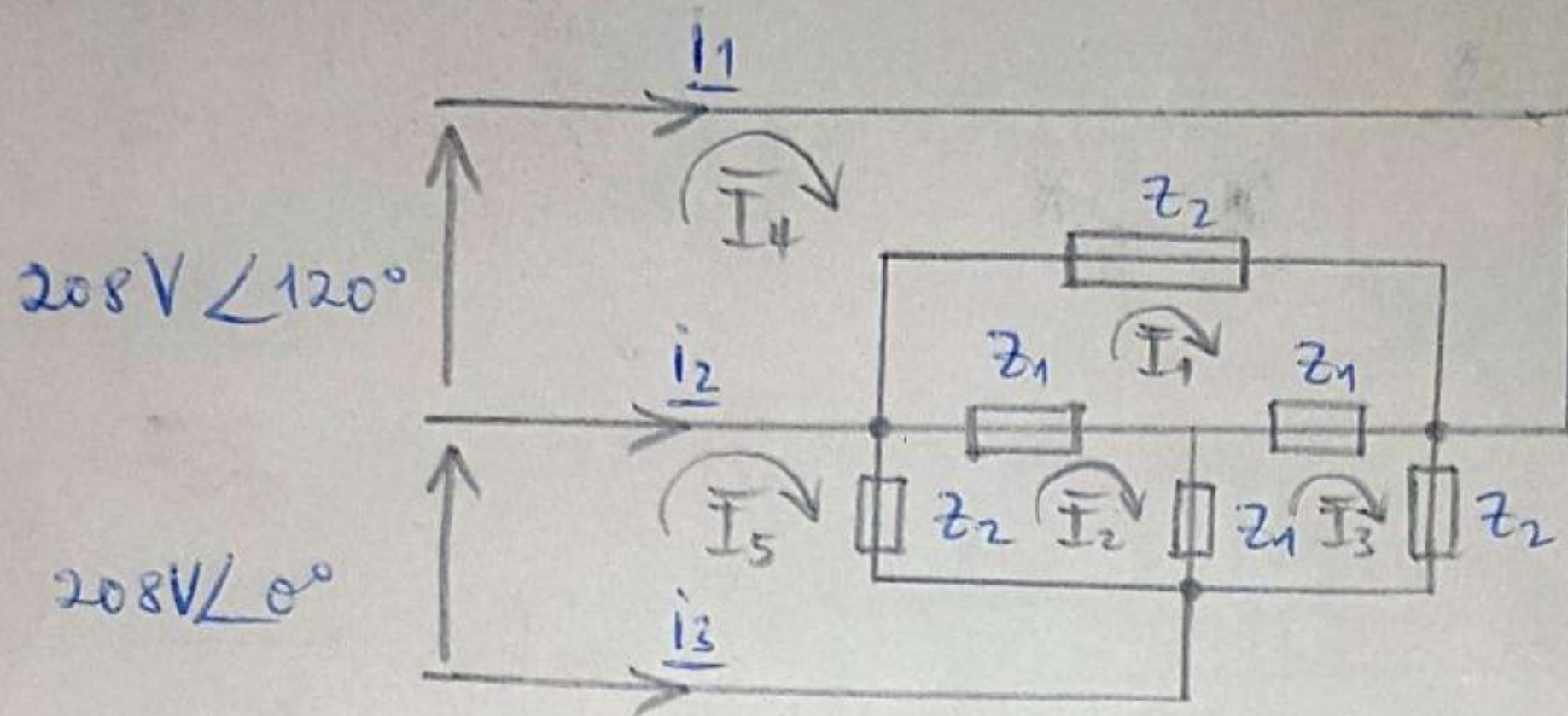


Exercice 1

1) Equations de maille du circuit en utilisant z_1 et z_2



Maille 1: $(z_2 \bar{I}_1 - z_2 \bar{I}_4) + (z_1 \bar{I}_1 - z_1 \bar{I}_3) + (z_1 \bar{I}_1 - z_1 \bar{I}_2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (2z_1 + z_2) \bar{I}_1 - z_1 \bar{I}_2 - z_1 \bar{I}_3 - z_2 \bar{I}_4 = 0$

Maille 2: $(z_2 \bar{I}_2 - z_2 \bar{I}_5) + (z_1 \bar{I}_2 - z_1 \bar{I}_1) + (z_1 \bar{I}_2 - z_1 \bar{I}_3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow -z_1 \bar{I}_1 + (z_2 + 2z_1) \bar{I}_2 - z_1 \bar{I}_3 - z_2 \bar{I}_5 = 0$

Maille 3: $(z_1 \bar{I}_3 - z_1 \bar{I}_2) + (z_1 \bar{I}_3 - z_1 \bar{I}_1) + z_2 \bar{I}_3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow -z_1 \bar{I}_1 - z_1 \bar{I}_2 + (2z_1 + z_2) \bar{I}_3 = 0$

