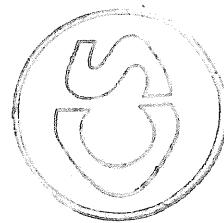


# Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

(A)

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

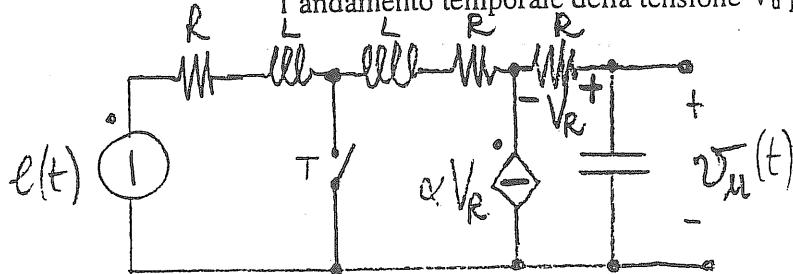
(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4, 5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 6 cr.: 2, 5, 6)



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Allievo: .....

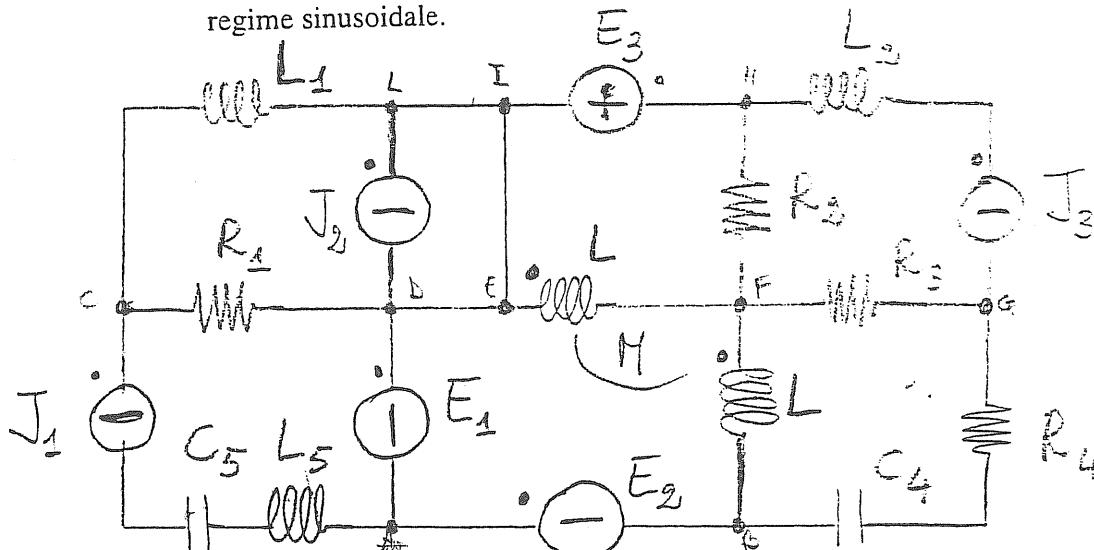
- 1) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ , determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione  $V_u$  per  $t > 0$  quando il tasto T si chiude.



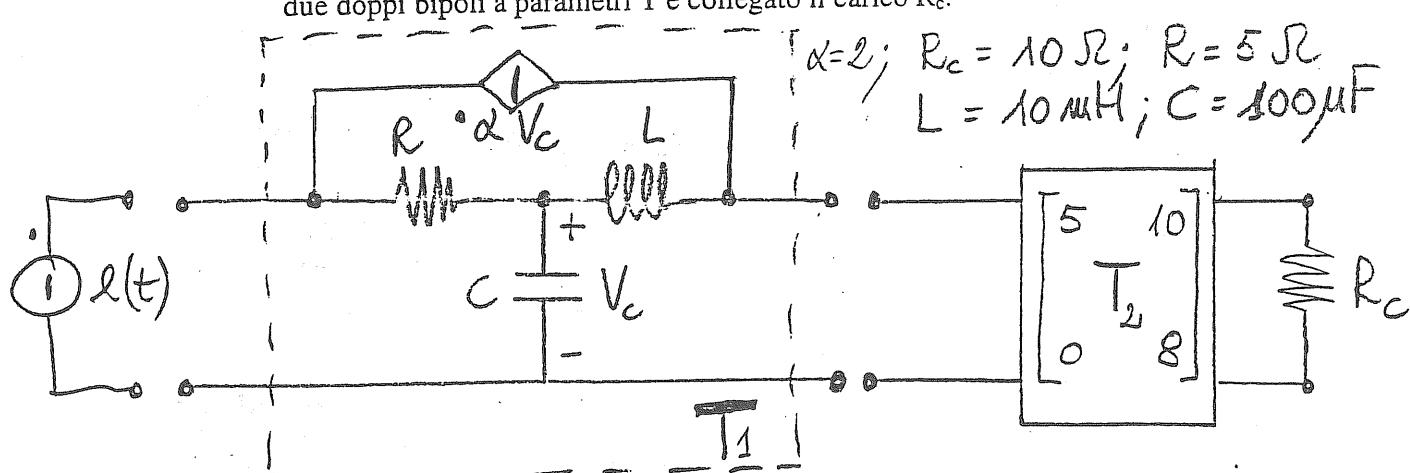
$$e(t) = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t [V]$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 10 \Omega & f &= 50 \text{ Hz} \\ L &= 10 \text{ mH} & \\ C &= 100 \mu\text{F} & \\ \omega &= 2 & \end{aligned}$$

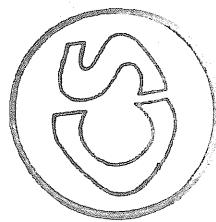
- 2) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio con il metodo delle tensioni nodali, supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



- 3) Determinare la potenza erogata dal generatore di tensione quando a valle dei due doppi bipoli a parametri T è collegato il carico  $R_c$ .



$$e(t) = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t) \text{ V}$$



# Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

**B**

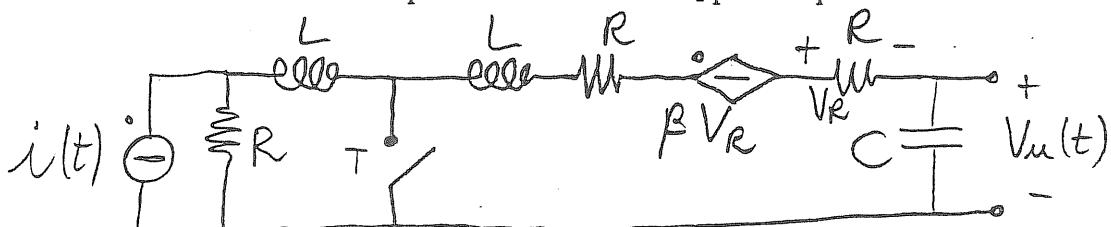
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4,5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 6 cr.: 2, 5, 6)

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Allievo: .....

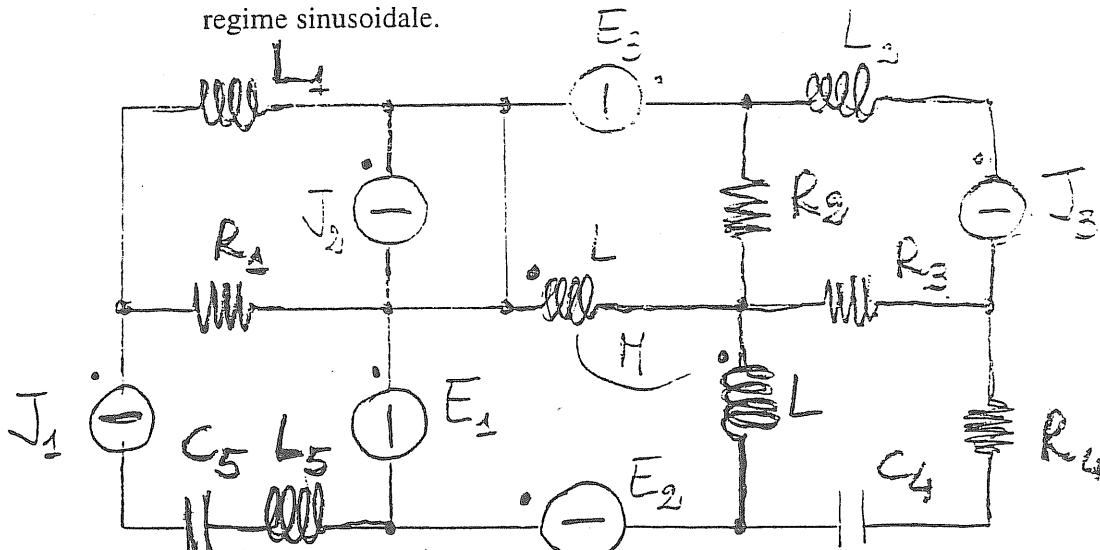
- 1) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ , determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione  $V_u$  per  $t > 0$  quando il tasto T si chiude.



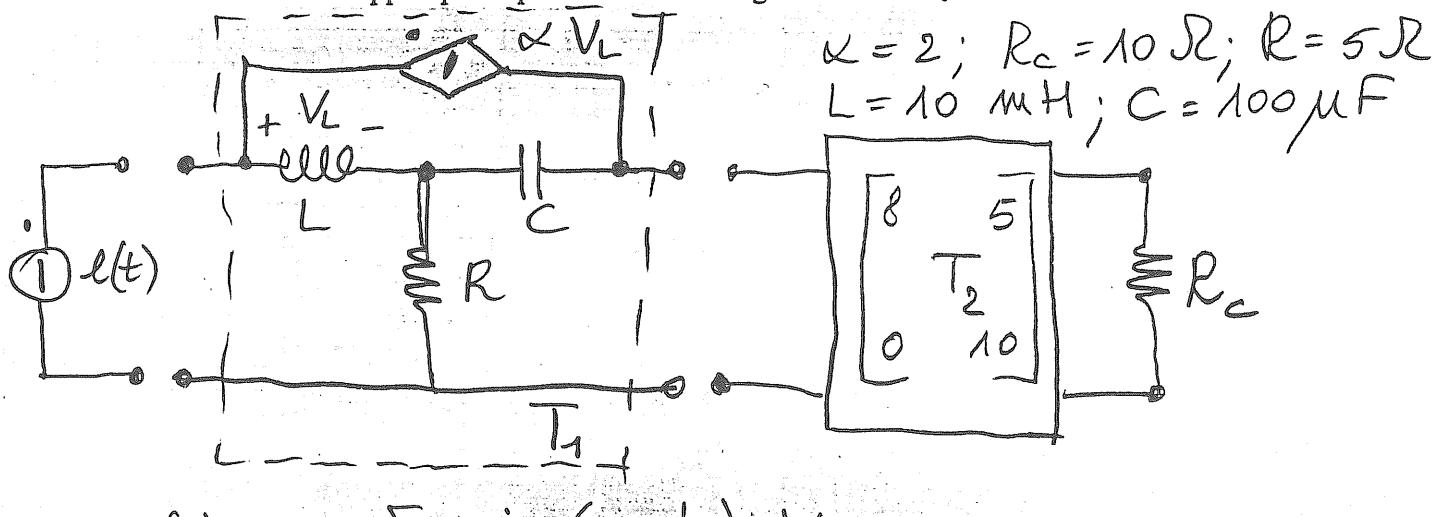
$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \text{ A}; R = 10 \Omega; L = 10 \mu H; C = 100 \mu F$$

$$\beta = 2;$$

- 2) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio con il metodo delle correnti di maglia, supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



- 3) Determinare la potenza erogata dal generatore di tensione quando a valle dei due doppi bipoli a parametri T è collegato il carico  $R_c$ .



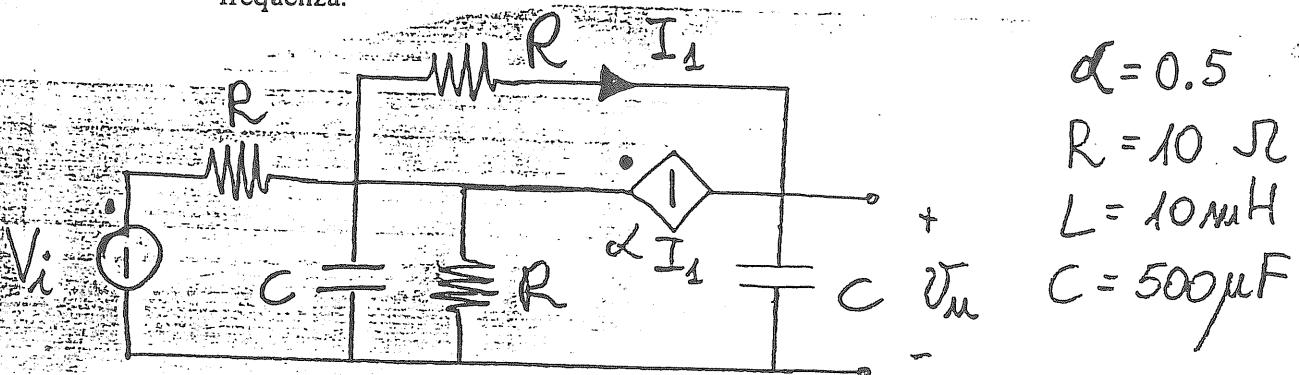
$$\kappa = 2; R_c = 10 \Omega; R = 5 \Omega$$

$$L = 10 \mu H; C = 100 \mu F$$

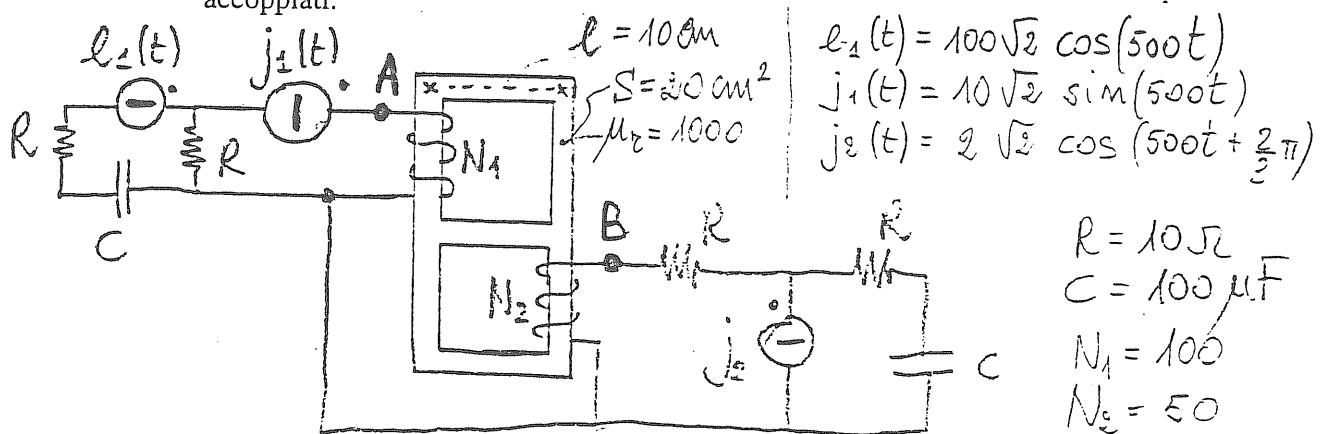
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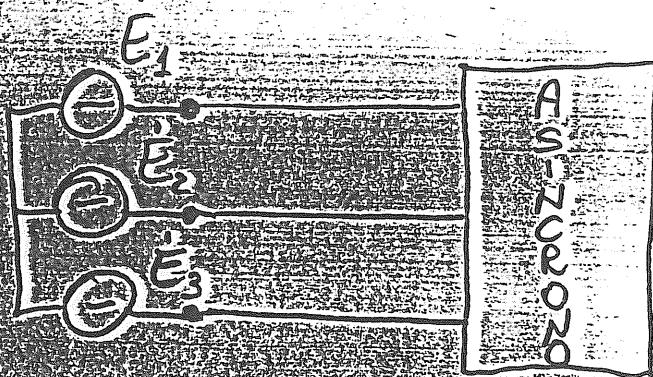
- 4) Determinare la funzione di trasferimento  $V_u/V_i$  per il seguente circuito e tracciare i diagrammi di Bode per l'ampiezza e la fase della relativa risposta in frequenza.



- 5) Il circuito in figura è da considerarsi in condizioni di regime per effetto dei generatori inseriti. Determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione  $V_{AB}$  e l'energia elettromagnetica media immagazzinata nei due induttori mutuamente accoppiati.



- 6) Nel sistema trifase di figura, determinare il valore del generatore di tensione da applicare al motore asincrono affinché esso eroghi una potenza meccanica all'asse di  $W$  con uno scorrimento  $s = 0.75$ . Si determinino inoltre le perdite nel ferro del motore quando è alimentato dal generatore.



$$K=0.5 \quad (E_1^A = K E_2^A)$$

Resistenza statorica per fase  $R_{1s} = 1.12 \Omega$   
Reattanza statorica per fase  $X_{1s} = 1.32 \Omega$

Prova a vuoto:

$$V_{10} = 400 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{10} = 10 \text{ A}$$

$$P_{10} = 1000 \text{ W}$$

Prova in c.c.

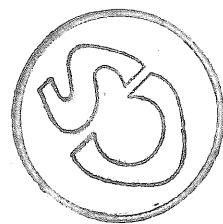
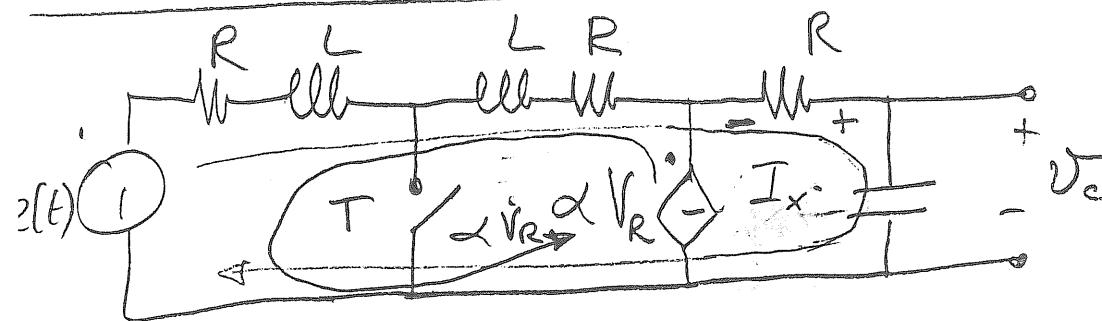
$$V_{1cc} = 30 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{1cc} = 6 \text{ A}$$

$$P_{1cc} = 150 \text{ W}$$

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①



$$\text{Per } t < 0 ; \dot{E} = \frac{100 \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{E} = [3R + 2j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}] \dot{I}_x - 2(R + j\omega L) \propto \dot{V}_R \\ \dot{V}_R = -R \dot{I}_x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\dot{E} = \left[ 3R + 2j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + 2\alpha R^2 + 2\alpha / \omega LR \right] \dot{I}_x$$

$$\dot{I}_x = \frac{\dot{E}}{R[3+2\alpha] + 2j\omega L(1+\alpha R) + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = 0.47 - j0.67 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_L = \dot{I}_x + \alpha R \dot{I}_x = (1+\alpha R) \dot{I}_x = 9.85 - j14 \text{ A}$$

$$i_L(t) = 17.2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(\omega t - 0.96) \text{ A}$$

$$i_L(0) = -19.9 \approx -20 \text{ A}$$

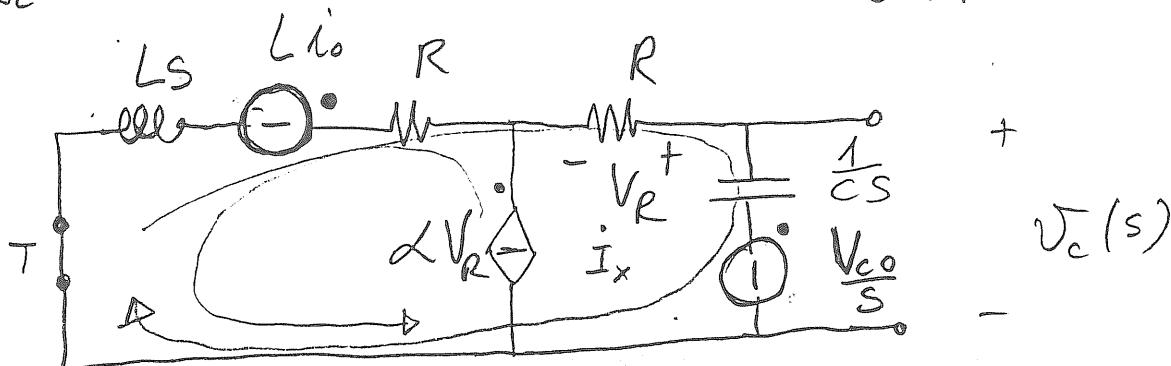
$$\dot{V}_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_x = -21.3 - j15 \text{ V}$$

$$v_c(t) = 26 \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 2.53) \text{ V}$$

$$v_c(0) = -91.11 \text{ V}$$

Per  $t > 0$ 

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$$-\frac{V_{c0}}{s} + L_i o = \left[ 2R + Ls + \frac{1}{Cs} \right] I_x - (R + Ls) \propto V_r$$

$$V_r = -RI_x$$

$$-\frac{V_{c0}}{s} + L_i o = \left( 2R + Ls + \frac{1}{Cs} + \alpha R^2 + \alpha R Ls \right) I_x$$

$$I_x(s) = \frac{\left[ -\frac{V_{c0}}{s} + L_i o \right] Cs}{Lcs^2(1+\alpha R) + Rcs(2+\alpha R) + 1}$$

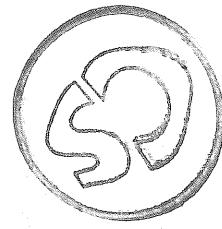
$$V_c(s) = \frac{1}{Cs} I_x(s) + \frac{V_{c0}}{s}$$

$$= -\frac{\frac{V_{c0}}{s}}{s \left[ \quad \right]} + \frac{L_i o}{\left[ \quad \right]} + \frac{V_{c0}}{s}$$

$$V_c(s) = + \frac{21.11}{s(2.1 \cdot 10^5 s^2 + 22 \cdot 10^3 s + 1)} - \frac{0.90}{( \quad )} + \frac{21.11}{s}$$

$$V_c(s) = \frac{1}{2.1 \cdot 10^5} \frac{-V_{co} + L_{120}s + V_{co} \cdot [2.1 \times 10^{-5}s^2 + 22 \cdot 10^{-3}s + 1]}{s(s^2 + 1047.6s + 4.762 \cdot 10^4)}$$

$$V_c(s) = -21.11 \cdot \frac{s(s+1486.3)}{s(s+1000)(s+47.6)}$$



$$V_c(s) = \frac{A}{s+1000} + \frac{B}{s+47.6}$$

$$A = \left. \frac{(s+1486.3)(s+1000)}{(s+1000)(s+47.6)} \right|_{s=-1000} = -0.5218$$

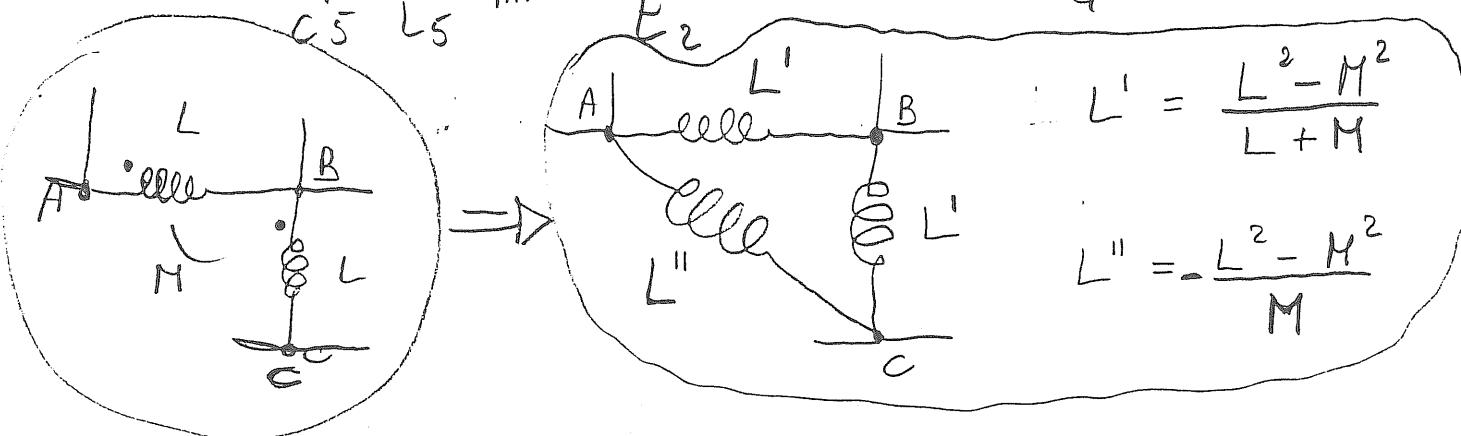
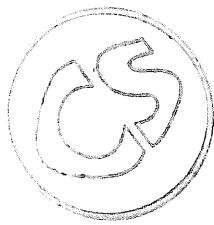
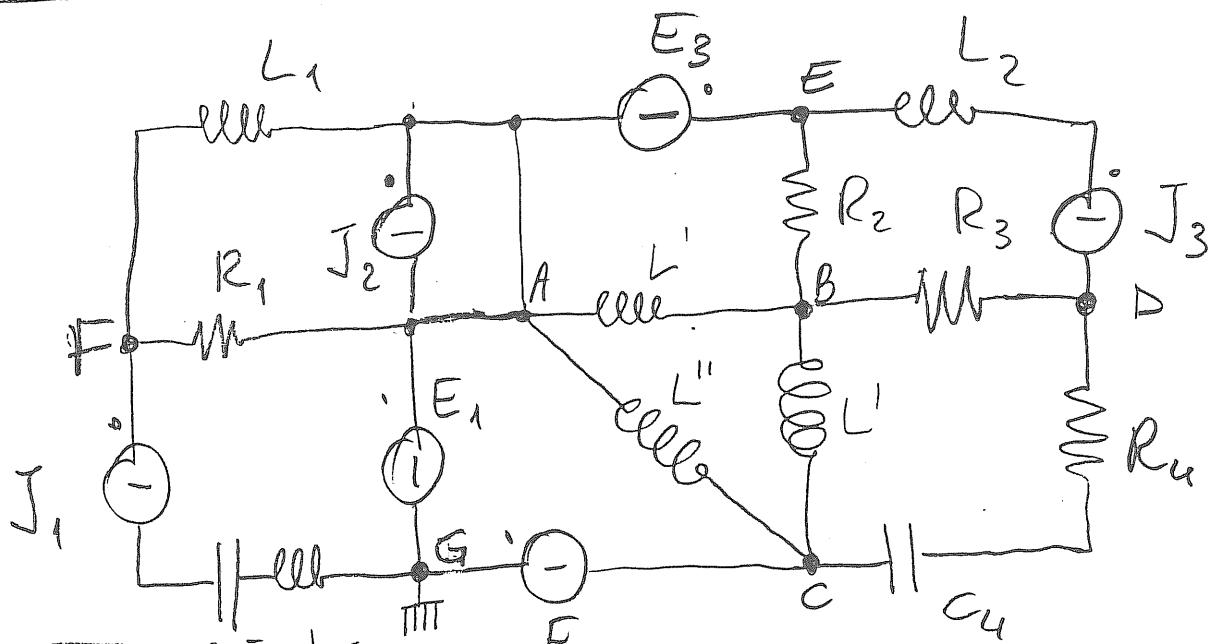
$$B = \left. \frac{(s+1486.3)}{(s+1000)(s+47.6)} \right|_{s=-47.6} = 1.5218$$

$$V_c(t) = -21.11 \left[ -0.5218 \cdot e^{-1000t} + 1.5218 \cdot e^{-47.6t} \right] u(t)$$

VERIFICA:

$$V_c(0) = -21.11 \quad \checkmark$$

$$V_c(\infty) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$



$$L' = \frac{L^2 - M^2}{L + M}$$

$$L'' = -\frac{L^2 - M^2}{M}$$

M° eq:  $M - 1 - \text{mgt. idesi} = 7 - 1 - 3 = 3 \text{ eq}$

modo di riferimento: modo  $\textcircled{G}$

$$\dot{V}_A = \dot{E}_1; \quad \dot{V}_C = -\dot{E}_2; \quad \dot{V}_E = \dot{E}_1 + \dot{E}_3;$$

Nodo B)  $0 = \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega L'} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right] \dot{V}_B - \frac{\dot{V}_A}{j\omega L'} - \frac{\dot{V}_E}{R_2} - \frac{\dot{V}_C}{j\omega L'} - \frac{\dot{V}_D}{R_3}$

Nodo D)  $-J_3 = \left[ \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_4}} \right] \dot{V}_B - \frac{\dot{V}_B}{R_3} - \frac{\dot{V}_C}{R_4 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_4}}$

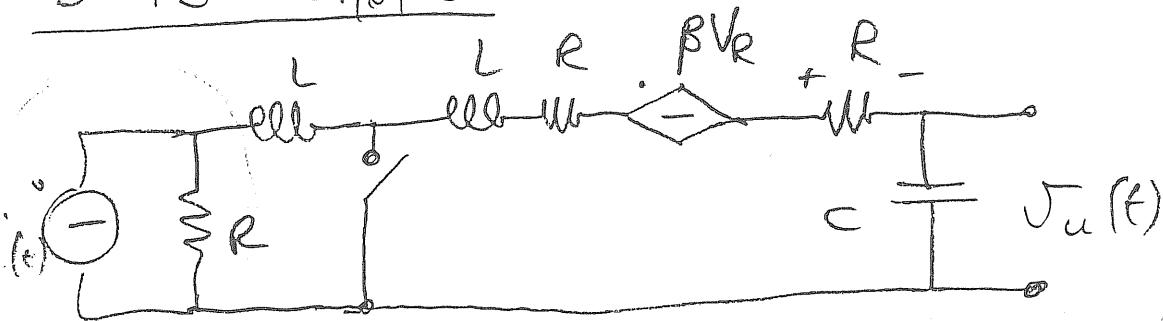
Nodo F)  $J_1 = \left[ \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} \right] \dot{V}_F - \frac{\dot{V}_A}{j\omega L_1} - \frac{\dot{V}_A}{R_1}$

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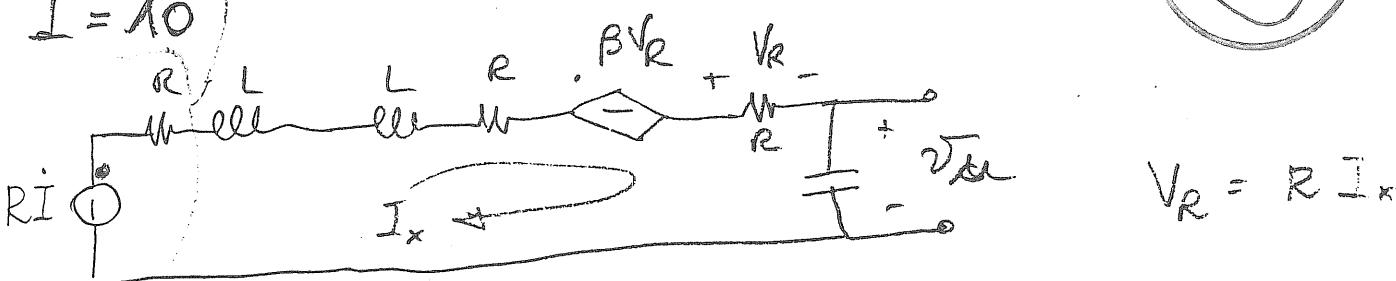
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(5)

(2)



$$\dot{I} = 10$$



$$R\dot{I} - \beta R I_x = \left[ R + 2/\omega L + \frac{1}{\omega C} \right] I_x$$

$$R\dot{I} = \left[ R(3 + \beta) + 2/\omega L + \frac{1}{\omega C} \right] I_x$$

$$I_x = \frac{R\dot{I}}{(3 + \beta)R + 2/\omega L + \frac{1}{\omega C}} = 1.58 + j 0.81 \text{ A}$$

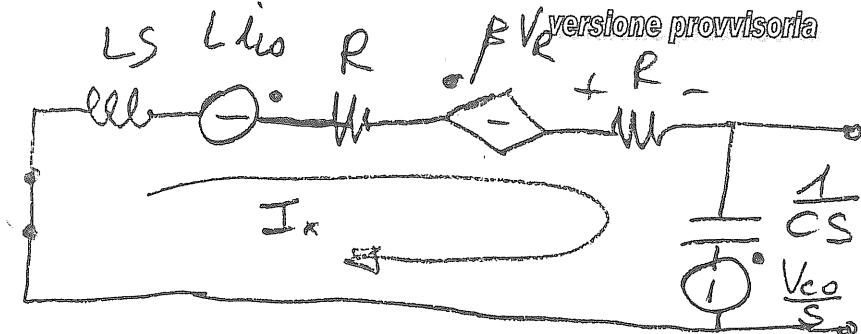
$$i_x(t) = 1.78\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 0.47) \text{ A}$$

$$i_L(t) = i_x(t) \Rightarrow i_L(0) = 1.146 \text{ A}$$

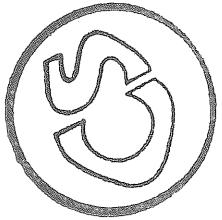
$$V_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} I_x \approx 25.8 - j 50.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C(t) = 56.7\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 1.03) \text{ V}$$

$$V_C(0) = -71.4 \text{ V}$$



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$$L_{Lio} - \frac{V_{Co}}{S} - \beta R I_x = \left[ 2R + LS + \frac{1}{CS} \right] I_x$$

$$I_x = \frac{L_{Lio} - \frac{V_{Co}}{S}}{R(\beta+2) + LS + \frac{1}{CS}} = \frac{\left[ L_{Lio} - \frac{V_{Co}}{S} \right] CS}{LCS^2 + RCS(\beta+2) + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_u(s) &= \frac{1}{CS} I_x + \frac{V_{Co}}{S} = \frac{L_{Lio} s - V_{Co}}{S [LCS^2 + RCS(\beta+2) + 1]} + \frac{V_{Co}}{S} \\ &= \frac{L_{Lio} s - V_{Co} + V_{Co} LCS^2 + V_{Co} RCS(\beta+2) + V_{Co}}{S [LCS^2 + RCS(\beta+2) + 1]} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u(s) = \frac{V_{Co} LC s + V_{Co} RC (\beta+2) + L_{Lio}}{LCS^2 + RCS(\beta+2) + 1}$$

$$T_u(s) = \frac{V_{Co} LC}{LC} \frac{s + \frac{(V_{Co} RC(\beta+2) + L_{Lio})}{V_{Co} LC}}{s^2 + \frac{RC(\beta+2)}{LC} s + \frac{1}{LC}} = -71.4 \cdot \frac{s + 3.84 \cdot 10^3}{(s+3732)(s+267.9)}$$

$$T_u(s) = \frac{A}{s+3732} + \frac{B}{s+267.9} ; \quad A = 25_u(s) \cdot (s+3732) \Big|_{s=267.9} = 2.2052$$

$$= 25_u(s) \cdot (s+267.9) \Big|_{s=-3732} = -73.5979 ; \quad V_c(t) = \begin{cases} 2.2052 \cdot e^{-3732t} - 73.5979 e^{-267.9 t} \\ u(t) \end{cases}$$

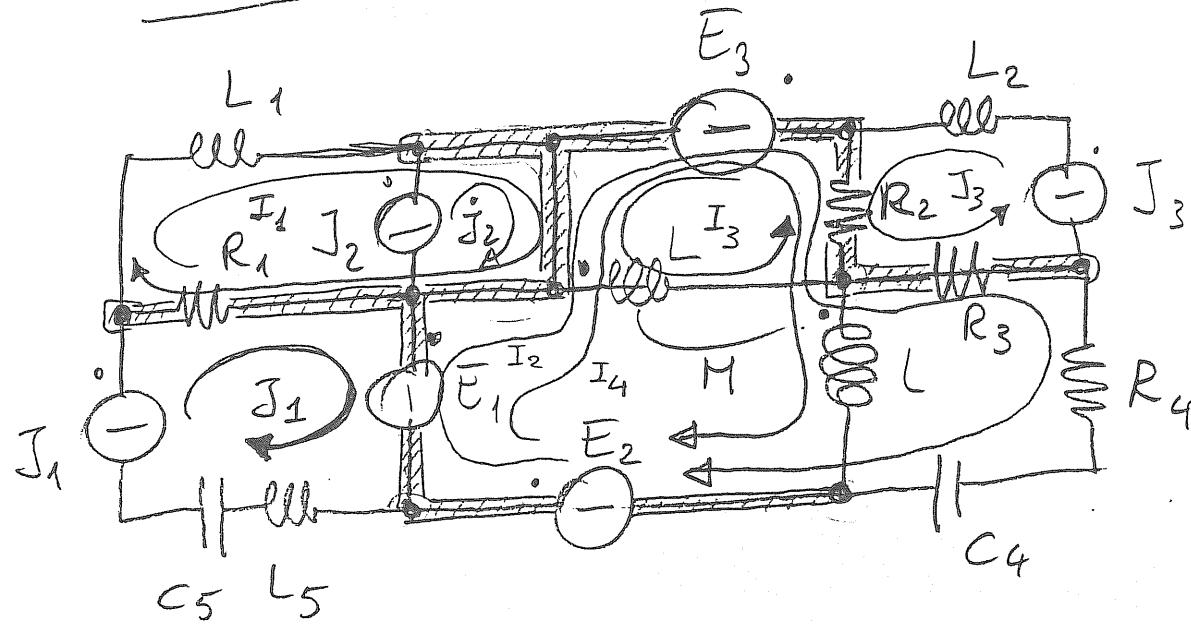
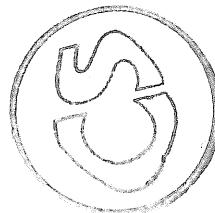
S 2B

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versione provvisoria di meglio

~~(7)~~

(7)



$$N^{\circ} \text{ eq} = N - M + 1 - N_{fc} = 13 - 7 + 1 - 3 = 4 \text{ eq}$$

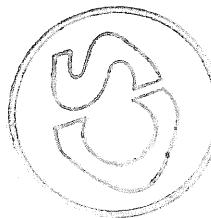
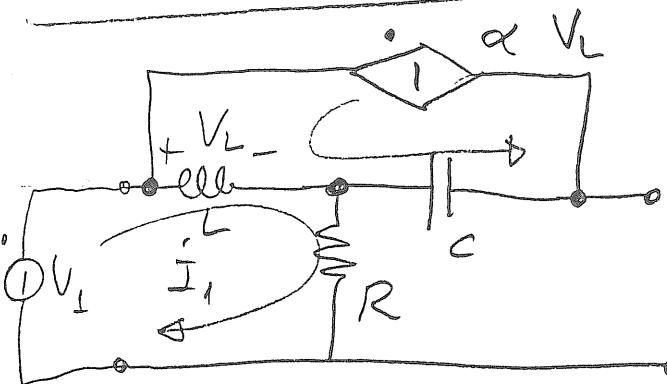
$$0 = (R_1 + j\omega L_1) \dot{I}_1 - R_1 \dot{J}_1$$

$$\dot{E}_1 + \dot{E}_2 + \dot{E}_3 = \left( R_2 + R_3 + R_4 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_4} \right) \dot{I}_2 - R_2 \dot{I}_3 + R_2 \dot{I}_4 + R_2 \dot{J}_3 + R_3 \dot{J}_3$$

$$\dot{E}_3 = (R_2 + j\omega L) \dot{I}_3 - R_2 (\dot{J}_3 + \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_4) + j\omega M \dot{I}_4$$

$$\dot{E}_1 + \dot{E}_2 + \dot{E}_3 = (R_2 + j\omega L) \dot{I}_4 + R_2 (\dot{J}_3 + \dot{I}_2 - \dot{I}_3) + j\omega M \dot{I}_3$$

(8)

~~(1)~~

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{V_e}{V_h} \Big|_{I_2=0}; \quad \frac{1}{C} = \frac{V_e}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = (R + j\omega L) I_1 + j\omega L \alpha V_L; \quad V_L = j\omega L I_1 + j\omega L \alpha V_L$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = \left[ R + j\omega L - \frac{\alpha \omega^2 L^2}{1 - j\omega L \alpha} \right] I_1$$

$$V_L (1 - j\omega L \alpha) = j\omega L I_1$$

$$V_L = \frac{j\omega L - I_1}{1 - j\omega L \alpha}$$

$$I_1 = V_1 \cdot \frac{1 - j\omega L \alpha}{R - j\omega L \alpha R + j\omega L + \cancel{\omega^2 L^2 \alpha} - \cancel{\omega^2 L^2 \alpha}}$$

$$I_1 = \dot{V}_1 \cdot \frac{1 - j\omega L \alpha}{R + j\omega L (1 - \alpha R)}$$

$$I_2 = RI_1 - \frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot \alpha \frac{j\omega L}{1 - j\omega L \alpha} I_1 = \left[ R - \frac{\alpha j\omega L}{(1 - j\omega L \alpha)(j\omega C)} \right] I_1$$

