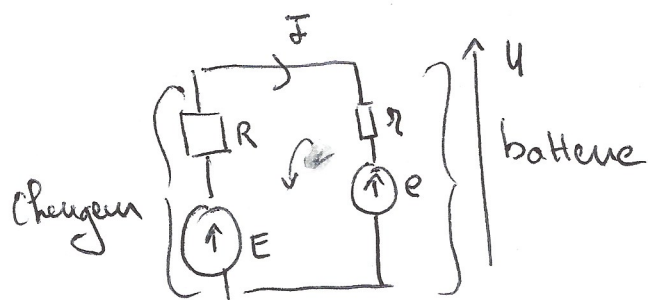


Conexion TD electrodinamica - Applications.

Ex1 Charge d'une batterie.



$$E = 13V$$

$$R = 0,30\Omega$$

$$e = 12V$$

$$r = 0,20\Omega$$

1- loi des

$$-E + RI + rI + e = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{I = \frac{E - e}{R + r}} \quad \boxed{U = rI + e}$$

AN

$$\boxed{I = \frac{1}{0,5} = 2,0A} \quad \boxed{U = 0,2 \cdot 2 + 12 = 12,4V}$$

2] Puissance délivrée par E

$$\boxed{P_G = E \cdot I = 13 \cdot 2 = 26,0W = P_G}$$

La Puissance joule est $P_J = (R + r) I^2 = 0,5 \cdot 4 = \boxed{2,0W = P_J}$

La puissance reçue par la batterie est $P_B = e \cdot I = 12 \cdot 2 = \boxed{24W = P_B}$

Le rendement de la charge $\eta = \frac{P_B}{P_G} = \frac{24}{26} = \boxed{92\% = \eta}$

3] $[50 A \cdot h] = I \cdot T = [\text{charge}]$

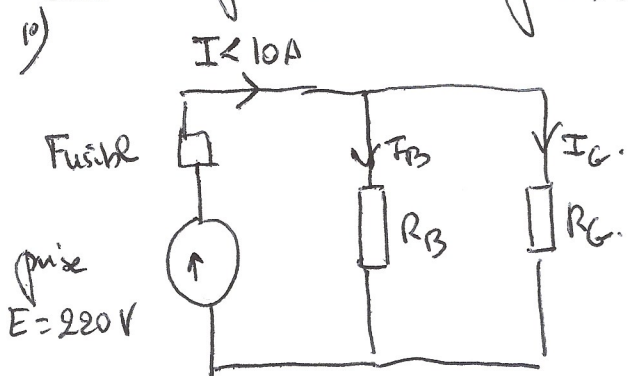
4] La charge initiale Q_i vaut 10% de charge finale Q_F .

$$\Delta Q = Q_F - Q_i = 0,9 Q_F \quad \text{avec} \quad Q_F = 50 A \cdot h$$

et $I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \boxed{\Delta t = \frac{\Delta Q}{I}} \quad \text{AN} \quad \Delta t = \left(\frac{50 \cdot 0,9}{2} \right) h = \boxed{22,5 h = \Delta t}$

5] $P_J = 2W$

Ex 2 Répartition de puissance.



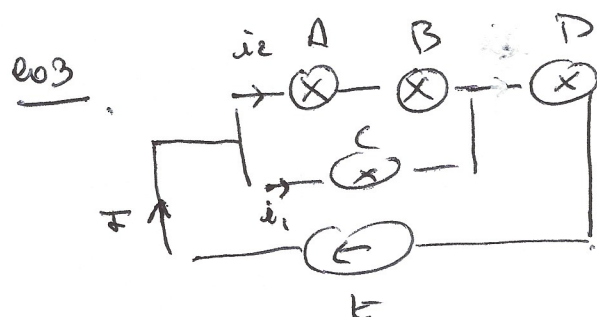
20) $P_B = E \cdot I_B$
 $P_G = E \cdot I_G$

et $I_B + I_G = I$

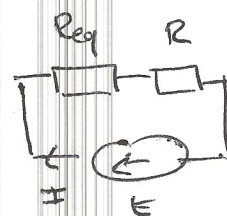
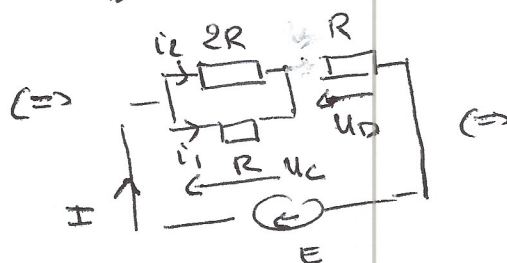
d'où $I = \frac{P_B + P_G}{E} = \frac{2300}{220} > 10A$!

Pas d'utilisation simultanée des 2 appareils.

