



. 1 . 1

. 1 . 1 . 1

. 2 . 1 . 1

. 3 . 1 . 1

. 2 . 1

. 1 . 2 . 1

. 2 . 2 . 1

. 3 . 1

. 1 . 3 . 1

. 2 . 3 . 1

. 3 . 3 . 1 ثابت الزمن للدارة RC

. 4 . 3 . 1

. 4 . 1

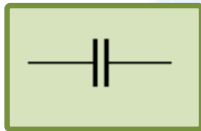
. 1 . 4 . 1

. 2 . 4 . 1

. 3 . 4 . 1

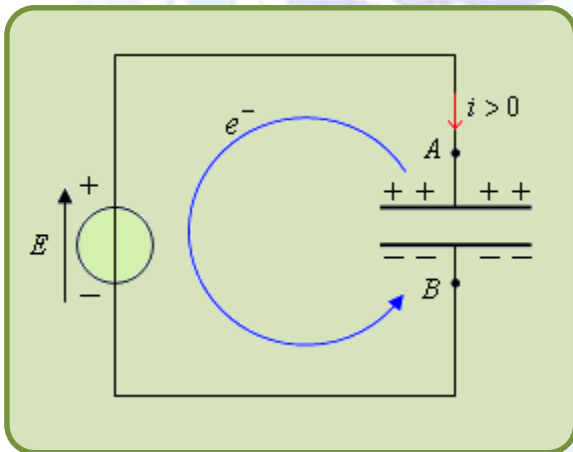
. 1 . 1

. 1 . 1 . 1



1745

( )

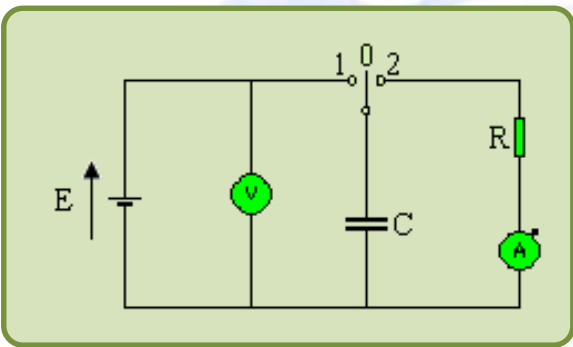


( )

(3)

( )

( ) .



5 s

(2)

(1)

:



$\Delta q$

$\Delta t$

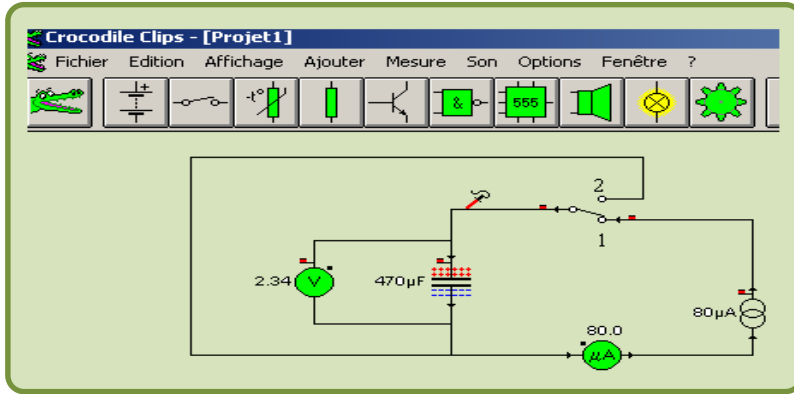
$$( \quad ) i = f(t)$$

:



. CROCOdile CLIPS

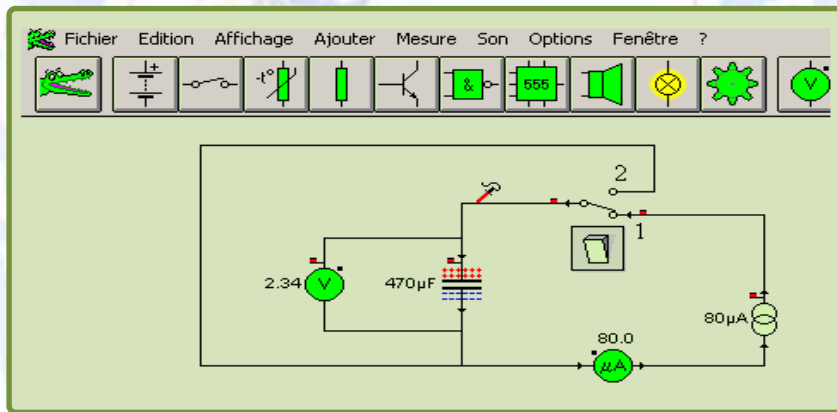
:



$$C = 470 \mu\text{F}$$

$$i = 80 \mu\text{A}$$

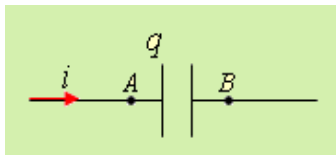
:



.2

$u_c$

1



نعتبر أن شدة التيار التي تجتاز الفرع الذي يحتوي

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

على المكثفة تعطى بالعلاقة:

$$t = 0$$

$q_A$

- 1

(i)

- 2

$q_A$   $t > 0$

:

- 3



باستعمال هذا البيان و كذلك نتيجة السؤال السابق، بين أن  $q_A$  تتناسب طردياً مع

$u_c$

$u_c$   $q_A$

- 4

C

$(F)$

- 5

"

- 6

"

$u_c$

$C$

$q$

-7

:

1 - في اللحظة  $t=0$  تكون  $q_A = 0$ .

