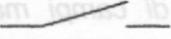
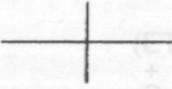
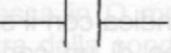
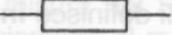
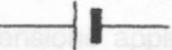


<p>CONDUTTORE </p>	<p>DERIVAZIONE </p>
<p>CONTATTO NA </p>	<p>INCROCIO SENZA CONNESSIONE </p>
<p>CONTATTO NC </p>	<p>INDUTTANZA </p>
<p>CONDENSATORE </p>	<p>IMPEDENZA </p>
<p>RESISTORE </p>	<p>PILA </p>
<p>REOSTATO </p>	<p>BATTERIA </p>
<p>GENERATORE C.C. </p>	<p>GENERATORE C.A. </p>
<p>LAMPADA </p>	<p>STRUMENTO DI MISURA </p> <p>S = A AMPEROMETRO S = V VOLTMETRO S = W WATTMETRO S = G GALVANOMETRO</p>

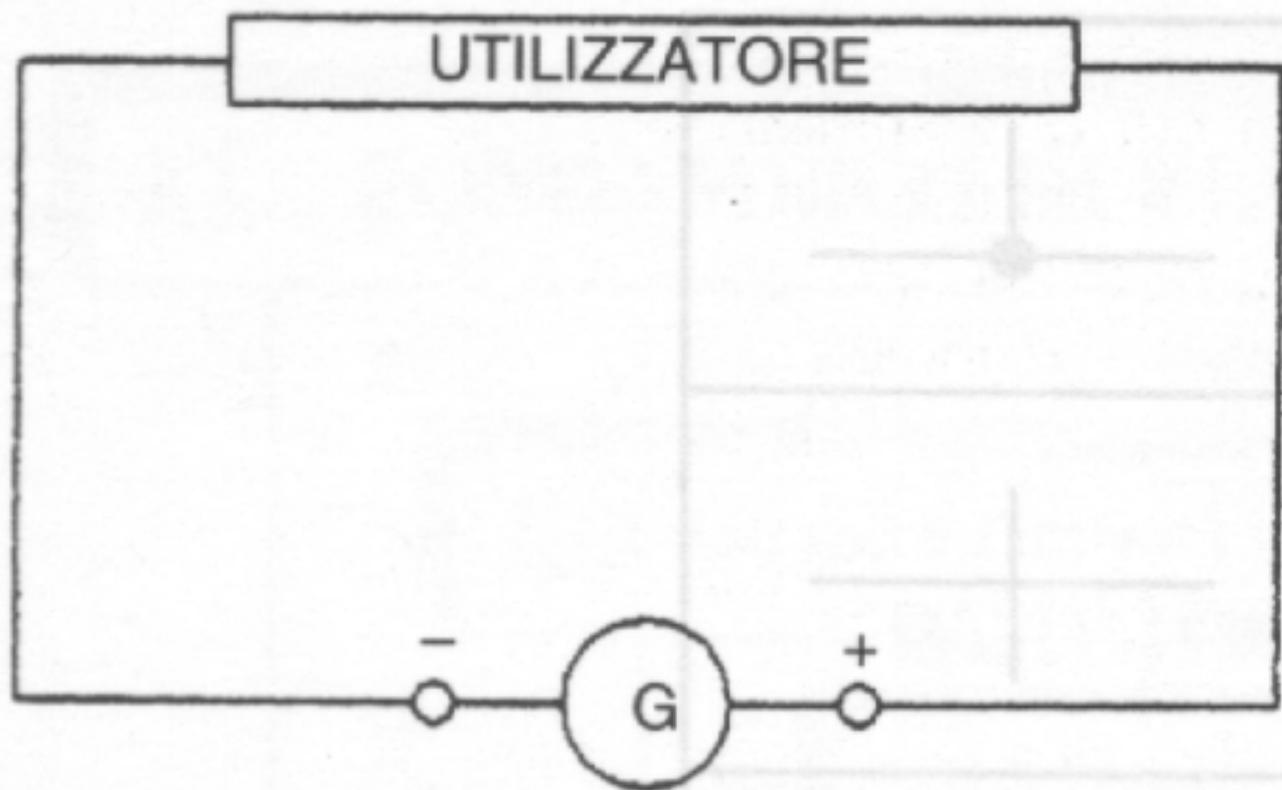
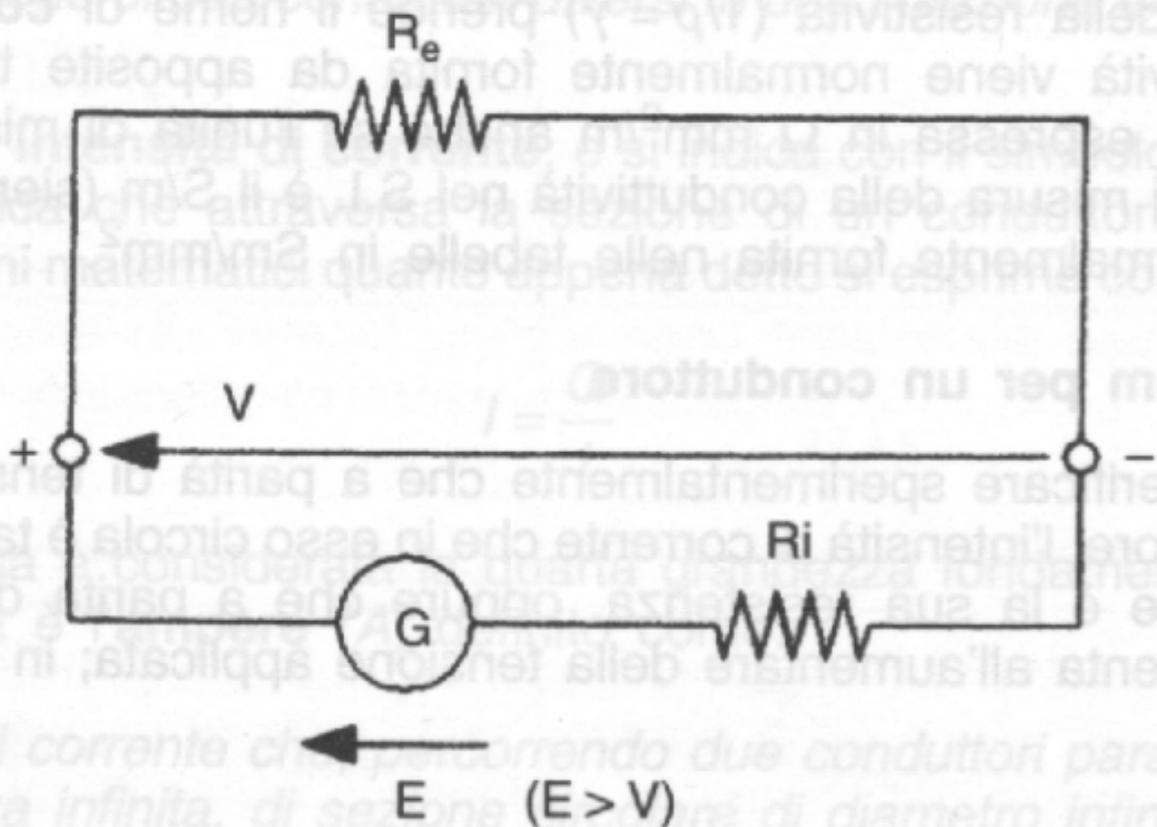
