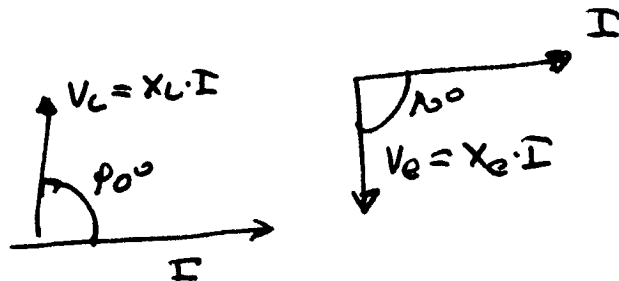
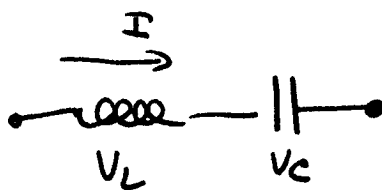
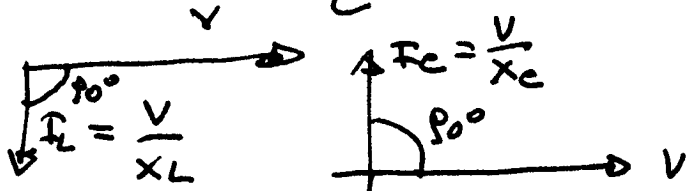
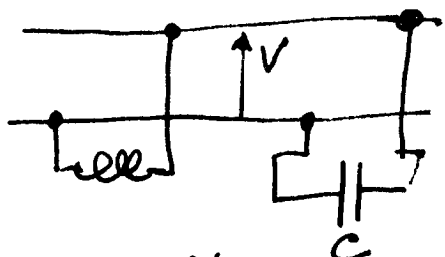


Effetto di capacità ed induttivi



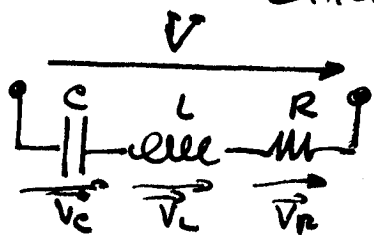
tensione = grandezza di riferimento parallelo

Circuiti resistivi-capacitivi.

tutto come con induttivi e per $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$

$V_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I$ alle quali si contrappone la resistenza induttiva $j\omega L$. X_C e X_L seguono contrari

Circuiti in C.A. con R, L, C serie



$$\vec{V}_R = R \cdot I \quad \vec{V}_L = j\omega L \quad \vec{V}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$\vec{V} = \left[R + j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right) \right] \cdot \vec{I}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}$$