2 - لدينا من معطيات التحليل :  $i = \frac{dq}{dt}$

و منه نجد :  $q_A = i.t + q_A(t=0)$

و بما أنه في اللحظة  $t=0$  تكون  $q_A = 0$ ، نجد:

$$q_A = i.t \dots\dots(1)$$

$i$  :

- 3

:

$$u_c = K.t \dots\dots(2)$$

$K$

$t$  : (2)

$$t = \frac{u_c}{K} \dots\dots (3)$$

(1) (3) :

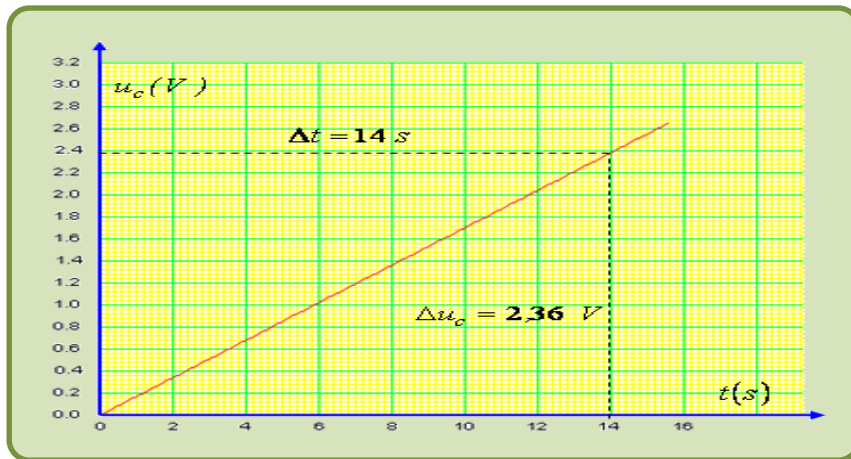
$$q_A = \left( \frac{i}{K} \right) \cdot u_c$$

مع  $\left( \frac{i}{K} \right) = \text{cst}$

4 - حسب نص النشاط يمكن أن نضع :  $C = \left( \frac{i}{K} \right)$

:

-



$$K = \frac{\Delta u_c}{\Delta t} = \frac{2,36}{14} = 0,17$$

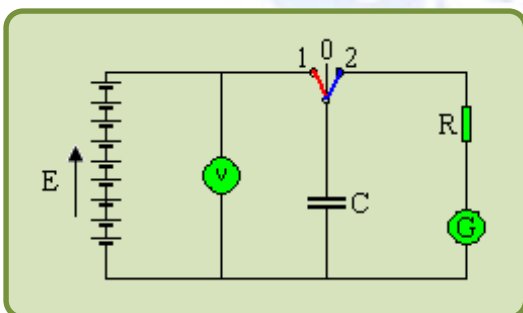
$$C = \frac{i}{K} = \frac{80 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0,17} = 470,6 \mu\text{F} \quad :$$

$$C = 470,6 \mu\text{F}$$

q

- 7

$$q = C \cdot u_c$$



1

.2

.Q

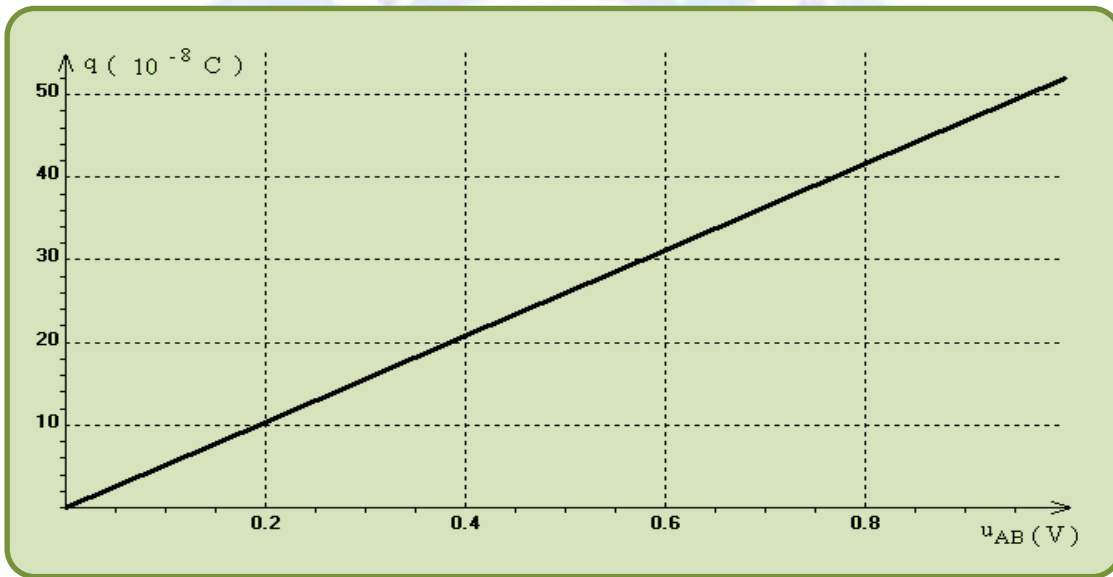
$u_{AB}$

$u_{AB}$

:

