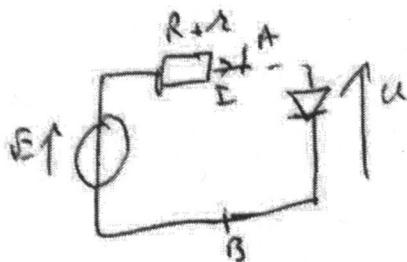


DS2

I₁

$$R_{eq} = \frac{E}{I} = 10 \Omega$$

①

$$U = 5 - 10 I_1$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 0 \quad I_1 = 0,5 \\ u = 0,5 \quad I_1 = 0,45$$

I₂. $U_P = 0,62 \pm 0,02 V$ (en estimant 1 mm d'inexactitude sur la lecture).
 $I_P = 0,44 \pm 0,01 A$

$$I_3 = \frac{U_I}{R_P} = \left(\frac{U}{R_{eq}} - \frac{U_P}{R_P} \right) \frac{1}{R_P}$$

$$A.M \quad P_1 = (5 - 10 \cdot 0,44) \cdot 0,44 = 0,26 W.$$

$$Energie = \int_0^{\Delta t} P_1 dt = P_1 \Delta t = \frac{0,26 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,013} \text{ J.}$$

$$I_4 \quad S = I_S (exp(\alpha U) - 1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad I \approx I_S e^{\alpha U} \\ \text{si } \alpha U \ll 1 \quad exp(\alpha U) \gg 1$$

pour α on peut prendre α

$$\alpha \quad (U_1 = 0,62 V, I_2 = 0,44 A).$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = e^{\alpha(U_1 - U_2)} \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{I_1}{I_2}\right) = \alpha(U_1 - U_2) \\ \alpha = \frac{\ln(I_1/I_2)}{U_1 - U_2} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{0,44}{0,62}\right)}{0,62 - 0,44}$$

$$\alpha = 11,2 \cdot V^{-1}$$

$$I_5: \quad \text{pour } U < 0 \quad qd \quad U \rightarrow -\infty \quad I \rightarrow I_S = -10^{-3} A \\ I_S = 10^{-3} A.$$

Il y a un petit courant même lorsque le diode est direc**te bloqué**.

1 bis

Annexe.

