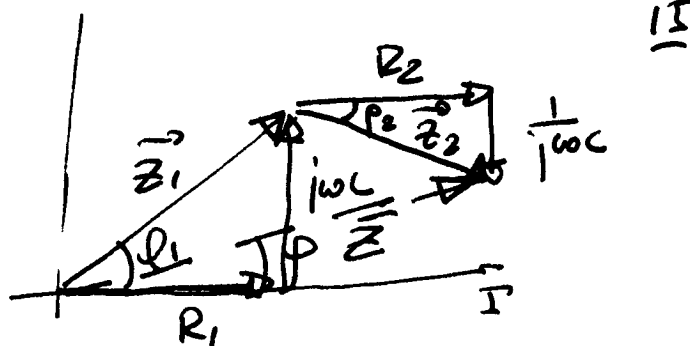
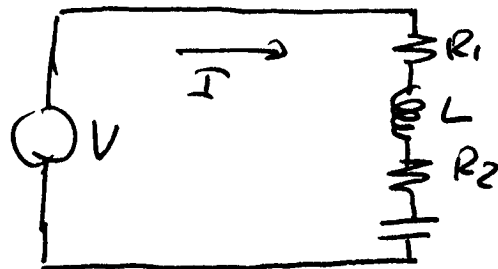


Es.

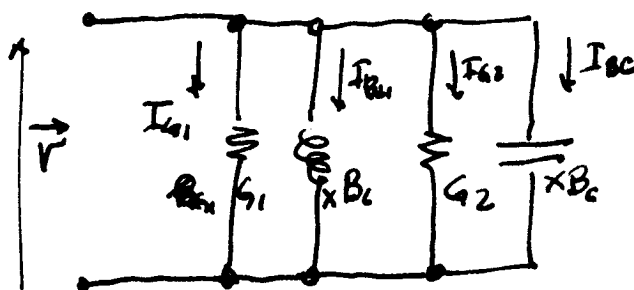
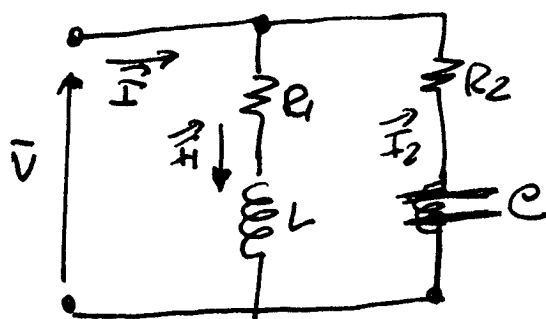


$$\vec{Z} = (R_1 + R_2) + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Triangolo delle impedenze.
equivalente al Triangolo delle tensioni.

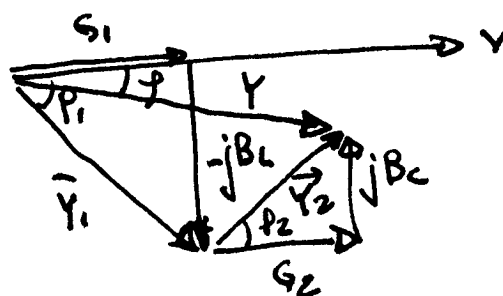
Circuiti a.e. R, L, C paralleli



$$\vec{Y}_1 = \frac{1}{R_1 + j\omega L} = G_1 - jB_L$$

$$\vec{Y}_2 = \frac{1}{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = G_2 + jB_C$$

$$\vec{Y} = G_1 + G_2 - j(B_L - B_C)$$



Compensazione delle due suscettanze = risonanza parallela

$$B_L = B_C$$

$$\frac{\omega_0 L}{Z_1^2} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C Z_2^2} \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \sqrt{\frac{CR_1^2 - L}{CR_2^2 - L}}$$