

# Complementi di fisica generale

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## circuati elettrici

esercitazione su:

elementi circuitali

considerazioni energetiche

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} \quad \Delta V = \text{f.e.m.} \quad I = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$\Delta V = R I$$

$$NODO: \sum I_{\text{entr}} = \sum I_{\text{usc}}$$

$$MAGLIA: \sum \Delta V = 0$$

$$C_P = \sum_{i=1, N} C_i$$

$$R_S = \sum_{i=1, N} R_i$$

$$P_{\text{erog}} = f I$$

$$\frac{1}{C_S} = \sum_{i=1, N} \frac{1}{C_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_P} = \sum_{i=1, N} \frac{1}{R_i}$$

$$P_{\text{diss}} = \Delta V I = R I^2$$

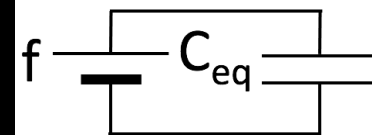
$$C_S = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$R_P = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

1) Ridurre il circuito a una sola capacità  $C_{eq}$  e calcolarne il valore.

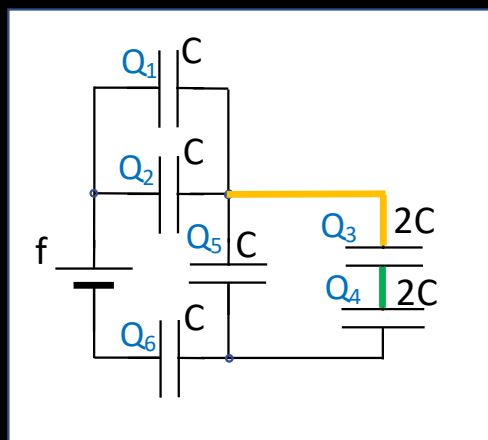
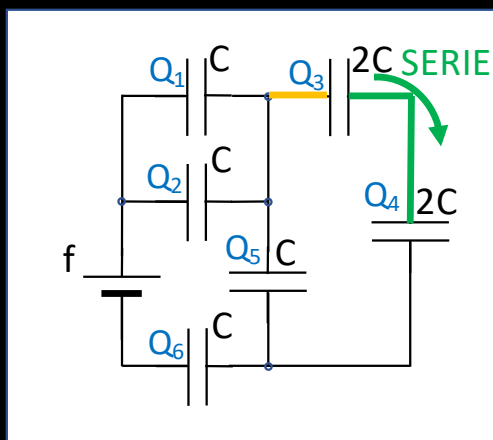
Calcolare poi i valori delle cariche.

Dati:  $f = 10 \text{ V}$ ;  $C = 10 \text{ nF}$



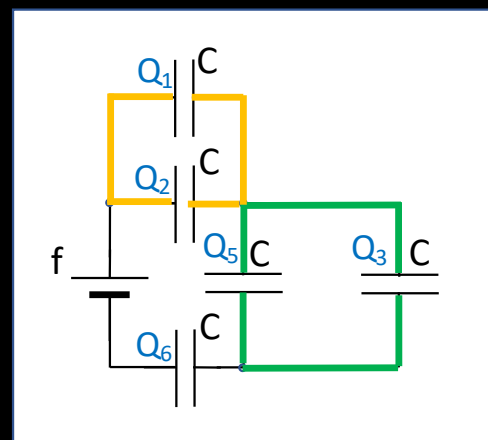
$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

$$Q = C \Delta V$$



serie:  $Q_3 = Q_4$

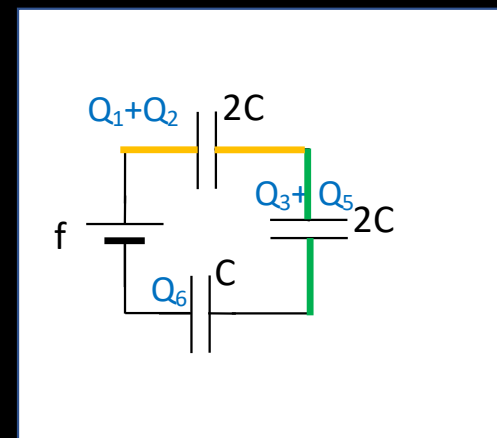
$$\frac{2C \cdot 2C}{2C + 2C} = C$$



serie:  $Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_3 + Q_5 = -Q_6$

stessa  $\Delta V$ :  $Q_5 = Q_3 = C \Delta V$

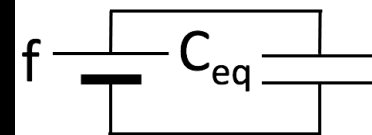
stessa  $\Delta V'$ :  $Q_1 = Q_2 = C \Delta V'$



1) Ridurre il circuito a una sola capacità  $C_{eq}$  e calcolarne il valore.

