Mines Ponts MP - 2024 - Physique 2

De plus, la lai la Fourier donne:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \overline{G}^{*} \end{bmatrix}}_{C_{\overline{G}^{*}} \times T_{\overline{G}^{*}}}$$

$$d_{m_{L}} \quad \lambda \quad \text{at} \quad a_{m_{L}} \quad \underline{W} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \underline{W} \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$$

can Deptime:
$$T = T(r,t)$$
 at $\vec{b} = -\lambda grd(T)$

$$= -\lambda grd(T)$$

$$T(r,t+dl) - T(r,t) = \underbrace{3t}_{3t} t$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{3}{3t} \left(\int_{a_{1}} h(a^{r})^{s} dx^{s} \right)$$

Le lei le Ferrier donne
$$J_0 = -\lambda \frac{\partial r}{\partial r}$$

$$PC \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial r}{\partial r} \right)$$

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La longum canchérishque de mattran et le = R.
Le temp carackristique associé au phénomène le defina
al T= R
de température dans le matérian pouvra être considérée
comme uniforme vi le deffusion a le temps d'opéne, und T << Dt (=>) R2 << Dt )
as) Che: mul. * c
   Cm = p < 4723 *c
Ru = T-TI

PR
              anc Pe = J 1 . 85
                       = Jk (T-T) ir. Sir
                         = & (T-TE) + 4TR2
d'on Ru = 1
Q4) Dans la fluide, l'équation de differmien
      V, corp 6, c, 3/2 = 3/3 ( , 3/2)
 or " on riglige c' " annule le teune de gouche.
       \frac{1}{2} \frac{c_r}{y_i} \frac{g_r}{g} \left( c_r \frac{g_r}{2R} \right) = 0
         =4 3 (4 31) =0
               D.", 'r 31 = K(F)
               (3) 3] = K(f)
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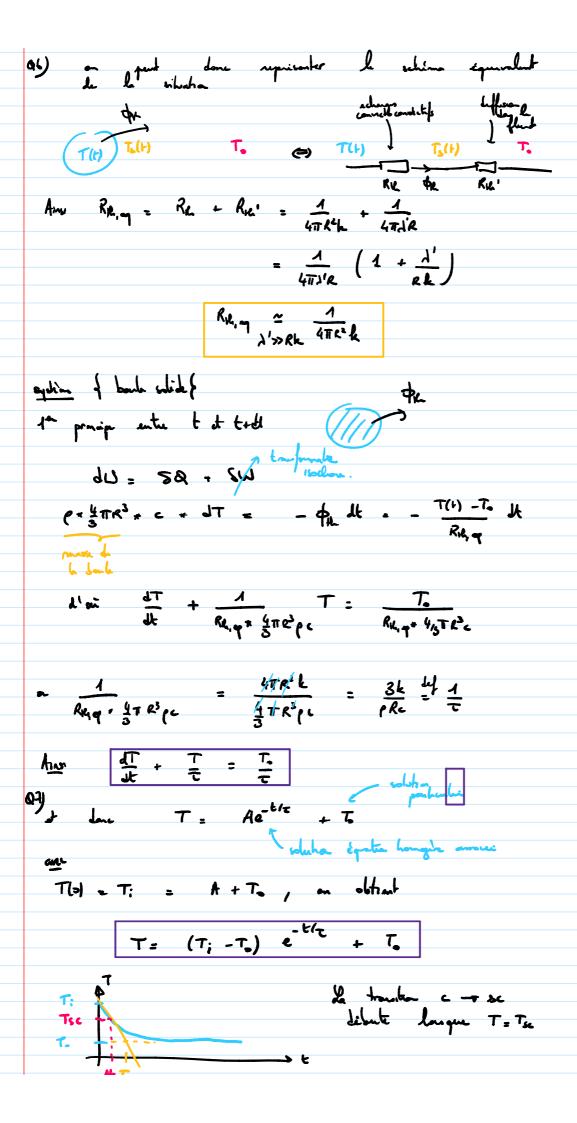
$$T_{i}(t,t) = -\frac{k(t)}{r^{2}} + \Omega(t)$$

$$T_{i}(t,t) = T_{i}(t)$$

$$T_{i}(t,t) = T_{i}(T_{i}(t) - T_{i})$$

$$T_{i}(t,t) = T_{i}(t,t)$$

$$T_{i}(t,t) = T_{i}$$



alwi
$$T_{sc} = (T_{:} - T_{s}) e^{-\delta t/\tau} + T_{s}$$

OS)
$$P_S(r) = \iint P_u \delta C = P_u \pi r^2 H = P_S(r)$$

uglishi

la region r

la harlie H

grey en
$$r = R$$
, le continté de JR donn
 $JR(r = R^+) = Je(r = R^-)$

or
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\lambda \delta r}{\delta r} : \frac{\delta r}{\delta r} = \frac{\lambda \delta r}{\delta r}$$

$$T_{mx} = T_S + \frac{p_m R^2}{4 J} = T_0 + \frac{p_m R}{2 k} + \frac{p_m R^2}{4 J}$$

$$\frac{1}{p_{m}} \left(\frac{2k}{2k} + \frac{4k}{4k} \right)$$

$$\frac{T_{sc} - T_{o}}{R_{lck} + R_{l4}^{l}}$$