



Examen Final d'électricité

(Calculatrice autorisée)

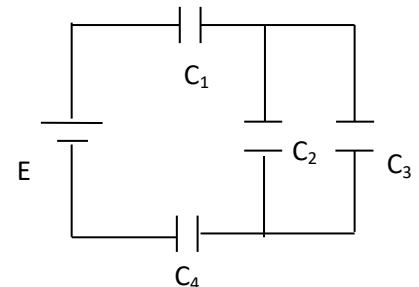
Questions de cours: (6pts)

1. Une sphère métallique (S) de rayon R et d'épaisseur très mince, est initialement isolée. On approche une charge ponctuelle +q à la distance (2R) du centre de la sphère S. Un nouvel état d'équilibre s'établit.
 Montrer que la sphère se charge négativement lorsqu'on relie (S) à la terre. Calculer cette charge.
2. Considérons un condensateur formé par deux plans parallèles (armatures) de même surface S, séparés par une distance e. L'un porte une charge positive de densité (+σ) et l'autre négativement (-σ). Sachant que le champ électrique créé par un plan chargé en surface par une densité surfacique σ, est donné par $E = \sigma / 2\epsilon_0$.
 - Donner l'expression du champ électrique entre les deux armatures.
 - En déduire l'expression de sa capacité
3. Que représente la densité de courant \vec{j} et quelle est la relation entre cette dernière et la conductivité diélectrique σ et le champ électrique E ?
4. Ecrire la forme du champ électrique élémentaire $d\vec{E}$ dans le cas d'une distribution de charge linéaire.

Exercice 1: (06 pts)

Soit un groupement de condensateurs illustré sur la figure suivante:

- 1- Déterminer la capacité équivalente du montage.
- 2- Calculer la charge électrique portée par chaque condensateur.
- 3- Calculer la tension entre les armatures de chaque condensateurs du circuit.
- 4- Calculer l'énergie emmagasinée par le condensateur C₁.



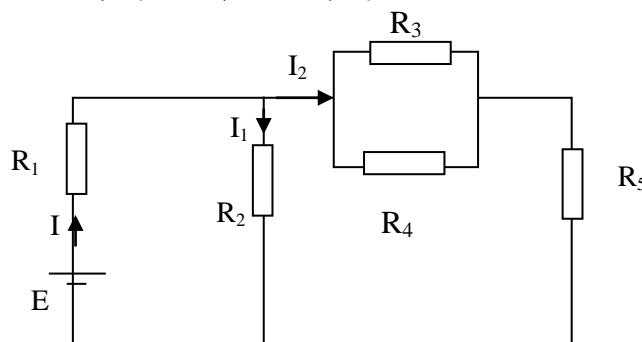
On donne : C₁ = 2 μF; C₂ = 4 μF; C₃ = 10 μF; C₄ = 7 μF et E = 12V

Exercice 2: (08 pts)

On considère le circuit suivant.

- 1- Calculer la valeur de l'intensité du courant I en utilisant les deux lois de Kirchhoff.
- 2- Retrouver la valeur de I, en utilisant la résistance équivalente R_{eq} du circuit.
- 3- Trouver les courants passants dans les résistances R₃ et R₄.
- 4- Calculer la puissance totale P_T dissipée par la résistance équivalente du circuit et calculer la puissance P fournie par la source E. Conclure.

Avec : R₁ = 2Ω, R₂ = 20Ω, R₃ = 12Ω, R₄ = 6Ω, R₅ = 16Ω et E = 24 V



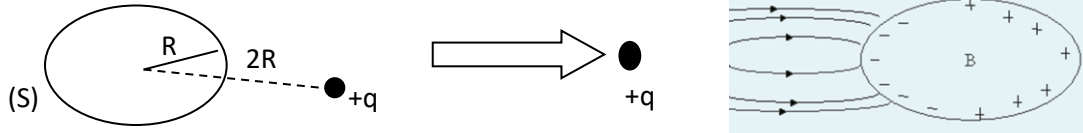
Bon courage



Corrigé de l'épreuve finale d'électricité

Question de cours: (6pts)

1. Une sphère métallique (S) de rayon R, initialement isolée ($\Delta Q=0$). (1.5pts)



- Lorsqu'on approche (S) à une charge +q, cette charge positive attire les charges négatives de la sphère S et repousse les charges positives.

