

Question conceptuelle

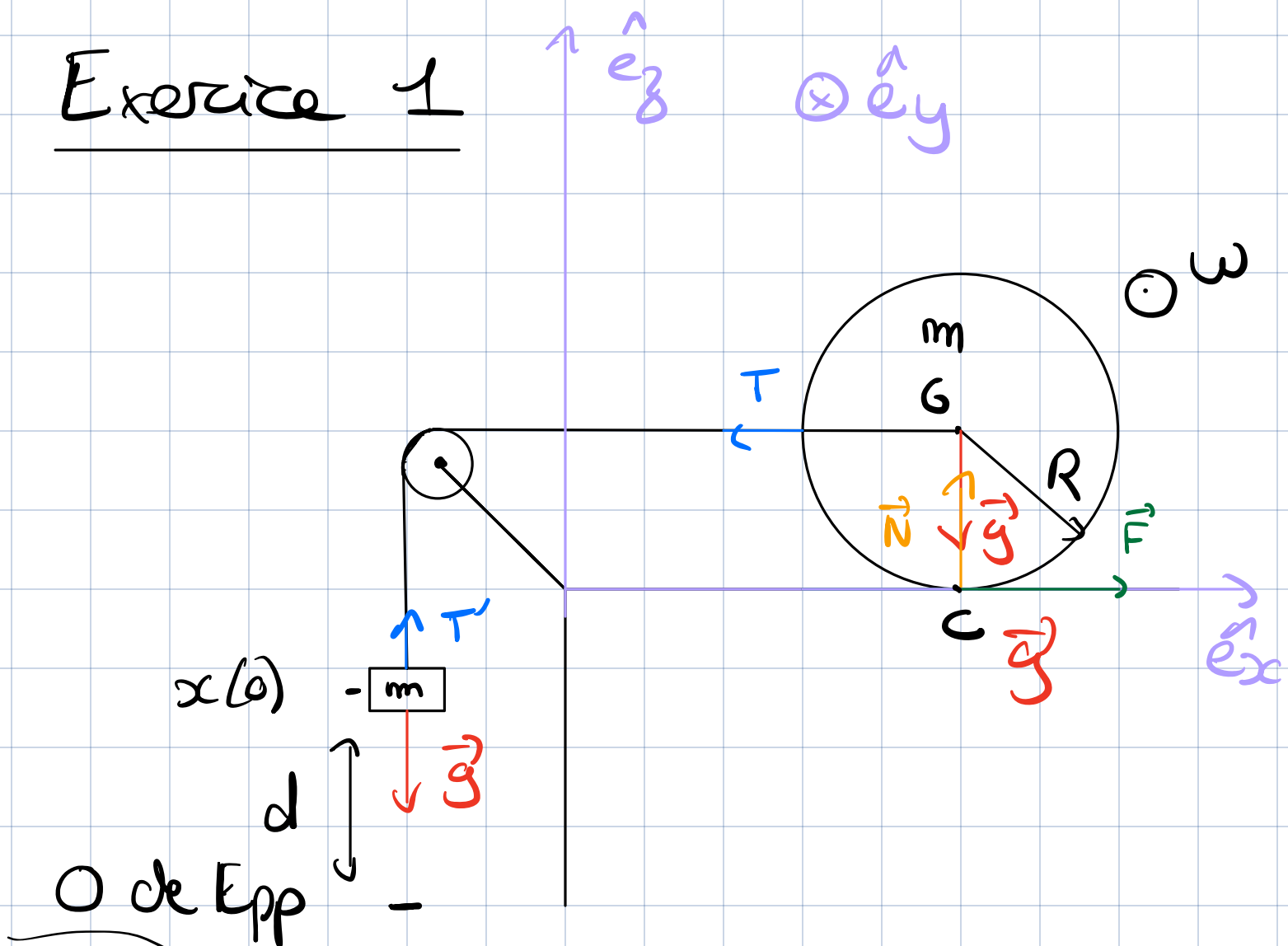
moment d'inertie $I_1 \Rightarrow axe \rightarrow A$

