ELETTROTECNICA

$$W_\mu = \frac{1}{2} L_{11} I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_{22} I_2^2 \mp L_M I_1 I_2 \qquad W_L = \frac{1}{2} L I_L^2$$

$$L_M = M = K\sqrt{L_1 L_2} \qquad W_C = \frac{1}{2} C V_C^2$$

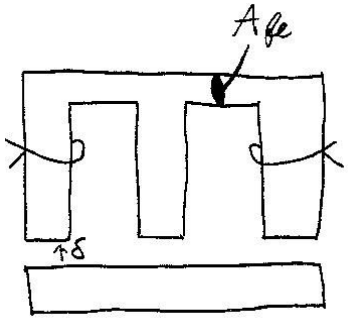
$$P = R \cdot I^2 = V \cdot I = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$V = R \cdot I \Rightarrow I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$P_{MAX} = \frac{E_0^2}{4 R_0^2} \qquad R_L \text{ per avere } P_{MAX} \text{ è R equivalente di Thevenin}$$

$$L = \frac{\psi}{I} = N^2 \cdot \Lambda_{eq} = \frac{N^2}{\theta_{eq}} \qquad \theta_{eq} \text{ è la riluttanza equivalente vista dal generatore di fmm}$$

$$\Lambda_{eq} = \mu_0 \cdot \frac{A_{fe}}{\delta} \qquad U_K = \theta \cdot \Phi_K \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Lambda \cdot U_K = \Phi_K$$

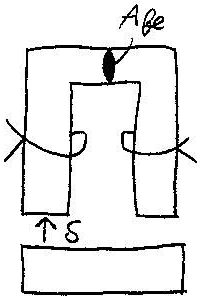


se $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \delta_3$

$$L_{11} = N_1^2 \frac{2}{3} \Lambda_\delta$$

$$L_{22} = N_2^2 \frac{2}{3} \Lambda_\delta$$

$$L_M = N_1 N_2 \frac{\Lambda_\delta}{3}$$

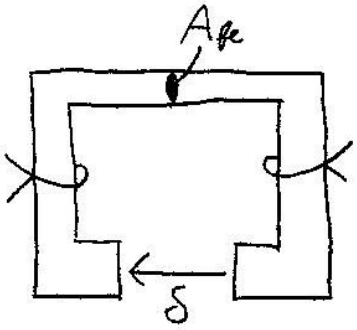


$$\Lambda_{11} = \Lambda_{22} = \frac{\Lambda_\delta}{2}$$

$$L_{11} = N_1^2 \frac{\Lambda_\delta}{2}$$

$$L_{22} = N_2^2 \frac{\Lambda_\delta}{2}$$

$$L_M = N_1 N_2 \frac{\Lambda_\delta}{2}$$



$$L_{11} = N_1^2 \Lambda_\delta$$

$$L_{22} = N_2^2 \Lambda_\delta$$

$$L_M = N_1 N_2 \Lambda_\delta$$