

13.24

a). Charge : $i(t) = \frac{U}{R} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$; $i(t)$ est maximal lorsque $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Rightarrow i(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{E_0}{100} = \underline{\underline{0,2 \text{ A}}}$$

b). Énergie électromagnétique contenue dans la bobine , $W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{0,2^2}{1000} \cdot (0,2)^2 = \underline{\underline{4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ J}}}$

c). Exactement à la coupure de l'alimentation, la puissance dissipée vaut $p = U_R \cdot i = R i^2$
 $= \underline{\underline{4 \text{ W}}}$

Énergie dissipée en fonction du temps. Considérons la puissance dissipée à l'instant t :

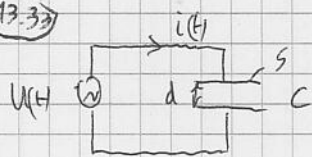
$$p(t) = U_R(t) \cdot i(t) = U(t) \cdot i(t) = U e^{-t/\tau} \cdot \frac{U}{R} e^{-t/\tau} = \frac{U^2}{R} e^{-2t/\tau}$$

L'élément dissipé dE entre t et $t+dt$ (en un temps dt) vaut $dE = p(t) dt$

$$\Rightarrow E(t) = \int_0^t p(t^*) dt^* = \int_0^t \frac{U^2}{R} e^{-\frac{2}{\tau} t^*} dt^* = \frac{U^2}{R} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{2}{\tau} t^*} dt^* = \frac{U^2}{R} \left(-\frac{\tau}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{2}{\tau} t^*} \Big|_0^t$$

$$= \frac{U^2}{R} \cdot \frac{L}{2R} \left(-e^{-\frac{2}{\tau} t} + e^{-\frac{2}{\tau} 0}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{L U^2}{2R^2} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{2}{\tau} t}\right)}}$$

13.33



$$U_{\text{eff}} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \cdot 10^6$$

$$I_{\text{eff}} = 9,4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ A}$$

$$E = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \quad (\text{vide})$$

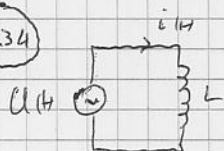
$$S = 1 \text{ cm}^2 = 1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ (u.)}$$

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U_{\text{eff}}}{I_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{I_{\text{eff}}}{U_{\text{eff}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi f} = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \Rightarrow d = \epsilon_0 S \cdot 2\pi f \cdot \frac{U_{\text{eff}}}{I_{\text{eff}}} \leq \underline{\underline{1 \text{ mm}}}$$

13.34



$$f = 18'000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$I_{\text{eff}} = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ A}$$

$$S = 7,1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2$$

$$R = \frac{2,5}{100} \text{ m}$$

$$N = 135 \text{ spires}$$

$$Z = \frac{\hat{U}}{\hat{I}} = \frac{U_{\text{eff}}}{I_{\text{eff}}} = L \omega = 2\pi f L$$

$$L = \mu_0 N^2 \frac{S}{\ell}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\hat{U}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{U} = \sqrt{2} U_{\text{eff}} = 2\pi f L \sqrt{2} I_{\text{eff}} = 2\pi f \mu_0 N^2 \frac{S}{\ell} \sqrt{2} I_{\text{eff}} \approx \underline{\underline{1,63 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ V}}}$$