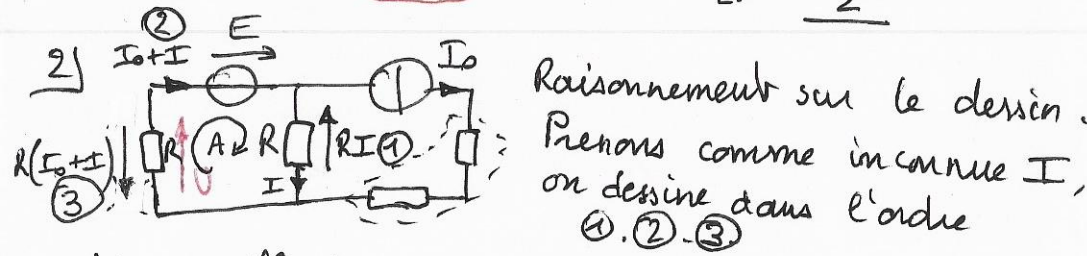
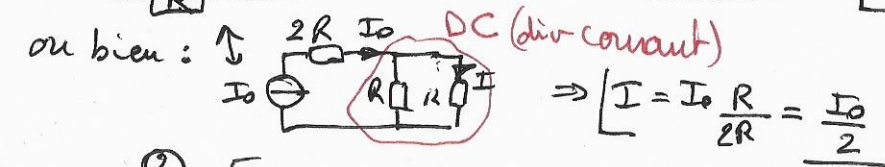
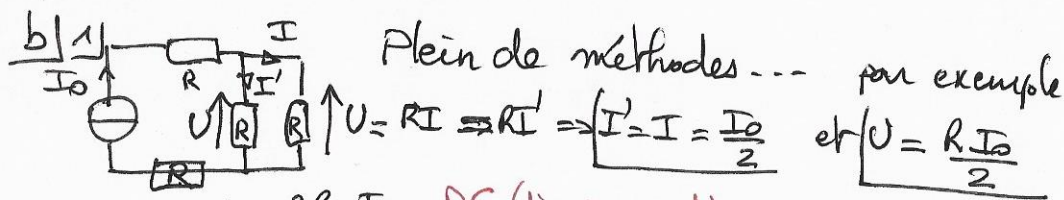
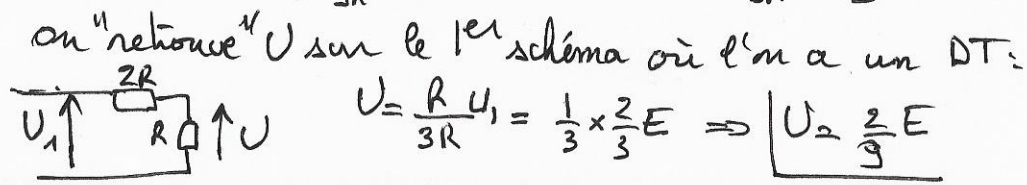
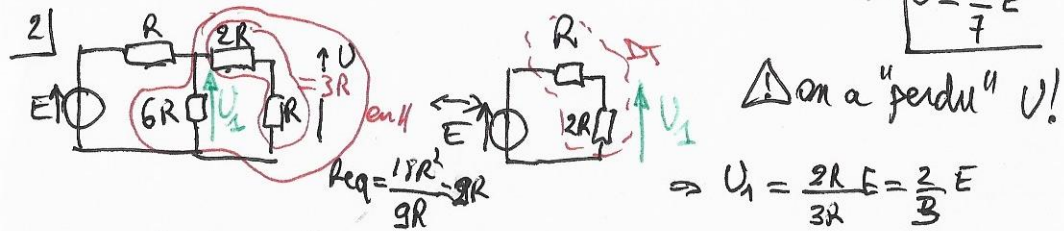
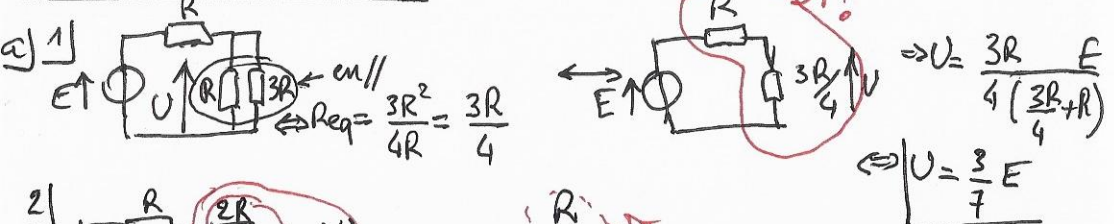


