

Correction Examen 2016/2017

P123 Session Normale

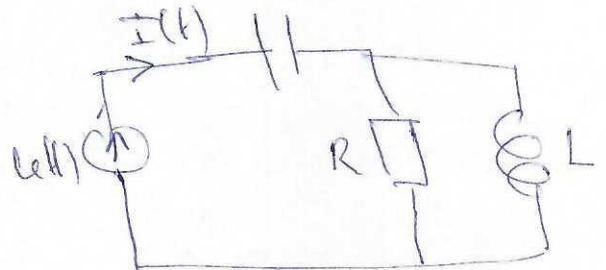
Exo1 : $R_{AB} = R \parallel R = \frac{R}{2}$ (1)

Exo2 :

0.5/1.5

$$u(t) = U \sin \omega t$$

$$i(t) = I \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$



1- Impédance complexe équivalente

$$Z_{eq} = X(\omega) + j(\omega)$$

0.5 + 0.5

$$X(\omega) = \frac{RL^2\omega^2}{R^2 + L^2\omega^2}$$

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

2- Déphasage : $\frac{U}{I} = Z_{eq}$

(1)

$$\varphi = -\arctan \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)}$$

3- Valeur de ω_0 pour que $Z_{eq} = R$ (résistance pure)

(1) • $Y(\omega) = 0 \Rightarrow RC > \frac{L}{R}$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 LC - L^2}}$$

• Nature de déphasage

$$Y(\omega) = 0 \quad \varphi = 0$$

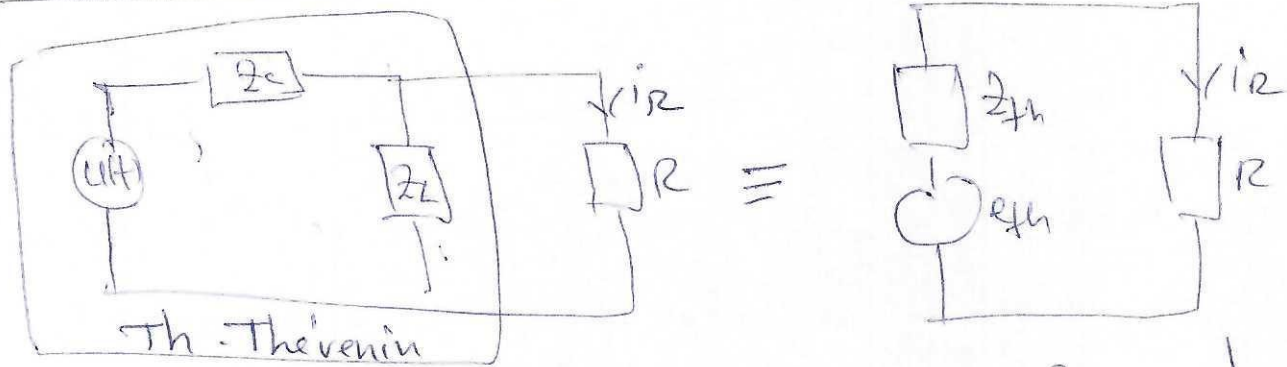
0.5

en phase

(1)

4 - Calcul de i_R

• Théorème de Thévenin.



avec

$$\left[\begin{aligned} Z_{Th} &= \frac{-jL\omega}{L\omega^2 - 1}, & e_{Th} &= \frac{Z_L e}{Z_L + Z_c} \\ &= Z_c \parallel Z_L & & \end{aligned} \right]$$

(0,25) (0,25)

• $i_R = ?$

(0,5)

~~0,5~~

$$i_R = \frac{jL\omega^2 U}{jR(L\omega^2 - 1) + L\omega}$$

5 -

i_R indépendant de R etc

(0,5)

