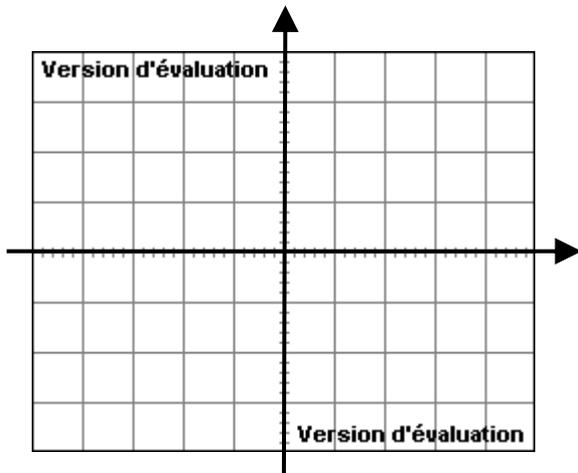
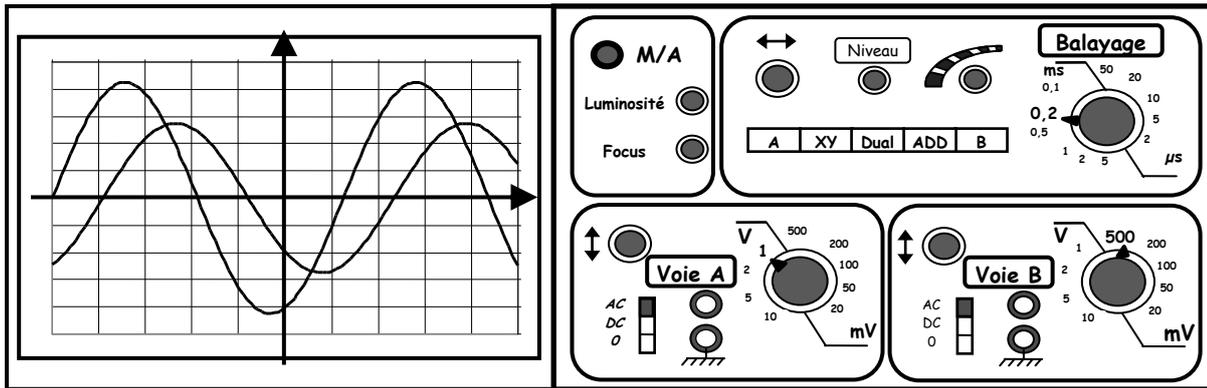


# L'oscilloscope

I - Quelles sont les grandeurs physiques représentant les axes de l'oscilloscope ?




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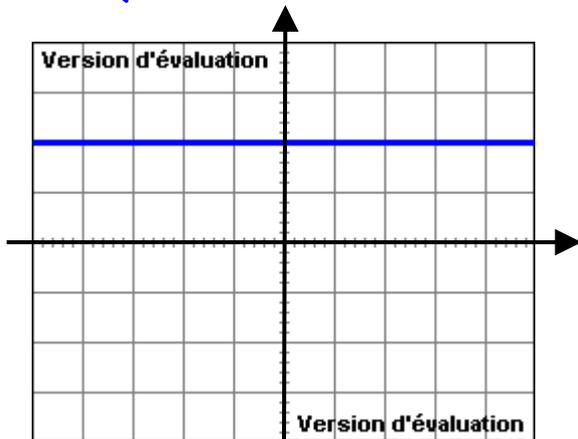
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II- Quelles sont les différentes formes de tensions ?



Balayage : 5 ms / Div  
Sensibilité : 5 V / Div

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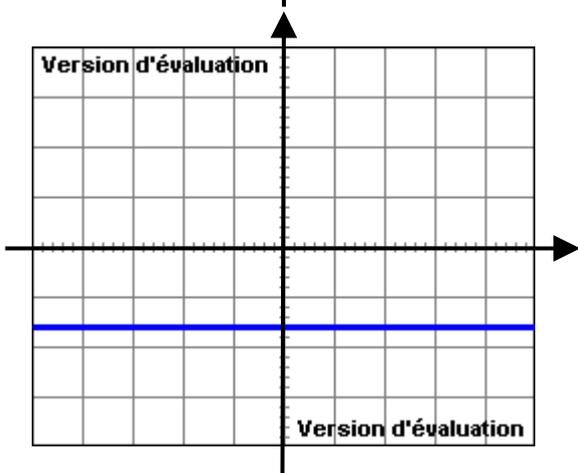
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Balayage : 5 ms / Div  
Sensibilité : 1 V / Div

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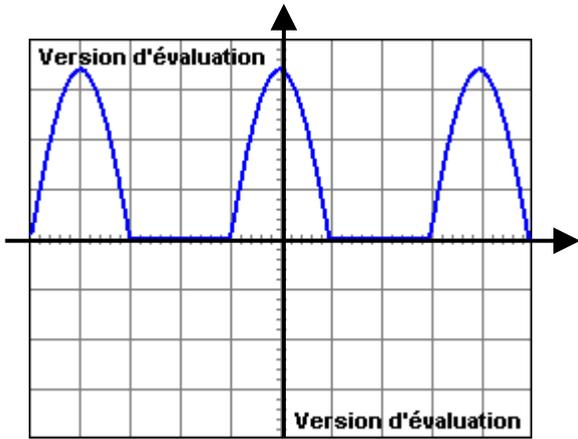
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Balayage : 5 ms / Div  
Sensibilité : 10 V / Div

