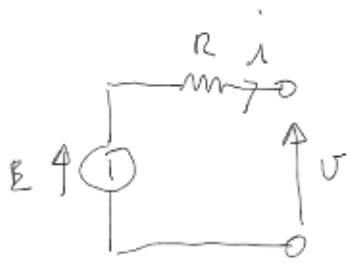


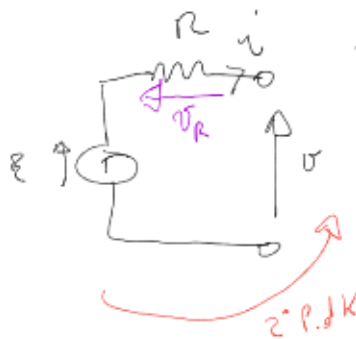
Lezione 10

MODELLO DI THEVENIN (LATO THEVENIN)



BIPOL (LATO) COMPOSTO DALLA
SERIE DI UN RESISTORE CON UN
GEN. IDEALE INDIP (O GNRUATO)
di TENSIONE

LEGGE COSTITUTIVA

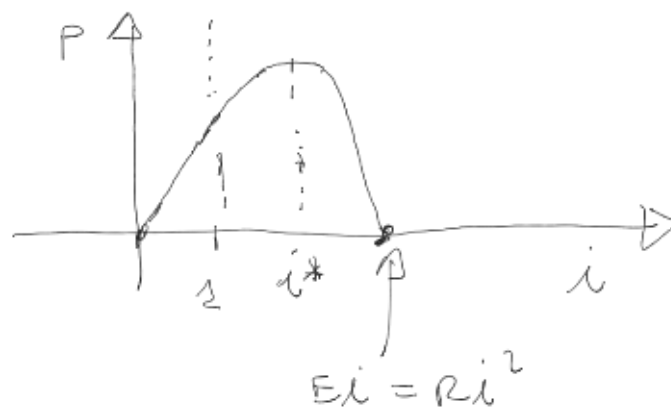


$$+V + V_R - E = 0$$

$$V = E - Ri$$

POTENZA

$$P = V \cdot i = (E - Ri)i = Ei - Ri^2$$



$$P(i^*) = P_{\max}$$

QUINDI IL MODELLO DI THEVENIN RAPPRESENTA ANCHE
UN GENERATORE DI TENSIONE REALE

MODELLO DA NORTON (LATO NORTON)

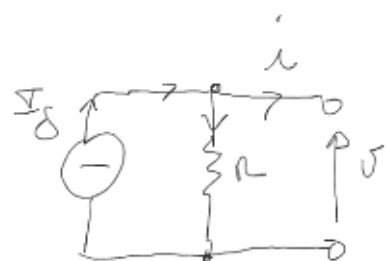
THEVENIN $\rightarrow V = E - Ri \quad (V = f(i))$

$i = g(V) \Rightarrow Ri = E - V$

$$i = \frac{E}{R} - \frac{V}{R} = I_g - \frac{V}{R}$$

1° P.d.K

$$I_g - \frac{V}{R} - i = 0$$

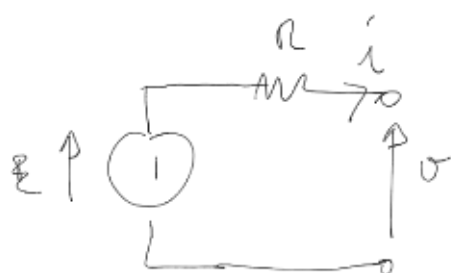


LATO NORTON

$$i = \frac{E}{R} - \frac{V}{R}$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = G V \quad \downarrow \quad n$$