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

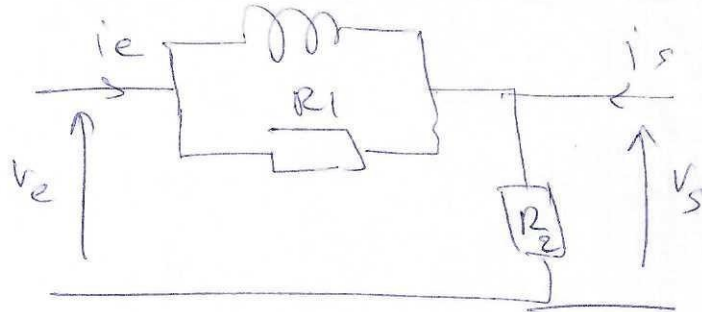
6 -

$$i_R = \frac{jU}{L\omega}$$

puisque $L\omega^2 = 1$

(0,25)

Exo 3 (0,5)



1 - Matrice de Transfert

1,5 $T_{ep} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z_{eq} \\ \frac{1}{R_2} & 1 + \frac{Z_{eq}}{R_2} \end{bmatrix} \quad Z_{eq} = \frac{Z}{2} \parallel R_1$

2 - Fonction de Transfert $(i_s = 0) \quad R_1 = R_2 = R$

0,5 • pont diviseur de tension / ou loi d'Ohm + des mailles

1,5
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1 + j^{\circ} x}{1 + j a n} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{L\omega}{R} \\ a = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

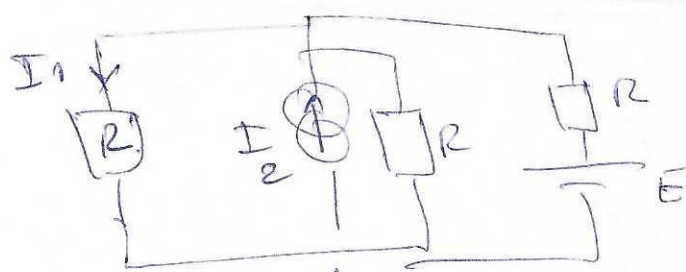
3 - Gain 0,5
$$G(n) = |H(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + a^2 x^2}}$$

0,5
$$G_{dB} = 10 \log(1 + x^2) - 10 \log(1 + a^2 x^2)$$

4 - Phase
$$\phi(n) = \arg(1 + j n) - \arg(1 + j a n)$$

0,5
$$\phi = \arctg x - \arctg a n$$

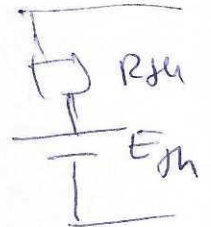
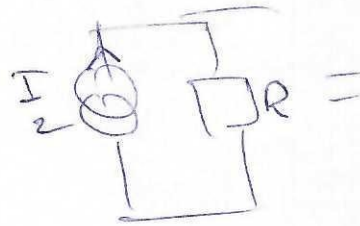
Ex 54 (03)



1- Le circuit comporte:

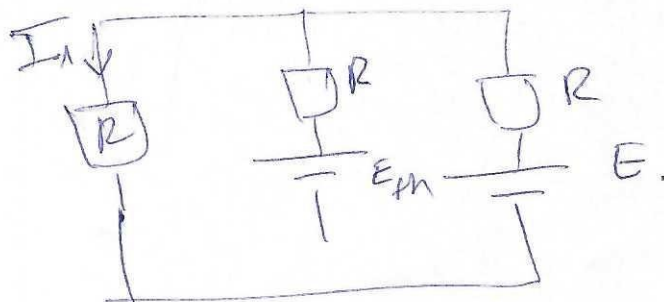
- ① (- 5 dipôles - 4 branches
 - 2(4) Nœuds - 6 mailles

2- Th. de Thévenin



$R_{th} = R$	(0,5)
$E_{th} = R I_2$	(0,5)

