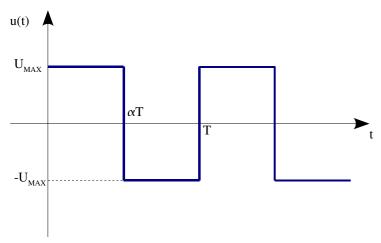
Valeurs moyenne et efficace des signaux périodiques simples :

Signal carré alternatif:



Tension movenne:

Voltmètre position : V_{DC} < u(t)>=0 V

Tension efficace TRMS:

$$U = U_{MAX}$$

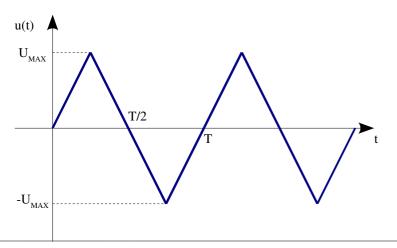
Voltmètre position : V_{AC+DC}

Tension efficace RMS:

$$U_{\mathit{RMS}} = U_{\mathit{MAX}}$$

Voltmètre position : V_{AC}

Signal triangulaire alternatif:



Tension moyenne:

$$\langle u(t) \rangle = 0 V$$

Voltmètre position : V_{DC}

Tension efficace TRMS:

$$U = \frac{U_{MAX}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

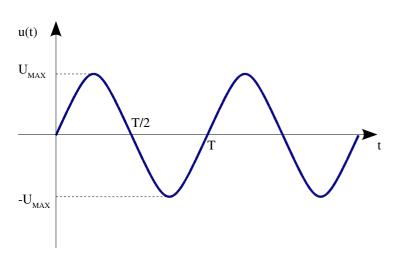
Voltmètre position : V_{AC+DC}

Tension efficace RMS:

$$U_{RMS} = \frac{U_{MAX}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Voltmètre position : V_{AC}

Signal alternatif sinusoïdal:



Tension moyenne:

$$\langle u(t) \rangle = 0 V$$

Voltmètre position : V_{DC}

Tension efficace TRMS:

$$U = \frac{U_{\text{MAX}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

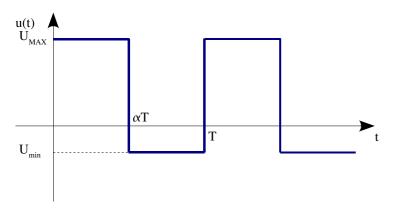
Voltmètre position : V_{AC+DC}

Tension efficace RMS:

$$U_{RMS} = \frac{U_{MAX}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Voltmètre position : V_{AC}

Signal carré périodique quelconque :



Tension crète-à-crète : $U_{CC} = U_{MAX} - U_{min}$

Tension moyenne: Voltmètre position V_{DC}

$$< u(t) > = \alpha (U_{\text{MAX}} - U_{\text{min}}) + U_{\text{min}}$$

Si
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \langle u(t) \rangle = \frac{U_{MAX} + U_{min}}{2}$$

Tension efficace TRMS: Voltmètre position: V_{AC+DC}

$$U = \sqrt{\alpha \left(U_{MAX}^2 - U_{min}^2\right) + U_{min}^2}$$

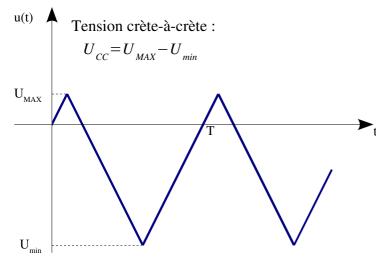
$$\overline{U = \sqrt{\alpha (U_{MAX}^2 - U_{min}^2) + U_{min}^2}}$$
Si $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow U = \sqrt{\frac{U_{MAX}^2 + U_{min}^2}{2}}$

 $\underline{Tension\ efficace\ RMS\ :} Voltm\`{e}tre\ position: V_{AC}$

$$U_{RMS} = \sqrt{U^2 - \langle u(t) \rangle^2}$$

Si
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow U_{RMS} = \frac{U_{CC}}{2}$$

Signal triangulaire périodique quelconque :



Tension moyenne: Voltmètre position V_{DC}

$$< u(t)> = \frac{U_{MAX} - U_{min}}{2}$$

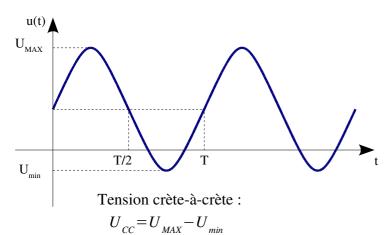
Tension efficace TRMS: Voltmètre position: V_{AC+DC}

$$U = \sqrt{U_{RMS}^2 + \langle u(t) \rangle^2}$$

Tension efficace RMS: Voltmètre position: VAC

$$U_{RMS} = \frac{U_{CC}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

Signal sinusoïdal périodique quelconque :



