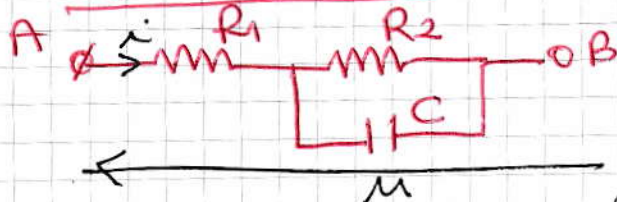


1

Correction TD1

Exercice 1



$$1^o/ \underline{Z} = R_1 + (R_2 \parallel C) = R_1 + \frac{R_2 \times \underline{Z}_C}{R_2 + \underline{Z}_C}$$

$$\underline{Z} = R_1 + \frac{R_2 \times 1/j\omega C}{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = R_1 + \frac{R_2}{1 + jR_2\omega C}$$

$$\underline{Z} = R_1 + \frac{R_2}{1 + jR_2\omega C}$$

2o/ Il faut écrire l'impédance  $\underline{Z}$  sous la forme algébrique  $a + jb$

$$\underline{Z} = R_1 + \frac{R_2(1 - jR_2\omega C)}{(1 + jR_2\omega C)(1 - jR_2\omega C)} = R_1 + \frac{R_2(1 - jR_2\omega C)}{1 + (R_2\omega C)^2}$$

$$\underline{Z} = R_1 + \frac{R_2}{1 + (R_2\omega C)^2} - j \frac{R_2^2 \omega C}{1 + (R_2\omega C)^2}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{-R_2^2 \omega C}{R_1(1 + (R_2\omega C)^2) + R_2} = \frac{-R_2^2 \omega C}{R_1 + R_2 + (R_2\omega C)^2}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{-R_2^2 \omega C}{R_1 + R_2 + (R_2\omega C)^2}$$

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1} \left( - \frac{R_2^2 \omega C}{R_1 + R_2 + (R_2\omega C)^2} \right)$$

(2)

$$3^{\circ) \quad \underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} = \frac{[240; 0^{\circ}]}{[Z; \varphi_2]} \quad \omega = 2\pi \times f = 314 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\underline{Z} = 25 + \frac{200(1 - j200 \times 50 \times 10^{-6} \times 314)}{1 + (200 \times 50 \times 10^{-6} \times 314)^2}$$

$$\underline{Z} = 25 + \frac{200 - j628}{10,86} = 43,42 - j57,83$$

$$\underline{Z} = 43,42 - j57,83$$

Forme Polaire de  $\underline{Z}$ :

$$|Z| = \sqrt{43,42^2 + (57,83)^2} = 72,13 \Omega$$

$$\varphi_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-57,83}{43,42}\right) = -0,926 \text{ rad}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Z} = [72,13; -0,926]$$

$$\underline{I} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{Z}} = \frac{[240; 0^{\circ}]}{[72,13; -0,926]} = \left[ \frac{240}{72,13}; 0 - (-0,926) \right]$$

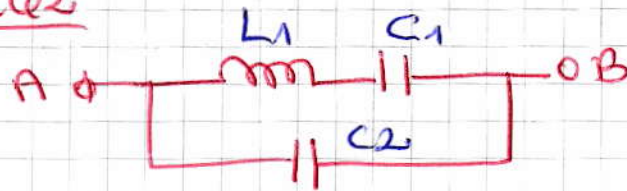
$$\underline{I} = [3,32; +0,926]$$

$$\Rightarrow i(t) = 3,32 \times \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 0,926)$$



3

Exercice 2



$$10/ \quad \underline{Z} = \underline{Z}_1 \parallel \underline{Z}_{C_2} \quad \underline{Z}_1 = j(L_1\omega - \frac{1}{C_1\omega})$$

$$\underline{Z}_{C_2} = \frac{1}{jC_2\omega}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{\underline{Z}_1 \times \underline{Z}_{C_2}}{\underline{Z}_1 + \underline{Z}_{C_2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{jC_2\omega} j(L_1\omega - \frac{1}{C_1\omega})}{\frac{1}{jC_2\omega} + j(L_1\omega - \frac{1}{C_1\omega})}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{-(1 - L_1 C_1 \omega^2)}{C_1 C_2 \omega^2 ( \frac{1}{jC_2\omega} + j(L_1\omega - \frac{1}{C_1\omega}) )}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{-(1 - L_1 C_1 \omega^2)}{j \frac{L_1 \omega}{C_2} + j(L_1 C_1 \omega^2 - 1) C_2 \omega}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{-(1 - L_1 C_1 \omega^2)}{-j C_1 \omega + j C_2 \omega (L_1 C_1 \omega^2 - 1)}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{1 - L_1 C_1 \omega^2}{j C_1 \omega + j C_2 \omega (1 - L_1 C_1 \omega^2)}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{1 - L_1 C_1 \omega^2}{j(C_1 + C_2)\omega - j L_1 C_1 C_2 \omega^3}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{1 - L_1 C_1 \omega^2}{j(C_1 + C_2)\omega [1 - j \frac{L_1 C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \omega^2]}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{+j}{j^2(C_1+C_2)\omega} \times \frac{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_1^2}}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_2^2}}$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{-j}{(C_1+C_2)\omega} \times \frac{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_1^2}}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_2^2}}$$

