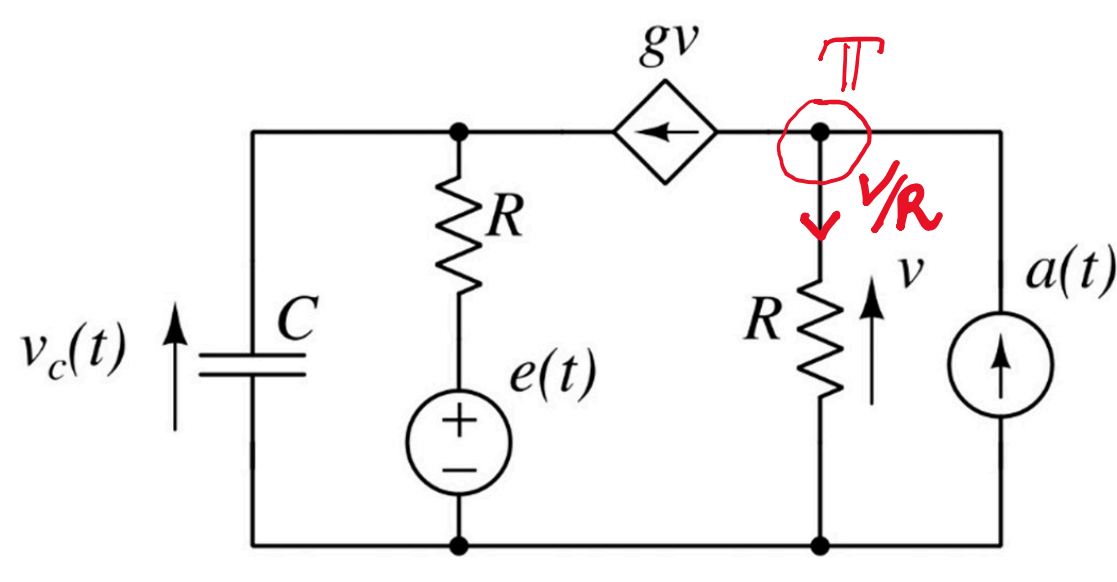


E1

Sapendo che il circuito evolve a regime per $t = 1^-$, assumendo $a(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 1 \\ A, & t > 1 \end{cases}$ ed $e(t) = \begin{cases} E, & t \leq 1 \\ 0, & t > 1 \end{cases}$ si determini $v_c(t)$ in $t = 1^-$ e per $t > 1$.



KA Π : $gV + \frac{V}{R} = a(t)$ $V = \frac{R a(t)}{1 + Rg}$

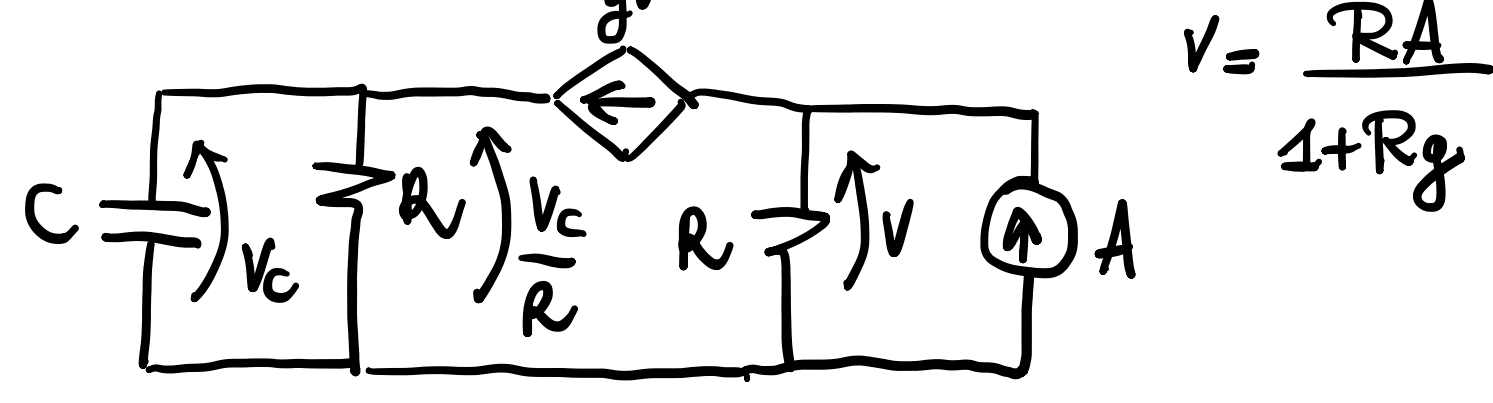
• $t = 1^-$ in $t = 1^-$ il circuito è a regime quindi il condensatore si comporta come un circuito aperto

