



ANNEXE

Stage de technicien supérieur en conception mécanique
Institut P' CNRS UPR3346 – département GMSC – équipe ROBIOSS
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POITIERS NIORT
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* / G₃ isolé 3 :

$$\vec{O_0 G_3} = h \vec{y} + l \vec{x}_1$$

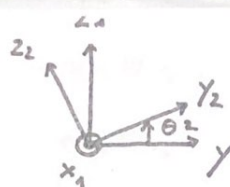
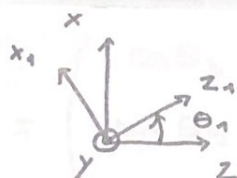
$$\vec{V}_{G_3 \in 3/0} = -l \dot{\theta}_1 \vec{z}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\Gamma}_{G_3 \in 3/0} &= -l \ddot{\theta}_1 \vec{z}_1 - l \dot{\theta}_1^2 \vec{x}_1 \\ &= -l \dot{\theta}_1^2 \vec{x}_1 - l \ddot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2 \vec{y}_2 - l \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \vec{z}_2 \end{aligned}$$

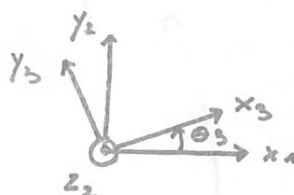
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\Omega}_{3/0} &= \dot{\theta}_3 \vec{z}_2 + \dot{\theta}_2 \vec{x}_1 + \dot{\theta}_1 \vec{y} \\ &= \dot{\theta}_3 \vec{z}_2 + \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_3 \vec{x}_3 - \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_3 \vec{y}_3 + \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \vec{y}_2 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2 \vec{z}_2 \\ &= (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \vec{z}_2 + \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_3 \vec{x}_3 - \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_3 \vec{y}_3 + \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_3 \vec{x}_3 \\ &\quad + \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3 \vec{y}_3 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_3 + \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_3 \\ \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3 - \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_3 \\ \dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}_{R_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_{G_3(3/0)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_3 \end{pmatrix}_{R_3} \vec{\Omega}_{3/0}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_3 (\dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_3 + \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_3) \\ A_3 (\dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3 - \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_3) \\ C_3 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \end{pmatrix}_{R_3}$$



①
x y z
y z x
z x y



$$\vec{U}_2 = P_{23} \vec{U}_3 \quad P_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_3 & -\sin \theta_3 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_3 & \cos \theta_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_{G_3(3|0)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_3 \dot{\theta}_2 \\ A_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ C_3 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{R_2}$$

$$\left[\frac{d\vec{x}_2}{dt} \right]_0 = \cancel{\left[\frac{d\vec{x}_2}{dt} \right]_2} + \vec{\Omega}_{2|0} \wedge \vec{x}_2$$

$$= (\dot{\theta}_2 \vec{x}_1 + \dot{\theta}_1 \vec{y}) \wedge \vec{x}_2$$

$$= -\dot{\theta}_1 \vec{z}_1$$

$$= -\dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2 \vec{y}_2 - \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \vec{z}_2$$

$$\left[\frac{d\vec{y}_2}{dt} \right]_0 = (\dot{\theta}_2 \vec{x}_1 + \dot{\theta}_1 \vec{y}) \wedge \vec{y}_2$$

$$= \dot{\theta}_2 \vec{z}_2 + \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2 \vec{x}_1$$

$$\left[\frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \right]_0 = (\dot{\theta}_2 \vec{x}_1 + \dot{\theta}_1 \vec{y}) \wedge \vec{z}_2$$

$$= -\dot{\theta}_2 \vec{y}_2 + \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \vec{x}_1$$

$$\delta G_3(310) = \begin{pmatrix} A_3 \ddot{\theta}_2 \\ A_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 - A_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ \dot{C}_3 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) + C_3 (\ddot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_2 - \ddot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \end{pmatrix}_{R_2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram of } 2 \rightarrow 3 \\ \text{O}_2 \\ \parallel \\ \text{G}_3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} X_{23} & L_{23} \\ Y_{23} & M_{23} \\ Z_{23} & C_{\text{mol}} \end{array} \right\}_{R_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{23} = \bar{w} m_3 l \dot{\theta}_1^2 \\ Y_{23} - m_3 g \cos \theta_2 = -m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2 \\ Z_{23} + m_3 g \sin \theta_2 = -m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ L_{23} = A_3 \ddot{\theta}_2 + A_3 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_2 + C_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \\ M_{23} = A_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 - 2A_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_2 - C_3 \dot{\theta}_2 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \\ C_{mot} = \dot{C}_3 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) + C_3 (\ddot{\theta}_3 - \ddot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_2 - \ddot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \end{cases}$$