Tension moyenne: Voltmètre position V_{DC}

$$< u(t)> = \frac{U_{MAX} - U_{min}}{2}$$

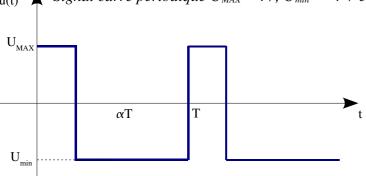
$$U = \sqrt{U_{RMS}^2 + \langle u(t) \rangle^2}$$

Tension efficace RMS : Voltmètre position : V_{AC}

$$U_{RMS} = \frac{U_{CC}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

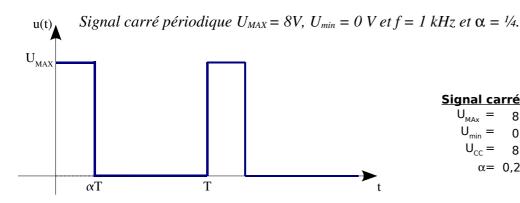
Exemples:

$$u(t)$$
 A Signal carré périodique $U_{MAX} = 4V$, $U_{min} = -4 \ V \ et \ f = 1 \ kHz \ et \ \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$.



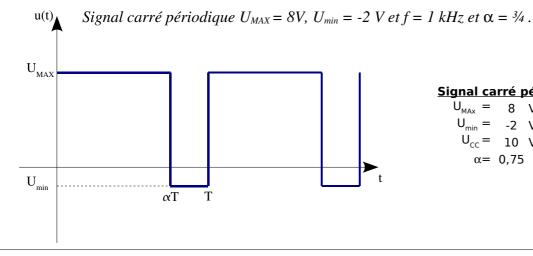
Signal carré périodique :

$$U_{MAx} = 4 V$$
 $= -2 V$
 $U_{min} = -4 V$ $U = 4 V$
 $U_{CC} = 8 V$ $U_{RMS} = 3,46 V$
 $\alpha = 0,25$

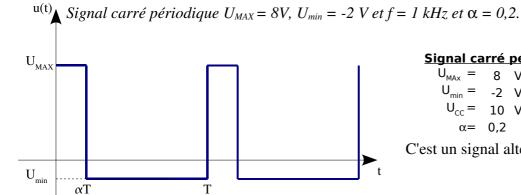


Signal carré périodique :

. 9	<u></u>		<u></u>	
$U_{MAx} =$	8	٧	<u> =</u>	2 V
$U_{min} =$	0	٧	U=	= 4 V
$U_{cc} =$	8	٧	U _{RMS} =	3,46 V
$\alpha =$	0,25	5		



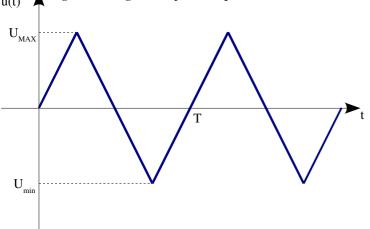
Signal carré périodique :



Signal carré périodique :

C'est un signal alternatif car $\langle u \rangle = 0$.

 \triangle Signal triangulaire périodique $U_{MAX}=10~V$, $U_{min}=-10~V$, f=400~Hz:

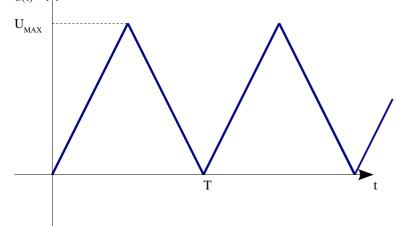


Signal triangulaire périodique :

$$U_{MAX} = 10 \text{ V}$$
 $< u > = 0 \text{ V}$ $U_{min} = -10 \text{ V}$ $U_{CC} = 20 \text{ V}$ $U_{RMS} = 5,77 \text{ V}$

C'est un signal alternatif car $\langle u \rangle = 0$.

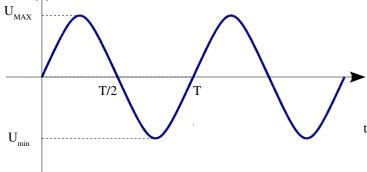
u(t) \triangle Signal triangulaire périodique $U_{MAX}=20~V$, $U_{min}=0~V, f=400~Hz$:



Signal triangulaire périodique :

$U_{MAX} =$	20 V	<u> =</u>	10 V
$U_{\min} =$	0 V	U=	11,55 V
$U_{cc} =$	20 V	$U_{RMS} =$	5,77 V

 $\mathbf{u}(t)$ \triangle Signal sinusoïdal alternatif $U_{MAX}=15~V$; $U_{min}=-15~V$; f=1500~Hz:



Signal sinusoïdal périodique :

$$U_{MAX} = 15 \text{ V}$$
 $< u > = 0 \text{ V}$ $U_{min} = -15 \text{ V}$ $U_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}$ $U_{RMS} = 10,61 \text{ V}$

Signal sinusoïdal $U_{MAX} = 30V$; $U_{min} = 0V$; f = 1500 Hz:

Signal

T/2

T

Signal sinusoïdal périodique :

$$U_{MAX} = 30 \text{ V}$$
 $U_{min} = 0 \text{ V}$
 $U_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}$

$$<$$
u> = 15 V
U= 18,37 V
 $U_{RMS} = 10,61 V$