

- 1) La rete in figura 1 è a regime prima dell'istante $t=0$ s, in cui l'interruttore k si chiude. Si calcoli la corrente $i_{L2}(t)$ per $t \geq 0$.

$$R_1 = 1 \Omega, R_2 = 2 \Omega, \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, L_1 = 1 \text{ H}, v_g(t) = 125 \cos(\omega t) \text{ V},$$

STANDARD: $L_2 = 2 \text{ H}, \omega = 1 \text{ rad/s.}$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} i_{L2}(t) &= -20 e^{-2t} - 6 e^{-\frac{3}{4}t} + 26 \cos(t) + 18 \sin(t) = -20 e^{-2t} - 6 e^{-0.75t} + 31.6 \cos(t + 5.68) \text{ A} \\ i_{L1}(t) &= -60 e^{-2t} + 12 e^{-\frac{3}{4}t} + 48 \cos(t) + 14 \sin(t) \text{ A} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

LIGHT: $L_2 = 0 \text{ H}, \omega = 0 \text{ rad/s.}$ $\left\langle i_{L2}(t) = \frac{125}{3} + \frac{25}{3} e^{-\frac{6}{5}t} \text{ A} \quad \left[i_{L1}(t) = \frac{125}{3} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{6}{5}t} \right) \text{ A} \right] \right\rangle$

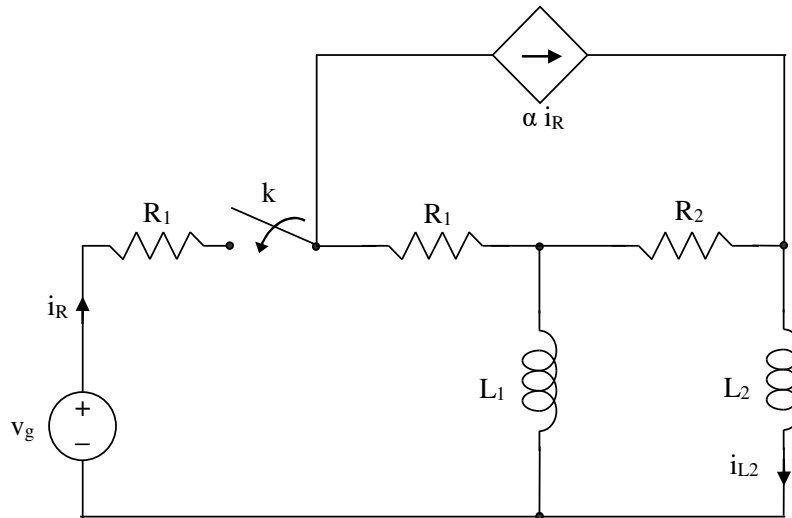


fig. 1

- 2) Calcolare la potenza attiva assorbita complessivamente dai resistori del circuito in regime sinusoidale di figura 2 (supponendo i fasori assegnati mediante il valore massimo).

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 5 \Omega, X_C = -5 \Omega, X_L = 5 \Omega,$$

$$\gamma=1, X_M = 5 \Omega, i_g = 26 e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{ A.}$$

STANDARD: $\left\langle P_R = \text{Re} \{A_{i_g} + A_\gamma\} = \text{Re} \{ (1625 - j325) + (455 - j390) \} = 2080 \text{ W}; \right\rangle$

LIGHT: $\gamma=0, X_M = 0 \Omega, i_g = 5 e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{ A.}$ $\left\langle P_R = \text{Re} \{A_{i_g}\} = \text{Re} \left\{ \left(\frac{125}{2} + j \frac{125}{2} \right) \right\} = 62.5 \text{ W}; \right\rangle$

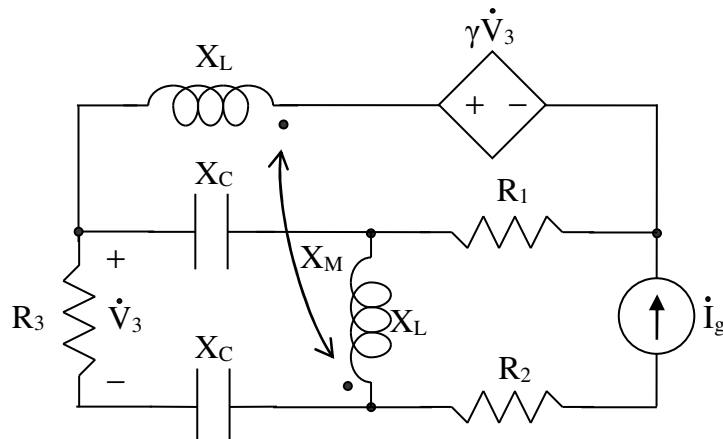


Fig. 2