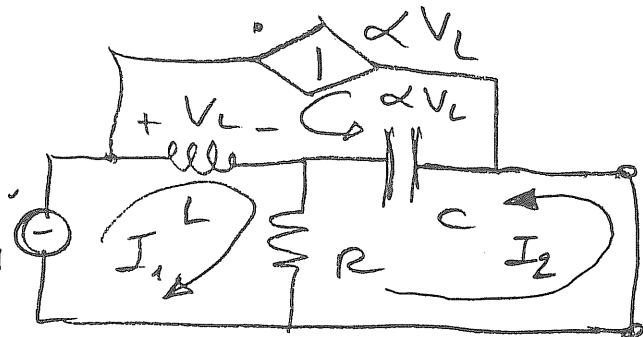
$$Z = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = R - \frac{\alpha L/C}{1 - j\omega L \alpha} = -35 - j 80 \Rightarrow C = -0.0046 + j 0.0105$$

$$Z = \left[ R - \frac{\alpha L/C}{1 - j\omega L \alpha} \right] \cdot \left[ \frac{1 - j\omega L \alpha}{R + j\omega L (1 - \alpha R)} \right] = -8.35 - j 17$$

$$\frac{1}{B} = -\frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}; \quad \frac{1}{D} = -\frac{I_2}{I_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}$$

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~~(2)~~  
~~(3)~~

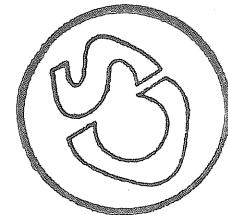


$$\dot{V}_L = j\omega L \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L \alpha \dot{V}_L$$

$$\dot{V}_L = \frac{j\omega L}{1-j\omega L\alpha} \dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = \dot{V}_L + R(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2)$$

$$0 = \left[ R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right] \dot{I}_2 + R \dot{I}_1 - \frac{\alpha \dot{V}_L}{j\omega C}$$



$$0 = \frac{1+j\omega RC}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_2 + \left[ R - \frac{\alpha}{j\omega C} \cdot \frac{j\omega L}{1-j\omega L\alpha} \right] \dot{I}_1$$

$$[5-j100] \dot{I}_2 = [35+j80] \dot{I}_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{B} = \frac{-\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_1} = -\frac{35+j80}{5-j100} = +0.78 - j0.39$$

$$B = +1.026 + j0.511$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \left\{ \left[ \frac{j\omega L}{1-j\omega L\alpha} + R \right] \left[ -\frac{(1+j\omega RC)(1-j\omega L\alpha)}{j\omega RC(1-j\omega L\alpha) - \alpha j\omega L} \right] + R \right\} \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 0.3816 - j2.55 - \dot{I}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{B} = -\frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{V}_1} = \frac{1}{-0.3816 - j2.55}$$

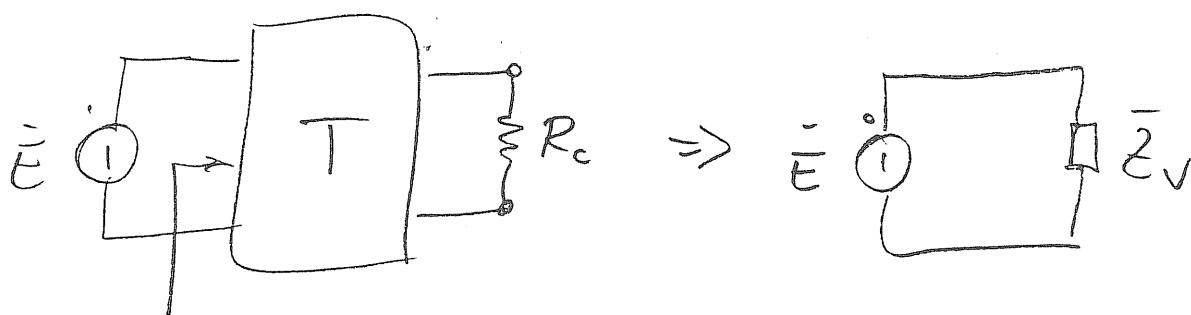
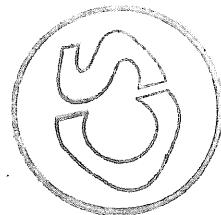
$$R = -0.3816 + j0.511$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{versione provvisoria} & 5 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

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(10)

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0232 + j0.0473 & -0.3816 + j2.55 \\ 0.0046 + j0.0105 & +1.026 + j0.511 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\bar{Z}_V = \frac{A \cdot R_c + B}{C R_c + D} = 0.90 + j2.44 : \Omega$$

$$\dot{E} = 100$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{E}}{\bar{Z}_V} = 13.26 - j36.03 \text{ A}$$

$$\bar{S} = \dot{E} \cdot \dot{I}^* = 1.32 + j3.6 \text{ kVA}$$

$P = 1.32 \text{ kW}$
$Q = 3.6 \text{ kVAR}$

2  
1

# Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

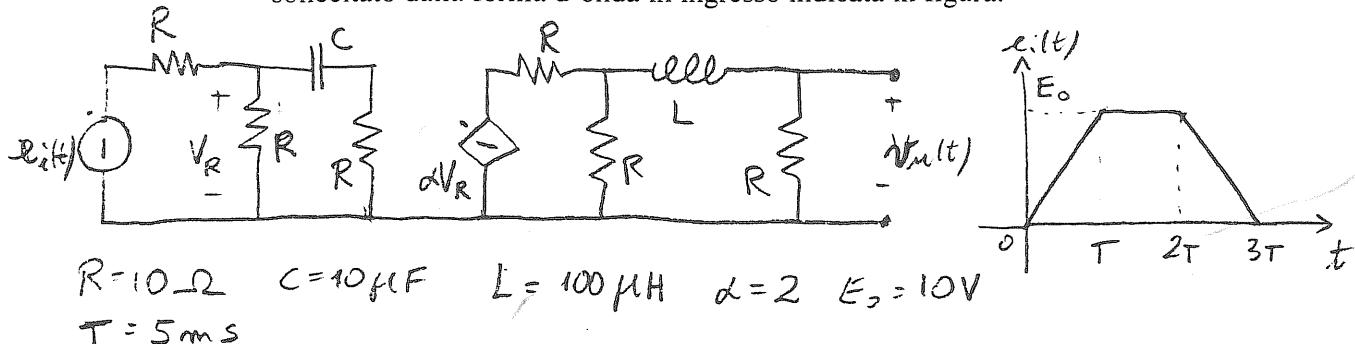
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica  
(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4, 5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 8 cr.: 2, 5, 6)

(Test A)

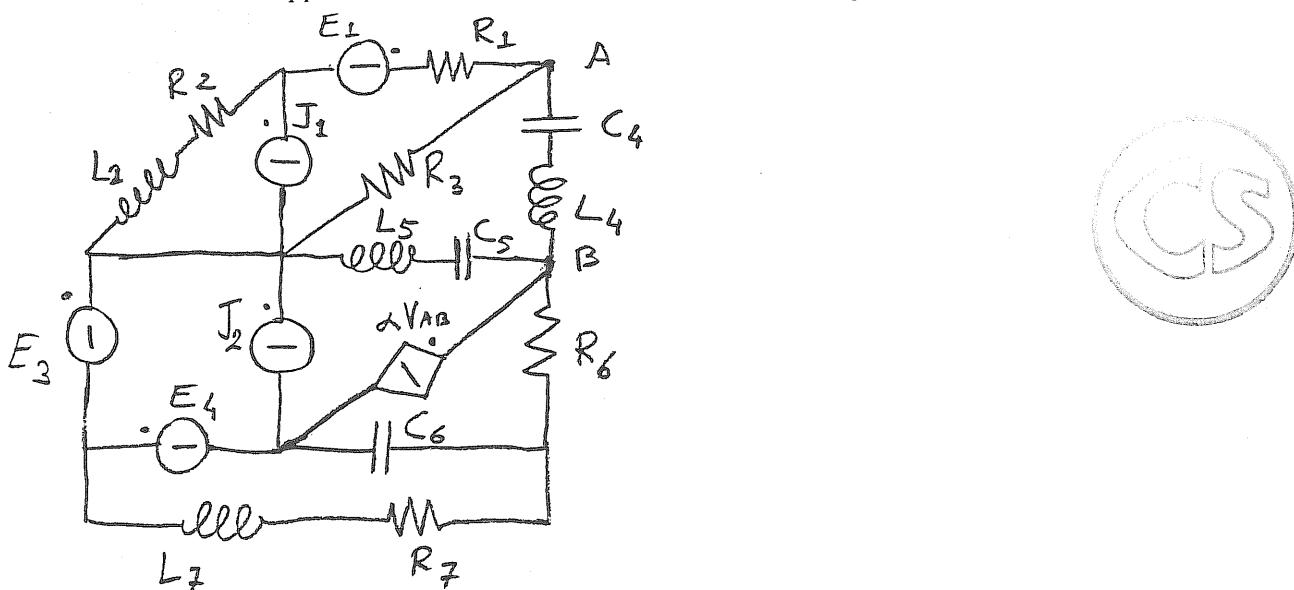
Pisa 14/02/03

Allievo: .....

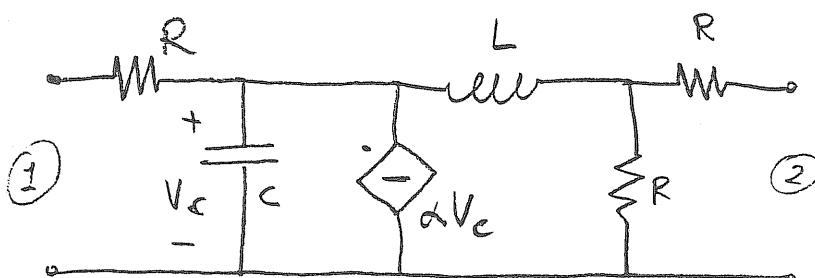
- 1) a) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ , determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione  $V_u$  per  $t > 0$  quando il circuito è sollecitato dalla forma d'onda in ingresso indicata in figura.



- 2) a) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



- 3) a) Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice di ammettenza.



$$R = 5 \Omega \quad C = 100 \mu F \quad L = 10 mH \quad \alpha = 7$$

$$\omega = 500 \frac{rad}{sec}$$

# Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

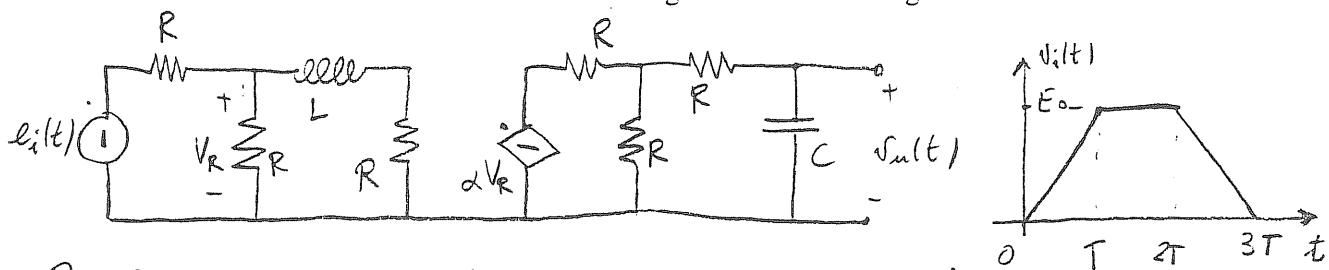
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica  
(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4, 5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 8 cr.: 2, 5, 6)

Testo B

Pisa 14/02/03

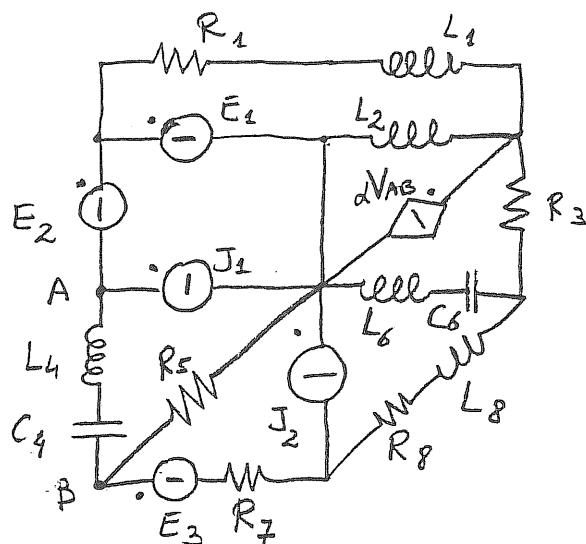
Allievo: .....

- 1) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ , determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione  $V_u$  per  $t > 0$  quando il circuito è sollecitato dalla forma d'onda in ingresso indicata in figura.

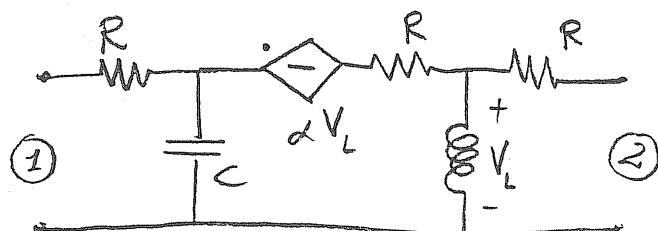


$$R = 10 \Omega \quad C = 10 \mu F \quad L = 100 \mu H \quad \alpha = 2 \quad E_0 = 10 V \\ T = 5 ms.$$

- 2) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



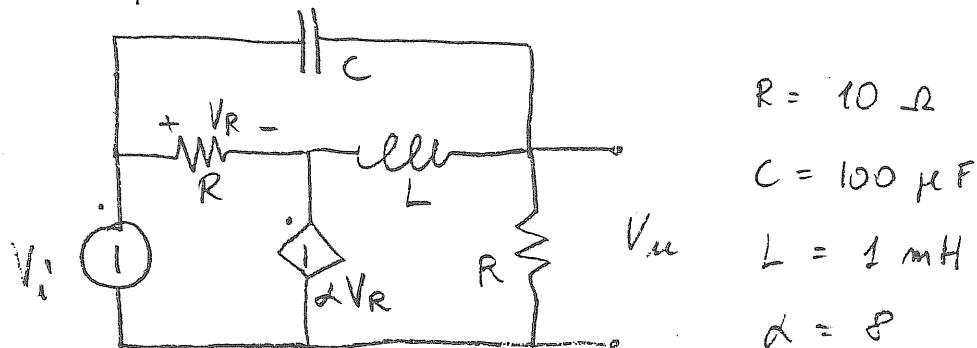
- 3) Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice di ammettenza.



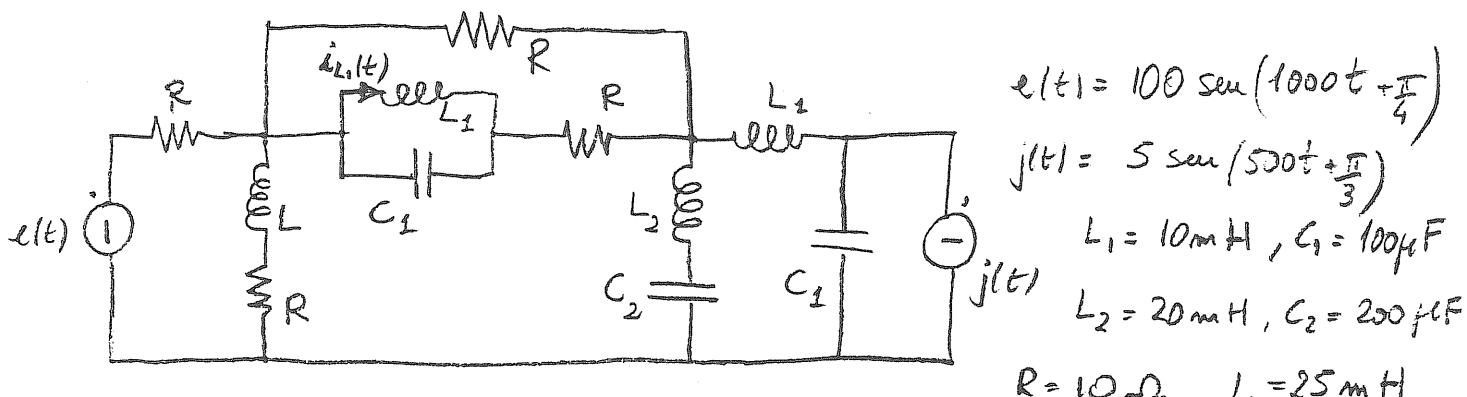
$$R = 5 \Omega \quad C = 100 \mu F \quad L = 10 \mu H \quad \alpha = ?$$

$$\omega = 500 \text{ rad/sec}$$

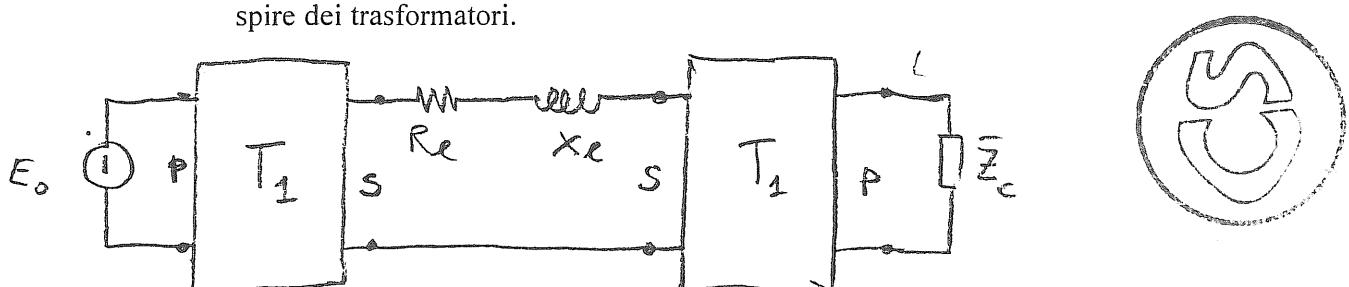
- 4) Determinare la funzione di trasferimento  $V_u/V_i$  per il seguente circuito e tracciare i diagrammi di Bode per l'ampiezza e la fase della relativa risposta in frequenza.



- 5) Il circuito in figura è da considerarsi in condizioni di regime per effetto dei generatori inseriti. Determinare l'andamento temporale della corrente  $i_{L_1}(t)$  e l'energia elettromagnetica magnetica media immagazzinata nel gruppo  $L_2 C_2$ .



- 6) Nel sistema monofase contenente due trasformatori identici come indicato in figura determinare la potenza attiva e quella reattiva sulla linea ( $\bar{Z}_l = 0.1 + j0.3$ ) quando il secondario del trasformatore più a valle è collegato all'impedenza di carico  $\bar{Z}_c = 0.8 + j0.4$  ed il sistema è alimentato alla tensione  $E_0 = 220 V$ . Si discuta inoltre la dipendenza del risultato calcolato dal rapporto spire dei trasformatori.

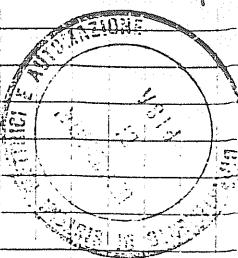


$$V_{10} = 220 V \quad I_{10} = 0.8 A \quad P_{10} = 30 W$$

$$V_{1cc} = 15 V \quad I_{1cc} = 12 A \quad P_{1cc} = 50 W$$

$$N_1/N_2 = 0.01$$

Prova scritto del 14/02/03



### Esercizio 1a

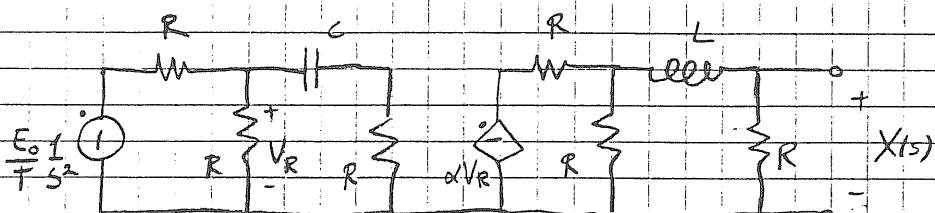
La forma d'onda  $i(t)$  può essere riscritta come:

$$i(t) = \frac{E_0}{T} [t u(t) - (t-T)u(t-T) - (t-2T)u(t-2T) + (t-3T)u(t-3T)]$$

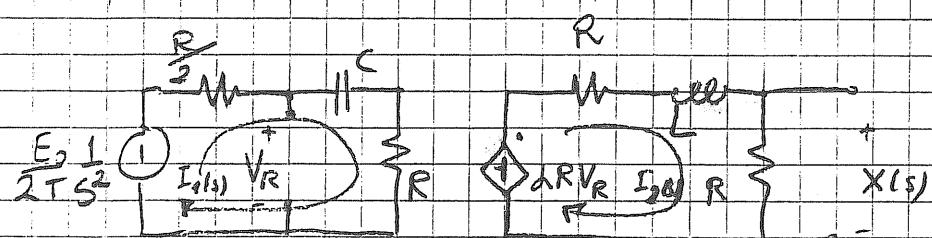
Essendo il circuito lineare tempo-invariante basta determinare la risposta  $x(t)$  alla sollecitazione  $\frac{E_0}{T} t u(t)$  e utilizzarne il principio di sovrapposizione degli effetti.

Le condizioni iniziali sono tutte nulle.

Il circuito trasformato è:



Utilizzando il teorema di Thévenin nello punto simmetrico trasferendo il generatore di corrente controllato in uno di tensione nello punto destro del circuito si ha:



$$V_R(s) = \left( R + \frac{1}{Cs} \right) I_1(s)$$

$$I_1(s) = \frac{E_0}{2T} \frac{1}{S^2}$$

$$\frac{3R}{2} + \frac{1}{Cs}$$

$$V_R(s) = \frac{RCS + 1}{CS} \cdot \frac{\frac{E_0}{2T} \frac{1}{S^2}}{\frac{3RCS + 2}{2CS}} = \frac{E_0}{2T} \frac{1}{S^2} \frac{RCS + 1}{3RCS + 1}$$

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(2)

$$I_2(s) = \frac{\alpha R V_r}{2R + LS}$$

$$X(s) = RI_2(s) = \frac{\alpha R^2}{2R + LS} \cdot E_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2T} \cdot \frac{RCs + 1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{RCs + 1}{3RCs + 2} =$$

$$= \frac{E_0 \alpha R^2}{2T} \frac{RCs + 1}{s^2 (LS + 2R)(3RCs + 2)} =$$

$$= \frac{E_0 \alpha R^2}{2T} \frac{RC}{L \cdot 3RC} \frac{s + \frac{1}{RC}}{s^2 (s + \frac{2R}{L})(s + \frac{2}{3RC})} =$$

$$= \frac{E_0 \alpha R^2}{2T L} \frac{s + \frac{1}{RC}}{s^2 (s + \frac{2R}{L})(s + \frac{2}{3RC})} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^9 \frac{s + 10^4}{s^2 (s + 2 \cdot 10^5)(s + 6.67 \cdot 10^3)} =$$

$$= k \frac{s + s_{p1}}{s^2 (s + s_{p1})(s + s_{p2})}$$

Per antitrasformare occorre scomporre in fratti semplici.

$$X(s) = k \left[ \frac{A}{s^2} + \frac{B}{s} + \frac{C}{s + s_{p1}} + \frac{D}{s + s_{p2}} \right]$$

$$A = \left. \frac{s + s_{p1}}{(s + s_{p1})(s + s_{p2})} \right|_{s=0} = 7.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$B = \left. d \left[ \frac{s + s_{p1}}{(s + s_{p1})(s + s_{p2})} \right] \right|_{s=0} =$$

$$= \left. \frac{(s + s_{p1})(s + s_{p2}) - (s + s_{p1})(s + s_{p1}) + (s + s_{p2})}{(s + s_{p1})^2 (s + s_{p2})^2} \right|_{s=0} = -4.125 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

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$$C = \frac{s + s_{21}}{s^2(s - s_{p2})} = 2.457 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$s = -s_{p1}$

$$D = \frac{s + s_{21}}{s^2(s - s_{p2})} = 3.873 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

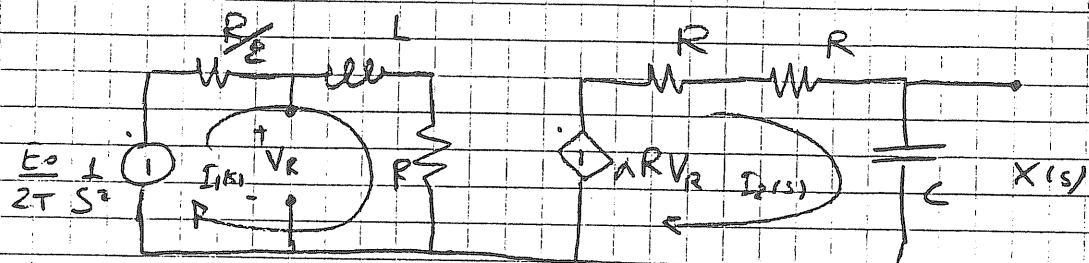
$s = -s_{p2}$

$$x(t) = \left[ 7.5 \cdot 10^{-2} - 0.4125 + 0.0246 \cdot e^{-2 \cdot 10^5 t} + 0.3873 \cdot e^{-6.667 \cdot 10^3 t} \right] u(t)$$

$$x_u(t) = x(t) - x(t-T) - x(t-2T) + x(t+3T).$$

Esercizio 1b

Con le stesse considerazioni preliminari relative all'esercizio 1a si ottiene il circuito trasformato:



$$I_1(s) = \frac{E_0}{2T} \frac{1}{S^2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} R + L s$$

$$V_R(s) = (R + L s) I_1(s) = \frac{E_0}{2T} \frac{1}{S^2} \frac{R + L s}{\frac{3}{2} R + L s}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{C s} I_2(s) = \frac{1}{C s} \frac{\alpha R V_R}{2R + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{C s} \frac{\alpha R}{\frac{3}{2} R C s + 1} V_R = \frac{\alpha R}{2 R C s + 1} \frac{E_0}{2T} \frac{1}{S^2} \frac{R + L s}{\frac{3}{2} R + L s}$$

$$= \frac{E_0}{2T} \frac{\alpha R}{S^2 (2 R C s + 1) \left( L s + \frac{3}{2} R \right)} =$$

$$= \frac{E_0}{2T} \frac{\alpha R}{2 R C \cdot \Delta} \frac{S + \frac{R}{L}}{S^2 (S + \frac{1}{2 R C}) \left( S + \frac{3}{2} \frac{R}{L} \right)} =$$

$$= \frac{E_0}{2T} \frac{\alpha}{2 C} \frac{S + \frac{R}{L}}{S^2 \left( S + \frac{1}{2 R C} \right) \left( S + \frac{3}{2} \frac{R}{L} \right)} =$$

$$= \frac{k}{S^2 (S + S_{p1}) (S + S_{p2})} \frac{S + S_{21}}{S + S_{p1}}$$

$$k = 1 \cdot 10^8 \quad S_{21} = 1 \cdot 10^5$$

$$S_{p1} = 5 \cdot 10^3 \quad S_{p2} = 1.5 \cdot 10^5$$

$$X(s) = k \left[ \frac{A}{s^2} + \frac{B}{s} + \frac{C}{s + s_{p1}} + \frac{D}{s + s_{p2}} \right] \quad 19/02/03$$

$$A = \frac{s + s_{p1}}{(s + s_{p1})(s + s_{p2})} \Big|_{s=0} = 1.33 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

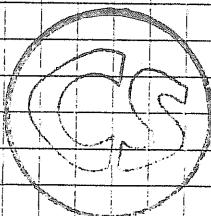
$$B = \frac{d}{ds} \left[ \frac{s + s_{p1}}{(s + s_{p1})(s + s_{p2})} \right] \Big|_{s=0} = -2.622 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

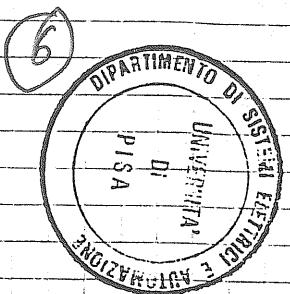
$$C = \frac{s + s_{p1}}{s^2(s + s_{p2})} \Big|_{s=-s_{p1}} = 2.6207 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$D = \frac{s + s_{p1}}{s^2(s + s_{p2})} \Big|_{s=-s_{p2}} = 1.533 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$x(t) = [1.33 \cdot 10^4 t^{-5 \cdot 10^3 t} - 2.6222 + 2.6207 e^{-1.5 \cdot 10^3 t} + 1.5 \cdot 10^3 e^{-1.5 \cdot 10^5 t}] u(t)$$

$$\tilde{x}_m(t) = x(t) - x(t-T) - x(t-2T) + x(t-3T)$$





Nel circuito assegnato sono presenti: 7 nodi,

13 rami, 3 generatori ideali di corrente e

2 generatori ideali di tensione; in tutto

generatori reale di tensione ( $E_i$  con in serie la resistenza  $R_i$ )  
è presente nella rete.

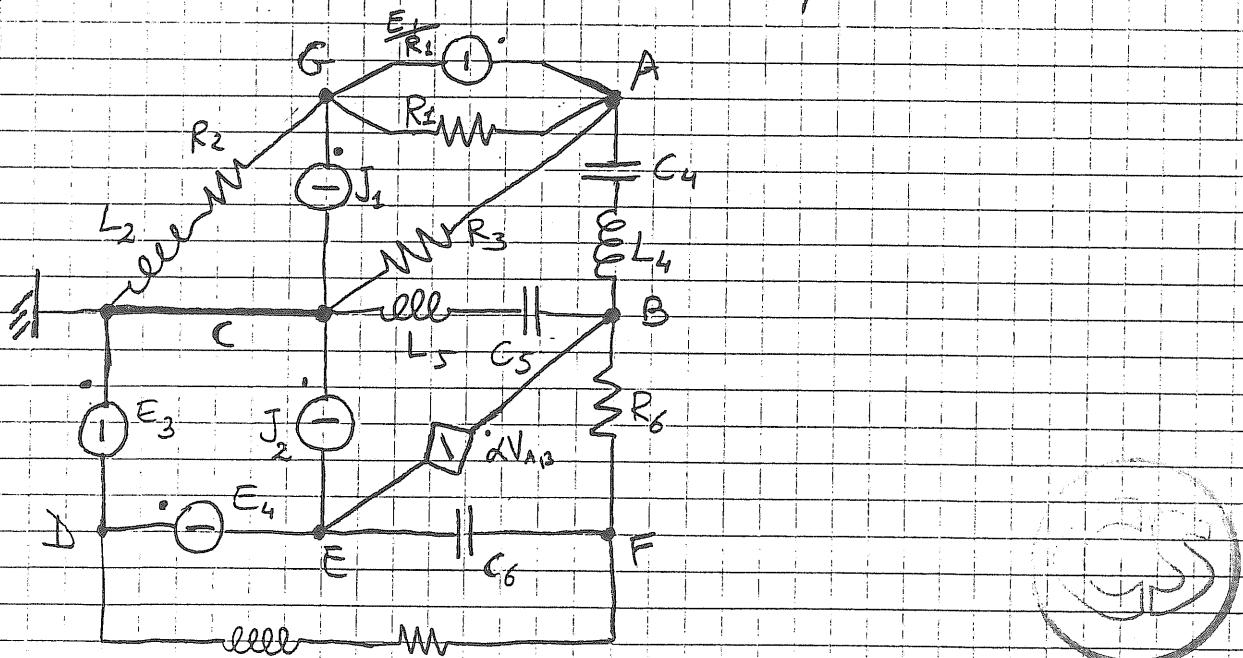
Il numero di "equazioni" alle maglie è

$$N_{\text{maglie}} = 13 - 7 + 1 - 3 = 4$$

Il numero d'equazioni ai nodi (trasformando  $E_i$  nel  
suo equivalente di corrente) è:

$$N_{\text{nodi}} = 7 - 1 - 2 = 4$$

Analizziamo il circuito con quest'ultimo metodo:



Assumendo il modo C come riferimento per le tensioni  
si ha:

$$A) \frac{\dot{E}_1}{R_1} = \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_4 + j\omega C_4} \right) \dot{V}_A - \frac{1}{j\omega L_4 + j\omega C_4} \dot{V}_B - \frac{1}{R_1} \dot{V}_G$$

$$B) d\dot{V}_{AB} = - \frac{1}{j\omega L_4 + j\omega C_4} \dot{V}_A + \left( \frac{1}{j\omega L_4 + j\omega C_4} + \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_5 + j\omega C_5} \right) \dot{V}_B + \frac{1}{R_6} \dot{V}_F$$

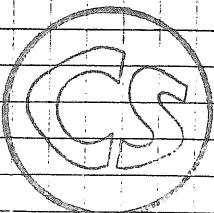
$$D) \dot{V}_D = -\dot{E}_3$$

$$E) \dot{V}_E = -\dot{E}_2 - \dot{E}_4$$

$$F) 0 = -\frac{1}{R_5} \dot{V}_B - \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} \dot{V}_D - j\omega C_6 \dot{V}_E + \\ + \left( \frac{1}{R_6} + j\omega C_8 + \frac{1}{R_9 + j\omega L_2} \right) \dot{V}_F$$

$$G) \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{R_1} = -\frac{1}{R_1} \dot{V}_A + \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 + j\omega L_2} \right) \dot{V}_G$$

$$\dot{V}_{AB} = \dot{V}_A - \dot{V}_B$$



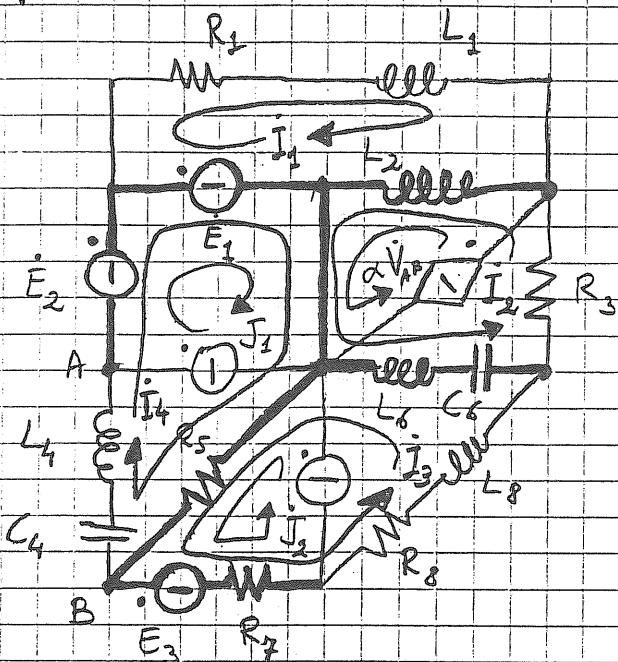
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### Esercizio 2b

Valgono le stesse considerazioni preliminari fatte per l'esercizio 2a.

Ambizieremo il circuito con il metodo delle correnti di maglie.



Moltiplicando l'equazione evidenziata in figura si ha:

$$E_1 = (R_1 + j\omega L_1 + j\omega L_2) \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega L_2 \alpha V_{AB}$$

$$0 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + (R_3 + j\omega L_2 + j\omega L_6 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_6}) \dot{I}_2 + \\ - (j\omega L_6 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_6}) \dot{I}_3 + j\omega L_2 \alpha V_{AB}$$

$$-E_3 = -\left(j\omega L_6 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_6}\right) \dot{I}_2 + \left(R_8 + j\omega L_8 + j\omega L_6 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_6} + R_5 + R_7\right) \dot{I}_3 + \\ + R_5 \dot{I}_4 + (R_5 + R_7) \dot{J}_2$$

$$E_2 + E_4 = R_5 \dot{I}_3 + \left(j\omega L_4 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_4} + R_5\right) \dot{I}_4 + R_5 \dot{J}_2$$

$$V_{AB} = -\left(j\omega L_4 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_4}\right) \dot{I}_4$$

CS

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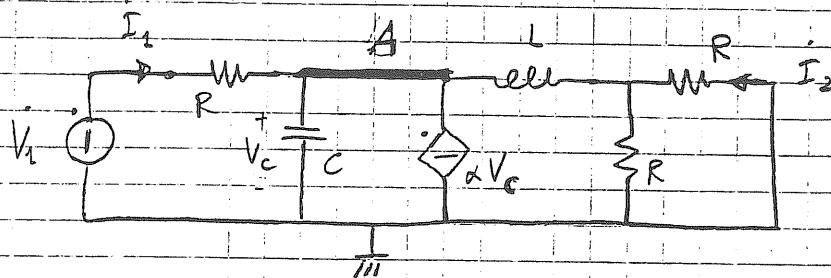
Esercizio B.e

$$I_1 = Y_{11} V_1 + Y_{12} V_2$$

$$I_2 = Y_{21} V_1 + Y_{22} V_2$$

$$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}$$



Le resistenze equivalenti  $\frac{R}{2}$  sono in serie ad L

L'equazione del nodo A è ( $\dot{V}_A = \dot{V}_c$ ) e:

$$\dot{V}_c = \dot{V}_c \left( \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{\frac{R}{2} + j\omega L} \right) - \frac{1}{R} \dot{V}_1$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \dot{V}_1 = \dot{V}_c \left( \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C + \frac{2}{R + j2\omega L} - \alpha \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \dot{V}_1 = \dot{V}_c \frac{R + j2\omega L + (j\omega C - \alpha)R(R + j2\omega L) + 2R}{R(R + j2\omega L)}$$

$$\dot{V}_c = \dot{V}_c \frac{R + j2\omega L}{3R + j2\omega L + (j\omega C - \alpha)R(R + j2\omega L)}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\dot{V}_1 - \dot{V}_c}{R} = \frac{1}{R} (\dot{V}_1 - \dot{V}_c) = \dot{V}_1 \frac{(j\omega C - \alpha)R(R + j2\omega L) + 2R}{R(3R + j2\omega L + (j\omega C - \alpha)R(R + j2\omega L))}$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\dot{V}_c}{R + j\omega L} = -\frac{\dot{V}_1}{3R + j2\omega L + (j\omega C - \alpha)R(R + j2\omega L)}$$

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(10)

B

$$\dot{I}_1 = (0.206 - j0.0001) \dot{V}_2$$

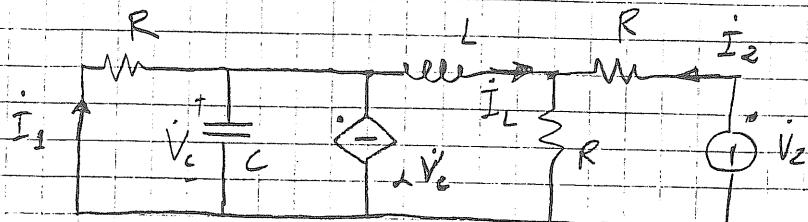
$$\dot{I}_2 = (0.0012 - j0.0024) \dot{V}_1$$

$$\bar{Y}_{11} = 0.206 - j0.0001 \text{ S}$$

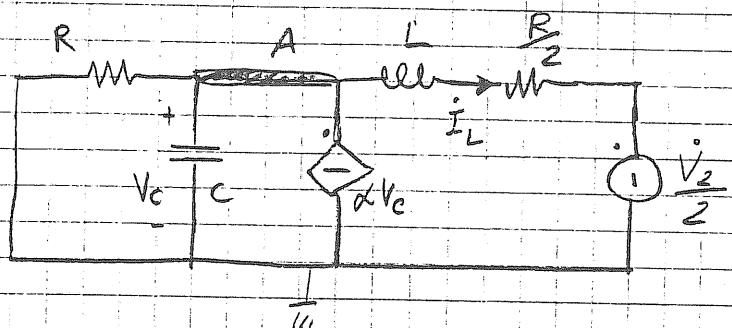
$$\bar{Y}_{21} = 0.0012 - j0.0024 \text{ S}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{12} = \left. \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{V}_2} \right|_{V_1=0}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{22} = \left. \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{V}_2} \right|_{V_1=0}$$



Il circuito può essere risolto come:



Equazione del nodo A ( $V_A = V_c$ )

$$\alpha V_c = V_c \left( \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{\frac{R}{2} + j\omega L} \right) - \frac{1}{\frac{R}{2} + j\omega L} \dot{V}_2$$

$$\frac{V_2}{R + j2\omega L} = V_c \left( \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C + \frac{2}{R + j2\omega L} - \alpha \right)$$

$$\frac{V_2}{R + j2\omega L} = V_c \frac{R + j2\omega L + (j\omega C - \alpha)R(R + j2\omega L) + 2R}{R(R + j2\omega L)}$$

$$V_c = \frac{V_2}{R} \frac{2R}{3R + j2\omega L + (j\omega C - \alpha)R(R + j2\omega L)} = (-0.0115 + j0.024) \dot{V}_2$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{V_c}{R} = -\frac{V_2}{R} \frac{2}{3R + j2\omega L + (j\omega C - \alpha)R(R + j2\omega L)} = (0.0023 + j0.0048) \dot{V}_2$$

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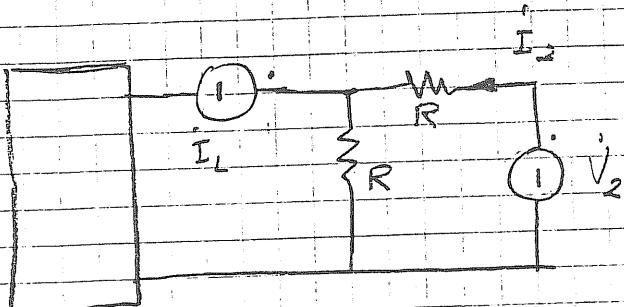
11

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$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{V}_C - \dot{V}_{2/2}}{\frac{R}{2} + j\omega L} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{R}{2} + j\omega L} \dot{V}_2 \left( \frac{2R}{3R + j2\omega L + (j\omega C - \alpha)R(R + j2\omega L)} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \\ = (-0.037 + j0.084) \dot{V}_2$$

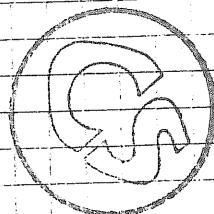
Usando il principio di sostituzione di circuito equivalente si ha:



$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{1}{2R} \dot{V}_2 - \frac{1}{2} \dot{I}_L = (0.118 - j0.042) \dot{V}_2$$

$$\bar{Y}_{12} = 0.0023 - j0.0048 \text{ S}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{22} = 0.118 - j0.042 \text{ S}$$



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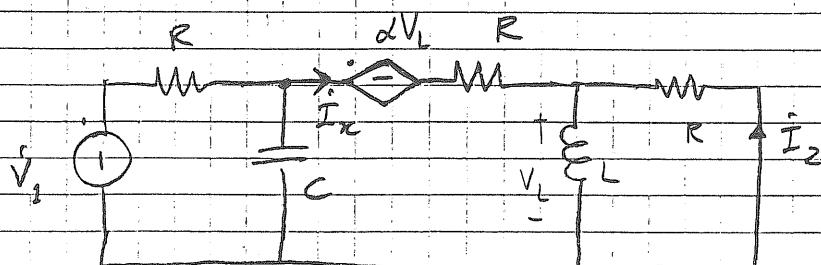
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Esercizio 3.b

$$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}$$

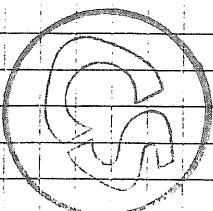
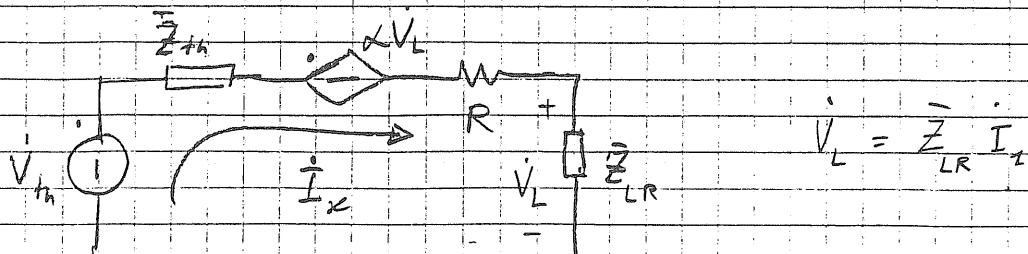


Usando il teorema di Thévenin si ottiene:

$$V_{th} = \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} V_1 = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} V_1 = (0.34 - j0.24) V_1$$

$$\bar{Z}_{th} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{R}{1 + j\omega RC} = 4.7 - j1.18 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Z}_{RL} = \frac{j\omega L R}{R + j\omega L} = 0.86 + j0.19 \Omega$$



(13)

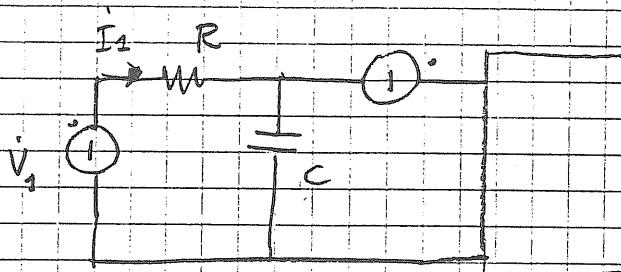
$$V_{th} - \alpha V_x = (\bar{Z}_{th} + R + \bar{Z}_{RL}) \dot{I}_x$$

$$\dot{V}_{th} = (\bar{Z}_{th} + R + \bar{Z}_{RL} + \alpha \bar{Z}_{RL}) \dot{I}_x$$

$$i_x = \frac{\dot{V}_{th}}{\bar{Z}_{th} + R + \bar{Z}_{RL} (\alpha + 1)} = (0.054 - j0.0196) \dot{V}_1$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = - \frac{i_x - j\omega L}{R + j\omega L} = - (0.034 + j0.0196) \dot{V}_1$$

Per il calcolo di  $i_1$  si può utilizzare il principio di sostituzione.



