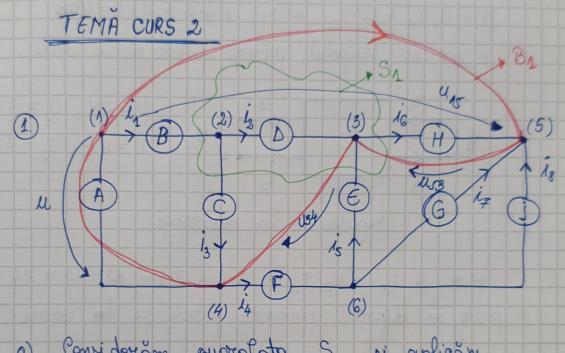
Clos: Feorende lui kvichoff, teorema transferului de pertore pe la bornele unui multipol, precuni or relatuli dintre u ori i ele elem de circ ount lugi (axiome) als teoriei circuitelor electrice. Le numini devrence ori nu lugi decorece rocem sa utilizam ducă de pe acum tehnologia din teoria compului decremagnetic. (cele 3 ount teoreme ori donira din legi.)

\* legile nu or demonstracio , teoremele or pot demonstra \*



a) Consideram suprafata  $S_{\Lambda}$  si aplican formulara generalà a teoremei 1 a lui kirchhoff:  $(S_{\Lambda}): -i_{\Lambda} + i_{3} - i_{5} + i_{6} = 0$ 

6) Consideram bueta B, si aplicam formularea generalà a terremei 2 a lui kirchhoff astfel:

(Bn): Mrs + M63 + M34 - M = 0

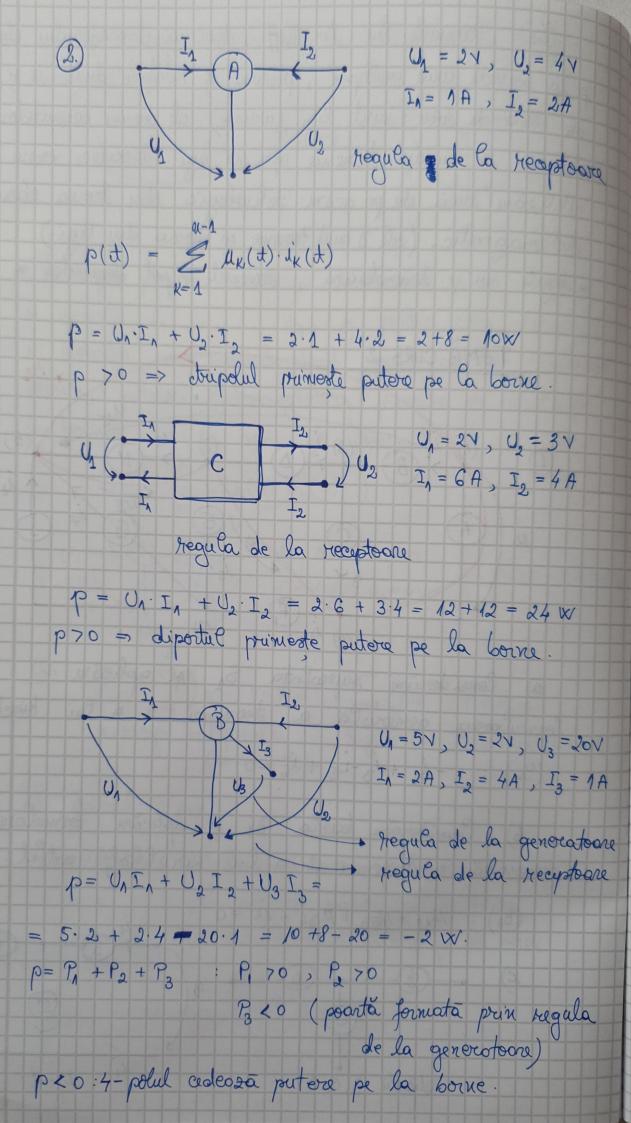
in B

in b

in diport

in diport

in diport



u(t) = sin(2ut)[V]i b  $i(t) = sim\left(su(t) \frac{u}{2}\right)$  $t = 0, \quad t = \frac{1}{8} s, \quad t = \frac{3}{8} s.$  $p = u \cdot i$ ,  $p(t) = u(t) \cdot i(t)$ sin 4  $P(0) = \sin(0) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \times 1$   $P(\frac{1}{8}) = \sin(2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8}) \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$  $=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac$  $P\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) = \sin\left(2\overline{u} \cdot \frac{3}{8}\right) \cdot \sin\left(2\overline{u} \cdot \frac{3}{8} + \frac{\overline{u}}{2}\right) =$  $= \operatorname{Min}\left(\frac{3\overline{u}}{4},\overline{u}\right) \cdot \operatorname{Min}\left(\frac{3\overline{u}}{4} + \frac{\overline{u}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(\operatorname{Min}\frac{3\overline{u}}{4} \cdot \cos\frac{\overline{u}}{2} + \operatorname{Min}\frac{\overline{u}}{4} \cdot \cos\frac{3\overline{u}}{4}\right)$  $= \sin \frac{3\overline{u}}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{3\overline{u}}{4} = \frac{\sin \frac{2\overline{u}}{4}}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{3\overline{u}}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$  $= \frac{\text{Min}\left(\overline{u} + \frac{\overline{u}}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{\cos\overline{u}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow p\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) = -0.5 \text{ W}.$ p=0 W ( t=0) - dipolul mu transferà putere p=0,5 W (  $t=\frac{1}{7}$  s) - dipolul primeste putere pe la borne p=-0,5 w (t=3/8) - dipolul cedeaxà putora pe la borne