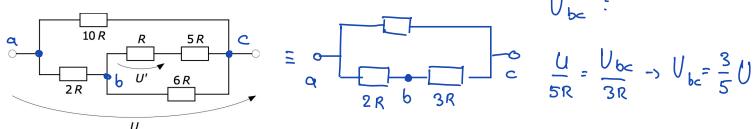
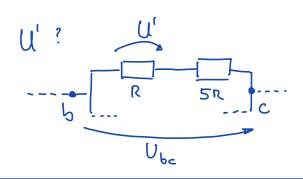
# Question 1 - QCM - Corrigé

#### · Question 1 - I



$$\frac{U}{5R} = \frac{V_{bc}}{3R} - V_{bc} = \frac{3}{5}U$$

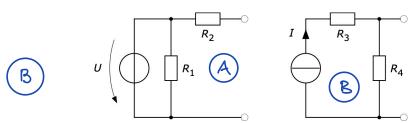


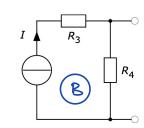
$$\frac{3}{5}U = \frac{0}{6}R - 3U = \frac{10}{10}$$

### · Question 1 - IT









$$U_{o_A} = U_{o_B}$$

$$V = R_4 \cdot I$$

#### = En court-circuit :

$$T_{cc_A} = T_{cc_B}$$

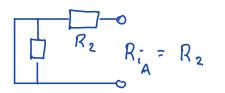
$$\rightarrow \frac{U}{R_a} = T$$

ou: U = R2.I

$$I' = \frac{U}{R_{\lambda} / R_{z}} = U \cdot \frac{R_{\lambda} + R_{z}}{R_{1} \cdot R_{z}}$$

$$T_{CC_A} = T' \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = U \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2 \cdot R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{U}{R_2}$$

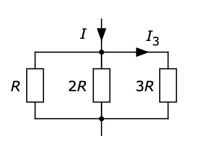
- Résistance interne (annulation des sources):

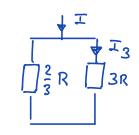


$$R_{i_A} = R_{i_B}$$
 $\rightarrow R_2 = R_4$ 

Pour que (A) = (B), il faut que deux parmi les trois égalités soient vérifiées :

#### · Question 1 - III





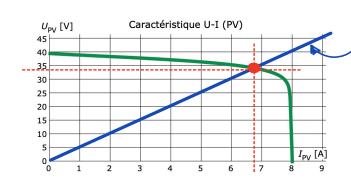
$$I \downarrow I_3$$

$$= I_3 = I \frac{2R}{3} + 3R = I \frac{2R}{3} + 3R = \frac{2}{3} \cdot I$$

$$= I_3 = I \frac{2R}{3} + 3R = I \frac{2R}{3} \cdot I$$

=> (a)

### · Question 1 - IV

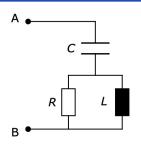


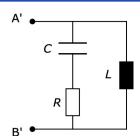
pente = Re = 52

Intersection entre La caractéristique U-I de la source et la droite de charge.

#### · Question 1 - V

$$\frac{2}{2}A'B' = (\frac{2}{2}c + \frac{2}{2}R) // \frac{2}{2}L = 2 + 2i$$

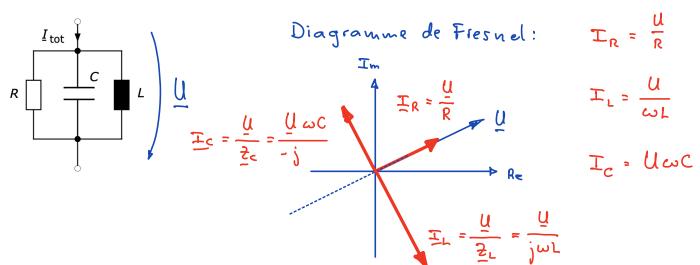




$$\frac{\mathcal{Z}_{AB}}{\mathcal{Z}_{AB}} = 1.41 \, \mathcal{R} \quad \langle \mathcal{Z}_{AB} | = 2.82 \, \mathcal{R}$$

$$= 2.82 \, \mathcal{R}$$

## · Question 1 - VI



$$I_{L} = \frac{U}{\omega L}$$

À la résonance, 
$$I_L = I_C$$
: