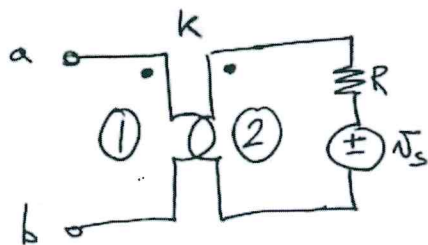
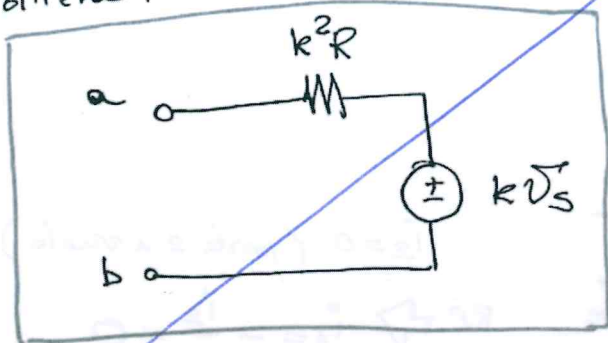


# EX) (FONDAMENTALE)



Determinare il circuito equivalente di Thevenin visto ai morsetti a, b

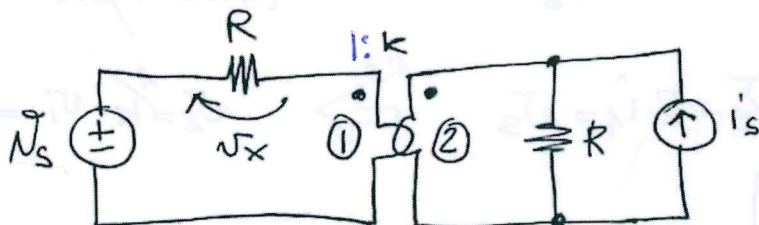
Con ragionamenti analoghi a quelli adottati per l'esercizio precedente si ottiene:



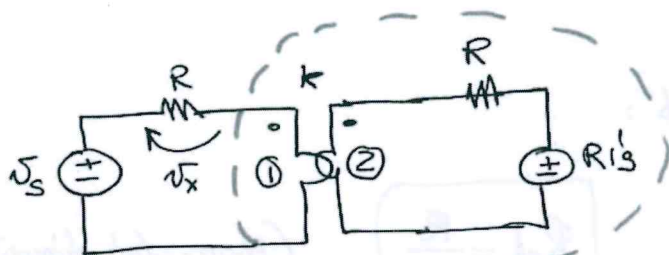
NOTA BENE:

CONVIENE RICORDARE QUESTO RISULTATO PER SVOLGERE ESERCIZI PIU' COMPLESSI

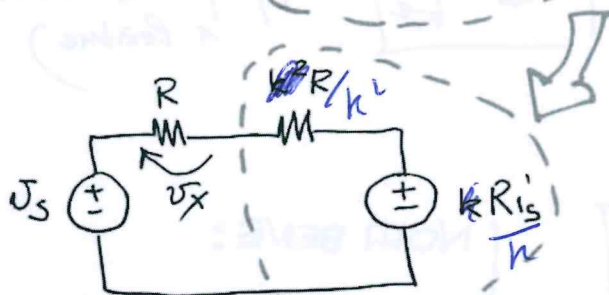
# EX)