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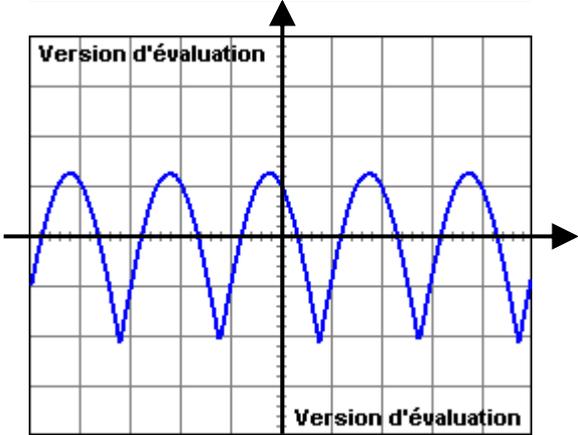
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Balayage : 5 ms / Div  
Sensibilité : 10 V / Div

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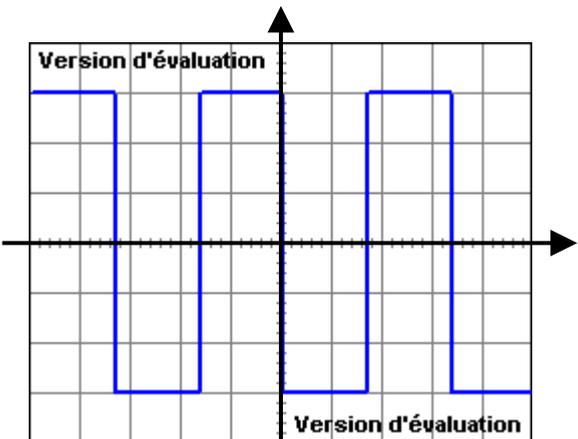
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Balayage : 0,1 ms / Div  
Sensibilité : 1 V / Div

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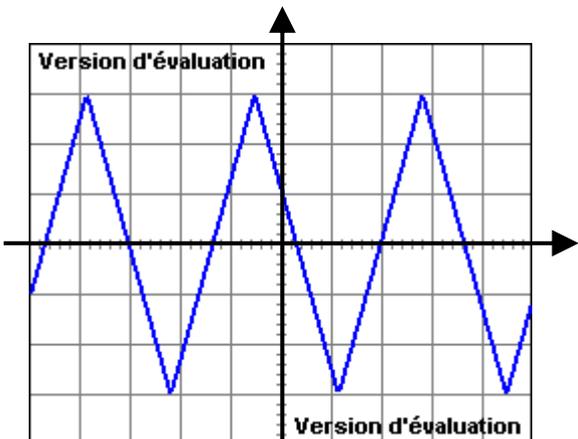
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Balayage : 0,1 ms / Div  
Sensibilité : 1 V / Div

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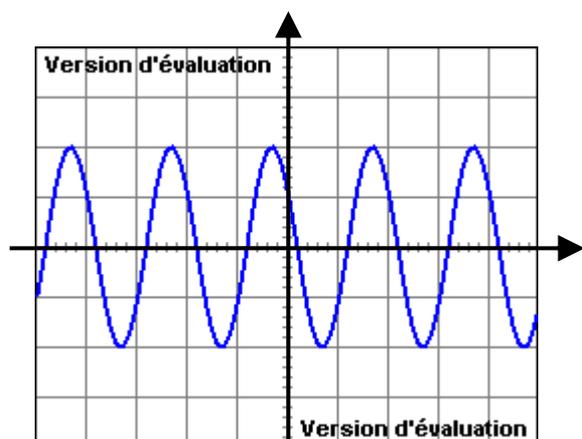


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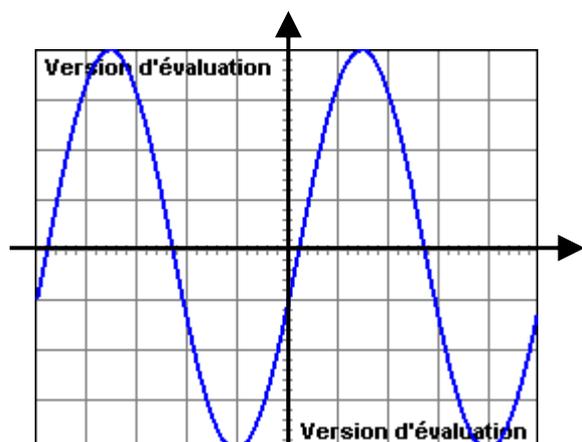
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### III- Identification de la période « $T$ », de fréquence « $f$ » et de la tension maximale « $U_{max}$ ».



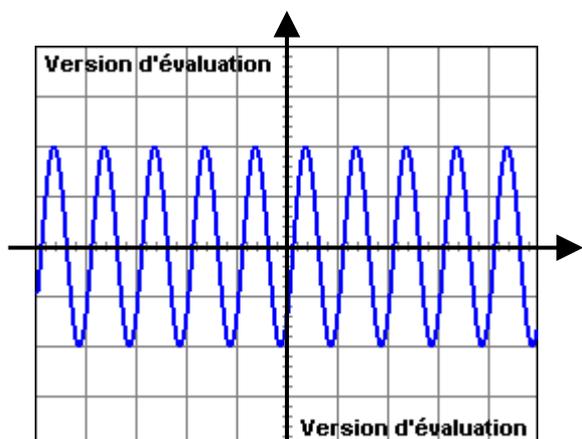
B : 0,5 ms / Div  
S : 2 V / Div

$T =$   
 $f =$   
 $U_{max} =$



B : 0,2 ms / Div  
S : 1 V / Div

$T =$   
 $f =$   
 $U_{max} =$



B : 1 ms / Div  
S : 2 V / Div

$T =$   
 $f =$   
 $U_{max} =$

### IV- Notion de tension efficace.

La valeur efficace  $U_{eff}$  d'une tension sinusoïdale se mesure à l'aide d'un voltmètre.