Calcolare poi i valori delle cariche.

Dati:  $f = 10 \text{ V}$ ;  $C = 10 \text{ nF}$

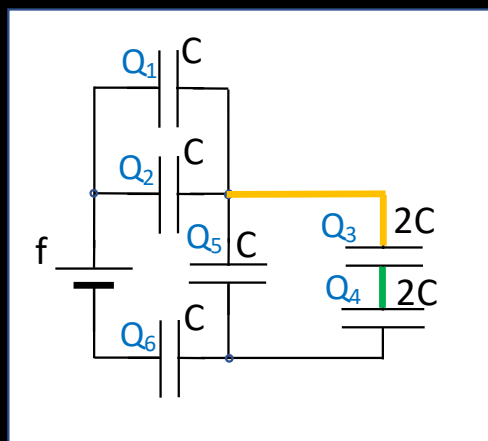
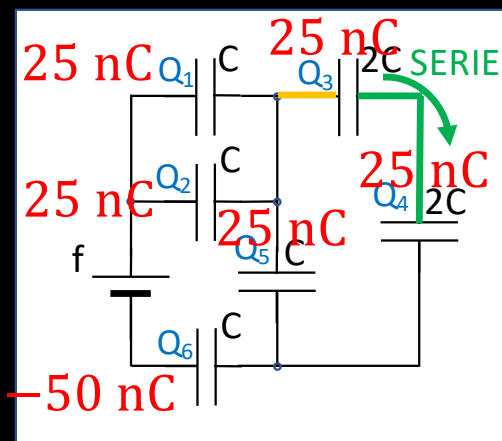


$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{2C} + \frac{1}{2C} + \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1+1+2}{2C} = \frac{4}{2C} = \frac{2}{C} \rightarrow C_{eq} = \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow Q_{eq} = Q_1 + Q_2 = \frac{C}{2} f = 50 \text{ nC}$$

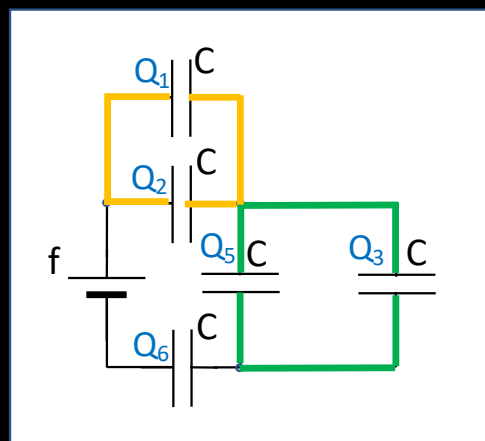
$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

$$Q = C \Delta V$$



serie:  $Q_3 = Q_4$

$$\frac{2C \cdot 2C}{2C + 2C} = C$$



serie:  $Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_3 + Q_5 = -Q_6$

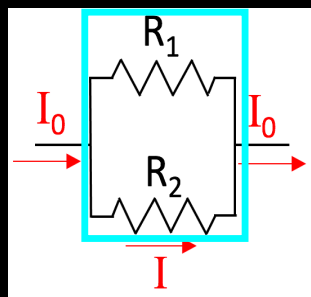
stessa  $\Delta V$ :  $Q_5 = Q_3 = C \Delta V$

stessa  $\Delta V'$ :  $Q_1 = Q_2 = C \Delta V'$



3) **partitore di corrente** (circuito che permette di ridurre la corrente erogata da un generatore).

- Noti  $I_0$ ,  $R_1$  e  $R_2$  calcolare il valore di  $I$  che scorre in  $R_2$ ;
- verificare che sia proporzionale al valore di  $R_1$  e calcolarne il valore per  $R_1 = 0$  (corto circuito) e  $R_1 = \infty$  (circuito aperto)



$I_0$  si ripartisce fra  $R_1$  e  $R_2$  riducendo la corrente che scorre in  $R_2$

$R_1$  e  $R_2$  hanno la stessa d.d.p.  $\rightarrow$  parallelo  $R_P = \frac{R_1 \times R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

$$\Delta V_{R_2} = \Delta V_{R_P}$$

$$I R_2 = I_0 R_P = I_0 \frac{R_1 \times R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\rightarrow I = I_0 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

