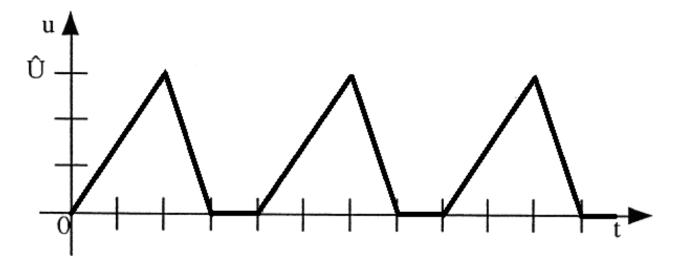
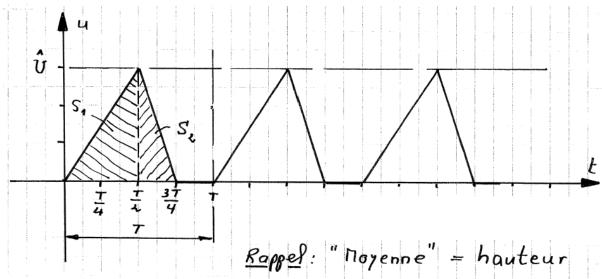


Exercice 1

Trouver la valeur moyenne du signal ci-dessous.







du rectangle de même suiface que celle sous la courbe dans l'intervalle

The thode simple: si le calcul de la surface sous la courbre, down l'intervalle choisi (ici, 1 période), est aisé, on procédera comme suit: $S' = S_1 + S_2; S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot \hat{y} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot \hat{y} = \frac{37\hat{U}}{8}$ The uteur du rectaugle de surface = $\frac{37\hat{U}}{8}$: $\bar{U} = \frac{37\hat{U}/8}{7} = \frac{3\hat{U}}{8}$



Trefpoole plus "waitewatique".

$$\overline{U} = \frac{1}{7} \int_{0}^{7} u(t) dt$$
; if s'agit de définir, sous la fortien $u(t)$ days l'intervalle $0 < t < T$.

 $0 < t < \frac{7}{2}$: $u(t) = \alpha \cdot t$; en $t = \frac{7}{2}$, $u(t) = \hat{U}$
 $0 < t < \frac{7}{2}$: $u(t) = \beta \cdot t + \delta$; en $t = \frac{7}{2}$, $u(t) = \hat{U}$
 $0 < t < \frac{7}{2}$: $u(t) = \beta \cdot t + \delta$; en $t = \frac{7}{2}$, $u(t) = \hat{U}$ (1)

 $0 = \beta \cdot \frac{37}{4} + \delta$ | $u(t) = \beta \cdot \frac{7}{4} + \delta$ | $u(t) = \frac{3}{7}$; $u(t) = 0$ (2)

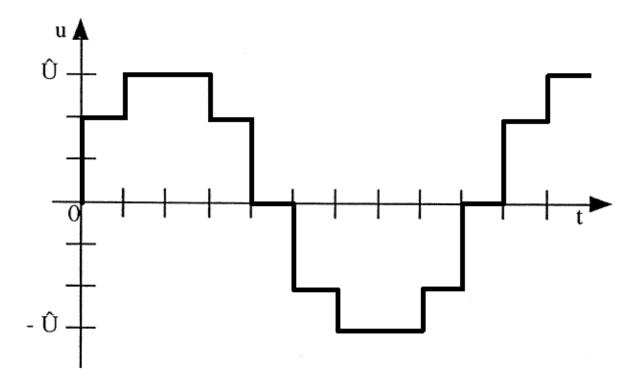
 $0 = \beta \cdot \frac{37}{4} + \delta$ | $u(t) = \beta \cdot \frac{7}{4} + \delta$ | $u(t) = 0$ (3)

