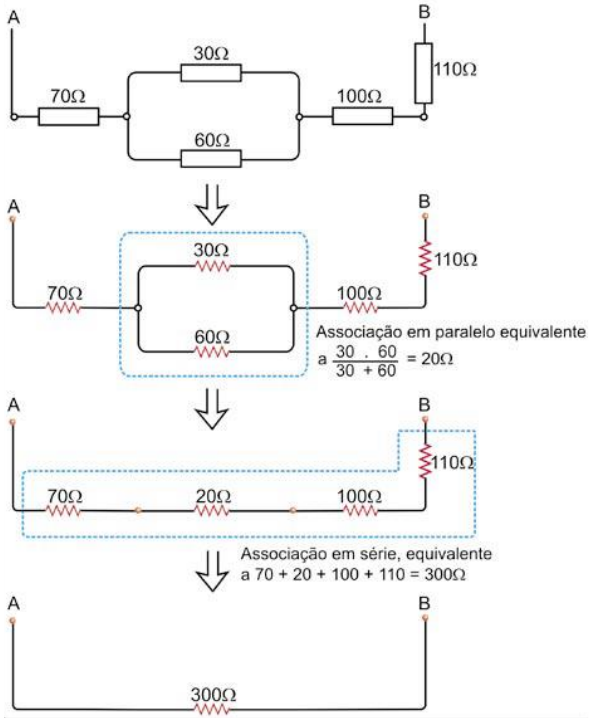
Resumo da aula

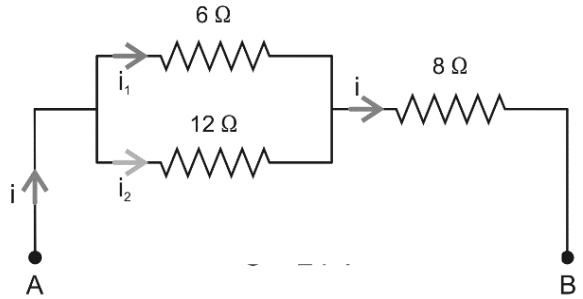
Em muitos casos você identifica, numa mesma associação, alguns resistores associados em série, e outros, em paralelo. Nesse caso, a associação é **mista**. Veja, a seguir, um exemplo de associação mista e a determinação de seu resistor equivalente.



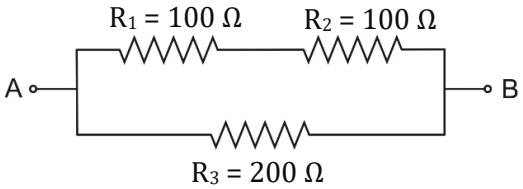
Exercícios

01 – Para todas as associações a seguir, encontre a resistência equivalente.

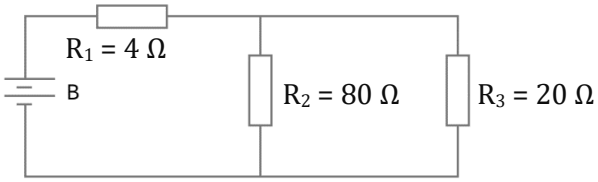
a)



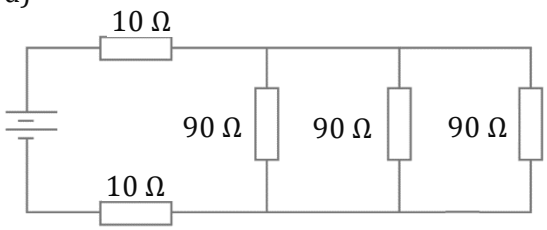
b)



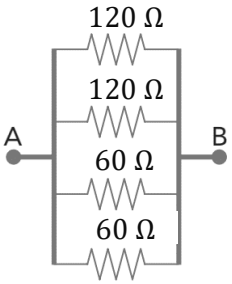
c)



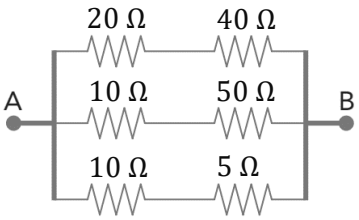
d)



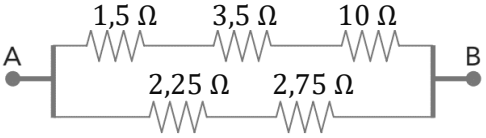
e)



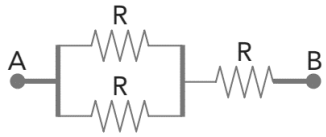
f)



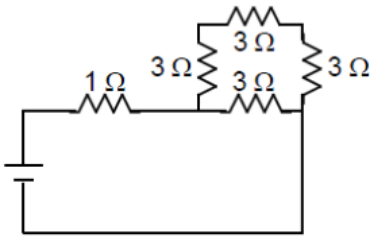
g)



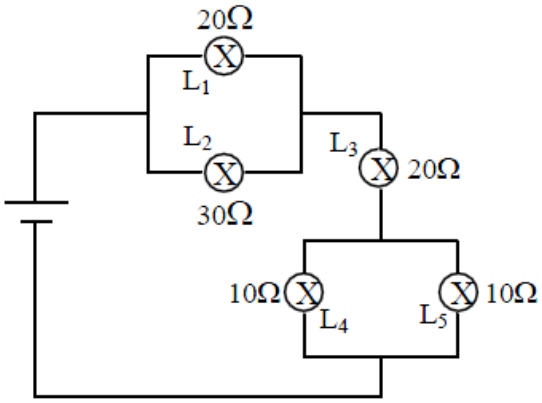
h)