Th de Millman



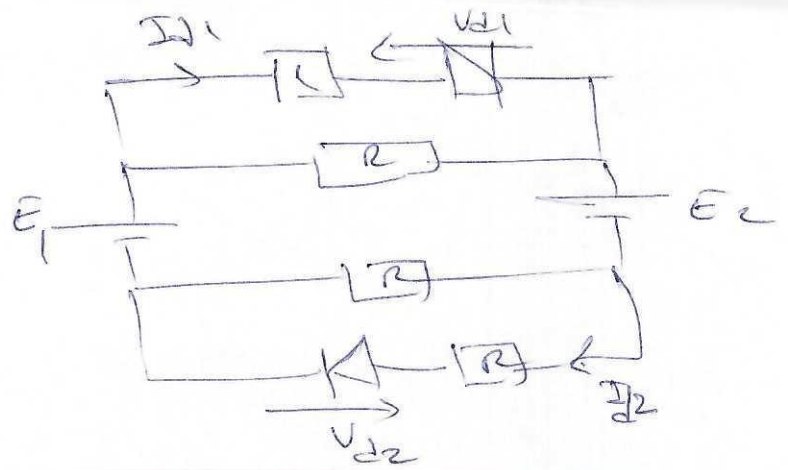
$$U = R I_1 = \frac{E/R + I_2}{3/R}$$

① Don

$$I_1 = \frac{R I_2 + E}{3R}$$

$$= \frac{I_2}{3} + \frac{E}{3R}$$

Ex 5 : (04)



1-

la loi des mailles.

$$E_1 - E_2 - R(I_{d1} + I_{d2}) - (V_{d1} + V_{d2}) = 0 ?$$

(1)

$$I_d = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{R} - \frac{V_d}{R}$$

2-

(1)

les deux points particuliers

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 0, & E_1 - E_2 \\ 0,5 \end{pmatrix} ; B \begin{pmatrix} \frac{E_1 - E_2}{R}, & 0 \\ 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

3-a

D_1 : bloquée, D_2 : bloquée

(0,5)

$$I_1 = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{2R}$$

b-

D_1 : bloquée, D_2 : passante

(0,5)

$$I_1 = \frac{2(E_1 - E_2)}{3R}$$

c-

D_1 : passante, D_2 : bloquée

(0,5)

$$I_1 = \frac{2(E_1 - E_2)}{3R}$$

d-

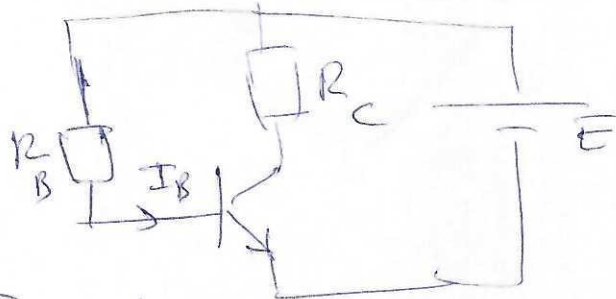
(0,5)

D_1 : passante, D_2 : passante

$$I_1 = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{R}$$

Ex 6 : (03)

Mode Normal :



1 - Calcul de I_B , I_C , V_{CE}

• Loi des mailles

(0,5)

$$I_B = \frac{E - V_{BE}}{R_B}$$

$$I_B = 0,094 \text{ mA} = 94 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

(0,25)

$$I_C = 18,8 \text{ mA}$$

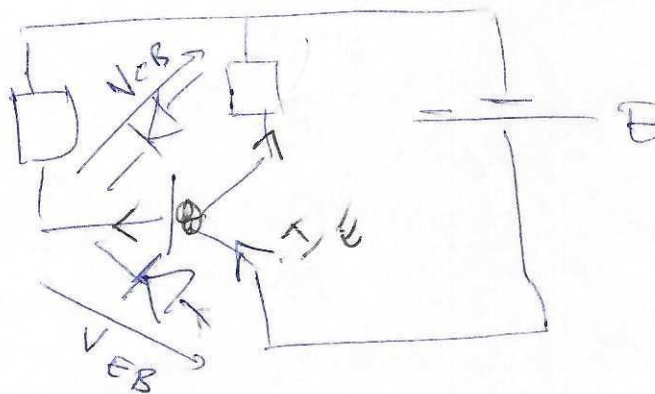
(0,25)

$$V_{CE} = E - R_C I_C$$

$$V_{CE} = 8,12 \text{ V}$$

2 - NPN \rightarrow PNP

(0,5)



3 -

(0,5)

$$V_{BE} = -0,6 \text{ V}$$

4 - Deduire I_B , I_C , V_{CE}

(1)

$$I_B = -94 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

$$I_C = -18,8 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE} = -8,12 \text{ V}$$

(6)