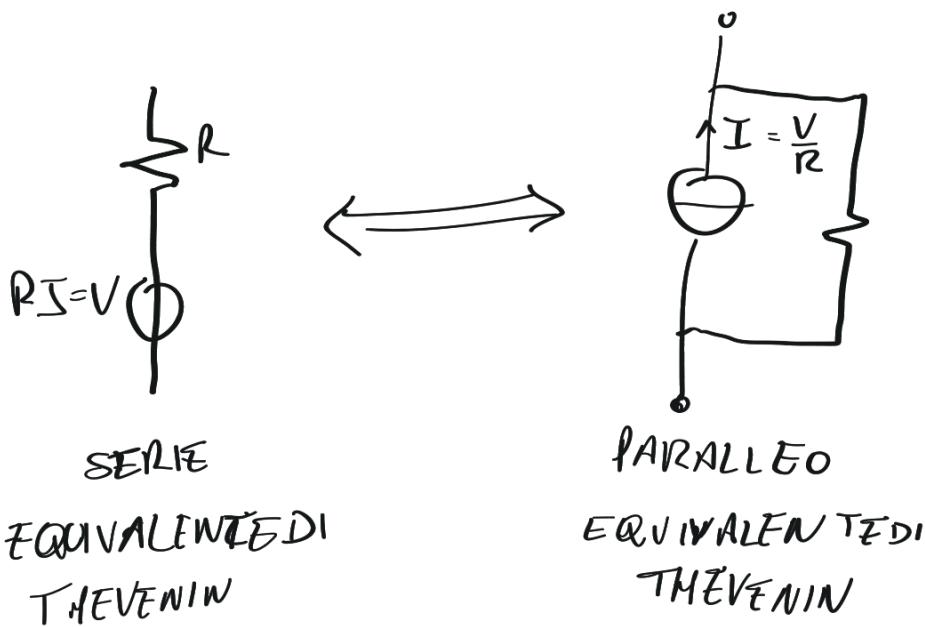
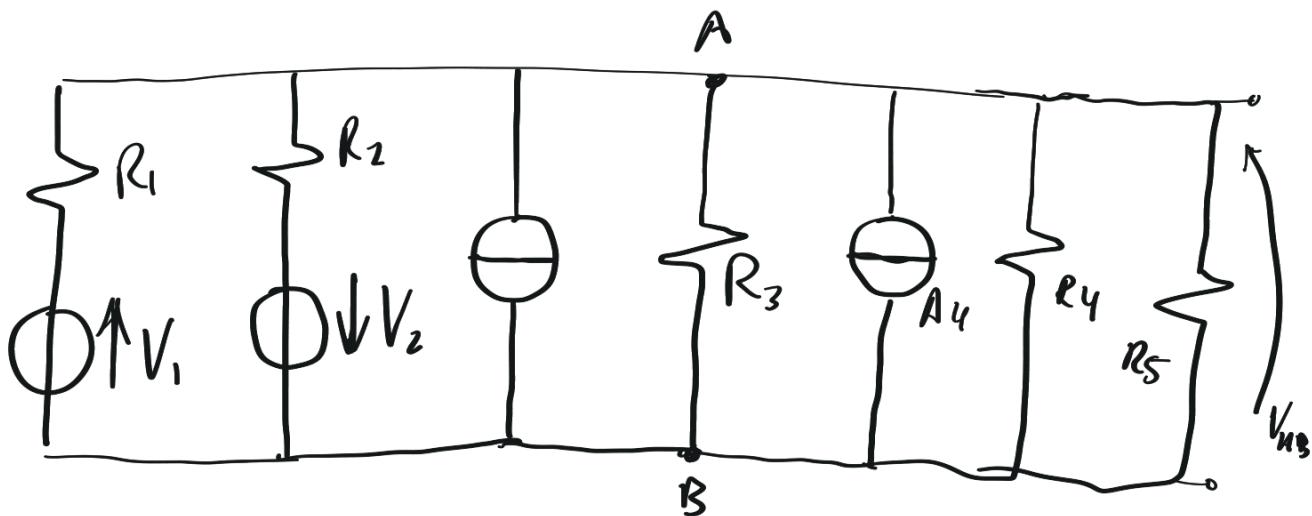


Lettione 7



Formula di Millman



se ci fosse un generatore di tensione non isolato, la tensione sarebbe uguale a quella tensione