R
A
R
R
B

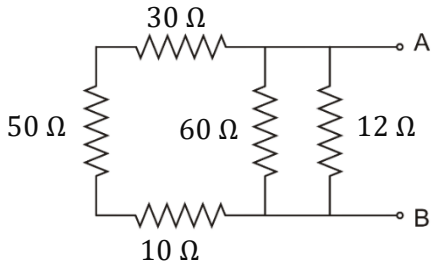
i)


3 Ω
1 Ω
3 Ω
3 Ω
3 Ω

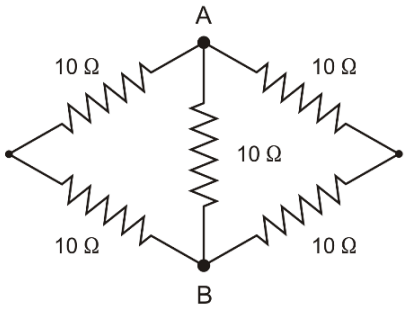
j)


20Ω
L1
L2
30Ω
L3
20Ω
10Ω
L4
L5
10Ω

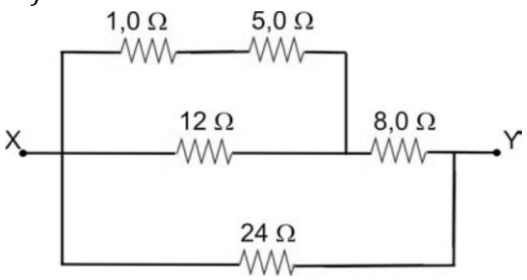
k)


30 Ω
A
50 Ω
60 Ω
12 Ω
B
10 Ω

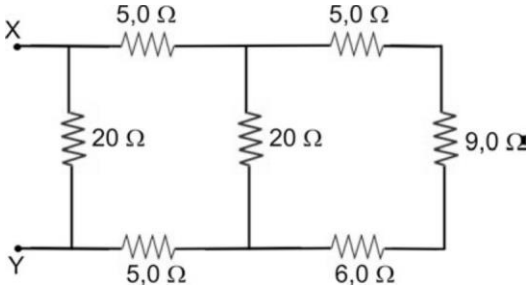
l)


A
10 Ω
10 Ω
10 Ω
10 Ω
10 Ω
B

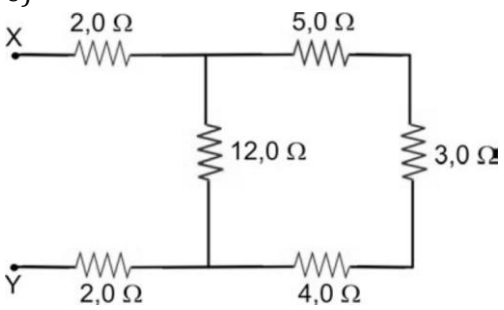
m)


1,0 Ω
5,0 Ω
12 Ω
8,0 Ω
X
Y
24 Ω

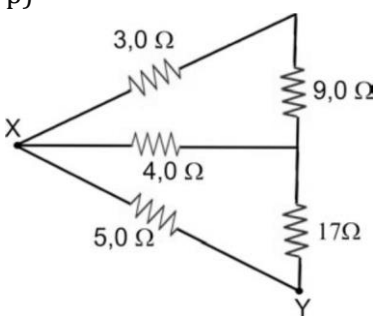
n)


X
5,0 Ω
5,0 Ω
20 Ω
20 Ω
9,0 Ω
Y
5,0 Ω
6,0 Ω

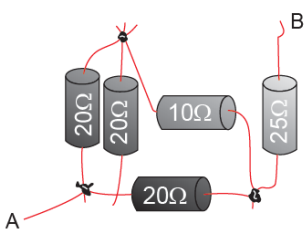
o)


X
2,0 Ω
5,0 Ω
12,0 Ω
3,0 Ω
Y
2,0 Ω
4,0 Ω

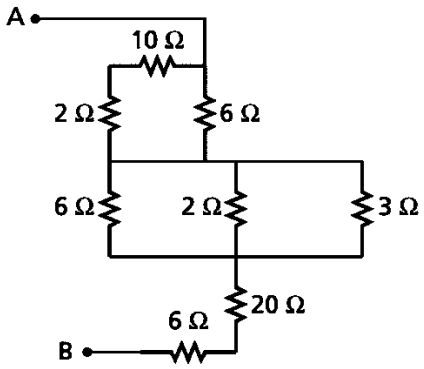
p)


3,0 Ω
9,0 Ω
X
4,0 Ω
5,0 Ω
17Ω
Y

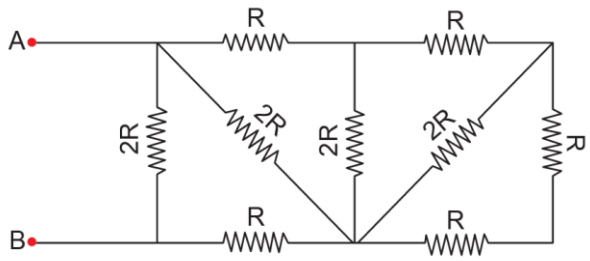
q)


B
20Ω
20Ω
10Ω
25Ω
20Ω
A

r)



s)



Gabarito

01 –

a) 12 Ω

b) 100 Ω

c) 20 Ω

d) 50 Ω

e) 20 Ω

f) 10 Ω

g) 3,75 Ω

h) 3R/2

i) 13/4 Ω

j) 37 Ω

k) 9 Ω

l) 5 Ω

m) 8 Ω

n) 10 Ω

o) 10 Ω

p) 4 Ω

q) 35 Ω

r) 31 Ω

s) R