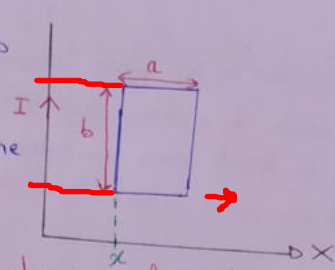


Exercice I:

Exercice I :

A) Un cadre plan comportant N spires, chacune de surface S est placée devant un fil rectiligne traversé par $I = I_0 \cdot \sin \omega t$



1) calcule le courant induit dans le cadre

on a $\phi = \iint B \cdot ds$

on a $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi x} I_0 \sin \omega t$

Donc le flux traversant le cadre est

$$\phi = \int_{x_0}^{x+a} \int_b^b B dx dy = \int_x^{x+a} \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi x} dx = \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \int_x^{x+a} \frac{dx}{x}$$
$$\phi = \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \cdot \left[\ln x \right]_x^{x+a} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \phi = \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{x+a}{x} \right)$$

pour N spires :

$$\phi = N \cdot \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I \cdot b}{2\pi} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{x+a}{x} \right) \quad \text{avec } I = I_0 \cdot \sin \omega t$$

la f.e.m induite dans le cadre est :

$$e = - \frac{d\phi}{dt} = - \frac{d}{dt} \left[N \frac{\mu_0 I_0 b}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{x+a}{x} \right) \sin(\omega t) \right]$$
$$e = - N \cdot \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I_0 \cdot b \cdot \omega}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{x+a}{x} \right) \cdot \cos \omega t$$

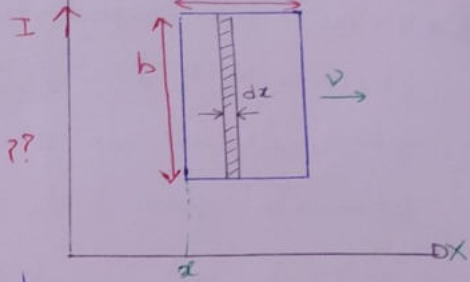
alors $i_1 = \frac{e}{R}$

Donc $i_1 = - N \frac{\mu_0 I_0 b \cdot \omega}{2\pi R} \ln \left(\frac{x+a}{x} \right) \cdot \cos \omega t$

③

Le m cadre est placé devant un courant I , mais se déplaçant vers la droite avec une vitesse v

2) le courant induit dans le cadre ??



on a $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$; $ds = b \cdot dx$

Remarque : $ds = dx \cdot dy$, mais comme l'induction B varie seulement x , on pose $ds = b \cdot dx$

Le flux traversant le cadre est :

$$\Phi = N \iint B \cdot ds = N \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} b \cdot dx = N \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \int_x^{x+a} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Phi = N \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I \cdot b}{2\pi} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{x+a}{x}\right)$$

la f.e.m est donnée par

$$e = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = -v \cdot \frac{d\Phi}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dx} = N \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = -N \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I b a}{2\pi x(x+a)}$$

$$\left[e = -v \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = N \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I \cdot b \cdot a \cdot v}{2\pi x(x+a)} \right]$$

Donc $i = \frac{e}{R}$

$$i = N \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I \cdot b \cdot a \cdot v}{2\pi x(x+a) \cdot R}$$

Exercice II :

exercice 2 (II)

1) $\vec{B}(M)$ entre les 2 cylindres ?

- Au point M on a un champ créé par le 1^{er} cylindre et un champ créé par le 2^{ème} cylindre

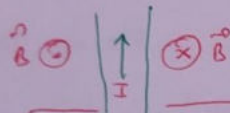
Donc $\vec{B}(M) = \vec{B}_1(M) + \vec{B}_2(M)$

Où $\vec{B}_1(M) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} \cdot \vec{e}_y$

"On sait que le fil infini crée un champ circulaire".

De même $\vec{B}_2(M) = \frac{\mu_0 (-I)}{2\pi(D-x)} (-\vec{e}_y)$

Rappel



Alors $\vec{B}(M) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{D-x} \right) \vec{e}_y$

2) Calcule le flux Φ

On appelle la surface (Σ)

on sait que $\Phi = \iint_{(\Sigma)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$

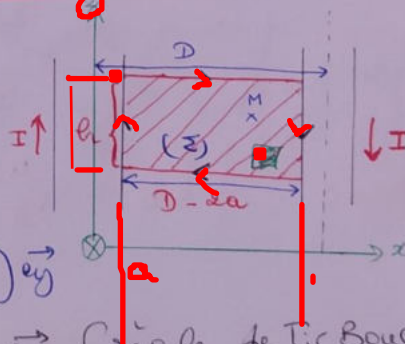
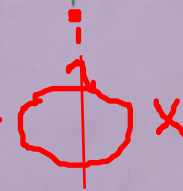
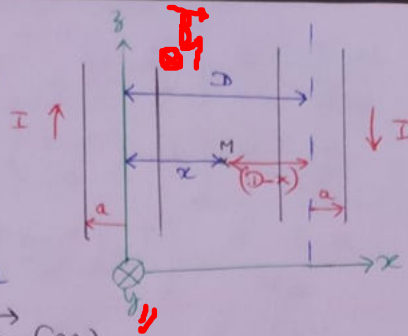
on a $\vec{B}(M) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{D-x} \right) \vec{e}_y$

$d\vec{S} = ds \cdot \vec{m} = dx \cdot dz \cdot \vec{e}_y$ (règle de Tir Bouchon)

$\Phi = \int_a^{D-a} \int_0^h \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{D-x} \right) \cdot dx \cdot dz$

$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left(\int_a^{D-a} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_a^{D-a} \frac{1}{D-x} dx \right) \cdot h$

(D-a) car l'axe (oz) est confondue avec l'axe du 1^{er} cylindre



$$\phi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \cdot h \left[\left[\ln(x) \right]_a^{D-a} + \left[-\ln(D-x) \right]_a^{D-a} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} h \left[\ln\left(\frac{D-a}{a}\right) - (\ln(a) - \ln(D-a)) \right] \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \cdot h \cdot \left[\ln\left(\frac{D-a}{a}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{D-a}{a}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I \cdot h}{\pi} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{D-a}{a}\right)}$$

③ En déduit l'inductance propre par unité de longueur L_u

on a inductance propre $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$

on suppose que la ligne bifilaire est un seul circuit
 ϕ : flux propre qui traverse cette ligne bifilaire

$$\boxed{L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\frac{\mu_0 I \cdot h}{\pi} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{D-a}{a}\right)}{I}}$$

$$\boxed{L_u = \frac{L}{h} = \frac{\frac{\mu_0 \cdot h}{\pi} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{D-a}{a}\right)}{h}}$$

$$\text{Donc } \boxed{L_u = \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{D-a}{a}\right) \quad [H/m]}$$

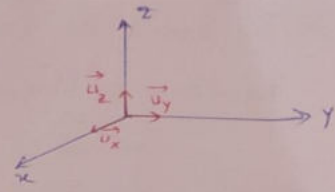
Exercice III :

1 - calculer la divergence de \vec{E} :

on a $\vec{E} = E_x \vec{u}_x + E_y \vec{u}_y + E_z \vec{u}_z$

avec :

$$E_x = 0 \quad E_y = 0 \quad E_z = E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}$$



$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \text{div } \vec{E} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial 0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}}{\partial z}$$

or $E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}$ ne depend pas de z

Donc $\frac{\partial E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}}{\partial z} = 0$

Alors $\text{div } \vec{E} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$

$\text{div } \vec{E} = 0$

cohérent avec l'équation de Maxwell - Gauss, avec une densité de charge $\rho = 0$ (milieu vide)

calculer le rotationnel de \vec{E} :

$$\vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{E} = \text{rot } \vec{E} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}}{\partial x} = -\beta E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial 0}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial 0}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial 0}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\beta E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{rot } \vec{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \beta E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

On déduit les composantes du champ \vec{B} qui l'accompagne :

Equation de Maxwell - Faraday : $\text{rot } \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \beta E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t} \\ -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} \\ -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t} = 0 \\ -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} = E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \\ -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} = E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \quad -\partial B_y = E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} dt$$

$$\int (-\partial B_y) = \int E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} dt$$

Propriété : si u est une fonction dérivable alors une primitive de $u'(x)e^{u(x)}$ est $e^{u(x)}$

Donc :

$$\int -\partial B_y = \int E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} dt \Leftrightarrow -B_y = \frac{1}{\alpha} E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} + C_{tes} \quad C_{tes} = 0$$