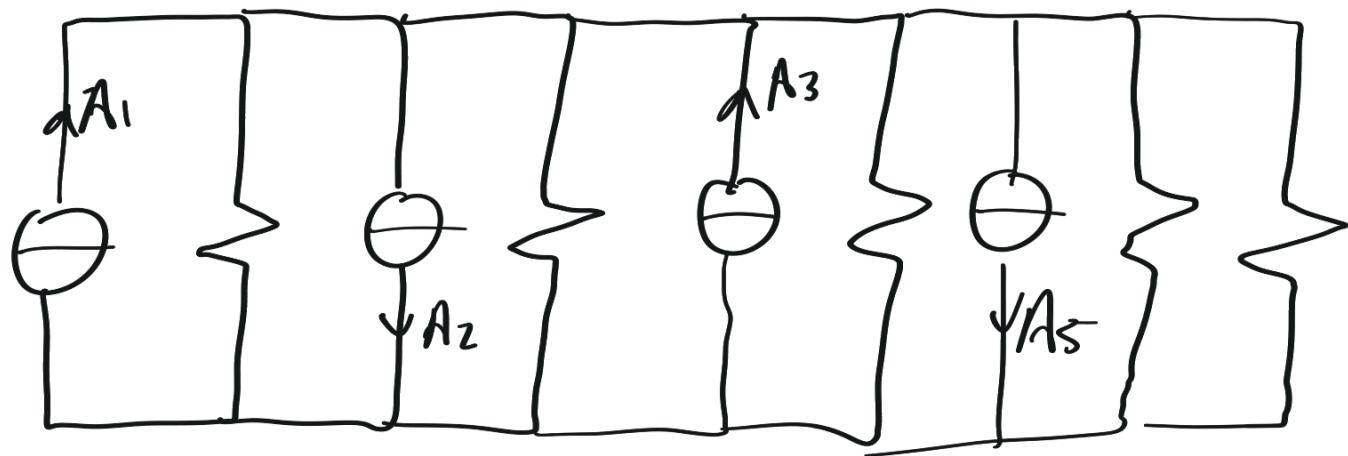
$$V_{AB} = \frac{\frac{V_1}{R_1} - \frac{V_2}{R_2} + A_3 - A_4}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}} \quad (+) \text{ se stessa direzione di } V_{AB}$$

Dinostroscio

Cambiando

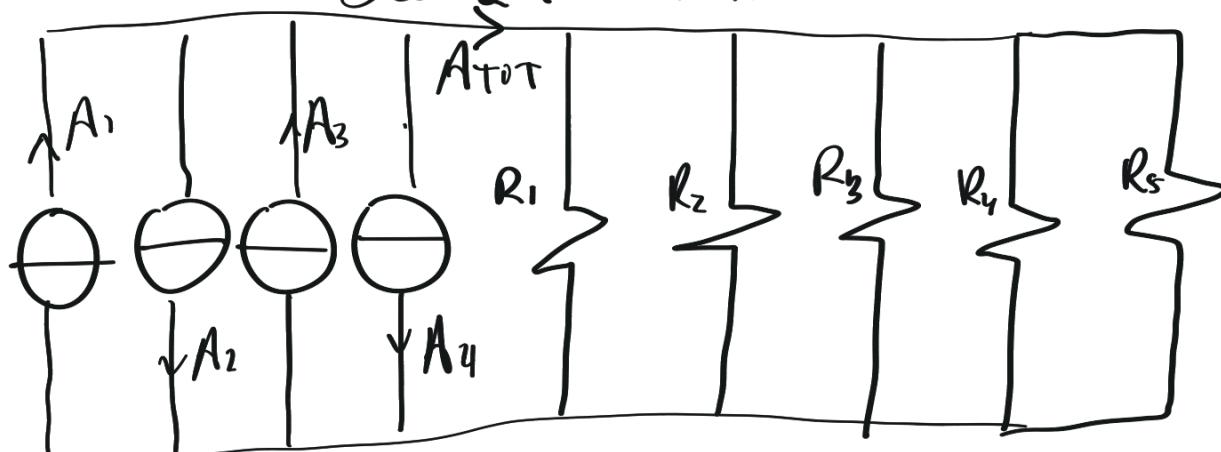


con Norton



|||

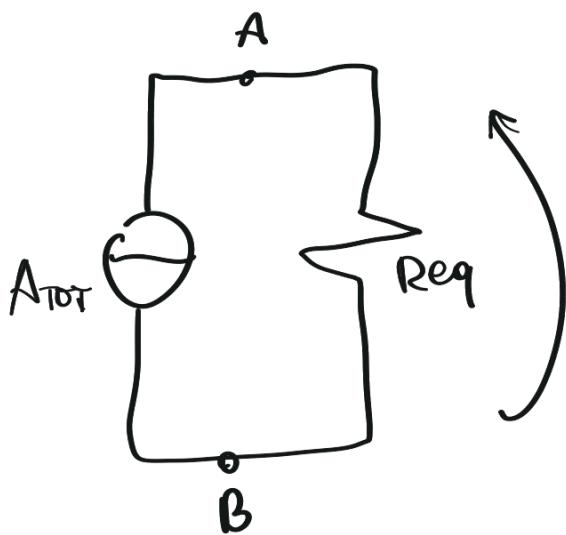
Stessa forza tra A e B



$$A_{TOT} = \sum_i A_i = \underbrace{A_1}_{V_1} - \underbrace{A_2}_{R_1} + A_3 - A_4$$

$$\frac{V_1}{R_1} \quad \frac{V_2}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}$$

