

ex 01

$$T(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\vec{g} \rightarrow T = \vec{\nabla} T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \langle 2xy, x^2, x^2 + y^2 \rangle$$

$$\text{div } \vec{v} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{div } \vec{v} = 2y + 0 + 0 = 2y$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{v} = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{v} = \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_1$$

$$\vec{e}_1 \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{e}_2 \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{v} = (3y^2 - 0) \vec{e}_1 - \vec{e}_2 (3x^2 - 0) + \vec{e}_3 (2x - 2y)$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{v} = 3y^2 \vec{e}_1 - 3x^2 \vec{e}_2$$

ex 02

$$f(x, y) = x^2(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [2x(x+y) + x^2]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [2x^2 + 2xy + x^2]$$

$$= 4x + 2y + 2x$$

$$= 6x + 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} [x^2(x+y)] \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [x^2] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [2x(x+y) + x^2]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [2x^2 + 2xy + x^2]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [3x^2 + 2xy]$$

$$= 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= 2x$$

$$b) f(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{(x+y+z+t)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y, z, t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (x+y+z+t)^{-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [-2(x+y+z+t)^{-3}]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = +6(x+y+z+t)^{-4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6(x+y+z+t)^{-4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2 t} = \dots$$

$$c) f(x, y) = xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) = 1$$

$$d) f(x, y) = \cos(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial \cos xy}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [-y \sin xy]$$

$$= -y^2 \cos xy$$

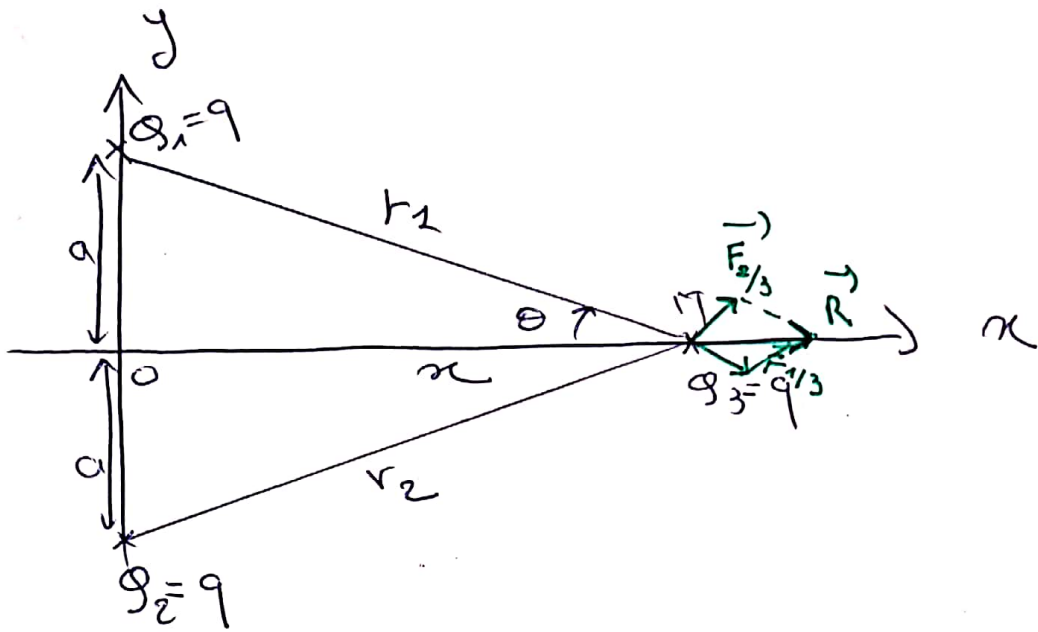
$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = -x^2 \cos xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -yx \cos xy - \sin xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = -yx \cos xy - \sin xy$$

TD n° 4
Corrigé Type

Exo 7



Il y a résultante des forces qui s'applique sur q_3

$$\vec{R} = \vec{F}_{1/3} + \vec{F}_{2/3}$$

projections sur les axes :

sur Oy ; $R_y = 0$

sur Ox ; $R_x = F_{2/3} \cdot \cos \theta + F_{1/3} \cos \theta = 2F \cos \theta$

$$F_{2/3} = F_{1/3} \quad (q_1 = q_2 \text{ et } r_1 = r_2)$$

$$R_x = \frac{2Kq^2}{(a^2 + x^2)} \cdot \cos \theta \quad \text{avec } \cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

