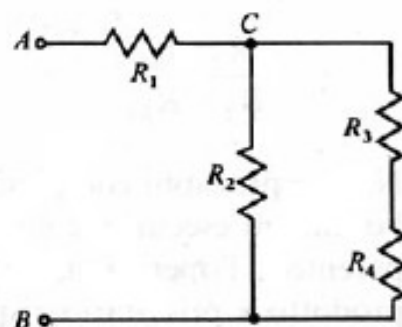


Determinare la resistenza equivalente vista dai punti A - B del circuito in fig. 1.2.11a.

Dati:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 10 \, \Omega & R_2 &= 20 \, \Omega \\ R_3 &= 30 \, \Omega & R_4 &= 40 \, \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 1.2.11 - (a)



Se tra i punti A - B viene inserito un generatore, la corrente che attraversa R_3 ed R_4 è la stessa per cui le due resistenze sono in serie. La loro resistenza equivalente risulta

$$R_{34} = R_3 + R_4 = 70 \, \Omega$$

Sostituendo al gruppo R_3 - R_4 la corrispondente resistenza equivalente il circuito diventa quello di fig. 1.2.11b.

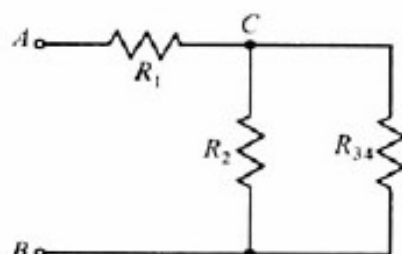


Fig. 1.2.11 - (b)

Le resistenze R_2 ed R_{34} sono collegate tra gli stessi punti quindi sono in parallelo e la loro R equivalente è

$$R_{234} = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_{34}}{R_2 + R_{34}} = 15,3 \, \Omega$$

e sostituendo al parallelo la corrispondente resistenza equivalente si avrà il circuito rappresentato in fig. 1.2.11c.

Le due resistenze sono in serie per cui la resistenza equivalente risulta:

$$R_{AB} = R_1 + R_{234} = 25,3 \, \Omega$$

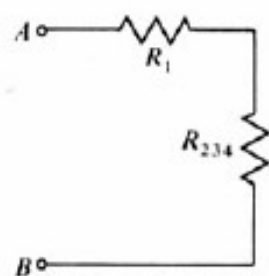
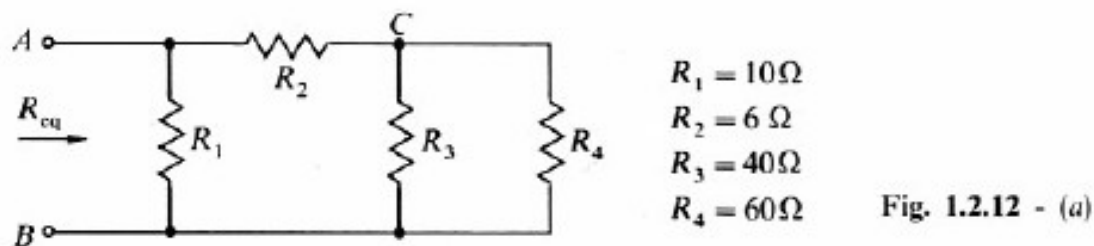


Fig. 1.2.11 - (c)

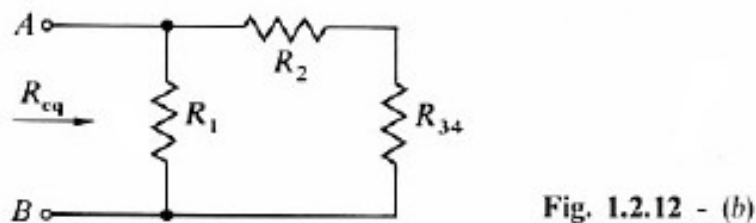
Si calcoli la R_{eq} del gruppo di resistori visti dai punti A e B di fig. 1.2.12a.



I resistori R_3 ed R_4 sono collegati in parallelo, perché collegati entrambi tra gli stessi punti C - B ; la resistenza equivalente R_{34} del loro parallelo risulta

$$R_{34} = \frac{R_3 \cdot R_4}{R_3 + R_4} = \frac{40 \cdot 60}{40 + 60} = 24\Omega$$

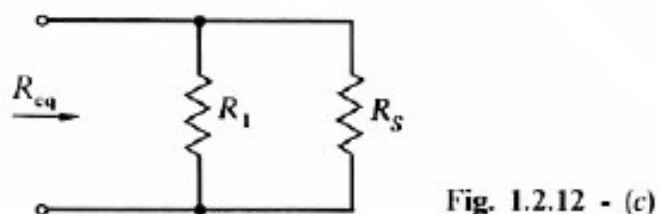
e il circuito si semplifica in quello di fig. 1.2.12b.



In questo circuito le resistenze R_2 ed R_{34} sono in serie, perché andando da R_2 ad R_{34} non si incontra più alcun nodo, e la resistenza equivalente della serie R_S è data dalla somma

$$R_S = R_2 + R_{34} = 6 + 24 = 30\Omega$$

il circuito si semplifica in quello di fig. 1.2.12c.



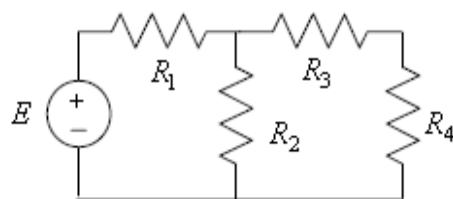
La resistenza equivalente totale è data dal parallelo tra R_1 ed R_S

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_S}{R_1 + R_S} = \frac{10 \cdot 30}{10 + 30} = 7,5\Omega$$

Sinteticamente

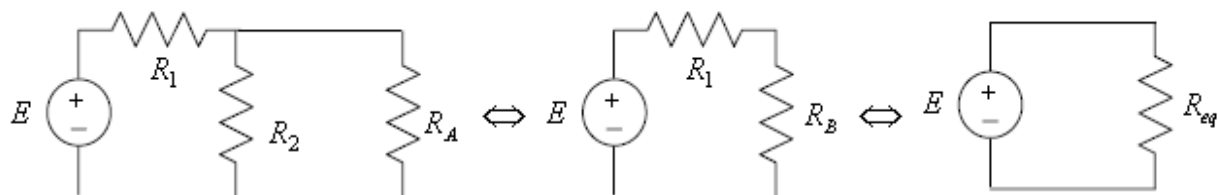
$$R_{eq} = (R_3 // R_4 + R_2) // R_1$$

ES. 1.1 Calcolare la resistenza equivalente vista ai capi del generatore E.