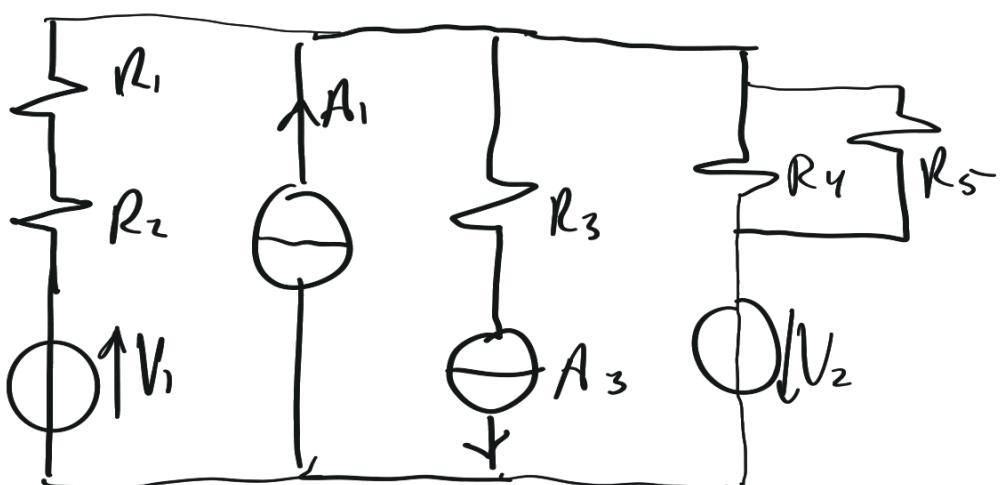


$$V = R_{eq} \cdot A_{TOT} = V_{AB}$$

$$V = \frac{A_{TOT}}{\frac{1}{R_{eq}}} = \frac{\frac{V_1}{R_1} - \frac{V_2}{R_2} + A_3 - A_4}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}}$$