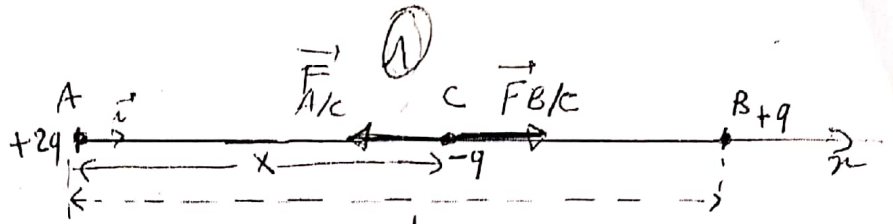
$$R_x = \frac{2Kq^2}{(a^2 + x^2)} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \frac{2Kq^2 x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$R_x = 2,310^{-3} \text{ N}$

AN : $R_x = 2,310^{-3} \text{ N}$

Corrigé type de :

Exercice 4 :



- Les deux charges placées en A et C sont de signes opposés, donc elles s'attirent.

Si on pose $AC = x$, alors la force d'attraction =

$$|\vec{F}_{A/C}| = k \frac{|q_A| \cdot |q_C|}{x^2} = k \frac{|2q| \cdot |-q|}{x^2} \Rightarrow F_{A/C} = \frac{k \cdot 2q^2}{x^2} \text{ (1)}$$

- Les deux charges placées en B et C sont de signes opposés et puisque $BC = d - x$, alors :

$$|\vec{F}_{B/C}| = \frac{k |q_B| |q_C|}{(d-x)^2} = \frac{k |1q| |-q|}{(d-x)^2} \Rightarrow F_{B/C} = \frac{k q^2}{(d-x)^2} \text{ (1)}$$

La charge placée en C, est donc soumise à deux forces électriques qui ne peuvent s'équilibrer que si elles sont directement opposées. Donc $\vec{F}_{A/C} = -\vec{F}_{B/C}$ (0,5)

$$|\vec{F}_{A/C}| = |\vec{F}_{B/C}| \Rightarrow \frac{k \cdot 2q^2}{x^2} = \frac{k q^2}{(d-x)^2} \text{ (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{(d-x)^2} \Rightarrow 2(d-x)^2 = x^2$$

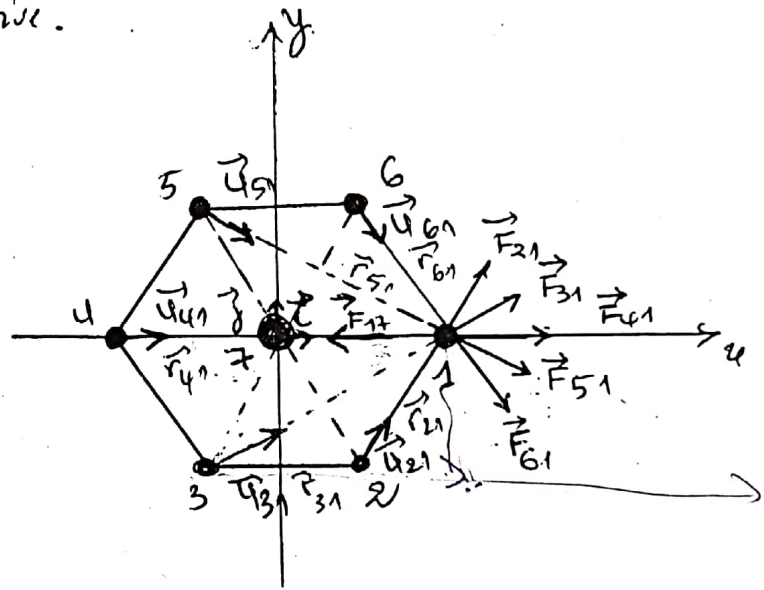
$$\text{avec } d = 0,2 \text{ m} \Rightarrow 2(d^2 - 2d \cdot x + x^2) = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 0,8x + 0,08 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 0,32$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0,117 \text{ (0,5)} \text{ et } x_2 = 0,682 \text{ (0,5)}$$

la charge q_c est située entre A et B, donc : $x = AC = 0,117 \text{ m}$ (1)

La figure ci-dessous, on a représenté le diagramme des forces pour la charge q_1 . Il montre toutes les forces électriques qui agissent sur cette charge. Les charges situées aux sommets de l'hexagone régulier sont toutes positives, les forces $\vec{F}_{21}, \vec{F}_{31}, \vec{F}_{41}, \vec{F}_{51}$ et \vec{F}_{61} sont par conséquent, répulsives. Pour que la charge Q placée au centre de l'hexagone soit en équilibre, il faut que la force \vec{F}_{12} soit attractive, égale et opposée à la résultante \vec{F} . Par conséquent la charge Q doit être négative.



Exprimons ces forces sous formes vectorielles, en remarquant que:

$$\begin{cases}
 r_{21} = r_{61} = r_{41} = a, \\
 r_{51} = r_{31} = a\sqrt{3}, \\
 r_{41} = 2a
 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{F}_{21} = K \cdot \frac{q^2}{r_{21}^2} \cdot \vec{U}_{21}, \quad \vec{U}_{21} = \frac{\vec{r}_{21}}{r_{21}}, \quad \vec{r}_{21} = \frac{1}{2}a\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q^2}{a^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_{31} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q^2}{3a^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_{41} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q^2}{4a^2} \cdot \vec{i}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q^2}{a^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \vec{i} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{j} \right).$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q^2}{a^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \vec{j} \right).$$

$$\vec{F}_{17} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q \cdot Q}{a^2} \cdot \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{31} + \vec{F}_{41} + \vec{F}_{51} + \vec{F}_{61} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q^2}{a^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{5}{4} \right) \vec{i}.$$

à l'équilibre : $\sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{F} + \vec{F}_{17} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{F} = -\vec{F}_{17}$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q^2}{a^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{5}{4} \right) \vec{i} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q \cdot Q}{a^2} \vec{i}$$

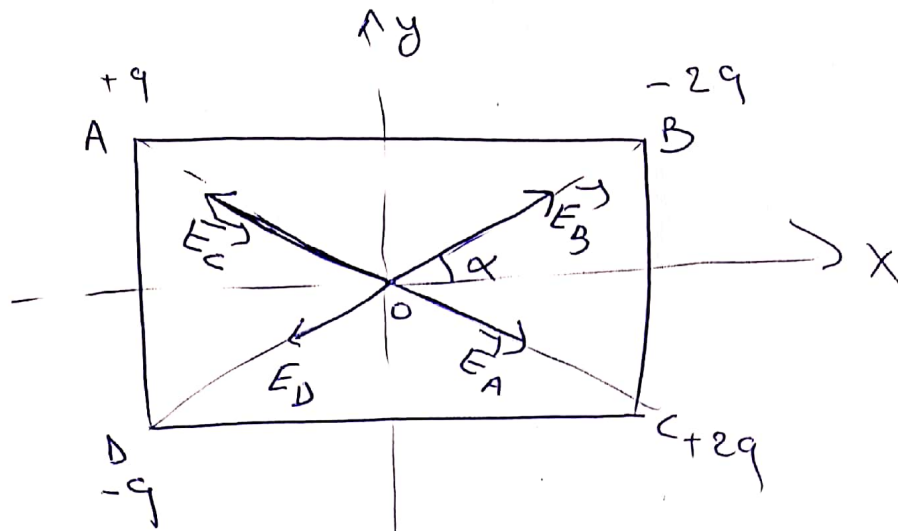
$$\Rightarrow Q = q \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{5}{4} \right)$$

La charge q est de signe opposé à celui des autres charges,

elle est négative et vaut :

$$-Q = -q \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{5}{4} \right) \text{ [C]}.$$

Exo 7



$$\vec{E}_T = \vec{E}_A + \vec{E}_B + \vec{E}_C + \vec{E}_D$$

Lox $E_A \cos \alpha + E_B \cos \alpha - E_C \cos \alpha - E_D \cos \alpha = E_X$

Loy $-E_A \sin \alpha + E_B \sin \alpha + E_C \sin \alpha - E_D \sin \alpha = E_Y$

$$\begin{cases} E_X = (E_A + E_B - E_C - E_D) \cos \alpha = 0 \\ E_Y = (-E_A + E_B + E_C - E_D) \sin \alpha = (2E_B - 2E_A) \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$E_A = \frac{k|q_A|}{OA^2} = \frac{kq}{\frac{1}{4}a^2} = \frac{4kq}{a^2}$$

$$E_B = \frac{k|q_B|}{OB^2} = \frac{k \cdot 2q}{\frac{1}{4}a^2} = \frac{8kq}{a^2}$$

d'où on a

$$\begin{cases} E_X = 0 \\ E_Y = 2 \left(\frac{8kq}{a^2} - \frac{4kq}{a^2} \right) \sin \alpha \\ = 2 \left(\frac{4kq}{a^2} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{8 \times 9 \times 10^{-9} \times 4 \times 10^{-10}}{\sqrt{5} \sqrt{(0,104)^2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{E}_T = 0\vec{i} + E_Y\vec{j}$$

pour le sens et la direction voir figure.

$$E_C = \frac{k|q_C|}{OC^2} = \frac{8kq}{a^2} = E_B$$

$$E_D = \frac{k|q_D|}{OD^2} = \frac{4kq}{a^2} = E_A$$

$$OA = OB = OC = OD = r$$

$$r^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + a^2 = \frac{5}{4}a^2$$



exo 8

$$\vec{E}(M) = \vec{E}_1(M) + \vec{E}_2(M)$$

$$\vec{E}_1(M) = k \frac{q_1}{r_1^2} \cdot \vec{u}_{\vec{r}_1 M}$$

$$\vec{E}_1(M) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1}{|\vec{r}_1 M|^2} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_1 M}{|\vec{r}_1 M|}$$

$$\vec{r}_1 M = (x_M - x_{r_1})\vec{i} + (y_M - y_{r_1})\vec{j} + (z_M - z_{r_1})\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r}_1 M = 0\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{r}_1 M| = \sqrt{4^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{41}$$

$$\text{Donc } \vec{E}_1(M) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1}{41} \cdot \frac{(-4\vec{j} + 5\vec{k})}{\sqrt{41}} = -48,02\vec{j} + 60,02\vec{k} \quad (\text{V/m})$$

De même pour $\vec{E}_2(M) = k \frac{q_2}{r_2^2} \cdot \vec{u}_{\vec{r}_2 M}$

$$\vec{E}_2(M) = k \frac{q_2}{|\vec{r}_2 M|^2} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_2 M}{|\vec{r}_2 M|} \quad \text{avec } \vec{r}_2 M = -3\vec{i} + 5\vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{r}_2 M| = \sqrt{9^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{34}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_2(M) = (-74,92\vec{i} + 124,86\vec{k}) \quad (\text{V/m})$$

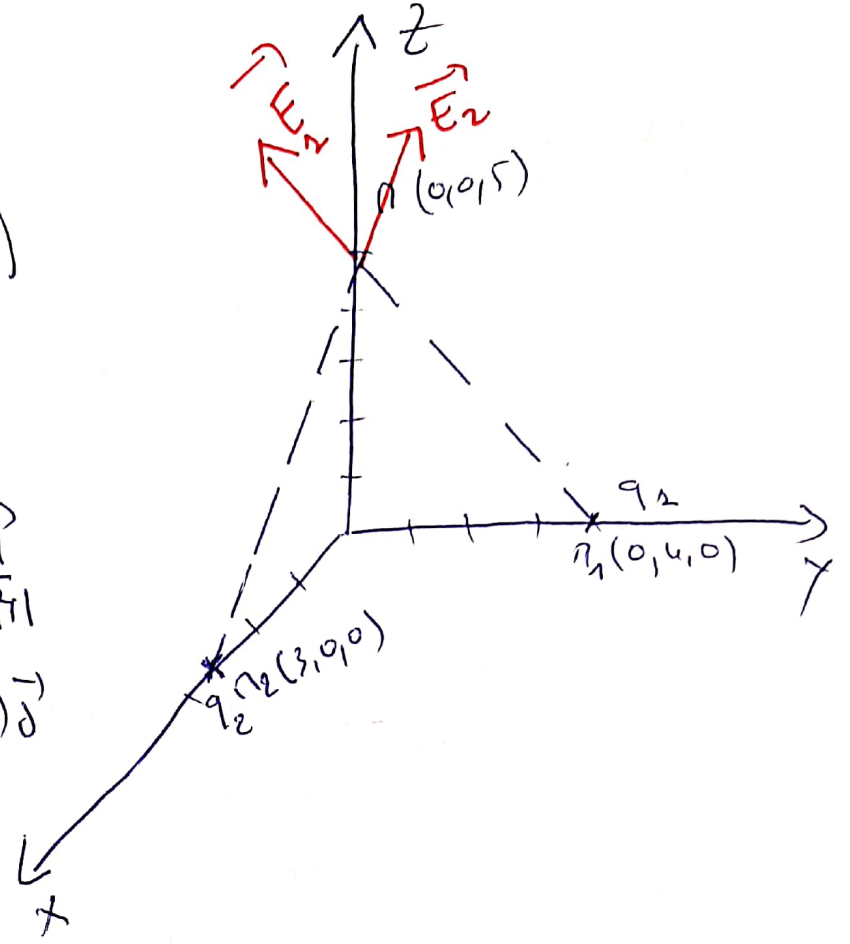
$$\vec{E}(M) = \vec{E}_1(M) + \vec{E}_2(M) = -74,92\vec{i} - 48,02\vec{j} + 184,88\vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{E}| = \sqrt{(74,92)^2 + (48,02)^2 + (184,88)^2} = 205,18 \quad \text{V/m}$$

$$\vec{F} = q_3 \vec{E} = 9,23 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

