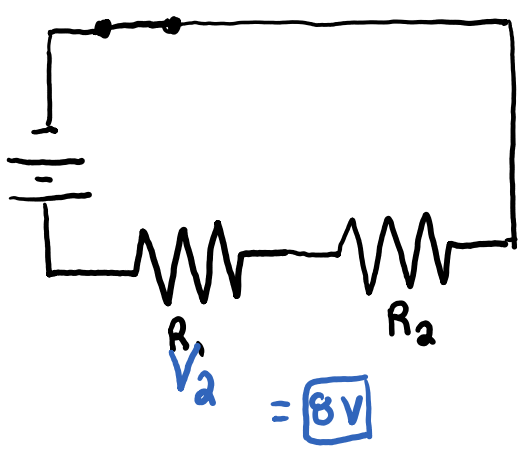


La Loi d'Ohm et les Circuits

Monday, November 2, 2020 10:55 AM



$$V_T = 12V$$

$$I_T = 2A$$

$$V_1 = 4V$$

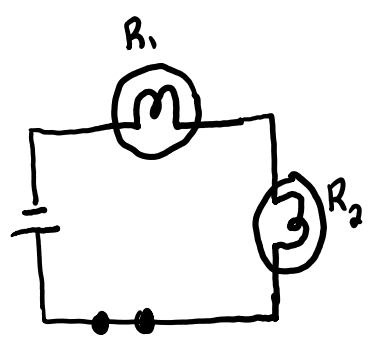
$$= 12 - 4$$

C'est un circuit en série.

$I_1 = 2A$
 $I_2 = 2A$ } c'est invariable en série

$$R_1 = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{4V}{2A} = 2\Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = \frac{8V}{2A} = 4\Omega$$



$$V_1 = 2V$$

$$V_2 = 4V$$

$$I_T = 0,5A$$

$$V_T = 2V + 4V = \boxed{6V}$$

$$I_1 = 0,5A$$

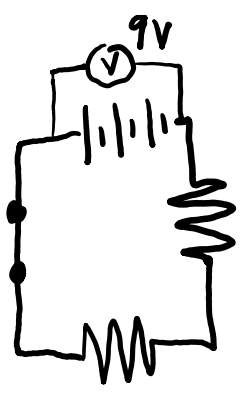
$$I_2 = 0,5A$$

Ça ne change pas en série

En série:
 $V_T = V_1 + V_2 + \dots$

$$R_1 = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{2V}{0,5A} = \boxed{4\Omega}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = \frac{4V}{0,5A} = \boxed{8\Omega}$$



$$V_T = 9V$$

$$V_1 = 3V$$

$$V_2 = 9 - 3 = \boxed{6V}$$

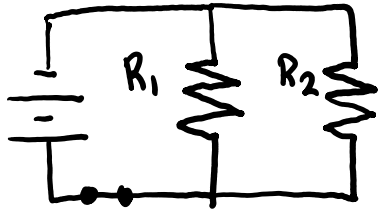
$$I_T = 0,3A$$

$$I_1 = 0,3A$$

$$I_2 = 0,3A$$

$$R_1 = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{3V}{0,3A} = \boxed{10\Omega}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = \frac{6V}{0,3A} = \boxed{20\Omega}$$



$$I_1 = 0,3 \text{ A} \\ = \boxed{10 \Omega}$$

$$I_2 = 0,3 \text{ A} \\ = \boxed{20 \Omega}$$

$$V_T = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$V_1 = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$I_T = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{100 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ A}} \\ = \boxed{100 \Omega}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = \frac{100 \text{ V}}{2 \text{ A}} \\ = \boxed{50 \Omega}$$