riconoscendo che
è binadale si
può scrivere
ad eccezione questa
formula

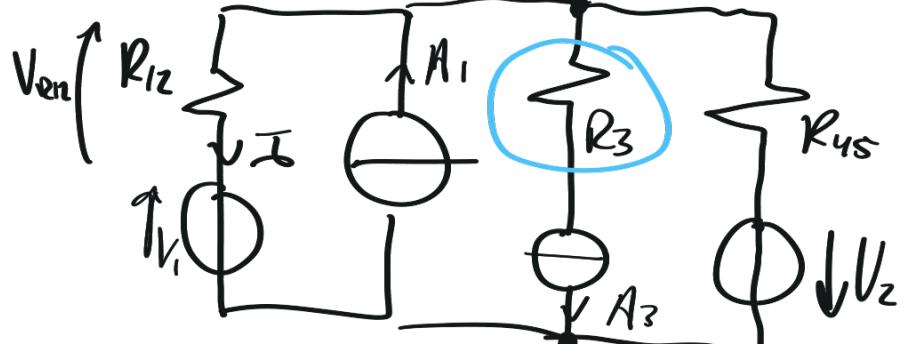
Casi Particolari



Quello che è evidente si semplifica

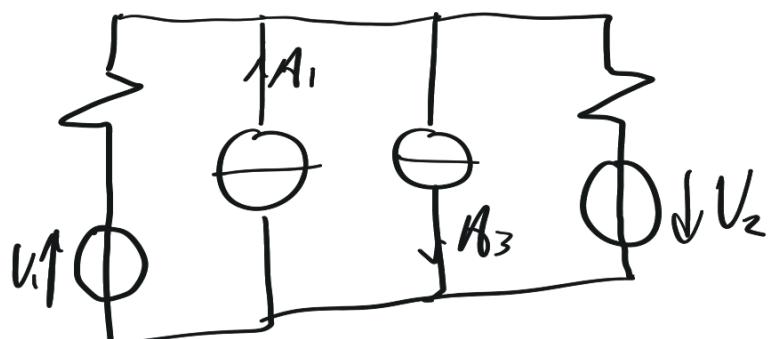
$$R_{12} = R_1 + R_2$$

$$R_{\text{Req}} = \frac{R_U R_S}{R_U + R_S}$$

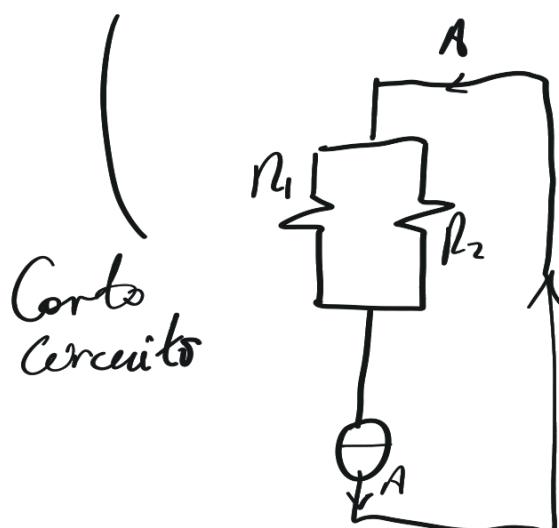
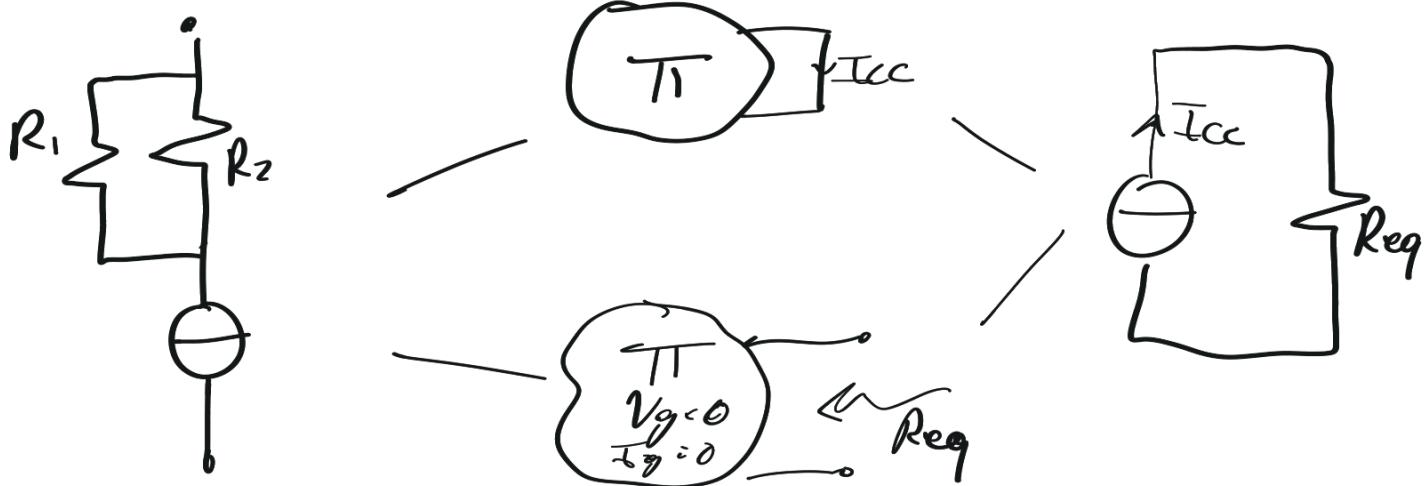


III

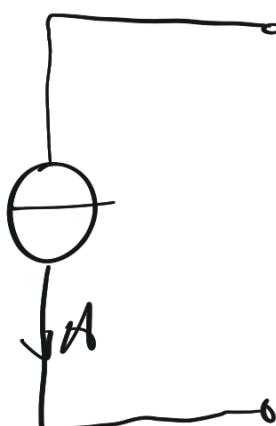
Si può togliere
R₃ per il teorema
di Norton

