

# EXAMEN DE REMPLACEMENT

Université A/MIRA  
 Faculté des technologies  
 Dpt 2AST

Lundi 18 Juin 2012

## EMD ELN

### Exercice 1 : (4pts)

Soit le circuit de la fig.1. Calculer la valeur du courant I

### Exercice 2 : (10 pts)

Soit la fig.2. Le but est de calculer les courants I, J et K.

- 1) Calculer le courant I traversant R5 en utilisant le théorème de Thévenin
- 2) Transformer les générateurs de tension en générateurs de courant. Ensuite déterminer la valeur du courant J traversant R3. En déduire la valeur du courant K.
- 3) Transformer le schéma de la fig.2 selon la fig.3. Trouver E et R. Calculer la valeur du courant k. Comparer avec le k trouvé en 2°)

### Exercice 3 : (6pts)

Soit le circuit de la fig.4. Calculer la fonction de transfert  $H(j\omega) = v_s/v_e$ .

Tracer le diagramme de Bode (Amplitude et Phase).

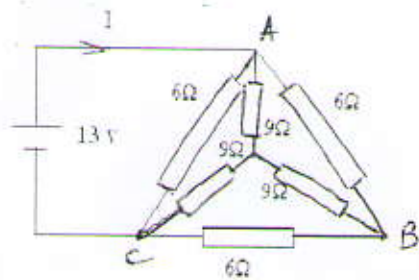


fig.1

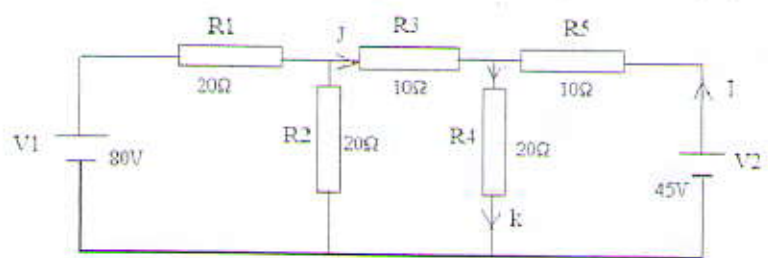


fig.2

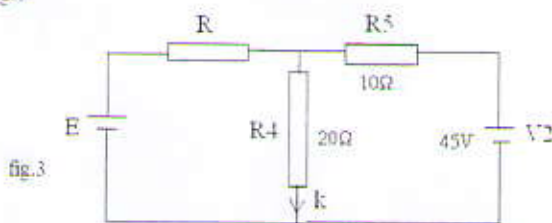


fig.3

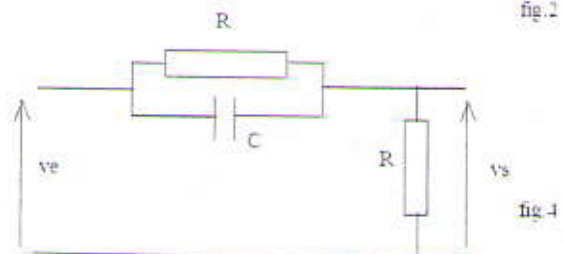
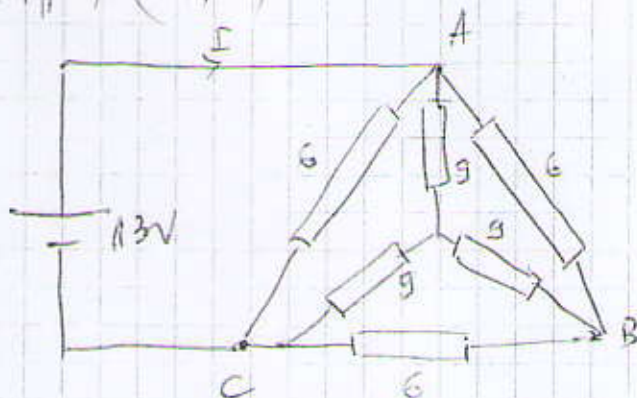


