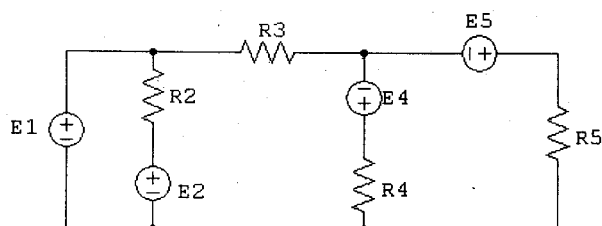


Nota: lo svolgimento di tale prova annulla il risultato conseguito con la prima prova intracorso.

ESERCIZIO 1

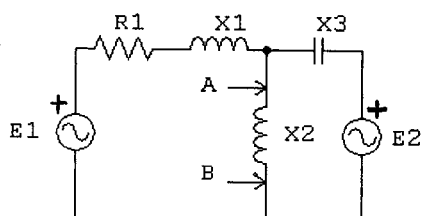


$R2=2\Omega$, $R3=1\Omega$, $R4=3\Omega$, $R5=5\Omega$, $E1=2V$,
 $E2=1V$, $E4=4V$, $E5=1V$.

Per la rete in figura, determinare tutte le correnti di lato e verificare che la totale potenza fornita dai generatori coincide con la totale potenza dissipata dai resistori.

ESERCIZIO 2

Per la rete in figura, determinare il circuito equivalente di Thevenin ai morsetti AB e la potenza complessa assorbita dall'induttore di reattanza X2.

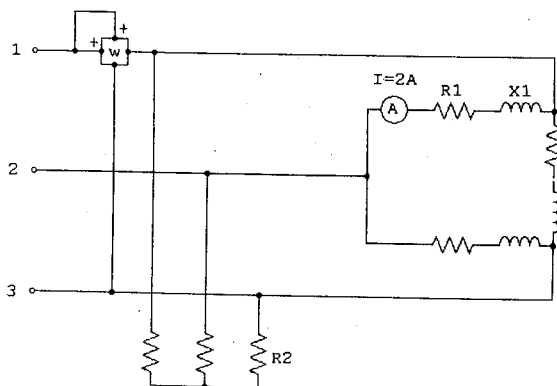


Dati nel dominio dei fasori:

$R1=1\Omega$, $X1=2\Omega$, $X2=3\Omega$, $X3=2\Omega$, $E1=2$,
 $E2=(1+j)$

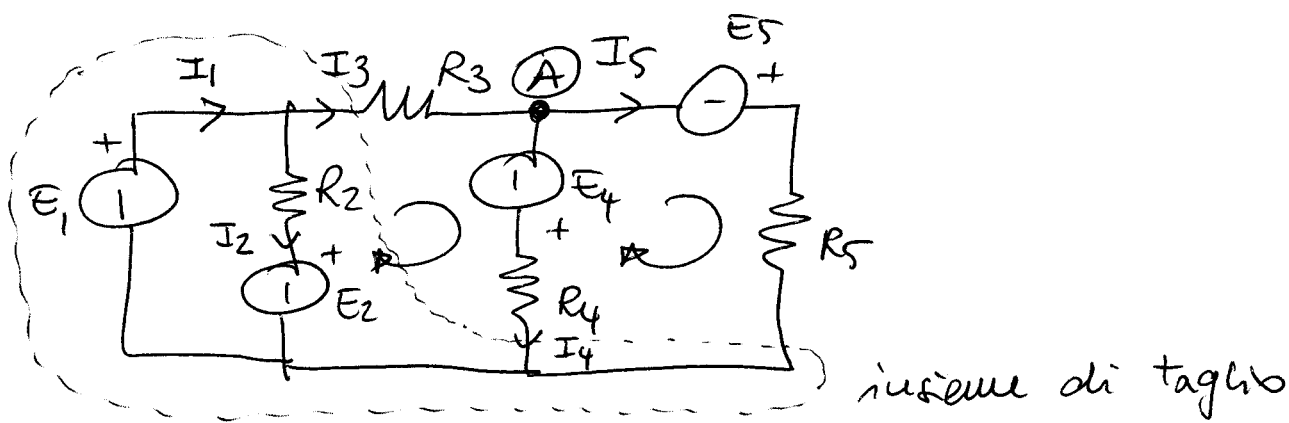
ESERCIZIO 3

Per la rete illustrata in figura, si valutino il valore efficace delle correnti di alimentazione dell'intero sistema trifase, il valore efficace delle tensioni stellate e l'indicazione del wattmetro.



$R1=X1=R2=2\Omega$

ESERCIZIO * 1



Kirchhoff

$$\begin{cases} I_3 = I_4 + I_5 \\ E_1 - R_3 I_3 + E_4 - R_4 I_4 = 0 \\ R_4 I_4 - E_4 + E_5 - R_5 I_5 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -R_3 & -R_4 & 0 \\ 0 & R_4 & -R_5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_3 \\ I_4 \\ I_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -E_1 - E_4 \\ E_4 - E_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_3 \\ I_4 \\ I_5 \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1.70 \\ 1.43 \\ 0.26 \end{bmatrix}$$

Utilizzando il metodo dei potenziali nodali, invece:

$$\frac{E_1}{R_3} - \frac{V_A}{R_3} = \frac{V_A}{R_4} + \frac{E_4}{R_4} + \frac{V_A}{R_5} + \frac{E_5}{R_5} \rightarrow V_A = \frac{\frac{E_1}{R_3} - \left(\frac{E_4}{R_4} + \frac{E_5}{R_5} \right)}{\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}} \approx 0.30 \text{ V}$$