$I_2 \Rightarrow axe \rightarrow C$

$I_3 \Rightarrow axe \rightarrow D$

$I_4 \Rightarrow axe \rightarrow B$

Exercice 1



Bloc

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \ddot{z} = -mg + T$$

Roue

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m \ddot{z} = N - mg \\ m \ddot{x} = -T - f \end{cases}$$

Conservation de l'énergie mécanique

- force de frottement + force de contact ne travaillent pas (vitesse du point d'application nulle)

- $T = -T' \Rightarrow$ pas de travail
- perte pour le bloc et la roue \Rightarrow conservatif

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{m1} &= E_{m\text{Bloc}} + E_{m\text{Roue}} \\
 &= \underbrace{k_{\text{Bloc}}}_{=0} + V_{\text{Bloc}} + \underbrace{k_{\text{Roue}}}_{=0} + \underbrace{V_{\text{Roue}}}_{=0} \\
 &= mgh = mgd
 \end{aligned}$$

on sait que si a la fin la roue a descendu de d alors $h = d$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \quad E_{m2} &= k_{\text{Bloc}2} + \underbrace{V_{\text{Bloc}2}}_{=0} + k_{\text{Roue}} + \underbrace{V_{\text{Roue}}}_{=0} \\
 v_{\text{Bloc}} &= v_6?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} m (v_{\text{Bloc}})^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (\vec{v}_6)^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_D \omega^2 \\
 &= m (\vec{v}_6)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} m R^2 \right) \omega^2 \\
 &= m v_6^2 + \frac{1}{4} m v_6^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W = \frac{v_0}{R}$$

$$= \frac{S}{4} m (v_0)^2$$

$$\frac{S}{4} m (v_0)^2 = m g d$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{4}{S} g d}$$

⑥

$$F_{\text{frict}} < F_{\text{frict}}^{\text{max}} = \mu_s N$$

Bloc

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \ddot{z} = -mg + T$$

Quie

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m \ddot{z} = N - mg = 0 \\ m \ddot{x} = -T + F \end{cases}$$

$$F_{\text{frict}} \leq \mu_s N$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_s \geq \frac{F_{\text{frict}}}{N} = \frac{F_{\text{frict}}}{mg}$$

$$\ddot{z} = \ddot{x} \Leftrightarrow -mg + T = -T + F$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -mg + 2T = F$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = I_D \vec{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_G}{dt} = \vec{\tau}_G$$

$$= \vec{GC} \wedge \vec{F}$$

$$= \boxed{-RF = I_D \dot{\omega}}$$

$$\left(\dot{\omega} = \frac{a_G}{R} \right) = I_D \frac{\ddot{x}}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = \frac{-R^2 F}{I_D} = \frac{-R^2 F}{\frac{1}{2} m R^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2F}{m}$$

- $m\ddot{x} = -2F$
- $m\ddot{x} = -mg + T \Leftrightarrow m\ddot{z} = -mg + T$
- $m\ddot{x} = -T + F$

RESOLUTION EQUATION

$$T = m\ddot{x} + mg$$

$$F = m\ddot{x} + T = 2m\ddot{x} + mg$$

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} &= -2(2m\ddot{x} + mg) \\ &= -4m\ddot{x} - 2mg \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5m\ddot{x} = -2mg$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ddot{x} = -\frac{2}{5}g$$

