



Appunti universitari

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Rilegature

NUMERO: 2439A

ANNO: 2019

A P P U N T I

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MATERIA: Elettrotecnica + Teoria + Esercizi - Prof. Stievano

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**ATTENZIONE: QUESTI APPUNTI SONO FATTI DA STUDENTIE NON SONO STATI VISIONATI DAL DOCENTE.
IL NOME DEL PROFESSORE, SERVE SOLO PER IDENTIFICARE IL CORSO.**

3 OTTOBRE 2018

ELETTROTECNICA → è la base per l'elettronica che non si limita alla teoria.

↳ riguarda anche la generazione di energia

LEGGE DI COULOMB



$$F_x = \frac{q_1 q_2}{n^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 q_2}{n^2}$$

PERMEABILITÀ nel vuoto ($8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ N m}^2 / \text{C}^2 = \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{N m}^2}$)
o PERMITTIVA

CAMPO ELETTRICO

Regione dello spazio in cui una carica è soggetta ad una forza

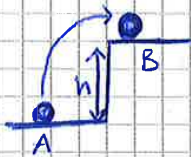
$$\vec{F} = q \vec{E} \quad \vec{E} \left[\frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}} \right]$$

POTENZIALE ELETTRICO

Una carica immersa in un campo elettrico possiede un'energia potenziale U.

Il potenziale elettrico in un punto è l'energia potenziale di una carica.

$$V = \frac{U}{q} \rightarrow U = V \cdot q$$



$$U_A - U_B = qV_A - qV_B = q(V_A - V_B) = -W_{A \rightarrow B}$$

ma $W = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$

$$q(V_A - V_B) = W = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_A^B q \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = q \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\Delta V = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$



IL CAMPO ELETTRICO È CONSERVATIVO

TENSIONE = differenza di potenziale elettrico



$$V_A - V_B = V_{AB}$$



cioè il pot. va verso il valore più alto

CORRENTE ELETTRICA

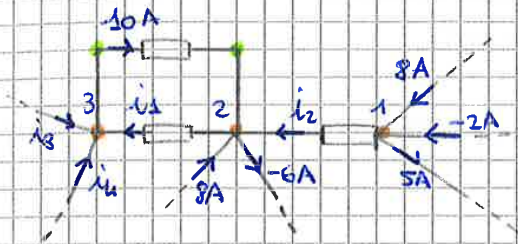
È la quantità di carica che attraversa una sezione di filo in un dato tempo

$$\text{CORRENTE } i = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{dq(t)}{dt}$$

Si misura in A = Ampere



esempio



nel nodo 1 ho:

$$8A - 2A = 5A + i_2A$$

$$6 = 5 + i_2 \rightarrow i_2 = 1A$$

nel nodo 2 ho:

$$10 + 8 + i_2 = -6 + i_1$$

$$10 + 8 + 1 = -6 + i_1 \rightarrow i_1 = 25A$$

nel nodo 3 ho:

$$i_1 + i_3 + i_4 = 10 \rightarrow 25 + i_3 + i_4 = 10$$

LEGGI DI KIRCHHOFF DELLE TENSIONI (KVL)

la somma delle tensioni di un percorso chiuso e' pari a zero.

$\sum V$ con direzione concorde = 0

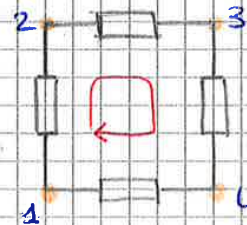
$$V_2 - V_1 + V_3 - V_2 + V_4 - V_3 + V_1 - V_4 = 0$$

oppure

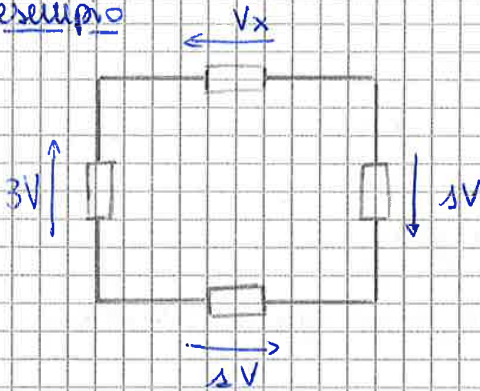
\sum entranti = \sum uscenti

$$V_{21} + V_{43} = V_{14} + V_{32}$$

$$0 = 0$$



esempio



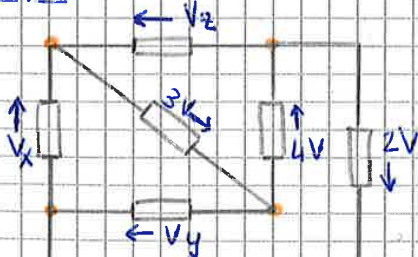
\sum concordi = \sum discordi

$$3 + 1 = V_x + 1 \rightarrow V_x = 3$$

oppure $\sum V = 0$

$$3 - V_x + 1 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow V_x = 3$$

esempio



Per calcolare V_z, V_y, V_x :

$$V_z + 3 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow V_z = -7V$$

$$4 + 2 = V_y \rightarrow V_y = 6V$$

$$V_x + 3 + 4 + 2 = 0 \rightarrow V_x = -9V$$

$$V_x + 3 + 4 + 2 \rightarrow V_x = -9V$$

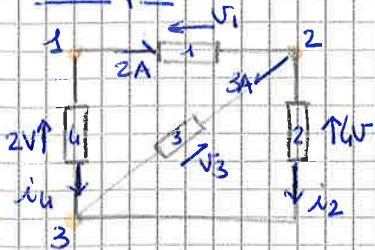
TEOREMA DI TELLEGEN

la somma algebrica delle potenze è uguale a zero

↓
conservazione della potenza

$$\sum_{k=1}^b P_k = 0 \rightarrow \text{sommatario di tutte le potenze assorbiti o di quelle erogate}$$

esempio



KCL nodo 1: $2 + i_u = 0 \rightarrow i_u = -2A$

KCL nodo 2: $3 + i_2 = 2 \rightarrow i_2 = -1A$

□ $V_3 = 4V$

□ $V_1 + 4 = 2 \rightarrow V_3 = -2V$

POTENZE: 1 → $P_A = -4W$

2 → $P_A = -4W$

3 → $P_A = 12W$

4 → $P_A = -4W$

→ $\Sigma \text{ POTENZE} = -12 + 12 = 0W$

EQUAZIONI COSTITUTIVE DEGLI ELEMENTI

Sono le equazioni utili per risolvere i sistemi e sono specifiche degli ELEMENTI CIRCUITARI DI BASE

• GENERATORE (IDEALE) DI TENSIONE:

Possono avere valori di tensione costante, ad esempio una pila.

$$V = E_0$$

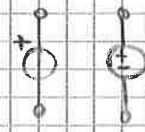
↳ è un valore costante specifico



Oppure può essere noto ma non costante nel tempo

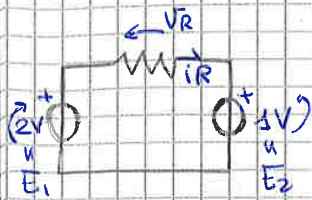
$$V = e(t)$$

↳ variabile come $\frac{m}{t}$



questi due simboli non sono specifici come quello della batteria, sono generici e posso usarli per tensione nota non costante

esempio



$R = 1 \Omega$

$2V = V_R + 1 \rightarrow V_R = 1V$

quindi $i = \frac{V_R}{R} = 1A$

$P_E(E_1) = 2W, P_A(E_1) = -2W$

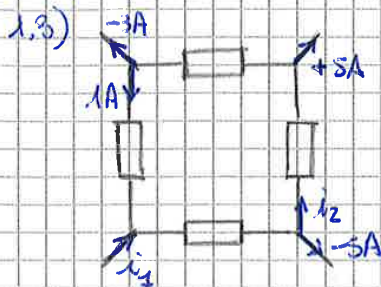
$P_A(m) = 1W, P_E(R) = -1W$

$P_E(E_2) = -1W, P_A(E_2) = 1W$

$\rightarrow P_A(R) + P_A(E_2) + P_A(E_1) = 1 + 1 - 2 = 0$

MARTEDI' 9 OTTOBRE 2018

ESERCITAZIONE 1

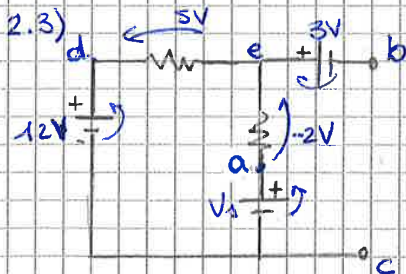


determinare i_1 e i_2

insieme di togliere cose considerate

$\text{top-left node} \rightarrow i_1 = -3 + 5 - 5 = -3A$

$\text{bottom-right node} \rightarrow i_2 = -3 + 5 + 1 = 3A$



$V_1?$ \rightarrow tensione del generatore

$\text{top wire} \rightarrow V_1 - 2V + 5V - 12V \rightarrow V_1 = 9V$

$+ \frac{1}{1} V$

ATTENZIONE! V_{AD}

A+ - D

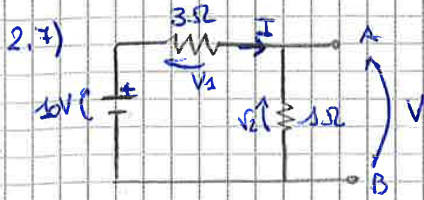
(quindi vola la tensione cambiata di segno! -3V)

$V_{ad}?$ tensione tra nodo "a" e "d" = $5V - 2V = 3V$

oppure $-9 + 12 = 3V$

-9V e V_1 cambiata di verso

$V_{bc}?$ quindi B+ e c- Devo cambiare segno o leggere da c a B = $9V - 2V - 3V = 4V$



V A) ? I ?
B

$$V_1 = 3\Omega \cdot I$$

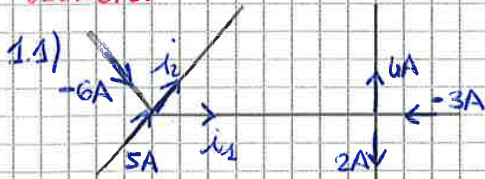
$$V = 10V - 3\Omega I$$

so però anche che $V = 1\Omega I$

$$1I = 10V - 3I \rightarrow I = \frac{10}{4} A = 2,5 A$$

$$V = 2,5 V$$

ESERCIZI

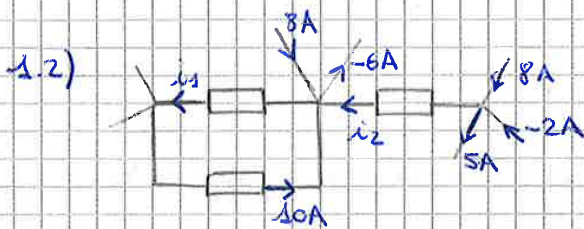


$$-6 + 5 - i_2 - 4 - 2 - 3 = 0$$

$$i_2 = -10 A$$

$$i_1 = 3A - 4A - 2A = 0$$

$$i_1 = 9A$$

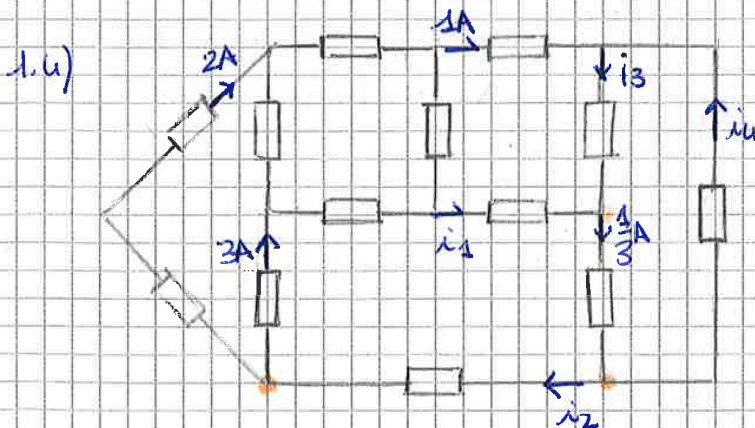


$$i_1 - 8A - 6A - 8A + 2A + 5A = 0$$

$$i_1 = 15A$$

$$i_1 - 8 - 6 - i_2 - 10 = 0$$

$$i_2 = 15 - 8 - 6 - 10 = -9A$$



$$i_1 = -1A$$

~~$$i_1 + i_3 = \frac{1}{3}A$$~~

$$i_1 + i_3 = \frac{1}{3}A$$

$$i_3 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}A$$

$$i_2 = 3 + 2 = 5A$$

$$i_u = i_3 - 1A = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}A$$

$$i_1 + i_3 - \frac{1}{3}A = 0$$

$$1A - i_3 + i_u = 0$$

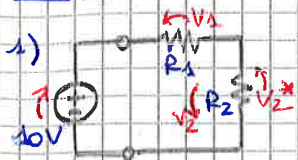
$$i_2 = 3A + 2A = 5A \checkmark$$

$$i_2 - \frac{1}{3} + i_u = 0 \rightarrow i_u = \frac{1}{3} - 5 = -\frac{14}{3}A \checkmark$$

$$i_3 = 1A + i_u = 1 - \frac{14}{3} = -\frac{11}{3}A \checkmark$$

$$i_1 = \frac{1}{3} - i_3 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{11}{3} = 4A \checkmark$$

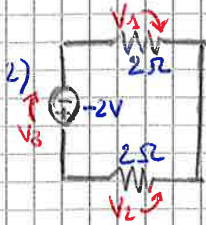
esempio



se volessi V_1 e V_2 , $R_1 = 2\Omega$, $R_2 = 4\Omega$
 uso la legge di partizione

$$V_2^* = V \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 10 \cdot \frac{4}{6} = \frac{40}{6} = \frac{20}{3} \approx 6.67 \text{ V}$$

quindi $V_2 = -\frac{20}{3} \text{ V}$

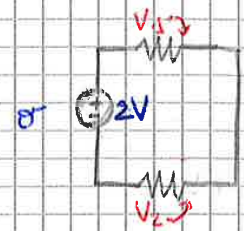
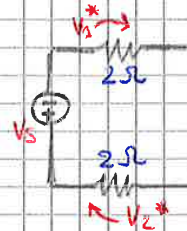


il generatore e' al contrario!
 Ridisegno il circuito →

$$V_1^* = V_s \frac{2}{4} = -1 \text{ V}$$

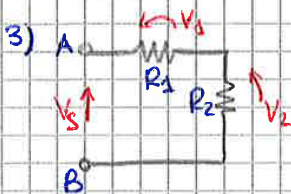
$$V_2^* = V_s \frac{2}{4} = -1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_1 = V_1^* = -1 \text{ V} \quad V_2 = -V_2^* = 1 \text{ V}$$



$$V_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{4} = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_1 = -(2 \cdot \frac{2}{4}) = -1 \text{ V}$$



$$R_e = R_1 + R_2$$

$$V_1 = V_s \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_2 = V_s \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

facciamo $R_2 \rightarrow 0$, cortocircuito, $R_e = R_1$

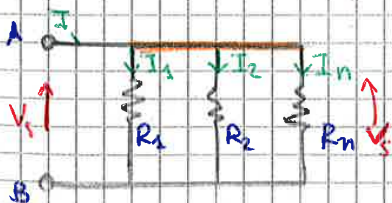
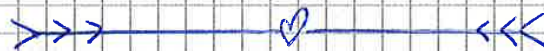
$$V_1 = V_s$$

$$V_2 = 0 \text{ V}$$

se $R_2 \rightarrow \infty$, circuito aperto

$$V_1 = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = V_s$$



Nel circuito in parallelo

le tensioni sono le stesse in tutti i capi

$$I_1 = \frac{V_s}{R_1} = V_s G_1 \rightarrow G = \text{conduttanza} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_s}{R_2} = V_s G_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I_n = \frac{V_s}{R_n} = V_s G_n$$

KCL al nodo 1



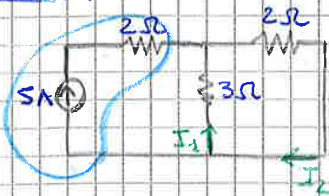
Se ho solo 2 resistori

$$I_1 = I \frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2} = I \cdot \frac{1}{R_1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)^{-1} = I \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

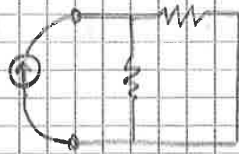
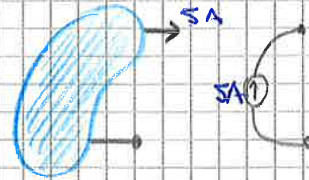
$$I_2 = I \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

ATTENZIONE! Per $R_1 - I_2$
Per $I_1 - R_2$

esempi



Per il principio di SOSTITUZIONE



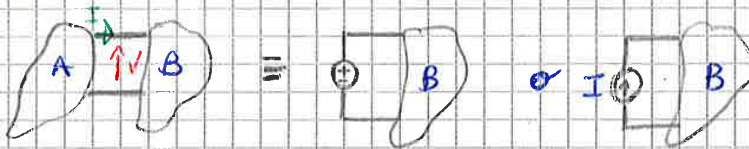
Quindi $I_1 = -5A \cdot \frac{2\Omega}{5\Omega} = -2A$

e' in flusso opposto

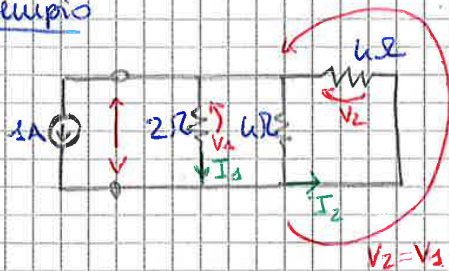
$$I_2 = 5A \cdot \frac{3\Omega}{5\Omega} = 3A$$

