Université A/Mira de Bejaia Faculté de Technologie Département de Génie électrique L2 (ELT-ELM)

Année universitaire : 2022/2023 Semestre : 03 (19/01/2023)

Durée: 01h30

## Examen Normal de Physique 03

## Exercice 1 (03,50 points)

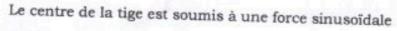
Soit un système libre amorti dont l'équation du mouvement est donnée par :

$$3\ddot{x} + 30\dot{x} + 75x = 0$$

- 1. Déterminer la nature du mouvement.
- 2. Trouver la solution finale de l'équation du mouvement, en prenant comme conditions initiales x(0) = 0,  $\dot{x}(0) = 10m/s$ .

## Exercice 2 (10 points)

Un système mécanique est constitué d'une barre de masse M et de longueur l, oscillant autour du point fixe O.



$$F(t) = F_0 cos\Omega t.$$

- 1. Trouver l'énergie potentielle  $\mathbf{U}$ , puis vérifier que  $\theta = \mathbf{0}$  est une position d'équilibre stable.
- 2. Trouver l'énergie cinétique T et la fonction de dissipation D.
- 3. En considérant les oscillations de faibles amplitudes  $(sin\theta \approx \theta, 1 cos\theta \approx \frac{\theta^2}{2})$ , déterminer l'équation du mouvement en fonction de  $\theta$ .
- 4. Pour  $\lambda < \omega_0$ , écrire la solution transitoire  $\theta_T(t)$  et tracer cette solution.
- **4.1** Le système oscille mais l'amplitude diminue  $\frac{1}{4}$  de sa valeur après 4 oscillations. Trouver le décrément logarithmique  $\delta$ .
- 5. Trouver l'amplitude A et la phase  $\varphi$  de la solution permanente.
- Trouver l'expression de l'impédance mécanique Z<sub>m</sub>.

On donne :  $I/_G = \frac{1}{12}Ml^2$ , G est le centre de gravité de la barre.

## Exercice 3 (06,50 points)

Les équations de mouvements d'un système à deux degrés de liberté sont les suivantes :

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2k & -k \\ -k & 2k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 1. Trouver le Lagrangien £.
- 2. Trouver les deux pulsations propres.
- 3. Trouver les modes d'oscillation.

Loreroli

10 Corrige. Ex01 (03,50) - L'equation du mrt. 3 2 + 30 x +75 x =0 = 52 + 10× + 25 n >0 (0,5) Es n+20/n+40 n=0 avec = < 27 = 10 3 / 1 = 5 5 1 (5)

we = < 27 = 25 = Wo = 5 red/5 (0,5)

hatter of mill 12 2. la solution de l'aquation du mill: nells = (4+4) ett = (4+42+) e-5+ (925) inty = dn(+) = Aze -5 (41+42+) =5+ 2 x(0) = A1=0 (015) 1 x(0) = A2 = 10 mls (9,25) 1 on = xG = 10 t e (925) Exe2: (10) Energia potentielle U (1)

U = meg h ; h = & (1-coso) h = 2 4

U = meg l (1-coso) · positions dequilibre

20 = mg & sino =0 > sino =0 (0,3) (2) a position d'equilibre stable? (95) du = mgl coo 80 / 8 20 est Uhe

802/0=0 = mg = position d'aquilibre
Starke: 1) Evergie pruetique T: T= Ty = 1 = 10 8 5 I/0 = F/4+ M(1) 3T= 1 MP20, 1 = 12MP+4P2  $| = \frac{1}{6} | = \frac{1}{12} | =$ L= T-4= 1 4/0 - Mg & (1-coso)

pom occs \$ 1-coso = 02
2 0 1 1 MO2 2 M 9 0 2

立(治)-等。=-等+M(F供)(3) 3/ - Equation du mVh: 33 Hlo+ Mgl & = - xlo+ FCH. 1/2 3 + 3 × 0 + 3 9 0 = F (4) 0 15 (A) 10+2/0+W00 = F(4) avec:  $2N = \frac{37}{2} = 3 = \frac{39}{2}$ . ( $2N = \frac{37}{2} = \frac{39}{2} = \frac{39}{2}$ 4/ O(t) = A e- It los ( w/ + 19)  $W_{a} = \int w_{0}^{2} - \lambda^{2} = \int \frac{3x^{2}}{2H} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}$ DOIN AE ST

4-1/ 4 escillations = 47

$$S = \frac{1}{\eta} \ln \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial U + \eta \tau} \right)$$
powr = n = 4
$$S = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial U + \eta \tau} \right)$$
et : on 1:  $O(U + \eta \tau) = \frac{1}{4} O(U)$ 