$$F = 2m\left(-\frac{2}{5}g\right) + mg$$

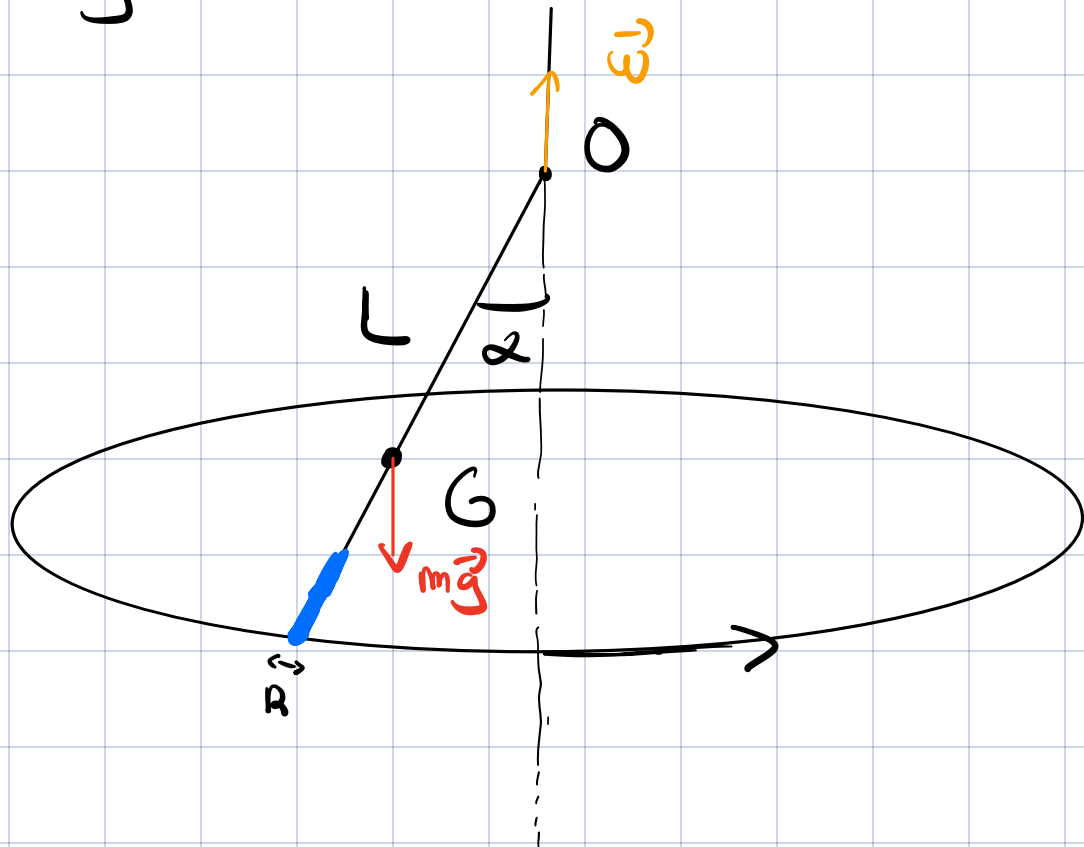
$$= -\frac{4}{5}mg + \frac{5}{5}mg = \frac{1}{5}mg$$

$$T = m\left(-\frac{2}{5}g\right) + mg = \frac{3}{5}mg.$$

$$\rho_s > \frac{1/5 \text{ mg}}{\text{mg}}$$

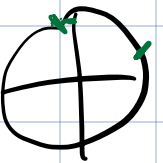
$$\Leftrightarrow \rho_s > \frac{1}{5}.$$