Circuits dans l'ARQS

Circuits à 2 mailles

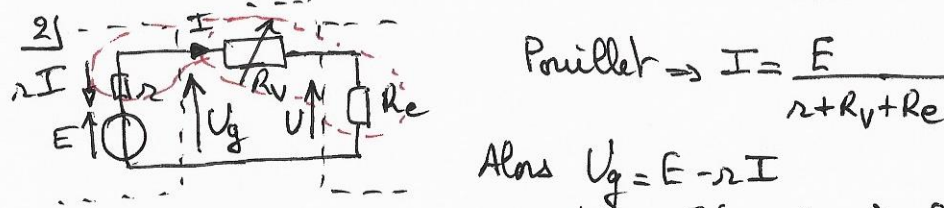
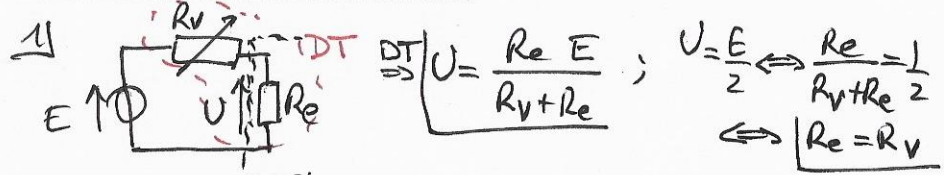


D'où maille A: $E = RI + R(I_0 + I) \Rightarrow I = \frac{E - RI_0}{2R}$

$\Leftrightarrow I = \frac{E}{2R} - \frac{I_0}{2}$ et donc $U = -R(I_0 + I) = -\frac{E}{2} - \frac{RI_0}{2}$

Rque: les 2 résistances en série avec le générateur de courant n'interviennent pas. NORMAL! le générateur imposera I_0 , quelque'elles soient! On peut en fait les "supprimer" du circuit, elles ne changent rien par le reste. A Retenir: A Retenir:

Méthode Tension moitié



Alors $U_g = E - rI$

$U_g = E \left(1 - \frac{r}{r + R_v + R_e}\right) = E \frac{R_v + R_e}{r + R_v + R_e}$

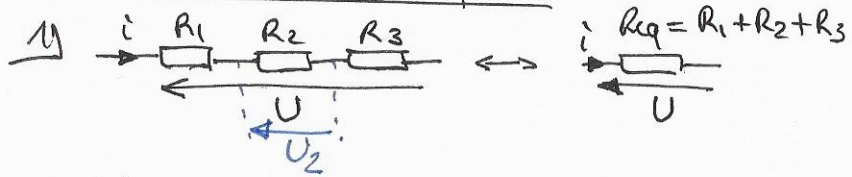
ou (+ simple!) DT entre r et $(R_v + R_e)$

$\Rightarrow U_g = E \frac{R_v + R_e}{r + R_v + R_e}$

On a toujours un DT, entre U_g et $U \Rightarrow U_g = \frac{R_e}{R_v + R_e} U_g$.

La méthode marche toujours!

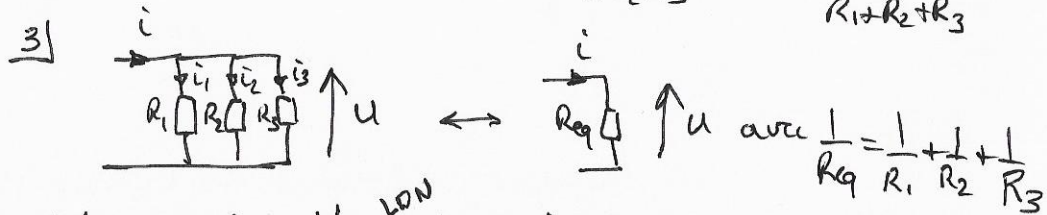
Démonstrations classiques



Démo: $U = R_1 i + R_2 i + R_3 i = (R_1 + R_2 + R_3) i = R_{eq} i$.

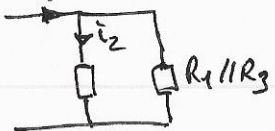
2) On reconnaît 1 DT: $U_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} U$

Démo: $U_2 = R_2 i$, et $i = \frac{U}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \Rightarrow U_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} U$.



Démo: $i = \frac{U}{R_{eq}} = i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = \frac{U}{R_1} + \frac{U}{R_2} + \frac{U}{R_3}$, d'où le résultat $\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$

4) On reconnaît 1 DC: $i_2 = \frac{R_1 // R_3}{R_2 + R_1 // R_3} i$ ou $i_2 = \frac{Y_2}{Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3} i$