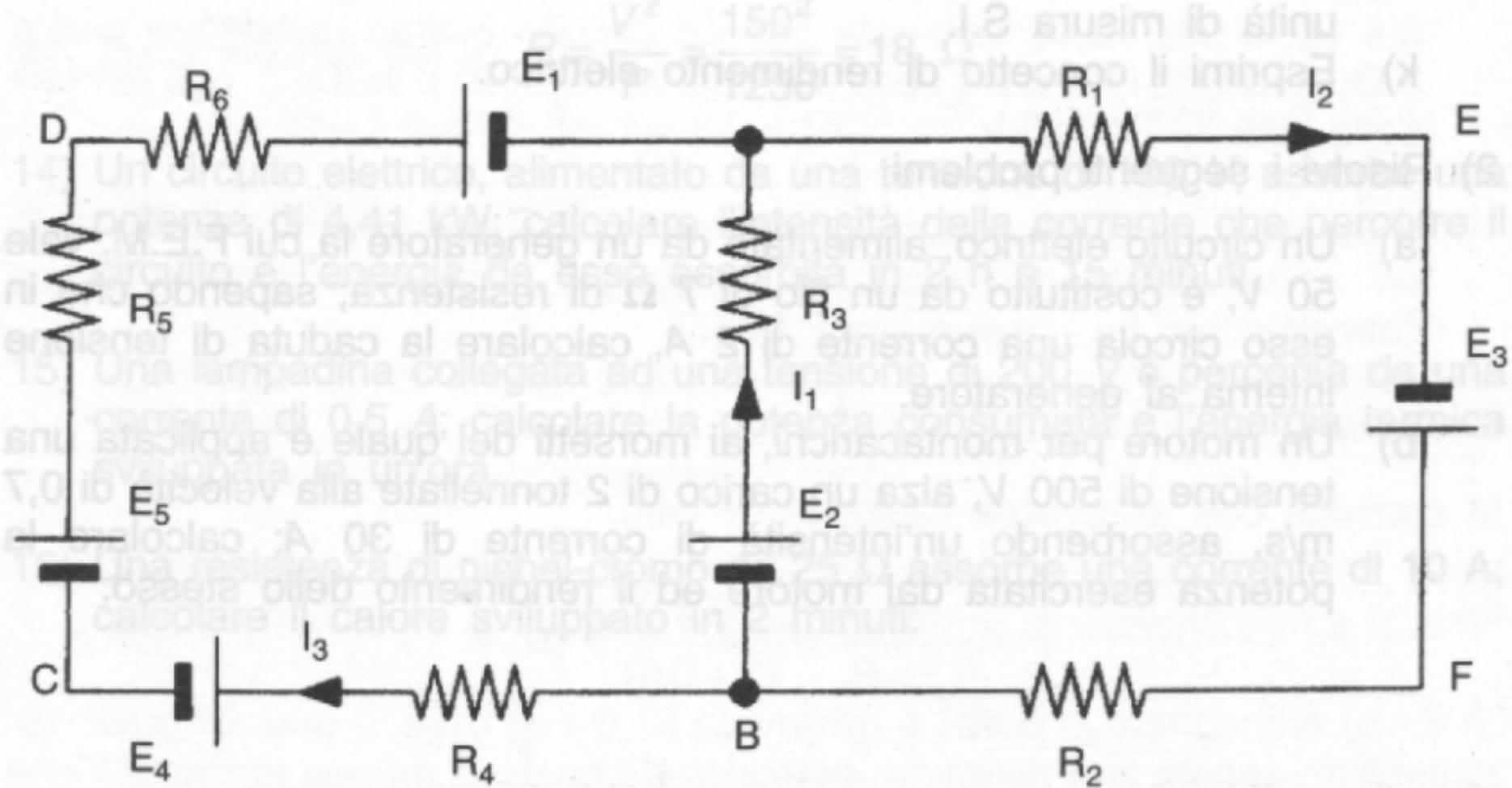


Fig. ET1.2 - Schema elettrico di un circuito elementare.



$$V = R_e I.$$





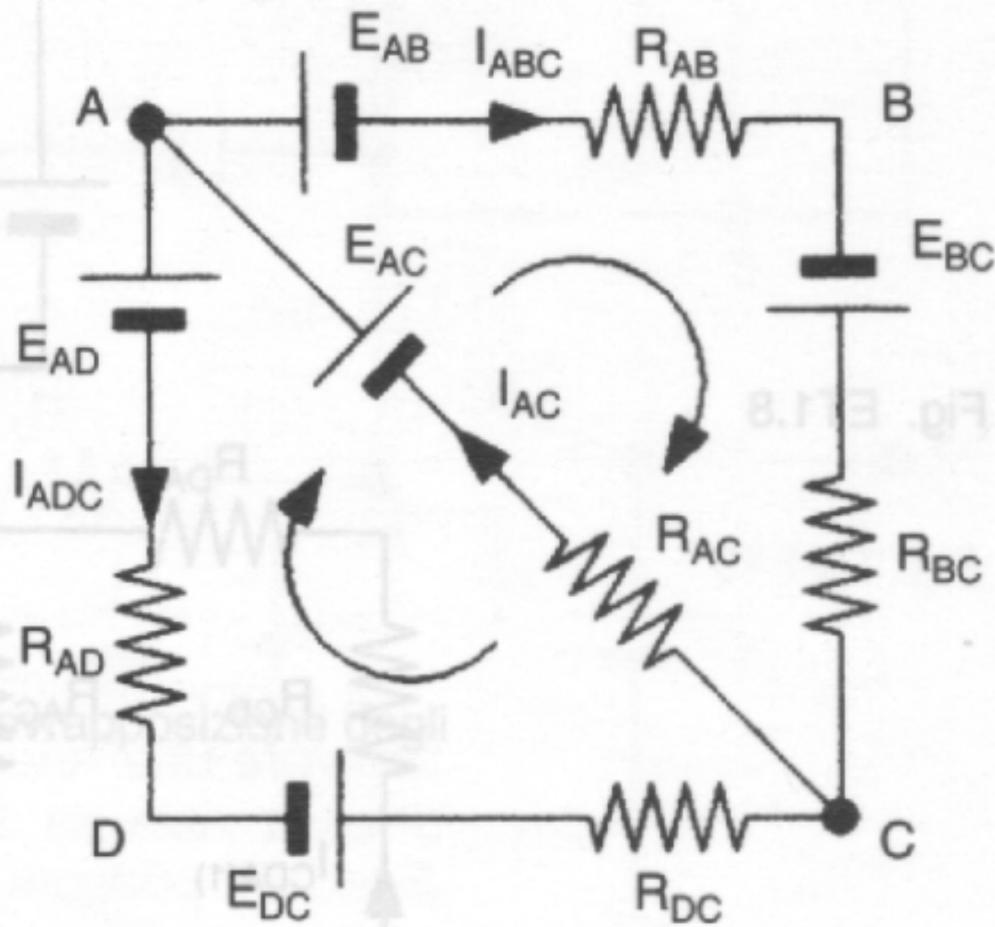
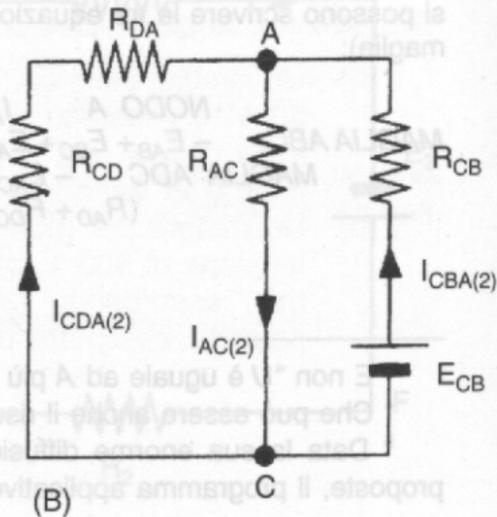
