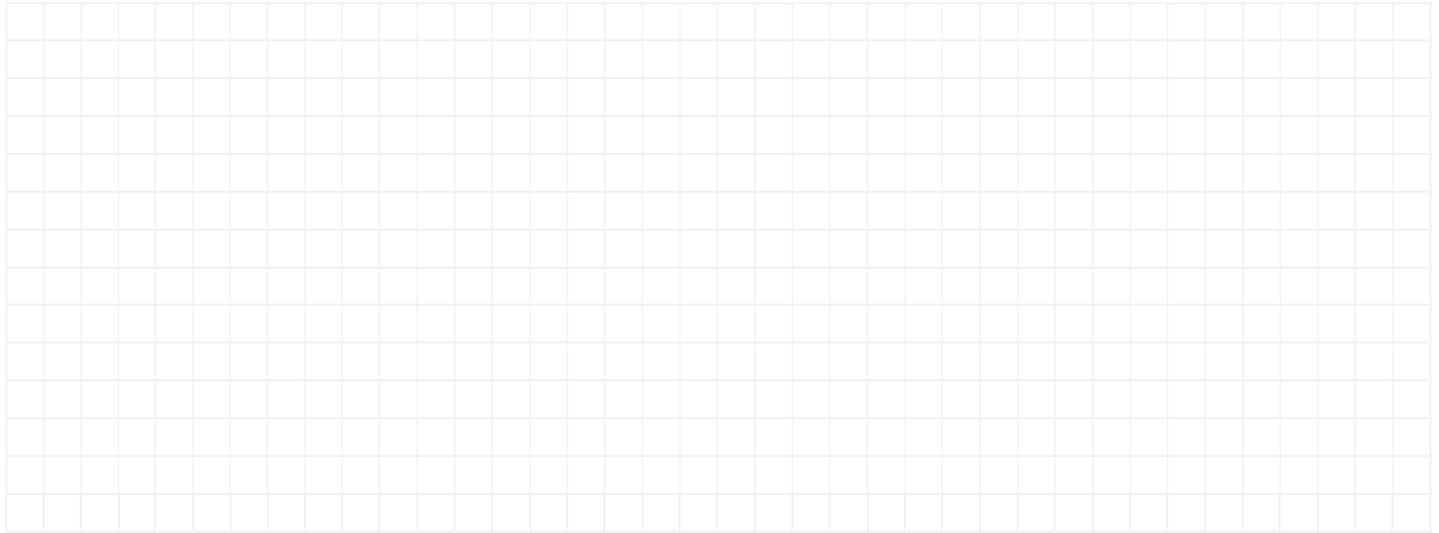


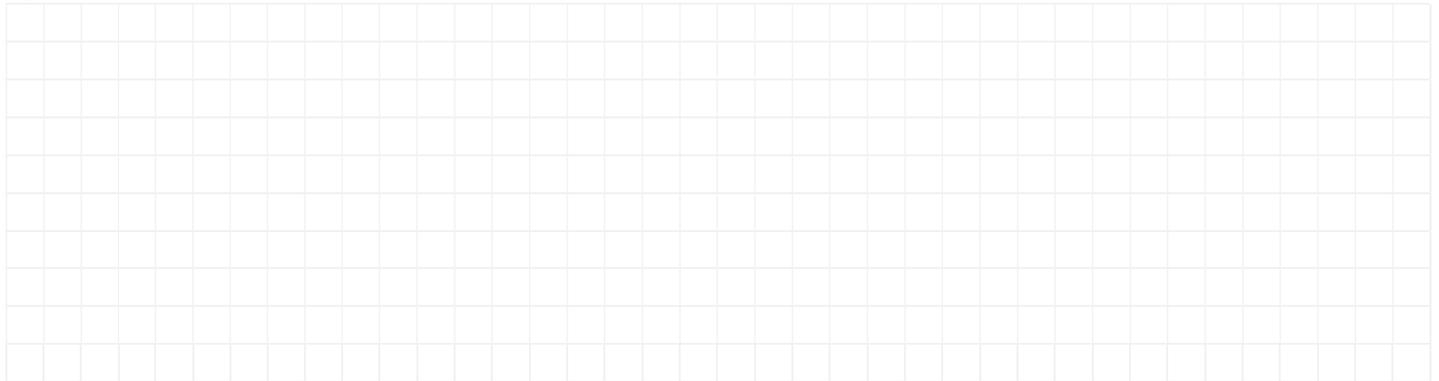
DOCUMENT RÉPONSES

<u>Nom</u> :	<u>Note</u> :
<u>Prénom</u> :	
<u>Observations</u> :	