Determinare l'espressione analitica di  $V_x$



trovo un equiv. di Thevenin di ciò che è connesso al secondario



RICORDANDO RISULTATO ES. PRECEDENTE

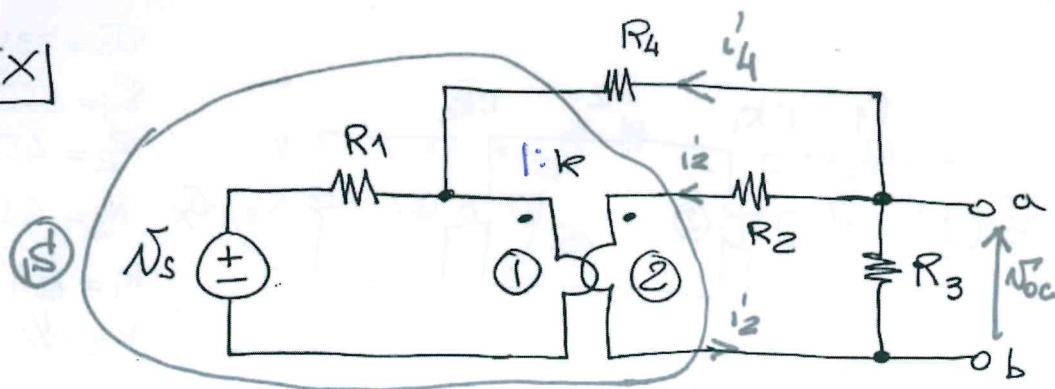
$$V_x = \left( V_s - \frac{R i_s}{k} \right) \frac{R}{R + \frac{R}{k^2}} = \frac{V_s k^2 - R i_s k}{1 + k^2}$$

Partizione di tensione:

$$V_x = \left( V_s - k R i_s \right) \frac{R}{R + k^2 R}$$

$$V_x = \frac{V_s - k R i_s}{1 + k^2}$$

EX



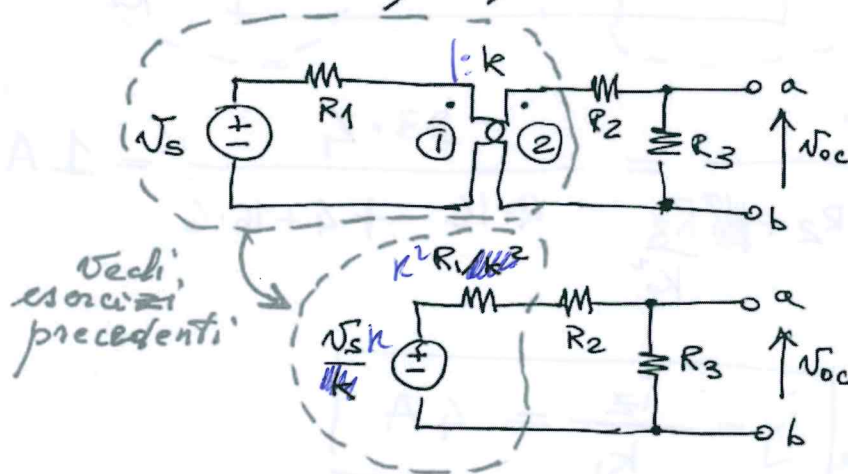
$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 2\Omega \\ R_2 &= 4\Omega \\ R_3 &= 6\Omega \\ R_4 &= 2\Omega \\ V_s &= 15V \\ k &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Determinare il circuito eq. di Thevenin visto ai morsetti \$a, b\$

• Tensione a vuoto

Inizio col dimostrare che \$i\_4\$ su \$R\_4\$ e' una corrente identicamente nulla

Infatti: KCL (S):  $i_4 + i_2 - i_2 = 0 \Rightarrow i_4 = 0 \Rightarrow R_4$  non svolge alcun ruolo nel circuito

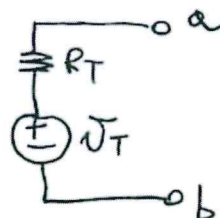


$$\begin{aligned} V_{oc} &= \frac{V_s k \cdot R_3}{R_1 k^2 + R_2 + R_3} = \frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{\frac{8}{2} + 4 + 6} = 30 \cdot \frac{6}{8 + 4 + 6} = \\ &= 30 \cdot \frac{6}{18} = 10V \end{aligned}$$

• Resistenza equivalente

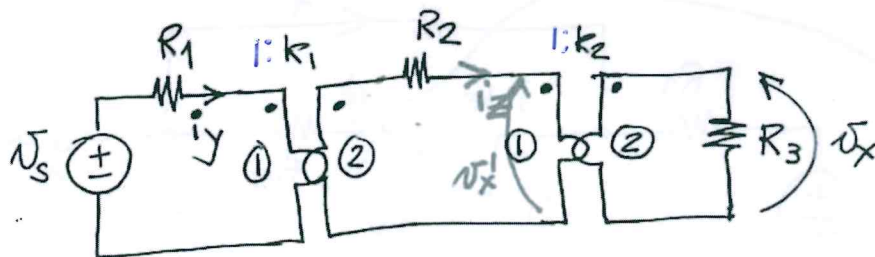
$$R_{ab} = \frac{R_3 \left( \frac{R_1 k^2}{k^2} + R_2 \right)}{R_3 + \frac{R_1 k^2}{k^2} + R_2} = \frac{6(8+4)}{6+8+4} = 4\Omega$$