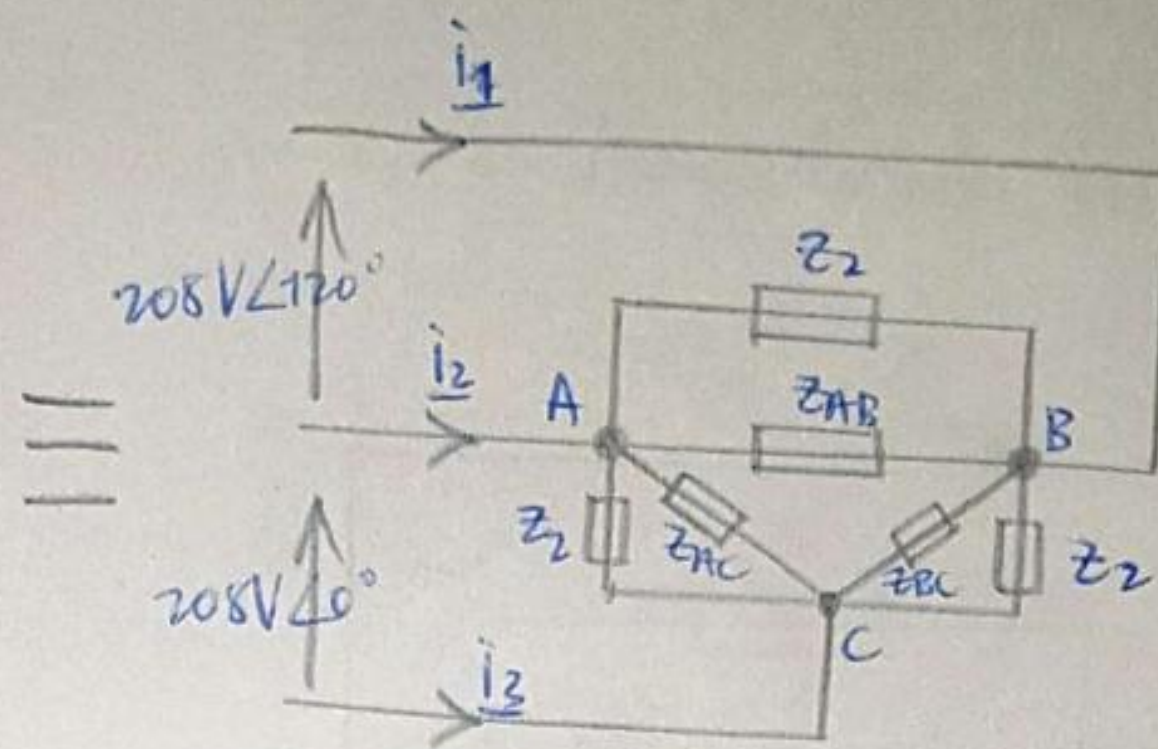
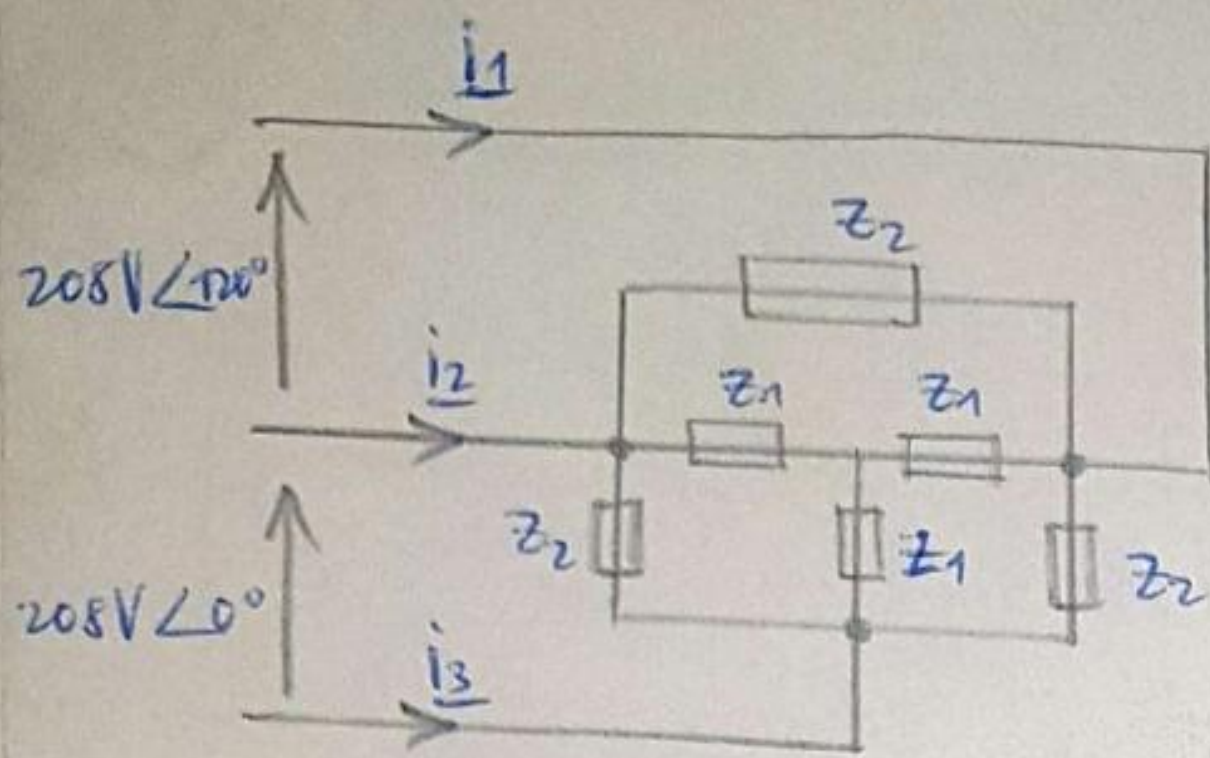
Maille 4: $-z_2 \bar{I}_1 + z_2 \bar{I}_4 = 208V \angle 120^\circ$

Maille 5: $-z_2 \bar{I}_2 + z_2 \bar{I}_5 = 208V \angle 0^\circ$

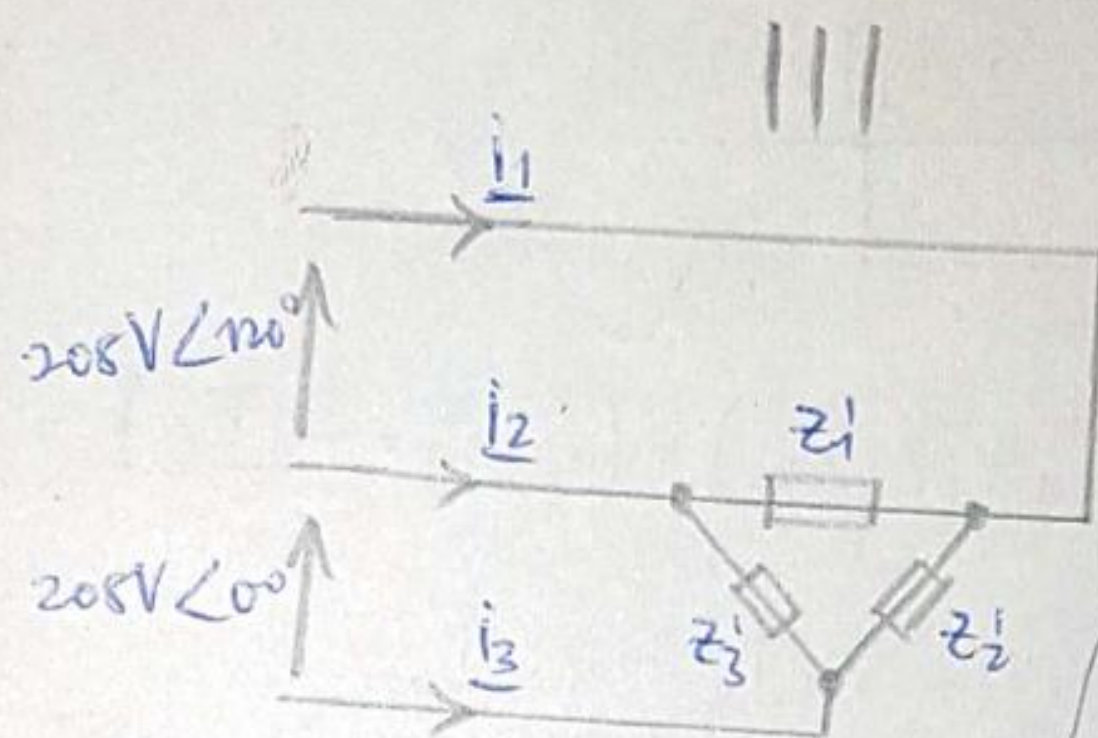
$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2z_1 + z_2 & -z_1 & -z_1 & -z_2 & 0 \\ -z_1 & 2z_1 + z_2 & -z_1 & 0 & -z_2 \\ -z_1 & -z_2 & 2z_1 + z_2 & 0 & 0 \\ -z_2 & 0 & 0 & z_2 & 0 \\ 0 & -z_2 & 0 & 0 & z_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{I}_1 \\ \bar{I}_2 \\ \bar{I}_3 \\ \bar{I}_4 \\ \bar{I}_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 208 \angle 120^\circ \\ 208 \angle 0^\circ \end{bmatrix}$$

2) $z_1 = 15 \Omega \angle 30^\circ$, $z_2 = 30 \Omega \angle 45^\circ$

E a) Transformation en circuit triangle.



avec $\begin{cases} z_{AB} = \frac{3z_1^2}{z_2} = 3z_1 \\ z_{BC} = 3z_1 \\ z_{AC} = 3z_1 \end{cases}$