$V(1^-) = \emptyset$ infatti $a(1^-) = \emptyset$.

quindi $gV(1^-) = \emptyset$

$V_c(1^-) = E$

• $t > 1$



$C \frac{dV_c}{dt} = gV - \frac{V_c}{R} = -\frac{V_c}{R} + \frac{RgA}{1+Rg}$

$\frac{dV_c}{dt} = -\frac{1}{RC} V_c + \frac{RgA}{C(1+Rg)}$

$V_c(t) = K e^{-\frac{t-1}{RC}} + H$

$\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{H}{RC} + \frac{RgA}{C(1+Rg)}$ $H = \frac{gR^2A}{1+Rg}$

$V_c(1^-) = V_c(1^+)$ continuità delle variabili di stato rispetto agli ingressi

$E = K + H$ $K = E - H$

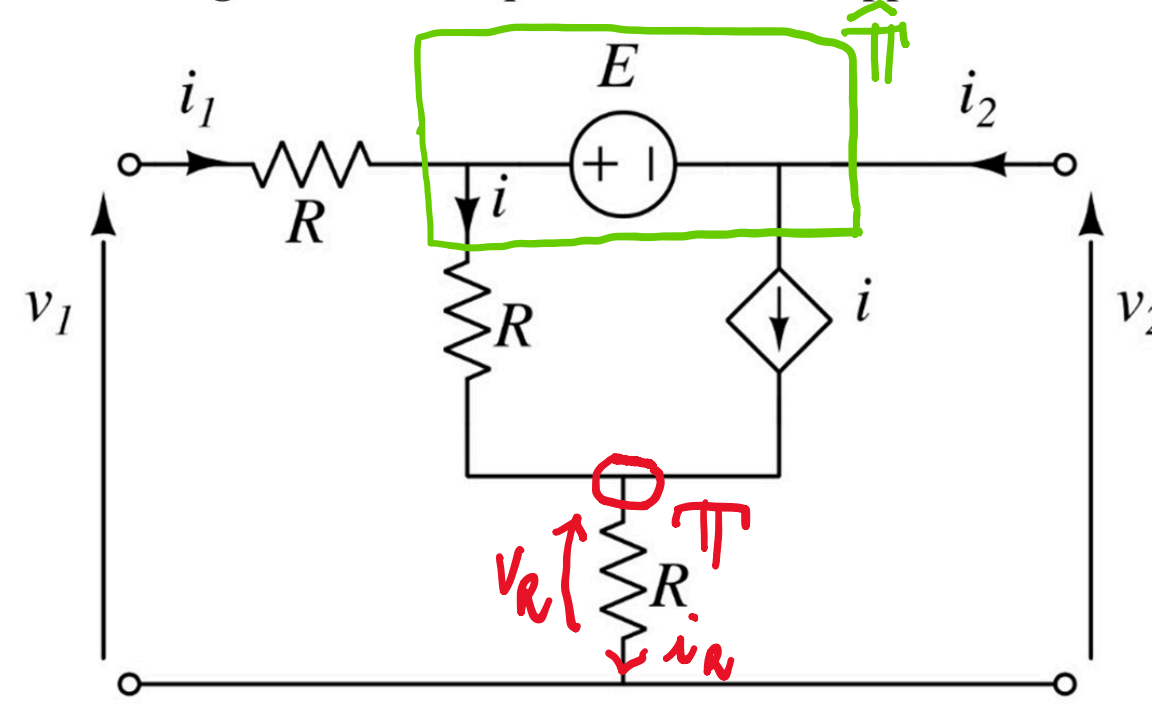
$V_c(t) \Big|_{t \geq 1} = (E - H) e^{-\frac{t-1}{RC}} + H = \left(E - \frac{gR^2A}{1+Rg} \right) e^{-\frac{t-1}{RC}} + \frac{gR^2A}{1+Rg}$

E2

Si determinino in forma letterale i parametri della rappresentazione

$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} E_1 \\ E_2 \end{pmatrix}$

del doppio-bipolo in figura e si disegni lo schema equivalente di tale rappresentazione.