• Circuito equivalente di Thevenin



$$\begin{aligned} V_T &= V_{oc} = 10V \\ R_T &= R_{ab} = 4\Omega \end{aligned}$$

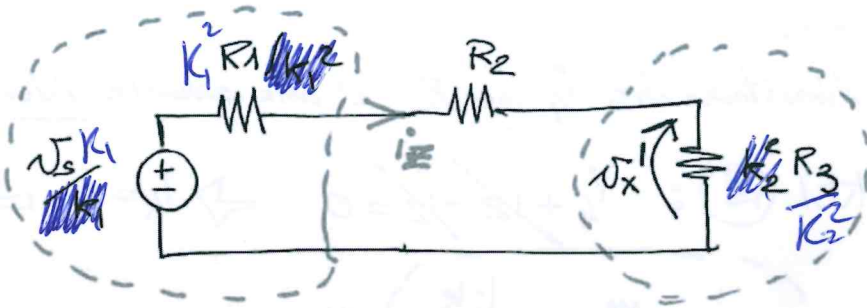
EX]



$$\begin{aligned} U_s &= 33V \\ R_1 &= 2\Omega \\ R_2 &= 4\Omega \\ R_3 &= 6\Omega \\ k_1 &= 1/4 \\ k_2 &= 1/4 \end{aligned}$$

Determinare  $U_x$  e  $i_y$

Trovo il circuito equivalente ai fini del calcolo di  $i_z$  :



$$i_z = \frac{U_s k_1}{R_1 k_1^2 + R_2 + R_3 k_2^2} = \frac{33 \cdot 1/4}{2 \cdot 1/16 + 4 + 6 \cdot 1/16} = 1A$$

Rel. costitutiva del trasformatore

$$i_y = \frac{i_z}{k_1} = 4A$$

$$U_x' = \frac{R_3}{k_2^2} \cdot i_z = 16 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 = 96V$$

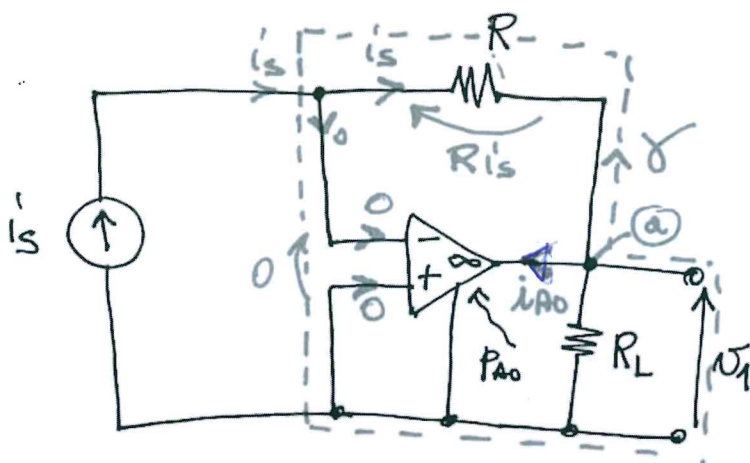
Rel. costitutiva del trasformatore

$$U_x = \frac{U_x' k_2}{k_2} = \frac{96}{4} = 24V$$



# □ CIRCUITI CON AMPLIFICATORI OPERAZIONALI [A.O. IDEALE IN ZONA LINEARE (NO SATURAZIONE)]

EX



$$V_1 = ?$$

$$P_{AO} = ?$$

Indica sul circuito le condizioni operative ideali dei morsetti invertente e non-invertente (circuito virtuale, correnti nulle) e cerca delle equazioni KVL, KCL che mi consentono di giungere alla soluzione. Questo è il metodo da seguire in tutti gli esercizi.

