

1) La rete in figura 1 è a regime prima dell'istante $t=0$ s, in cui il commutatore S_1 passa dalla posizione 1 alla posizione 2. Si calcoli la tensione $v_c(t)$ per $t \geq 0$.

$$R_1 = R_2 = \frac{3}{2} \Omega, \quad R_3 = \frac{1}{3} \Omega, \quad g_m = \frac{2}{3} \text{ S}, \quad L = 2 \text{ H}, \quad i_{g1}(t) = \frac{2}{3} \text{ A}, \quad v_{g2}(t) = \frac{8}{3} \text{ V},$$

STANDARD: $C = 2 \text{ F}, \quad G_0 = \frac{1}{R_0} = 0 \text{ S}.$ $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} v_c(t) = \frac{1}{8} e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} + \frac{25}{8} \text{ V}; \\ [i_L(t) = -\frac{1}{8} e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} + \frac{11}{8} \text{ A}] \end{array} \right\rangle$

LIGHT: $C = \frac{8}{3} \text{ F}, \quad R_0 = 0 \Omega.$ $\left\langle v_c(t) = -\frac{1}{8} e^{-t} + \frac{25}{8} \text{ V} \right\rangle$

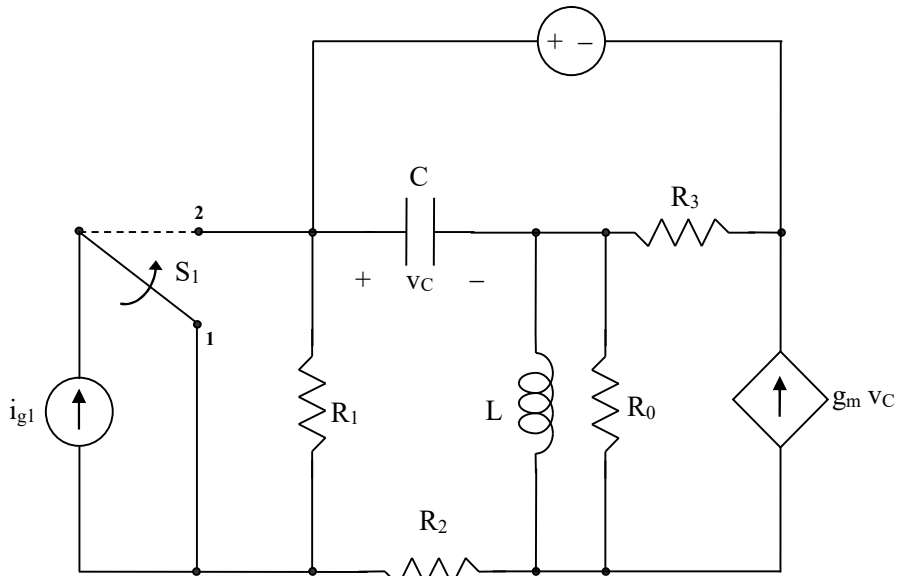


fig. 1

2) Calcolare la potenza complessa erogata dal generatore di corrente \dot{I}_g del circuito in regime sinusoidale di figura 2.

$$R_1 = 1 \Omega, \quad R_2 = 2 \Omega, \quad X_C = -3 \Omega, \quad X_1 = 3 \Omega, \quad X_2 = 3 \Omega, \quad \dot{I}_1 = 12\sqrt{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{ A},$$

STANDARD: $\gamma = \frac{1}{3}, \quad X_M = 1 \Omega.$ $\langle \mathbf{A}_g = 252 + j36 \text{ VA}; (\dot{V}_1 = 9 + j12 \text{ V}) \rangle$

LIGHT: $\gamma = 0, \quad X_M = 0 \Omega.$ $\langle \mathbf{A}_g = 240 + j48 \text{ VA}; (\dot{V}_1 = 8 + j12 \text{ V}) \rangle$

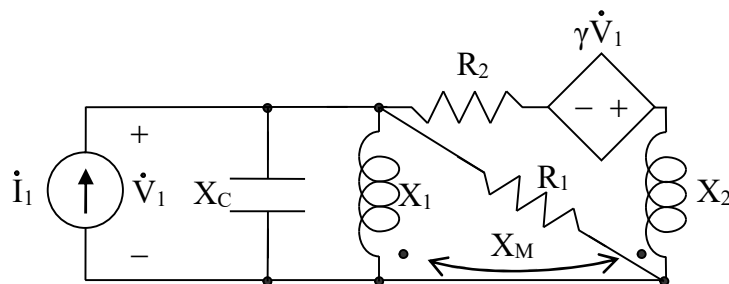


Fig. 2