$\begin{cases} z_1' = z_{AB} \parallel z_2 = \frac{z_{AB} z_2}{z_{AB} + z_2} = \frac{3z_1 z_2}{z_2 + 3z_1} \\ z_2' = z_{BC} \parallel z_2 = \frac{z_{BC} z_2}{z_{BC} + z_2} = \frac{3z_1 z_2}{z_2 + 3z_1} \\ z_3' = z_{AC} \parallel z_2 = \frac{3z_1 z_2}{z_2 + 3z_1} \end{cases}$

On a donc: $z_1' = z_2' = z_3' = z_\Delta$

$\Rightarrow z_\Delta = \frac{3z_1 z_2}{z_2 + 3z_1}$

A.N:

$$\begin{aligned} z_\Delta &= \frac{3(15 \Omega \angle 30^\circ)(30 \Omega \angle 45^\circ)}{3(15 \Omega \angle 30^\circ) + 30 \Omega \angle 45^\circ} \\ &= \frac{(45 \Omega \angle 30^\circ)(30 \Omega \angle 45^\circ)}{(45 \Omega \angle 30^\circ) + (30 \Omega \angle 45^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{1350 \angle 75^\circ}{(45 \cos 30^\circ + 30 \cos 45^\circ) + j(45 \sin 30^\circ + 30 \sin 45^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{1350 \angle 75^\circ}{\frac{45\sqrt{3} + 30\sqrt{2}}{2} + j \frac{(45 + 30\sqrt{2})}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

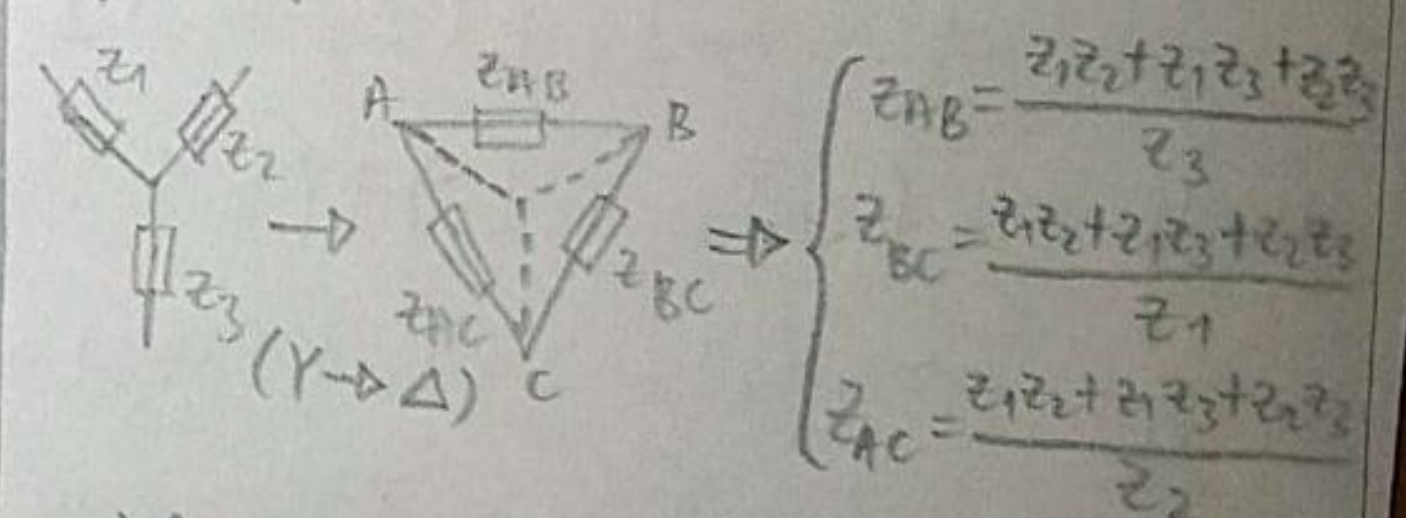
or: $a + ib = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \angle \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{45\sqrt{3} + 30\sqrt{2}}{2} + j \frac{(45 + 30\sqrt{2})}{2} = 74,38 \angle 36^\circ$

$\Rightarrow z_\Delta = \frac{1350 \angle 75^\circ}{74,38 \angle 36^\circ}$

$\Rightarrow z_\Delta = 18,15 \Omega \angle 39^\circ$

Rappel:

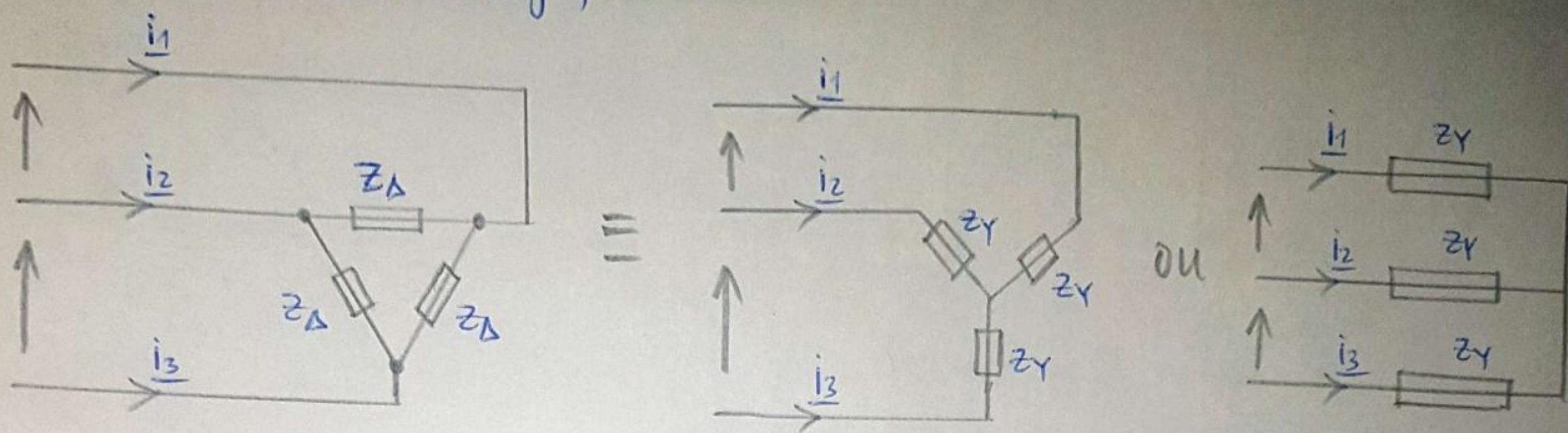


Y \leftarrow Δ (l'inverse)

$\begin{cases} z_1 = \frac{z_{AB} z_{AC}}{z_{AB} + z_{AC} + z_{BC}} \\ z_2 = \frac{z_{AB} z_{BC}}{z_{AB} + z_{AC} + z_{BC}} \\ z_3 = \frac{z_{AC} z_{BC}}{z_{AB} + z_{AC} + z_{BC}} \end{cases}$

b) Transformation en circuit étoile :

En utilisant notre circuit triangle, on a :

