

P.393 O valor máximo da fem induzida é dado por: $e_{\text{máx.}} = \Phi_{\text{máx.}} \cdot \omega$

Sendo $\Phi_{\text{máx.}} = BA$, vem: $e_{\text{máx.}} = BA \cdot \omega$

São dados: $e_{\text{máx.}} = 10 \text{ V}$, $B = 1 \text{ T}$ e $A = a^2 = (0,1)^2 \text{ m}^2$

Portanto: $10 = 1 \cdot (0,1)^2 \cdot \omega \Rightarrow \omega = 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$

P.394 $i_{\text{ef.}} = \frac{i_{\text{máx.}}}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{i_{\text{máx.}}}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow i_{\text{máx.}} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$

$\omega = 2\pi f \Rightarrow \omega = 2\pi \cdot 60 \Rightarrow \omega = 120\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$i = i_{\text{máx.}} \cdot \text{sen } \omega t \Rightarrow i = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{sen } 120\pi t$ ou $i = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{sen } (2\pi \cdot 60t)$ (SI)

P.395 $i_{\text{ef.}} = \frac{i_{\text{máx.}}}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow i_{\text{ef.}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ A}$

$e_{\text{ef.}} = R \cdot i_{\text{ef.}} \Rightarrow e_{\text{ef.}} = 10 \cdot \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow e_{\text{ef.}} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ V}$

$Pot_{\text{m}} = e_{\text{ef.}} \cdot i_{\text{ef.}} \Rightarrow Pot_{\text{m}} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow Pot_{\text{m}} = 125 \text{ W}$

P.396 Comparando $e = 60 \cdot \text{sen } (2\pi \cdot 60t)$ com $e = e_{\text{máx.}} \cdot \text{sen } \omega t$, vem: $e_{\text{máx.}} = 60 \text{ V}$

Assim:

$e_{\text{ef.}} = \frac{e_{\text{máx.}}}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow e_{\text{ef.}} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ V}$

$Pot_{\text{m}} = \frac{e_{\text{ef.}}^2}{R} \Rightarrow Pot_{\text{m}} = \frac{\left(\frac{60}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{20} \Rightarrow Pot_{\text{m}} = 90 \text{ W}$

P.397 Sendo $e_{\text{ef.}} = \frac{e_{\text{máx.}}}{\sqrt{2}}$; $e_{\text{máx.}} = N \cdot B \cdot A \cdot \omega$ e $e_{\text{ef.}} = R \cdot i_{\text{ef.}}$, temos:

$$R \cdot i_{\text{ef.}} = \frac{N \cdot B \cdot A \cdot \omega}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ em que } N \text{ é o número de espiras}$$

Dados: $R = N \cdot 0,04 \, \Omega$; $A = 20 \cdot 20 \, \text{cm}^2 = 400 \cdot 10^{-4} \, \text{m}^2$; $i_{\text{ef.}} = 3,5 \, \text{A}$; $B = 0,2 \, \text{T}$

Logo:

$$N \cdot 0,04 \cdot 3,5 = \frac{N \cdot 0,2 \cdot 400 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \omega}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega \approx 25 \, \text{rad/s}}$$