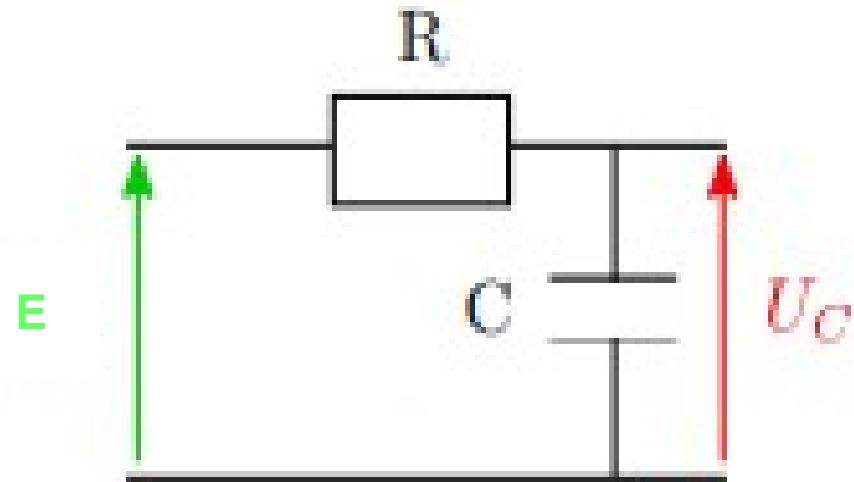
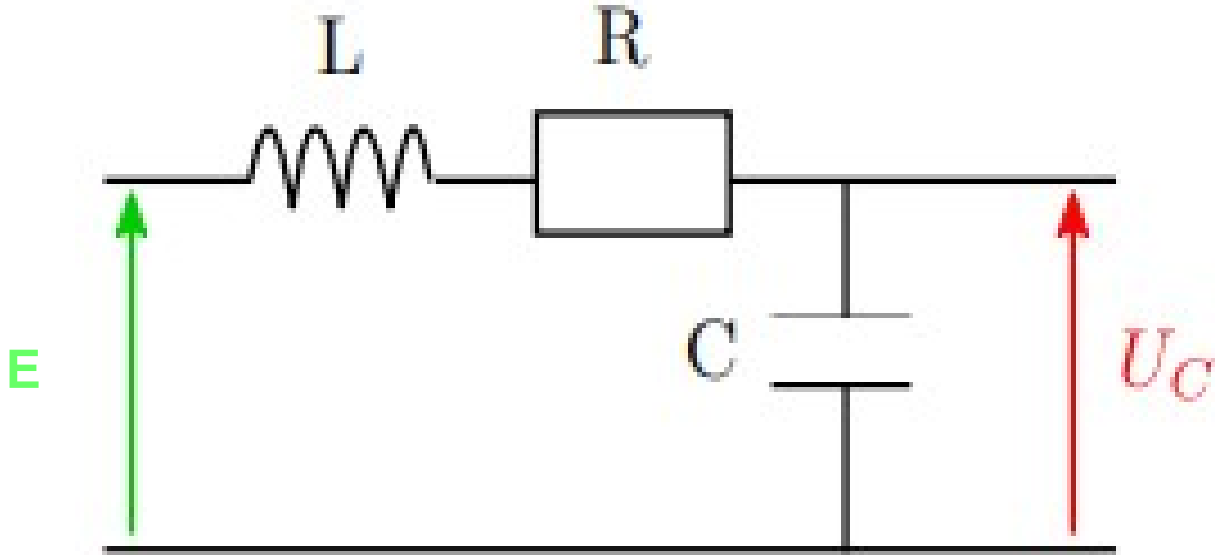


LP 25 : Régimes transitoires

Circuit RC



Circuit RLC



Forme canonique $0 = \ddot{u} + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \dot{u} + \omega_0^2 u$

$$\Delta = 4\omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{4Q^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$Q < 1/2, \Delta > 0$$

