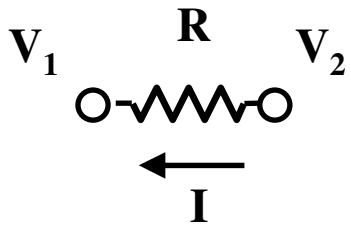
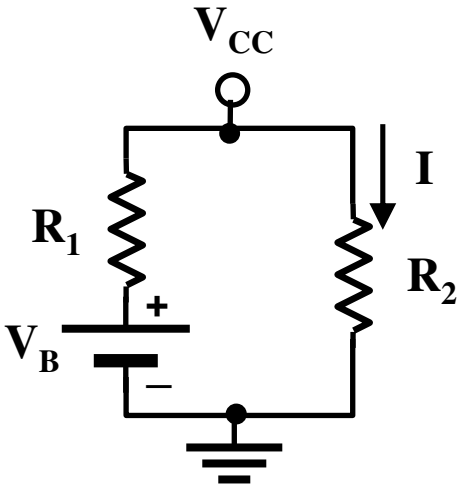
A



R= 1 KΩ
V_1= 5V
V_2=2V

I = ……..

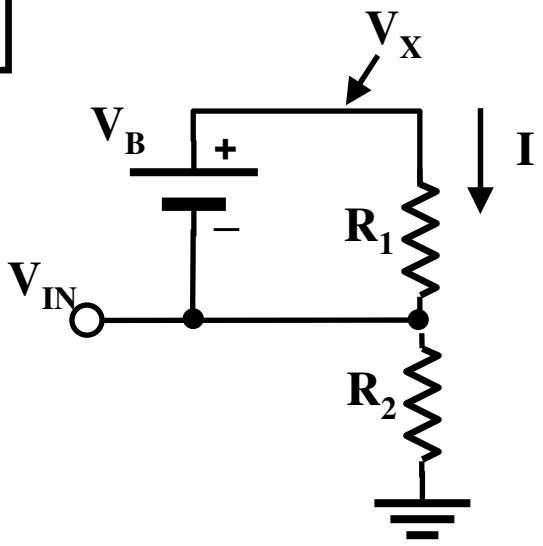
B



R_1= R_2= 1KΩ
V_{CC}= 10V
V_B=5V

I = ……..

C

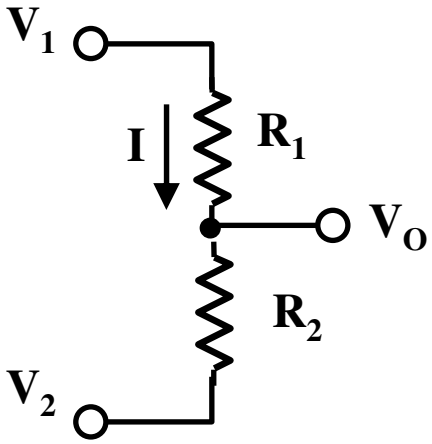


R_1= R_2= 1KΩ
V_{IN}= 10V
V_B = 5V

I = ……..

V_X=……..

D

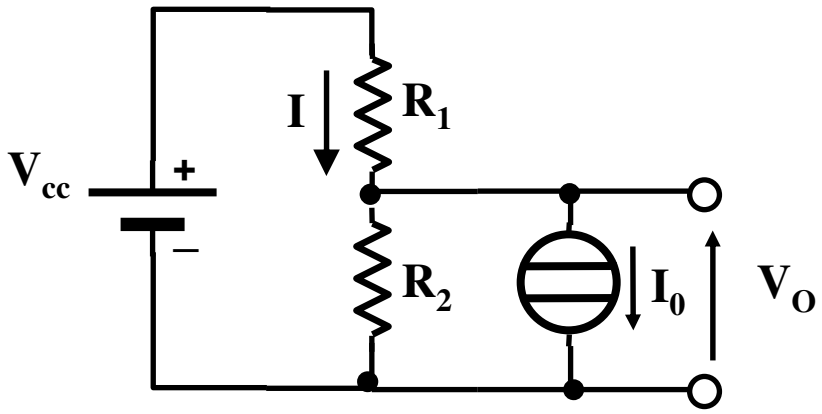


R_1= 10 KΩ
R_2= 2 KΩ
V_1= 14V
V_2 = 2V

I = ……..

V_O=……..

