

Correction TD6

Exercice 1

$$x(t) = x_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + 2$$

• amplitude $x_m = 4$

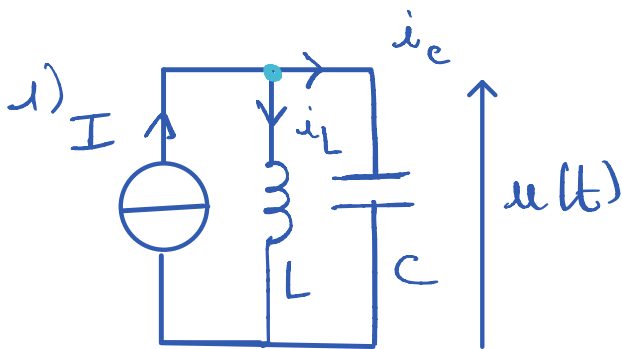
• fréquence : $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.02} = 50 \text{ Hz}$

$$x(0) = 2 = 4 \cos \varphi + 2 \Leftrightarrow \cos \varphi = 0$$

2 solutions dans l'intervalle $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$: $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ou $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{or } \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = -\omega x_m \sin \varphi < 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Exercice 2 :



$$(1) I = i_R + i_L$$

$$(2) i_C = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$(3) u = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

On dérive (1) : $\frac{di_C}{dt} + \frac{di_L}{dt} = 0$ $\underbrace{C \ddot{u}}_{(2)} + \underbrace{\frac{u}{L}}_{(3)} = 0$

$$\ddot{u} + \frac{1}{LC} u = 0$$

$$2) \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$3) u(0^-) = u(0^+) = 0 \Rightarrow u(0) = 0$$

$$4) i_L(0^-) = i_L(0^+) = 0 \quad i_C(0) = I - i_L(0) = I \quad \frac{du_C}{dt}(0) = \frac{I}{C}$$

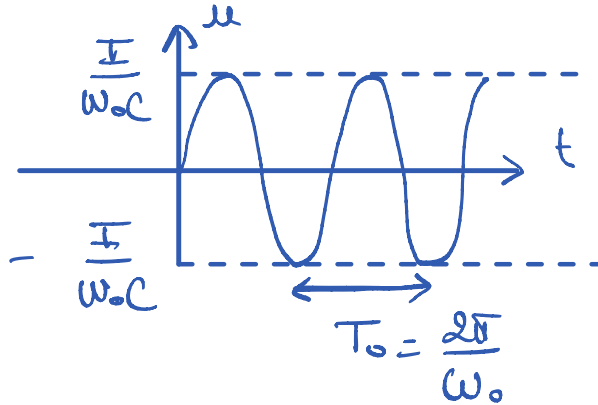
$$5) u(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) + B \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

$$u(0) = A = 0$$

$$\frac{du}{dt}(0) = B\omega_0 = \frac{I}{C}$$

$$B = \frac{I}{\omega_0 C}$$

$$\left\{ u(t) = \frac{I}{\omega_0 C} \sin(\omega_0 t) \right\}$$



$$6) \text{ Calcul de } E_e(t) + E_m(t) \quad E_e(t) = \frac{1}{2} C u_c^2 = \frac{1}{2} C \left(\frac{I}{\omega_0 C} \right)^2 \sin^2(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 \sin^2(\omega_0 t)$$

$$E_m = \frac{1}{2} L i_L^2 = \frac{1}{2} L (I - i_c)^2 = \frac{1}{2} L \left(I - C \frac{du_c}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} L (I - I \cos(\omega_0 t))^2 = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 (1 - \cos(\omega_0 t))^2$$

$$E_{em} = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 \sin^2(\omega_0 t) + \frac{1}{2} L I^2 - L I^2 \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{1}{2} L I^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t)$$

$$E_{em} = L I^2 (1 - \cos(\omega_0 t))$$

Exercice 3 :

1) Régime pseudopériodique (oscillations harmoniques amorties)

2) $T = 2,3 \text{ ms}$ durée totale $\approx 1,6 \text{ s}$

3) durée totale $\gg T \Rightarrow Q$ très grand

4) Si Q est très grand $\Omega \approx \omega_0$ $\omega_0 \approx \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2,7 \times 10^3 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$

