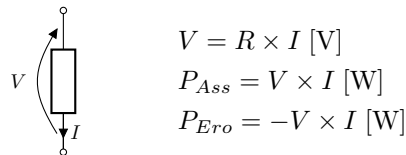
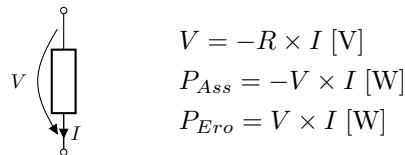


Bipolo

Utilizzatori



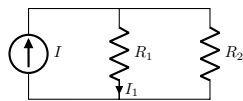
Generatori



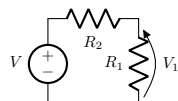
Teorema di Tellegen

$$\sum V_n \times I_n = 0$$

Partitori



$$I_1 = I \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$



$$V_1 = V \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Nota: Dove è presente una maggiore resistenza, sarà presente una minore intensità di corrente ed una maggiore tensione.

	Serie	Parallelo
Corrente	$I = I_1 = \dots = I_n$	$I = \sum I_n$
Tensione	$V = \sum V_n$	$V = V_1 = \dots = V_n$

Trasformazioni

Stella → triangolo

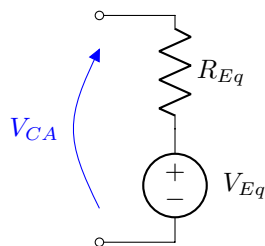
$$G_{12} = \frac{G_1 \times G_2}{\sum G_n}$$

Triangolo → stella

$$R_1 = \frac{R_{12} \times R_{13}}{\sum R_n}$$

Equivalenti

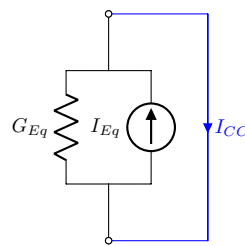
Thévenin



$$V_{Eq} = V_{CA}$$

$$R_{Eq} = \frac{1}{G_{Eq}}$$

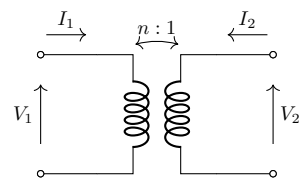
Norton



$$I_{Eq} = I_{CC}$$

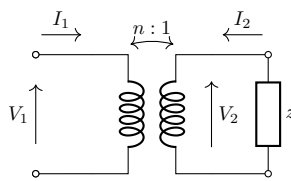
$$G_{Eq} = \frac{1}{R_{Eq}}$$

Trasformatore ideale



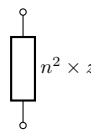
$$V_1 = n \times V_2$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{1}{n} \times I_2$$



$$z_{AB} = n^2 \times z$$

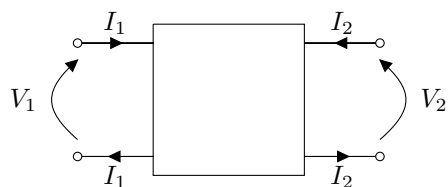
$$\iff$$



Doppi bipoli

$$R : \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}_1 \\ \hat{V}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G : \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{I}_1 \\ \hat{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



Ibride

$$\text{Diretta : } \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}_1 \\ \hat{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Inversa : } \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h'_{11} & h'_{12} \\ h'_{21} & h'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{I}_1 \\ \hat{V}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

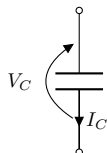
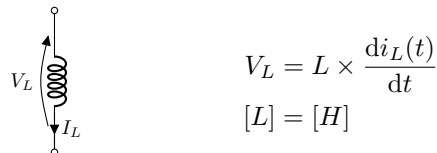
Trasmissione

$$\text{Diretta : } \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}_1 \\ \hat{I}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Inversa : } \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t'_{11} & t'_{12} \\ t'_{21} & t'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ -I_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V}_2 \\ \hat{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Nota: se le relazioni non vengono trovate risolvendo il circuito, bisogna utilizzare il metodo delle prove semplici, spegnendo i generatori secondo necessità, risolvendo i risultanti circuiti.

Induttori e generatori



$$I_C = C \times \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt}$$

$$[C] = [F]$$

$$R = \frac{\text{lunghezza}}{\underbrace{s}_{\text{sezione}} \times \underbrace{c}_{\text{conducibilità}}}$$

Generatori trifase

$$|\bar{V}_L| = \sqrt{3} V_{Fase} \quad |\bar{I}_L| = \sqrt{3} I_{Fase} \quad V_{Fase} = |\bar{E}_1| \quad I_{Fase} = |\bar{I}_{f31}|$$

Induttori mutuamente accoppiati in serie e parallelo

$$\text{Serie: } L_{Eq} = L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M$$

$$\text{Parallelo: } L_{Eq} = \frac{L_1 L_2 - 2M}{L_1 + L_2 \mp 2M}$$