KA Π : $i_R = 2i$ $\rightarrow V_R = 2Ri$

$V_1 = Ri_1 + Ri + 2Ri = Ri_1 + 3Ri$

KA $\hat{\Pi}$: $i_1 + i_2 = 2i$ $i = (i_1 + i_2) \frac{1}{2}$

$V_1 = Ri_1 + \frac{3R}{2}(i_1 + i_2) = \frac{5R}{2}i_1 + \frac{3R}{2}i_2$

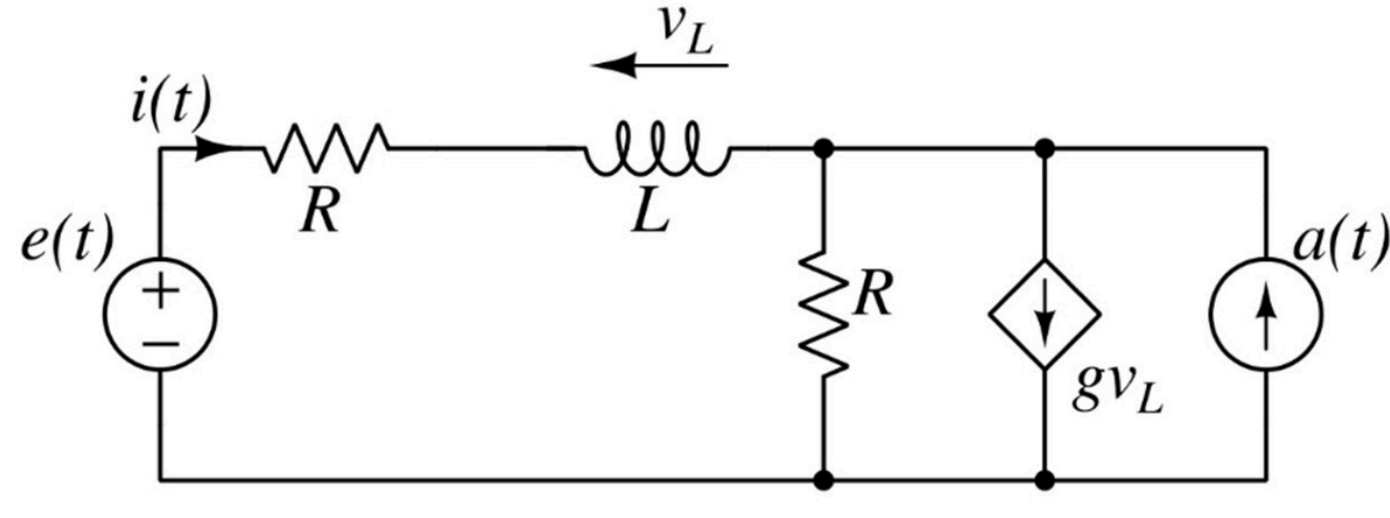
$V_2 + E + Ri_1 - V_1 = 0$ $V_2 = V_1 - Ri_1 - E$

$V_2 = \frac{3R}{2}i_1 + \frac{3R}{2}i_2 - E$

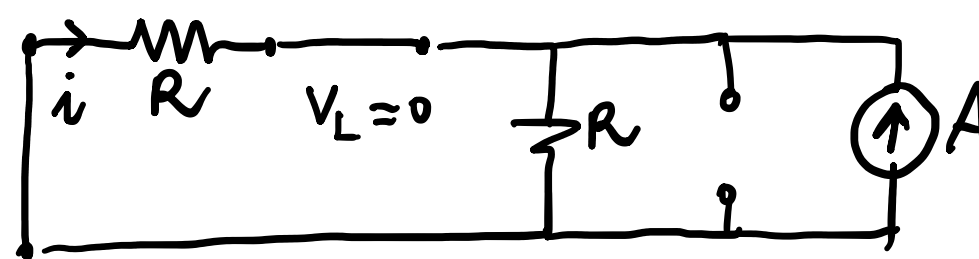
$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = R \begin{bmatrix} 5/2 & 3/2 \\ 3/2 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -E \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = [R] \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -E \end{bmatrix}$