 $0 = \beta \cdot \frac{37}{4} + \delta$ | $u(t) = 0$
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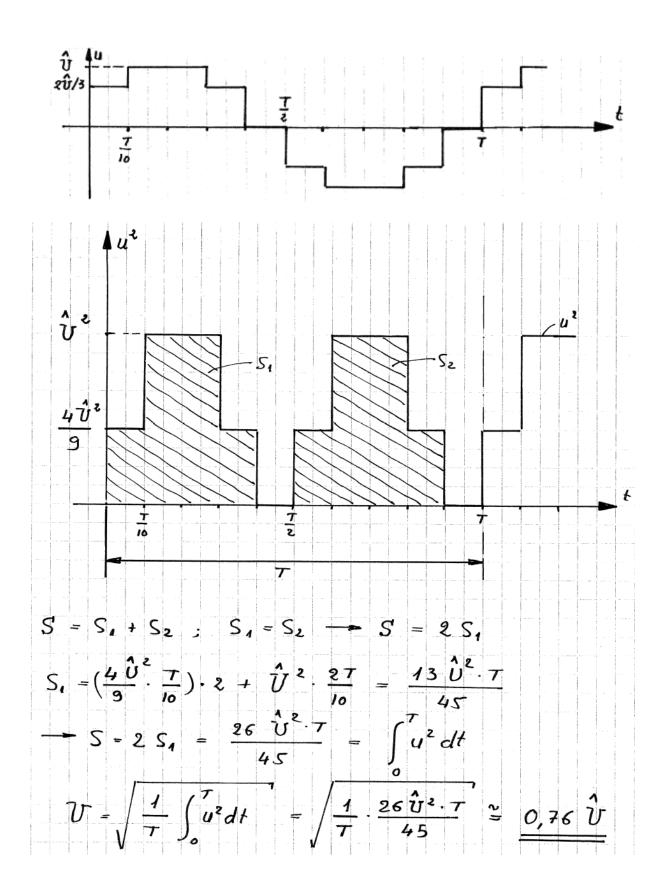
Exercice 2

Trouver la valeur efficace du signal ci-dessous.





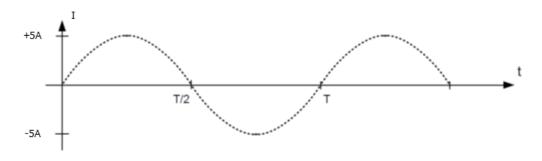






Exercice 3

Trouver les valeurs moyenne et efficace du signal ci-dessous.



$$A_{1m1} = \frac{1}{7} \int_{0}^{T} |a(t)| dt$$

$$I_{[m]} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} |\hat{J} \cdot sin(\omega +)| dx$$

$$I |m| = \frac{\hat{I}}{T} \int_{0}^{T} |\sin(\omega t)| dt$$

$$I|m| = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} |\sin(\omega t)| dt$$

$$\int \sin \alpha x dx = -\frac{\cos \alpha x}{\alpha}$$

$$I|m| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} |\sin(\omega t)| dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2n}\int_{0}^{\infty}\left[\left|\left(-\frac{\cos 2n}{4}\right)-\left(-\frac{\cos 0}{4}\right)\right|\right]$$

$$=\frac{3}{2\pi}\left[\left|-A\right|+A\right|\right]$$



Valeur efficace (I)

-> Valers moyenne quadratique

Forme générale :

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \alpha^{2}(t) \cdot dt}$$

Valuble pour torle function prisideique de prisade T

-> Coviant sinvsoidal:

Sans diphasage: (= I. sin (wt)

-7 Covant sinvavidal efficace:

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_{0}^{T} \hat{I}^{2} \cdot \sin^{2}(\omega t) \cdot d(\omega t)$$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2p}} \int_{0}^{2p} \hat{I}^{2} \cdot \sin^{2}(\omega t) \cdot d(\omega t)$$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{I}^2}{2\hat{n}}} \int_0^{2\hat{n}} \sin^2(\omega t) d(\omega t) \qquad \int a \cdot f(x) \cdot dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2\pi}} \left[\left(\frac{2\pi}{2} - \frac{\sin 4\pi}{4} \right) - \left(\frac{0}{2} - \frac{\sin 0}{4} \right) \right] \qquad \int \sin^2 \alpha x \, dx = \frac{2}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{4\alpha}$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) - \left(0 - 0 \right) \right]$$

$$\int \sin^2 \alpha x \cdot dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{4\alpha}$$

$$\bar{I} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{I}^{i}}{2}}$$

$$I_{e\mu} = \frac{\hat{I}}{V_{I'}}$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{\hat{I}}{V_2^{\prime\prime}} \qquad \text{or} \qquad \hat{I} = \sqrt{2^{\prime\prime} \cdot I}_{effican}$$

Application



Exercice 4

Sans développement mathématique, déterminer avec Loger Pro à l'aide de la fonction « Intégrale » la valeur efficace du signal ci-dessous.