* Gn inde 2 :

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{D} \\ 2/0 \end{matrix} \right\}_{O_1} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \vec{0} \\ \vec{0} \end{matrix} \right\}_{O_1} \quad \text{masse et inertie négligeable}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{C} \\ 3 \rightarrow 2 \end{matrix} \right\}_{O_1 \parallel O_2} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} -X_{23} & -L_{23} \\ -Y_{23} & -M_{23} \\ -Z_{23} & -C_{mot} \end{matrix} \right\}_{R_2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{C} \\ 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{matrix} \right\}_{O_1} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} X_{12} & C_{humain} \\ Y_{12} & M_{12} \\ Z_{12} & N_{12} \end{matrix} \right\}_{R_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{12} - X_{23} = 0 & X_{12} = -m_3 l \dot{\theta}_1^2 \\ Y_{12} - Y_{23} = 0 & Y_{12} = m_3 g \cos \theta_2 - m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2 \\ Z_{12} - Z_{23} = 0 & Z_{12} = -m_3 g \sin \theta_2 - m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ C_{humain} - L_{23} = 0 & C_{humain} = A_3 \ddot{\theta}_2 + A_3 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_2 + C_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \\ M_{12} - M_{23} = 0 & M_{12} = A_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 - 2A_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_2 - C_3 \dot{\theta}_2 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \\ N_{12} - C_{mot} = 0 & N_{12} = \dot{C}_3 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) + C_3 (\ddot{\theta}_3 - \ddot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_2 - \ddot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \end{cases}$$

G₁ isole 1 :

$$\overline{O_0 G_1} = d_1 \vec{y}$$

$$\vec{V}_{G_1(110)} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{\Pi}_{G_1(110)} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{a}_{G_1(110)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & -F_1 & -E_1 \\ -F_1 & B_1 & -D_1 \\ -E_1 & -D_1 & C_1 \end{pmatrix}_{R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{R_1}$$

$$= -F_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \vec{x}_1 + B_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \vec{y} - D_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \vec{z}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \vec{a}_{G_1(110)} &= -F_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 \vec{x}_1 + B_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 \vec{y} - D_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 \vec{z}_1 \\ &+ \underbrace{F_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \vec{z}_1 - D_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \vec{x}_1}_{\text{Coriolis terms}} \\ &= (-F_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 - D_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2) \vec{x}_1 + B_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 \vec{y} + (-D_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + F_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2) \vec{z}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{d\vec{x}_1}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{x}_1}{dt} \Big|_1$
 $+ \underbrace{\vec{\Omega}_{110} \wedge \vec{x}_1}_{\dot{\theta}_1 \vec{y} \wedge \vec{x}_1 = -\dot{\theta}_1 \vec{z}_1}$

$$\left\{ \vec{e}_{2 \rightarrow 1} \right\}_{O_1} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} -X_{12} & -C_{Humain} \\ -Y_{12} & -M_{12} \\ -Z_{12} & -N_{12} \end{matrix} \right\}_{R_2}$$

