

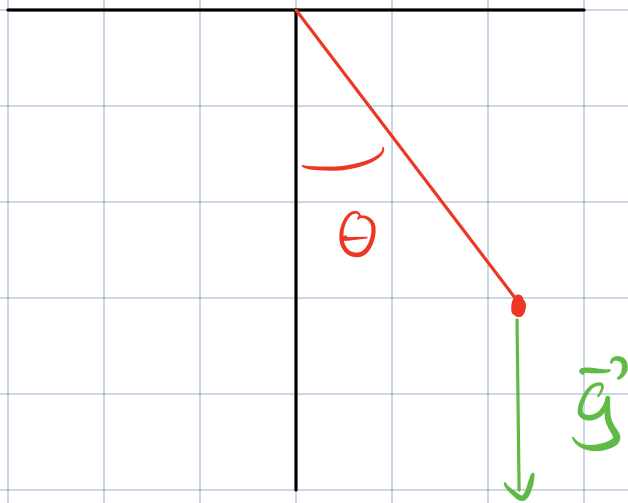
Questions conceptuelles

①

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{v_0}{\omega_0} \sin(\omega_0 t) \\ \dot{x}(t) = x_0 \omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) + v_0 \sin(\omega_0 t) \\ \ddot{x}(t) = -x_0 \omega_0^2 \sin(\omega_0 t) + v_0 \omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_0 t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2\omega_0}$$



$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$a_{\text{centr}} = \sin \theta$$

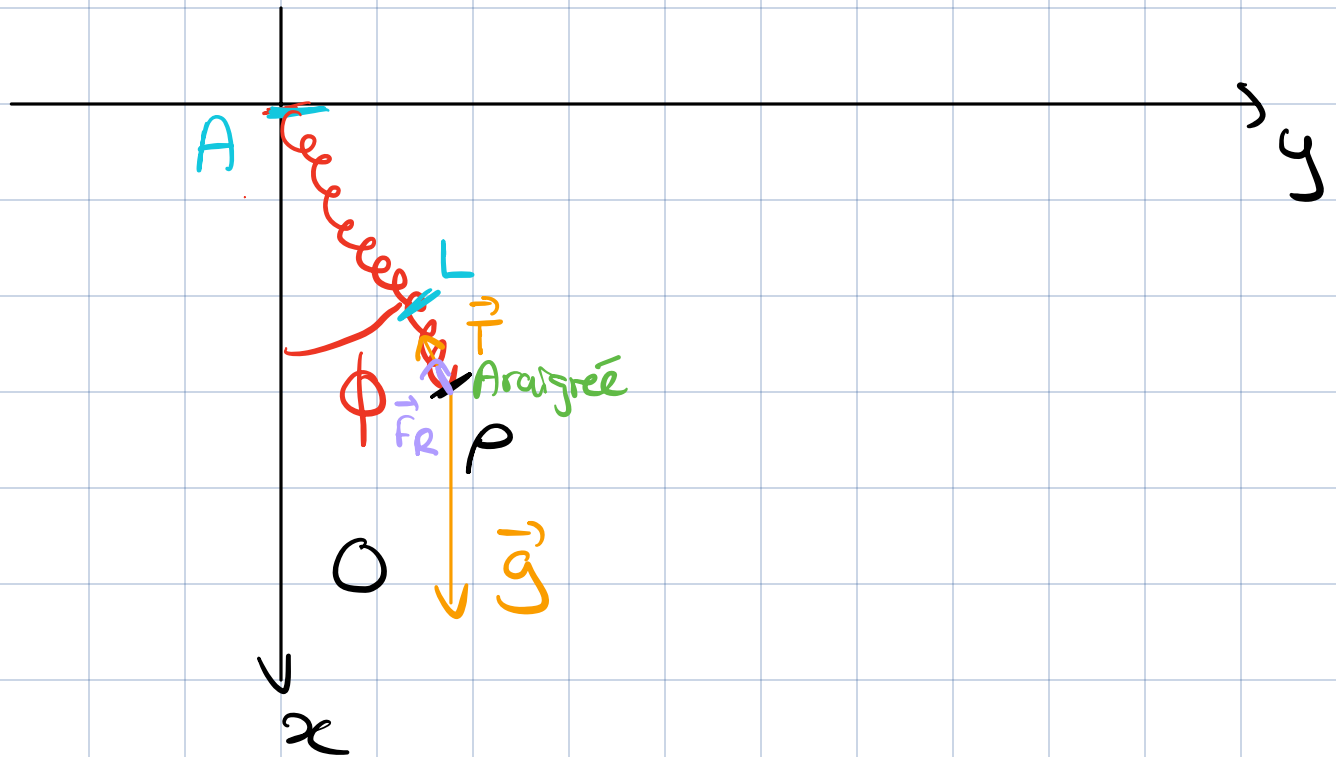
$$\begin{cases} \theta = 0 & \dot{x} \text{ max} \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} [\pi] & \dot{x} \text{ nulle} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} [\pi] & \ddot{x} \text{ max} \\ \theta = 0 & \ddot{x} \text{ nulle} \end{cases}$$