$$\text{KVL } \gamma: V_1 + R i_s - 0 = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_1 = -R i_s}$$

$$\text{KCL } \textcircled{a}: i_{AO} = -\frac{V_1}{R_L} + i_s = i_s + \frac{R}{R_L} i_s = i_s \left(1 + \frac{R}{R_L}\right)$$

$$\boxed{P_{AO} = V_1 i_{AO} = -R i_s^2 \left(1 + \frac{R}{R_L}\right)}$$

N.B. Notare che  $P_{AO} < 0$  (A.O. eroga energia)

In generale  $P_{AO} \leq 0$  (componente attivo)

EX1

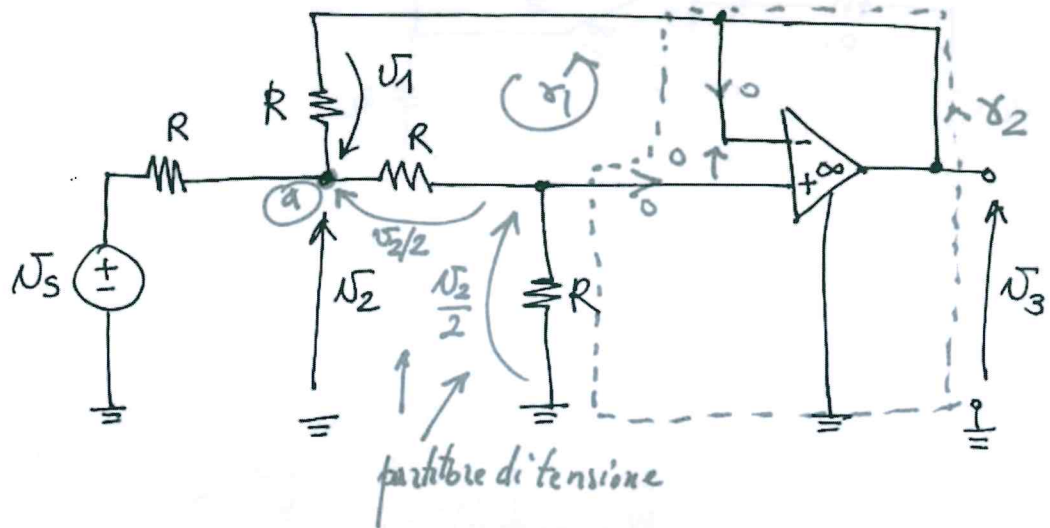
$$V_S = 8V$$

$$R = 2k\Omega$$

$$V_1 = ?$$

$$V_2 = ?$$

$$V_3 = ?$$



KVL  $\gamma_1$ : 
$$V_1 - \frac{V_2}{2} + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{V_2}{2}$$

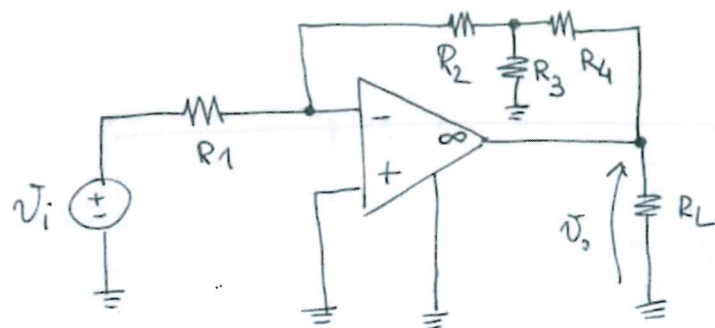
KCL (a): 
$$\frac{V_1}{R} + \frac{V_2/2}{R} + \frac{V_2 - V_S}{R} = 0$$

sostituisco 
$$\frac{V_2}{2R} + \frac{V_2}{2R} + \frac{V_2}{R} = \frac{V_S}{R} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_2 = \frac{V_S}{2} = 4V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_1 = \frac{4}{2} = 2V}$$

