



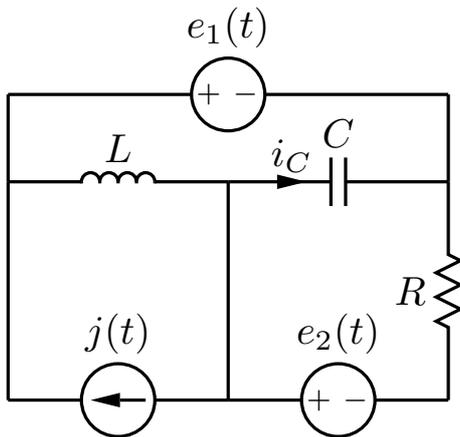
COGNOME

NOME

MATR.

ESERCIZIO 1.

Il circuito mostrato in figura è in regime sinusoidale. Si determini la corrente $i_C(t)$.



$$e_1(t) = \cos(\omega_1 t); j(t) = \cos(\omega_2 t)$$

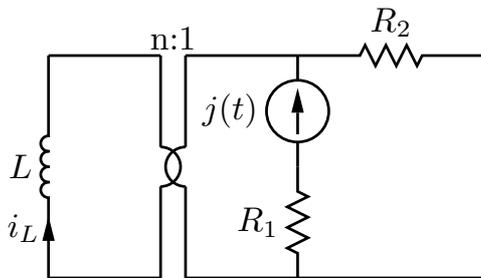
$$e_2(t) = 2 \cos(\omega_2 t);$$

$$\omega_1 = 2 \text{ rad/s}; \omega_2 = 1 \text{ rad/s};$$

$$L = 1 \text{ H}; C = 1 \text{ F}; R = 2 \Omega;$$

ESERCIZIO 2.

Il circuito è in regime stazionario fino a $t = 0 \text{ s}$. Calcolare l'andamento della corrente nell'induttore $\forall t$. Successivamente, si determini l'energia assorbita dal resistore R_1 nell'intervallo di tempo $[0, 1] \text{ s}$.



$$j(t) = \begin{cases} -1 \text{ A} & t < 0 \text{ s} \\ 1 \text{ A} & t > 0 \text{ s} \end{cases};$$

$$R_1 = 1 \Omega; R_2 = 2 \Omega; L = 2 \text{ H}; n = 2.$$

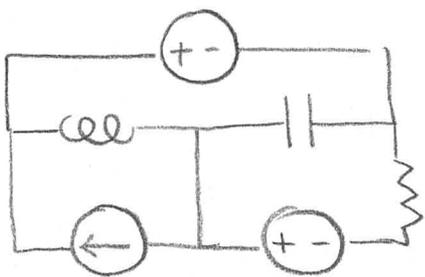
Il tempo a disposizione per la prova scritta è di **tre ore**. Durante la prova scritta non si possono consultare libri di testo, né appunti. Non scrivere nella zona sottostante.

1.

2.

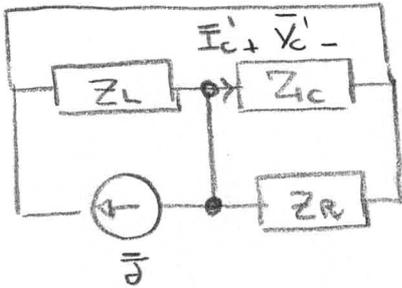
A B C D I

EX 1



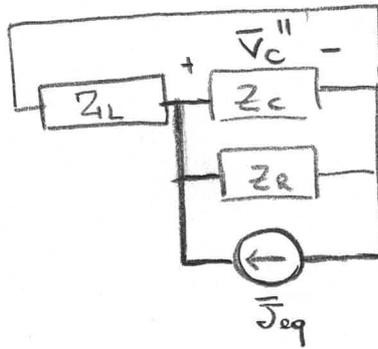
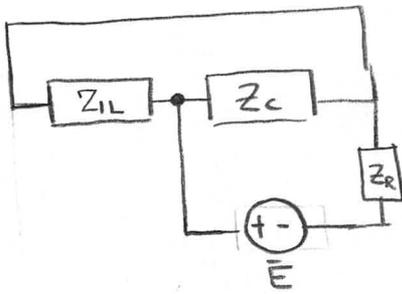
Applica
Sovrapposizione

e'