$$\vec{U}_1 = P_{12} \vec{U}_2$$

$$P_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 \\ 0 & \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \vec{e}_{2 \rightarrow 1} \right\}_{O_1} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} -X_{12} & -C_{Humain} \\ -Y_{12} \cos \theta_2 + Z_{12} \sin \theta_2 & -M_{12} \cos \theta_2 + N_{12} \sin \theta_2 \\ -Y_{12} \sin \theta_2 - Z_{12} \cos \theta_2 & -M_{12} \sin \theta_2 - N_{12} \cos \theta_2 \end{matrix} \right\}_{R_1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{2} \\ \text{2} \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} m_3 l \dot{\theta}_1^2 - C_{humain} \\ -m_3 g - M_{12} \cos \theta_2 + N_{12} \sin \theta_2 \\ m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1 - M_{12} \sin \theta_2 - N_{12} \cos \theta_2 \end{array} \right\}_{R_1}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} m_3 l \dot{\theta}_1^2 \\ -m_3 g \\ m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1 \end{array} \right\}_{O_0} + \left(\begin{array}{c} l \\ h \\ 0 \end{array} \right)^T \left(\begin{array}{c} -C_{humain} \\ -M_{12} \cos \theta_2 + N_{12} \sin \theta_2 \\ -M_{12} \sin \theta_2 - N_{12} \cos \theta_2 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} l \\ h \\ 0 \end{array} \right)^T \left(\begin{array}{c} m_3 l \dot{\theta}_1^2 \\ -m_3 g \\ m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1 \end{array} \right)_{R_1}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} m_3 l \dot{\theta}_1^2 - C_{humain} + h l m_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \\ -m_3 g - M_{12} \cos \theta_2 + N_{12} \sin \theta_2 - l^2 m_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1 - M_{12} \sin \theta_2 - N_{12} \cos \theta_2 - l m_3 g - h l m_3 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \end{array} \right\}_{R_1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{pes} \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -m_1 g \\ 0 \end{array} \right\}_{O_0} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -m_1 g \\ 0 \end{array} \right\}_{R_1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{0} \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right\}_{O_0} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x_{01} \\ y_{01} \\ z_{01} \end{array} \right\}_{O_0} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} L_{01} \\ 0 \\ N_{01} \end{array} \right\}_{R_1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{01} + m_3 l \dot{\theta}_1^2 = 0 \\ y_{01} - m_3 g - m_1 g = 0 \\ z_{01} + m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1 = 0 \\ L_{01} - C_{humain} + h l m_3 \dot{\theta}_1 = -F_1 \dot{\theta}_1 - D_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \\ -M_{12} \cos \theta_2 + N_{12} \sin \theta_2 - l^2 m_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 = B_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \\ N_{01} - M_{12} \sin \theta_2 - N_{12} \cos \theta_2 - l m_3 g - h l m_3 \dot{\theta}_1^2 = -D_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + F_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$X_{01} = -m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1^2$$

$$Y_{01} = (m_1 + m_3)g$$

$$Z_{01} = -m_3 l \ddot{\theta}_1$$

$$L_{01} = -F_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 - D_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2 - h l m_3 \dot{\theta}_1 + A_3 \ddot{\theta}_2 + A_3 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ + C_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + l^2 m_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 + A_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos^2 \theta_2 - 2A_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ - C_3 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_2 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) - \dot{C}_3 \sin \theta_2 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \\ - C_3 \sin \theta_2 (\ddot{\theta}_3 - \ddot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

équation de mouvement

$$N_{01} = -D_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + F_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + l m_3 g + h l m_3 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + A_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ - 2A_3 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin^2 \theta_2 - C_3 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_2 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) \\ + \dot{C}_3 \cos \theta_2 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2) + C_3 \cos \theta_2 (\ddot{\theta}_3 - \ddot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_2 \\ - \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_2)$$

ANNEXE 2 : calcul des deux équation de la simulation

$$* \dot{\theta}_2 = 0 \quad \text{Cas 1}$$

$$\theta_2 = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_3 = \text{cte}$$

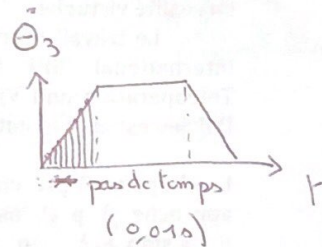
$$B_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + l^2 m_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 + A_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 = 0$$

$$(B_1 + l^2 m_3 + A_3) \ddot{\theta}_1 = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_1 = \text{cte}$$

$$* \theta_2 = 90 \quad \dot{\theta}_3 = 0 \quad \text{Cas 2}$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 = 0 \quad \ddot{\theta}_3 \text{ variable}$$



$$B_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + l^2 m_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 - C_3 (\ddot{\theta}_3 - \ddot{\theta}_1) = 0$$

$$(B_1 + l^2 m_3 + C_3) \ddot{\theta}_1 = C_3 \ddot{\theta}_3 \quad \ddot{\theta}_3 =$$

$$(B_1 + l^2 m_3 + C_3) \ddot{\theta}_1 = C_3 \ddot{\theta}_3 + \alpha$$

$$\text{Pour } t=0, \quad \ddot{\theta}_1(0) = 0$$

$$C_3 \ddot{\theta}_3(0) + \alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha = -C_3 \ddot{\theta}_3(0)$$

$$(B_1 + l^2 m_3 + C_3) \ddot{\theta}_1 = C_3 (\ddot{\theta}_3 - \underbrace{\ddot{\theta}_3(0)}_0)$$

0 (Par choix)

$$(B_1 + l^2 m_3 + c_3) \ddot{\theta}_1 = c_3 \ddot{\theta}_3$$

↓

$$\dot{\theta}_1 = \frac{c_3 \dot{\theta}_3}{B_1 + l^2 m_3 + c_3}$$

$$(B_1 + l^2 m_3 + c_3) \theta_1 = c_3 \theta_3$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{c_3}{B_1 + l^2 m_3 + c_3} \theta_3$$

