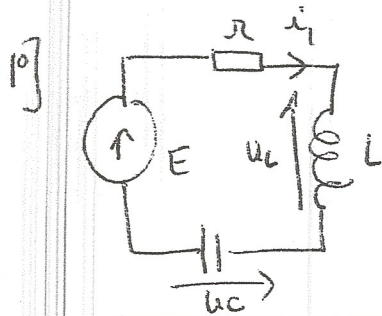


Concetta Bergic

d'oscillation.



$$\begin{cases} E = Ri_1 + L \frac{di_1}{dt} + u_C. (1) \\ i_1 = C \frac{du_C}{dt} (2) \end{cases}$$

En dérivant (1)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = R \frac{di_1}{dt} + L \frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2} + \dots \end{cases}$$

d'aut

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{di_1}{dt} + \frac{i_1}{LC} = 0}$$

On obtient

$$\begin{cases} 2\lambda\omega_0 = \frac{R}{L} & \text{ou } \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{R}{L} \\ \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \end{cases}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{L}{R\sqrt{LC}} \Rightarrow \boxed{Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}} \quad \boxed{\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}}$$

2°] On admet que le régime est pseudo-périodique $\rightarrow$ signification :
 Pour résoudre l'équation différentielle, on forme l'équation caractéristique
 en supposant que $e^{\lambda t}$ solution $\Rightarrow$

$$\lambda^2 + \frac{R}{L}\lambda + \frac{1}{LC} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{R^2}{L^2} - 4\frac{1}{LC} < 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{Q^2} - 4 \right) < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{Q^2} < 4 \rightarrow Q > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{Q > \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1(t) = A e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) & (I) \\ \text{ou } i_1(t) = (A_1 \cos \omega t + B_1 \sin \omega t) e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} & (II) \end{cases}$$

avec A et φ cste d'intégration
 A_1 et B_1 cste d'intégration) déterminées aux les conditions initiales

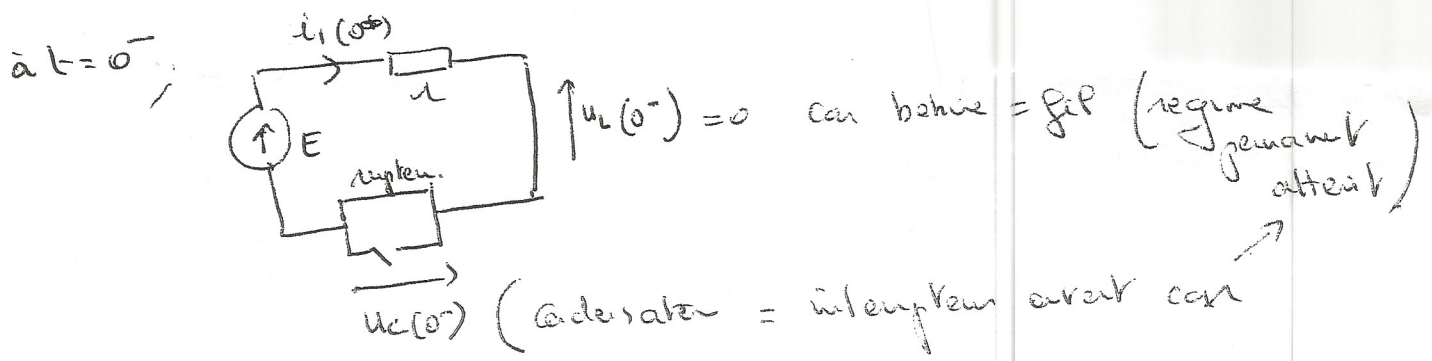
Eq (I) et (II) sont des formes équivalentes (On peut passer l'une $\Leftrightarrow$ l'autre des formes).

3°] a) Détermination des C.I. : il faut déterminer $i_1(0^+)$ et $\frac{di_1}{dt}(0^+)$.

On a sait que u_C est continue ainsi que i_L (courant ds la bobine)

$\uparrow$
 tension aux bornes de la bobine -
 du condensateur

(1)



donc $\begin{cases} i_1(0^-) = \frac{E}{R} \\ u_C(0^-) = 0 \end{cases}$

donc à $t = 0^+$ $\begin{cases} i_1(0^+) = \frac{E}{R} \\ u_C(0^+) = 0 \end{cases}$

à $t = 0^+$ $E = R i_1(0^+) + L \frac{di_1(0^+)}{dt} + u_C(0^+) \Rightarrow \frac{di_1(0^+)}{dt} = 0$

donc $\boxed{\begin{aligned} \text{CI} : i_1(0^+) &= \frac{E}{R} \\ \frac{di_1(0^+)}{dt} &= 0 \end{aligned}}$

b) $i_1(t) = A e^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

$\frac{di_1}{dt} = A \left[-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) - \omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \right] e^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t}$

$i_1(t=0^+) \Rightarrow \frac{E}{R} \Rightarrow A \cos \varphi = \frac{E}{R}$

$\frac{di_1}{dt}(0^+) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} \cos \varphi - \omega \sin \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi} = -\frac{\omega}{2Q \omega_0} \Rightarrow$