30) $P_B = \frac{E^2}{\Delta t} \rightarrow E = P_B \cdot \Delta t = 1300 \cdot 10 \cdot 60 = 78 \cdot 10^5 J = E$



$R_A = R_B = R_C = R_D = R$



$R_{eq} = \frac{2R \cdot R}{3R} = \frac{2R}{3} \Rightarrow I = \frac{E}{R + \frac{2R}{3}} = \frac{3E}{5R}$

Division de courant : $\begin{cases} \frac{i_1}{I} = \frac{2R/3}{R} = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow i_1 = \frac{2E}{5R} \\ \frac{i_2}{I} = \frac{2R/3}{2R} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow i_2 = \frac{E}{5R} \end{cases}$

$P_A = P_B = R i_1^2 = R \cdot \frac{E^2}{25R^2} = \frac{E^2}{25R}$

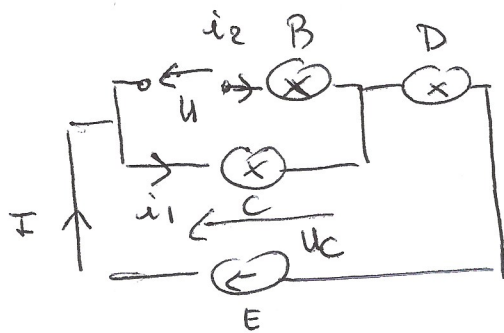
$P_D = R I^2 = \frac{9E^2}{25R}$

$P_C = R i_2^2 = \frac{4E^2}{25R}$

On vérifie $P_G = E \cdot I = \frac{3}{5} \frac{E^2}{R} = P_A + P_B + P_C + P_D$

$= 2 \cdot \frac{E^2}{25R} + \frac{4E^2}{25R} + \frac{9E^2}{25R} = \frac{15E^2}{25R} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{E^2}{R}$

2. d'ampoule grillée, le circuit devient :



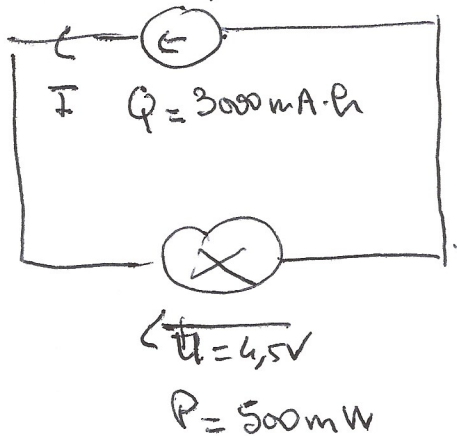
$$i_2 = 0 \text{ (circuit ouvert)}$$

$$I = i_1 = \frac{E}{2R} \quad \text{AN} \quad I = 0,15 \text{ A}$$

$$P_B = 0 \quad P_D = R I^2 = \frac{E^2}{4R} = P_C \quad \text{AN} \quad P = 0,9 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{et } u = u_C = \frac{R}{2R} \cdot E = \frac{E}{2} \quad \text{AN } u_C = 6 \text{ V}$$

Ex 4 pile $E = 4,5 \text{ V}$



$$P = U \cdot I \rightarrow I = \frac{P}{U} = \frac{P}{E}$$

$$Q = \frac{I \cdot \Delta t}{\Delta t}$$

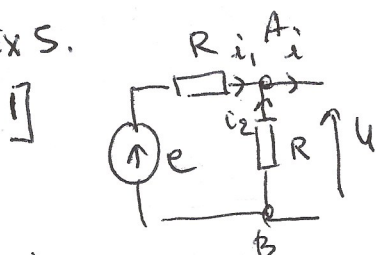
$$I = \frac{Q}{\Delta t} \rightarrow$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{Q}{I} = \frac{3000 \cdot 10^{-3}}{500 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot 4,5$$

en heures

$$\text{AN } \Delta t = 27 \text{ h}$$

Ex 5.



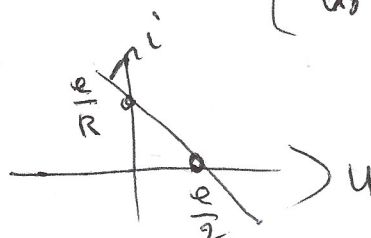
$$i = i_1 + i_2 \quad \text{avec} \quad \begin{cases} i_2 = -\frac{u}{R} \\ -e + R i_1 + u = 0 \rightarrow i_1 = \frac{e - u}{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d'où } i = \frac{e}{R} - \frac{2u}{R}$$

Tracé de la caractéristique $i = f(u)$

avec i_{cc} : intensité de court-circuit
 u_0 : Tension à vide.

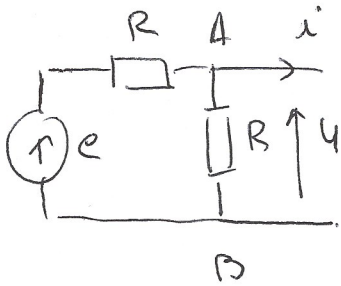
$$\begin{cases} i_{cc} = \frac{e}{R} \quad (u=0) \\ u_0 = \frac{e}{2} \quad (i=0) \end{cases}$$