Le potentiel total sera :

$$V' = V_i + V_f = K \frac{Q}{R} + K \frac{+q}{2R} \quad (0.5pts)$$

- Lorsqu'on annule le potentiel (mise à terre $V=0$), les charges positives (+) de S vont neutralisées (elles s'écoulent vers la terre) et la sphère se charge négativement (0.5pts).

d'où : $V'=0$ (0.25pts)

$$\Rightarrow V' = V_i + V_f = K \frac{Q}{R} + K \frac{+q}{2R} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = -\frac{q}{2} \quad (0.25pts)$$

2. Définition d'un condensateur Plan : C'est un ensemble de deux plans chargés en surface en influence totale. (0.5pts)

La capacité d'un condensateur Plan :

$$C = \frac{Q}{(V_1 - V_2)} = \frac{Q}{U} \quad (0.5pts)$$

Le champ crée par un plan est donné par cette formule $= \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$.

- le champ crée par deux plans:

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = +\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}(+\vec{k}) + \frac{-\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}(-\vec{k}) \quad (0.25pts)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \vec{k} \quad \text{Théorème de coulomb} \quad (0.25pts)$$

- Calcul de la différence du potentiel :

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E} = -\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}V \\ E = E(z) \end{cases} \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$E = -\frac{dV}{dz} \Rightarrow dV = -Edz \quad (0.25pts)$$

$$V_1 - V_2 = \int E dz = \int_0^e \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} dz = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} (z_2 - z_1) = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} e = U \quad (0.25pts)$$

- La capacité d'un condensateur sphérique :

$$C = \frac{Q}{(V_1 - V_2)} = \frac{\frac{\sigma \cdot S}{\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} e}}{\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} e} \quad \text{donc } C = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{e} \quad (0.5pts)$$



3. La densité de courant notée \vec{j} représente la quantité de charge qui traverse l'unité de surface par unité de temps (0.5pts). $\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$. (0.5pts)

4. La forme du champ électrique élémentaire $d\vec{E}$ dans le cas d'une distribution de charge linéaire est :

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{k dq}{r^2} \vec{u} = k \frac{\lambda dl}{r^2} \vec{u} \quad (0.5pts)$$

Exercice 1: (07 pts)

1- La capacité équivalente

$$C_{23} = C_2 + C_3 = 10 + 4 = 14 \mu F \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_{23}} + \frac{1}{C_4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{10}{14} \Rightarrow C_{eq} = 1,4 \mu F \quad (0.5pts)$$

2- Les charges portées par les condensateurs

Dans un branchement en série :

$$Q_{eq} = Q_{C1} = Q_{C23} = Q_{C4} \quad (0.5pts) \quad \text{avec } Q_{eq} = C_{eq} E \text{ et } E = U_{C1} + U_{C23} + U_{C4} \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$Q_{eq} = C_{eq} E \Rightarrow Q_{eq} = 1,4 \times 12 = 16,8 \mu C \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$Q_{eq} = Q_{C1} = Q_{C4} = Q_{C23} = 16,8 \mu C \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$\text{et } U_{23} = U_2 = U_3 \quad (0.5pts) \Rightarrow \frac{Q_{C23}}{C_{23}} = \frac{Q_{C2}}{C_2} = \frac{Q_{C3}}{C_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{C2} = \frac{Q_{C23} \times C_2}{C_{23}} = \frac{16,8 \times 4}{14} = 4,8 \mu C \quad (0.5pts) \quad \text{et } Q_{C3} = \frac{Q_{C23} \times C_3}{C_{23}} = \frac{16,8 \times 10}{14} = 12 \mu C \quad (0.5pts)$$

