

Conexion DS du SI, MPSI 1, octobre 22

Exo 1 1) $H(\tau) = \frac{5}{2\tau + 3}$; $E(\tau) = \frac{1}{\tau}$; $S(\tau) = \frac{5}{\tau(2\tau + 3)}$

$S(\tau) = \frac{a}{\tau} + \frac{b}{2\tau + 3}$; $3a + \tau(2a + b) = 5 \Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{3}$

$b = -\frac{10}{3}$

$S(\tau) = \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\tau} - \frac{1}{\tau + \frac{3}{2}} \right) \Rightarrow s(H) = \frac{5}{3} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{3t}{2}} \right) \cdot u(t)$

2) $H(\tau) = \frac{6}{\tau^2 + 5\tau + 20}$; $E(\tau) = 1 \Rightarrow S(\tau) = \frac{6}{\tau^2 + 5\tau + 20}$

$S(\tau) = \frac{6/5 \times 5}{(\tau + 2)^2 + 16} \Rightarrow s(H) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \sin(4t) \cdot u(t)$

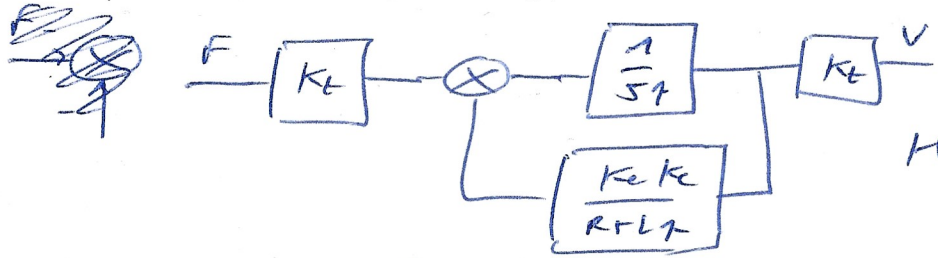
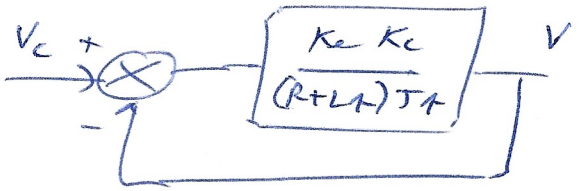
Exo 2 Voir doc rep.

Exo 3 Voir doc rep.

Exo 4 Q1 Voir doc rep
Q2 Idem

Q3 $K_{sta} = \frac{K_e}{K_t}$

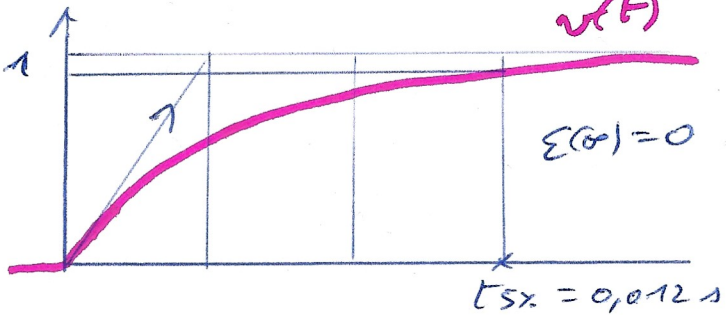
Q4 $H_1(\tau) = \frac{K_e K_e}{(R + L\tau)J\tau + K_e K_e}$



$H_2(\tau) = \frac{K_e^2 (R + L\tau)}{(R + L\tau)J\tau + K_e K_e}$

Q5 $H_1(\tau) = \frac{1}{1 + 0,005\tau}$

Q6 $H_2(\tau) = \frac{1,7 \cdot 10^{-5}}{1 + 0,005\tau}$
 $a(\tau) = \frac{1}{\tau}$; $v(\tau) = \frac{1,7 \cdot 10^{-5}}{\tau(1 + 0,005\tau)}$