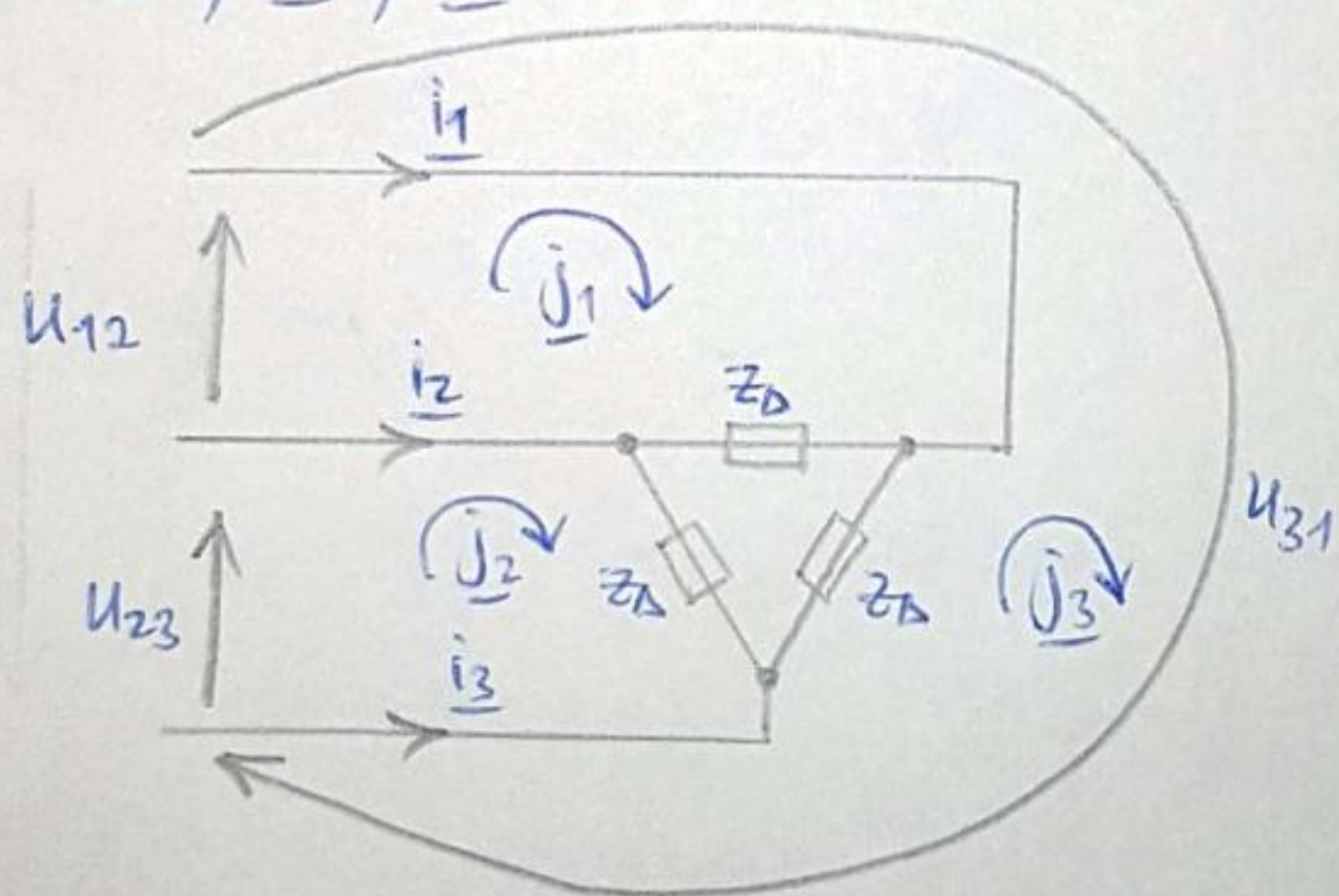


$$\text{avec } Z_Y = \frac{Z_A^2}{3Z_A} = \frac{Z_A}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{Z_Y = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_2 + 3Z_1}}$$

A.N: $Z_Y = \frac{18,15 \Omega}{3} \angle 39^\circ \Rightarrow \boxed{Z_Y = 6,05 \Omega \angle 39^\circ}$

c) Valeurs de $\underline{i}_1, \underline{i}_2, \underline{i}_3$:



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{j}_1 Z_A = U_{12} \\ \underline{j}_2 Z_A = U_{23} \\ \underline{j}_3 Z_A = U_{31} \end{cases}$$

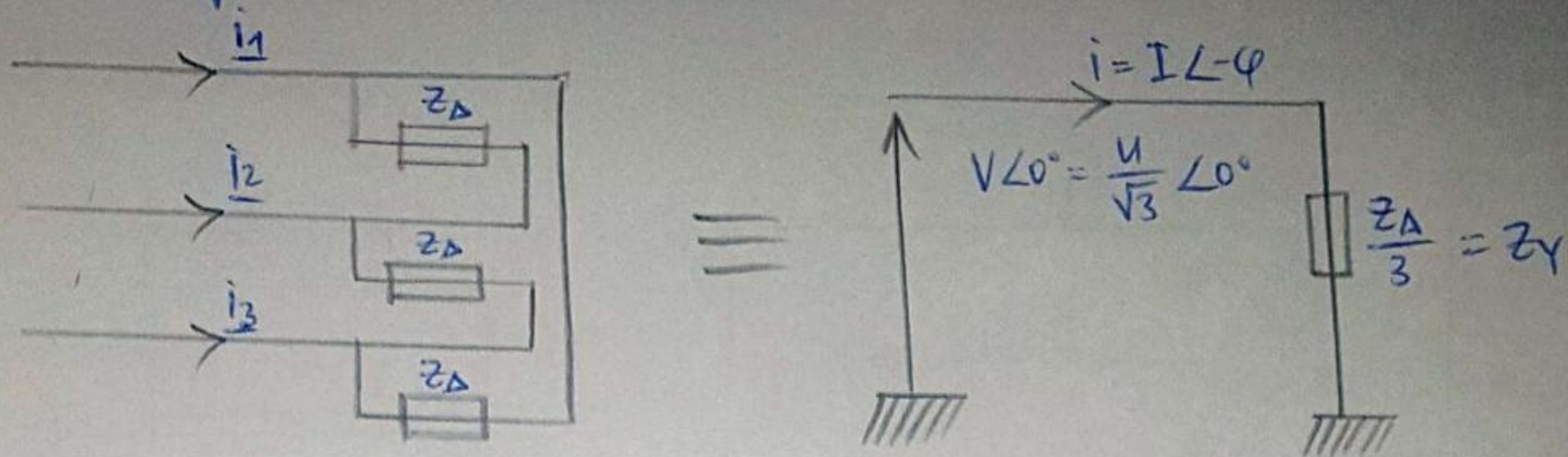
$$\Rightarrow \underline{j}_1 = \frac{U_{12}}{Z_A} = \frac{208 \text{ V} \angle 120^\circ}{18,15 \Omega \angle 39^\circ} = 11,46 \text{ A} \angle 81^\circ$$

$$\underline{j}_2 = \frac{U_{23}}{Z_A} = \frac{208 \text{ V} \angle 0^\circ}{18,15 \Omega \angle 39^\circ} = 11,46 \text{ A} \angle -39^\circ$$

$$\underline{j}_3 = \frac{U_{31}}{Z_A} = \frac{208 \text{ V} \angle -120^\circ}{18,15 \Omega \angle 39^\circ} = 11,46 \text{ A} \angle -159^\circ$$

$$\text{Donc: } \begin{cases} \underline{i}_1 = \underline{j}_1 \sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ \Rightarrow \underline{i}_1 = 19,85 \text{ A} \angle 51^\circ \\ \underline{i}_2 = \underline{j}_2 \sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ \Rightarrow \underline{i}_2 = 19,85 \text{ A} \angle -69^\circ \\ \underline{i}_3 = \underline{j}_3 \sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ \Rightarrow \underline{i}_3 = 19,85 \text{ A} \angle -189^\circ \end{cases}$$

3) Schéma équivalent à un conducteur :



* Puissance active ^{totale} et facteur de puissance ($\cos \varphi$) :

$$Z_Y = 6,05 \Omega \angle 39^\circ$$

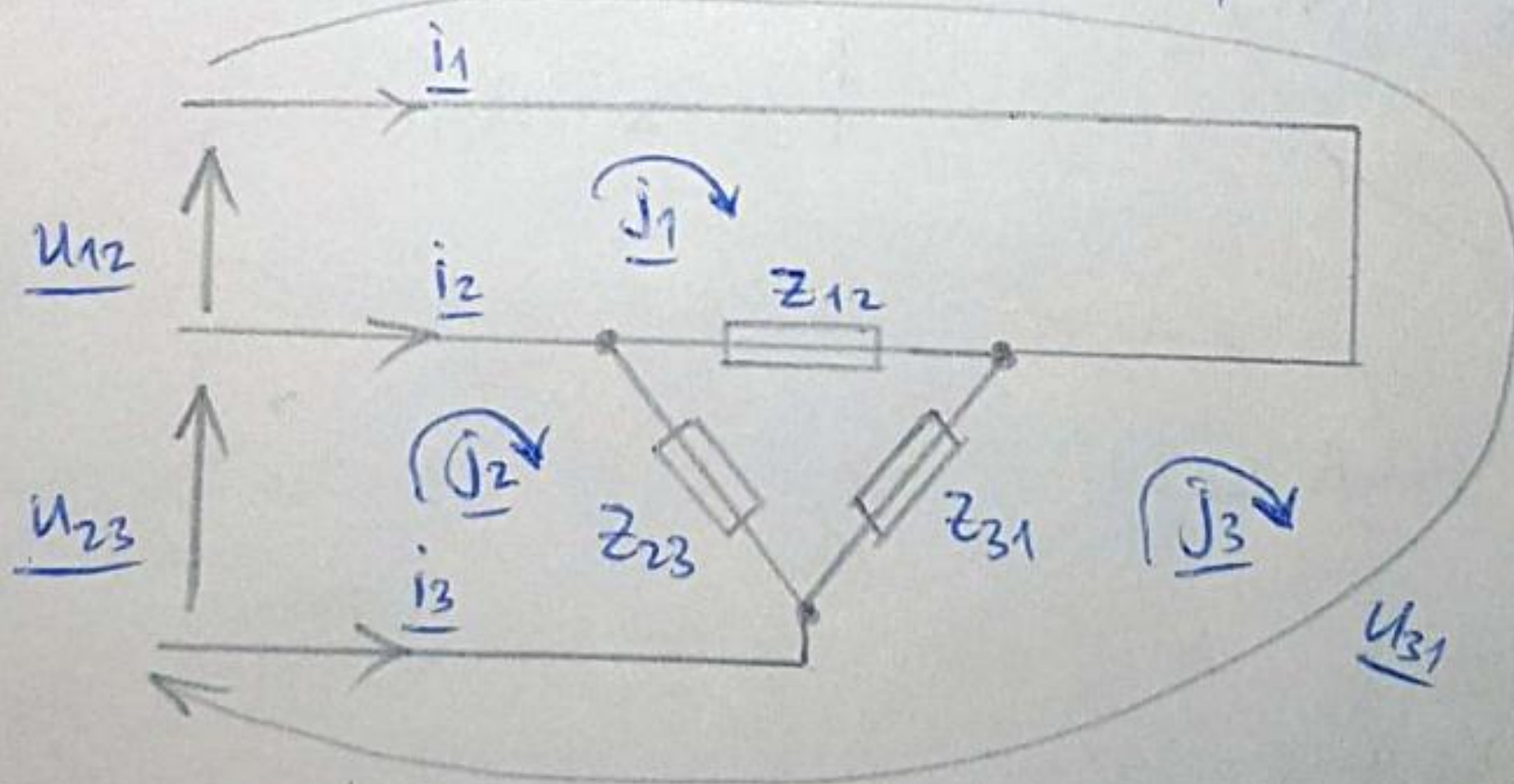
$$P = 3 V I \cos \varphi = \frac{3 V^2}{Z_Y} \cos \varphi$$

$$\text{or } V = \frac{U}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{208 V}{\sqrt{3}} = 120 V \quad \text{et } I = \frac{V}{Z_Y} = 19,85 \angle -39^\circ \Rightarrow \varphi = 39^\circ$$

$$\text{d'où : } \boxed{P = 5552 W \quad \text{et } \cos \varphi = 0,78}$$

Exercice 2

$$U = 381 V \quad Z_{12} = 25 \Omega \angle 90^\circ, \quad Z_{23} = 15 \Omega \angle 30^\circ, \quad Z_{31} = 20 \Omega \angle 0^\circ$$



1) Calcul de $\underline{j}_1, \underline{j}_2, \underline{j}_3$:

$$\underline{j}_1 Z_{12} = \underline{U}_{12} \Rightarrow \underline{j}_1 = \frac{\underline{U}_{12}}{Z_{12}} = \frac{381 V \angle 0^\circ}{25 \Omega \angle 90^\circ} = \underline{15,24 A \angle -90^\circ}$$

$$\underline{j}_2 Z_{23} = \underline{U}_{23} \Rightarrow \underline{j}_2 = \frac{\underline{U}_{23}}{Z_{23}} = \frac{381 V \angle -120^\circ}{15 \Omega \angle 30^\circ} = \underline{25,4 A \angle -150^\circ}$$

$$\underline{j}_3 Z_{31} = \underline{U}_{31} \Rightarrow \underline{j}_3 = \frac{\underline{U}_{31}}{Z_{31}} = \frac{381 V \angle -240^\circ}{20 \Omega \angle 0^\circ} = \underline{19,05 A \angle -240^\circ}$$

2) Les courants $\underline{i}_1, \underline{i}_2, \underline{i}_3$:

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{i}_1 &= \underline{j}_1 - \underline{j}_3 = 15,24 \text{ A} \angle -90^\circ - 19,05 \text{ A} \angle -240^\circ \\ &= [15,24 \cos(-90) - 19,05 \cos(-240)] + i [15,24 \sin(-90) - 19,05 \sin(-240)] \\ &= 9,525 + i(-31,74) \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{i}_1 = 33,14 \angle -73,3^\circ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{i}_2 &= \underline{j}_2 - \underline{j}_1 = 25,4 \text{ A} \angle -150^\circ - 15,24 \text{ A} \angle -90^\circ \\ &= [25,4 \cos(-150) - 15,24 \cos(-90)] + i [25,4 \sin(-150) - 15,24 \sin(-90)] \\ &= -22 + i(2,54) \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{i}_2 = 22,1 \text{ A} \angle -6,6^\circ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{i}_3 &= \underline{j}_3 - \underline{j}_2 = 19,05 \text{ A} \angle -240^\circ - 25,4 \text{ A} \angle -150^\circ \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{i}_3 = 31,75 \text{ A} \angle 66,87^\circ}\end{aligned}$$

