

# CORRIGE – ExoTech2 – Intégration / Eq Diff 1<sup>er</sup> Ordre

## Exo 1 : Position/Vitesse/Accélération – Pb à 1 dim – Très simple

(redonner l'expression générale)

A  $t = 0$ ,  $\begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \\ v(0) = 0 \end{cases}$ , Pour  $t \in [0, \tau]$ ,  $a(t) = a_0$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} v(t) = v(0) + \int_0^t a(t) \cdot dt = a_0 t \\ x(t) = x(0) + \int_0^t v(t) \cdot dt = \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2 \end{cases}$$

## Exo 2 : Position/Vitesse/Accélération – Pb à 1 dim – Normal

(redonner l'expression générale)

A  $t = 0$ ,  $\begin{cases} x(0) = x_0 \\ v(0) = v_0 \end{cases}$ , Pour  $t \in [0, \tau]$ ,  $a(t) = a_0$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} v(t) = v(0) + \int_0^t a(t) \cdot dt = v_0 + a_0 t \\ x(t) = x(0) + \int_0^t v(t) \cdot dt = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2 \end{cases}$$

## Exo 3 : Position/Vitesse/Accélération – Pb à 1 dim – Changement Temps

(redonner l'expression générale)

A  $t = \tau_d$ ,  $\begin{cases} x(\tau_d) = \lambda \\ v(\tau_d) = c_d \end{cases}$ , Pour  $t \in [\tau_d, \tau_f]$ ,  $a(t) = \gamma$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} v(t) = v(\tau_d) + \int_{\tau_d}^t a(t) \cdot dt = c_d + \gamma(t - \tau_d) \\ x(t) = x(\tau_d) + \int_{\tau_d}^t v(t) \cdot dt = \lambda + c_d(t - \tau_d) + \frac{\gamma}{2}(t - \tau_d)^2 \end{cases}$$

Et si on donne :  $a(t) = \gamma + \psi(t - \tau_d)$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} v(t) = v(\tau_d) + \int_{\tau_d}^t a(t) \cdot dt = c_d + \gamma(t - \tau_d) + \frac{\psi}{2}(t - \tau_d)^2 \\ x(t) = x(\tau_d) + \int_{\tau_d}^t v(t) \cdot dt = \lambda + c_d(t - \tau_d) + \frac{\gamma}{2}(t - \tau_d)^2 + \frac{\psi}{6}(t - \tau_d)^3 \end{cases}$$

## Exo 4 : Charge/Courant/Tension

(redonner l'expression générale)

A  $t = t_0$ ,  $\begin{cases} i(t_0) = i_3 \\ q(t_0) = q_3 \end{cases}$ , Pour  $t > t_0$ ,  $u(t) = U_0$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} i(t) = i(t_0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t u(t) \cdot dt = i_3 + \frac{U_0}{L}(t - t_0) \\ q(t) = q(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t i(t) \cdot dt = q_3 + i_3(t - t_0) + \frac{U_0}{2L}(t - t_0)^2 \end{cases}$$

## Exo 5 : Puissance/Energie

(redonner l'expression générale)

Rappeler la relation entre puissance  $p(t)$  et énergie  $w(t)$  :  $p(t) = \frac{dw(t)}{dt}$

A  $t = t_0$ ,  $w(t_0) = w_2$ , Pour  $t > t_0$ ,  $p(t) = P_0$ , calculer

$$w(t) = w(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t p(t) \cdot dt = w_2 + P_0(t - t_0)$$

## Exo 6 : Eq Diff Ordre 1 – Régime libre

(redonner l'expression générale)

On a  $\tau \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + x(t) = 0$ , et à  $t = 0$ ,  $x(0) = X_0$ , Pour  $t > 0$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} 1\_ x^{SSM}(t) = \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 2\_ x^{PART}(t) = 0 \\ 3\_ x(t) = x^{SSM}(t) + x^{PART}(t) = \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 4\_ CI\_ x(0) = X_0 = \lambda \end{cases}$$

On obtient

$$x(t) = X_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

On a  $\tau \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + v(t) = 0$ , et à  $t = t_0$ ,  $v(t_0) = V_0$ , Pour  $t > t_0$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} 1\_v^{SSM}(t) = \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 2\_v^{PART}(t) = 0 \\ 3\_v(t) = v^{SSM}(t) + v^{PART}(t) = \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 4\_CI\_v(t_0) = V_0 = \lambda e^{-t_0/\tau} \end{cases}$$

On obtient  $v(t) = V_0 e^{-(t-t_0)/\tau}$

**Exo 7 : Eq Diff Ordre 1 – Régime continu**

On a  $\tau \frac{du(t)}{dt} + u(t) = E$ , et à  $t = 0$ ,  $u(0) = 0$ , Pour  $t > 0$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} 1\_u^{SSM}(t) = \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 2\_u^{PART}(t) = E \\ 3\_u(t) = u^{SSM}(t) + u^{PART}(t) = E + \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 4\_CI\_u(0) = 0 = E + \lambda \end{cases}$$

On obtient  $u(t) = E \left( 1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right)$

On a  $\tau \frac{da(t)}{dt} + a(t) = Z$ , et à  $t = t_0$ ,  $a(t_0) = 0$ , Pour  $t > t_0$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} 1\_a^{SSM}(t) = \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 2\_a^{PART}(t) = Z \\ 3\_a(t) = a^{SSM}(t) + a^{PART}(t) = Z + \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 4\_CI\_a(t_0) = 0 = Z + \lambda e^{-t_0/\tau} \end{cases}$$

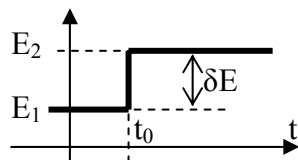
On obtient  $a(t) = Z \left( 1 - e^{-(t-t_0)/\tau} \right)$

**Exo 8 : Eq Diff Ordre 1 – Plus Complexe**

On a  $\tau \frac{du(t)}{dt} + u(t) = E_2$ , et à  $t = 0$ ,  $u(0) = E_1$ , Pour  $t > 0$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} 1\_u^{SSM}(t) = \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 2\_u^{PART}(t) = E_2 \\ 3\_u(t) = u^{SSM}(t) + u^{PART}(t) = E_2 + \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 4\_CI\_u(0) = E_1 = E_2 + \lambda \end{cases}$$

On obtient  $u(t) = E_2 - (E_2 - E_1) e^{-t/\tau} = u(t) = E_1 + \delta E \left( 1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right)$



On a  $\tau \frac{du(t)}{dt} + u(t) = E_2$ , et à  $t = t_0$ ,  $u(t_0) = E_1$ , Pour  $t > t_0$ , calculer

$$\begin{cases} 1\_u^{SSM}(t) = \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 2\_u^{PART}(t) = E_2 \\ 3\_u(t) = u^{SSM}(t) + u^{PART}(t) = E_2 + \lambda e^{-t/\tau} \\ 4\_CI\_u(t_0) = E_1 = E_2 + \lambda e^{-t_0/\tau} \end{cases}$$

On obtient  $u(t) = E_2 - (E_2 - E_1) e^{-(t-t_0)/\tau} = u(t) = E_1 + \delta E \left( 1 - e^{-(t-t_0)/\tau} \right)$