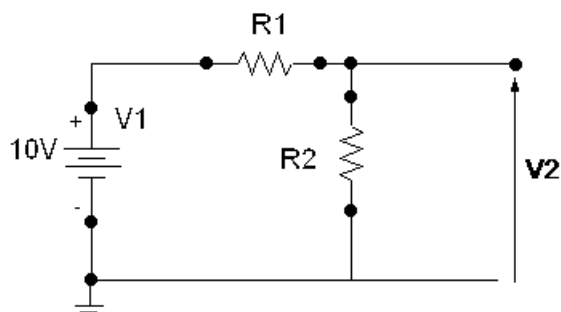


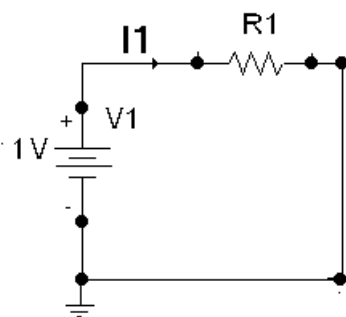
Calcolare il valore teorico di V_2 e misurare V_2 mediante il Fluke Digital Multimeter per lo schema seguente



dove:

1. $R_1=10\text{ k}\Omega$ e $R_2=1\text{ M}\Omega$
2. $R_1=10\text{ }\Omega$ e $R_2=10\text{ k}\Omega$
3. $R_1=10\text{ k}\Omega$ e $R_2=500\text{ k}\Omega$
4. $R_1=10\text{ k}\Omega$ e $R_2=2\text{ M}\Omega$
5. $R_1=100\text{ k}\Omega$ e $R_2=100\text{ k}\Omega$
6. $R_1=1\text{ M}\Omega$ e $R_2=500\text{ k}\Omega$
7. $R_1=1\text{ M}\Omega$ e $R_2=1\text{ M}\Omega$

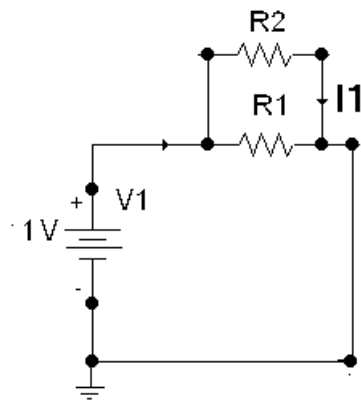
Calcolare il valore teorico di I_1 e misurare I_1 mediante il Fluke Digital Multimeter per lo schema seguente



Con

1. $R1=1\ \Omega$
2. $R1=10\ \Omega$
3. $R1=50\ \Omega$

Calcolare il valore teorico di I_1 e misurare I_1 mediante il Fluke Digital Multimeter per lo schema seguente



con

1. $R_1=1\text{ M}\Omega$ e $R_2=1\text{ }\Omega$
2. $R_1=1\text{ }\Omega$ e $R_2=1\text{ M}\Omega$
3. $R_1=10\text{ }\Omega$ e $R_2=50\text{ }\Omega$
4. $R_1=50\text{ }\Omega$ e $R_2=10\text{ }\Omega$
5. $R_1=50\text{ }\Omega$ e $R_2=50\text{ }\Omega$
6. $R_1=50\text{ }\Omega$ e $R_2=10\text{ }\Omega$