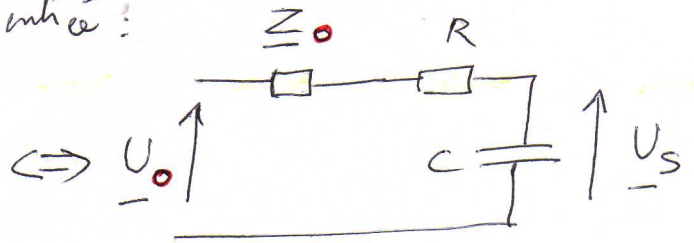
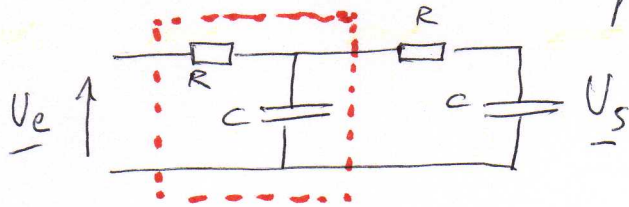


Modèle de Thévenin de l'étape d'entrée :



avec :
$$\begin{cases} U_o = \frac{Z_c}{Z_R + Z_c} U_e \\ Z_o = Z_R \parallel Z_c = \frac{Z_R Z_c}{Z_R + Z_c} \end{cases}$$

Division de tension :

$$\frac{U_s}{U_o} = \frac{Z_c}{Z_o + Z_R + Z_c} \Rightarrow \frac{U_s}{U_e} = \frac{Z_c}{Z_R + Z_c} \cdot \frac{Z_c}{Z_o + Z_R + Z_c}$$

$$\frac{U_s}{U_e} = \frac{Z_c^2}{(Z_R + Z_c) \left(\frac{Z_R Z_c}{Z_R + Z_c} + Z_R + Z_c \right)} = \frac{Z_c^2}{Z_R Z_c + (Z_R + Z_c)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{Z_R}{Z_c} + \left(\frac{Z_R + Z_c}{Z_c} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{jRC\omega + (jRC\omega + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{jRC\omega - R^2 C^2 \omega^2 + 1 + 2jRC\omega}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{1 + 3jRC\omega - R^2 C^2 \omega^2}}$$

$$= \frac{T_o}{1 + 2jm \frac{\omega}{\omega_o} + \left(j \frac{\omega}{\omega_o} \right)^2}$$

avec : $\boxed{m = \frac{3}{2}}$

$\boxed{T_o = 1}$

$\boxed{\omega_o = \frac{1}{RC}}$

Fréquence de coupure à -3 dB

(2)

$$\left| \frac{U_s}{U_e} \right| = \frac{T_0}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\left| 1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2 + 3j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2 \right)^2 + \left(3 \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2 = 2$$

Posons $x = \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2$

$$(1 - x)^2 + 9x = 2$$

$$1 + x^2 - 2x + 9x - 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 7x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 7^2 - 4 \times (-1) = 53$$

Une solution positive :

$$x = \frac{-7 + \sqrt{53}}{2}$$

$$\omega_c = \omega_0 \sqrt{x}$$

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \sqrt{\frac{-7 + \sqrt{53}}{2}}$$