3) Puissance active:

$$P = V_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 + V_2 I_2 \cos \varphi_2 + V_3 I_3 \cos \varphi_3$$

$$\text{avec } \begin{cases} V_1 = \frac{U_{12}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ = 219,97 \text{ V} \angle -30^\circ \\ V_2 = \frac{U_{23}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ = 219,97 \text{ V} \angle -150^\circ \\ V_3 = \frac{U_{31}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ = 219,97 \text{ V} \angle -270^\circ \end{cases}$$

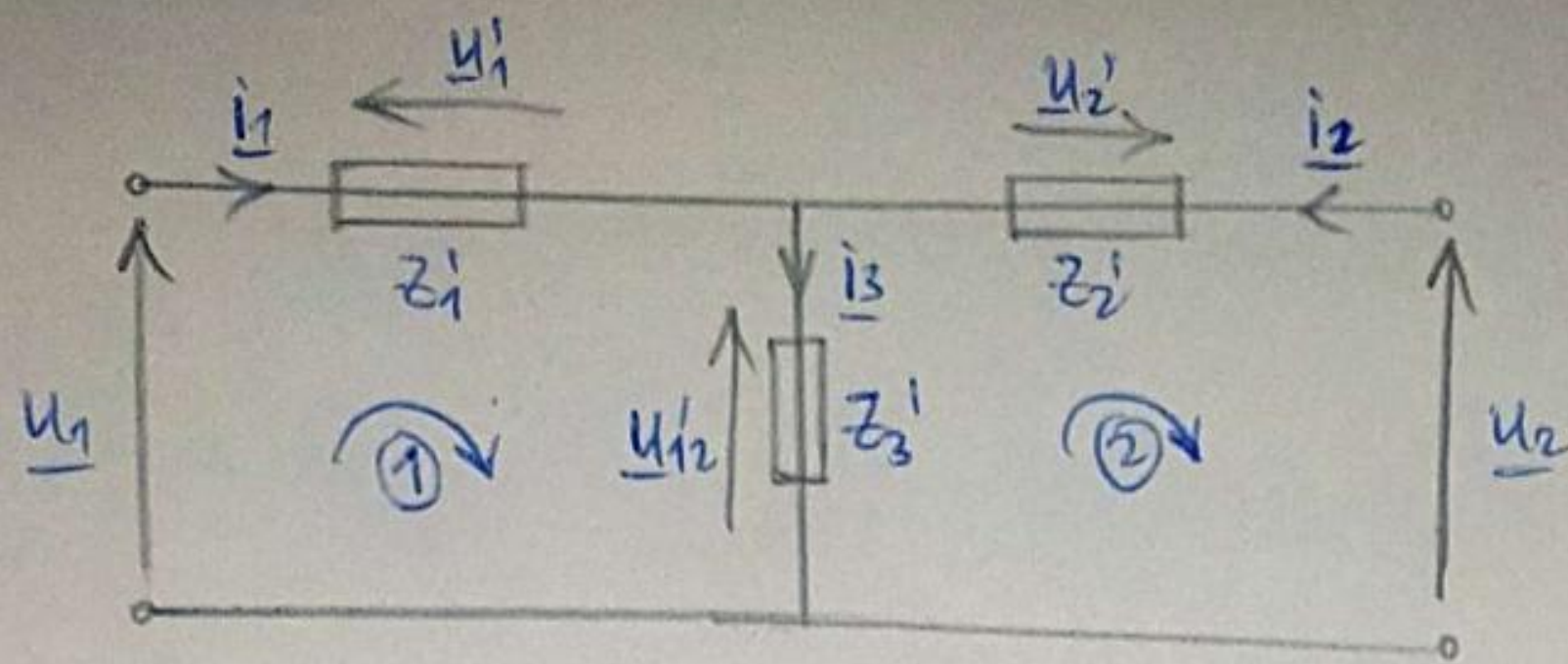
$$\text{et } \begin{cases} \varphi_1 = \varphi_{V_1} - \varphi_{i_1} = 43,3^\circ \\ \varphi_2 = \varphi_{V_2} - \varphi_{i_2} = -6,6^\circ - 144^\circ \\ \varphi_3 = \varphi_{V_3} - \varphi_{i_3} = -336,78^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = [219,97 \times 33,14 \cos(43,3)] + [219,97 \times 22,1 \cos(-144)] + [219,97 \times 31,75 \cos(-336,78)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P = 16432,26 \text{ W}}$$

Exercice 3

A.



1) Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 en fonction des paramètres d'impédances :

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \underline{U}_1 - \underline{U}_1' - \underline{U}_{12} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U}_1 = \underline{U}_1' + \underline{U}_{12} = Z_1 \underline{i}_1 + Z_3 (\underline{i}_1 + \underline{i}_2) \quad \text{car } \underline{i}_3 = \underline{i}_1 + \underline{i}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U}_1 = (Z_1 + Z_3) \underline{i}_1 + Z_3 \underline{i}_2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow -\underline{U}_2 + \underline{U}_2' + \underline{U}_{12} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U}_2 = \underline{U}_2' + \underline{U}_{12} = Z_2 \underline{i}_2 + Z_3 (\underline{i}_1 + \underline{i}_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U}_2 = Z_3 \underline{i}_1 + (Z_2 + Z_3) \underline{i}_2$$

$$\text{or } \begin{cases} \underline{U}_1 = Z_{11} \underline{i}_1 + Z_{12} \underline{i}_2 \\ \underline{U}_2 = Z_{21} \underline{i}_1 + Z_{22} \underline{i}_2 \end{cases}$$

Par identification, on a

$$\begin{cases} Z_{11} = Z_1 + Z_3 \\ Z_{12} = Z_3 \\ Z_{21} = Z_3 \\ Z_{22} = Z_2 + Z_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_1 = Z_{11} - Z_{12} \\ Z_2 = Z_{22} - Z_{21} \\ Z_3 = Z_{12} \end{cases}$$

2) Paramètres hybrides en fonction de Z_1, Z_2 et Z_3 :

Pour une matrice hybride directe, on a :

$$\begin{cases} \underline{U}_1 = h_{11} \underline{i}_1 + h_{12} \underline{U}_2 \\ \underline{i}_2 = h_{21} \underline{i}_1 + h_{22} \underline{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{or } \begin{cases} \underline{U}_1 = (Z_1 + Z_3) \underline{i}_1 + Z_3 \underline{i}_2 & (1) \\ \underline{U}_2 = Z_3 \underline{i}_1 + (Z_2 + Z_3) \underline{i}_2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow \underline{i}_2 = \frac{\underline{U}_2 - Z_3 \underline{i}_1}{Z_2 + Z_3} \quad (*) \text{ dans (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{i}_2 = \frac{1}{Z_2 + Z_3} \underline{U}_2 - \frac{Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \underline{i}_1 \Rightarrow h_{21} = -\frac{Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \text{ et } h_{22} = \frac{1}{Z_2 + Z_3}$$

$$(*) \text{ dans (1)} \Rightarrow \underline{U}_1 = (Z_1 + Z_3) \underline{i}_1 + \frac{Z_3 (\underline{U}_2 - Z_3 \underline{i}_1)}{Z_2 + Z_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U}_1 = \left[Z_1 + Z_3 - \frac{Z_3^2}{Z_2 + Z_3} \right] \underline{i}_1 + \frac{Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \underline{U}_2$$