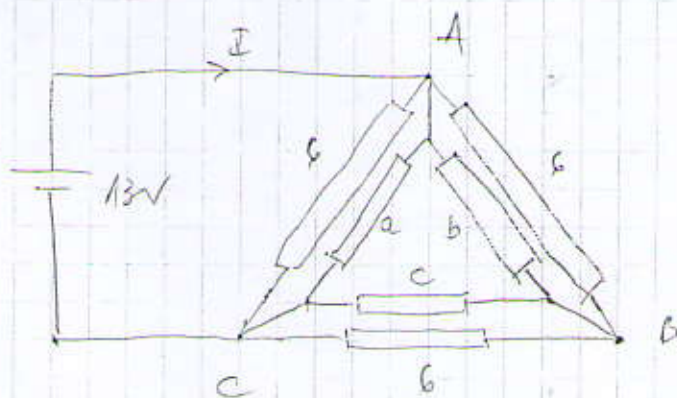
fig.4

Exercice 1: (04pts) (04pts)



Cet exercice peut être résolu, soit en faisant une Transformation  $\gamma \rightarrow \Delta$  ou encore  $\Delta \rightarrow \gamma$  et le résultat reste le même.

1) Transformation  $\gamma \rightarrow \Delta$



$$a = \frac{9 \cdot 9 + 9 \cdot 9 + 9 \cdot 9}{9} = 27 \Omega \quad (0,5)$$

$$b = c = a = 27 \Omega \quad (0,5)$$

$$R_{AB} = 6 \parallel a = R_{AC} = R_{BC} = \frac{6 \cdot 27}{33} = 4,9 \Omega \quad (0,5)$$

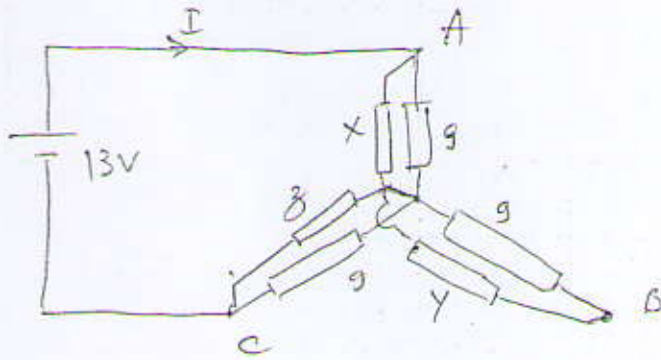
$$E = R_{eq} \cdot I \quad \text{avec} \quad R_{eq} = R_{AC} \parallel (R_{AB} + R_{BC})$$

$$= 4,9 \parallel (4,9 + 4,9) = 3,26 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{E}{R_{eq}} = \frac{13}{3,26} = 3,98 = 4 \text{ A} \quad (0,5)$$

2) Transformation  $\Delta \rightarrow Y$ .

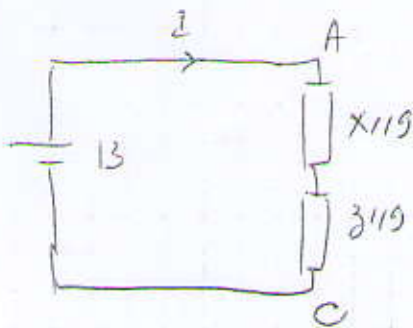
(2)



$$X = \frac{6 \cdot 6}{18} = \frac{36}{18} = 2 \Omega$$

$$X = Y = Z = 2 \Omega$$

$$X \parallel 9 = 2 \parallel 9 = \frac{2 \cdot 9}{11} = 1,63 \Omega$$

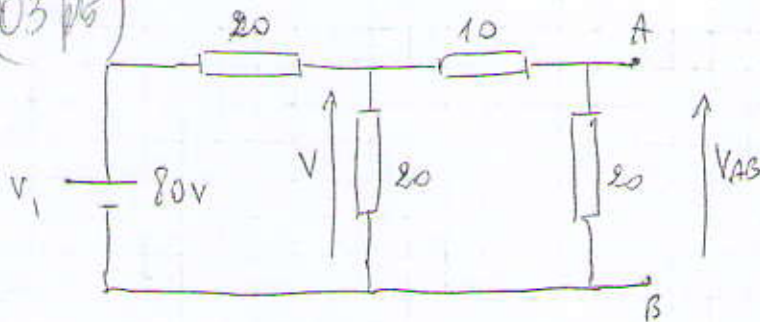


$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{E}{(X \parallel 9) + (Z \parallel 9)} = \frac{E}{1,63 + 1,63}$$

$$I = \frac{13}{3,27} = 3,97 \approx 4 \text{ A}$$

Exercice N° 2

1) Calcul de I : (03 pts)



