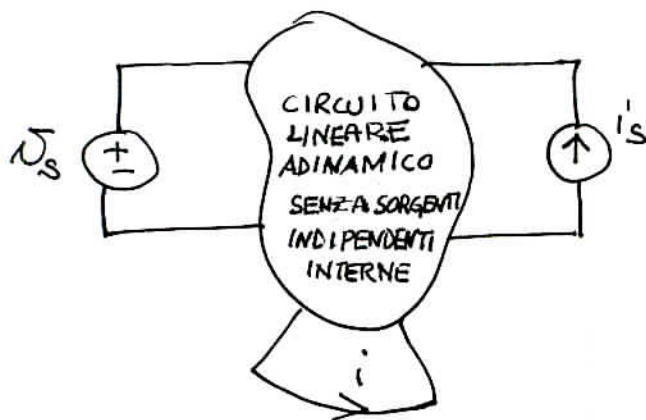


EX

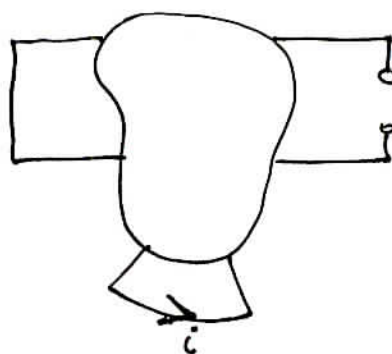


Per il ciruito lineare adinamico in figura sono state eseguite due prove in un laboratorio.

Le prove consistono nel variare  $\mathcal{U}_S$ ,  $i_S$  e misurare una certa corrente  $i$  nel circuito:

	$\mathcal{U}_S$	$i_S$	$i$
PROVA I	1V	0A	3A
PROVA II	4V	2A	22A

Domande: 1) Qual è il valore di  $i$  se  $\mathcal{U}_S = 5V$  e  $i_S = -3A$ ?  
2) Qual è il valore di  $i$  nella seguente situazione:



Soluzione:

1) Circuito lineare  $\Rightarrow$  Vale il teorema di sovrapposizione:

$$i = \alpha \mathcal{U}_S + \beta i_S$$

(combinazione lineare delle sorgenti indipendenti)

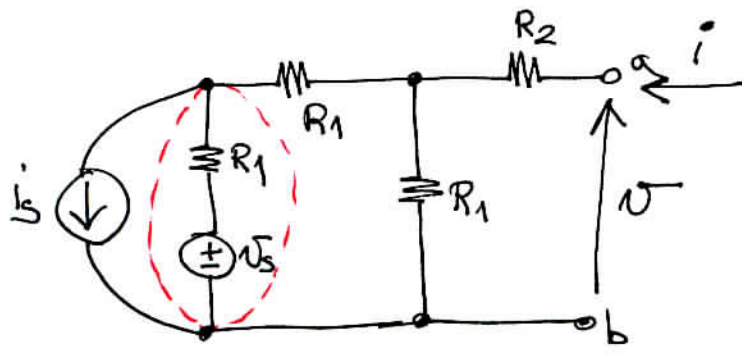
Dalle due prove: 
$$\begin{cases} 3 = \alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot 0 \\ 22 = \alpha \cdot 4 + \beta \cdot 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 3 \Omega^{-1} \\ \beta = \frac{22 - 3 \cdot 4}{2} = 5 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow i = 3 \mathcal{U}_S + 5 i_S \Rightarrow$  Se  $\mathcal{U}_S = 5V$  e  $i_S = -3A$   $i = 3 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot (-3) = 0A$