$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 1 \, \Omega & R_2 &= 4 \, \Omega \\ R_3 &= 3 \, \Omega & R_4 &= 2 \, \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Utilizzando l'equivalenza serie e parallelo, il circuito di resistenze visto da E si può ridurre ad un unico resistore attraverso i seguenti passi:

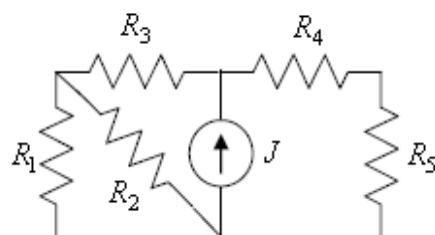


$$R_A = R_3 + R_4 = 5 \, \Omega$$

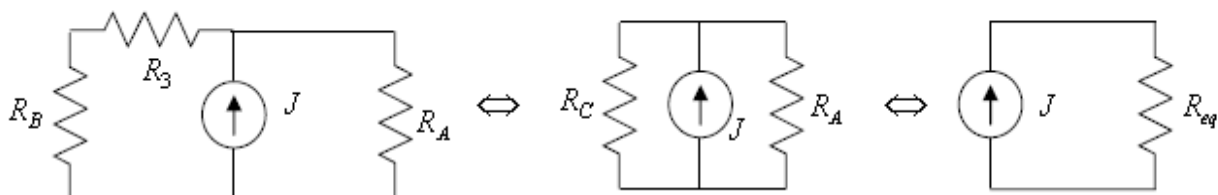
$$R_B = R_A \parallel R_2 = \frac{R_A R_2}{R_A + R_2} = 2.22 \, \Omega$$

$$R_{eq} = R_B + R_1 = 3.22 \, \Omega$$

ES. 1.2 Calcolare la resistenza equivalente vista dal generatore J.



$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= R_4 = 5 \, \Omega & R_2 &= 3 \, \Omega \\ R_3 &= R_5 = 2 \, \Omega \end{aligned}$$



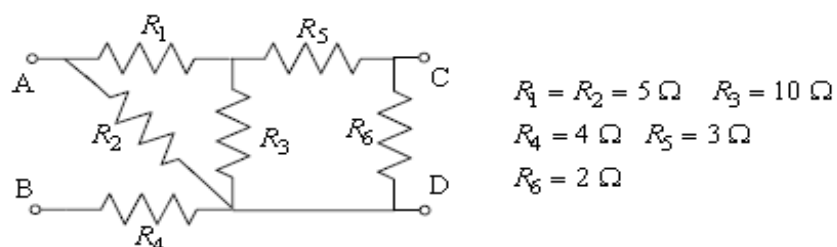
$$R_A = R_4 + R_5 = 7 \, \Omega$$

$$R_B = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 1.87 \, \Omega$$

$$R_C = R_B + R_3 = 3.87 \, \Omega$$

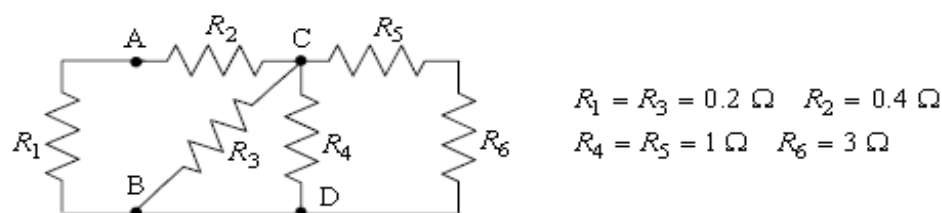
$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_A R_C}{R_A + R_C} = 2.49 \, \Omega$$

ES. 1.3 - Calcolare la R_{eq} vista ai morsetti A-B e quella vista ai morsetti C-D.



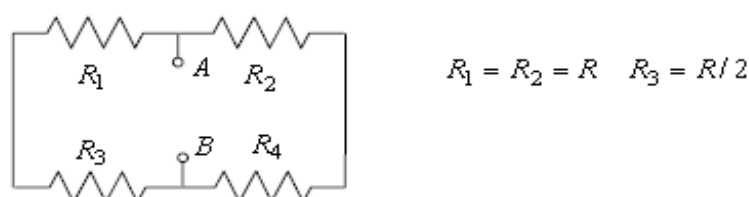
Risultato: $R_{eqAB} = 7.125 \, \Omega$, $R_{eqCD} = 1.600 \, \Omega$.

ES. 1.4 - Calcolare la R_{eq} vista ai morsetti A-B e quella vista ai morsetti C-D.



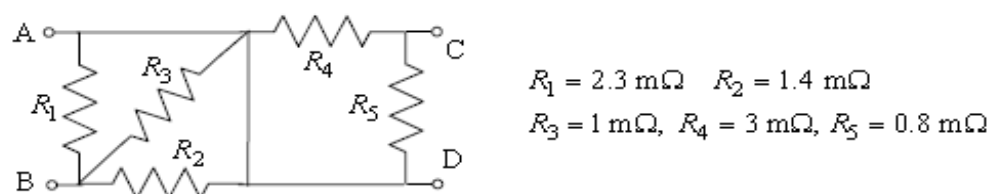
Risultato: $R_{eqAB} = 0.147 \, \Omega$, $R_{eqCD} = 0.126 \, \Omega$.

ES. 1.5 - Calcolare il valore di R_4 tale che ai morsetti A-B si abbia $R_{eq} = R$.



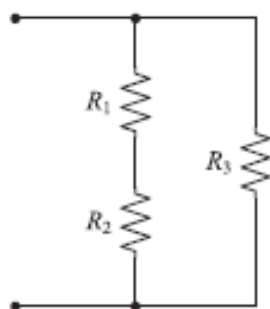
Risultato: $R_4 = 2R$.