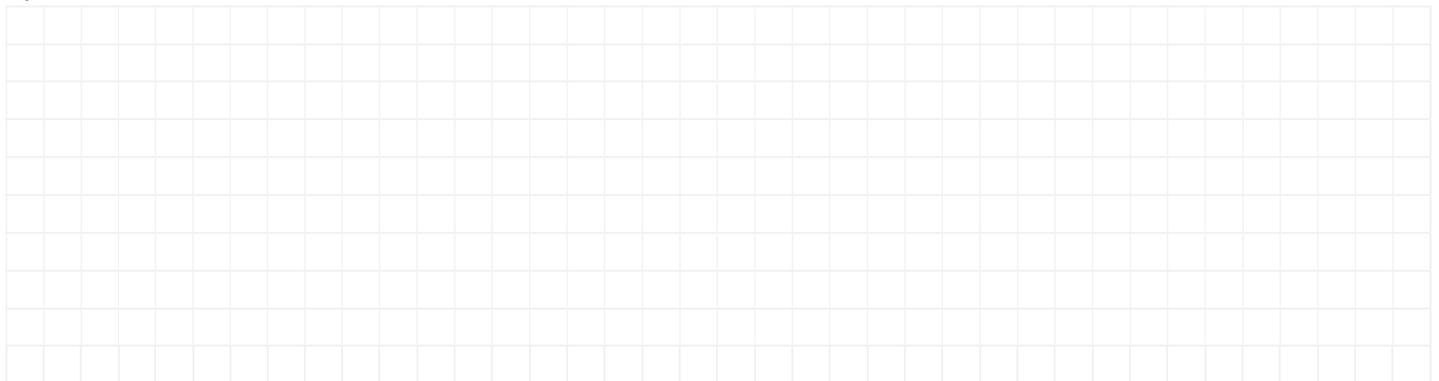
Q1.



Q2.