On suppose qu'il n'y a pas de champ magnétique \vec{B} (respectivement de champ électrique) à l'origine des temps ni à l'origine de l'espace)

Donc $B_y = -\frac{1}{\alpha} E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}$

alors :

$$\vec{B} = B_x \vec{u}_x + B_y \vec{u}_y + B_z \vec{u}_z$$

$$\vec{B} = 0 \vec{u}_x - \frac{1}{\alpha} E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \vec{u}_y + 0 \vec{u}_z$$

3. En calculer $\text{div } \vec{B}$ et $\text{rot } \vec{B}$:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = \text{div } \vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} B_x \\ B_y \\ B_z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \right)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial 0}{\partial z} = 0$$

on a $\frac{\partial \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \right)}{\partial y} = 0$ car c'est pas fonction de y .

alors $\boxed{\text{div } \vec{B} = 0}$

$$\vec{\text{rot}} \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} B_x \\ B_y \\ B_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial 0}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \right)}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial 0}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} E_0 \beta e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \right)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial 0}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\text{rot}} \vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \end{pmatrix}}$$

4) la relation qui doit satisfaire α et β pour que satisfaites les équations de Maxwell :

on a $\vec{\text{rot}} \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$; (M-A)

$$\vec{\text{rot}} \vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \end{pmatrix} = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \left(E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} \right)}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \alpha E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}$$

Donc : $\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)} = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \alpha E_0 e^{(\alpha t - \beta x)}$

$$\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \alpha^2$$

alors $\boxed{\beta^2 = \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \alpha^2}$ avec $c^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0}$

Exercice IV :

1. on démontre que $\text{div } \vec{A} = j \vec{k} \cdot \vec{A}$

on a $\vec{A}(r,t) = \vec{A}_0 e^{j(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$

$\vec{A}_0 = A_{0x} \vec{u}_x + A_{0y} \vec{u}_y + A_{0z} \vec{u}_z$; Amplitudes

$\vec{k} = k_x \vec{u}_x + k_y \vec{u}_y + k_z \vec{u}_z$; vecteur d'onde

$\vec{r} = x \vec{u}_x + y \vec{u}_y + z \vec{u}_z$; vecteur de position

$\vec{A}(r,t) = \vec{A}_0 e^{j(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$

$= (A_{0x} \vec{u}_x + A_{0y} \vec{u}_y + A_{0z} \vec{u}_z) e^{j((k_x \vec{u}_x + k_y \vec{u}_y + k_z \vec{u}_z) \cdot (x \vec{u}_x + y \vec{u}_y + z \vec{u}_z) - \omega t)}$

or : $= (k_x \vec{u}_x + k_y \vec{u}_y + k_z \vec{u}_z) \cdot (x \vec{u}_x + y \vec{u}_y + z \vec{u}_z)$

$= x \cdot k_x + y \cdot k_y + z \cdot k_z$

Car $\vec{u}_x \cdot \vec{u}_x = 1$; $\vec{u}_y \cdot \vec{u}_y = 1$; $\vec{u}_z \cdot \vec{u}_z = 1$
 $\vec{u}_x \cdot \vec{u}_y = 0 = \vec{u}_x \cdot \vec{u}_z = \vec{u}_y \cdot \vec{u}_z$

Donc :

$\vec{A}(r,t) = (A_{0x} \vec{u}_x + A_{0y} \vec{u}_y + A_{0z} \vec{u}_z) e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}$

$= \underbrace{A_{0x} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}_{A_x} \vec{u}_x + \underbrace{A_{0y} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}_{A_y} \vec{u}_y + \underbrace{A_{0z} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}_{A_z} \vec{u}_z$

$\vec{A}(r,t) = A_x \cdot \vec{u}_x + A_y \cdot \vec{u}_y + A_z \cdot \vec{u}_z$

$\text{div } \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$
 $= \frac{\partial A_{0x} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_{0y} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial y}$
 $+ \frac{\partial A_{0z} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial z}$

$$\text{div } \vec{A} = A_{0x} j k_x e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)} +$$

$$A_{0y} j k_y e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)} +$$

$$A_{0z} j k_z e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}$$

$$\text{div } \vec{A} = j k_x \cdot A_x + j k_y \cdot A_y + j k_z \cdot A_z$$

$$= j (k_x A_x + k_y A_y + k_z A_z) = j (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{A})$$

$$\boxed{\text{div } \vec{A} = j (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{A})}$$