-5-

ou N/C



Corrigé type

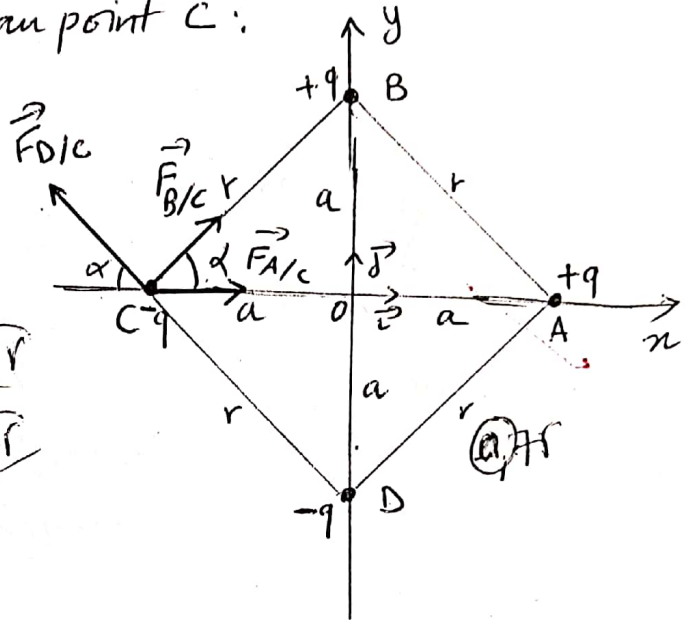
Exo 9 :

1- Vecteur force électrostatique au point C :

$$\vec{\Sigma F}_{r/c} = \vec{F}_{A/c} + \vec{F}_{B/c} + \vec{F}_{D/c} \quad (0,25)$$

Projection selon l'axes (x, oy)

$$\begin{cases} F_{x/c} = +F_{A/c} + F_{B/c} \cos \alpha - F_{D/c} \cos \alpha \\ F_{y/c} = 0 + F_{B/c} \sin \alpha + F_{D/c} \sin \alpha \end{cases} \quad (0,25)$$



$$|\vec{F}_{A/c}| = \frac{k|q_A||q_C|}{(2a)^2} = \frac{kq^2}{(2a)^2} \quad (0,25)$$

$$F_{B/c} = \frac{k|q_B||q_C|}{(BC)^2} = \frac{kq^2}{2a^2}; \quad F_{D/c} = \frac{k|q_D||q_C|}{(DC)^2} = \frac{kq^2}{2a^2} \quad (0,25)$$

avec : $|q_A| = |q_B| = |q_C| = |q_D| = q$; $\alpha = 45^\circ \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (0,25)

et : $AC = 2a$; $BC = \sqrt{2a^2} = a\sqrt{2}$; $DC = a\sqrt{2}$ (0,25)

donc :

$$\begin{cases} F_{x/c} = \frac{kq^2}{(2a)^2} + \frac{kq^2}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{kq^2}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{kq^2}{(2a)^2} \\ F_{y/c} = \frac{kq^2}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{kq^2}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{kq^2}{a^2} \end{cases} \quad (0,25)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{r/c} = F_x \vec{i} + F_y \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_{r/c} = \frac{kq^2}{2a^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{i} + \sqrt{2} \vec{j} \right) \text{ N} \quad (0,25)$$

et $|\vec{F}_{r/c}| = \frac{kq^2}{2a^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{kq^2}{a^2} \text{ N} \quad (0,25)$

or

2- Le champ électrostatique au point C :

$$\text{on a : } \vec{F}_{/c} = q_c \cdot \vec{E}_{/c} \quad \text{or} \Rightarrow \vec{E}_{/c} = \frac{\vec{F}_{/c}}{q_c} = \frac{-kq}{2a^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{i} + \sqrt{2} \vec{j} \right)$$
$$|\vec{E}_{/c}| = \frac{|\vec{F}_{/c}|}{|q_c|} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{kq}{a^2} \text{ N/m} \quad \text{or}$$

puisque : $q_c = -q$ or

3- Le potentiel en O =

$$V_{/0} = \sum_{i=1}^4 V_i = V_A + V_B + V_C + V_D \quad \text{or}$$

$$V_{/0} = \frac{kq_A}{a} + \frac{kq_B}{a} + \frac{kq_C}{a} + \frac{kq_D}{a}$$

$$V_{/0} = \frac{kq}{a} + \frac{kq}{a} - \frac{kq}{a} - \frac{kq}{a} = 0 \quad \text{or}$$

$$V_{/0} = 0 \text{ V}$$