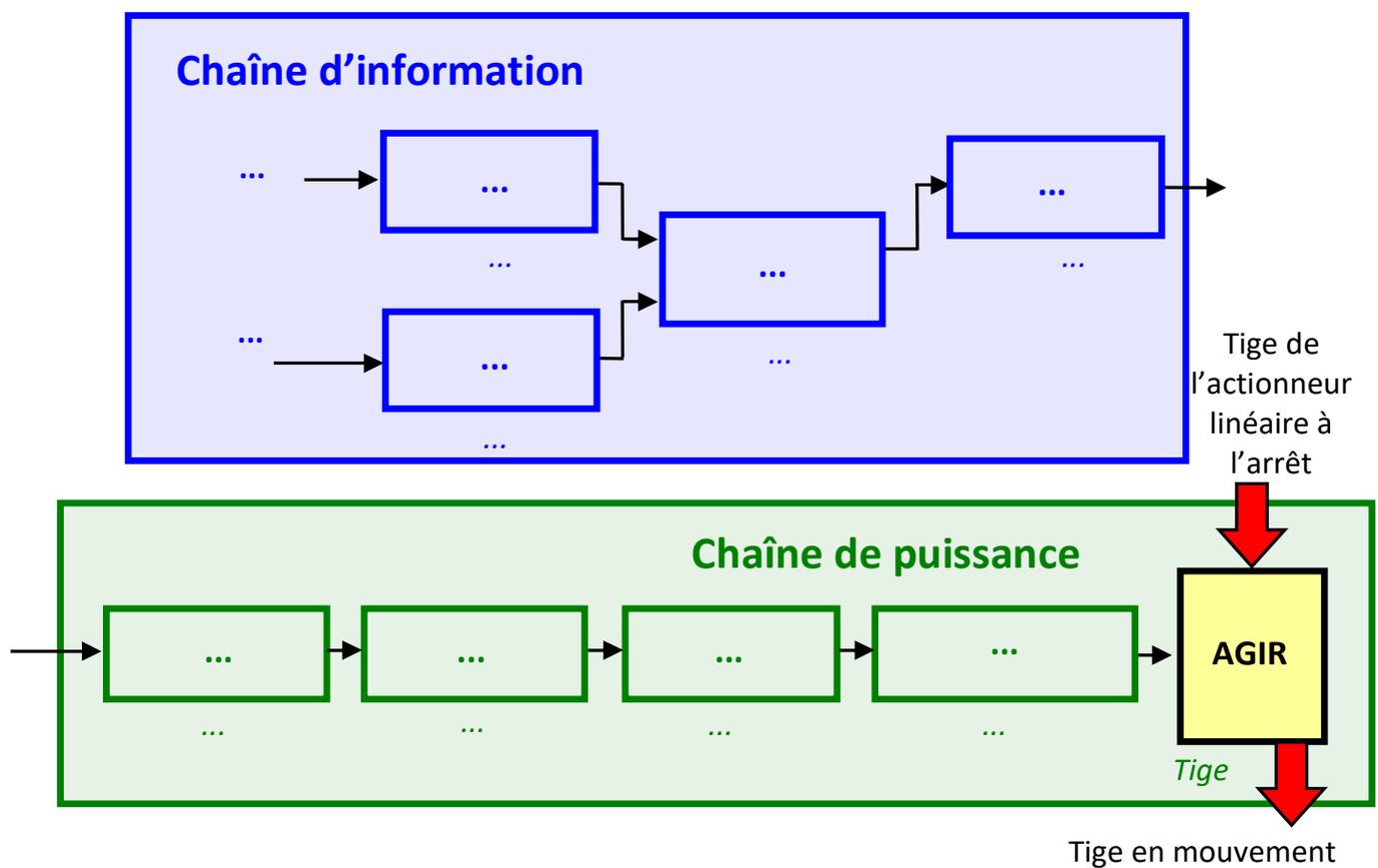
Q3.



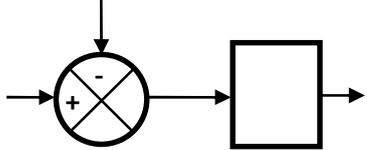
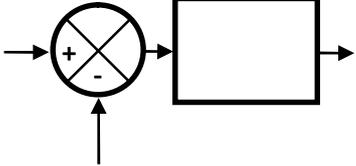
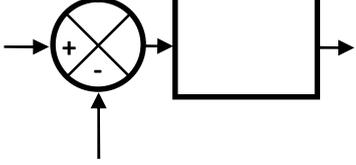
Q4.

Q5.

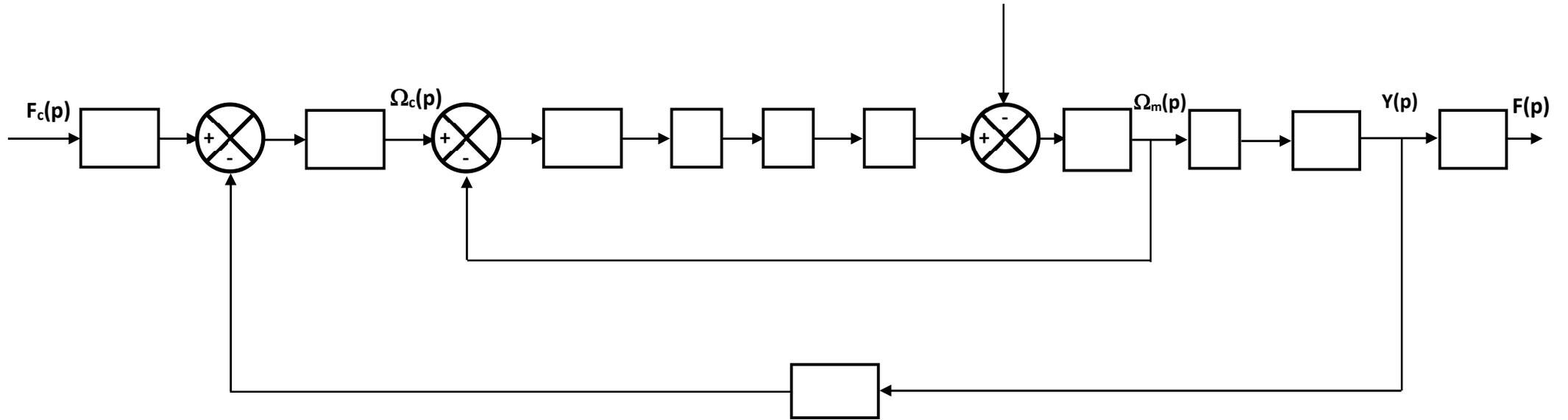
Q6.&Q7.