Da cui

$$I_3 = \frac{E_1 - V_A}{R_3} \approx 1.70 \text{ A} ; I_4 = \frac{V_A + E_4}{R_4} = 1.43 \text{ A} ; I_5 = \frac{V_A + E_5}{R_5} = 0.26 \text{ A}$$

Infine:

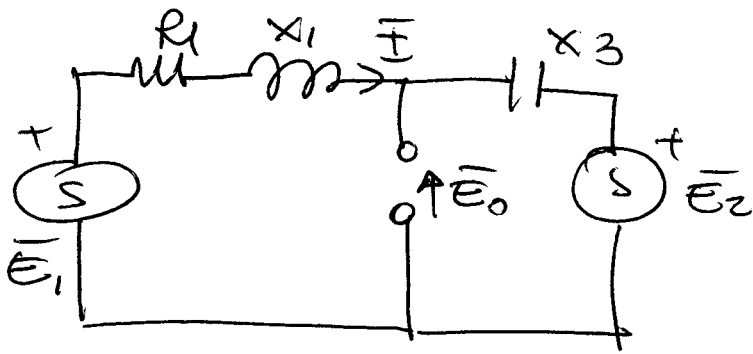
$$P^{(gen)} = E_1 I_1 - E_2 I_2 + E_4 I_4 + E_5 I_5 = 9.89 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{ovvero } I_2 = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{R_2} = 0.5 \text{ A} ; I_1 = I_2 + I_3 \approx 2.20 \text{ A}$$

$$P^{(diss)} = R_2 I_2^2 + R_3 I_3^2 + R_4 I_4^2 + R_5 I_5^2 = 9.89 \text{ W}$$

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ESERCIZIO #2



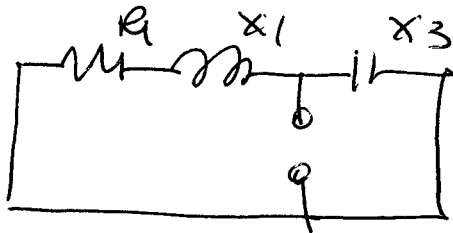
$$\bar{E}_0 = \bar{E}_2 - jX_3 \bar{I}$$

ovvero

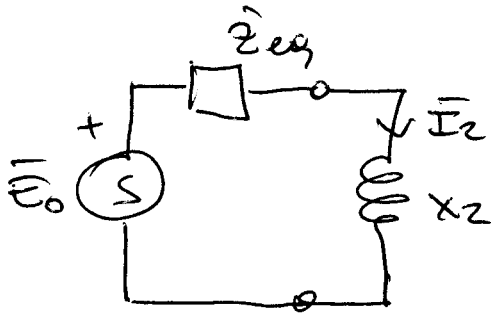
$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{E}_1 - \bar{E}_2}{R_1 + jX_1 - jX_3} = 1 - j$$

Quindi:

$$\bar{E}_0 = 1 + j - j^2(1 - j) = -1 - j$$



$$\hat{Z}_{eq} = -jX_3 \parallel (R_1 + jX_1) = 4 - 2j$$



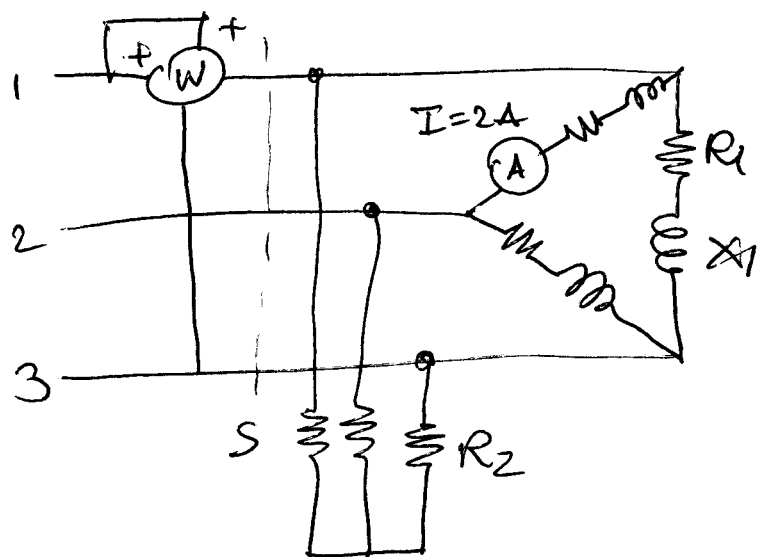
$$\bar{I}_2 = \frac{\bar{E}_0}{\hat{Z}_{eq} + jX_2} = \frac{-1 - j}{4 - 2j + j3} = -\frac{5 + 3j}{17}$$

$$|\bar{I}_2| \approx 0.34 \text{ A}$$

$$\hat{A}_{X_2} = jQ_{X_2} = jX_2 |\bar{I}_2|^2 \approx 0.35 \text{ J}$$

—————

ESERCIZIO #3



$$V = I \sqrt{R_1^2 + X_1^2} = 5.66 \text{ V}$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}} = 3.25 \text{ V}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{\Delta} = 3 R_1 I^2 = 24 \text{ W} \\ Q_{\Delta} = 3 X_1 I^2 = 24 \text{ VAR} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{\lambda} = 3 \frac{E^2}{R_2} = 16 \text{ W} \\ Q_{\lambda} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P_S = P_{\lambda} + P_{\Delta} = 40 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_S = 24 \text{ VAR}$$

$$E_S = \bar{E}$$

$$I_S = \frac{\sqrt{P_S^2 + Q_S^2}}{3 E_S} = 4.76 \text{ A}$$

$$\varphi_S = \tan^{-1} \frac{Q_S}{P_S} = 31^\circ$$

$$W = \bar{V}_{13} \cdot \bar{I}_1 = V I_S \cos(30^\circ - 31^\circ) = 26.89 \text{ W}$$

