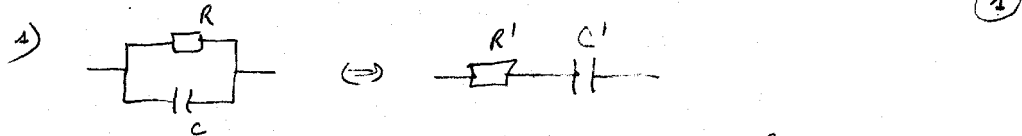


EXTRAITS CARRE :



$$\underline{Z} = \underline{Z}' \quad \text{d'où} \quad R' + \frac{1}{jC'\omega} = \frac{R}{1+jR\omega C}$$

$$\text{soit} \quad (1+jR'C'\omega)(1+jR\omega C) = jR\omega C$$

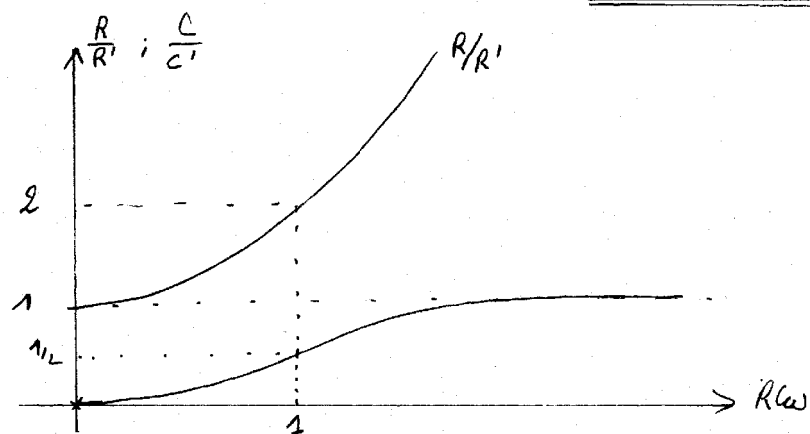
$$1 - R'C'RC\omega^2 + j(RC + R'C')\omega = jR\omega C$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} R'C' = \frac{1}{RC\omega^2} \\ RC + R'C' = RC \end{cases}$$

Résolution:  $R' = C \frac{R}{R - R'} = \frac{1}{RC\omega^2}$

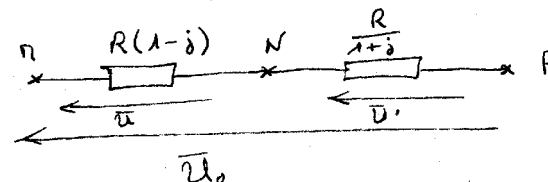
$$RR'C'\omega^2 = (R - R') \Rightarrow R' = \frac{R}{1 + (RC\omega)^2}$$

$$\text{d'où} \quad C' = C \frac{1 + (RC\omega)^2}{(RC\omega)^2}$$



2)  $RC\omega = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = -jR$

d'où la série :

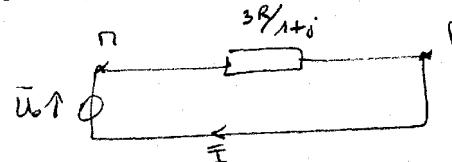


La formule du diviseur de tension donne :

$$\underline{U} = \underline{U}_0 \cdot \frac{R(1-j)}{R(1-j) + \frac{1}{1+j}\omega C} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3} \underline{U}_0}}$$

$$\underline{U}' = \underline{U}_0 - \underline{U} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3} \underline{U}_0}}$$

Associons les 2 dipôles :



$$\text{on a} \quad \underline{I} = \underline{U}_0 \frac{1+j}{3R}$$

$\Rightarrow I(t)$  en avance de  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  par rapport à  $\underline{U}_0$ .

$$\frac{U_0}{R} = 50 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{I = 23,6 \text{ mA}}} \quad (I = |\underline{I}|)$$

3) 3.1) Aucun courant ne traversant la voltmètre, on retrouve des tensions de tension :

$$V_R - V_P = (1-k)U_0$$

$$\text{Ainsi} \quad V_R - V_P = V_N - V_P \Leftrightarrow (1-k) = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{soit} \quad \underline{\underline{k = \frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\text{3.2) } \begin{cases} \underline{V_{R_2}} - \underline{V_{P_2}} = (1-k)U_n = \frac{\underline{U}_n}{3} \\ \underline{V_{N_2}} - \underline{V_{P_2}} = \frac{2\underline{U}_n}{3(2+j)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{U}_v = \frac{\underline{U}_n}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{2+j} - 1 \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{\underline{U}_n}{3} \frac{1}{2j-1}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{U_v}{U_n} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}}}}; \text{ } U_v \text{ en retard de } \varphi \text{ sur } U_n$$

avec  $\varphi$  tel que  $\tan \varphi = -2$ ;  $\cos \varphi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$