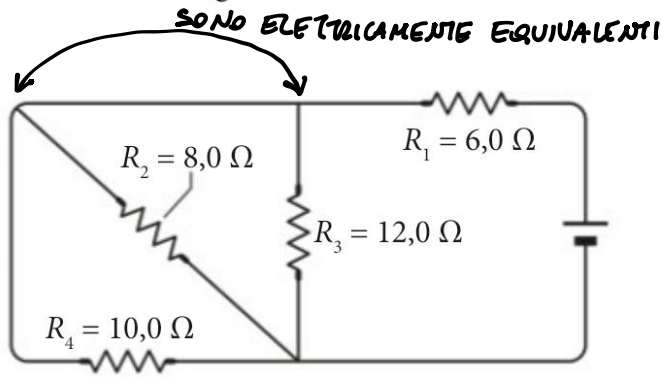
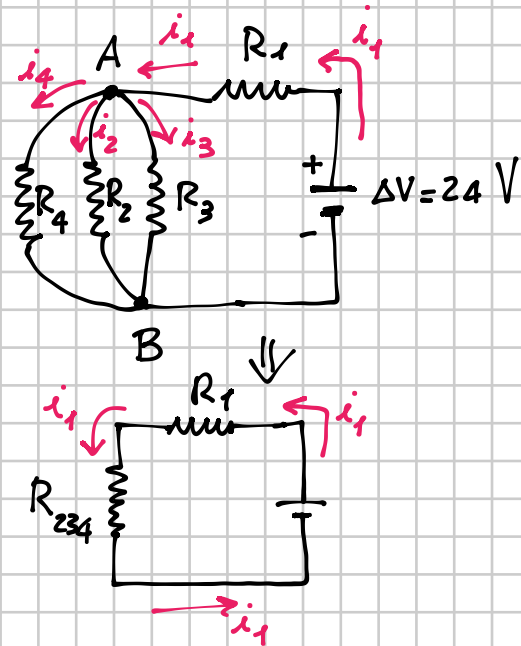


ORA PROVA TU Il circuito nella figura è alimentato da un generatore che eroga una tensione di 24,0 V.



- Calcola le intensità di corrente che attraversano ogni resistore.

$$[i_1 = 2,60 \text{ A}; i_2 = 1,05 \text{ A}; i_3 = 0,702 \text{ A}; i_4 = 0,842 \text{ A}]$$



Resistenza equivalente del parallelo:

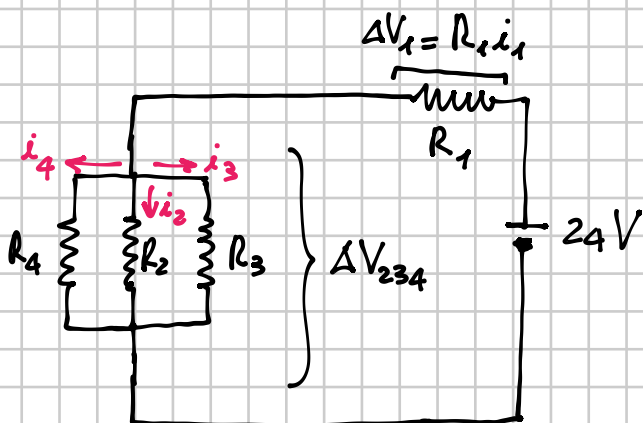
$$\frac{1}{R_{234}} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{30+20+24}{240} = \frac{74}{240} = \frac{37}{120}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{234} = \frac{120}{37} \Omega$$

Resistenza equivalente del circuito: $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_{234} = \left(6 + \frac{120}{37}\right) \Omega =$

$$= \frac{342}{37} \Omega$$

$$\Delta V = R_{eq} \cdot i_1 \Rightarrow i_1 = \frac{\Delta V}{R_{eq}} = \frac{24,0 \text{ V}}{\frac{342}{37} \Omega} = 2,596... \text{ A} \approx \boxed{2,60 \text{ A}}$$



2^a LEGGE DI KIRCHHOFF



$$\Delta V_{234} = \Delta V - \Delta V_1 =$$

$$= 24,0 \text{ V} - R_1 i_1 =$$

$$= 24,0 \text{ V} - (6,0 \Omega)(2,596491... \text{ A}) =$$

$$= 8,421054... \text{ V}$$

$$i_4 = \frac{\Delta V_{234}}{R_4} = \frac{8,421054... V}{10,0 \Omega} \approx \boxed{0,842 A}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{\Delta V_{234}}{R_2} = \frac{8,421054... V}{8,0 \Omega} = 1,0526... A \approx \boxed{1,05 A}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{\Delta V_{234}}{R_3} = \frac{8,421054... V}{12,0 \Omega} = 0,70175... A \approx \boxed{0,702 A}$$

↓ OPPURE

$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3 + i_4 \Rightarrow i_3 = i_1 - i_2 - i_4 \quad (1^a \text{ LEGGE DI KIRCHHOFF})$$