Q8 et Q9.

<p>Réducteur de vitesse : $\omega_v(t) = \lambda \cdot \omega_m(t)$</p>		
<p>Ensemble vis /écrou : $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = K_{ve} \cdot \omega_v(t)$</p>		
<p>Equation de comportement de l'actionneur linéaire : $f(t) = K_{res} \cdot y(t)$</p>		
<p>L'équation mécanique du moteur : $I_{eq} \cdot \frac{d\omega_m(t)}{dt} = C_m(t) - C_r(t)$</p>		
<p>L'équation électrique de l'induit : $u_m(t) = R \cdot i_m(t)$</p>		
<p>Couple moteur dans la bobine : $C_m(t) = K_c \cdot i_m(t)$</p>		
<p>Potentiomètre linéaire : $u_{mes}(t) = K_{capt} \cdot y(t)$</p>		
<p>IHM : $u_c(t) = K_{IHM} \cdot f_c(t)$</p>		
<p>Calculateur : $\varepsilon_f(t) = u_c(t) - u_{mes}(t)$ $\omega_c(t) = K_f \cdot \varepsilon_f(t)$</p>		
<p>Calculateur : $\varepsilon_v(t) = \omega_c(t) - \omega_m(t)$ $u(t) = K_v \cdot \varepsilon_v(t)$</p>		
<p>Variateur : $u_m(t) = K_1 \cdot u(t)$</p>		

Q10.



Q11.



Q16 & Q17. Expression de $H_{m2}(p)$:



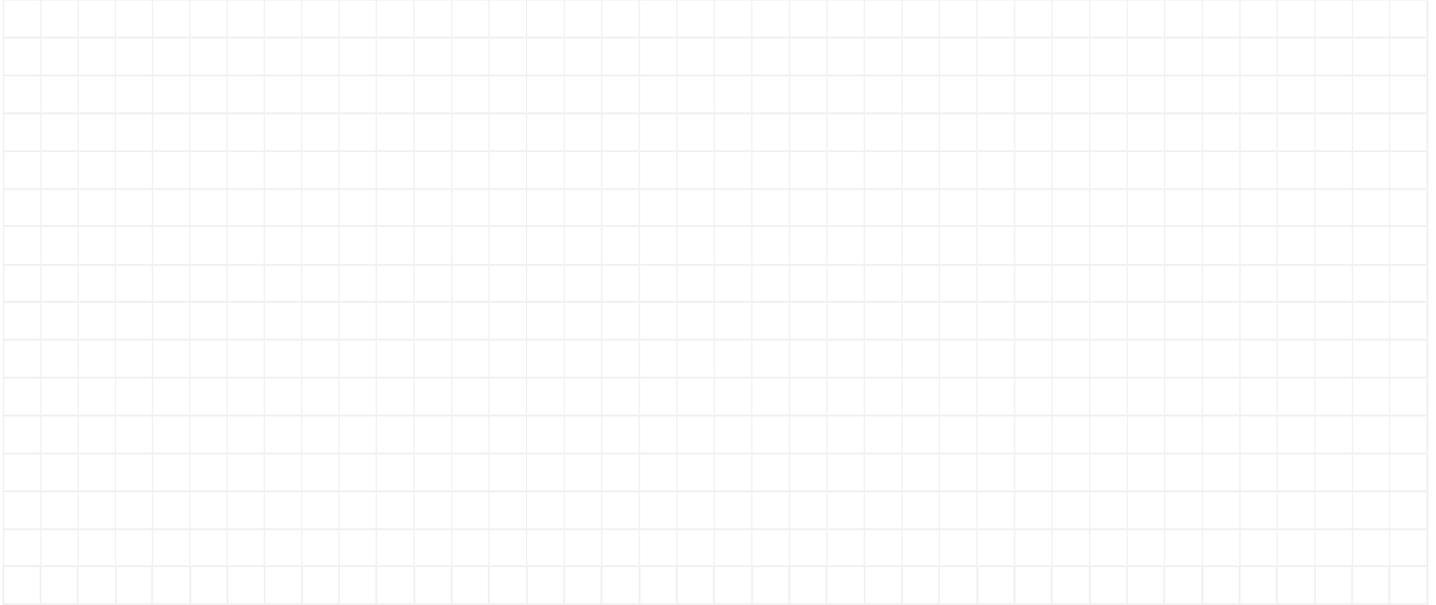
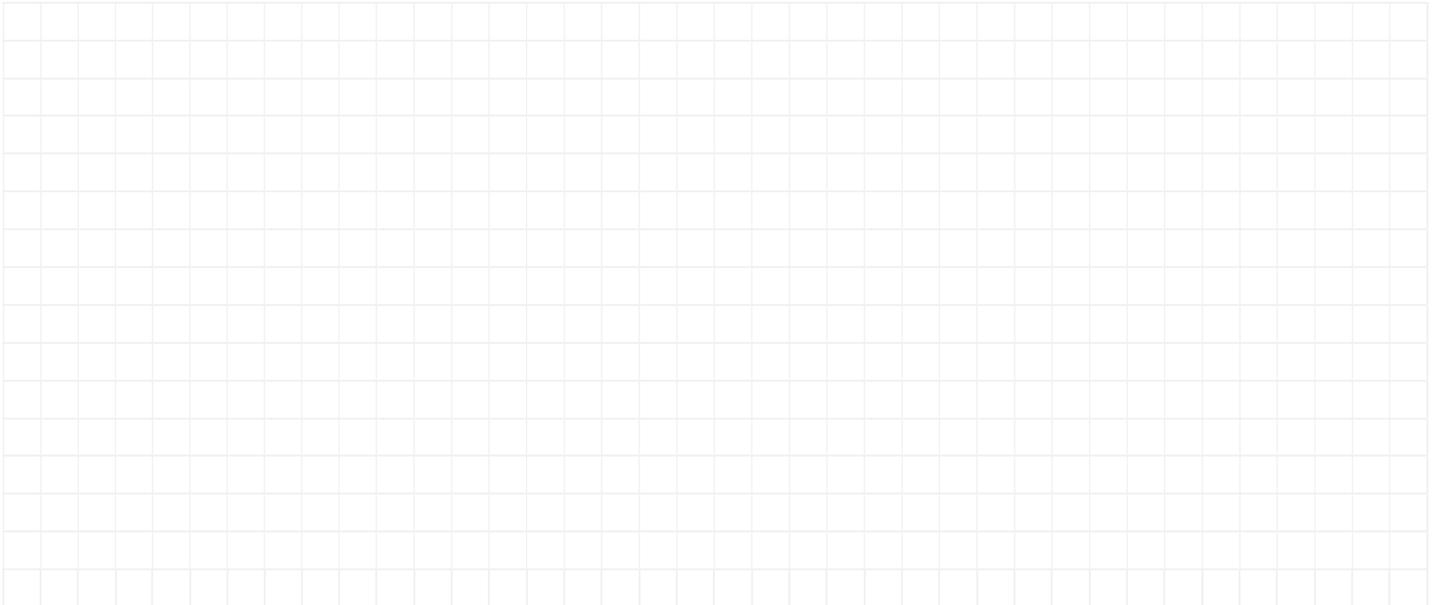
$K_3 =$

$\tau_3 =$

Unités :

Q18.



Q19.**Q20.****Q21.**

Q22.