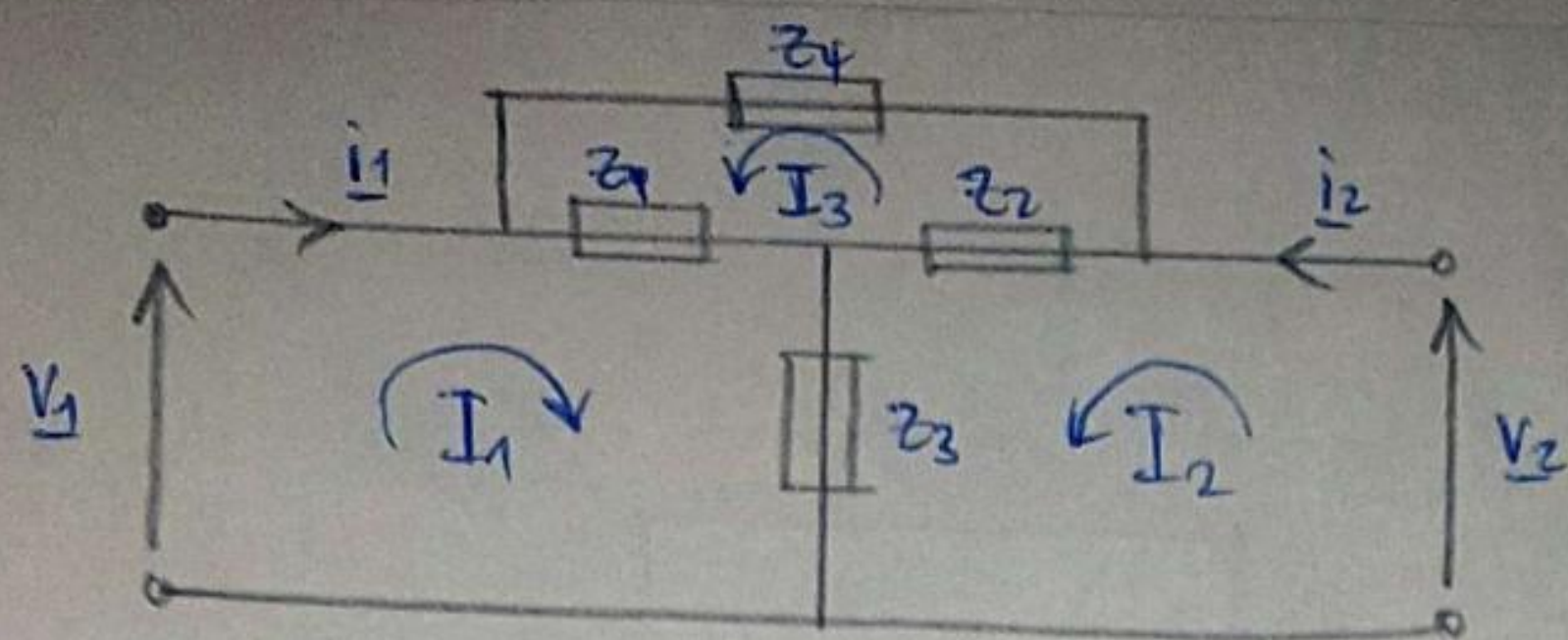
$$\Rightarrow \underline{U}_1 = \left[Z_1 + \frac{Z_2 Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \right] \underline{i}_1 + \frac{Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \underline{U}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{11} = Z_1 + \frac{Z_2 Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \text{ et } h_{12} = \frac{Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3}$$

Donc :

$$\begin{cases} h_{11} = Z_1 + \frac{Z_2 Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \\ h_{12} = \frac{Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \\ h_{21} = -\frac{Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \\ h_{22} = \frac{1}{Z_2 + Z_3} \end{cases}$$

B.



1) Matrice impédance du quadripôle en T :

Maille 1 : $z_1 I_1 + z_1 I_3 + z_3 I_1 + z_3 I_2 = V_1$
 $\Rightarrow (z_1 + z_3) I_1 + z_3 I_2 + z_1 I_3 = V_1$

Maille 2 : $z_2 I_2 - z_2 I_3 + z_3 I_2 + z_3 I_1 = V_2$
 $\Rightarrow z_3 I_1 + (z_2 + z_3) I_2 - z_2 I_3 = V_2$

Maille 3 : $z_1 I_3 + z_1 I_1 + z_2 I_3 - z_2 I_2 + z_4 I_3 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow z_1 I_1 - z_2 I_2 + (z_1 + z_2 + z_4) I_3 = 0$

Or $I_1 = i_1$ et $I_2 = i_2$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (z_1 + z_3) i_1 + z_3 i_2 + z_1 I_3 = V_1 & (1) \\ z_3 i_1 + (z_2 + z_3) i_2 - z_2 I_3 = V_2 & (2) \\ z_1 i_1 - z_2 i_2 + (z_1 + z_2 + z_4) I_3 = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

(3) $\Rightarrow I_3 = \frac{z_2 i_2 - z_1 i_1}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}$ (4)

(4) dans (1) et (2) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1 = (z_1 + z_3) i_1 + z_3 i_2 + z_1 \left(\frac{z_2 i_2 - z_1 i_1}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} \right) \\ V_2 = z_3 i_1 + (z_2 + z_3) i_2 - z_2 \left(\frac{z_2 i_2 - z_1 i_1}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} \right) \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1 = \left(z_1 + z_3 - \frac{z_1^2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} \right) i_1 + \left(z_3 + \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} \right) i_2 \\ V_2 = \left(z_3 + \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} \right) i_1 + \left(z_2 + z_3 - \frac{z_2^2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} \right) i_2 \end{cases}$$

Donc la matrice impédance :

$$\begin{bmatrix} z_1 + z_3 - \frac{z_1^2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} & z_3 + \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} \\ z_3 + \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} & z_2 + z_3 - \frac{z_2^2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} \end{bmatrix}$$

2) Déduire impédances z_1', z_2', z_3' en fonction de z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 .