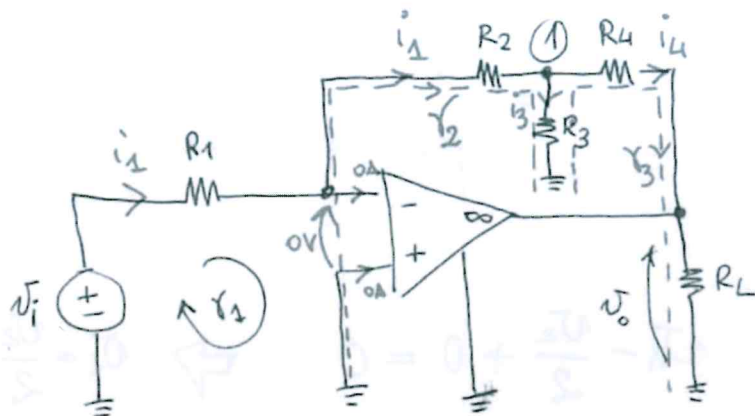
KVL  $\gamma_2$ : 
$$V_3 - 0 - \frac{V_2}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_3 = \frac{V_2}{2} = 2V}$$

EX1



Determinare  $\frac{v_o}{v_i}$

Soluzione



$$\text{KVL } \gamma_1: v_i - R_1 i_1 = 0 \rightarrow i_1 = \frac{v_i}{R_1}$$

$$\text{KVL } \gamma_2: 0 - R_2 i_1 + R_3 i_3 = 0 \rightarrow i_3 = -\frac{R_2}{R_3} i_1 = -\frac{v_i R_2}{R_1 R_3}$$

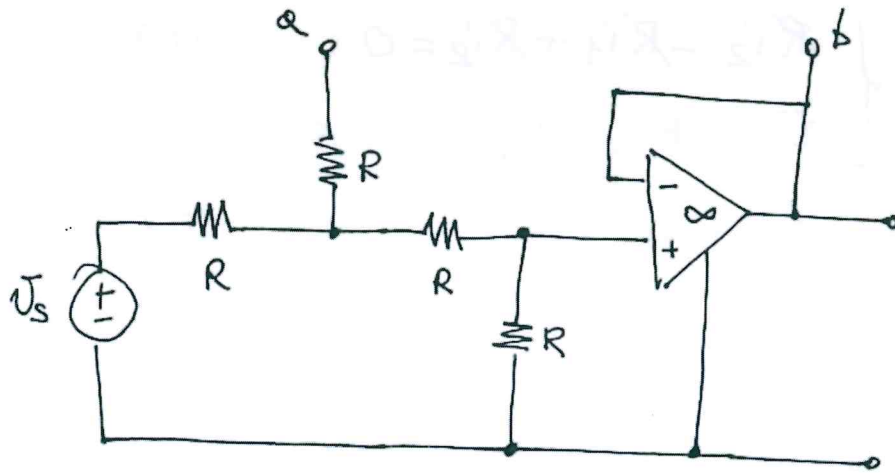
$$\text{KCL } (1): i_4 = i_1 - i_3 = v_i \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} \right) = v_i \frac{R_3 + R_2}{R_1 R_3}$$

$$\text{KVL } \gamma_3: R_3 i_3 - R_4 i_4 - v_o = 0 \rightarrow v_o = R_3 i_3 - R_4 i_4$$

$$\text{Sostituendo: } v_o = -R_4 v_i \frac{R_3 + R_2}{R_1 R_3} - R_3 \frac{v_i R_2}{R_1 R_3} = -v_i \left( \frac{R_3 R_4 + R_2 R_4 + R_2 R_3}{R_1 R_3} \right)$$

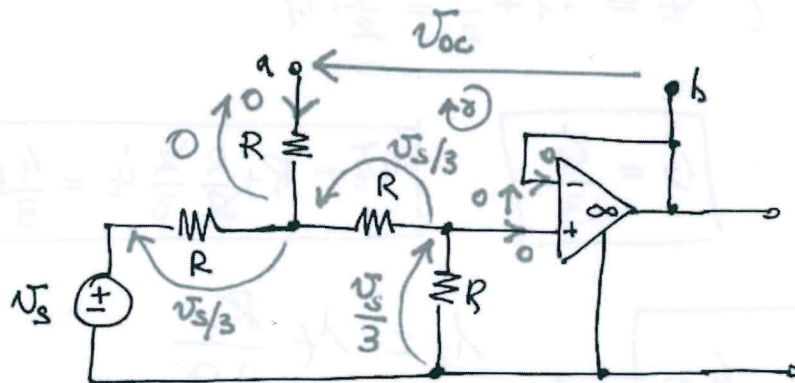
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{v_o}{v_i} = -\frac{R_3 R_4 + R_2 R_4 + R_2 R_3}{R_1 R_3}}$$