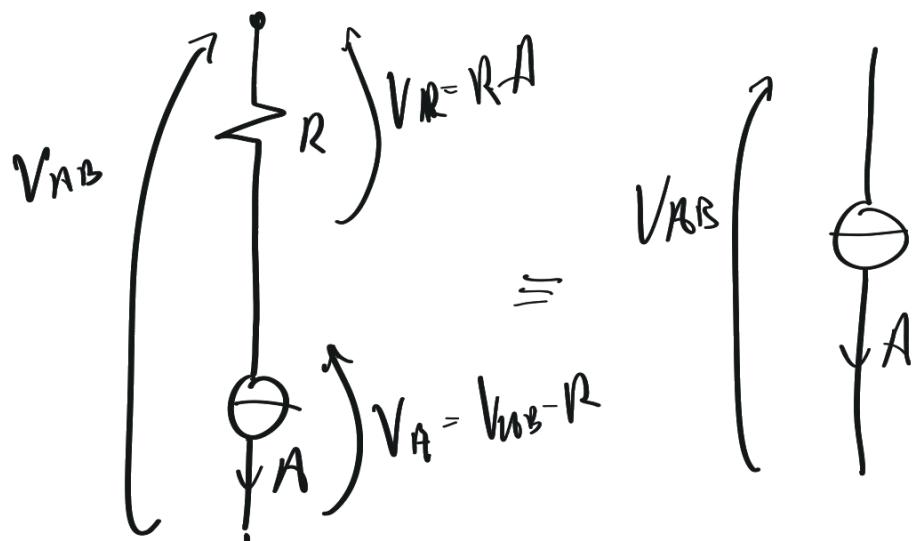
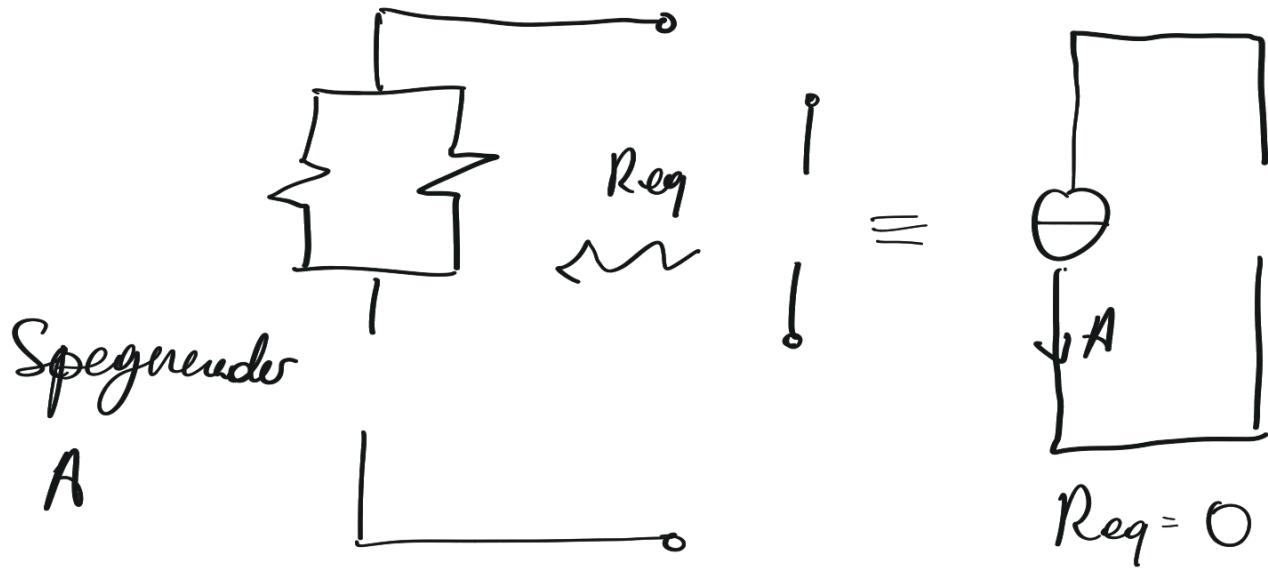


(e.g.)



$$A = I_{cc} \equiv$$





Non cambia la tensione ma
 cambia la potenza erogata.

Esternamente non cambia invece internamente
 sono due circuiti diversi

$V_R \neq 0$ è $V_R = RA$, però ai fini dei
 calcoli di V_{AB} la presenza di R_S non cambia
 niente

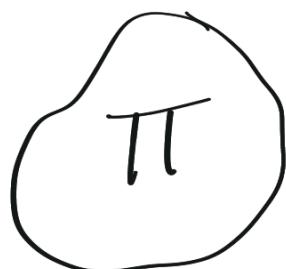
$$V_{AB} = \frac{V_1}{R_{12}} + A_1 - A_3 - \frac{V_2}{R_{45}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{12}} + \frac{1}{R_{45}}$$

$$V_{R12} = V_{AB} - V_1$$

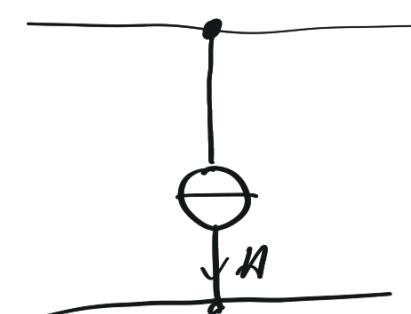
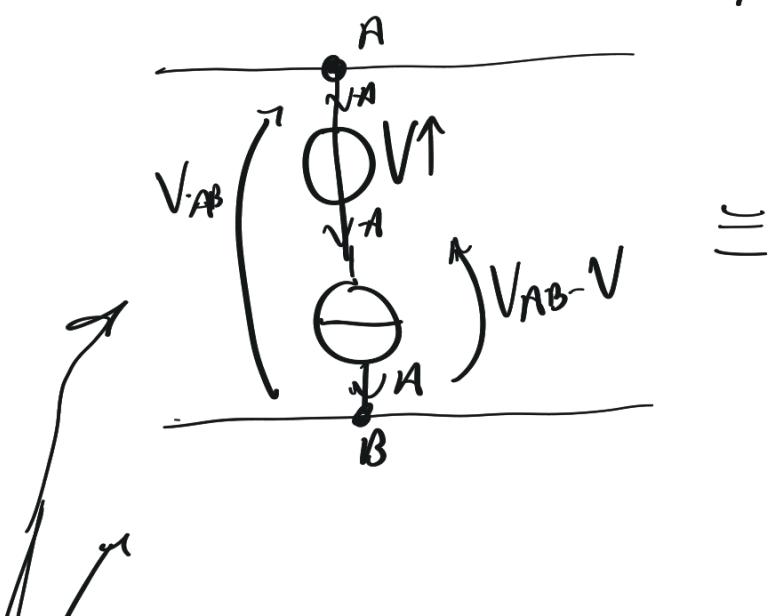
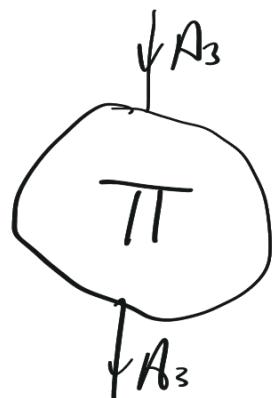
$$I_1 = \frac{V_{R12}}{R_{12}}$$

