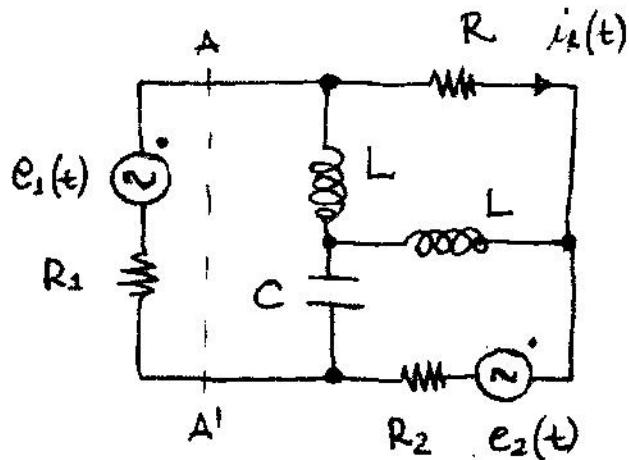


# COMPITO DI ELETTRONICA

Allievo ..... Messina, 04.07.2014

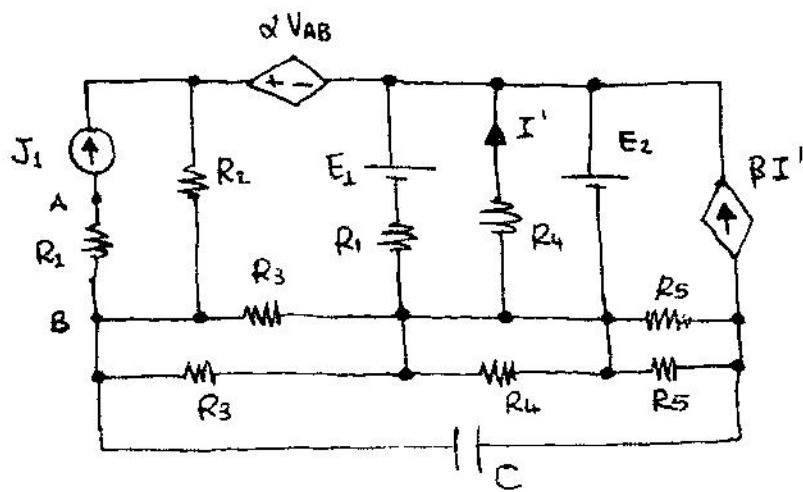
1. Il sistema in figura si trova a regime. Determinare  $i_R(t)$  e la potenza complessa che transita nella sezione AA'.

$$e_1(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(2\pi ft) \text{ V}, e_2(t) = 5\sqrt{2} \sin(2\pi ft) \text{ V}, f=50 \text{ Hz}, \\ R_1=4 \Omega, R_2=6 \Omega, R=10 \Omega, L=1 \text{ mH}, C=10 \text{ nF}.$$



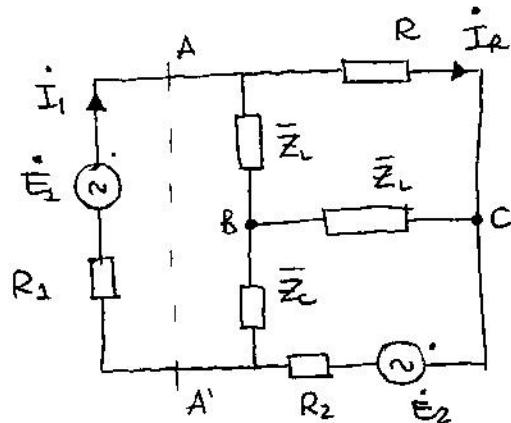
2. Il sistema in figura si trova a regime. Determinare l'energia immagazzinata nel condensatore di capacità C.

$$J_1=5 \text{ A}, E_1=10 \text{ V}, E_2=20 \text{ V}, \alpha=3, \beta=2, \\ R_1=2 \Omega, R_2=4 \Omega, R_3=6 \Omega, R_4=10 \Omega, R_5=10 \Omega, C=1 \text{ mF}.$$



ES 1

Per risolvere il circuito, passeremo dal dominio temporale al dominio dei fasori:



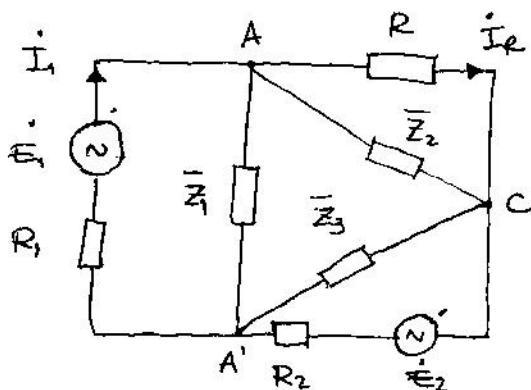
$$e_1(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(2\pi ft) \rightarrow \dot{E}_1 = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$e_2(t) = 5\sqrt{2} \sin(2\pi ft) = 5\sqrt{2} \cos\left(2\pi ft - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{E}_2 = -j5 \text{ V}$$

$$\bar{Z}_C = -j\frac{1}{\omega C} \quad \bar{Z}_L = j\omega L$$

Trasformiamo la stella di impedenze  $\bar{Z}_L - \bar{Z}_L - \bar{Z}_C$  in triangolo