2)  $\mathcal{U}_S$  SPENTO ( $\mathcal{U}_S = 0$ ) ;  $i_S$  SPENTO ( $i_S = 0$ )

$$i = 3 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 0 = 0A$$

EX)



$$U_s = 2V$$

$$i_s = 10A$$

$$R_1 = 2\Omega$$

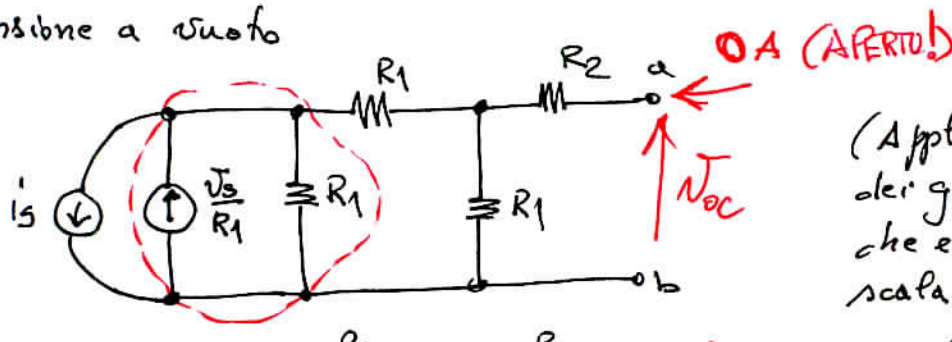
$$R_2 = 4\Omega$$

Determinare la relazione costitutiva con comando in corrente del bipolo di morsetti a, b.

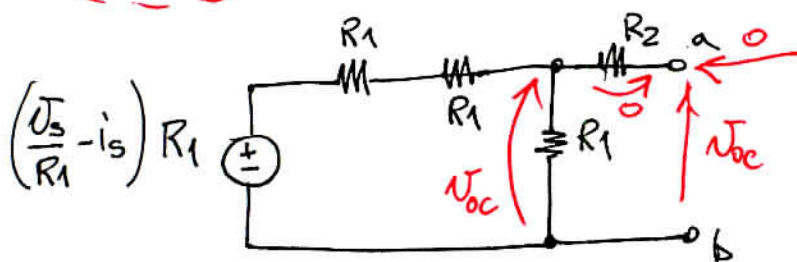
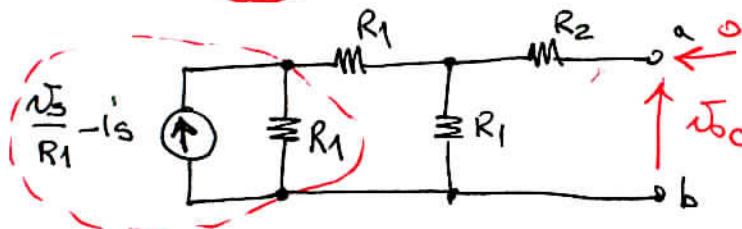
Devo trovare la funzione (lineare!)  $U = f(i)$

Applico il teorema di Thevenin ai morsetti a, b:

1) Tensione a vuoto



(Applico trasformazioni dei generatori, visto che è un circuito a scala)



Partitore di tensione:

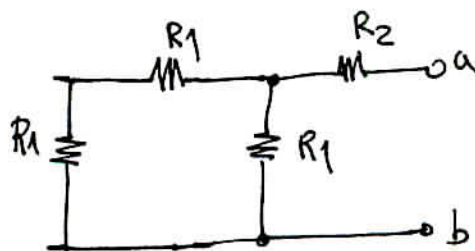
$$U_{oc} = \left[ \left( \frac{U_s}{R_1} - i_s \right) R_1 \right] \cdot \frac{R_x}{3R_x} =$$

$$= \frac{U_s}{3} - \frac{R_1 i_s}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{20}{3} = -6V$$

2) Resistenza equivalente ai morsetti a, b

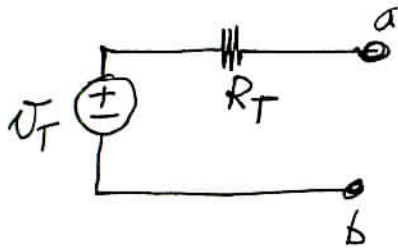
Spegno le sorgenti:



$$R_{ab} = \left[ (2R_1) \parallel R_1 \right] + R_2 =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} R_1 + R_2 = \frac{4}{3} + 4 = \frac{16}{3} \Omega$$