EX



Determinare il circuito equivalente di Thevenin visto ai morsetti \$a, b\$

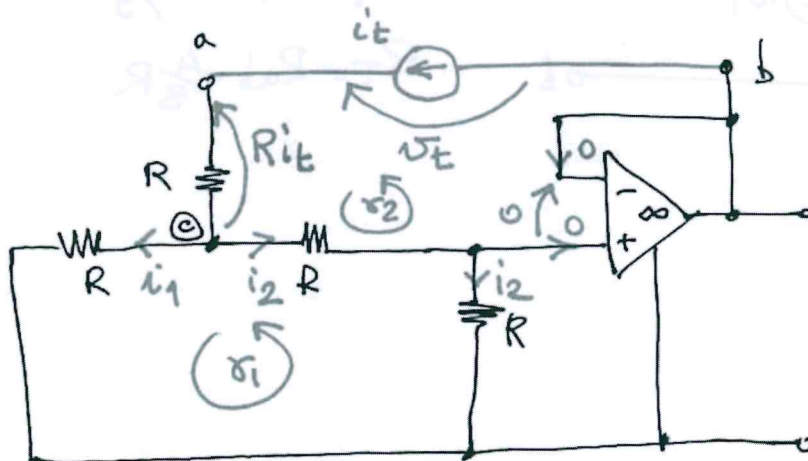
- Tensione a vuoto  $V_{oc}$



Applico un partitore di tensione sulle 3 \$R\$ in serie e poi:

$$\text{KVL } \uparrow \text{ } \odot : \quad \frac{V_s}{3} + 0 - V_{oc} - 0 = 0 \quad \boxed{V_{oc} = \frac{V_s}{3}}$$

- Resistenza vista ai morsetti \$a, b\$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{KVL } v_1: & \begin{cases} R i_2 - R i_1 + R i_2 = 0 & (1) \end{cases} \\ \text{KVL } v_2: & \begin{cases} v_t - R i_t - R i_2 + 0 = 0 & (2) \end{cases} \\ \text{KCL } \textcircled{a}: & \begin{cases} i_t = i_1 + i_2 & (3) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Sistema di 3 eq. in 3 incognite  $i_1, i_2, v_t$

dalla (1):  $i_1 = 2 i_2 \quad i_2 = \frac{i_1}{2}$

$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \text{nella (2)} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} v_t - R i_t - R \frac{i_1}{2} &= 0 \\ &i_t = i_1 + \frac{i_1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} i_1 \end{aligned} \right. \\ &\rightarrow \text{nella (3)} \end{aligned}$

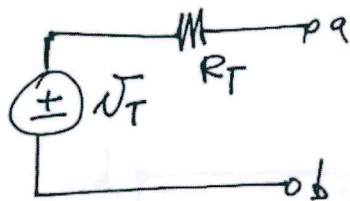
$\Rightarrow \boxed{i_1 = \frac{2}{3} i_t} \quad \boxed{i_2 = \frac{i_t}{3}} \quad \boxed{v_t = R + R \frac{2}{3} i_t = \frac{4}{3} R i_t}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_{ab} = \frac{v_t}{i_t} = \frac{4}{3} R}$