E3

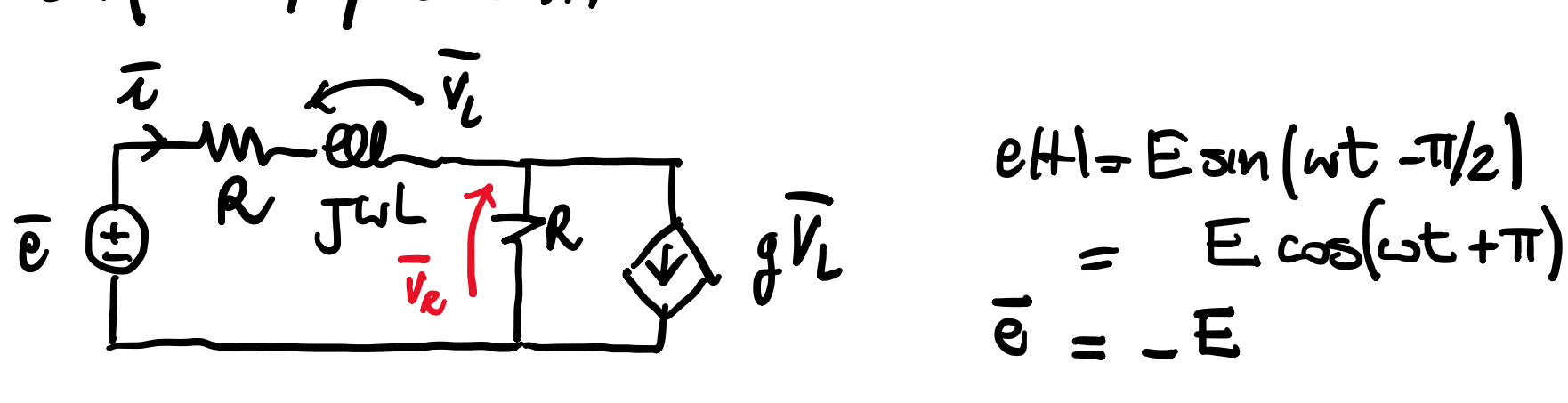
Con $e(t) = E \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})$ e $a(t) = A$, il circuito in figura evolve a regime. Si determini simbolicamente la corrente $i(t)$. Assumendo poi $A = 0$, si determini il valore da assegnare a g tale che il generatore indipendente di tensione eroghi solo potenza attiva.



① $e(t) = 0$ e $a(t) = A$ $i^A/H = -A/2$



② $e(t) = E \sin(\omega t - \pi/2)$ e $a(t) = 0$



$\bar{u} = \frac{\bar{e} - \bar{V}_L - \bar{V}_R}{R}$

$\bar{V}_L = j\omega L \bar{u}$ $\bar{V}_R = R(\bar{u} - g\bar{V}_L)$
 $= R(\bar{u} - j\omega L g \bar{u})$
 $= \bar{u}(1 - j\omega L g)R$

$R\bar{u} = \bar{e} - j\omega L \bar{u} - \bar{u}(1 - j\omega L g)R$

$\bar{u} = \frac{-E}{2R + j\omega L(1 - gR)}$

$\bar{u} = -\frac{E}{4R^2 + \omega^2 L^2(1 - gR)^2} (2R + j\omega L(Rg - 1))$

$i^E(t) = \text{Re}\{\bar{u} e^{j\omega t}\}$

$i^E(t) = -\frac{E}{4R^2 + (\omega L(1 - gR))^2} (2R \cos \omega t + (1 - Rg)\omega L \sin \omega t)$

$i(t) = i^A(t) + i^E(t)$

Con $a(t) = A$ si ottiene un circuito in regime sinusoidale

$\hat{A}_e^E = \frac{1}{2} \bar{e} \bar{u}^*$ dato che $\bar{e} \in \mathbb{R}$, se $\bar{u} \in \mathbb{R}$ allora $\hat{A}_e^E \equiv P_e^E$

$\bar{u} \in \mathbb{R} \iff \text{Im}\{\bar{u}\} = 0 \iff Rg = 1 \iff g = \frac{1}{R}$