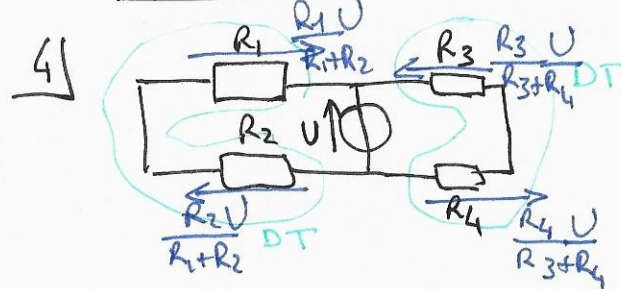
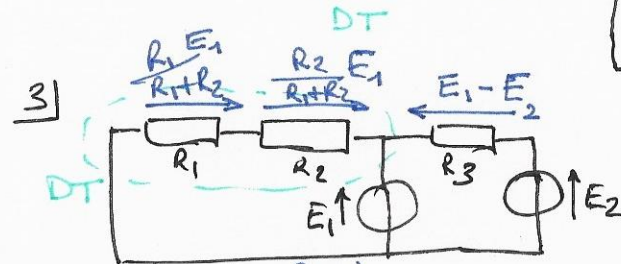
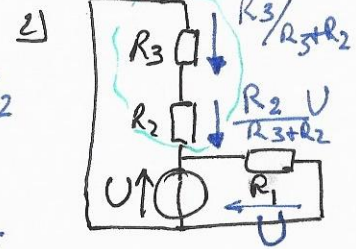
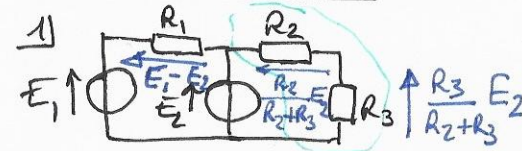


Démo: En utilisant les conductances $Y = \frac{1}{R}$, on a

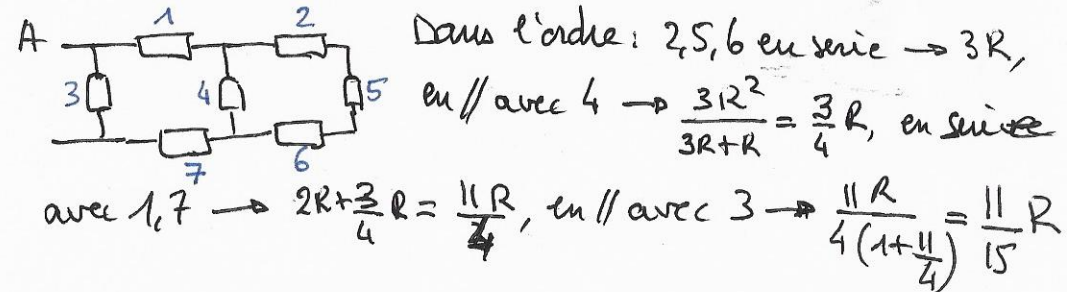
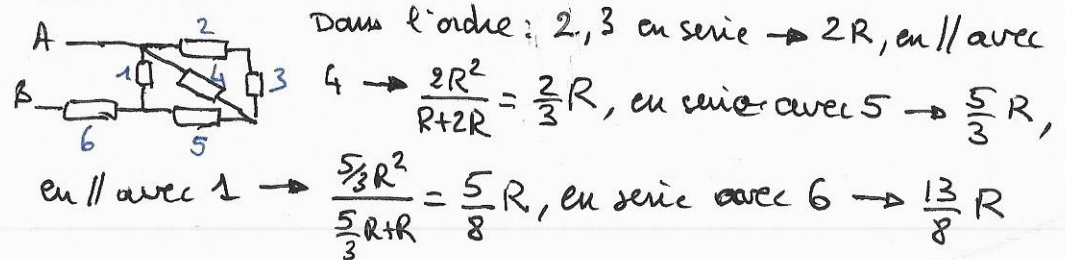
$$\begin{cases} i = u(Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3) \\ i_2 = u Y_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow i_2 = \frac{Y_2}{Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3} i = \frac{i}{R_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow i_2 = \frac{i}{1 + R_2 \left(\frac{R_1 + R_3}{R_1 R_3} \right)} = \frac{\frac{R_1 R_3}{R_1 + R_3}}{\frac{R_1 R_3}{R_1 + R_3} + R_2} = \frac{R_1 // R_3}{R_2 + R_1 // R_3}$$

Diviseur de Tension

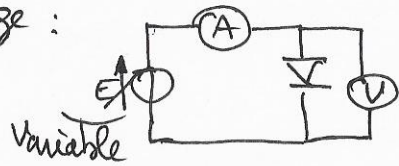


Association de résistances



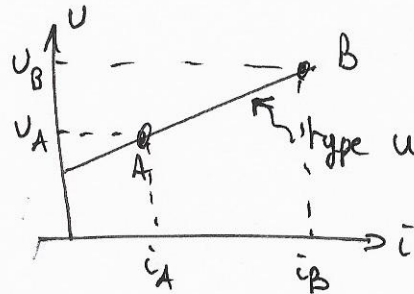
Caractéristique d'une diode

1) Ex de montage :



