Jéndule Simple

ici on fera avec l'approx harmonique (cas linéaire). Si on sont de cette approx -> Formule de Borde qui donne periode en fet amplitude d'oscillation (car à 8 faible » 20° -> isochnonisme = T indép des amplitudes)

Youtube E-Learning Physique l'exole + important

de -ica pt "

On a 3 théorèmes de méca de pt.

- Then énegétique le + efficace car c un problème à 1. Then moment cinétique sent para être (8)
- Then moment cinétique

We by

le Thom Em est scalaire = évite de projeter com Fabricoce pour 1 journaite Pour les 3, il fant difini = syst -> P de masse m

néférentiel -> le sol supposé galiléen Bilan F

-> F et F=mg fit élastique =

Pour Thom énegétique: Laquelle est F conservative?

Poids oui -> Ep = mgz de Rant

Tension non Tension non Mais/1) ne travaille pas

= modifie pas Em

(pas comme Frotement) on pent alire qui elle Méthode Enepétique? a Ep = cote = W=0 -ais por convention on charset "non conservative"

dEm = Pnc (F) = F. F = 0 Prissance Fnon conserv.

T'ne modifie par l'Em

Em = cote = Ec + Ep = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + Ep

= \frac{1}{2} m (le^2 0 2) - mgluss 0

ou choisin l'origine? 50 origine à 0 == 2 = - l cos 0

 $\frac{dE_m}{dt} = \frac{dE_m}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \text{on} \quad \frac{dE_m}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt}$

ou si ongine ampt en bos 3/1e. = 7= e-e cos 0 ds tous les cos on va deliver dé-

=> dEm = ml'9 0 + 0 mpl suid = 0 $e\ddot{\theta} + g \sin \theta = 0 \rightarrow \theta + \frac{g}{e} \sin \theta = 0$

non linéaire mais à 8 petit sui 0 ~ 0 -> l'néausée

2° loi de Newton
$$m\vec{a}' = \vec{P}' + \vec{T}'$$
on projete sur $|\vec{e}|$ $\left(-m\ell\vec{o}^2\right) = \left(-mg\cos\theta\right) + \left(-T\right)$
 $\left(-m\ell\vec{o}^2\right) = \left(-mg\sin\theta\right) + \left(-T\right)$

projection sur et nous pennet d'avoit - ais rei sa nous interenc per

=
$$sme\overline{\theta}$$
: $e\overline{\theta} = -gsmi\theta \Rightarrow \overline{\theta} + \frac{g}{2}smi\theta = 0$

$$\vec{L}_{0} = \vec{OP} \wedge \vec{m} \vec{r} = \ell \vec{er} \wedge \vec{m} \ell \vec{\theta} \vec{e} \vec{\theta} = m\ell^{2} \vec{\theta} \vec{e} \vec{z}$$

$$\vec{\mathcal{H}}_{0}(\vec{r}) = \vec{OP} \wedge \vec{T} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{\mathcal{H}}_{0}(\vec{P}) = \vec{OP} \wedge \vec{mg} = (\ell_{0}) \wedge (\ell_{0}) \wedge (\ell_{0}) = -mg\ell \sin \theta \vec{e} \vec{z}$$

$$\vec{\mathcal{H}}_{0}(\vec{P}) = \vec{OP} \wedge \vec{mg} = (\ell_{0}) \wedge (\ell_{0}) \wedge (\ell_{0}) = -mg\ell \sin \theta \vec{e} \vec{z}$$

=
$$ml^2\bar{\theta} = -mglsin\theta \Rightarrow \bar{\theta} + \frac{g}{e}sni\theta = 0$$

Formule de Borda

$$a't=0$$
 $\theta=0$
et par origine Ep à $0=E$

= on se situe en Em L max Ep pour avoir oscillations

= Omin < O < Omax

ce mour oscillant n'est pas forcément han monique (= sint + 8)

a'
$$\theta$$
 petits $\sin \theta \sim \theta \Rightarrow \tilde{\theta} + \frac{3}{2}\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0^2 = \frac{9}{2} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 \Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

à Ogrande Em = -mglcos 0 + \frac{1}{2} ml^2 0^2 = -mglcos 00

$$\theta^{2} = \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)^{2} = 2\frac{g}{e}\left(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_{0}\right) = dt = \frac{-d\theta}{\sqrt{2\frac{g}{e}\left(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_{0}\right)}}$$

-: on est au max à do et on cherche temps

pour revenir à 0=0 = de est 20 = fant gonter (-) pour avoir t >0

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} dt = \int_{0}^{0} \frac{-d\theta}{\sqrt{1---}} = \frac{T}{4} \Rightarrow T = \int_{0}^{0} 4\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{2g}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos\theta-\cos\theta_{0}}} d\theta$$

$$chyl vaniable: $sin g = \frac{sin \theta_2}{sin \theta_2} \implies cos g dg = \frac{1}{2} \frac{cos \theta_2}{sin \theta_2} d\theta$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{cos \theta_2}{sin \theta_2} d\theta$$

