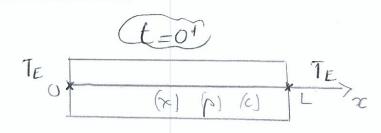
Escercie n°6: Refroidissement d'un appartement ochemic represticione U(F) Voisin Ru= 20 Tu= 18°C RE= de ext à 7,=0°C Q Evrint électrope commodul.

Tell Re Tell OK

Toll Roy

Toll OK. 101 prince duli) = Iqe + Iqu = Gv (TgII) - Tv) + (TgI+)-TE) + C d Tg(1) = - (Gv + GE) Tg(1) + GVTV + GETE =1 dis + (Cv + CE) Isli) = GV TV + CE TE 6) like temp  $7 = \frac{c}{G_V + \frac{1}{R_E}} = \frac{6.10^5}{100 + \frac{1}{0.05}} \approx 5000 \text{ s}$ (3) Volum Jame: Tg = GvTv+Gc Tt = 288K ~ 25°C

## Esanuie nº 13:



idée: extrince le tip de desflusie des the le morieur.

De pur reprédie la chitarie considérathique voin & la cléconigélation s'année par les ? intre.)

-> To = 12 A.N. To 2 80.103 à 23 leurs,

$$mc D = \frac{2}{pc}$$

Plus présisément maintenant:

Ps de l'agre et du tres = in peut tenter un reparation de variable.

Thill = Slu xylt)

set: 8hja/11 = Dg(+) 8/h) - 89 - 9/11 = D 8/h) = C

=) 
$$\begin{cases} g'(t) - Cg(t) = 0 = ) & g(t) = G_0 e^{+Ct} = 1 \text{ emper } C < 0 \\ g''(t) + \frac{1}{DZ}g(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2)

(2) clome: g(x) = A as(Rx) + B sin(Rx) once  $R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D6}}$ 

Donc: on munit 
$$T(r,t) = [Aus(Rr) + Buin(Rr)] Go e^{-\frac{t}{6}}$$

```
Vorugiantin des Chat (I
  t=0: T(x,0) = A ws (19x) + 13 mm (19x) = To Hx =1 Ps!
à Yt: T(0,t) = T.(1,t) = TE = A 600 = 1 13!
Ille: en va orghiter la linéarité de l'aquaters de la Chaleur.
 Forme proposée: -> per suporposition de solution
   T(r,k) = TE + = [Azas(Kx) + Bzm (Pr)] = 2.
         A viril (12 T(0,t) = T_E \Rightarrow A_7 = 0
             et CLz: T(L,H) = TE = 1 R L = MTT. =1 12 = NT
          dunc Thit = Tet & Bring (nTx) e - En
               One: \mathcal{T}_{m} = -\frac{1}{C} if \mathcal{R}_{m} = \frac{MT}{L} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{DZ}}
                          = 7 = \frac{L^2}{m^2 \pi^2 D}
T(v_1 +) = T_E + \frac{S}{m \times 0} \frac{B}{M} \frac{m \pi x}{L} e
       cl'ui fimilement.
  Il rute à trave le Bn? -> of électronique (chan I)
                O L ZL> F
             To-Te)

on x=0 et x=2, alternant <0 pur avoci

= T_{0} = T_{0} = T_{0}
```

T(0,0)=7(4,0) = TE

S(x,0) = 
$$\frac{S}{NR} \frac{Nn}{NR} \left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$
  
Of they I (  $\frac{R}{NR} = 0$  on  $\frac{S(x,0)}{(Rp,12)} = -\frac{S(x+U,0)}{(Rp,12)}$   
Lete: his composates harmoniques destruviant tres
respectement => on we quide imaginarial le fondamental
and  $\frac{1}{NR} \frac{1}{NR} = \frac{1}{NR} + \frac{1}{NR} \left(\frac{1}{NR} - \frac{1}{NR}\right) = \frac{1}{NR} \frac{1}{NR} = \frac{1}{NR} \frac{1}{NR} = \frac{1}{NR} \frac{1}{NR} = \frac{1}{NR} \frac{1}{NR} = \frac{1}{N$ 