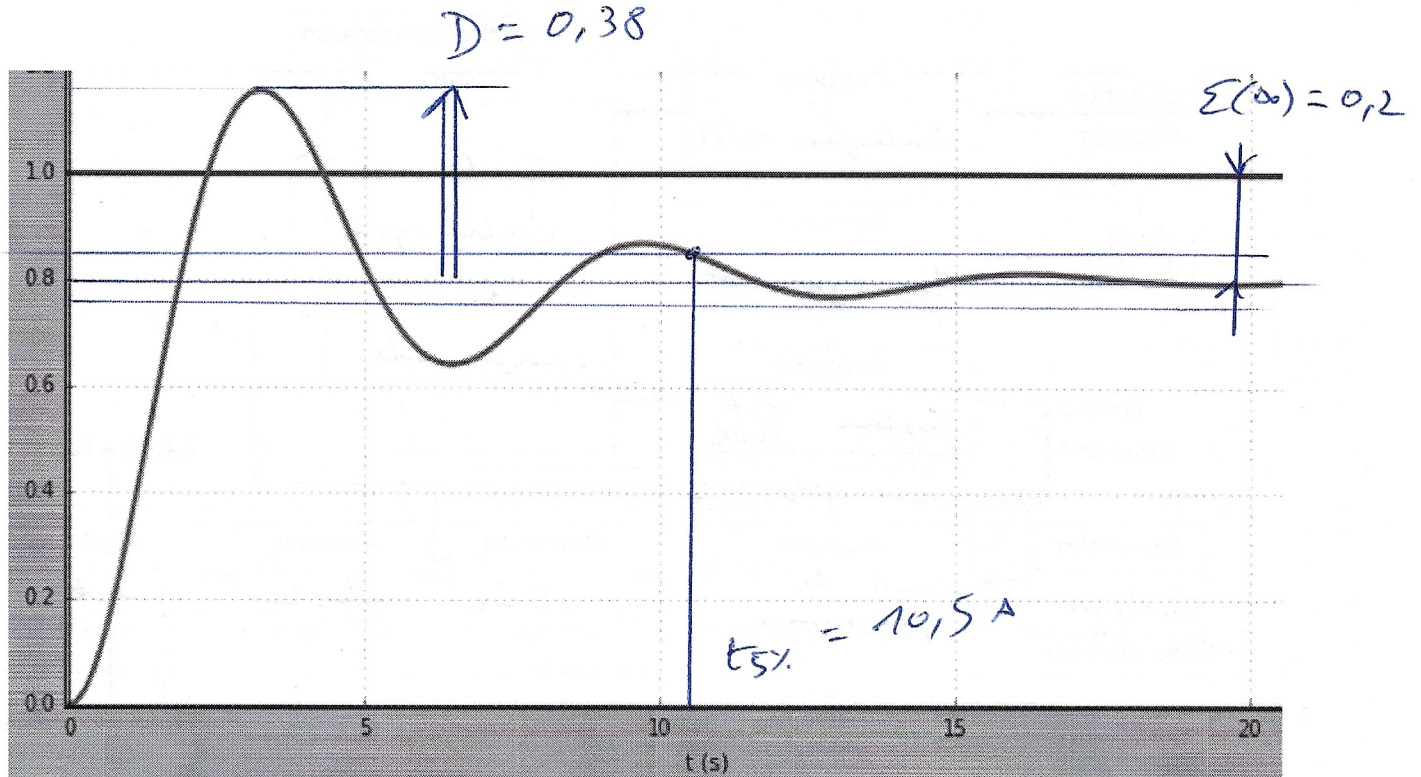


$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} v(t) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \tau \cdot v(\tau) = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$

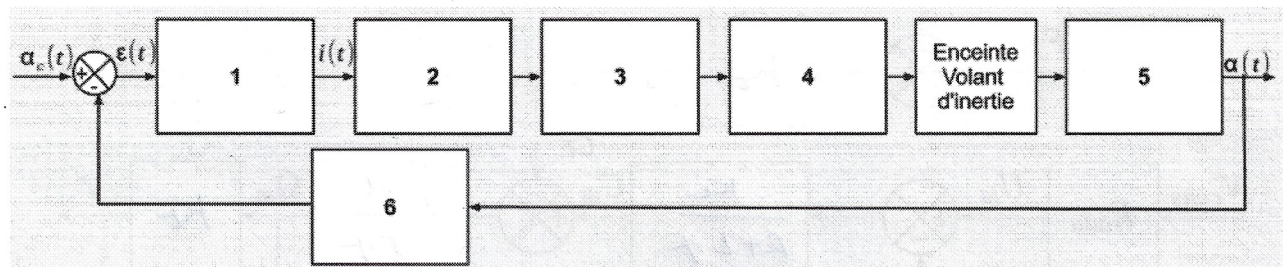
Documents réponses, DS MPSI1, octobre 2022

Exercice 2.

