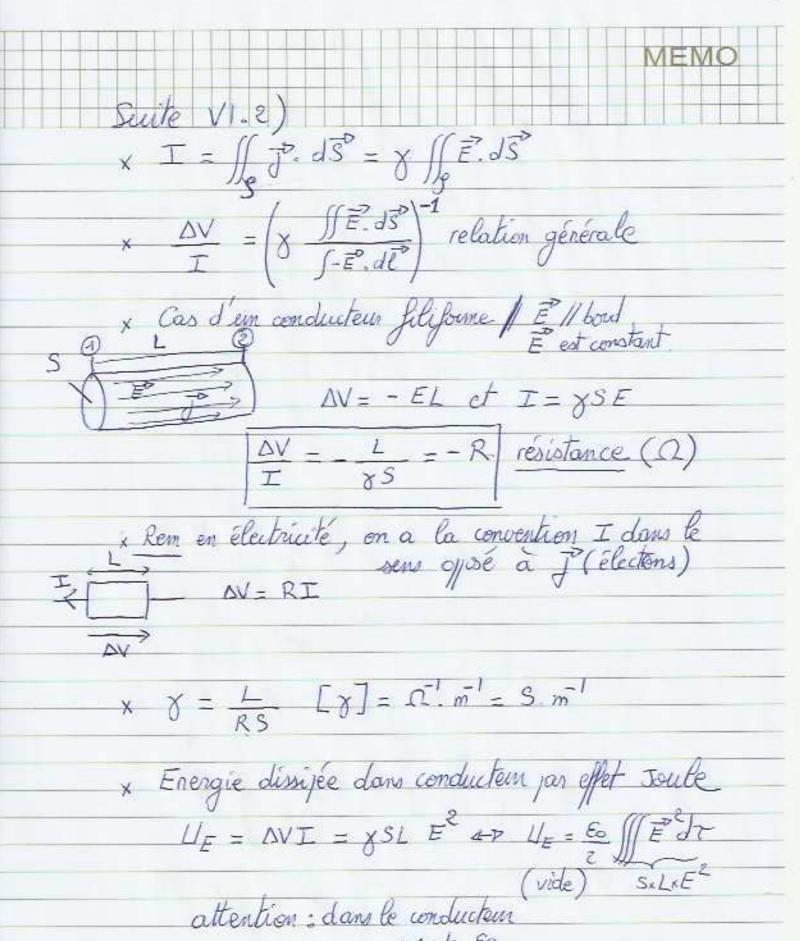


Emay L254 45/

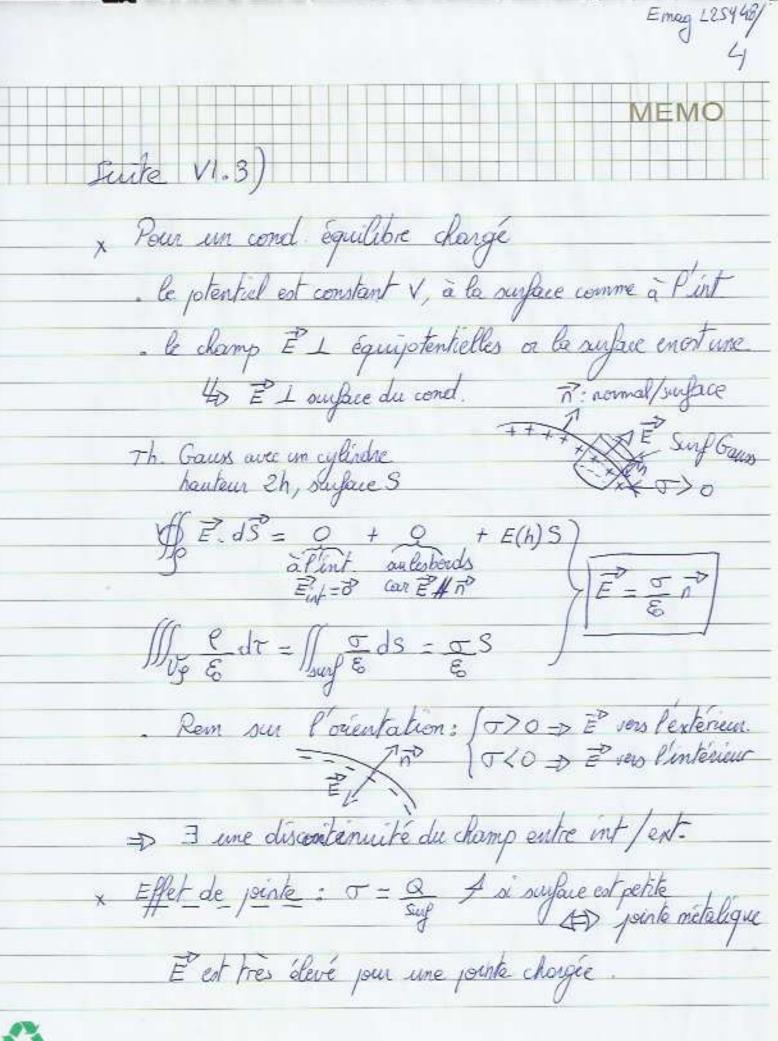


Emag 1254 46/





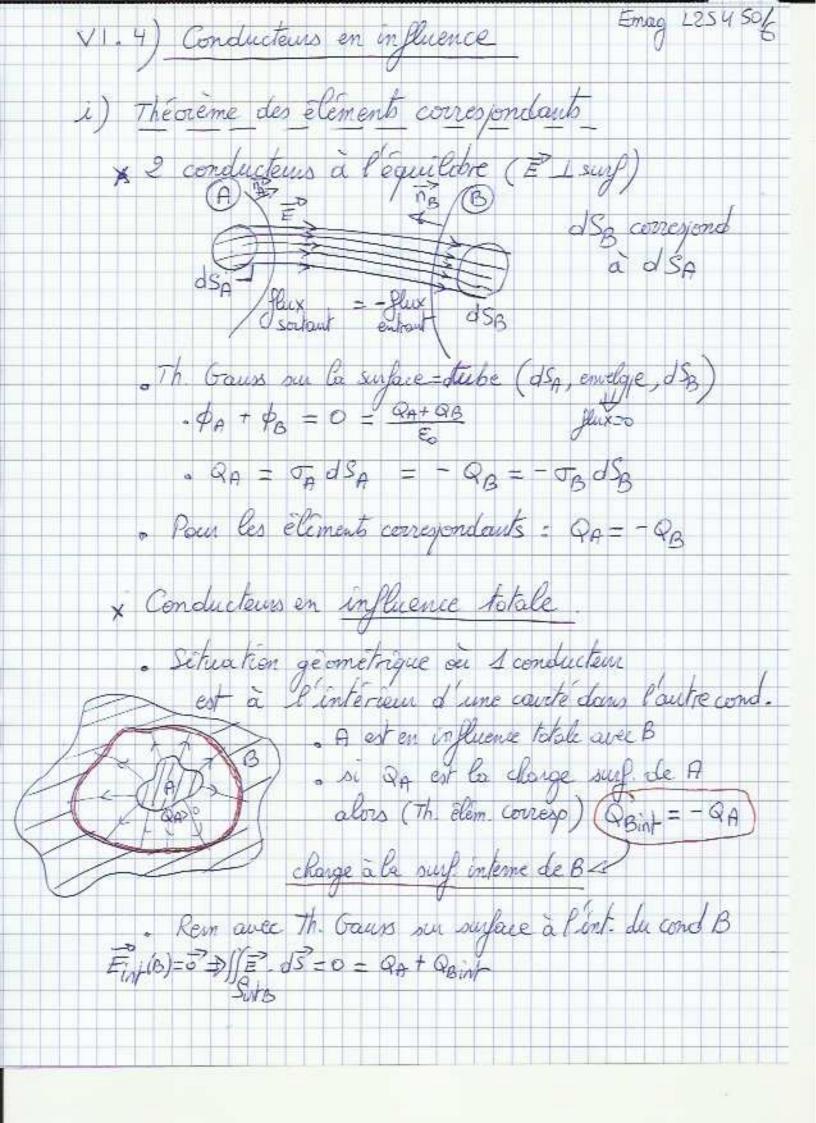


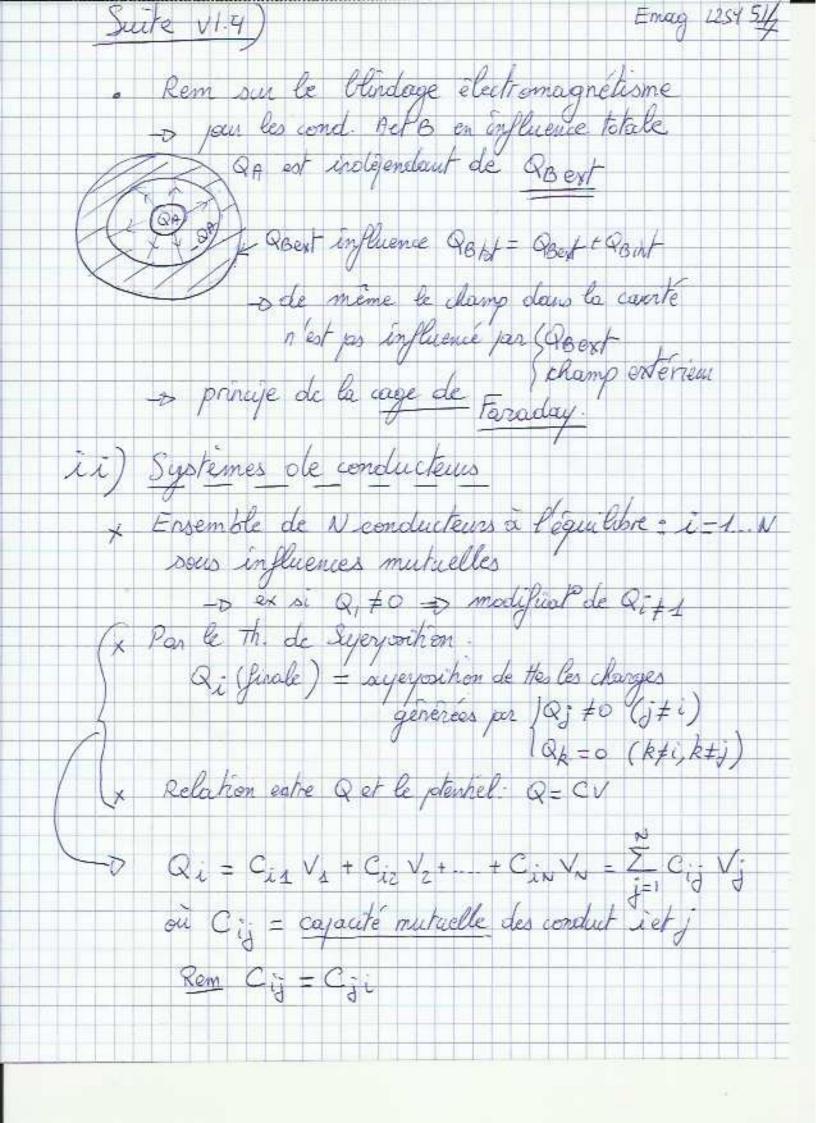


