



# DIPÔLES PASSIFS LINEAIRES EN REGIME SINUSOÏDAL...



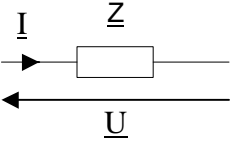
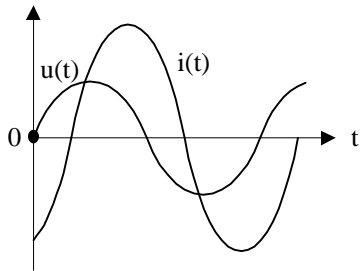
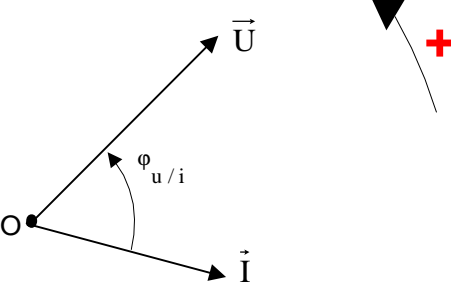
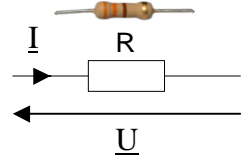
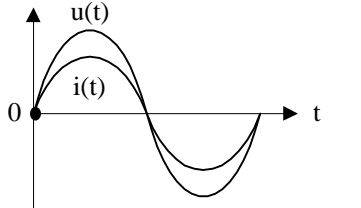
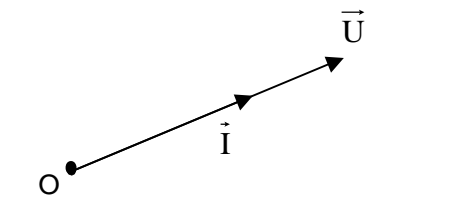
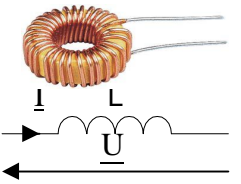
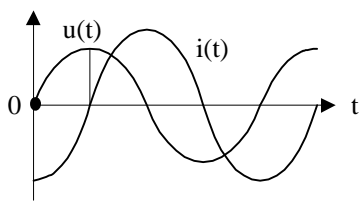
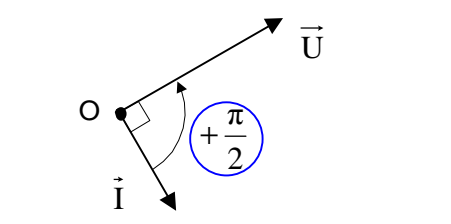
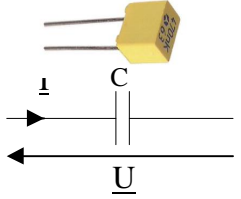
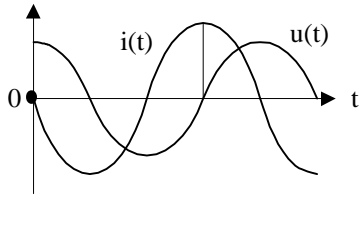
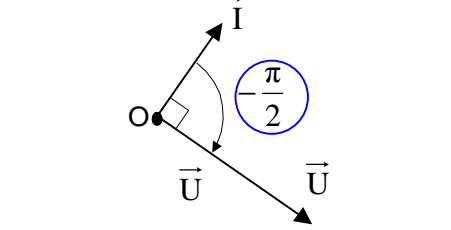
ELECTRONIQUE / ROBOTIQUE.

"2018"  
"Modifié"  
PDF

## Chronogramme

## Représentation vectorielle

## Propriétés

<p>Dipôle passif linéaire (cas général)</p> 			<p>Impédance complexe : <math>\underline{Z} = r + jX</math> (r désigne la partie réelle et X la partie imaginaire)</p> <p>Impédance : <math>Z = \sqrt{r^2 + X^2}</math></p> <p>Loi d'Ohm : <math>U_{\text{eff}} = Z I_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{r^2 + X^2} I_{\text{eff}}</math></p> <p>Déphasage : <math>\varphi_{u/i} = \arg \underline{Z} = \arctan(X/r)</math></p>
<p>Résistance parfaite</p> 			<p><math>\underline{Z}_R = R</math>      <math>\underline{Y}_R = G = \frac{1}{R}</math></p> <p><math>Z_R = R</math>      <math>Y_R = G = \frac{1}{R}</math></p> <p><math>U_{\text{eff}} = R I_{\text{eff}}</math>      <math>I_{\text{eff}} = G U_{\text{eff}} = U_{\text{eff}}/R</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_{u/i} = 0^\circ</math></p>
<p>Bobine parfaite</p> 			<p><math>\underline{Z}_L = jL\omega</math>      <math>\underline{Y}_L = \frac{1}{jL\omega} = -\frac{j}{L\omega}</math></p> <p><math>Z_L = L\omega</math>      <math>Y_L = \frac{1}{L\omega}</math></p> <p><math>U_{\text{eff}} = L\omega I_{\text{eff}}</math>      <math>I_{\text{eff}} = \frac{U_{\text{eff}}}{L\omega}</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_{u/i} = +90^\circ</math></p>
<p>Condensateur parfait</p> 			<p><math>\underline{Z}_C = \frac{1}{jC\omega} = -\frac{j}{C\omega}</math>      <math>\underline{Y}_C = jC\omega</math></p> <p><math>Z_C = \frac{1}{C\omega}</math>      <math>Y_C = C\omega</math></p> <p><math>U_{\text{eff}} = \frac{I_{\text{eff}}}{C\omega}</math>      <math>I_{\text{eff}} = C\omega U_{\text{eff}}</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_{u/i} = -90^\circ</math></p>