On demontre que $\text{rot } \vec{A} = j \vec{k} \wedge \vec{A}$

$$\vec{A}(r,t) = \underbrace{A_{0x} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}_{A_x} \vec{u}_x + \underbrace{A_{0y} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}_{A_y} \vec{u}_y$$

$$+ \underbrace{A_{0z} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}_{A_z} \vec{u}_z$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{A} = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial A_{0z} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_{0y} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial A_{0x} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_{0z} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial A_{0y} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_{0x} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

on a : $\frac{\partial A_{0z} e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)}}{\partial y} = A_{0z} j k_y e^{j(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z - \omega t)} = j k_y A_z$

Donc

$$\text{rot } \vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} j k_y A_z - j k_z A_y \\ j k_z A_x - j k_x A_z \\ j k_x A_y - j k_y A_x \end{pmatrix} = j \begin{pmatrix} k_y A_z - k_z A_y \\ k_z A_x - k_x A_z \\ k_x A_y - k_y A_x \end{pmatrix} = j \vec{k} \wedge \vec{A}$$

Donc $\boxed{\text{rot } \vec{A} = j \vec{k} \wedge \vec{A}}$

Exercice V :

Exe 3 IV

$\vec{B}_a = B_a \cos(\omega t) \vec{e}_y$
 $R(0, n, y, z)$
 $\vec{v} = v_x \cdot \vec{e}_x$

- Barre conductrice MN se déplace sur les rails sans frottement.
- l : distance entre les 2 rails

1) calcule la f.e.m dans le circuit (OMNEO)

$$e(t) = -\frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} \quad \text{et} \quad \phi(t) = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot dS$$

on a le circuit mobile, donc

$$e(t) = -\iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot dS + \oint_C (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

(S) : est une surface quelconque qui s'appuie sur le contour.

$$\phi(t) = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot dS \quad \text{avec} \quad \begin{cases} ds = dx \cdot dy \\ ds = l \cdot dx \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_0^{MM'} B_a \cos(\omega t) \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_z \cdot l \cdot dx$$

$$\phi(t) = B_a \cdot l \cdot \cos(\omega t) \cdot MM'$$

$$\frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (B_a l MM' \cos(\omega t))$$

d'autre part $v = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{MM'}{t} \Rightarrow MM' = v \cdot t$

$$\phi(t) = B_a \cdot \cos(\omega t) \cdot l \cdot v \cdot t$$

$$e(t) = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -(-\omega \cdot l \cdot v \cdot t \cdot B_a \sin(\omega t) + B_a \cos(\omega t) \cdot l \cdot v)$$

$$= B_a \cdot \omega \cdot l \cdot v \cdot t \sin(\omega t) - B_a \cos(\omega t) \cdot l \cdot v$$

$$e(t) = B_a \cdot \omega \cdot \sin(\omega t) \cdot MM' - B_a \cdot l \cdot v \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

autre méthode :

$$e(t) = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{m} \, ds + \oint_C (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= - \iint_S \frac{\partial (B_a \cos \omega t) \vec{e}_z}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{e}_z \, ds$$

$$+ \oint_C (v \cdot \vec{e}_x \wedge B_a \cos(\omega t) \cdot \vec{e}_z) \cdot dy \cdot \vec{e}_y$$

$$= + B_a \cdot \omega \cdot \sin(\omega t) \cdot l \cdot MM' + (v \cdot B_a \cos \omega t \cdot l)$$

$$\vec{e}_x \wedge \vec{e}_z = -\vec{e}_y$$

$$e(t) = B_a \cdot l \cdot \omega \sin(\omega t) \cdot MM' - B_a \cdot l \cdot v \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

2) f.e.m avec $\vec{B}_a = B_a \cdot \vec{e}_z$

champ magnétique uniforme et permanent

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \vec{0}$$

$$B_a = 1 \text{ T} ; v_x = 1 \text{ m/s} ; l = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$e(t) = - \frac{d\phi}{dt} = - B_a \cdot l \cdot v$$

$$A.N.E = -1 \times 1 \times 0,1 = -0,1 \text{ V}$$

3)