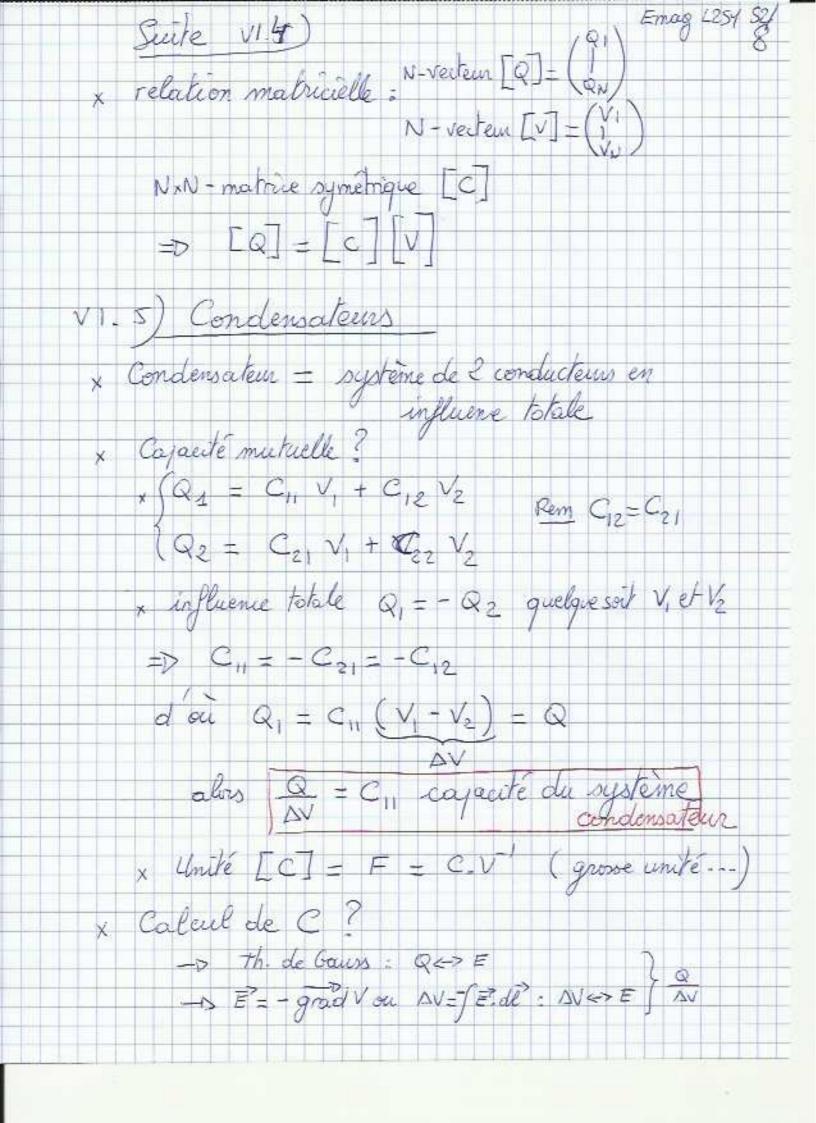


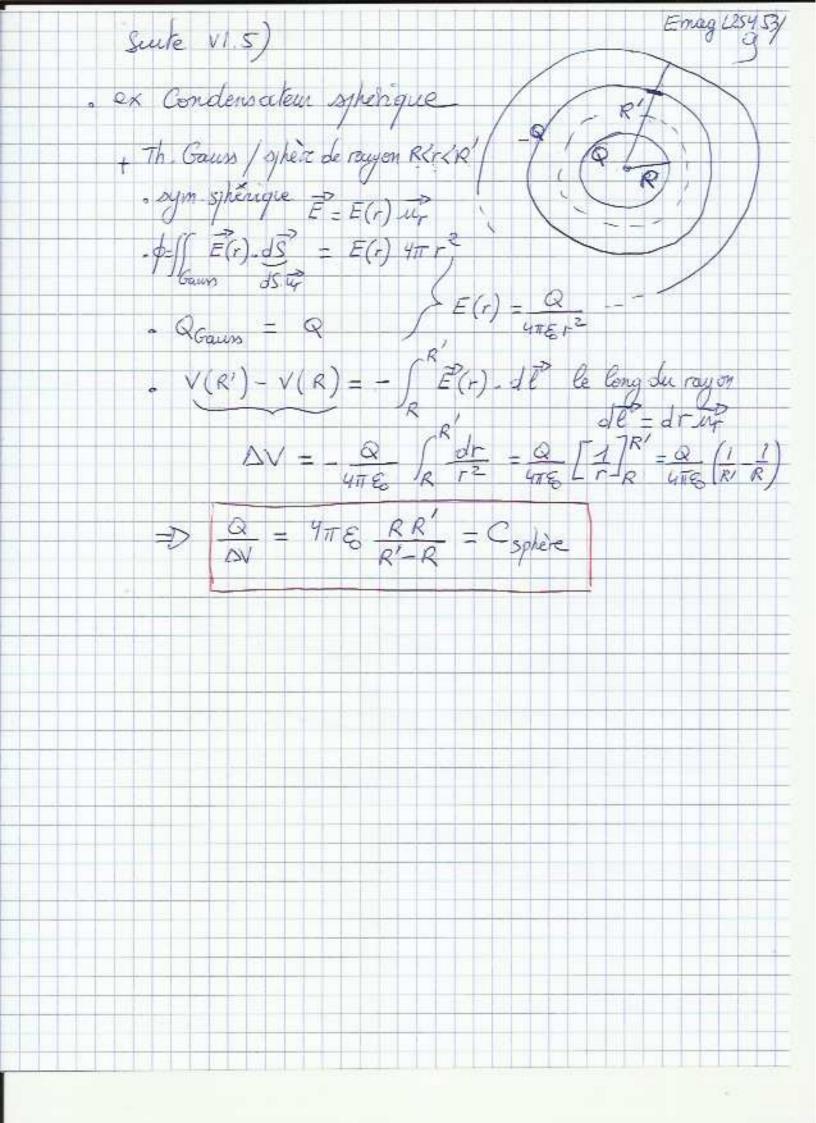
Emag L254 49, * Capacité d'un conducteur Q = Stords et V(T) = Street IFOII) si J-DXJ aloss Q-DXQ =D Vet Q sont projontionelles Q = C C= capacité du conducteur * . exemple d'une sphère (rayon R) changée J= este $Q = \sigma + \pi R^2 \qquad V(0) = \iint_{4\pi \in R} \frac{\sigma}{4\pi \in R} \frac{4\pi R^2}{4\pi \in R}$ =D Q = C sphere - 4TER = & S