$u_{AB} (V)$	0	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,8	1,0
$Q (10^{-8} C)$	0	10,4	20,8	31,2	41,6	52,0

نرسم تغيرات  $Q = f(t)$  فنحصل على البيان المبين على الشكل التالي:



$$Q = a \cdot u_{AB} :$$

$u_{AB}$

$Q$

:  $u_{AB}$

$Q$

:

$C$

$$C = \frac{Q}{u_{AB}}$$

(F)

(C )

Q

.(V)

$u_{AB}$

$$C = a = 0,5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ F} = 0,5 \text{ nF} :$$

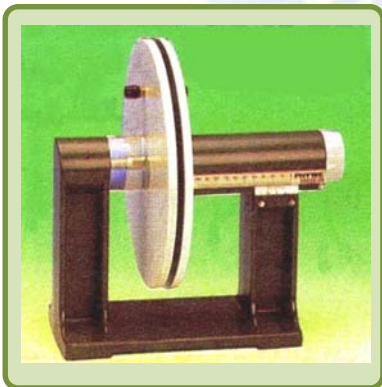
ج . وحدة قياس سعة المكثفة – الفاراد Farad

F

·  $1 \mu\text{F} = 10^{-6} \text{ F} : (\mu\text{F})$

·  $1 \text{ nF} = 10^{-9} \text{ F} : (\text{nF})$

·  $1 \text{ pF} = 10^{-12} \text{ F} : (\text{pF})$



d (S)

(d)

S

$$C = \epsilon \frac{S}{d}$$

·  $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \times \epsilon_r :$

$\epsilon$

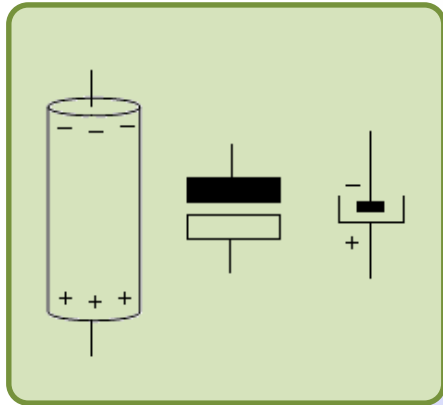
$$\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$\epsilon_0$

( ) .

$\epsilon_r$

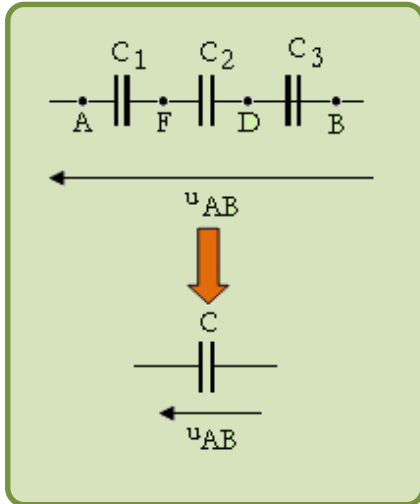
$\epsilon_r$	1	2,2	4,5	4 ...6	7	24	80



(-)

( )

## .2.1.1



:

$$u_{AB} = u_1 + u_2 + u_3$$
$$\frac{Q}{C} = \frac{Q_1}{C_1} + \frac{Q_2}{C_2} + \frac{Q_3}{C_3} :$$

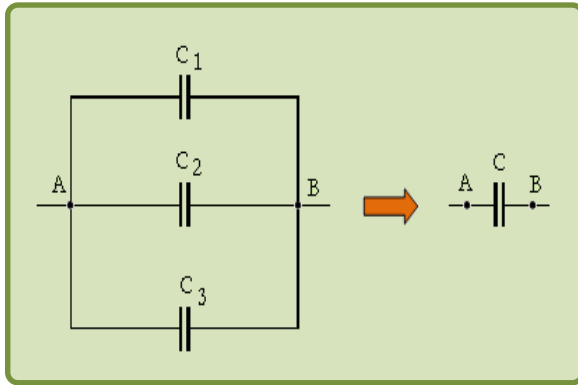
:

$$Q = Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3$$

:

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$$

:



$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 :$$

$$C \cdot u_{AB} = C_1 \cdot u_{AB} + C_2 \cdot u_{AB} + C_3 \cdot u_{AB} :$$

:

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$

:

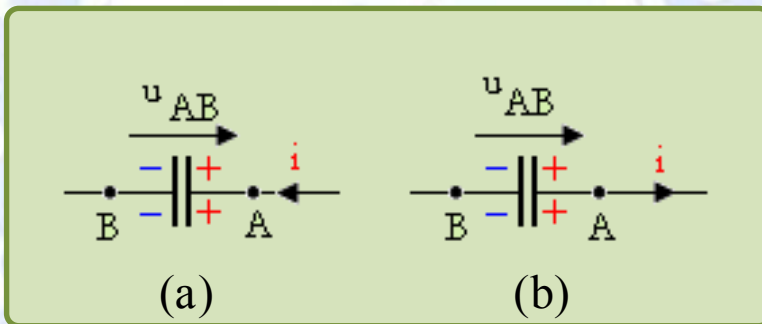
### .3.1.1

$$i = \frac{dq_A}{dt} :$$

( a )  $q_A$   $i = \frac{dq_A}{dt} > 0$   $i > 0$  -

$q_A$   $i = \frac{dq_A}{dt} < 0$   $i < 0$  -

( b ) )