$i_2 = i_t \frac{R}{3R}$

$v_t = R i_t + R \frac{i_t}{3} = \frac{4}{3} R i_t$

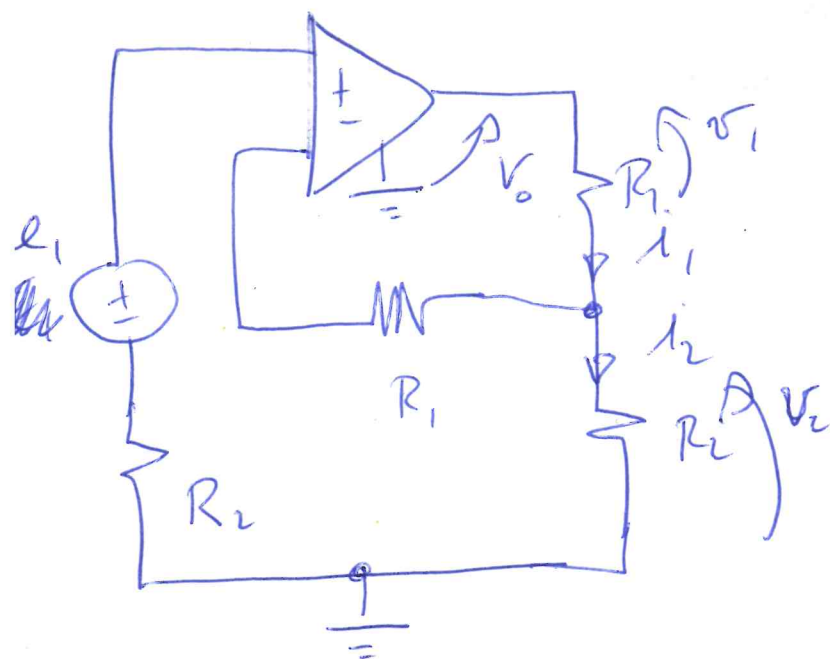
• Circuito equivalente di Thevenin



$V_T = V_{oc} = \frac{V_s}{3}$

$R_T = R_{ab} = \frac{4}{3} R$





$$R_1 = 6\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 4\Omega$$

$$\cancel{v_1} = 8V$$

$$v_o = ?$$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

$$v_2 = v_1 = 8V$$

$$i_1 = \frac{v_2}{R_2} = 2A = i_2$$

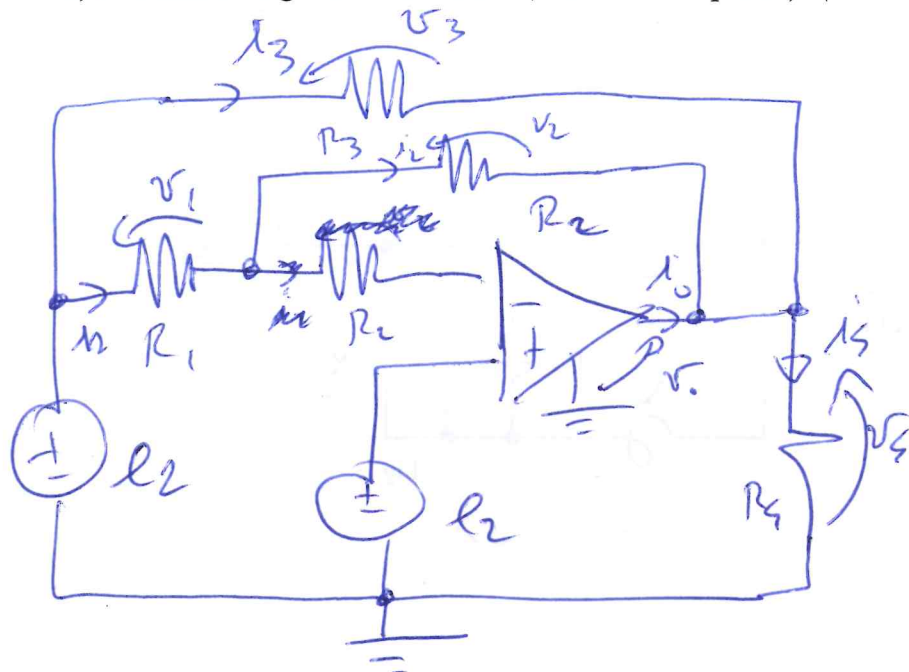
$$v_1 = R_1 i_1 = 12V$$

$$v_o = v_1 + v_2 = 20V$$



## TEORIA

a) Potenza in regime sinusoidale. (5 Crediti - 5 punti) (8 Crediti - 3 punti)



$$R_1 = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 500 \Omega$$

$$l_1 = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$l_2 = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$i_0 = ?$$