$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} + i_x \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = (0.058 + j0.021) \dot{V}_1$$

$$\dot{Y}_{11} = 0.058 + j0.021 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$\dot{Y}_{21} = -(0.034 + j0.0196) \text{ } \Omega$$

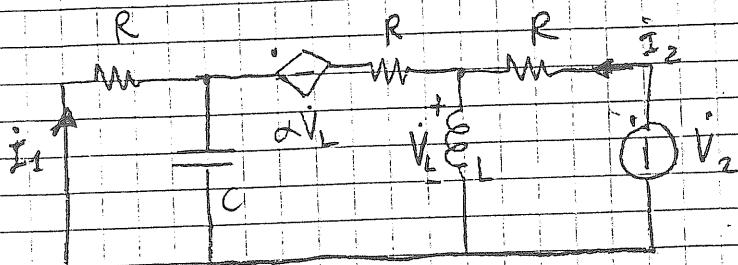
(14)

$$Y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0}$$

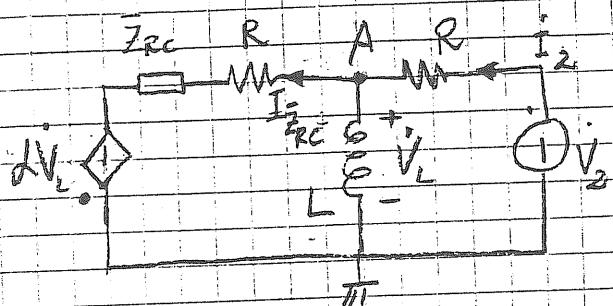
$$Y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0}$$

14/04/03

(15)



Il circuito può essere ridisegnato, scambiando di posto  $\Delta V_L$  con l'impedenza equivalente del parallelo fra  $R$  e  $C$ , come:



$$\begin{aligned} Z_{RC} &= R \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} \\ &= 4.7 - j1.176 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

L'equazione al nodo A ( $V_A = V_L$ )

$$0 = V_L \left( \frac{1}{Z_{RC} + R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L + R} \right) + \frac{1}{Z_{RC} + R} \Delta V_L - \frac{1}{R} V_2$$

$$\frac{1}{R} V_2 = V_L \left( \frac{1}{Z_{RC} + R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L + R} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_L &= V_2 \frac{1}{R} \frac{j\omega LR (Z_{RC} + R)}{(1 + j\omega LR)(Z_{RC} + R) + j\omega L (Z_{RC} + R)} \\ &= (0.442 + j220) V_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2 - V_L}{R} = (0.112 - j0.044) V_2$$

$$I_{Z_{RC}} = \frac{V_L + \Delta V_L}{R + Z_{RC}} = (0.338 + j0.222) V_2$$

(16)

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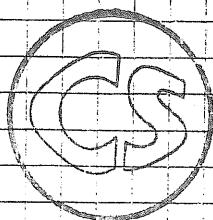
18

$$\dot{I}_2 = -\frac{\dot{I}_{\bar{Z}_C}}{\bar{Z}_{RC} R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = -\frac{\dot{I}_{\bar{Z}_C}}{\bar{Z}_{RC} \frac{1}{1+j\omega RC}} =$$

$$= -(0.37 + j0.13) \dot{V}_2$$

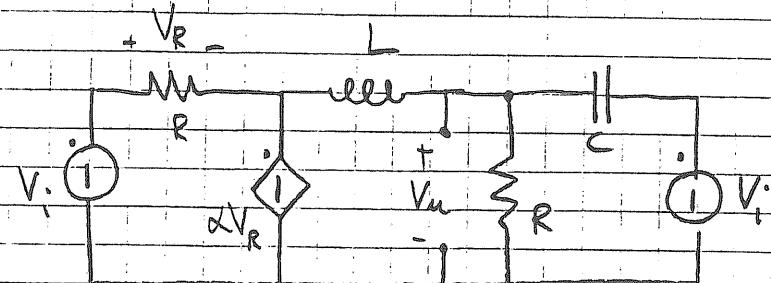
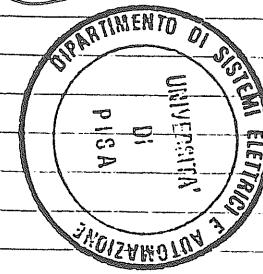
$$\bar{Y}_{12} = -(0.37 + j0.13) \quad \text{D}$$

$$\bar{Y}_{22} = 0.112 - j0.044 \quad \text{D}$$



Esercizio n° 4

Il generatore  $V_i$  può essere sdoppiato.



Dalle maglie più a sinistra si ha:

$$V_r = V_i - \alpha V_r \quad V_r = \frac{1}{1+\alpha} V_i$$

Il teorema di Millman (analisi nodale) applicato alla parte destra consente di scrivere:

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \frac{\frac{1}{Ls} \alpha V_i + SC V_i}{\frac{1}{Ls} + \frac{1}{R} + CS} = \frac{\frac{1}{Ls} \alpha + SC}{\frac{1}{Ls} + \frac{1}{R} + CS} V_i = \\ &= \frac{\alpha + LC(1+\alpha)s^2}{(1+\alpha)Ls} V_i = \frac{R}{1+\alpha} \frac{LC(1+\alpha)s^2 + \alpha}{LCs^2 + Ls + R} V_i \end{aligned}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{V_u}{V_i} = \frac{R}{1+\alpha} \frac{LC(1+\alpha)}{Rls} \frac{s^2 + \frac{\alpha}{LC}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$



$$= \frac{s^2 + \frac{\alpha}{LC}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC}} = \frac{s^2 + 8.8889 \cdot 10^5}{s^2 + 1000s + 10^7} =$$

$$= \frac{s^2 + \omega_{z1}^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta_{p1}\omega_{p1}s + \omega_{p1}^2} \quad \omega_{z1} = 2.98 \cdot 10^3$$

$$\omega_{p1} = 3.162 \cdot 10^3 \quad \zeta_{p1} = 0.158$$

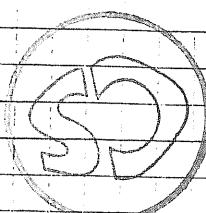
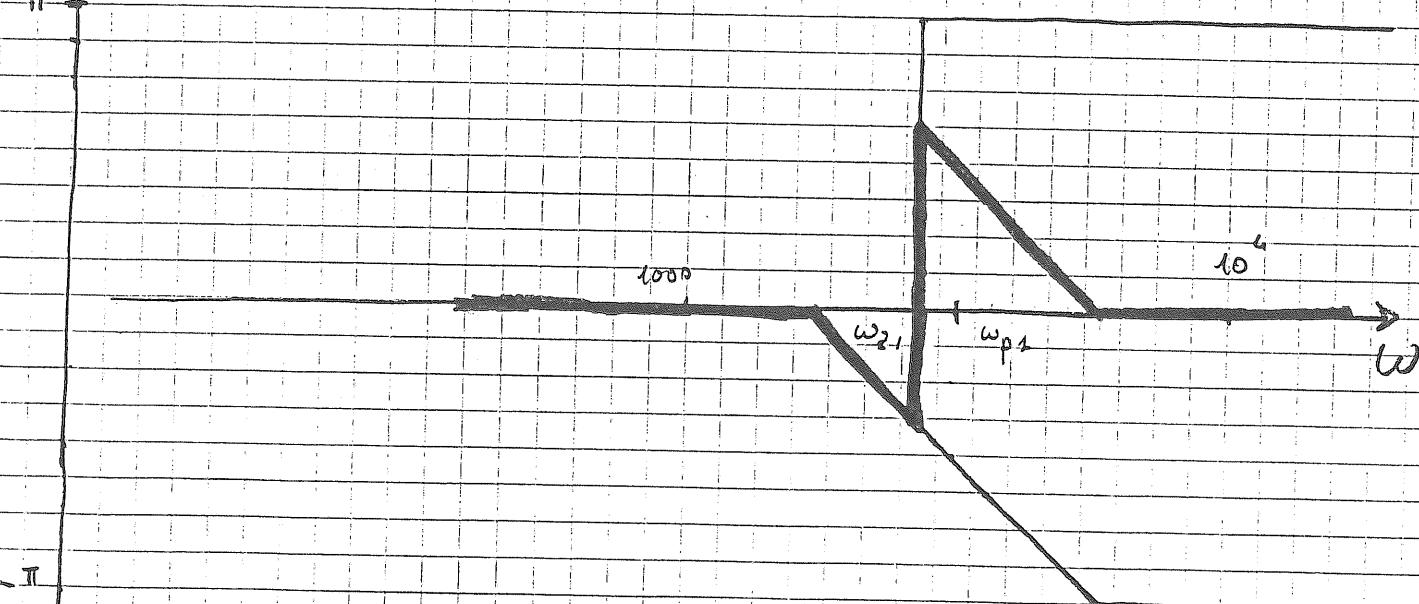
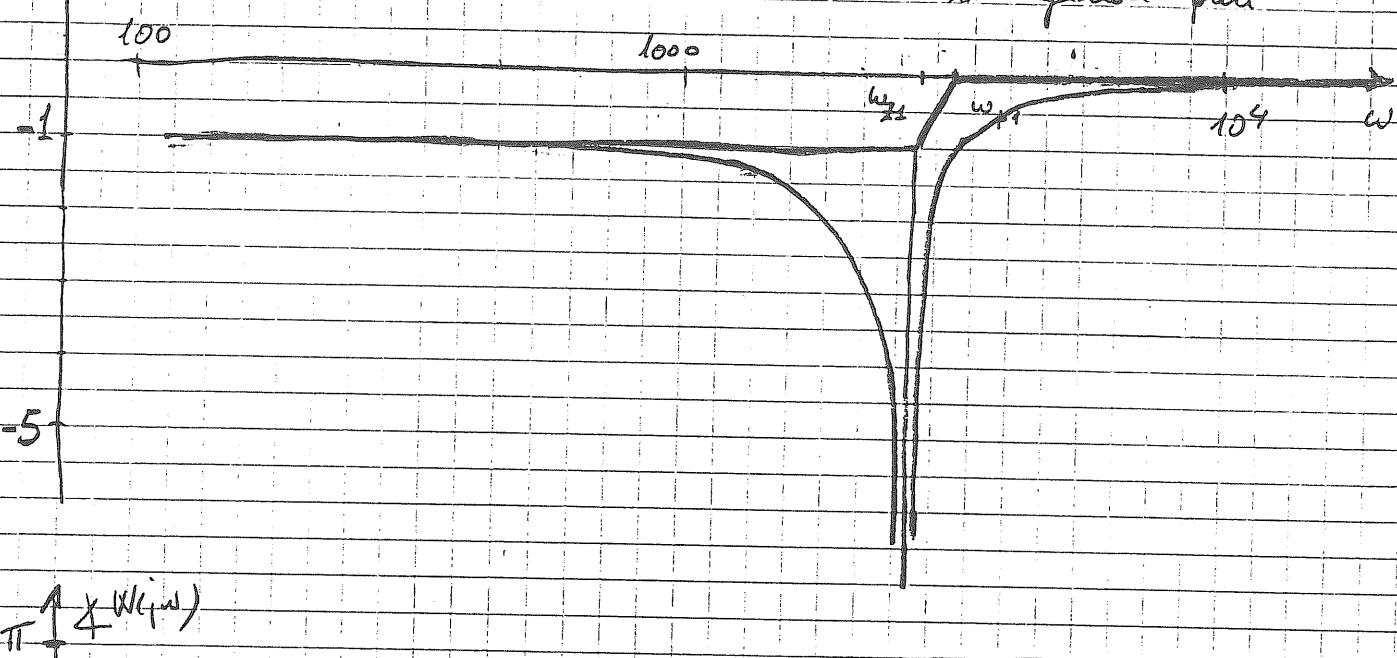
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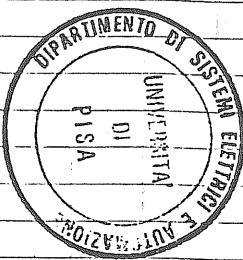
(17)

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N.B. il picco dovuto alle

$\xi = 2.158$  delle coppie di poli complessi composti non si vede per via delle vicinanza delle coppie di zeiri immaginari pure



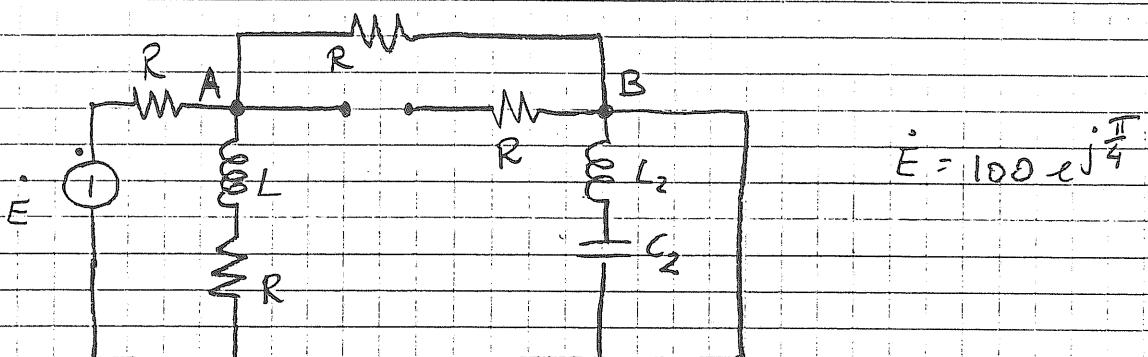


Esercizio 5

I generatori che sollecitano le reti hanno pulsazioni diverse. Si utilizza il principio di sovrapposizione degli effetti.

Agisce  $e(t)$  (pulsazione 1000 rad/sec)

I gruppi  $L_1, C_1$  serie e parallelo sono in risonanza comportandosi agli effetti esterni come un certo circuito e come un circuito aperto.



$$i_{L_2}^{1000} = 0 \quad V_{C_2}^{1000} = 0$$

Per il calcolo di  $i_{L_1}^{1000}$  occorre calcolare  $V_{AB}^{1000} = V_{A_1B}$ .

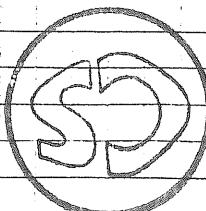
Dette

$$\bar{Z}_1 = \frac{(R + j\omega L)R}{2R + j\omega L} = 8.05 + j2.44 \Omega$$

$\omega = 1000$

$$V_{AB}^{1000} = \frac{E_1}{R + \bar{Z}_1} - \frac{E_2}{R + \bar{Z}_1} = 27.04 + j37.44 \text{ V}$$

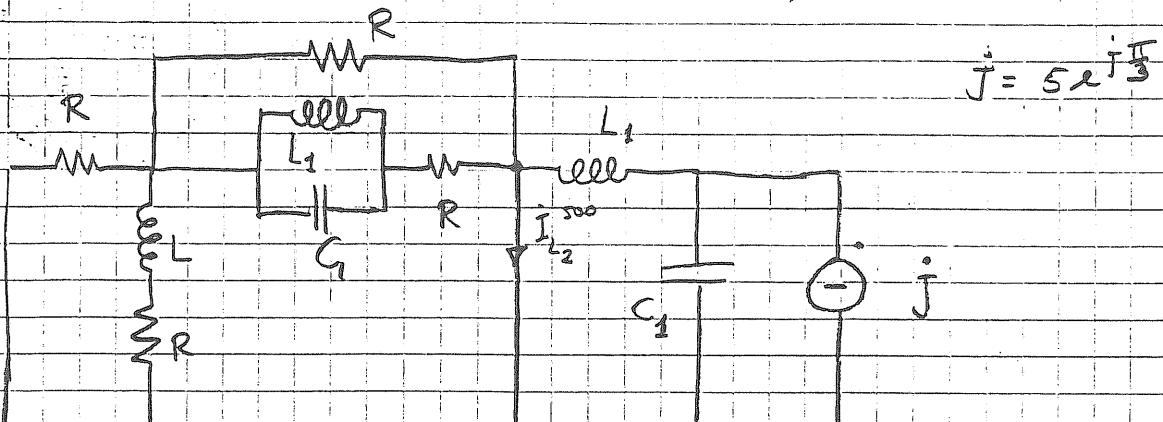
$$i_{L_1}^{1000} = \frac{V_{L_1}^{1000}}{j\omega L_1} = 3.74 - j2.70 \text{ A}$$



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Agisce  $i_1(t)$  (pulsazioni  $\omega = 500 \text{ rad/sec}$ )



Il gruppo  $L_2 C_2$  è in ressonanza serie, comportandosi agli effetti esterni da un solo circuito.

$$\dot{i}_{L_2}^{500} = 0$$

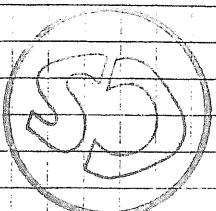
$$\dot{i}_{L_2}^{500} = \frac{1}{j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} = 3.33 + j5.77 \text{ A}$$

$|_{\omega=500}$

$$i_{L_2}(t) = 4.62 \sin(1000t - 0.6255) \text{ A}$$

$$W_{L_2 C_2} = 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} L_2 \left( \frac{\dot{i}_{L_2}^{500}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \right] = 0.444 \text{ J}$$

Essendo il gruppo  $L_2 C_2$  in ressonanza (serie) le sue energie medie può essere valutata moltiplicando per due quelle immagazzinate in uno solo degli elementi reattivi.



Esercizio n° 6



Determinare il circuito equivalente del trasformatore.

$$G_m = \frac{P_{10}}{V_{10}^2} = 1.86 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

$$Y_m = \frac{V_{10}}{I_{10}} = 3.63 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

$$B_m = \sqrt{Y_m^2 - G_m^2} = 3.12 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

$$Y_m = G_m - j B_m$$

$$\bar{Z}_m = \frac{1}{\bar{Y}_m} = 141 + j 236.5 \Omega$$

$$R_{cc} = \frac{P_{100}}{I_{100}^2} = 0.35 \Omega$$

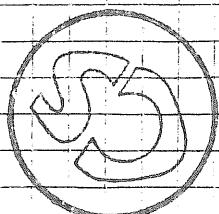
$$Z_{cc} = \frac{V_{cc}}{I_{100}} = 1.25 \Omega$$

$$X_{cc} = \sqrt{Z_{cc}^2 - R_{cc}^2} = 1.2 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Z}_{cc} = 0.35 + j 1.2 \Omega$$

Dal testo si vede che il trasformatore è destro (identico a quello a sinistra) e alimentato dal lato secondario, mentre il corso è collegato fra i morsetti del primario.

Nel testo gli avvolgimenti primari sono contrassegnati con "p"; quelli secondari con "s".

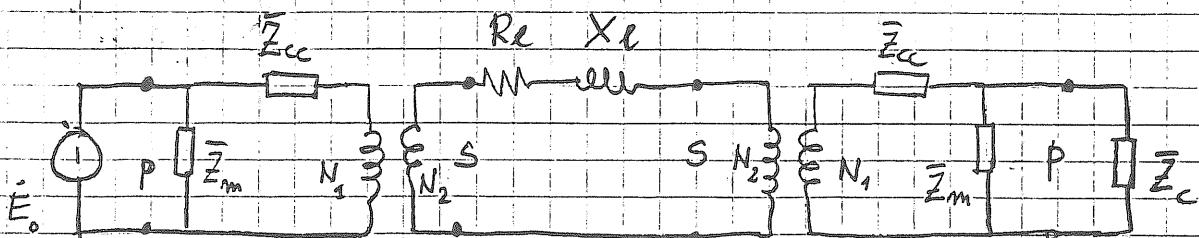


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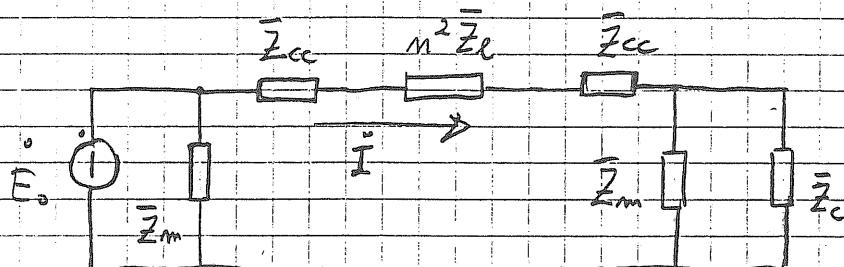
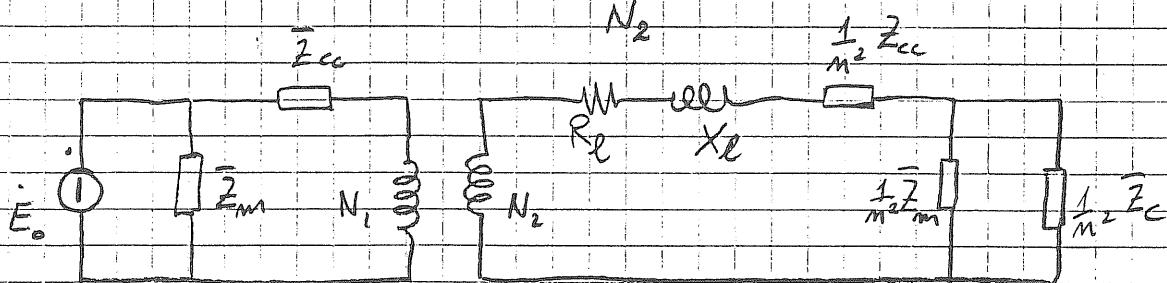
Il circuito equivalente del sistema è:

(21)



$$E_0 = 220 \cdot e^{j\theta}$$

$$M = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$



Le impedenze  $Z_m$  possono essere trascurate

$$I \approx \frac{E_0}{2Z_{cc} + m^2 Z_{le} + Z_c} = \frac{E_0}{(2R_{cc} + R_c + m^2 R_e) + j(2X_{cc} + X_c + m^2 X_e)}$$

$$I^2 = \frac{E_0^2}{(2R_{cc} + R_c + m^2 R_e)^2 + (2X_{cc} + X_c + m^2 X_e)^2}$$

$$P_e = m^2 R_e I^2 = \frac{m^2 R_e E_0^2}{(2R_{cc} + R_c + m^2 R_e)^2 + (2X_{cc} + X_c + m^2 X_e)^2}$$

$$Q_e = m^2 X_e I^2 = \frac{m^2 X_e E_0^2}{(2R_{cc} + R_c + m^2 R_e)^2 + (2X_{cc} + X_c + m^2 X_e)^2}$$

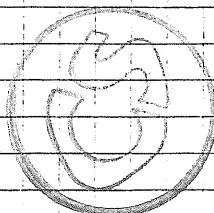
lm

Dell'esame delle relazioni scritte si vede che le potenze impicate sulla linea possono essere ridotte scegliendo  $m$  opportunamente piccolo.

Scegliere  $m < 1$  significa fare fusione il primo trasformatore come "elevatore" di tensione ed il secondo come "riduttore", ottenendo così una tensione sul circuito  $\bar{Z}_C$  approssimativamente uguale a  $E_0$  ma con una riduzione delle correnti, e quindi delle perdite, sulla linea.

$$P_f = 0.048 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_f = 0.144 \text{ VAR}$$



1

# Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

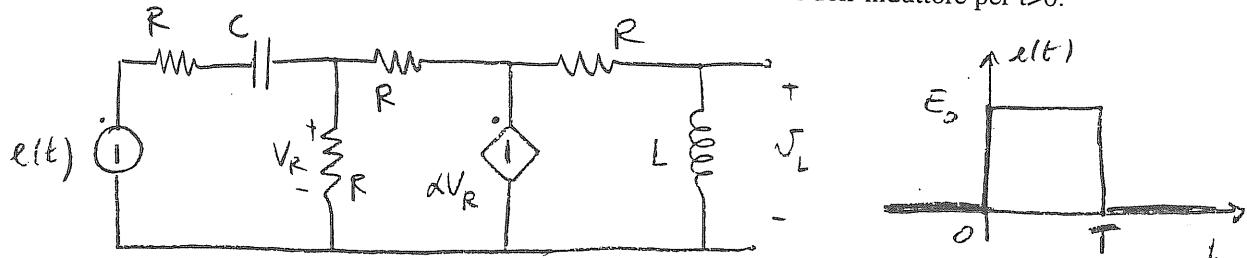
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

(12 cr.: 1,3,4,5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 6 cred.: 2, 5, 6.)

Pisa 14/01/03

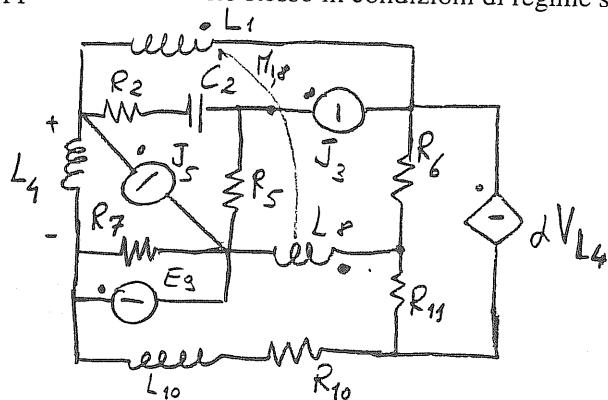
Allievo: .....

- 1)a) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ , determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione ai morsetti dell'induttore per  $t > 0$ .

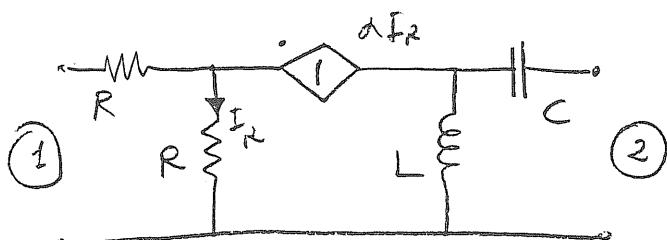


$$R = 10 \Omega ; L = 10 \text{ mH} ; C = 100 \mu\text{F} ; E_0 = 10 \text{ V} ; T = 10 \text{ ms} ; \alpha = 3$$

- 2)a) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.

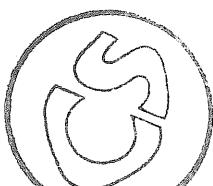


- 3)a) Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice dei parametri  $h$ . Determinare quindi l'impedenza vista fra i terminali della porta uno quando la porta 2 è chiusa sul carico  $Z = 2 + j3$ .



$$R = 10 \Omega ; L = 10 \text{ mH} ; C = 500 \mu\text{F} ; \omega_0 = 1000$$

$$\alpha = 5$$



# Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

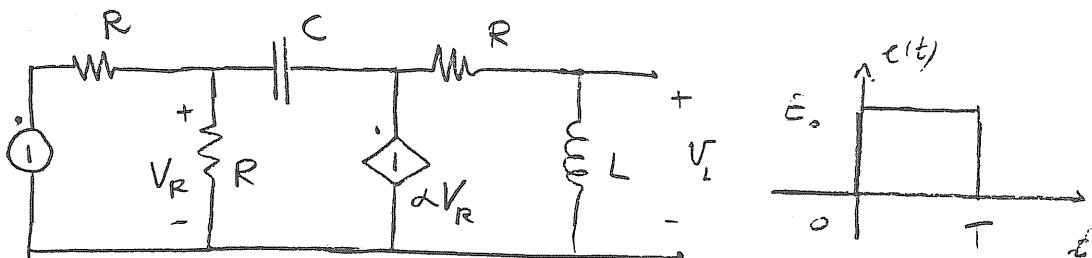
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

(12 cr.: 1,3,4,5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 6 cred.: 2, 5, 6.)

Pisa 14/01/03

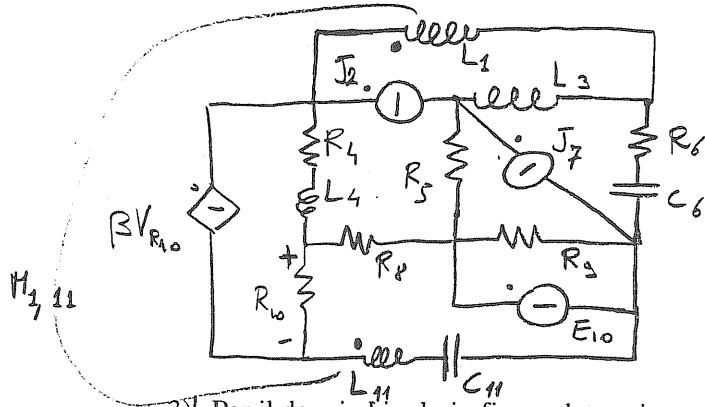
Allievo: .....

- 1)b Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ , determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione ai morsetti dell'induttore per  $t > 0$ .

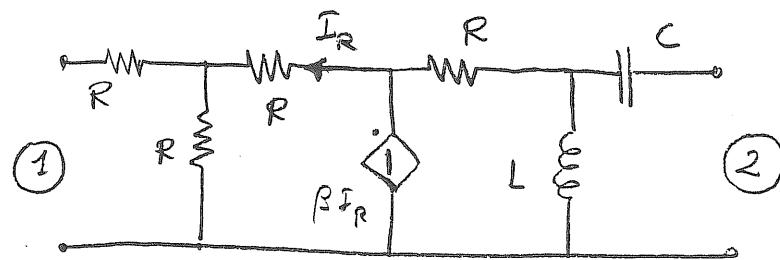


$$R = 10 \Omega; L = 10 \text{ mH}; C = 100 \mu\text{F}; E_0 = 10 \text{ V}; T = 10 \text{ ms}; \alpha = 3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

- 2)b Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



- 3)b Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice dei parametri h. Determinare quindi la impedenza vista fra i terminali della porta uno quando la porta 2 è chiusa sul carico  $Z = 2 + j3$ .



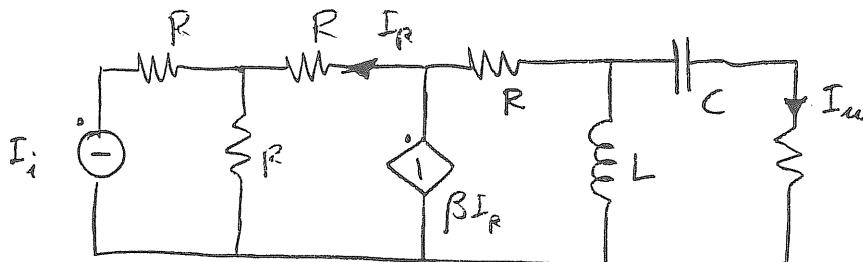
$$R = 10 \Omega; L = 10 \text{ mH}; C = 500 \mu\text{F}; \omega_s = 1000$$

$$\beta = 5.$$

11/01/03

(3)

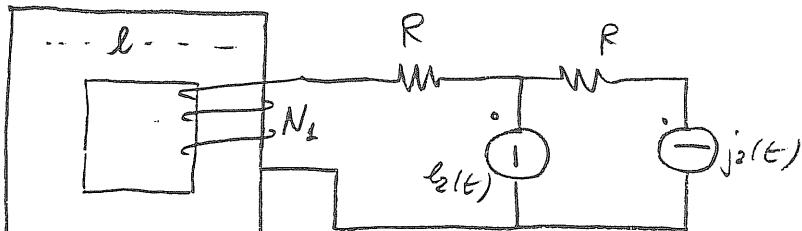
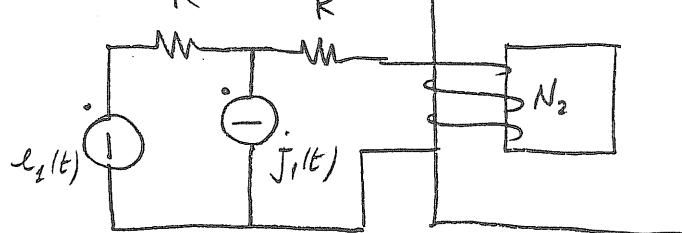
- 4) Determinare la funzione di trasferimento  $I_u/I_i$  per il seguente circuito.



$$R = 10 \Omega; L = 10 \text{ mH}; C = 500 \mu\text{F}; \beta = 5$$

- 5) Il circuito in figura è da considerarsi in condizioni di regime per effetto dei generatori inseriti. Determinare l'energia magnetica media immagazzinata nel nucleo magnetico.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e_1(t) = e_2(t) = 10 \text{ V} \\ j_1(t) = 10 \sin(500t) \\ j_2(t) = 10 \sin(500t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \end{array} \right.$$



$$\begin{aligned} l &= 6 \text{ cm} & N_1 &= 100 \\ S &= 4 \text{ cm}^2 & N_2 &= 150 \\ f &= 1000 \end{aligned}$$

$$R = 10 \Omega$$

trifase

- 6) Una macchina asincrona ha dato i seguenti risultati delle prove a rotore libero e a rotore bloccato

Determinare il rendimento della macchina quando questa, alimentata alla tensione nominale (380 V) funziona con uno scorrimento pari a 0.5.

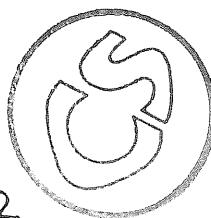
Prova a Rotore libero

$$V_{10} = 380 \text{ V}; I_{10} = 5 \text{ A}; P_{10} = 515 \text{ W}$$

Prova a rotore bloccato

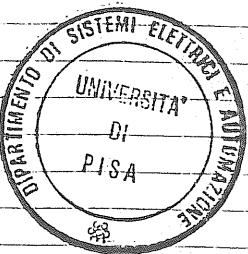
$$V_{1cc} = 20 \text{ V}; I_{1cc} = 8 \text{ A}; P_{1cc} = 270 \text{ W}$$

$$k = 0.25 \quad (E_1 = k E_2) \quad R_{1s} = 0.7 \Omega; X_{1s} = 0.2 \Omega$$



Prove scritte del 14/01/03

4



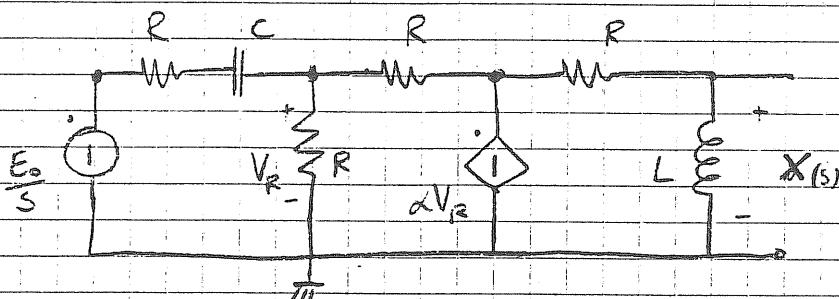
### Esercizio 1a

Il circuito è inizialmente scorso e la sollecitazione può essere scritta come

$$e(t) = E_0 u(t) - E_0 u(t-T)$$

Essendo il circuito lineare e tempo invariante, data  $u(t)$  la risposta alla sollecitazione  $E_0 u(t)$ , la tensione richiesta può essere scritta come

$$\mathcal{N}_L(t) = x(t) - x(t-T)$$



Conviene utilizzare l'analisi nodale.