I

تعطى هذه الشدة بالعلاقة:  $Q = I.t$  و منه  $I = \frac{Q}{t}$

C

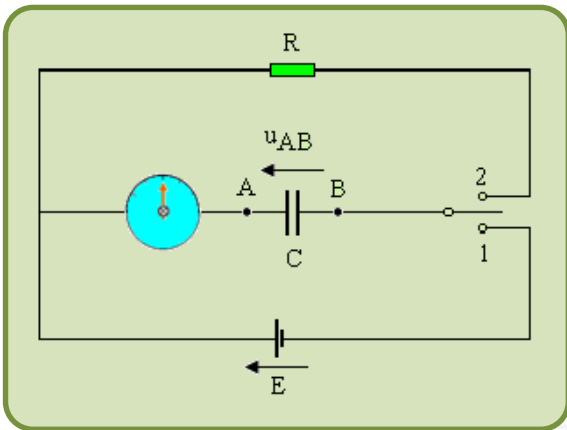
i

:

$u_{AB}$

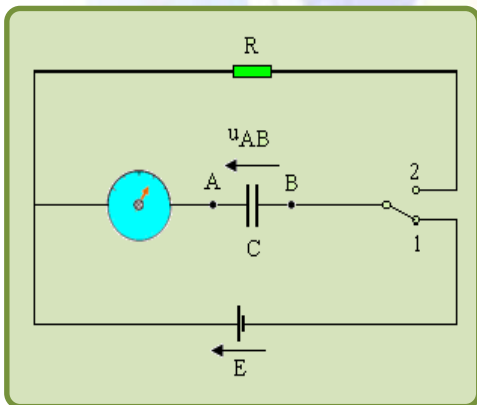
$$i(t) = \frac{dq_A}{dt} = \frac{d(C.u_{AB})}{dt} = C \frac{du_{AB}}{dt}$$

.2.1



.1.2.1

1



B

B

A

A

A

B

حيث  $|q_B| = |q_A|$  أو  $q_A = -q_B$  :

$$.q_A = n|e^-|$$

. B

A

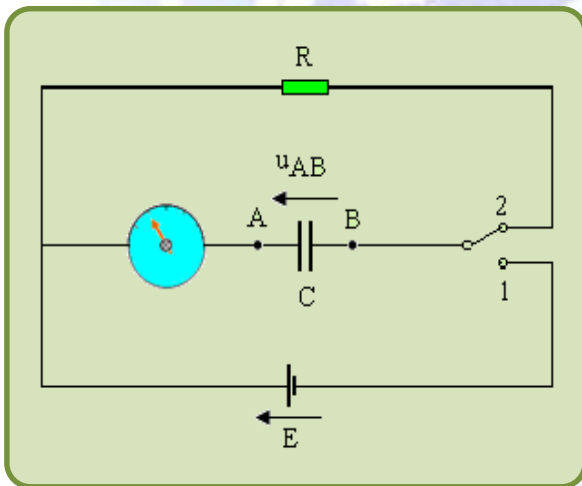
n

$q_B$

$q_A$

**. 2 . 2 . 1**

2



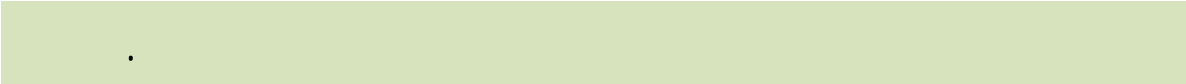
1

التفريغ.

B

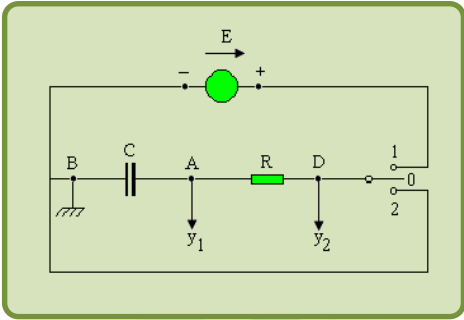
A

:

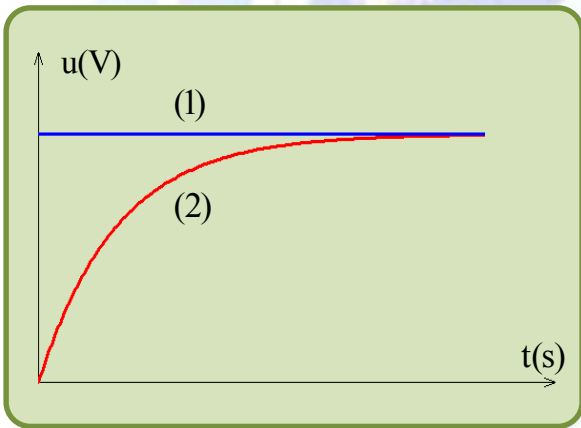


. 3 . 1

. 1 . 3 . 1



: 2 1



$u_{DB}$

E

$u_{AB}$

2

)

