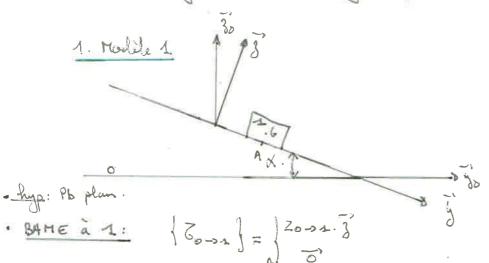
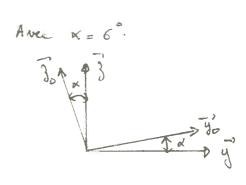
## I Etude du guidage sans galet.



18groite 22]. 1-mg. 30



· Ega ibre dynamique (PFD):

TROIT: my = + mx mg. equation differentielle du monvement. => m y = mix mgt + (12. => my = mix mg = + G1+ G2

CI: | y|0|=0 | G2=0.

d'au glé) = sin a q = 2. modèle 1.

2 Modèle2: wec frotement sec

· BAME à 1: ( 60-21 ) - [ -T. ] + 20-21.8 | [ Ggrati-2] - [ -mg. ]

. èquilibre dynamyre:

TRD/g: my = mod mg - T.

=> m y = ( mix m g - T ) t + Gr.

=> my = (mixmg-T) + 4, t + 42.

CI: |9(0) =0 |92=0. = 9(H) = simamg-T = 12 madèle?.

## Resolution vec Laplace:

décomposition en élements simples:

$$Y(P) = \frac{A}{P^2} + \frac{B}{P} + \frac{C}{P + \frac{Fv}{m}}$$

calcul de A; Betc.

calcul de A; Berc.

$$\lim_{p \to 0} \frac{2y(p)}{p} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{g \sin x}{p} \times \frac{1}{p} = \frac{g \sin x}{m} = \frac{g \sin x}{m} = \frac{1}{Fr}$$
 $\lim_{p \to 0} \frac{2y(p)}{p} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{g \sin x}{p} \times \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{Fr}$ 

$$\lim_{P\to 0} (P + \frac{Fr}{m})^{\gamma}(P) = \lim_{P\to 0} \frac{g \operatorname{mid}}{P} = \frac{g \operatorname{mid}}{[-\frac{Fr}{m}]^2} = \frac{\operatorname{mid}}{[-\frac{Fr}{m}]^2} = \frac{\operatorname{mid}}{Fr^2}$$

$$P \to -\frac{Fr}{m}$$

finalement: 14(+) = EA + B + Ce

$$-\frac{m g md}{Fv^2} = 1$$

B Résolution classique

Polyname caracteristique: Mr2 + For =0.

$$G = \frac{-f_{v} - f_{v}^{2}}{2m} = \frac{f_{v}^{2}}{m}.$$

Ry on a k rosultat directement occ: m y + For y = 0

$$\Theta = \frac{\dot{q}}{\dot{q}} = -\frac{f_{N}}{m}.$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{4} = -\frac{f_{x}}{m}.$$

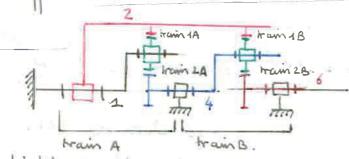
· solution particulière:

le second membere (mg mix) et une constante donc le second membere est du type: d(t) = et x P(t) avec a = 0 et d'(P(t)) = 0. Or comme a est raame simple de l'equition caracteristique, on a sure solution particulière yolt du type: yolt = et x t x Q(t) avec

d'(D(H)) = d'(P(H)) = A. d'où yo(H) = t x A.

méthodo de la variation de la constante. m 1/3/1/=0 FrA = mgmid ( Finalment on a: y(t) = Gre + Gz + mg mid t donc  $\dot{y}|f\rangle = -\frac{f_{v}}{m} \dot{q}_{1} e^{\frac{f_{v}}{m}t} + \frac{f_{v}}{m} e^{\frac{f_{v}}{m}t}$ (al al de Gret Gravec los CI:  $= \int \frac{Fv}{m} \frac{du}{du} + \frac{mq mix}{Fv} = 0 = \frac{du}{fv^2} = \frac{m^2 q mix}{Fv^2}$   $= \int \frac{du}{du} + \frac{du}{du} = 0.$ finalement on a: [y|+] = m<sup>2</sup> g mix [e = 1] + mg mid +
For

1) Raffort de réduction.



objectif: d= WE/A

Etudo train A: objectif: W4/1 = dA

Hain 1A: W311 = + \frac{\(\tau\_2\)}{\(\tau\_2\)} = + \frac{\(\tau\_2\)}{\(\tau\_3\)} \begin{array}{c} \widtharpoonup \(\tau\_2\) \\ \widtharpoonup \\ \w rain 2A: W414 = - 13

=0 da = - 12 = ward => wall = da wall

Frain 1 B: W5/4 = + \(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}\) \\
\text{brain 1 B: } \(\overline{\warmalfo}\) \(\

WELL - W4/1 = dB.

w2/1 - w4/2

war - wan = dra (war - wan)

= W2/1 = W2/1 dB + W4/4 (1-dB).

to WELL = wrinds + dA WZ/1 (1-48).

= WELL = dB + dA (1-4B).

P WG/A = - [2 + - [2 (1+ 12)

AN WELL = - 43 - 43 (1+43)

WELL = -23, 1 = d.

2) Etade des effet dynamiques dans le gulet.