TD S10 - Conigé S1- Resistance de juite d'un condensatoin 2) Loi de forctionment (en convention récepteur)  $i = i_R + i_C = \frac{u}{R} + \frac{du}{dt} = i$ 3/ Valem de R? u(t=0) = E = 6Vu(+=+,) = u = 3,8 V ource ty = So min. Longue que le condens teen est isolé:  $i=0 \Rightarrow \frac{u}{R} + \frac{du}{dt} = 0$ A i=0A i=0 i=Résolution: \* solution générale: 1/20, u/H = Ae-t/E \* Relation de continuité: la tension aux bone d'un cordendre ideal est continue. En particulie à 1 =0: aree jult=0+) = A jult=0+) = E  $u(t=0^+)=u(t=0^-)$ \* Findement: H70, ULA = EE Détermine Z = RC puis R:  $a + = t_1 \quad u = u_1 = E = t_1/2$   $\Rightarrow e^{-t_1/2} = \frac{u_1}{E} \Rightarrow -t_1/2 = \frac{u_1}{E}$   $\Rightarrow t_1/2 = \ln \left(\frac{E}{u_1}\right) \Rightarrow Z = \frac{t_1}{\ln \left(\frac{E}{u_1}\right)} \Rightarrow R = \frac{t_1}{C \ln \left(\frac{E}{u_1}\right)} \Rightarrow R = \frac{t_1}{C \ln \left(\frac{E}{u_1}\right)} \Rightarrow R = \frac{t_2}{C \ln \left(\frac{E}{u_1}\right)} \Rightarrow R = \frac{t_3}{C \ln \left$ S2- Circut 121 er regime transitoire 1/ Pour t -> +> : le régime stationnaire est établi donc le seteme équivalent est le surant : E 19 doe 3(+0) = E

2/ Equation différentielle vérifice par ilt): loi des mailles

9: -E+D+U1 = 0 avec : D=Ri et u=Ldi => Ldi+Ri=E= di+Z=E

avec Z=L

avec Z=L

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} c_{\mu}(\Gamma) = A_{e}^{-t/z}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} c_{\mu}(\Gamma) = \frac{E}{R}$$

- particulier, 
$$\bar{a} = 0$$
:  
 $i(0) = i(0)$  avec  $i(0) = A + \bar{e}$ 

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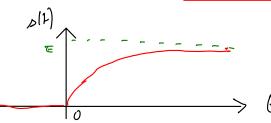
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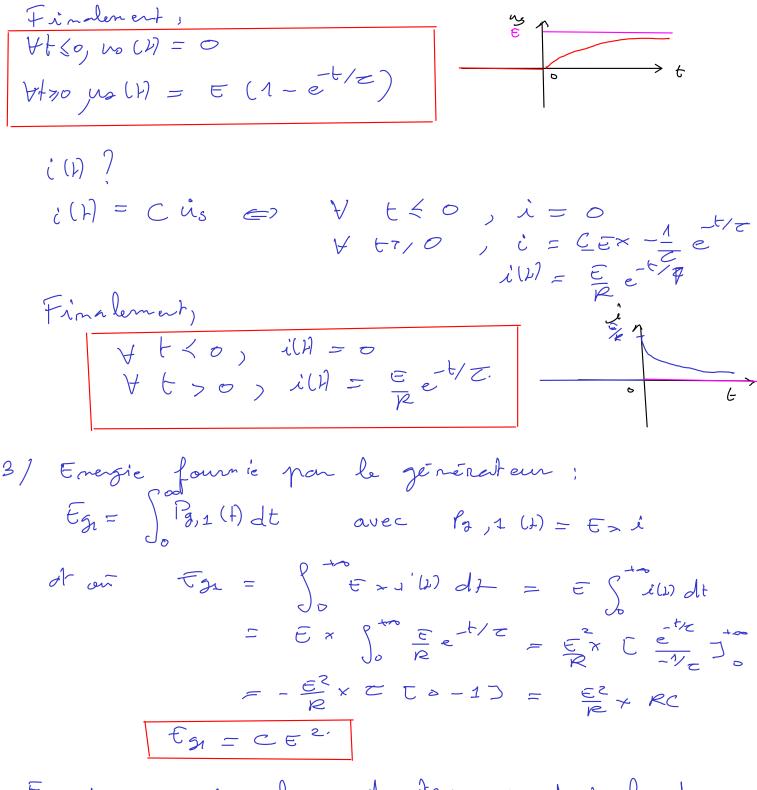
lumily) = 
$$\frac{\Xi}{R}$$
 cohérent  $V$   
 $(10) = 0$ 



$$b(t_m) = 95\%$$
,  $b(a) = 95\%$ ,  $E$ 
 $-t_m/z$ 
 $= 500 \times E = 1 - 35 = 500 = 100$ 