(

.(

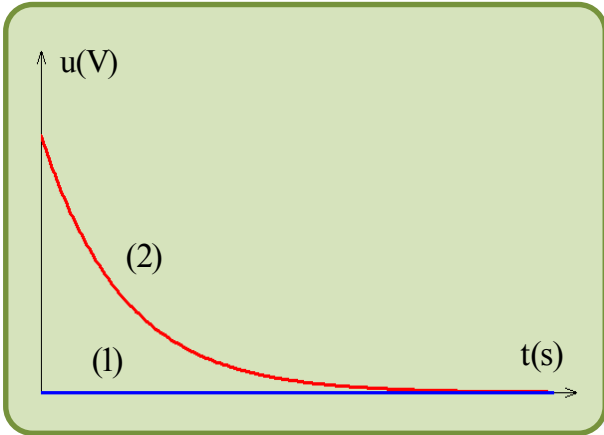
:

$u_{AB}$

$$C \quad q_A = C \cdot u_{AB} :$$

$q_A$

.2.3.1



2

$u_{DB}$

1

2

$u_{AB}$

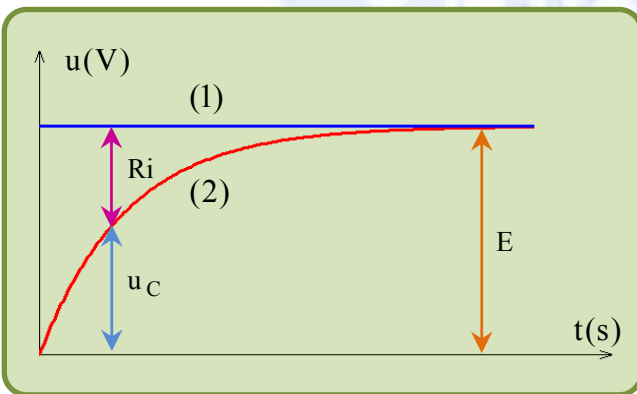
( )

( )

:

:

-



$$u_{DB} = u_{DA} + u_{AB}$$

:

$$E = Ri + u_{AB}$$

$$i = \frac{E - u_{AB}}{R}$$

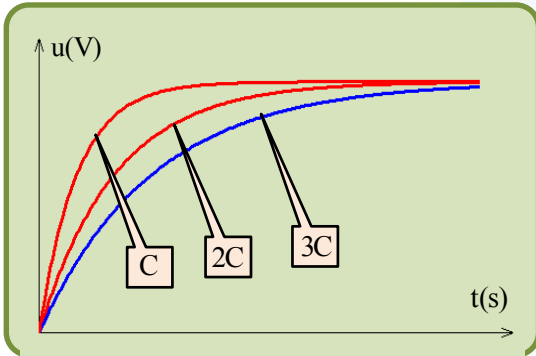
- :

$$i = -\frac{u_{AB}}{R} \text{ و منه نجد: } 0 = Ri + u_{AB}$$

### RC

### .3.3.1

R

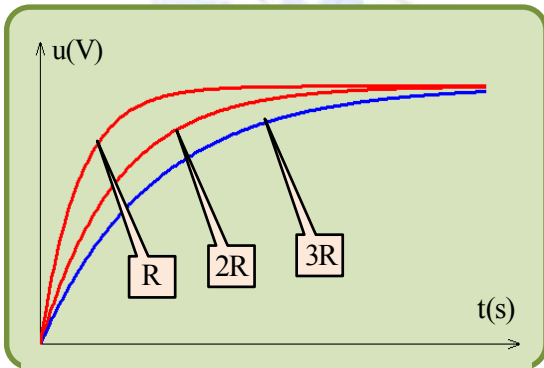


2 , C

.3 C , C

$\tau$

C



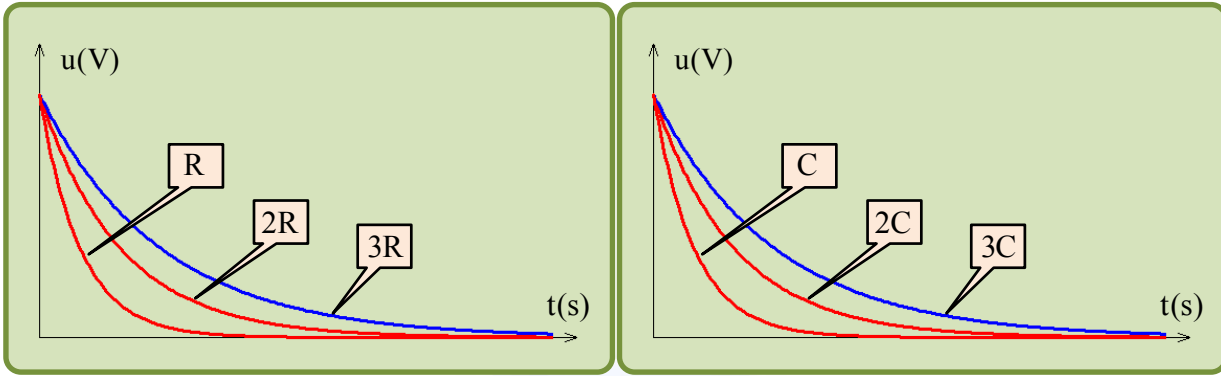
مقاوماتها R ، 2R و 3R

نتابع تطور

$\tau$

.RC

$\tau$



:

. RC  $\tau$

RC

$$[RC] = [R] \times [C] = \frac{[u]}{[i]} \times \frac{[i] \times [t]}{[u]} = [t]$$

$\tau$

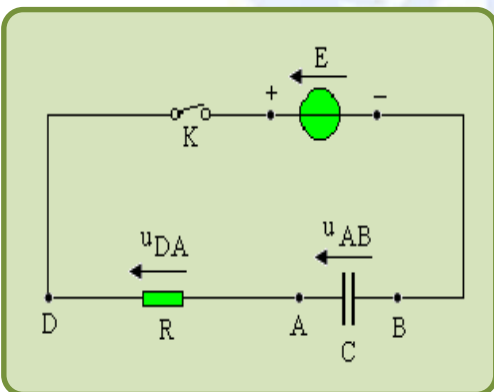
.RC

RC

.s

$$\tau = R \cdot C$$

**.4.3.1**



$$u_{DB} = u_{DA} + u_{AB}$$

( 1 ) .....  $E = Ri + u(t)$  :

$u(t)$

نعلم أن  $i = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{du(t)}{dt}$  ..... ( 2 ) .

. 1 .

:

(3).....  $E = RC \frac{du(t)}{dt} + u(t)$  : (1) (2)

$RC$  (3)

:

( 4 ) .....  $\frac{du(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC}u(t) - \frac{E}{RC} = 0$

. 2 .

$u(t)$

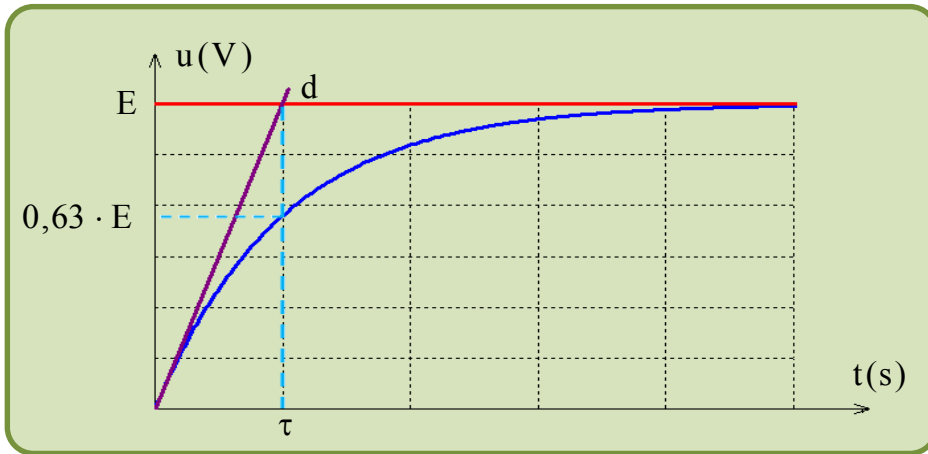
:

.  $u(t) = E \cdot (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$        $u(t) = E \cdot (1 - e^{-t/RC})$

: -

.  $\left(\frac{du(t)}{dt}\right)_{t=0} = \frac{E}{RC}$  .  $u(0 = 0 \text{ V}$  :  $t = 0$

.  $u(t) = 0,63 \cdot E$        $t = \tau$



. 3 .

$$i = C \frac{du(t)}{dt} :$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{d(u(t))}{dt} = \frac{E}{R} e^{-t/RC} : i(t)$$

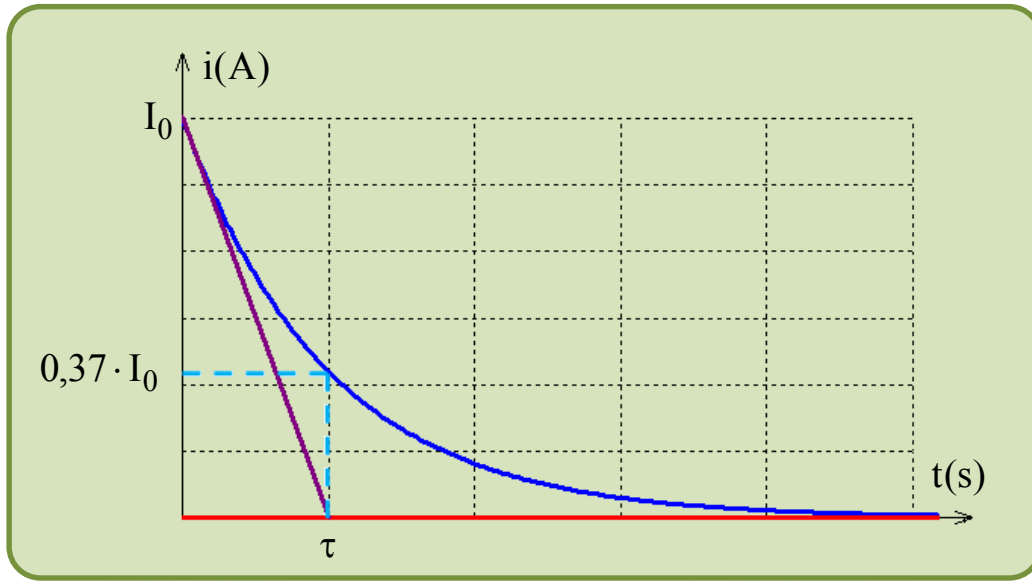
:

$$i(t) = \frac{E}{R} e^{-t/RC} = I_0 \cdot e^{-t/RC}$$

:

$$i(t=0) = \frac{E}{R} = I_0 \quad t = 0$$

$$i(t) = 0,37 \cdot I_0 : \quad t = \tau$$



أ . 4 . المعادلة التفاضلية التي تحققها شحنة اللبوس الموجب  $q_A$  :

$$q(t) = q_A(t)$$

$$E = Ri + u(t) : (1)$$

$$: (1) \quad u(t) = \frac{q(t)}{C} \quad i = \frac{dq(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dq(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC}q(t) - \frac{E}{R} = 0$$

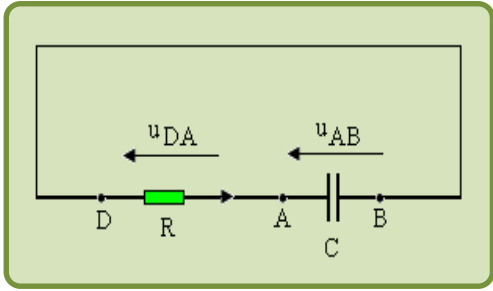
. 5 .  $- q(t)$

:  $q(t)$

$$. u(t) = E.(1 - e^{-t/RC}) \quad q(t) = C.u(t) :$$

:

$$q(t) = CE \cdot (1 - e^{-t/RC}) = Q_0(1 - e^{-t/RC})$$



ب. :

)  
 $u_{DA} + u_{AB} = 0$  :

$Ri + u_C(t) = 0$  :

: 1.

$i = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$

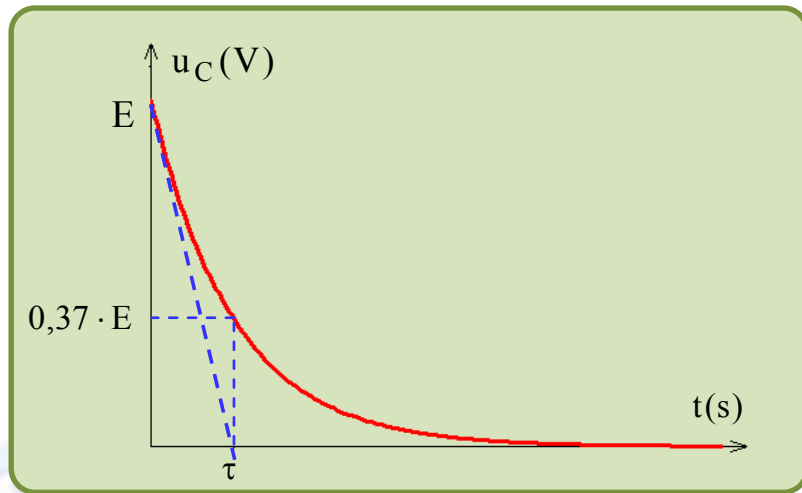
$RC \frac{du(t)}{dt} + u(t) = 0$

RC

$\frac{du(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC} u(t) = 0$

: 2.  $- u(t)$

$u(t) = E \cdot e^{-t/\tau}$  أو  $u(t) = E \cdot e^{-t/RC}$



ب. 3.

:

:  $u(t)$

$$i = C \frac{du(t)}{dt} :$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{d(u(t))}{dt} = -\frac{E}{R} e^{-t/RC} : i(t)$$

:

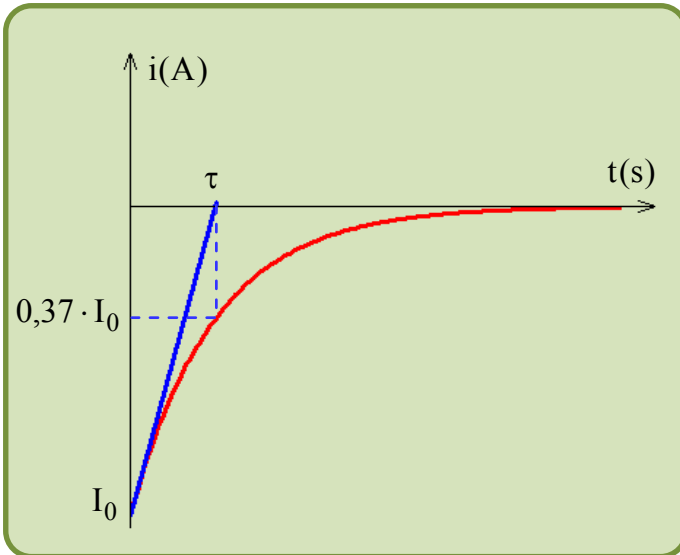
$$i(t) = -\frac{E}{R} e^{-t/RC} = -I_0 \cdot e^{-t/RC}$$