3- Les ddp des condensateurs

$$U_1 = \frac{Q_{C1}}{C_1} = \frac{16,8}{2} = 8,4 \text{ Volt} \quad (0.5pts) \quad \text{et } U_4 = \frac{Q_{C4}}{C_4} = \frac{16,8}{7} = 2,4 \text{ Volt} \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$\text{et } U_3 = U_2 = 12 - 8,4 - 2,4 = 1,2 \text{ Volt} \quad (0.5pts)$$

4. L'énergie portée par C_1 est:

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot Q U \quad (0.5pts) \quad \text{donc } E_p = 18 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ J} \quad (0.5pts)$$



Exercice 2: (07 pts)

1- L'intensité du courant I en utilisant les lois de Kirchoff :

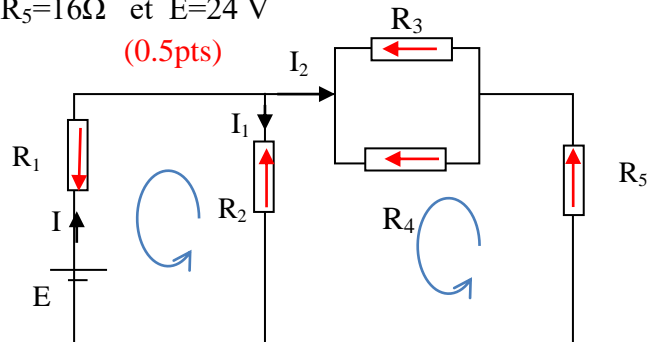
avec : $R_1=2\Omega$, $R_2=20\Omega$, $R_3=12\Omega$, $R_4=6\Omega$, $R_5=16\Omega$ et $E=24\text{ V}$

loi des nœuds : $I=I_1+I_2$ (0.5pts)

Loi des mailles:

$E-R_1I-R_2I_1=0$ (0.5pts)

$R_2I_1-R_{34}I_2-R_5I_2=0$ (0.5pts)



$$\frac{1}{R_{34}} = \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{12} \Rightarrow R_{34} = 4\Omega \text{ (0.5pts)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 24 - 2(I_1 + I_2) - 20I_1 = 0 \\ 20I_1 - 16I_2 - 4I_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 12 - 2I_2 - 22I_1 = 0 \\ 20I_1 - 20I_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$I_2=I_1$ donc $24-24I_2=0$ alors $I_2=I_1=1\text{ A}$ (0.5pts) et $I=2\text{A}$ (0.5pts)

2- Le courant I en utilisant la résistance équivalente :

$R_{345}=16+4=20\ \Omega$ (0.25pts) ,

$$\frac{1}{R_{2345}} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_{345}} \text{ (0.25pts)} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{2}{20} \Rightarrow R_{2345} = 10\ \Omega \text{ (0.25pts)}$$

$R_{eq}=R_1+R_{2345}$ (0.25pts) $=2+10=12\ \Omega$ avec $E-R_{eq}I_1=0$ (0.5pts)

$$\text{donc } I_1 = \frac{E}{R_{eq}} = \frac{24}{12} = 2\text{A} \text{ (0.5pts)}$$

3- Les courants circulants dans les résistances R_3 et R_4 :

$U_{34}=R_{34}I_2=4 \times 1=4\text{V}$ (0.25pts) avec $U_{34} = U_3 = U_4 \Rightarrow U_{34} = R_3I'_2 = R_4I''_2$ (0.25pts)

donc $I'_2 = \frac{U_{34}}{R_3} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}\text{A}$ (0.25pts) et $I''_2 = \frac{U_{34}}{R_4} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}\text{A}$ (0.25pts)

4- On a $P_T = U \cdot I = R_{eq} \cdot I^2 = 12 \cdot 4 = 48\text{ W}$ (0.5pts)