Nel tubo quindi $5A - 3A - 2A = 0A$ KCL ✓

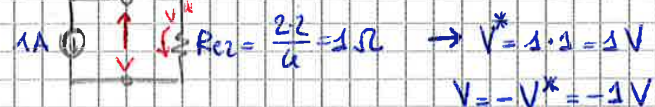
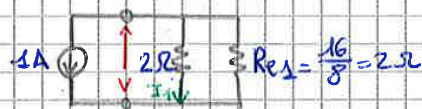
Se ho una porzione di rete connessa al resto attraverso 2 terminali e se ho o posso calcolare la tensione o la corrente in corrispondenza di tale porzione allora vale il principio di sostituzione → posso analizzare la rete con un generatore di tensione o di corrente con i loro valori



esempio



CASO A semplificazioni successive e legge di Ohm (caso senza partizioni)



torno allo step prima, $I_1 = \frac{V}{2\Omega} = \frac{-1}{2} A$

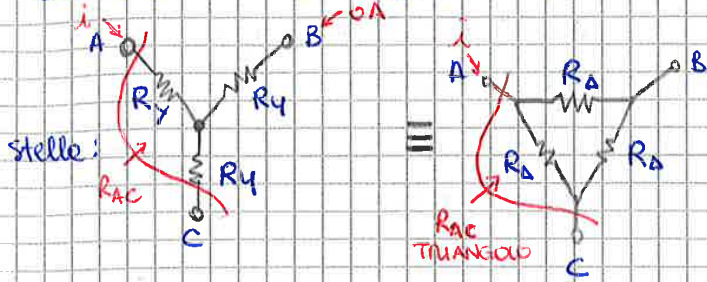
la corrente e' opposta

$$V_1 = V = 2\Omega \cdot I_1 = 2\Omega \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}A\right) = -1V$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{V_2}{4\Omega} = \frac{1}{4} A$$

TRASFORMAZIONE STELLA-TRIANGOLO

Qui si usano solo per strutture di resistori di ugual valore



• la corrente entra in A. Se considero A-C la corrente passa in due resistenze ed esce da C. $R_{AC} = 2R_Y$
 Nel caso del triangolo, in B non ho di nuovo corrente.
 $R_{AC} = R_D \parallel (R_D + R_D) = \frac{2}{3} R_D$

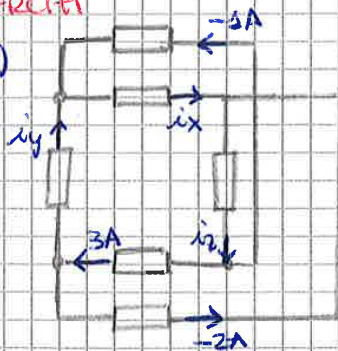
devo avere due invertati uguali

$$2R_Y = \frac{2}{3} R_D$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} 3R_Y = R_D \\ R_Y = \frac{R_D}{3} \end{matrix}}$$

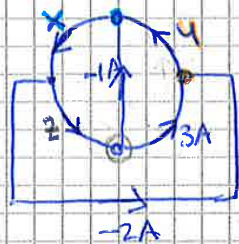
ESERCIZI

1.5)



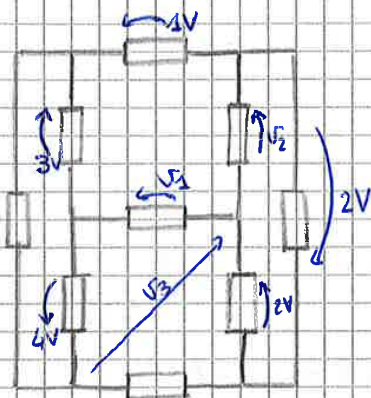
Calcolare i_x, i_y, i_z

$$\begin{aligned} i_x &= 3A - 1A = 2A \\ i_y &= 3A + 2A = 5A \\ i_x &= i_y - 1A = 5A - 1A = 4A \\ i_z &= i_y - 2A = 5A - 2A = 3A \end{aligned}$$



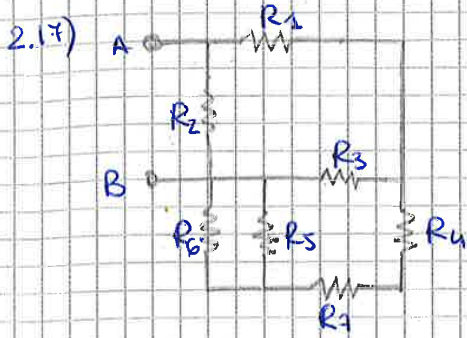
$$i_z = 3 - 1 = 2A$$

1.6)



Calcolare V_1, V_2, V_3

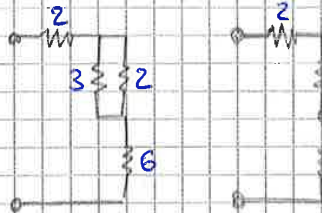
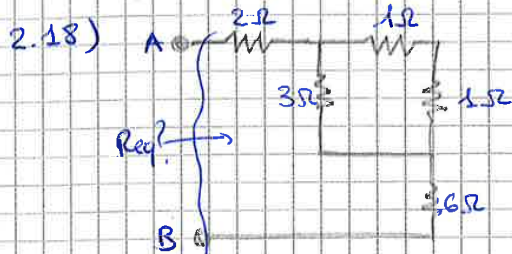
$$\begin{aligned} V_2 + 1 - 3 + 4 + 2 &= 0 \\ V_2 &= -4V \\ V_1 &= -3V + 1V + V_2 = -2V - 4V = -6V \\ -V_3 &= V_1 + 4V = -6V + 4V = -2V \\ \therefore V_3 &= 2V \end{aligned}$$



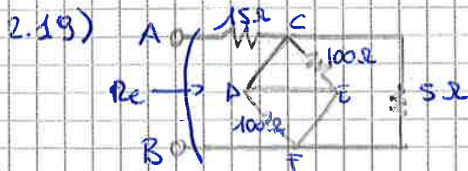
$R = \text{sempre uguale} = 1000 \Omega = 10^3 \Omega$
 $\{ \{ [(R_4 + R_1) \parallel R_3] \parallel (R_5 \parallel R_6) \} + R_1 \} \parallel R_2$

$\frac{2 \times 10^3 \cdot 10^3}{2 \times 10^3} = 10^3 [\Omega]$

$\frac{10^3}{3} = 333 \left\{ \right\} + R_1 = 1,3 \times 10^3$



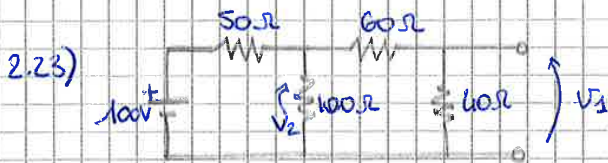
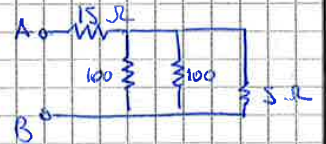
$R_e = 2 + \frac{6}{5} = \frac{16}{5} \Omega$



$\frac{15 + \frac{100 \cdot 100}{200} + 5}{200} = \frac{20 + 50}{200} = \frac{70}{200} \Omega$

$R_{eq} \parallel = G_{100} + G_{100} + G_5 = G_{50} + G_5$

$\frac{50 \cdot 5}{55} + 15 = 25 \Omega$

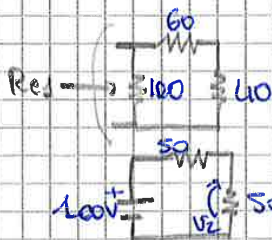


Calcolare V_1
 calcoliamo con il partitore di ~~potenza~~ tensione
 tensione $V_2 \rightarrow$ 50 ohm e 100 ohm sono infatti

in serie. $V_2 = V \cdot \frac{50}{100+50} = \frac{50 \cdot 100}{150} = \frac{5000}{150} = \frac{500}{15} = \frac{100}{3} \frac{100}{3}$

$V_1 = V_2 \cdot \frac{60}{40+60} = \frac{100 \cdot 60}{3 \cdot 100} = \frac{60}{3} = \frac{60}{3} = 20V$

non posso farlo



$\frac{100 \cdot 100}{200} = 50 \Omega = R_{e1}$

$V_2 = 100 \cdot \frac{50}{50+50} = 50 \Omega$

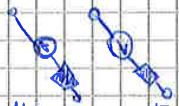
quindi $V_1 = V_2 \cdot \frac{40}{60+40} = 50 \cdot \frac{40}{100} = \frac{40}{2} = 20 \Omega$

V_m ha sempre la stessa forma

$$V_m = \frac{A + B}{C}$$

Blocco A

$\sum_p \pm A_p$ per rami



Usò +: A_p inietta corrente verso il + di V_m

Usò -: 0

Blocco B

$\sum_k \pm E_k G_k$ per rami



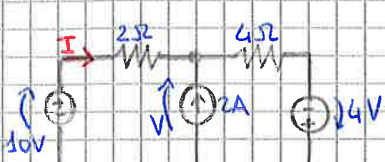
Usò +: E_k ha il + rivolto verso il + di V_m

Usò -: 0

Blocco C

$\sum_j G_j$ TRAPPE LE G_j IN SERIE A GENERATORI DI CORRENTE

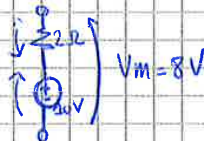
esempio



$$V_m = \frac{A+B}{C} = \frac{2 + \frac{10 - \frac{14}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}} = 8V$$

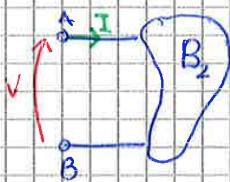
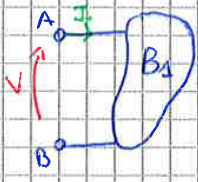
$$I \neq \frac{10V}{2\Omega} \quad \text{! attenzione !}$$

invece I:



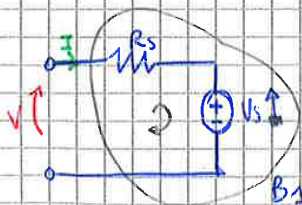
la legge 0 $V_m - 10V + 2I \rightarrow 2I = 10 - V_m \rightarrow I = 1A$

TRASFORMAZIONE DELLE SORGENTI

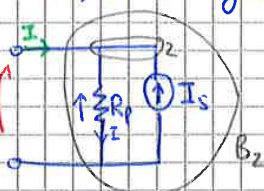


due bipoli sono equivalenti se hanno la stessa caratteristica I-V

$$f(V, I) = 0 \equiv g(V, I) = 0$$



?



B_1 : Usò KVL $V - R_s I - V_s = 0 \quad V = R_s I + V_s$

B_2 : Usò KCL $I = \frac{V}{R_p} - I_s \quad V = R_p I + I_s R_p$



Sono uguali se $I_s = \frac{V_s}{R_s} \quad R_s = R_p \quad V_s = R_p I_s$

so che $i = i_1 - i_3$ per KCL con A

Req \square = $(3 \parallel 6) + (6 \parallel 3) = \frac{18}{9} + \frac{18}{9} = 4 \Omega$
 quindi $V = I \cdot R_{eq} = 4 \Omega \cdot 3A = 12V$ } superfluo

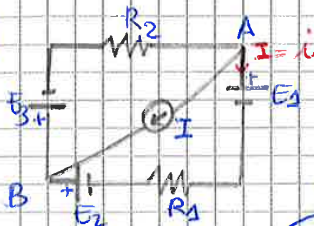


quindi la corrente che entra nelle due maglie è proprio 3A!

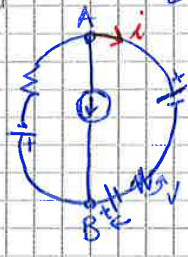
Da calcolo $i_3 = I \cdot \frac{3\Omega}{9\Omega} = \frac{9}{9} = 1A$

quindi $i_1 \rightarrow i_3$
 $i = i_1 - i_3 = 2 - 1 = 1A$

2.34)



$R_1 = 5\Omega$ $E_2 = 4V$ $i?$
 $R_2 = 10\Omega$ $E_3 = 10V$
 $E_1 = 2V$ $I = 4A$



Sono in parallelo, è una rete di Millman

posso quindi calcolare $V_m = \frac{A+B}{C}$

$$V_m = \frac{-I + \frac{E_1}{R_1} - \frac{E_3}{R_2} - \frac{E_2}{R_3}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = \frac{-4 + \frac{2}{5} - 1 - \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10}}$$

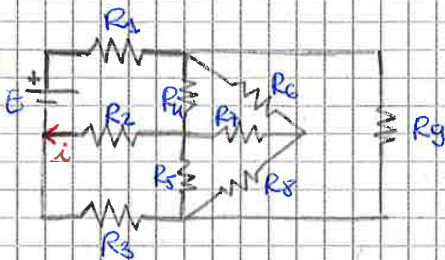
$$= \frac{-5 - \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{15}{50}} = \frac{-27}{8} \cdot \frac{50}{15} = -\frac{240}{15} = -\frac{90}{5} = -18V$$

Per KVL: $V_m - E_1 + E_2 - V = 0$

$V = V_m - E_1 + E_2 = -18V - 2V + 4V = -16V$

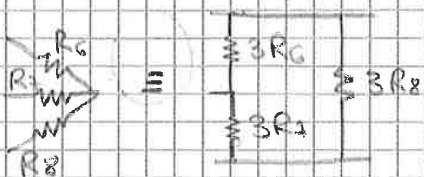
per la legge di Ohm, $V = iR$, quindi $i = \frac{V}{R_1} = \frac{-16}{5} = -\frac{16}{5}A$

3.3)



$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 5\Omega$ $E = 300V$
 $R_4 = R_5 = R_9 = 30\Omega$
 $R_6 = R_7 = R_8 = 10\Omega$

Uso la trasformazione stella-triangolo, sapendo che $R_{TRIANGOLO} = 3R_{STELLA}$



$$I = I'' + I' = \frac{A}{Z} - \frac{E}{2R} \leftarrow$$

È SI DEFINISCE

OSSERVAZIONI

Facile, lungo da fare, inefficiente, **attenzione alla potenza!**

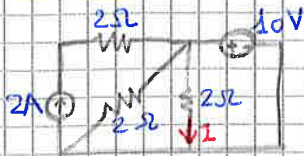


$$V = V' + V'' \text{ e } I = I' + I'' \rightarrow P_A \neq V \times i$$

$$P = V \cdot i = (V' + V'')(I' + I'') = V'I' + V'I'' + V''I' + V''I''$$

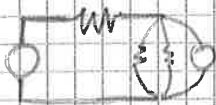
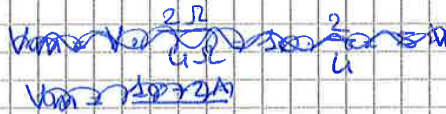
$$P \neq V'I' + V''I''$$

esercizio

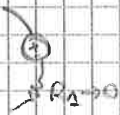


1) $I = \frac{10V}{2\Omega} = 5A$ per Ohm

2) Per Millman



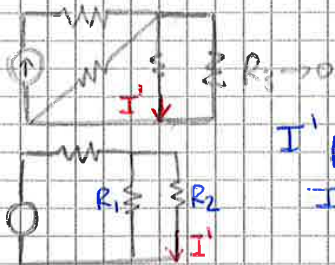
Mi manca una R che va messa in serie con con $R_1 \rightarrow 0$



$$V_m = \frac{10V/R_1 + 2A}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{R_1}} ; \text{ con } R_1 \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{10V}{1/n} = 10V \text{ CVD}$$

3) sovrapposizione degli effetti $I = I' + I''$

$$I' = I(2A)$$



I' per partitori:

$$I' = 2A \cdot \frac{1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + 1/R_3 \rightarrow 0}$$

$$I' = 0A \text{ perche } R_3 \rightarrow 0$$



$$I = I' + I'' = 5A + 0A = 5A$$

$$I'' = I(10V)$$

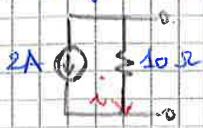


$$I'' = \frac{10V}{2\Omega} = 5A$$

Per KVL $\rightarrow V_m - 50I - 120V = 0$

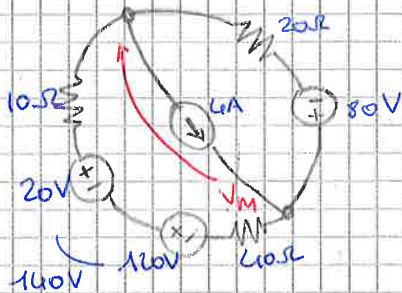
trovavo I e la soluzione a I' \rightarrow ottengo I finale

3) Trasformazioni + Millman



$R_g = 10\Omega$

$V_s = 2A \cdot 10\Omega = 20V$

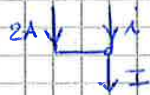


$V_m = \frac{\frac{160}{50} - \frac{80}{20}}{\frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{20}}$

Segui \rightarrow

Per KVL $\rightarrow V_m - 50I - 160V = 0$

$I = \frac{V_m - 160}{50}$



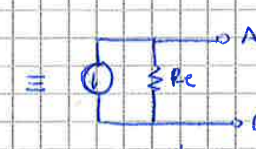
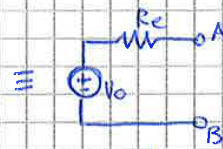
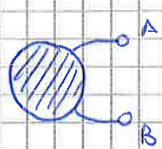
$i = I + 2A$

THEVENIN E NORTON



BIPOLO β con resistori e generatori

\rightarrow semplificare con uno dei due bipoli seguenti



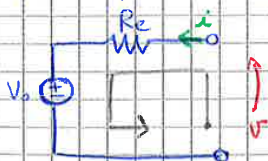
EQUIVALENTE DI
THEVENIN
(SERIE)

EQUIVALENTE DI
NORTON
(PARALLELO)

TEOREMA DI THEVENIN

Dato un bipolo β PRONTO (non dipende da oggetti fuori dal suo dominio), lineare, tempo invariante, "resistivo" (= generatori e resistori) che ammetta soluzione quando pilotato da un generatore di corrente ideale i_e e solo