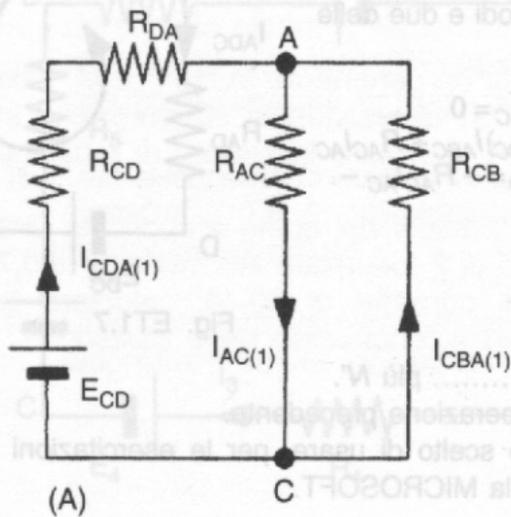
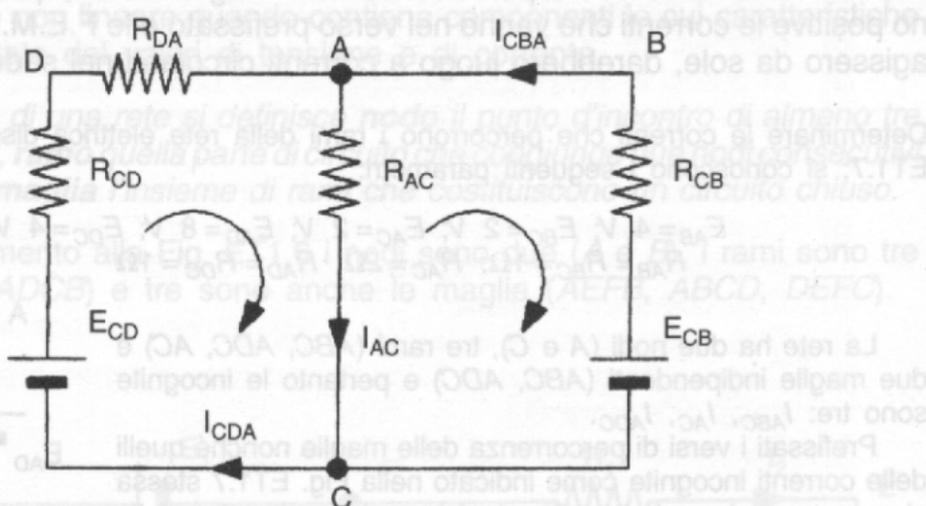
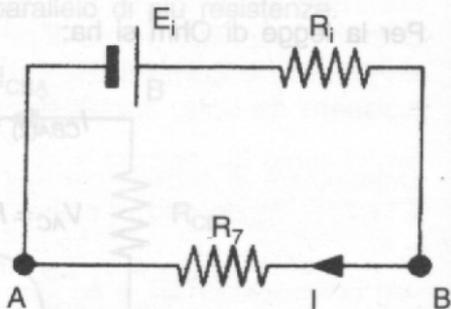
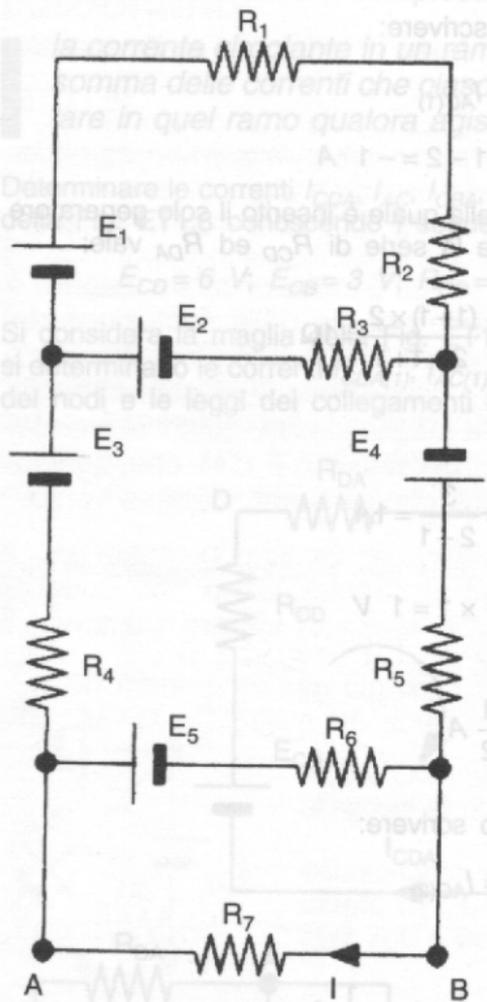