b) peu importe si l'accélération diminue ou non, ce qui compte c'est qu'elle soit positive (par ex si $\theta_1 = 2\varepsilon$, $v = v_1$, puis $\theta_2 = \varepsilon$, $v = v_2$, et comme $a > 0$ entre θ_1 et θ_2 alors $v_2 > v_1$)

①

Araignée suspendue à un fil élastique.



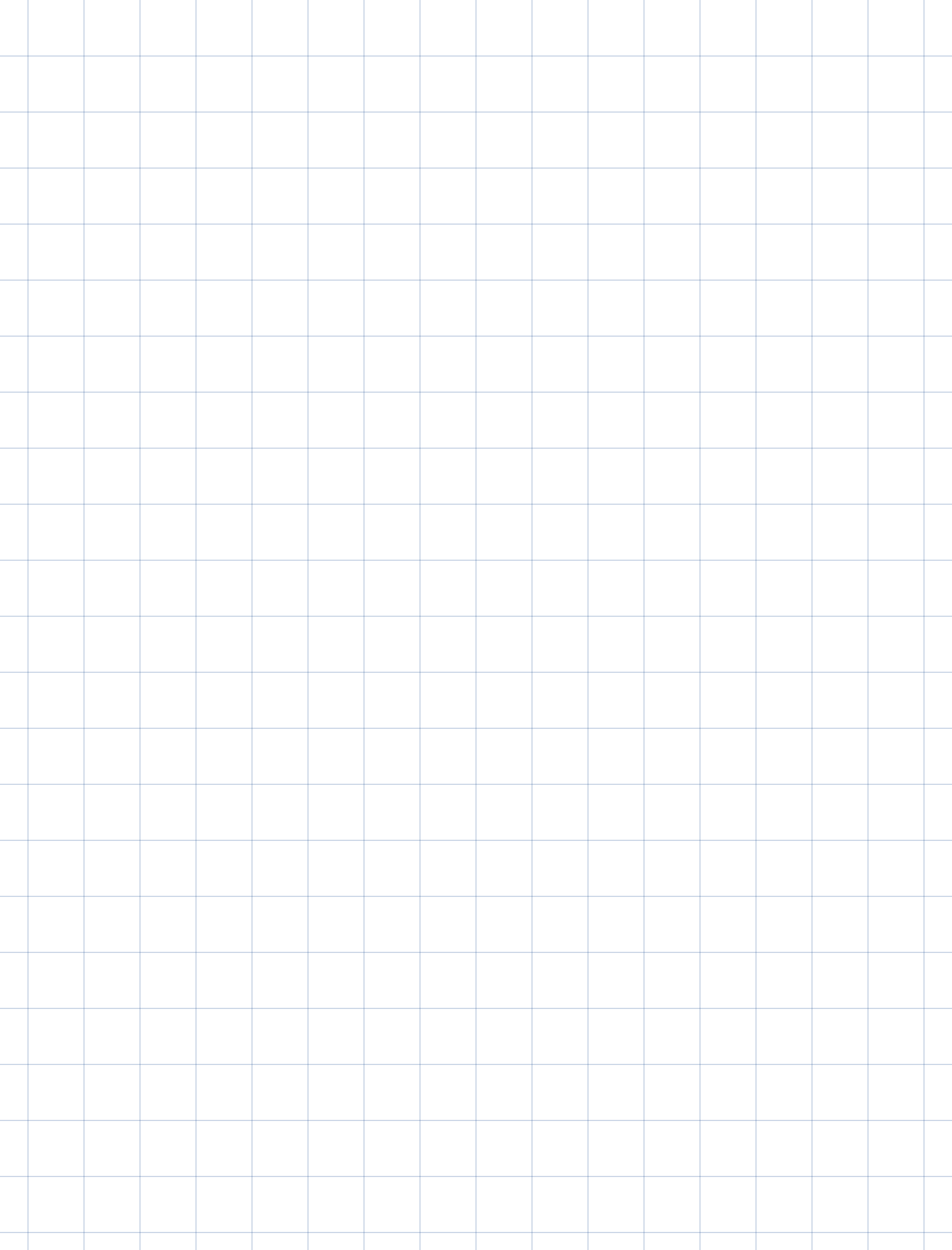
$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m \vec{a} = m \vec{g} - \vec{T} + \vec{F}_R$$