$$v_0 = ?$$

$$v_4 = v_0$$

$$v_1 = l_1 - l_2 = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{v_1}{R_1} = 1 \mu\text{A} = i_1$$

$$v_2 = R_2 i_2 = 2 \text{ V}$$

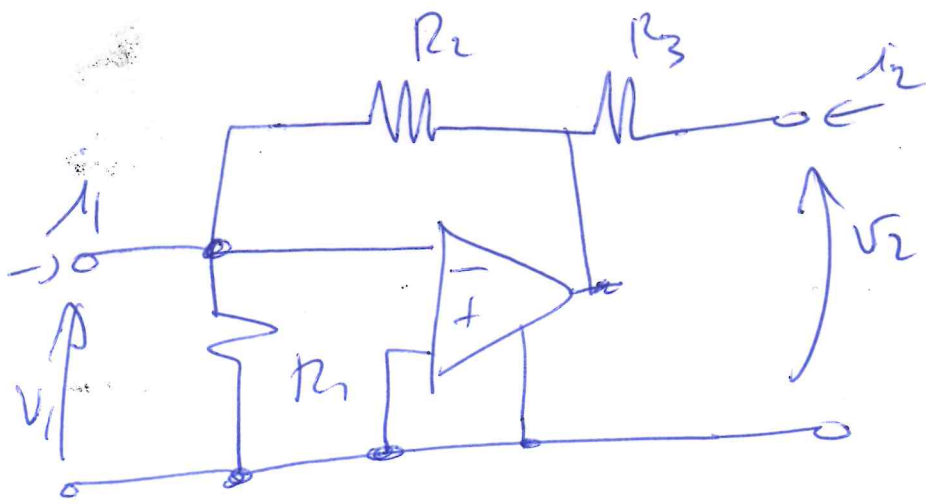
$$v_0 = l_2 - v_1 - v_2 = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$i_4 = \frac{v_4}{R_4} = 4 \mu\text{A}$$

$$i_0 = i_4 - i_3 - i_2 = -5 \mu\text{A}$$

$$v_3 = l_1 - v_0 = 8 \text{ V}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{v_3}{R_3} = 8 \mu\text{A}$$



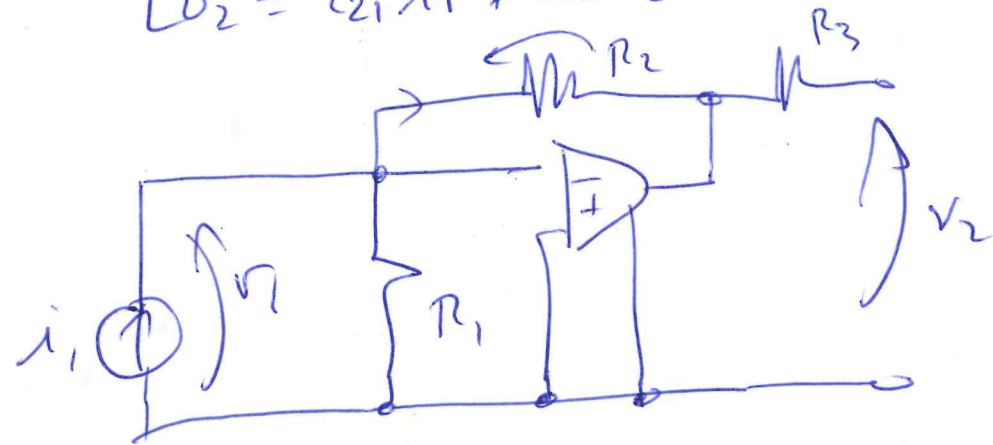
$$R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$[R]$  ?

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = z_{11} i_1 + z_{12} i_2 \\ v_2 = z_{21} i_1 + z_{22} i_2 \end{cases}$$



$$v_1 = 0$$

$$z_{11} = \left. \frac{v_1}{i_1} \right|_{i_2=0} = 0$$

$$z_{21} = \left. \frac{v_2}{i_1} \right|_{i_2=0} = -R_2$$

$$z_{12} = \left. \frac{v_1}{i_2} \right|_{i_1=0} = 0$$

$$z_{22} = \left. \frac{v_2}{i_2} \right|_{i_1=0} = R_3$$