- Circuito equivalente di Thevenin

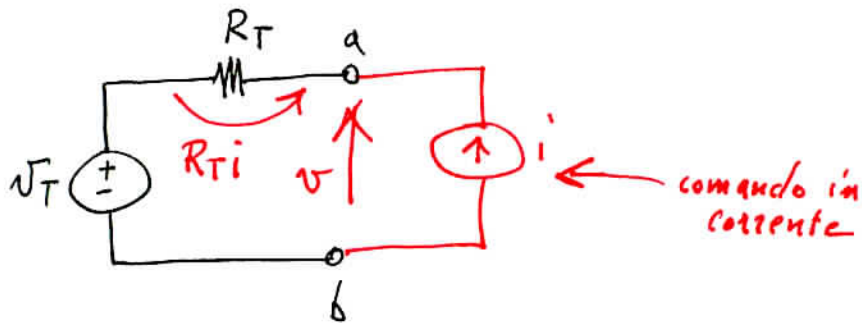


Per il teorema di Thevenin

$$U_T = U_{oc} = -6V$$

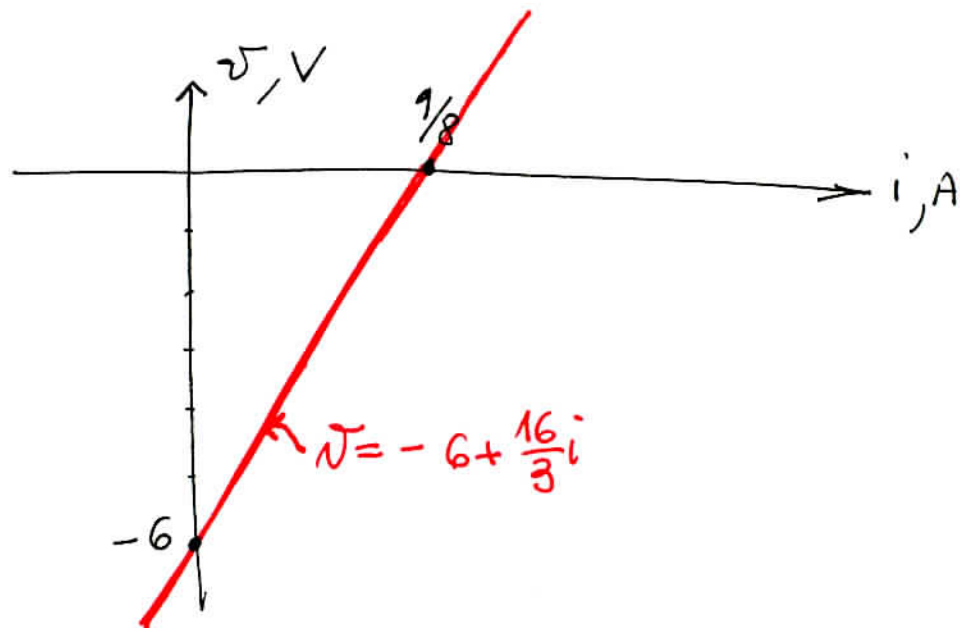
$$R_T = R_{ab} = 16/3 \Omega$$

- Relazione costitutiva con comando in corrente

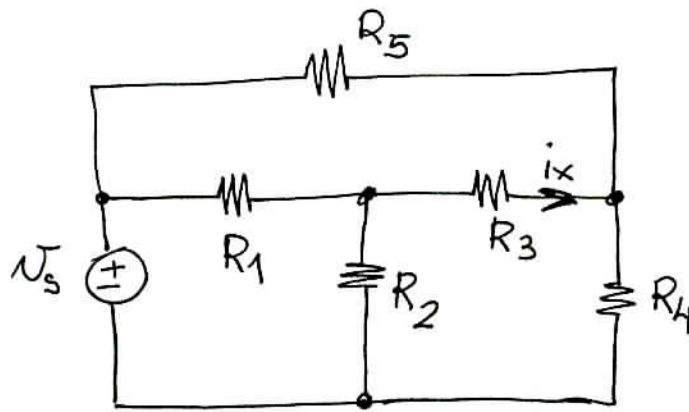


KVL:

$$U = U_T + R_T i = -6 + \frac{16}{3} i, V$$



EX

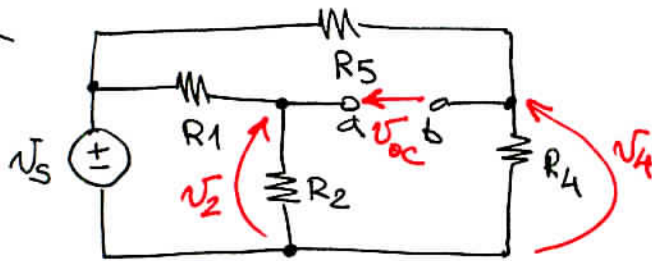


$$\begin{aligned} U_s &= 12V \\ R_1 &= R_2 = R_5 = 4\Omega \\ R_4 &= 2\Omega \\ R_3 &= 5\Omega \\ i_x &= ? \end{aligned}$$

Non siamo in grado di risolvere questo circuito con i metodi appresi fino ad ora (non ci sono resistori in serie e //, non ci sono sorgenti non ideali trasformabili, ...)

Possiamo sfruttare il teorema di Thevenin: stacco il bipolo di interesse ( $R_3$ ) e determino il circuito equivalente di Thevenin visto da  $R_3$  ai morsetti a, b:

Tensione a vuoto:

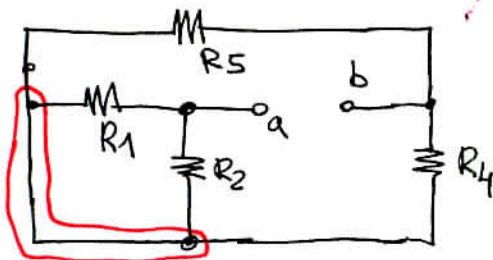


$$U_2 = U_s \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 12 \cdot \frac{4}{8} = 6V$$

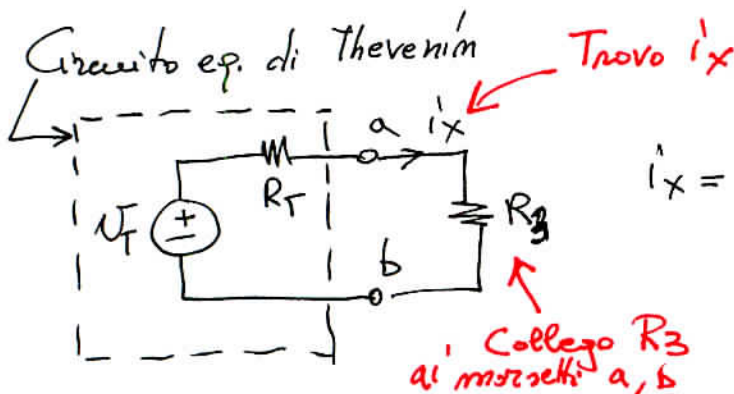
$$U_4 = U_s \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_5 + R_4} = 12 \cdot \frac{2}{6} = 4V$$

$$KVL: U_{oc} = U_2 - U_4 = 6 - 4 = 2V = U_T$$

Resistenza ai morsetti a, b:



$$\begin{aligned} R_{ab} &= (R_1 || R_2) + (R_4 || R_5) \\ &= \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{R_4 R_5}{R_4 + R_5} = \frac{16}{8} + \frac{8}{6} = \\ &= 2 + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \Omega = R_T \end{aligned}$$