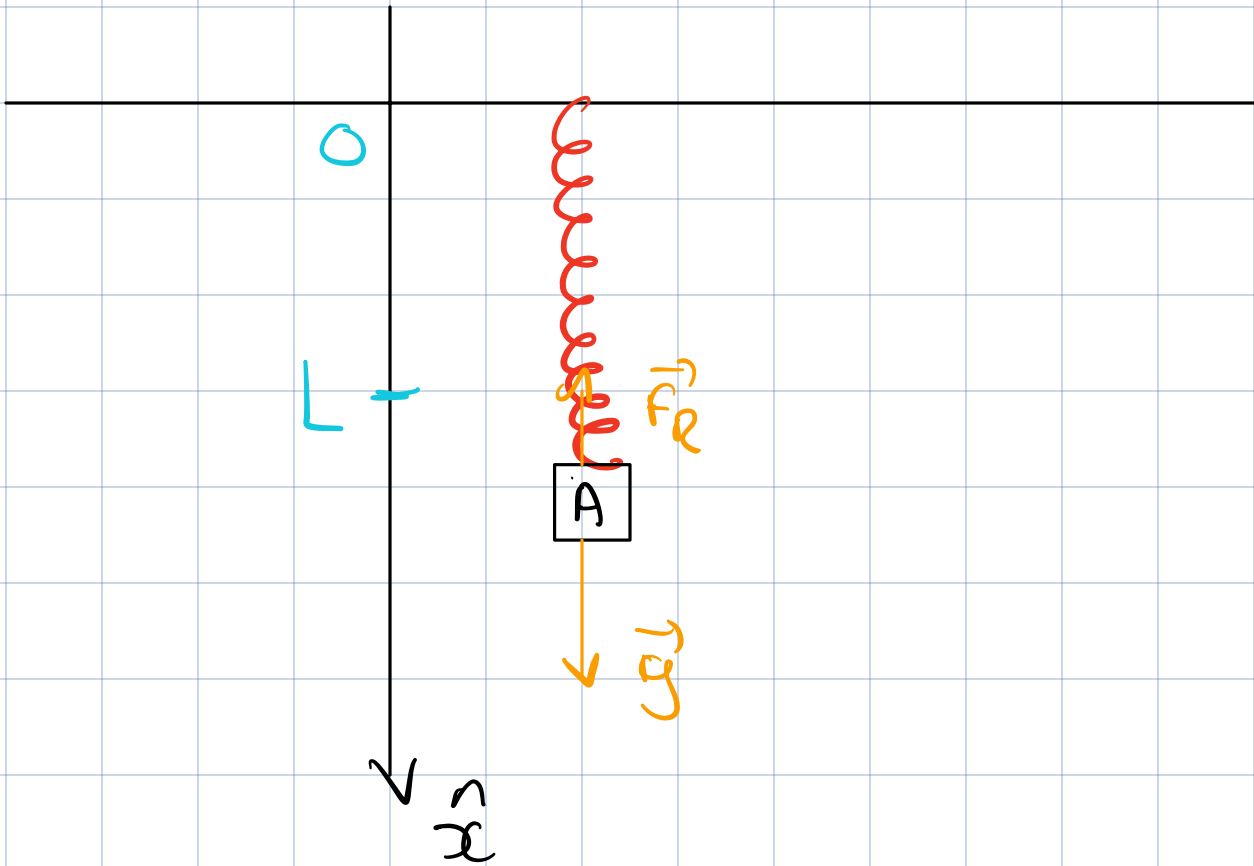
On projette

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F}_R &= -k \vec{d} \\ &= -k(L-p) \vec{e}_y^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} m \ddot{y} = -\sin \phi (T + k(L-p)) \\ m \ddot{x} = -\cos \phi (T + k(L-p)) - mg \end{cases}$$



