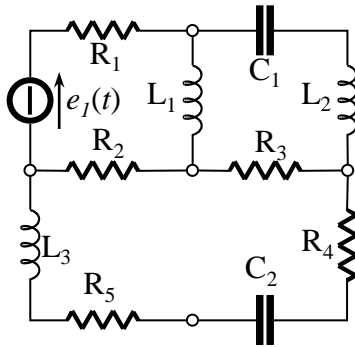
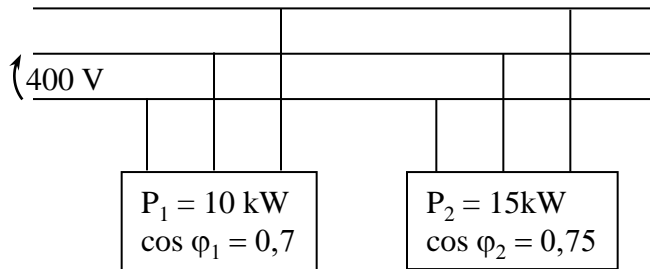


Nel circuito in figura determinare la potenza complessa erogata dal generatore di tensione.

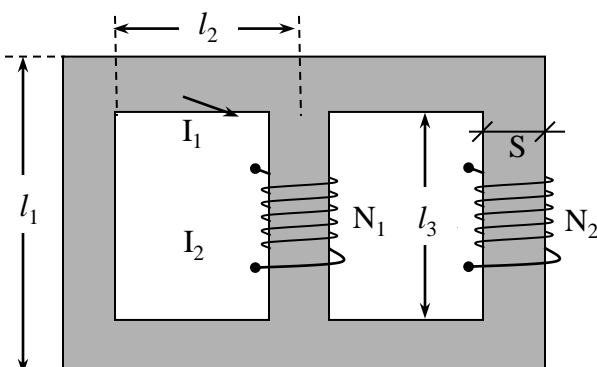


- |                             |                                |                                   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$   | $L_1 = 15 \text{ mH}$          | $e_1 = 10 \cos(2\pi \cdot 3000t)$ |
| $R_2 = 0,2 \text{ k}\Omega$ | $L_2 = 7 \text{ mH}$           |                                   |
| $R_3 = 0,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ | $L_3 = 1,7 \text{ mH}$         |                                   |
| $R_4 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$   | $C_1 = 3 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$  |                                   |
| $R_5 = 0,8 \text{ k}\Omega$ | $C_2 = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$ |                                   |



Rifasare i due carichi in figura in modo tale che si abbia un fattore di potenza complessivo pari a 0,95

Determinare i coefficienti della mutua rappresentata in figura



- |             |                       |                      |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| $N_1 = 200$ | $l_1 = 20 \text{ cm}$ | $S = 1 \text{ cm}^2$ |
| $N_2 = 50$  | $l_2 = 10 \text{ cm}$ | $\mu_r = 2000$       |
|             | $l_3 = 16 \text{ cm}$ |                      |