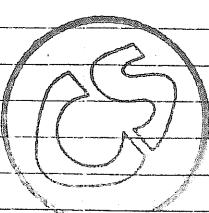
$$0 = V_R \left( \frac{2}{R} + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} \right) - \frac{E_0}{s} \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} - \alpha V_R \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\frac{E_0}{s} \frac{Cs}{RCS+1} = V_R \left( \frac{2-\alpha}{R} + \frac{Cs}{RCS+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{E_0}{s} \frac{Cs}{RCS+1} = V_R \left( \frac{(2-\alpha)RCS + 2-\alpha + RCS}{R(RCS+1)} \right)$$

$$E_0 C = V_R \frac{(3-\alpha)RCS + 2-\alpha}{R}$$

$$V_R = \frac{R E_0 C}{(3-\alpha)RCS + 2-\alpha}$$



14/01/03

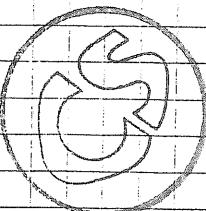
5

$$X(s) = \frac{\lambda V_R}{R + Ls} Ls = \frac{RC E_0 Ls}{[(3-\lambda)RCs + 2-\lambda] (R + Ls)} =$$

$$= \frac{RC E_0}{(3-\lambda)RC} \frac{s}{\left(s + \frac{2-\lambda}{(3-\lambda)RC}\right) \left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{E_0}{3-\lambda} \frac{s}{\left(s + \frac{2-\lambda}{(3-\lambda)RC}\right) \left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right)} =$$

$$x(t) = \frac{E_0}{3-\lambda} \frac{R e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} - \frac{2-\lambda}{(3-\lambda)RC} e^{-\frac{2-\lambda}{(3-\lambda)RC} t}}{\frac{R}{L} - \frac{2-\lambda}{(3-\lambda)RC}} u(t)$$



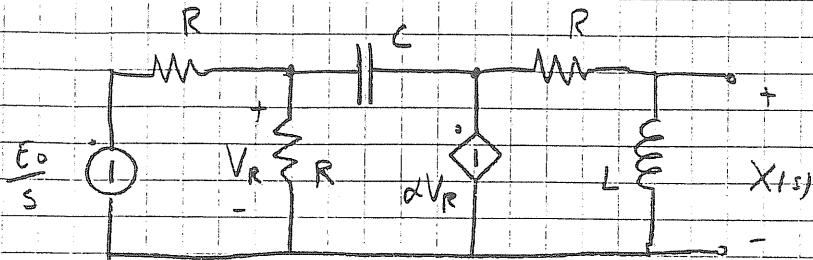
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6

Esercizio 1b

Vogliamo le stesse considerazioni dell'esercizio 1a

Il circuito da studiare è



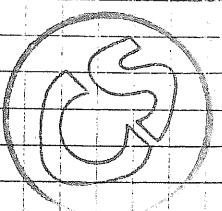
$$0 = V_R \left( \frac{2}{R} + Cs \right) - \frac{E_0}{s} \frac{1}{R} - \alpha V_R Cs$$

$$\frac{E_0}{s} \frac{1}{R} = V_R \left( \frac{2}{R} + (1-\alpha)Cs \right)$$

$$V_R = \frac{E_0}{s[RC(1-\alpha)s+2]}$$

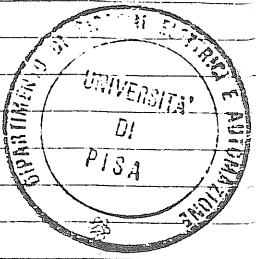
$$X(s) = \frac{\alpha V_R}{R+Ls} Ls = \frac{\alpha E_0 L}{(R+Ls)[RC(1-\alpha)s+2]} = \\ = \frac{\alpha E_0 \Delta}{RC(1-\alpha)} \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right)\left(s + \frac{2}{RC(1-\alpha)}\right)}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{\alpha E_0}{RC(1-\alpha)} \frac{e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}}{2} - \frac{e^{-\frac{2}{RC(1-\alpha)}t}}{R} u(t)$$

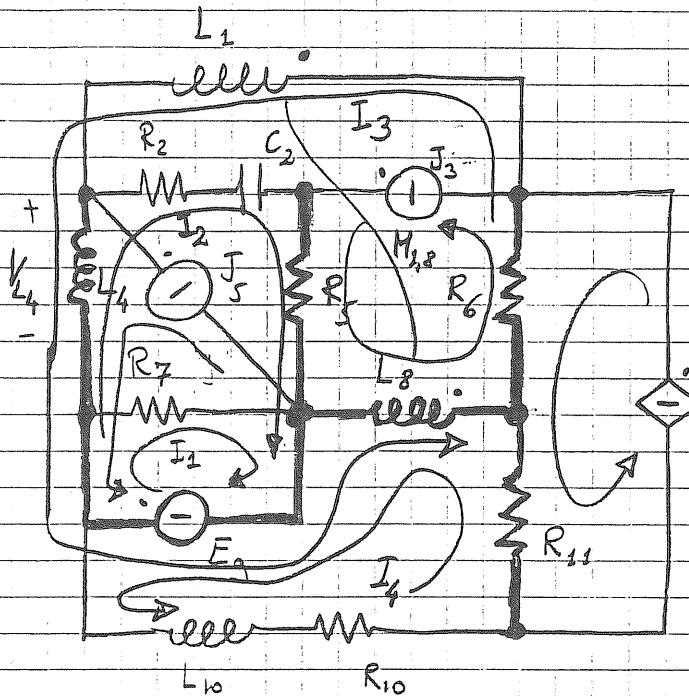


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Esercizio 2a



$$M = 7$$

$$\tau = 13$$

$$M_{g.c} = 3$$

$$M_{eq} = \tau - M + 1 - M_{g.c} = 4$$

Con riferimento all'elenco indicato in figura si ha:

$$E_g = R_7 I_1$$

$$\dot{E}_g = \left( j\omega L_4 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} + R_5 \right) \dot{I}_2 - j\omega L_4 \dot{I}_3 - j\omega L_4 \dot{J}_5 + R_5 \dot{J}_3$$

$$-E_g = -j\omega L_4 \dot{I}_2 + \left( j\omega L_1 + j\omega L_4 + j\omega L_8 + R_6 \right) \dot{I}_3 = 2j\omega M_{1,8} \dot{I}_3$$

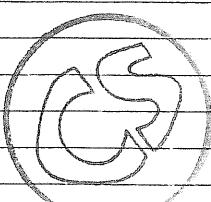
$$-j\omega L_8 \dot{I}_4 + j\omega M_{1,8} \dot{I}_4 + j\omega L_4 \dot{J}_5 + \left( j\omega L_8 + R_6 \right) \dot{J}_3$$

$$-j\omega M_{1,8} \dot{J}_3 - R_6 \Delta V_{L4}$$

$$E_g = -j\omega L_8 \dot{I}_3 + j\omega M_{1,8} \dot{I}_3 + \left( R_{10} + j\omega L_{10} + j\omega L_8 \right) \dot{I}_4$$

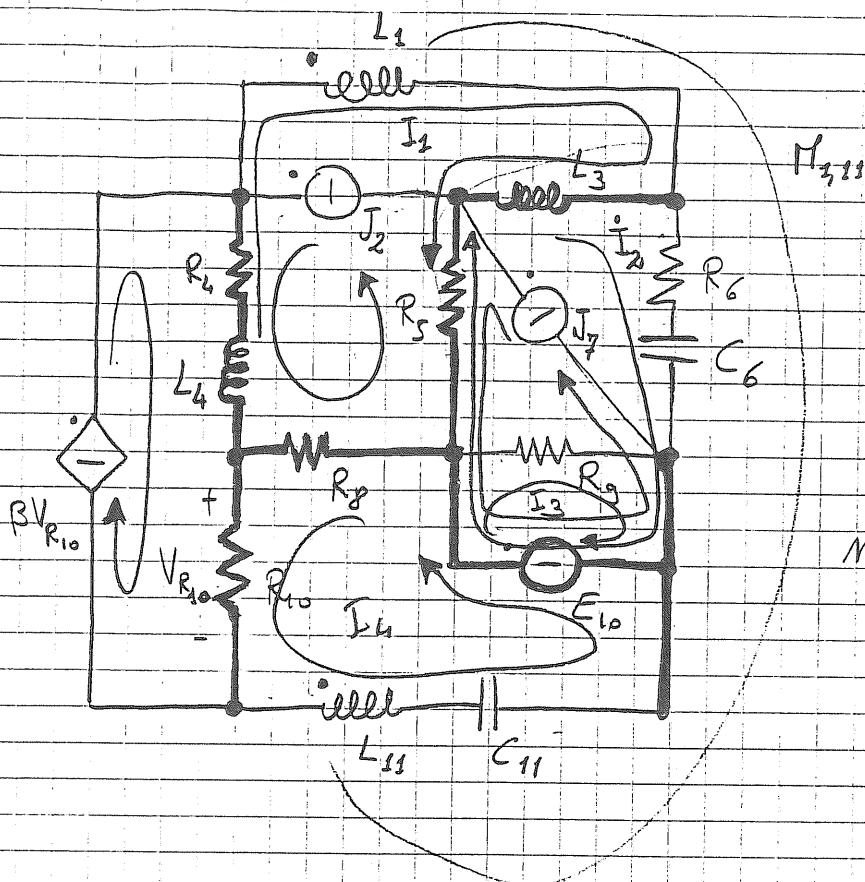
$$-j\omega L_8 \dot{J}_3 - R_{11} \Delta V_{L4}$$

$$\dot{V}_{L4} = j\omega L_4 \left( \dot{J}_5 - \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 \right)$$



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Ejercicio 2b

$$M = 7$$

$$Z = 13$$

$$M_{gc} = 3$$

$$M_{eq} = Z - M + 1 - M_{gc} = 4$$

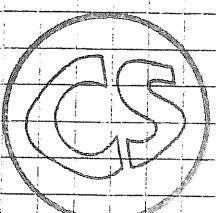
$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & \left( j\omega L_1 + j\omega L_3 + R_5 + R_8 + j\omega L_4 + R_4 \right) \dot{I}_1 - \left( R_5 + j\omega L_3 \right) \dot{I}_2 + R_8 \dot{I}_4 \\ & + j\omega M_{12} \dot{I}_4 - \left( R_4 + j\omega L_4 \right) \dot{I}_2 + R_5 \dot{I}_7 - \left( R_5 + j\omega L_4 \right) \beta V_{R10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{E}_{10} = - \left( R_5 + j\omega L_3 \right) \dot{I}_3 + \left( R_8 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_6} + R_5 + j\omega L_3 \right) \dot{I}_2 + R_5 \dot{I}_2 - R_5 \dot{I}_7$$

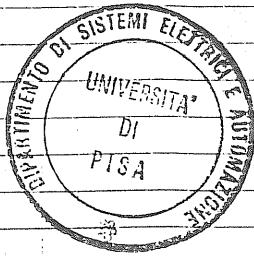
$$\dot{E}_{10} = R_3 \dot{I}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{E}_{10} = & R_8 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M_{12} \dot{I}_1 + \left( j\omega L_{11} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{11}} + R_{10} + R_8 \right) \dot{I}_4 - R_8 \dot{I}_5 + \\ & + R_{10} \beta V_{R10} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{R10} = R_{10} \left( \dot{I}_4 + \beta V_{R10} \right)$$



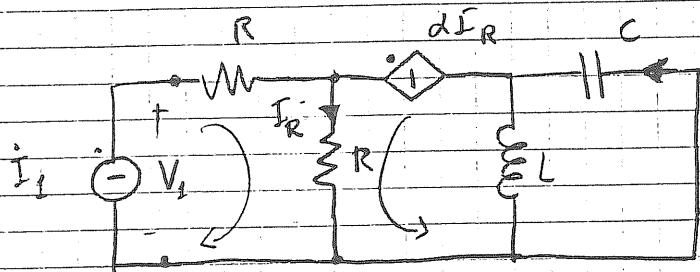
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Esercizio 3 av

$$\dot{V}_1 = h_{11} \dot{I}_1 + h_{12} \dot{V}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = h_{21} \dot{I}_1 + h_{22} \dot{V}_2$$



$$\dot{I}_R = \dot{I}_1 + d\dot{I}_R$$

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = 2R\dot{I}_2 + R\alpha\dot{I}_R =$$

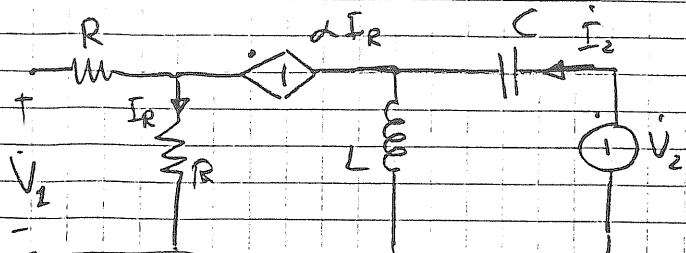
$$= 2R\dot{I}_2 + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} R\dot{I}_1$$

$$h_{11} = \left. \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{V}_2=0} = R \left( 2 + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) = 7.5 \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\alpha\dot{I}_R - j\omega L}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{1-\alpha} \frac{\frac{\omega^2 LC}{1-\alpha}}{\omega^2 LC - 1}$$

$$h_{21} = \left. \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{V}_2=0} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{\omega^2 LC}{\omega^2 LC - 1} = -0.3125$$





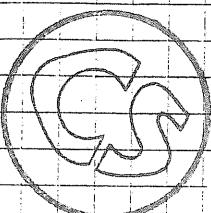
$$I_R = dI_R \Rightarrow I_R = 0$$

$$h_{12} = 0$$

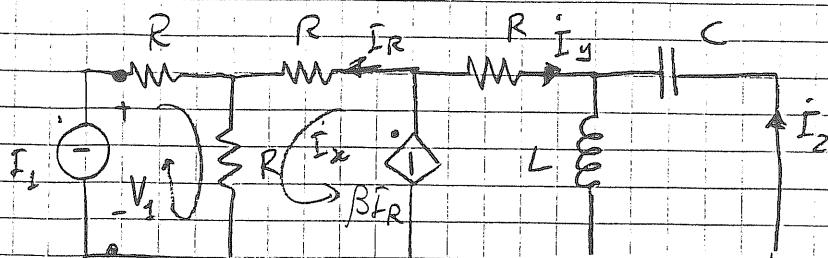
$$\frac{1}{h_{22}} = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = j8\Omega \Rightarrow h_{22} = -j0.125 \Omega^{-1}$$

Essendo  $h_{12} = 0$  si conclude subito che, qualunque sia il valore dell'impedenza collegate fra i nodi delle porte 2 il valore dell'impedenza vista delle porte 1 è

$$Z_V = h_{22}$$



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Esercizio 3 b

$$I_R = I_x$$

$$\beta I_R = 2R I_x + R I_1$$

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{R}{\beta - 2R} \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_y = \frac{\beta I_R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{\dot{I}_2}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{\beta R}{1 - \omega^2 LC} \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = -\dot{I}_y \frac{j\omega L}{j\omega L + 1} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{\dot{I}_1}{R - \omega^2 RLC + j\omega L} \frac{\omega^2 LC}{1 - \omega^2 LC} =$$

$$= \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{\omega^2 LC}{R - \omega^2 RLC + j\omega L} \dot{I}_1$$

$$V_1 = 2R \dot{I}_1 + R \dot{I}_x = \\ = \left( 2R + \frac{R^2}{\beta - 2R} \right) \dot{I}_1$$

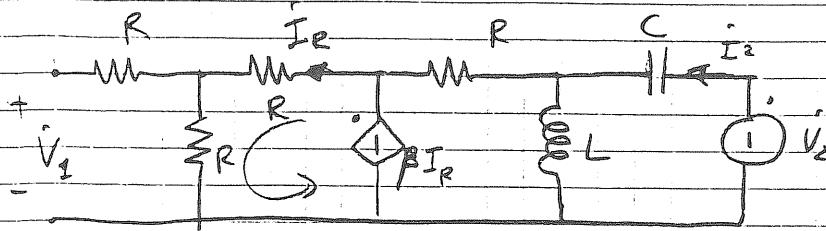
$$h_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_1} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{2R + \frac{R^2}{\beta - 2R}}{1} = 13.33 \Omega$$

$$h_{21} = \left. \frac{V_2}{I_1} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{\omega^2 LC}{R - \omega^2 RLC + j\omega L} = 0.392 + j0.098$$

C

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$$\beta I_R = 2R I_R \Rightarrow I_R = 0$$

$$V_1 = 0$$

$$h_{12} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{h_{22}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{j\omega LR}{R + j\omega L} = 5 + j4.5 \Omega \quad h_{22} = 0.1105 - j0.0994 \Omega^{-1}$$

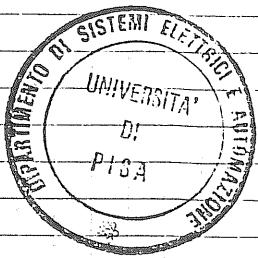
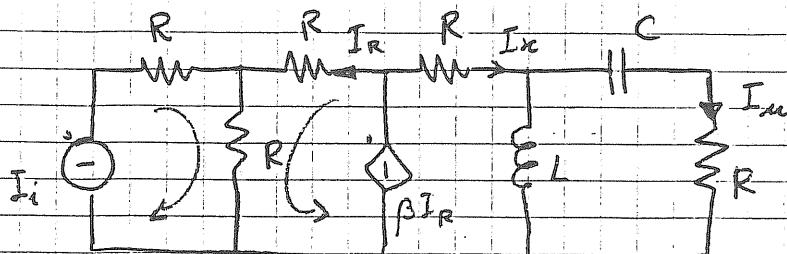
Essendo  $h_{12} = 0$  si ha

$$\hat{Z}_V = h_{11}$$

quindi si calcolano le impedanze collegate ai morsetti delle porte 2.

G2

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Esercizio 4

$$\beta I_R = 2R I_R + R I_i$$

$$I_R = \frac{R I_i}{\beta - 2R}$$

$$I_x = \frac{\beta I_R}{R + \frac{SL(R + \frac{1}{Cs})}{Cs}} = \frac{SL + R + \frac{1}{Cs}}{Cs}$$

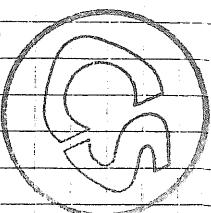
$$= I_i \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{1}{R + \frac{SL(RCs + 1)}{LCs^2 + RCS + 1}} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{I_i(LCs^2 + RCS + 1)}{RLCs^2 + R^2Cs + R + RLs + LS}$$

$$I_u = I_x \frac{SL}{SL + R + \frac{1}{Cs}} = I_x - \frac{LCs^2}{LCs^2 + RCS + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{LCs^2 + RCS + 1}{2RLCs^2 + R^2Cs + R + LS} \cdot \frac{LCs^2}{LCs^2 + RCS + 1}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{I_u}{I_i} = \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{LCs^2}{2RLCs^2 + R^2Cs + LS - R} =$$

$$= \frac{\beta R}{\beta - 2R} \frac{LC}{2RLC} \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \left(\frac{R}{2L} + \frac{1}{2RC}\right)s + \frac{1}{2LC}}$$



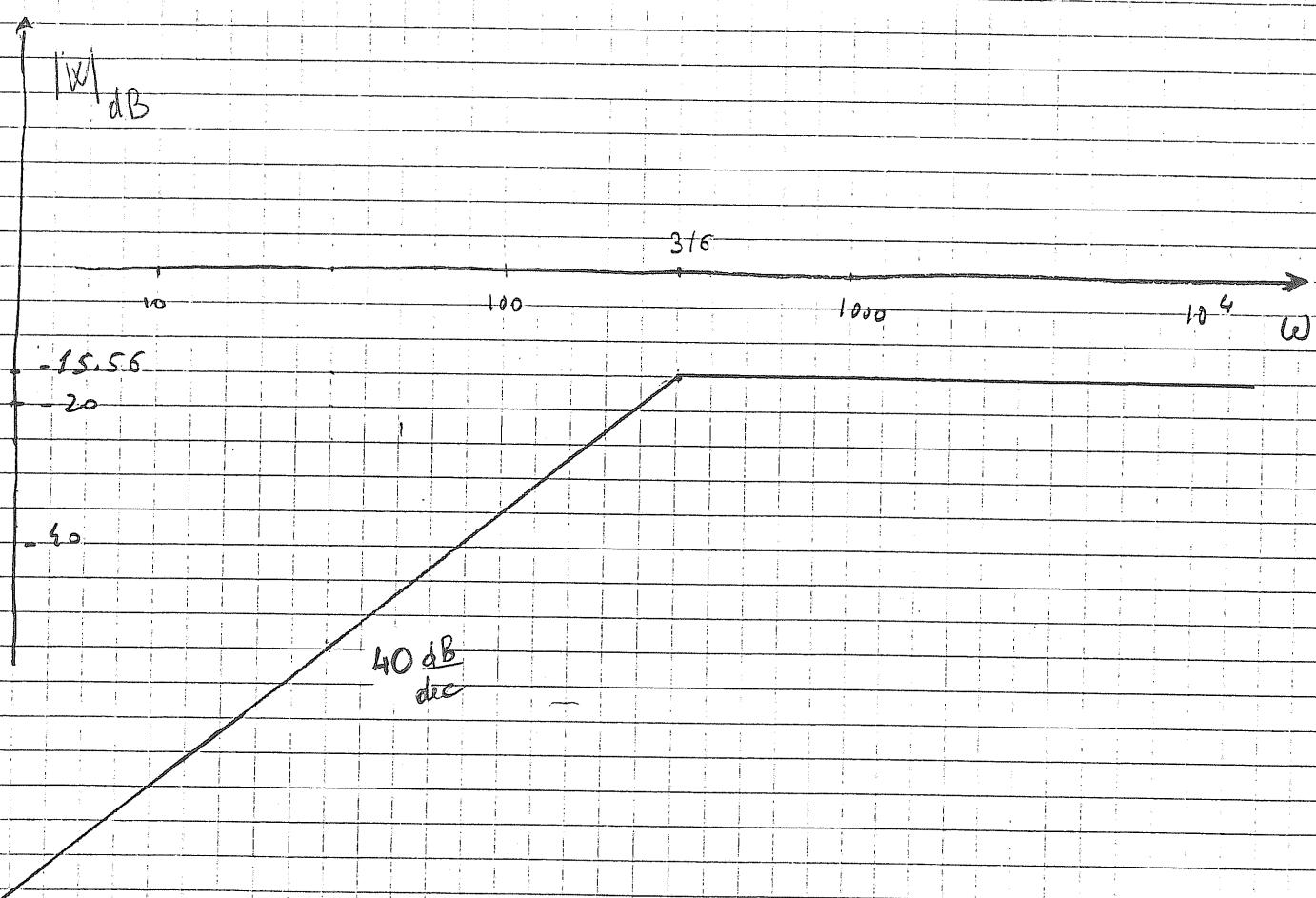
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(14)

$$W(s) = \frac{\beta}{2(\beta - 2R)} \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \left(\frac{R}{2L} + \frac{1}{2RC}\right)s + \frac{1}{2LC}}$$

$$= -0.1667 \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 600s + 105}$$

$$= -0.1667 \frac{s^2}{(s + 300 + j100)(s + 300 - j100)}$$

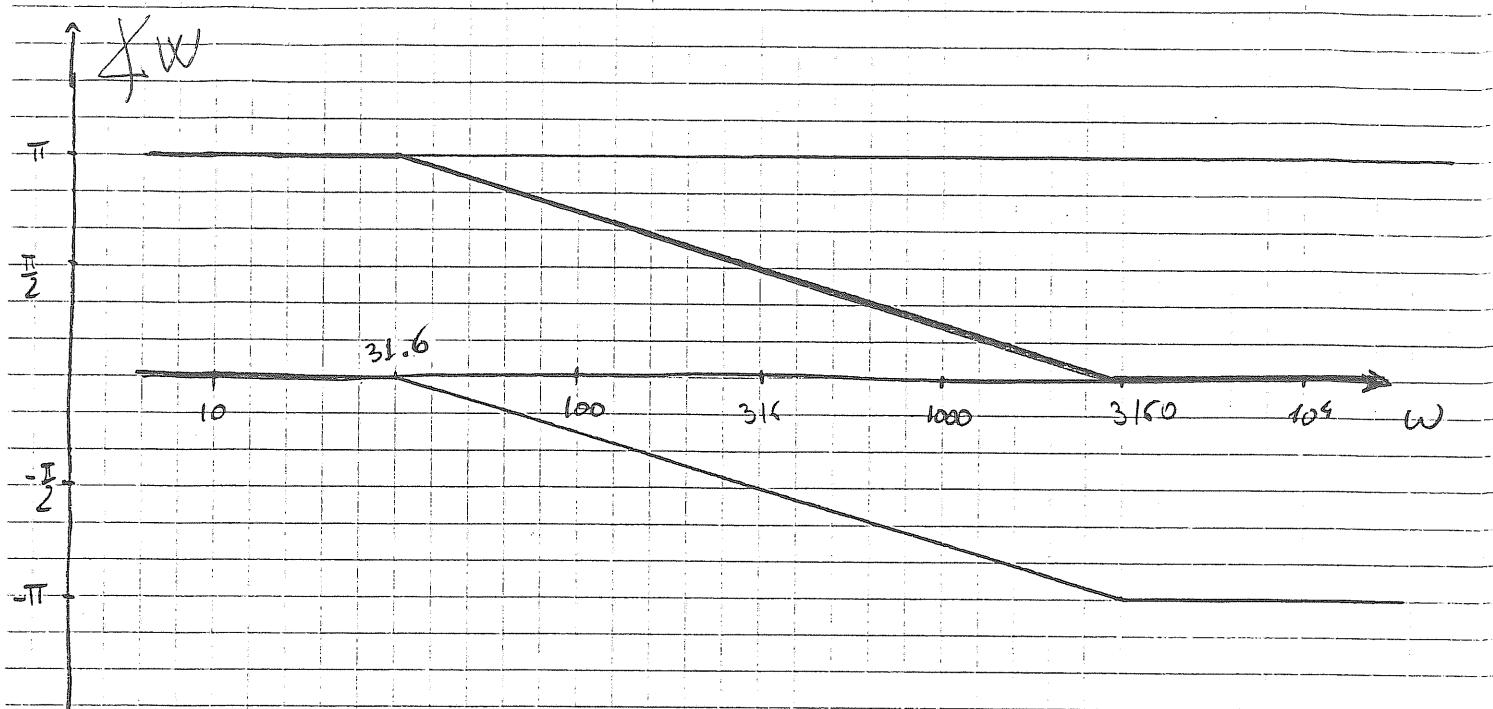


(S)

G5

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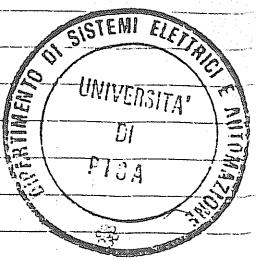
(15)



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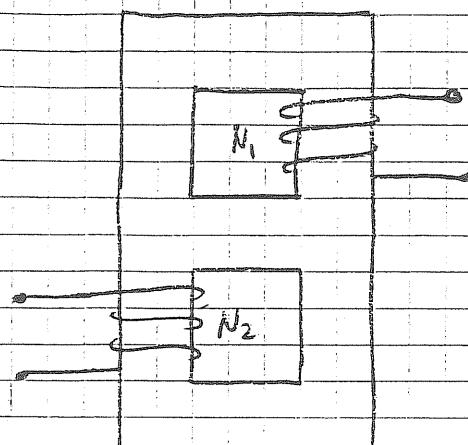
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### Esercizio 5

Risoluzione circuito magnetico



$$R = \frac{l}{b \cdot \mu_0 \cdot h_2 \cdot S}$$

$$R_{V_1} = R_{V_2} = 3R + \frac{3R}{4} = \frac{15R}{4}$$

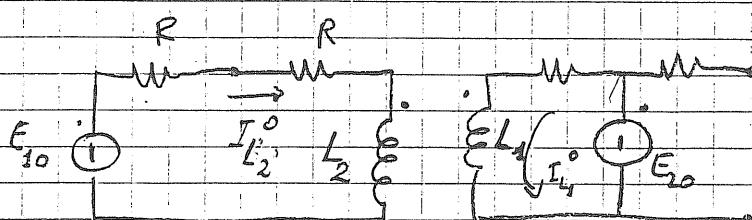
$$L_1 = \frac{N_1^2}{R_{V_1}} = 22.3 \text{ mH}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{N_2^2}{R_{V_2}} = 50.3 \text{ mH}$$

$$M = \frac{N_1 N_2}{R_{V_2}} \frac{1}{4} = 8.4 \text{ mH}$$

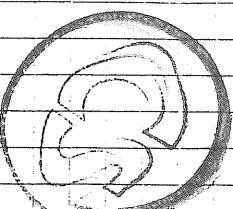
Sono approssimazioni degli effetti.

Affiscono le corrispondenti continue.



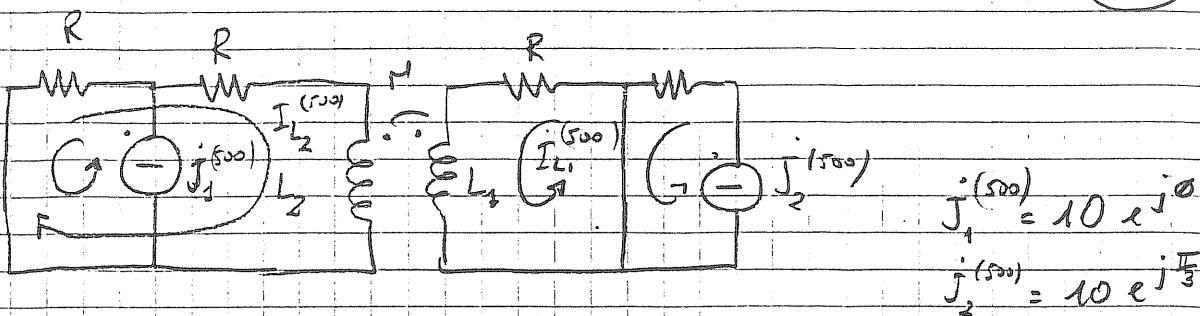
$$I_{L2}^0 = \frac{E_{10}}{2R} = 0.5A$$

$$I_{L1}^0 = \frac{E_{20}}{R} = 1A$$



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$$0 = (2R + j\omega L_2) \dot{I}_{L_2}^{(500)} - j^{(500)} R + j\omega M \dot{I}_{L_1}^{(500)}$$

$$0 = (R + j\omega L_1) \dot{I}_{L_1}^{(500)} - j\omega M \dot{I}_{L_2}^{(500)}$$

$$\dot{I}_{L_2}^{(500)} = - \frac{R + j\omega L_1}{j\omega M} \dot{I}_{L_1}^{(500)}$$

$$j^{(500)} R = - \frac{R + j\omega L_1}{j\omega M} (2R + j\omega L_2) \dot{I}_{L_1}^{(500)} + j\omega M \dot{I}_{L_1}^{(500)}$$

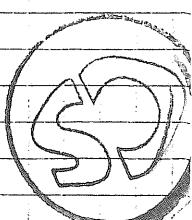
$$\dot{I}_{L_1}^{(500)} = - \frac{j\omega M R j^{(500)}}{(R + j\omega L_1)(2R + j\omega L_2) + \omega^2 M^2} = - 0.867 + j 0.115 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{L_2}^{(500)} = \frac{(R + j\omega L_1) R j^{(500)}}{(R + j\omega L_1)(2R + j\omega L_2) + \omega^2 M^2} = 2.0365 - j 2.376$$

$$X_m = \frac{1}{2} L_1 (\dot{I}_{L_1}^0)^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 (\dot{I}_{L_2}^0)^2 + M \dot{I}_{L_1}^{(500)} \cdot \dot{I}_{L_2}^{(500)} +$$

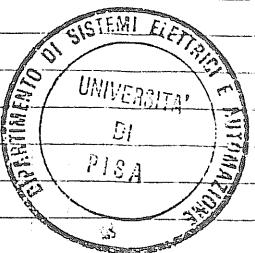
$$\frac{1}{2} L_1 \frac{(\dot{I}_{L_1}^{(500)})^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} L_2 \frac{(\dot{I}_{L_2}^{(500)})^2}{2} + M \frac{\dot{I}_{L_1}^{(500)}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\dot{I}_{L_2}^{(500)}}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\varphi_{I_{L_1}} - \varphi_{I_{L_2}}) =$$

$$= 0.1405 \text{ J}$$



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### Esercizio 6

$$G_m = \frac{P_{10}}{V_{10}^2} = 0.0036 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$Y_m = \frac{\sqrt{3} I_{10}}{V_{10}} = 0.0228 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$B_m = \sqrt{Y_m^2 - G_m^2} = 0.0225 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$\bar{Z}_m = \frac{1}{Y_m - jB_m} = 6.87 + j43.34 \Omega$$

$$\cos \varphi_{cc} = \frac{P_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} V_{1cc} I_{1cc}} = 0.9743$$

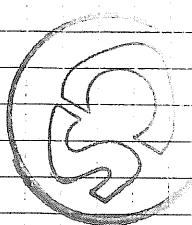
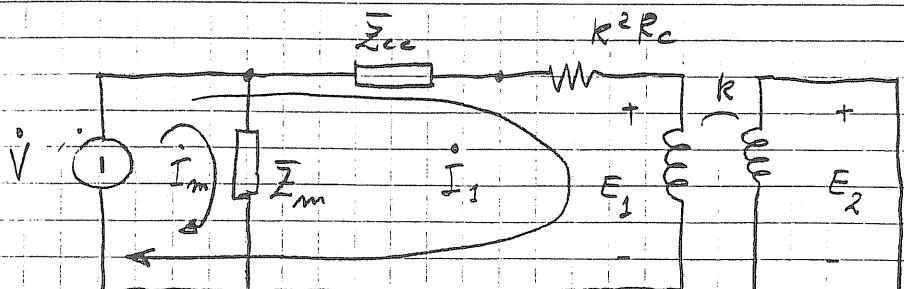
$$\bar{Z}_{cc} = \frac{V_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} I_{1cc}} (\cos \varphi_{cc} + j \sin \varphi_{cc}) = 1.406 + j 0.325 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_{cc} - R_{1s}}{k^2} = 11.3 \Omega$$

$$X_2 = \frac{X_{cc} - X_{1s}}{k^2} = 2.004 \Omega$$

$$R_c = R_2 \frac{1-s}{s} = 11.3 \Omega$$

Il circuito equivalente monofase (connessione a stella) delle macchine è quindi (tutto è riportato al primario):



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$$\dot{E}_2 = 0 \quad (\text{wrt to circuit a})$$

quindi

$$\dot{E}_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{V} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} e^{j0}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{V}}{\dot{Z}_{cc} + k^2 R_c} = 101.45 - j15.62 \text{ A}$$

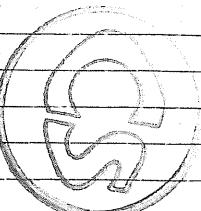
$$\eta = \frac{P_u}{P_u + P_{fe} + P_{ca}}$$

$$P_{fe} = 3 G_m V^2 = 515 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{ca} = 3 R_{cc} I_1^2 = 44.41 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_u = 3 k^2 R_c I_1^2 = 22.32 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta = 33.18 \%$$



(1)

# Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

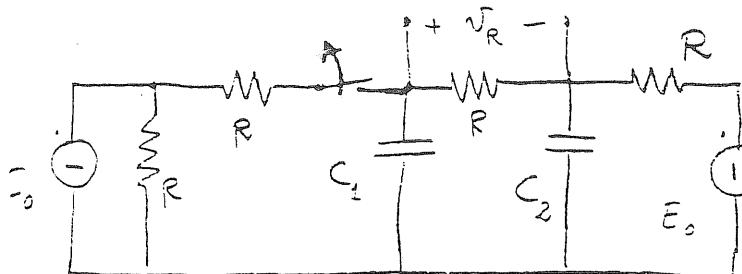
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4, 5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 8 cr.: 2, 5, 6)

Pisa 03/02/03

Allievo: .....

- 1) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ , determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione ai morsetti del resistore a seguito dell'apertura del tasto che avviene all'istante  $t = 0$ .



$$I_0 = 1 \text{ A}$$

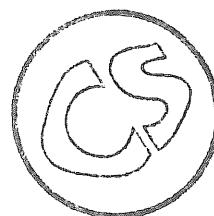
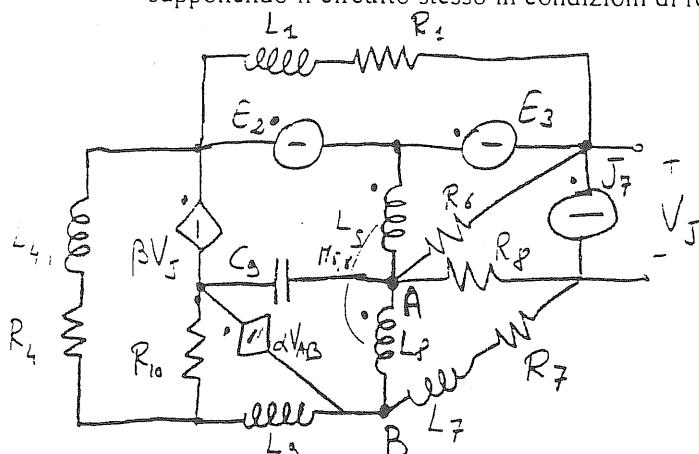
$$E_0 = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 10 \Omega$$

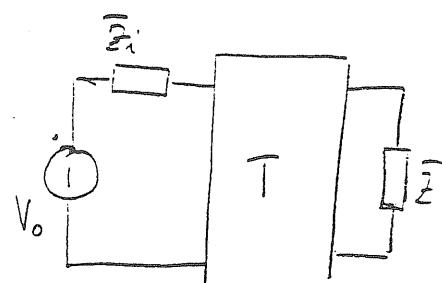
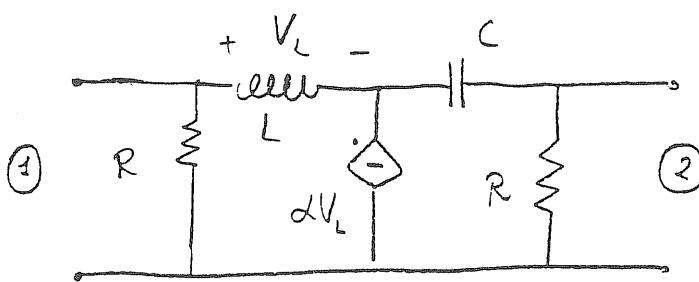
$$C = 100 \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = C$$

- 2) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



- 3) Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice dei parametri di trasmissione. Determinare quindi la potenza attiva e quella reattiva erogate dal generatore di tensione quando la porta 2 è chiusa sul carico  $Z = 2 + j3$ .



$$\omega = 3 \quad R = 7 \Omega \quad L = 100 \mu\text{H} \quad \omega = 1000 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$C = 1 \text{ mF} ; \quad V_0 = 50 \text{ V} \quad Z_1 = 2 + j1$$

# Prova scritta di Elettrotecnica

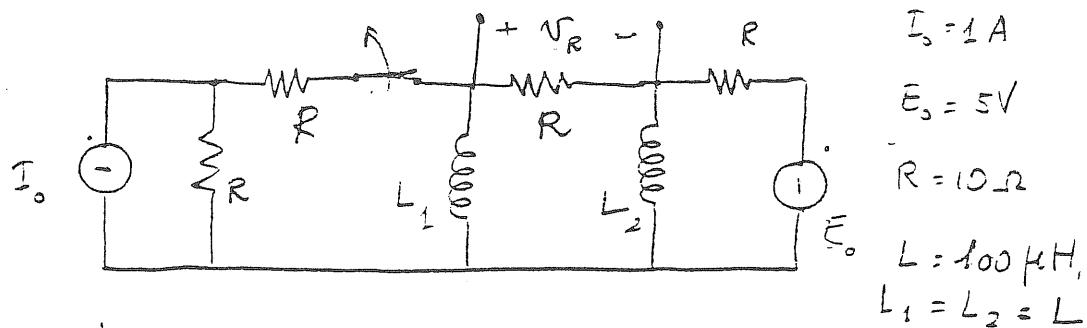
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4, 5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 8 cr.: 2, 5, 6)

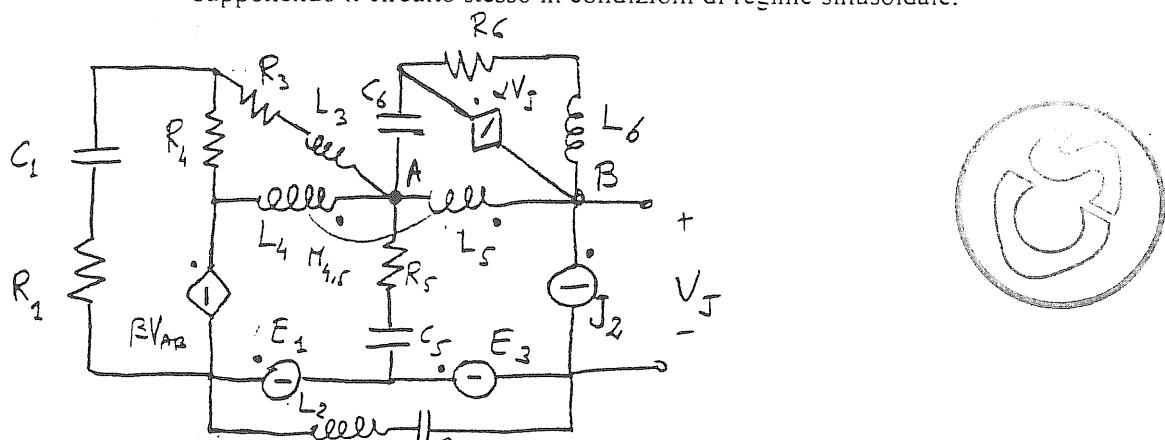
Pisa 03/02/03

Allievo: .....