① Arcueyrie suspendue à un fil élastique



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

$$\Leftrightarrow m\vec{g} + \vec{F}_R = m\vec{a}$$

On projette :

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} &= mg - k(x - x_{nat}) \\ &= mg - k(x - L) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m\ddot{x} = mg - kx + kL$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi) + \bar{x}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -A\omega \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = v_0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \dot{x}(t) = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) = x_{eq}.$$

$$\cancel{m}(A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \phi))$$

$$= \cancel{mg} - \frac{k}{m}(A \cos(\omega t + \phi) + \bar{x}) + \frac{k}{m}L$$

on doit avoir

$$A\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$g + \frac{k}{m}L - \frac{k}{m}\bar{x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g + \frac{k}{m}(L - \bar{x}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{k}{m}(L - \bar{x}) = -g$$

$$\Leftrightarrow L - \bar{x} = \frac{-gm}{k}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{gm}{k} + L$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad m\ddot{x} = mg - k(x-L) + \eta \dot{x}$$

$$\ddot{x} = g - \frac{k}{m}x + \frac{k}{m}L + \frac{\eta}{m}\dot{x}$$

on pose $\gamma = \frac{\eta}{2m}$

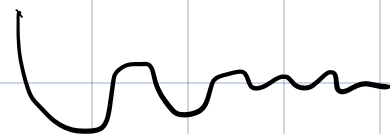
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ddot{x} + 2\gamma\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x - \left(g + \frac{k}{m}L\right) = 0$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sous-critique} \\ \text{sur critique} \\ \gamma = \omega_0 \end{array} \right.$

cos/sin

exp



e), si $\gamma < \omega_0$ alors on est sous-critique.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{2m} < \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow n < \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \cdot 2m.$$

e),

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}$$

(donc ω_0)
car amorti

$$t_2 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} \cdot k t_1$$

$$⑧) x(t) = e^{-\gamma t} (A \cos(\omega_1 t) + B \sin(\omega_1 t))$$

$$e^{-\gamma t_1} (A \cos(\omega_1 t_1) + B \sin(\omega_1 t_1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-\gamma t_2} (A \cos(\omega_1 t_2) + B \sin(\omega_1 t_2))$$

$$-\gamma t_1 \cdot \ln(A \cos(\omega_1 t_1) + B \sin(\omega_1 t_1))$$

$$= -\ln(2) \cdot (-\gamma t_2) \cdot \ln(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t_1}{t_2}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad x(t) = e^{-\gamma t} (C \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi))$$

Amplitude est $C e^{-\gamma t}$

Au bout de Δt de temps

$$C e^{-\gamma t_2} = \frac{1}{2} C e^{-\gamma t_1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-\gamma t_2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\gamma t_1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\gamma t_2 = -\ln(2) + (-\gamma) \cdot t_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t_2 = \frac{\ln(2)}{\gamma} + t_1$$

~~Au bout de $\frac{\ln(2)}{\gamma}$ s, l'amplitude /2.~~

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} \text{ rad.s}^{-1}.$$

$$\sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \gamma^2} \cdot \frac{\ln(2)}{\gamma} = N$$

