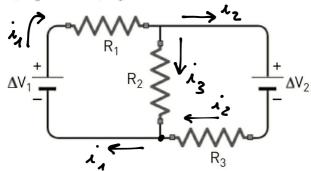


Nel circuito mostrato in figura, le differenze di potenziale mantenute dai due generatori ideali valgono  $\Delta V_1 = 12 \text{ V}$  e  $\Delta V_2 = 24 \text{ V}$ . Le resistenze dei tre resistori valgono  $R_1 = 10 \Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 20 \Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 30 \Omega$ .



▶ Calcola l'intensità della corrente erogata dal generatore  $\Delta V_2$ .

$$[0,44\,\mathrm{A}]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} \\
\Delta V_{1} - R_{1}i_{1} - R_{2}i_{3} = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} \\
\Delta V_{2} - R_{3}i_{2} + R_{2}i_{3} = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} \\
-24 - 30\lambda_{2} + 20\lambda_{3} = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} \\
6 - 5(\lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3}) - 10\lambda_{3} = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

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\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} \\
4 - 15(\lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3}) - 10\lambda_{3} = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

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\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} \\
4 - 15(\lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3}) - 10\lambda_{3} = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

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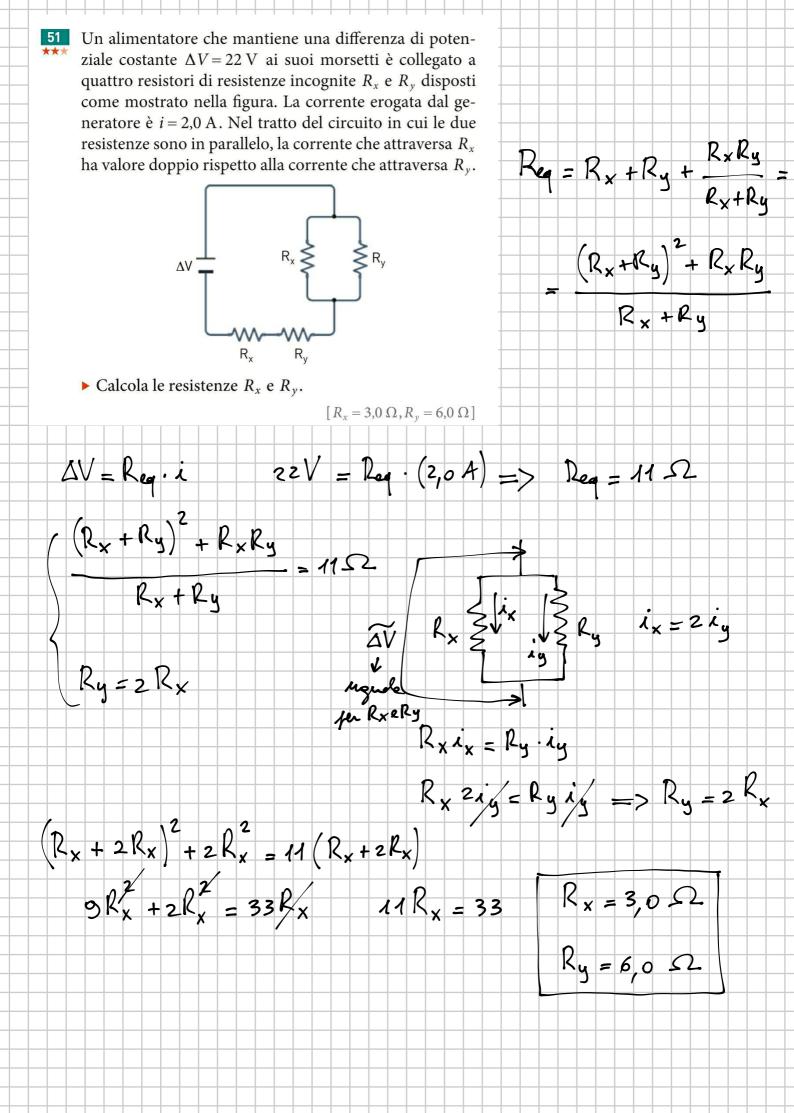
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4 - 15(\lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3}) - 10\lambda_{3} = 0
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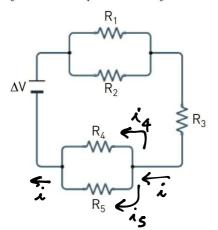
$$\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} \\
4 - 15(\lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3}) - 10\lambda_{3} = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} \\
\lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} + \lambda_{4} \\
\lambda_{3} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} \\
\lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} \\
\lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} \\
\lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} \\
\lambda_{4} + \lambda_{4} \\
\lambda_{4} + \lambda$$





Nel circuito in figura si ha  $\Delta V = 24 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_1 = 20 \Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 40 \ \Omega, R_3 = 50 \ \Omega, R_4 = 10 \ \Omega, R_5 = 30 \ \Omega.$ 



- ▶ Calcola la resistenza equivalente del circuito.
- ▶ Calcola la corrente totale che circola nel circuito.
- $\triangleright$  Calcola la corrente che attraversa la resistenza  $R_5$ .

 $[71 \Omega; 0,34 A; 0,085 A]$ 

$$R_{q} = \frac{R_{1}R_{2}}{R_{1}+R_{2}} + \frac{R_{3}}{R_{4}+R_{5}}$$

$$= \frac{80\%}{6\%} \Omega + \frac{30\%}{4\%} \Omega$$

$$= \frac{70,833...}{2} = \frac{71}{2}$$

≈ 0,085 A