D'autre part: $P = EI = 24\text{V} \times 2\text{A} = 48\text{W}$ (0.5pts)

Conclusion: $P_T = P$ (0.5pts)



Final Exam of Electricity

(Calculatrice autorisée)

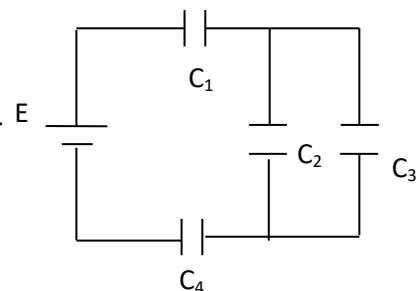
Course questions: (6pts)

- 1- A metal sphere (S) of radius R and very thin thickness is initially isolated. A point charge $+q$ is approached to a distance ($2R$) from the center of sphere S. A new state of equilibrium is established. Show that the sphere becomes negatively charged when (S) is connected to earth. Calculate this charge.
- 2- Consider a capacitor formed by two parallel planes (armatures) with the same surface area S , separated by a distance e . One carries a positive density charge ($+\sigma$), while the other carries a negative density charge ($-\sigma$). Knowing that the electric field created by a plane charged on the surface by a surface density σ , is given by $E = \sigma / 2\epsilon_0$.
 - Give the expression for the electric field between the two armatures.
 - Deduce the expression for its capacitance
- 3- What does the current density \mathbf{J} represent, and what is its relationship to the dielectric conductivity σ and the electric field \mathbf{E} ?
- 4- Write the form of the elementary electric field $d\vec{E}$ in the case of a linear charge distribution.

Exercise 1: (06 pts)

Consider the capacitor array shown in the following figure:

- 1- Determine the equivalent capacitance of the circuit.
- 2- Calculate the electrical charge carried by each capacitor.
- 3- Calculate the voltage across the armatures of each capacitor of the circuit.
- 4- Calculate the energy stored by capacitor C_1 .



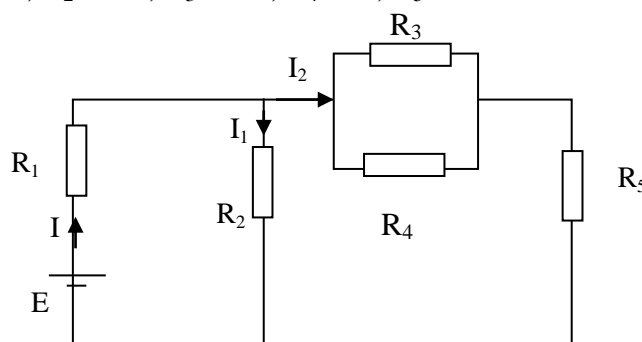
We give : $C_1 = 2 \mu\text{F}$; $C_2 = 4 \mu\text{F}$; $C_3 = 10 \mu\text{F}$; $C_4 = 7 \mu\text{F}$ and $E = 12\text{V}$

Exercise 2: (08 pts)

Consider the following circuit.

- 1- Calculate the value of the current I using Kirchoff's two laws.
- 2- Find the value of I , using the equivalent resistance R_{eq} of the circuit.
- 3- Find the currents flowing through resistors R_3 and R_4 .
- 4- Calculate the total power P_T dissipated by equivalent circuit resistance, and calculate the power P supplied by source E . Conclude.

We give : $R_1 = 2\Omega$, $R_2 = 20\Omega$, $R_3 = 12\Omega$, $R_4 = 6\Omega$, $R_5 = 16\Omega$ and $E = 24\text{V}$



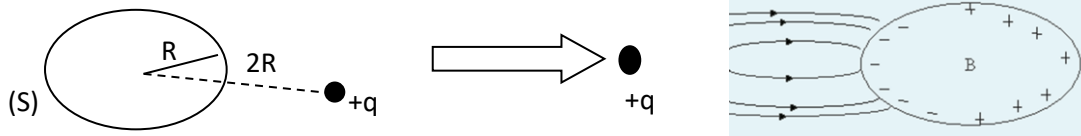
Good luck



Corrected final exam electricity

Course questions: (6pts)

1. A metal sphere (S) of radius R, initially insulated ($\Delta Q=0$). (1.5pts)



- When (S) is approached with a +q charge, this positive charge attracts the negative charges of the S sphere and repels the positive charges.