fig1

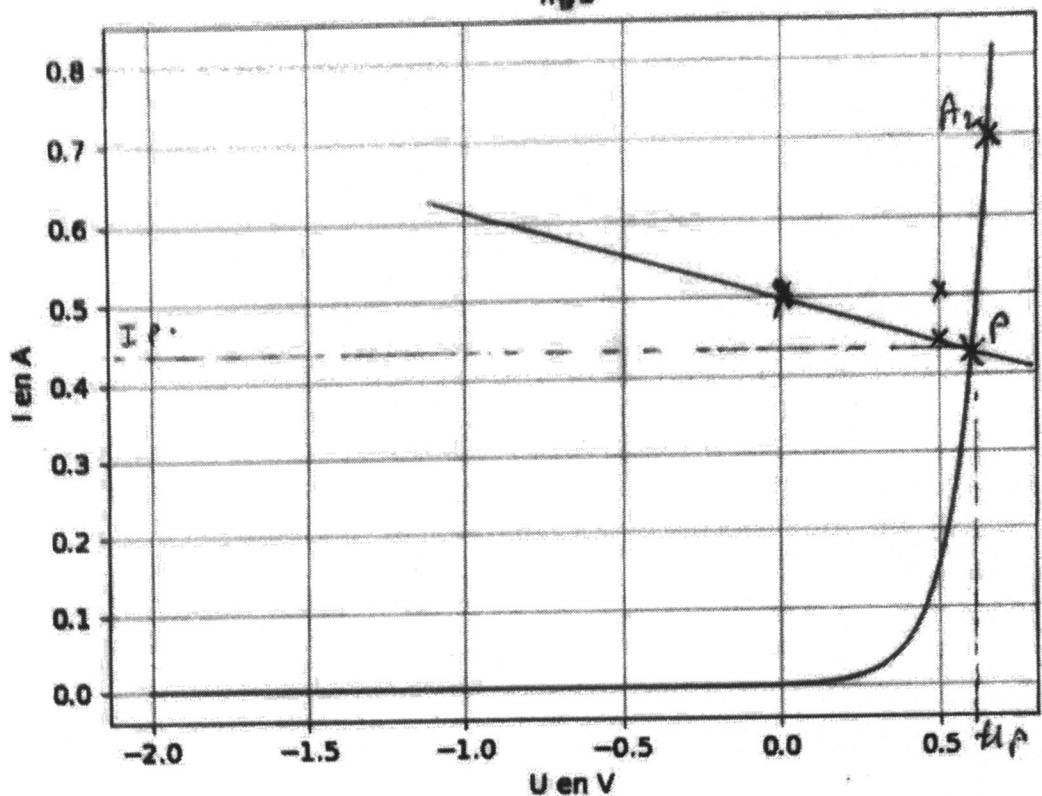
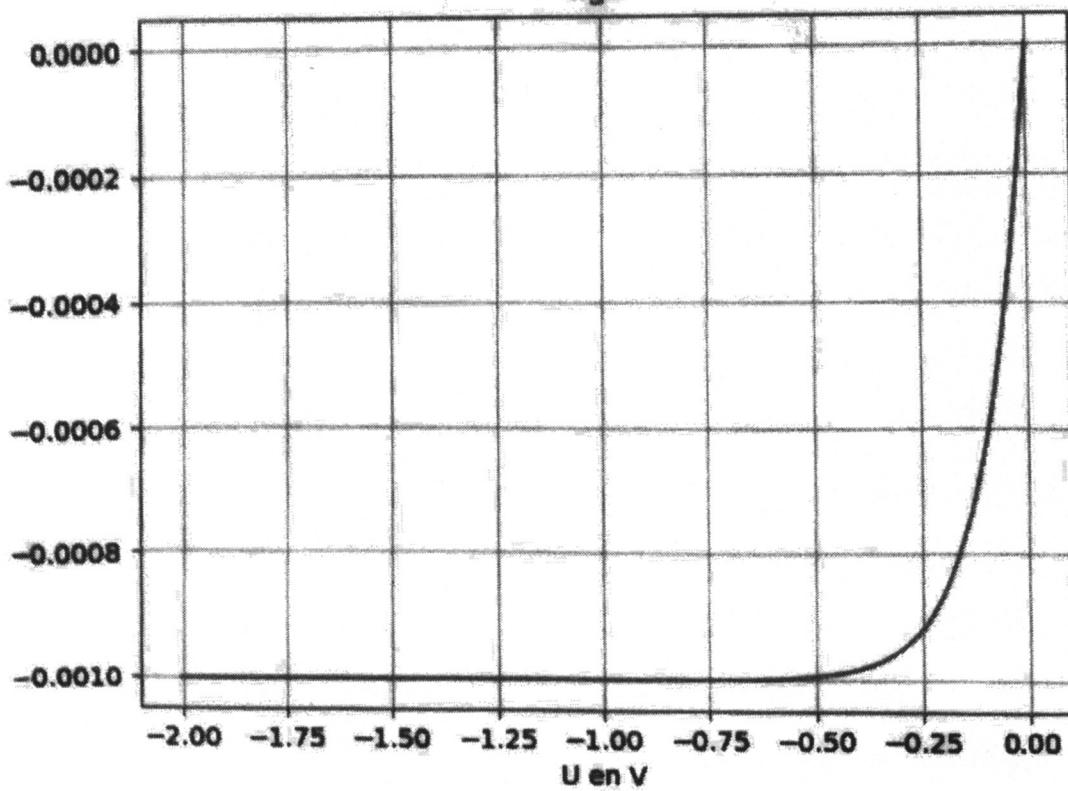


fig2



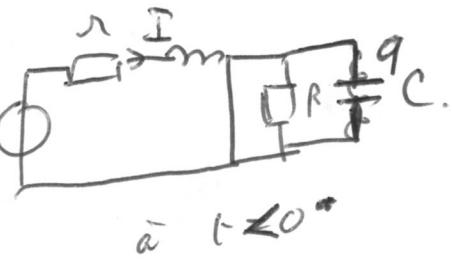
1) à $t = 0^-$ tout est constant

$U = 0 \text{ V}$ (interrupteur fermé).