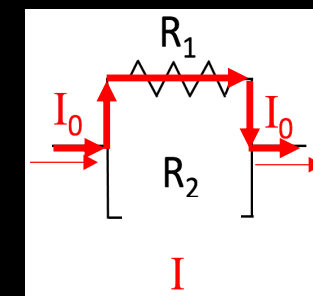
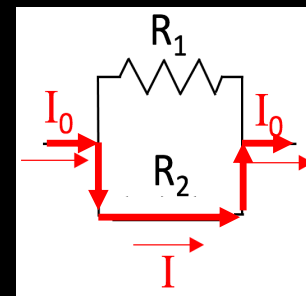
$$I(R_2 = 0) = I_0 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + 0} = I_0$$

$$\Delta V_{R_1} = 0 \rightarrow I_1 = 0$$

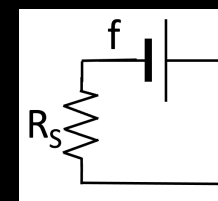
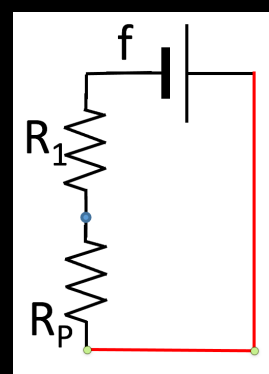
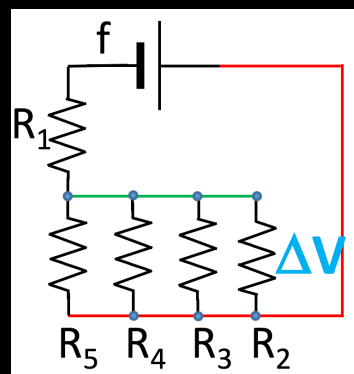
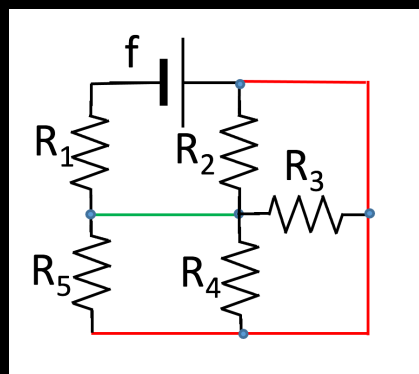
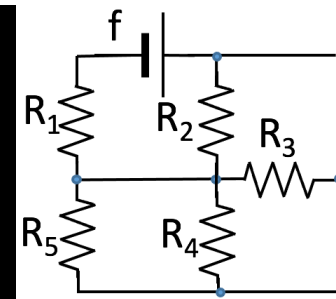
**corto circuito**

$$I(R_2 = \infty) = I_0 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + \infty} = 0$$

**circuito aperto**



5) Calcolare la potenza erogata dal generatore e quella dissipata in  $R_1$ .  
 [dati:  $f = 10 \text{ V}$ ;  $R_1 = 2,4 \Omega$ ;  $R_2 = 10 \Omega$ ;  $R_3 = 40 \Omega$ ;  $R_4 = 2,5 \Omega$ ;  $R_5 = 10 \Omega$ ]  
 >>> soluzione: 25 W; 15 W



$$R_S = R_1 + R_P = 2,4 + 1,6 = 4 \Omega$$

$$I = f/R_S = 10 \text{ V}/4 \Omega = 2,5 \text{ A}$$

IDENTITA'  
TOPOLOGICA

RIDUZIONE

RIDUZIONE

$$P_{\text{GEN}} = f I = 10 \text{ V} \times 2,5 \text{ A} = 25 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{R1} = R_1 I^2 = 2,4 \Omega \times (2,5 \text{ A})^2 = 15 \text{ W}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_P} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{2,5} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{1,6 \Omega}$$

$$I_{R5} = \Delta V/R_5 = 0,4 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{R4} = \Delta V/R_4 = 1,6 \text{ A}$$

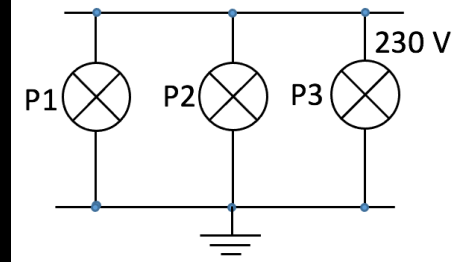
$$I_{R3} = \Delta V/R_3 = 0,1 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{R2} = \Delta V/R_2 = 0,4 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{R2} = ? \quad f - R_1 I = \Delta V = 10 \text{ V} - 2,4 \Omega \times 2,5 \text{ A} = 4 \text{ V}$$