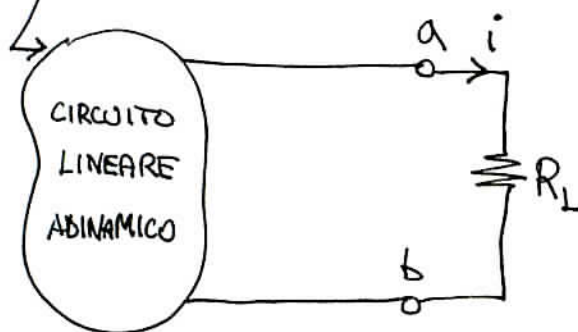


$$i_x = \frac{U_T}{R_T + R_3} = \frac{2}{\frac{10}{3} + 5} = \frac{6}{25} A$$



EX1

bipolo incognito



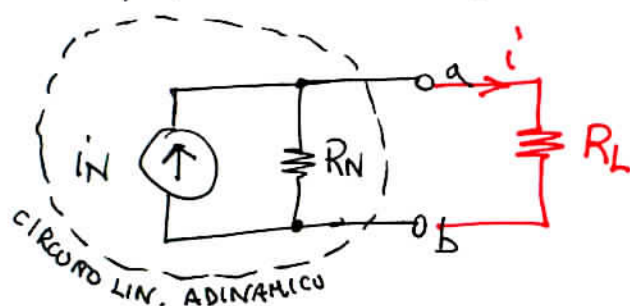
DUE PROVE IN LABORATORIO:

	$R_L$	$i$
I	$2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$4 \text{ mA}$
II	$5 \text{ k}\Omega$	$2 \text{ mA}$

Domanda: 1) quanto vale  $i$  se  $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$  ?  
 2) " " " "  $R_L = 0$  (cortocircuito) ?

In virtù della linearità, il circuito ammette una rappresentazione equivalente agli effetti esterni come circuito di Thevenin o di Norton.

Per esempio, usando una rappresentazione di tipo Norton:



$$i = i_N \cdot \frac{R_N}{R_N + R_L}$$

$$(R_N + R_L)i = i_N R_N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} & \quad (R_N + 2 \cdot 10^3) \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3} = R_N i_N \\ \text{II} & \quad (R_N + 5 \cdot 10^3) \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3} = R_N i_N \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_N \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3} + 8 = R_N \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3} + 10$$

$$R_N \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2$$

$$R_N = \frac{2}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 10^3 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

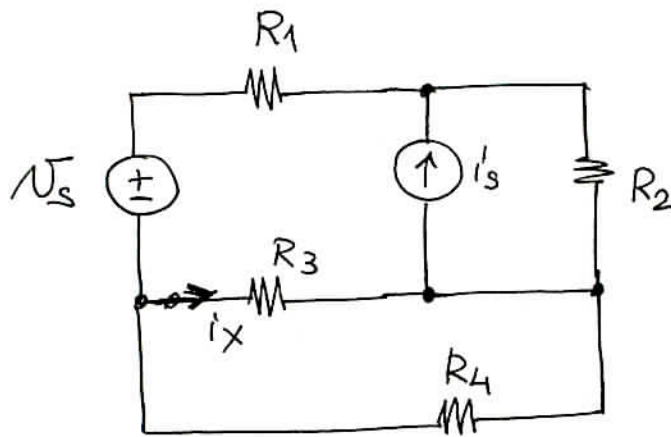
$$i_N = \frac{(1 \cdot 10^3 + 2 \cdot 10^3) \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{12}{1 \cdot 10^3} = 12 \text{ mA}$$

Risposte: 1)  $i = 12 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+3} = 3 \text{ mA}$

2)  $i = i_N = 12 \text{ mA}$

Per casa: risolvere di nuovo applicando il teorema di Thevenin.