② Tige en rotation

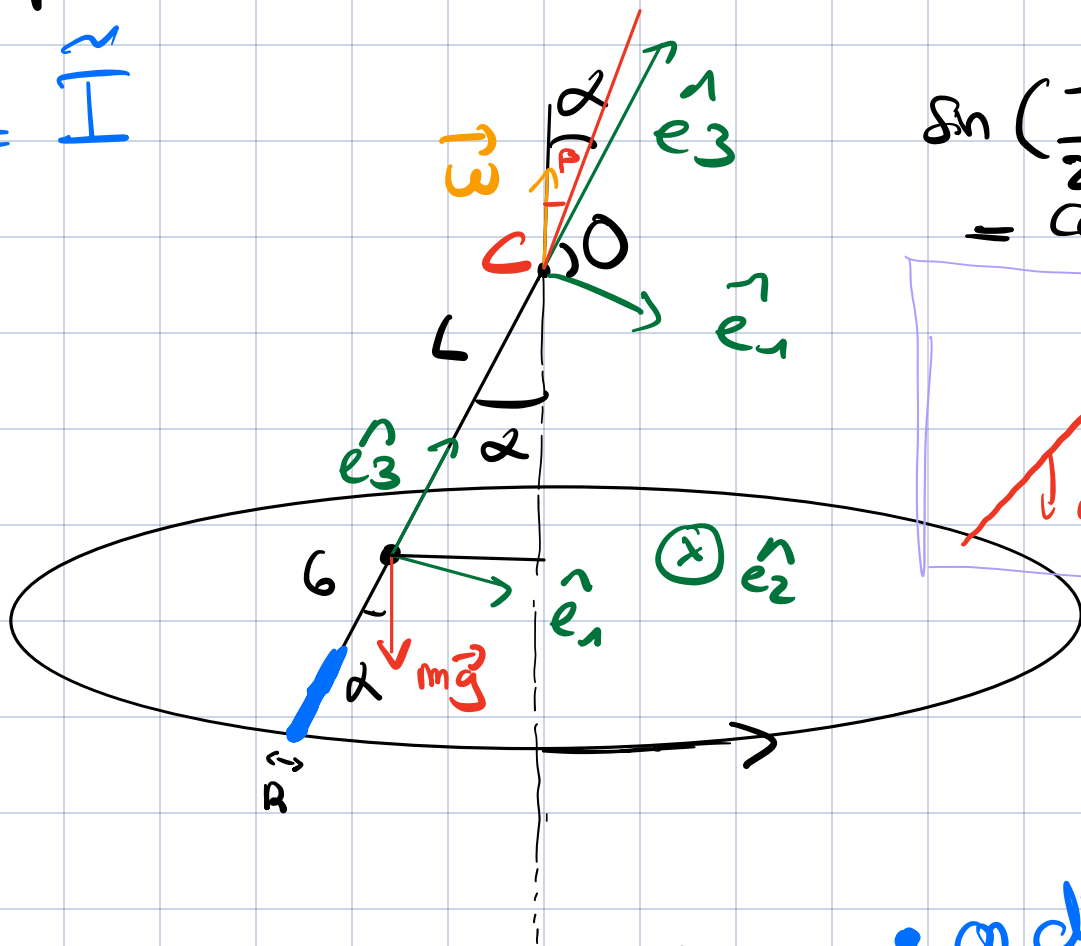


- $G \notin \Delta \Rightarrow$ pas d'équilibre statique
- Δ n'est pas un axe principal d'inertie \Rightarrow pas d'équilibre dynamique

On se place dans un repère d'inertie.



$$\vec{L}_x = \vec{I}$$



$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos(\alpha)$$

• on définit l'origine en G

$$\vec{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} -\omega \sin \alpha \\ 0 \\ \omega \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\vec{I}_G = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{L}_G = \vec{I}_G \cdot \vec{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\omega \sin \alpha \\ 0 \\ \omega \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

On calcul le tenseur au point G:

$$\vec{I}_G = \begin{pmatrix} \cancel{\frac{1}{2k}MR^2} + \frac{1}{12}ML^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{\frac{1}{2k}MR^2} + \frac{1}{12}ML^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cancel{\frac{1}{k}MR^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{L}_G = \vec{I}_G \cdot \vec{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}ML^2(-\omega \sin \alpha) \hat{e}_1 + \frac{1}{k}MR^2(\omega \cos \alpha) \hat{e}_3$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_G}{dt} = \frac{1}{12}ML^2(-\omega \sin \alpha)(\vec{\omega} \wedge \hat{e}_1) + \frac{1}{k}MR^2(\omega \cos \alpha)(\vec{\omega} \wedge \hat{e}_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}ML^2(-\omega \sin \alpha)(\omega \cos \alpha) \vec{e}_2 + \frac{1}{k}MR^2(\omega \cos \alpha)(\omega \sin \alpha) \vec{e}_2$$

$$= \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \left(-\frac{1}{\omega^2} L^2 + \frac{1}{\kappa} R^2 \right) \vec{e}_2$$

$$= \vec{M}_G \quad \text{pour maintenir } \omega \text{ constant}$$

$$\vec{M}_G = \vec{OG} \wedge \vec{T} + \vec{OG} \wedge M \vec{g}$$

$$= -\frac{L}{2} \cdot T \cdot \sin \beta \hat{e}_2$$

$$\omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \left(-\frac{1}{\omega^2} L^2 + \cancel{\frac{1}{\kappa} R^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{L}{2} \cdot T \cdot \sin \beta$$