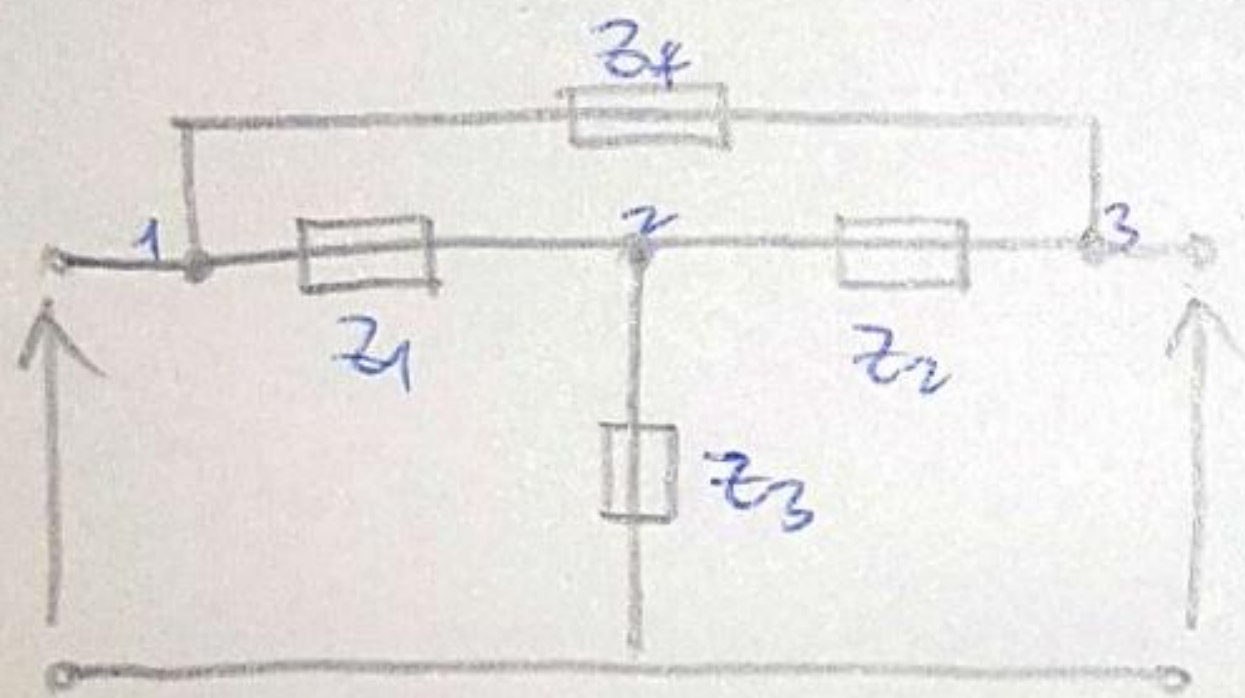
D'après la question A1), on a

$$z_1' = z_{11} - z_{21} = z_1 + z_3 - \frac{z_1^2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} - z_3 - \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} \Rightarrow \boxed{z_1' = \frac{z_1 z_4}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}}$$

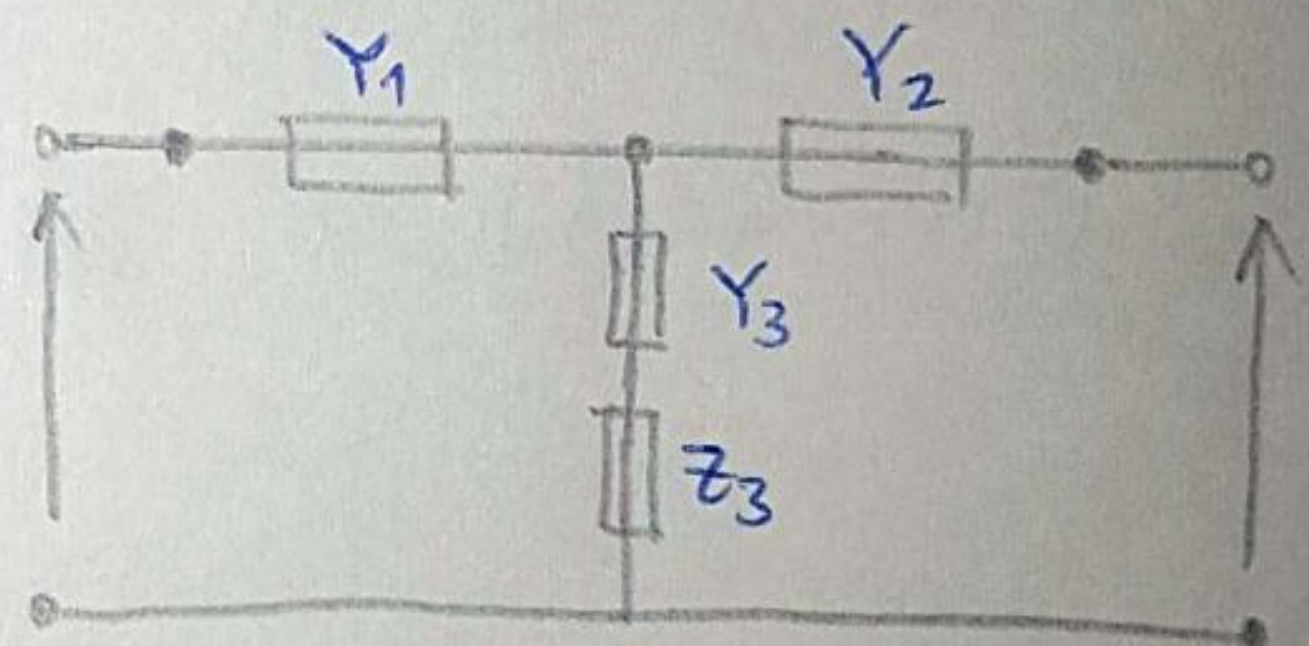
$$z_2' = z_{22} - z_{21} \Rightarrow \boxed{z_2' = \frac{z_2 z_4}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}}$$

$$z_3' = z_{21} \Rightarrow \boxed{z_3' = z_3 + \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}}$$

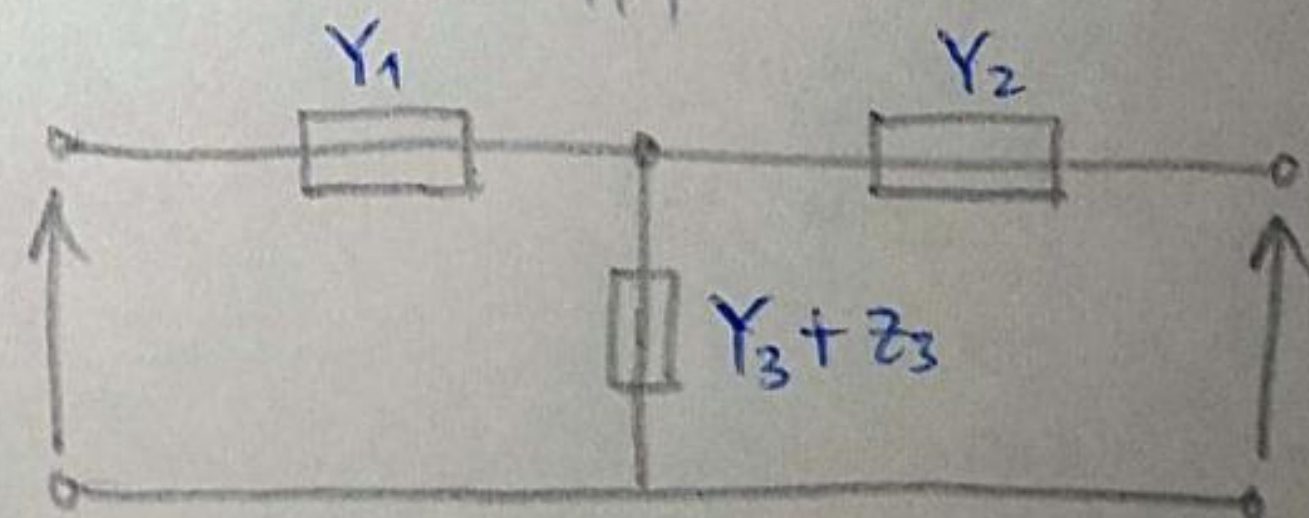
3) Retrouvons z_1', z_2', z_3' en utilisant le théorème de Kennelly:



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avec $Y_1 = \frac{z_1 z_4}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}$, $Y_2 = \frac{z_2 z_4}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}$, $Y_3 = \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}$

D'où: $\boxed{z_1' = Y_1 = \frac{z_1 z_4}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}; z_2' = Y_2 = \frac{z_2 z_4}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}; z_3' = Y_3 + z_3 = \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1 + z_2 + z_4} + z_3}$

On y retrouve le même résultat.