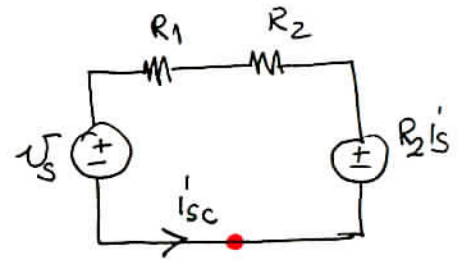
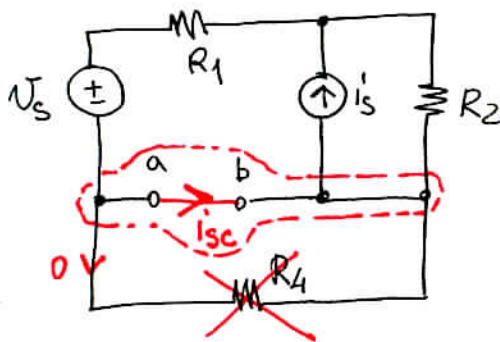
EX



$$\begin{aligned} U_S &= 10 \text{ V} \\ i'_S &= 1 \text{ A} \\ R_1 &= 5 \Omega \\ R_2 &= 5 \Omega \\ R_3 &= 5 \Omega \\ R_4 &= 10 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

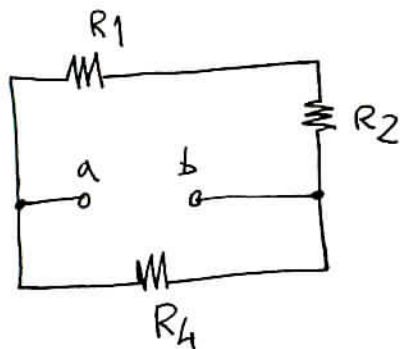
Determinare il circuito equivalente di Norton visto da  $R_3$  e calcolare la corrente  $i_x$

Corrente di cortocircuito:



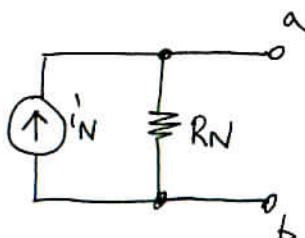
$$i_{sc} = \frac{R_2 i'_S - U_S}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{5 - 10}{10} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ A}$$

Resistenza eq. ai morsetti a, b:



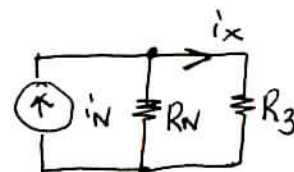
$$R_{ab} = (R_1 + R_2) \parallel R_4 = 10 \parallel 10 = 5 \Omega$$

Circuito equivalente di Norton



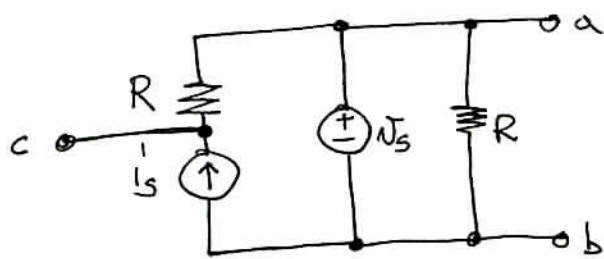
$$\begin{aligned} i'_N &= i_{sc} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ A} \\ R_N &= R_{ab} = 5 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Calcolo  $i_x$ :



$$i_x = i'_N \cdot \frac{R_N}{R_N + R_3} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{10} = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ A}$$