Le prof a dit qu'on pourrait dire que $R=0$ (peu seulement négligé par rapport à)

$$\Rightarrow w^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{12} L = \frac{1}{2} T \sin \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow w^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{6} L = T \sin \beta$$

$$= T \sin(\alpha - \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow w^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{6} L = T(\sin \alpha \cos \theta - \cos \alpha \sin \theta)$$

if $\alpha = 0$, $\theta = 0$ then

$$0 = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{OK}}$$

else:

$$w^2 \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{6} L = T(\cos \theta - \cos \alpha \sin \theta)$$

$$= T \cos \theta - T \cos \alpha \sin \theta$$

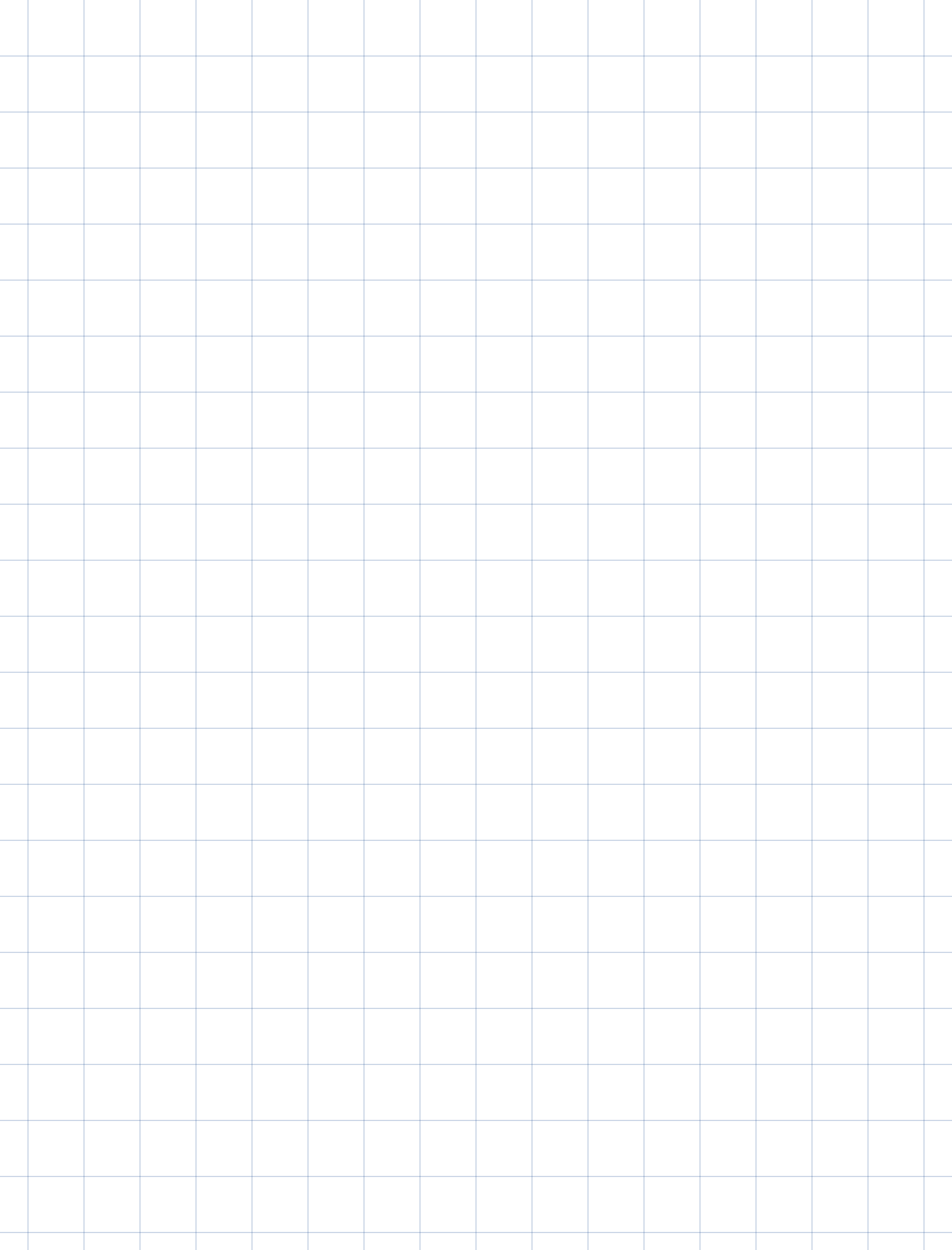
$$= Mg - \cos \alpha \left(\frac{L}{2} \sin \alpha M \omega^2 \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega^2 \cos \alpha \frac{1}{6} L = g - \cos \alpha \frac{L}{2} \omega^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega^2 \cos \alpha L + \cos \alpha 3L \omega^2 = 6g$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega^2 \cos \alpha L 4 = 6g$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{g}{\omega^2 L} \frac{6}{4}$$