Régime apériodique

$$r = -\lambda \pm \sqrt{\lambda^2 - \omega_0^2}, \lambda = \omega_0 / 2Q$$

$$Q = 1/2, \Delta = 0$$

Régime critique

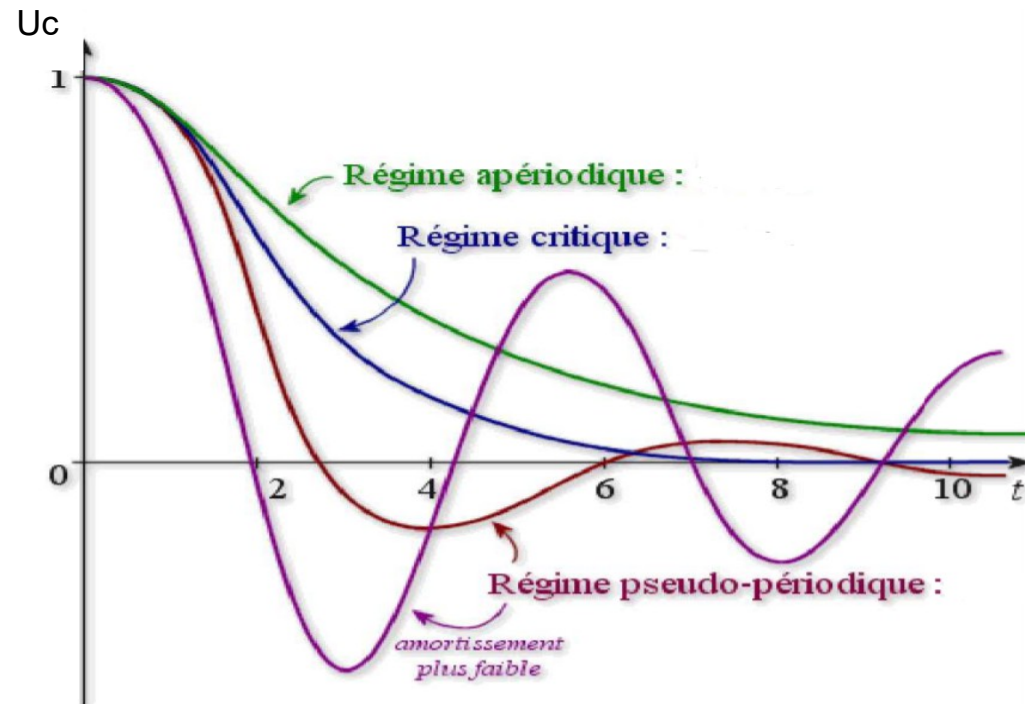
$$r_c = -\lambda$$

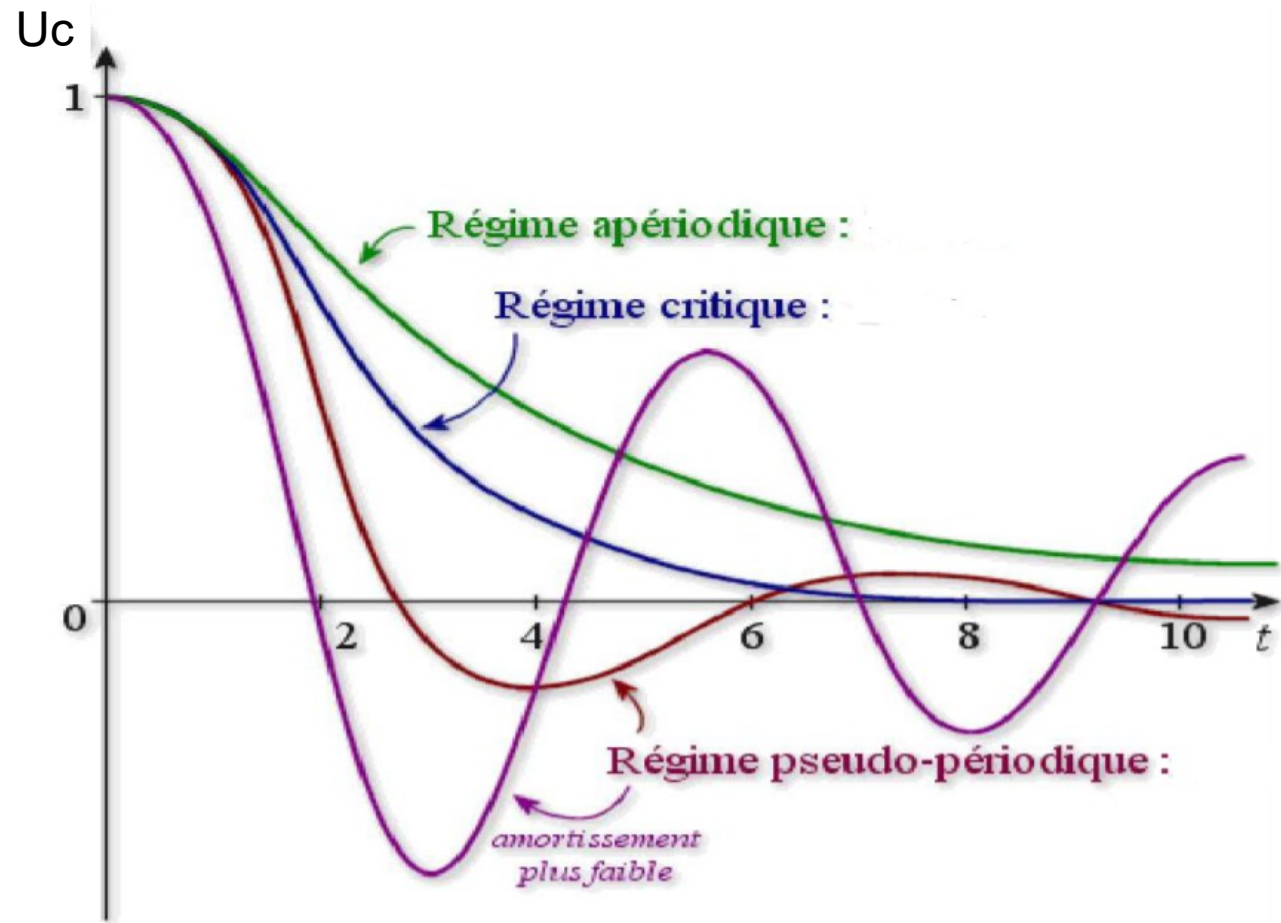
$$Q > 1/2, \Delta < 0$$

Régime pseudo - périodique

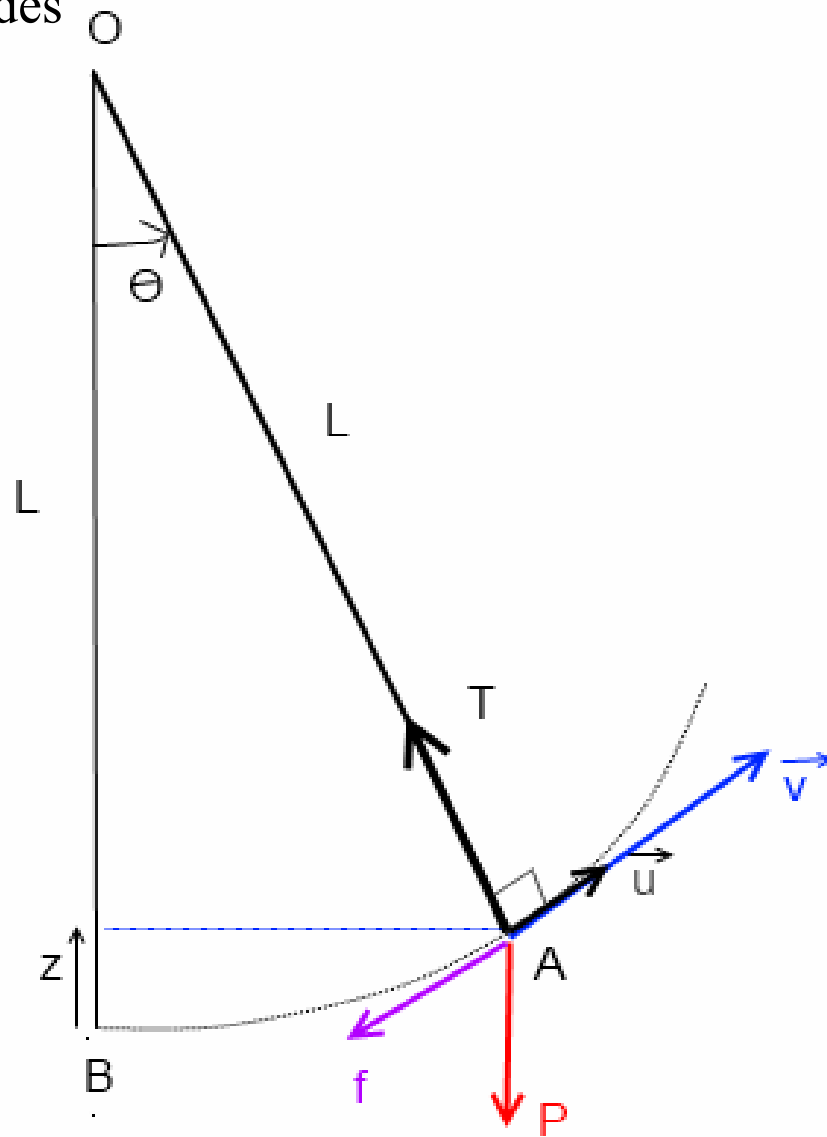
$$r = -\lambda \pm j\Omega; \Omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \lambda^2}$$

$$u(t) = A e^{-\lambda t} \cos(\Omega t + \phi)$$





Pendule simple avec frottements fluides



Systeme	Pendule amorti (mécanique)	RLC (électrique)
Equation	$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{R}{L} \dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{LC} \theta = 0$	$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{\lambda}{m} \dot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \theta = 0$
Pulsation propre	$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{g}{l}\right)}$	$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{LC}\right)}$
Facteur de qualité	$Q = \frac{m\omega_0}{\lambda}$	$Q = \frac{L\omega_0}{R}$