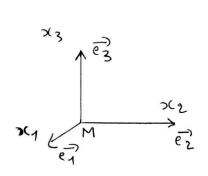
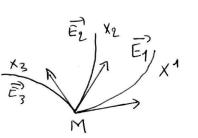
Changement de Repère Mobile



Ancien Repère R



 $\overrightarrow{E}_{i} = \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{OR}}{\partial x_{i}} - \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{G}}{\partial x_{i}} (x_{i})$ $= \overrightarrow{E}_{i}(x_{i}, f)$

Nouveau repère Rd:. base corviligne mobile dans R

Le changement de $\frac{1}{x^2}$ coordonnées est défini par la relation : $x^2 = G^2(x^2, t)$

formule qui définit(en Lagrangien) le monvement du reférentiel R* per repport à R.

Par exemple, dans le cos habituelle du changement de repère contésien mobile ona:

une bose contessemme mobile de monvement connu et de centre d' se déplogent. Le monvement du referentiel R' par ropport à R est iai un monvement de solide (homp de moment).

Cosde la translation: xiei - 00'(H) + Xi Ei

Conde la retation : note = XiOEi(F) avec dEi = II NEi

Généralement, on a:

Te= 26 | . = champ de vitere The durepère mobile R* = vitere d'entrainement

Ona Es = ec a's

Un vecteur F verifie:

1 Mouvement d'un fluide repéré dens R:

$$\sqrt{\Sigma}(E^{i}, F) = \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{1}{2F} \left(\frac{2X^{i}}{2F}\right)_{\xi_{i}} e_{i} = v^{i}e_{i}$$
 en la grange.

es=e;(xi) = e;(fi) m'

$$\bar{\alpha}'(\epsilon',t) = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{R} \bar{\tau}'(\epsilon',t)}{\sum_{i=1}^{R} \bar{\tau}'(\epsilon',t)}\right)_{\epsilon_i} = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{R} \bar{\tau}'(\epsilon',t)}{\sum_{i=1}^{R} \bar{\tau}'$$

$$-\frac{d^{R} \vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{\partial^{R} \vec{v}(n,t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^{R} \vec{v}(n,t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^{R} \vec{v}(n,t)}{\partial t} = \vec{v}(n,t) \text{ en Euler}.$$
def de loderinée particulaire.

2) Mouvement des fluide repéré deux Rx:

$$X^{i} = X^{i}(\Sigma^{i}, t)$$
 over $\Sigma^{i} = X^{i}(\Sigma^{i}, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{2}(\epsilon',t)}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} x^{3}}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x$$

3 Relation entre vetro:

$$v^{\ell}(x^{j}, H = \left(\frac{\Im x^{\ell}}{\Im F}\right)_{\xi^{j}} = \left.\frac{\Im G^{\ell}}{\Im F}\right|_{X^{2}} + \left.\frac{\Im G^{\ell}}{\Im X_{2}}\frac{\Im X_{2}}{\Im F}\right|_{\Sigma_{c}}$$

(4) Relation entre à et à »:

Te = (veij+veii) = tour de deformation

d'entrainement delle = 2 2. Ee + we A 2.

accelleration de Foriolis = 2(7. = + = 17 17) 5 Cas d'un repère en rotation:

$$(\vec{a} = \vec{a} \times \vec{k}) \times (\vec{k} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k}) = \vec{k} \times (\vec{k} \times \vec{k}) \times (\vec{k} \times$$

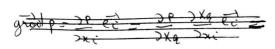
Rem: un would direct est possible arec 10'-0= st

or = r'cont = x const - yringh y'= x'mio' = x mi al + y cosh

6 Navier Stoken and In

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{3\vec{v}}{5\vec{r}} + \vec{v} \operatorname{grad} \vec{v} = \frac{2\vec{v}}{5\vec{r}} + \operatorname{grad} \vec{v}^2 + \vec{v} \wedge \vec{v} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{grad} \vec{P} + v \Delta \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{a}\vec{o} + \vec{a}\vec{c} + \frac{3\vec{v}}{4\vec{r}} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{grad} \vec{P} + v \Delta \vec{v} .$$



To ford = good of + who on it - not ?

Remorquous que w = rot v = rot

I = W + We = watrite d'en rainement - vorticité du repeie mobile RX

on rotation: we = rut (\$7.00) = (mo off) \$1 = \$1. extent of

= 31 - 1 = 21 | [= 21]

at + at - 1 / (1 / off) + 21 / 1 / divid = div (1 / off) = . 1 / off = 0

Contrened:

Detail - Tre + ? v. Ee + we 1 v* ae+ai+ rrgrodr= grodr=+ + (ω+we)Λv+27. ξe)+ + ~ ((grad [+ 2 ve]) + Te = - = = = = + ped P - > \(\tilde{v} + ve) 2 + grad - + (w + wa) N 2 + 2 + 2 + a = = Conservation & la morse dir ve + dir va = 0. equade la vorticate : $\frac{2\vec{w}}{2\vec{r}}|_{\mathcal{H}_{1}} \rightarrow \text{Prof}(\vec{w} \wedge \vec{v}) = \frac{d\vec{w}}{dt} + \vec{w}$. grade - $\frac{d\vec{w}}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{d\vec{w}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{w}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{w}}{dt} - \frac{d\vec{w}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{w}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec$ = - we Not = 0 = ac = grad to the six gradue + d'ui. d'ai] + grade + (w+25)/ + grade - - to grade + vara pour une 后(な.分)- 伝(で、な)- (でん、み)へな grad on? - on 100 ml - 70(10.10) grad (oñ. x)? = (oñ. x) x = 1 grad [(on. \$)2 - 22 oh2] $\left| \frac{\text{re}}{\text{e}} - (\vec{O}\vec{h} \cdot \vec{R})^2 - \vec{A}^2 \vec{O}\vec{h}^2 \right| = -\frac{1}{2} |\vec{R} \wedge \vec{O}\vec{h}|^2 = -\frac{1}{2} v_e^2$ we to the granter of) + (dir or) (we was) + 11. granton