

Ch. a

$$i = \frac{E \times C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \quad \text{donc } i = \frac{C_1 \times C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \frac{dU}{dt}$$

Ch. a

$$i(t) = C_2 \frac{dU_2}{dt}$$

donc

$$U_2 \left( \frac{C_2 + C_1}{C_1} \right) + R_0 C_2 \frac{dU_2}{dt} = E$$

$$\Rightarrow U_2 + \frac{R_0 C_2 \times C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \frac{dU_2}{dt} = \frac{E \times C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$1-3 \quad \text{On a } U_2 = A(1 - e^{-\alpha t})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dU_2}{dt} = A \alpha e^{-\alpha t}$$

donc

$$A - A e^{-\alpha t} + \frac{R_0 C_2 C_1}{C_1 + C_2} A \alpha e^{-\alpha t} = \frac{E C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$\text{donc } A e^{-\alpha t} \left( 2 \frac{R_0 C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} - 1 \right) + A - \frac{E C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 0$$

Alors

$$\alpha \frac{R_0 C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{R_0 C_1 \times C_2}$$

$$\text{et } A - \frac{E C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 0 \Rightarrow A = \frac{E C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

2)

$$2-1 \quad \text{On a } U_2(0) = 0$$

et

$$U_2(\infty) = \frac{E C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \quad U_1(\infty) = \frac{E \times C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} & C_2 > C_1 \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{E C_2}{C_1 + C_2} > \frac{E C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \\ \Rightarrow & U_1(\infty) > U_2(\infty) \end{aligned}$$

D'où la courbe ② correspond à  $U_2$