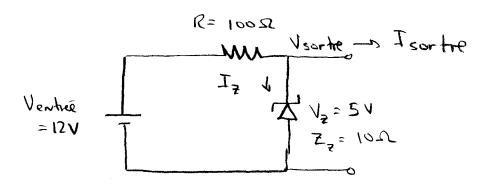
```
GEL 21948
GIF 21947
```

Réponses

Question #1:

$$26 \times 10^4 = 260 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 5\%$$

Question #2:



a) Lorsque Isortre = OA, le courant dans Dz seva:

$$I_z = \frac{V_{entrée} - V_z}{R + Z_z}$$
 >0 -> Donc $I_{sortre} = 0$
est le courant minimal

Pour le courant de sortie maximal, la diode cessera de conduire lorsque Vsortie V_2 , pour lequel ou aura $I_{sortre} = V_{entree} - V_{sortre} = \frac{12-5}{100} = \frac{70mA}{100}$

Dove Isortre = 70MA est le courant Maximal.

b) pour Rcharge = 200 se On a Vsortre = Rchargo Isortre

V sortie (1+ Rcharge (
$$\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{2}$$
) = Rcharge ($\frac{V_{entrée}}{R} + \frac{V_{z}}{2}$)

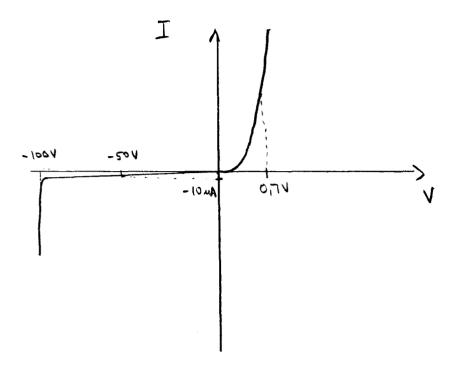
$$= (200\Omega)[(10\Omega)(12V) + (100\Omega)(5V)] = [5,39V]$$

$$(100\Omega)(10\Omega) + (2\omega\Omega)(100\Omega + 10\Omega)$$

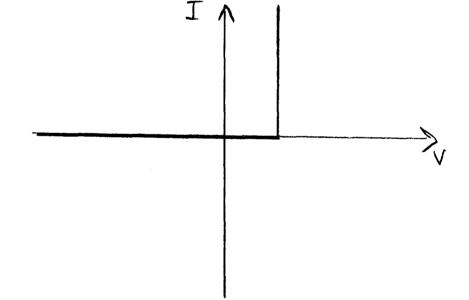
C) La pile est connectée à l'envers.

La diocle conduit en polarisation directe. En utilisant la seconde approximation, on a $V_{sorthe} = -V_F = -0.7V$

a)



6)



c) 0,7 V

Question #4

b)
$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (100 \Omega)(1MF)} = 1592 Hz$$

Attenuation = 40 dB

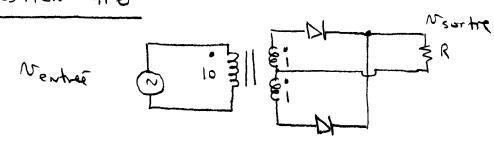
A (159,2 kHz) =
$$20 \log \frac{V_{\text{sorthe}}}{V_{\text{entree}}}$$
 = $-40 dB$
 V_{entree}
 $V_{\text{sortie}} = V_{\text{entree}} = 10 \text{ V} \cdot 10$
 $= \sqrt{0.1 \text{ V}}$

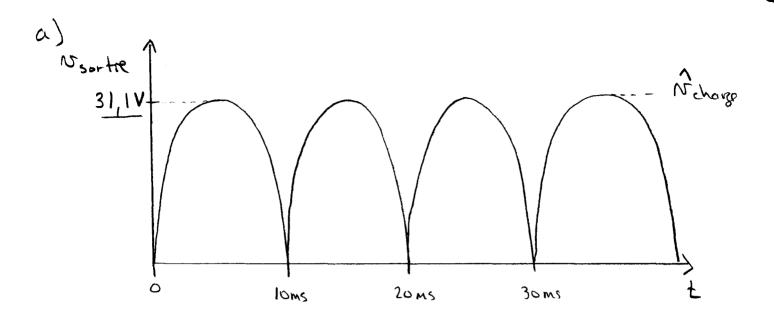
Question #5

b) S;
$$R_2 \ll R$$
 on a $V_{pol} = 12V \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

Pour écréter à 3V, on doit avoir

$$R_2 = \frac{R_1 V_{pol}}{12V - V_{pol}} = \frac{10 \Omega (3.7 V)}{12V - 3.7 V} = \boxed{4.46 \Omega}$$





6)

Valeur moyenne =
$$\overline{V}_{charge} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} v_{charge}(t) dt$$

$$v_{charge}(t) = \hat{v}_{charge} \sin(2\pi f t) \qquad 0 < t < T/2$$

$$v_{charge}(t) = -\hat{v}_{charge} \sin(2\pi f t) \qquad T/2 < t < T$$

$$\overline{V}_{charge} = \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{0}^{T/2} \hat{v}_{charge} \sin(2\pi f t) dt - \int_{T/2}^{T} \hat{v}_{charge} \sin(2\pi f t) dt \right]$$

$$\overline{V}_{charge} = \frac{\hat{v}_{charge}}{T} \frac{\left[-\cos(2\pi f t) \right]_{0}^{T/2} - \left[-\cos(2\pi f t) \right]_{T/2}^{T}}{2\pi f}$$

$$\overline{V}_{charge} = \frac{\hat{v}_{charge}}{T} \frac{\left[-\cos(2\pi f t) \right]_{0}^{T/2} - \left[-\cos(2\pi f t) \right]_{T/2}^{T}}{2\pi}$$

$$\overline{V}_{charge} = \frac{2\hat{v}_{charge}}{\pi}$$

$$= 2 \left(3 \right) \left(1 \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(3 \right) \left(3 \right) \left(3 \right)$$