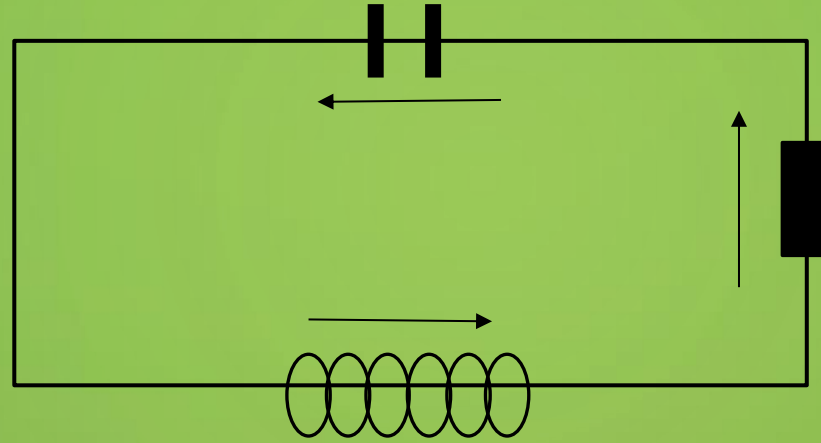


A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of thin, light green lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a stylized tree structure.

SYNTHESE SUR LES CIRCUITS RLC

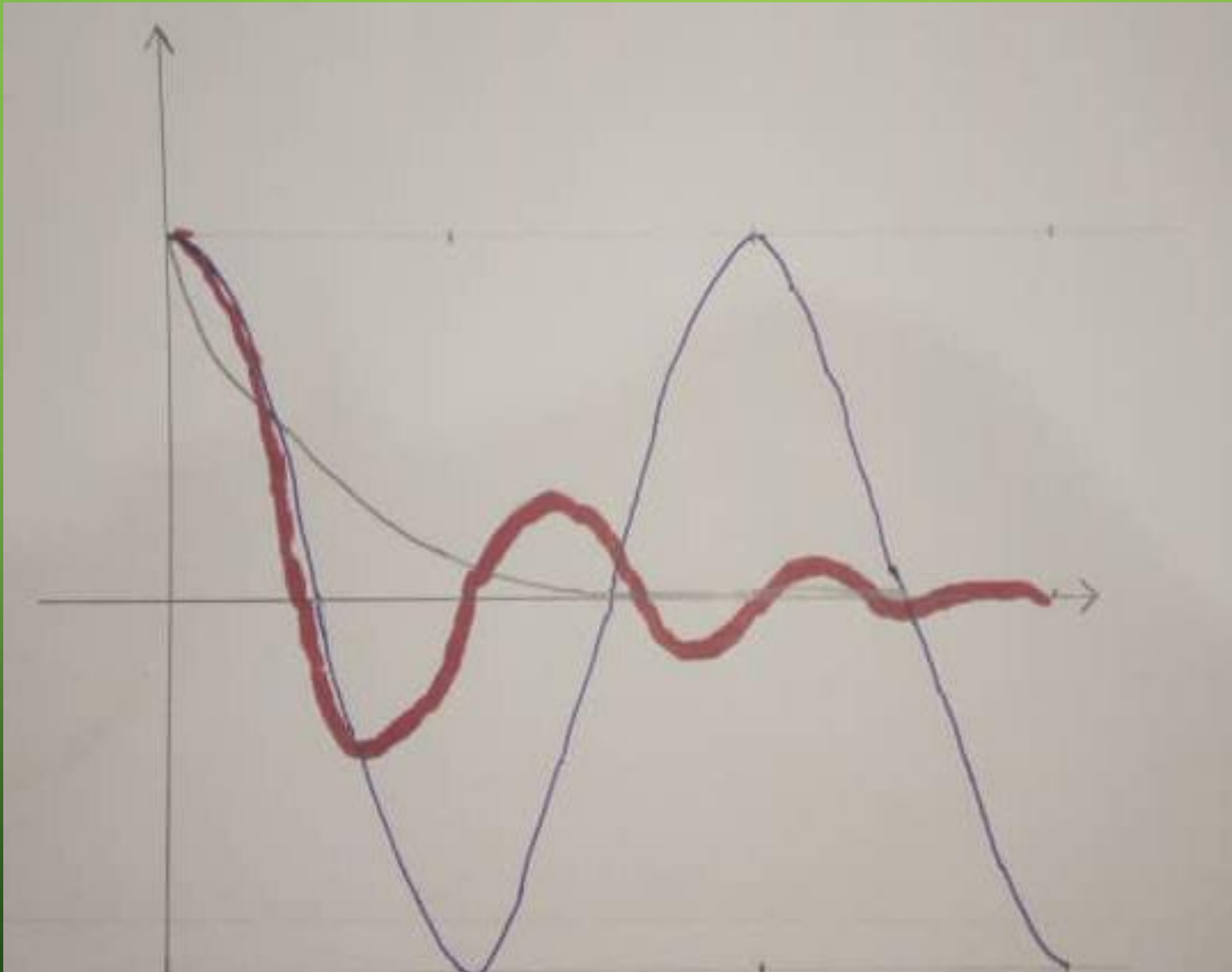


- Loi des mailles: $U_c + U_b + U_r = 0$
- Or $U_b = ri + L \frac{di}{dt} = r \frac{dq}{dt} + L \frac{d(\frac{dq}{dt})}{dt} = r \frac{d(CU_c)}{dt} + L \frac{d^2 CU_c}{dt^2}$ et $U_r = Ri = R \frac{dq}{dt} = R \frac{dCU_c}{dt}$
- $U_c + C(R + r) \frac{dU_c}{dt} + LC \frac{d^2 U_c}{dt^2} = 0$
- Dans le cas d'un circuit idéal avec une résistance totale nulle:
- $CL \frac{d^2 U_c}{dt^2} + U_c = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d^2 U_c}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{LC} U_c = 0$

$$\frac{d^2 U_c}{d^2 t} + \frac{1}{LC} U_c = 0$$

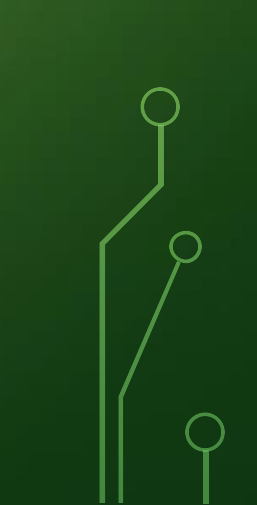
- Solution: $U(t) = U_m \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$
- U_m = tension maximale aux bornes du condensateur = E générateur
- $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ et $T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$
- $q = \frac{U}{C} = \frac{U_m}{C} \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$ en posant $Q_0 = \frac{U_m}{C}$
- $i = \frac{dq}{dt} = -\omega_0 Q_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$

ALLURE COURBES OSCILLATIONS ELECTRIQUES




$$U_C + CR \frac{dU_C}{dt} + LC \frac{d^2 U_C}{d^2 t} = 0$$

- Différents régimes:

- Il existe une valeur de la résistance appelée résistance critique $R_C = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$
 - Si $R < R_C$: régime pseudopériodique
 - Si $R = R_C$: régime critique
 - Si $R > R_C$: régime apériodique
- 
- 

ANALOGIE AVEC LES OSCILLATIONS MECANIQUES

Pendule élastique	Circuit LC
$E_p = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$	$E_e = \frac{1}{2C} q^2$
$E_c = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$	$E_m = \frac{1}{2} Li^2$
$\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = 0$	$\ddot{q} + \frac{1}{LC} q = 0$
m	L
k	$\frac{1}{C}$
x	q
v	i