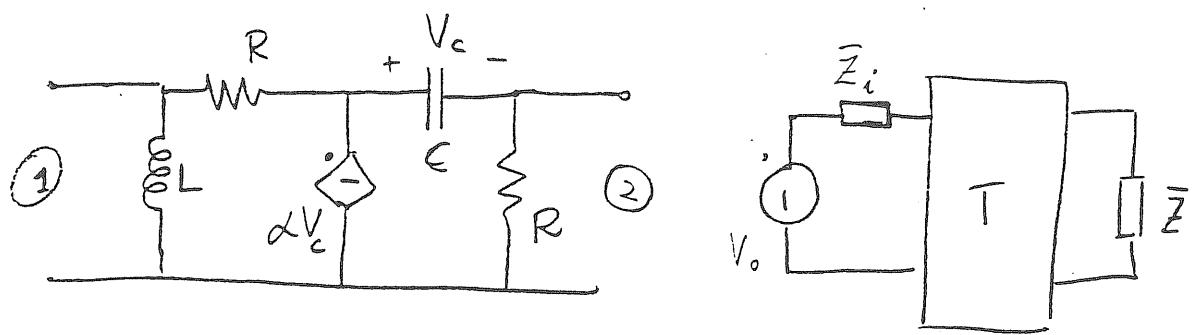
- 1)b Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ . determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione ai morsetti del resistore a seguito dell'apertura del tasto che avviene all'istante  $t = 0$ .



- 2)b Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.

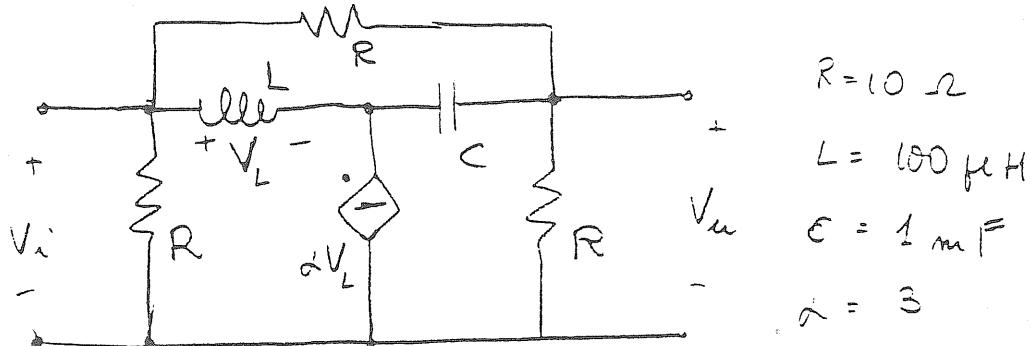


- 3)b Per il doppio bipolo in figura determinare la matrice dei parametri di trasmissione. Determinare quindi la potenza attiva e quella reattiva erogate dal generatore di tensione quando la porta 2 è chiusa sul carico  $Z = 2+j3$ .

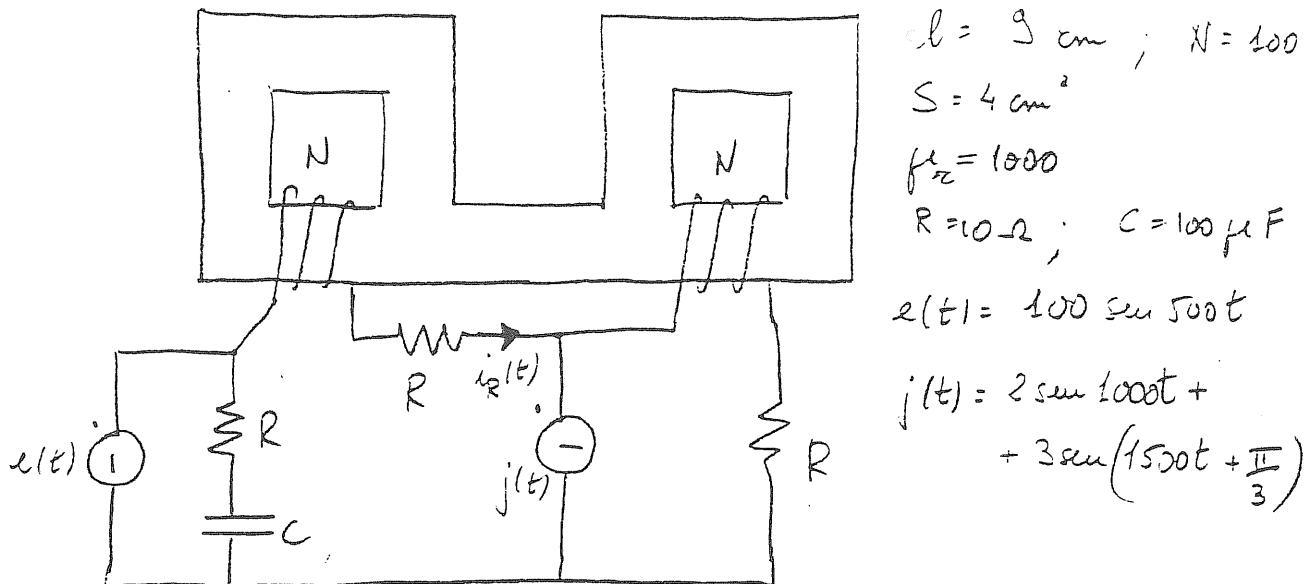


$$\begin{aligned} L &= 3 & R &= 8 & L &= 100 \mu\text{H} & \omega &= 1000 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}} \\ C &= 1 \text{ mF} & V_o &= 50 & \bar{Z}_L &= 1+j3 \end{aligned}$$

- 4) Determinare la funzione di trasferimento  $V_u/V_i$  per il seguente circuito e tracciare i diagrammi di Bode per l'ampiezza e la fase della relativa risposta in frequenza.

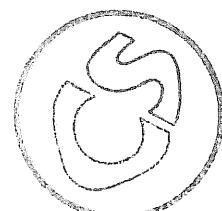


- 5) Il circuito in figura è da considerarsi in condizioni di regime per effetto dei generatori inseriti. Determinare l'andamento temporale della corrente  $i_R(t)$  e l'energia magnetica media immagazzinata nel nucleo magnetico.



- 6) Un trasformatore trifase ha dato i seguenti risultati delle prove a vuoto e in corto circuito.

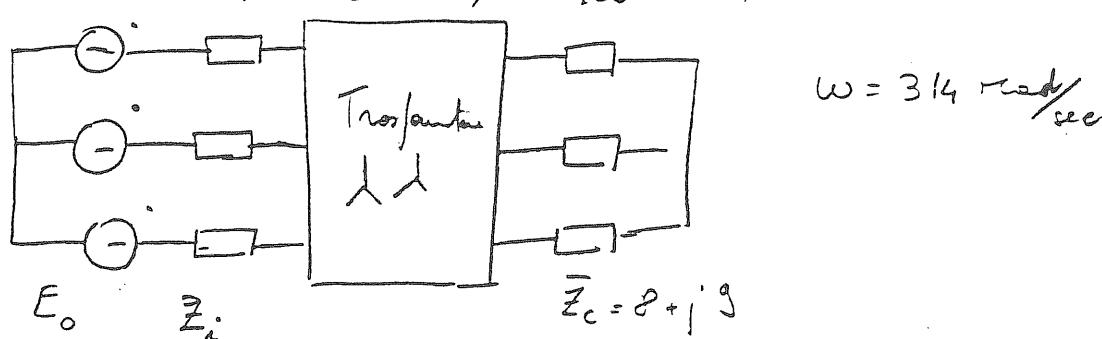
Determinare la potenza attiva e quella reattiva sul carico trifase ( $Z_c = 8+j9$ ) collegato al secondario come indicato in figura. ( $E_0=220$ ,  $Z_i=0.5-j0.8$ ).

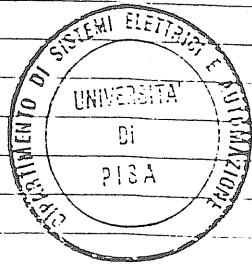


$$V_{10} = 380 \text{ V} ; I_{10} = 4.5 \text{ A} ; P_{10} = 500 \text{ W}$$

$$V_{1cc} = 20 \text{ V} ; I_{1cc} = 8 \text{ A} ; P_{1cc} = 250 \text{ W}$$

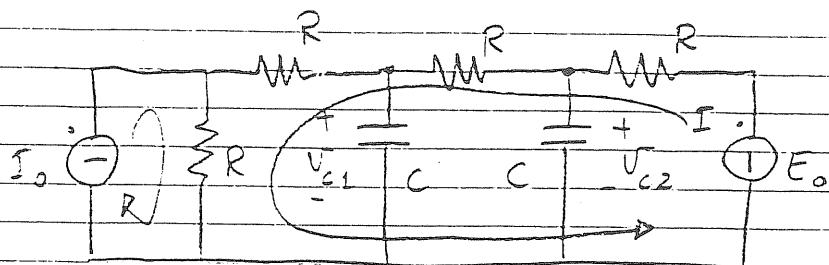
$$N_1/N_2 = 5$$





Esercizio 1a

Condizioni iniziali e test chiuso



Il circuito è alimentato da generatori di tensione e corrente costante. Per questo circuito ai condizioni di regime le correnti sui due condensatori sono nulle. L'espressione per il calcolo delle correnti  $I$  è:

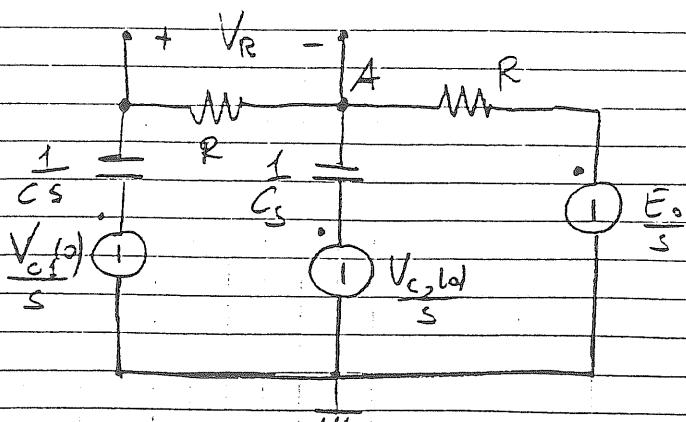
$$E_o = 4RI + RI_o$$

$$I = \frac{E_o - R I_o}{4R} = -0.125 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{c_2}(0) = 2RI + RI_o = 7.5 \text{ V}$$

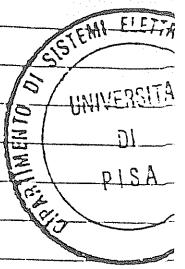
$$V_{c_2}(0) = 3RI + RI_o = 6.25 \text{ V}$$

Il circuito L-trasformato a partire dall'istante di apertura del test, che avviene a  $t=0$  è:



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(5)



$$V_{th} = \frac{V_{C_2(0)}}{s} - \frac{1}{Cs} \frac{\frac{V_{C_2(0)} - E_0}{s}}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} =$$

$$= \frac{V_{C_2(0)}}{s} - \frac{1}{Cs} \frac{\frac{V_{C_2(0)} - E_0}{s}}{RCS + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{V_{C_2(0)}}{s} - \frac{\frac{V_{C_2} - E_0}{s}}{s(RCS + 1)} =$$

$$= \frac{RCs V_{C_2(0)} + V_{C_2(0)} - V_{C_2(0)} + E_0}{s(RCS + 1)} =$$

$$= \frac{RCs V_{C_2(0)} + E_0}{(RCS + 1)s}$$

$$Z_{th} = \frac{\frac{R}{Cs}}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} = \frac{R}{RCS + 1}$$

$$I_R = \frac{\frac{V_{C_1(0)} - E_{th}}{s}}{R + \frac{1}{Cs} + Z_{th}} = \frac{\frac{V_{C_1(0)}}{s} - \frac{RCs V_{C_2(0)} + E_0}{s(RCS + 1)}}{R + \frac{1}{Cs} + \frac{R}{RCS + 1}} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{RCs V_{C_1(0)} + V_{C_1(0)} - RCs V_{C_2(0)} - E_0}{s(RCS + 1)}}{RCS(RCS + 1) + RCS + 1 + RCS} =$$

A large, handwritten circled letter "B" is drawn on the page.

$$= C \frac{RCs(V_{C_1(0)} - V_{C_2(0)}) + V_{C_1(0)} - E_0}{R^2 C^2 s^2 + RCS + RCS + 1 + RCS}$$

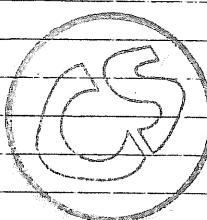
$$V_R(s) = R I_R(s) = RC \frac{RCs(V_{C_1(0)} - V_{C_2(0)}) + V_{C_1(0)} - E_0}{R^2 C^2 s^2 + 3RCS + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{RC}{R^2 C^2} \cancel{SC(V_{C1}(0) - V_{C2}(0))} \quad s + \frac{V_{C1}(0) - E_0}{V_{C1}(0) - V_{C2}(0)} \cdot \frac{1}{RC} = \\ s^2 + \frac{3}{RC} s + \frac{1}{RC^2}$$

$$= [V_{C1}(0) - V_{C2}(0)] \cdot \frac{s + \frac{V_{C1}(0) - E_0}{V_{C1}(0) - V_{C2}(0)}}{\left( s + \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \frac{1}{RC} \right) \left( s + \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \frac{1}{RC} \right)} =$$

$$= 1.25 \cdot \frac{s + 10}{(s + 2.618 \cdot 10^3)(s + 381.37)}$$

$$\frac{s + \alpha}{(s + s_1)(s + s_2)} = \frac{A}{s + s_1} + \frac{B}{s + s_2}$$



$$A = \left. \frac{s + \alpha}{s + s_2} \right|_{s=-s_1} = \frac{-s_1 + \alpha}{s_2 - s_1} = 1.1663$$

$$B = \left. \frac{s + \alpha}{s + s_1} \right|_{s=-s_2} = \frac{-s_2 + \alpha}{s_1 - s_2} = -0.1663$$

$$V_R(s) = 1.25 \left[ \frac{1.1663}{s + 2.618 \cdot 10^3} - \frac{0.1663}{s + 381.37} \right]$$

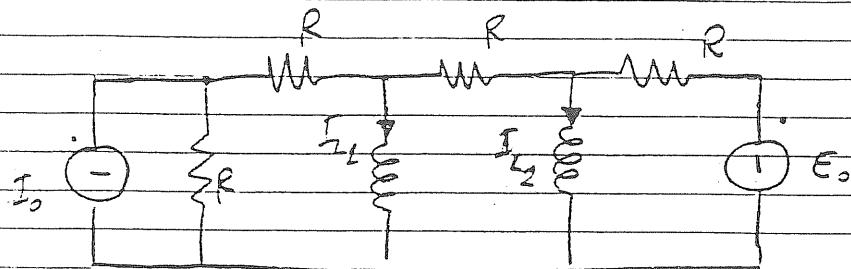
$$V_R(t) = 1.25 \left[ 1.1663 e^{-2618t} - 0.1663 e^{-382t} \right] u(t)$$

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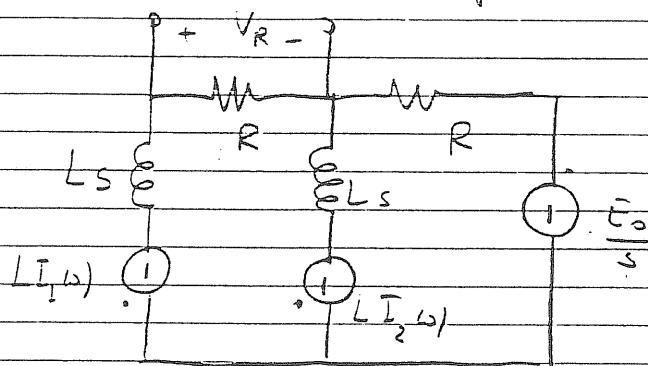
Esercizio 1b

A test, chiuso, considerando gli induttori come conti circuiti, visto le condizioni di alimentazione della rete, si ha:



$$I_{L1} = \frac{I_0}{2} = 0.5 \text{ A} \quad I_{L2} = \frac{E_0}{R} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

Il circuito L - trasformato è quindi



Equivolente Thévenin

$$V_{TH}(\omega) = -L I_2(\omega) + L s \frac{\dot{E}_0}{s} + L^2 s I_2(\omega)$$

$$= -L I_2(\omega) + \frac{L \dot{E}_0 + L^2 s I_2(\omega)}{R + L s}$$

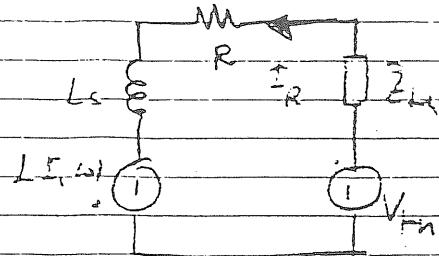
$$= -\frac{RL I_2(\omega) - L^2 s I_2(\omega) + L \dot{E}_0 + L^2 s I_2(\omega)}{R + L s}$$

$$= \frac{L \dot{E}_0 - RL I_2(\omega)}{R + L s}$$

$$Z_{TH} = \frac{RL s}{R + L s}$$

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$$I_R = \frac{V_m + L_1 \omega}{R + L_s + Z_m} = \frac{E_0 - RI_1 \omega + L_1 \omega I_1}{R + L_s + \frac{RL_s}{R+L_s}} =$$

$$= \frac{L_1 E_0 - RL_1 \omega + RL_1 \omega + L^2 s I_1 \omega}{R + L_s} = \frac{(R + L_s)(R + L_s) + RLS}{R + Ls}$$

$$= \frac{L [E_0 + R(I_1 \omega) - L_1 \omega] + Ls I_1 \omega}{R^2 + L^2 s^2 + 2RLs + RLS} =$$

$$= \frac{L [Ls I_1 \omega + E_0 + R(I_1 \omega) - L_1 \omega]}{L^2 s^2 + 3RLs + R^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{L^2 I_1 \omega}}{L} \cdot \frac{s + \frac{E_0 + R(I_1 \omega) - L_1 \omega}{L I_1 \omega}}{s^2 + \frac{3R}{L}s + \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{I_1 \omega}}{s + \frac{E_0 + R(I_1 \omega) - L_1 \omega}{L I_1 \omega}} = \frac{\cancel{I_1 \omega}}{\left(s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \frac{R}{L}\right) \left(s + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \frac{R}{L}\right)}$$

$$V_R(s) = -R I_R(s) = -R I_1 \omega \frac{s + \frac{E_0 + R(I_1 \omega) - L_1 \omega}{L I_1 \omega}}{\left(s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \frac{R}{L}\right) \left(s + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \frac{R}{L}\right)} =$$

$$= -5 \frac{s + 10^5}{(s + 2.618 \cdot 10^5)(s + 3.82 \cdot 10^4)}$$

$$A = -1.634$$

$$B = 2.6344$$

$$V_R(s) = 5 \left[ \frac{1.634}{s + 2.618 \cdot 10^5} - \frac{2.6344}{s + 3.82 \cdot 10^4} \right]$$

$$V_R(t) = 5 \left[ 1.634 e^{-2.618 \cdot 10^5 t} - 2.6344 e^{-3.82 \cdot 10^4 t} \right] u(t)$$

### Esercizio 2a

Nel circuito assegnato si hanno 8 nodi, 15 rammi, 3 generatori ideali di tensione e 2 generatori ideali di corrente.  
L'analisi con le correnti di maglie richiederebbe

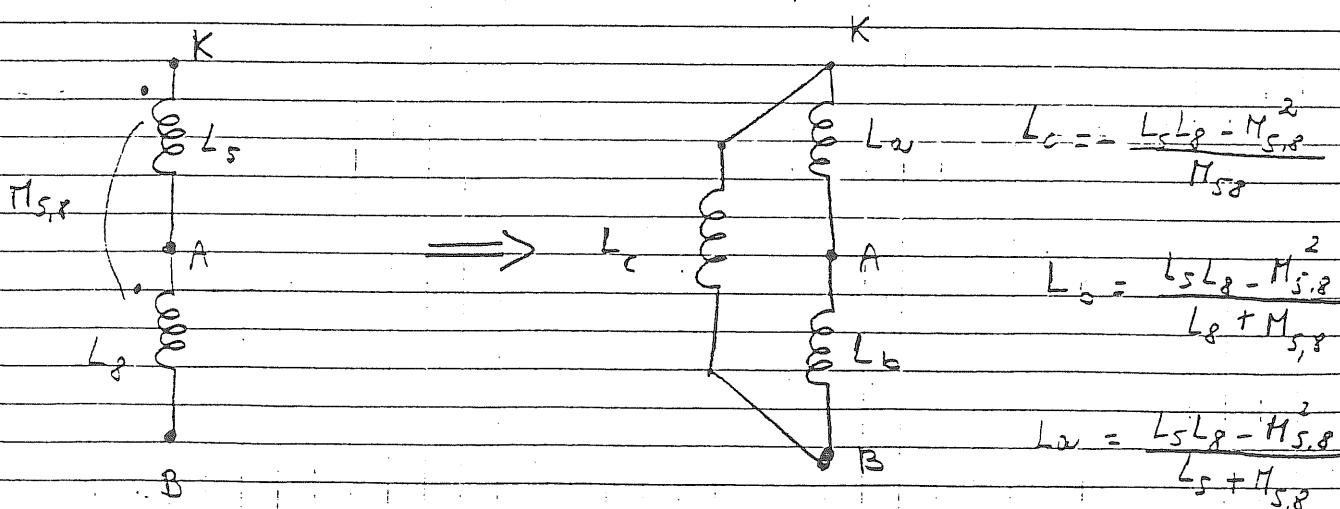
$$15 - 8 + 1 - 2 = 6 \text{ equazioni}$$

quelle con le tensioni nodali

$$8 - 1 - 3 = 4 \text{ equazioni.}$$

Pur utilizzando l'analisi nodale occorre sostituire il sistema dei due induttori mutuamente accoppiati con un circuito equivalente. Perché i due induttori hanno un punto a comune si può utilizzare l'equivalente a T o quello a  $\Pi$ .

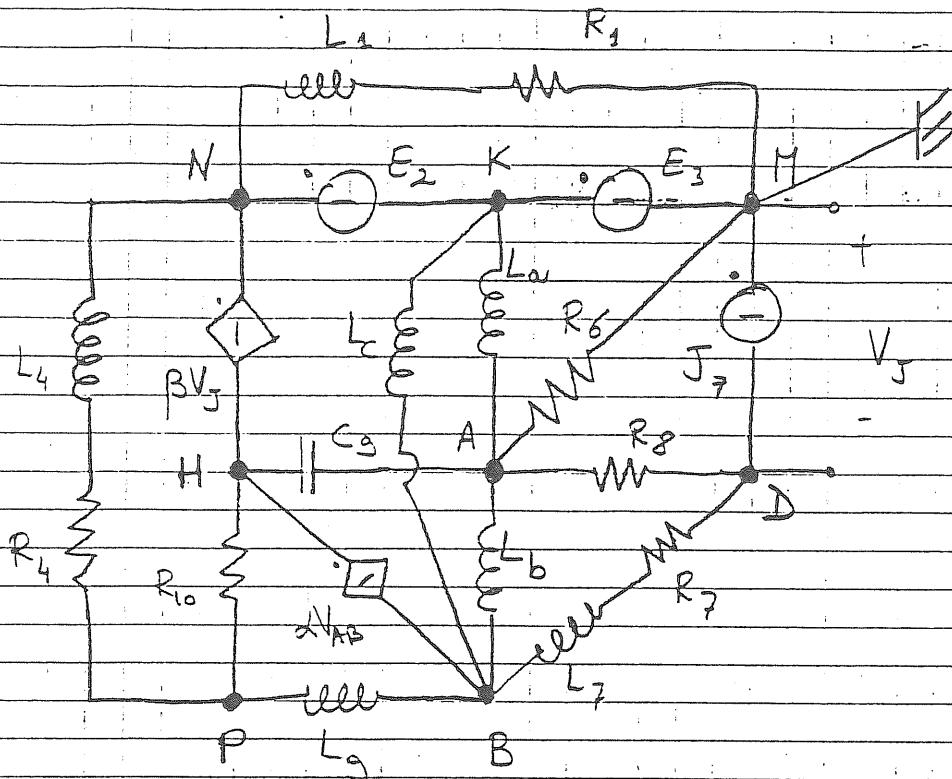
Così non utilizzare quest'ultimo poiché non aggiunge ulteriori nodi al circuito, mentre l'equivalente a T ne aggiungerebbe uno.



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gli elementi più essi radi segnati come:



Si assuma M come nodo di riferimento per le tensioni:

$$V_K = E_3$$

$$V_J = -V_D$$

$$V_N = E_2 + E_3$$

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

$$V_H = E_2 + E_3 - \beta V_J$$

Nodo A

$$0 = V_A \left( \frac{1}{j\omega L_a} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{R_8} + j\omega C_g + \frac{1}{R_8} \right) - \frac{1}{R_8} V_D - \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} V_B + \frac{1}{j\omega L_a} V_K - j\omega C_g V_H$$

Nodo D

$$-J_7 = -\frac{1}{R_8} V_A + \left( \frac{1}{R_8} + \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} \right) V_D - \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} V_B$$

Nodo B

$$-\alpha V_{AB} = -\frac{1}{j\omega L_b} V_A - \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} V_D + \left( \frac{1}{j\omega L_g} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_c} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_a} \right) V_K$$

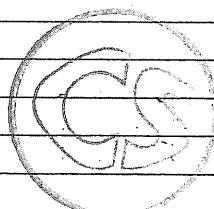
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$$+ \frac{1}{R_7 + j\omega L_7} V_B - \frac{1}{j\omega L_3} V_P - \frac{1}{j\omega L_C} V_K$$

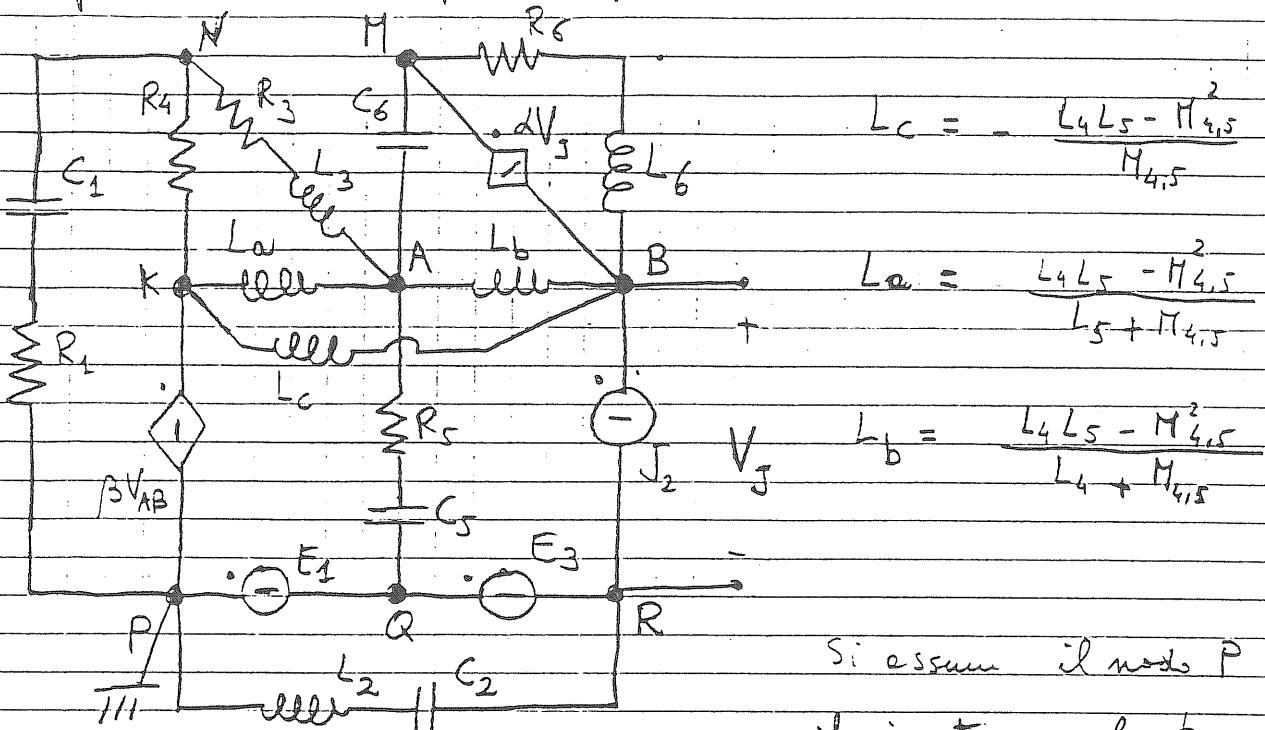
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Node P

$$0 = -\frac{1}{j\omega L_9} V_B + \left( \frac{1}{j\omega L_3} + \frac{1}{R_{10}} + \frac{1}{R_4 + j\omega L_4} \right) V_P - \frac{1}{R_{10}} V_H - \frac{1}{R_4 + j\omega L_4} V_N$$



Svolgono le stesse premesse fatte per il 2a.



$$L_C = -\frac{L_4 L_5 - M_{4,5}^2}{M_{4,5}}$$

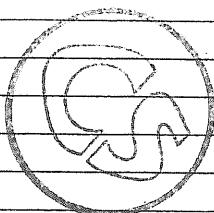
$$L_a = \frac{L_4 L_5 - M_{4,5}^2}{L_5 + M_{4,5}}$$

$$L_b = \frac{L_4 L_5 - M_{4,5}^2}{L_4 + M_{4,5}}$$

Si assuma il nodo P come riferimento per le tensioni.

$$V_K = \beta V_{AB} \quad V_Q = -E_1 \quad V_R = -E_1 - E_3$$

$$V_{AB} = V_A - V_B \quad V_J = V_B - V_R$$



### Nodo N

$$0 = \left( \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_3 + j\omega L_3} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right) V_N - \frac{1}{R_3 + j\omega L_3} V_A - \frac{1}{R_1} V_K$$

### Nodo M

$$\Delta V_J = \left( j\omega C_6 + \frac{1}{R_6 + j\omega L_6} \right) V_M - j\omega C_6 V_A - \frac{1}{R_6 + j\omega L_6} V_B$$

### Nodo A

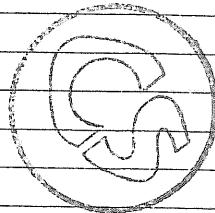
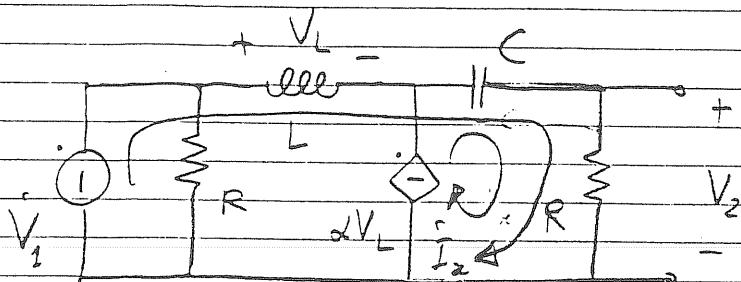
$$0 = -\frac{1}{R_3 + j\omega L_3} V_N - j\omega C_6 V_M + \left( \frac{1}{R_3 + j\omega L_3} + j\omega C_6 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{R_5 + j\omega C_5} \right) V_A - \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} V_B - \frac{1}{R_5 + j\omega C_5} V_Q - \frac{1}{j\omega L_e} V_K$$

### Nodo B

$$J_2 = \Delta V_J = -\frac{1}{R_6 + j\omega L_6} V_M - \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} V_A + \left( \frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{R_6 + j\omega L_6} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_c} \right) V_B - \frac{1}{j\omega L_c} V_K$$

Esercizio 3a

Calcolo di A.



$$V_1 = \left( R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) I_x + \Delta V_L \left( R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right)$$

$$\Delta V_L = j\omega L I_x$$

$$V_1 = \frac{(j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1)}{j\omega C} I_x + \Delta \left( \frac{j\omega RC + 1}{j\omega C} \right) j\omega L I_x$$

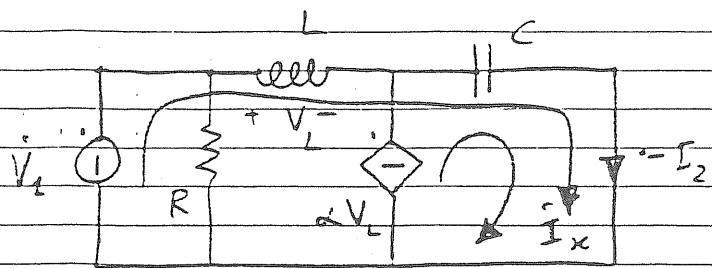
$$I_x = \frac{j\omega C}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega RL (1 + j\omega RC)} V_1$$

$$V_2 = R (I_x + \Delta V_L) = R (I_x + \Delta j\omega L I_x) =$$

$$= R (1 + j\omega RL) I_x$$

$$A = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_x=0} = \frac{R (1 + j\omega RL) (j\omega C)}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega RL (1 + j\omega RC)} = 0.984 + j0.111$$

$$A = 1.0034 - j0.1135$$



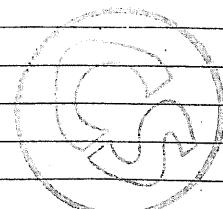
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 &= (j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) \dot{I}_x + \Delta \dot{V}_L - \frac{1}{j\omega C} \\ \dot{V}_L &= j\omega L \dot{I}_x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\dot{I}_x = \frac{j\omega C}{1 - \omega^2 LC + j\omega \alpha L} \dot{V}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\dot{I}_z &= \dot{I}_x + \Delta \dot{V}_L = \dot{I}_x + \Delta j\omega L \dot{I}_x = \\ &\Rightarrow \dot{I}_x (1 + j\omega \alpha L) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{B} = \frac{-\dot{I}_z}{\dot{V}_1} \Big|_{\dot{V}_2=0} = \frac{j\omega C (1 + j\omega \alpha L)}{1 - \omega^2 LC + j\omega \alpha L} = 0.033 + j1.10$$

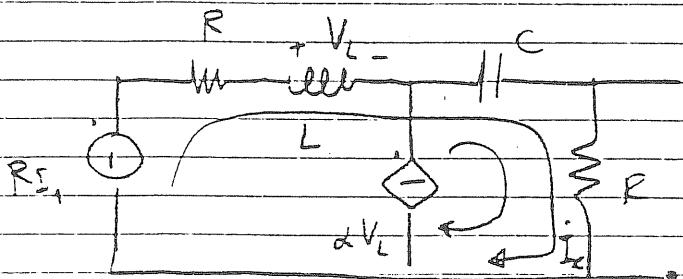
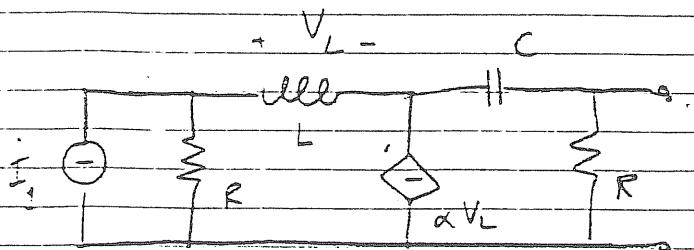
$$B = 0.0275 - j0.9083$$



Calcolo di C

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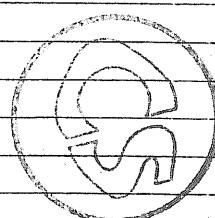
$$R\dot{I}_x = \left(2R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)\dot{I}_x + \alpha V_L \left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)$$

$$\dot{V}_L = j\omega L \dot{I}_x$$

$$R\dot{I}_x = \left(j\omega 2RC - \omega^2 LC + 1\right) \dot{I}_x + 2j\omega L \left(\frac{j\omega RC + 1}{j\omega C}\right) \dot{I}_x$$

$$\dot{I}_x = \frac{j\omega RC}{j\omega 2RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega dL (1 + j\omega RC)} \dot{I}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_2 &= R(\dot{I}_x - \alpha \dot{V}_L) = R(\dot{I}_x + \alpha j\omega L \dot{I}_x) = \\ &= R(1 + j\omega \alpha L) \dot{I}_x \end{aligned}$$



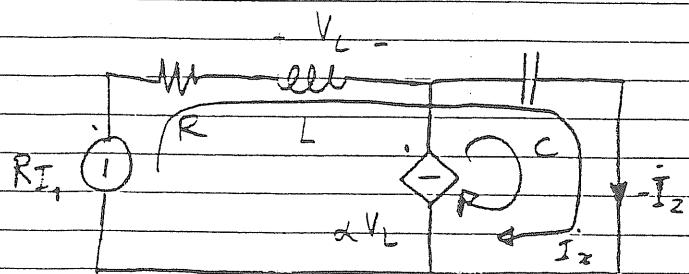
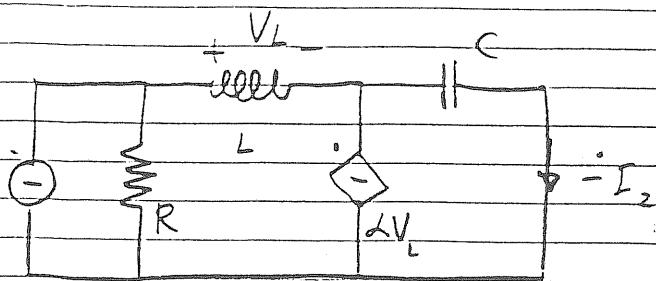
$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} = \frac{j\omega R^2 C (1 + j\omega dL)}{j\omega 2RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega dL (1 + j\omega RC)} = 4.001 + j0.809$$

$$C = 0.2401 - j0.0486$$

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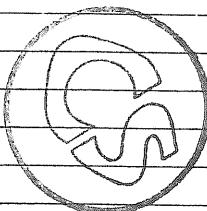
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Cálculo da Z



$$R I_x = (R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) I_x + \frac{1}{j\omega C} zV_L$$

$$V_L = I_x j\omega L$$

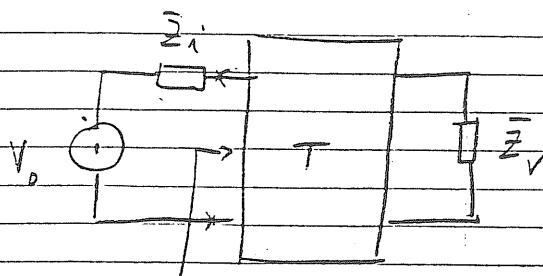


$$I_x = \frac{j\omega RC}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega RL} I_1$$

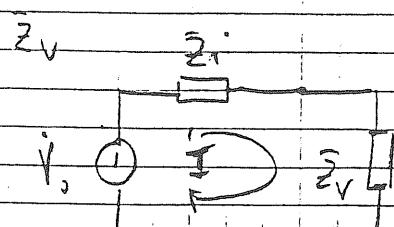
$$-I_2 = I_x (1 + j\omega RL)$$

$$\frac{1}{D} = \frac{-I_2}{I_1} = \frac{j\omega RC(1 + j\omega RL)}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 + j\omega RL} = 0.9217 + j0.389$$

$$D = 0.921 - j0.389$$



$$\bar{Z}_V = \frac{\bar{A}\bar{Z} + \bar{B}}{C\bar{Z} + D} = 1.68 + j0.958$$



$$I = \frac{V_o}{\bar{Z}_T + \bar{Z}_V} = 5.866 - j8.661$$

$$\hat{S} = P + jQ = \bar{Z}_V I^2 =$$

$$= 183.89 + j104.78$$

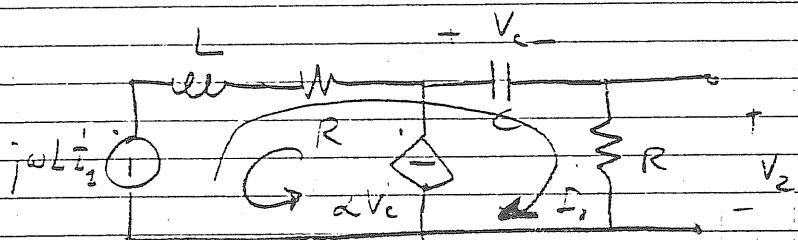
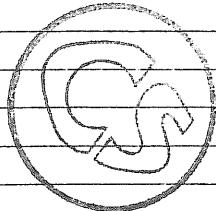
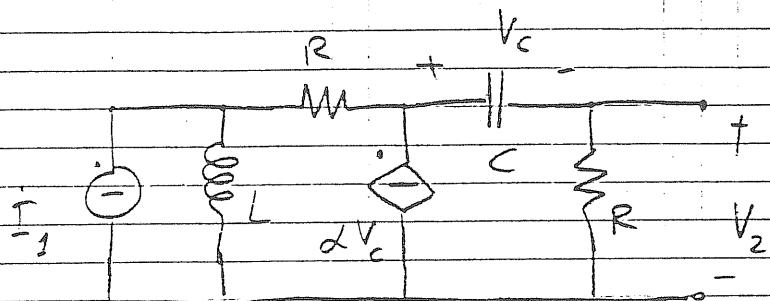
3/02/03

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$$-I_2 = I_x = \frac{j\omega C}{j\omega RC + (1-\alpha R)} \quad |V_1|$$

$$\frac{1}{B} = \left. \frac{I_2}{V_1} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{j\omega C}{j\omega RC + (1-\alpha R)} = 0.0135 - j0.0388$$

$$B = 8.0 + j23.0$$

Calculo de C

$$j\omega L I_1 = (2R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) I_x - (R + j\omega L) \alpha V_c$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I_x$$

$$j\omega L I_1 = \frac{(j\omega^2 RC - \omega^2 LC + 1) I_x - (R + j\omega L) \alpha}{j\omega C} I_x$$

$$I_x = \frac{-\omega^2 LC}{j\omega^2 RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 - \alpha R - j\omega \alpha L} I_2$$

