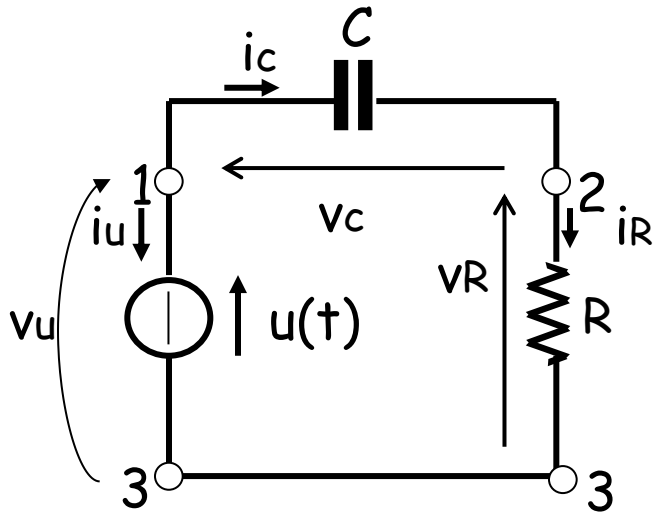


Reti in Regime Stazionario

ESEMPIO



$$u(t) = v_u = E = \text{cost}$$

$$\text{eq. top.} \begin{cases} u(t) = v_R + v_C & \text{KLV} \\ i_u = -i_R = -i_C & \text{KLI} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{eq. comp.} \begin{cases} v_R = R \cdot i_R \\ i_C = C \cdot \frac{dv_C}{dt} \\ v_u = u(t) = E \end{cases}$$

$$E = RC \frac{dv_C}{dt} + v_C$$

RELAZIONE I/O

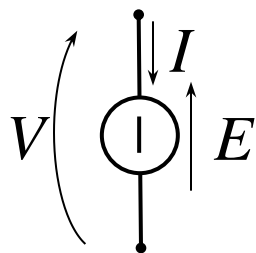
$$v_C(t) = E \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} \right)$$

REGIME STAZIONARIO

COMPONENTI ELEMENTARI IN REGIME STAZIONARIO

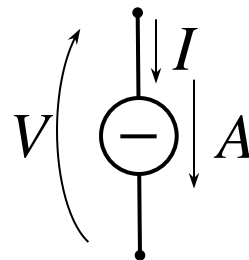
Per circuiti assolutamente stabili, in presenza di eccitazioni costanti nel tempo:

•Generatore indipendente di tensione



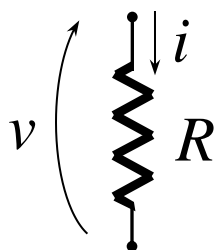
$$V = E \equiv \text{cost}$$

•Generatore indipendente di corrente



$$I = A \equiv \text{cost}$$

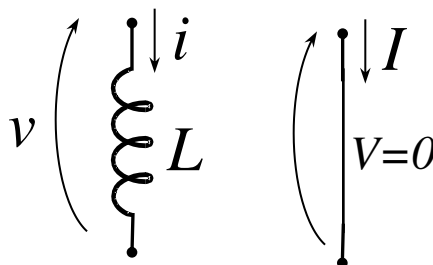
•Resistore



$$v = R \cdot i \Rightarrow$$

$$V = R \cdot I$$

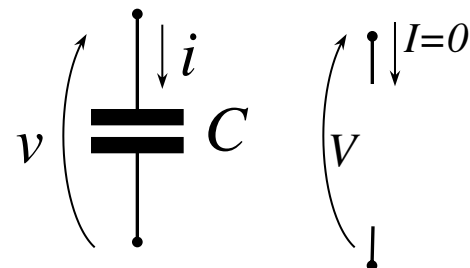
•Induttore



$$v = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$V = 0 \text{ (cto - cto)}$$

•Condensatore

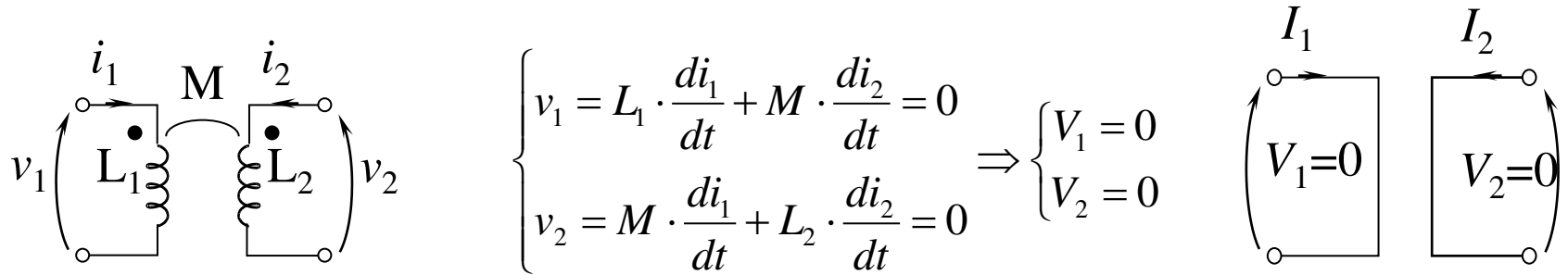


$$i = C \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

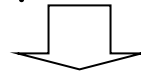
$$I = 0 \text{ (circuito aperto)}$$

Vedremo in seguito i casi di circuiti con generatori pilotati

•Mutua Induttanza

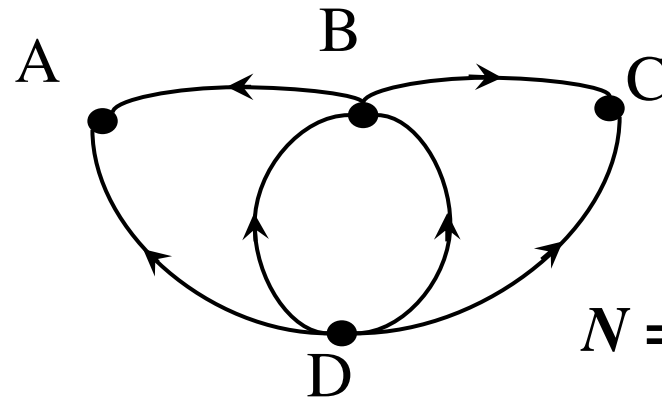
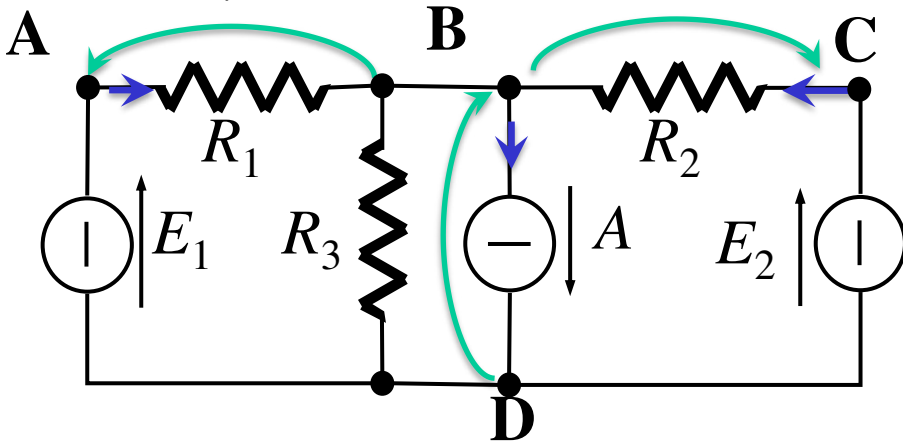


Tutti i condensatori si comportano come circuiti aperti
Tutti gli induttori si comportano come corto-circuiti



Esempio:

RETI DI SOLI GENERATORI E RESISTORI

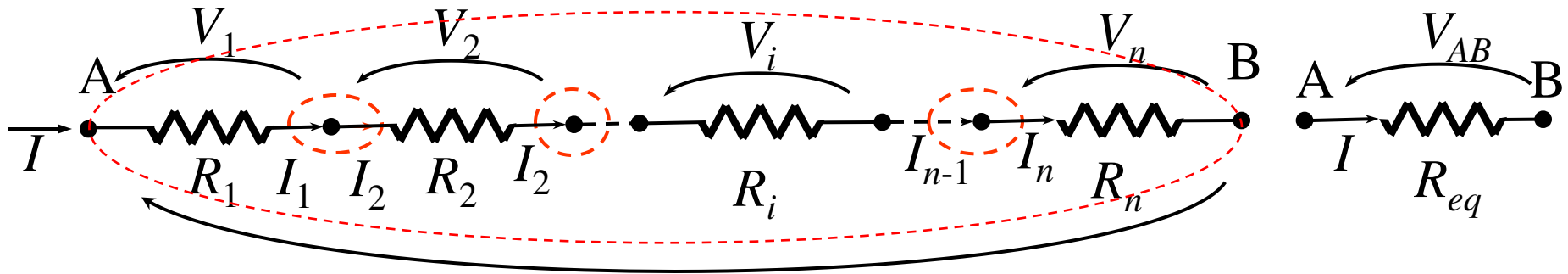


$$N = 4 \quad L = 6$$

$L = 6$ eq. componenti

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N-1 \text{ eq KI} \rightarrow 3 \\ L-N+1 \text{ eq KV} \rightarrow 3 \end{array} \right\} \text{Eq. topologiche}$$

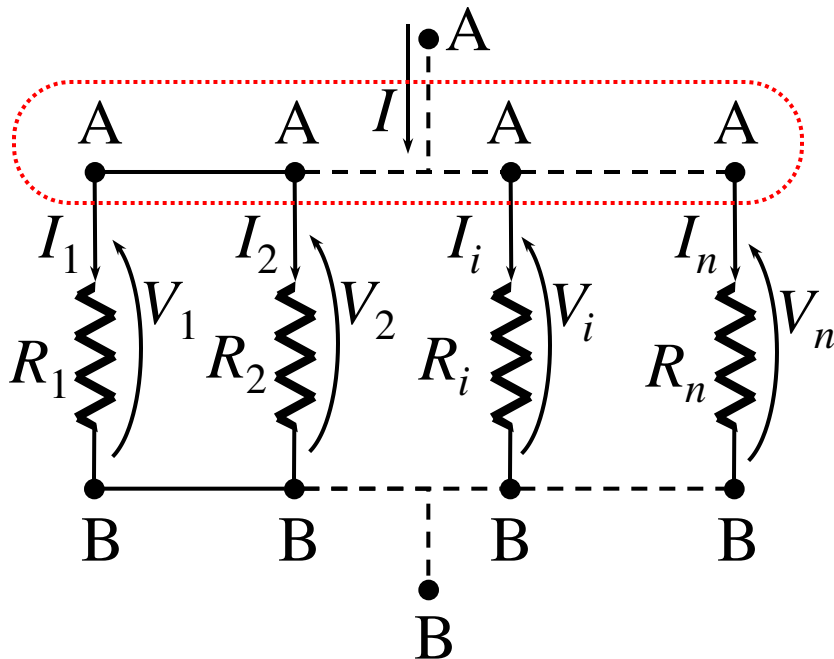
RESISTORI IN SERIE



$$I_1 = I_2 = \dots = I_i = \dots = I_n = I \quad V_{AB}$$

$$V_{AB} = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_i + \dots + V_n = R_1 I_1 + R_2 I_2 + \dots + R_n I_n = (R_1 + \dots + R_n) \cdot I = R_{eq} \cdot I \Rightarrow R_{eq} = \sum_i R_i$$

PARALLELO DI RESISTORI



$$V_i = R_i I_i \quad I_i = \frac{V_i}{R_i} = G_i V_i$$

$$V_1 = V_2 = \dots = V_i = V_n = V$$

$$I = I_1 + \dots + I_n = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \dots + \frac{V_n}{R_n} = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n} \right) \cdot V$$

$$G_{eq} = \sum_i G_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i} = \frac{1}{R_{eq}}$$

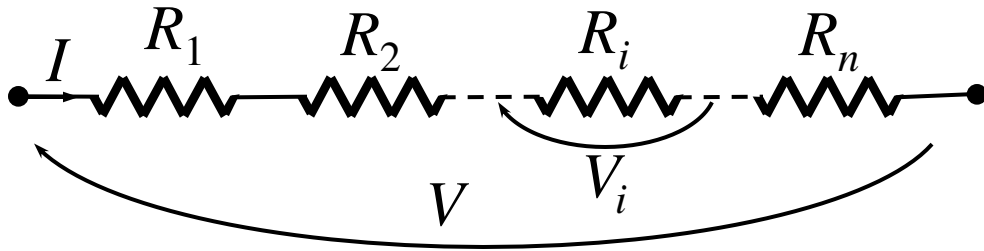
Nel caso di due soli resistori:

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2$$

PARTITORI

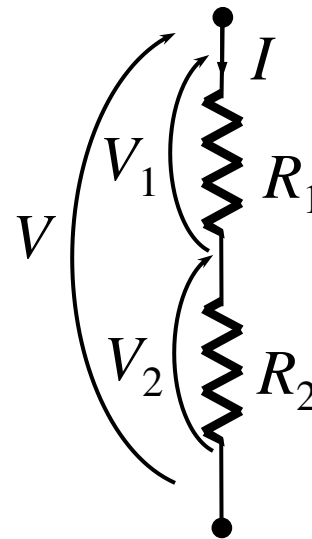
Partitore di Tensione



$$V_i = R_i I \quad V = (R_1 + \dots + R_n) I \Rightarrow I = V / \sum_i R_i$$

$$V_i = V \cdot \frac{R_i}{\sum_i R_i}$$

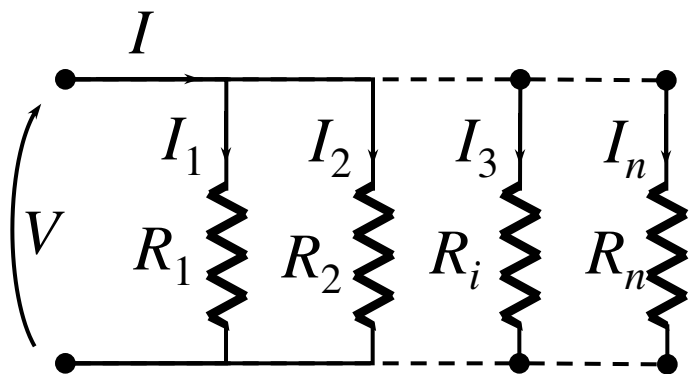
Nel caso di due soli resistori:



$$\begin{cases} V_1 = V \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \\ V_2 = V \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \end{cases}$$

PARTITORI

Partitore di Corrente



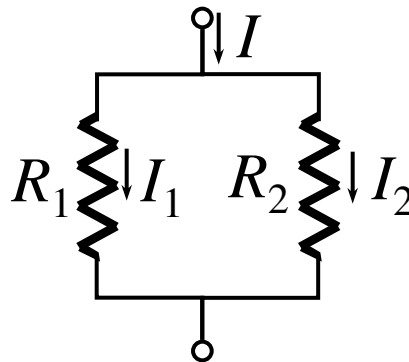
$$I_i = \frac{V}{R_i} = V \cdot G_i$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_n = V \cdot (G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{I}{\sum_i G_i}$$

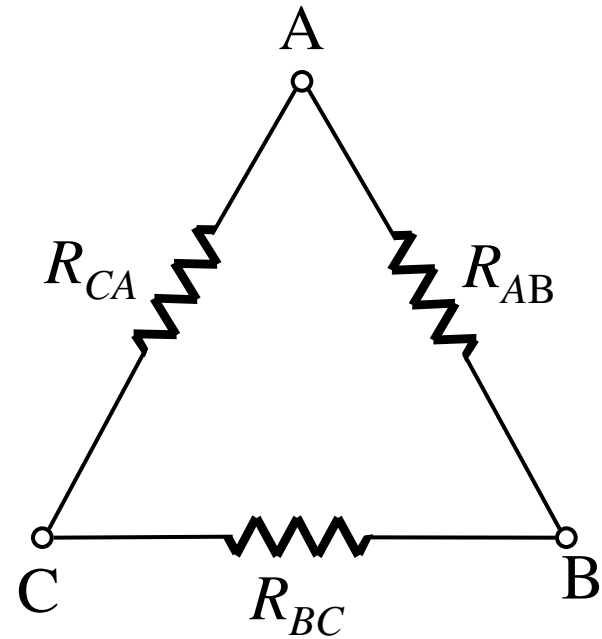
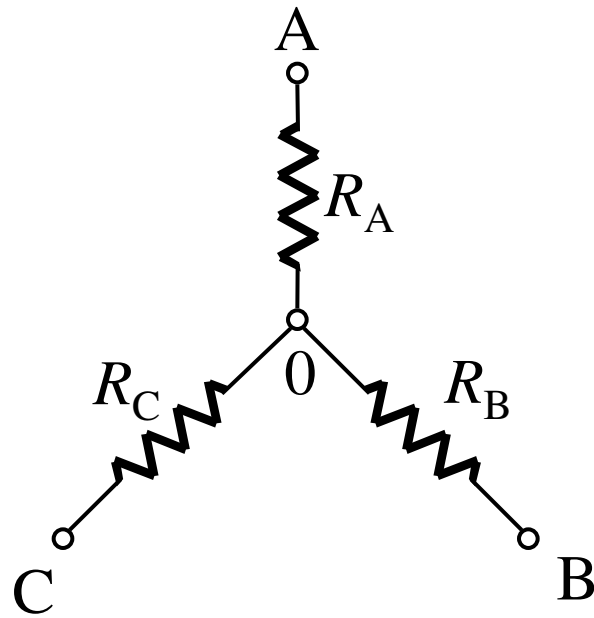
$$I_i = I \cdot \frac{G_i}{\sum_i G_i}$$

Nel caso di due soli resistori:



$$\begin{cases} I_1 = I \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \\ I_2 = I \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \end{cases}$$

TRASFORMAZIONE STELLA-TRIANGOLO



$$\begin{cases} R_A = \frac{R_{AB}R_{CA}}{R_{\Delta}} \\ R_B = \frac{R_{BC}R_{AB}}{R_{\Delta}} \\ R_C = \frac{R_{CA}R_{BC}}{R_{\Delta}} \end{cases} \quad R_{\Delta} = R_{AB} + R_{BC} + R_{CA}$$

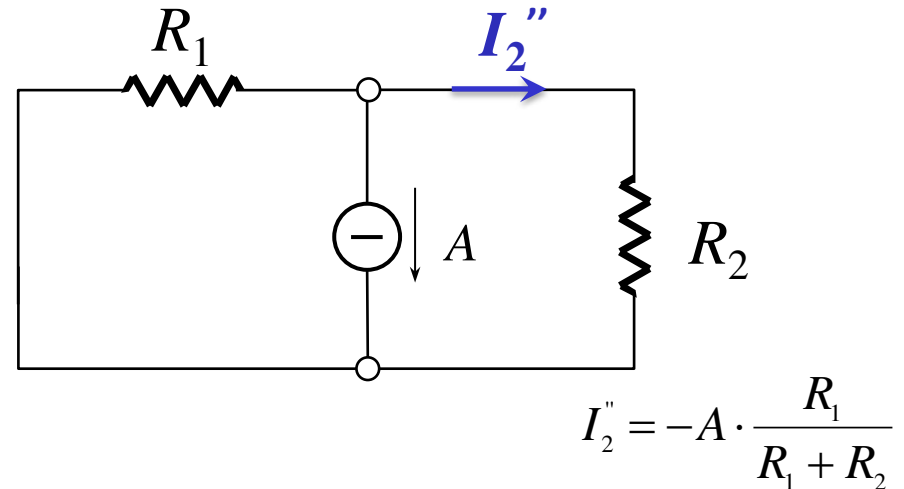
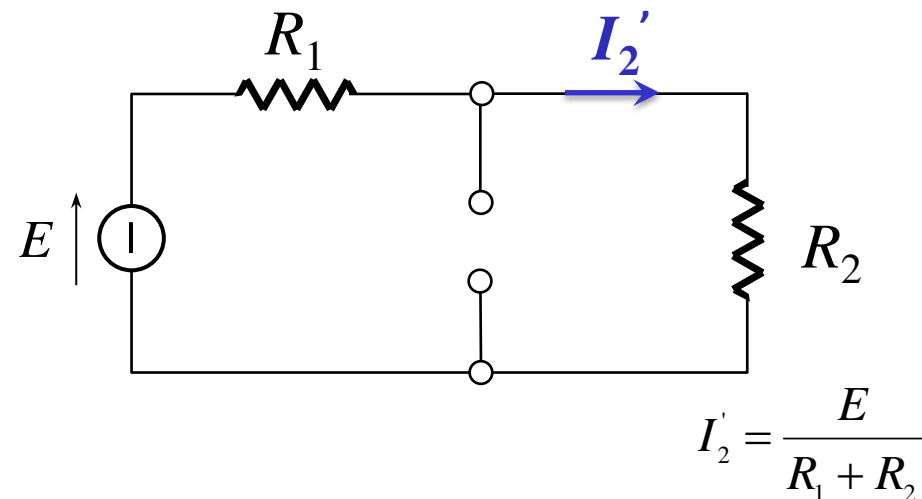
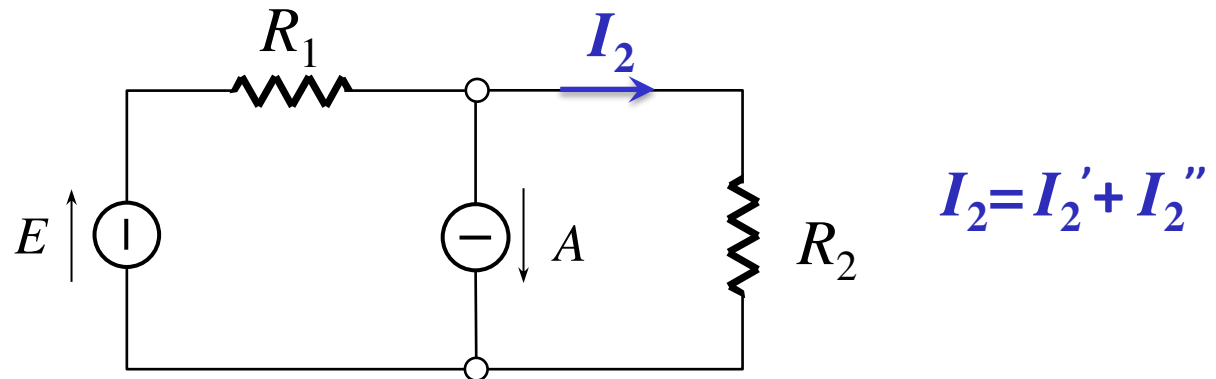
$$\begin{cases} R_{AB} = R_A \cdot R_B \cdot G_Y \\ R_{BC} = R_B \cdot R_C \cdot G_Y \\ R_{CA} = R_C \cdot R_A \cdot G_Y \end{cases} \quad G_Y = \frac{1}{R_A} + \frac{1}{R_B} + \frac{1}{R_C}$$

Nel caso di tre resistenze uguali sar : $R_Y = \frac{R_{\Delta}}{3}$

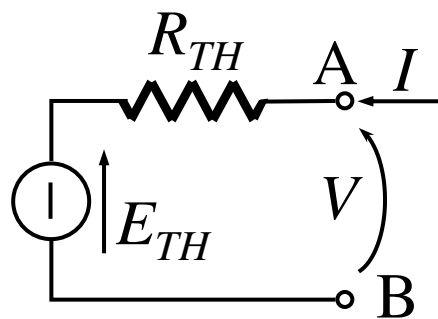
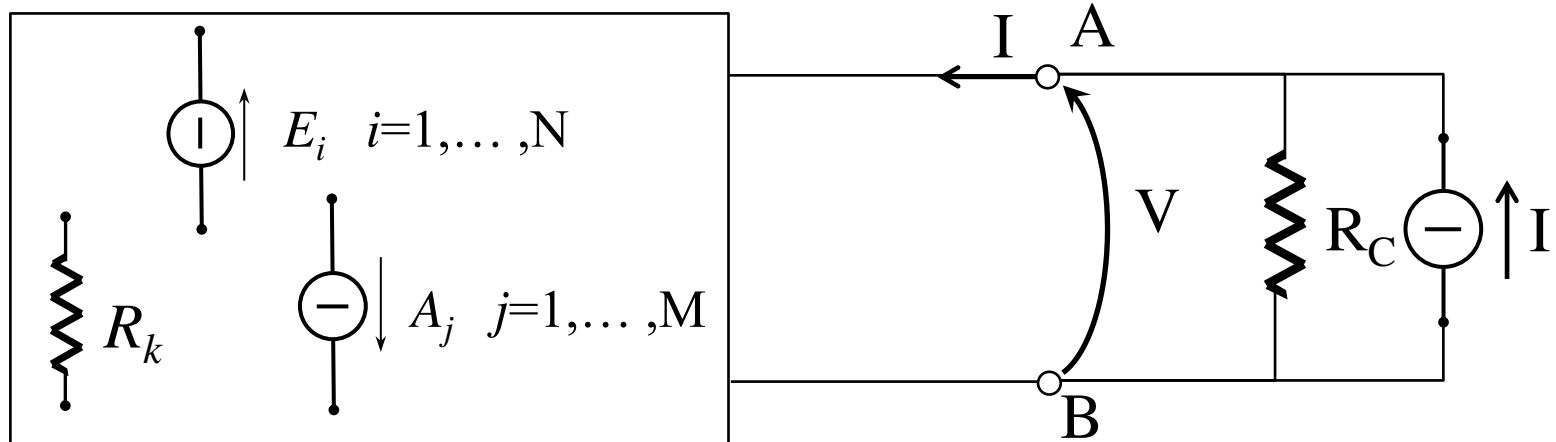
PRINCIPIO DI SOVRAPPOSIZIONE DEGLI EFFETTI

In una rete lineare, comunque complessa, contenente bipoli lineari, le tensioni e le correnti in ciascun lato possono essere determinate sommando i contributi dovuti ai singoli generatori presenti, agenti uno alla volta. (Passivazione dei generatori)

Esempio:



TEOREMA DI THEVENIN



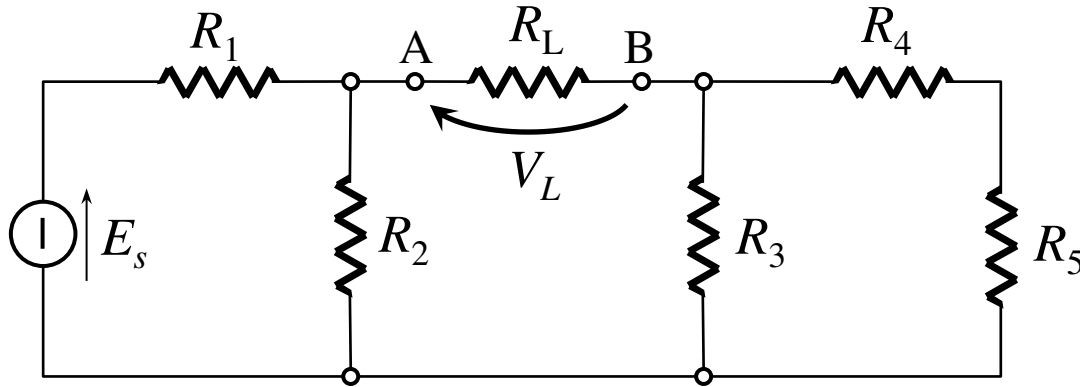
$$V = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i E_i + \sum_{j=1}^M \beta_j A_j}_{E_{TH}} + R_{TH} I$$

$$V = E_{TH} + R_{TH} I$$

$$I = 0 \quad E_{TH} = V_0 \quad \text{a vuoto}$$

$$E_{TH} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rete passivata} \quad V = R_{TH} I \Rightarrow R_{TH} = \left. \frac{V}{I} \right|_{\text{rete passivata}}$$

Esercizio



$$R_1 = 330 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 560 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 560 \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 330 \Omega$$

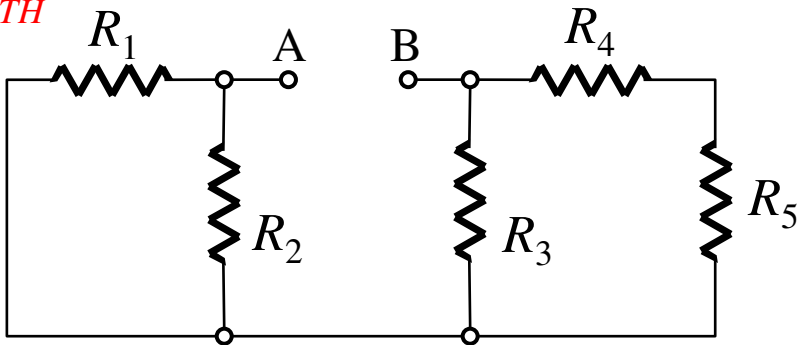
$$R_5 = 820 \Omega$$

$$R_L = 1,2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$E_s = 5 \text{ V}$$

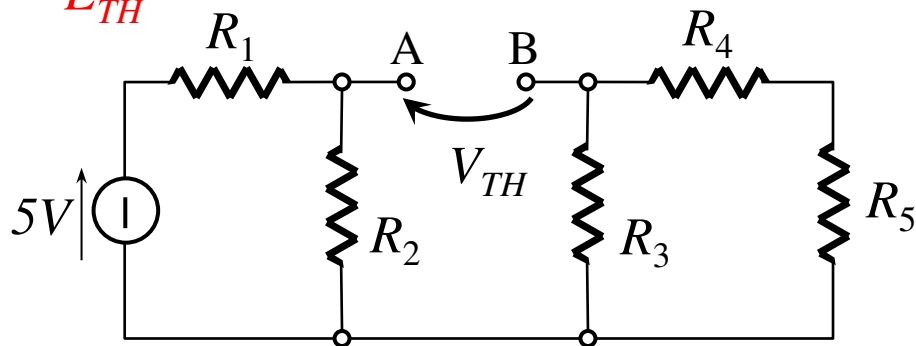
$$V_L = ?$$

• R_{TH}



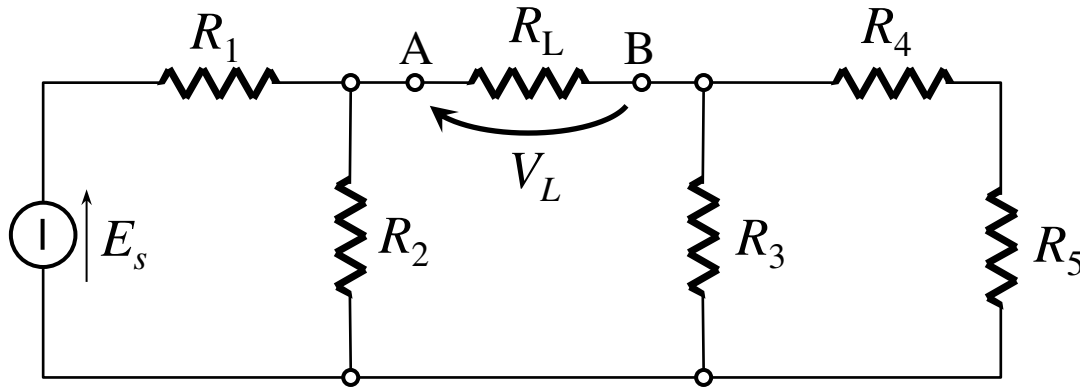
$$\begin{aligned} R_{TH} &= R_1 // R_2 + R_3 // (R_4 + R_5) = \\ &= \frac{330 \cdot 560}{330 + 560} + \frac{560 \cdot (330 + 820)}{560 + 330 + 820} = \boxed{584,25 \Omega} \end{aligned}$$

• E_{TH}



$$\begin{aligned} E_{TH} &= V_{R_2} = E_s \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \\ &= 5 \cdot \frac{560}{330 + 560} = \boxed{3,146 \text{ V}} \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio



$$R_1 = 330 \, \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 560 \, \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 560 \, \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 330 \, \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 820 \, \Omega$$

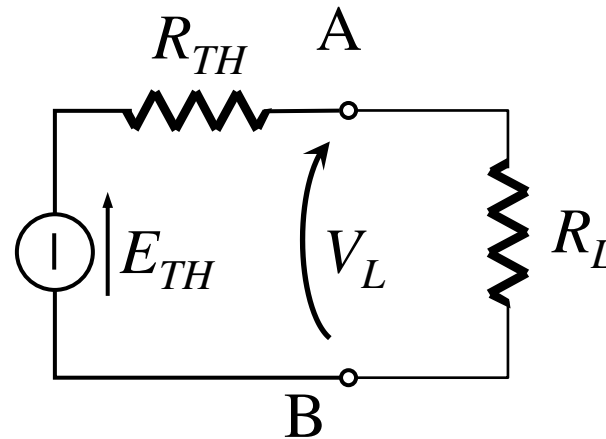
$$R_L = 1,2 \, \text{k}\Omega$$

$$E_s = 5 \, \text{V}$$

$$V_L = ?$$

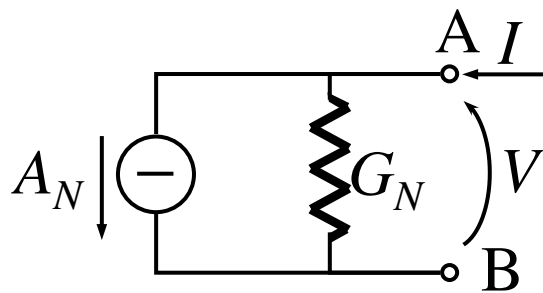
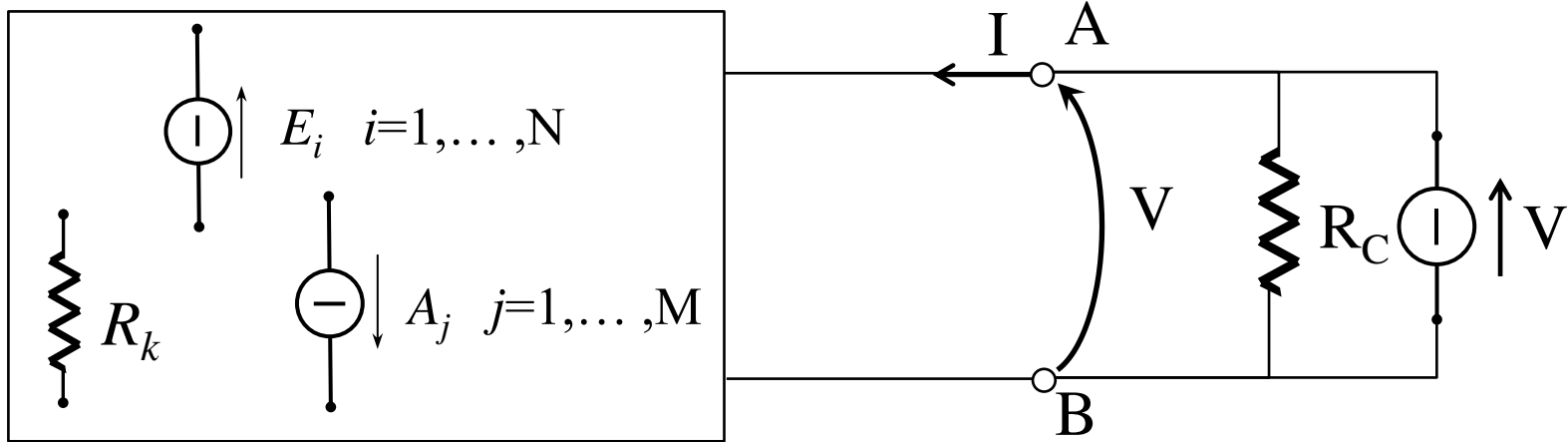
$$\bullet R_{TH} = 584,25 \, \Omega$$

$$\bullet E_{TH} = 3,146 \, \text{V}$$



$$V_L = E_{TH} \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_{TH} + R_L} = 3,146 \cdot \frac{1,2 \cdot 10^3}{584,25 + 1,2 \cdot 10^3} = \boxed{2,11 \, \text{V}}$$

TEOREMA DI NORTON



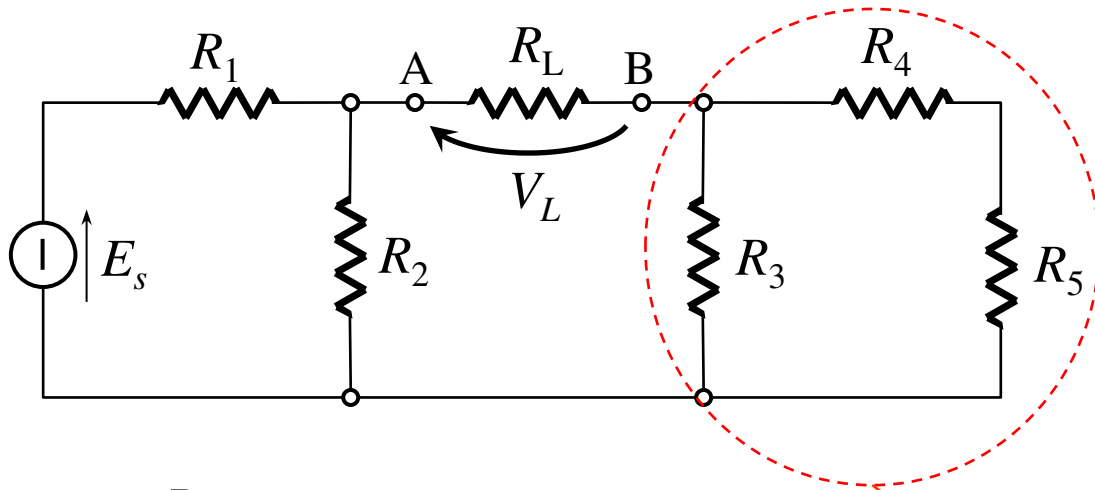
$$I = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i E_i + \sum_{j=1}^M \beta_j A_j}_{A_N} + G_N V$$

$$I = A_N + G_N V$$

$V = 0$ $A_N = I_{cc}$ in corto circuito

$$A_N = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rete passivata} \quad I = G_N V \Rightarrow G_N = \left. \frac{I}{V} \right|_{\text{rete passivata}} \Rightarrow G_N = \frac{1}{R_{TH}}$$

Esercizio



$$R_1 = 330 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 560 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 560 \Omega$$

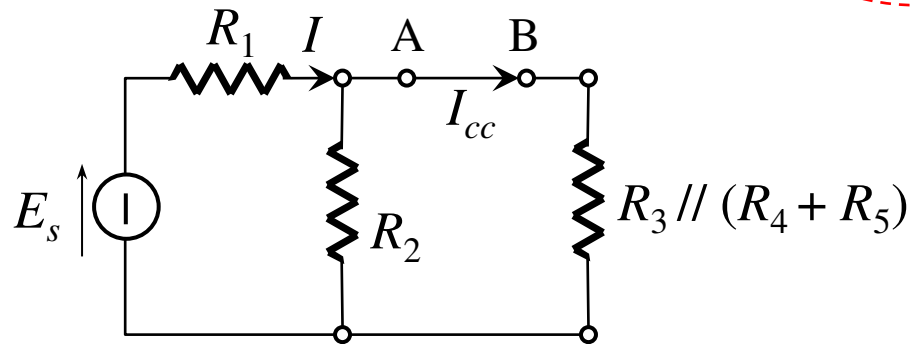
$$R_4 = 330 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 820 \Omega$$

$$R_L = 1,2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$E_s = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_L = ?$$



$$R_3 // (R_4 + R_5) = \frac{560 \cdot (330 + 820)}{560 + 330 + 820} = 376,61 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{E_s}{R_{eq}}$$

$$\bullet R_N = R_{TH}$$

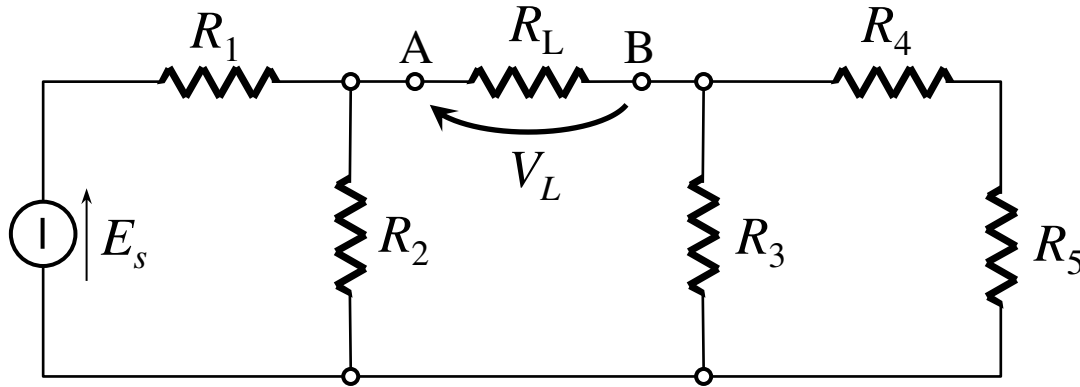
$$\bullet A_N = I_{cc}$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 // [R_3 // (R_4 + R_5)] = 330 + \frac{560 \cdot 376,61}{560 + 376,61} = 555,17 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{5}{555,17} = 9 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{cc} = I \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_3 // (R_4 + R_5) + R_2} = 9 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{560}{560 + 376,61} = 5,385 \text{ mA}$$

Esercizio



$$R_1 = 330 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 560 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 560 \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 330 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 820 \Omega$$

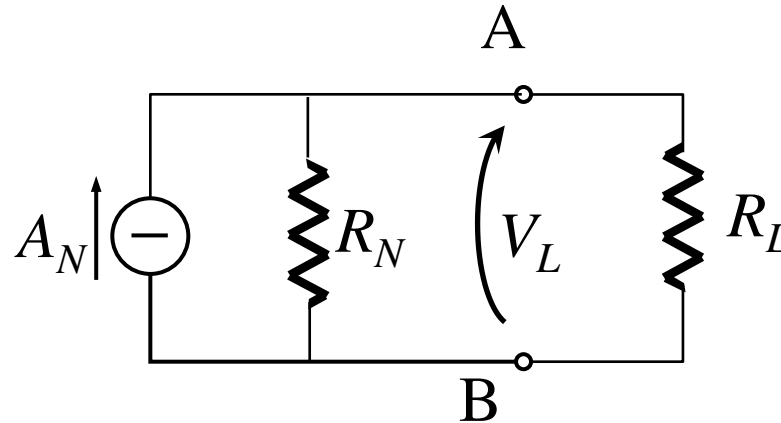
$$R_L = 1,2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$E_s = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_L = ?$$

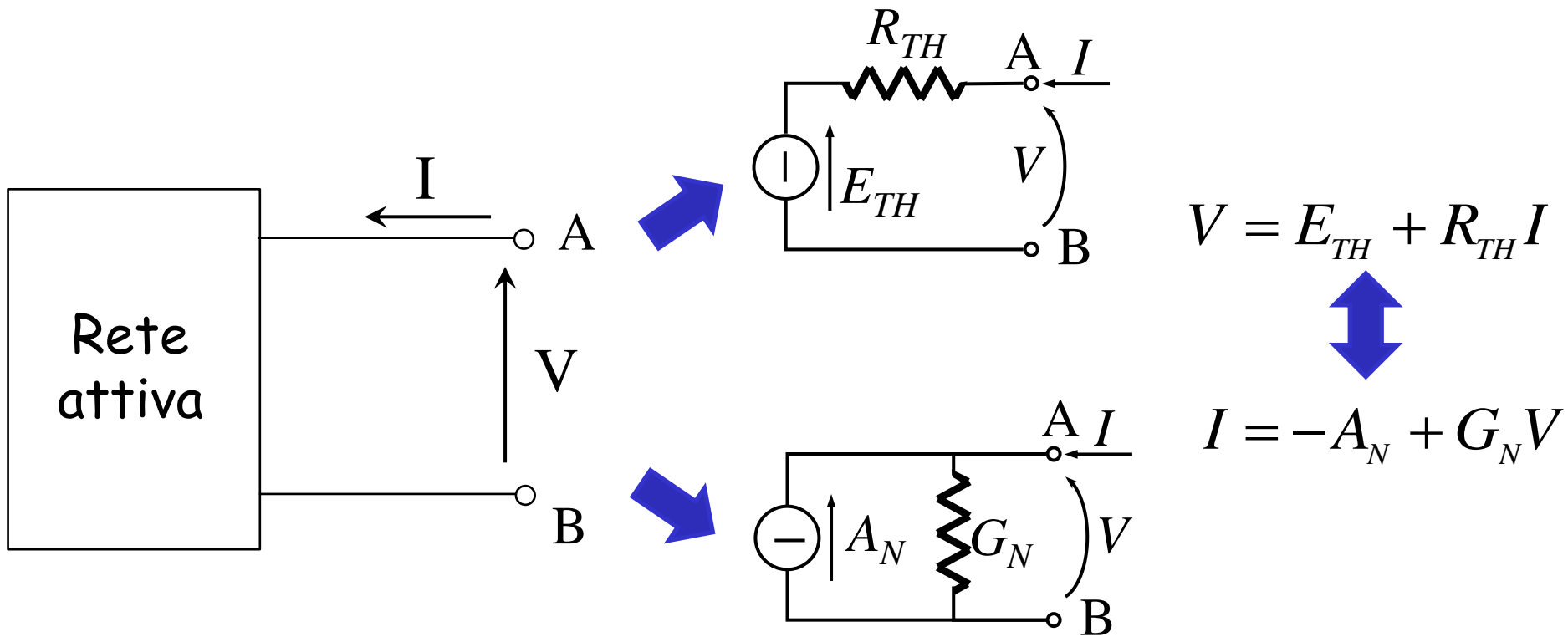
$$\bullet R_N = 584,25 \Omega$$

$$\bullet A_N = 5,385 \text{ mA}$$



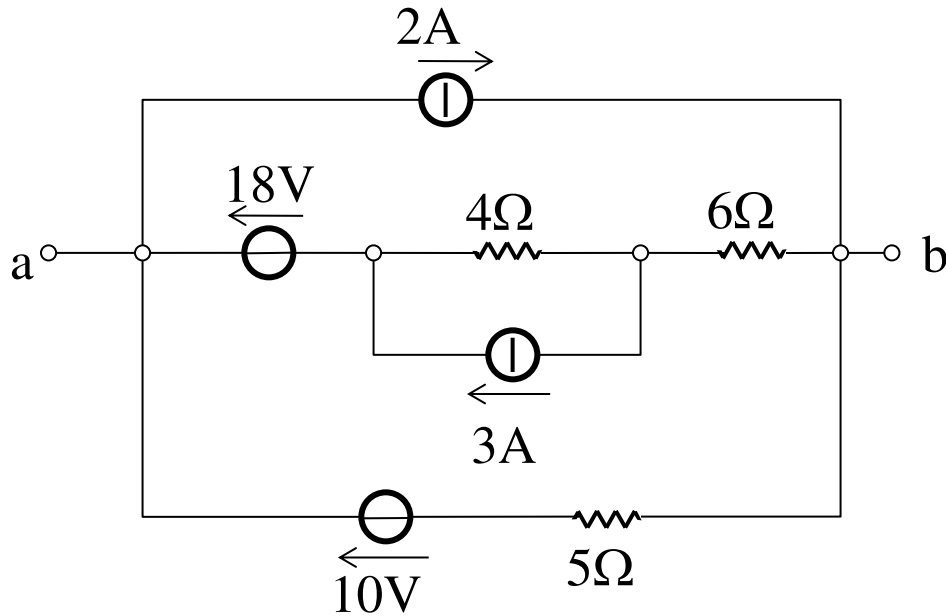
$$V_L = A_N \cdot R_N // R_L = 5,385 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{584,25 \cdot 1,2 \cdot 10^3}{584,25 + 1,2 \cdot 10^3} = \boxed{2,11 \text{ V}}$$

Equivalenza THEVENIN - NORTON



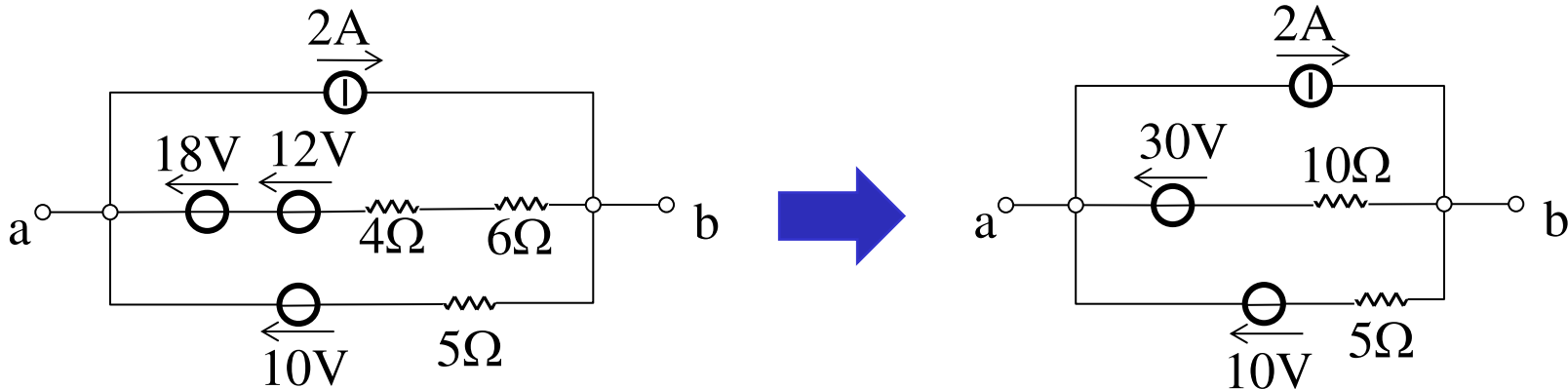
$$\begin{cases} V = E_{TH} + R_{TH} I \\ V = \frac{A_N}{G_N} + \frac{1}{G_N} I \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{TH} = \frac{A_N}{G_N} & R_{TH} = \frac{1}{G_N} \\ A_N = \frac{E_{TH}}{R_{TH}} & G_N = \frac{1}{R_{TH}} \end{cases}$$

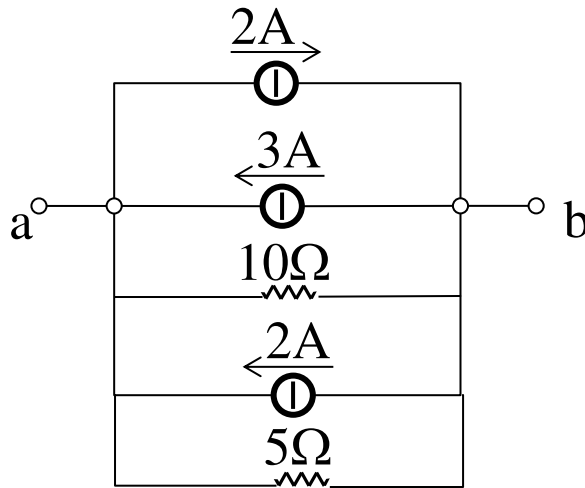
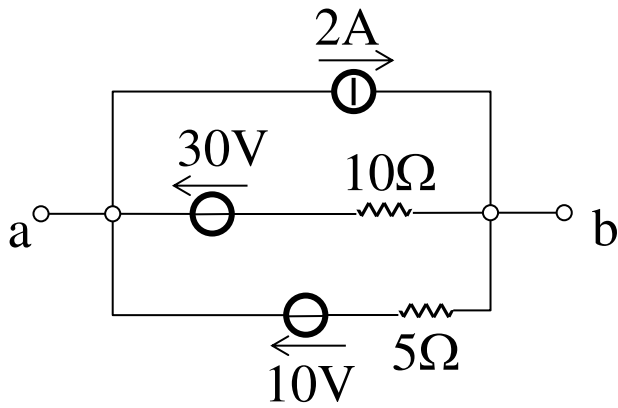
Esercizio



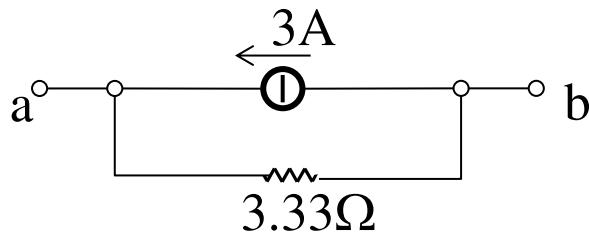
Determinare i circuiti equivalenti di Thevenin e di Norton ai morsetti a-b.

Sfruttando l'equivalenza tra bipoli di Thevenin e di Norton il circuito diventa:

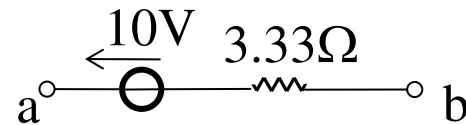




Equivalentente di Norton



Equivalentente di Thevenin



TEOREMA DI THEVENIN

SE IL CIRCUITO CONTIENE:

- RESISTORI E GENERATORI INDIPENDENTI E PILOTATI (GRANDEZZA PILOTANTE INTERNA ALLA RETE):

- E_{TH} : tensione a vuoto fra A e B

- I_{cc} : corrente di corto-circuito fra A e B

- $R_{TH} = E_{TH} / I_{cc}$

- RESISTORI E GENERATORI PILOTATI (NESSUN GENERATORE INDIPENDENTE)

- $E_{TH} = 0$

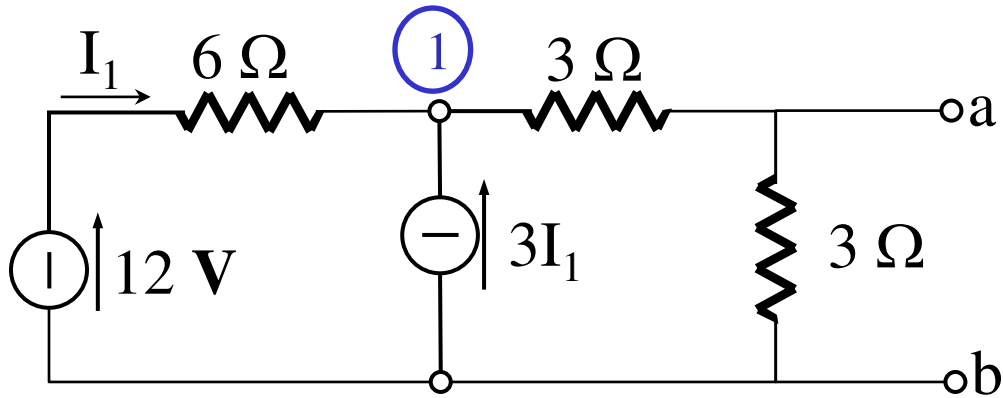
➤ COLLEGARE UN GENERATORE DI CORRENTE DA 1A FRA A E B

➤ CALCOLARE V_{AB}

➤ $R_{TH} = V_{AB} / 1$

ANALOGAMENTE PER IL CIRCUITO EQUIVALENTE DI NORTON

Esercizio



Ricavare il circuito equivalente di Thevenin ai morsetti a-b

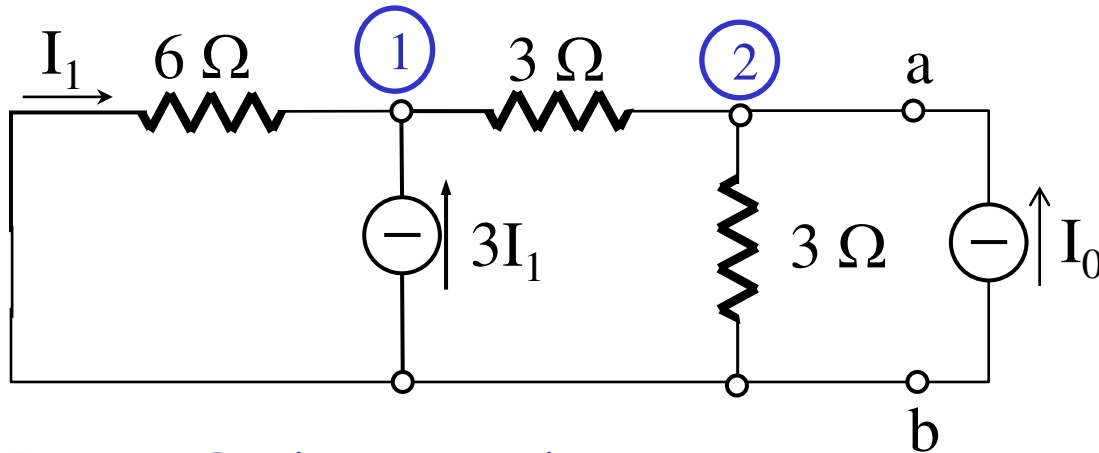
• E_{TH}

Equilibrio al nodo 1

$$\frac{12 - V_1}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{12 - V_1}{6} - \frac{V_1}{3 + 3} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{6} \cdot 12 - \frac{5}{6} V_1 = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{48}{5} = 9,6V$$

$$E_{TH} = V_1 \cdot \frac{3}{3 + 3} = \frac{V_1}{2} = 4,8V$$

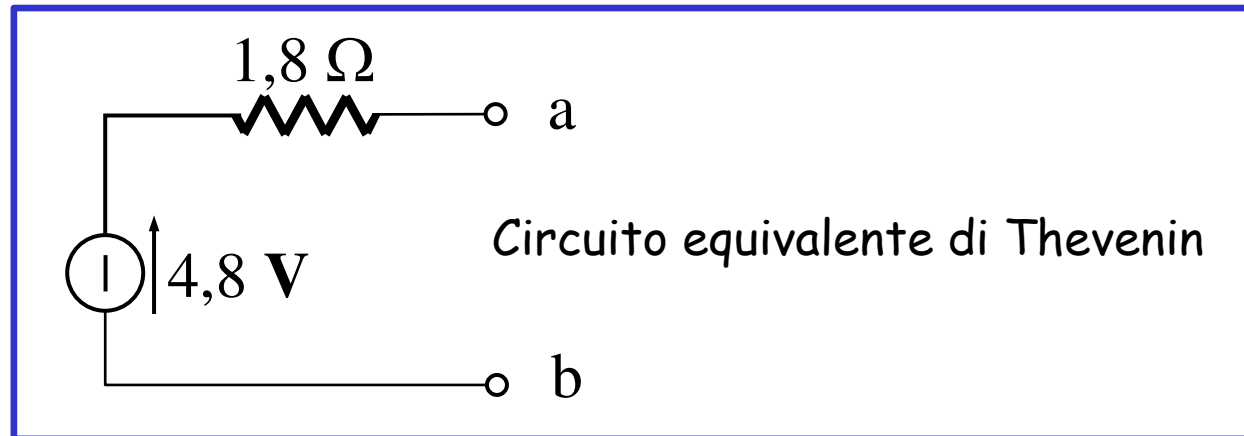
Esercizio



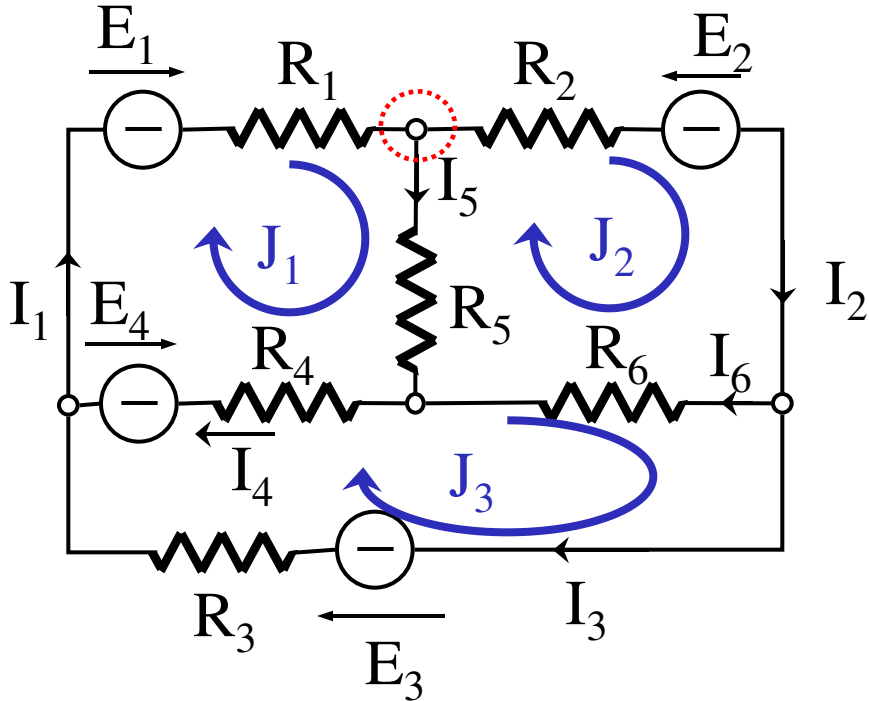
• R_{TH} Equilibrio ai nodi 1 e 2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nodo 1} \rightarrow \frac{-V_1}{6} - 3 \cdot \frac{V_1}{6} - \frac{V_1 - V_2}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{V_2}{3} \\ \text{nodo 2} \rightarrow \frac{V_1 - V_2}{3} - \frac{V_2}{3} + I_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{3} - \frac{2V_2}{3} + I_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{V_2}{9} - \frac{2V_2}{3} = -I_0 \Rightarrow -\frac{5V_2}{9} = -I_0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$R_{TH} = \frac{V_2}{I_0} = \frac{9}{5} = 1,8 \Omega$$



METODO DELLE CORRENTI DI MAGLIA



$$I_1 = J_1$$

$$I_4 = J_1 - J_3$$

$$I_2 = J_2$$

$$I_5 = J_1 - J_2$$

$$I_3 = J_3$$

$$I_6 = J_2 - J_3$$

Le equazioni ai nodi sono identità

$$I_1 - I_2 - I_5 = 0 \Rightarrow J_1 - J_2 - (J_1 - J_2) = 0$$

Equazioni alle maglie:

$$\begin{cases} E_1 - E_4 = R_1 I_1 + R_5 I_5 + R_4 I_4 \\ -E_2 = R_2 I_2 + R_6 I_6 - R_5 I_5 \\ E_3 + E_4 = R_3 I_3 - R_4 I_4 - R_6 I_6 \end{cases}$$

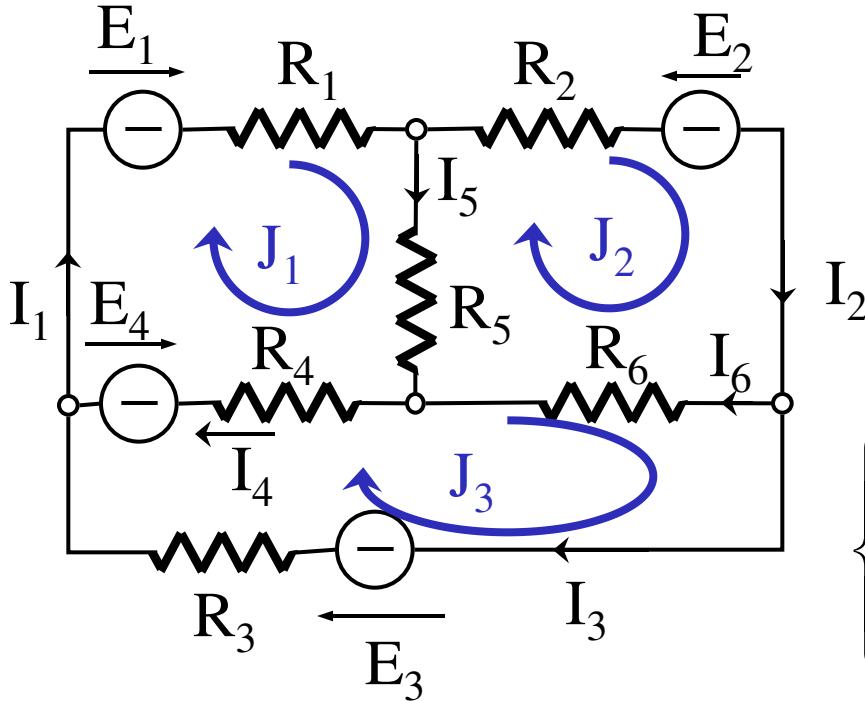
Sostituisco le correnti di maglia:

$$\begin{cases} E_1 - E_4 = R_1 J_1 + R_5 (J_1 - J_2) + R_4 (J_1 - J_3) \\ -E_2 = R_2 J_2 + R_6 (J_2 - J_3) - R_5 (J_1 - J_2) \\ E_3 + E_4 = R_3 J_3 - R_4 (J_1 - J_3) - R_6 (J_2 - J_3) \end{cases}$$

Riordino:

$$\begin{cases} E_1 - E_4 = (R_1 + R_5 + R_4) J_1 - R_5 J_2 - R_4 J_3 \\ -E_2 = -R_5 J_1 + (R_2 + R_5 + R_6) J_2 - R_6 J_3 \\ E_3 + E_4 = -R_4 J_1 - R_6 J_2 + (R_3 + R_4 + R_6) J_3 \end{cases}$$

METODO DELLE CORRENTI DI MAGLIA



$$I_1 = J_1$$

$$I_2 = J_2$$

$$I_3 = J_3$$

$$I_4 = J_1 - J_3$$

$$I_5 = J_1 - J_2$$

$$I_6 = J_2 - J_3$$

$$\begin{cases} E_1 - E_4 = (R_1 + R_5 + R_4)J_1 - R_5J_2 - R_4J_3 \\ -E_2 = -R_5J_1 + (R_2 + R_5 + R_6)J_2 - R_6J_3 \\ E_3 + E_4 = -R_4J_1 - R_6J_2 + (R_3 + R_4 + R_6)J_3 \end{cases}$$

In forma matriciale:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 + R_5 + R_4 & -R_5 & -R_4 \\ -R_5 & R_2 + R_5 + R_6 & -R_6 \\ -R_4 & -R_6 & R_3 + R_4 + R_6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ J_2 \\ J_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_1 - E_4 \\ -E_2 \\ E_3 + E_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

METODO DELLE CORRENTI DI MAGLIA

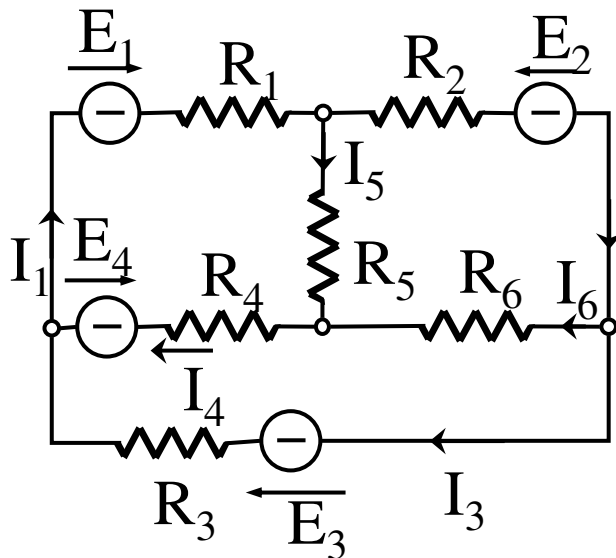
Generalizzando:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} & \cdots & R_{1M} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ R_{M1} & R_{M2} & \cdots & R_{MM} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ \vdots \\ J_M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_1 \\ \vdots \\ E_M \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_1 \\ \vdots \\ E_M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{V1} \\ \vdots \\ E_{VM} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} E_{I1} \\ \vdots \\ E_{IM} \end{bmatrix}$$

R_{ii} : auto-resistenza della maglia i

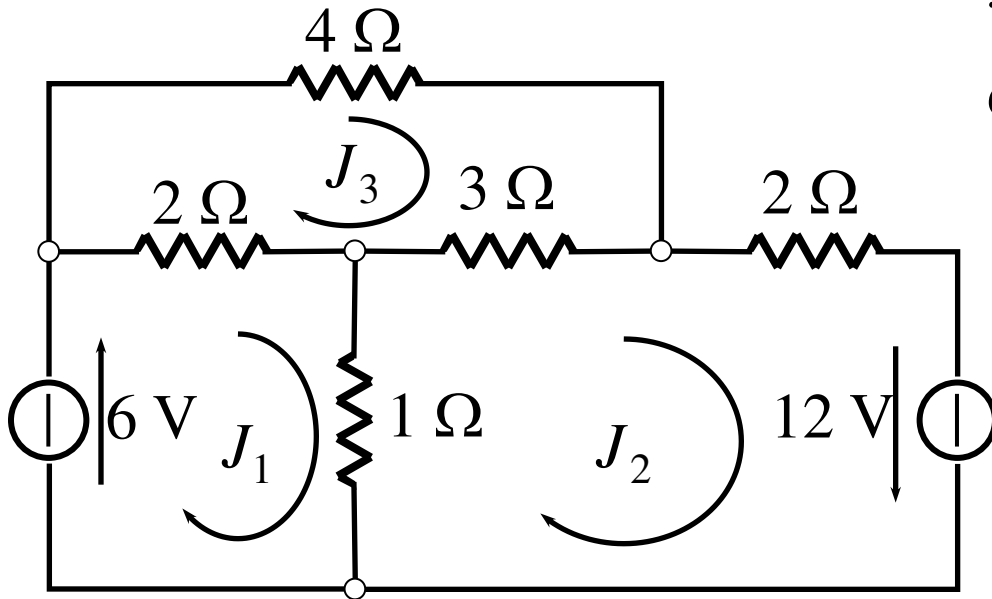
R_{ij} : mutua resistenza tra la maglia i -esima e la maglia j -esima



$$I_2 \begin{bmatrix} R_1 + R_5 + R_4 & -R_5 & -R_4 \\ -R_5 & R_2 + R_5 + R_6 & -R_6 \\ -R_4 & -R_6 & R_3 + R_4 + R_6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ J_2 \\ J_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_1 - E_4 \\ -E_2 \\ E_3 + E_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Esercizio

Trovare la potenza fornita dal generatore da 6 V



$$[R] \cdot \underline{J} = \underline{E}$$

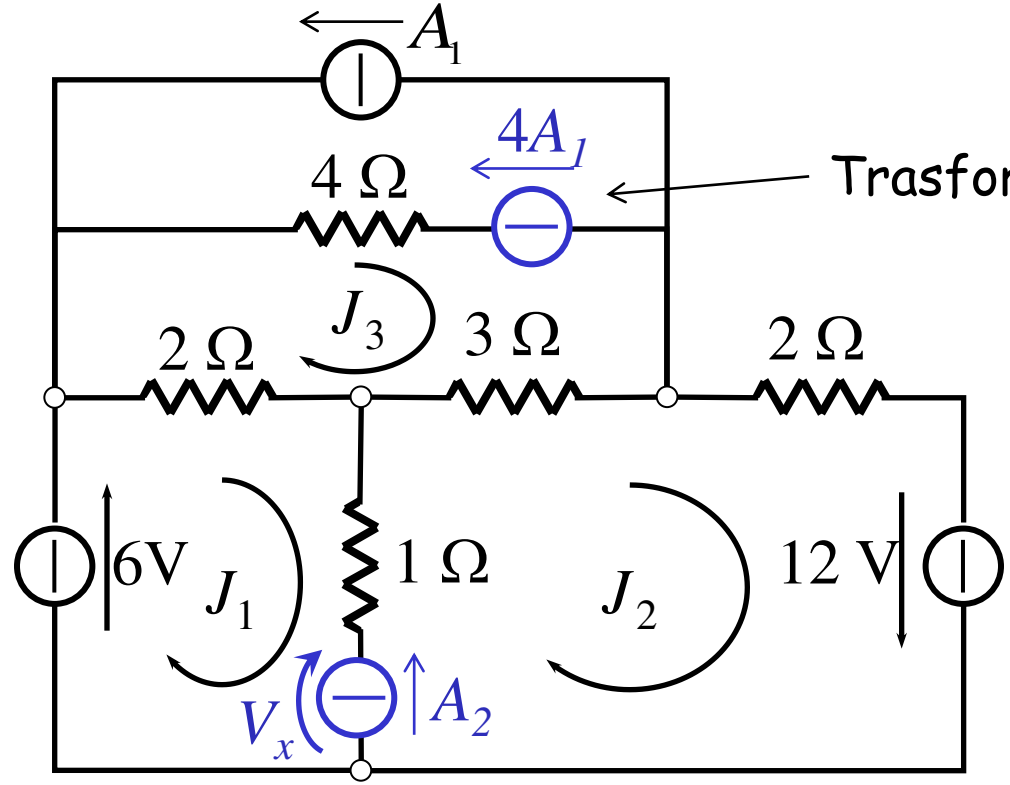
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 6 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ J_2 \\ J_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 12 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -1 & -2 \\ 12 & 6 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 9 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{6(54-9) - 12(-9-6)}{3(54-9) + (-9-6) - 2(3+12)} = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$P = V \cdot I = 30 \text{ W}$$

CASI PARTICOLARI

Trasformazione di Thevenin



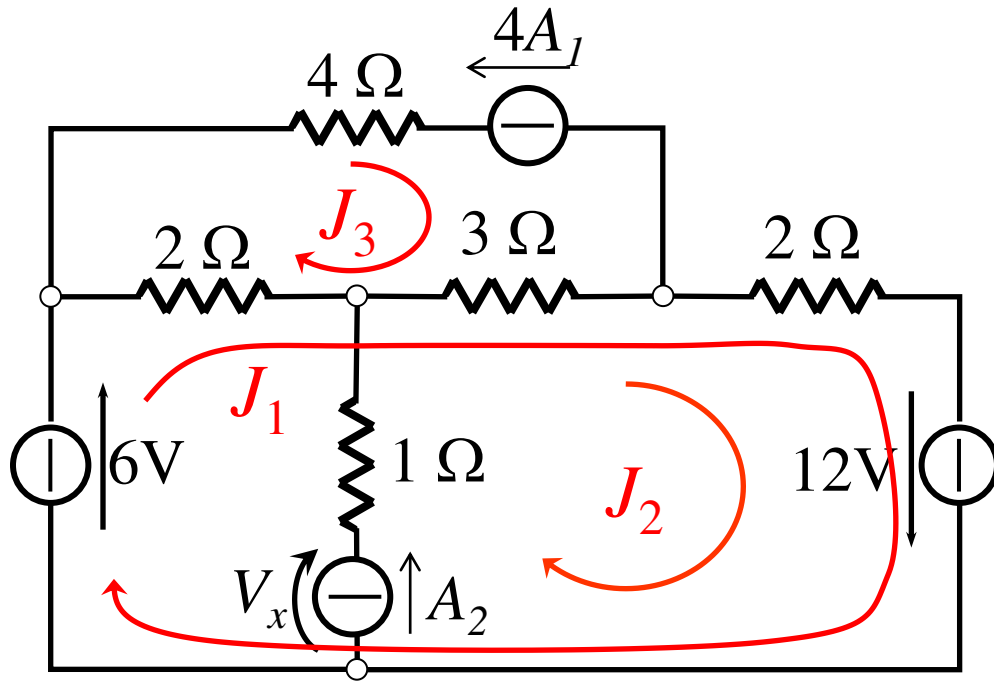
~~$$[R] \cdot \underline{J} = \underline{E}$$~~

Il metodo si destruttura

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 6 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ J_2 \\ J_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 - V_x \\ 12 + V_x \\ -4A_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_2 - J_1 = A_2$$

CASI PARTICOLARI

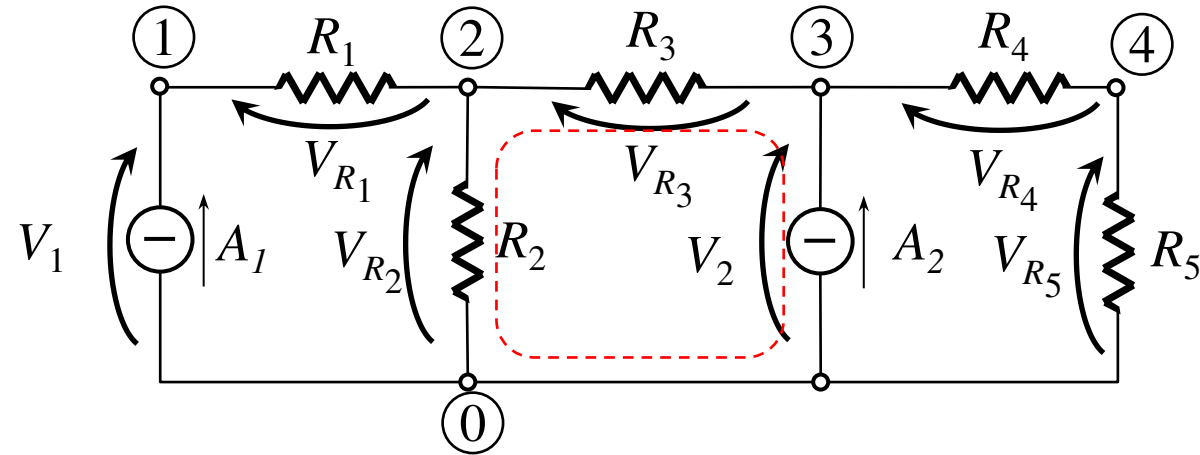


$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & 6 & -3 \\ -5 & -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ A_2 \\ J_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6+12 \\ V_x+12 \\ -4A_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

riordinando

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 & -5 \\ 5 & -1 & -3 \\ -5 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ V_x \\ J_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6+12-5A_2 \\ -6A_2+12 \\ -4A_1+3A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

METODO DEI POTENZIALI NODALI



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= U_1 & V_{R_1} &= U_1 - U_2 \\
 V_{R_2} &= U_2 & V_{R_3} &= U_2 - U_3 \\
 V_2 &= U_3 & V_{R_4} &= U_3 - U_4 \\
 V_{R_5} &= U_4
 \end{aligned}$$

Le equazioni alle maglie sono identità

$$V_{R_2} - V_{R_3} - V_2 = 0 \Rightarrow U_2 - (U_2 - U_3) - U_3 = 0$$

Equazioni ai nodi:

$$\begin{cases}
 A_1 = G_1 V_{R_1} \\
 G_1 V_{R_1} = G_2 V_{R_2} + G_3 V_{R_3} \\
 G_3 V_{R_3} + A_2 = G_4 V_{R_4} \\
 G_4 V_{R_4} = G_5 V_{R_5}
 \end{cases}$$

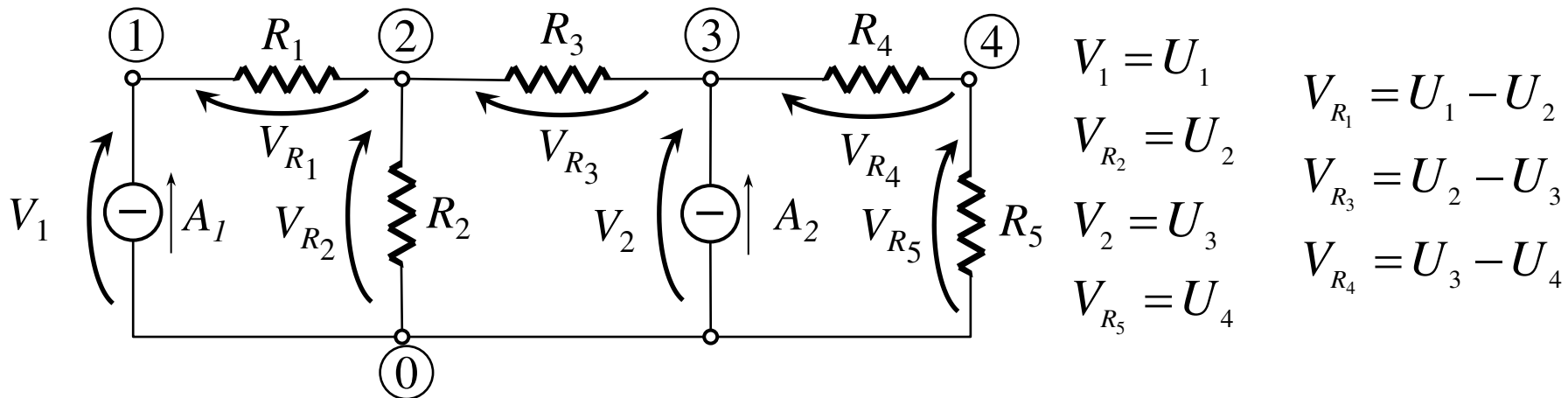
Sostituisco i potenziali nodali:

$$\begin{cases}
 A_1 = G_1 (U_1 - U_2) \\
 G_1 (U_1 - U_2) = G_2 U_2 + G_3 (U_2 - U_3) \\
 G_3 (U_2 - U_3) + A_2 = G_4 (U_3 - U_4) \\
 G_4 (U_3 - U_4) = G_5 U_4
 \end{cases}$$

Riordino:

$$\begin{cases}
 A_1 = G_1 U_1 - G_1 U_2 \\
 0 = -G_1 U_1 + (G_1 + G_2 + G_3) U_2 - G_3 U_3 \\
 A_2 = -G_3 U_2 + (G_3 + G_4) U_3 - G_4 U_4 \\
 0 = -G_4 U_3 + (G_4 + G_5) U_4
 \end{cases}$$

METODO DEI POTENZIALI NODALI



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= U_1 & V_{R_1} &= U_1 - U_2 \\
 V_{R_2} &= U_2 & V_{R_3} &= U_2 - U_3 \\
 V_2 &= U_3 & V_{R_4} &= U_3 - U_4 \\
 V_{R_5} &= U_4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 A_1 = G_1 U_1 - G_1 U_2 \\
 0 = -G_1 U_1 + (G_1 + G_2 + G_3) U_2 - G_3 U_3 \\
 A_2 = -G_3 U_2 + (G_3 + G_4) U_3 - G_4 U_4 \\
 0 = -G_4 U_3 + (G_4 + G_5) U_4
 \end{cases}$$

In forma matriciale:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 G_1 & -G_1 & 0 & 0 \\
 -G_1 & G_1 + G_2 + G_3 & -G_3 & 0 \\
 0 & -G_3 & G_3 + G_4 & -G_4 \\
 0 & 0 & -G_4 & G_4 + G_5
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 U_1 \\
 U_2 \\
 U_3 \\
 U_4
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 A_1 \\
 0 \\
 A_2 \\
 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

METODO DEI POTENZIALI NODALI

Generalizzando:

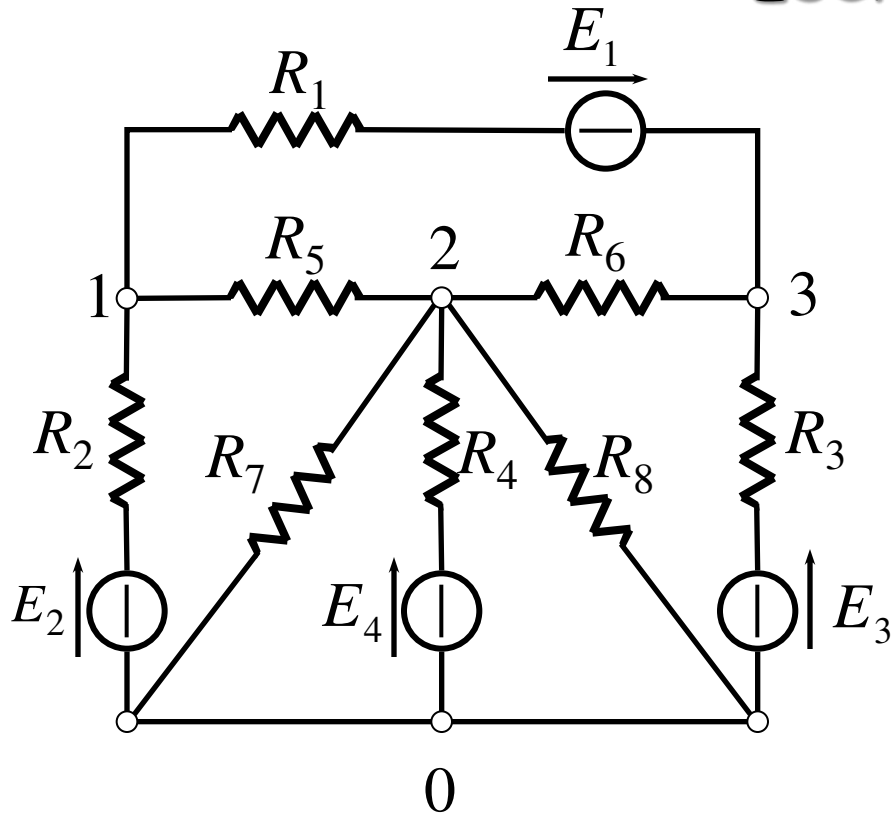
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ G_{n1} & G_{n2} & \cdots & G_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ \vdots \\ U_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{bmatrix} \quad n = N - 1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{I1} \\ \vdots \\ A_{In} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} A_{V1} \\ \vdots \\ A_{Vn} \end{bmatrix}$$

G_{ii} : conduttanza propria del nodo i G_{ij} : conduttanza mutua tra i nodi i e j

Noti i potenziali si può risalire a tutte le incognite

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 & -G_1 & 0 & 0 \\ -G_1 & G_1 + G_2 + G_3 & -G_3 & 0 \\ 0 & -G_3 & G_3 + G_4 & -G_4 \\ 0 & 0 & -G_4 & G_4 + G_5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \\ U_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ 0 \\ A_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Esercizio



$$E_1 = 100 \text{ V}; \quad E_2 = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$E_3 = -50 \text{ V}; \quad E_4 = 150 \text{ V}$$

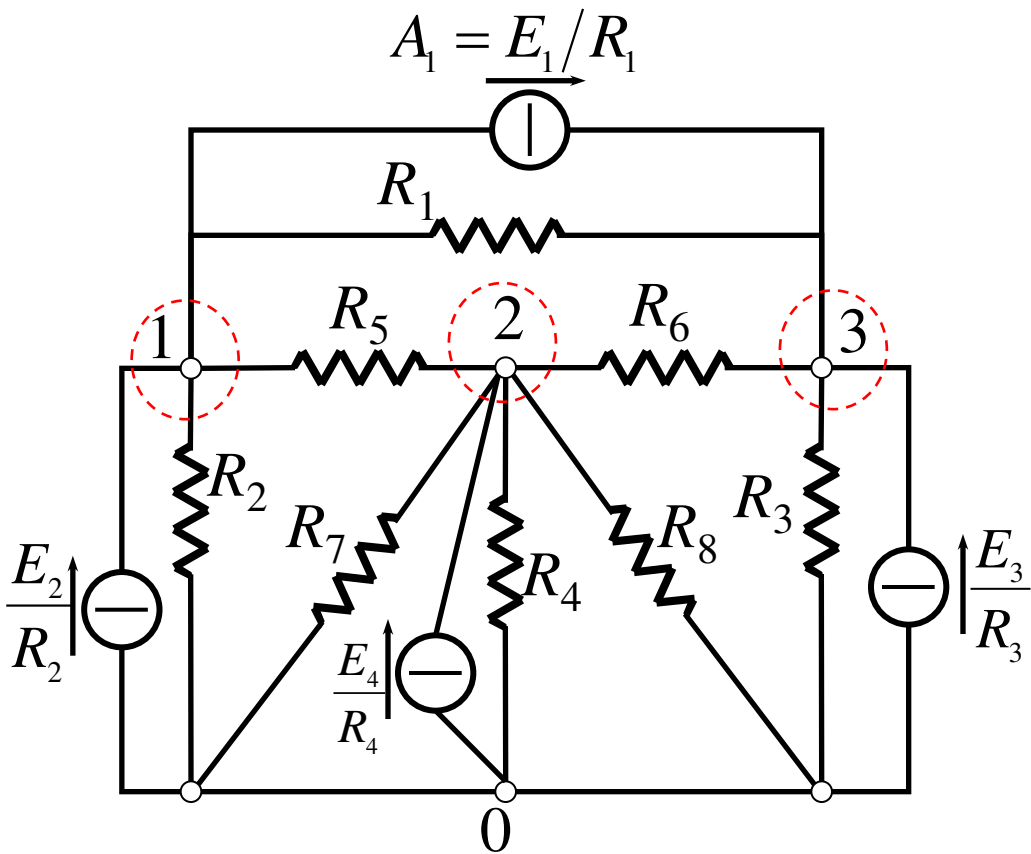
$$R_1 = R_2 = 10 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = R_4 = 5 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 2 \Omega$$

$$R_6 = R_7 = 4 \Omega$$

$$R_8 = 1 \Omega$$



$$E_1 = 100 \text{ V}; \quad E_2 = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$E_3 = -50 \text{ V}; \quad E_4 = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = 10 \Omega$$

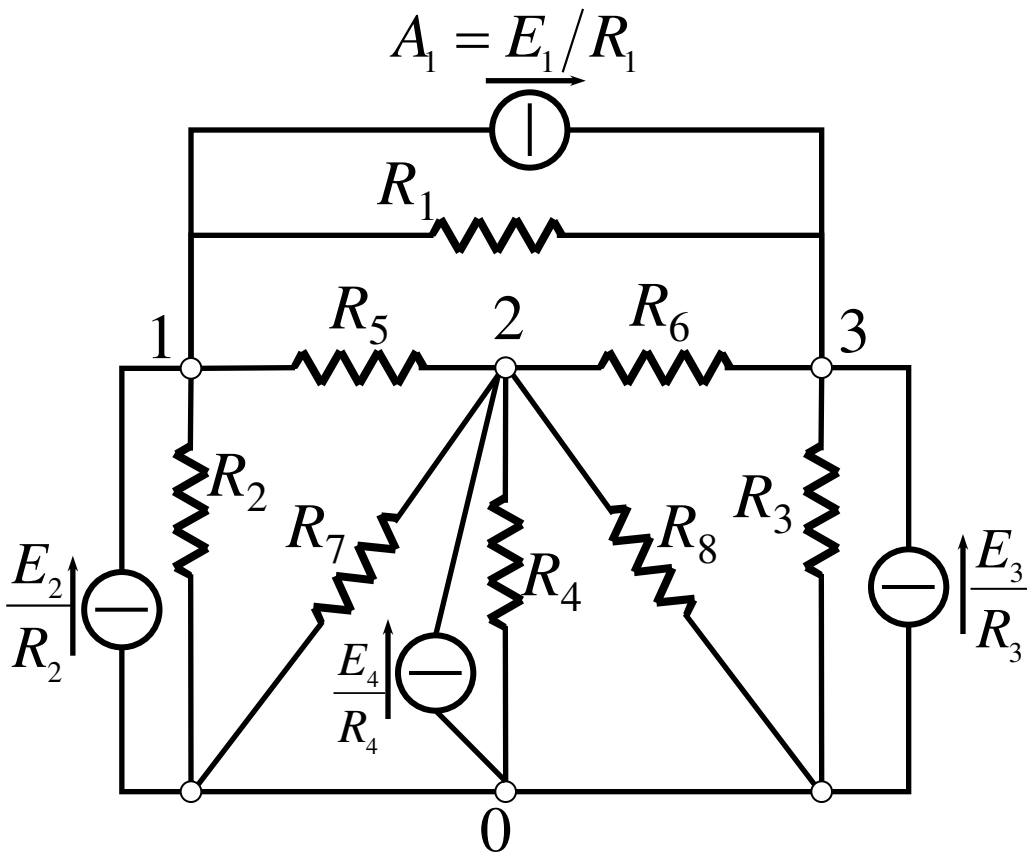
$$R_3 = R_4 = 5 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 2 \Omega$$

$$R_6 = R_7 = 4 \Omega$$

$$R_8 = 1 \Omega$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5} & -\frac{1}{R_5} & -\frac{1}{R_1} \\
 -\frac{1}{R_5} & \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_7} + \frac{1}{R_8} & -\frac{1}{R_6} \\
 -\frac{1}{R_1} & -\frac{1}{R_6} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_6}
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 U_1 \\
 U_2 \\
 U_3
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 -\frac{E_1}{R_1} + \frac{E_2}{R_2} \\
 \frac{E_4}{R_4} \\
 \frac{E_1}{R_1} + \frac{E_3}{R_3}
 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$E_1 = 100 \text{ V}; \quad E_2 = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$E_3 = -50 \text{ V}; \quad E_4 = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = 10 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = R_4 = 5 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 2 \Omega$$

$$R_6 = R_7 = 4 \Omega$$

$$R_8 = 1 \Omega$$

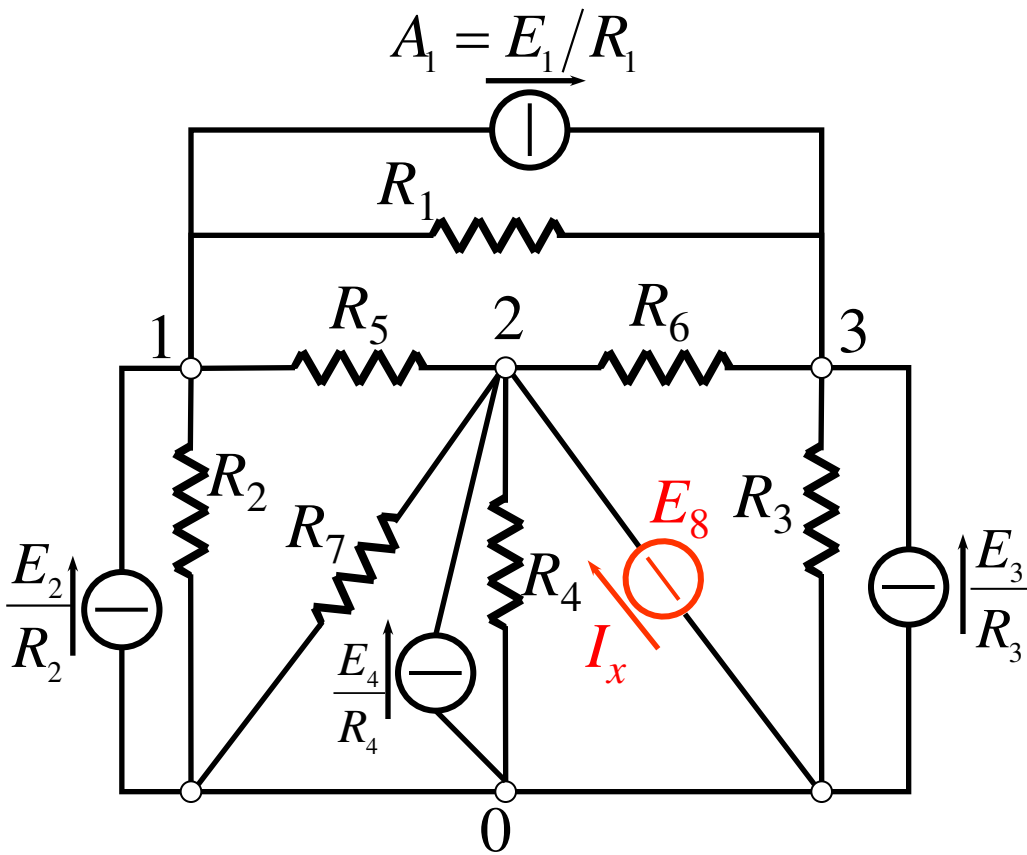
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0,7 & -0,5 & -0,1 \\ -0,5 & 2,2 & -0,25 \\ -0,1 & -0,25 & 0,55 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 30 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_1 = 5,27 \text{ V}$$

$$U_2 = 15,76 \text{ V}$$

$$U_3 = 8,12 \text{ V}$$

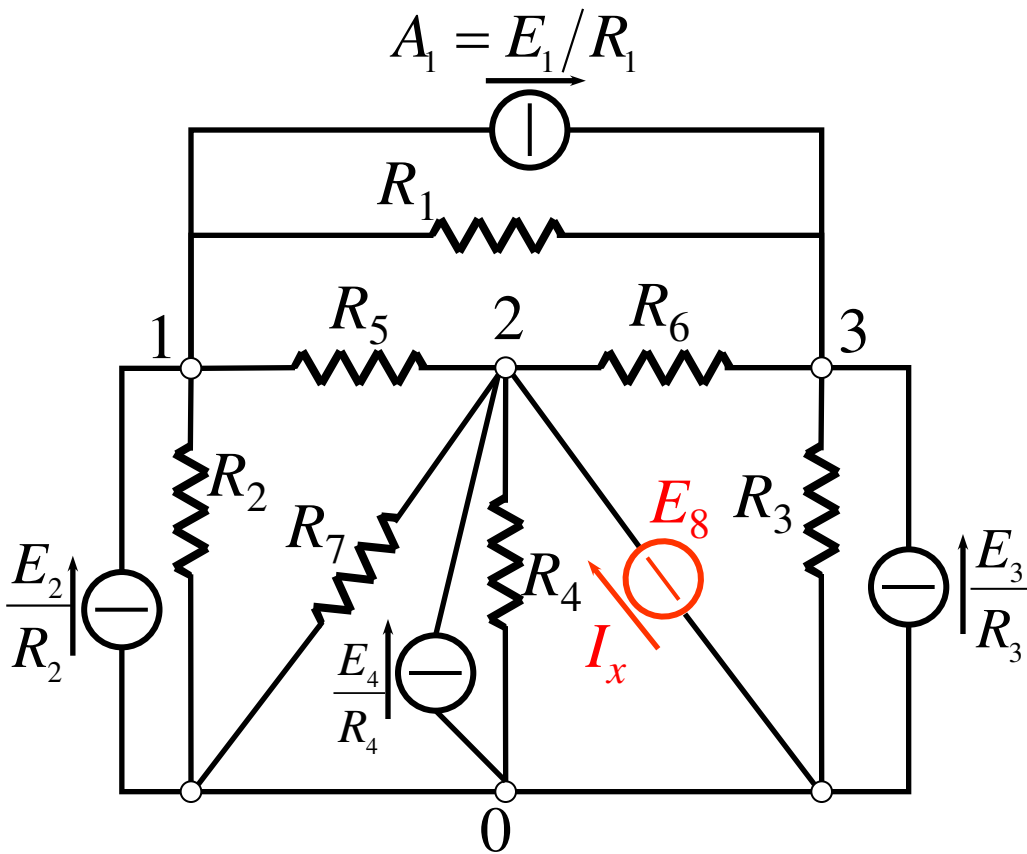
CASI PARTICOLARI



$$E_8 = U_2$$

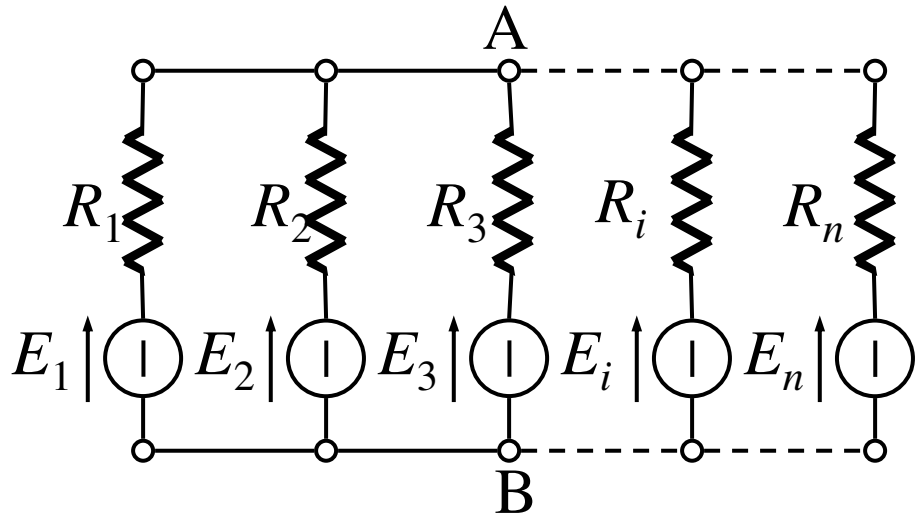
$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5} & -\frac{1}{R_5} & -\frac{1}{R_1} \\
 -\frac{1}{R_5} & \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_7} + \cancel{\frac{1}{R_8}} & -\frac{1}{R_6} \\
 -\frac{1}{R_1} & -\frac{1}{R_6} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_6}
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 U_1 \\
 E_8 \\
 U_3
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 -\frac{E_1}{R_1} + \frac{E_2}{R_2} \\
 \frac{E_4}{R_4} + I_x \\
 \frac{E_1}{R_1} + \frac{E_3}{R_3}
 \end{bmatrix}$$

CASI PARTICOLARI

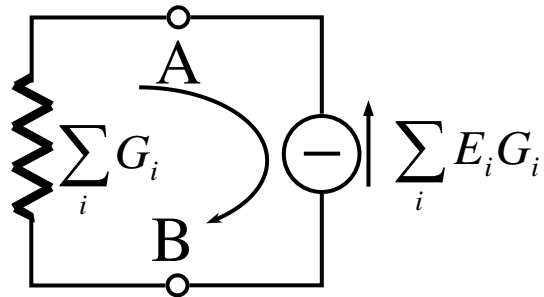
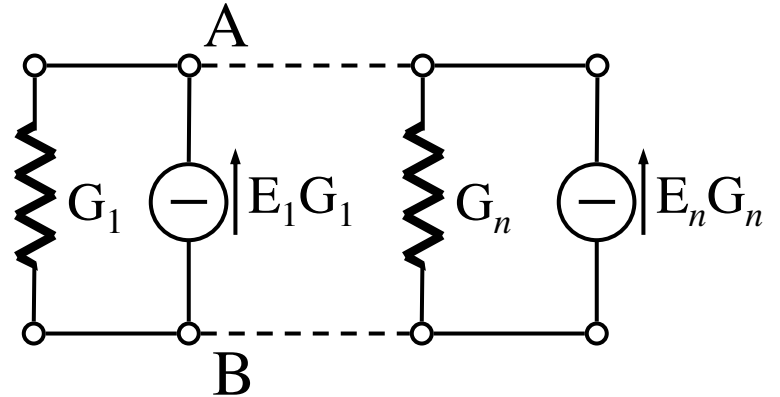


$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5} & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_1} \\ -\frac{1}{R_5} & -1 & -\frac{1}{R_6} \\ -\frac{1}{R_1} & 0 & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ I_x \\ U_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{E_1}{R_1} + \frac{E_2}{R_2} + \frac{E_8}{R_5} \\ \frac{E_4}{R_4} - \left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_7} \right) E_8 \\ \frac{E_1}{R_1} + \frac{E_3}{R_3} + \frac{E_8}{R_6} \end{bmatrix}$$

TEOREMA DI MILLMANN



Caso limite di rete con due soli nodi

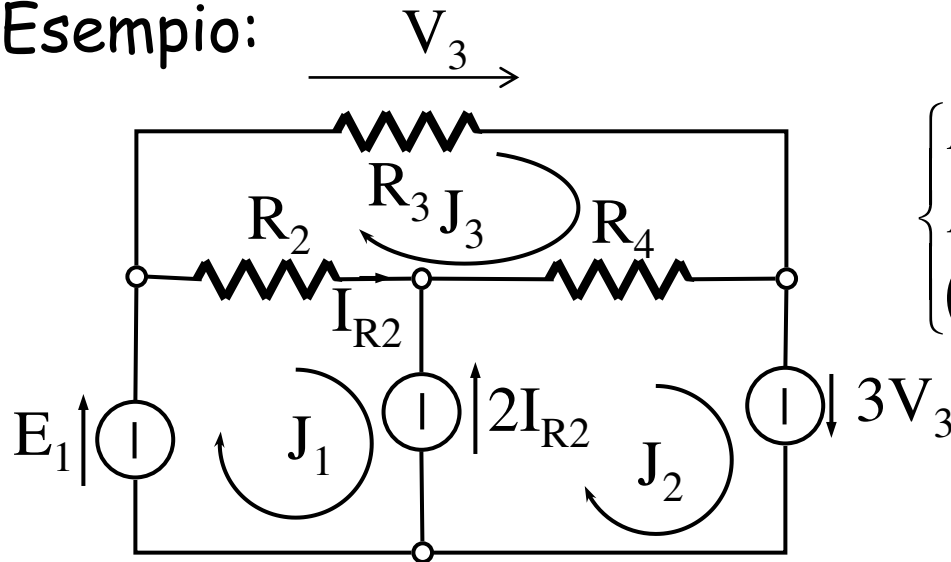


$$V_{AB} = \frac{\sum_i G_i E_i}{\sum_i G_i}$$

CASO IN CUI SONO PRESENTI GENERATORI PILOTATI

- La matrice dei coefficienti nel metodo delle maglie non è più simmetrica
- Il metodo si destruttura

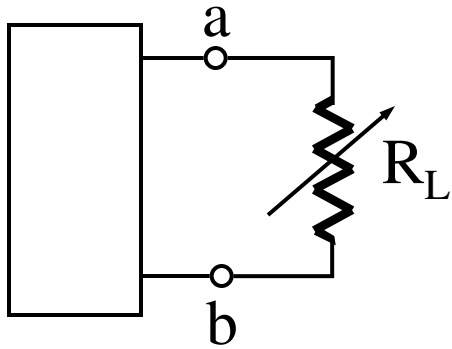
Esempio:



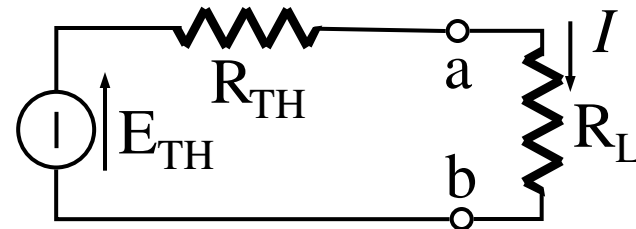
$$\begin{cases} R_2 J_1 - R_2 J_3 = E_1 - 2(J_1 - J_3) \\ R_4 J_2 - R_4 J_3 = 2(J_1 - J_3) + 3(-R_3 J_3) \\ (R_2 + R_5 + R_4) J_3 - R_2 J_1 - R_4 J_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_2 + 2 & 0 & -R_2 - 2 \\ -2 & R_4 & 2 + 3R_3 - R_4 \\ -R_2 & -R_4 & R_2 + R_4 + R_5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ J_2 \\ J_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

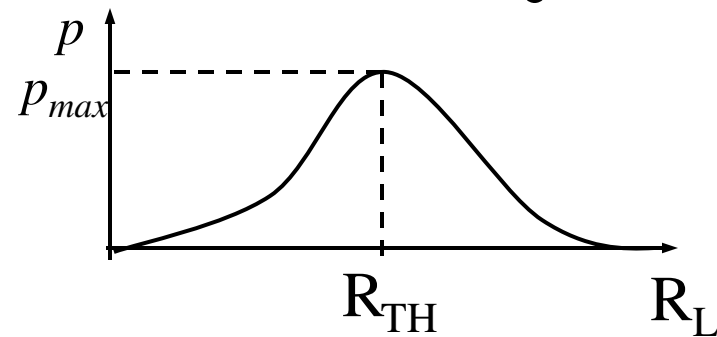
TEOREMA DEL MASSIMO TRASFERIMENTO DI POTENZA



THEVENIN
 \Rightarrow



$$p = R_L I^2 = R_L \cdot \left(\frac{E_{TH}}{R_{TH} + R_L} \right)^2 = \frac{R_L \cdot E_{TH}^2}{(R_{TH} + R_L)^2}$$

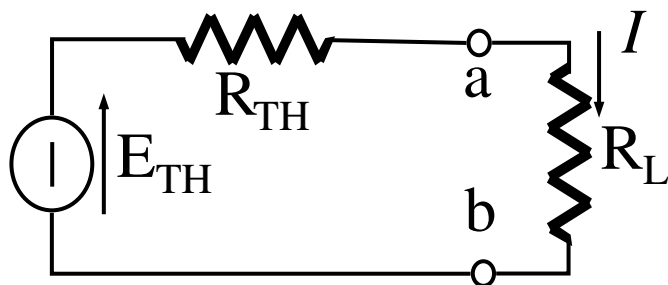


SI HA LA MASSIMA POTENZA TRASFERITA AL CARICO QUANDO LA RESISTENZA DEL CARICO E' UGUALE ALLA RESISTENZA DI THEVENIN VISTA DAL CARICO: $R_L = R_{TH}$

Dimostrazione:

$$\frac{dp}{dR_L} = E_{TH}^2 \left[\frac{(R_{TH} + R_L)^2 - 2R_L(R_{TH} + R_L)}{(R_{TH} + R_L)^4} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow R_{TH} + R_L - 2R_L = 0 \Rightarrow R_L = R_{TH}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{max} = \frac{E_{TH}^2}{4R_{TH}}$$



Rendimento in potenza:

$$\eta = \frac{P_{carico}}{P_{generatore}}$$

Se $R_L = R_{TH}$ allora:

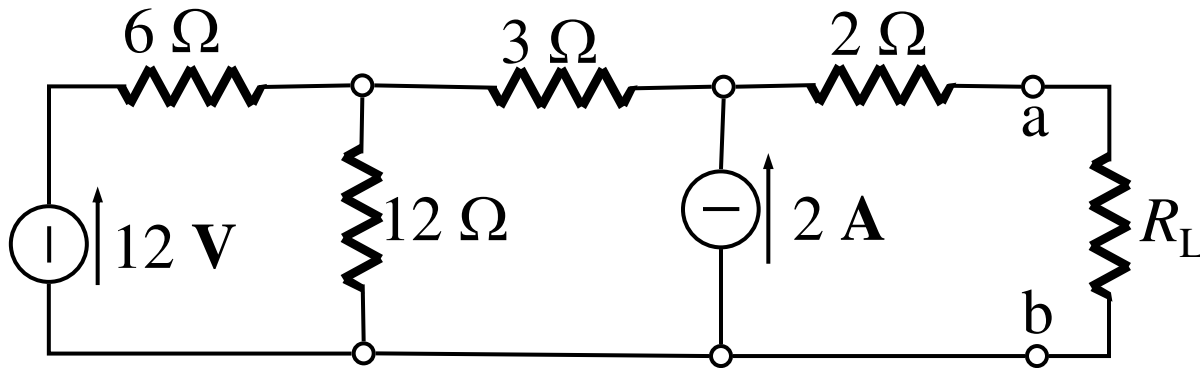
$$P_{carico} = p_{max} = \frac{E_{TH}^2}{4R_{TH}}$$

$$P_{generatore} = E_{TH} \cdot i = E_{TH} \cdot \left(\frac{E_{TH}}{R_{TH} + R_L} \right) = \frac{E_{TH}^2}{2R_{TH}}$$

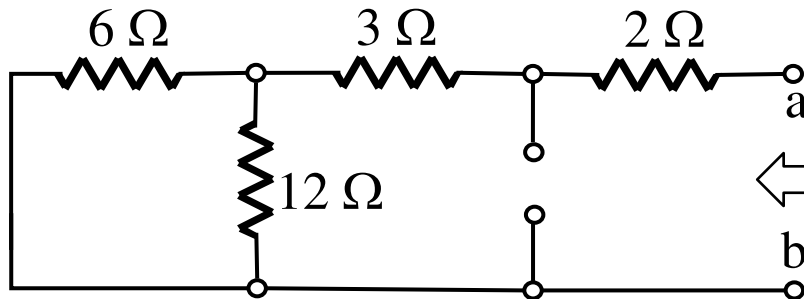
$$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{1}{2}$$

IN CONDIZIONI DI MASSIMO TRASFERIMENTO DI POTENZA SI HA UN RENDIMENTO PARI AL 50%

Esercizio



Determinare R_L affinché si abbia il massimo trasferimento di potenza al carico.
Determinare la potenza massima



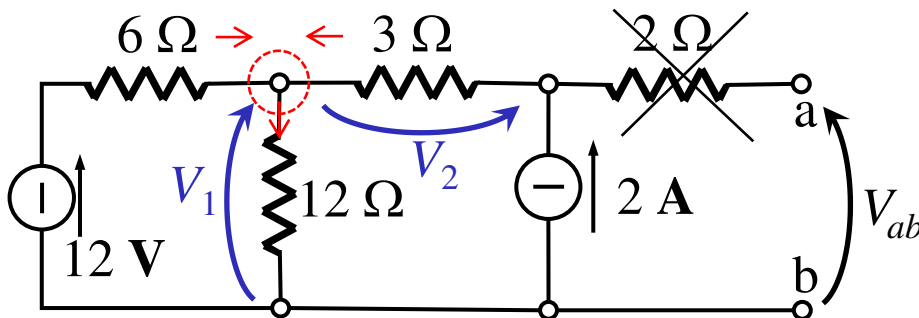
$$\leftarrow R_L = R_{TH} = (6 // 12) + 3 + 2 = 9 \Omega$$

$$\frac{12 - V_1}{6} + 2 = \frac{V_1}{12} \Rightarrow V_1 = 16V$$

$$V_2 = 3 \cdot 2 = 6V$$

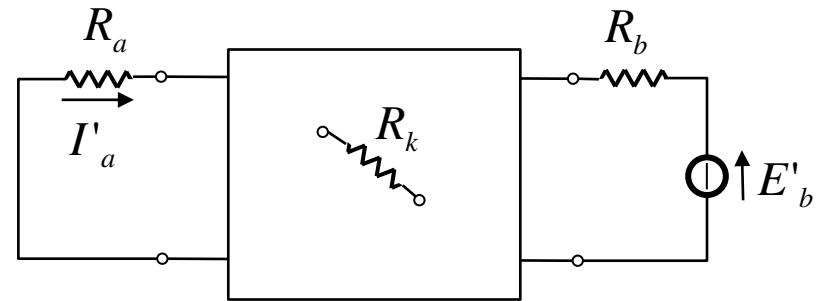
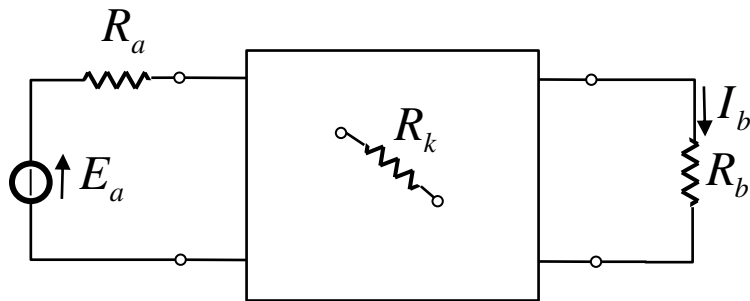
$$V_{TH} = V_{ab} = V_1 + V_2 = 22V$$

$$p_{\max} = \frac{V_{TH}^2}{4R_L} = 13,44 \text{ W}$$



Reciprocità

Consideriamo una qualunque rete passiva e individuiamo due situazioni di alimentazione:

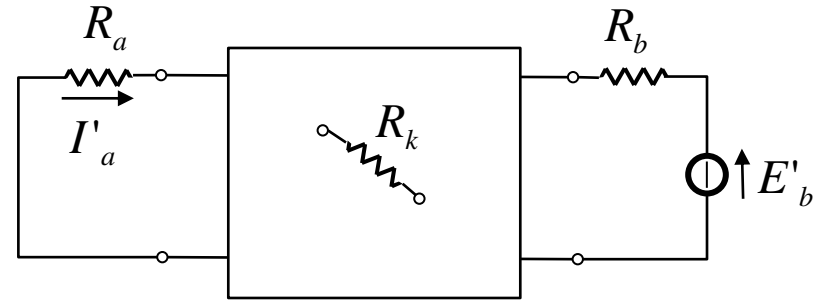
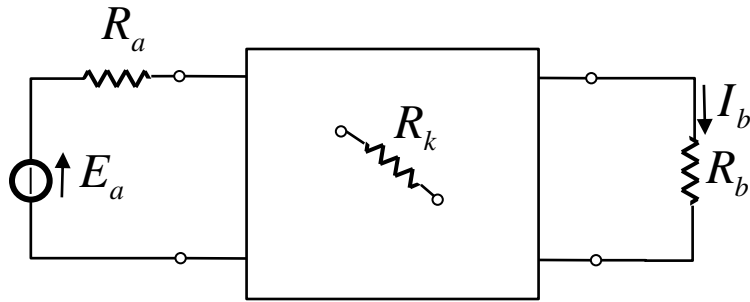


Se la rete gode della reciprocità sarà:

$$\frac{E_a}{I_b} = \frac{E'_b}{I'_a}$$

Cioè il rapporto fra causa in a (alimentazione) ed effetto in b (corrente) è uguale al rapporto tra causa in b ed effetto in a

Dimostrazione:



Applichiamo il Teorema di Tellegen:

$$\sum_k V_k I'_k = 0 \quad e \quad \sum_k V'_k I_k = 0$$

Per ciascun bipolo resistivo è: $V_k = R_k I_k$ e anche $V'_k = R_k I'_k$

$$-E_a I'_a + R_a I_a I'_a + \sum_{k \neq a} R_k I_k I'_k = 0; \quad -E'_b I_b + R_b I'_b I_b + \sum_{k \neq b} R_k I'_k I_k = 0$$

Inserendo i termini relativi ai rami a e b dentro le sommatorie:

$$-E_a I'_a + \sum_k R_k I_k I'_k = 0; \quad -E'_b I_b + \sum_k R_k I'_k I_k = 0$$

Eguagliando le due sommatorie si ottiene:

$$E_a I'_a = E'_b I_b \Rightarrow \frac{E_a}{I_b} = \frac{E'_b}{I'_a} \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

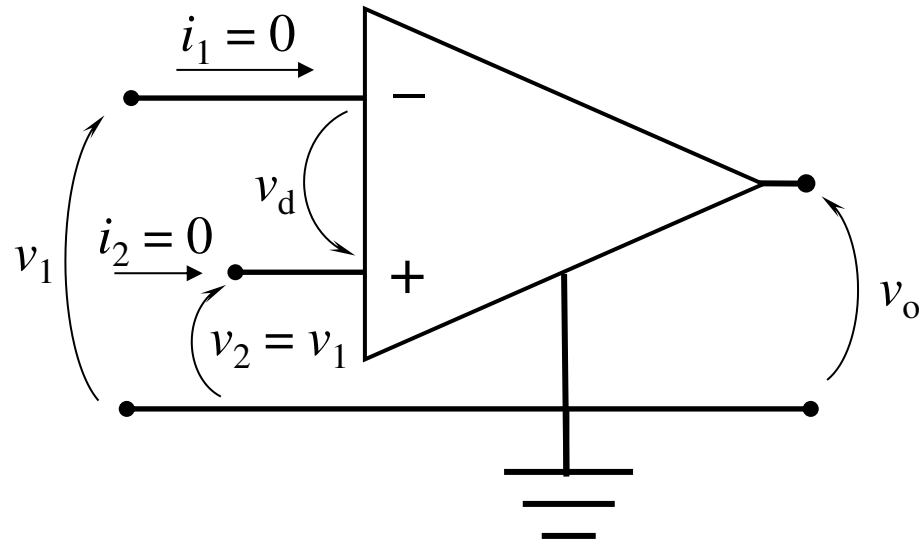
Legge di reciprocità di Lorenz: Le reti elettriche costituite da interconnessioni di bipoli elementari possiedono una particolare proprietà; nel caso in cui agisce una sola eccitazione (causa) e si consideri soltanto una corrente (effetto), è possibile scambiare la posizione dell'effetto con quella della causa (è un caso particolare del teorema di reciprocità)

Il teorema di reciprocità si può enunciare anche in modo più generale, considerando la rete eccitata da più generatori; in tal caso si ottiene:

$$\sum_k E_k I'_k = \sum_k E'_k I_k$$

Il teorema di reciprocità, nella sua forma più generale, afferma quindi che le potenze virtuali erogate da generatori che eccitano reti che hanno lo stesso grafo e costituite dagli stessi elementi passivi, sono identiche.