The total potential will be : $V' = V_i + V_f = K \frac{Q}{R} + K \frac{+q}{2R}$ (0.5pts)

- When the potential is cancelled (grounding $V=0$), the positive (+) charges of S are neutralized (they flow to ground) and the sphere becomes negatively charged. (0.5pts).

Where : $V'=0$ (0.25pts)

$$\Rightarrow V' = V_i + V_f = K \frac{Q}{R} + K \frac{+q}{2R} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = -\frac{q}{2} \quad (0.25pts)$$

2. Definition of a capacitor Plane: This is an assembly of two surface-charged planes under total influence. (0.5pts)

Capacitance of a Plan capacitor:

$$C = \frac{Q}{(V_1 - V_2)} = \frac{Q}{U} \quad (0.5pts)$$

The field created by a plane is given by this formula $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$.

- The field created by two planes:

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = +\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (+\vec{k}) + \frac{-\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (-\vec{k}) \quad (0.25pts)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \vec{k} \quad \text{Coulomb Theoreme} \quad (0.25pts)$$

- Calculating the potential difference:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E} = -\overrightarrow{grad}V \\ E = E(z) \end{cases} \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$E = -\frac{dV}{dz} \Rightarrow dV = -Edz \quad (0.25pts)$$

$$V_1 - V_2 = \int_0^e Edz = \int_0^e \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} dz = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} (z_2 - z_1) = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} e = U \quad (0.25pts)$$

- The capacitance of a spherical capacitor:

$$C = \frac{Q}{(V_1 - V_2)} = \frac{\sigma \cdot S}{\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} e} \quad \text{so} \quad C = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{e} \quad (0.5pts)$$



3. The current density \vec{j} represents the amount of charge passing through the unit area per unit time (0.5pts). $\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$. (0.5pts)

4. The shape of the elementary electric field $d\vec{E}$ for a linear load distribution is :

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{k dq}{r^2} \vec{u} = k \frac{\lambda dl}{r^2} \vec{u} \quad (0.5pts)$$

Exercise 1: (07 pts)

1- Equivalent capacity :

$$C_{23} = C_2 + C_3 = 10 + 4 = 14 \mu F \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_{23}} + \frac{1}{C_4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{10}{14} \Rightarrow C_{eq} = 1,4 \mu F \quad (0.5pts)$$

2- Charges carried by capacitors :

In a series connection:

$$Q_{eq} = Q_{C1} = Q_{C23} = Q_{C4} \quad (0.5pts) \quad \text{with } Q_{eq} = C_{eq} E \text{ et } E = U_{C1} + U_{C23} + U_{C4} \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$Q_{eq} = C_{eq} E \Rightarrow Q_{eq} = 1,4 \times 12 = 16,8 \mu C \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$Q_{eq} = Q_{C1} = Q_{C4} = Q_{C23} = 16,8 \mu C \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$\text{And } U_{23} = U_2 = U_3 \quad (0.5pts) \Rightarrow \frac{Q_{C23}}{C_{23}} = \frac{Q_{C2}}{C_2} = \frac{Q_{C3}}{C_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{C2} = \frac{Q_{C23} \times C_2}{C_{23}} = \frac{16,8 \times 4}{14} = 4,8 \mu C \quad (0.5pts) \quad \text{and } Q_{C3} = \frac{Q_{C23} \times C_3}{C_{23}} = \frac{16,8 \times 10}{14} = 12 \mu C \quad (0.5pts)$$

