

FORMULAIRE

Relations d'ordre général :

$$W = P.t$$

$$R_{\theta} = R_0.(1+a. \theta)$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_U}{P_a}$$

$$R = \rho. \frac{L}{S}$$

$$J = \frac{I}{S}$$

Relations propres au courant continu :

$$U = R.I$$

$$W = R.I^2.t$$

$$U = E - r.I$$

$$r = E / I_{cc}$$

$$P = U.I$$

$$Q = I.t$$

$$U = E' + r.I$$

$$P = U^2/R$$

$$W = U.Q$$

Relations propres au courant alternatif :

$$U = \frac{\hat{U}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\omega = 2.\pi.f$$

$$I = U.C.\omega$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{C\omega}$$

$$X_L = L\omega$$

Relations propres au courant alternatif monophasé :

$$P = U.I.\cos\varphi$$

$$Q = U.I.\sin\varphi$$

$$S = U.I$$

$$Q = P.\tan\varphi$$

Relations propres au courant alternatif triphasé :

$$P = U.I.\sqrt{3}.\cos\varphi$$

$$Q = U.I.\sqrt{3}.\sin\varphi$$

$$S = U.I.\sqrt{3}$$

$$U = V.\sqrt{3}$$

$$I = J.\sqrt{3}$$

Relations propres au moteur asynchrone :

$$n = \frac{f}{p}$$

$$g = \frac{n - n'}{n}$$

Relations propres au transformateur monophasé :

$$m = \frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{I_1}{I_2}$$