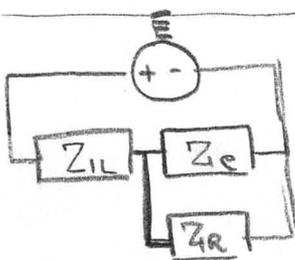
$\omega = 1 \text{ rad/s}$
 $Z_L = j$ $Z_C = -j$ $Z_R = 2$ $\bar{E} = 1$
 Z_L e Z_C sono in risonanza parallela
 $\bar{V}_C' = -\bar{E} Z_R = -2 \text{ V}$
 $\bar{I}_C' = \bar{V}_C' / Z_C = -2j$
 $i_C'(t) = 2 \sin(t)$

e''

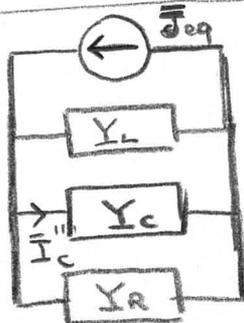


$\bar{I}_{eq} = 1 \text{ A}$
 Z_L e Z_C sono in risonanza parallela.
 $\bar{V}_C'' = + \bar{I}_{eq} Z_R = +2$
 $\bar{I}_C'' = \bar{V}_C'' / Z_C = +2j$
 $i_C''(t) = -2 \sin(t)$

e'''



\Leftrightarrow



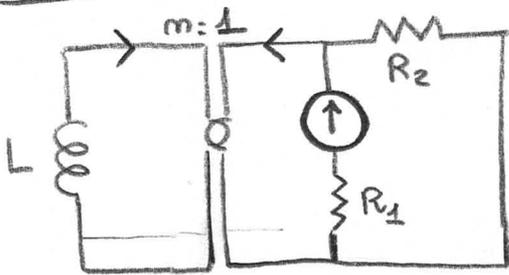
$\bar{E} = 1$
 $Z_R = 2$ $Y_R = 0.5$
 $Z_L = 2j$ $Y_L = -0.5j$
 $Z_C = -0.5j$ $Y_C = 2j$
 $\bar{I}_{eq} = \bar{E} Y_L = -0.5j$

$\bar{I}_C''' = \frac{Y_C}{Y_L + Y_C + Y_R} \bar{I}_{eq} =$
 $\frac{2j}{1.5j + 2} \cdot -\frac{j}{2} = \frac{1}{1.5j + 2}$

$i_C'''(t) = 0.4 \cos(2t - 0.64)$

$i_C(t) = i_C'(t) + i_C''(t) + i_C'''(t) = 0.4 \cos(2t - 0.64)$

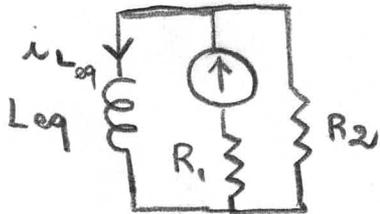
Ex 2



$$j(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$R_1 = 1 \Omega \quad R_2 = 2 \Omega$$

$$L = 2H \quad m = 2$$



$$L_{eq} = L/m^2 = 0.5H$$

$$t < 0$$

$$i_{Leq} = j = -1A$$

$$t > 0$$

$$i_{Leq, par} = j = +1A$$

$$i_{Leq}(t) = A e^{-t/4} + i_{Leq, par} \Rightarrow A = -2$$

$$\tau = L_{eq}/R_2 = 1/4 = 0.25s$$

$$i_{Leq} = \begin{cases} -1 & t < 0 \\ -2e^{-4t} + 1 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$i_L = -\frac{1}{m} i_{Leq} = \begin{cases} 0.5 & t < 0 \\ e^{-4t} - 0.5 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_1^{(a)}(t) = v_1 i_1 = R_1 i_1^2 = R_1 j^2 = 1W \quad t > 0$$

$$W_1^{(a)} [0, 1] = 1J$$