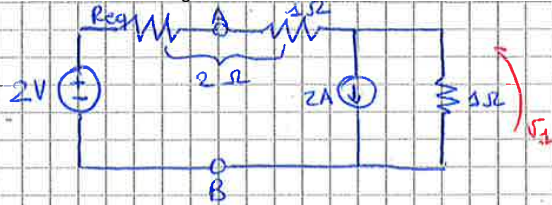
- β ha caratteristica V-I del tipo $V = R_e \cdot i + V_0$
- β è equivalente al bipolo di Thevenin



(2) \Rightarrow (1) per KVL

$V - R_e \cdot i - V_0 = 0$

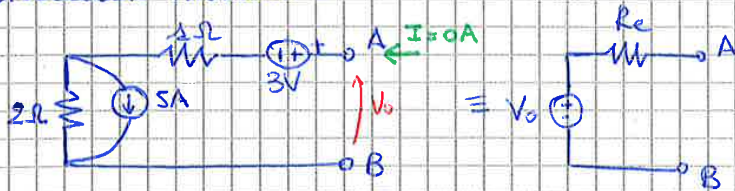
$V = V_0 + R_e i$



$$V_A \text{ con Millman} = \frac{\frac{2V}{2\Omega} + 2A}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{-1}{3/2} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

esercizio

Equivalenti Thevenin:



$$R_e = 1\Omega + 2\Omega = 3\Omega$$

$V_0?$

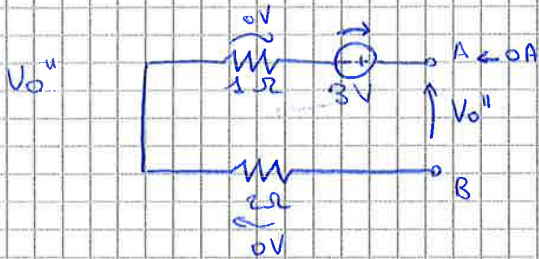
1) Sovrapposizione $V_0 = V_0' + V_0'' = V_0(5A) + V_0(3V)$



$\rightarrow V_0' = \text{PER KVL}$

$$V_1 - V_0' = 0$$

$$V_1 = V_0' = -5A \cdot 2\Omega = -10V$$



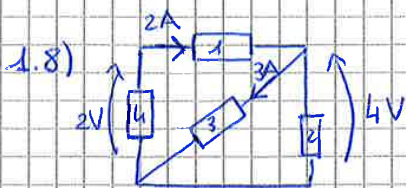
KVL

$$V_0'' - 3V - 0V - 3V = 0$$

$$V_0'' = 3V$$

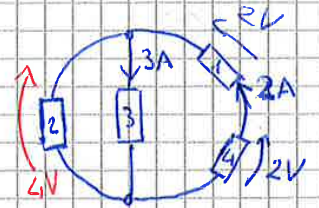
quindi $V = -10V + 3V = -7V$

ESERCIZI



Calcolare P_A di tutti i componenti

1) ridisegno



componenti:

③ $P_A = 3A \cdot 4V = 12W$

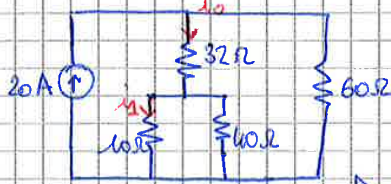
① $P_A = -2A \cdot 2V = -4W$

② $P_A = -2A \cdot 2V = -4W$

② $i_2 = 2A - 3A = -1A \rightarrow P_A = -1A \cdot 4V = -4W$

infatti, con th. Tellegen, $12 - 4 - 4 - 4 = 0W \checkmark$

2.24)



calcolare i_1

$$i_1 = i_0 \cdot \frac{40\Omega}{50\Omega} =$$

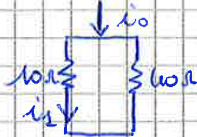
Devo calcolare i_0



$$R_{eq} = 32 + (10 \parallel 60) = 40\Omega$$

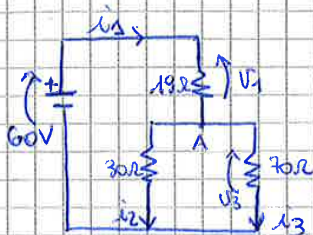
$$i_0 = 20A \cdot \frac{60}{100} = 12A$$

i_0 è la I per calcolare i_1

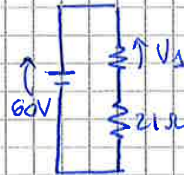


$$i_1 = i_0 \cdot \frac{40}{50} = 12 \cdot \frac{40}{50} = 9,6A$$

2.25)



Per calcolare V_1 uso 19Ω e $R_{eq} = 30 \parallel 70 = \frac{40 \cdot 30}{100} = 21\Omega$



$$V_1 = 60 \cdot \frac{19}{19+21} = 28,5V \checkmark$$

$$R_{eqTot} = 21 + 19 = 40\Omega$$

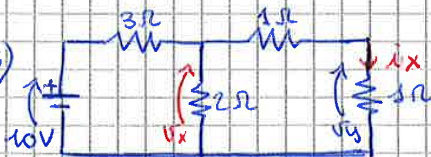
$$\rightarrow i_1 = \frac{60}{40} = 1,5A \checkmark$$

Per i_2 uso partitore di corrente $\rightarrow i_2 = i_1 \cdot \frac{70}{100} = 15 \cdot \frac{7}{100} = 1,05A \checkmark$

idem per $i_3 = i_1 \cdot \frac{30}{100} = 15 \cdot \frac{3}{100} = 0,45A \checkmark$

$$V_3 = i_3 \cdot 70 = 0,45 \cdot 70 = 31,5V \checkmark$$

2.26)



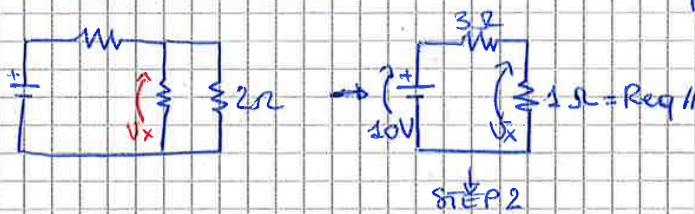
Per calcolare V_x uso lo STEP 2 + PARTITORE

$$V_x = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 2,5V$$

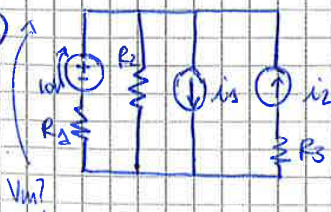
Per calcolare i_x , passo attraverso

$$V_y = V_x \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2,5}{2} V$$

$$i_x = \frac{V_y}{1\Omega} = V_y = 1,25A$$

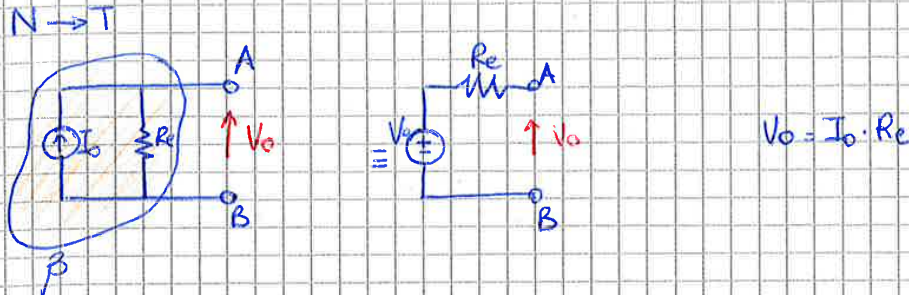
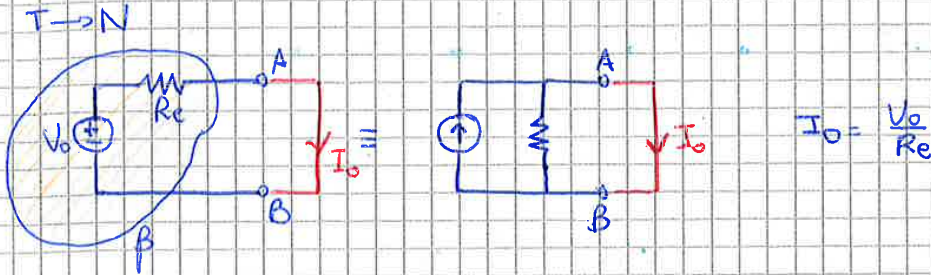


2.33)



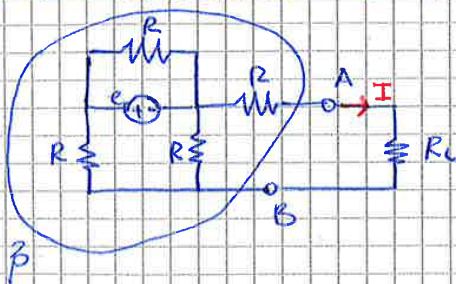
$$V_m = \frac{A+B}{C} = \frac{-i_1 + i_2 + \frac{10}{R_1}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = 3V$$

Deriviamo l'equivalenza tra sorgenti usando Thevenin e Norton

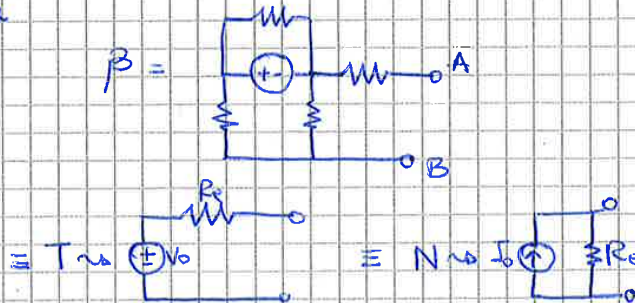


esempio

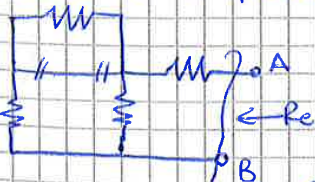
Data la rete mostrata in figura costruire gli equivalenti T, N del bipolo a sx di R_L e calcolare I se $R_L = 1\Omega$ e se $R_L = 2\Omega$



- 1) identificare bipolo al quale applicare T, N
- 2) ridisegnare β



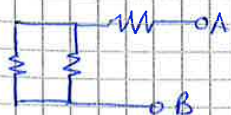
3) calcolo $R_e \rightarrow$ spegno generatori in β



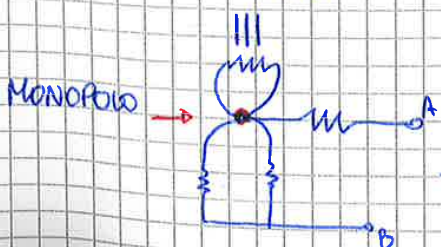
$$R_e = 2R \parallel R + R = \frac{2R^2}{3R} + R = \frac{5}{3}R \quad \text{NO!}$$

Non puoi togliere il filo

ricordati che nel parallelo danno $R \leftrightarrow 0 \Omega \parallel R = 0 \Omega$



$$= R \parallel R + R = R + \frac{R}{2} = \frac{3}{2}R$$



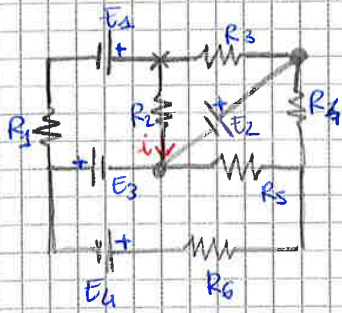
Il monopolo ha una corrente entrante pari a zero! Per KCL



ESERCITAZIONE 3

MARTEDI' 23 OTTOBRE 2018

5.2a)



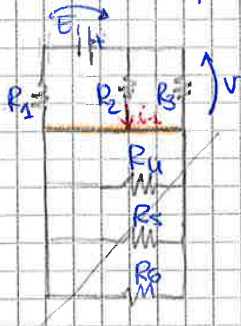
determinare corrente i

$R_n = n \cdot 10 \Omega$ $E_n = n \cdot 10V$

$i = i' + i'' + i''' + i''''$
 per sovrapposizione degli effetti

$R_1 = 10 \Omega, R_2 = 20 \Omega, R_3 = 30 \Omega, R_4 = 40 \Omega, R_5 = 50 \Omega.$
 $E_1 = 10V, E_2 = 20V, E_3 = 30V, E_4 = 40V$

o $i' \rightarrow i'$ | $E_1 = E_1$ il resto spezzato



R_4, R_5, R_6 hanno tensione nulla per via del cortocircuito

Calcolo V con partitore di tensione

$R_e = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{20 \cdot 30}{50} = \frac{600}{50} = \frac{60}{5} = 12 \Omega$

$V = E_1 \cdot \frac{R_2 // R_3}{(R_2 // R_3) + R_1} \rightarrow i' = \frac{V}{R_2} = \frac{E_1 \cdot \frac{R_2 // R_3}{R_2 // R_3 + R_1}}{R_2}$

oppure usi partitore di corrente! $R_{eq\ tot} = R_1 + R_2 // R_3$ - $I = \frac{E_1}{R_{eq\ tot}}$

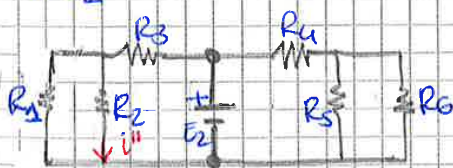
$i' = I \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$

$I = \frac{10}{12 + 10} = \frac{10}{22} = \frac{5}{11}$

$i' = \frac{5}{11} \cdot \frac{30}{50} = \frac{150}{550} = \frac{18}{66} = \frac{3}{11}$

-DCFR PAG 61 QUADERNO (SPECIAMENTE PER i' E i'')

o $i'' \rightarrow i''$ | E_2



$R_{eq} = (R_1 // R_3) + R_2 = \frac{10 \cdot 30}{30} + 20 = \frac{20 + 90}{3} = 40 \Omega$

$I = \frac{E_2}{R_{eq}} = \frac{20}{40} = \frac{1}{2} A$

$i'' = \frac{1}{2} A \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{30} = \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6} A$

o $i''' \rightarrow i'''$ | E_3

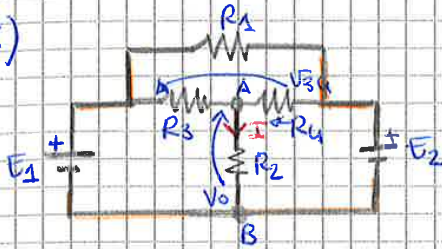


$R_{eq} = R_3 // R_2 + R_1 = \frac{30 \cdot 20}{50} + 10 = 12 + 10 = 22 \Omega$

$I_0 = \frac{E_3}{R_{eq}} = \frac{30}{22}$

$i''' = \frac{30}{22} \cdot \frac{R_3}{50} = \frac{30}{22} \cdot \frac{30}{50} = \frac{90}{110} = \frac{9}{11}$

S.15)



calcolare I calcolando l'equivalente di Thevenin



Perché voglio tra A-B! Solo R2 non entra in β
Mi serve V0 = tensione a vuoto e Re = resist. equiv. in β

$$V_{30} = E_1 - E_2$$

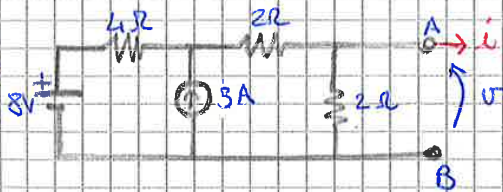
$$V_0 = V_{R4} + E_2 = (E_1 - E_2) \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} + E_2 = 16/3 \text{ V}$$

per il partitore

$$R_e = R_1 \parallel 0 + (R_3 \parallel R_4) = \frac{R_3 R_4}{R_3 + R_4} = \frac{2 \cdot 4}{6} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3} \Omega$$

$$I \rightarrow \text{(*)} \rightarrow \frac{V_0}{R_{eq} + R_2} = I = \frac{8}{5} \text{ A}$$

S.16)



caratteristica V-I? $\rightarrow V = f(i)$

faccio finta che $i=0$ inizialmente

$$V = V^I + V^{II} + V^{III}$$

$8V \quad \downarrow \quad 3A \quad \downarrow \quad i$

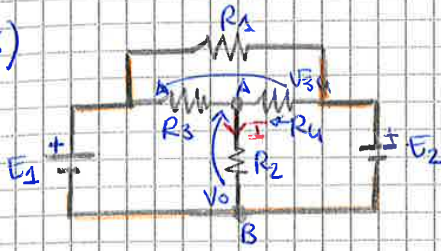
$$V^I? \rightarrow 8V \cdot \frac{4R}{4R + 6R} = \frac{2R}{2R + 8 \cdot 2} = 2V$$

$$V^{II} = \frac{3}{2} A \cdot 2R = 3V$$

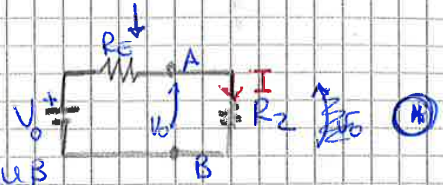
$$V^{III} = 2 \parallel (6R) \cdot i$$

$$\rightarrow V = 2V + 3V + \frac{12}{8} i = \left(5 + \frac{3}{2} i \right) V$$

S.15)



calcolare I calcolando l'equivalente di Thevenin



Perché voglio tra A-B! Solo R2 non entra in β
Mi serve V0 = tensione a vuoto e Re = resist. equiv. in β

$$V_{30} = E_1 - E_2$$

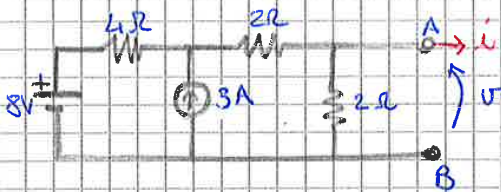
$$V_0 = V_{R4} + E_2 = (E_1 - E_2) \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} + E_2 = 16/3 \text{ V}$$

per il partitore

$$R_e = R_1 \parallel 0 + (R_3 \parallel R_4) = \frac{R_3 R_4}{R_3 + R_4} = \frac{2 \cdot 4}{6} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3} \Omega$$

$$I \rightarrow (*) \rightarrow \frac{V_0}{R_{eq} + R_2} = I = \frac{8}{5} \text{ A}$$