5) Méthode de la tangente à l'origine ; $\tau = 0,5 \text{ s}$ } difficile d'être précis

$$\tau = \frac{2Q}{\omega_0} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{\omega_0 \tau}{2} = 7 \times 10^2$$

ou Durée totale $\approx Q \times T$ $Q = 7 \times 10^2$

Exercice 4:

$$1) u + Ri + u_L = 0 \quad i = C \frac{du}{dt} \quad u_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{u} + \frac{R}{L} \dot{u} + \frac{1}{LC} u = 0 \quad \text{en posant } \frac{R}{L} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \text{ et } \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$\text{on obtient } \ddot{u} + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \dot{u} + \omega_0^2 u = 0$$

$$\Delta = \omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{Q^2} - 1 \right) \quad \bullet \Delta > 0 : Q < 1/2 \quad \text{régime aperiodique}$$

$$\bullet \Delta < 0 : Q > 1/2 \quad \text{régime pseudo-periodique}$$

$$\bullet \Delta = 0 : Q = 1/2 \quad \text{régime aperiodique critique}$$

2) $Q > 1/2$: solutions de l'équation caractéristique

$$X_1 = \frac{-\frac{\omega_0}{Q} + j\sqrt{|\Delta|}}{2} \quad X_2 = \frac{-\frac{\omega_0}{Q} - j\sqrt{|\Delta|}}{2}$$

$$\bullet \text{Partie réelle} : -\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} = -\frac{1}{\zeta} \quad \zeta = \frac{2Q}{\omega_0}$$

$$\bullet \text{Partie imaginaire} : \underbrace{\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\omega_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{Q^2} \right)}}_{\text{pseudo-pulsation}} \Rightarrow \Omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}$$

$$3) u(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\zeta}\right) (A \cos(\Omega t) + B \sin(\Omega t))$$

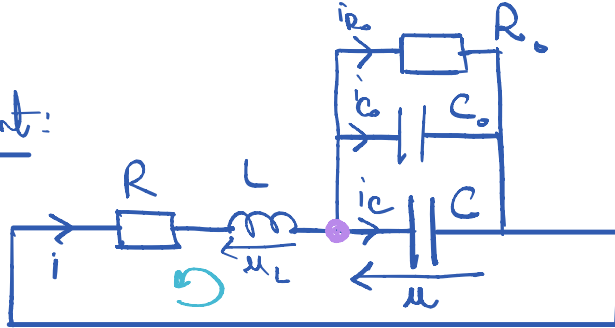
$$\bullet u(0^-) = u(0^+) = u_0 \quad u(0) = A = u_0$$

$$\bullet i(0^-) = i(0^+) = 0 \quad (\text{K ouvert et continuité de } i) \quad \text{or } i = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt}(0) = 0 = -\frac{1}{\zeta} A + B \Omega \quad B = \frac{A}{\Omega \zeta} = \frac{u_0}{\Omega \zeta}$$

$$u(t) = u_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\zeta}\right) \left(\cos(\Omega t) + \frac{1}{\Omega \zeta} \sin(\Omega t) \right)$$

4) Circuit équivalent:



a)

$$(1) u + Ri + u_L = 0$$

$$(3) u_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$(5) i_{C_0} = C_0 \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$(2) i = i_c + i_{C_0} + i_{R_0}$$

$$(4) i_c = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$(6) u = R_0 i_{R_0}$$

$$i = (C + C_0) \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{u}{R_0}$$

$$\text{d'après (3)} \Rightarrow u_L = L(C + C_0) \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R_0} \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\text{D'après (1)} : u + R(C + C_0) \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{R}{R_0} u + L(C + C_0) \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R_0} \frac{di}{dt} = 0$$

$$L(C + C_0) \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \left(R(C + C_0) + \frac{L}{R_0} \right) \frac{di}{dt} + \left(1 + \frac{R}{R_0} \right) u = 0$$

b) $L(C + C_0) \approx LC$ si $C_0 \ll C$

$1 + \frac{R}{R_0} \approx 1$ si $R_0 \gg R$

$C : 99 \text{ nF en TP} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{OK}}$

$R : 99 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ en TP} \rightarrow \underline{\text{OK}}$