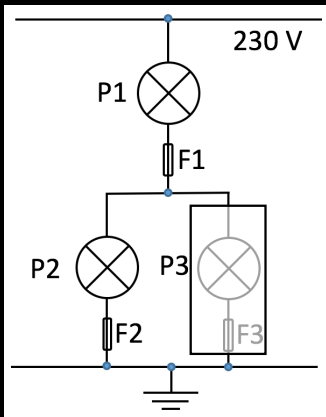


6) Tre apparecchiature schematizzabili come altrettante resistenze sono state progettate per dissipare, quando sono alimentate a 230 V, rispettivamente:  $P_1 = 2,3 \text{ kW}$ ,  $P_2 = 1,15 \text{ kW}$  e  $P_3 = 460 \text{ W}$ .



Vengono inserite nel circuito in figura in cui sono protette con fusibili tarati per intervenire (interrompere il circuito) se attraversati da correnti superiori a:  $F1 = 4,3 \text{ A}$ ;  $F2 = 3,2 \text{ A}$  e  $F3 = 0,9 \text{ A}$ .

Verificare che F2 fonde



$$R_1 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{P_1} = \frac{230^2}{2300} = 23 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{P_2} = \frac{230^2}{1150} = 46 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{P_3} = \frac{230^2}{460} = 115 \Omega$$

$$R_P = \frac{R_2 \times R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = 33 \Omega$$

$$R_S = R_1 + R_P = 56 \Omega$$

$$I_{R1} = I_P = \frac{\Delta V}{R_S} = 4,1 \text{ A} < F1$$

$$I_{R2} = I_{R1} \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = 2,9 \text{ A} < F2$$

$$I_{R3} = I_{R1} \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} = 1,2 \text{ A} > F3$$

$$R'_P = \frac{R_2 \times \infty}{R_2 + \infty} = 46 \Omega$$

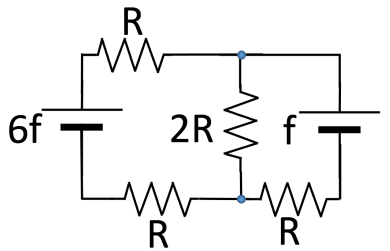
$$R'_S = R_1 + R_2 = 69 \Omega$$

$$I'_{R1} = \frac{\Delta V}{R'_S} = 3,3 \text{ A} < F1$$

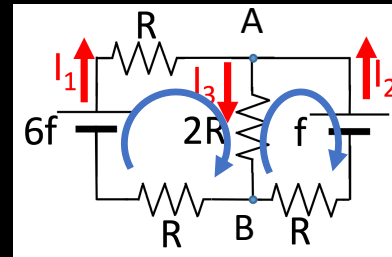
$$= I'_{R2} = 3,3 \text{ A} > F2$$

$$P = RI^2 = R \left( \frac{\Delta V}{R} \right)^2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{R}$$





8) Calcolare le potenze  $P_1$  e  $P_2$  erogate (o assorbite) dai generatori posti rispettivamente nella prima e seconda maglia.  
 Dati:  $f = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $R = 10 \Omega$ .



*NODO:*  $\sum I_{\text{entr}} = \sum I_{\text{usc}}$

*MAGLIA:*  $\sum \Delta V = 0$

NODO A:  $I_1 + I_2 = I_3$

NODO B:  $I_3 = I_1 + I_2$

MAGLIA sn:  $6f - R I_1 - 2R I_3 - R I_1 = 0 \rightarrow 6f - R I_1 - 2R (I_1 + I_2) - R I_1 = 0$   
 $6f - 4R I_1 - 2R I_2 = 0$

MAGLIA dx:  $2R I_3 - f + R I_2 = 0 \rightarrow 2R (I_1 + I_2) - f + R I_2 = 0$   
 $-f + 2R I_1 + 3R I_2 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} 6f - 4R I_1 - 2R I_2 = 0 \\ -f + 2R I_1 + 3R I_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$P_1 = 6f I_1 = 6f \cdot 2f/R = 120 \text{ W}$   $P_{\text{erogata}}$

$P_2 = f I_2 = f (-f/R) = -10 \text{ W}$   $P_{\text{assorbita}}$

$I_3 = I_1 + I_2 = f/R = 1 \text{ A}$

$P_{\text{diss}} = R I_1^2 + 2R I_3^2 + R I_1^2 + R I_2^2 = 40 \text{ W} + 20 \text{ W} + 40 \text{ W} + 10 \text{ W} = 110 \text{ W}$



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**MERCOLEDÌ 13 APRILE ORE 8:30-10:00**

considerazioni energetiche  
correnti lentamente variabili