In generale R_3 potranno esser scambiato per una rete



Significa che:

perche
A due esce
entra,
quindi A non cambia



Alla fine dei
calcoli de V_{AB} ,

Un generatore di corrente un esiste in forma domestica

Altro caso particolare

Norton: cosa è in serie con un generatore di corrente non importa

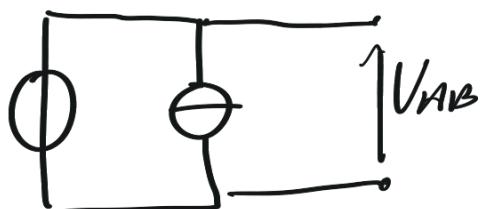
Thevenin: cosa è in parallelo con un generatore di tensione non importa

→ perché la tensione attraverso è uguale

duale

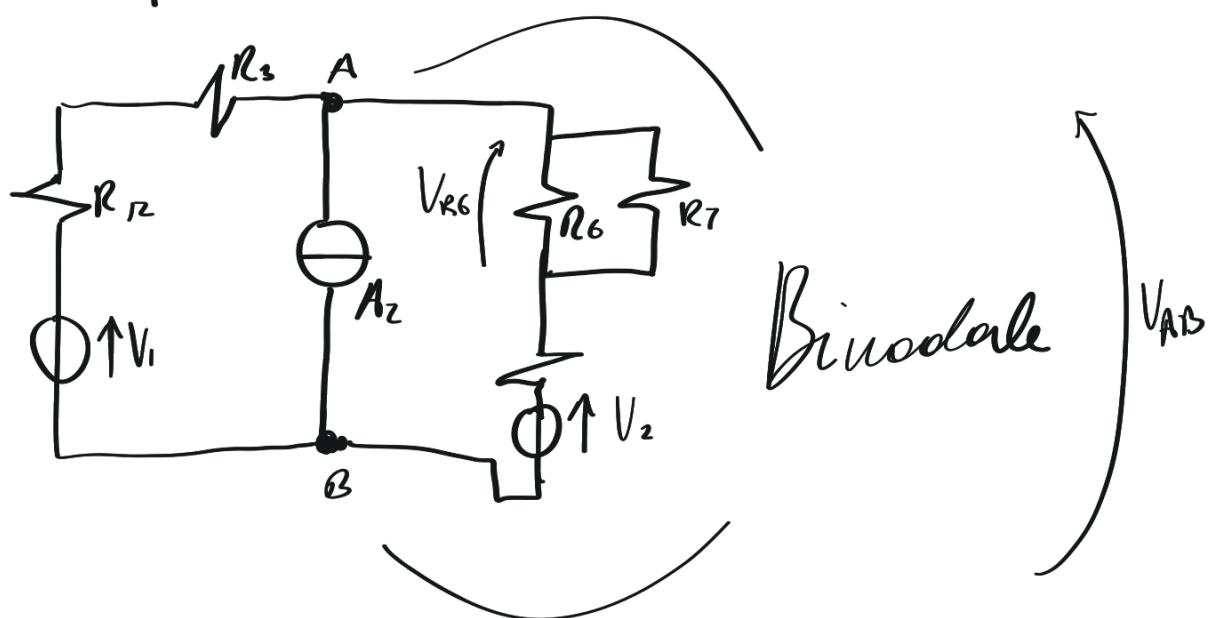
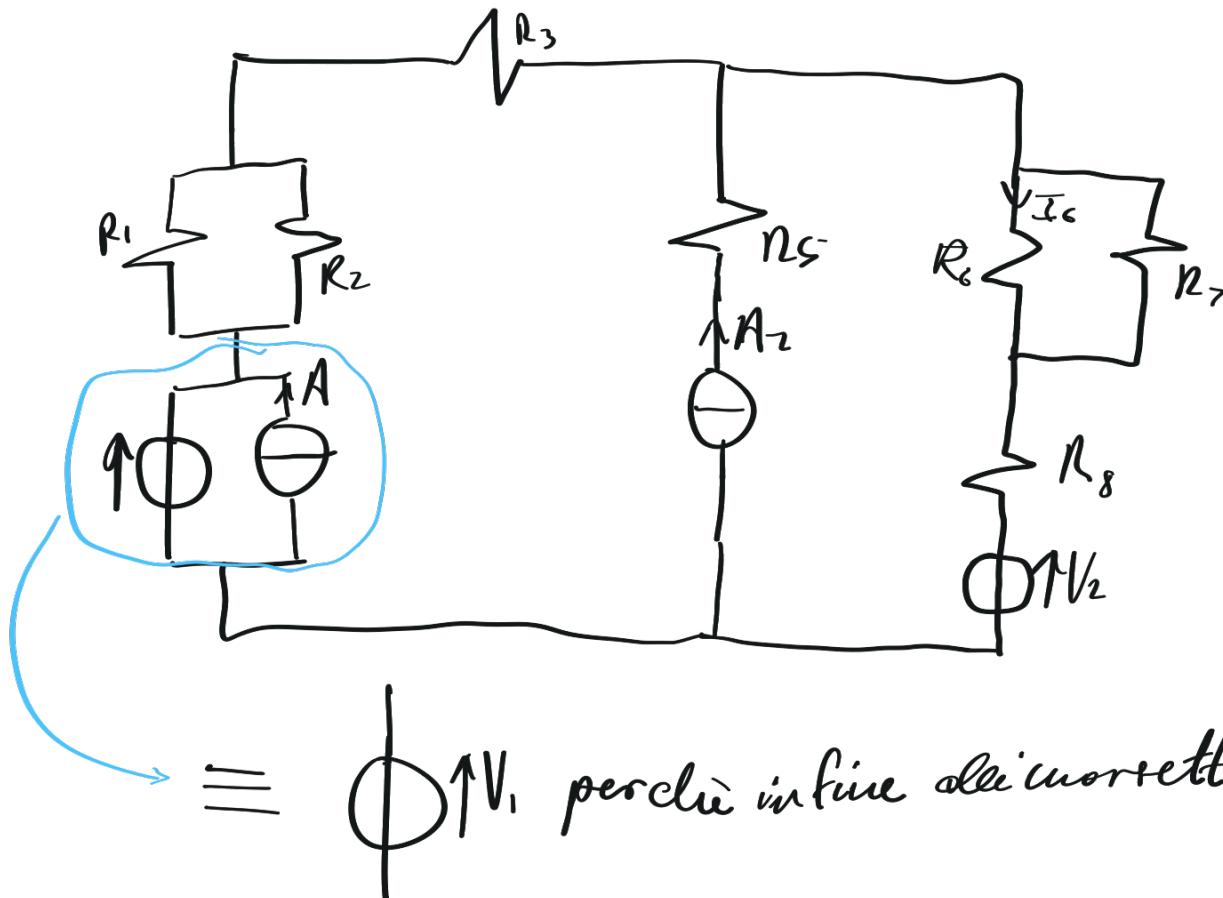