* $\theta_2 = 90$ c_3 variable, $\dot{c}_3 = \text{constante}$, $\dot{c}_3(t=0) = \dot{c}_{30}$
 $\ddot{\theta}_2 = 0$ $\ddot{\theta}_3 = \text{cte}$ $\cos 3$



$$B_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + l^2 m_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 - \dot{c}_3 (\dot{\theta}_3 - \dot{\theta}_1) + c_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_1 (B_1 + l^2 m_3 + c_3) + \dot{c}_3 \dot{\theta}_1 = \dot{c}_3 \dot{\theta}_3$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_1 (B_1 + l^2 m_3 + c_3 \times t + \dot{c}_{30}) + \dot{c}_3 \dot{\theta}_1 = \dot{c}_3 \dot{\theta}_3$$

* Donné : $B_1, l, \theta_1 = \frac{\theta_3 c_3}{B_1 + l^2 m_3 + c_3}$ π
 $\dot{\theta}_{1 \max} \sim 180^\circ / s$

inconnues : $\overset{2 \text{ kg max}}{\uparrow} m_3, A_3, c_3, \ddot{\theta}_3$

$$\ddot{\theta}_{1 \max} \sim 180^\circ / s^2$$

π 3.14

Comment évolue $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_1 \end{pmatrix}$ en fonction de \downarrow pour Cas 2 et 3

c_{moteur}

c_{humain}

$$\ddot{\theta}_1 = \frac{l^2 \ddot{\theta}_3 - \frac{l^2 \dot{\theta}_3^2}{B_1 + m_3 l^2 + c_3}}{B_1 + m_3 l^2 + c_3}$$

$$= \frac{l^2 \ddot{\theta}_3 (B_1 + m_3 l^2)}{(B_1 + m_3 l^2 + c_3)^2}$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_1 (B_1 + L^2 m_3 + L_3) + \dot{L}_3 \dot{\theta}_1 = \dot{L}_3 \dot{\theta}_3 \quad (1)$$

$$\int \ddot{\theta}_1 (B_1 + L^2 m_3) = \dot{\theta}_1 (B_1 + L^2 m_3) + \alpha$$

$$\int \overset{+}{\ddot{\theta}_1} L_3 = \int ((\dot{\theta}_1 L_3)' - \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{L}_3) + \beta$$

$$= \dot{\theta}_1 L_3 - \int \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{L}_3 + \beta$$

$$+ = \dot{\theta}_1 L_3 - \int ((\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{L}_3)' - \dot{\theta}_1 \ddot{L}_3) + \beta$$

$$= \dot{\theta}_1 L_3 - \cancel{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{L}_3} + \cancel{\int \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{L}_3} + \beta$$

$$\int \dot{L}_3 \ddot{\theta}_1 = \int ((\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{L}_3)' - \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{L}_3) + \gamma$$

$$\downarrow = \cancel{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{L}_3} - \cancel{\int \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{L}_3} + \gamma$$

$$\int \dot{L}_3 \ddot{\theta}_3 = \dot{L}_3 \dot{\theta}_3 + \text{cst}$$

$$\text{Donc } \dot{\theta}_1 (B_1 + L^2 m_3) + \dot{\theta}_1 L_3 = \dot{L}_3 \dot{\theta}_3 + \text{cst}$$

$$\dot{\theta}_{1(0)} = 0 \quad \dot{\theta}_{1(0)} = 0 \quad \dot{\theta}_{3(0)} = 0 \quad \text{cst} = 0$$

$$\text{Donc } \dot{\theta}_1 = \frac{L_3 \dot{\theta}_3}{B_1 + L^2 m_3 + L_3} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta}_1 = \frac{\dot{L}_3 \dot{\theta}_3 - \frac{L_3 \dot{L}_3 \dot{\theta}_3}{m_3 L^2 + B_1 + L_3}}{m_3 L^2 + B_1 + L_3} \\ &= \frac{\dot{L}_3 \dot{\theta}_3 (B_1 + m_3 L^2)}{m_3 L^2 + B_1 + L_3} \end{aligned}$$

Opérateur d'inertie

Théorème de Huygens généralisé

On recherche la relation entre la matrice d'inertie en A du solide S et la matrice d'inertie en G le centre d'inertie du solide.

