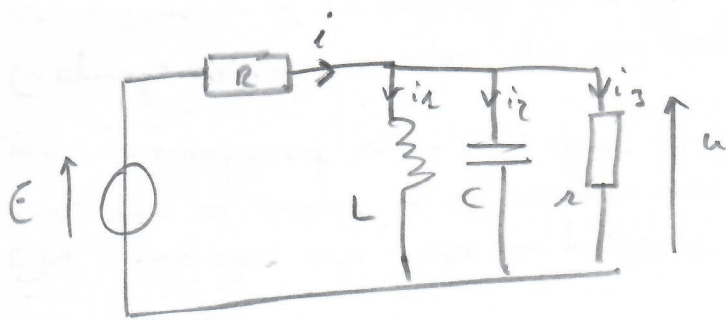




1. * Par continuité de la tension aux bornes d'un condensateur:

$$u(0^+) = u(0^-) = 0$$

Donc $i_r(0^+) = \frac{u(0^+)}{r} = 0$

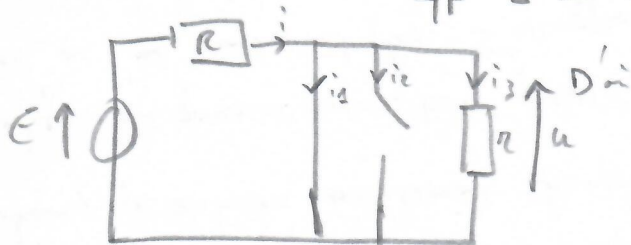
Par continuité de l'intensité du courant dans une bobine:

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 0$$

Ainsi $i(0^+) = i_r(0^+) = \frac{E}{R}$ (loi des mailles)

* Pour $t \rightarrow +\infty$: en régime établi continu (figure auxiliaire),

$$+ \vdash \approx \diagup - \quad \text{et} \quad - \vdash \approx \diagdown -$$



$$u(+\infty) = 0$$

$$i_r(+\infty) = 0 = i_L(+\infty)$$

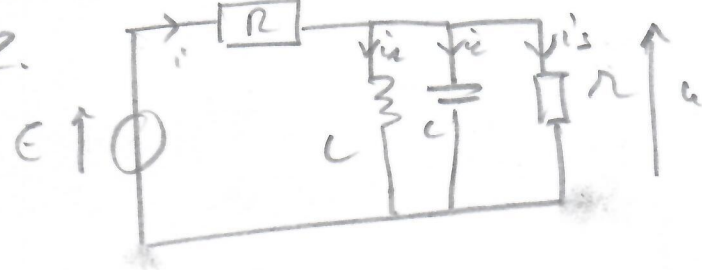
$$i(+\infty) = i_r(+\infty) = \frac{E}{R}$$

Finalement:

	u	i	i_L	i_C	i_r
$t = 0^+$	0	E/R	0	E/R	0
$t \rightarrow +\infty$	0	E/R	E/R	0	0

C. Voe II. 2

2.



$$\begin{cases} L: u = L \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ C: i_2 = C \frac{du}{dt} \\ r: u = r i_3 \end{cases}$$

Loi des nœuds : $i = i_1 + i_2 + i_3$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{E-u}{R} &= i_1 + C \frac{du}{dt} + i_3 \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{1}{R} \frac{du}{dt} \right) &= \frac{di_2}{dt} + C \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + \frac{di_3}{dt} \\ -\frac{1}{R} \frac{du}{dt} &= \frac{u}{L} + C \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + \frac{di_3}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \frac{r}{L} i_3 + r C \frac{d^2 i_3}{dt^2} + \frac{di_3}{dt} + \frac{r}{R} \frac{di_3}{dt}$$

$$r C \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(i_3) + \left(1 + \frac{r}{R}\right) \frac{di_3}{dt} + \frac{r}{L} i_3 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2 i_3}{dt^2} + \underbrace{\frac{1 + \frac{r}{R}}{rC}}_{\frac{\omega_0}{Q}} \frac{di_3}{dt} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{LC}}_{\omega_0^2} i_3 = 0}$$

D'où $\boxed{\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}}$ et $\frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{R+r}{RrC}$

$$\boxed{Q = \frac{rRC}{R+r} \omega_0}$$

(NB: $\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \Rightarrow C\omega_0 = \frac{1}{L\omega_0}$ d'où $Q = \frac{rR}{r+R} \frac{1}{L\omega_0}$)

$$3. \quad \frac{d^2 i_3}{dt^2} + \frac{\omega_0}{\alpha} \frac{di_3}{dt} + \omega_0^2 i_3 = 0$$

$$\text{eq. caract.} \quad r^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{\alpha} r + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\alpha}\right)^2 - 4\omega_0^2 = \omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 4\right)$$

Le régime est pseudo-périodique si $\Delta < 0$

$$\text{donc si } \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 4 < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha^2} < 4$$

$$\alpha^2 > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha > \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\frac{R}{R+r} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} > \frac{1}{2}}$$

Si cette condition est vérifiée,

$$r_{\pm} = -\frac{\omega_0}{2\alpha} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2}$$

$$r_{\pm} = -\frac{\omega_0}{2\alpha} \pm j \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4\alpha^2}} \right) \omega_0$$

$$\text{On pose } \boxed{\frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\alpha}} \text{ et } \boxed{\Omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4\alpha^2}}}$$

$$r_{\pm} = -\frac{1}{\tau} \pm j\Omega$$

$$\text{On a alors } \boxed{i_3(t) = e^{-t/\tau} (A \cos(\Omega t) + B \sin(\Omega t))}$$

$$\text{Conditions initiales: } i_3(0^+) = A = 0$$

$$\text{d'où } i_3(t) = B e^{-t/\tau} \sin(\Omega t)$$

$$\text{De plus, } i_2 = C \frac{du}{dt} = rC \frac{di_3}{dt} = rC B \left[-\frac{1}{\tau} \sin(\Omega t) + \Omega \cos(\Omega t) \right] e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$i_2(0^+) = rC \Omega B = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$

Chc II-2 d'où $B = \frac{E}{nRC\Omega}$

Ainsi $i_3(t) = \frac{E}{nRC\Omega} e^{-t/\tau} \sin(\Omega t)$