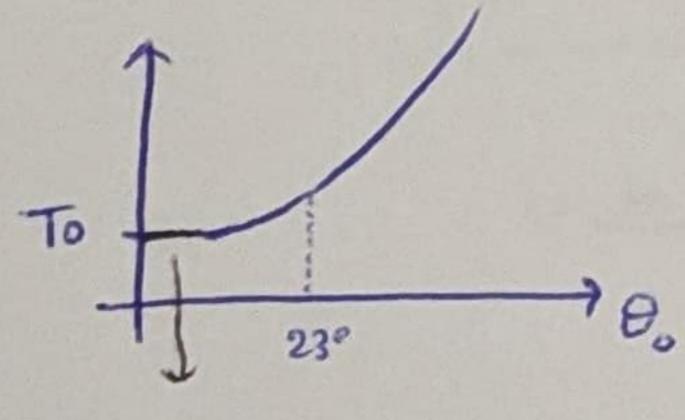
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{cos \theta_2}{sin \theta_2} d\theta$$$$

et
$$\cos \theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta_2$$

$$T = h\sqrt{\frac{\varrho}{2g}} \int_{0}^{T_{2}} \frac{2 \cos(\frac{g}{g}) \sin(\frac{g}{g})}{2 \left[\sin^{2}\frac{g}{g} - \sin^{2}\frac{g}{g} \right]} = \frac{1}{\sin^{2}\frac{g}{g}} \sqrt{\frac{2 \left[1 - \sin^{2}\frac{g}{g} \right]}} \cos \frac{g}{g}$$

$$T = h\sqrt{\frac{\varrho}{2g}} \int_{0}^{T_{2}} \frac{2 \cos(\frac{g}{g}) d\frac{g}{g}}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\cos^{2}\frac{g}{g}} \cos \frac{g}{g}} = h\sqrt{\frac{\varrho}{2g}} \int_{0}^{T_{2}} \frac{2 d\frac{g}{g}}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{g}{g}} \cos \frac{g}{g}$$

$$Cos \frac{\varrho}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \sin^{2}\frac{g}{g}} = \sqrt{1 - \sin^{2}\frac{g}{g}} \cos \frac{g}{g} = \sqrt{1 - \left[\frac{2}{3} \right]} \int_{0}^{T_{2}} \frac{2 d\frac{g}{g}}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{g}{g}} = \sqrt{1 - \left[\frac{2}{3} \right]} \int_{0}^{T_{2}} d\frac{g}{g} \int_{0}^$$



Zone isochonisme

Borda

$$\vec{P} = -mg \, \vec{u} \vec{y}$$
 $\vec{T} = -T \, \vec{u} \vec{r}$
 $\vec{E}_{p} = mg \, y + c$
 $\vec{E}_{p} = mg \, y + c$
 $\vec{E}_{p} = mg \, (y + e)$

$$\int dEp = -\int mg \cos\theta dr$$

$$Ep = -mg e \cos\theta + c \qquad Ep(0^{\circ}) = 0$$

$$= mg e (1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\frac{dE_{m}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow m\ell\dot{\theta}\dot{\theta} + mg\ell\dot{\theta}\dot{s}\dot{m}\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \left[\ddot{\theta} + \frac{9}{2}\dot{s}\dot{m}\theta = 0\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} l \theta^{2} = g(1 - \cos \theta_{0}) - g(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\dot{\theta}^{2} = 2 \frac{g}{\rho} \left[-\cos \theta_{0} + \cos \theta \right] \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \pm \omega_{0} \sqrt{2(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_{0})}$$

$$por \cos \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -2 \omega_0 \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

done
$$\int dt = \frac{T}{4} = \frac{-1}{2\omega_0} \int_{\theta_0}^{0} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}} \qquad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$

$$T = \frac{T_0}{T} \int_{0}^{\theta_0} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - 1 - \frac{1}{2}}}$$

chet variable
$$X = \sin \frac{\theta_0}{2}$$
 et $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = X \sin \Psi$ to $\Psi \in CO; TL$ donc $\int \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$ $= \sqrt{X^2 - X^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = x \cos \frac{\theta}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - x^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = \frac{2x \cos \frac{\theta}{d\theta}}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}} = \frac{2x \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}} d\theta$$

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$$T = \frac{T_0}{T} \int_0^{T_2} \frac{2 \times \cos \Psi}{\sqrt{11 \sin^2 \Psi}} d\Psi \qquad por \cos \Psi = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \Psi}$$

$$\sqrt{11 \sin^2 \Psi} \sqrt{11 - x^2 \sin^2 \Psi} d\Psi \qquad \text{2To } V(x)$$

$$T = \frac{270}{T} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{d\Psi}{\sqrt{1-\chi^{2} \sin^{2} \Psi}} = \frac{270}{T} K(\chi)$$

A Plandu 2:
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2\sin^2\psi}} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}\sin^2\psi + O(x^2)$$

$$K(x) \approx \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\omega_52\psi}{2}\right) d\psi = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}x^2$$

$$P^{QL} = \sin^2\frac{\theta_0}{2} \approx \left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)^2 \implies \boxed{T} \approx \frac{2\pi_0}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\frac{\theta_0^2}{\mu}\right) = T_0 \left(1 + \frac{\theta_0^2}{16}\right)$$

$$\implies \frac{\Delta T}{T_0} = \frac{Q_0^2}{16}$$

$$P^{QL} = \frac{Q_0^2}{16}$$

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