S.16)



caratteristica V-I? $\rightarrow V = f(i)$
faccio finta che i=0 inizialmente

$$V = V^I + V^H + V^{H1}$$

$8V$ $3A$ 2Ω

$$V^I? \rightarrow 8V \cdot \frac{4\Omega}{4\Omega + 6\Omega} = \frac{2\Omega}{2\Omega + 2\Omega} = 2V$$

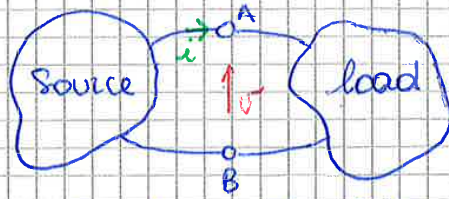
$$V^H = \frac{3}{2} A \cdot 2\Omega = 3V$$

$$V^{H1} = 2\Omega(6\Omega) \cdot i$$

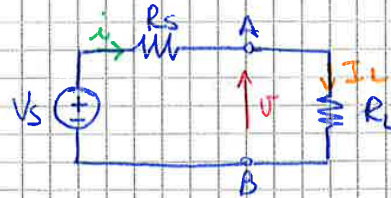
$$\rightarrow V = 2V + 3V + \frac{12}{8} i = \left(5 + \frac{3}{2} i\right) V$$

MASSIMO TRASFERIMENTO DI POTENZA

Si pensi ad un amplificatore per la source e una cassa acustica → Load



Dimensionare il carico (assunto $\equiv R_L$) per avere il max trasferimento di potenza



$$i = I_L$$

$$P_L = R_L \cdot I_L^2 \rightarrow I_L = \frac{V_s}{R_s + R_L}$$



$$P_L = R_L \frac{V_s^2}{(R_s + R_L)^2} = P_L(R_L)$$

Per $R_L \rightarrow 0, P_L \rightarrow 0$

Per $R_L \rightarrow \infty, P_L \rightarrow 0$

$M \rightarrow \max \rightarrow R_L = R_s$

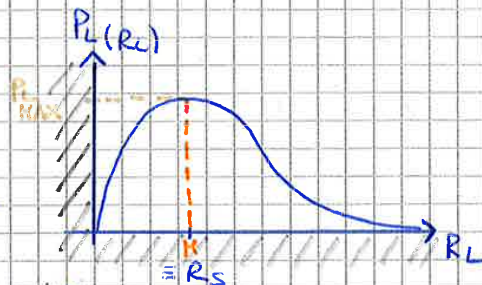
$P_L(\max) = \text{pot massima}$

in corrispondenza di M

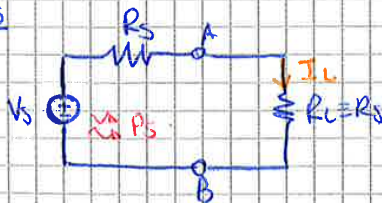
$$P_L(\max) = \frac{V_s^2}{4R_L} = \frac{V_s^2}{4R_s}$$



max assorbita da R



OSS



$$I_L = \frac{V_s}{R_L + R_s} = \frac{V_s}{2R_s}$$

$$P_s(\text{EROGATA}) = V_s \cdot I_s = \frac{V_s^2}{2R_s} \rightarrow \text{erogata dal generatore}$$

esempio



$$R_L = 0 / \frac{1}{2} / 1 / 3$$

$$P_L = R_L \cdot I_L^2$$

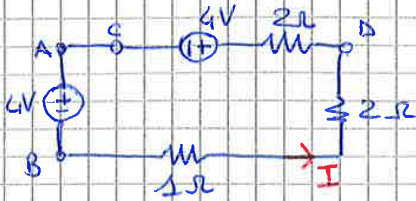
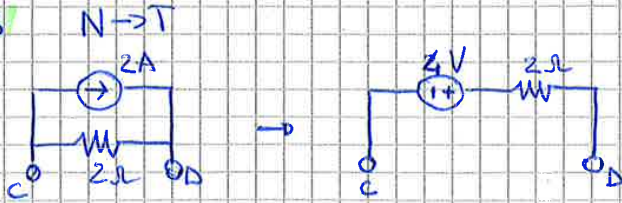
se $R_L = 0 \Omega \rightarrow P_L = 0W$

$R_L = \frac{1}{2} \Omega \rightarrow R_L = \frac{1}{2} \Omega$

$$\text{se } R_L = 3 \Omega \rightarrow I_L = \frac{2}{1+3} = \frac{1}{2} A, P_L = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} W = \frac{3}{4} W$$

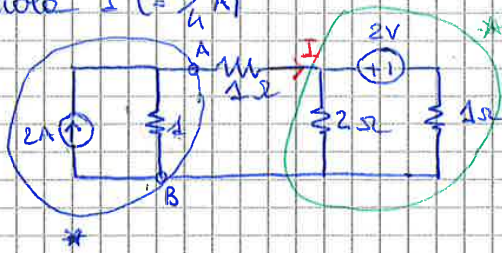
$$\text{se } R_L = R_s = 1 \Omega \rightarrow I_L = \frac{2}{2} = 1 A \rightarrow P_L = 1 \cdot 1 = 1W = P_L(\max)$$

VIA #3



$$I = - \frac{8V}{5\Omega} = - \frac{8}{5} A$$

2) calcolo I (= 1/4 A)

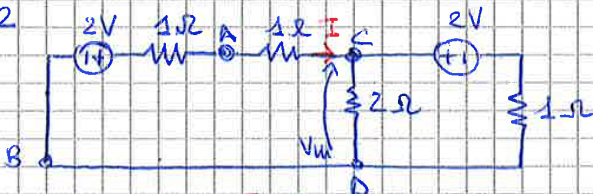


VIA #1 → sovrapp (X CASA)

VIA #2 → N→T ⊕ + Millman

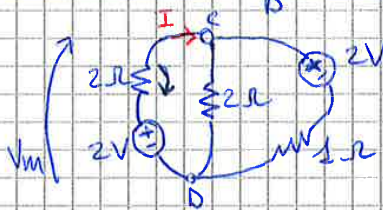
VIA #3 → T 2V ⊗ + Millman

VIA #2



Millman per CD

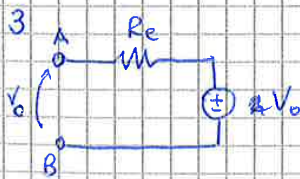
$$V_m = \frac{\frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{1}}{\frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} V$$



KVL $V_m - 2V + 2I = 0$

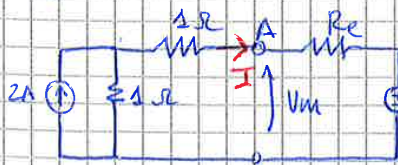
$$I = \frac{2V - V_m}{2} = \frac{(2 - \frac{3}{2})}{2} = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} A$$

VIA #3



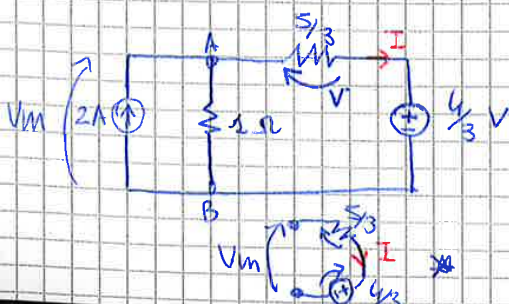
$$R_e = 2\Omega // 1\Omega = \frac{2}{3} \Omega$$

$$V_0 = 2 \times \frac{2\Omega}{1+2} = \frac{4}{3} V$$



equivalente Thevenin

$$V_m = \frac{(\frac{4}{3}) / (1 + \frac{2}{3}) + 2}{1 + 1 / (1 + \frac{2}{3})} = \frac{4}{3} V$$

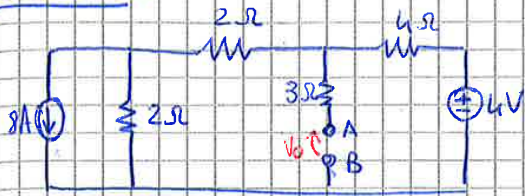


PER KVL *

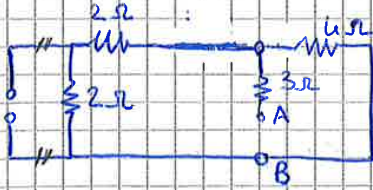
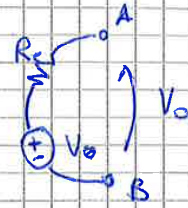
$$V_m - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{3} I = 0$$

$$I = (\frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3}) \frac{3}{5} = \frac{21}{20} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{4} A$$

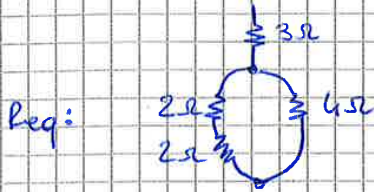
ESERCIZIO



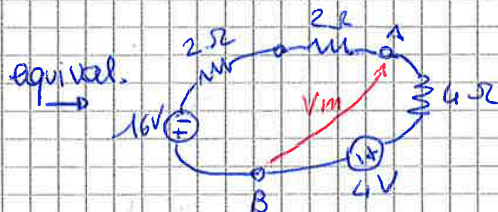
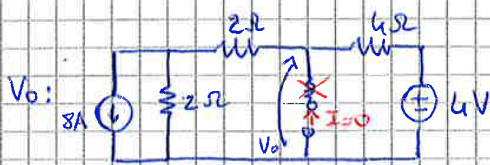
costruire l'equivalente
 $R_e =$



$$R_{eq} = (3\Omega + 2\Omega) \parallel (2\Omega \parallel 4\Omega) = (3\Omega + 2\Omega) \parallel R$$

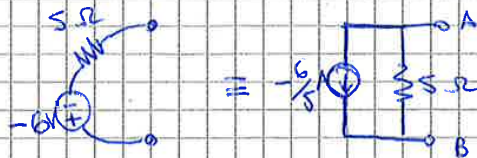


$$4\Omega \parallel 4\Omega \rightarrow \frac{16}{8} = 2\Omega + 3\Omega \rightarrow 5\Omega = R_{eq}$$



$$V_m = V_0 = \frac{-\frac{16}{4} + \frac{4}{4}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{-3}{\frac{1}{2}} = -6V$$

ora posso costruire i due equivalenti!



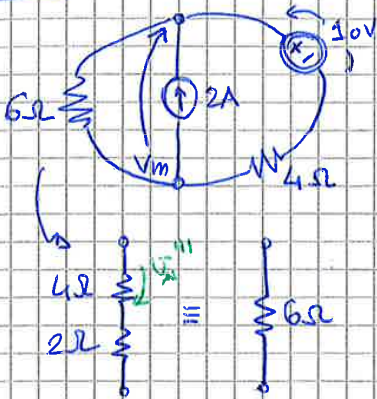
VIA #2 Sovrapposizione Ottimizzata + Millman

$$V = V' + V'' + V'''$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $V'(3A)$ $V''(2A)$ $V'''(30V)$

V' : vedi V''' pag prima $\rightarrow V' = \frac{36}{10} = \frac{18}{5} V$

V'' e V'''



è una rete di Millman!

$$V_m = \frac{10 + 2A}{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{18}{\frac{5}{12}} = \frac{18 \cdot 12}{5} = \frac{216}{5} V$$



$$V_m + 4I + 2I = 0$$

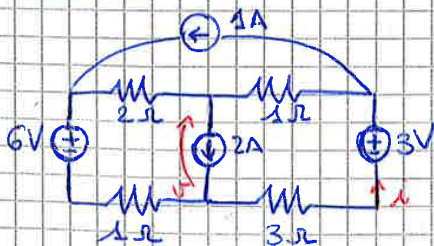
$$I = -\frac{V_m}{6} = -\frac{9}{5} A$$

quindi $V'' = I \cdot R = -\frac{9}{5} \cdot 4 = -\frac{36}{5} V$

\rightarrow ho calcolato $V'' + V'''$ insieme grazie a Millman

$$V = V'' + V' = -\frac{36}{5} V + \frac{18}{5} = -\frac{18}{5} V = -\frac{36}{10} V \quad \text{ok}$$

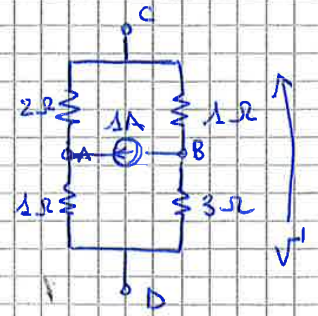
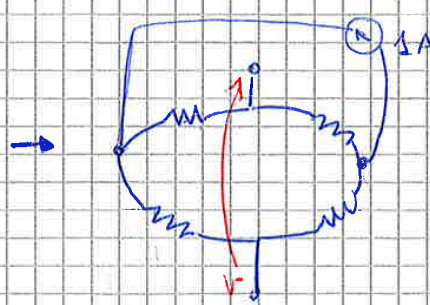
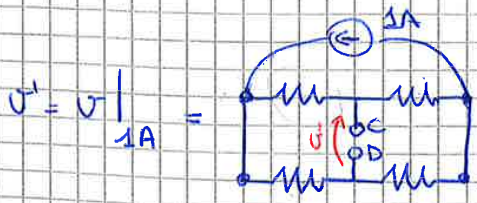
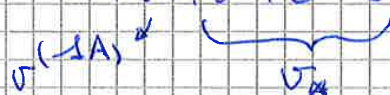
ESERCIZIO



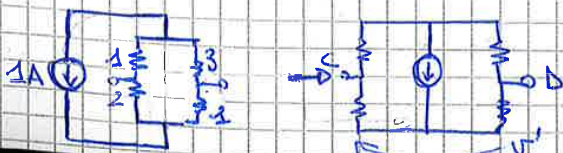
calcolare V, i

Sovrapposizione Ottimizzata + Millman

$$V = V' + V'' + V''' + V''''$$



V richiesta = $V_{CD} = V_C$



VENERDI' 16 OTTOBRE 2018

METODI GENERALI DI ANALISI

Si intende "scrittura automatica" delle equazioni.

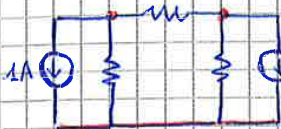
→ **METODO DEI NODI** (NA, Nodal Analysis/Method)

È usato in molti simulatori commerciali tipo SPICE (pspice, h, lt-).

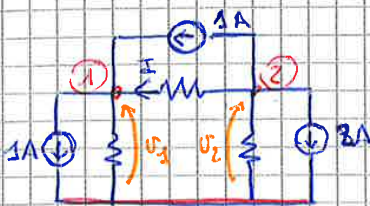
È basato sulle TENSIONI NODALI (incognite)

RETI CON RESISTORI E GENERATORI DI CORRENTE

es: calcolare I



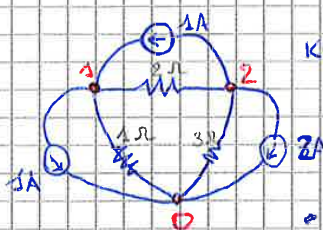
Quanti nodi hai? → 3



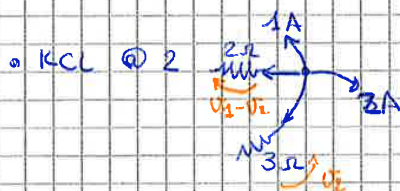
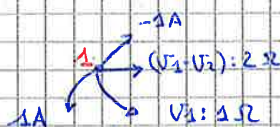
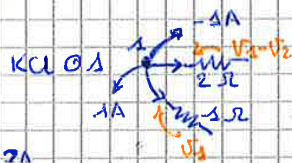
È qui? 3 NON 4

(1) (3) = nodo zero di riferimento

(2) convenzione delle correnti uscenti dal nodo k-esimo.



• QUINDI NODO 1

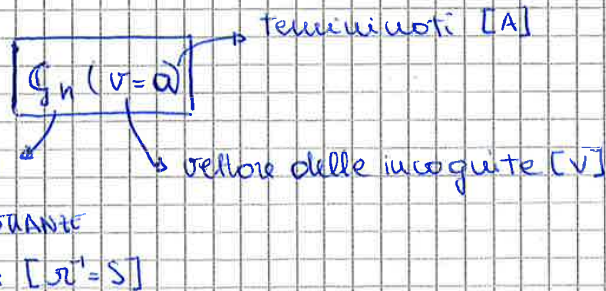


• KCL @ 2

$$1A + 3A + \frac{V_2}{3\Omega} + \frac{V_1 - U_2}{2\Omega} = 0$$

$$1A + \frac{V_1 - U_2}{2\Omega} - 1A + \frac{V_1}{3\Omega} = 0$$

metto a "sistema" in una matrice $G_n (v=a)$

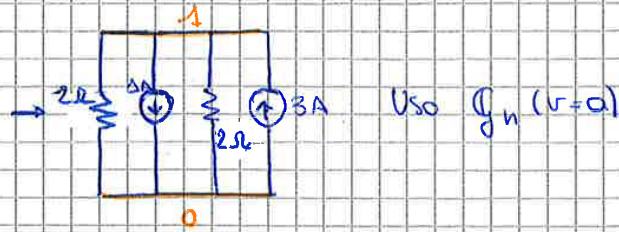
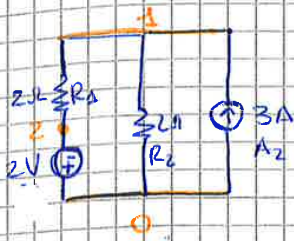


per una rete con n nodi, definito (n-1) tensioni nodali (•) riferite al nodo zero

Il primo step quindi è scegliere

- (1) il nodo zero.
- (2) suvo KCL ai n-1 nodi
- (3) soluzione in forma **MATRICIALE**

ESERCIZIO



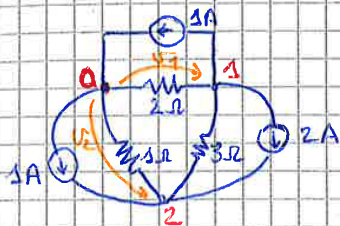
$$G_{11} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{11} = (-1 + 3)A \rightarrow V_1 = V_m = \frac{-1A + 3A}{\frac{1}{2\Omega} + \frac{1}{2\Omega}} = \frac{2A}{\frac{1}{\Omega}} = 2V = E_{MILLMAN}$$

$$V = V_1$$

ESERCIZIO 1

Risolvere con nodi @ 1 come riferimento



Per ispezione, $G_n (v=a)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (-1-2)A \\ (1+2)A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

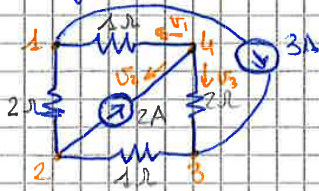
$$\det G_n = \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{20}{18} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{18}{18} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\det} = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det G_n} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{8} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4+1 \\ -1+\frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3V \\ \frac{3}{2}V \end{bmatrix}$$

cfz pag 45 → viene uguale!

