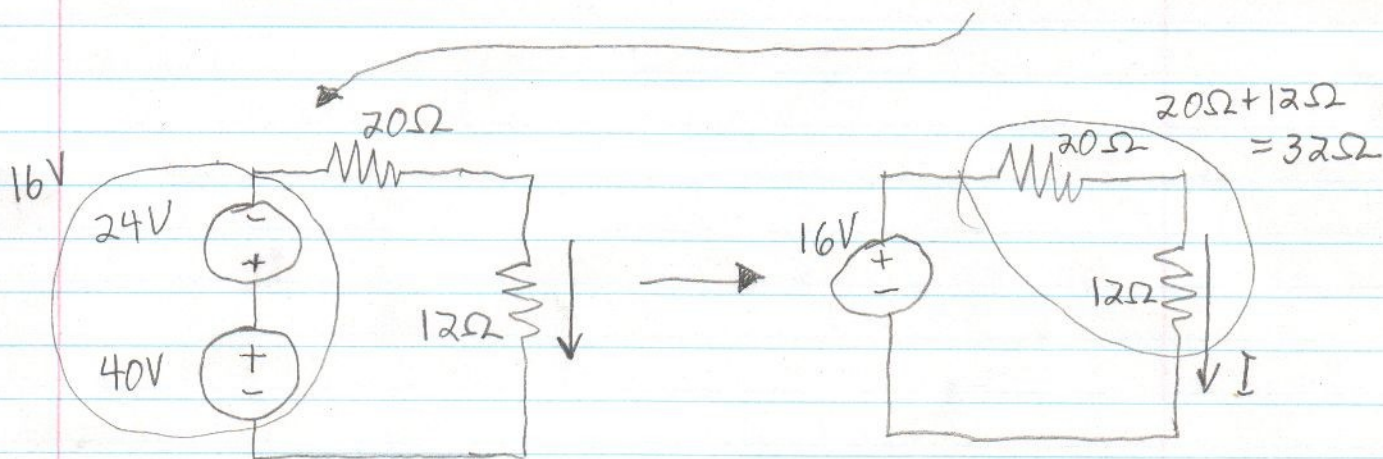
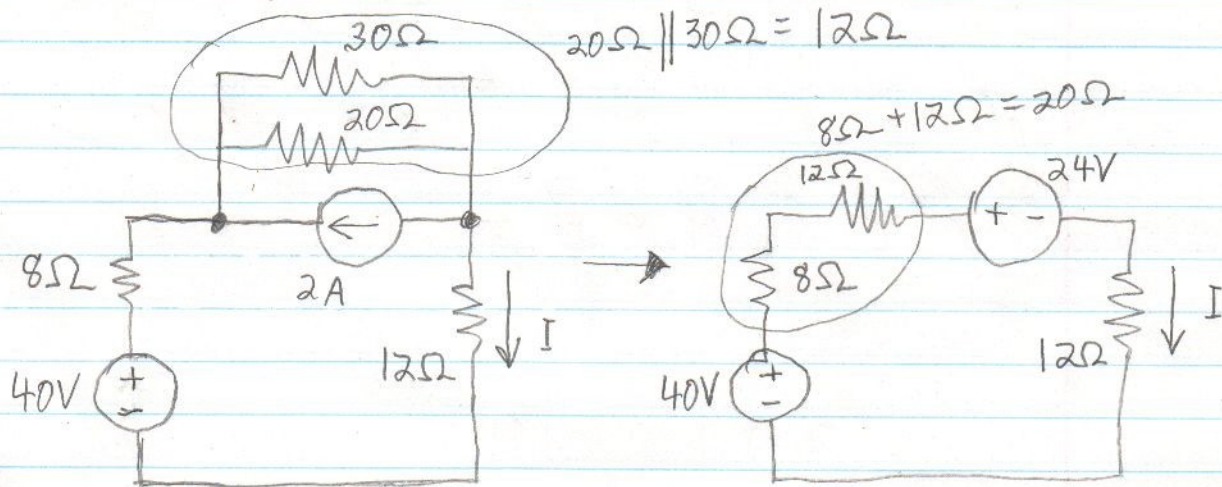


Solution #1

On applique les transformations de sources suivantes:



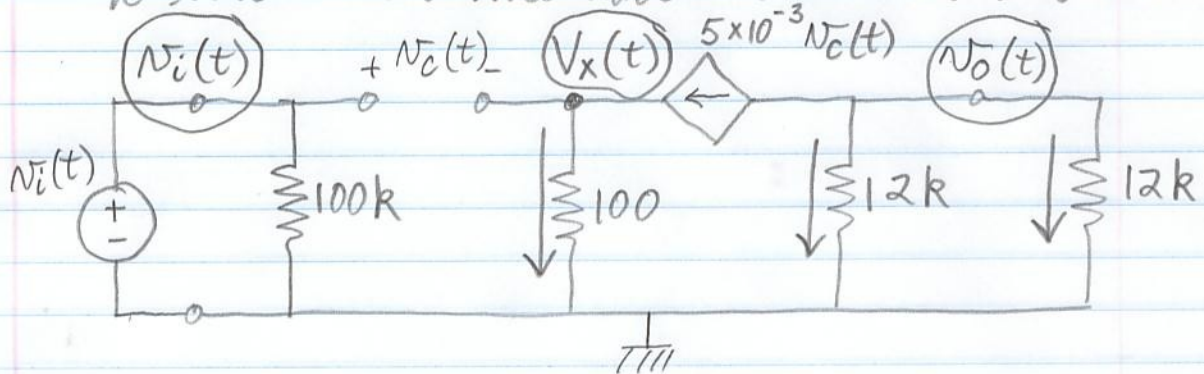
Enfinement on a

$$I = \frac{V}{R_{eq}} = \frac{16V}{32\Omega} = 0.5A.$$



Solution #2

On utilise la méthode des tensions de noeuds:



(4 noeuds dans le circuit) 3 inconnues: $v_o(t)$, $v_x(t)$ et $v_c(t)$
Au noeud $v_x(t)$ on a

$$\frac{v_x(t)}{100} = 5 \times 10^{-3} v_c(t) \quad (1)$$

Au noeud $v_o(t)$ on a

$$5 \times 10^{-3} v_c(t) + \frac{v_o(t)}{12k} + \frac{v_o(t)}{12k} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Finalement on remarque que

$$v_c(t) = v_i(t) - v_x(t) \quad (3)$$

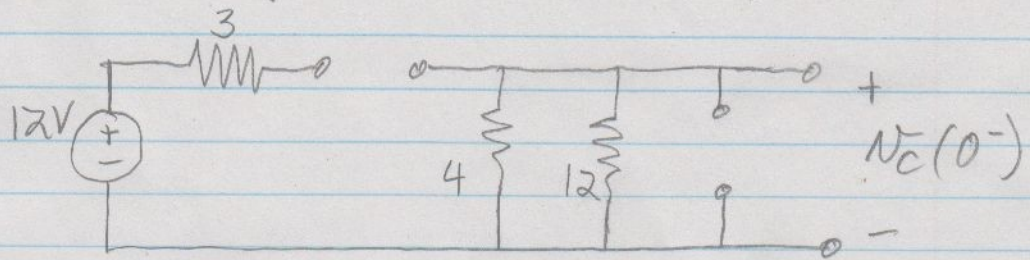
De (1) on a $v_x(t) = 0.5 v_c(t)$. En substituant dans (3) on obtient $1.5 v_c(t) = v_i(t)$. En substituant dans (2) on obtient:

$$\frac{5 \times 10^{-3} v_i(t)}{1.5} + \frac{v_o(t)}{12k} + \frac{v_o(t)}{12k} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o(t) = -20 v_i(t)$$

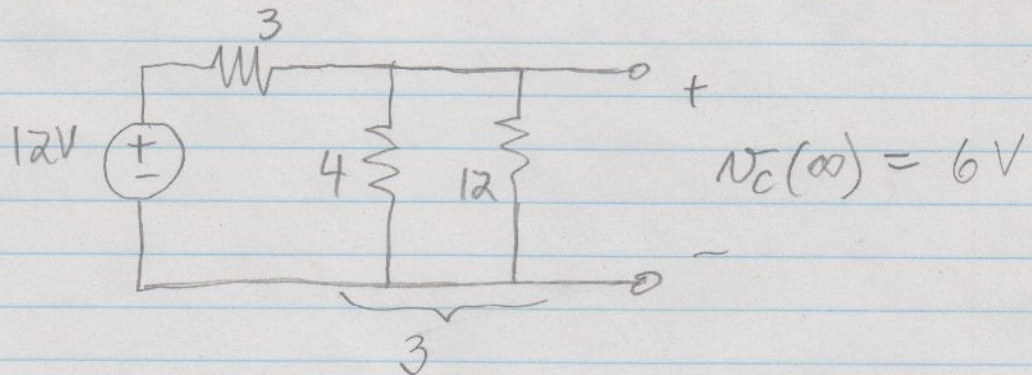
Solution #3

(i) A $t=0^-$ on a (unités standardées):

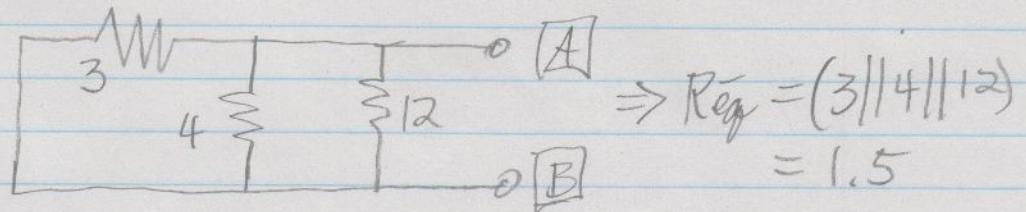


$$\Rightarrow V_c(0^-) = 0 = V_c(0^+)$$

(ii) A $t \rightarrow \infty$ on a



(iii) $\tau = R_{eq} C_{eq}$ où $C_{eq} = 0,5 F$ et R_{eq} est la résistance équivalente entre les bornes [A] et [B] dans le circuit suivant:



Il s'ensuit que $\tau = 0,5 \times 1,5 = 0,75 s$.

(iv) $V_c(t) = K_1 + K_2 e^{-t/\tau}$ où $K_1 = V_c(\infty) = 6$,
 $K_1 + K_2 = V_c(0^+) = 0 \Rightarrow K_2 = -6$:

$$V_c(t) = 6 - 6 e^{-t/0,75 \text{ ms}}, \quad t \geq 0.$$