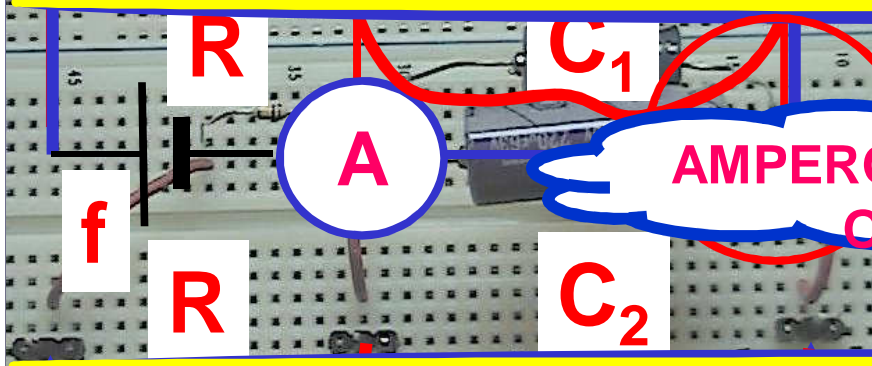


CRONOMETRO

$50 \mu A \quad R_A = 2000 \Omega$

$f = 10 V$

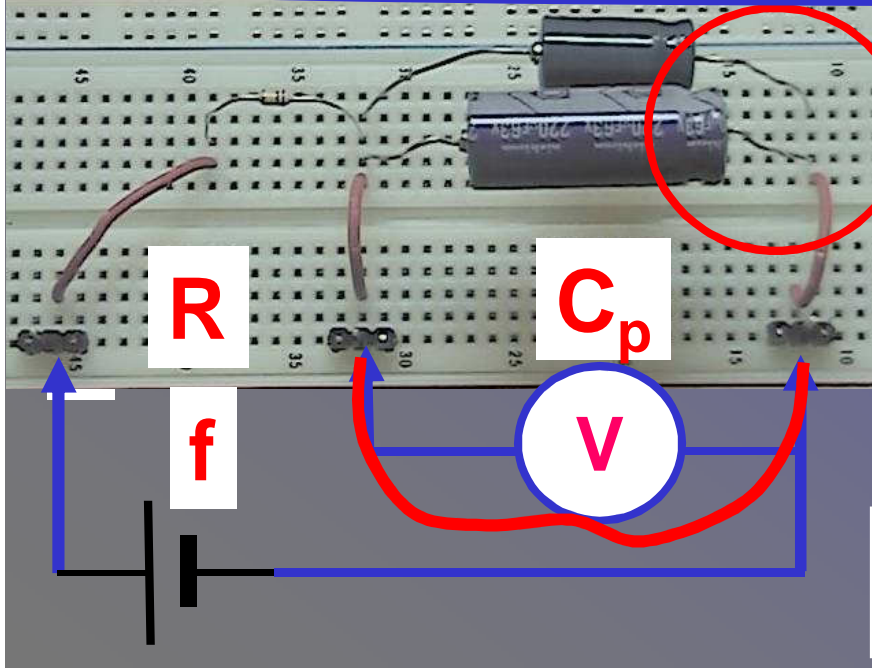
$$I(t) = \frac{f}{R + R_A} e^{-\frac{t}{(R + R_A)C_1}}$$



AMPEROMETR

$$V_R(t) = f e^{-\frac{t}{\frac{RR_V}{R + R_V} C_2}}$$

$V_{f.s.} = 10 V \quad R_V = 200000 \Omega$



$V_{f.s.} = 2 V \quad R_V = 40000 \Omega$

$\frac{f}{R + R_V} C_1$
 C_2

$$1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\frac{RR_V}{R + R_V} C_p}}$$

dalle misure (min quad) di τ_1, τ_2, τ_p
ricavare le C_i ; verificare se $C_p = C_1 + C_2$