Fig. ET1.7





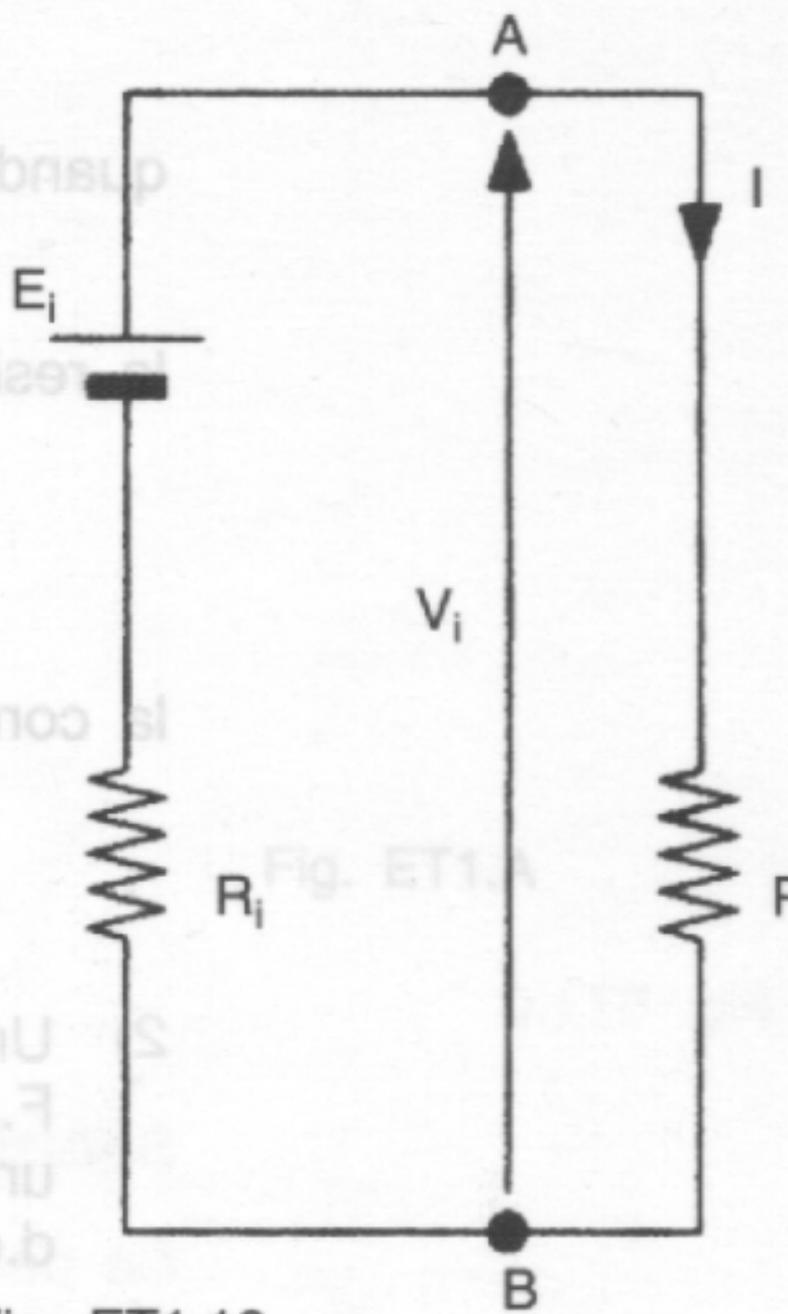
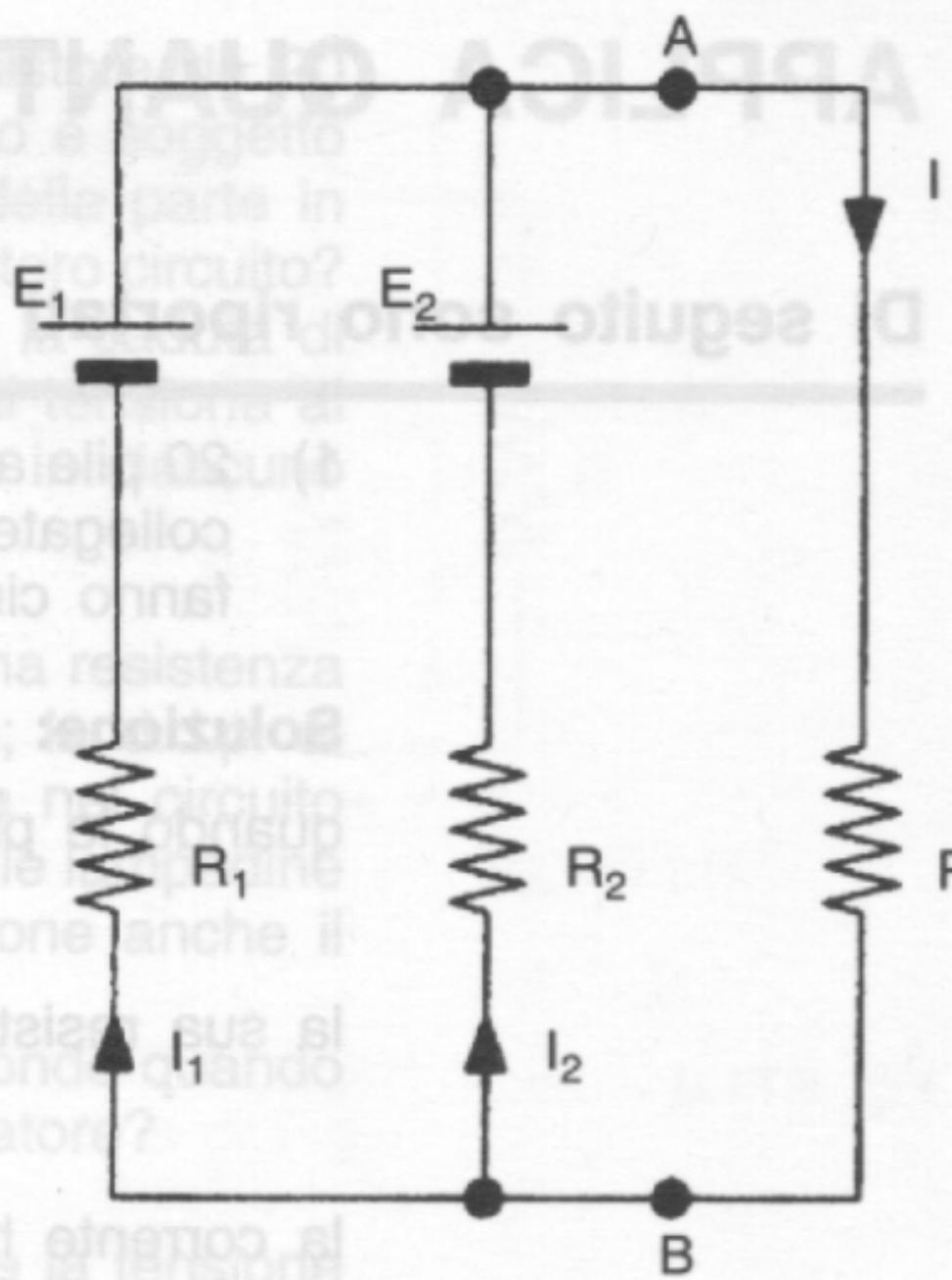


Fig. ET1.12

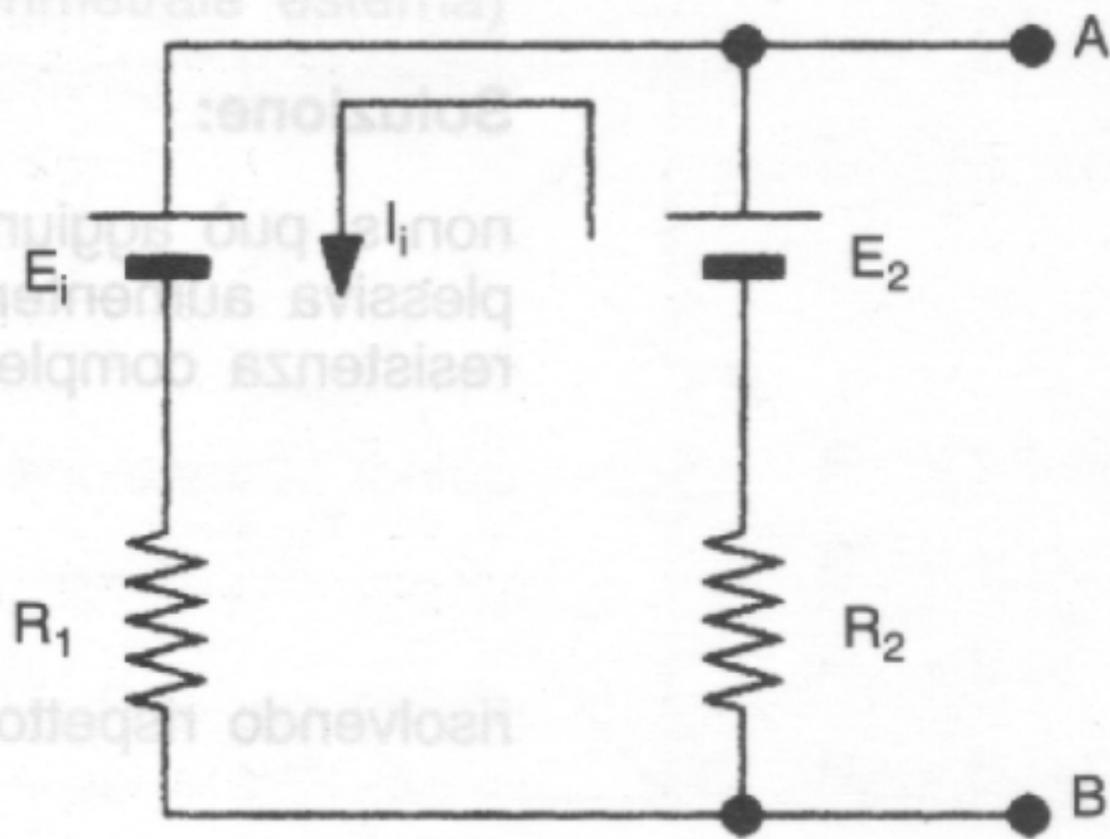


Fig. ET1.13