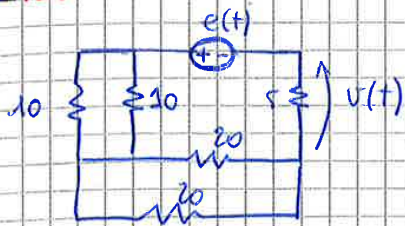
ESERCIZIO 2 X CASA

Scrivi $G_n (v=a)$ scegliendo il nodo 4 come riferimento $4=0$



$$\begin{array}{ccc|c|c} & 1 & 2 & 3 & \\ \hline 1 & 1+\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{3} & V_1 \\ 2 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2}+2 & 1 & V_2 \\ 3 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2}+1 & V_3 \end{array}$$

2.28

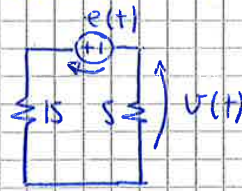


calcola $V(t)$ se $e(t) = E_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$10 \parallel 10 = 5 \Omega$$

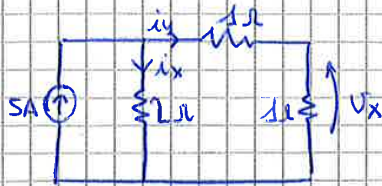
$$20 \parallel 20 = 10 \Omega$$

$$5 \text{ serie } 10 = 15 \Omega$$



per partitore, $V(t) = -e(t) \cdot \frac{5}{5+15} = -\frac{1}{4} e(t) = -0,25 E_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

2.19

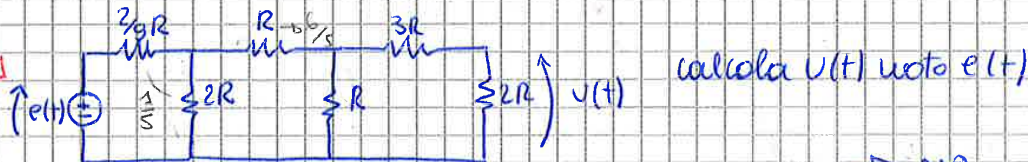


calcola V_x ed i_x

$$i_x = 5A \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{10}{4} A = 2,5A$$

$$V_x = R \cdot i = 2,5V$$

2.31



calcola $V(t)$ noto $e(t)$

$$\frac{2}{9}R + 2R = \frac{20}{9}R \parallel 2R = \frac{38}{9}R$$



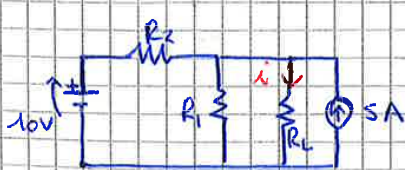
per partitore

$$V(t) = e(t) \cdot \frac{2}{5}$$

MARTEDI 30 OTTOBRE 2018

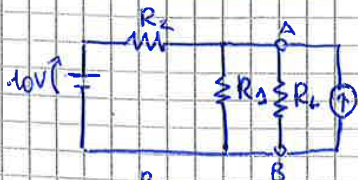
ESERCITAZIONE 4

ESERCIZIO 5.12

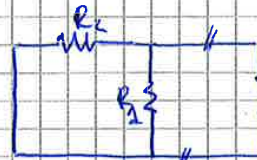


$R_1 = 4R$
 $R_2 = 6R$
 trovare $i = f(R_L)$

metti A e B dove vuoi
 calcolare i

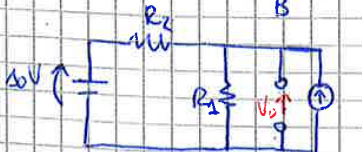


→ Req?



$$Req = 4R + 6R = 10R$$

$$\frac{24}{10} R$$

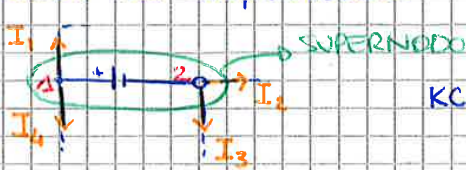


$$V_m = V_o = \frac{5A + \frac{E}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1}} = \frac{5A + \frac{10}{6}}{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$(5 + \frac{10}{6}) : (\frac{10}{24}) = \frac{40}{6} \cdot \frac{24}{10} = 16V$$

$$V_x = V_o \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_L + Req} \rightarrow i = \frac{V_x}{R_L} = \frac{V_o R_L}{R_L + Req} \cdot \frac{1}{R_L} = \frac{16}{\frac{24}{10} + R_L} = \frac{80}{12 + 5R_L}$$

Posso quindi compattare il nodo 1 e 2, connessi da E_3 , con una superficie S che contiene anche i nodi \rightarrow SUPERNODO. Scrivo la KCL delle correnti al supernodo



$$KCL @ S \rightarrow I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

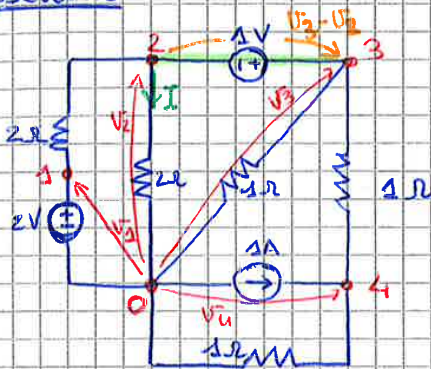
$$-A_1 \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{V_2 - E_3}{R_2} \text{ dove } V_3 = E_3 \rightarrow \frac{V_2 - E_2}{R_2}$$

$$-A_1 + \frac{V_2 - E_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_2}{R_3} + \frac{V_2 + E_1}{R_1} = 0$$

\rightarrow ho un'equazione avente come unica incognita V_2 .
Ho dunque risolto il problema senza scrivere le leggi.

esercizio



$$V_1 = 2V \quad (1)$$

$$-V_2 + V_3 = 1V \rightarrow V_3 = V_2 + 1V \quad (2)$$

• SUPERNODO S
KCL @ S:



$$I_1 + I + I_2 + I_3 = 0$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{2\Omega} + \frac{V_2}{2\Omega} + \frac{V_3}{1\Omega} + \frac{V_3 - V_4}{1\Omega} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_2 - 2}{2} + \frac{V_2}{2} + \frac{V_2 + 1}{1} + \frac{V_2 + 1 - V_4}{1} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2\right) V_2 - V_4 = 1 - 1 - 1$$

$$3V_2 - V_4 = -1 \quad (3)$$

KCL @ 4



$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0$$

$$\frac{V_4 - V_3}{1} - 1A + \frac{V_4}{1} = 0$$

$$I = 0$$

$$V_4 - V_2 = -1 - 1 + V_4 = 0 \quad (4)$$

prova a caso
con sovrapposizione
effetti

$$\begin{cases} (3) \\ (4) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3V_2 + 1 = V_4 \\ 2V_4 = V_2 + 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3V_2 - V_4 = -1 \\ -V_2 + 2V_4 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ V_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

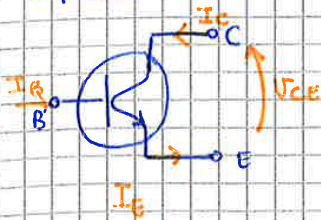
$$\text{det} = 6 - 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{det}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ V_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 + 2 \\ -1 + 6 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 = 2V \\ V_2 = 0V \\ V_3 = 1V \\ V_4 = 1V \end{bmatrix}$$

GENERATORI DIPENDENTI / PILOTATI / CONTROLLATI

bipolar Junction transistor (BJT)

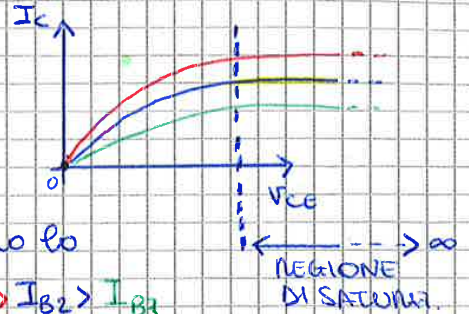


↳ è un tipo (= ha tre terminali) che si chiamano base (B), collettore (C), emettitore (E)

È un dispositivo non lineare però valgono KVL e KCL

$$I_E \text{ PER KCL} = I_B + I_C$$

- Come "va" la corrente del collettore in base alla tensione? Aumento fino alla SATURAZIONE



- Se aumento anche la corrente I_B , ho lo stesso andamento amplificato $I_{B1} > I_{B2} > I_{B3}$

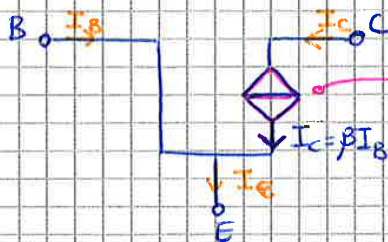


posso rappresentarlo con un circuito equivalente

nella regione di saturazione

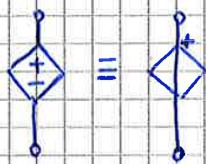
$$I_C = \beta I_B \text{ con } \beta (50 \div 150) \text{ circa}$$

quindi I_C non dipende da V_{CE}



GENERATORE PILOTATO utile per modellare il comportamento circuitale di dispositivi "complicati". Pilotati o da tensione o da corrente

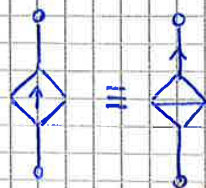
GENERATORE DI TENSIONE PILOTATO



dalla tensione: αv_x
VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED VOLTAGE SOURCE (VCVS)

dalla corrente: μi_x
CURRENT-CONTROLLED VOLTAGE SOURCE (CCVS)

GENERATORE DI CORRENTE PILOTATO



dalla tensione: $g v_x$
VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED CURRENT SOURCE (VCCS)

dalla corrente: βi_x
CURRENT-CONTROLLED CURRENT SOURCE (CCCS)

α e β = adimensionati $\mu = [A]$, $g = [S = \frac{1}{\Omega}]$

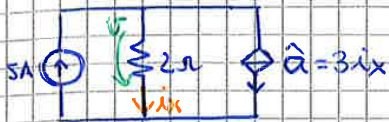
OSSERVAZIONE

Non posso usare sovrapposizione per calcolare direttamente V come $V = V' + V''$ perché è dipendente da i_x

Mi verrebbe $V = -10V + e' = -10V + 2i_x$

ho una equazione e due incognite

ESERCIZIO



metodo grandezza pilota - calcola V

1. $i_x = 5 - \hat{a}$

2. $i_x = 5 - 3i_x \rightarrow i_x = \frac{5}{4} A$

$\hat{a} = \frac{15}{4} A$

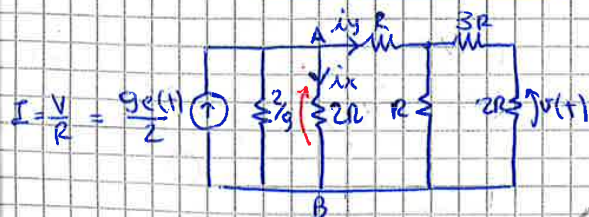
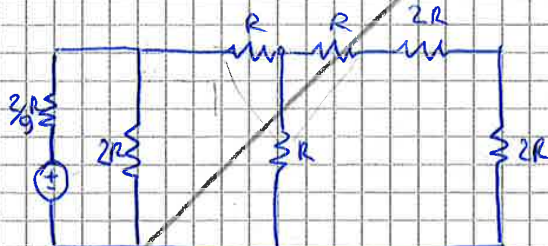
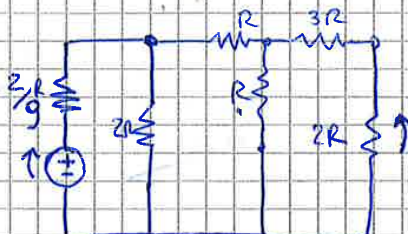
$V = -2R \cdot i_x = -2 \cdot \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{5}{2} V$

ESERCIZI

RIFACCIO 2.31



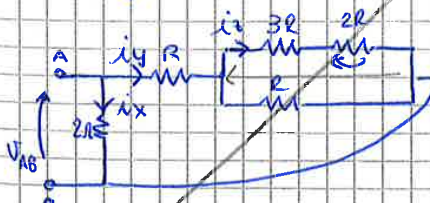
calcolo $V(t)$ noto $e(t)$



$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{9e(t)}{2}$

$i_x = I \cdot \frac{2R}{2+2R} = \frac{9e(t)}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{8} \cdot \left(\frac{20}{9}\right) = \frac{9}{20} e(t)$

$V_{AB} = \frac{9}{20} e(t) \cdot 2R = i_x \cdot R = \frac{9}{10} e(t)$ *



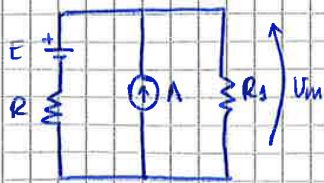
$\frac{2}{9} \parallel 2R = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{9} + \frac{18}{9}\right) = \frac{1}{5} R$

$i_y = I \cdot \frac{1/5}{1/2 + R} = \frac{9}{2} e(t) \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \left(\frac{6}{8}\right) = \frac{9}{12} e(t) = \frac{3}{4} e(t)$

$i_z = i_y \cdot \frac{R}{5R+R} = \frac{3}{4} e(t) \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{24} e(t) = \frac{1}{8} e(t)$

$V(t) = i_z \cdot 2R = \frac{1}{4} e(t)$ NO

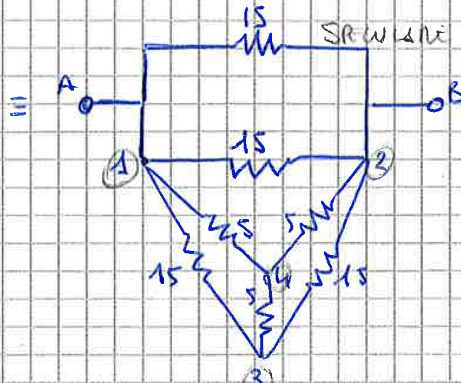
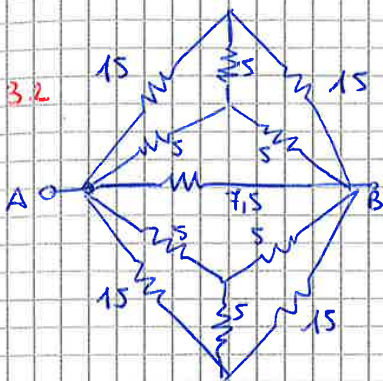
2.36



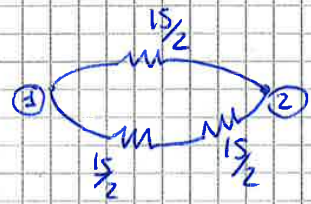
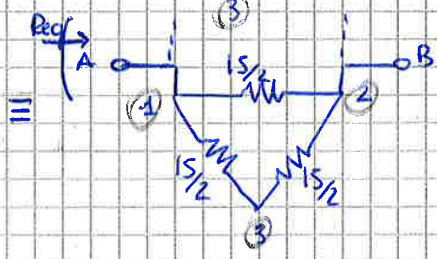
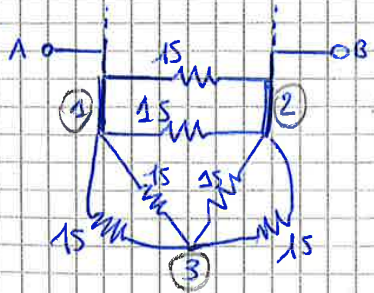
$$V_H = \frac{A + \frac{E}{R}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R}} = \frac{RA + E}{R} \cdot \frac{R_1 R}{R_1 + R} = \frac{R_1 (RA + E)}{R_1 + R}$$

se $R \rightarrow 0$, $V_H = \frac{A + \frac{E}{R}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R}} = \frac{R_1 (RA + E)}{R_1 + R} = \frac{R_1 E}{R_1} = E$ questo perché se $R \rightarrow 0$ è come avere un cortocircuito ed essendo $R_1 \parallel E$, la tensione ai capi di $R_1 = E$

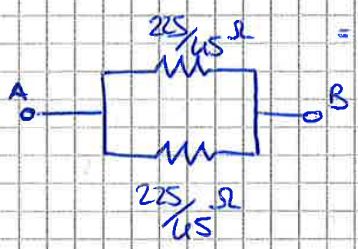
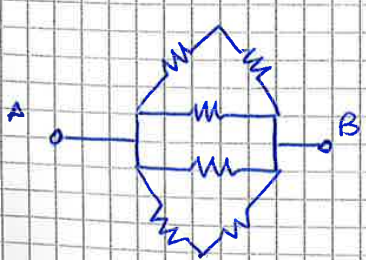
3.2



$3R_{STAR} = R_T$



$$\left(\frac{15}{2} + \frac{15}{2}\right) \parallel \frac{15}{2} = 15 \cdot \frac{15}{2} : \left(15 + \frac{15}{2}\right) = \frac{225}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{45} = \frac{225}{45} \Omega$$



$$R_{eq} = \frac{225}{45} \parallel \frac{225}{45} = \frac{R}{2} = \frac{225}{45 \cdot 2} = \frac{5}{2} \Omega$$