$R(C + C_0) + \frac{L}{R_0} \approx RC$ si $C \gg C_0$ et $RC \gg \frac{L}{R_0}$ soit $L \ll RC R_0 = 10^3 \text{ H}$
 $\uparrow$
 $< 99 \text{ mH en TP} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{OK}}$

5) Si $Q \gg 1$: $\Omega \approx \omega_0$ et $\Omega \tau = \omega_0 \tau \gg 1$

$$u(t) \approx U_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$E_e(t) = \frac{1}{2} C u(t)^2 \Rightarrow E_e(t) \approx \frac{1}{2} C U_0^2 \exp\left(-\frac{2t}{\tau}\right) \cos^2(\omega_0 t)$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{du}{dt} \approx C U_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \left(\omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Omega \tau} \cos(\omega_0 t)}_{\text{négligeable}} \right)$$

$$i(t) \approx -C U_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

$$E_m(t) = \frac{1}{2} L i(t)^2 \Rightarrow E_m(t) \approx \frac{1}{2} L C^2 U_0^2 \omega_0^2 \exp\left(-\frac{2t}{\tau}\right) \sin^2(\omega_0 t)$$

$$E_m(t) = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{LC^2 U_0^2 \omega_0^2}_{LC^2 U_0^2 \frac{1}{LC} = U_0^2 C} \exp\left(-\frac{2t}{\tau}\right) \sin^2(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} C U_0^2 \exp\left(-\frac{2t}{\tau}\right) \sin^2(\omega_0 t)$$

Energie totale : $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} C U_0^2 \exp\left(-\frac{2t}{\tau}\right)$

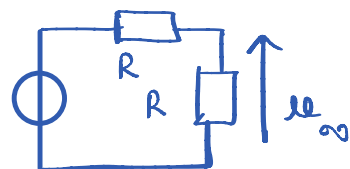
énergie initiale

$$\frac{E(t) - E(t+T)}{E(t)} \approx \frac{\exp(-2t/\tau) - \exp(-2(t+T)/\tau)}{\exp(-2t/\tau)} = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{2T}{\tau}\right) \approx \frac{2T}{\tau} \approx \frac{\omega_0 T}{Q} \approx 2\pi$$

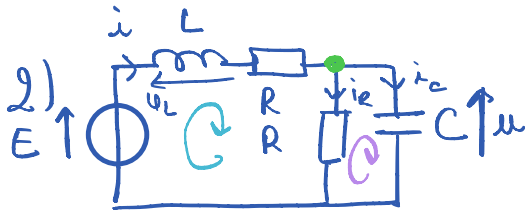
$\frac{E(t) - E(t+T)}{E(t)} \approx \frac{2\pi}{Q}$

1^{er} ordre $\frac{dL}{L}$ ou $\frac{dQ}{Q}$

Exercice 5 :

1) Circuit équivalent : $E \uparrow$ 

le 2R sont en série $\Rightarrow u_R = \frac{E}{2}$



(1) $E = u_L + R i + u$

(3) $i = i_R + i_C$

(2) $u = R i_R$

(4) $u_C = L \frac{di}{dt}$

(5) $i_C = C \frac{du}{dt}$

(3), (1) et (4) : $E = L \left(\frac{di_R}{dt} + \frac{di_C}{dt} \right) + R (i_R + i_C) + u$

$$E = \frac{L}{R} \ddot{u} + LC \ddot{u} + u + RC \dot{u} + u$$

$$\ddot{u} + \left(\frac{1}{RC} + \frac{R}{L} \right) \dot{u} + \frac{2}{LC} u = \frac{E}{LC}$$

Rq: on retrouve bien $u_0 = \frac{E}{2}$

On identifie : $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{LC}}$

et $Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\frac{1}{RC} + \frac{R}{L}} = \frac{\omega_0 R CL}{L + R^2 C}$

$$Q = \frac{R \sqrt{2LC}}{L + R^2 C}$$

3) le régime est pseudo-périodique donc $Q > 1/2$.

$$Q = \frac{R \sqrt{2LC}}{L + R^2 C} > \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2R \sqrt{2LC} > L + R^2 C$$

