R_3 + R_4} = 23,33 \Omega$$



$$I''_2 = -J \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_{234}} = -0,58 \text{ A} \quad I''_3 = I''_2 \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3} = -0,19 \text{ A}$$

$$I''_4 = I''_2 \frac{R_3}{R_4 + R_3} = -0,39 \text{ A} \quad I''_1 = I''_2 + J = 5,42 \text{ A} \quad I'' = I''_4 + J = 5,61 \text{ A}$$

$$E_1 = 100 \text{ V} ; J = 6 \text{ A} ; R_1 = 2,5 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 10 \Omega ; R_3 = 40 \Omega ; R_4 = 20 \Omega$$

$$I_3 = I'_3 - I''_3 = 0,99 \text{ A} \quad I_1 = I'_1 + I''_1 = 8 \text{ A} \quad I_2 = I'_2 + I''_2 = 2 \text{ A} \quad I_4 = I'_4 + I''_4 = 2,99 \text{ A}$$

$$I = I' + I'' = 8,99 \text{ A}$$