

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 tensione  $v_1(t)$  per  $t \geq 0$ .

$$R = 1 \Omega, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \quad C = \frac{1}{3} \text{ F}, \quad L = \frac{3}{2} \text{ H}, \quad i_g(t) = 9 \text{ A},$$

STANDARD:  $R_0 = 0 \Omega.$   $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} v_1(t) = 9e^{-2t} - 12e^{-1.5t} + 6 \text{ V} \\ [i_L(t) = -3e^{-2t} + 0e^{-1.5t} - 3 \text{ A}] \end{array} \right\rangle$

LIGHT:  $G_0 = 1/R_0 = 0 \text{ S}.$   $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} v_1(t) = -3e^{-2t} + 6 \text{ V} \\ [i_L(t) = -3e^{-2t} - 3 \text{ A}] \end{array} \right\rangle$

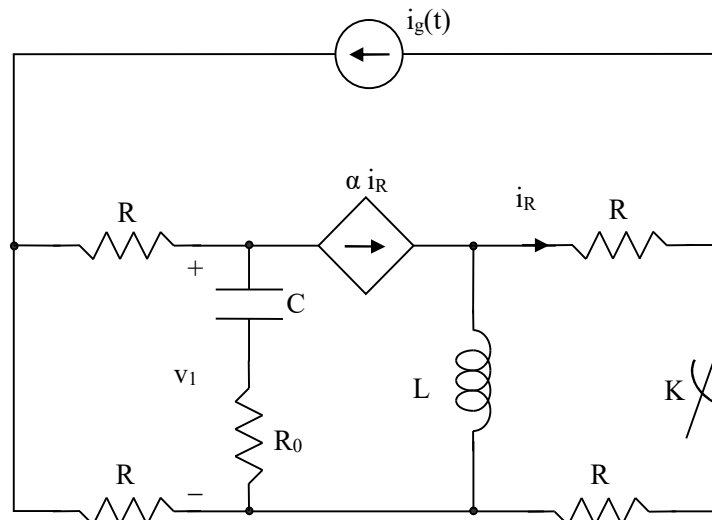


fig. 1

2) Dato il doppio bipolo di figura 2 in regime sinusoidale, calcolare la matrice di trasmissione [T].

STANDARD:  $R = 1 \Omega, \quad X_C = -1 \Omega, \quad X_L = 2 \Omega,$   
 $X_M = 1 \Omega, \quad g_m = 2 \text{ S}.$   $\left\langle T = \begin{bmatrix} 1-j & 1.5 + j0.5 \Omega \\ -1-j \text{ S} & 1-j \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$

LIGHT:  $X_M = 0 \Omega, \quad g_m = 0 \text{ S}.$   $\left\langle T = \begin{bmatrix} j2 & -2.5 + j2.5 \Omega \\ 1+j \text{ S} & j2 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$

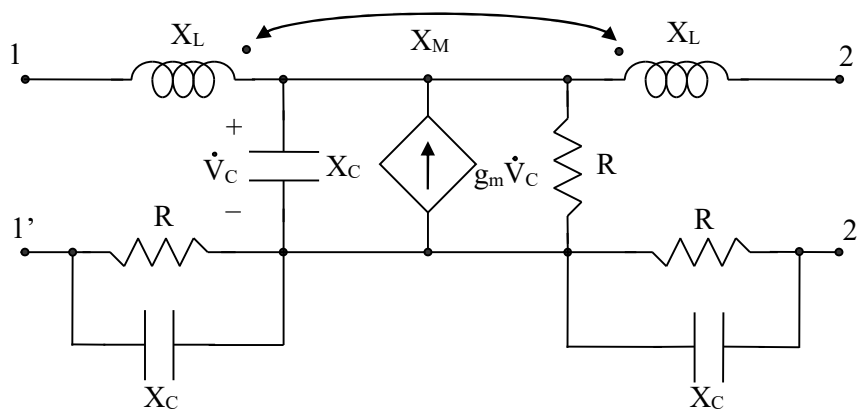


fig. 2