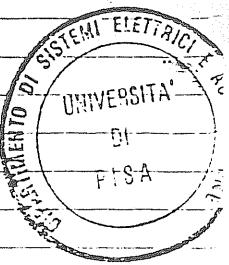
$$V_2 = R I_x$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \left. \frac{V_2}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{-\omega^2 RLC}{j\omega^2 RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 - \alpha R - j\omega \alpha L} = 0.0237 + j0.01$$

$$C = 28.875 - j19.625$$

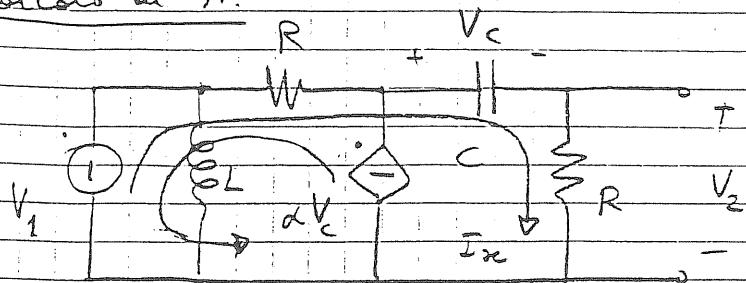
Prova scritta del 3/02/03

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Esercizio 3 b

Calcolo di A:



$$\dot{V}_1 = \left( 2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \dot{I}_x - R \alpha V_c$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_x$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = \left( 2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \dot{I}_x - \alpha R \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_x$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = \left[ 2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} (1 - \alpha R) \right] \dot{I}_x$$

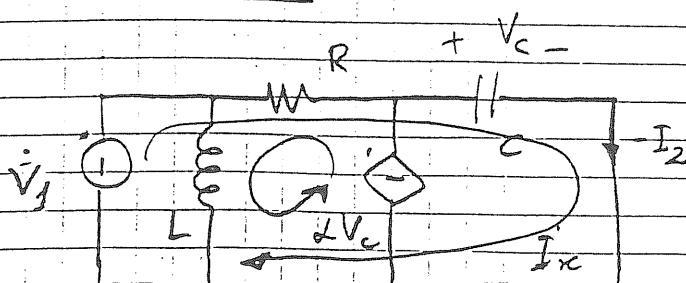
$$\dot{I}_x = \frac{j\omega C}{2R/j\omega C + 1 - \alpha R} \dot{V}_1$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = R \dot{I}_x$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{j\omega RC}{j\omega^2 RC + (1 - \alpha R)} = 0.163 - j0.234$$

$$A = 2.0 + j2.875$$

Calcolo di B:



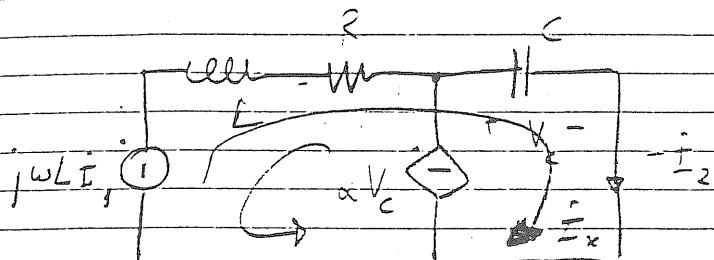
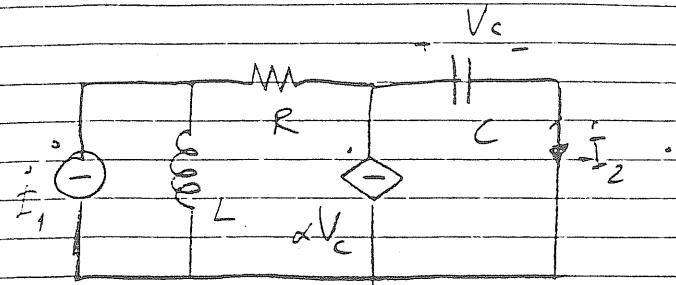
$$\dot{V}_1 = \left( R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \dot{I}_x - R \alpha V_c$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_x$$

Calcolo di D:

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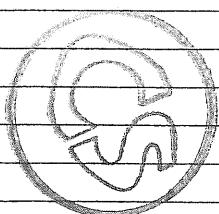
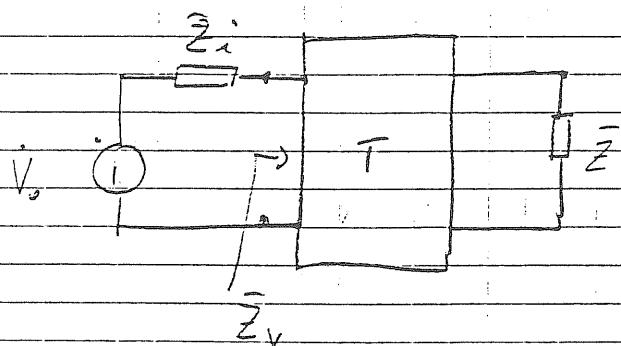
(19)



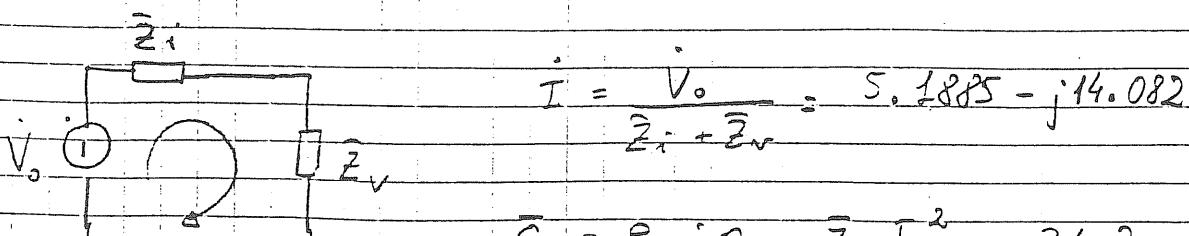
$$-I_2 = I_x = \frac{-\omega^2 LC}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 - j\omega RL} \quad I_1 \quad (\text{Vedere calcolo di C})$$

$$\frac{1}{D} = \frac{-I_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{-\omega^2 LC}{j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC + 1 - j\omega RL} = 0.0015 - j0.0123$$

$$D = 9 + j77$$



$$\bar{Z}_V = \frac{A\bar{Z} + B}{C\bar{Z} + D} = 0.1519 + j0.1263$$

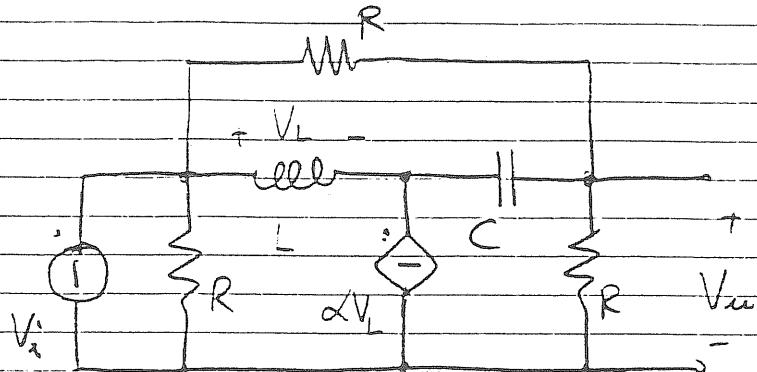


$$\bar{S} = P + jQ = \bar{Z}_V I^2 = 34.2 + j28.44$$

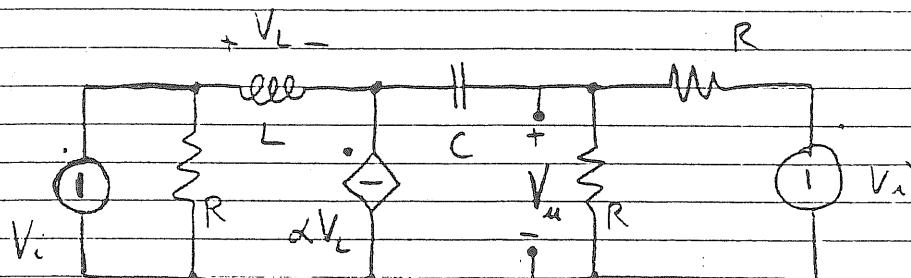
La potenza erogata dal generatore è quella ai morsetti delle porte ① del doppio bipolo.

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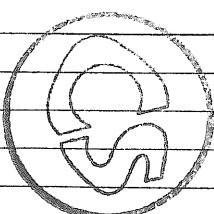
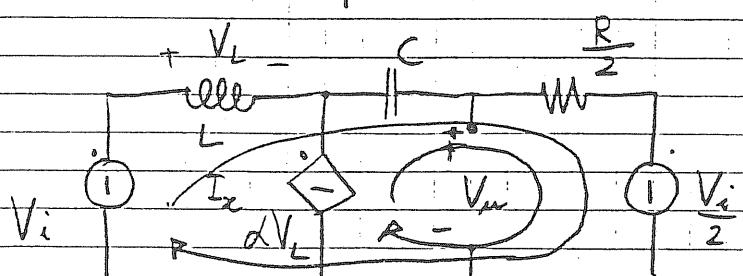
Esercizio n°4



Il generatore  $V_i(s)$  è ideale, quindi può essere soppreso



Soppriendolo ulteriormente nella parte sinistra (e togliendo il "soppieto" che alimenta la resistenza) e applicando il Thevenin alla parte destra si ha:



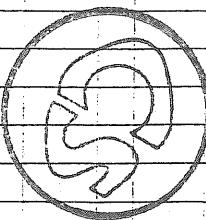
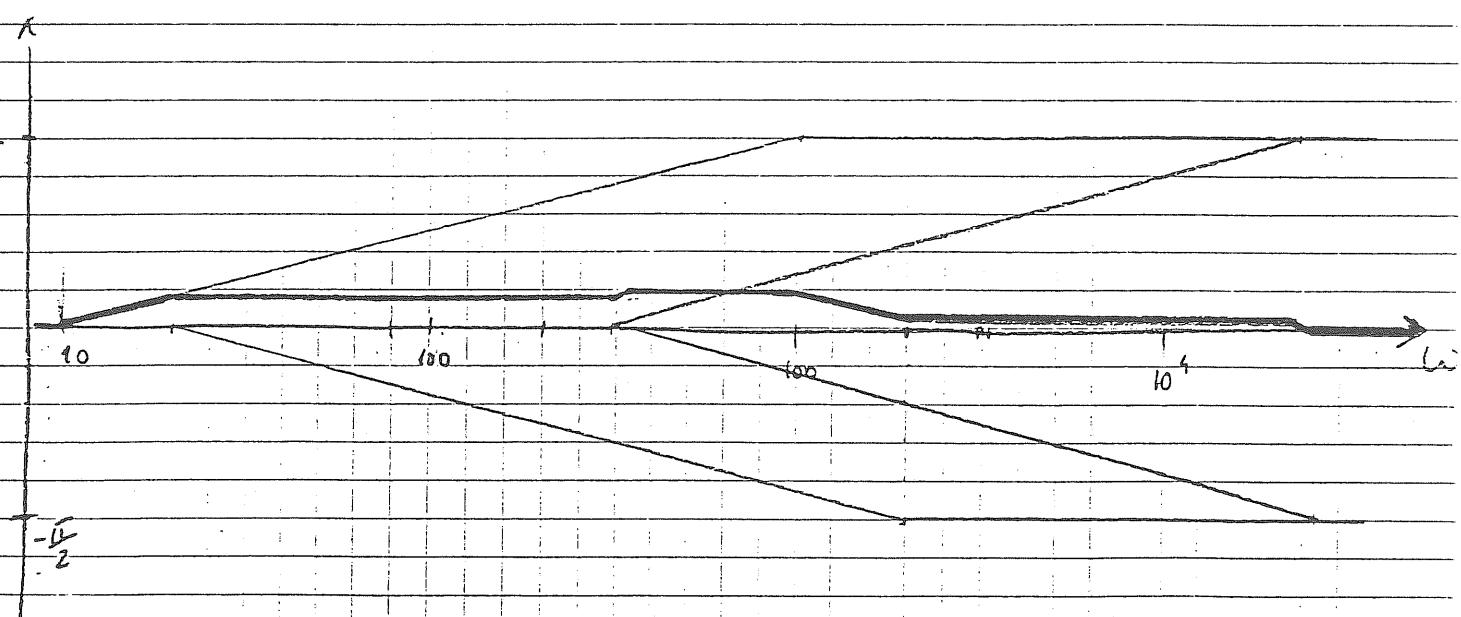
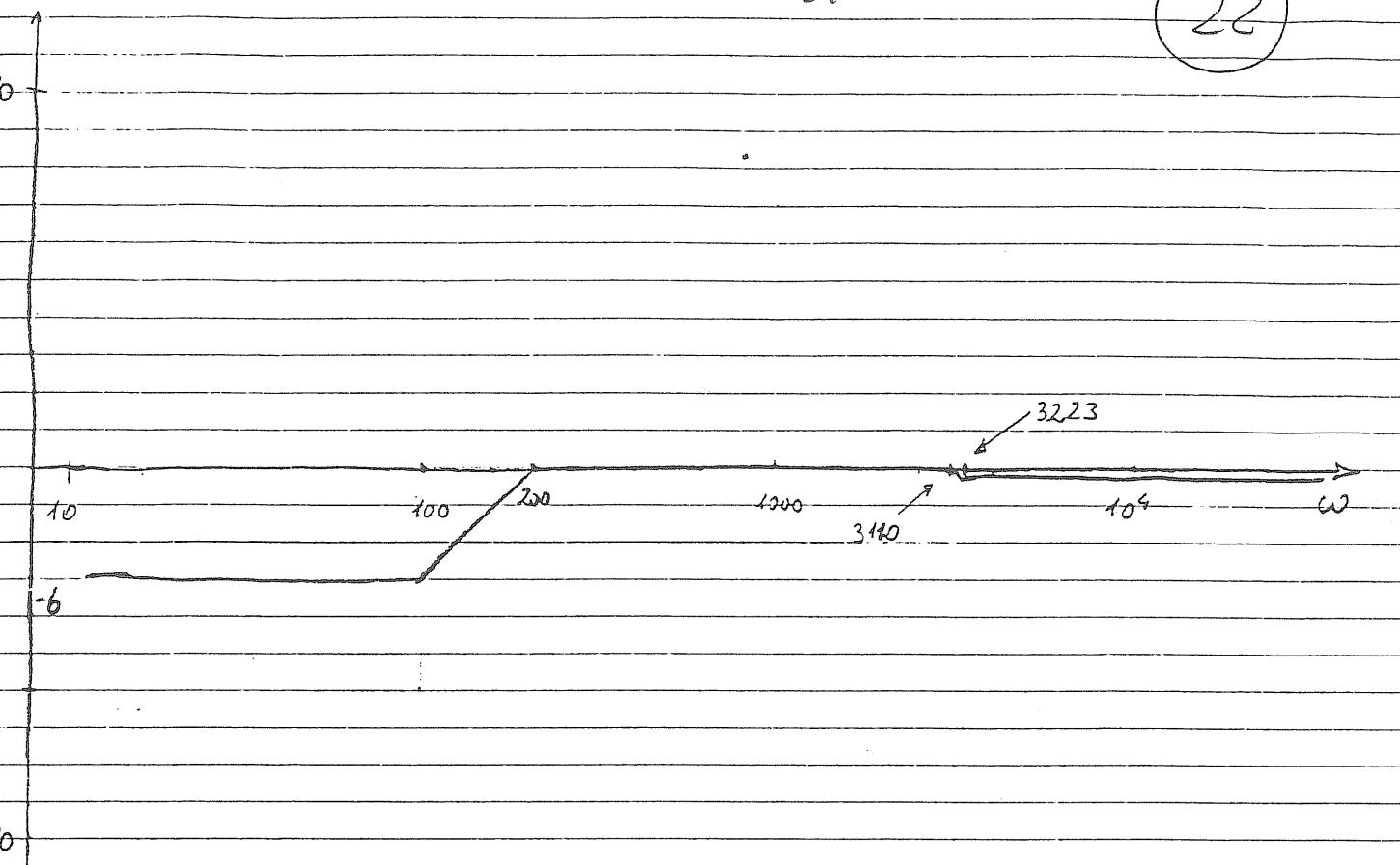
$$V_i - \frac{V_i}{2} = \left( L_s + \frac{1}{C_s} + \frac{R}{2} \right) I_x + \left( \frac{1}{C_s} + \frac{R}{2} \right) \alpha V_L$$

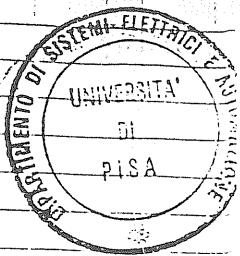
$$V_L = L_s I_x$$

$$\frac{V_i}{2} = \left[ L_s + \frac{1}{C_s} + \frac{R}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{C_s} + \frac{R}{2} \right) \alpha L_s \right] I_x$$

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Esercizio n° 5

Risoluzione nucleo magnetico

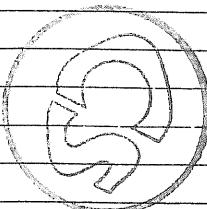
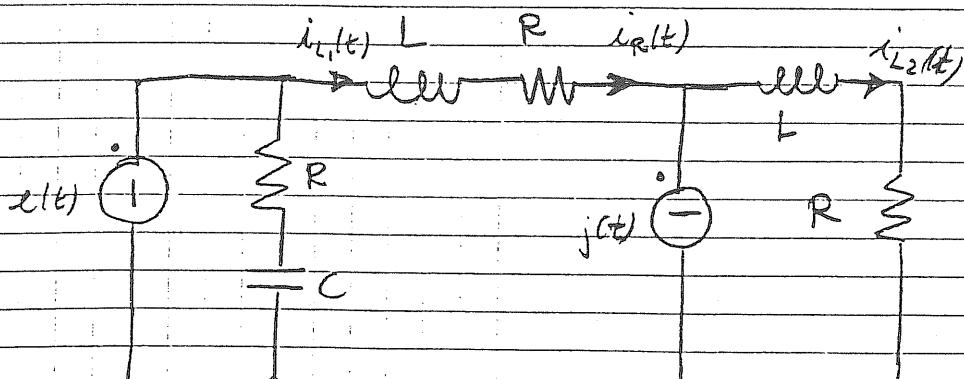
Per via delle forme del nucleo magnetico e delle disposizioni degli avvolgimenti questi ultimi non risultano essere magnetici nulla accoppiati.

Il coefficiente di autinduzione di entrambi gli avvolgimenti è quindi:

$$L = \frac{N^2}{4R} = 20.3 \text{ mH}$$

dove  $R = \frac{l}{\mu_0 f_2 S} = 1.19 \cdot 10^5$  è la resistenza di un lato del nucleo.

Il circuito equivalente è quindi:

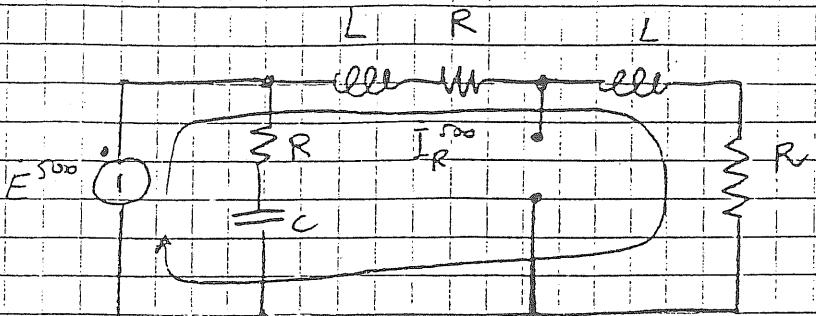


3/02/03

Utilizziamo il principio di sovrapposizione degli effetti.

Agiscono le sollecitazioni a 500 rad/sec

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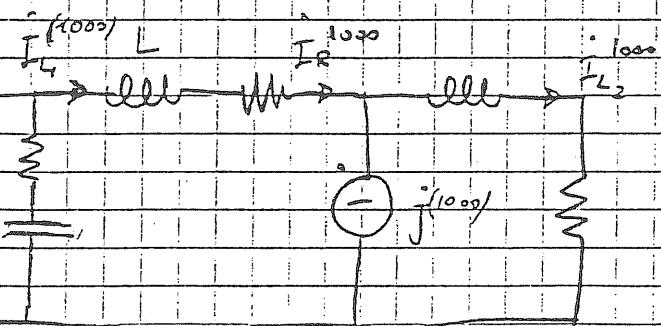


$$E^{(500)} = 100 \cdot e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I_L^{(500)} = \frac{E^{(500)}}{R} = \frac{E^{(500)}}{2R + j\omega L} = \frac{E}{2R + 2j\omega L} = 2.385 - j2.437 \text{ A}$$

$$= 3.453 e^{-j0.81} \text{ A}$$

Agiscono le sollecitazioni a 1000 rad/sec



$$J^{(1000)} = 2e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I_L^{(1000)} = \frac{J^{(1000)}}{R} = \frac{J}{2} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$I_L^{(1000)} = \frac{J^{(1000)}}{2} = 1 \text{ A}$$



Quando agiscono le componenti a 1500 rad/sec:  $J^{1500} = 3e^{j\omega t}$

$$I_L^{(1500)} = \frac{J^{(1500)}}{R} = -\frac{J}{2} = -1.5e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$I_L^{(1500)} = \frac{J^{(1500)}}{2} = 1.5e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

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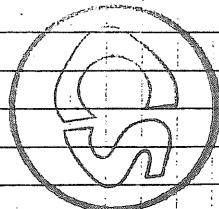
$$i_R(t) = i_R^{(0)} + i_R^{(1000)}(t) + i_R^{(1500)}(t) =$$

$$= 3.453 \cdot \sin(500t - 0.81) - 1 \cdot \sin 1000t + \\ - 1.5 \cdot \sin(1500t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} L \left[ \frac{(I_{L_1}^{(500)})^2}{2} + \frac{(I_{L_1}^{(1000)})^2}{2} + \frac{(I_{L_1}^{(1500)})^2}{2} \right] +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} L \left[ \frac{(I_{L_2}^{(500)})^2}{2} + \frac{(I_{L_2}^{(1000)})^2}{2} + \frac{(I_{L_2}^{(1500)})^2}{2} \right] =$$

$$= 0.159 \text{ J}$$



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Esercizio n°6

Determinazione parametri del circuito equivalente (monofase) del trasformatore

$$R_m = \frac{V_0^2}{P_{10}} = 288.8 \Omega \quad G_m = \frac{1}{R_m} = 0.0035 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$Y_m = \frac{\sqrt{3} I_{10}}{V_{10}} = 0.0205 \Omega^{-1}$$

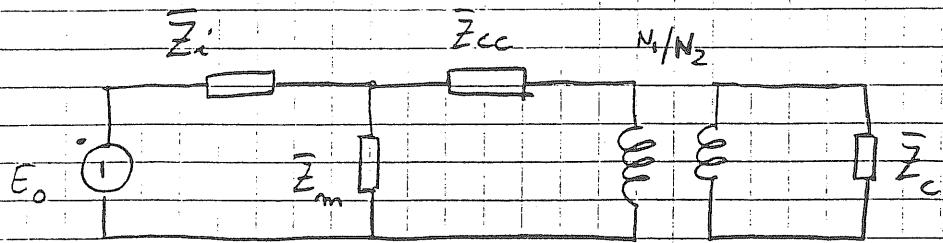
$$\beta_m = \sqrt{Y_m^2 - G_m^2} = 0.0202 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$\bar{Y}_m = G_m - j\beta_m = 0.0035 - j0.0202 ; \quad Z_m = \frac{1}{\bar{Y}_m} = 8.23 + j48.05 \Omega$$

$$\cos \varphi_{cc} = \frac{P_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} V_{1cc} I_{1cc}} = 0.902$$

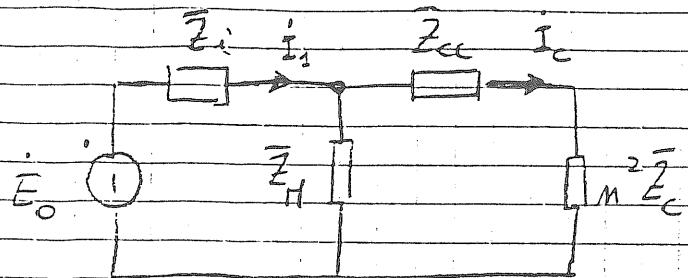
$$\bar{Z}_{cc} = \frac{V_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} I_{1cc}} (\cos \varphi_{cc} + j \sin \varphi_{cc}) = 1.302 + j 0.623 \Omega$$

Il circuito monofase equivalente dell'intero sistema è



Ripetendo tutti sul primario (il secondario resta chiuso su un corto circuito, quindi  $E_2 = 0$ , ed anche  $\dot{E}_2 = 0$ ):

L'impedenza  $Z_i$  è da considerarsi come impedenza interna del generatore.



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$$m = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = 5$$

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Al fuso che rappresenta la tensione di alimentazione  
si può eseguire fase nulla

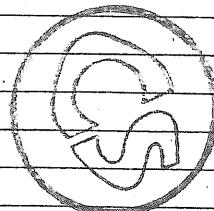
$$E_o = 220 \text{ e}^{\pm j\theta}$$

$$\bar{Z}_p = \frac{\bar{Z}_n (\bar{Z}_{sc} + m^2 \bar{Z}_c)}{\bar{Z}_n + \bar{Z}_{sc} + m^2 \bar{Z}_c} = 10 + j41.5 \quad \Omega$$

$$I_p = \frac{E_o}{\bar{Z}_i + \bar{Z}_p} = 1.25 - j4.88 \text{ A}$$

$$I_c = \frac{E_o}{\bar{Z}_n + \bar{Z}_{sc} + m^2 \bar{Z}_c} = 0.98 - j0.53 \text{ A}$$

$$\bar{S}_{bt} = P + jQ_{bt} = 3m^2 \bar{Z}_c I_c^2 = 306.8 + j345.13 \text{ VA}$$



# Prova scritta di Eletrotecnica

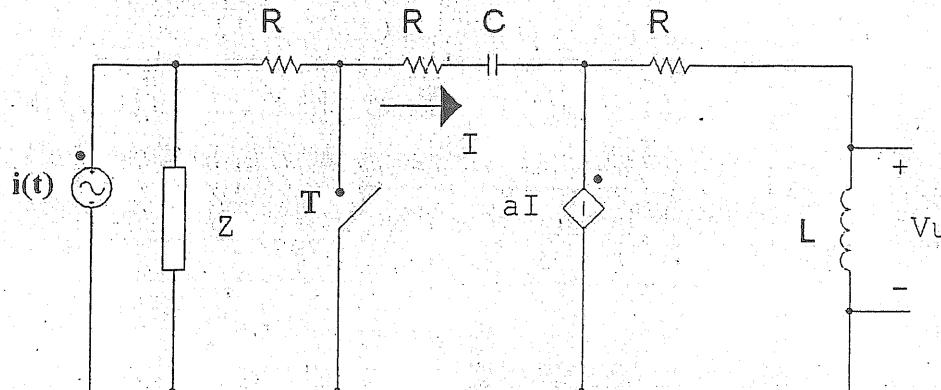
verso la laurea in Ingegneria  
Informatica (A)

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica  
(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4, 5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 6 cr.: 2, 5, 6)

Pisa 18/07/03

Allievo: .....

- 1) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ , determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione  $V_u$  per  $t > 0$  quando il tasto T si chiude.



$$\bar{Z} = 5 + j10 \Omega;$$

$$R = 10 \Omega;$$

$$L = 10 mH;$$

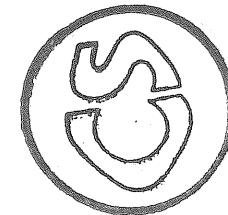
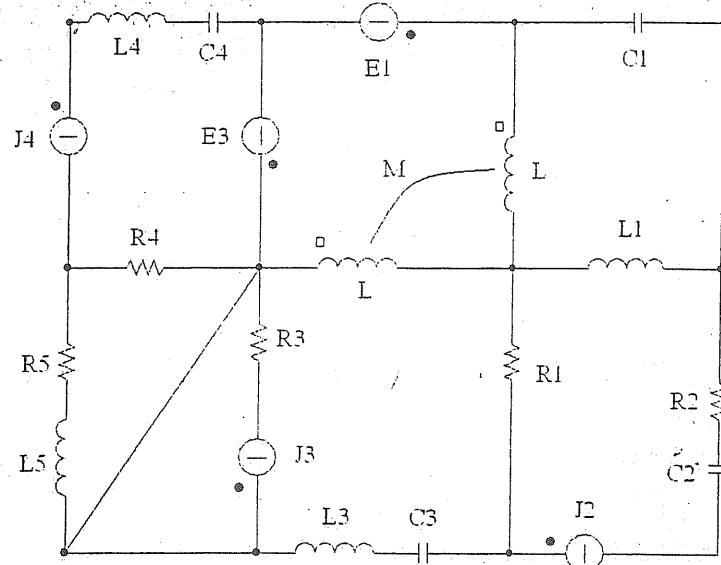
$$C = 200 \mu F;$$

$$a = 0.5 V/A;$$

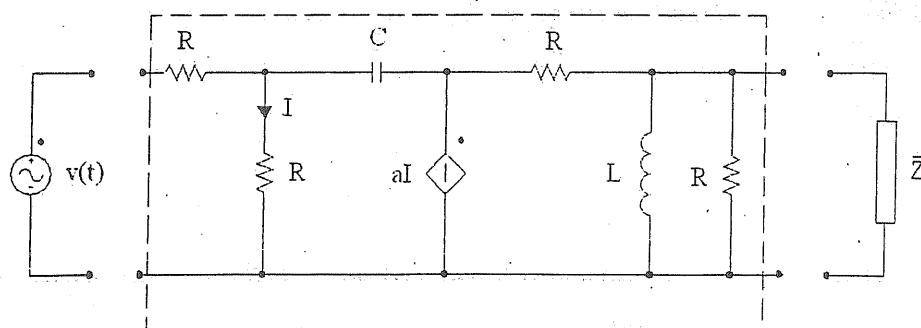
$$f = 50 Hz;$$

$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \pi/4) A$$

- 2) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio con il metodo delle tensioni nodali, supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



- 3) Determinare i parametri  $Z$  del doppio bipolo di figura e calcolare la potenza attiva e reattiva erogata dal generatore di tensione quando a valle del doppio bipolo è collegato il carico  $\bar{Z}_c$ .



$$\bar{Z}_c = 20 + j5 \Omega;$$

$$R = 2 \Omega;$$

$$L = 10 mH;$$

$$C = 200 \mu F;$$

$$a = 0.5 V/A;$$

$$v(t) = 220\sqrt{2} \sin(314t) V$$

# Prova scritta di Eletrotecnica

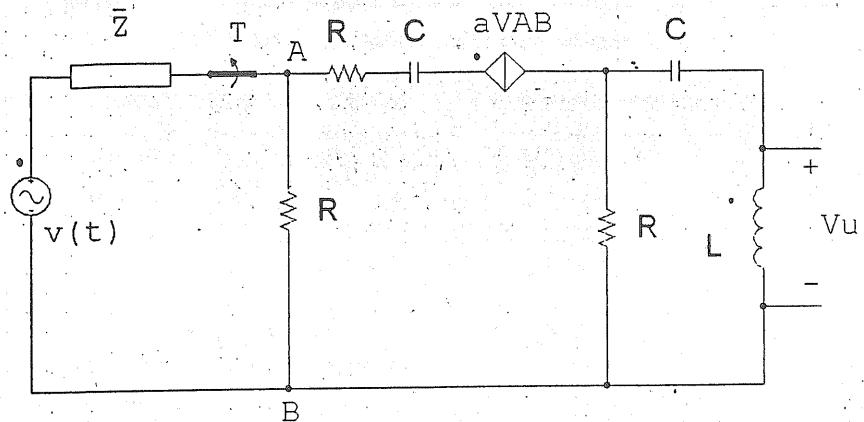
(B)

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica  
(12 cr.: 1, 3, 4, 5; 9 cr.: 1, 2 o 5, 3, 6; 6 cr.: 2, 5, 6)

Pisa 18/07/03

Allievo: .....

- 1) Supponendo il circuito di figura in condizioni stazionarie per  $t < 0$ , determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione  $V_u$  per  $t > 0$  quando il tasto T si apre.



$$\bar{Z} = 5 + j10 \Omega;$$

$$R = 10 \Omega;$$

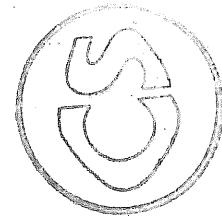
$$L = 10 mH;$$

$$C = 100 \mu F;$$

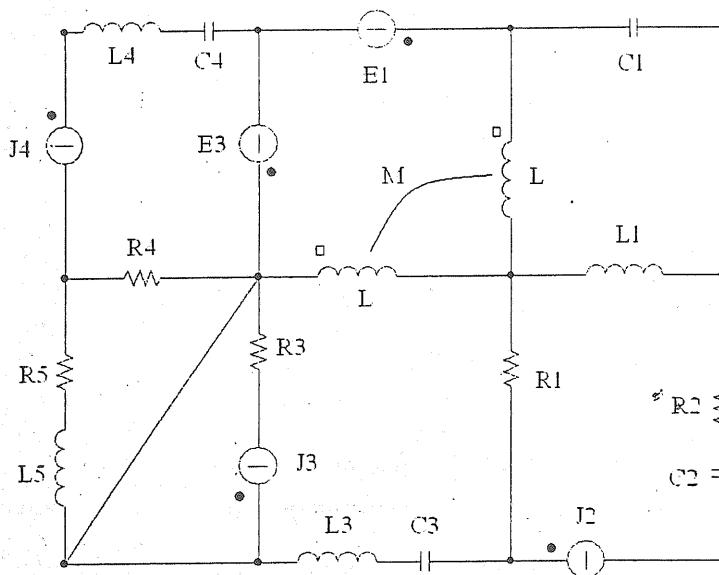
$$a = 0.5 A/V;$$

$$f = 50 Hz;$$

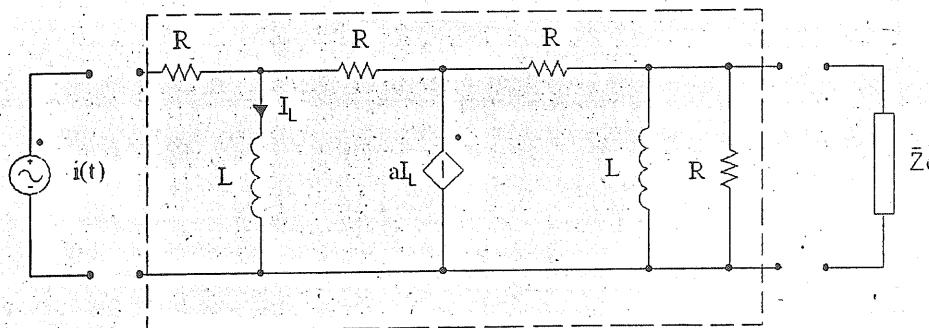
$$v(t) = 100\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \pi/6) V;$$



- 2) Per il circuito in figura scrivere un sistema di equazioni di equilibrio con il metodo delle correnti di maglia, supponendo il circuito stesso in condizioni di regime sinusoidale.



- 3) Determinare i parametri  $Z$  del doppio bipolo di figura e calcolare la potenza attiva e reattiva erogata dal generatore di corrente quando a valle del doppio bipolo è collegato il carico  $\bar{Z}_c$ .



$$\bar{Z}_c = 10 + j15 \Omega;$$

$$R = 1 \Omega;$$

$$L = 100 mH;$$

$$C = 100 \mu F;$$

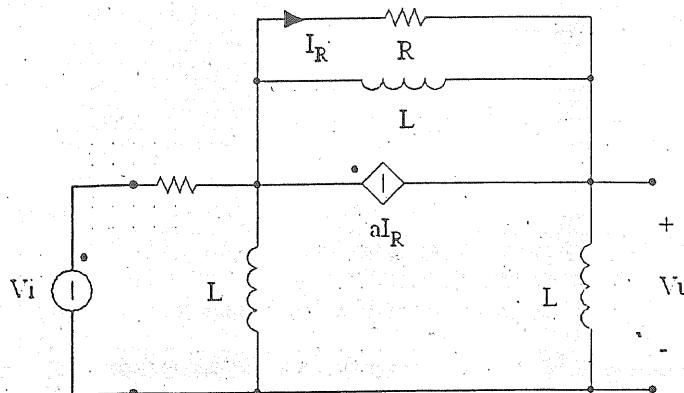
$$a = 0.5 V/A;$$

$$i(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \sin(1000t) A$$

TIPOLOGIA A e B (comune)

- 4) Determinare la funzione di trasferimento  $V_u/V_i$  per il seguente circuito e tracciare i diagrammi di Bode per l'ampiezza e la fase della relativa risposta in frequenza.

