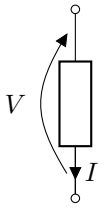
Bipolo

Utilizzatori

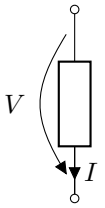


$V = R \times I$ [V]

$P_{Ass} = V \times I$ [W]

$P_{Ero} = -V \times I$ [W]

Generatori



$V = -R \times I$ [V]

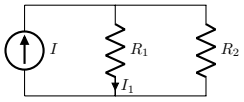
$P_{Ass} = -V \times I$ [W]

$P_{Ero} = V \times I$ [W]

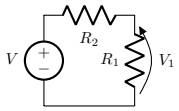
Teorema di Tellegen

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

Partitori



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



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

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

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

Trasformazioni Equivalenti

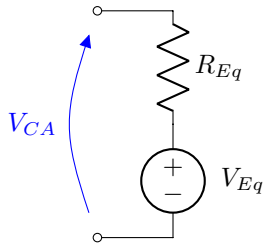
Stella → triangolo

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

Triangolo → stella

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

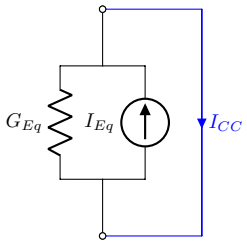
Thévenin



$V_{Eq} = V_{CA}$

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

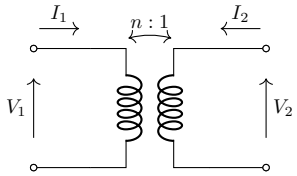
Norton



$I_{Eq} = I_{CC}$

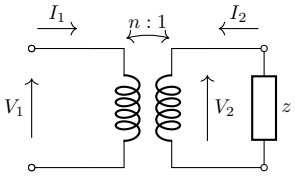
$R_{Eq} = \frac{1}{G_{Eq}}$

Trasformatore ideale



$V_1 = n \times V_2$

$I_1 = -\frac{1}{n} \times V_2$



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