ES. 1.6 - Calcolare la R_{eq} vista ai morsetti A-B e quella vista ai morsetti C-D.



Risultato: $R_{eqAB} = 0.47 \, \text{m}\Omega$, $R_{eqCD} = 0.63 \, \text{m}\Omega$.

Esercizio n. 1



$$R_1 = 10 \, \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 30 \, \Omega$$

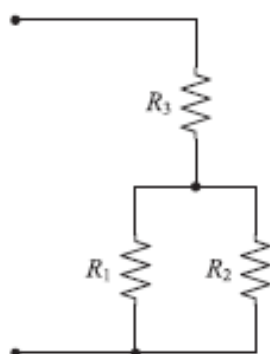
$$R_3 = 10 \, \Omega$$

Determinare la resistenza equivalente del bipolo rappresentato in figura.

Risultato

$$R_{eq} = 8 \, \Omega$$

Esercizio n. 2



$$R_1 = 14 \, \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 35 \, \Omega$$

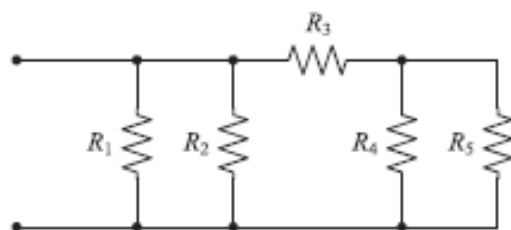
$$R_3 = 20 \, \Omega$$

Determinare la resistenza equivalente del bipolo rappresentato in figura.

Risultato

$$R_{eq} = 30 \, \Omega$$

Esercizio n. 3



$$R_1 = 6 \, \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 20 \, \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 15 \, \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 20 \, \Omega$$

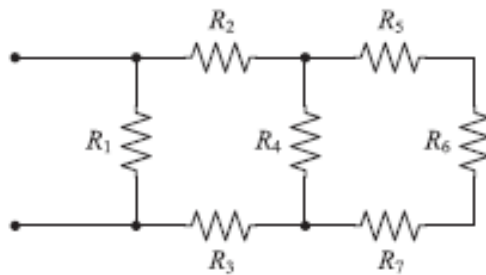
$$R_5 = 60 \, \Omega$$

Determinare la resistenza equivalente del bipolo rappresentato in figura.

Risultato

$$R_{eq} = 4 \, \Omega$$

Esercizio n. 4



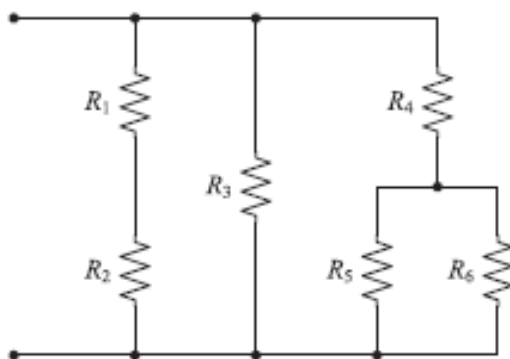
$$\begin{aligned}R_1 &= 4 \, \Omega \\R_2 &= 2 \, \Omega \\R_3 &= 6 \, \Omega \\R_4 &= 5 \, \Omega \\R_5 &= 4 \, \Omega \\R_6 &= 6 \, \Omega \\R_7 &= 10 \, \Omega\end{aligned}$$

Determinare la resistenza equivalente del bipolo rappresentato in figura.

Risultato

$$R_{eq} = 3 \, \Omega$$

Esercizio n. 5



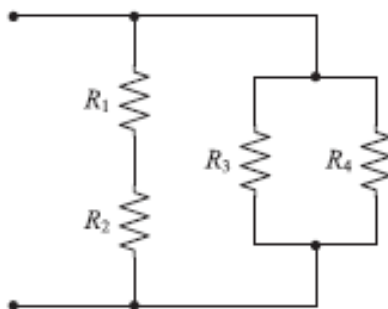
$$\begin{aligned}R_1 &= 10 \, \Omega \\R_2 &= 20 \, \Omega \\R_3 &= 15 \, \Omega \\R_4 &= 5 \, \Omega \\R_5 &= 15 \, \Omega \\R_6 &= 30 \, \Omega\end{aligned}$$

Determinare la resistenza equivalente del bipolo rappresentato in figura.

Risultato

$$R_{eq} = 6 \, \Omega$$

Esercizio n. 6



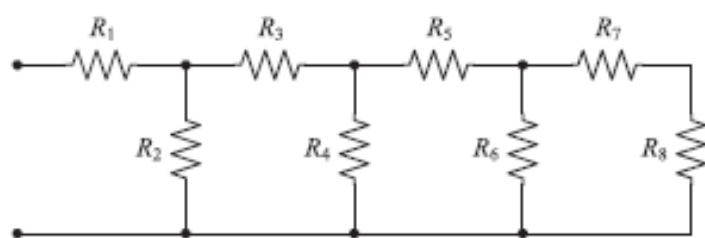
$$\begin{aligned}R_1 &= 10 \, \Omega \\R_2 &= 20 \, \Omega \\R_3 &= 20 \, \Omega \\R_4 &= 60 \, \Omega\end{aligned}$$

Determinare la resistenza equivalente del bipolo rappresentato in figura.

Risultato

$$R_{eq} = 10 \, \Omega$$

Esercizio n. 7



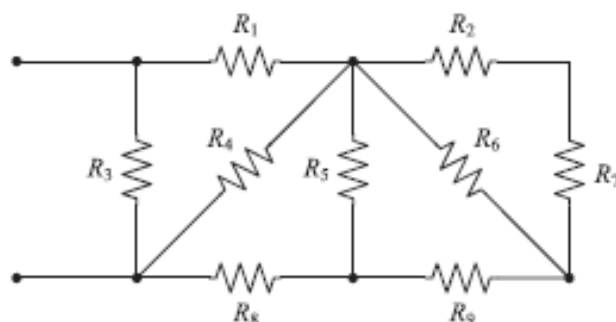
$R_1 = 2 \, \Omega$	$R_5 = 4 \, \Omega$
$R_2 = 3 \, \Omega$	$R_6 = 3 \, \Omega$
$R_3 = 3 \, \Omega$	$R_7 = 2 \, \Omega$
$R_4 = 6 \, \Omega$	$R_8 = 4 \, \Omega$

Determinare la resistenza equivalente del bipolo rappresentato in figura.

