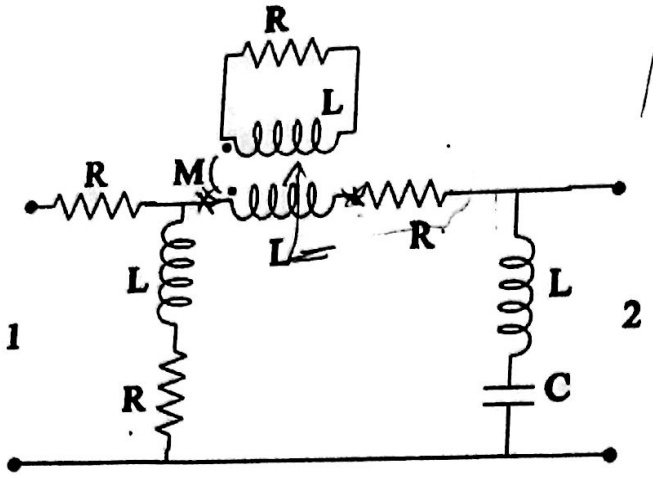


$R = 2\ \Omega$

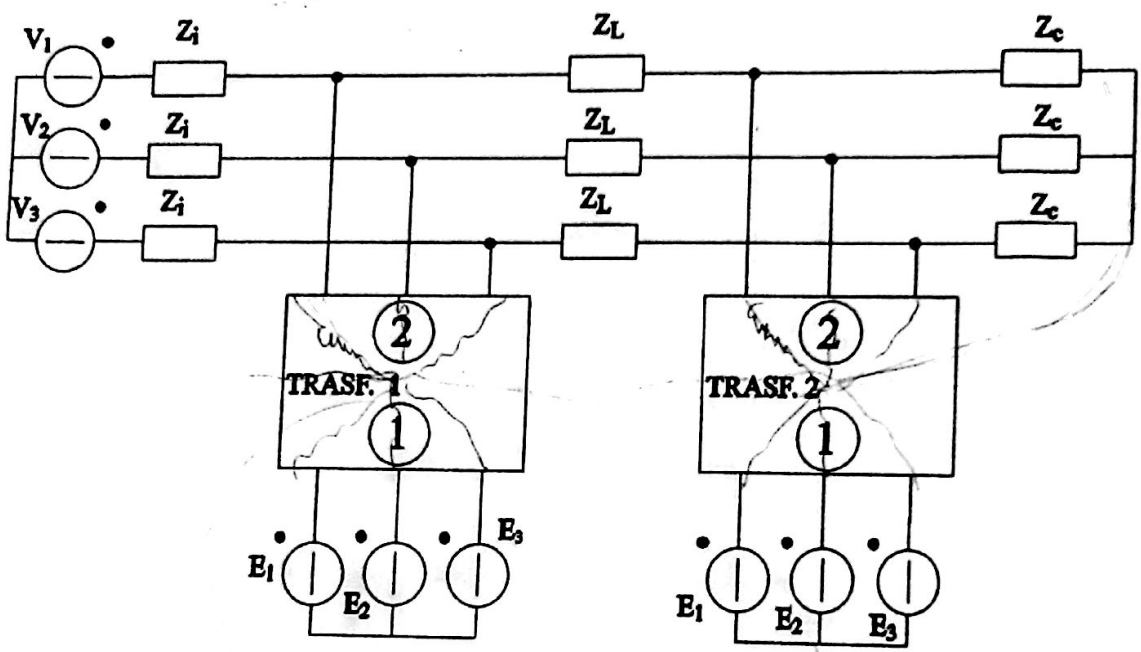
$L = 10\,mH$

$C = 400\,\mu F$

$M = 5\,mH$

$\omega = 500\ rad/s$

4) Per il circuito trifase simmetrico ed equilibrato mostrato in figura determinare le potenze dissipate sul ferro e sul rame del trasformatore n° 2.

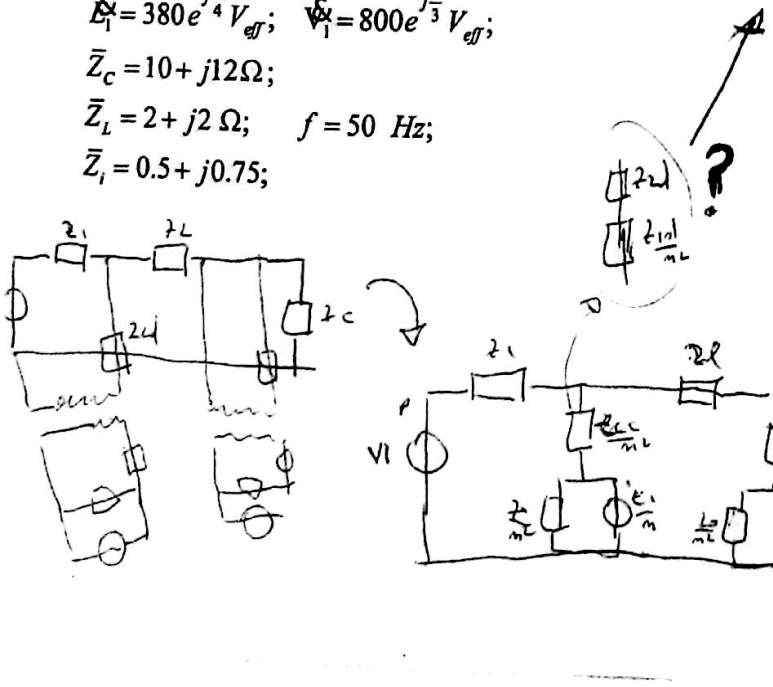


$\bar{E}_1 = 380\,e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}\,V_{eff}$; $\bar{V}_1 = 800\,e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}\,V_{eff}$;

$\bar{Z}_C = 10 + j12\,\Omega$;

$\bar{Z}_L = 2 + j2\ \Omega$; $f = 50\ Hz$;

$\bar{Z}_i = 0.5 + j0.75$;



TRASFORMATORE
Prova a vuoto
$V_{10} = 380\ V$; $I_{10} = 2.0\ A$; $P_{10} = 180\ W$;
Prova in corto
$V_{1cc} = 40\ V$; $I_{1cc} = 25\ A$; $P_{1cc} = 600\ W$;
$n = 0.5$;