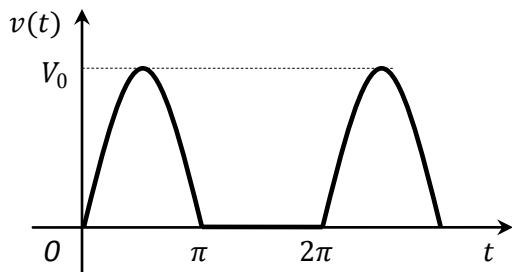
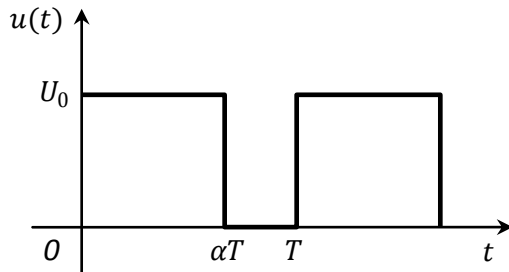


Exercice 1.

1°/



2°/

$$\langle u(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_0^{\alpha T} U_0 dt + \int_{\alpha T}^T 0 dt \right] = \alpha U_0$$

$$\langle v(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_0^{\alpha T} V_0 \sin(\omega t) dt + \int_{\alpha T}^T 0 dt \right] = \frac{V_0}{\pi}$$

$$U_{eff} = \langle u(t)^2 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\alpha T} U_0^2 dt} = U_0 \sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$V_{eff} = \langle v(x)^2 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v^2(x) dx} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} V_0^2 \sin^2 x dx}$$

En utilisant :

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

on obtient :

$$V_{eff} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Exercice 3.

Calcul des impédances complexes équivalentes:

$$Z_1 = R + jL\omega$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{jRL\omega}{R + jL\omega} = \frac{jRL\omega(R - jL\omega)}{R^2 + L^2\omega^2} = \frac{RL^2\omega^2}{R^2 + L^2\omega^2} + \frac{jR^2L\omega}{R^2 + L^2\omega^2}$$

$$Z_3 = R + \frac{1}{jC\omega} = R - \frac{1}{C\omega}j$$

$$Z_4 = \frac{R \frac{1}{jC\omega}}{R + \frac{1}{jC\omega}} = \frac{R}{1 + jRC\omega} = \frac{R(1 - jRC\omega)}{1 + R^2C^2\omega^2} = \frac{R}{1 + R^2C^2\omega^2} - \frac{R^2C\omega}{1 + R^2C^2\omega^2}j$$

$$Z_5 = R + j(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})$$

$$Z_6 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + j(C\omega - \frac{1}{L\omega})} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R^2} + (C\omega - \frac{1}{L\omega})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{R}}{\frac{1}{R^2} + (C\omega - \frac{1}{L\omega})^2} - \frac{C\omega - \frac{1}{L\omega}}{\frac{1}{R^2} + (C\omega - \frac{1}{L\omega})^2}j$$

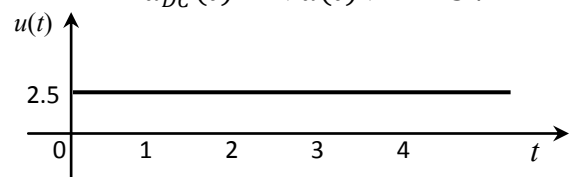
Exercice 2.

Décomposition du signal ci-dessous, en une composante DC et une composante AC :

$$u(t) = u_{DC}(t) + u_{AC}(t)$$

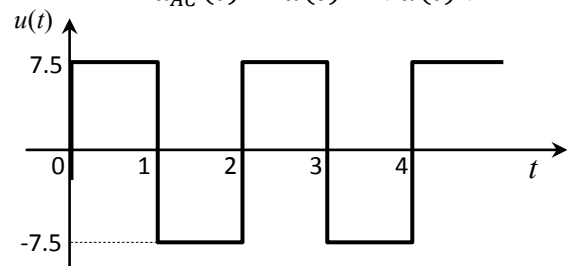
La composante DC :

$$u_{DC}(t) = \langle u(t) \rangle = 2.5 V$$



La composante AC :

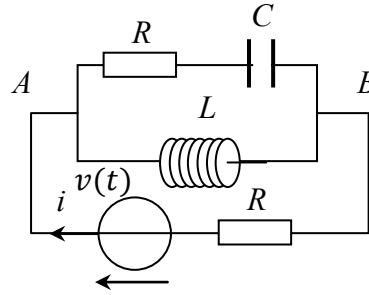
$$u_{AC}(t) = u(t) - \langle u(t) \rangle$$



$$\langle u_{AC}(t) \rangle = 0$$

Exercice 4.

1. Détermination de l'impédance complexe Z_{AB} .



$$Z_{AB} = \frac{jL\omega \left(R + \frac{1}{jC\omega} \right)}{R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{jC\omega}} = \frac{jL\omega(1 + jRC\omega)}{(1 - LC\omega^2) + jRC\omega}$$

$$= \frac{RL^2C^2\omega^4}{(1 - LC\omega^2)^2 + R^2C^2\omega^2} + jL\omega \frac{(1 - LC\omega^2) + R^2C^2\omega^2}{(1 - LC\omega^2)^2 + R^2C^2\omega^2}$$

Pour que Z_{AB} soit une résistance pure, il faut que : $I_m\{Z_{AB}\} = 0$, donc :

$$L = \frac{1 + R^2C^2\omega^2}{C\omega^2}$$

Soit :

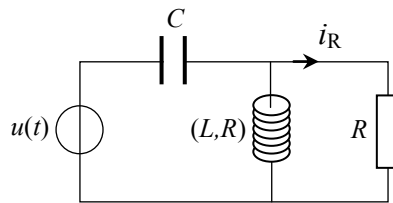
$$R_{AB} = \frac{1 + R^2C^2\omega^2}{RC^2\omega^2}$$

2. L'amplitude réelle de $i(t)$:

$$I = \frac{E}{R + R_{AB}} = \frac{RC^2\omega^2}{1 + 2R^2C^2\omega^2} E$$

Exercice 5.

1.



$$i_R = \frac{LC\omega^2}{R(LC\omega^2 - 1) - jL\omega} E$$

2.

i_R est indépendant de R pour :

$$LC\omega^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$