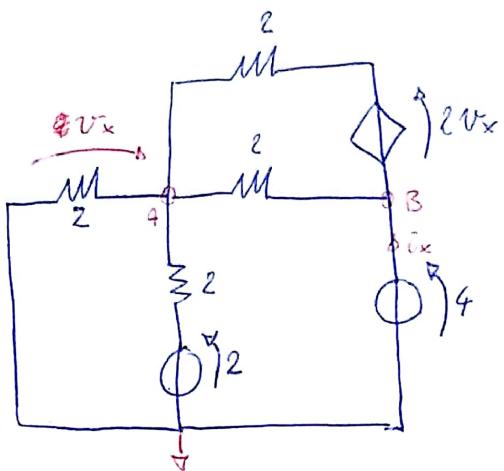


E_x 1



$$V_x = V_A \quad (\text{Von Colli})$$

$$V_B = 4$$

Nod*i*:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_A \\ V_B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{2V_A}{2} \\ i_x - \frac{2V_A}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i_x \end{pmatrix} + V_A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_A \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + i_x \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_A \\ i_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

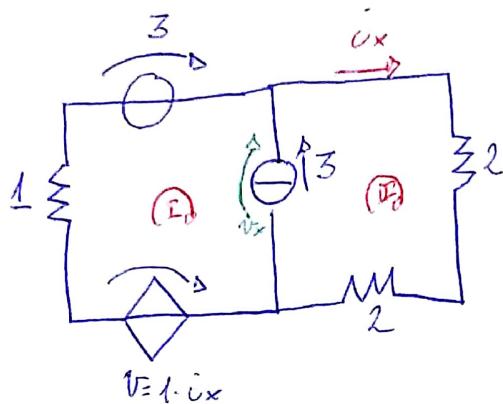
$$\det = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \quad V_A = \frac{-5}{-1} = 5V$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \quad i_x = +4A$$

Ex 2

■ V_{mixor}



$$i_x = I_{m_2}$$

$$I_{m_2} - I_{m_1} = 3$$

$$I_{m_2} = I_{m_1} + 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{m_1} \\ I_{m_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 - V_x - I_{m_2} \\ V_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + V_x \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + I_{m_2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{m_1} \\ I_{m_1} + 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + V_x \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

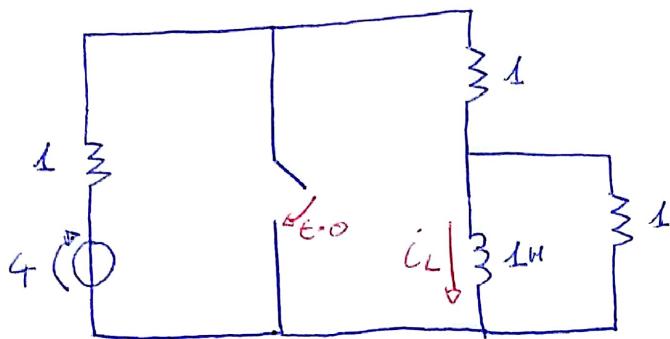
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{m_1} \\ V_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{let } = -6$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -12 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 12 \rightarrow I_{m_1} = \frac{12}{-6} = -2 \text{ A}$$

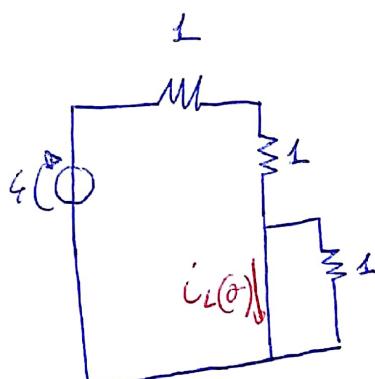
$$I_{m_2} = I_{m_1} + 3 = 1 \text{ A}$$

$P_{\text{vg}} = 3^*(-2) = -6 \text{ W}$ in CDG, quindi assorbiti

E_x 3



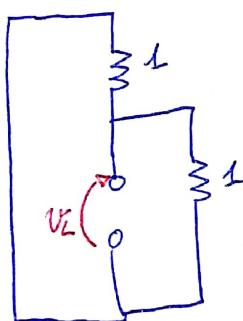
$t < 0$



Per $t=0^-$ si ha

$$i_L(0^-) = \frac{E}{2} = 2A$$

$t > 0$



$E_{TH} = 0$ (nessun generatore)

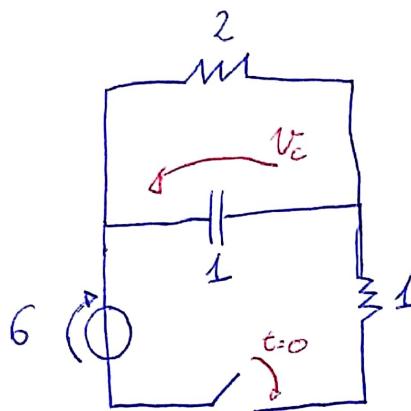
$$R_{TH} = 1\Omega = \frac{1}{2} = R_{W0} \Rightarrow Z = GL = 2$$

$$i_L(\infty) = I_{W0} = 0$$

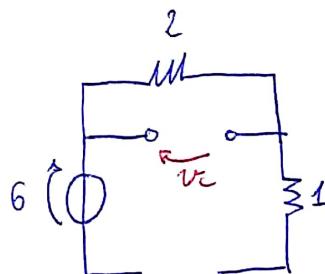


$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + (i_L(0) - i_L(\infty)) e^{-t/Z} = 2 e^{-t/2}$$