CIRCUITI CON AMPLIFICATORI OPERAZIONALI IDEALI



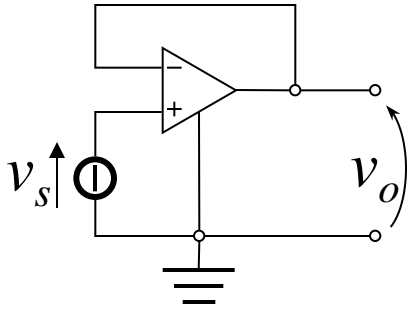
$$i_1 = 0$$

$$i_2 = 0$$

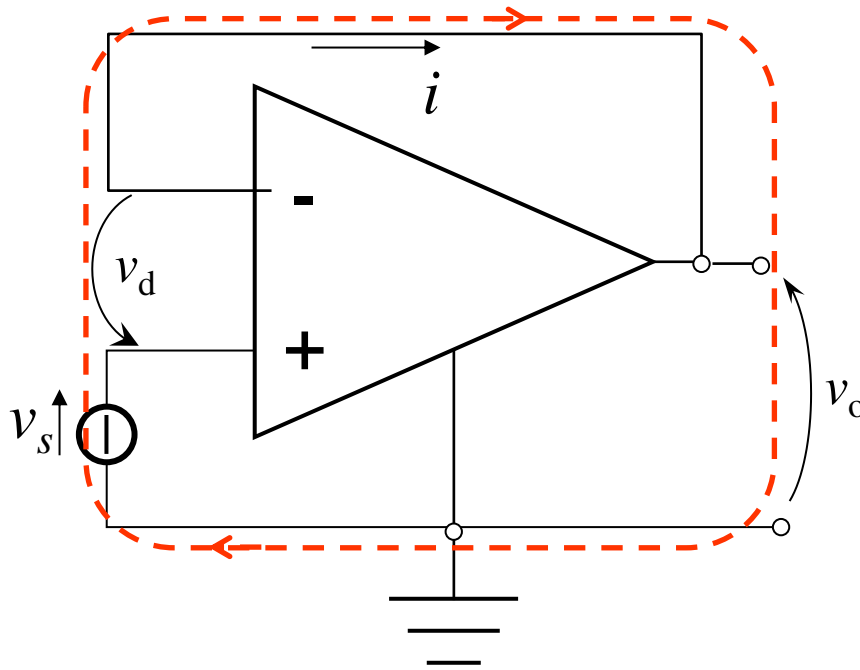
$$v_d = v_2 - v_1 = 0$$

$$v_2 = v_1$$

INSEGUITORE DI TENSIONE

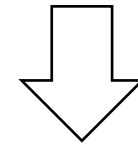


Un generatore di tensione è collegato al morsetto non invertente dell'operazionale, mentre il morsetto invertente è collegato direttamente all'uscita. Determinare la tensione in uscita v_o



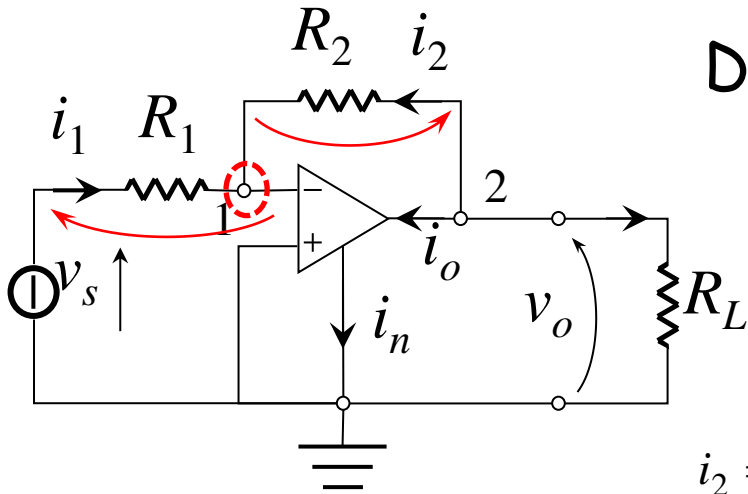
$$v_s - v_d - v_o = 0$$

$$v_d = 0$$



$$v_o = v_s$$

AMPLIFICATORE INVERTENTE



Determinare il valore della tensione v_o

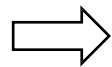
$$i_1 = -i_2 \quad \text{equilibrio al nodo 1}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{v_s - v_1}{R_1} \quad \text{equazione del componente } R_1$$

$$i_2 = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{R_2} = \frac{v_o - v_1}{R_2} \quad \text{equazione del componente } R_2$$

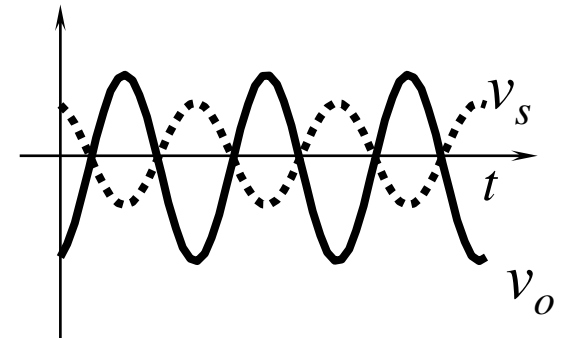
per l'idealità dell'operazionale $\Rightarrow v_1 = v_- = v_+ = 0$

$$\frac{v_s}{R_1} = -\frac{v_o}{R_2}$$

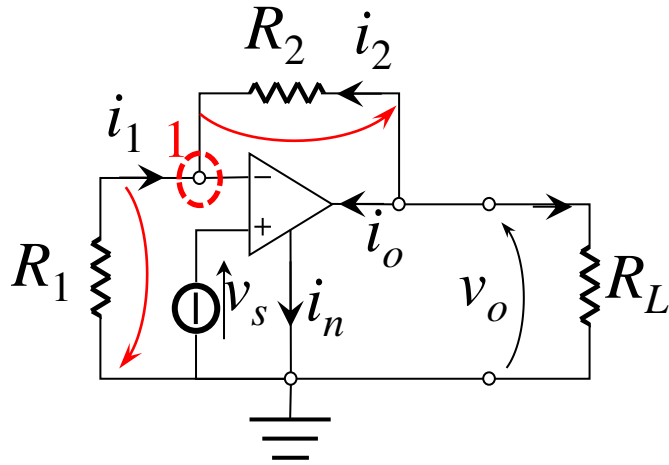


$$v_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_s$$

Questa configurazione di operazionale amplifica l'ingresso in ragione del rapporto R_2/R_1 e ne inverte il segno.



AMPLIFICATORE NON INVERTENTE



Determinare il valore della tensione v_o

$$i_1 = -i_2 \quad \text{equilibrio al nodo 1}$$

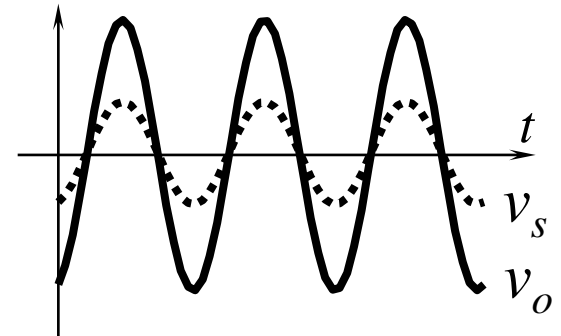
$$i_1 = -\frac{v_-}{R_1} \quad \text{equazione del componente } R_1$$

$$i_2 = \frac{v_o - v_-}{R_2} \quad \text{equazione del componente } R_2$$

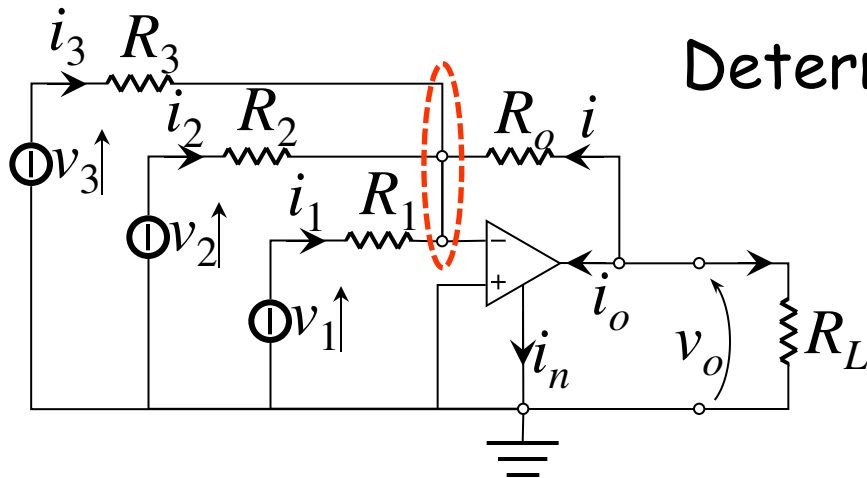
per l'idealità dell'operazionale $\Rightarrow v_- = v_+ = v_s$

$$-\frac{v_s}{R_1} = -\frac{v_o - v_s}{R_2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \cdot v_s$$

Questa configurazione di operazionale amplifica l'ingresso della quantità $1 + R_2/R_1$ e non inverte il segno.



AMPLIFICATORE SOMMATORE



Determinare il valore della tensione v_o .

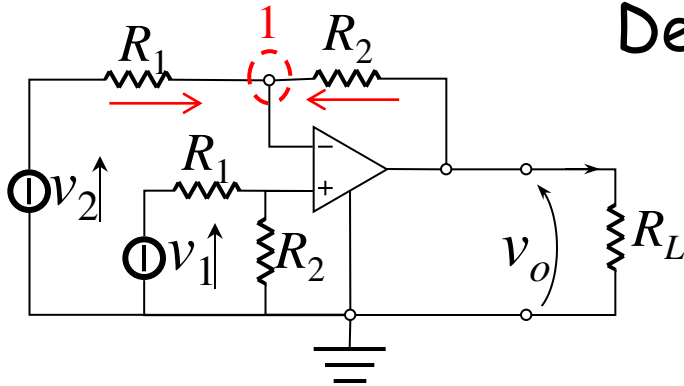
$$i + i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0$$

$$-\frac{v_o}{R_o} - \frac{v_1}{R_1} - \frac{v_2}{R_2} - \frac{v_3}{R_3} = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{riordinando}} \quad v_o = -R_o \left(\frac{v_1}{R_1} + \frac{v_2}{R_2} + \frac{v_3}{R_3} \right)$$

L'uscita è proporzionale alla somma pesata delle tensioni.

$$\text{Se } R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_o = -\frac{R_o}{R} (v_1 + v_2 + v_3) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{L'uscita è proporzionale alla somma delle tensioni}$$

AMPLIFICATORE DIFFERENZIALE



Determinare il valore della tensione v_o

$$v_+ = v_1 \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = v_- \quad \text{partitore di tensione}$$

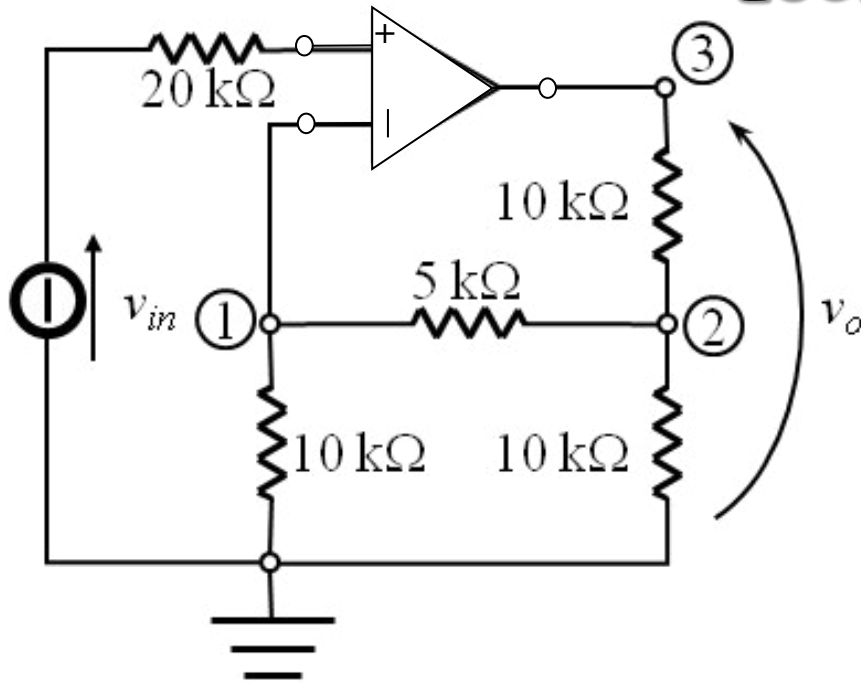
$$\frac{v_2 - v_-}{R_1} + \frac{v_o - v_-}{R_2} = \frac{v_2}{R_1} + \frac{v_o}{R_2} - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 \cdot R_2} \cdot v_- = 0 \quad \text{equilibrio al nodo 1}$$

sostituendo:

$$\frac{v_2}{R_1} + \frac{v_o}{R_2} - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 \cdot R_2} \cdot v_1 \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot (v_1 - v_2)$$

L'uscita è proporzionale alla differenza tra le tensioni

Esercizio

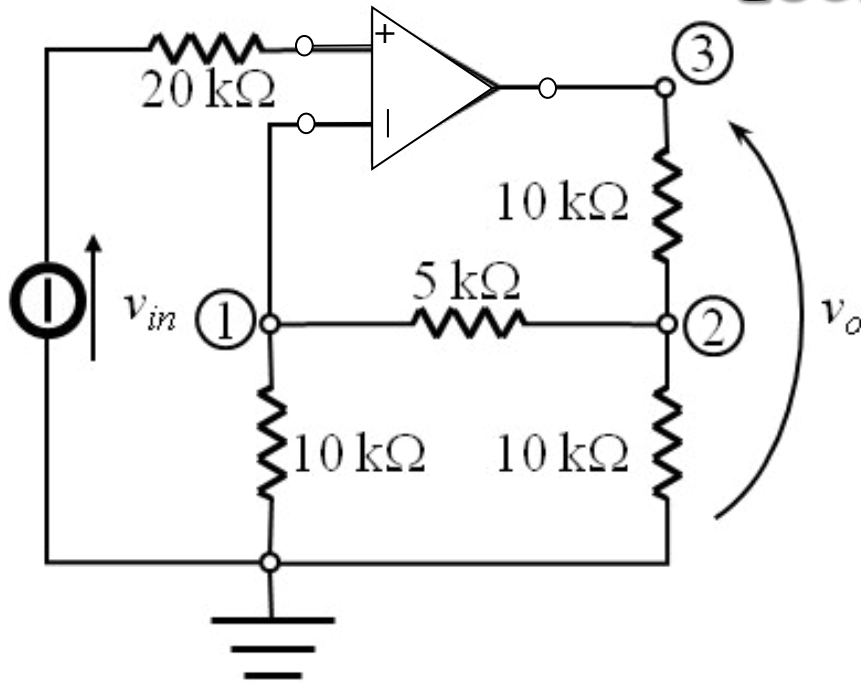


Ricavare la tensione V_0 in funzione di V_{in}

$i_+ = i_- = 0 \rightarrow$ resistore da $20 \text{ k}\Omega$ non è percorso da corrente.

$$\begin{cases} \text{nodo 1} & \frac{v_1}{10 \cdot 10^3} + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{5 \cdot 10^3} = 0 \\ \text{nodo 2} & \frac{v_2 - v_1}{5 \cdot 10^3} + \frac{v_2}{10 \cdot 10^3} + \frac{v_2 - v_3}{10 \cdot 10^3} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ma:} \quad \begin{cases} v_1 = v_- = v_+ = v_{in} \\ v_3 = v_0 \end{cases}$$

Esercizio

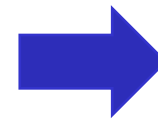


Ricavare la tensione V_o in funzione di V_{in}

$$\frac{v_{in}}{10} + \frac{v_{in}}{5} = \frac{v_2}{5} \Rightarrow 3v_{in} = 2v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{3}{2}v_{in}$$

$$\frac{v_2}{5} - \frac{v_1}{5} + \frac{v_2}{10} + \frac{v_2}{10} = \frac{v_o}{10} \Rightarrow 4v_2 - 2v_{in} = v_o$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{3}{2}v_{in} - 2v_{in} = v_o$$



$$v_o = 4v_{in}$$