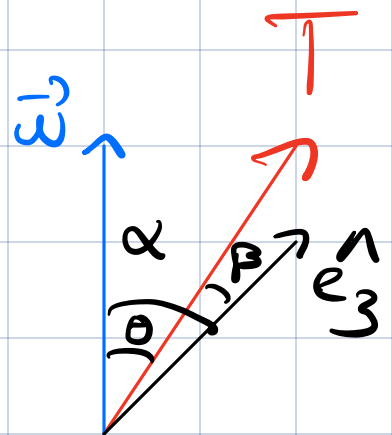


$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow m\ddot{z} = T \cos \Theta + Mg \quad \boxed{= 0}$$

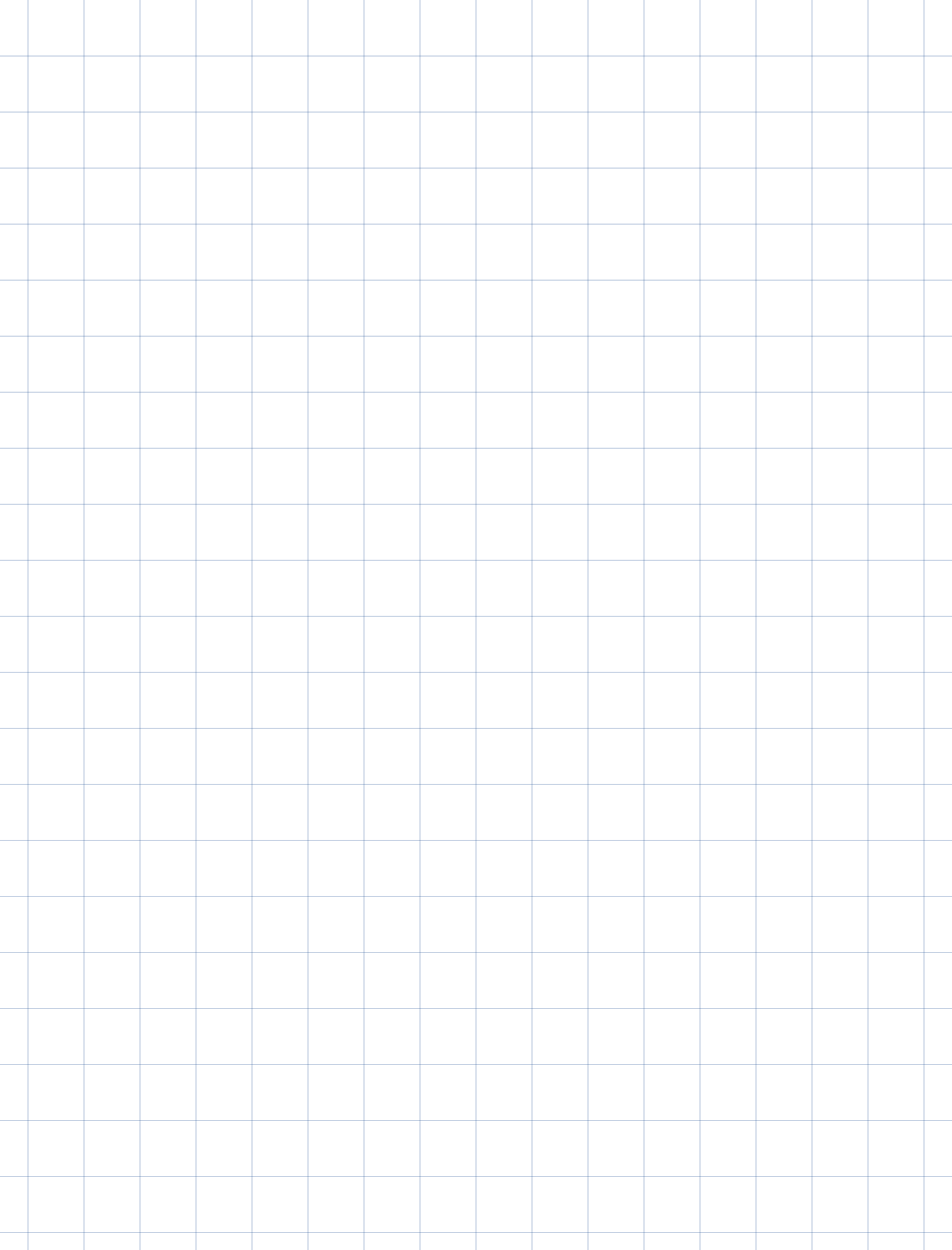
$$m\ddot{x} = T \sin \Theta = \omega^2 \left(\frac{L}{2} \sin \alpha \right) m$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{R} = \ddot{x} = \omega^2 \left(\frac{L}{2} \sin \alpha \right)$$



$$\Theta = \alpha - \beta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta = \alpha - \Theta$$



$$v_G = \frac{L}{2} \omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v}_G &= \vec{v}_C + \vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{CG} \\ &= \vec{0} - \omega \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) \vec{e}_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{L}_C &= \vec{L}_G + \vec{CG} \wedge M \vec{v}_G \\ &= \vec{L}_G + \vec{CG} \wedge M \left(-\omega \frac{L}{2} \vec{e}_2\right) \\ &= \vec{L}_G - \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \omega M \vec{e}_1 \\ &= \vec{L}_G - \frac{L^2}{4} \omega M \hat{e}_1\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_C}{dt} =$$

$$\frac{1}{12} M L^2 (-\omega \sin \alpha) \hat{e}_1 + \frac{1}{K} M R^2 (\omega \cos \alpha) \hat{e}_3$$

$$- \frac{L^2}{4} \omega M \hat{e}_1$$

$$= \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha M \left(-\frac{1}{12} L^2 + \frac{1}{K} R^2 \right) \vec{e}_2$$

$$- \frac{L^2}{4} \omega M \underbrace{(\vec{\omega} \wedge \hat{e}_1)}_{\omega \cos \alpha \hat{e}_2}$$

$$= \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha M \left(-\frac{1}{12} L^2 + \frac{1}{K} R^2 - \frac{L^2}{4 \sin \alpha} \right)$$

$$= \vec{M}_C$$

$$= \vec{CG} \wedge M \vec{g}$$

$$= -\frac{L}{2} \cdot \cancel{M} \cdot g \cdot \cancel{\sin \alpha} \hat{e}_2$$

∴ ?

$$\cancel{\omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \cancel{M} \left(\cancel{-\frac{1}{12} L^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{k} R^2} - \frac{L^2}{4 \sin \alpha} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-L}{2} g = \omega^2 \cos \alpha \left(\cancel{-\frac{1}{12} L^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{k} R^2} - \frac{L^2}{4 \sin \alpha} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-1}{2} g = \omega^2 \cos \alpha \left(\cancel{-\frac{1}{12} L} + \cancel{\frac{1}{kL} R^2} - \frac{L}{4 \sin \alpha} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-1}{2} g = \omega^2 \cos \alpha \frac{-1}{12} L - \omega^2 \cos \alpha \frac{L}{4 \sin \alpha}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-1}{2} g = \omega^2 \cos \alpha \frac{-1}{12} L - \frac{\omega^2 L}{4 \sin \alpha}$$

La hige n'est soumise qu'à son poids, qui est une force conservative.

L'énergie mécanique est conservée.

$$E_m = K + V$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m (v_G)^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_C \omega^2$$

on connaît le tenseur d'inertie au point G, on veut le retrouver au point C ?

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_G)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{I}_G \omega$$

EL THEOREM

$$\vec{M}_C = \vec{M}_G + \vec{CG} \wedge \Pi \vec{a}_G$$