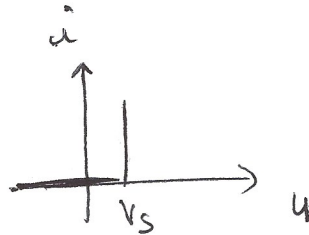
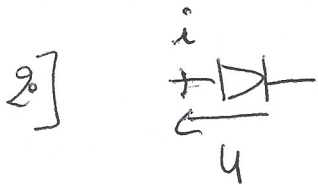
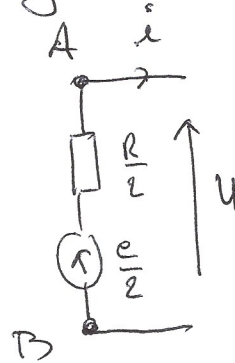
Rq $i = \frac{e}{R} - \frac{2u}{R}$ peut se mettre sous la forme.

$$Ri = e - 2u \Rightarrow u = \frac{e}{2} - \frac{R}{2} i.$$

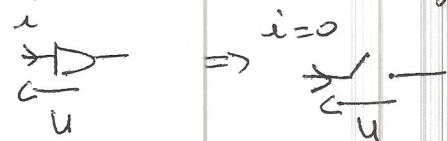
le réseau initial aux points A et B est équivalent à une source de tension idéale de f.e.m. = $\frac{e}{2}$ en série avec une résistance $R' = \frac{R}{2}$: c'est le générateur de Thévenin équivalent



$\Leftrightarrow$



1^{er} cas $u < u_s \quad i = 0$ (diode bloquée)



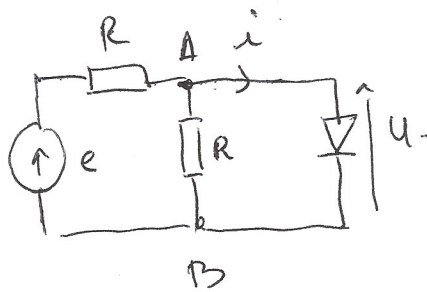
la diode est équivalente à un interrupteur ouvert.

2^{ème} cas $u = u_s \quad i > 0$ (diode passant)

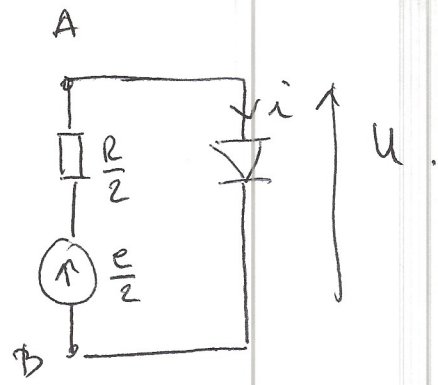
la diode est équivalente à une source de tension idéale de f.e.m. = u_s (résistance de la diode négligée car très inférieure aux résistances du réseau)



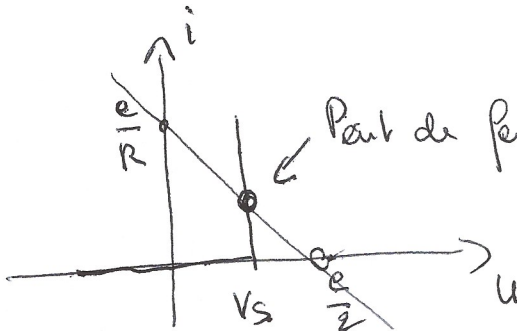
30]



$\Leftrightarrow$



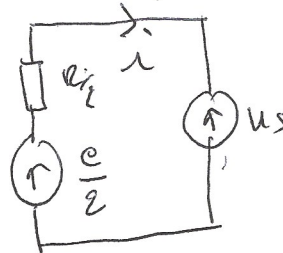
1^{er} cas $V_s < \frac{e}{2}$.



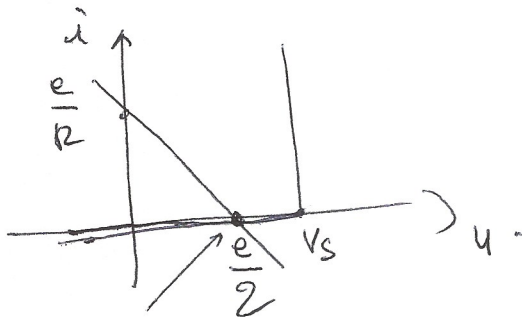
Point de fonctionnement. $\begin{cases} u = V_s \\ \text{et } i = \frac{e}{R} - \frac{2V_s}{R} \end{cases}$

(d'après la caractéristique du 1^{er} diode).

circuit équivalent.

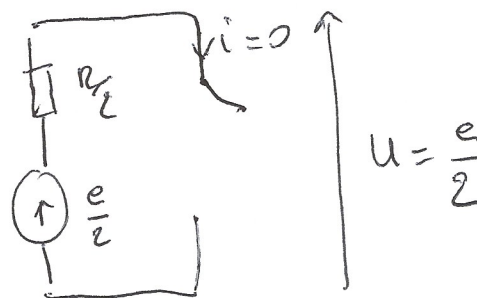


2^{es} cas $V_s > \frac{e}{2}$.



Point de fonctionnement $\begin{cases} i = 0 \\ u = \frac{e}{2} \end{cases}$

Circuit équivalent.



(5)