E

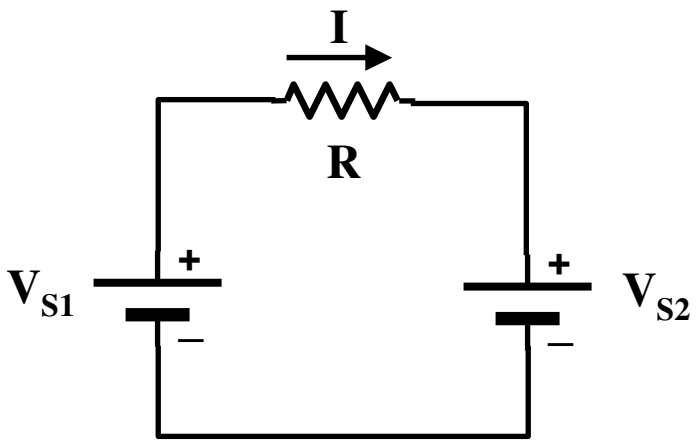


R_1= 10 KΩ
R_2= 10 KΩ
V_{CC}= 12V
I_0 = 2mA

V_O=……..

I = ……..

F



R_1= 1 KΩ
V_{S1}= 10V
V_{S2}= 20V

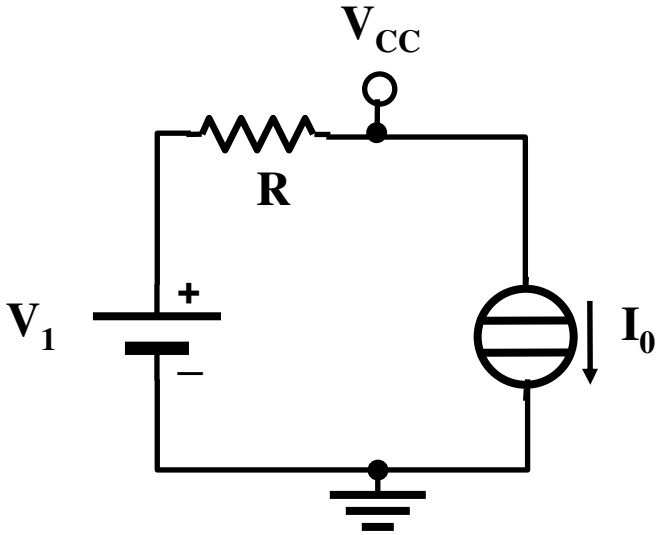
I = ……..

P_{S1}=…….

P_{S2}=…….

P_R=……..

G

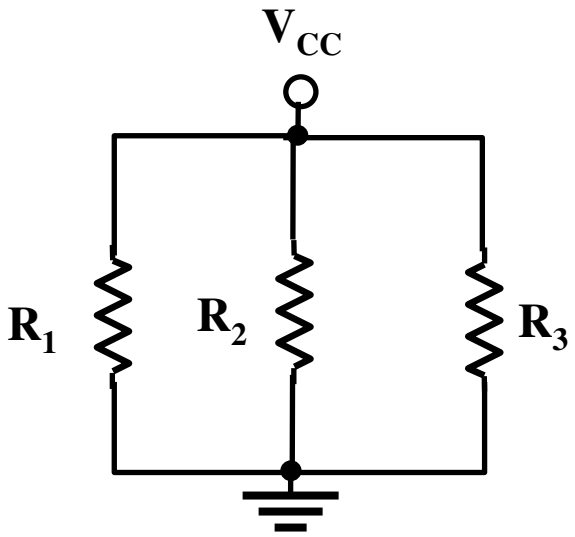


R = 1 KΩ
V_1= 10V
V_{CC}= 20V
I_0 = 5 mA

I_{CC}= ……..

I_{GND}=…….