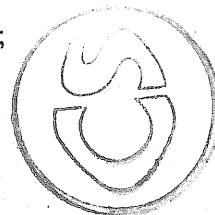
(18/07/03)



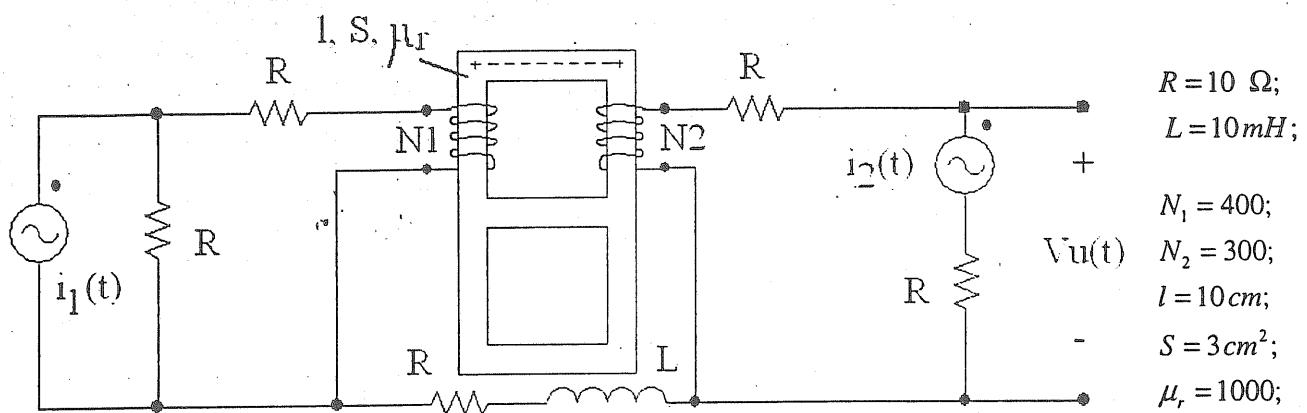
$$R = 20 \Omega;$$

$$L = 15 \text{ mH};$$

$$a = 0.5;$$

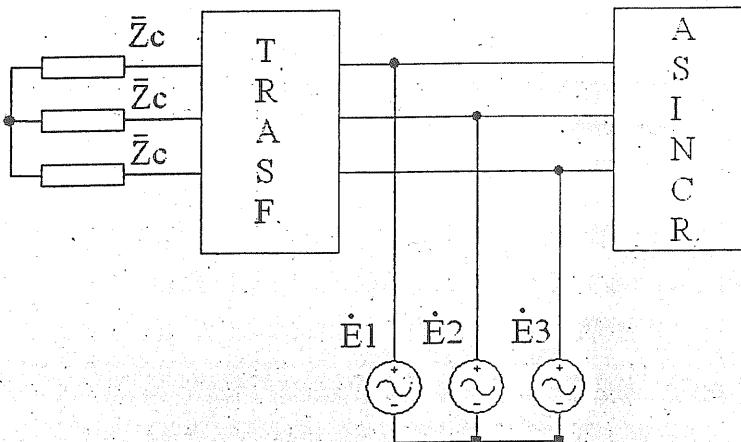


- 5) Il circuito in figura è da considerarsi in condizioni di regime per effetto dei generatori inseriti. Determinare l'andamento temporale della tensione  $V_u$  e l'energia elettromagnetica media immagazzinata nei due induttori mutuamente accoppiati.



$$i_1(t) = 5 + 10\sqrt{2} \sin(500t) \text{ A}; \quad i_2(t) = 5\sqrt{2} \cos(1000t + \pi/3) \text{ A};$$

- 6) Nel sistema trifase di figura, determinare la potenza attiva e reattiva erogata dal generatore di tensione trifase. Si determinino inoltre le perdite nel ferro del motore e del trasformatore.



$$\bar{Z}_c = 25 + j10 \Omega; \quad \dot{E}_1 = 240 \text{ V}; \quad f = 50 \text{ Hz};$$

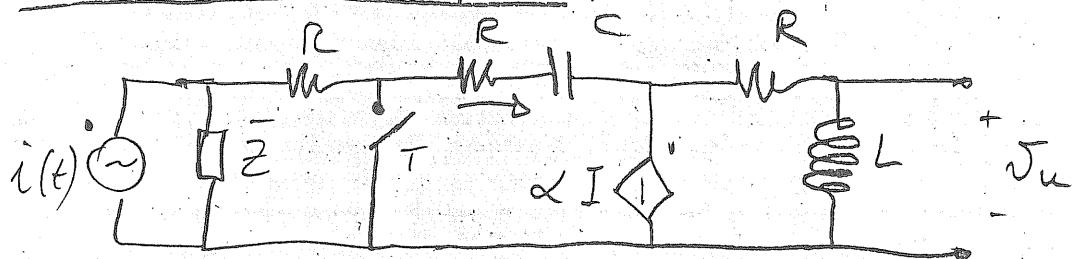
Motore asincrono	Trasformatore
Prova a vuoto	Prova a vuoto
$V_{10} = 400 \text{ V};$	$V_{10} = 380 \text{ V};$
$I_{10} = 15 \text{ A};$	$I_{10} = 12 \text{ A};$
$P_{10} = 1250 \text{ W};$	$P_{10} = 1500 \text{ W};$
Prova in cc	Prova in cc
$V_{1cc} = 40 \text{ V};$	$V_{1cc} = 30 \text{ V};$
$I_{1cc} = 7 \text{ A};$	$I_{1cc} = 5 \text{ A};$
$P_{1cc} = 150 \text{ W};$	$P_{1cc} = 170 \text{ W};$
$k = 0.5; (E_1^A = kE_2^A);$	
$s = 0.75;$	
$R_{1s} = 0.5 \Omega;$	
$X_{1s} = 1.25 \Omega;$	

DEL  
(18-07-03)

1A del 18/4/03

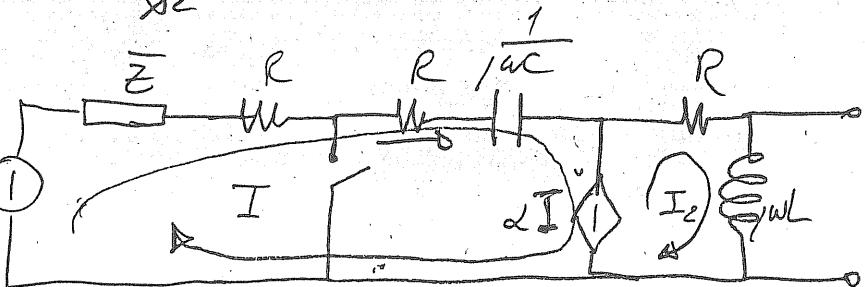
versione provvisoria

1



Per  $t < 0$  studio c. i. (tensione sul condensatore, corrente sull'induttore)

$$i_g = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = 7.07 + j7.07 \text{ A}$$



$$\dot{E} = \bar{Z} \cdot \dot{I}_g = -35.35 + j106 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{E} - \alpha \dot{I} = \left[ \bar{Z} + 2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right] \dot{I} \\ \alpha \dot{I} = (R + j\omega L) \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{E}}{\bar{Z} + 2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \alpha} = -4.27 + j5.21 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\alpha \dot{I}}{R + j\omega L} \approx -0.12 + j0.3 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{V}_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I} \approx 83 + j68 \text{ V}$$

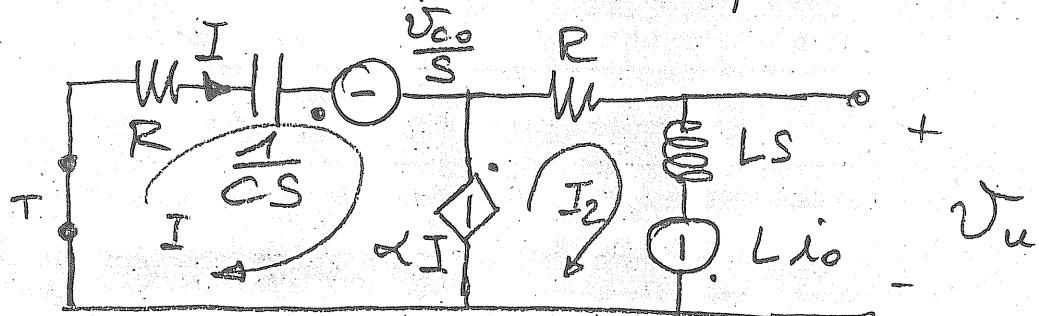
$$v_c(t) = 107.25 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(\omega t + 0.68) \text{ V} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_c(0) = v_c(t) \Big|_{t=0} \approx 96 \text{ V}}$$

$$i_L(t) = 0.32 \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 1.95) \text{ A}$$

$$i_L(t) = i_2(t) \Rightarrow \boxed{i_{L0} = i_2(0) = 0.42 \text{ A} = i_0}$$

fusiamo il circuito

L-transformato per  $t > 0$  quando si chiude il testo T



$$-\frac{V_{co}}{s} - \alpha I = \left( R + \frac{1}{Cs} \right) I$$

$$\alpha I + L i_0 = (R + Ls) I_2$$

nella prima:

$$I = \frac{-\frac{V_{co}}{s}}{R + \frac{1}{Cs} + \alpha} = -\frac{V_{co} \cdot C}{(\alpha + R)Cs + 1}$$

sostituiamo nella seconda equ.

$$-\frac{\alpha V_{co} C}{(\alpha + R)Cs + 1} + L i_0 = (R + Ls) I_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{R + Ls} \cdot \left[ L i_0 - \frac{\alpha V_{co} C}{(\alpha + R)Cs + 1} \right]$$

$$V_u(s) = Ls I_2 - L i_0$$

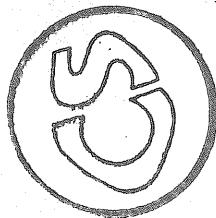
$$= \frac{Ls}{R + Ls} \cdot \left[ L i_0 - \frac{\alpha V_{co} C}{(\alpha + R)Cs + 1} \right] - L i_0$$

$$= \frac{Ls \cdot L i_0 [(\alpha + R)Cs + 1] - \alpha V_{co} C Ls - L i_0 (R + Ls)[(\alpha + R)Cs + 1]}{(R + Ls)[(\alpha + R)Cs + 1]}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_u(s) = \frac{Lio[(\alpha+R)Cs+1](Cs-R+Ls) - \alpha \mathcal{V}_{co}LCS}{(R+Ls)[(\alpha+R)Cs+1]}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_u(s) = - \frac{[R_{io}(\alpha+R) + \alpha \mathcal{V}_{co}]LCS + RLio}{(R+Ls)[(\alpha+R)Cs+1]}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_u(s) = - \frac{1.85 \cdot 10^{-4} s + 0.0422}{(10 + 10^{-2}s)(0.0021s + 1)}$$



$$\mathcal{V}_u(s) = - \frac{1.85 \cdot 10^{-4}}{10^{-2} \cdot 0.0021} \cdot \frac{(s + 228.38)}{(s + 1000)(s + 476.2)}$$

$-8.8 =$

$$\mathcal{V}_u(s) = -8.8 \cdot \left[ \frac{A}{s+1000} + \frac{B}{s+476.2} \right]$$

$$A = \mathcal{V}_u(s) \cdot (s+1000) \Big|_{s=-1000} = 1.4731$$

$$B = \mathcal{V}_u(s) \cdot (s+476.2) \Big|_{s=-476.2} = -0.4731$$

$$\mathcal{V}_u(t) = -8.8 \cdot \left[ 1.4731 \cdot e^{-1000t} - 0.4731 e^{-476.2t} \right] u(t)$$

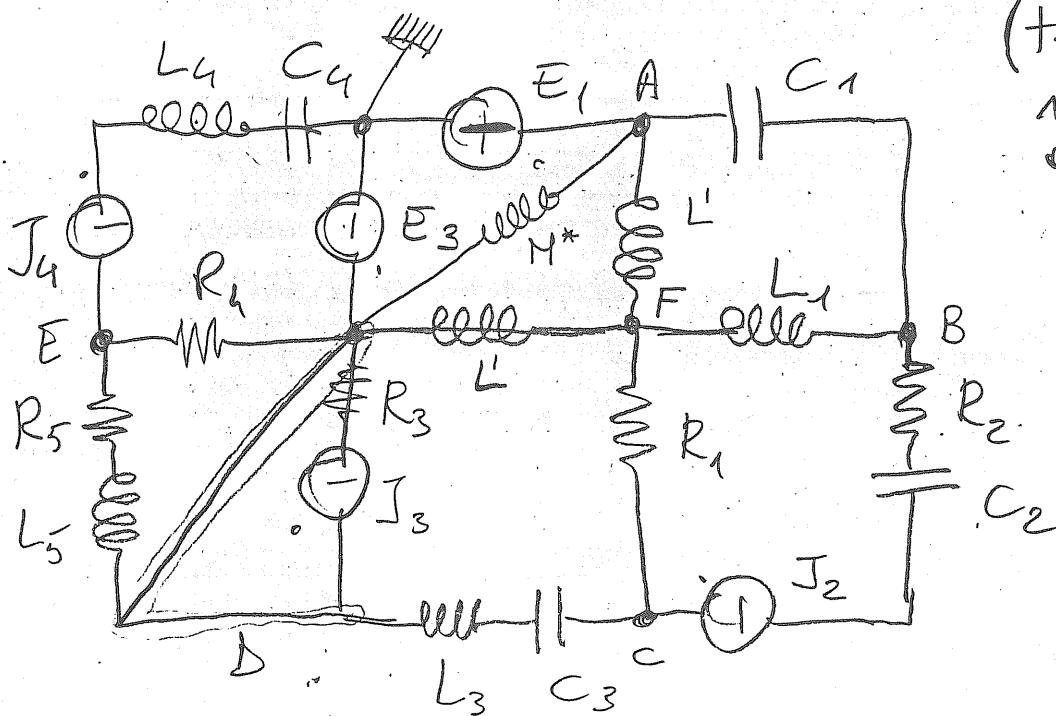
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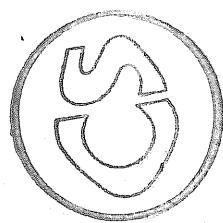
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4

# Metodo tensioni nodali



(trasforma  
mutuo  
eccopp.  
a  $\pi$ )



$$\begin{aligned} L' &= \frac{\Delta}{L-H} \\ H^* &= \frac{\Delta}{H} \end{aligned} \quad \text{con } \Delta = L^2 - H^2$$

$$n^{\circ} \text{ equ.} = n - 1 - n_p \text{ E} = 7 - 1 - 2 = 4 \text{ eq}$$

A)  $V_A = E_1$

B)  $V_B = E_3$

B)  $-J_2 = \left( \omega C_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} \right) V_B - \frac{V_A}{j\omega C_1} - \frac{V_F}{j\omega L_1}$

C)  $J_2 = \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_3 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_3}} \right) V_C - \frac{V_B}{j\omega L_3 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_3}} - \frac{V_F}{R_1}$

E)  $-J_4 = \left( \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5 + j\omega L_5} \right) V_E - \frac{V_B}{R_5 + j\omega L_5} - \frac{V_D}{R_4}$

F)  $0 = \left( \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega L'} + \frac{1}{j\omega L^*} + \frac{1}{R_1} \right) V_F - \frac{V_C}{R_1} - \frac{V_A}{R_1} - \frac{V_D}{j\omega L'} - \frac{V_B}{j\omega L'}$

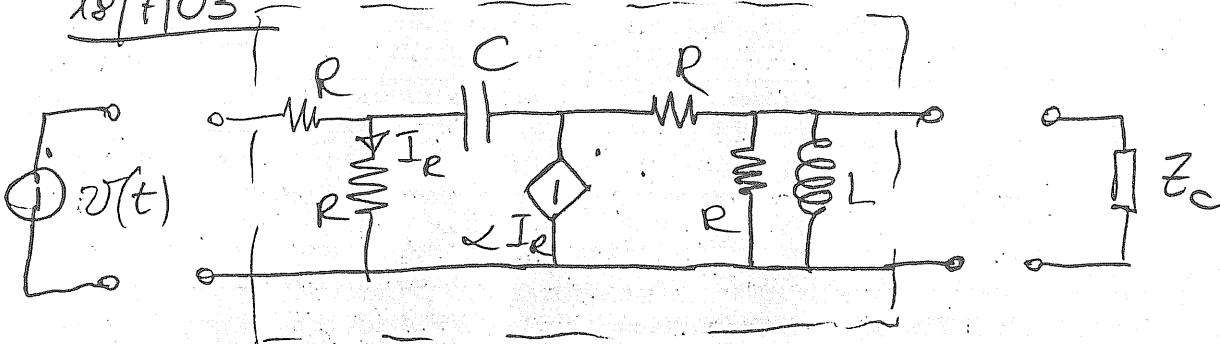
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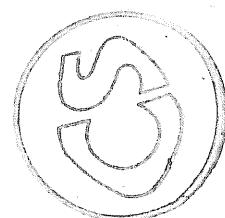
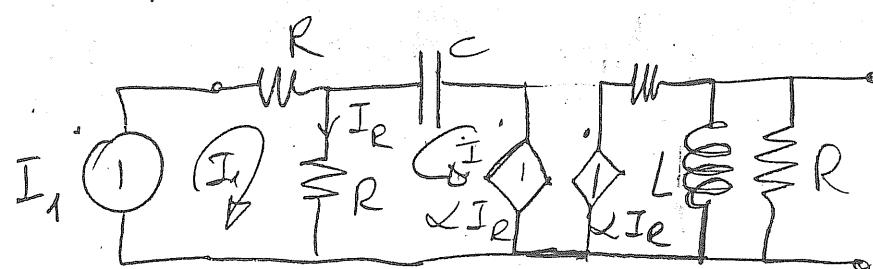
(5)

(1)



$$\omega = 314 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 &= \bar{Z}_{11} I_1 + \bar{Z}_{12} I_2 & \bar{Z}_{11} &= \left. \frac{\dot{V}_1}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0}; \quad \bar{Z}_{21} = \left. \frac{\dot{V}_2}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} \\ \dot{V}_2 &= \bar{Z}_{21} I_1 + \bar{Z}_{22} I_2 & \bar{Z}_{21} &= \left. \frac{\dot{V}_2}{I_2} \right|_{I_1=0} \end{aligned}$$



Soluzione generatore di tensione:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha I_R = \left( R + \frac{1}{\omega C} \right) \dot{I} + R I_1, \\ I_R = I_1 + I \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\alpha - R) I_1 = \left( R + \frac{1}{\omega C} - \alpha \right) \dot{I} \\ \dot{I} = \frac{(\alpha - R)}{R + \frac{1}{\omega C} - \alpha} I_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = R \dot{I}_1 + R \dot{I}_1 + \frac{R(\alpha - R)}{(R - \alpha) + \frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 \Rightarrow \bar{Z}_{11} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = 2R + \frac{R(\alpha - R)}{(R - \alpha) + \frac{1}{\omega C}}$$

$$\bar{Z}_{11} = 3.88 - j0.18 \Omega$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_p \cdot \dot{I}_2; \text{ con } \bar{Z}_p = \frac{R \omega L}{R + \omega L} \text{ e } \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\alpha I_R}{R + \bar{Z}_p}$$

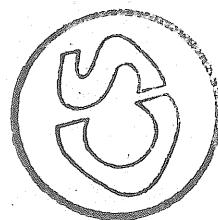
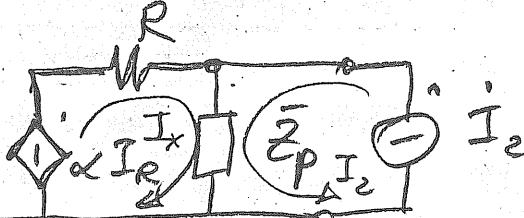
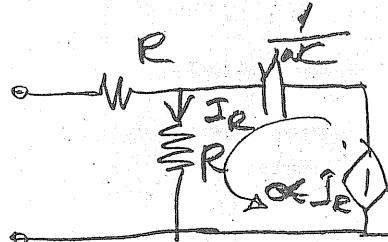
$$I_R = I_1 + I = I_1 \left( 1 + \frac{(\alpha - R)}{R - \alpha + \frac{1}{\omega C}} \right)$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_p \cdot \frac{\alpha}{R + \bar{Z}_p} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{(\alpha - R)}{R - \alpha + \frac{1}{\omega C}} \right) \dot{I}_1 \Rightarrow \bar{Z}_{21} = \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{\alpha \bar{Z}_p}{R + \bar{Z}_p} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha - R}{R - \alpha + \frac{1}{\omega C}} \right) = 0.23 + j0.05$$

(6)

(2)

$$\bar{Z}_{12} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} ; \quad \bar{Z}_{22} = \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{I_1=0}$$



$$\alpha I_R = \left( R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) I_R \Rightarrow I_R = 0$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_p (\dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_x) \quad \boxed{\bar{Z}_{22}} \quad \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_2} = \frac{\bar{Z}_p \cdot R}{R + \bar{Z}_p} = \boxed{0.9 + j0.28 \Omega}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{Z}_{12} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_2} = 0}$$

$$\bar{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.98 + j0.18 & 0 \\ 0.23 + j0.05 & 0.9 + j0.28 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{V} = 220 \text{ V}$$

$$\bar{S} = \dot{V} \dot{I}^*$$

$$\left\{ \dot{V}_1 = \bar{Z}_{11} \dot{I}_1 + 0 \cdot \dot{I}_2 \Rightarrow \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{V}}{\bar{Z}_{11}} = 55.12 + j2.6 \text{ A} \right.$$

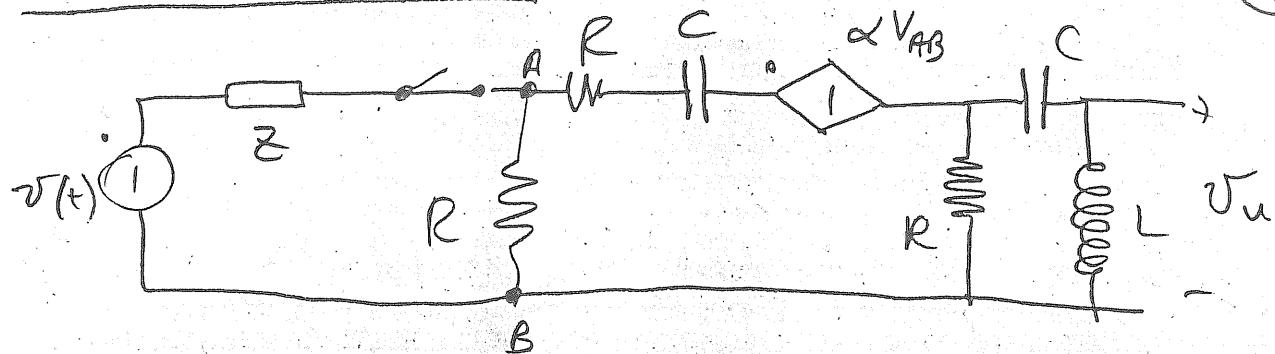
$$\dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_{21} \dot{I}_1 + \bar{Z}_{22} \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = \dot{V}$$

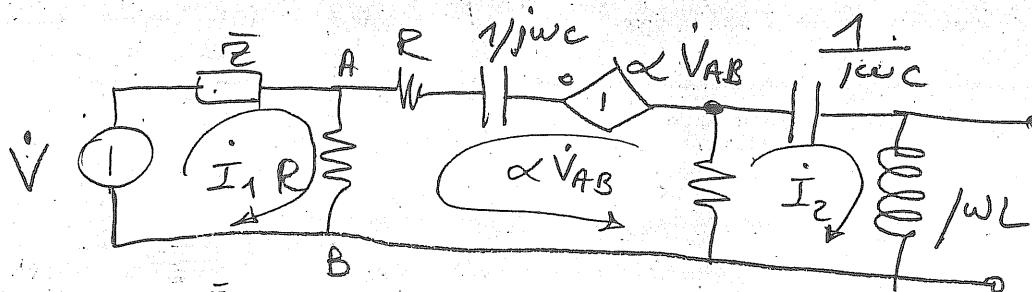
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$$\bar{S} = \dot{V} \cdot \dot{I}^* = 12.1 - j0.57 \text{ kVA}$$

$$\boxed{P = 12.1 \text{ kW} ; Q = -0.57 \text{ kVAR}}$$



Per  $t < 0$  si trovi il c. i.



$$\begin{cases} \dot{V} = (\bar{Z} + R) \dot{I}_1 + R \alpha \dot{V}_{AB} \\ \dot{V}_{AB} = R \dot{I}_1 + \alpha R \dot{V}_{AB} \Rightarrow \dot{V}_{AB} = \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{V} = \left[ (\bar{Z} + R) + \frac{\alpha R^2}{1 - \alpha R} \right] \dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{V}(1 - \alpha R)}{(\bar{Z} + R)(1 - \alpha R) + \alpha R^2} \approx 6.75 - j7 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{con } \dot{V} = \frac{100\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} = 86.6 + j50 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{V}_{AB} = \frac{R}{1 - \alpha R} \cdot \dot{I}_1 = -16.85 + j17.43 \text{ V}$$

Per trovare la corrente  $I_2$  applico partitore di corrente:

$$\dot{I}_2 = -\frac{\alpha \dot{V}_{AB} \cdot R}{R + jwL + \frac{1}{jwC}} = 3.62 + j1.67 \text{ A}$$

Sicché uno dei 2 condensatori è in serie col generatore di corrente, per quel condensatore

$$V_{C2} = \frac{I_2}{j\omega C} = 53.3 - j115.3 \text{ V}$$

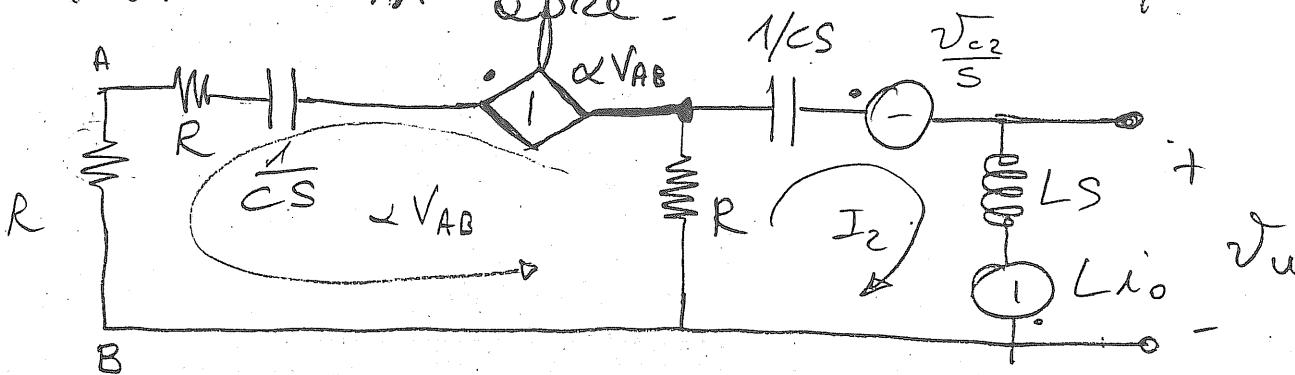
$$V_{C2}(t) \approx 127\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(\omega t - 1.13) \text{ V}$$

$$\boxed{V_{C20} \approx -163 \text{ V}}$$

$$i_L(t) = i_2(t) \approx 4\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 0.43) \text{ A}$$

$$\boxed{i_0 = i_2(0) = 2.37 \text{ A}}$$

Studiamo il circuito per  $t > 0$  quando  
il testo T si apre.



$$V_{AB} = \alpha V_{AB} \cdot R \Rightarrow V_{AB} = 0$$

$$L_{10} - \frac{V_{C2}}{s} = \left( R + L_S + \frac{1}{C_S} \right) I_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{L_{10} - \frac{V_{C2}}{s}}{R + L_S + \frac{1}{C_S}} = \frac{LCS i_0 - V_{C2}}{LCS^2 + RCS + 1}$$

$$V_u(s) = L_S I_2 - L_{10}$$

$$= L_S \cdot \frac{LCS i_0 - V_{C2}}{LCS^2 + RCS + 1} - L_{10} \Rightarrow$$

(3)  
(g)

$$V_u(s) = \frac{L_{CS}^2 i_o - V_c L_{CS} - L_{CS}^2 i_o - L_{RC} i_o s - L_i i_o}{L_{CS}^2 + R_{CS} + 1}$$

$$V_u(s) = -\frac{(V_c L_{CS} + L_{RC} i_o)s + L_i i_o}{L_{CS}^2 + R_{CS} + 1} = -\frac{-1.4 \cdot 10^{-4}s + 0.0237}{10^6 s^2 + 0.001s + 1}$$

$$S_u(s) = \frac{\frac{1.4 \cdot 10^{-4}}{10^6} \cdot s - 170}{(s + 500 - j866)(s + 500 + j866)}$$

$\approx 140$

$$V_u(s) = 140 \left[ \frac{A}{s + 500 - j866} + \frac{A^*}{s + 500 + j866} \right]$$

$$A = V_u(s) \cdot (s + 500 - j866) \Big|_{s = -500 + j866} = 0.5 + j0.3868$$

$$A = M + jN ; \quad A^* = M - jN$$

$$V_u(t) = \left[ 2 \cdot e^{-500t} (M \cos 866t + N \sin 866t) \right] u(t)$$

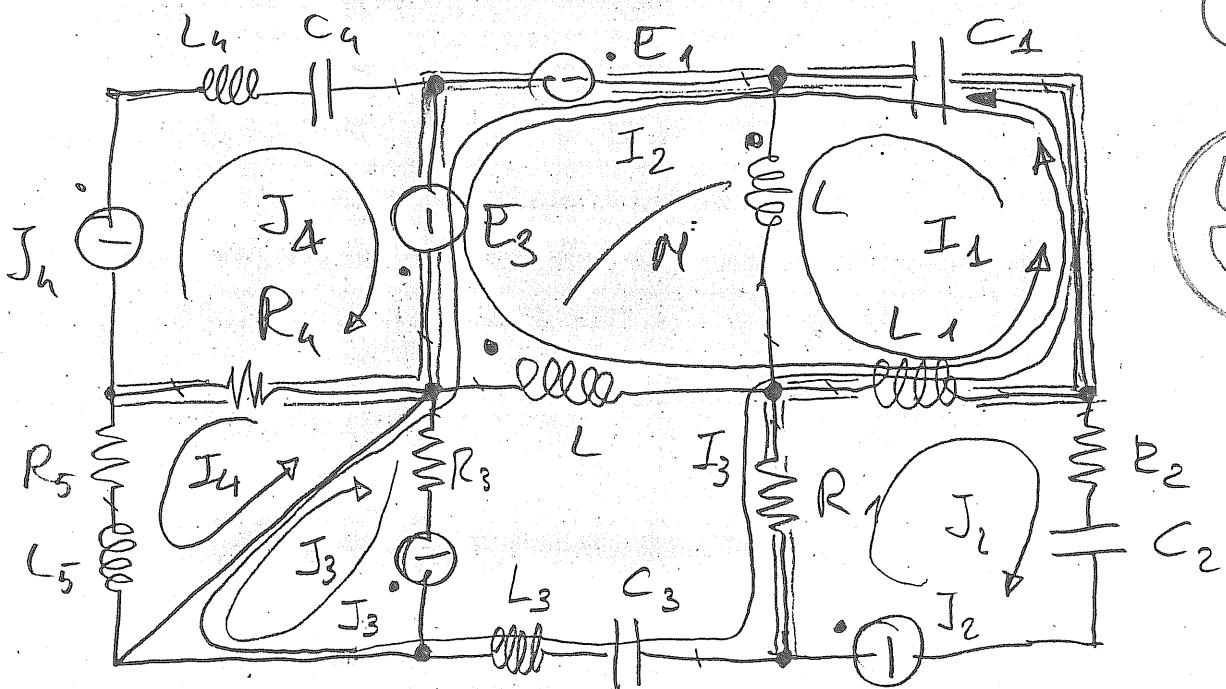
$$V_u(t) = 2 e^{-500t} \cdot [0.5 \cos(866t) + 0.3868 \sin(866t)] u(t)$$

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versione provvisoria

# Metodo correnti di maglie

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$$M^{\circ} \text{ eq: } N - M + 1 - N_{\text{eq}} = 13 - 7 + 1 - 3 = 4 \text{ eq}$$

Scelto l'elenco di figure; con le correnti indicate:

$$1) 0 = \left( j\omega L_1 + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right) \dot{I}_1 + \left( j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right) (\dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3) + j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

$$2) \dot{E}_3 - \dot{E}_1 = \left( j\omega L_1 + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right) \dot{I}_2 + \left( j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right) (\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_3) + j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

$$3) \dot{E}_3 - \dot{E}_1 = \left( j\omega L_1 + j\omega L_3 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_3} + R \right) \dot{I}_3 + \left( j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right) (\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) + (R_1 + j\omega L_1) \dot{I}_2$$

$$4) 0 = (R_4 + R_5 + j\omega L_5) \dot{I}_4 - R_4 J_4$$

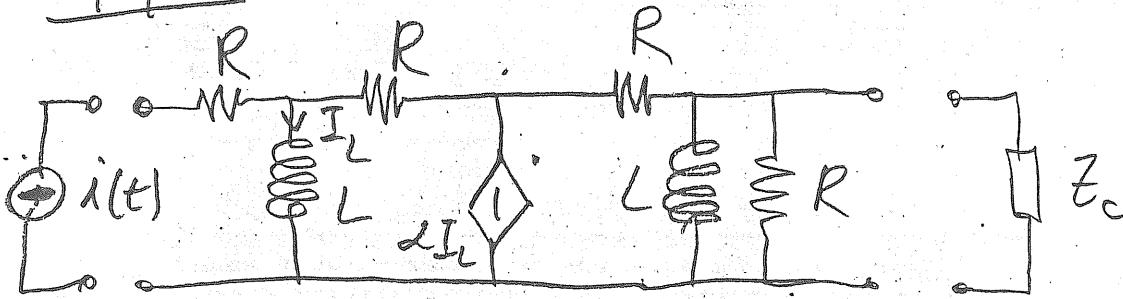
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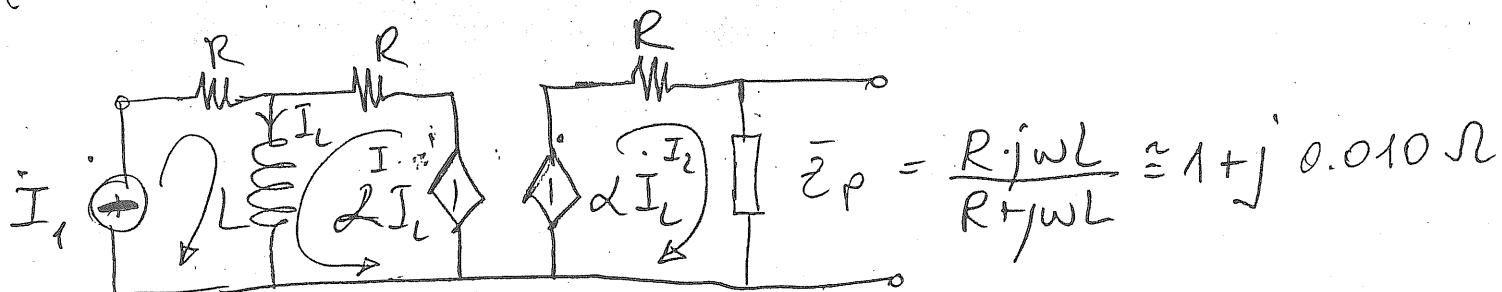
11

11



$$\omega = 1000 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_1 = \bar{Z}_{11} \dot{I}_1 + \bar{Z}_{12} \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_{21} \dot{I}_1 + \bar{Z}_{22} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \bar{Z}_{11} = \left| \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{I}_2=0}; \quad \bar{Z}_{21} = \left| \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{I}_2=0}$$



Solo p/pio generatore oh tensione:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha \dot{I}_L = (R + jwL) \dot{I} + jwL \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_L = \dot{I} + \dot{I}_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (R + jwL - \alpha) \dot{I} = (\alpha - jwL) \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I} = \frac{\alpha - jwL}{R + jwL - \alpha} \dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

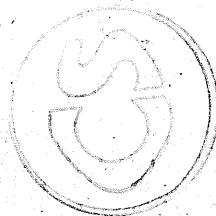
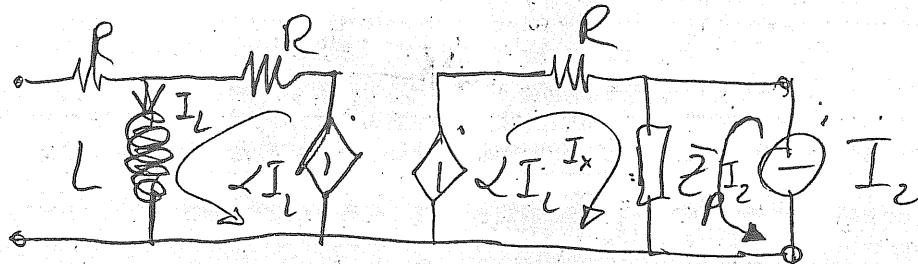
$$\dot{V}_1 = R \dot{I}_1 + jwL \dot{I}_1 + \frac{jwL \cdot (\alpha - jwL)}{R + jwL - \alpha} \dot{I}_1$$

$$\bar{Z}_{11} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = R + jwL + \frac{jwL (\alpha - jwL)}{R - \alpha + jwL} = 2 + j0.005 \Omega$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_p \cdot \dot{I}_2 \quad \text{con} \quad \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\alpha \dot{I}_L}{R + \bar{Z}_p} = \frac{\alpha}{R + \bar{Z}_p} \cdot \left[ \frac{\alpha - jwL}{R + jwL - \alpha} + 1 \right] \dot{I}_1$$

$$\bar{Z}_{21} = \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{\alpha \bar{Z}_p}{R + \bar{Z}_p} \cdot \left[ \frac{\alpha - jwL}{R + jwL - \alpha} + 1 \right] = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-5} + j0.0025$$

$$\bar{Z}_{12} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0}; \quad \bar{Z}_{22} = \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0}$$



$$\alpha \dot{I}_L = (R + j\omega L) \dot{I}_L \Rightarrow \dot{I}_L = 0$$

$$\alpha \dot{I} = 0 = (R + \bar{Z}_p) \dot{I}_x + \bar{Z}_p \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_x = -\frac{\bar{Z}_p}{R + \bar{Z}_p} \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_p \cdot (\dot{I}_x + \dot{I}_2) = \bar{Z}_p \left[ \frac{\bar{Z}_p}{R + \bar{Z}_p} + 1 \right] \dot{I}_2 = \bar{Z}_p \left( \frac{\bar{Z}_p + R}{R + \bar{Z}_p} \right) \dot{I}_2$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z}_{22}} = \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}_2} = \boxed{\left( \frac{\bar{Z}_p + R}{R + \bar{Z}_p} \right)} = \boxed{0.5 + j0.0025 \Omega}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z}_{12}} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_2} = \boxed{0} \quad (\dot{V}_1 = j\omega L \cdot \dot{I}_L = 0)$$

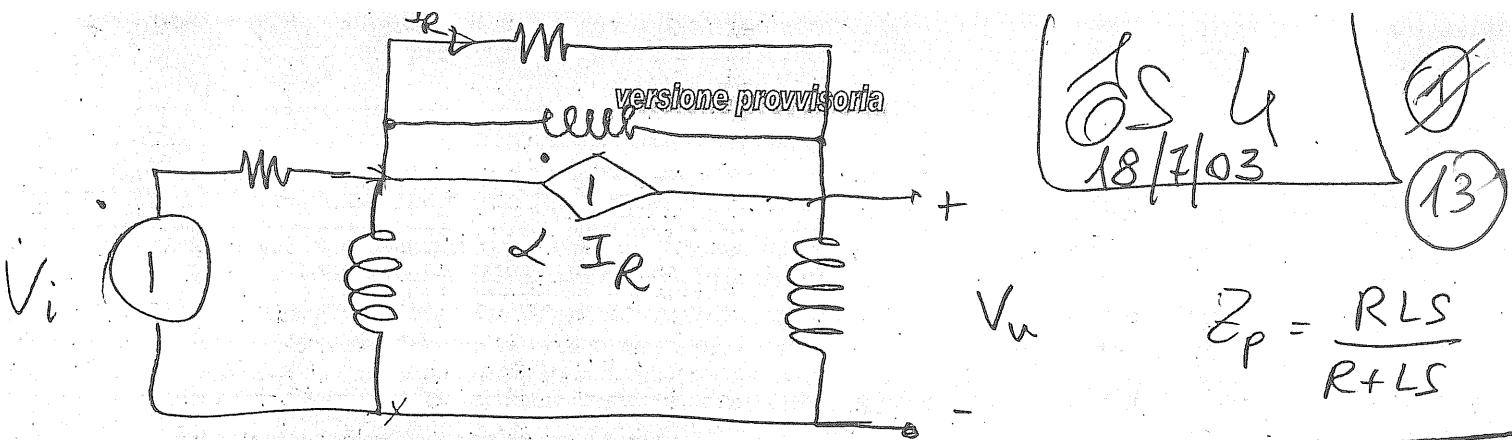
$$\bar{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Z}_{11} & \bar{Z}_{12} \\ \bar{Z}_{21} & \bar{Z}_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + j0.005 & 0 \\ 2.5 \cdot 10^{-5} - j0.0025 & 0.5 + j0.0025 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{S} = \dot{V}_1 \cdot \dot{I}^*; \quad \dot{I} = 2 \text{ A}$$

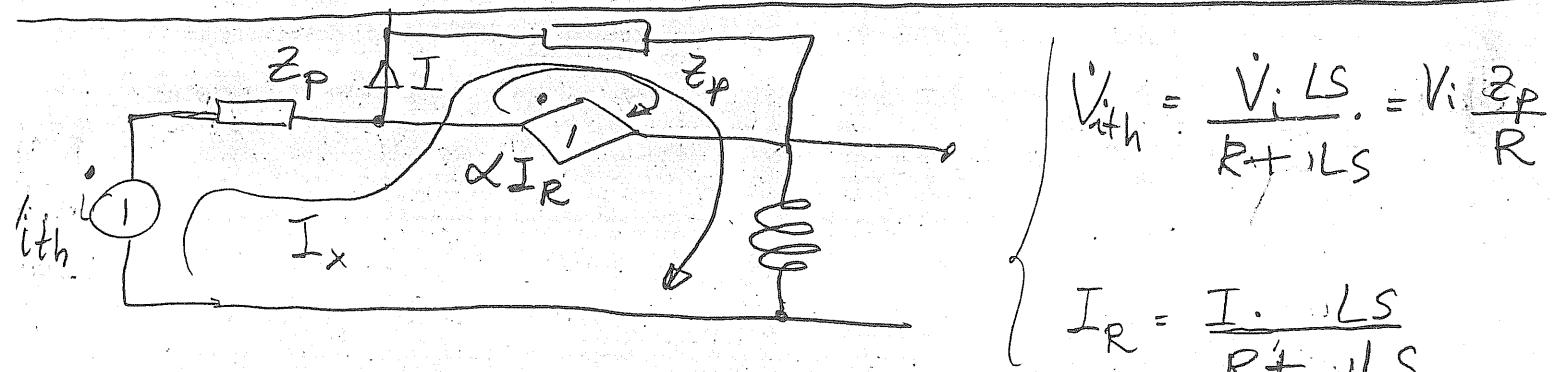
$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_1 = \bar{Z}_{11} \dot{I}_1 + 0 \cdot \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_{21} \dot{I}_1 + \bar{Z}_{22} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \dot{V}_1 = \bar{Z}_{11} \dot{I} = 4 + j0.01 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \bar{Z}_{21} \dot{I}_1 + \bar{Z}_{22} \dot{I}_2 \Rightarrow \bar{S} = \dot{V}_1 \cdot \dot{I}^* = 8 + j0.02 \text{ VA} = P + jQ$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}$$



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$$V_{th} = (2Z_p + LS) I_x + \alpha I_R \cdot Z_p$$

$$I = I_x + \alpha I_R \Rightarrow \left( \frac{R}{LS} + 1 - \alpha \right) I_R = I_x$$