$$\Rightarrow q = 0 \cdot C$$

$$\text{et } E = rI + \frac{L}{dt} I$$

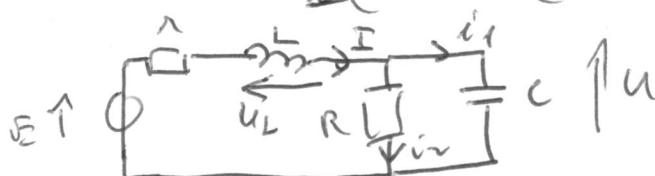
$$\text{avec } I = cte \Rightarrow I(0^-) = \frac{E}{r}.$$



à $t = 0^+$

$$q(0^+) = q(0^-) = 0 \quad (\text{condition})$$

$$I(0^+) = I(0^-) = \frac{E}{r} \quad (\text{boline})$$



$$i_1 + i_2 = I$$

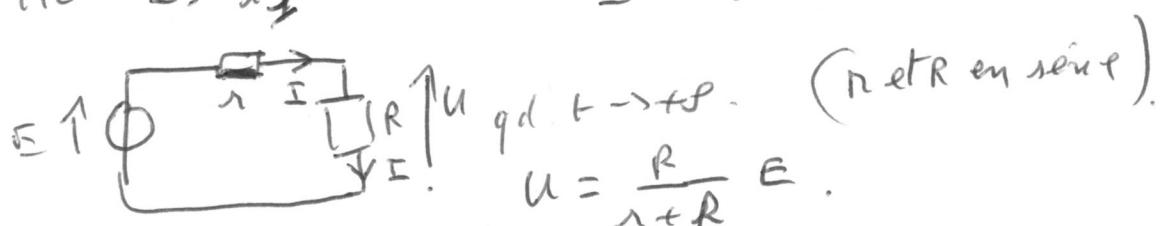
$$i_1(0^+) = I(0^+) = \frac{E}{r}.$$

$$\text{or } i_1 = C \frac{dU}{dt} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dU}{dt}(0^+) = \frac{E}{rC}.}$$

2) $t \rightarrow +\infty$ tout est constant

$$I = \text{cte} \Rightarrow U_L = 0$$

$$q = \text{cte} \Rightarrow i_2 = 0 \Rightarrow I = i_1 \text{ et } \cancel{R \parallel C}$$



3)

$$\begin{cases} I = i_1 + i_2 \quad (1) \\ R_{in} = \frac{q}{C} = U \text{ et } i_1 = C \frac{dU}{dt} \\ E = rI + \frac{L}{dt} I + U \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc (1)} \Rightarrow I = C \frac{dU}{dt} + i_2 = \frac{U}{R} + C \frac{dU}{dt}.$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow E = r \frac{U}{R} + rC \frac{dU}{dt} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{dU}{dt} + CL \frac{d^2U}{dt^2} + U$$

$$\boxed{\text{II] 35 suite} \quad \frac{d^2U}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{LC} \frac{dU}{dt} \left(rC + \frac{L}{R} \right) + \frac{U}{LC} \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} \right) = \frac{E}{LC}}$$

$$\text{on pose } C\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} \right) \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \sqrt{\frac{R+r}{R}}$$

$$\text{et } \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \left(rC + \frac{L}{R} \right) / LC \Rightarrow Q = \frac{\omega_0 LC}{rC + \frac{L}{R}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{\sqrt{LC} \sqrt{\frac{R+r}{R}}}{\frac{R+r}{LC} + L} = \sqrt{LC} \sqrt{\frac{(R+r)R}{R+LC}}$$

4) Régime pseudo périodique (amorti) $\varphi > 1/2$.