$$\overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)} \cdot \vec{u} = \int_S \left(\overrightarrow{AM} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{AM} \right) \right) dm$$
$$\overline{\mathcal{I}_G(S)} \cdot \vec{u} = \int_S \left(\overrightarrow{GM} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{GM} \right) \right) dm$$

soit

$$\overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)} \cdot \vec{u} = \int_S \left(\left(\overrightarrow{AG} + \overrightarrow{GM} \right) \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \left(\overrightarrow{AG} + \overrightarrow{GM} \right) \right) \right) dm$$
$$\overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)} \cdot \vec{u} = \int_S \left(\overrightarrow{AG} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{AG} \right) \right) dm + \int_S \left(\overrightarrow{AG} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{GM} \right) \right) dm$$
$$+ \int_S \left(\overrightarrow{GM} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{AG} \right) \right) dm + \int_S \left(\overrightarrow{GM} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{GM} \right) \right) dm$$

Opérateur d'inertie

Théorème de Huygens généralisé

Les 2^{ème} et 3^{ème} termes sont nuls car $\int_S \overrightarrow{GM} dm = \vec{0}$

$$\overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)} \cdot \vec{u} = \int_S \left(\overrightarrow{AG} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{AG} \right) \right) dm + \int_S \left(\overrightarrow{GM} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{GM} \right) \right) dm$$

il reste

- Second terme : $\int_S \left(\overrightarrow{GM} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{GM} \right) \right) dm = \overline{\mathcal{I}_G(S)} \cdot \vec{u}$ (opérateur d'inertie en G).
- Premier terme : $\int_S \left(\overrightarrow{AG} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{AG} \right) \right) dm = m \left(\overrightarrow{AG} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{AG} \right) \right)$

D'où le théorème de Huygens généralisé

$$\overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)} \cdot \vec{u} = \overline{\mathcal{I}_G(S)} \cdot \vec{u} + m \left(\overrightarrow{AG} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{AG} \right) \right) \tag{4}$$

Opérateur d'inertie

Théorème de Huygens généralisé

Déterminons $\overrightarrow{AG} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{AG} \right)$ avec $\vec{u} = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ et $\overrightarrow{AG} = (a, b, c)$.

$$\overrightarrow{AG} \wedge \left(\vec{u} \wedge \overrightarrow{AG} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} b^2 + c^2 & -a \cdot b & -a \cdot c \\ -a \cdot b & a^2 + c^2 & -b \cdot c \\ -a \cdot c & -b \cdot c & a^2 + b^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

On pose pour les matrices d'inertie en G et A :

$$\overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_A & -F_A & -E_A \\ -F_A & B_A & -D_A \\ -E_A & -D_A & C_A \end{pmatrix}_{\substack{A \\ (\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z})}} \quad \text{et} \quad \overline{\mathcal{I}_G(S)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_G & -F_G & -E_G \\ -F_G & B_G & -D_G \\ -E_G & -D_G & C_G \end{pmatrix}_{\substack{G \\ (\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z})}}$$

On déduit, dans la base $(\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z})$, la relation entre ces matrices :

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_A & -F_A & -E_A \\ -F_A & B_A & -D_A \\ -E_A & -D_A & C_A \end{pmatrix}_A = \begin{pmatrix} A_G & -F_G & -E_G \\ -F_G & B_G & -D_G \\ -E_G & -D_G & C_G \end{pmatrix}_G + m \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b^2 + c^2 & -a \cdot b & -a \cdot c \\ -a \cdot b & a^2 + c^2 & -b \cdot c \\ -a \cdot c & -b \cdot c & a^2 + b^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Opérateur d'inertie

Changement de base

Connaissant la matrice d'inertie du solide S en un point A dans la base B_1 , on se propose de déterminer cette matrice en ce même point dans la base B_2 .

Matrice de Passage : On appelle P_{B_1, B_2} , la matrice de passage de la base B_1 à la base B_2 cette matrice est constituée en colonnes des coordonnées des vecteurs de la nouvelle base B_2 écrits dans la base d'origine B_1 . On l'appelle aussi matrice de changement de base, cette matrice est une matrice inversible.

Soit $\overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)}_{B_1}$ et $\overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)}_{B_2}$ les matrices d'inertie d'un solide S respectivement dans la base B_1 et la base B_2 , et P_{B_1, B_2} la matrice de passage de la base B_1 à la base B_2 , on a alors :

$$\overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)}_{B_2} = P_{B_1, B_2}^{-1} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{I}_A(S)}_{B_1} \cdot P_{B_1, B_2}$$

avec P_{B_1, B_2}^{-1} la matrice inverse de P_{B_1, B_2} .