3- the ddp of capacitors

$$U_1 = \frac{Q_{C1}}{C_1} = \frac{16,8}{2} = 8,4 \text{ Volt} \quad (0.5pts) \quad \text{and } U_4 = \frac{Q_{C4}}{C_4} = \frac{16,8}{7} = 2,4 \text{ Volt} \quad (0.5pts)$$

$$\text{And } U_3 = U_2 = 12 - 8,4 - 2,4 = 1,2 \text{ Volt} \quad (0.5pts)$$

4. The energy carried by C_1 is:

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot Q U \quad (0.5pts) \quad \text{so } E_p = 18 \cdot 10^{-9} J \quad (0.5pts)$$



1- Current intensity I using Kirchoff's laws :

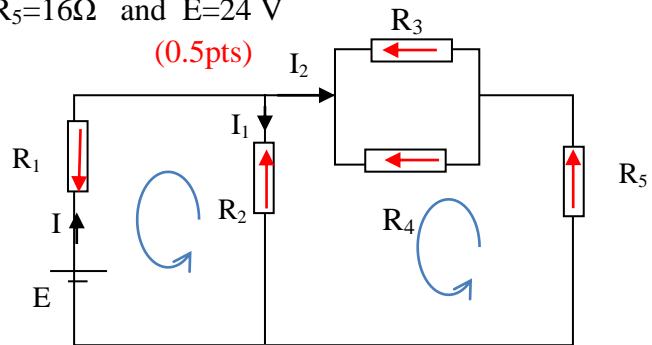
with: $R_1=2\Omega$, $R_2=20\Omega$, $R_3=12\Omega$, $R_4=6\Omega$, $R_5=16\Omega$ and $E=24\text{ V}$

Nods law: $I=I_1+I_2$ (0.5pts)

Lope law:

$E-R_1I-R_2I_1=0$ (0.5pts)

$R_2I_1-R_3I_2-R_4I_2=0$ (0.5pts)



$$\frac{1}{R_{34}} = \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{12} \Rightarrow R_{34} = 4\Omega \text{ (0.5pts)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 24 - 2(I_1 + I_2) - 20 I_1 = 0 \\ 20I_1 - 16I_2 - 4I_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 12 - 2I_2 - 22I_1 = 0 \\ 20I_1 - 20I_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$I_2=I_1$ so $24-24I_2=0$ then $I_2=I_1=1\text{ A}$ (0.5pts) and $I=2\text{A}$ (0.5pts)

2- The current I using the equivalent resistance:

$R_{345}=16+4=20\ \Omega$ (0.25pts) ,

$$\frac{1}{R_{2345}} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_{345}} \text{ (0.25pts)} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{2}{20} \Rightarrow R_{2345} = 10\ \Omega \text{ (0.25pts)}$$

$R_{eq}=R_1+R_{2345}$ (0.25pts) $=2+10=12\ \Omega$ with $E-R_{eq}I_1=0$ (0.5pts)

$$\text{so } I_1 = \frac{E}{R_{eq}} = \frac{24}{12} = 2\text{ A} \text{ (0.5pts)}$$

3- Circulating currents in resistors R_3 and R_4 :

$U_{34}=R_{34}I_2=4 \times 1=4\text{V}$ (0.25pts) with $U_{34} = U_3 = U_4 \Rightarrow U_{34} = R_3 I'_2 = R_4 I''_2$ (0.25pts)

So $I'_2 = \frac{U_{34}}{R_3} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}\text{ A}$ (0.25pts) and $I''_2 = \frac{U_{34}}{R_4} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}\text{ A}$ (0.25pts)

4- we have $P_T = U \cdot I = R_{eq} \cdot I^2 = 12 \cdot 4 = 48\text{ W}$ (0.5pts)

In the other hand: $P = EI = 24\text{V} \times 2\text{A} = 48\text{W}$ (0.5pts)

Conclusion: $P_T = P$ (0.5pts)