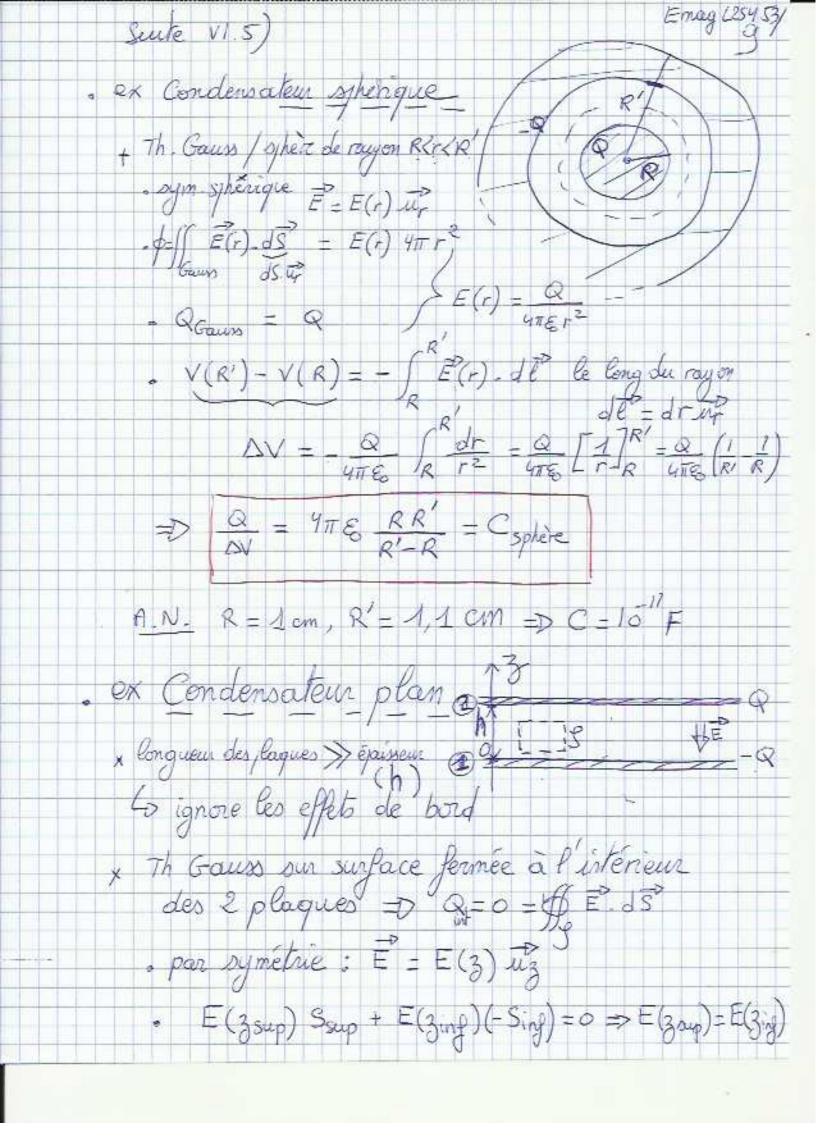


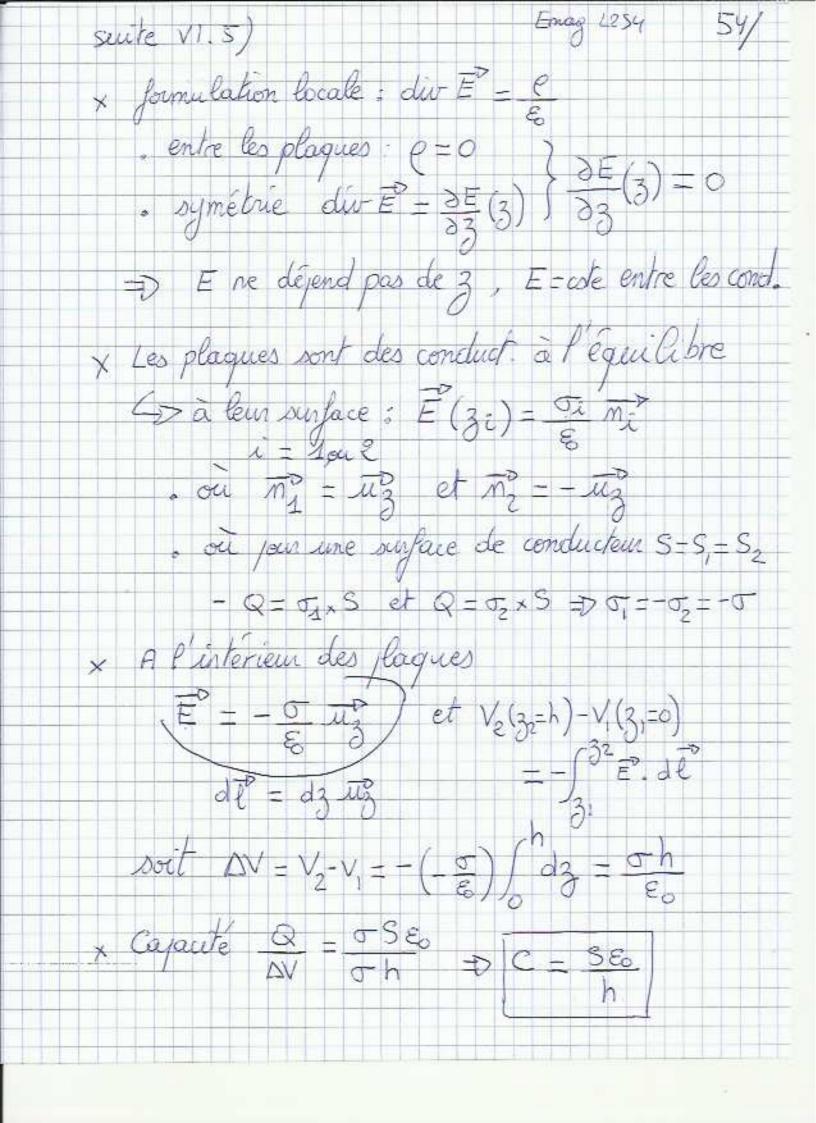




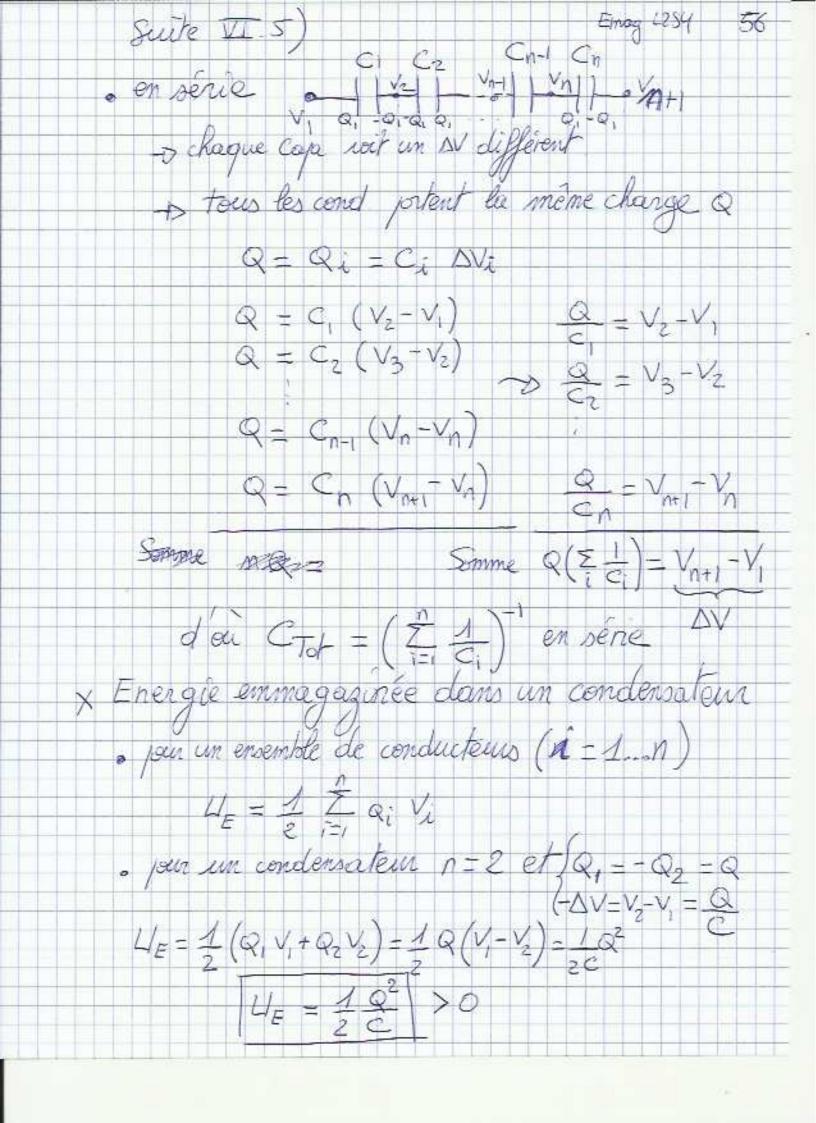


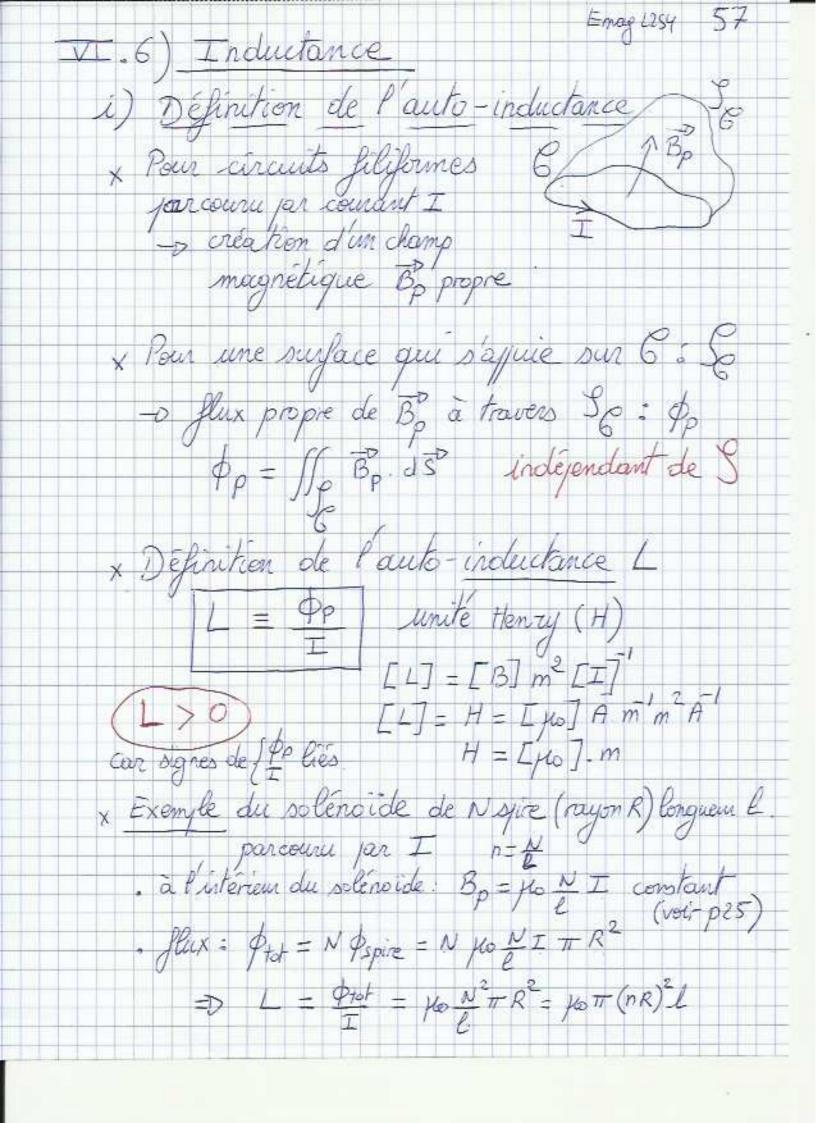


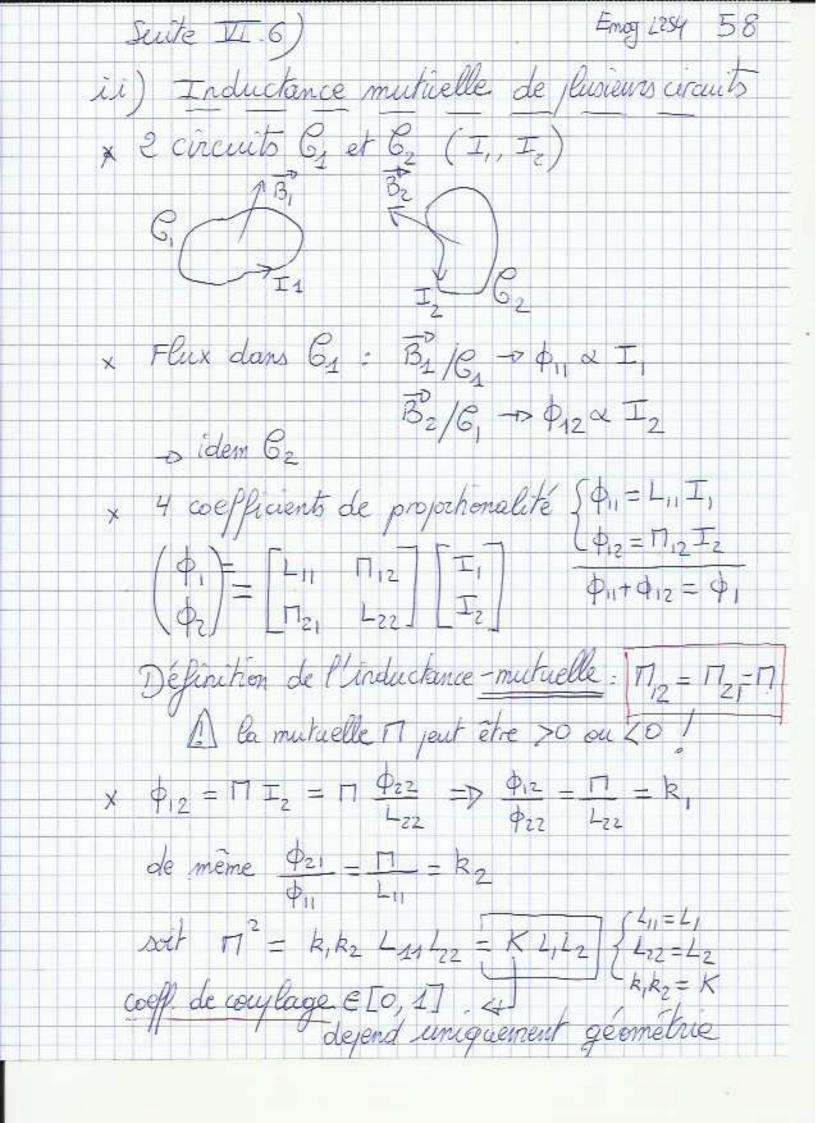


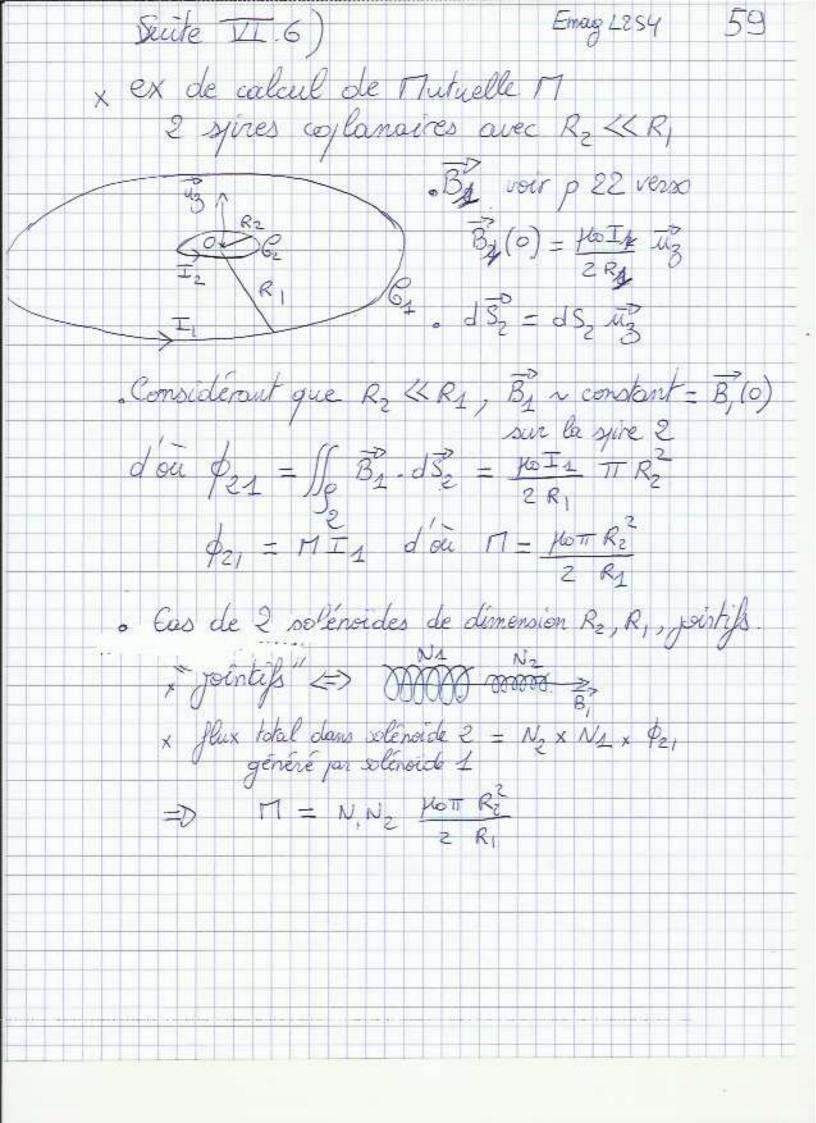


Emag L284 55 Suite VI.5) Condensateurs où le milieu inter-conducteur n'est per le vide materiau diélectrique. · vide: Caso caja projochonelle à & . hors du viole & -> E, E, = E où E, est la permitivité relative # 1 Caracterise Pisolation ex our E, = 1,006 oxyde de Barym Bati 03 · E = 1000 × Association des condensateurs (n capa Ci, i=1 n) en parallèle ci cel con lon chaque condensateur voit la même différence V-V=15 Qtor = ZQ; = (ZCi) DV = CTOH DV d'où CTJ = Z C; en jaralle le