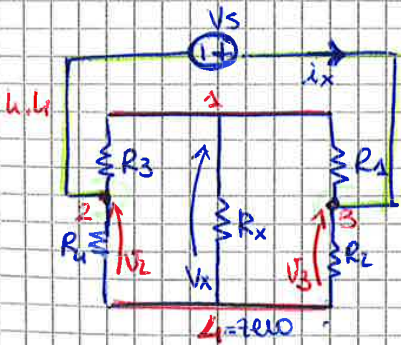
u.3 (vedi pag 63 esercizio 6)

$G(V=a)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_4}) & -\frac{1}{R_2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_4} \\ -\frac{1}{R_2} & (\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_3}) & -\frac{1}{R_3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{R_3} & (\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_u}) & -\frac{1}{R_u} \\ -\frac{1}{R_4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_u} & (\frac{1}{R_u} + \frac{1}{R_w}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \mu A \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -300 \mu A \end{bmatrix}$$

$R = 1k\Omega = 10^3 \Omega$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{10^3} & -\frac{1}{10^3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{10^3} \\ -\frac{1}{10^3} & \frac{3}{10^3} & -\frac{1}{10^3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10^3} & \frac{3}{10^3} & -\frac{1}{10^3} \\ -\frac{1}{10^3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{10^3} & \frac{2}{10^3} \end{bmatrix} = G = \frac{1}{1000} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



noto che $V_s = V_3 - V_2$

$10V = V_3 - V_2 \rightarrow V_3 = 10 + V_2$

[@ 4 come riferimento]

KCL @ 1 (convenzione uscente): $\frac{V_x}{R_x} + \frac{V_x - V_3}{R_1} + \frac{V_x - V_2}{R_3} = 0$

[1] $(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{30}) V_x - (\frac{1}{30}) V_2 - \frac{1}{10} V_3 = 0$

KCL @ S

$\frac{V_2}{R_u} + \frac{V_2 - V_x}{R_3} + \frac{V_3 - V_x}{R_1} + \frac{V_3}{R_2} = 0$

[2] $(-\frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{10}) V_x + (\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{30}) V_2 + (\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{20}) V_3 = 0$

[1] = $(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{30}) V_x - (\frac{1}{30}) V_2 - (\frac{1}{10}) V_3 = 1$

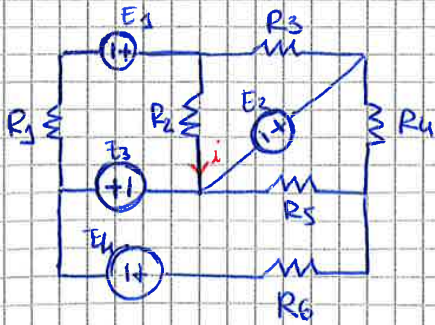
$\frac{3+4+12+6}{120} = \frac{25}{120} = \frac{5}{24}$

[2] = $(-\frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{10}) V_x + (\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{30}) V_2 + (\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{20}) V_3 = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{30} & -\frac{4}{30} \\ -\frac{4}{30} & \frac{7}{24} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_x \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det G = \frac{16}{30} \cdot \frac{7}{24} - \frac{4}{30} \cdot \frac{4}{30} = \frac{7}{72} - \frac{16}{900} = 0,08$

5.2



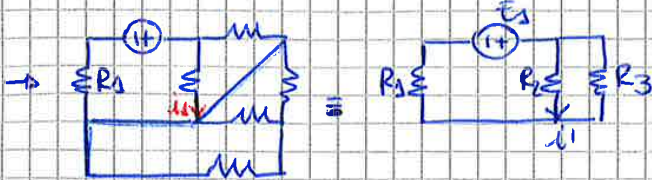
$$R_n = n \times 10 \Omega$$

$$E_n = n \times 10 \text{ V}$$

calcolo $i \rightarrow$ con sovrapposizione effetti

$$i = i^I + i^{II} + i^{III} + i^{IV}$$

$$i^I = i \mid E_1$$



$$R_{eq} = (R_2 \parallel R_3) + R_5 =$$

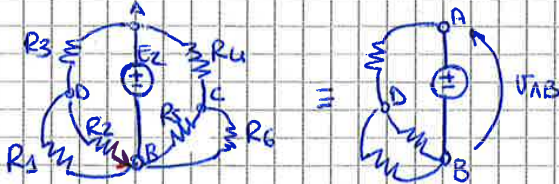
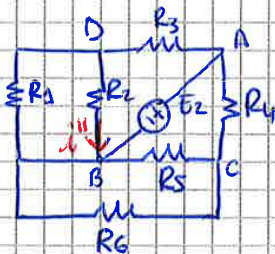
$$20 \parallel 30 = \frac{600}{50} = 12$$

$$R_{eq} = 12 + 10 = 22 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{E_1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{10}{22} \text{ A}$$

$$\rightarrow i^I \text{ per partitore} = I \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{10}{22} \cdot \frac{30}{50} = \frac{1 \cdot 30}{22 \cdot 5} = \frac{6}{11} \text{ A} \quad \left(\frac{3}{11} \text{ A} \right)$$

$$i^{II} = i \mid E_2$$



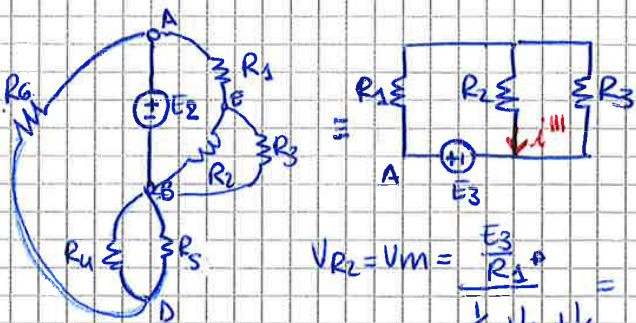
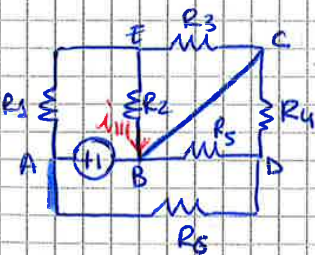
Nota che ad dx di AB ho solo R_{eq} che è in \parallel con AB \rightarrow non lo considero

$$R_{eq \text{ sx}} = R_3 + (R_4 \parallel R_5) = 30 + \frac{20 \cdot 30}{50} = \frac{90 + 20}{3} = \frac{110}{3} \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{E_2}{R_{eq}} = \frac{20}{\frac{110}{3}} = \frac{20 \cdot 3}{110} = \frac{6}{11} \text{ A}$$

$$i^{II} \text{ per partitore di corrente} = \frac{6}{11} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_2 + R_5} = \frac{6}{11} \cdot \frac{30}{50} = \frac{6}{11} \text{ A} = \frac{2}{11} \text{ A}$$

$$i^{III} = i \mid E_3$$



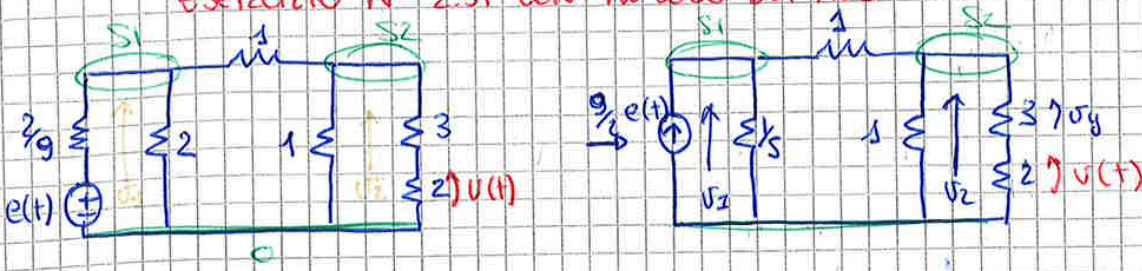
$$V_{R_2} = V_m = \frac{E_3}{\frac{R_1}{R_2} + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{30}{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{30}} = \frac{30}{\frac{30}{60} + \frac{60}{60} + \frac{20}{60}} = \frac{30}{\frac{110}{60}} = \frac{180}{11}$$

$$i^{III} = \frac{180}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{20} = \frac{9}{11} \text{ A}$$

$i^{IV} = 0 \text{ A}$ perché dove passa i^{III} non ho corrente \rightarrow cortocircuito

ESERCIZIO N° 2.31 CON METODO DEI NODI



$$\begin{bmatrix} s+1 & -1 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{g}{2} e(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det = \frac{61}{50} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\det} = \frac{5}{61}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{5}{61} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{g}{2} e(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

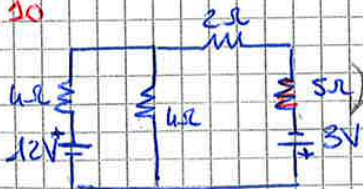
$$U_2 = \frac{g}{2} e(t) \cdot \frac{5}{61} *$$

noto che $i_{32} = i_{23} \rightarrow \frac{U_1}{3} = \frac{U(t)}{2} \rightarrow U_1 = \frac{3}{2} U(t)$

ma $U_2 = U_1 + U(t) = (\frac{3}{2} + 1) U(t) \rightarrow U(t) = \frac{2}{5} U_2 *$

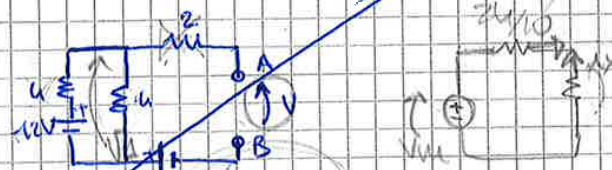
$$U(t) = \frac{g}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{61} e(t) = \frac{g}{61} e(t)$$

5.10



Calcola Req, poi equivalente

$$R_{eq} = \frac{24}{10}$$



$$V_y \cdot 10 = \frac{U_x}{5} \rightarrow V_y = \frac{3V}{5} \cdot \frac{24}{10}$$

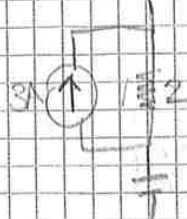
$$V_m = \frac{\frac{12}{4} + \frac{3}{61}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{3 + \frac{3}{21}}{\frac{3+2}{12}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} = \frac{62}{5} V$$

$$i_x = i_y$$



$$\frac{V}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 6V$$

$$V = 9V$$



$$\frac{1}{\frac{12}{4} + \frac{3}{61}} \cdot \frac{12}{5} = \frac{15}{4} \cdot \frac{12}{5} = 9V$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{24}{10} + 5 = \frac{74}{10}$$

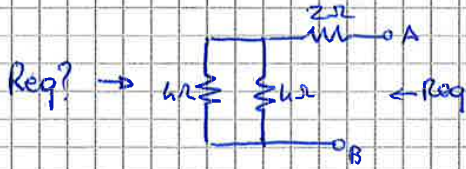
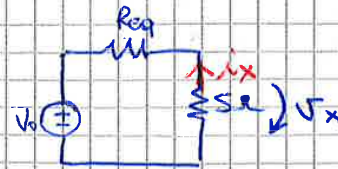
risolto a pag 65

5.10 GIUSTO



calcola i_x

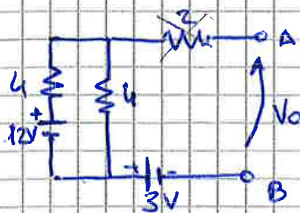
↳ equivalente?



$\rightarrow 2 \parallel (4 \parallel 4) = 2 + 2 = 4 \Omega = Req$

$V_0 = \left(\frac{12}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot 2$

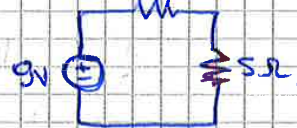
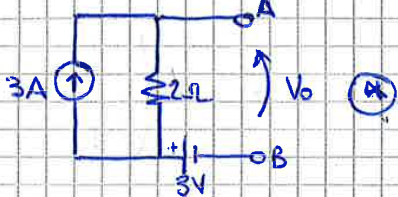
⊗ $V_0 = 3V + 3A \cdot 2\Omega = 3 + 6 = 9V$



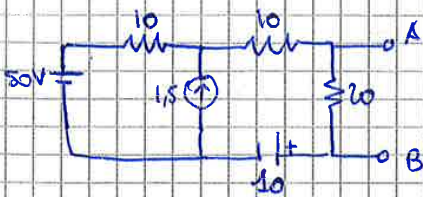
Per il partitore di tensione,

$V_x = V_0 \cdot \frac{5\Omega}{Req + 5\Omega} = 9 \cdot \frac{5}{9} = 5V$

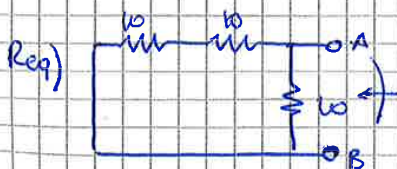
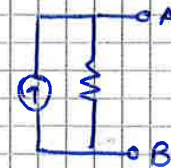
Quindi $i_x = \frac{V_x}{5\Omega} = 1A$



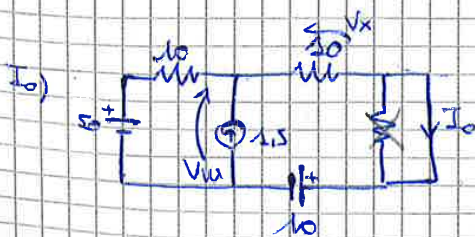
5.8 GIUSTO



Costruire eq. Norton



$Req = 20 \parallel (30 + 10) = 20 \parallel 40 = 10\Omega$

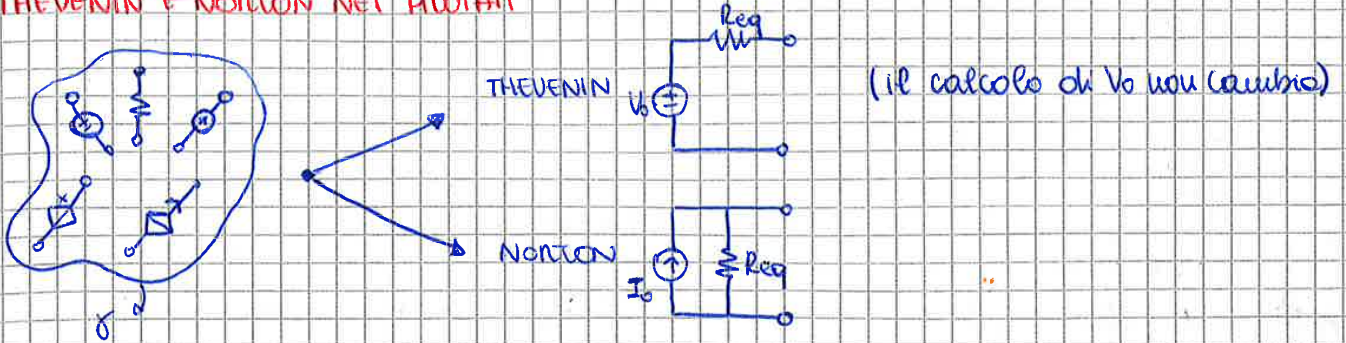


$V_{th} = \frac{1.5 + \frac{10}{10} + \frac{50}{10}}{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}} = 37.5V$

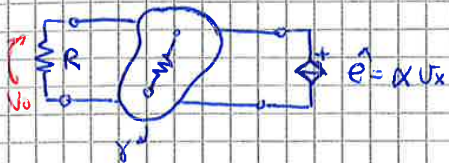
$I_0 = \frac{V_x}{10\Omega} = \frac{V_{th} - 10V}{10\Omega} = 2.75A$

Se $R_e=0 \rightarrow G = -\beta \frac{R_o}{R_i} \rightarrow$ il guadagno dipenderebbe da β
 però per via delle grandi incertezze su β
 potrei ottenere $G \neq$ da quello per il quale
 ho progettato il mio sistema circuitale

THEVENIN E NORTON NEI CIRCUITI



ESEMPIO

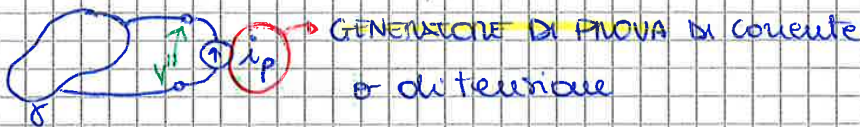


Se ho solo resistori in δ , per la sovrapposizione
 $v_x = K \hat{e} \rightarrow$ UNICO GENERATORE
 $v_x = K \alpha v_x \rightarrow v_x = 0$

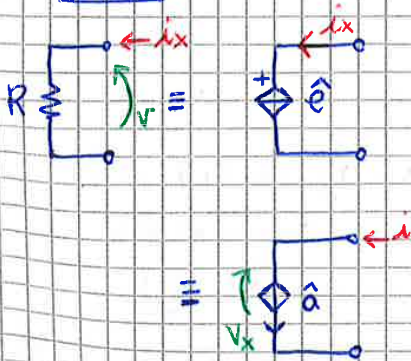
\rightarrow Se non hai generatori INDIPENDENTI, la tensione $V_0 = 0$
 cioè la tensione equivalente è nulla. Stesso discorso per $I_0 = 0$

R EQUIVALENTE

Spengo i gen interni ($v' = v_{eq} = 0$) e cosa faccio con i pilotati? Devo lasciarli accesi perché rimane la grandezza pilotata. Quindi calcolo l'informazione di i_p e uso la definizione $R_{eq} = \frac{v''}{i}$