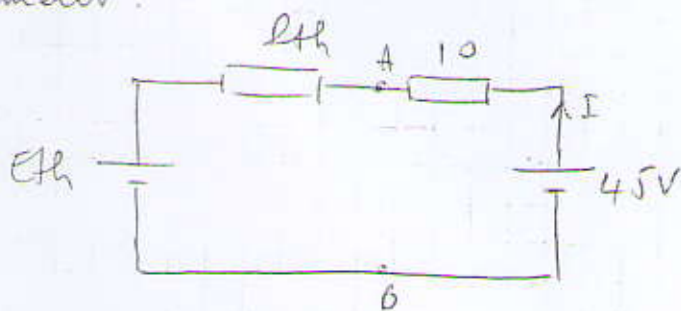
$$V_{AB} = \frac{20}{30} V \quad \text{avec} \quad V = \frac{(20 \parallel 30)}{(20 \parallel 30) + 20} V_1 = \frac{\frac{600}{50}}{\frac{600}{50} + 20} \cdot 80 = 30 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Ainsi} \quad V_{AB} = \frac{20}{30} \cdot 30 = 20 \text{ V} = E_{Th} \quad (02)$$

$$R_{AB} = R_{Th} = \left\{ (20 \parallel 20) + 10 \right\} \parallel 20 = 10 \Omega$$

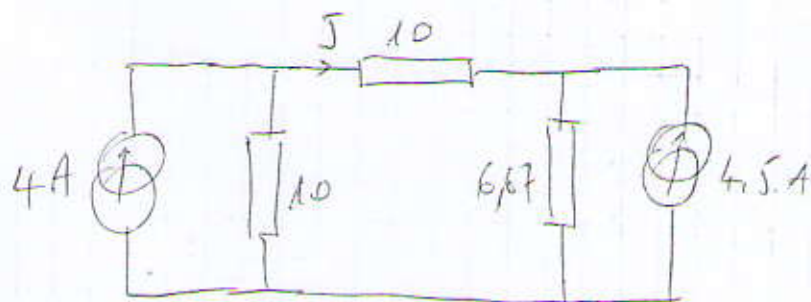
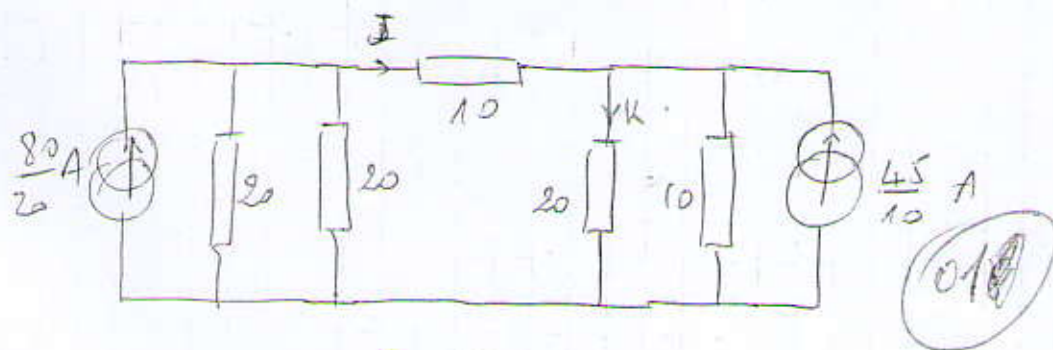
(3)

Finalemeur :