H

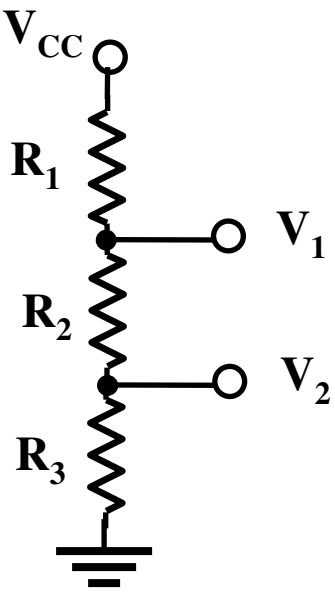


R_1 = 100 Ω
R_2 = 10 KΩ
R_3 = 1 KΩ
V_{CC}= 10V

I_2= … I_1

I_3= … I_1

I

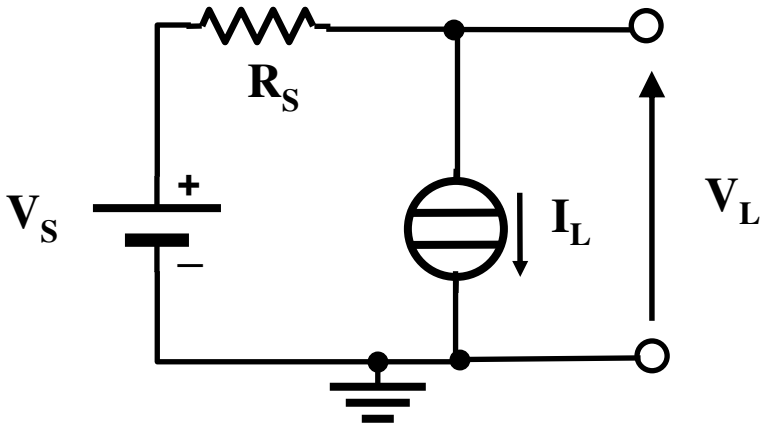


R_1 = 2 K Ω
R_2 = 3 KΩ
R_3 = 5 KΩ
V_{CC}= 10V

V_1= ……

V_2= ……

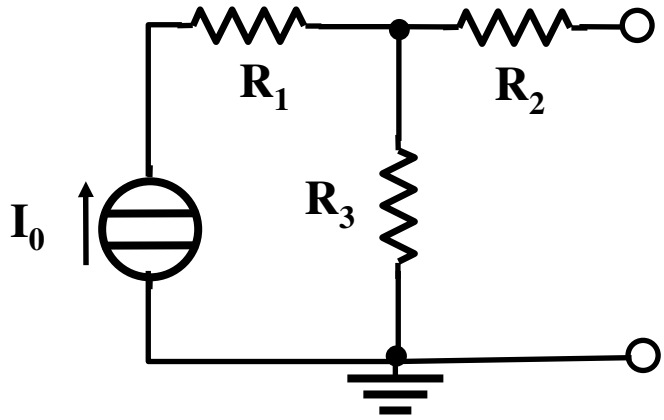
J



R_S = 1 KΩ
V_S=10V

Tracciare la caratterisica V_L-I_L

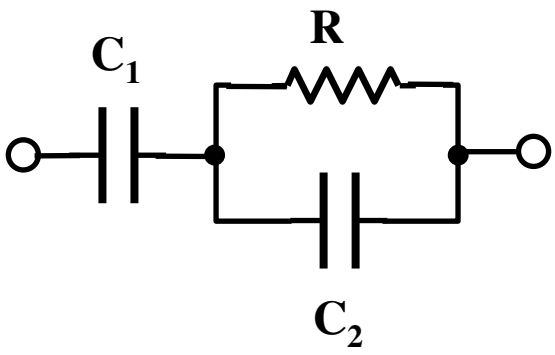
K



$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 1\ K\Omega$
$I_0 = 1\ mA$

Determinare i circuiti equivalenti Thevenin e Norton

L

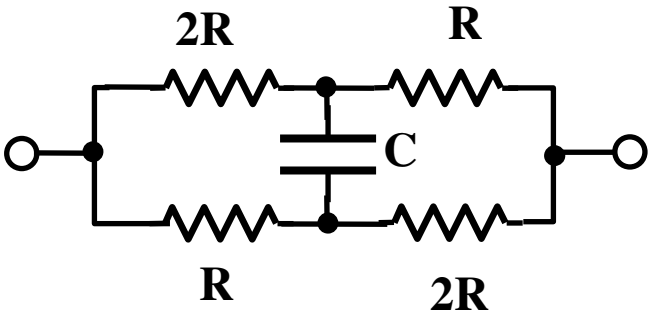


R= 1KΩ, C_1=50μF, C_2=160nF

1) Determinare l' espressione letterale dell' impedenza equivalente.

2) Determinare il valore della corrente che attraversa il bipolo se ai suoi capi viene applicata una tensione sinusoidale V_Z di frequenza 1KHz e ampiezza picco-picco pari ad 1V

M



Determinare l' espressione letterale dell' impedenza equivalente.

Risposte:

A **I= -3 mA**

B **I=10 mA**

C **I=5 mA V_X=15V**

D **I=1mA V_O=4V**

E **V_O= -4V I=1.6 mA**

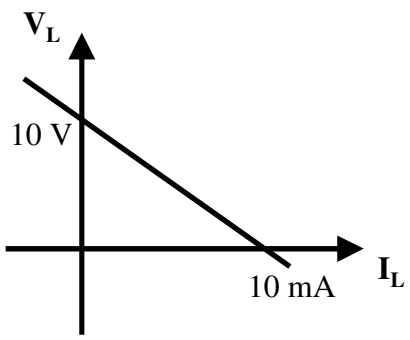
F **I= -10mA P_{S1}= -100mW P_{S2}=200mW P_R=100 mW**

G **I_{CC}=15mA I_{GND}=15mA**

H **I_2=0.01 I_1 I_3=0.1 I_1**

I **V_1=8V V_2=5V**

J **$V_L=V_S-R_SI_L$**



K **V_{TH}=1V, R_{TH}=2KΩ** **I_N=500μA , G_N=500μS**

L $Z_{EQ}=\dfrac{1+j\omega R(C_1+C_2)}{j\omega C_1(1+j\omega RC_2)}$ $\quad i(t)=707\cdot\sin(\omega t+\pi/4)\ \mu A$

M $Z_{EQ}=\dfrac{3}{2}R\dfrac{1+j\omega\frac{4}{3}RC}{1+j\omega\frac{3}{2}RC}$