5)  c'est le graph de la varie 1.

$$6) r < R \quad r < \frac{L}{RC}$$

~~$$\omega_0^2 \approx \frac{1}{LC}$$~~ et $\frac{\omega_0}{Q} \approx \frac{1}{LC} \cdot \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{RC}$.
~~$$t \rightarrow +\infty \quad U \rightarrow E \quad \Rightarrow [E = 5 \text{ volt}]$$~~

On observe une dizaine de oscillations $\Rightarrow \varphi \approx 10$

$$\Rightarrow \omega \approx \omega_0 \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

L'écran dure $10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ ms.} \Rightarrow 15 \text{ cm.} \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}$
 10 pseudo-périodes. $\Rightarrow 9.8 \text{ cm} \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}$.

$$1 \text{ pseudo période} T = \frac{9.8}{15} \times 50 \frac{1}{10} = 3.27 \text{ ms.} \approx 3.3 \text{ ms.} \pm 0.1 \text{ ms.}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi \times 20,9 \times 10^3 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\omega^2 C = \frac{1}{L}$$

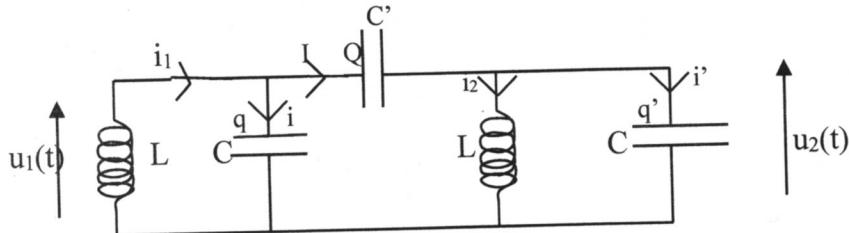
$$L = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = 2,28 \mu\text{H}$$

$$Q \approx R/C \omega_0 \approx 10.$$

$$R = \frac{10}{\omega_0 C} = \frac{10}{20,9 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6}} = \boxed{478 \Omega = R}$$

$$(1) u_1(t) = -L \frac{di_1}{dt} = \frac{q}{C}, \quad (2) u_2(t) = L \frac{di_2}{dt} = \frac{q'}{C}, \quad (3) I = i_1 - i, \quad (4) I = i_2 + i'$$

$$(5) u_1(t) = \frac{Q}{C} + u_2(t), \quad (6) I = \frac{dQ}{dt}, \quad (7) i = \frac{dq}{dt}, \quad (8) i' = \frac{dq'}{dt}$$



Dérivons les équations (3) et (4) par rapport au temps :

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{di_1}{dt} - \frac{d(i)}{dt} \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{di_2}{dt} + \frac{di'}{dt}$$

la première conduit à $\frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} = \frac{-u_1}{L} - \frac{d^2q}{dt^2}$ qui donne avec (5) et (1)

$$C \frac{d^2(u_1 - u_2)}{dt^2} = \frac{-u_1}{L} - C \frac{d^2u_1}{dt^2} \quad (\text{a})$$

la deuxième conduit à $\frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} = \frac{u_2}{L} + \frac{d^2q'}{dt^2}$ qui donne avec (5) et (2)

$$C \frac{d^2(u_1 - u_2)}{dt^2} = \frac{u_2}{L} + C \frac{d^2u_2}{dt^2} \quad (\text{b})$$

(a)-(b) entraîne $\frac{u_1 + u_2}{L} + C \frac{d^2(u_1 + u_2)}{dt^2} = 0$ on pose $u = u_1 + u_2$ et on obtient $\boxed{\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} + \frac{u}{LC} = 0}$

(a) + (b) entraîne $2C \frac{d^2(u_1 - u_2)}{dt^2} = \frac{-u_1 + u_2}{L} + C \frac{d^2(-u_1 + u_2)}{dt^2}$ on pose $v = u_1 - u_2$ et on obtient

$$\boxed{(2C' + C) \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + \frac{v}{L} = 0}$$

u et v vérifient deux équations d'oscillateur harmonique : de pulsations respectives

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \text{ et } \omega' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(2C' + C)}} \quad \text{on a donc } u(t) = A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t) \text{ et } v(t) = A' \cos(\omega' t) + B' \sin(\omega' t)$$

avec les conditions initiales $u_1(0^+) = u_1(0^-) = E$, $u_2(0^+) = u_2(0^-) = E$, $i_1(0^+) = i_1(0^-) = 0$, $i_2(0^+) = i_2(0^-) = 0$.

