

Una caldaia per abitazioni contiene 80 kg d'acqua. Quando viene accesa, la caldaia scalda l'acqua tramite un resistore, portandola da 20 °C a 50 °C. La tensione ai capi del resistore è 220 V e la corrente che lo attraversa è di 4,5 A.

Determina quanto tempo impiega la caldaia a scaldare l'acqua.

[2,8h]

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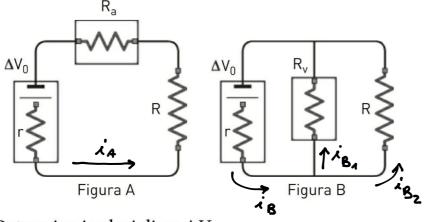
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16 ***

Un circuito è formato da un generatore reale di forza elettromotrice ΔV_0 e di resistenza interna r, e da una resistenza $R=100~\Omega$. Inseriamo nel circuito prima un amperometro di resistenza $R_a=10~\Omega$ e poi un voltmetro di resistenza $R_v=1000~\Omega$, come mostrano le figure. Sui due strumenti leggiamo rispettivamente i valori di 1,1 A e di 120 V.



▶ Determina i valori di $r \in \Delta V_0$.

$$\Delta V_{0} - R i_{A} - R i_{A} - R a i_{A} = 0 \implies (\Delta V_{0} - 1, 1R - 1, 1R - 1, 1R a) = 0$$

$$\dot{R}_{B} = \dot{R}_{A} + \dot{R}_{B} = 120$$

$$\dot{R}_{V} \dot{R}_{B} = R \dot{R}_{B} = 120$$

$$\Delta V_{0} - R \dot{R}_{B} = 120$$

$$\Delta V_{0} - R \dot{R}_{B} = 120$$

$$\Delta V_{0} - R \dot{R}_{B} = 120$$

 $[14 \Omega, 1, 4 \times 10^2 V]$

$$\Delta V_{0} - 1,1 \Omega - 110 - 11 = 0 \qquad \Delta V_{0} - 1,1 \Omega = 121$$

$$\Delta V_{0} - 1,32 \Omega = 120 \qquad \Delta V_{0} - 1,32 \Omega = 120$$

$$\Delta V_{0} = 121 + 1,1 \Omega \implies \Delta V_{0} = 121 + 1,1 \frac{1}{9,72} = 126 V$$

$$171 + 1,1\pi - 1,32\pi = 120 \Rightarrow 0,22\pi = 1 \Rightarrow \pi = \frac{1}{0,22} = 4,552$$