A.N.  $E = 76.10^3 s = 22 \text{ heures}$ NB. tereme  $L^2$  present is la robution

(2) 
$$(T(x)0, L=0^{+}) = T(x)0, L(0) = T_{0} \text{ (untimuli)}$$
  
 $T(x=0, E)0) = T_{1} (T \text{ in any chand})$ 

(2) 
$$T(x,t) = g(u) \implies chgt de function (et variable)$$

Eq. de Fourin 10: 
$$\frac{\partial T(x,t)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 T(x,t)}{\partial x^2}$$
 (e)

$$+ \frac{\partial T(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( g(u(t_0)) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \times g'(u) \right) \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{10}} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) t^{-\frac{3}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{4\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}} g'(u)$$

$$= \frac{-x}{4\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}} g'(u)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{T}(x,t)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ g(u(t_1)) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} g'(u) \right\} \quad \text{on} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{Dt}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{Dt}} g'(u)$$

$$P_{mi} \frac{3^2T(n_it)}{3x^2} = \frac{3}{3x} \left( \frac{1}{2NDt} \delta'(u(n_it)) \right) = \left( \frac{3u}{3x} \right) \times \frac{1}{2NDt} \delta''(u)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4Dt} \delta''(u)$$

donc (e) = 
$$1 - \frac{x}{4\sqrt{D}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{D}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{D}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{D}}$$

Schulon propose: 
$$S(u) = A + B \int_{u}^{u} d^{3}d^{3}$$

$$\begin{cases}
S'(u) = B = -u^{2} \\
S'(u) = -2uB = 0
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow ZuB = u^{2} + ZuB = u^{2}$$

$$\begin{cases}
C1: \left(T(x=0) > 0\right) = \int_{0}^{1} (0) = A = T_{d} \\
T(x>0, t=0) = \int_{0}^{1} (u>\infty) = A + B \int_{0}^{1} e^{-3t} d^{3} = T_{d} + B \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u^{2}}{u^{2}} = T_{0}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{2}{VT} \begin{bmatrix} T_{0} - T_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{VT} \begin{bmatrix} T_{0} - T_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{VT} \begin{bmatrix} T_{0} - T_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{VT} \begin{bmatrix} T_{0} - T_{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_{0$$

Ealad approximé: 
$$e \ll a \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{a}{a-e}\right) = \ln\frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{e}{a}\right)} = -\ln\left(1-\frac{e}{a}\right)$$
donc  $T_{c} = T_{e} + \frac{1}{1+\ln e} \left(T_{o} - T_{e}\right)$ 

$$=) e = \frac{7\alpha}{k\alpha} \left( \frac{T_o - T_e}{T_{ch} - T_e} - 1 \right)$$

A.N.: e ~ 6,66.10 m ~ 6,7 mm.

Exercice n°4: Diffusion on présence d'un effet Joule

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\boxed{1} & \underline{d} \left( \delta U \right) = \bigcap_{m} S dx & \underline{\partial} T (x, t) \\
dt & = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t) \\
& = \left[ J_{Q}(x) - J_{Q}(x, t) \right] S + J_{Q}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{25q}{\sqrt{r}} S dx + \sqrt{r} dS dx.$$

$$\frac{dmc}{258} = \frac{-I^2}{258} \times + K_2 \times + K_2$$

$$CL \cdot T(x=0) = T_0 = K_2$$

$$T(x=L) = T_1 = T_0 + K_1 L - \frac{I^2}{2s^2 x^2} L^2 = 1 \quad |Y_1 = \left(\frac{T_1 - T_0 + \frac{I^2}{2s^2 x^2}}{L}\right)^2$$

$$T(x) - T_1 \left(\frac{T_1 - T_1}{2s^2 x^2} + \frac{T^2}{2s^2 x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2s^2 x^2} L^2 = 1$$

$$T(x) = T_0 + \left(\frac{T_1 - T_0}{L} + \frac{I^2 L}{2S^2 Y^2}\right) x - \frac{I^2}{2S^2 Y^2} x^2$$

$$T(x) = \frac{I^2}{25^2 \delta x} \left( Lx - x^2 \right) + \frac{T_1 - T_0}{L} x + T_0$$