$\tan \varphi = -\frac{\omega}{2Q \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} = -\frac{1}{2Q \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} = \tan \varphi \right]$

$\omega = \frac{\omega_0}{2Q}$

$\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} = 1 + \tan^2 \varphi = 1 + \frac{1}{4Q^2 - 1} = \frac{4Q^2}{4Q^2 - 1} \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}}{2Q} \Rightarrow \left| \cos \varphi = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}} \right|$

et $A = \frac{E}{R \cos \varphi} = \frac{E}{R \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}}$

donc $\boxed{i_1(t) = \frac{E}{R \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} e^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)}$

Req On retrouve bien $i_1(0^+) = \frac{E}{R \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} \cos \varphi = \frac{E}{R}$ car $\cos \varphi = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}$

Forme II

$$i_1(t) = (A_1 \cos \omega t + B_1 \sin \omega t) e^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t}$$

$$\frac{di_1}{dt} = (-A_1 \omega \sin \omega t + B_1 \omega \cos \omega t) e^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t} + (A_1 \cos \omega t + B_1 \sin \omega t) \cdot \left(-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q}\right) e^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t}$$

$$\text{à } t=0^+ \quad i_1(0^+) = A_1 = \frac{E}{R}$$

$$\frac{di_1}{dt}(0^+) = \omega B_1 - \frac{\omega_0}{2Q} A_1 = 0 \rightarrow B_1 = \frac{\omega_0}{2Q\omega} A_1 = \frac{\omega_0}{2Q\omega \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} \cdot \frac{E}{R}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{E}{R \sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}}$$

$$i_1(t) = \frac{E}{R} \exp^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t} \left[\cos \omega t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} \sin \omega t \right]$$

$$u_2(t) = R \frac{di_1}{dt} = \frac{R \cdot E}{R} e^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t} \left[-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} \cos \omega t - \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} \sin \omega t \right] + \left(-\omega \sin \omega t + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} \cos \omega t \right)$$

$$u_2(t) = \frac{E}{R} \exp^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t} \left[\underbrace{\left(-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} \right)}_{\alpha} \cos \omega t - \underbrace{\left(\frac{\omega_0 / 2Q}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} + \omega \right)}_{\beta} \sin \omega t \right]$$

$$\text{avec } \left\{ \begin{aligned} \alpha &= -\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} + \frac{\omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}}{2Q \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\beta = \frac{\omega_0 / 2Q}{2Q \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} + \omega \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}} = \omega_0 \left[\frac{1}{4Q^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}} \right] = \omega_0$$

$$= \omega_0 \left[\frac{1 + 4Q^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2} \right)}{4Q^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} \right] = \frac{\omega_0 4Q^2}{4Q^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} = \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}}$$

$$\text{d'où finalement } u_2(t) = \frac{E}{R} \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} e^{-\frac{\omega_0}{2Q} t} \sin \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}} t$$

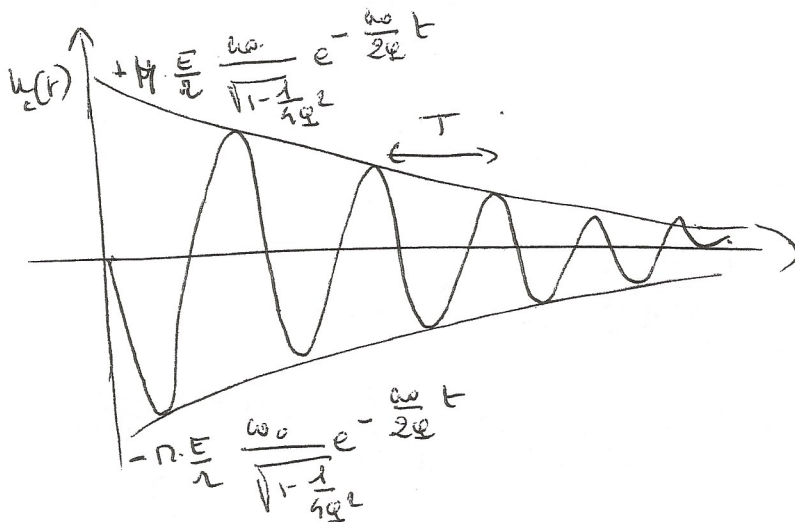
$u_2(t)$ est compris entre les 2 courbes enveloppes.

$$\pm n \cdot \frac{E}{2} \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} e^{-\frac{\omega}{2Q} t}$$

Sur pseudo période $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}}$

et $\frac{du_2}{dt}(t=0^+) = -n \cdot \frac{E}{2} \frac{\omega^2}{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}} < 0$

donc la courbe descend à $t=0^+$.



$$\delta = \ln \frac{u(t)}{u(t+T)} = \frac{\omega T}{2Q} = \frac{\omega \cdot 2\pi}{2Q \omega \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}} = \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} = \delta}$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2}{4Q^2 - 1} = \delta \rightarrow 4Q^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{\delta^2} + 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{Q = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2/\delta^2}}{2}}$$

AN $\delta = 0,34$ $Q = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2/0,34^2}}{2} = 9,2$

et $Q = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \Rightarrow Q^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{L}{C} \rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{L}{Q^2 \cdot 4} = 49 \mu F}$