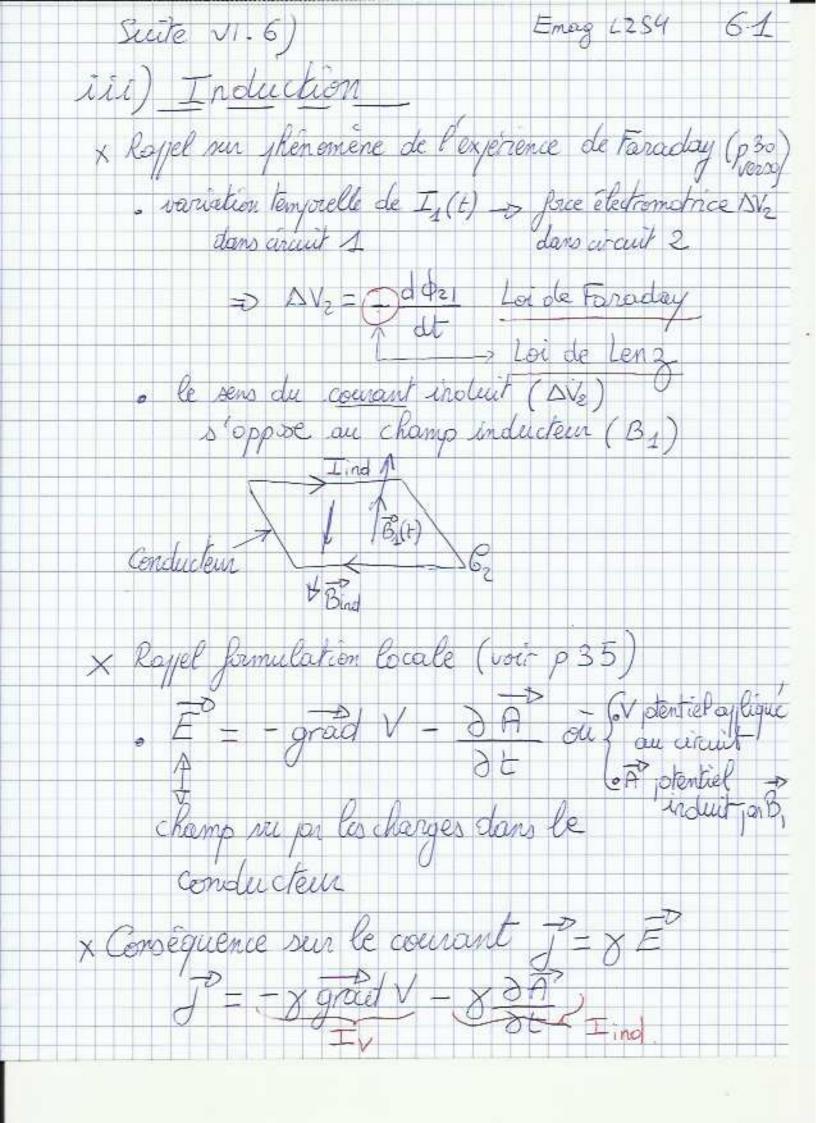


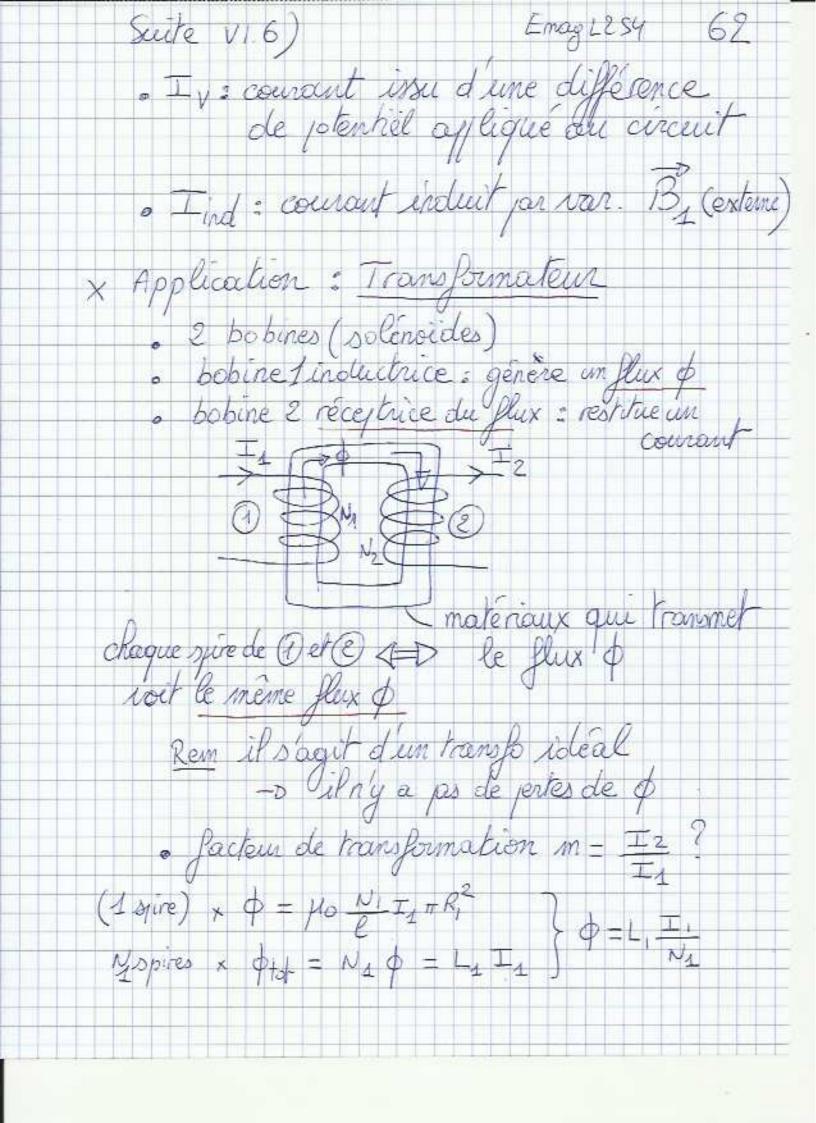


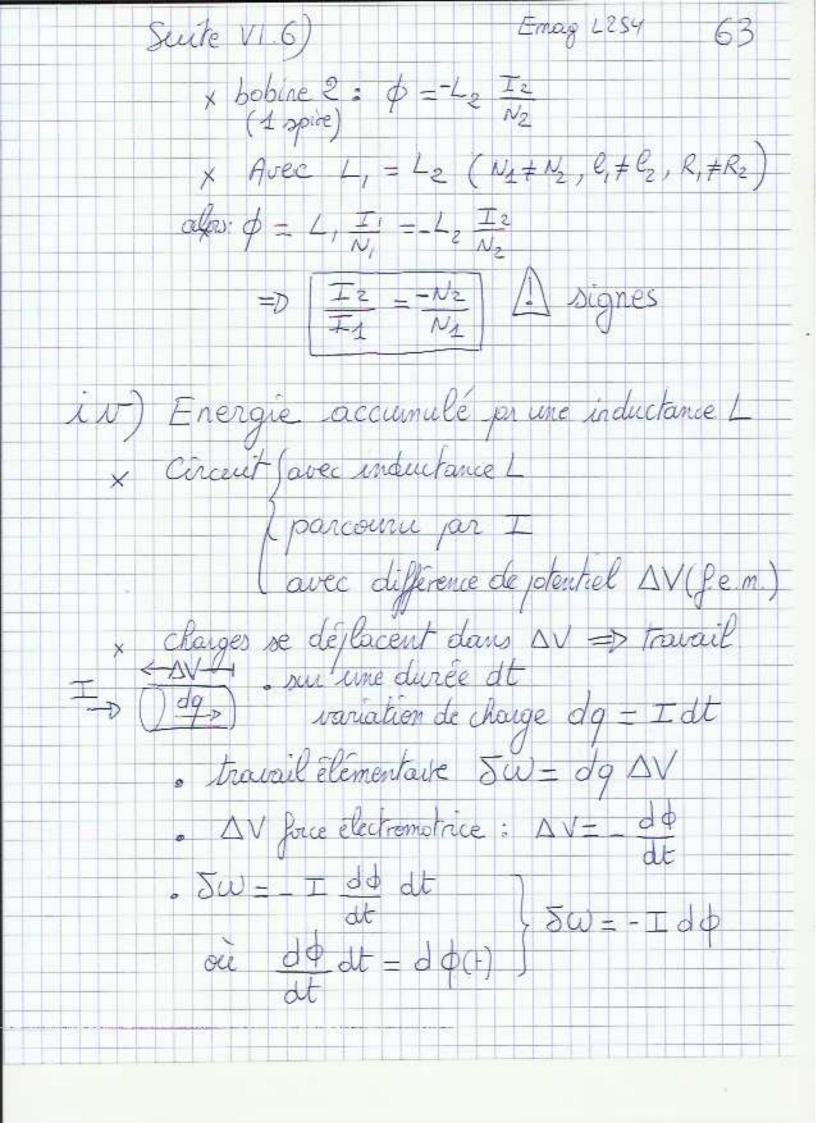


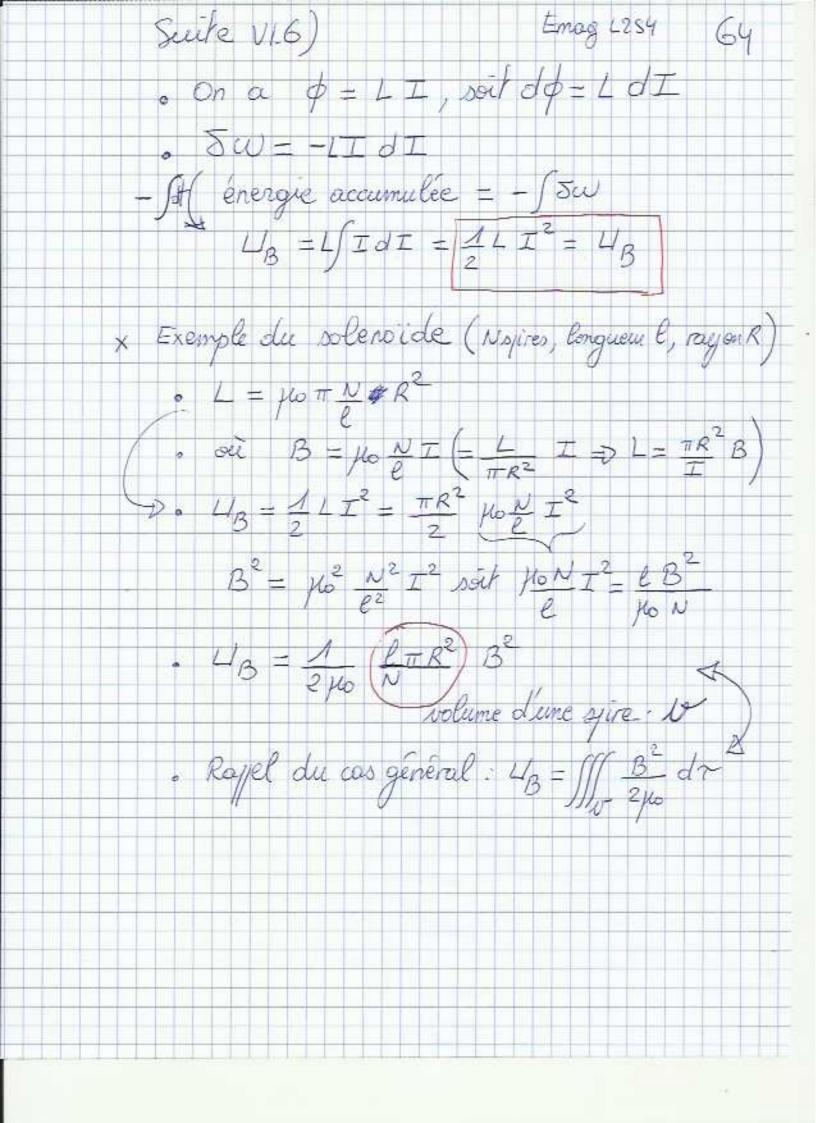


Cas général du calcul de 17 entre 2 circuit $\phi_{12} = \iint_{S_p} \overline{B}_{p}^{p} \cdot d\overline{S}_{2}^{p} = \iint_{S_p} r \overline{S} t \cdot \overline{A}_{p}^{p}$ φ₁₂ = \$ \$ \$\overline{A_2(E)} \overline{A_2(E)} \overline{A_2(E) A (n)= 6 16 II de (Pi) (voir p28) $= \frac{\mu_0 \, I_1}{4 \, \pi} \, \mathcal{G} \, \mathcal{G} \, \frac{d \vec{\ell}_i(\vec{r}_i) \cdot d \vec{\ell}_2(\vec{r}_e)}{|I| P_i P_2^2 |I|}$ => fimule de Neumann Ti sont interchange









Seute VI.6) Emag L254 65 × Energie de 2 circuits en inductance mutuelle · 1/B(1+2) = 1/2, I, 2 + 1/2 L2 I2 + MI, I2 Condition UB>0 soit $P(T_2) - T_2^2 + \frac{2 \Pi T_1}{42} T_2 + \frac{L_1 T_1^2}{42} > 0$ verifiée s'il n'y a ps de solution f(I2) = 0 $\Delta' = \left(\frac{\Pi I_1}{L_2}\right) - \frac{L_1 I_1^2}{L_2} < 0$ ou 17 < VL, L2