PASSAGGIO MODELLO THEVENIN - NORTON



\Rightarrow

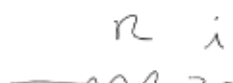


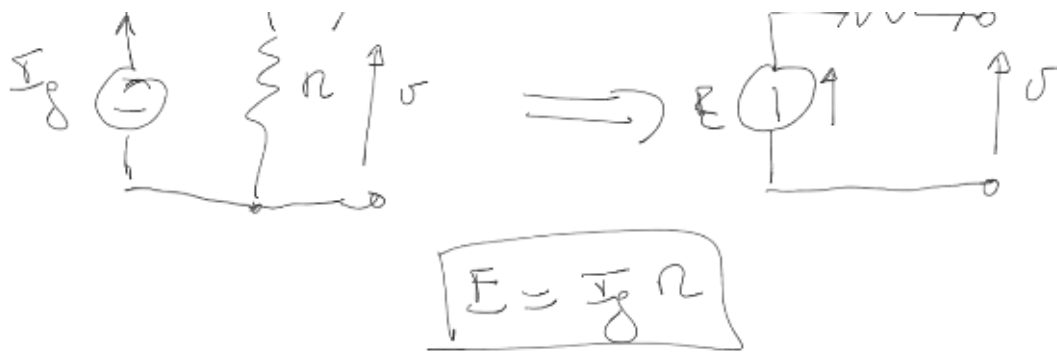
$$I_g = \frac{E}{R}$$

ESEMPIO

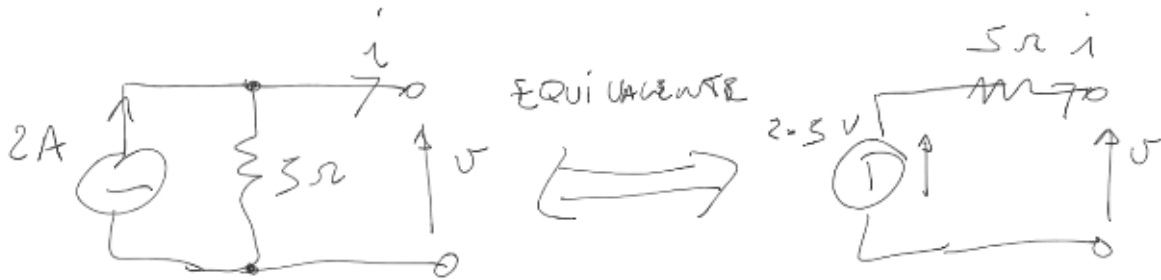


Equivalent

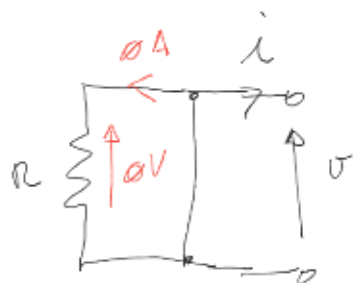




ESEMPIO



ALTRI MODALI EQUIVALENTI



PARALLELO
TRA RESISTORE
E CORTOCIRCUITO



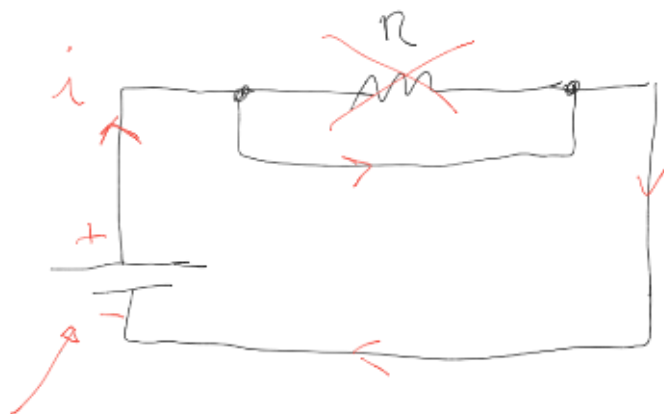
$$C.C \Rightarrow V = 0V$$

quindi ai capi di R
c'è una tensione nulla

$$\text{siccome } V = Ri \Rightarrow i = 0$$

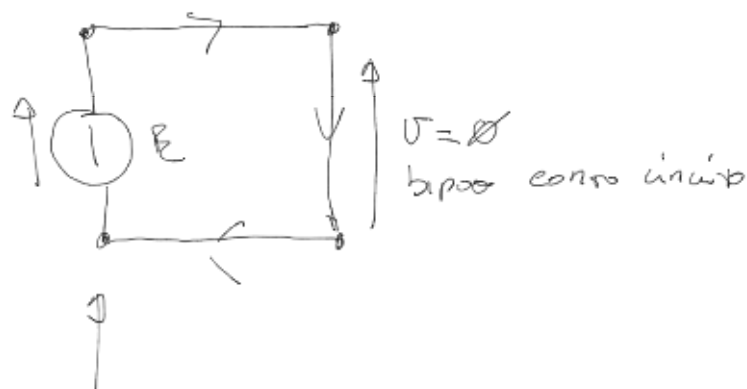


DOVE È L'ERRORE SULLA FELPA ?



GEN IDEALE INDIP DI TENSIONE CONSTANTE

IL SEGNETO PIU' LUNGO CORRISPONDE ALLA PUNTA DELLA FRECCE



$$10V = 0V$$

IN GENERALE QUINDI :

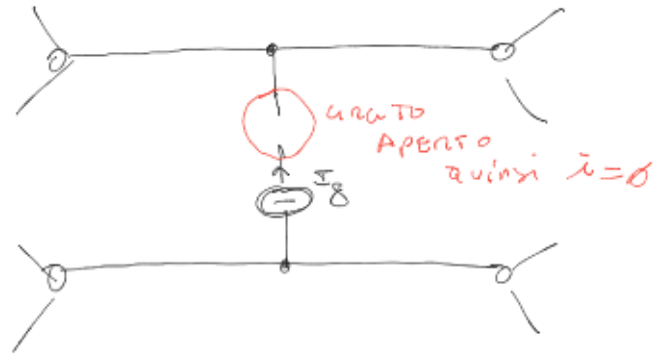


ALTA DA SECON



NON HA SENSO
MATERIALE
SE $E \neq 0V$

IL DOCCIA \bar{E} :



NON HA SENSO MATERIALE
SE $I_0 \neq 0A$