:

$$i(t=0) = -\frac{E}{R} = -I_0 \quad t=0 \quad -$$

$$i(t) = -0,37 \cdot I_0 : \quad t = \tau \quad -$$

برهان رياضي :



t

. =  $\tau$

$$i(t) = -I_0 \cdot e^{-t/RC} :$$

$$i(t) = at + b :$$

a

$$a = \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{I_0}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} :$$

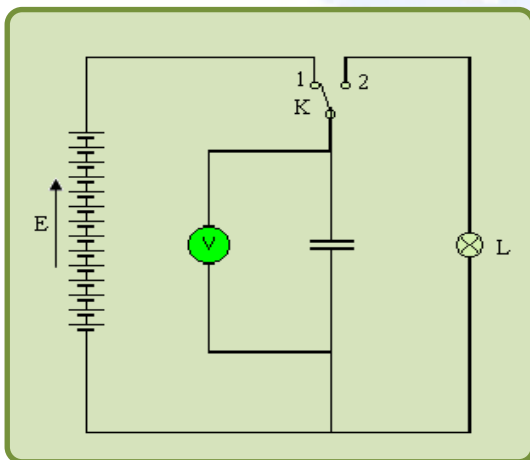
عند  $t = 0$  ، يكون  $b = -I_0$  و  $a = \frac{I_0}{\tau}$  . إذن :  $i(t) = \frac{I_0}{\tau} t + I_0$

$$0 = \frac{I_0}{\tau} t + I_0 : \quad i(t) = 0 :$$

$$. t = \tau :$$

. 4.1

. 1.4.1



1000  $\mu\text{F}$

.1,5 V

4,5 V

1000  $\mu\text{F}$  100  $\mu\text{F}$

.2200  $\mu\text{F}$

:

.2.4.1

:

$$u(t) = \frac{q(t)}{C}$$

J

V

:

.C -

$$\Delta q$$

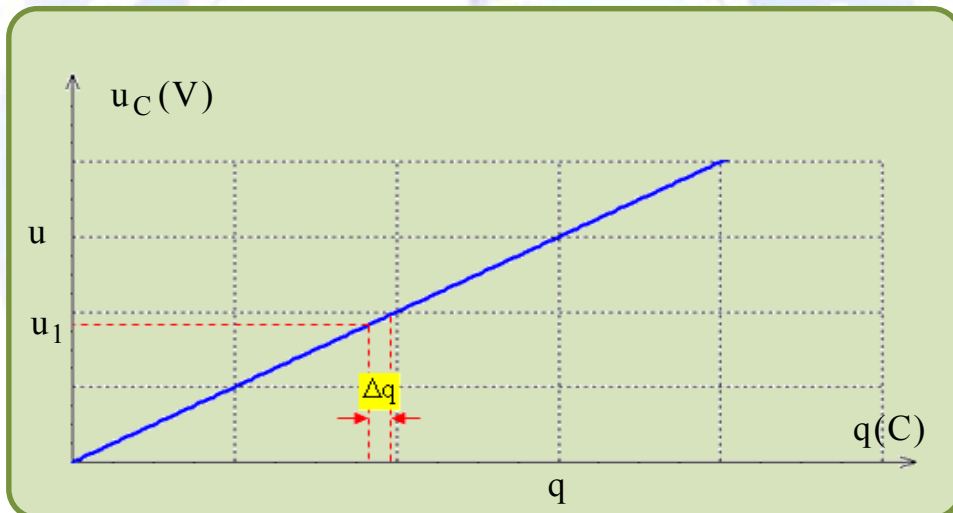
:

$$\Delta E(C) = \frac{q(t)}{C}$$

$$E(C) = \sum u_i \cdot \Delta q$$

$$u = f(q)$$

:



:

$$E_C = \frac{1}{2} u \cdot q$$

:



$$E(C) = \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2 \quad :$$

$$: \quad u_C = E \cdot e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$: \quad u_C^2 = E^2 \cdot e^{-2t/\tau}$$

$$: \quad t = 0$$

$$: \quad E_0 = E_{\max} = E \quad \text{حيث} \quad E_0(C) = \frac{1}{2} C E^2$$

$$: \quad , \quad t = t_{\infty}$$

$$: \quad E(C) = \frac{1}{2} E_0(C)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} C E^2 \cdot e^{-(2t_{1/2})/\tau} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} C E \right)$$

وبعد أخذ اللوغاريتم النيبييري للطرفين نجد:  $-\frac{2t_{1/2}}{\tau} = -\text{Ln}2$

:

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\tau}{2} \cdot \text{Ln} 2$$

$i$	$A$
$i = -\frac{dq}{dt}$ و $\frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{q_0}{RC}$	$A = -\frac{dN}{dt}$ و $\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N_0$
$q(t) = q_0 e^{-t/RC}$	$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$
$\tau = RC$	$\tau = \frac{1}{\lambda}$
$t_{1/2} = \frac{\tau}{2} \cdot \text{Ln}2$	<p>زمن نصف العمر</p> $t_{1/2} = \frac{\text{Ln}2}{\lambda} = \tau \cdot \text{Ln}2$