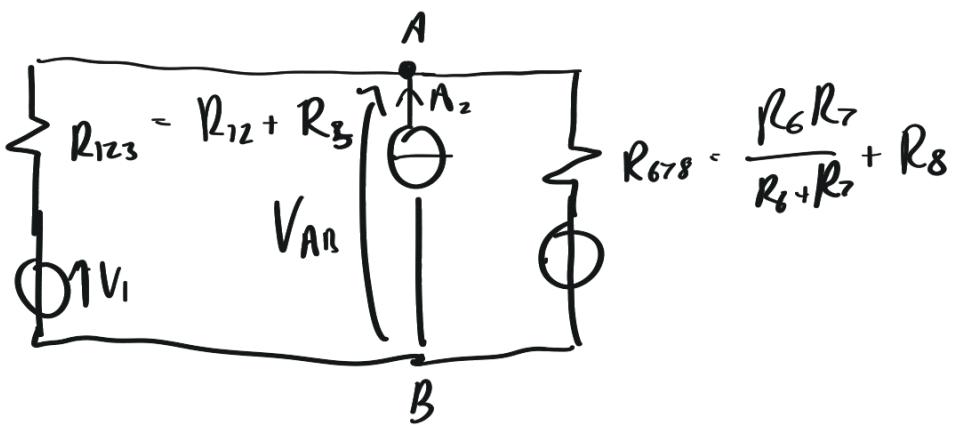
anche



Esempi

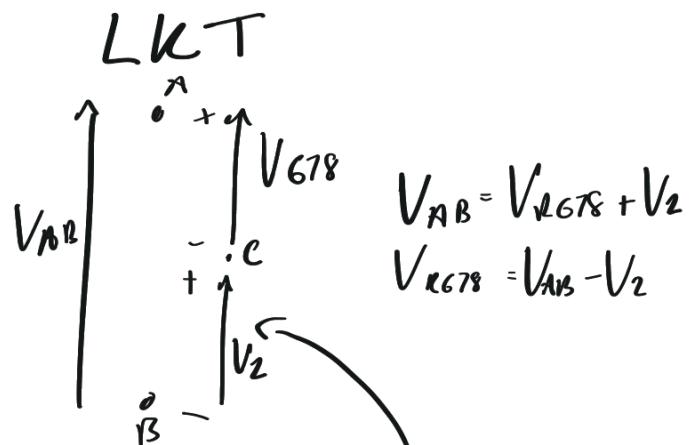
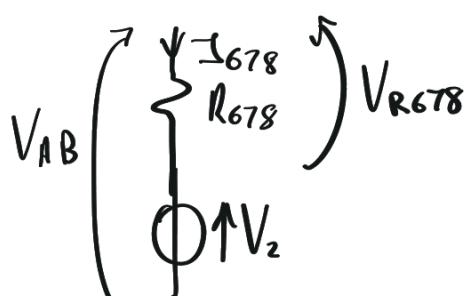
Andremmo sempre a semplificare le reti e useremo calcoleremo sistematicamente