avec  $k = C_1 + C_2$  ;  $\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}$

et  $\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{C_1 + C_2}{L_1 C_1 C_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_2}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_1 C_1}}$

2e/

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{1 + \frac{C_1}{C_2}} \times \omega_1 \quad \boxed{\omega_2 > \omega_1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{C_1 + C_2}{L_1 C_1 C_2}}$$

- si  $\omega < \omega_2 \Rightarrow \underline{Z} \approx \frac{-j}{k\omega}$

la partie imaginaire de  $\underline{Z}$  est négative  $\Rightarrow$  le dipôle a un comportement d'un circuit capacitif

- si  $\omega_1 < \omega < \omega_2$  alors  $\underline{Z} \approx \frac{-j}{k\omega} \times \left(\frac{-\omega^2}{\omega_1^2}\right)$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_1^2}}{\omega_1^2} \approx \frac{-\omega^2}{\omega_1^2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_2^2}}{\omega_2^2} \approx 1$$

$$\underline{Z} \approx \frac{j\omega^2}{k\omega \cdot \omega_1^2} = j \frac{\omega}{k\omega_1^2}$$

la partie imaginaire de  $\underline{Z}$  est positive donc l'impédance a un comportement inductif.



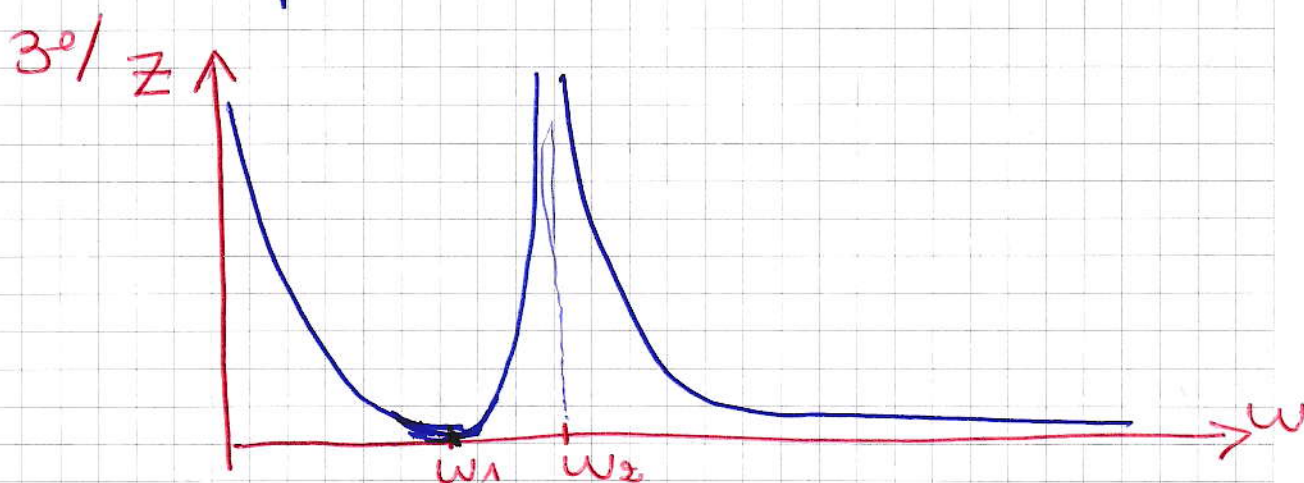
- si  $\omega \gg \omega_2$  donc  $\omega \gg \omega_1$

$$1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_1^2} \approx -\frac{\omega^2}{\omega_1^2} \quad \text{et} \quad 1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_2^2} = \frac{\omega_2^2 - \omega^2}{\omega_2^2}$$

$$\text{donc } \underline{Z} = \frac{-j}{k\omega} \cdot \left( \frac{-\omega^2/\omega_1^2}{-\omega^2/\omega_2^2} \right)$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{-j}{k\omega} \times \frac{\omega_2^2}{\omega_1^2}$$

La partie imaginaire de l'impédance est négative  $\Rightarrow$  le dipôle a le comportement d'un circuit capacitif.



Pour  $\omega = \omega_1$   $Z = \infty$