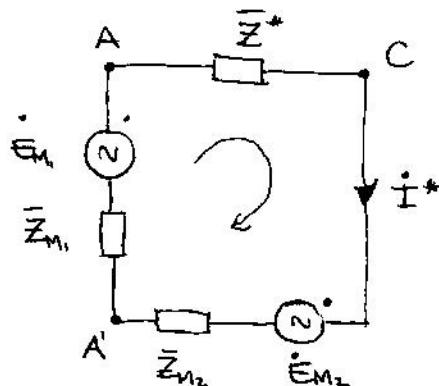


$$\bar{Z}_1 = \bar{Z}_3 = \frac{\bar{Z}_L \cdot \bar{Z}_C}{\bar{Z}_P} \quad \bar{Z}_2 = \frac{\bar{Z}_L \cdot \bar{Z}_C}{\bar{Z}_P}$$

$$\text{con } \bar{Z}_P = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\bar{Z}_L} + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_C} + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_2}}$$

Effettuiamo Millman tra  $A$  e  $A'$  e tra  $A'$  e  $C$  e facciamo re parallelo tra  $R$  e  $\bar{Z}_2$ :

$$\bar{Z}^* = \frac{R \cdot \bar{Z}_2}{R + \bar{Z}_2}$$



$$\dot{E}_{M_1} = \frac{\frac{\dot{E}_1}{R_1}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_1}} ; \quad \bar{Z}_{M_1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_1}}$$

$$\dot{E}_{M_2} = \frac{\frac{\dot{E}_2}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_3}} ; \quad \bar{Z}_{M_2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_3}}$$

Dalla legge all'unica maglia tirarata:

$$\dot{E}_{M_1} - \dot{E}_{M_2} = (\bar{Z}_{M_1} + \bar{Z}_{M_2} + \bar{Z}^*) \cdot \dot{I}^* \quad \text{tirato} \quad \dot{I}^*$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{V}_{AC} = \bar{Z}^* \cdot \dot{I}^* \quad \rightarrow \dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{V}_{AC}}{R} \Rightarrow i_R(t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot |i_R| \cdot \cos(2\pi f t + \varphi_i)$$

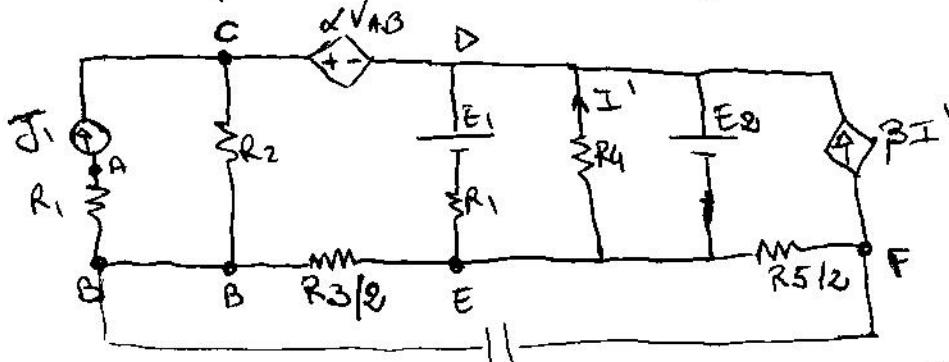
$$\varphi_i = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\operatorname{Im}\{i_R\}}{\operatorname{Re}\{i_R\}}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{V}_{AA'} = \dot{E}_{M_1} - \bar{Z}_{M_1} \dot{I}^* \quad \rightarrow \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{E}_1 - \dot{V}_{AA'}}{R_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{S}_{AA'} = \dot{V}_{AA'} \cdot \dot{I}_1^*$$

ES. N° 2

R<sub>4</sub> si può trascurare in quanto in // a c.c.



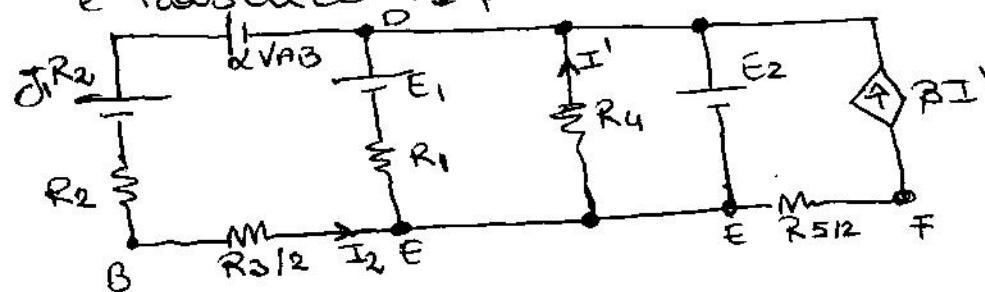
$$E_C = \frac{1}{2} V_{BF}^2 \cdot C$$

Si deve calcolare la  $V_{BF}$ . In c.c. il C si compone da c.a.  
Possiamo subito notare che:

$$V_{DE} = E_2$$

$$V_{AB} = -J_1 R_1$$

Ridisegno il circuito trasformando il generatore di cor. ideale  
e trascurando  $R_1$  poiché in serie col gen. id. di corrente.



$$V_{DE} = -I' \cdot R_4 \Rightarrow I' = -\frac{V_{DE}}{R_4}$$

$$V_{BF} = V_{BE} + V_{EF}$$

$$V_{EF} = \beta I' \frac{R_5}{2} = \beta I' \frac{R_5 \cdot R_5}{R_5 + R_5} = \boxed{\beta \left( -\frac{V_{DE}}{R_4} \right) \frac{R_5}{2}} = V_{EF}$$

$$V_{DE} + \alpha V_{AB} - J_1 R_2 = I_2 \left( R_2 + \frac{R_3}{2} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DE} - \alpha J_1 R_1 - J_1 R_2 = I_2 \left( R_2 + \frac{R_3}{2} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{V_{DE} - \alpha J_1 R_1 - J_1 R_2}{R_2 + \frac{R_3}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{V_{BE} = I_2 \cdot \frac{R_3}{2}}$$

$$E_C = \frac{1}{2} C (V_{EF} + V_{BE})^2$$