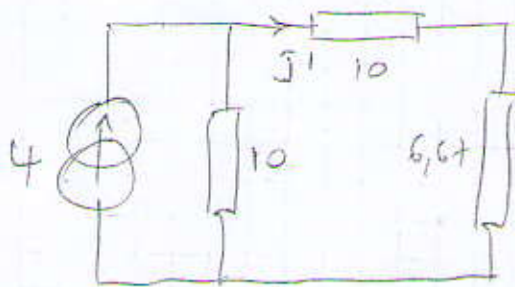


$$45 - E_{Th} = (R_{Th} + 10) I \Rightarrow I = \frac{45 - 20}{20} = 1,25 A$$

29) Transformant les générateurs de tension en générateurs de courant :

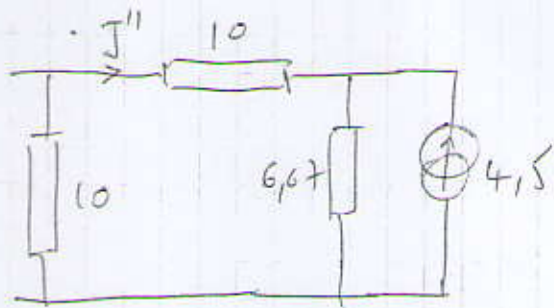


Pour le calcul de  $I$  utilisant le Théorème de Superposition :



$$I' = \frac{10}{10 + 16,67} \cdot 4 = 1,5 A$$

(10)



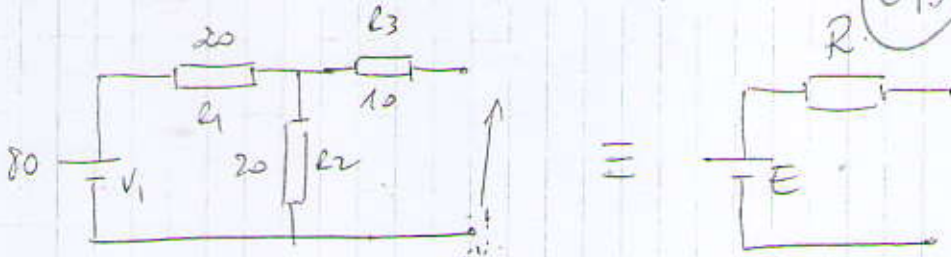
(4)

$$J'' = \frac{6,67}{6,67 + 20} (-4,5)$$

$$J'' = -1,125 \text{ A}$$

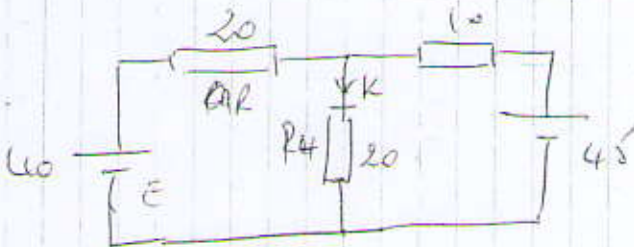
Finallement  $J = J' + J'' = 1,5 - 1,125 = 0,375 \text{ A}$

$$K = J + I = 0,375 + 1,25 = 1,625 \text{ A}$$



avec  $E = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_1 = \frac{20}{40} \cdot 80 = 40 \text{ V}$

$$R = R_3 + (R_1 \parallel R_2) = 20 \Omega$$



Pour trouver K, on peut utiliser soit :

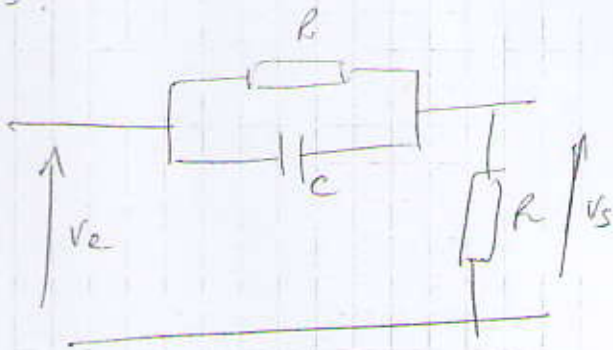
- Superposition ou
- Loi de Mailles ou
- Théorème de Millman, le choix est laissé à l'étudiant

selon Millman :

$$V_{R4} = \frac{40 \cdot \frac{1}{20} + 45 \cdot \frac{1}{10}}{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{\frac{40}{20} + \frac{90}{20}}{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{2}{20}} = \frac{130}{4} = 32,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{R4} = \frac{V_{R4}}{20} = \frac{32,5}{20} = 1,625 \text{ A}$$

Exercice 3.



$$Z_p = R \parallel C = \frac{R \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{R}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$V_s = \frac{R}{R + Z_p} V_e = \frac{R}{R + \frac{R}{1 + j\omega RC}} V_e = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}} V_e = \frac{1 + j\omega RC}{1 + 1 + j\omega RC} V_e$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{V_s}{V_e} = \frac{1 + j\omega RC}{2 + j\omega RC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 + j\omega RC}{1 + j\frac{\omega RC}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 + j\omega/\omega_0}{1 + j\omega/\omega_1}$$

avec  $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$  et  $\omega_1 = \frac{2}{RC} = 2\omega_0$ . (22)

$$G = |H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + (\omega/\omega_0)^2}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega/\omega_1)^2}}$$

$$G_{dB} = 20 \log G = -20 \log 2 + 20 \log (1 + (\omega/\omega_0)^2) - 20 \log (1 + (\omega/\omega_1)^2) = -6 \text{ dB} + G_1 + G_2$$
 (21)

$$\varphi(\omega) = \text{arctg} \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \text{arctg} \frac{\omega}{\omega_1}$$
 (27)

$$G_1 = 20 \log (1 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0})^2)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad G_1 \rightarrow 0 \text{ dB}$$

$\omega \rightarrow \infty \quad G_1 = 20 \log \omega/\omega_0$  droite de pente +20 dB/décade passant par  $\omega_0$ .

(6)

$$G_2 = -10 \log \left( 1 + \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_1} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad G_2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty \quad G_2 = -20 \log \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_1} \right) \quad \text{droite de pente } -20 \text{ dB/décade}$$

passant par  $\omega_1$

pour  $\omega = \omega_0$ 

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\text{dB}} &= -6 \text{ dB} + 10 \log \left( 1 + \left( \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0} \right)^2 \right) - 10 \log \left( 1 + \left( \frac{\omega_0}{2\omega_0} \right)^2 \right) \\ &= -6 \text{ dB} + 10 \log 2 - 10 \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4} \right) \\ &= -6 \text{ dB} + 3 \text{ dB} - 10 \log \frac{5}{4} = -3 \text{ dB} - 10 \log 5 + 10 \log 4 \\ &= -3 \text{ dB} - 7 \text{ dB} + 6 \text{ dB} = -4 \text{ dB} \end{aligned}$$

pour  $\omega = \omega_1$ 

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\text{dB}} &= -6 \text{ dB} + 10 \log \left( 1 + \left( \frac{2\omega_0}{\omega_0} \right)^2 \right) - 10 \log \left( 1 + \left( \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1} \right)^2 \right) \\ &= -6 \text{ dB} + 10 \log 5 - 10 \log 2 \\ &= -6 \text{ dB} + 7 \text{ dB} - 3 \text{ dB} = -2 \text{ dB} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctg \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \arctg \frac{\omega}{\omega_1} = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2;$$

$$\text{pour } \omega = \omega_0 \Rightarrow \varphi(\omega_0) = \arctg 1 - \arctg \frac{1}{2} = 18,5^\circ$$

$$\text{pour } \omega = \omega_1 \Rightarrow \varphi(\omega_1) = \arctg 2 - \arctg 1 = 18,5^\circ$$

$$\varphi_1 = \arctg \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \omega \rightarrow 0 \quad \varphi_1 \rightarrow 0 \\ \omega \rightarrow \infty \quad \varphi_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\varphi_2 = -\arctg \frac{\omega}{\omega_1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \omega \rightarrow 0 \quad \varphi_2 \rightarrow 0 \\ \omega \rightarrow \infty \quad \varphi_2 \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.;$$

(7)