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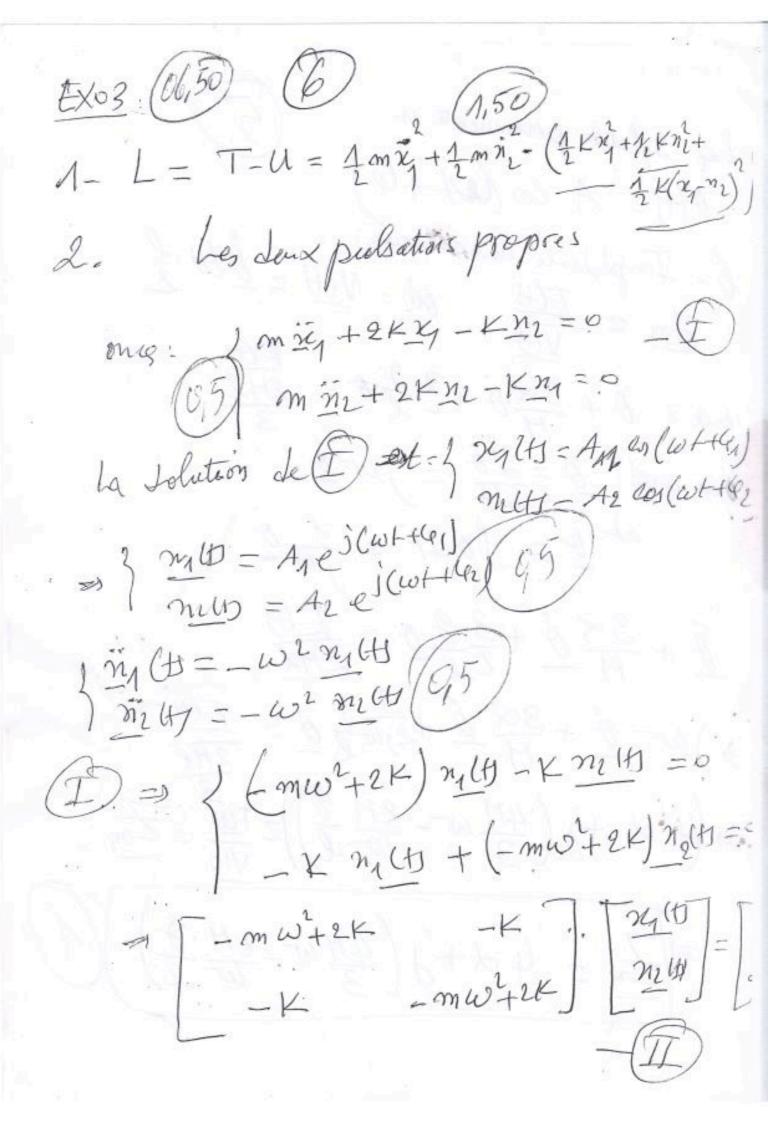
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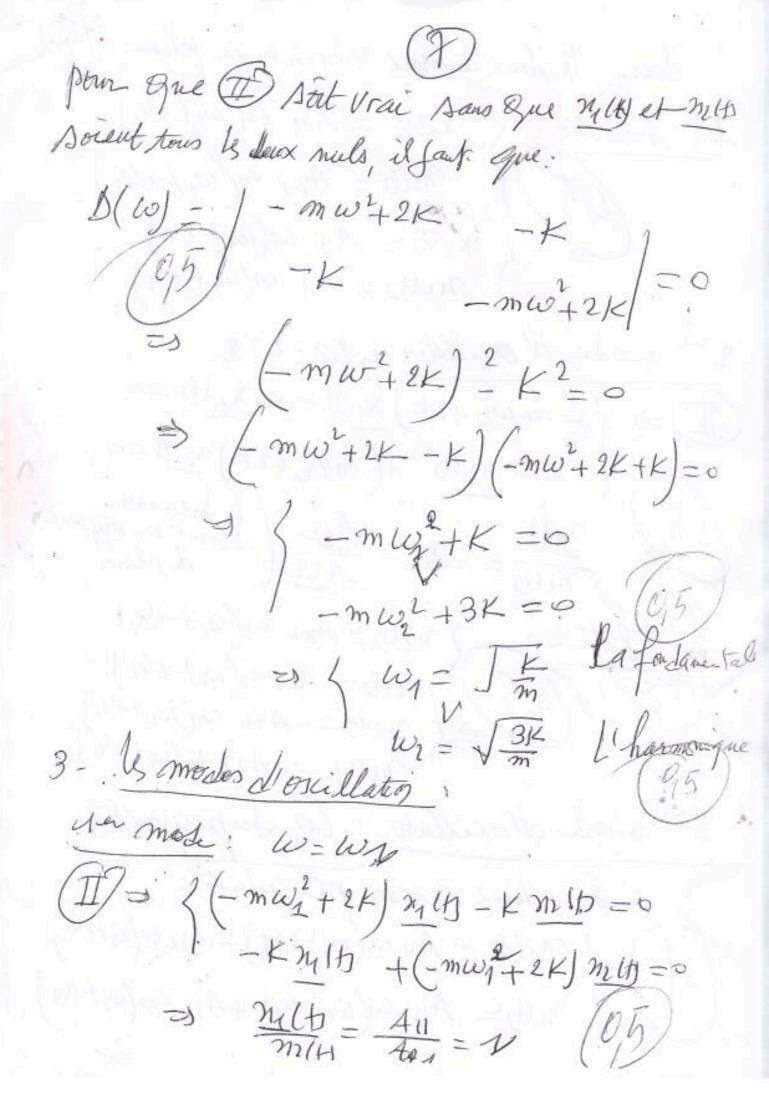
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$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial U} \right) = \frac{1}{4$$

Lq Solution permanente et: (5)

$$OH = A \cos(44 + 4)$$
 $O = A \cos(44 + 4)$ 
 $O = A \cos(44 + 4)$ 





donc. le deux masses vibrent en phase. la solution: { 9416 = Am lo(w, 6+41) (05) ( melb = A21 en (w, ++421) 5 2145 = A11 co(w, ++41) en mode d'excillation: W= W&. (I) = (Emwi+2K) 34(1)-Kx11b=0 1 -K m/b + (-mw2+2K) m/b = 0.

m/b = -1 = Agr ( bs dest marries proposition de phase ) 18 Solution: 3 malb = Anz con (wort + 4e1)

melb = Anz con (wort + 4e1)

melb = Anz con (wort + 4e1)

mulb = - Anz con (wort + 4e1) zer mode d'oxillatir! la superposition de deed mode pré cedants: 1 21 (5) = An an (wy ++(4) - A22 co (wy ++(4))

m(5) = An an (wy ++(4)) + A22 cos (wy ++(4))