

- 1) La rete in figura 1 è a regime prima dell'istante $t=0$ s, in cui avviene l'apertura dell'interruttore K. Si calcoli la tensione $v_4(t)$ per $t \geq 0$.

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 4 \, \Omega, \quad R_4 = 1 \, \Omega, \quad L = \frac{1}{3} \, \text{H}, \quad C = \frac{1}{24} \, \text{F},$$

$$\alpha = 3, \quad i_g(t) = 265 \cos(\omega t) \, \text{A},$$

STANDARD: si consideri l'interruttore S sempre aperto, $\omega = 6 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_4(t) = \frac{34}{7} \cdot e^{-18t} - \frac{430}{273} \cdot e^{-4t} + \frac{954}{13} \cdot \cos(6t) + \frac{53}{13} \cdot \sin(6t) \, \text{V} \\ i_L(t) = -\frac{136}{7} \cdot e^{-18t} - \frac{430}{91} \cdot e^{-4t} + \frac{1484}{13} \cdot \cos(6t) + \frac{848}{13} \cdot \sin(6t) \, \text{A} \\ v_C(t) = -\frac{136}{7} \cdot e^{-18t} - \frac{3440}{91} \cdot e^{-4t} + \frac{3604}{13} \cdot \cos(6t) + \frac{4028}{13} \cdot \sin(6t) \, \text{V} \end{array} \right.$$

LIGHT: si consideri l'interruttore S sempre chiuso, $\omega = 0 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$.

$$\left\langle v_4(t) = \frac{53}{9} e^{-20t} + 53 \, \text{V}; \quad i_L(t) = -\frac{53}{3} e^{-20t} + 106 \, \text{A} \right\rangle$$

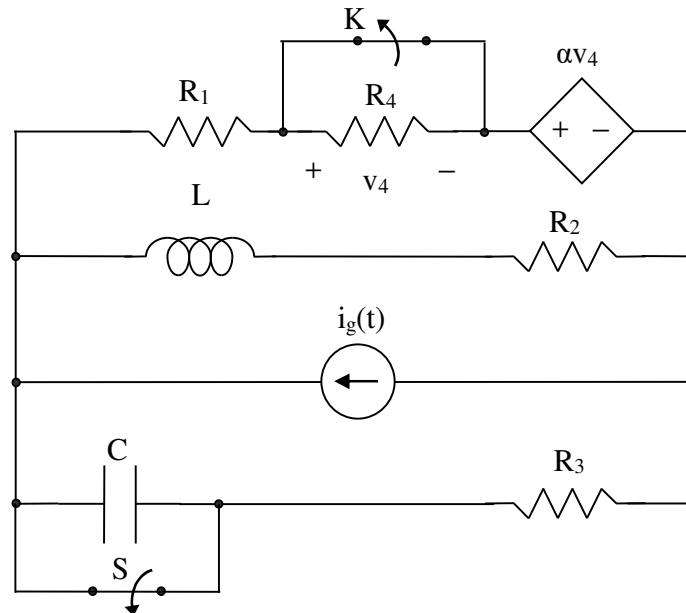


fig. 1

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

$$R = 1 \, \Omega, \quad X_C = -1 \, \Omega, \quad X_L = 2 \, \Omega,$$

STANDARD: $X_M = 1 \, \Omega, \quad g_m = 2 \, \text{S}.$ $\left\langle T = \begin{bmatrix} 1-j2 & 4 \, \Omega \\ -1-j & 1-j2 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$

LIGHT: $X_M = 0 \, \Omega, \quad g_m = 0 \, \text{S}.$ $\left\langle T = \begin{bmatrix} j3 & -5+j5 \, \Omega \\ 1+j & j3 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$

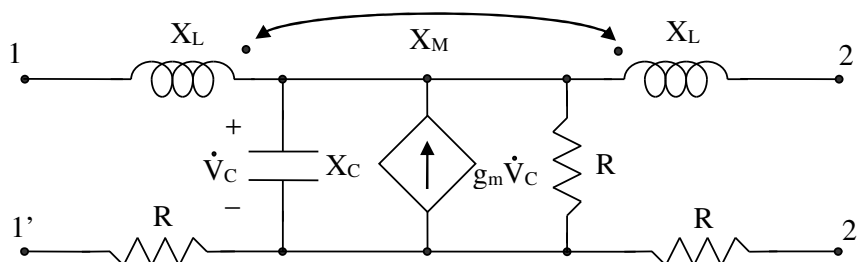


fig. 2