(2) \* 
$$I=0=$$
) as du awis

$$T(x) = \frac{T_2 - T_0}{L} \propto + T_0$$

$$T_0$$
 $T_1$ 
 $T_2$ 
 $T_2$ 
 $T_3$ 

\* 
$$T_1 = T_0 \Rightarrow T(x) = T + I^2 (Lx - x^2)$$

$$\frac{dTh}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow L - 2x_n \Rightarrow x_n = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$x = x - \frac{Z}{Z} = 1$$
  $T(x') = T_0 + \frac{Z}{Z} \left( \frac{Z}{Z} - \frac{Z}{Z} - \frac{Z}{Z} \right)$ 

pail 
$$T(x') = T_0 + \frac{T^2}{25^2 \delta x} \left( \frac{L^2}{4} - x'^2 \right)$$

(3) 
$$I_{\varphi} = J_{\varphi}(x) \times S = -\frac{\lambda SdTh}{dx} = +\frac{\lambda SdT}{2S^2 \delta \lambda} (2x - L) + \frac{\tau_0 - \tau_1}{2S^2 \delta \lambda}$$

$$\left( I_{\varphi}(x=0) = -\frac{\lambda SdT}{2S^2 \delta \lambda} + \frac{\lambda S}{2S^2 \delta \lambda} (3x - L) + \frac{\tau_0 - \tau_1}{2S^2 \delta \lambda} \right) = \frac{\tau_0 - \tau_1}{2S^2 \delta \lambda}$$

$$\left(\overline{I}_{\varphi}(x=0) = -\frac{\chi g I^{2} L}{2S^{2} \chi} + \lambda S (\underline{T}_{0} - \underline{T}_{2}) = (\underline{T}_{0} - \underline{T}_{2}) \underline{\chi} S - \underline{I}^{2} \underline{S}^{2} S L\right)$$

$$\left( \left[ \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( x = L \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( x = L \right) \right] \right) = \left( \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( x = L \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( x$$

Par 
$$1 \text{ cm}: u_{S} = \frac{10^{-2}}{\text{eVBVE}}$$

$$= \int_{100}^{100} \left(\frac{10^{-2}}{\text{eVBVE}}\right)^{2} = 1851 \text{ m'avourie pms}$$

(1)

$$= \frac{\int_{0}^{2} T(x_{1} + 1)}{\int_{0}^{2} x_{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\int_{0}^{2} T(x_{1} + 1)}{\int_{0}^{2} x_{2}} = C_{1}(x_{1} + 1) \Rightarrow C_{2}(x_{1} + 1) \Rightarrow C_{3}(x_{1} + 1) \Rightarrow C_{4}(x_{1} + 1) \Rightarrow C_{4}(x_{1$$

$$\frac{CL}{T(x=l|t),t} = T_i = C_1(t) l(t) + C_2(t)$$

$$T(x=0,t) = T_0(t) = C_2(t)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} C_1(t) = T_i - T_0(t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=) \begin{cases} C_{2}(t) = \frac{T_{i} - T_{0}(t)}{l(t)} \\ C_{2}(t) = T_{0}(t) \end{cases} =) T(a,t) = \frac{T_{i} - T_{0}(t)}{l(t)} \propto + T_{0}(t)$$

E) Pendant ett, il re forme une équinaux ell 1+) de glave à parter cle 1+) 
$$|\mathcal{E}Q_{sol}| = |\mathcal{E}Q_{evac}|$$

On jent évrire la chaleur évacuée de 
$$\mathcal{E}$$
 fayon: cf removages  $|\mathcal{E}|$   $|\mathcal{E}|$