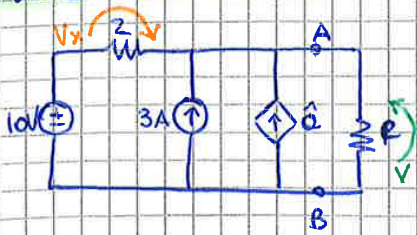
ESEMPIO



per costruire equivalente devo mettere un generatore di tensione pilotato dalla corrente
 $\hat{e} = R i_x$

o un generatore di corrente pilotato dalla tensione
 $\hat{a} = \frac{v_x}{R}$

VIA 2 Uso Norton



mi serve I_0 e R_{eq}

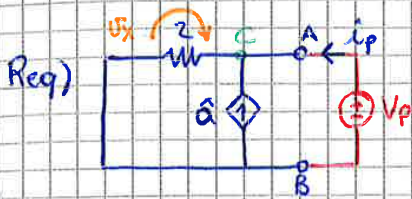
V_{oc} Thevenin
 $\rightarrow 8V$



per KVL \square , $-10 = V_x \rightarrow V_x = -10V$

KCL @ SA: $\frac{V_x}{2} - 3 + I_{eq} - \hat{a} = 0$

$$-\frac{10}{2} - 3 + I_{eq} + 20 = 0 \rightarrow I_{eq} = -12A$$

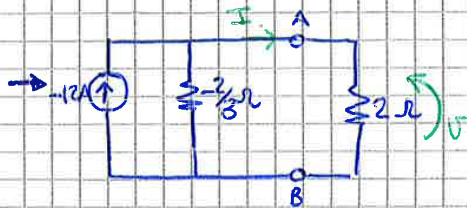


noto che $V_x = V_p$

KCL @ C: $\frac{V_x}{2} - \hat{a} - i_p = 0$

$$\frac{V_x}{2} - 2V_x - i_p = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}V_p = i_p \rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{V_p}{I_p} = -\frac{2}{3}\Omega$$



$$I = -12 \cdot \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{-\frac{2}{3} + 2} = 6A$$

$$V = IR = 12V$$

$$10 = V_x + V_p$$

$$i_p - \hat{a} - \hat{a} = i_p + 2V_x$$

$$10 = 2(i_p + 2V_x) + V_p$$

$$V_p = V_x - 10 = 0$$

$$KCL @ SA: \frac{V_p}{2} + 3A = i_p = \frac{V_x}{2}$$

$$i_p + 2V_x + 3A = \frac{V_x}{2}$$

$$\hat{a} = -\frac{5}{2}V_x - 3A$$

$$V_x = -3A \cdot i_p$$

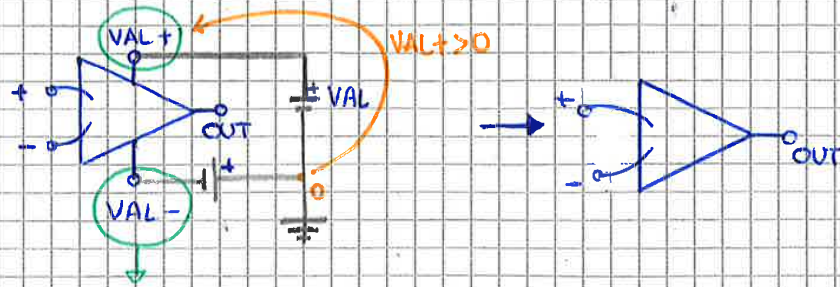
$$V_p = -i_p + 8A$$

$$V_x + 10 = V_p \rightarrow -3A \cdot i_p + 10 = V_p$$

AMPLIFICATORE OPERAZIONALE (OPAMP)



È un componente alquanto complesso che però viene schematicizzato con un triangolo



0 → AUMENTAZIONE

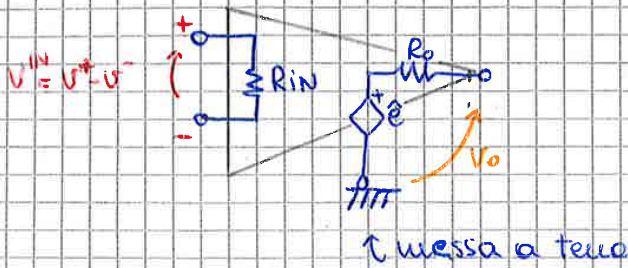
TERMINALI DI

AUMENTAZIONE VAL 10 ÷ 15 V

VENERDI' 9 NOVEMBRE 2018

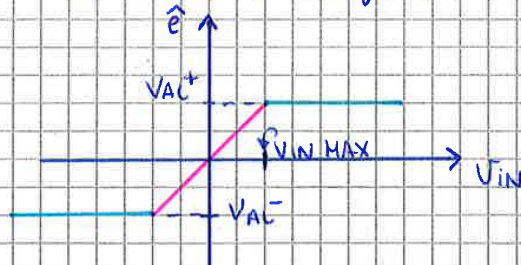
CONTINUAZIONE

la rappresentazione schematica contiene



CARATTERISTICHE:

- Rin grande ($10^6 \Omega$)
- Rout piccola (10Ω)
- è funzione della tensione Vin lineare a tratti $\hat{e} = f(V_{IN})$



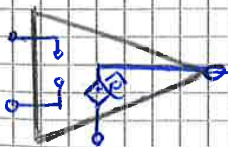
dal grafico noto che

$$VAL^+ = A \cdot V_{IN(MAX)}$$

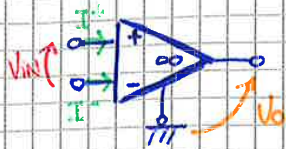
Per approssimazione posso considerare

$$R_{IN} = \infty, R_{OUT} = 0$$

- pendenza = $A \sim 10^4 \div 10^5$
- zona di saturazione



OPERAZIONALE IDEALE



chiamo $V_{IN} = V_D$

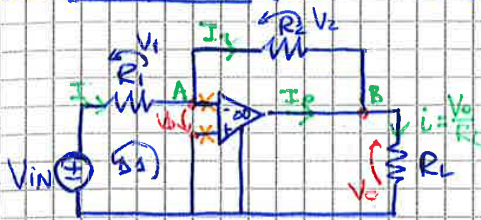
Perché suppongo $R_{IN} \rightarrow \infty, I^+ = 0 = I^-$

Suppongo un guadagno A infinito quindi $V_D = 0 = V_{IN}$
(perché $\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} V_D = 0$)

corto circuito ideale

(è come se si comportasse sia da circuito aperto, $I^+ = I^- = 0A$, sia chiuso, $V_D = 0$)

RISOLVO ES A PAG 42 (con ideale)



$V_D = 0$

circuito aperto

KVL 1: $V_{IN} - V_1 + V_D = 0$

$V_{IN} = V_1 = R_1 I \rightarrow I = \frac{V_{IN}}{R_1}$

KCL @ A: $I = I_2 + I_{op} = 0$

$\rightarrow I = I_2 = \frac{V_{IN}}{R_1}$

KVL: $V_0 + V_2 + V_D = 0$

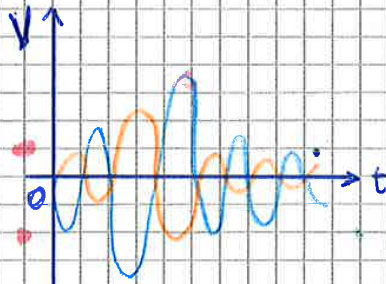
$V_0 = -V_2 = -R_2 I_2 = -R_2 I = -R_2 \cdot \frac{V_{IN}}{R_1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{IN}$ CFR PRIMA

STEP

- 1) KVL che coinvolge V_{IN} e $V_D (= 0)$
- 2) KCL terminali + e/o -
- 3) KVL che coinvolge $V_D (= 0)$, feedback, $V_0 (= V_{out} = V_{uscita})$
- 4) eventualmente KCL @ B: $I_0 + I_2 = I_0 + I = i = \frac{V_0}{R_L}$

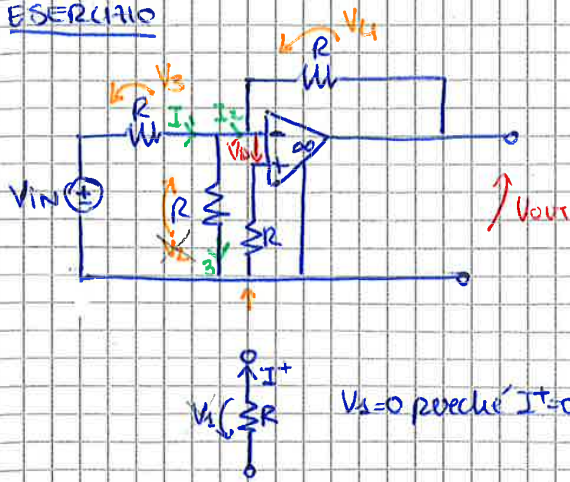
$I_0 + I = \frac{V_0}{R_L} \rightarrow I_0 = \frac{V_0}{R_L} - I$

corrente in uscita dall'operatore



V_{IN}
 V_{out} amplificato e
ribaltato di segno

ESERCIZIO



Calcola V_{out} .

$$V_2 = V_1 + V_3 = 0 \text{ per KVL}$$

$$V_3 = V_{in} - V_2 = V_{in} \text{ per KVL}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_3}{R} = \frac{V_{in}}{R}$$

$$\text{Ma } I_2 = I_3 + I_1 = I_3 = \frac{V_{in}}{R}$$

PER KCL al terminale e KVL

$$V_u = R I_2 = R \cdot \frac{V_{in}}{R} = V_{in}$$

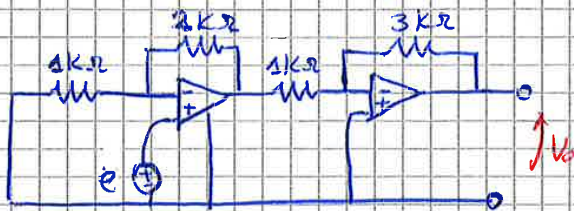
Per KVL uscita:

$$V_o + V_u + V_4 + V_3 = 0$$

$$V_o = -V_u$$

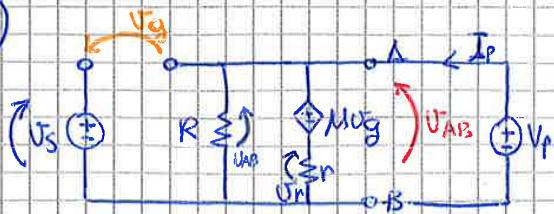
$$V_o = -V_{in} \rightarrow G = -1$$

ESERCIZIO X CASA



calcolo $G = \frac{V_o}{e}$

S.22)



equivalente di Thevenin

in serie V_{AB} e R_{eq}

ATTENZIONE! R in serie con!

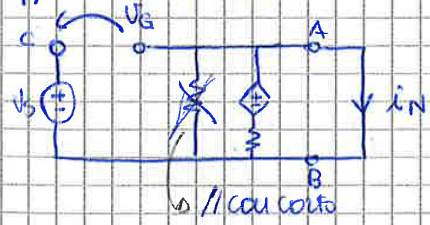
V_{AB}) Per partitore con V_p prova \rightarrow (1), (2)

$$\begin{cases} V_{AB} = -V_p \frac{R}{R+n} & (1) \\ V_n = -V_p \frac{n}{R+n} & (2) \\ M V_G + V_R = V_{AB} & \times \text{KVL} \\ V_G = V_S - V_{AB} & \times \text{KVL} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_p &= - \frac{V_{AB}(R+n)}{R} \\ V_{AB} &= M V_G + V_{AB} \frac{(R+n)}{R} \cdot \frac{(-n)}{R+n} \\ V_{AB} &= M V_G - \frac{V_{AB} n}{R} \\ V_{AB} &= M(V_S - V_{AB}) - \frac{V_{AB} n}{R} \end{aligned}$$

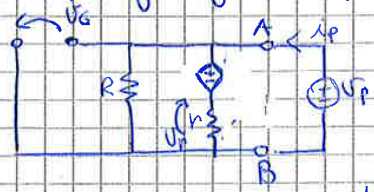
$$\begin{aligned} V_{AB} R + V_{AB} n &= M V_S R - M V_{AB} R \\ V_{AB} (R+n+M R) &= M R V_S \\ V_{AB} &= \frac{M R V_S}{R(1+M)+n} \end{aligned}$$

R_{eq}) con corrente di Norton i_N (senza spegnere)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{KVL: } V_G &= V_S \\ i_N &= \frac{M V_G}{n} = \frac{M V_S}{n} \\ R_{eq} &= \frac{V_{AB}}{i_N} = \frac{M R V_S}{R(1+M)+n} \cdot \frac{n}{M V_S} = \frac{R n}{R(1+M)+n} \end{aligned}$$

OPPURE spengo + gen di prova

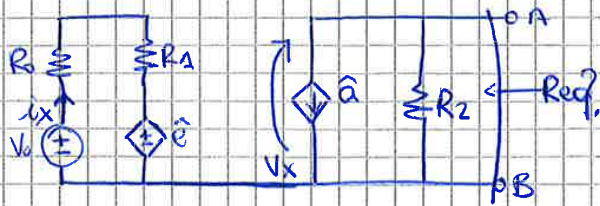


$$\begin{aligned} -V_p &= V_G \\ \hat{e} &= M V_G = -M V_p \end{aligned}$$

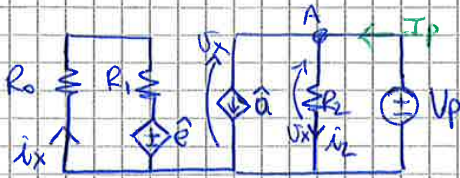
$$\begin{aligned} \text{KCL @ A, prima, per KVL} &\rightarrow V_p - \hat{e} - V_n = 0 \\ V_p + M V_p - V_n &= 0 \\ V_n &= (1+M) V_p \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KCL @ A} &\rightarrow -i_p + \frac{V_p}{R} + \frac{V_n}{n} = 0 \\ i_p &= \frac{V_p}{R} + \frac{(1+M)V_p}{n} = \frac{(n+R(1+M))V_p}{R n} \\ R_{Th} = R_{eq} &= \frac{V_p}{i_p} = \frac{R n}{n+R(1+M)} \end{aligned}$$

ESERCIZIO 3.6



$\hat{e} = h v_x$ con $h = 5 \times 10^{-4}$
 $\hat{a} = k i_x$ con $k = 50$
 Per calcolare Req spengo V_0



so che $Req = \frac{V_p}{I_p}$ e che $V_p // V_x \rightarrow V_p = V_x$
 nodo A: so che $i_2 = \frac{V_x}{R_2}$ nota

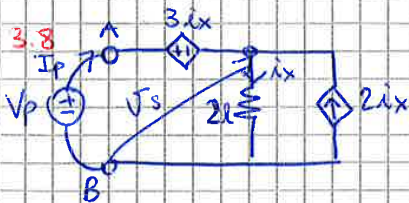
KCL @ A $\rightarrow I_p = \hat{a} + i_2 = \hat{a} + \frac{V_x}{R_2} = k i_x + \frac{V_x}{R_2}$

$Req = \frac{V_x}{k i_x + \frac{V_x}{R_2}} = \frac{V_x i_2}{k i_x \cdot R_2 + V_x}$

mi servono v_x e i_x

R_0 serie R_1 $\rightarrow i_x = -\frac{\hat{e}}{R_0 + R_1} = -\frac{h v_x}{R_0 + R_1}$

$\rightarrow Req = -\frac{V_x \cdot R_2}{k h v_x R_2 + V_x} = \frac{V_x R_2}{-k h R_2 v_x + v_x (R_0 + R_1)}$
 $= \frac{R_2 (R_0 + R_1)}{-k h R_2 + R_0 + R_1} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$



calcola Req

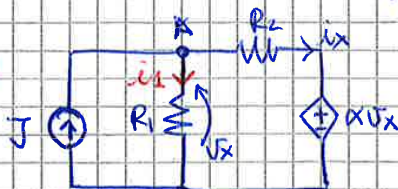
$I_p = i_x - 2i_x = -i_x$

KVL $\rightarrow V_s = -3i_x + V_p = 3i_p + V_p =$ tensione ai capi dei $2R$

$V_s = 3i_p + V_p = 2i_x = -2i_p \rightarrow 5i_p + V_p = 0$

$Req = \frac{V_p}{i_p} \rightarrow -V_p = 5i_p \rightarrow \frac{V_p}{i_p} = -5R$

3.9



$J = 10 \text{ A}$ $\alpha = 2$
 $R_1 = 4 \Omega$ calcola i_x e v_x
 $R_2 = 2 \Omega$

calcola i_1 per partitore $\rightarrow i_1 = J \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 10 \cdot \frac{2}{4+2} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ A}$

$v_x = i_1 R_1 = \frac{10}{3} \cdot 4 = \frac{40}{3} \text{ V}$ V MILMAN = v_x

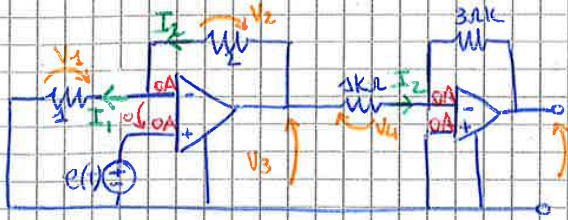
KCL @ A $\rightarrow J = i_1 + i_x \rightarrow J = \frac{10}{3} + i_x = 10$ $v_m = \frac{10 + \frac{2v_x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}}$

$10 + 3i_x = 30 \rightarrow i_x = \frac{20}{3} \text{ A}$ $(-\frac{1}{4})v_x = 10 \rightarrow v_x = -40 \text{ V}$

$i_x = -\frac{v_x}{R_2} = 20 \text{ A}$

VENERDÌ 14 NOVEMBRE 2018

AMPLIFICATORI OPERAZIONALI IDEALI



$$G = \frac{V_o}{e(t)}$$

$$\text{KVL: } V_1 = e(t)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_1}{1k\Omega} = \frac{e(t)}{1k\Omega}$$

$$V_2 = 2k\Omega \cdot I_1 = 2e(t)$$

$$\text{KVL: } V_3 = V_2 + e(t) = 2e(t) + e(t) = 3e(t)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_4}{1k\Omega} = \frac{V_3}{1} = 3e(t)$$

$$V_5 = 3I_2 = 9e(t)$$

$$\text{KVL: } V_o = -V_5 = -9e(t) \rightarrow G = \frac{V_o}{e(t)} = -9 \text{ invertente}$$

Sono due circuiti in serie: parte a sx non invertente $G_1 = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i} = 3 = 1 + \frac{2}{1}$
 parte a dx invertente $G_2 = -\frac{R_f}{R_i} = -\frac{3}{1} = -3$

guadagno totale \rightarrow non dipende dal circuito a valle, infatti posso calcolarli separatamente e moltiplicare

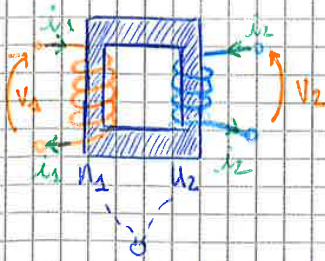
$$G = G_1 \cdot G_2 = 3 \cdot (-3) = -9$$

\rightarrow in generale queste configurazioni sono definite "a cascata" ed il guadagno complessivo e' il prodotto dei guadagni $G = G_1 \cdot G_2 \cdot \dots \cdot G_n$

I TRASFORMATORI IDEALI

Costituiti da materiali ferromagnetici con permeabilità magnetica $\mu \gg \mu_0$

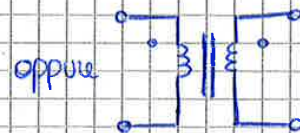
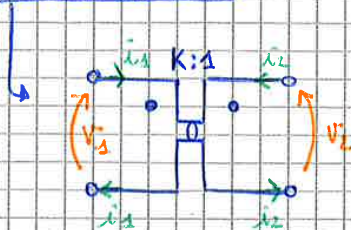
Ho un numero differente di avvolgimenti - Due porte



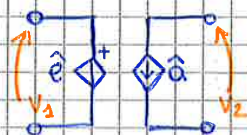
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = K V_2 \text{ con } K = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \\ I_1 = -\frac{1}{K} I_2 \end{cases}$$

N_1 avvolgimenti: $K = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$

SIMBOLI CIRCUITARI



posso disegnare un circuito equivalente

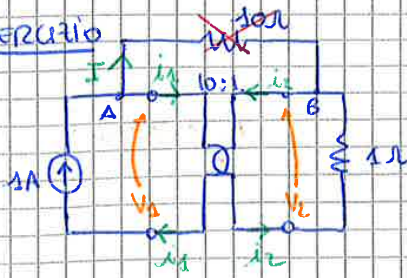


$$\begin{cases} \hat{e} = n V_2 \\ \hat{a} = -n i_2 \end{cases}$$

$$PA = V_2 i_2 + V_1 i_1 = n V_2 \left(-\frac{1}{n} i_2\right) + V_2 i_2 = -V_2 i_2 + V_2 i_2 = 0$$

non dissipa energia!