$0,55 \times \Delta(\infty) = 0,76$
 $1,05 \times \Delta(\infty) = 0,84$



Exercice 3. Stabilisateur gyroscopique de bateau

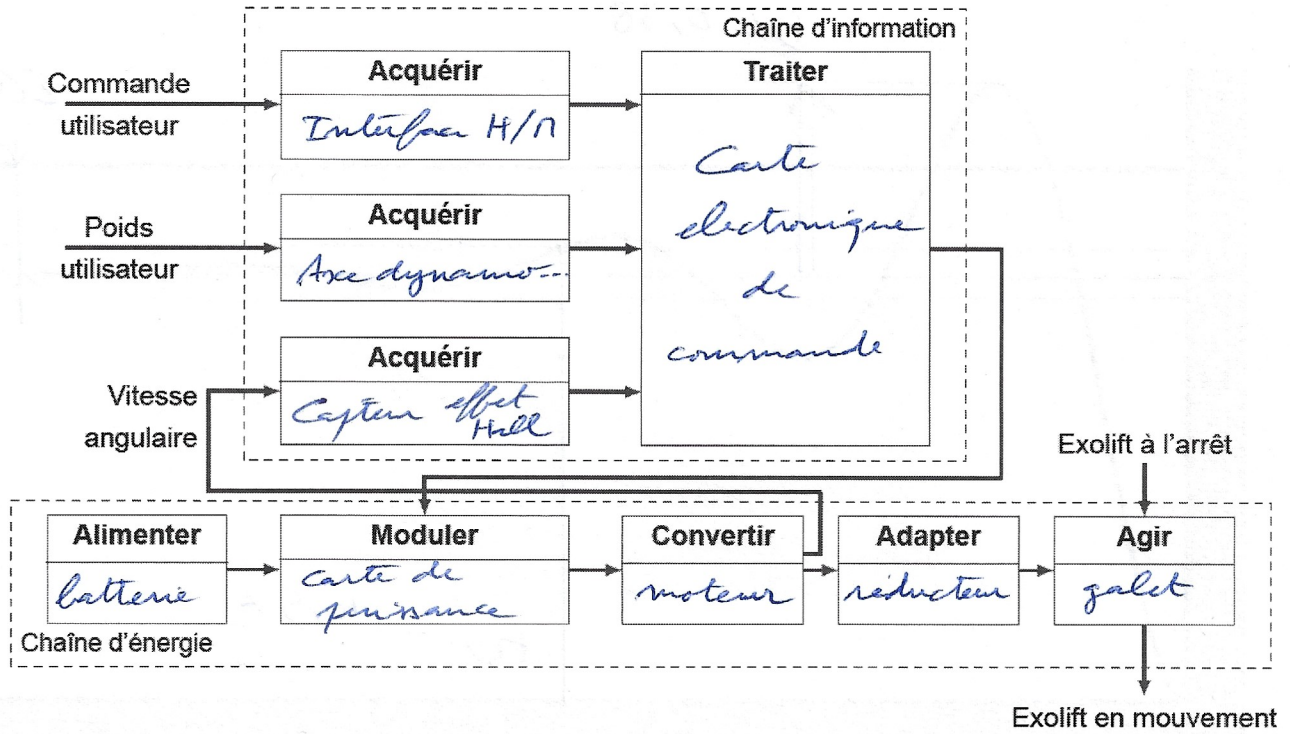


Repères	Constituants du schéma-blocs
1	Contrôleur électronique
2	Servo distributeur
3	Verrous

Repères	Constituants du schéma-blocs
4	structure articulée
5	bateau
6	centrale inertielle

Exercice 4 Exolift

Question 1



Question 2