Ex 4



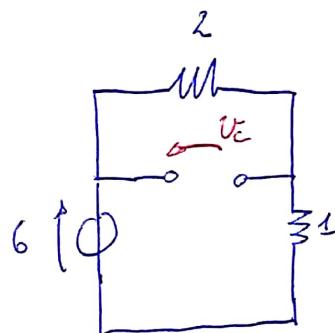
$t < 0$



$$V_c(0^-) = 0$$

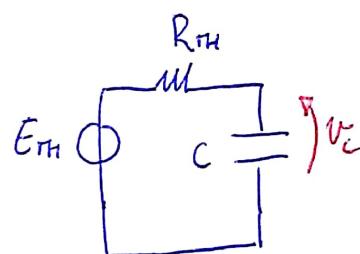
Nella maglia non scorre corrente se l'interruttore è aperto, quindi sulla resistenza da 2Ω non c'è tensione.

$t > 0$



$$E_{TH} = 6 \cdot \frac{2}{2+1} = 4V = V_c(\infty)$$

$$R_{TH} = 2\parallel 1 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow Z = RC = \frac{2}{3}$$



$$V_c(t) = V_c(\infty) + (V_c(0) - V_c(\infty)) e^{-\frac{t}{Z}} =$$

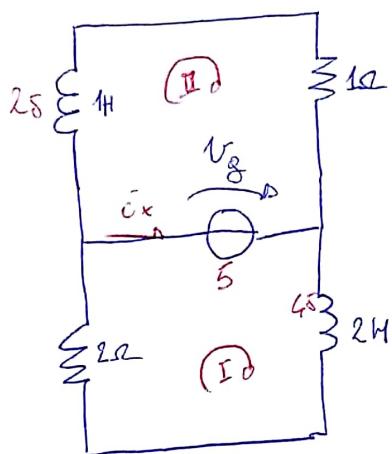
$$= 4 + (0 - 4) e^{-\frac{3}{2}t}$$

E x 5

$$V_g(f) = 5 \cos(2t) \Rightarrow \bar{V}_g = 5$$

$$Z_{L_1} = 2\delta$$

$$Z_{L_2} = 4\delta$$



Mögliche:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+4\delta & 0 \\ 0 & 1+2\delta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{I}_{m1} \\ \bar{I}_{m2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det = (2+4\delta)(1+2\delta) = 2+4\delta+4\delta-8 = 8\delta-6$$

$$\frac{1}{8\delta-6} \begin{pmatrix} 1+2\delta & 0 \\ 0 & 2+4\delta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5+10\delta}{8\delta-6} \\ \frac{-10-20\delta}{8\delta-6} \end{pmatrix}.$$

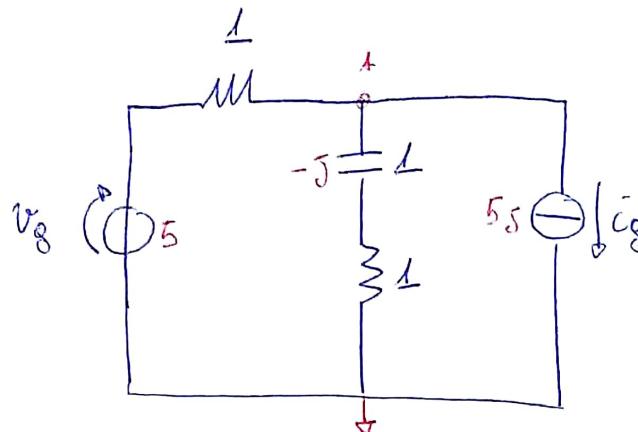
$$\bar{I}_{m1} = \frac{(5+10\delta)(-8\delta-6)}{64+36} = \frac{-40\delta-30+80-60\delta}{100} = -\delta + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bar{I}_{m2} = \frac{(-10-20\delta)(-8\delta-6)}{100} = \frac{80\delta+60-160-120\delta}{100} = 2\delta - 1$$

$$\bar{i}_x = \bar{I}_{m1} - \bar{I}_{m2} = -3\delta + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$S_{Vg} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{V} \bar{I} = \frac{1}{2} (5) \left(\frac{3}{2} + 3\delta \right) = \boxed{\frac{15}{4}} + \boxed{\frac{15}{2}} \delta$$

Ex 6



$$V_g(t) = 5 \cos(\epsilon) \Rightarrow 5$$

$$i_g(t) = 5 \cos(\epsilon + \pi/2) \Rightarrow \text{Ans} 5j$$

Noodi

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{1-j}\right) V_A = 5 - 5j$$

$$\frac{1-j+1}{1-j} V_A = 5 - 5j$$

$$V_A = (5 - 5j) \cdot \frac{1-j}{2-j} = (5 - 5j) \cdot \frac{(1-j)(2+j)}{5} = (1-j)(1-j)(2+j)$$

$$= (1-2j-1)(2+j) = -4j + 2$$

$$S i_g = \frac{1}{2} \bar{V} \bar{I}^* = \frac{1}{2} (-4j+2)(5j) = \boxed{10} + \boxed{5} j$$

$$I_g = 5j$$

$$\text{maior em CDG, } \bar{I} = -\bar{I}_g = -5j$$

$$\text{c quando } \bar{I} = 5j$$