Risultato

$$R_{eq} = 4 \, \Omega$$

Esercizio n. 8



$R_1 = 2 \, \Omega$	$R_6 = 4 \, \Omega$
$R_2 = 4 \, \Omega$	$R_7 = 8 \, \Omega$
$R_3 = 3 \, \Omega$	$R_8 = 4 \, \Omega$
$R_4 = 8 \, \Omega$	$R_9 = 9 \, \Omega$
$R_5 = 6 \, \Omega$	

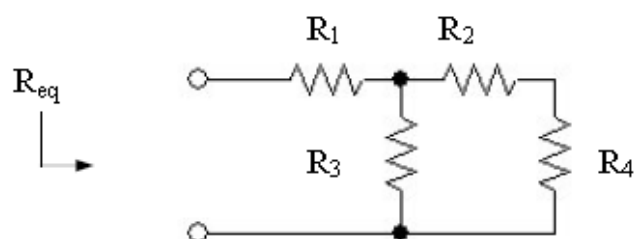
Determinare la resistenza equivalente del bipolo rappresentato in figura.

Risultato

$$R_{eq} = 2 \, \Omega$$

Esercizio 11:

Calcolare R_{eq}



$$R_1 = 5\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 4\Omega$$

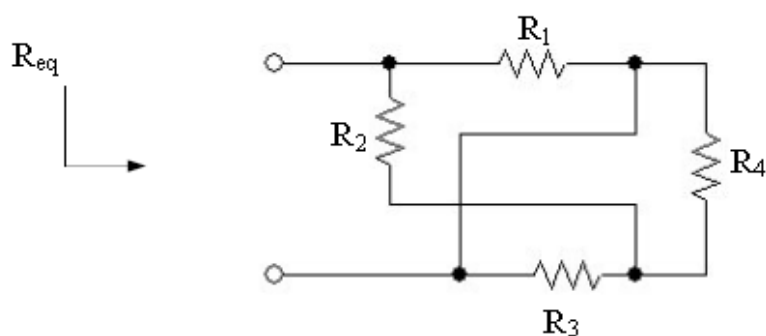
$$R_3 = 3\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 2\Omega$$

Risposta $R_{eq} = 7\Omega$

Esercizio 12:

Calcolare R_{eq}



$$R_1 = 10\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 20\Omega$$

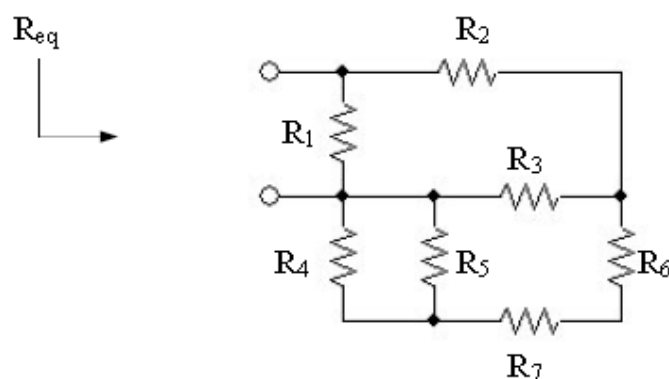
$$R_3 = 40\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 40\Omega$$

Risposta: $R_{eq} = (R_4 || R_3 + R_2) || R_1 = 8\Omega$

Esercizio 13:

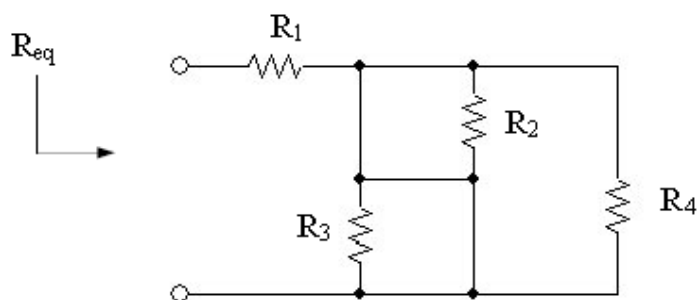
Calcolare R_{eq} noto $R_i = 1\text{K}\Omega \forall i$



Risposta: $R_{eq} = R_1 \parallel (R_2 + R_3 \parallel (R_4 \parallel R_5 + R_6 + R_7)) = \frac{12}{19} \text{ K}\Omega \approx 0.63\text{K}\Omega$

Esercizio 14:

Calcolare R_{eq}

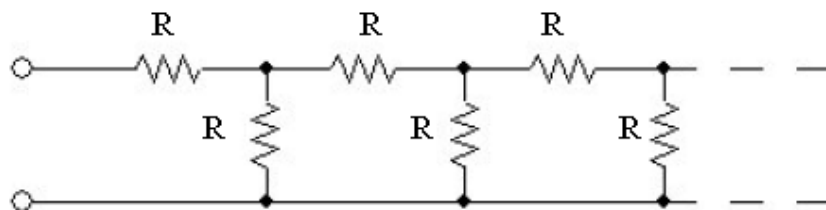


$R_1 = 15\Omega$
 $R_2 = 100\Omega$
 $R_3 = 100\Omega$
 $R_4 = 5\Omega$

Risposta: $R_{eq} = 15\Omega$

Esercizio 15:

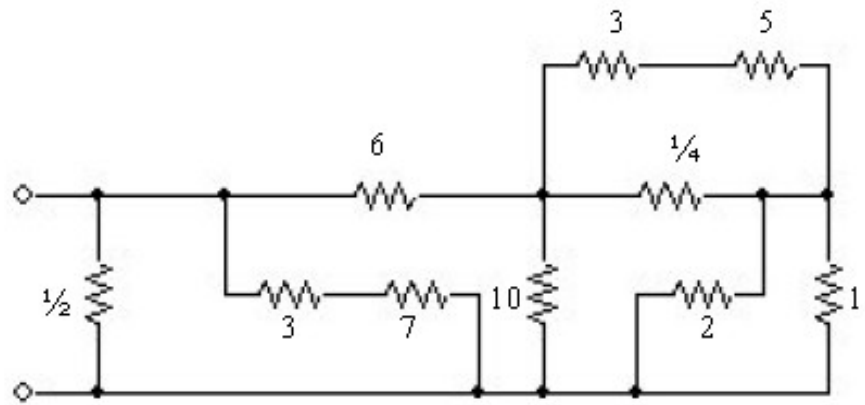
Calcolare R_{eq}



Risposta: $R_{eq} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} R$

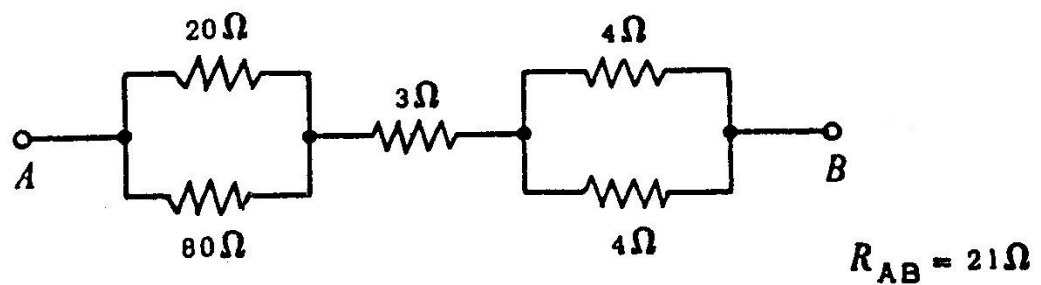
Esercizio 16:

Calcolare R_{eq}



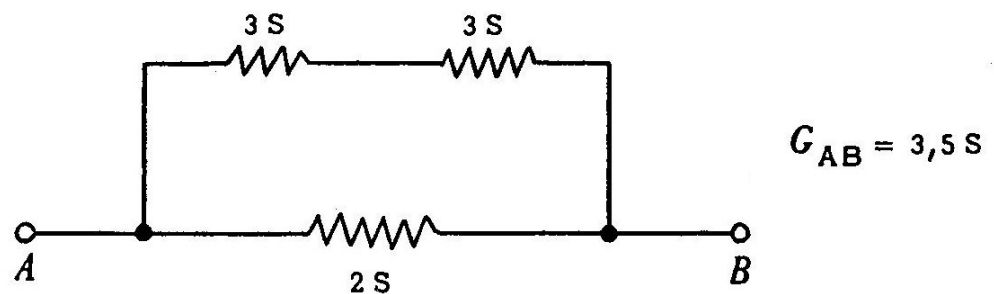
Risposta: $R_{eq} = \frac{410}{921} \approx 0.445$

10 - Calcolare la resistenza R_{AB}

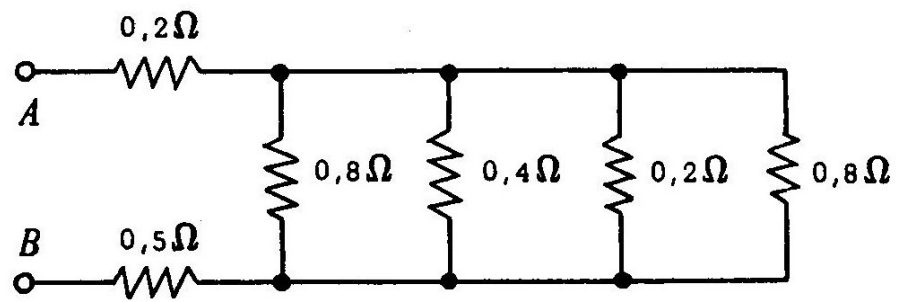


Esercizio:

11 - Calcolare la conduttanza G_{AB}

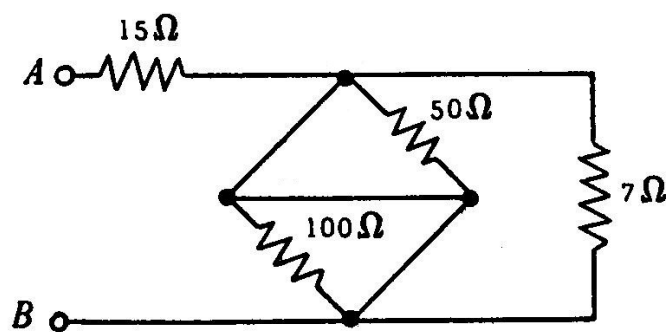


Esercizio: 12.



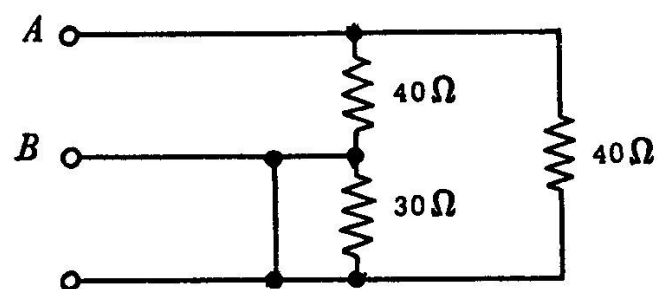
$$R_{AB} = 0.8\,\Omega$$

Esercizio: 13.



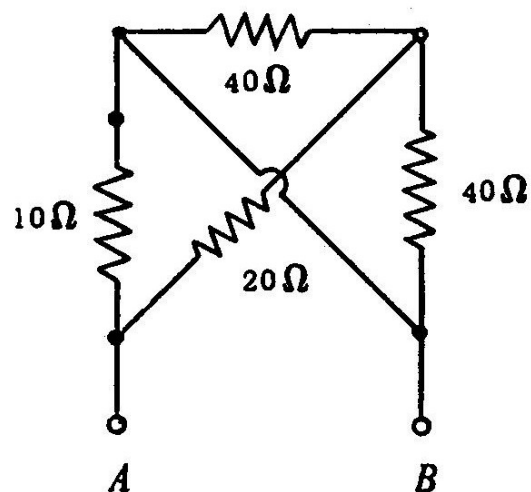
$$R_{AB} = 15\,\Omega$$

Esercizio: 14.



