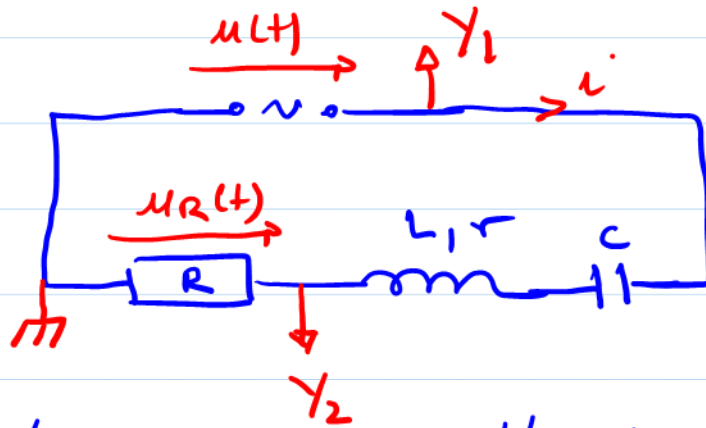




2.



2.a. à $t=0 \Rightarrow u = U_m \sin 0 = 0 \Rightarrow$ s/0 s
 \mathcal{E}_1 représente $u(t)$.

Autrement : Cas général :

$$U_m = Z I_m \text{ avec } Z = \sqrt{(R+r)^2 + (L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})^2}$$

$$U_{Rm} = R I_m.$$

$Z > R \Leftrightarrow U_m > U_{Rm} \Rightarrow$ la courbe qui a l'amplitude la plus grande représente $u(t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ représente $u(t)$.

b. b1.

$$|\Delta\varphi| = \omega \cdot \Delta t = \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &\rightarrow 6C \\ \Delta t &\rightarrow 1C \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta t}{T} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$|\Delta\varphi| = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad.}$ or $u_R(t)$ atteint son maximum avant $u(t) \Rightarrow u_R(t)$ est en avance de phase p/r à $u(t) \Rightarrow \varphi_{u_R} - \varphi_u = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$

LES OSCILLATIONS ELECTRIQUES FORCEES

$$b_2 - u_R = Ri \Rightarrow \varphi_{u_R} = \varphi_i$$

$\varphi_i - \varphi_u = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \Rightarrow i(t)$ est en avance de phase $\frac{\pi}{3}$ sur $u(t) \Rightarrow$ le circuit est capacitif.

Rp:

$$\text{tg}(\varphi_i - \varphi_u) = \frac{\frac{1}{C\omega} - L\omega}{R + r} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C\omega} > L\omega$$

\Rightarrow le circuit est capacitif.

c. $u(t) = U_m \sin(2\pi N t)$.

$$N = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{6 \times \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 10^3} =$$

$$\omega = 2\pi N = \frac{2\pi}{6 \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 10^3} = 10^3 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$U_m = 3 \times 2 \text{ V} = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$u(t) = 6 \sin(10^3 t)$$

$$i(t) = \frac{u_R}{R} \text{ or } u_R = U_{Rm} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_{u_R})$$

$$U_{Rm} = 2 \text{ V} \Rightarrow I_m = \frac{U_{Rm}}{R} = 0,1 \text{ A}$$

LES OSCILLATIONS ELECTRIQUES FORCEES

$$\varphi_{u_2} - \varphi_u = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad et } \varphi_u = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_{u_2} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$d' m : i(t) = 0,1 \sin(10^3 t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$d. Z = \frac{U_m}{I_m} = \frac{6}{0,1} = 60 \Omega$$

$$e. \cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) = \frac{R+r}{Z} \Rightarrow r = Z \cos \Delta \varphi - R$$

$$r = 60 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - 20 = 10 \Omega$$

$$* \operatorname{tg}(\varphi_i - \varphi_u) = \frac{\frac{1}{C\omega} - L\omega}{R+r}$$

$$\frac{1}{C\omega} = (R+r) \operatorname{tg}(\varphi_i - \varphi_u) + L\omega$$

$$C = \frac{1}{L\omega^2 + (R+r)\omega \operatorname{tg}(\varphi_i - \varphi_u)}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{0,05 \times (10^3)^2 + (30) 10^3 \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3}} = 9,8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ F.}$$

LES OSCILLATIONS ELECTRIQUES FORCEES

$$f. u_c(t) = \frac{q}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \int i dt = \frac{I_m}{c\omega} \sin(\omega t + (\varphi_i - \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

$$u_c(t) = \frac{0,1}{9,8 \cdot 10^6 \times 10^3} \sin(10^3 t + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$u_c(t) = 10,2 \sin(10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{6})$$

3. $P = UI \cos \Delta \varphi$

$$P = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{0,1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 0,15 \text{ W}$$

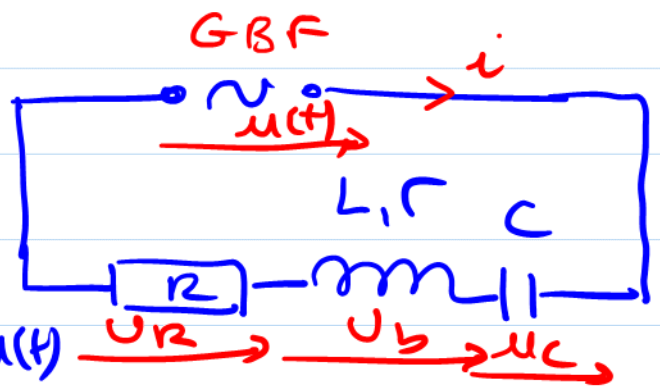
Rq: $P = (R+r)I^2 = (20+10) \left(\frac{0,1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 0,15 \text{ W}$

