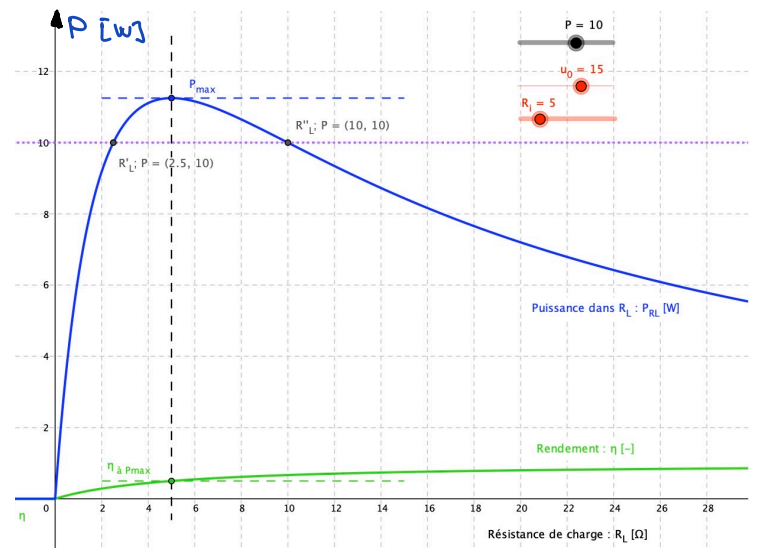
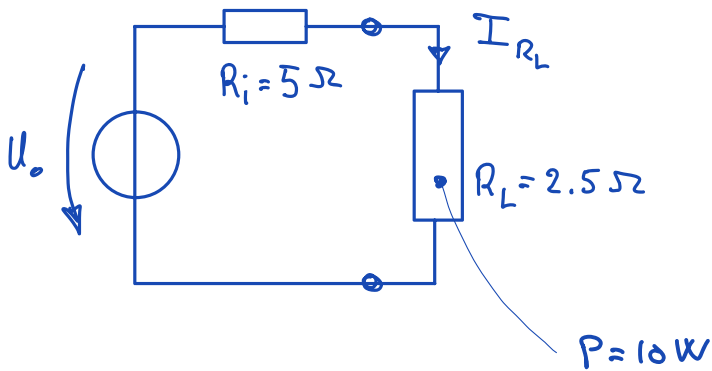


Question 3 (Puissance Dc) - Corrigé

1) Schéma du circuit correspondant :



Tension à vide. Eq. (5.50) :

$$P_{R_L} = \frac{U_0^2 \cdot R_L}{(R_L + R_i)^2} \Rightarrow U_0 = \sqrt{\frac{P_{R_L} (R_L + R_i)^2}{R_L}}$$

$$U_0 = \sqrt{\frac{10 (2.5 + 5)^2}{2.5}} = \underline{\underline{15 \text{ V}}}$$

2) Deuxième valeur de R_L pour $P = 10 \text{ W}$. Eq. (5.50) $\rightarrow R_L$

$$(R_L + R_i)^2 = \frac{U_0^2 R_L}{P_{R_L}} \rightarrow R_L^2 + R_L \left(2R_i - \frac{U_0^2}{P_{R_L}} \right) + R_i^2 = 0$$

$$R_L^2 + R_L \left(10 - \frac{225}{10} \right) + 25 = R_L^2 - 12.5 R_L + 25 = 0$$

Solutions :

$$\oplus \quad \underline{\underline{R_L'}} = \frac{12.5 + \sqrt{156.25 - 4.25}}{2} = \frac{12.5 + 7.5}{2} = \underline{\underline{10 \Omega}} ;$$

$$\ominus \quad R_L'' = \frac{12.5 - 7.5}{2} = 2.5 \Omega$$

3) Le rendement est plus grand pour la plus grande des valeurs de charge (courbe verte du graphe) :

$$\underline{\underline{R_L' = 10 \Omega .}}$$

3) Autre justification :

$$\eta = \frac{R_L \cdot I_{R_L}^2}{(R_L + R_i) I_{R_L}^2} = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_i}$$

$$\eta \Big|_{2.5 \Omega} = \frac{2.5}{7.5} = 0.33 \quad ; \quad \eta \Big|_{10 \Omega} = \frac{10}{15} = 0.66$$