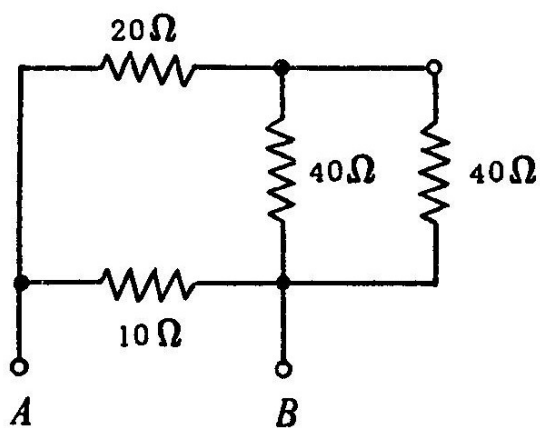
$$R_{AB} = 20\,\Omega$$

Esercizio: 15.



$$R_{AB} = 8\Omega$$

È utile ridisegnare il circuito nella forma seguente:



Calcolare la resistenza equivalente vista dai punti A-B dei circuiti in figura 1.2.27

$$\begin{array}{llll} R_1 = 10 \, \Omega & R_2 = 20 \, \Omega & R_3 = 20 \, \Omega & R_4 = 30 \, \Omega \\ R_5 = 20 \, \Omega & R_6 = 30 \, \Omega & R_7 = 10 \, \Omega & R_8 = 30 \, \Omega \\ R_9 = 20 \, \Omega & & & \end{array}$$

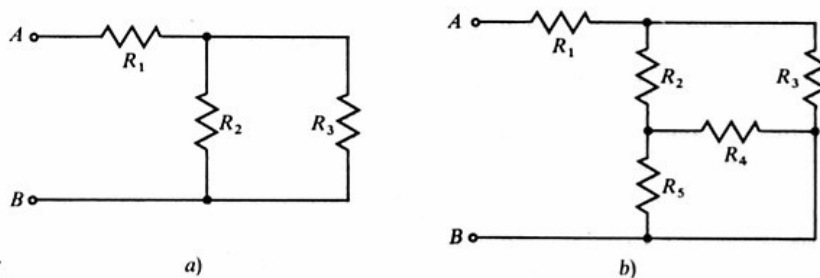


Fig. 1.2.27

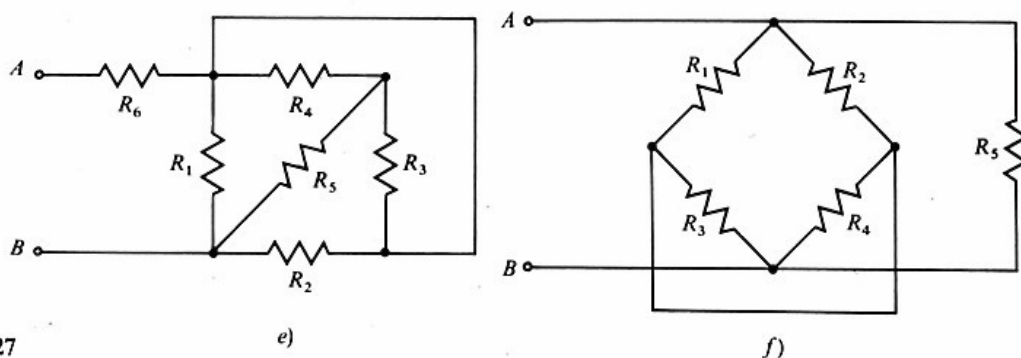
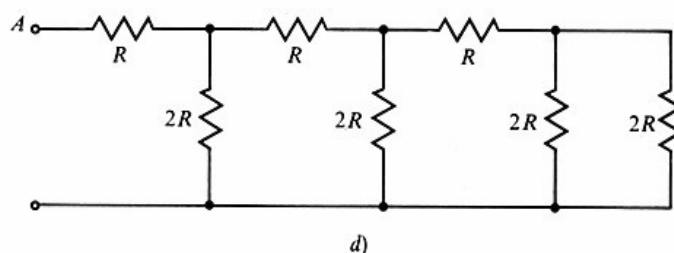
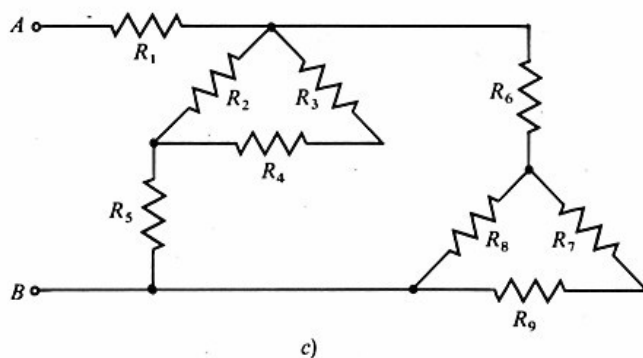


Fig. 1.2.27

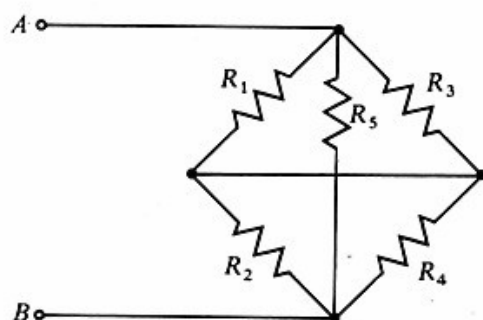
Soluzione

- a) $R_{AB} = R_1 + R_2 // R_3 = 20 \, \Omega$;
 b) $R_{AB} = [R_4 // R_5 + R_2] // R_3 + R_1 = 22,30 \, \Omega$;
 c) $R_{AB} = [(R_7 + R_9) // R_8 + R_6] // [(R_3 + R_4) // R_2 + R_5] + R_1 = 29,46 \, \Omega$;
 d) $R_{AB} = 2R$;
 e) $R_{AB} = (R_3 // R_4 + R_5) // R_1 // R_2 + R_6 = 35,517 \, \Omega$;
 f) $R_{AB} = [R_1 // R_2 + R_3 // R_4] // R_5 = 9,655 \, \Omega$.

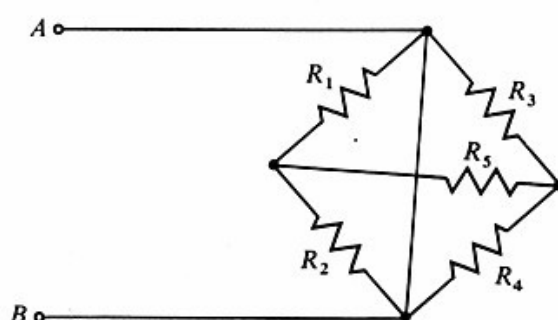
Di ciascuno dei seguenti circuiti calcolare la resistenza equivalente vista dai punti A e B , con i seguenti dati:

$$R_1 = 10 \, \Omega; R_2 = 20 \, \Omega; R_3 = 15 \, \Omega; R_4 = 20 \, \Omega; R_5 = 5 \, \Omega; R_6 = 30 \, \Omega; R_7 = 10 \, \Omega; R_8 = 20 \, \Omega.$$

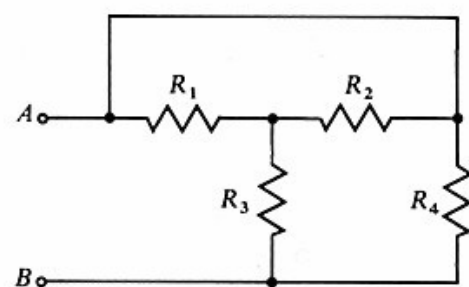
(Di ciascun circuito considerare solamente le resistenze interessate)



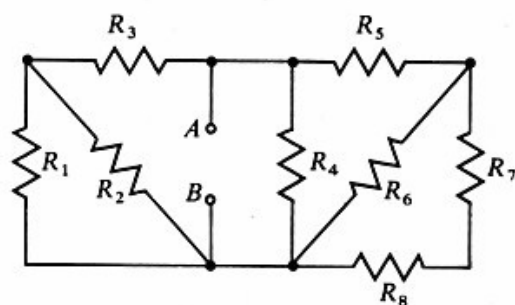
a)



b)



c)

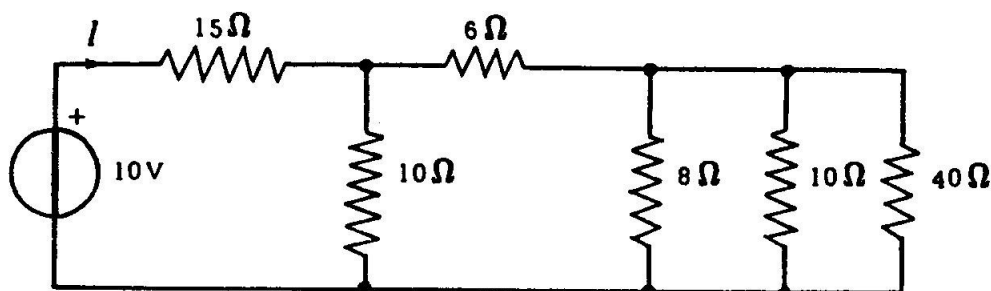


d)

$$[(a) R_{AB} = 3,809 \, \Omega; (b) R_{AB} = 0 \, \Omega; (c) R_{AB} = 10,4 \, \Omega; (d) R_{AB} = 6,84 \, \Omega].$$

Esercizio:

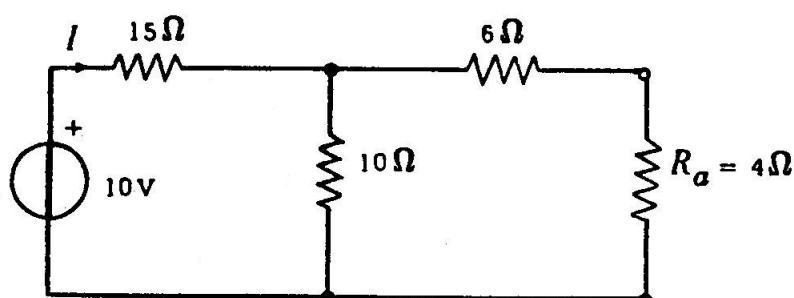
9 - Calcolare la corrente fornita dal generatore nel seguente circuito:



Si può sostituire ai 3 resistori da 8, 10, 40 Ω in parallelo il resistore equivalente, la cui resistenza R_a vale:

$$R_a = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{40}} = 4\Omega$$

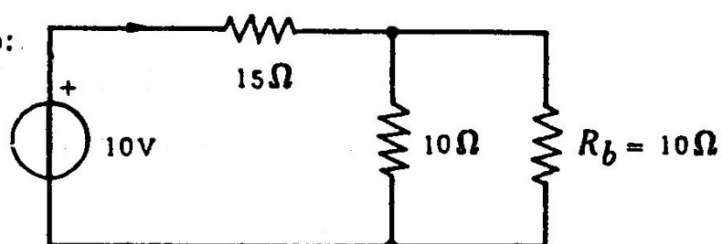
Il circuito è ora divenuto il seguente:



Alla serie del resistore di 6 Ω e di quello di 4 Ω si sostituisce il resistore equivalente con resistenza

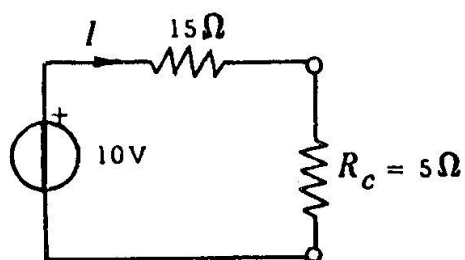
$$R_b = 6 + 4 = 10\Omega$$

ottenendo il circuito:

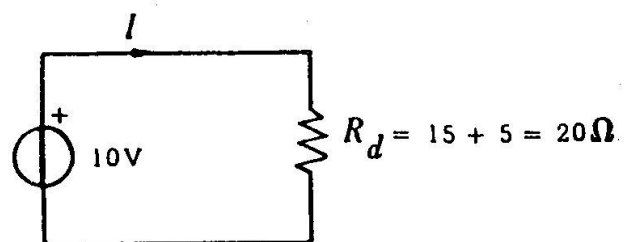


Al parallelo dei due resistori di 10Ω si sostituisce il resistore equivalente R_c , la cui resistenza vale:

$$R_c = \frac{10}{2} = 5\Omega$$



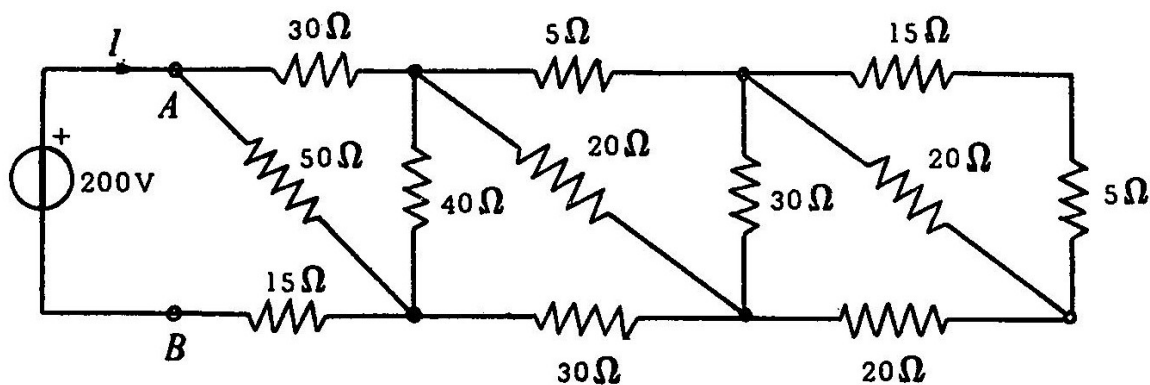
Ed infine, calcolando la resistenza R_d del resistore equivalente alla serie dei due resistori da 15Ω e 5Ω , si perviene al circuito elementare:



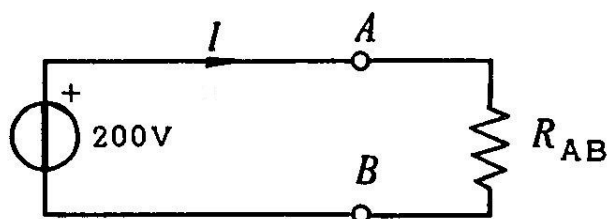
La corrente I vale $\frac{10\text{ V}}{20\Omega} = 0,5\text{ A}$.

Esercizio:

16 - Determinare la corrente I erogata dal generatore:



Si riconduce il circuito allo schema:

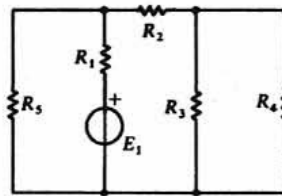


e si determina $R_{AB} = 40\ \Omega$; quindi:

$$I = \frac{200\text{ V}}{40\ \Omega} = 5\text{ A}.$$

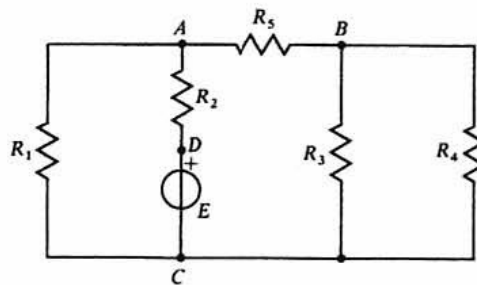
Dati:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= 80 \text{ V} \\ R_1 &= 20 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_2 &= 28 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_3 &= 30 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_4 &= 20 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_5 &= 40 \text{ } \Omega \end{aligned}$$



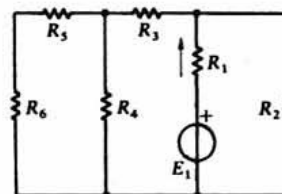
Dati:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 30 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_2 &= 8 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_3 &= 80 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_4 &= 20 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_5 &= 4 \text{ } \Omega \\ E &= 40 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$



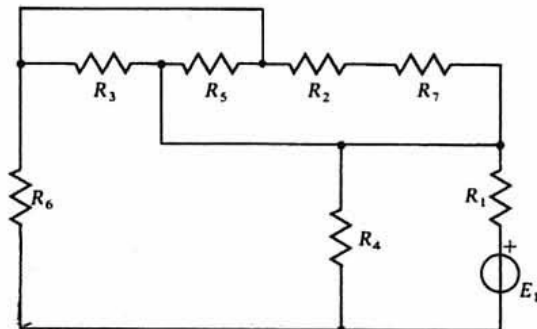
Dati:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 10 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_2 &= 20 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_3 &= 8 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_4 &= 30 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_5 &= 10 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_6 &= 10 \text{ } \Omega \\ E_1 &= 20 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$



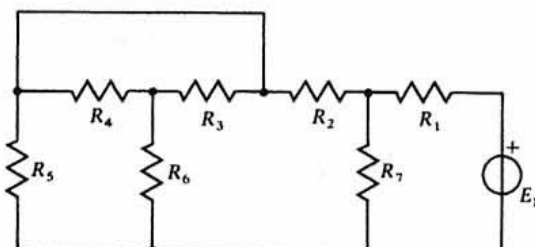
Dati:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= 30 \text{ V} \\ R_1 &= 10 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_2 &= 20 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_3 &= 30 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_4 &= 60 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_5 &= 30 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_6 &= 20 \text{ } \Omega \\ R_7 &= 10 \text{ } \Omega \end{aligned}$$



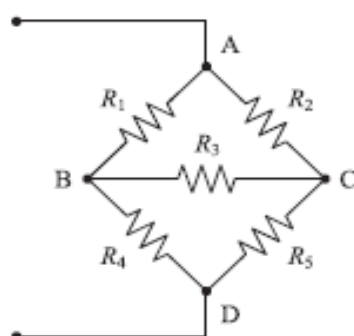
Dati:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 4 \text{ } \Omega; & R_2 &= 10 \text{ } \Omega; & R_3 &= 60 \text{ } \Omega; & R_4 &= 30; \\ R_5 &= 20 \text{ } \Omega; & R_6 &= 10 \text{ } \Omega; & R_7 &= 22 \text{ } \Omega; & E_1 &= 60 \text{ V.} \end{aligned}$$





Esercizio n. 9



$$R_1 = 12 \, \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 18 \, \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 6 \, \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 4 \, \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 3 \, \Omega$$

Determinare la resistenza equivalente del bipolo rappresentato in figura.

Risultato

$$R_{eq} = 9 \, \Omega$$