4) solutions de l'équation caractéristique : $X^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} X + \omega_0^2 = 0$ $\Delta = \omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{Q^2} - 4 \right)$

$$X_{1,2} = -\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} \pm j \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}} \quad \Omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}$$

$$5) u(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{\omega_0 t}{2Q}\right) (A \cos(\Omega t) + B \sin(\Omega t)) + \frac{E}{2}$$

$$6) \frac{u(t) - u_{\infty}}{u(t+T) - u_{\infty}} = 4 \quad (\text{graphiquement, en considérant les 2 premiers maxima})$$

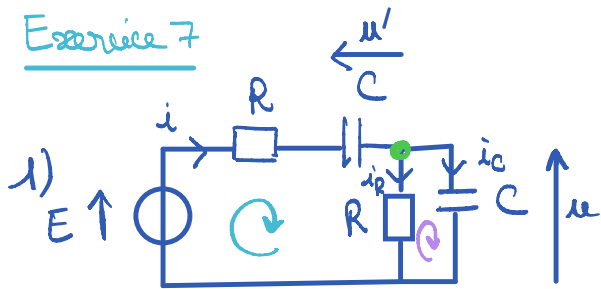
en théorie $\frac{u(t) - u_{\infty}}{u(t+T) - u_{\infty}} = \frac{\exp(-\frac{\omega_0 t}{2Q})}{\exp(-\frac{\omega_0 (t+T)}{2Q})} = \exp\left(\frac{\omega_0 T}{2Q}\right)$

les parties sinusoidales étant égales à t et $t+T$ (cf TP8)

$$\omega_0 \frac{T}{2Q} = \ln 4$$

$$Q = \frac{T \omega_0}{2 \ln 4}$$

Exercice 7



$$(1) E = R i + u' + u$$

$$(2) u = R i_R$$

$$(3) i = i_R + i_C$$

$$(4) i_C = C \frac{du'}{dt}$$

$$(5) i_C = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$(5), (2) \text{ dans } (1): E = R \left(\frac{u}{R} + C \frac{du}{dt} \right) + u' + u$$

il faut remplacer u'

$$\frac{du'}{dt} = \frac{i}{C} = \frac{1}{C} \left(\frac{u}{R} + C \frac{du}{dt} \right)$$

On dérive l'équation obtenue :

$$0 = \frac{du}{dt} + RC \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{C} \left(\frac{u}{R} + C \frac{du}{dt} \right) + \frac{du}{dt}$$

Forme canonique : $\ddot{u} + \frac{3}{RC} \dot{u} + \frac{1}{(RC)^2} u = 0$ on peut poser $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$

Rq: l'EDL demandée et sous 2nd membre $\rightarrow$ cela peut donner l'idée de

dérivée (1)
 $\rightarrow$ en régime permanent $u_{\infty} = 0$

$$2) u(0^-) = u(0^+) = 0 \quad u'(0) = u'(0^+) = 0$$

$$(5): \frac{du}{dt}(0) = \frac{i_c(0)}{C} = \frac{i(0) - i_R(0)}{C}$$

$$(1) E = Ri(0) + u(0) + u'(0)$$

$$i(0) = \frac{E}{R}$$

$$(2) i_R(0) = \frac{u(0)}{R} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt}(0) = \frac{E}{RC}$$

$$3) \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = 3\omega_0 \Rightarrow Q = \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{régime aperiodique}$$

$$\text{Solutions de l'équation caractéristique: } X_{1,2} = \frac{-3\omega_0 \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\text{où } \Delta = (3\omega_0)^2 - 4\omega_0^2 = 5\omega_0^2$$

$$X_{1,2} = \omega_0 \left(\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)$$

$$u(t) = A \exp(X_1 t) + B \exp(X_2 t)$$

$$u(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A + B = 0 \quad A = -B$$

$$u(t) = A (\exp(X_1 t) - \exp(X_2 t))$$

$$\frac{du}{dt}(0) = \frac{E}{RC} \Leftrightarrow A(X_1 - X_2) = \frac{E}{RC}$$

$$X_1 - X_2 = \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{5}\omega_0$$

$$A = \frac{E}{\sqrt{5} RC \omega_0} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$u(t) = \frac{E}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\exp\left(-\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0 t\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0 t\right) \right)$$