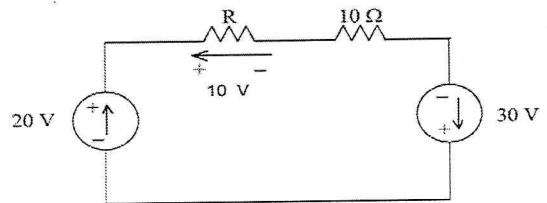


*Corrigé type Electronique Fondamentale*

**Exercice 1 (6pts)**

Trouver la valeur de la résistance **R** dans le circuit de la **Figure.1**.



**Figure.1**

**Solution exercice 1**

.....

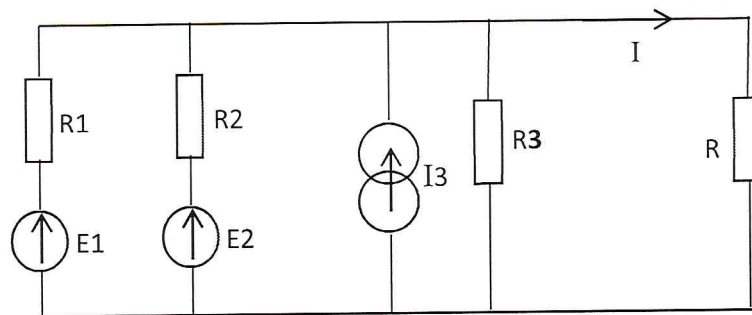
$$-20 + 10 + 10I - 30 = 0, \quad I = 4$$

$$10 = RI \quad \longrightarrow \quad R = \frac{10}{I} = \underline{2.5 \Omega} \quad \text{6 pts}$$

.....  
 .....

**Exercice 2 (6pts)**

En utilisant les transformations source de tension–source de courant calculez le courant **I** qui traverse la résistance **R** dans la **Figure.2**.



**Figure.2**

Solution exercice 3

8 pts

$$\frac{-v_1}{10} - \frac{v_1}{5} = 6 + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2} \longrightarrow 60 = -8v_1 + 5v_2$$

$$\frac{v_2}{4} = 3 + 6 + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2} \longrightarrow 36 = -2v_1 + 3v_2$$

deux équations deux inconnues  
~~un système~~

$$\begin{cases} -8v_1 + 5v_2 = 60 \\ -2v_1 + 3v_2 = 36 \end{cases}$$

2 pts

2 pts

$$\begin{array}{r} -8v_1 + 5v_2 = 60 \\ +8v_1 - 12v_2 = -144 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$-7v_2 = -84 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{-84}{-7} = +12V$$

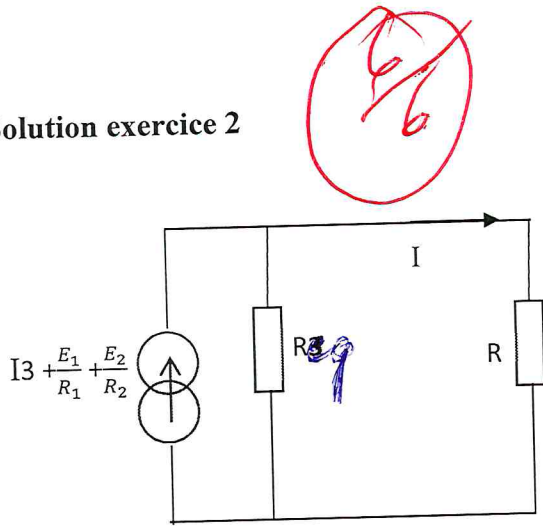
$$-2v_1 + 36 = 36 \Rightarrow -2v_1 = 0$$

2 pts

$$v_1 = 0V$$

2 pts

Solution exercice 2



$R_{eq} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3$

$I = \frac{R_{eq}}{R_{eq} + R} \left( I_3 + \frac{E_1}{R_1} + \frac{E_2}{R_2} \right)$

$I = \frac{R_{eq}}{R_{eq} + R} \left( I_3 + \frac{E_2}{R_2} + \frac{E_1}{R_1} \right)$

Exercice 3 (8pts)

Pour le circuit de la Figure.3, trouvez la valeur de  $v_1$  et  $v_2$ .

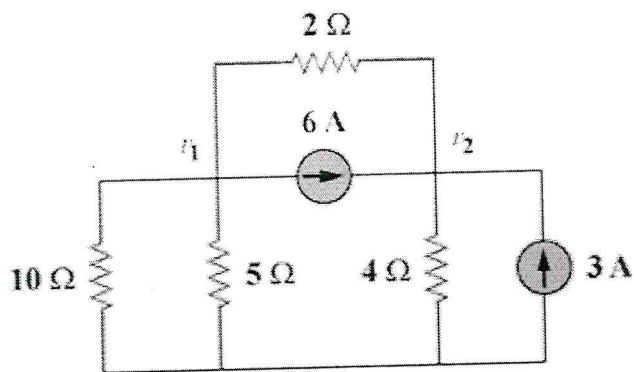


Figure.3