

Chapitre 21: Les ondes

16. $S = 21 \text{ cm}^2 = 21 \cdot \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{100} = 2,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$

$I_{\text{conversion}} = 3,2 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$

$\Rightarrow P = I \cdot S = 3,2 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot 2,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 = \underline{6,7 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ W}}$

18. Soit P la puissance émise par la source

$I = \frac{P}{4\pi d^2} \quad (1)$

$\frac{I}{2} = \frac{P}{4\pi d_2^2} \quad (2)$

$\frac{(2)}{(1)} = \frac{\frac{P}{4\pi d_2^2}}{\frac{P}{4\pi d_1^2}} = \frac{d_1^2}{d_2^2} = \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow d_2^2 = \frac{d_1^2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2d_1^2$

$\Rightarrow d_2 = d_1 \sqrt{2} = 1100 \sqrt{2} = \underline{1556 \text{ m}}$

26. Niveau d'intensité de A : β_A

$\begin{cases} \beta_A = 5 + \beta_B & (1) \\ \beta_A = \beta_C - 3 & (2) \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(1)}{(2)} = 1 = \frac{\beta_B + 5}{\beta_C - 3} \Rightarrow \beta_C - 3 = \beta_B + 5 \Rightarrow \beta_C = \beta_B + 8$

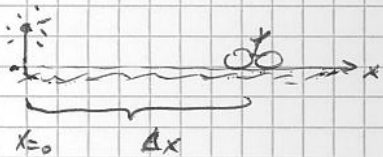
$\begin{cases} \beta_C = 10 \log_{10} \frac{I_C}{I_0} \\ \beta_B = 10 \log_{10} \frac{I_B}{I_0} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow 10 \log_{10} \frac{I_C}{I_0} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{I_B}{I_0} + 8$

$\Rightarrow 10 \left(\log_{10} \frac{I_C}{I_0} - \log_{10} \frac{I_B}{I_0} \right) = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{I_C}{I_0} \cdot \frac{I_0}{I_B} \right) = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{I_C}{I_B} \right)$

$10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{I_C}{I_B} \right) = 8 \Rightarrow \log_{10} \left(\frac{I_C}{I_B} \right) = 0,8 \Rightarrow \frac{I_C}{I_B} = 10^{0,8} \approx \underline{6,3}$

32. Cas général pour l'effet Doppler : $f' = f \cdot \frac{v_{\text{onde}} + v_{\text{obs}}}{v_{\text{onde}} - v_{\text{source}}}$



$v_{\text{sonde}} = 0$

$v_{\text{obs}} < 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{f'}{f} = 0,9 = \frac{343 - v_{\text{obs}}}{343} \Rightarrow 308,7 = 343 - v_{\text{obs}}$

$\Rightarrow -34,3 = -v_{\text{obs}}$

$\Rightarrow v_{\text{obs}} = 34,3 \text{ m/s}$

• cinématique : $V_f^2 - v_i^2 = 2a \Delta x$

$\Rightarrow v_{\text{obs}}^2 = 2 \cdot a \Delta x \Rightarrow \Delta x = \frac{v_{\text{obs}}^2}{2a} = \frac{34,3^2}{2 \cdot 2,2 \cdot 10^1} = \underline{2,09 \text{ m}}$