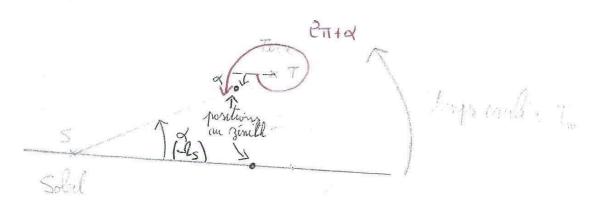
TD ne

Escercice n°1: les différentes periodes des astres

1 Le schema ai-dessous représente les évolutions des angles un bout d'un jour solvire moyen:



done
$$2\pi + \alpha = A_s T_m = \frac{2\pi}{T_s} T_m$$
 (1).
or $\alpha = A_a T_m = 2\pi T_m$

scit (1) =)
$$2\pi + 2\pi \frac{T_m}{T_a} = 2\pi \frac{T_m}{T_s} =) \frac{T_m}{T_s} = 1 + \frac{T_m}{T_a}$$

qui permet de dégnyn $T_c = T_m$

qui permet de dégayer
$$T_5 = \frac{T_m}{1 + \frac{T_m}{T_a}}$$

On jeut alors former la différence demandée soit:

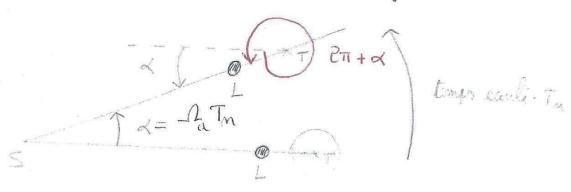
peut alors former la différence demandée soit:
$$T_m - T_S = T_m - \frac{T_m}{1 + T_m} = \frac{T_m}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a + T_m} = \frac{T_m^2}{T_a}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_a} = \frac{T_m}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} = \frac{T_m^2}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} = \frac{T_m^2}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} = \frac{T_m^2}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} = \frac{T_m^2}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} = \frac{T_m^2}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} = \frac{T_m^2}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} = \frac{T_m^2}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} = \frac{T_m^2}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_a} \times \frac{1}{T_$$

@ On reprend in la même clémarche mais dans le cars de l'étude du mot de la Lune;

Nouvelle lune = rituation d'abgnessent escret Soleil-Lune-Terre dans ut ordre ie la Lune est sombre"

In ort la durée entre 2 nouvelles Lunes => cf rekemu



$$e^{-1} + \alpha = A_s T_m$$
 or $\alpha = A_a T_m$

$$=) 2\pi + 2\pi T_{n} = 2\pi T_{n} \Rightarrow 2\pi + 2\pi T_{n} = 2\pi T_{n} \Rightarrow 1 + T_{n} = T_{n}$$

$$=) T = 1$$

$$= T_{n} = T_{n} \Rightarrow T_$$

$$=) T_{m} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{T_{S}} - \frac{1}{T_{a}}} = \frac{T_{S} T_{a}}{T_{a} - T_{S}}$$

On Some onlin la différence
$$T_n - T_s = \frac{T_s T_a}{T_a - T_s} - \frac{T_s^2}{T_a - T_s}$$

A.N. $T_n - T_s = 273^2$

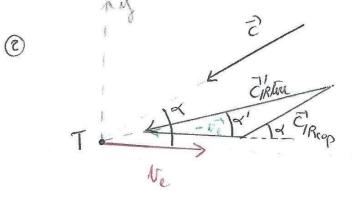
A.N.
$$T_{n}-T_{5}=\frac{27.3^{2}}{365,25-27.3}=2.205$$

Exercice n 2: Aberration de la lumière provenant des étailes

1 gaves:
$$\vec{V_a} = \vec{V_{rc}} + \vec{V_e} (R_{teor/R_{Cop}})$$

soit ni l'on portule la validité pour des vitines re:

$$(e) \not\in C_{IR_{cop}} = \overline{C}_{IR}' + \overline{N_e} \cdot (R_{P,torn} \cdot IR_{op}) \Rightarrow (\overline{C}_{IR_{torn}}' = \overline{C}_{IR_{cop}}' - \overline{V_e})$$



Par projection sur les asses [Tix] et [Tiy] on a:

$$(L_2)/(L_2) \Rightarrow | ty \alpha = \underline{m} \alpha$$

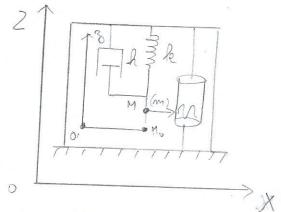
$$\underline{ws\alpha + \underline{ve}}$$

6) A.N.
$$\alpha - \alpha = \alpha - \operatorname{mody}\left[\frac{\sin \alpha}{(\cos \alpha + \frac{\sin \alpha}{c})}\right] = 5,73.10^3$$

soit on seconde d'angle: (x-x') = (x-x')(x) x 3600 = 20,6"

Son OT Référentiels son galileens

Exercice n°3: Principe d'un sismographe



1 & misselette M/m/

(R): réf terrentre

(R'): res du sel bul, non gelileer en translation = $\overline{W_{R'_{IR}}} = \overline{\sigma}$ denc $\overline{\alpha_e}(R'_{IR}) = \overline{\alpha_e}(\sigma')_R = Z(H) \overline{e_3}$

PFS ds R' inmble: -> 0 = my + k(ls-l) =3 =>-mg+klls-lo)=0

outre que pais

PFD ds R'mobile: ma (H) IKI = EF+ mg- ma TRIR). Fre

m a(n) 1 = mg+ le (ls-3(+)-l) = - h3(+) = - mZ(+) = 3

- 3 m 3(1+) = - my + klfs-to) + k3(1+) - h3(1+) - m2(1)

d'ai 3(+) + h 3(+) + k 3(+) = - 2(+)

Posons: $\begin{cases} w_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \\ \frac{k}{m} = \frac{u_0}{\omega} =) Q = \frac{u_0 m}{k} = \frac{m}{k} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{mk}{m}}. \end{cases}$

Dimensión de
$$\frac{Q}{w}$$
: $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\alpha}{3} \end{bmatrix} = L.T^{-2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\alpha}{w} \end{bmatrix} = L.T^{-2}$

$$= 1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Q}{w} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{K.T^{-1}}_{T-2} = T \Rightarrow \text{ temps counteristique}$$

$$= 1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{$$

(a) (b) RSF =>
$$2(H) = 2_0 \cos(ut) \rightarrow 2(H) = 2_0 \cot 3(H) = 3_0 \ln 3 \cot 4(H) \rightarrow 3_0 (H) = 3_0 (\ln 3) \cot 4(H) \rightarrow 3_0 (H) = 3_0 (\ln 3) \cot 4(H)$$
(b) =) $- \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3$

$$=) 3 = + w^{2} Z$$

$$(w_{0}^{2} - w) + j w_{0} w =) 3 = -w^{2}$$

$$(w_{0}^{2} - w^{2}) + j w_{0} w$$

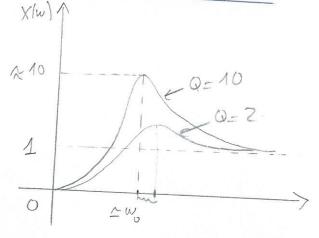
$$(w_{0}^{2} - w^{2}) + j w_{0} w$$

$$Z$$

Scit:
$$\begin{cases} 3_0(w) = \frac{w}{(w^2w^2)^2 + (ww_0)^2} \end{cases} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} (4 |w|) = -w \text{ or } \left[(w^2w^2) + (ww_0)^2 \right] \end{cases} = -w \text{ or } \left[(w^2w^2) + (ww_0)^2 \right]$$
Trace is a response on amplitude: $\chi = 3_0(w)$

Tracé de la riepone en amplitude: $X = \frac{8_0(u)}{2_0}$ (on relimensionne!)



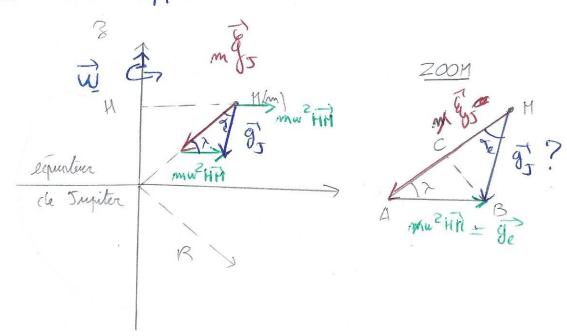
Commentaires. Jutélite plus au moins bonne du sinnographe revent le shis des paramètes k, m, et h.

utent: vsewer que w>> w ie v fulle por rapport à v

excemple de valeurs numériques:

$$m = 100g$$
 $k = 1 \text{ N.m}^2$
 $k = 2 \text{ kg. } 5^2$
 $M = 100g$
 $M =$

Exercice nº 5: Pesanteur approvente (Supition)



Géométriquement on tire
$$2$$
 séquentions: $\begin{cases} g_5 & \text{as } \alpha_e + g_e & \text{as } \lambda = g_5 & \text{g} \end{cases}$
 $g_e & \text{sin } \lambda = g_5 & \text{nin } \alpha_e \end{cases}$ (2)

=)
$$\cos \lambda + \sin \lambda \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{90}$$

$$=) ty de = \frac{\sin x}{9e}$$

$$= \frac{3e}{9e}$$

$$= \frac{3e}{9e}$$

$$= \frac{6M_5}{8^2 \omega^2 R} \cos x$$

$$= \frac{6M_5}{8^2 \omega^2 R} \cos x$$

$$= \frac{6M_5}{8^2 \omega^2 R} \cos x$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{d^{2}} ty = \frac{nin \lambda}{\frac{GH_{5}}{R^{2}u^{2}R} as \lambda} - \frac{nin \lambda as \lambda}{\frac{GM_{5}}{R^{2}u^{2}R}} - \frac{nin \lambda as \lambda}{\frac{GM_{5}}{R^{2}u^{2}R}} - \frac{nin \lambda as \lambda}{\frac{GM_{5}}{R^{2}u^{2}R}} = \frac{nin \lambda as \lambda}{\frac{GM_{5}}$$

Enlail de max pour « musi

$$\frac{d \tan de}{d\lambda} = \frac{(as^2\lambda - nin^2\lambda)(A - as^2\lambda)}{D^2} = \frac{(as^2\lambda - nin^2\lambda)(A - as^2\lambda)}{D^2} = 0$$

A rescale numériquement:
$$A = \frac{GM5}{R^3 w^2} = \frac{g_5}{R \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_5}\right)^2}$$

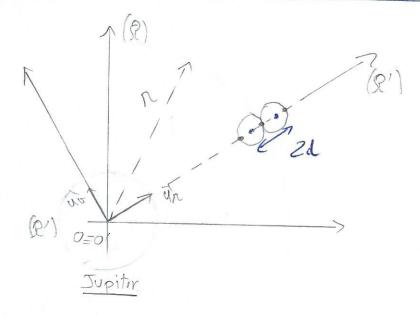
$$= \frac{26.5}{7.10^7 x \left(\frac{2\pi}{9x^3600} + 52x60\right)^2}$$

$$= 17.05$$

d'ai ty
$$= \frac{\sin 7 \cos x}{A - \cos^2 7} = 0.043.$$

scit
$$\alpha_e = 2,479 \simeq 2,48^\circ$$

Exercic n° 11: Comète SHOFFIAKER-LEVY 9



1 A comète constituée de 2 morsses m2 en C2

$$\begin{cases} m \vec{a} (C_2)_{R_5} = -\frac{GM_5 m \vec{q}_1}{(R_1 - d)^2} + \vec{F}_{C_2|C_2} \\ m \vec{a} (C_2)_{R_5} = -\frac{GM_5 m \vec{q}_1}{(R_1 + d)^2} + \vec{F}_{C_2|C_2} \\ \Delta G \text{ et } C_2 : mnt wandarie \vec{a} (C_2) = -R_{G_1|C_2} \vec{q}_1 \\ C_2 : \vec{q}_2 = -R_{G_1|C_2} \vec{q}_1 + \vec{q}_2 = -R_{G_1|C_2} \vec{q}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -m | R-d | w^2 y_n^2 = -\frac{G H_3 m}{(R-d)^2} y_n^2 + \frac{F_{celce}}{F_{celce}} (L_2) \\ -m | R+d | w^2 y_n^2 = -\frac{G H_3 m}{(R+d)^2} y_n^2 + \frac{F_{celce}}{F_{celce}} (L_2) \end{cases}$$

$$=) \left\{ \frac{L_1}{m(n-d)} + \frac{L_2}{m(n+d)} \right\} \approx 2w \approx 6M_5 \left[\frac{1}{(n-d)^3} + \frac{1}{(n+d)^3} \right]$$

elin w = GHJ (1 + 1) = GMJ (1+3d+1-3d)

$$w \simeq \frac{GM_5}{R^3} = w = \sqrt{\frac{GM_5}{R^3}}$$

(2)
$$\overrightarrow{W}_{R'IR} \neq \overrightarrow{U} \Rightarrow ref (R')$$
 min galileén.
$$\overrightarrow{a}_{e} = \overrightarrow{W}_{R'IR} \wedge (\overrightarrow{W}_{R'IR} \wedge \overrightarrow{OM}) \neq \overrightarrow{O}$$

$$\frac{\vec{F}_{TIR}}{(r_1 - d)^2} = \frac{\vec{F}_{IR}}{(r_2 - d)^2} + \frac{\vec{F}_{IR}}{(r_3 - d)^2} + \frac{\vec{F}_{IR}}{(r_4 - d)^2}$$

Si replece 1 en équiller duns R': FIR, = 5

$$\begin{aligned}
N_{212} &= \frac{GM_{5} m \, \hat{q}_{1}}{R^{2} 11 - d_{1}^{2}} = m \, w^{2} \, [R - d_{1}^{2} \, \hat{q}_{1}^{2} - \frac{G \, m^{2}}{4 d^{2}} \, \hat{q}_{1}^{2} \\
&= \left(\frac{GM_{5} m \, (1 + 2d_{1}^{2})}{R^{2}} - \frac{GM_{5} m \cdot [R - d_{1}^{2})}{R^{2}} - \frac{GM_{5}^{2} m}{4 d^{2}} \right) \, \hat{q}_{1}^{2} \\
&= \left(\frac{GM_{5} m \, (1 + 2d_{1}^{2})}{R^{2}} + \frac{d_{1}^{2}}{R^{2}} \right) \, - \frac{GM_{5}^{2}}{4 d^{2}} \, \hat{q}_{1}^{2} \\
&= \left(\frac{GM_{5} m \, (1 + 3d_{1}^{2})}{R^{2}} - \frac{GM_{5}^{2}}{4 d^{2}} \right) \, \hat{q}_{1}^{2} \\
&= \left(\frac{GM_{5} m \, (1 + 3d_{1}^{2})}{R^{2}} - \frac{GM_{5}^{2}}{4 d^{2}} \right) \, \hat{q}_{1}^{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{N}_{M} = \frac{GM_{5}m}{R^{2}} \left| \frac{3cL}{R} - \frac{GM_{5}R}{4d^{2}} \frac{R^{2}}{QM_{5}M} \right| q_{N}^{2}$$

sait
$$\overline{N}_{11} = \frac{GM_5m}{R^2} \left(\frac{3d}{R} - \frac{m}{4M_5} \left(\frac{\pi}{d} \right)^2 \right) \overline{q}_R^2$$

soit:
$$\vec{N}_{2l_2} = \frac{GM_5m}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{3E - \frac{m}{4M_5}}{\frac{1}{E^2}} \right) \vec{u_n}$$

$$3E - \frac{m}{4\pi_5} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} = 0 \Rightarrow E = \frac{m}{12 \text{ Hz}} = \left(\frac{d}{7}\right)^3$$

$$2m = 2 p_e \frac{4}{3}\pi d^3 d^3 d^3 \pi = 2 \left(\frac{12 \text{ M}_5}{\frac{4}{3} \text{ Pe}\pi d^3}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 2 p_e \frac{4}{3}\pi d^3 d^3 d^3 \pi = 2 \left(\frac{12 \text{ M}_5}{\frac{4}{3} \text{ Pe}\pi d^3}\right)^{1/3} = 2 \left(\frac{9 \text{ M}_5}{4 \text{ Pe}\pi}\right)^{1/3}$$

Exercice n'10 un salarie vraiment printilleux

The second second
$$a_e = -a_e e_s^2$$
 on montee $a_e = -a_e e_s^2$ on desente $a_e = 0$

$$\int a_e^2 = -a_e e_s^2 \text{ en montee}$$

$$\int a_e^2 = +a_e e_s^2 \text{ en dozente}$$

PFD dans R': (e) mai (H) IRI = E Frais + Fic + Fie = T+P+Fic - mai

Eas de la montée:

(e):
$$m[l\ddot{o}\vec{e} - l\ddot{o}^2\vec{h}] = -T\vec{e}\vec{h}$$
 + $ma_e\vec{e}_3 + mg\vec{e}_3$
 $\vec{e}\vec{b}$ $\ddot{o} = -lg+ae$ $mid \Rightarrow \ddot{o} + \Delta_{om}^2 d \approx 0$

donc période en montée: $T_m = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{g + a_e}}$ and $\sqrt{\frac{2}{a_m}} = \sqrt{\frac{g + a_e}{g}}$ => Tm = (27)\[\frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{9})}\[\text{x} \]

$$=) \left(T_{m} = T_{0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \right)$$

Eas de la desente:

en represent la même démarche et en inversent le sens de à le il vient:

$$T_d = T_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$$

Ecorts ontre temps monvie et temps "véritable":

en montié:
$$T_{m}-T_{o}=T_{o}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}-1\right]<0$$
en desente $T_{d}-T_{o}=T_{o}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}-1\right]>0$

quertion: compensation monter-desente?

Ide: on jent truck
$$f(x) = \frac{T_m - T_o}{T_d - T_o}$$
 pur $x \in]0:1[$

$$= \int f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 1\right)$$

$$f(x) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 1\right)$$

Bilan: $\forall \alpha \in]0; g[$ on α $f(\alpha = \frac{\alpha}{g}) > -2$ donc le liftier est sous
puyé puisque le compensation
exerte social $f(\alpha) = -1$

Escorcia n° 13: Es onfants qui chalutent en voiture

1) Par définition:
$$\vec{a}(0') = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \vec{e}_x + (\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}) \vec{e}_y$$

$$= a_{yy} = \frac{d}{dt} v_{yy}$$

$$V_{ij} = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = g(x) x \quad \sigma z \quad v = x^{2} + y^{2} = te$$

$$= x^{2} + x^{2} + x^{2} = te$$

$$= x^{2} + x^{2} = te$$

On dérire à nureau pour obtenir ay:

$$a_{y} = \frac{dx_{y}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dx_{y}}{dx} = \frac{x}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{g'}{(x+g')^{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$=) a_{yy} = \frac{v}{(1+\delta'^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \left[\int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{v}{(1+\delta'^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{v}{(1+\delta'^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]$$

$$=) a_{y} = \frac{v}{(1+)^{12})^{3/2}} \left[\frac{\int_{0}^{11} (1+)^{12}}{(1+)^{12})^{3/2}} \right] \Rightarrow a_{y} = \frac{\int_{0}^{11} v^{2}}{(1+)^{12}}$$

2)
$$W_{R'_{1R}} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow R'$$
 riel ruttulé au chanis ent en translation (mon rectilique) accilérée car $\vec{a}(0)_{1R} \neq 0$

(SQ: A subit de R' une $f'_{1e} = -m\vec{a}(0)_{1R}$

RFD sur
$$A(m)_{IR}$$
; $m \bar{a}_1 = m\bar{q} + \bar{l}_{res} - m\bar{a}_1(v)_{IR}$
 $e^{\bar{c}_1}q \Rightarrow m^{o}_{ij} = -mq - l_{ij} - l_{ij} - m v^{2}_{ij}$
 $(1+3^{i2})^{2}$

(3) Si retur rapide à l'équilibre dons
$$R' \Rightarrow A$$
 on déplacement à $v' = t$ denc $a_{ij} = 0' = 0$ soit $-mg - k |y_1 - l_0| - \frac{mv^2 j''}{(1+j'^2)^2} = 0$

$$\overrightarrow{T} = -k |y_1 - l_0| \text{ in } = \left(mg + \frac{mv^2 j''}{(1+j'^2)^2}\right) \text{ et }$$

$$\Rightarrow ||\overrightarrow{T}|| = |mg + \frac{mv^2 j''}{(1+j'^2)^2}|$$

Si borne: 8" <0 => 11711 < my => la tensión ne compene por le preis

Si vouse 8">0 => 11711 > mg => la terrain va ronnener le pt 11' was le hout => évasement d'externac.

4) Idée: choisir la vitene telle que en sommet de bane m=8/2 nus ayons $11\overline{7}11=0$

$$\frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{2})^2} = 0$$

$$= 39 - \frac{12}{12} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v = l \sqrt{\frac{q}{2h}}$$

viterre il aquerir jeur assurer la rensation d'imperentem au sommet de la basse.

$$y(x) = h - ax^{2} \quad a = \frac{h}{l^{2}}$$

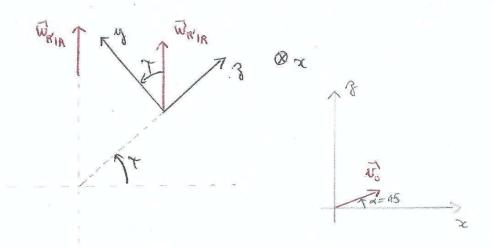
$$y' = -2ax$$

$$y'' = -2a < 0$$

$$y'' = -2h$$

$$y'' = -2h$$

Eschale nº14



1) @ Réf galilien =
$$\begin{cases} \vec{F}_{xe} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{F}_{xe} = \vec{0} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{a}(n)_{R} = -y \vec{e}_{3} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x} \\ \vec{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ -y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x - y_{n}) \cdot (x$$

Four
$$x(t_0) = N_0 \cos x t_0 = x \sin x = x \cos x t_0 = x \sin x = x \cos x = x \cos$$

©-Son suppose toujours que la posenteur velgnic on relon la vorteirle du lieu

$$m\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} - 2m\vec{w}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \omega x \end{pmatrix} n\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

NB: calcul idem ox 5

(e) =)
$$(y = -2w / 2x + 1/2 = 0)$$
 or it = 0 $(x/0) = 0$ =) $(x/0) = 0$ =) $(x/0) = 0$

$$(3) = 3 = -gt + 2w \omega \lambda x + the or a t = 0 (310) = 0 x - 1 x x + the or a t = 0 (310) = 0$$

On injecte les 2 équations dans (1):

$$(1) =) x = -2w \left[\cos \lambda \left[-gt + 2w \cos \lambda x + v_0 \sin \alpha \right] + v \sin \lambda 2w \sin \lambda x \right]$$

(1)
$$\Rightarrow \left(x + 4w^2x = +2ww \lambda gt - 2wv nind as \lambda \right)$$

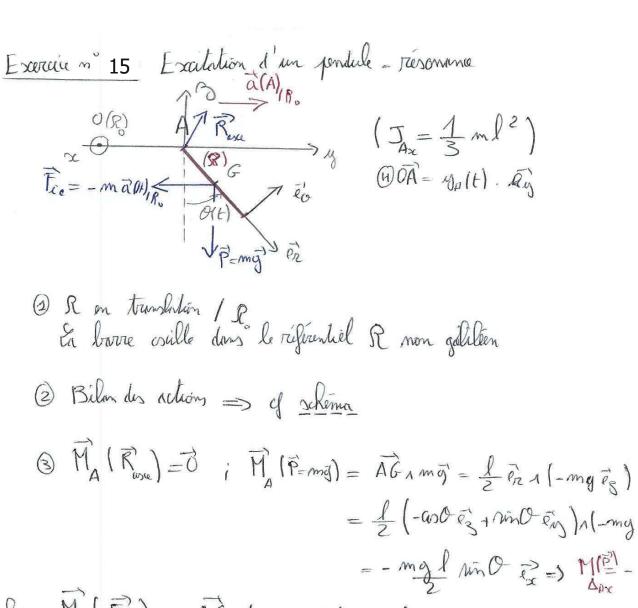
$$\Rightarrow \left(x(t) = \frac{1}{3}ww \lambda y t^{3} - w v_{0} w \dot{\alpha} w \lambda t^{2} + v_{0} w \dot{\alpha} t t\right)$$

donc $y = -2w \sin \lambda \left[\frac{1}{3} w \cos \lambda y t^3 - w v_0 \sin \alpha \cos \lambda t^2 + v_0 \cos x t \right]$ $\Rightarrow y(t) = -\frac{1}{6} w^2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda y t^4 + \frac{2}{3} w^2 v_0 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda \sin x t^3 - w v_0 \sin \lambda \cos t^2$ (+4t = 0)

et 31t1 = - 1 gt + 1 was 2 gt - 2 w vo mia as 2 t 3 + 15 was 2 as 2 t 2 + 15 min t

Temps de vol corrigé: résolution de $z(t')=0 \Rightarrow t'_v=748,2s$ Paint d'impart pour $t'_v=748,2s$: $|x(t'_v)|=2613,95$ form $|y(t'_v)|=-100,49$ form

Conclusion: le minile frappera la banheue sud-est de Mosau.



(a)
$$u(t) = y \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow \alpha = y_{A}(t) = -u^{2}y \cos(\omega t)$$

(b) $u(t) = y \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow \alpha = y_{A}(t) = -u^{2}y \cos(\omega t)$

(c) $u(t) = y \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow \alpha = -u^{2}y \cos(\omega t)$

(d) $u(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow \alpha = -u^{2}y \cos(\omega t)$

(e) $u(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow \alpha = -u^{2}y \cos(\omega t)$

(a) $u(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow \alpha = u(t) \Rightarrow \alpha = -u^{2}y \cos(\omega t)$

(a) $u(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow \alpha =$

(1) => Jan (1) - mlg O(+) - mla -> Jan (2) 0 = -mlg 0 + mlug

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{ml}{2}g - J_{ux}^{2}\right) O = \frac{ml}{2}w^{2}y$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{ml}{2}g - J_{ux}^{2}\right) O = \frac{ml}{2}w^{2}y$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{ml}{2}g - J_{ux}^{2}\right) O = \frac{ml}{2}w^{2}y = \frac{ml}{2}w^{2}y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ml}{2}g - J_{ux}^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ml}{2}g - J_{ux}^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ml}{2}g - J_{ux}^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{w}{1 - J_{ux}^{2}}w^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{w}{2}g - J_{ux}^{2}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{w}{2}g - J_{ux}^{2}$$

En resonance d'osullation se produit pour
$$O[N]$$
 soit $\frac{J_{ux}}{ml_g} w = 1$

$$\Rightarrow w_o = \sqrt{\frac{mlg}{2J_{LHx}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{g}{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{100} \right]$$