S3 - Rendement de la change et un condensateur us (0-) = 0 Kavert. E TO THE THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE  $A \neq = 0$ , or ferme K, 1) Egra dell verifice par as your t >0; D:-E+45+42=0 aree up = Pi et i = C dus D'an; us + RC dus = E Or pose C = RC; is + 1/2 = = = (4) 2) ill) = c dus done us lil)? Risolvos (x): pom t >0 45 CA) = UH (A) + UP (L) owee un(1) = Ae-t/z uplH= E Non 13 (4) = E + A = +/E Reste à détermine A. Continuité de la tension us aux bornes du condensateur. A t =0:  $u_s(tot) = u_s(to^{-1})$ avec (C, T)us (0+) = E+ A

 $d = - \epsilon$ 



Energic regue par le condensateur prendent la drange:  $\triangle E_{C2} = E_{C1}(\infty) - E_{C1}(0) \qquad E_{C} = \frac{1}{2}Cu^{2}$   $curee \quad E_{C1}(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}C \ln |\omega|^{2} = \frac{1}{2}CE^{2}$   $E_{C1}(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}C \ln |\omega|^{2} = 0$ 

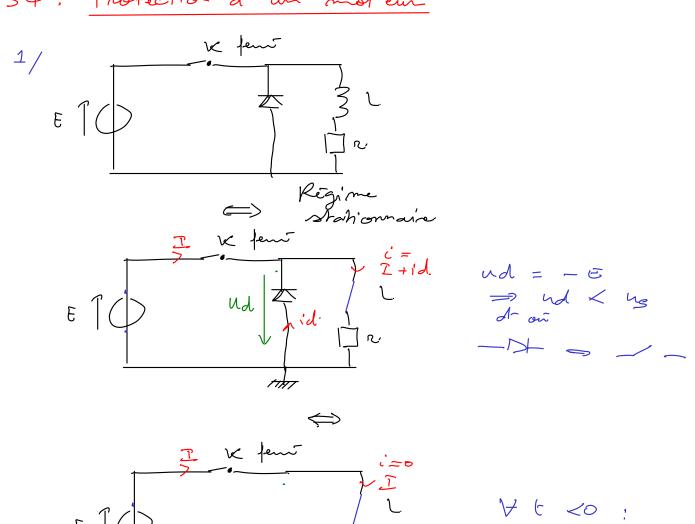
 $\Delta E_{c_2} = \frac{1}{2} CE^{2}$ 

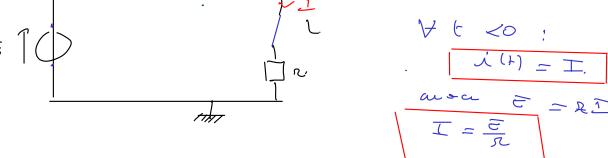
Emergie regre par la résistance  $W_{52}$ Con ser vation de l'émergie :  $Eg_1 = AE_{1} + W_{51}$ D'air  $W_{52} = E_{21} - AE_{1} \Rightarrow W_{5} = \frac{1}{2}CE^{2}$  4/ Rendement de la hange:  $y = \frac{\Delta E_{cq}}{E_{gq}}$ .

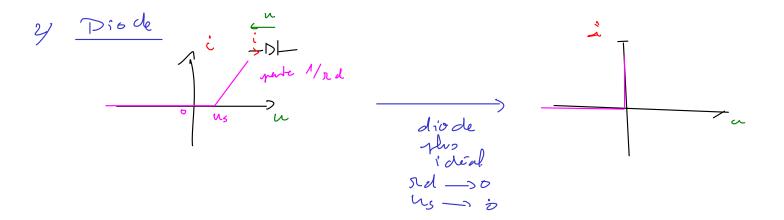
A.N.: y = 50% indépendament.

de R.

## S4. Protection de un moteur







2/1. 
$$\vec{a}$$
  $t = 0t$ ,  $t_0 = ?$ 
 $t_0(x) = t_0(x)$ 
 $t_0(x) = t_0(x)$ 

