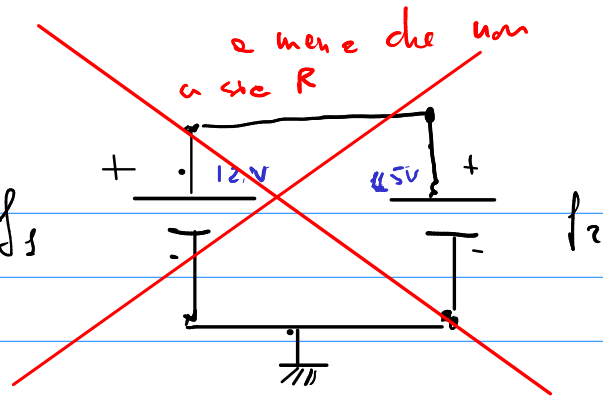
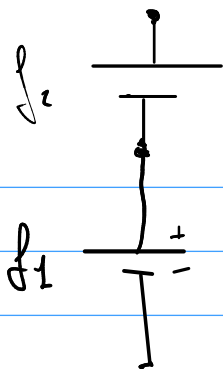
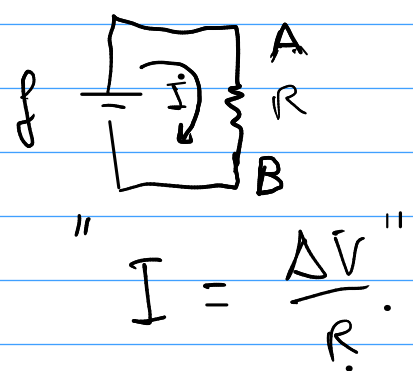
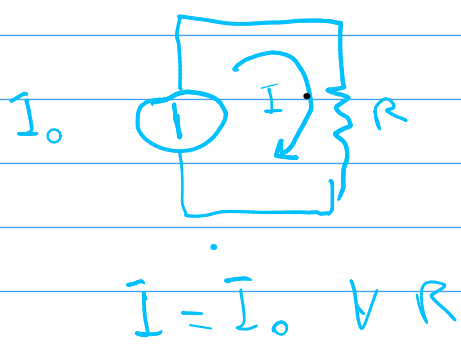


$1,5 \bar{V} =$

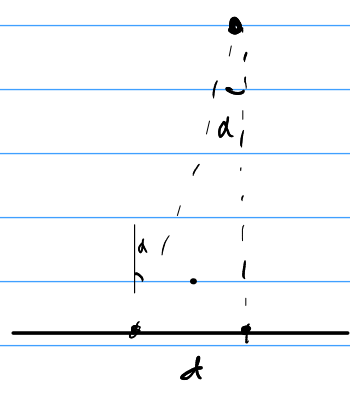
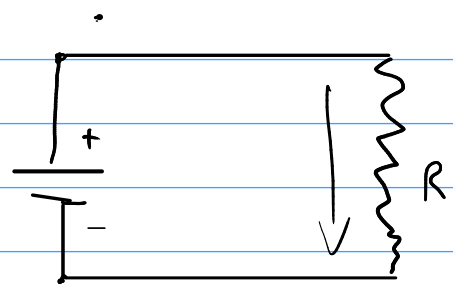
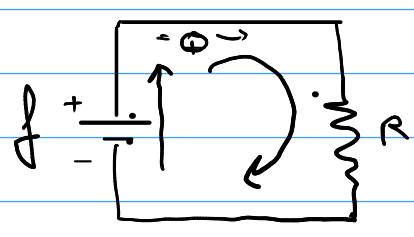


$f_1 = 12V$

Generatori di tensione : $f \rightarrow \Delta V$ fissa
 " " " " I_0 fissa



$I_{A \rightarrow B} = \frac{V_A - V_B}{R}$



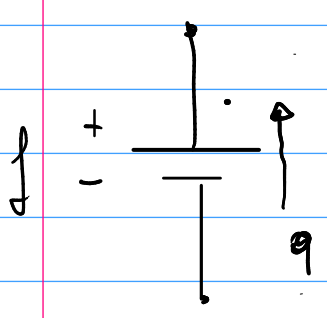
$[I/c]$

- $V, f, \Delta V, \dots \rightarrow$ Volt: $V.$
- $I = \frac{dq}{dt} \rightarrow$ Ampere $[\frac{C}{s}]$

R : Ohm : Ω

$$\left[\text{Ampere} \right] \quad I_{A \rightarrow B} = \frac{V_A - V_B}{R} \quad \left[\frac{\text{Volt}}{\text{Ohm}} \right]$$

Lavoro comp. elettro.



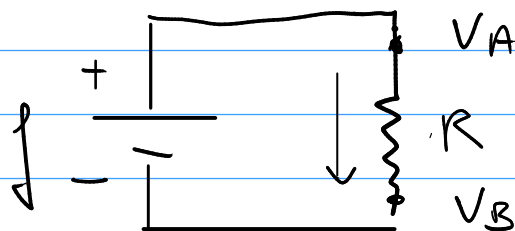
$$L_E = -q \cdot \int = - (V_A - V_B) \cdot q$$

$$L_f = -L_E = q \cdot \int$$

Lavoro delle forze elettrostatiche

$$P_f = \frac{dL_f}{dt} = \left(\frac{dq}{dt} \right) \cdot \int$$

$$= I \cdot \int$$



$$L_E = q(-\Delta V)$$

$$= -\Delta E_p$$

- sup. equipot: $\underline{\text{no } L_E}$
 $\underline{\text{no } \Delta V}$
 $\underline{\text{no } \Delta E_p}$

$$= -q(V_B - V_A) = q(V_A - V_B)$$

$$= q \cdot \int$$

pot. alto

$$L_E > 0$$

$$P_E = \frac{dL_E}{dt} = \frac{dq}{dt} \cdot (V_A - V_B)$$

pot. basso

$$= I_{A \rightarrow B} \cdot (V_A - V_B)$$

alto

$$L_E < 0$$

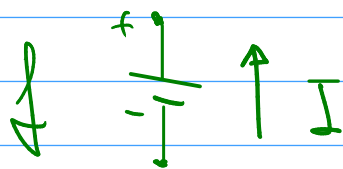
" $P = I \cdot \Delta V$ "

basso

$$P = I \cdot \Delta V \quad \text{Effektive Joule}$$

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

$$P = I \cdot R \cdot I = R \cdot I^2$$



$$P_G = f \cdot I$$

$$P_{G_{\max}} = f \cdot I_{\max}$$

$$Q = I \cdot \Delta t \rightarrow A \cdot h$$

$$L_{\text{Gen}} = Q \cdot f \rightarrow C \cdot V = \underbrace{A \cdot h \cdot V}_w = w \cdot h$$