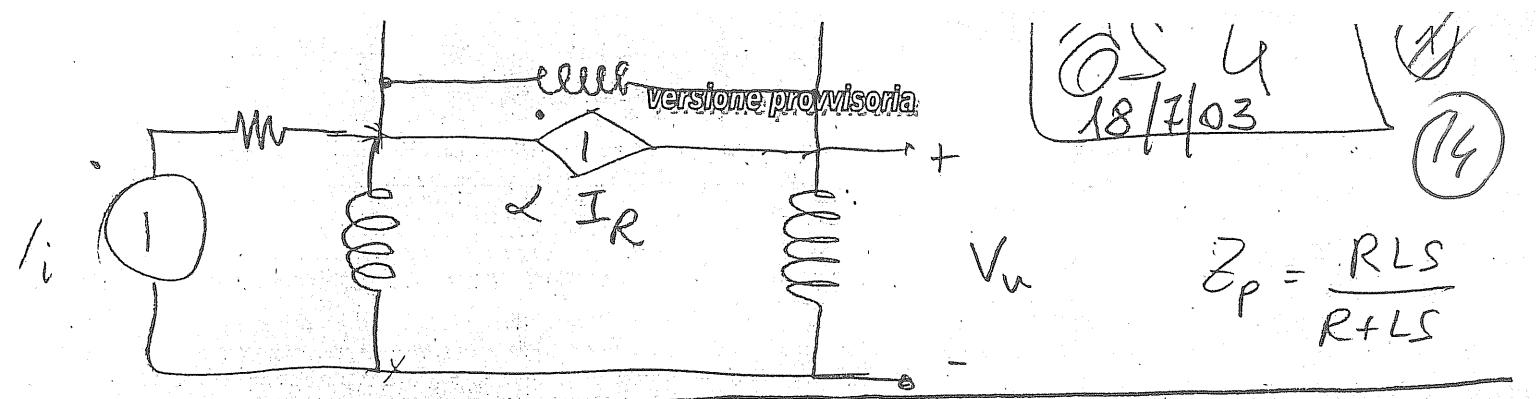
$$I_R = \frac{LS I_x}{R + (1-\alpha)LS}$$

$$V_{th} = \left[ 2Z_p + LS + \alpha Z_p \frac{LS}{R + (1-\alpha)LS} \right] I_x$$

$$I_x = V_{th} \cdot \frac{R + (1-\alpha)LS}{(2Z_p + LS)(R + (1-\alpha)LS) + \alpha Z_p LS} =$$

$$= \frac{V_i / Z_p \cdot R + (1-\alpha)LS}{R + 2Z_p (R + (1-\alpha)LS) + \frac{RLS + (1-\alpha)L^2S^2 + \alpha Z_p LS}{Z_p}} =$$

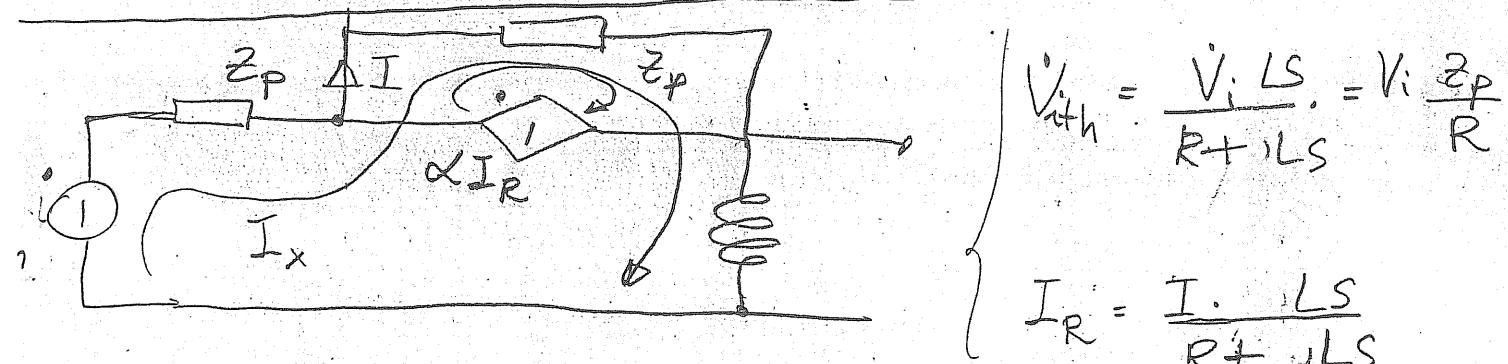
$$= \frac{V_i}{R + (1-\alpha)LS} ; V_u = LS I_x$$



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(14)

$$Z_p = \frac{RLS}{R+LS}$$



$$V_{th} = \frac{V_i LS}{R+LS} = V_i \frac{Z_p}{R}$$

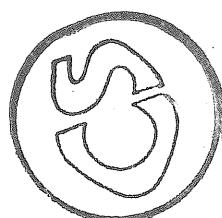
$$I_R = \frac{I \cdot LS}{R+LS}$$



$$I = \frac{R+LS}{LS} I_R = \\ = \left( \frac{R}{LS} + 1 \right) I_R$$

$$I_R = \frac{LS I_x}{R+(1-\alpha)LS}$$

$$V_{th} = \left[ 2 Z_p + LS + \alpha Z_p \frac{LS}{R+(1-\alpha)LS} \right] I_x$$



$$I_x = V_{th} \cdot \frac{R+(1-\alpha)LS}{(2Z_p+LS)(R+(1-\alpha)LS) + \alpha Z_p LS} =$$

$$= \frac{V_i Z_p}{R} \cdot \frac{R+(1-\alpha)LS}{2 Z_p (R+(1-\alpha)LS) + \frac{RLS + (1-\alpha)L^2 S^2 + \alpha Z_p LS}{Z_p}} =$$

$$= \frac{V_i}{R} \cdot \frac{R+(1-\alpha)LS}{2 R (R+(1-\alpha)LS) + (R+(1-\alpha)LS)(R+LS) + \alpha LS} \quad V_u = LS I_x$$

$$\frac{V_i \cdot LS}{R + LS}$$

$$R + (1-\alpha)LS$$

$$\left( 2 \frac{RLS}{R+LS} + LS \right) \left( R + (1-\alpha)LS \right) + \alpha \frac{RLS}{R+LS} \cdot LS$$

$$\rightarrow V_i \frac{LS}{R+LS}$$

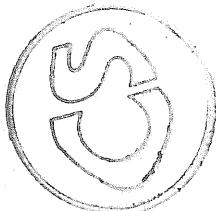
$$R + (1-\alpha)LS$$

$$LS \left[ \frac{2R + R + LS}{R+LS} \right] \left( R + (1-\alpha)LS \right) + \alpha \frac{RLS}{R+LS}$$

$$V_i$$

$$R + (1-\alpha)LS$$

$$(3R + LS) \left( R + (1-\alpha)LS \right) + \alpha RLS$$



$$V_i$$

$$R + (1-\alpha)LS$$

$$3R^2 + 3R(1-\alpha)LS + RLS + (1-\alpha)L^2S^2 + \alpha RLS$$

$$V_i$$

$$R + (1-\alpha)LS$$

$$(1-\alpha)L^2S^2 + [3R - 3\alpha R + R + \alpha R] LS + 3R^2$$

$$V_i$$

$$R + (1-\alpha)LS$$

$$(1-\alpha)L^2S^2 + 2R(2-\alpha)LS + 3R^2$$

$$V_u = LS I_x = V_i$$

$$LS [R + (1-\alpha)LS]$$

$$(1-\alpha)L^2S^2 + 2R(2-\alpha)LS + 3R^2$$

$$\frac{V_i \cdot LS}{R + LS} = \frac{R + (1-\alpha)LS}{\left(2 \frac{RLS}{R+LS} + LS\right)\left(R + (1-\alpha)LS\right) + \alpha \frac{RLS}{R+LS} \cdot LS}$$

$$\rightarrow V_i \frac{LS}{R+LS} = \frac{R + (1-\alpha)LS}{LS \left[ \frac{2R + R + LS}{R+LS} \right] (R + (1-\alpha)LS) + \alpha \frac{RLS}{R+LS}}$$

$$= V_i \frac{R + (1-\alpha)LS}{(3R + LS)(R + (1-\alpha)LS) + \alpha RLS}$$

$$= V_i \frac{R + (1-\alpha)LS}{3R^2 + 3R(1-\alpha)LS + RLS + (1-\alpha)L^2S^2 + \alpha RLS}$$

$$= V_i \frac{R + (1-\alpha)LS}{(1-\alpha)L^2S^2 + [3R - 3\alpha R + R + \alpha R]LS + 3R^2}$$

$$= V_i \frac{R + (1-\alpha)LS}{(1-\alpha)L^2S^2 + 2R(2-\alpha)LS + 3R^2}$$

$$V_u = LS I_x = V_i \frac{LS [R + (1-\alpha)LS]}{(1-\alpha)L^2S^2 + 2R(2-\alpha)LS + 3R^2}$$

$$W = \frac{LR}{3R^2} \cdot j\omega \left[ \frac{\text{versione provvisoria}}{20R} \right] - \left[ \frac{(1-\alpha)}{3R^2} \right] \left[ \omega^2 L^2 + \frac{2R(2-\alpha)}{3R^2} j\omega L + 1 \right]$$

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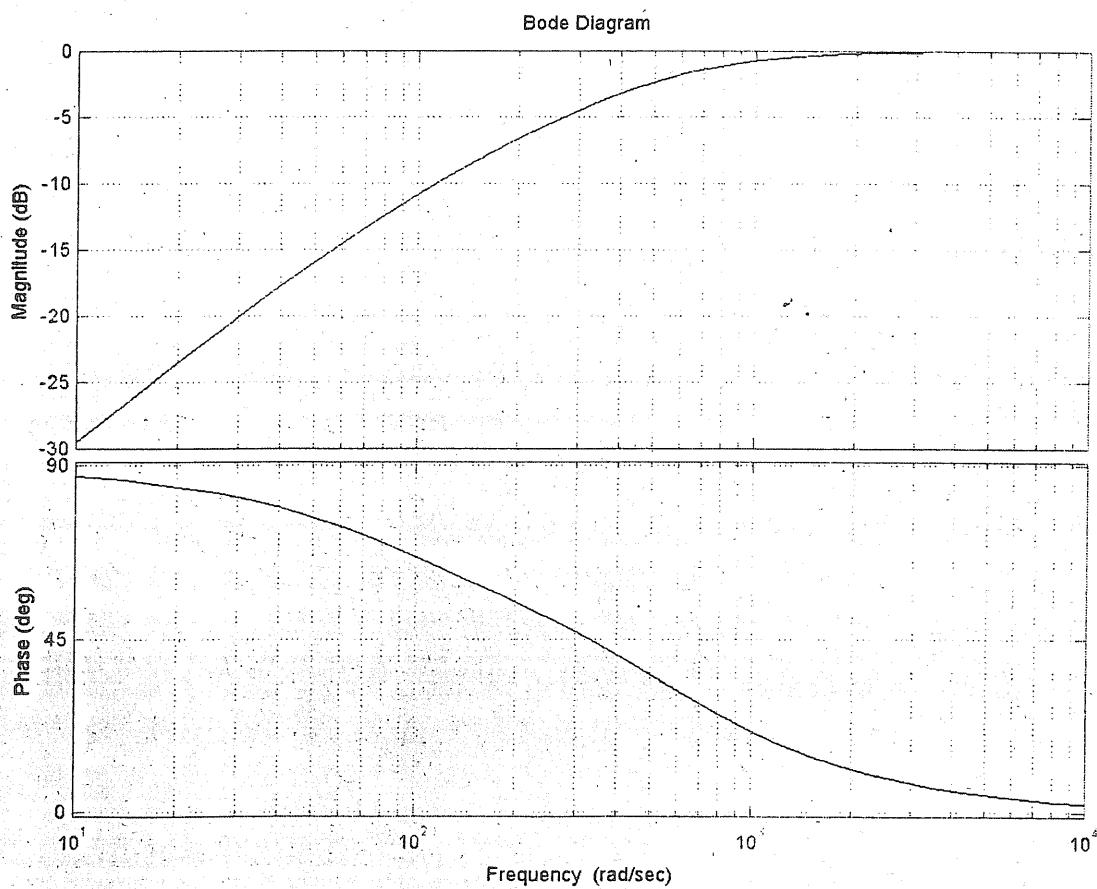
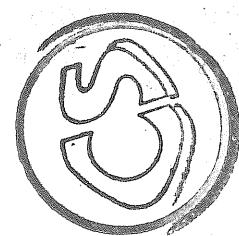
65 G(B)

zeri:  $j\omega_z = 0$ ;  $j\omega_{z_2} = -200$

poli:  $j\omega_{p_1} = -473.2$ ;  $j\omega_{p_2} = -126.8$

$$K = 0.0033$$

$$W = 0.0033 \cdot \frac{j\omega \cdot \left[ \frac{j\omega}{200} + 1 \right]}{\left[ \frac{j\omega}{473.2} + 1 \right] \left[ \frac{j\omega}{126.8} + 1 \right]}$$



$$N_u = \frac{LR}{3R^2} \cdot \frac{j\omega \left[ \frac{j\omega L(1-\alpha)}{3R^2} + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right]}{-\left[ \frac{(1-\alpha)}{3R^2} \right] \omega^2 L^2 + \frac{2R(2-\alpha)}{3R^2} j\omega L + 1}$$

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65 ~~63~~

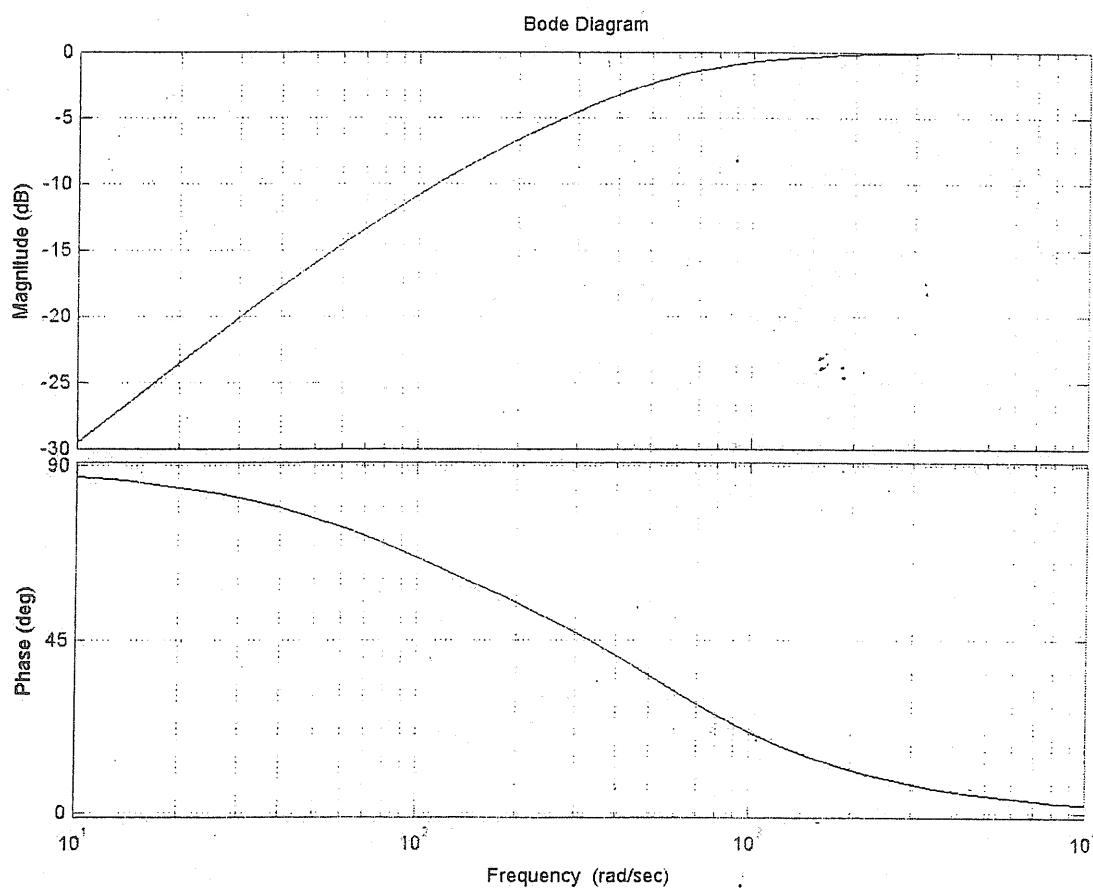
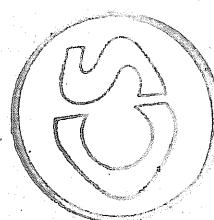
(18)

zeri:  $j\omega_{z_1} = 0 ; j\omega_{z_2} = -200$

poli:  $j\omega_{p_1} = -473.2 ; j\omega_{p_2} = -126.8$

$K = 0.0033$

$$\frac{j\omega \cdot \left[ \frac{j\omega}{200} + 1 \right]}{\left[ \frac{j\omega}{473.2} + 1 \right] \left[ \frac{j\omega}{126.8} + 1 \right]}$$

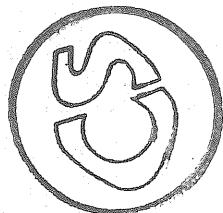
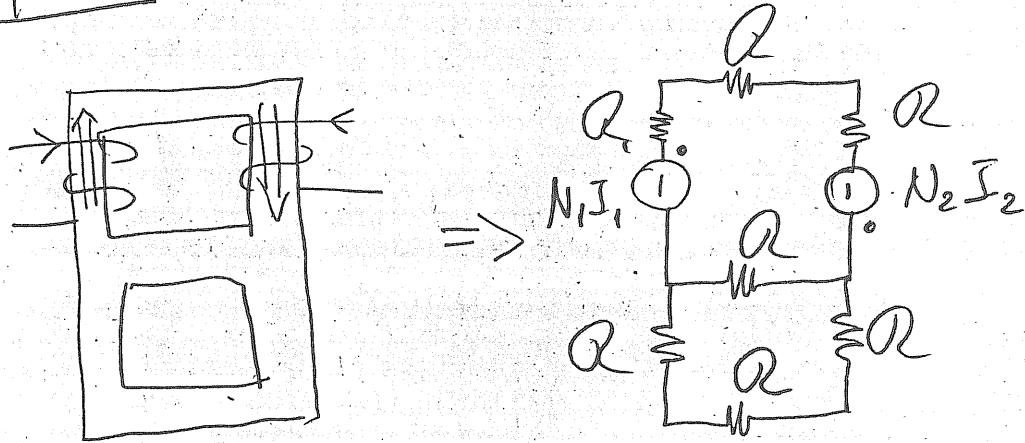


(1a)

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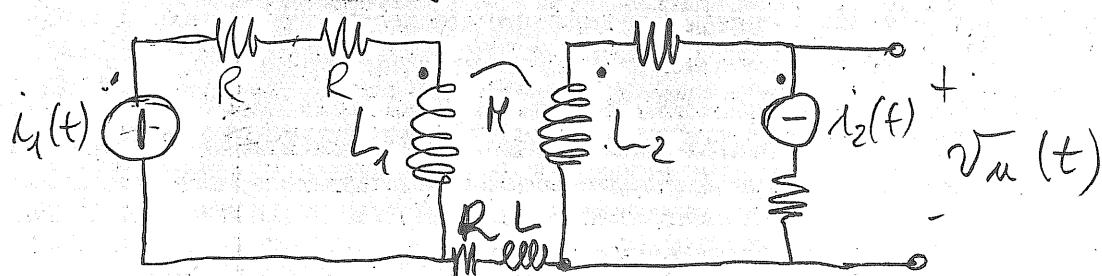
$$R = \frac{l}{\mu_0 \mu_r \cdot S} = 2.65 \cdot 10^5 \text{ H}^{-1}$$

$$L_1 = \left. \frac{\Phi_{1c}}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{N_1^2}{Q_v} = 0.161 \text{ H} \quad \text{con } Q_v = 3Q + 3R//R = \\ = 3Q + \frac{3Q \cdot Q}{4Q} = \frac{15}{4} Q$$

$$L_2 = \left. \frac{\Phi_{2c}}{I_2} \right|_{I_1=0} = \frac{N_2^2}{Q_v} = 0.0905 \text{ H}$$

$$M = \left. \frac{\Phi_{1-2c}}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{N_1 \cdot N_2}{Q_v} = 0.1206 \text{ H} \quad (++)$$

Disegniamo il circuito elettrico:  
(sostituendo il gen. di corrente  $i_1(t)$  con  
il generatore di tensione equivalente)



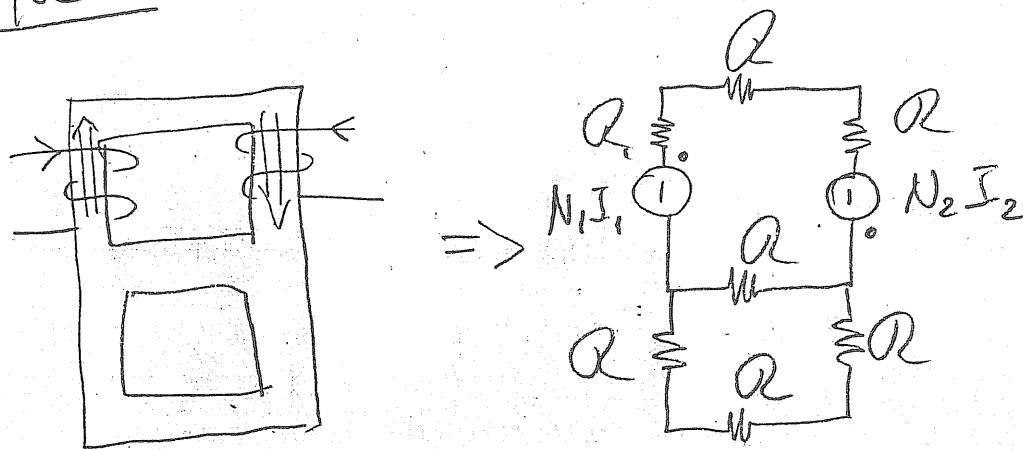
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versione provvisoria

(2)

(1)



$$R = \frac{l}{\mu_0 \mu_R \cdot S} = 2.65 \cdot 10^5 \text{ H}^{-1}$$

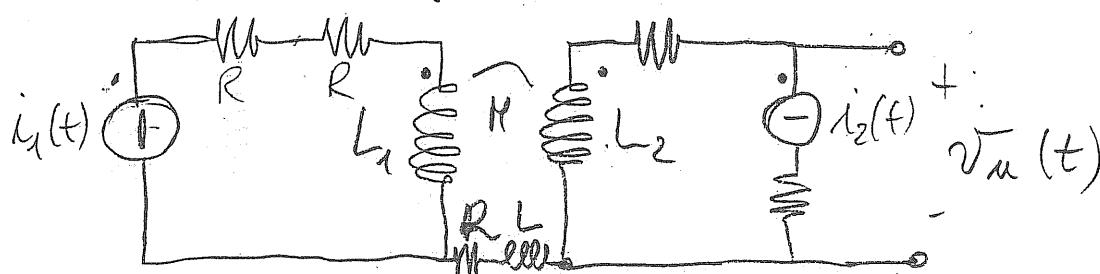
$$L_1 = \left. \frac{\Phi_{1c}}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{N_1^2}{Q_v} = 0.161 \text{ H} \quad \text{con } Q_v = 3Q + 3Q//Q = \\ = 3Q + \frac{3Q \cdot Q}{4Q} = \frac{15}{4}Q$$

$$L_2 = \left. \frac{\Phi_{2c}}{I_2} \right|_{I_1=0} = \frac{N_2^2}{Q_v} = 0.0805 \text{ H}$$

$$M = \left. \frac{\Phi_{1-2c}}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{N_1 \cdot N_2}{Q_v} = 0.1206 \text{ H} \quad \oplus$$

Disegniamo il circuito elettrico:

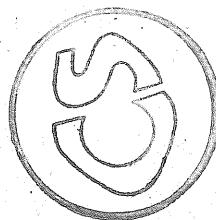
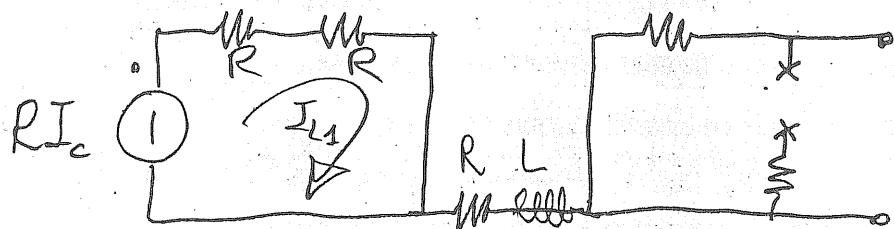
(sostituiamo il gen. di corrente  $i_1(t)$  con il generatore di tensione equivalente)



Applichiamo sovrapp. effetti: (21)

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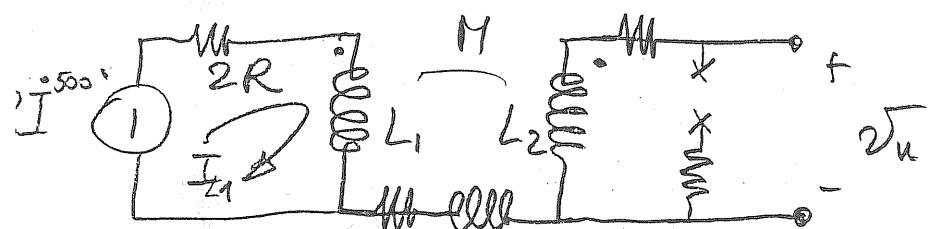
Agisce le componenti in continua  
di  $i_L(t)$ :



$$I_{L1}^c = \frac{RI_L}{2R} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \text{ A}; \quad \underline{\underline{V_u}} = 0; \quad I_{L2}^c = 0$$

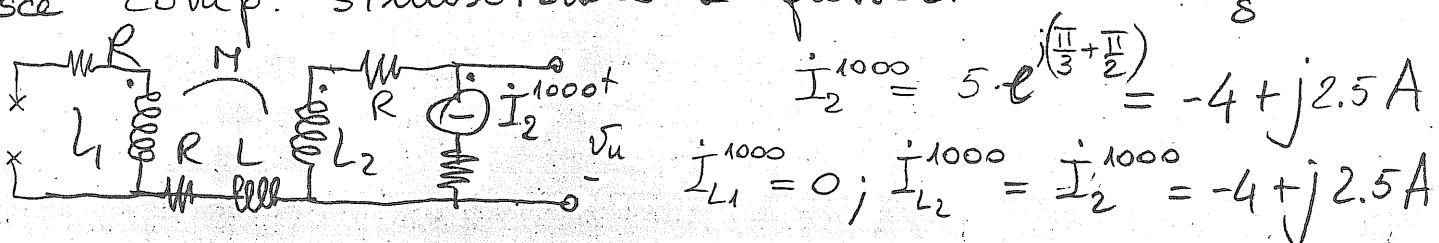
Agisce comp. sinusoidale a pulsazione  $500 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\dot{I}^{500} = 10 \text{ A}$$



$$\dot{I}_{L1}^{500} = \frac{R\dot{I}^{500}}{2R + j\omega L_1} = 0.3 - j1.17 \text{ A}; \quad I_{L2}^{500} = 0; \quad \dot{V}_u^{500} = j\omega M \dot{I}_{L1}^{500} = 70.6 + j17.5 \text{ V}$$

Agisce comp. sinusoidale a pulsazione  $1000 \text{ rad/s}$



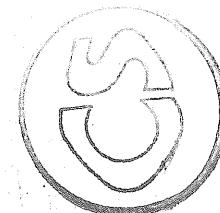
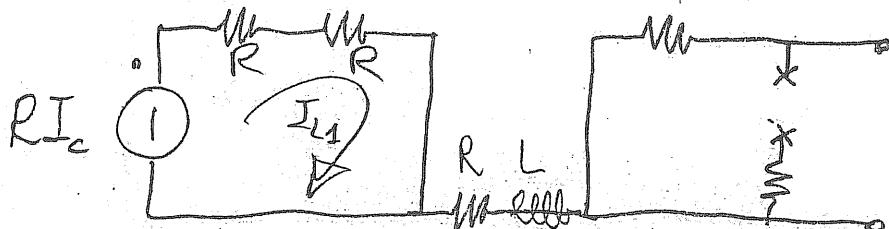
$$\dot{V}_u^{1000} = (R + j\omega L_2) \dot{I}_2^{1000} \approx -270 - j366.8 \text{ V}$$

$$V_u(t) = |V_u^{500}| \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(500t + \varphi_{500}) + |V_u^{1000}| \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin(1000t + \varphi_{1000}) \Rightarrow$$

$$V_u(t) = 72.8 \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin(500t + 0.24) + 455.2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin(1000t - 2.2) \text{ V}$$

$$\bar{N} = \frac{1}{2} L_1 \cdot I_{L1e}^{c2} + \frac{1}{2} L_1 (\dot{I}_{L1e}^{500})^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 (\dot{I}_{L2e}^{1000})^2 = 1.75 \text{ Joule}$$

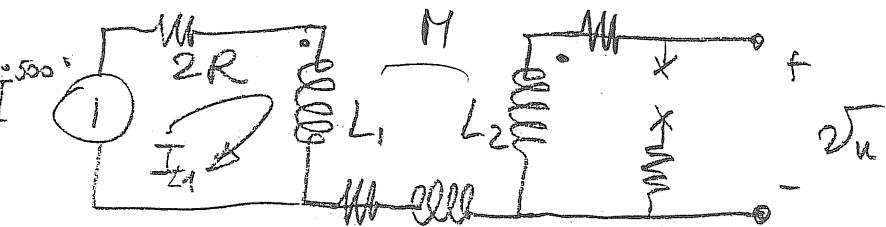
Agisce le componenti in continua  
di  $i_L(t)$ :



$$I_{L1}^c = \frac{RI}{2R} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \text{ A}; \quad \underline{\underline{V_m^c = 0}}; \quad I_{L2}^c = 0$$

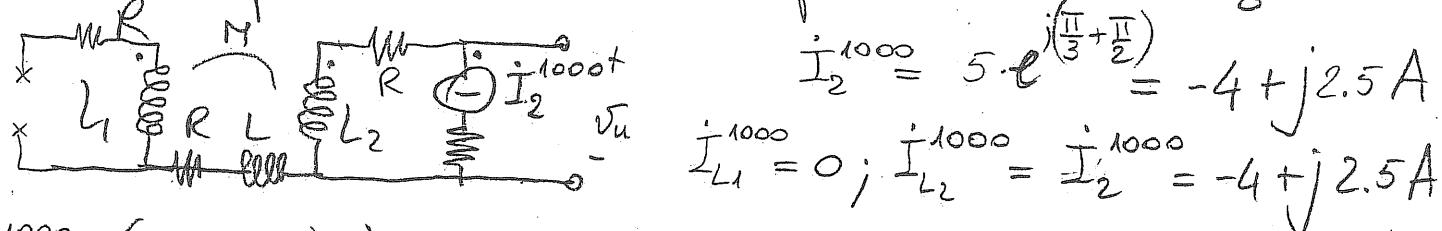
Agisce comp. sinusoidale a pulsazione  $500 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\dot{i}^{500} = 10 \text{ A}$$



$$\dot{I}_{L1}^{500} = \frac{R \dot{i}^{500}}{2R + j\omega L_1} = 0.3 - j1.17 \text{ A}; \quad I_{L2}^{500} = 0; \quad \dot{V}_m^{500} = j\omega M \dot{I}_{L1}^{500} = 70.6 + j17.5 \text{ V}$$

Agisce comp. sinusoidale a pulsazione  $1000 \text{ rad/s}$



$$\dot{V}_m^{1000} = (R + j\omega L_2) \dot{I}_2^{1000} \approx -270 - j366.8 \text{ V}$$

$$\underline{\underline{u(t) = |V_m^{500}| \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(500t + \varphi_{500}) + |V_m^{1000}| \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(1000t + \varphi_{1000})}}$$

$$\boxed{u(t) = 72.8 \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin(500t + 0.24) + 455.2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin(1000t - 2.2) \text{ V}}$$

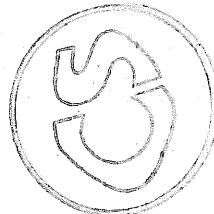
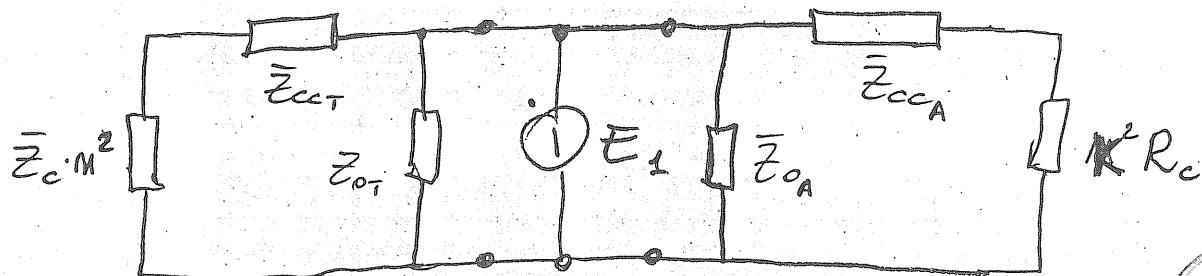
$$\boxed{= \frac{1}{2} L_1 \cdot I_{L1}^{c^2} + \frac{1}{2} L_1 (I_{L1,500}^{500})^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 (I_{L2,1000}^{1000})^2 = 1.75 \text{ Joule}}$$

l'emo fasse equivalente:

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Parametri Trasformatore

Delle prove a vuoto:

$$R_o = \frac{V_{10}^2}{P_{10}} = 96.26 \Omega; G_o = \frac{1}{R_o} = 0.0104 \Omega$$

$$Y_o = \frac{\sqrt{3} I_{10}}{V_{10}} = 0.0547 \Omega; X_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Y_o^2 - G_o^2}} = 18.62 \Omega;$$

$$Z_o = \frac{R_o + j X_o}{R_o + j X_o} = 3.47 + j 17.95 \Omega$$

Delle prove in c.c.

$$Z_{cc} = \frac{V_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} I_{1cc}} = 3.46 \Omega; \cos \varphi_{cc} = \frac{P_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} V_{1cc} I_{1cc}} = 0.6543;$$

$$\bar{Z}_{cc} = |Z_{cc}| \cdot [\cos \varphi_{cc} + j \sin \varphi_{cc}] = [2.26 + j 2.62 \Omega]$$

parametri macchina asincrona

stesse formule di prima):  $R_o = 128 \Omega$

$$\bar{Z}_o = 1.85 + j 15.28 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Z}_{cc} = 1.02 + j 3.13 \Omega$$

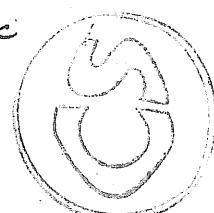
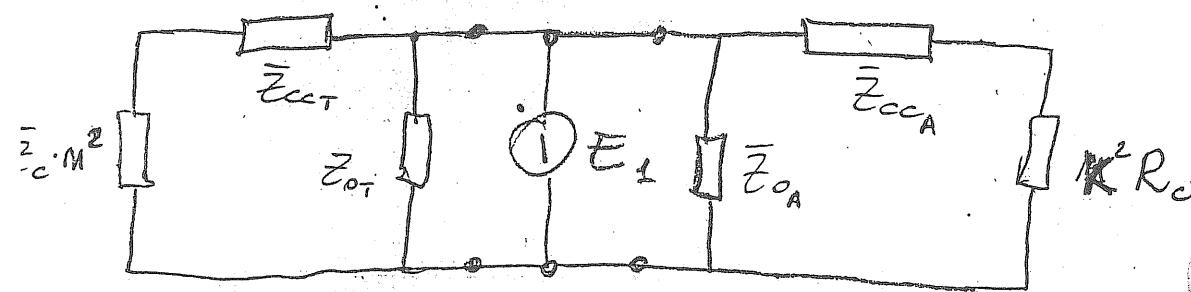
$$\bar{Z}_{cc} = R_{cc} + j X_{cc}; R_{cc} = R_{1s} + K^2 R_{2s} \Rightarrow R_{2s} = \frac{R_{cc} - R_{1s}}{K^2}$$

$$R_o = R_{2s} \cdot \frac{1-s}{s} \approx 0.7 \Omega$$

mo fese equivalente: versione provvisoria 6 del  
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metri Transformatore

lle prove a vuoto:

$$o = \frac{V_{10}^2}{P_{10}} = 96.26 \Omega; G_o = \frac{1}{R_o} = 0.0104 \Omega$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} I_{10}}{V_{10}} = 0.0547 \Omega, X_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Y_o^2 - G_o^2}} = 18.62 \Omega;$$

$$o = \frac{R_o \cdot j X_o}{R_o + j X_o} = 3.47 + j 17.95 \Omega$$

lle prove in.c.c.

$$d = \frac{V_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} I_{1cc}} = 3.46 \Omega; \cos \varphi_{cc} = \frac{P_{1cc}}{\sqrt{3} V_{1cc} I_{1cc}} = 0.6543;$$

$$= |Z_{cc}| \cdot [\cos \varphi_{cc} + j \sin \varphi_{cc}] = 2.26 + j 2.62 \Omega$$

metri macchina asincrona

se formule di prime):  $R_o = 128 \Omega$

$$= 1.85 + j 15.28 \Omega$$

$$= 1.02 + j 3.13 \Omega$$

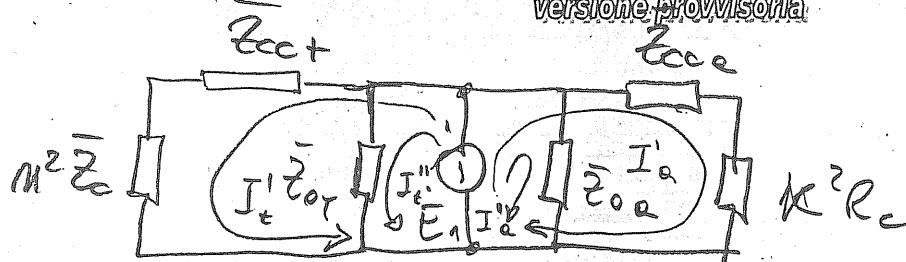
$$= R_{cc} + j X_{cc}; R_{cc} = R_{13} + K^2 R_{2k} \Rightarrow R_{2k} = \frac{R_{cc} - R_{13}}{K^2}$$

$$= R_{cc} \cdot d^{-2} \approx 0.2 \cdot D$$

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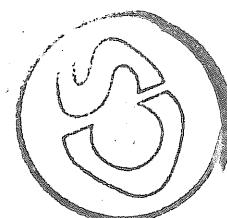


$$\dot{E}_1 = 240 \text{ V}$$

$$I_t^' = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{\bar{Z}_{cc} + M^2 \bar{Z}_c} = 20.7 - j 12.45 \text{ A}$$

$$I_t^{''} = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{\bar{Z}_{0q}} = 2.5 - j 12.8 \text{ A}$$

$$I_a^' = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{\bar{Z}_{ccq} + K^2 R_c} = 25.42 - j 66.82 \text{ A}$$



$$I_a^{''} = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{\bar{Z}_{0q}} = 1.87 - j 15.47 \text{ A}$$

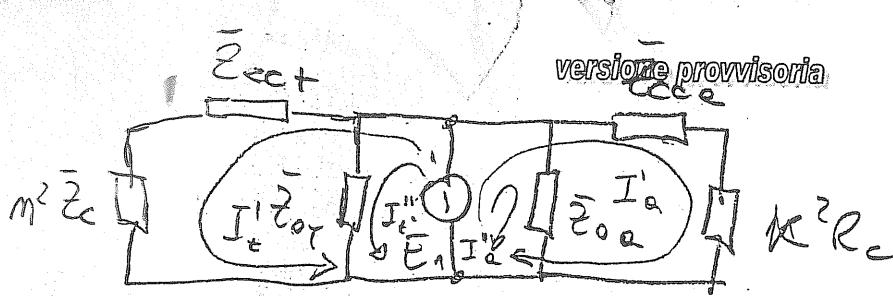
$$\dot{I}_g = I_t^' + I_t^{''} + I_a^' + I_a^{''} = 50.5 - j 107.6 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{S}_g = 3 \cdot \dot{E}_1 \cdot \dot{I}_g^* = 36.36 + j 77.5 \text{ KVA}$$

$P = 36.36 \text{ KW}; Q = 77.5 \text{ KVAR}$
---

$P_{fet} = 3 \cdot \frac{\dot{E}_1^2}{R_{0t}} \approx 1800 \text{ W}$
---

$P_{fea} = 3 \cdot \frac{\dot{E}_1^2}{R_{0a}} = 1350 \text{ W}$
---

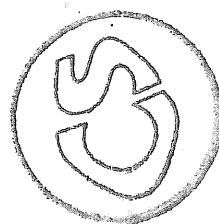


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$$\underline{E_1 = 240 \text{ V}}$$

$$I_t^' = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{\bar{Z}_{pct} + M^2 \bar{Z}_c} = 20.7 - j 12.45 \text{ A}$$

$$I_t^{''} = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{\bar{Z}_{o_p}} = 2.5 - j 12.8 \text{ A}$$



$$I_a^' = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{\bar{Z}_{o_a} + k^2 R_c} = 25.42 - j 66.82 \text{ A}$$

$$I_a^{''} = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{\bar{Z}_{o_a}} = 1.87 - j 15.47 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_g = I_t^' + I_t^{''} + I_a^' + I_a^{''} = 50.5 - j 107.6 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{S}_g = 3 \cdot \dot{E}_1 \cdot \dot{I}_g^* = 36.36 + j 77.5 \text{ KVA}$$

$$P = 36.36 \text{ kW}; Q = 77.5 \text{ KVAR}$$

$$P_{fe_t} = 3 \cdot \frac{E_1^2}{R_{ot}} \approx 1800 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{fea} = 3 \cdot \frac{E_1^2}{R_{oa}} = 1350 \text{ W}$$