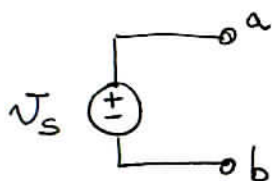
EX



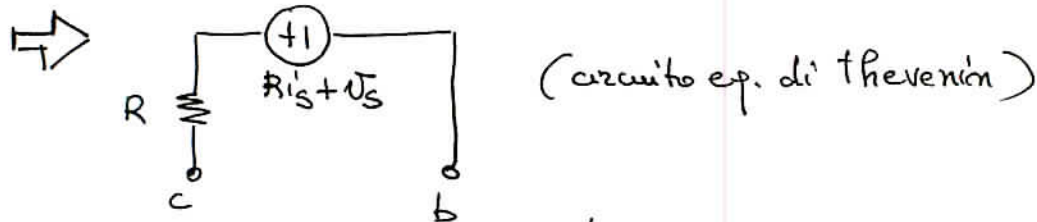
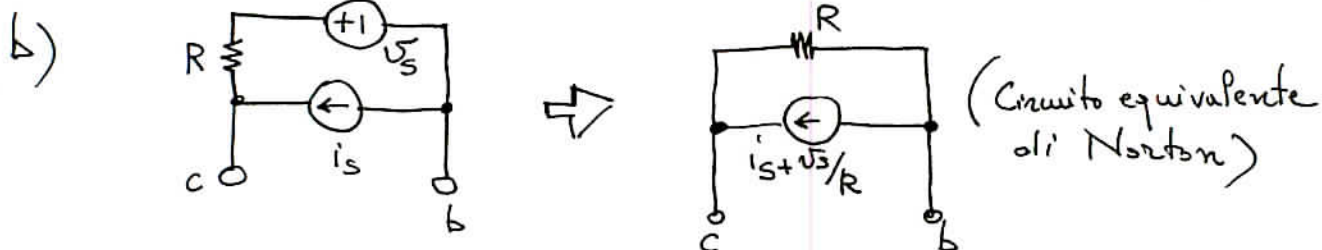
Determinare i circuiti equivalenti di Thevenin e di Norton nei casi:

- a) ai morsetti a, b (c aperto)
- b) " " b, c (a aperto)
- c) " " c, a (b aperto)

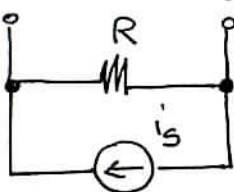
a) Circuito eq. di Thevenin



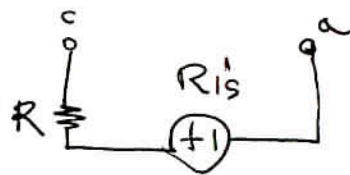
Non esiste il circuito equivalente di Norton



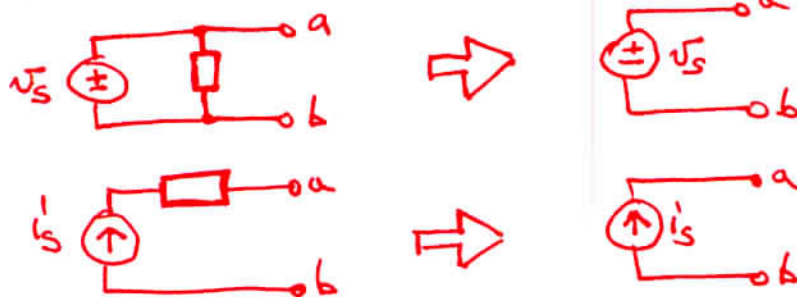
c) Circuito eq. di Norton



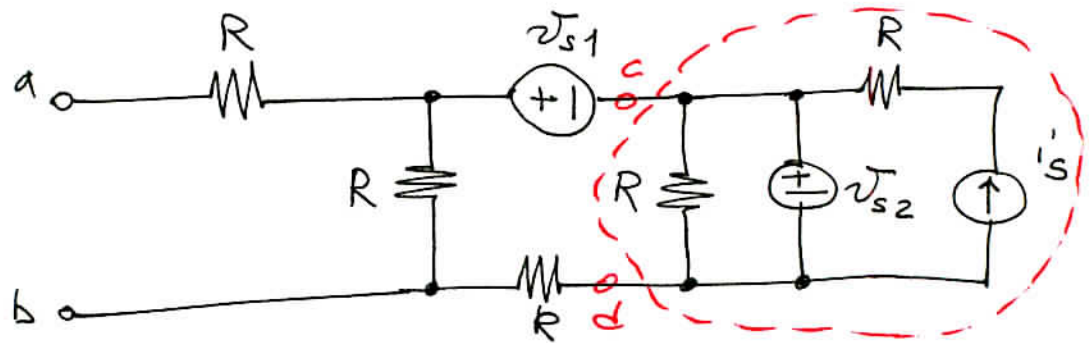
Circuito eq. di Thevenin



Per la comprensione di questo esercizio, studiare i casì particolari dei teoremi di Thevenin e di Norton:



EX1

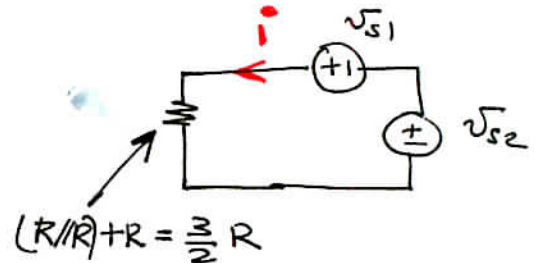
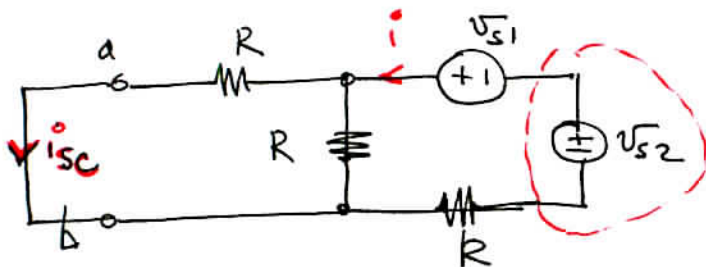
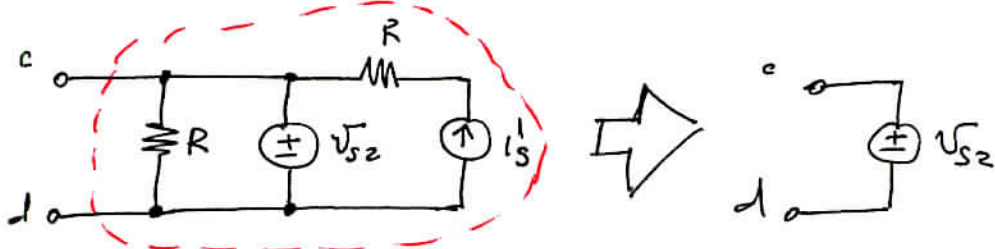


$$v_{s1} = 6V; v_{s2} = 12V; i_s = 1A; R = 2\Omega$$

Determinare il circuito equivalente di Norton visto ai morsetti a, b.

• Corrente di cortocircuito:

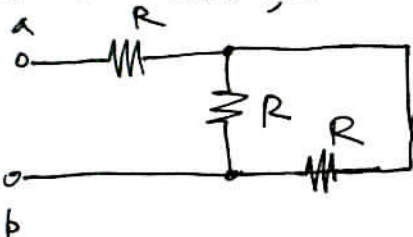
In via preliminare, osservo che il bipolo di morsetti c, d e' equivalente esternamente ad un generatore ideale di tensione



$$i = \frac{v_{s1} + v_{s2}}{\frac{3}{2}R} = \frac{6 + 12}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2} = 6A$$

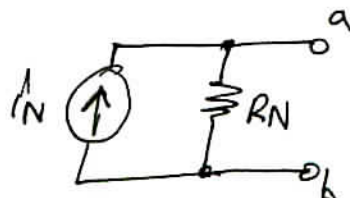
$$i_{sc} = i \cdot \frac{R}{R+R} = \frac{i}{2} = 3A$$

• Resistenza ai morsetti a, b



$$R_{ab} = R + (R//R) = R + \frac{R}{2} = \frac{3}{2}R = 3\Omega$$

• Circuito equivalente di Norton:



$$i_N = i_{sc} = 3A$$

$$R_N = R_{ab} = 3\Omega$$