permet de mesurer
des couples (U, i)
pour tracer $U = f(i)$

2)



type $u = ai + b$

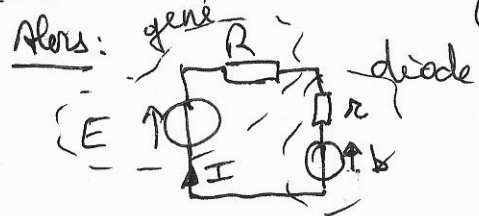
$$\text{pente } a = \frac{U_B - U_A}{i_B - i_A} = \frac{2 - 1 \text{ V}}{0,2 \text{ A}} = 5 \frac{\Omega}{\text{V}}$$

$$\text{en A: } U_A = 1 \text{ V} = 5 i_A + b$$

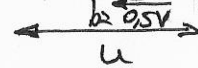
$$\Rightarrow b = 0,5 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Donc } U = 5i + 0,5$$

3)



modèle équivalent $r = 5 \Omega$
(com. récepteur)

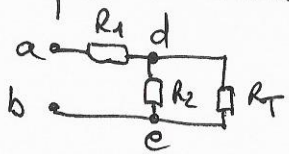


$$\text{Parillet: } I = \frac{E - b}{R + r} \Rightarrow R = \frac{E - b}{I} - r = 5 \Omega$$

la diode reçoit une puissance $P_d = r I^2 + b I = 100 \text{ mW}$
le générateur fournit $P_g = E I = 150 \text{ mW}$

Reseau infini

1) D'après l'indication, le réseau est équivalent à



Comme $R_{AB} = R_T$, on a l'équation

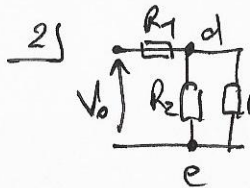
$$R_T = R_1 + \frac{R_2 R_T}{R_2 + R_T} \Leftrightarrow R_2 R_T + R_T^2 = R_1 (R_2 + R_T) + R_2 R_T$$

D'où l'éq du 2^d degré en R_T :

$$R_T^2 - R_1 R_T - R_1 R_2 = 0 \text{ de } \Delta = R_1^2 + 4R_1 R_2 > 0$$

D'où $R_T = \frac{R_1 \pm \sqrt{R_1^2 + 4R_1 R_2}}{2}$, seule la solution avec $+\sqrt{\Delta}$

est positive donc possible: $R_T = \frac{R_1 + \sqrt{R_1^2 + 4R_1 R_2}}{2}$



Ne pas l'exprimer tout de suite!
peut être simplification.

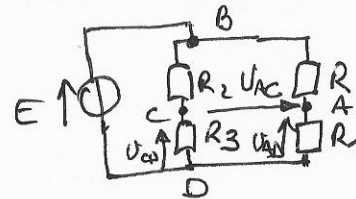
$$V_{de} = \frac{V_0 (R_2 // R_T)}{R_1 + R_2 // R_T} = \frac{V_0}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2 // R_T}} = \frac{V_0}{1 + R_1 \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_T} \right)}$$

on a donc $\beta = \frac{R_1 \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_T} \right)}{R_2 R_T}$ type $\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

3) chaque cellule multiplie la tension précédente par $\frac{1}{1+\beta}$
 $\Rightarrow V_n = \frac{V_0}{(1+\beta)^n}$

Pont de Wheatstone

1)



On a $U_{AC} = U_{AD} - U_{DC}$
 $\stackrel{2DT}{=} E \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} - \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_4} \right)$

Donc $U_{AC} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (R_1 + R_4) R_3 = R_1 (R_2 + R_3)$

$\Leftrightarrow R R_3 = R_1 R_2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_3}}$

2) On peut mettre Voltmètre entre A et C
Ampèremètre

Adaptation d'impédance



1) Puissance $\Rightarrow I = \frac{E}{r+R} \Rightarrow P_R = R I^2 = \frac{E^2 R}{(r+R)^2}$

2) $P_{tot} = P_{gené} = EI = \frac{E^2}{r+R}$ (c'est aussi $P_R + P_r \dots$)

3) $P(R=0)=0$
 $P(R=\infty)=0$ } admet 1 max entre $R=0$ et ∞ .

P continue positive
On calcule $\frac{dP}{dR} = \frac{(r+R)^2 - 2(r+R)R}{(r+R)^4}$ (forme $\frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}$)
 $= \frac{r^2 - R^2}{(r+R)^4} \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{dR} = 0$ pour $\boxed{R^* = r}$

4) Alors $P_{R^*} = \frac{E^2 R}{(2R)^2} = \frac{E^2}{4R}$, et $P_{tot} = \frac{E^2}{2R}$

Donc pour $R = R^* = r$, $\rho = 50\%$, beaucoup de puissance perdue!