

# Analisi di un circuito RLC serie in regime sinusoidale

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## ① Apparato sperimentale

Circuito

Acquisizione

Analisi dati

## ② Risultati

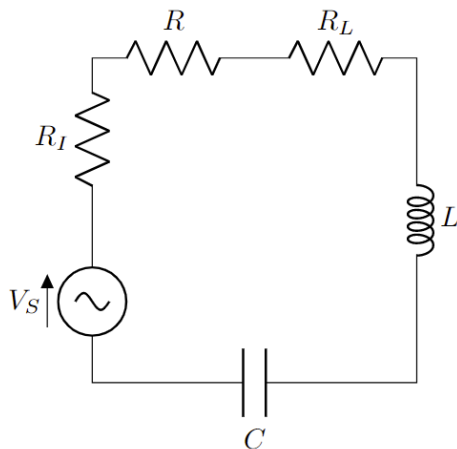
Studio qualitativo

Analisi dell'ampiezza

Analisi della fase

## ③ Conclusioni

## ④ Referencing



$$R_I = 50\Omega$$

$$R = (330.0 \pm 0.3)\Omega$$

$$R_L = (34.5 \pm 0.1)\Omega$$

$$L = (10.3 \pm 0.1)mH$$

$$C = (45.5 \pm 0.4)nF$$



## Heading

- 1 Statement
- 2 Explanation
- 3 Example

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer lectus nisl, ultricies in feugiat rutrum, porttitor sit amet augue. Aliquam ut tortor mauris. Sed volutpat ante purus, quis accumsan dolor.

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table: Table caption

# Analisi dell'ampiezza

# Analisi della fase



## Definition

A **prime number** is a number that has exactly two divisors.

## Example

- 2 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 2).
- 3 is prime (two divisors: 1 and 3).
- 4 is not prime (**three** divisors: 1, 2, and 4).

You can also use the theorem, lemma, proof and corollary environments.

# Theorem, Corollary & Proof

Theorem (Mass–energy equivalence)

$$E = mc^2$$

Corollary

$$x + y = y + x$$

Proof.

$$\omega + \phi = \epsilon$$



# Equation

$$\cos^3 \theta = \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta + \frac{3}{4} \cos 3\theta \quad (1)$$

## Example (Theorem Slide Code)

```
\begin{frame}  
\frametitle{Theorem}  
\begin{theorem}[Mass--energy equivalence]  
$E = mc^2$  
\end{theorem}  
\end{frame}
```

An example of the `\cite` command to cite within the presentation:

This statement requires citation [Smith, 2022, Kennedy, 2023].

# References



John Smith (2022)

Publication title

*Journal Name* 12(3), 45 – 678.



Annabelle Kennedy (2023)

Publication title

*Journal Name* 12(3), 45 – 678.

# The End

Questions? Comments?