ESERCIZIO



KCL @ A $\rightarrow i_1 = I_A + i_3$ (infatti $i_3 = -1A$)

idem al nodo B! Nella resistenza da 10Ω non sono conosciute

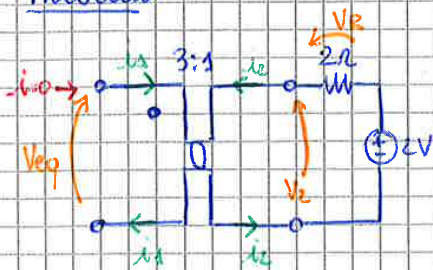
$i_1 = -\frac{1}{10} i_2 \rightarrow i_2 = -10(i_1) = -10A$

$V_2 = -1\Omega \cdot i_2 = 10V$; $V_1 = 10V_2 = 100V$

ATTENZIONE! Se hai il ponte SIA SOPRA SIA SOTTO allora una è più vera che l'una punti sono uguali! Devo risolvere e ricavare

CALCOLO DI THEVENIN E NOTTON CON TRASFORMATORE

Thevenin



Nel calcolo dell'equivalente, $i_1 = 0A$

quindi $i_2 = 0$

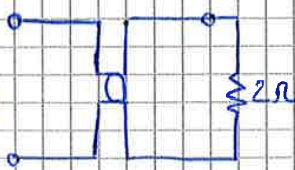
$V_R = i_2 \cdot 2 = 0$

KVL: $V_2 = 2V + V_R = 2V$

$V_{eq} = 3V_2 = n \cdot V_2 = 6V$

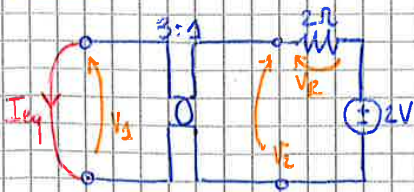
Req)

Req)



$Req = n^2 R_{(2\Omega)} = 18\Omega$

Notton



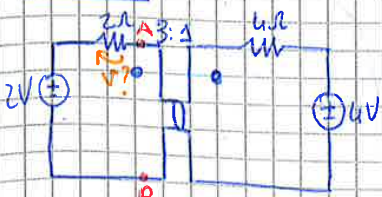
$V_1 = 0V$ $V_2 = 0V$ KVL: $V_R = V_2 - 2V$

$i_2 = -\frac{V_2}{2} = 1A$

$i_1 = -\frac{1}{3} i_2 = -\frac{1}{3}A$

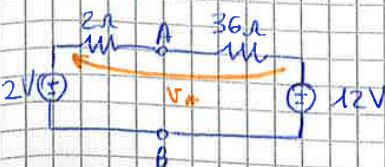
$I_{eq} = -i_1 = \frac{1}{3}A = \frac{V_{eq}}{Req}$

ESERCIZIO



$V_{eq} = nV_2 = 12V$ (a dx di AB)

$Req = n^2 R = 9 \cdot 4 = 36\Omega$



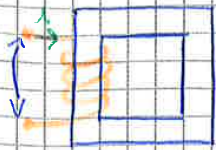
KVL: $V_A + 12 = 2 \rightarrow V_A = -10V$

$V = V_A \cdot \frac{2}{2+36} = \frac{-20}{38} = -\frac{10}{19}V$

VENERDI' 16 NOVEMBRE 2018

RETI DINAMICHE

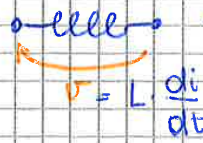
Induttore → es. filo avvolto ad un corpo magnetico/ferromagnetico



$$V = \mu_0 \mu_r \cdot n^2 \cdot \frac{A}{l} \cdot \frac{di}{dt}$$

n° avvolgimenti

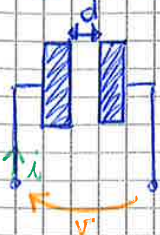
$$L = \frac{n^2 A}{l} \mu_0 \mu_r = \text{induttanza} \quad [H = \text{Henry}]$$



simbolo circuitale

$\mu H = mH, nH$
 elettronico integrato
 elettrico

condensatore → es. facce piane //

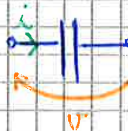


applico una tensione sulle armature. Se la tensione varia nel tempo ho una corrente

$$i = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \cdot \frac{A}{d} \cdot \frac{dV}{dt}$$

capacità C [F = Farad]

simbolo circuitale



ordine: $mF \div \mu F, nF, pF$
 elettrico elettronico integrato

OSSERVAZIONI

$$i(t) = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt} \rightarrow V(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} i(\tau) d\tau + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i(\tau) d\tau$$

$V(t_0)$

il condensatore è un componente

"di memoria". la tensione ad un certo t dipende da v che avevo prima

$$i(t) = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt} \rightarrow \boxed{q = CV}$$

$$V(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{d\phi(B)}{dt} = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} \rightarrow \boxed{\phi(B) = L \cdot I}$$

LEGGE DI LENTZ

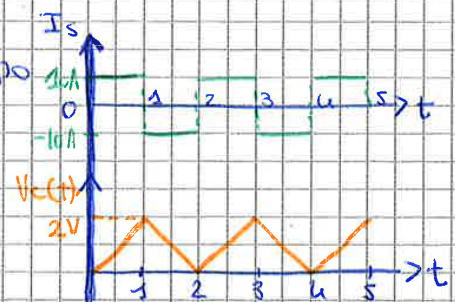
↳ flusso campo magnetico [Wb = Weber]



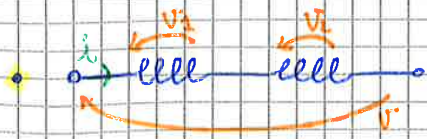
supponiamo che Is vari nel tempo

$$V(c) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i_c(\tau) d\tau$$

$$pico = V(c) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 10 = 2V$$



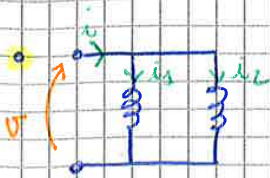
→ anche se i è discontinua, v condensatore è continua



$$V = V_1 + V_2 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} = (L_1 + L_2) \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2$$

L SERIE L



induttanza $L_{eq} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{L_{eq}} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2}$

L PARALLELO L

// INSERIZIO 1 PAGINE

VENEDÌ 23 NOVEMBRE 2018

OSSERVAZIONI

Dato un circuito,

- ① la costante di tempo τ è la stessa per tutte le tensioni/correnti
- ② se hai un interruttore aperto, per $t=0^+$ puoi sostituire un condensatore con Thevenin, avendo $V_0 = V_{Th} = V_C(0)$
- ③ guardare un circuito a regime ($t \rightarrow \infty$): posso sostituire il condensatore con un circuito aperto (la variabile di stato $v(t)$ è costante quindi $\frac{dv(t)}{dt} = 0$)
- ④ la soluzione generale per variabili non di stato $y(t)$

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

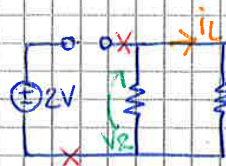
ESERCIZIO



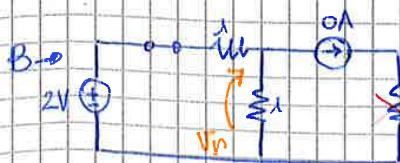
- caso $t < 0$, interruttore aperto $\rightarrow A$
- caso $t > 0$, interruttore chiuso $\rightarrow B$



considero a regime

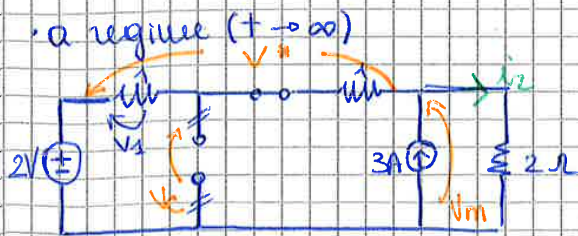


$i_L(0^-) = i_L(0^+) = 0A$ *
perché i 2V sono staccati
 $V_R(0^-) = 0V$



per sostituzione netto il gen da 0A * per continuità

qui $V_R = 2V \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1V$ per partizione - condiz. iniziale -
Mi manca condizione a regime



$$V_{um} = \frac{\frac{2}{2} + 3}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = 4V$$

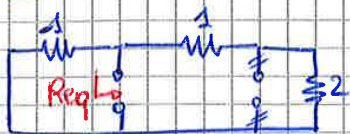
$$i_2(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{4}{2} = 2A \text{ per Ohm}$$

$$V_* = 2V - V_{um} = -2V \text{ per KVL}$$

$$v_1(\infty) = V_* \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1V \text{ per partizione}$$

$$v_2(\infty) = -v_1 + 2V = 2V + 1V = 3V \text{ per KVL}$$

• calcolo di τ



$$R_{eq} = 1 \parallel (2+1) = \frac{3}{4} \Omega$$

$$\tau = R_{eq} \cdot C = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 = \frac{3}{2} s$$

Da posso scrivere le soluzioni:

$$v_2(t) = \text{VARIABLE DI STATO} = \begin{cases} 2V & (t < 0) \\ (2-3)e^{-2t/3} + 3 & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

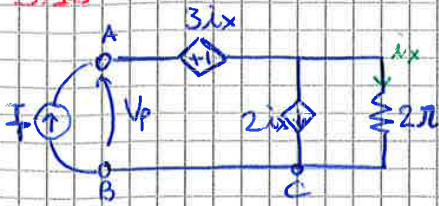
$$v_1(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ (0+1)e^{-2t/3} + (-1) & t > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow v_1(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ e^{-2t/3} - 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$i_2(t) = \begin{cases} 3 & (t < 0) \\ (\frac{3}{3} - 2)e^{-2t/3} + 2 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$i_2(t=0^-) \neq i_2(t=0^+) \rightarrow i_2$ discontinuo

ESERCIZI A CASA

3.13

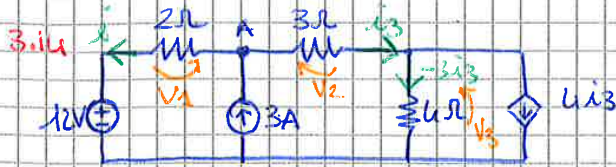


calcola Req vista da AB

KCL @ C $\rightarrow 2i_x + i_x = I_p = 3i_x \rightarrow i_x = \frac{I_p}{3}$

KVL: $V_p = 3i_x + 2i_x$

$V_p = I_p \cdot \frac{5}{3} \rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{V_p}{I_p} = \frac{5}{3} \Omega$



calcolare i.

KCL @ A $\rightarrow i + i_3 = 3A$

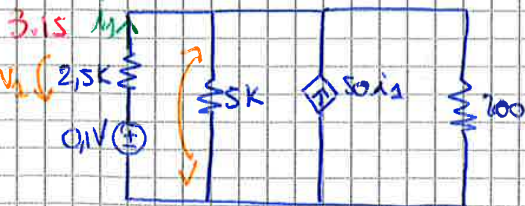
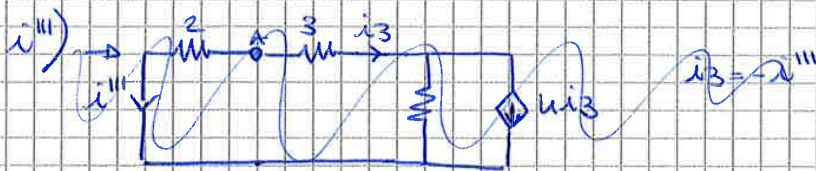
$U_3 = -12i_3$; $U_2 = 3i_3$; $U_1 = 2i$

KVL: $12V + U_3 - U_2 - U_1 = 0 \rightarrow U_1 = U_2 + U_3 - 12V = 2i$

$i = -6V - \frac{9}{2}i_3$ (1)

$i = -6V - \frac{9}{2}(3-i)$

$i = \frac{39}{7} = 5,5A$



calcola V.

$V = V_{MILMAN} =$

$$\frac{50i_1 + \frac{0,1}{2,5K}}{\frac{1}{2,5K} + \frac{1}{5K} + \frac{1}{100}} = \frac{50i_1 \cdot 2,5K + 0,1}{2,5K} = 5,6 \times 10^{-3}$$

$\rightarrow V = V_M \rightarrow 14V = 50i_1 \cdot 2,5K + 0,1$

$14V = 125K i_1 + 0,1$ (2)

KVL $\rightarrow V + V_1 = 0,1 \rightarrow V_1 = 0,1 - V = 2,5K \cdot i_1$

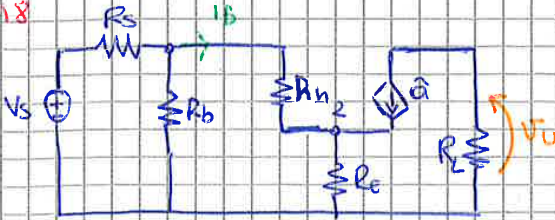
$\rightarrow i_1 = \frac{0,1 - V}{2,5K}$ (1)

Miscendo (1) + (2) $\rightarrow 14V = 125K \left(\frac{0,1 - V}{2,5K} \right) + 0,1$

$14V = 5 - 50V + 0,1$

$64V = 5,1 \rightarrow V = 0,0797V = 79,7mV$

3.18



$\hat{a} = h i_B$ - Calcolo v_U

$$V_1 = i_B \cdot R_s // R_B = \frac{V_s}{R_s} \cdot (R_s // R_B)$$

$$V_2 = -\hat{a} R_L$$

$$V_B = i_B R_n = V_1 - V_2$$

$$i_B R_n = \frac{V_s}{R_s} (R_s // R_B) + \hat{a} R_L = \frac{V_s}{R_s} (R_s // R_B) + h i_B R_L$$

$$i_B (R_n - h R_L) = \frac{V_s}{R_s} (R_s // R_B)$$

$$V_U = -R_L \hat{a} = -R_L h i_B = -R_L h \cdot \frac{V_s}{R_s} (R_s // R_B)$$

FORNIT?

MARCOEDÌ 27 NOVEMBRE 2018

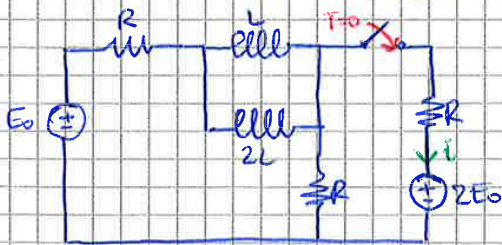
ESERCITAZIONE 8

Analisi del Transitorio in circuiti del 1° ordine

- ① $x(t) \rightarrow$ se x è una variabile di stato $x(t_0^+) = x(t_0^-)$ per continuità
- ② $x(+\infty)$
- ③ ?

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

4.25



$E_0 = 6V$

$R = 3\Omega$

$L = 3H$

$i(t)$ per $t > 0$

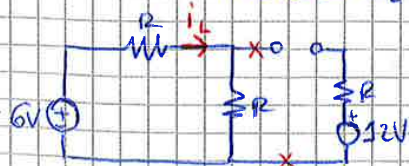
$$L_{eq} = L // 2L = \frac{L \cdot 2L}{3L} = \frac{2}{3}L = 2H$$



Posso adottare 2 Metodi: **Primo metodo**

- ① calcolo preliminare della variabile di stato, qui è $i_L(t)$

• calcolo $i_L(0^-)$: interruttore aperto e induttore = corto



$$i_L(0^-) = \frac{6V}{R+R} = 1A = i_L(0^+)$$

• calcolo $i_L(+\infty)$: interruttore chiuso, induttore = corto (perché la variabile di stato)



uso sovrapposizione $i_L(\infty) = i_L' + i_L''$
 $6V \quad \quad \quad 12V$