$$V_{AB} = \frac{\frac{V_1}{R_{123}} + A_2 + \frac{V_2}{R_{678}}}{\frac{1}{R_{123}} + \frac{1}{R_{678}}}$$

Punktreihen ablesen V_{AB}



$I_{R8} - I_{678}$

$$I_{678} = \frac{V_{AB} - V_2}{R_{678}}$$

$$V_{R8} = R_8 \cdot I_{678}$$

$$V_{AB} - V_2 - V_{R8}$$

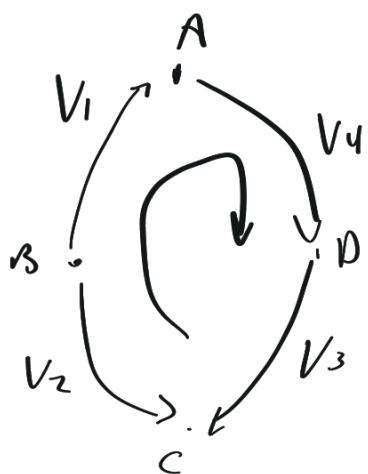
$$V_{R6} =$$

$$I_6 = \frac{V_{R6}}{R_6} = \frac{V_{AB} - V_2 - V_{R8}}{R_6}$$

Altern erneut

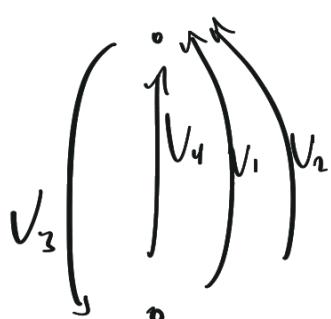
$$I_6 = I_{678} \cdot \frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7}$$

Esempio leggi di Kirchhoff



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

$$V_1 = V_2 + V_3 - V_4$$

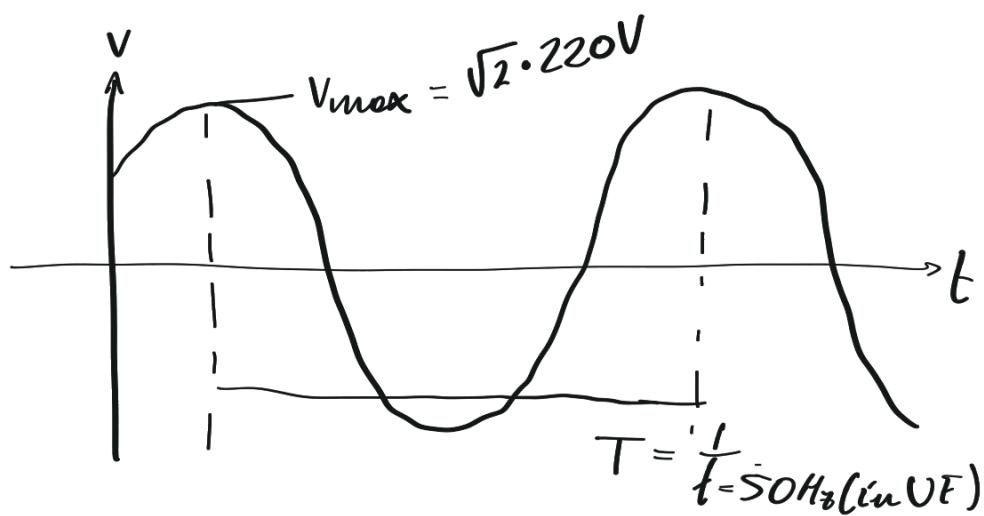


$$V_4 = V_1 - V_2 = -V_3$$

Abbiamo visto tutti teoremi delle reti,
ma i circuiti sono diversi in diretta o alternata

Corrente Alterante

Le macchine elettriche vogliono frequenze basse.
50Hz era un compromesso



Più penserai perché non ti cucina, ma
il tuo corpo segue la frequenza della corrente.

Perché il cuore batte a 1 Hz e 50 Hz si muore,
i muscoli e i sistemi nervosi non sono abbi guasti
a quelle frequenze quando si può morire.

Usenno la trasformata di Fourier per
studiarne in forma algebrica, equazioni di differenziali