(3) et (4) entraîne $i_1 - i_2 = i + i'$ or i_1 et i_2 sont continues donc $i + i' = C \frac{d(u_1 + u_2)}{dt}$ est continue et vaut 0 à $t=0^+$.

$$u(0^+) = 2E = A \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{d(u)}{dt}(0^+) = 0 = B\omega \quad \text{d'où } \underline{\underline{u(t) = 2E \cos(\omega t)}} = u_1(t) + u_2(t).$$

D'autre part (3) et (4) donnent $2I = -i + i' + i_1 + i_2$ et (5) donne $i/C = I/C' + i'/C$

$$\text{d'où } 2\frac{C'}{C}(i - i') = -i + i' + i_1 + i_2 \Rightarrow (i - i')\left(\frac{2C'}{C} + 1\right) = i_1 + i_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{Cd u_1}{dt} - C\frac{du_2}{dt}\right)\left(\frac{2C'}{C} + 1\right) = i_1 + i_2 \quad \text{qui à } t=0^+ \text{ donne } \frac{du_1}{dt} - \frac{du_2}{dt} = 0 \text{ donc } \frac{dv}{dt}(0^+) = 0$$

On détermine ainsi A' et B' : $v(0^+) = u_1(0^+) - u_2(0^+) = 0 = A'$

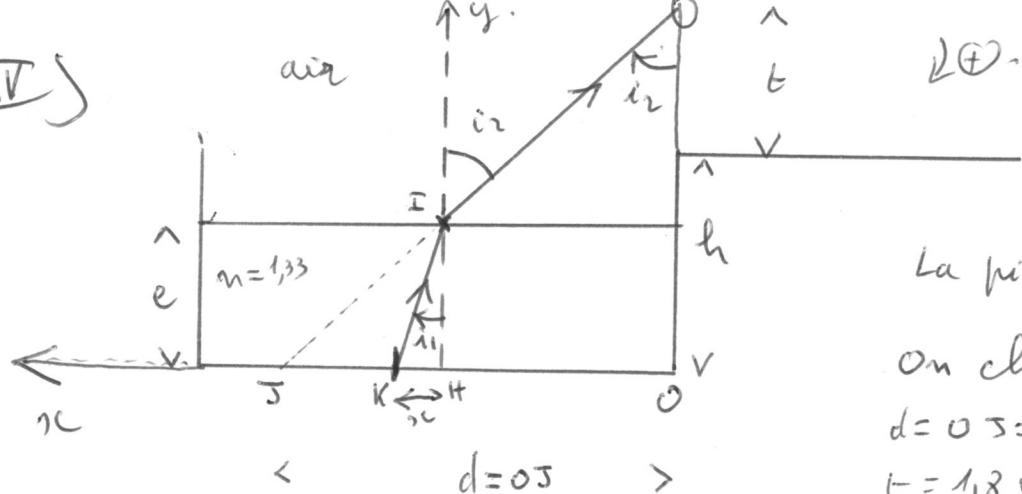
$$\text{et } \frac{dv}{dt}(0^+) = 0 = B'\omega'$$

donc $v(t) = 0 = u_1(t) - u_2(t)$

On en déduit $u_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}(u(t) + v(t)) = E \cos(\omega t) = u_2(t)$

A.N. $\omega = 10^4 \text{ rd.s}^{-1}$

四



La pièce est en K.

on cherche ok.

$$d=0 \quad s=1m$$

$$t = 1,8 \text{ m}$$

$$e = 1m$$

$$h = 1,5 \text{ m.}$$

$$m \sin i_1 = \sin i_2.$$

$$\tan c_2 = \frac{05}{h+t} = \frac{d}{h+t}.$$

$$A.N. : \tan v_2 = \frac{1}{1,5+18} = 0,303$$

$$\Rightarrow i_2 = 0,2942 \text{ rad}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x_1 = \frac{\sin i}{n} = 0,218 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0,21981 \text{ rad}$$

$$\tan i_1 = \frac{H_K}{e} \Rightarrow H_K = e \cdot \tan i_1 = 0,223 \text{ m.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{OK} &= \overline{OH} + \overline{HK} \\ \overline{OH} &= \tan i_2 \left(t + (h - e) \right) \\ &= 9,696.96 \text{ m.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{O\bar{k}} = 0,92 \text{ m}$$