4. loi des mailles:

$$u_R + u_b + u_c - u = 0$$

$$Ri + ri + L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{q}{c} = u(t)$$

$$\text{or } i = \frac{dq}{dt} \Rightarrow q = \int i dt$$



$$(R+r)i + L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{c} \int i dt = u(t)$$

LES OSCILLATIONS ELECTRIQUES FORCEES

5. a. Lorsque $u(t)$ et $i(t)$ deviennent en phase: $\varphi_i - \varphi_u = 0 \Rightarrow$ le circuit est résistif \Rightarrow le circuit est le siège de la résonance d'intensité.

b. A la résonance d'intensité: $\frac{1}{C_0\omega} = L\omega$

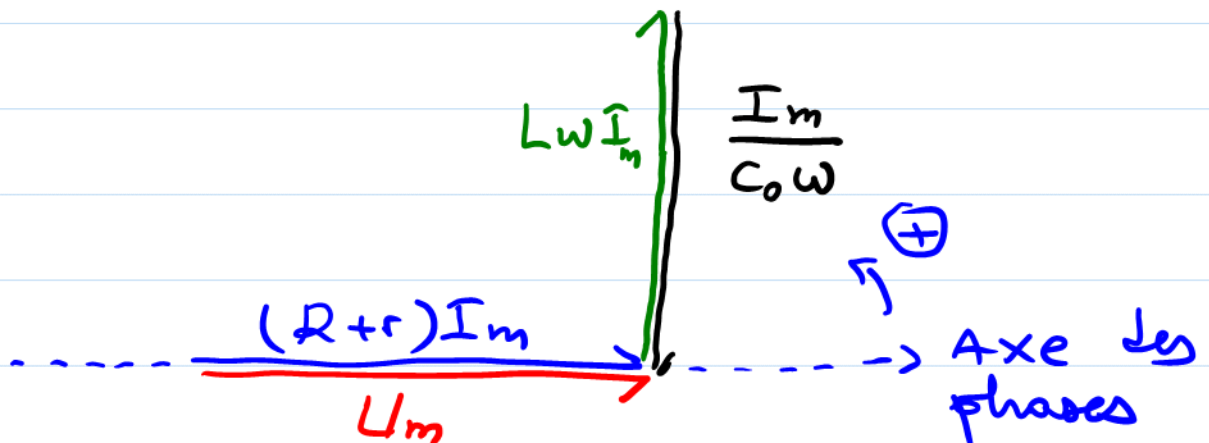
$$\Rightarrow C_0 = \frac{1}{L\omega^2} = \frac{1}{0,05(10^3)^2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ F}$$

$$c. Q = \frac{U_c}{U} = \frac{1}{C_0\omega(R+r)} = \frac{L\omega_0}{R+r} = \frac{1}{R+r} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{20+10} \sqrt{\frac{0,05}{2 \cdot 10^{-5}}} = 1,67$$

Rq: $Q > 1 \Rightarrow U_c > U \Rightarrow$ il y a surtension

d.

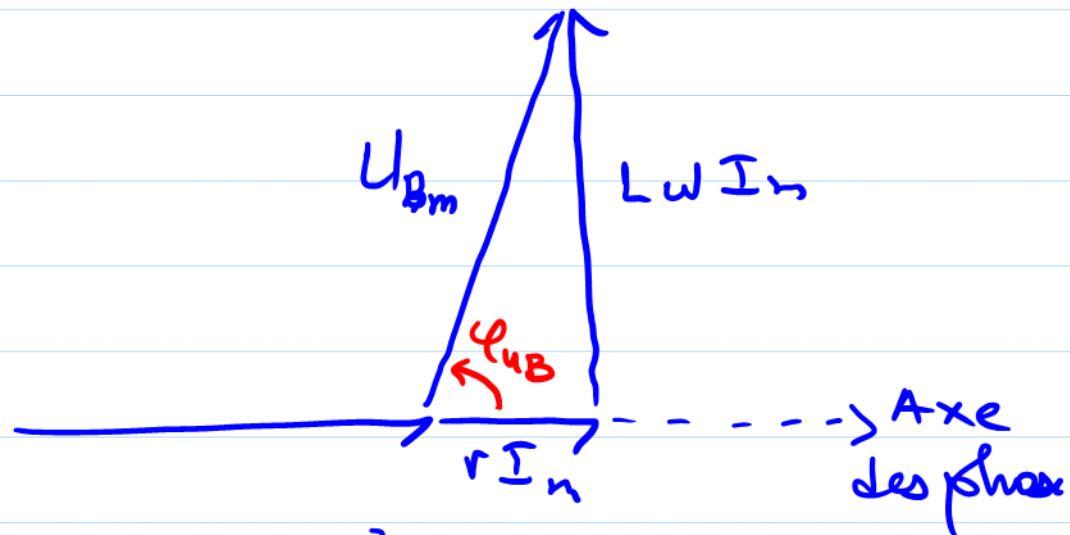


LES OSCILLATIONS ELECTRIQUES FORCEES

$$e. \quad u_B(t) = U_{Bm} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_{u_B})$$

$$U_{Bm} = Z_B I_m = \sqrt{r^2 + (L\omega)^2} I_m \text{ avec } I_m = \frac{U_m}{R+r}$$

$$U_{Bm} = \sqrt{10^2 + (0,05 \times 10^3)^2} \times \frac{6}{30} = 10,2 \text{ V}$$



$$\tan \varphi_{u_B} = \frac{L\omega}{r} = \frac{0,05 \times 10^3}{10} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{u_B} = 1,37 \text{ rad.}$$

$$d'm \quad u_B(t) = 10,2 \sin(10^3 t + 1,37)$$