les équations horaires Sour les coord. - | Y(t) = t^3-3t les equations horaires

Sour les coord. - | Y(t) = -3t^2 fermettent la défermi

nation de la josition

Z(t) = t^3+3t du monife dans lésque

1/- Calcul du vecteur V et- a ri chaque Instant.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -3 & v_{x} = x = 3t^{2} - 3 \\ v_{y} = y = -6t \\ v_{z} - z = 3t^{2} + 3 \end{array}$$

$$d'_{0}\vec{u}: \vec{v} = 3(t^2-1)\vec{l} - 6t\vec{j} + 3(t^2+1)\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \begin{vmatrix} a_z = \hat{v}_z = 6t \\ a_y = \hat{v}_y = -6 \\ a_z = \hat{v}_z = 6t \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a} = 6t\vec{l} - 6\vec{j} + 6t\vec{k}$$

$$||\vec{v}|| = \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{2^2 + \sqrt{y^2 + \sqrt{z^2}}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{9(t^2 - 1)^2 + 36t^2 + 9(t^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$||\vec{v}|| = 3\sqrt{2}(1 + t^2)$$

Montrous que le decleur V fait un angle constant avec l'axe Dz $\vec{v}, \vec{k} = \vec{v}. \vec{k} \cos(\vec{v}, \vec{k}) \quad \delta = (\vec{v}, \vec{k})$

$$\overrightarrow{2} \cdot \overrightarrow{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 3(t^2-1) \\ -6t \\ 3(t^2+1) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3(t^2+1)$$

V=3[2(t2+1) et k=1

douc
$$058 = \frac{\sqrt[3]{k}}{\sqrt[3]{k}} = \frac{3(+k+1)}{3\sqrt{2}(1+k^2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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SERIE 03

Acédécation:

Mile

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \frac{1}{t^2}$$

Mile

 $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \frac{1}{t^2} \int \frac{u}{t^2+1} \int \frac{u}{s^2}$

A $t = \frac{1}{t^2} = \frac{1}{t^2} \int \frac{u}{t^2+1} \int \frac{u}{s^2}$

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