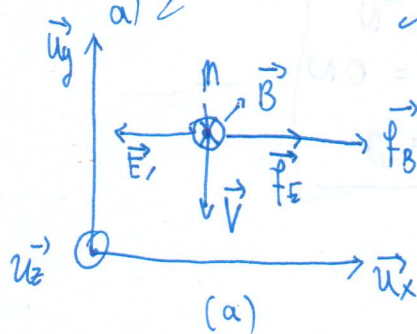
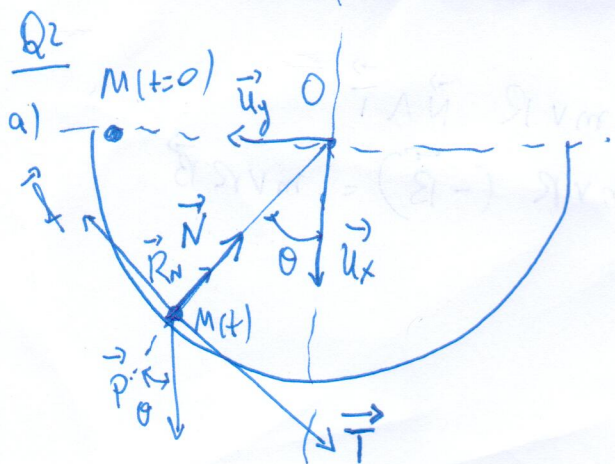
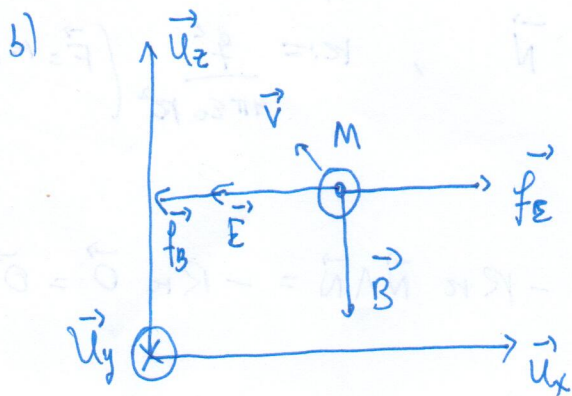
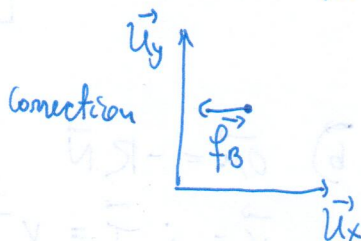


Q1: $\vec{E} = -E\vec{u}_x$, $\vec{B} = -B\vec{u}_z$, $\vec{V} = -v\vec{u}_y$, $E, B, v > 0$, $\begin{cases} \vec{f}_B = q(\vec{V} \wedge \vec{B}) \\ \vec{f}_E = q\vec{E} \end{cases}$



Réponse! Erreur: \vec{f}_B pointe vers $(-\vec{u}_x)$



b) $\vec{P} = mg(-\cos\theta\vec{N} + \sin\theta\vec{T})$
 $\vec{f} = -f\vec{T}$
 $\vec{R}_N = R_N\vec{N}$

c) $m\vec{a} = \sum \vec{F} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m\ddot{s} = mg\sin\theta - f \\ m\frac{\dot{s}^2}{R} = -mg\cos\theta + R_N \end{cases}$ (1)
 (2)

d) $\theta(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ rad et $\dot{s}(0) = R\dot{\theta}(0) = 0$ m/s

e) $f = \alpha R_N$, (1) et (2) pour $t=0$ deviennent $\begin{cases} m\ddot{s}(0) = mg\sin\frac{\pi}{2} - f(0) & (1^*) \\ m\frac{0^2}{R} = -mg\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + R_N(0) & (2^*) \end{cases}$

\Rightarrow de (2*) $\Rightarrow 0 = 0 + R_N(0) \Rightarrow R_N(0) = 0$ Newtons.

$\rightarrow f(0) = \alpha R_N(0) = \alpha \cdot 0 = 0$ Newtons.