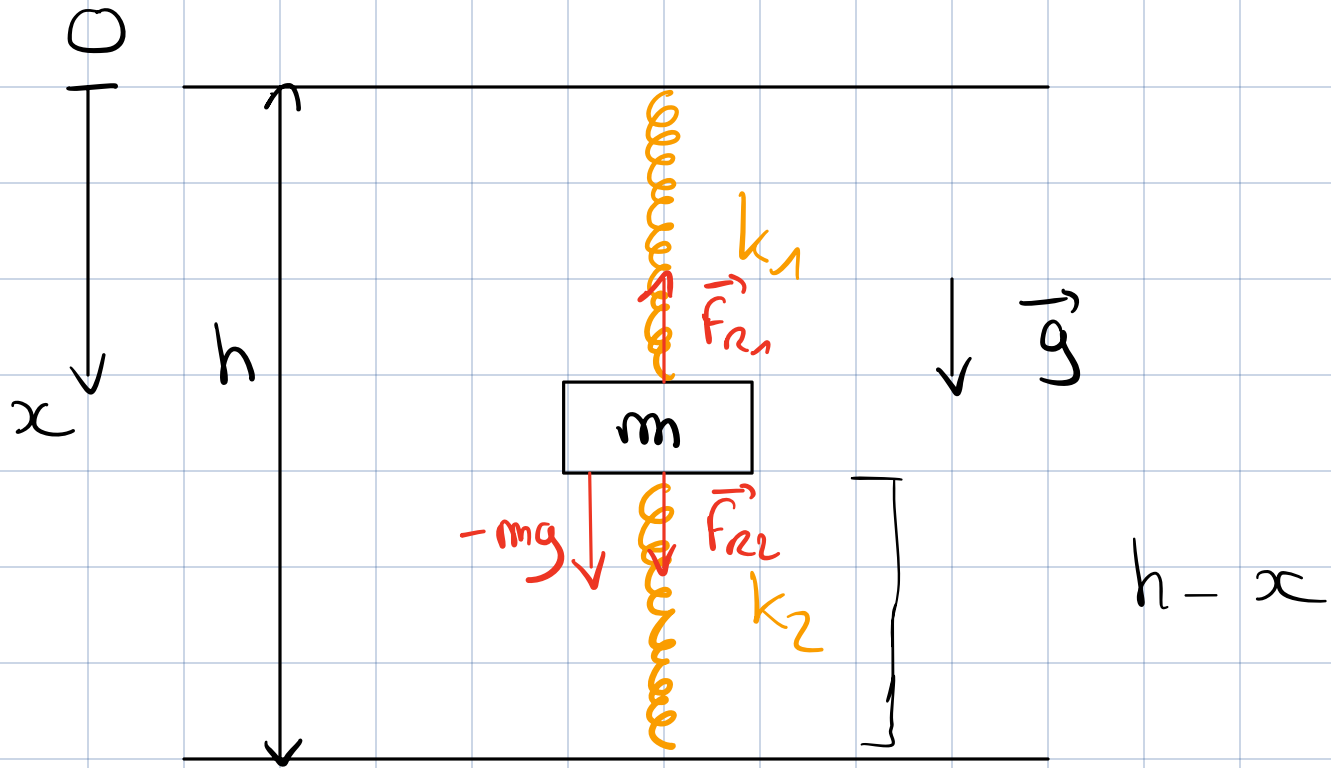
$$\frac{\omega_0^2 \cdot \ln(z)^2}{\gamma^2} + \gamma^2 \cdot \frac{\ln(z)}{\gamma^2} = N^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln(z) (\gamma^2 + \ln(z) \omega_0^2)}{\gamma^2} = N^2$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_1} \left[\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}} = \text{s} \right]$$

$$\frac{\frac{\ln(z)}{\gamma}}{T} = \frac{\frac{\ln(z)}{\gamma}}{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_1}} = \frac{\omega_1 \ln(z)}{2\pi \gamma}$$

Oscillateur à deux ressorts



(A) $\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$. On projette.

$$\Leftrightarrow m\ddot{x} = -k_1 x + k_2(h-x) + mg$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m\ddot{x} = x(-k_1 - k_2) + mg + k_2 h.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m\ddot{x} = (-k_1 - k_2)x + mg + k_2 h$$

soit $k = -(-k_1 - k_2) = k_1 + k_2$.

$$\Leftrightarrow m\ddot{x} = -kx + mg + k_2 h$$

(B)

Solution de la forme

USELESS
moss inherent

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) + B \sin(\omega_0 t) + \frac{mg}{k} + \frac{k_2 h}{k}, \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -A\omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t) + B\omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = B\omega_0 = v_0 \Leftrightarrow B = \frac{v_0}{\omega_0}$$

$$x(0) = A + \frac{mg}{k} + \frac{k_2 h}{k} \Leftrightarrow A = x_0 - \frac{mg}{k} - \frac{k_2 h}{k}$$

$$x(t) = \left(x_0 - \frac{mg}{k} - \frac{k_2 h}{k}\right) \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{v_0}{\omega_0} \sin(\omega_0 t) + \frac{mg}{k} + \frac{k_2 h}{k}$$

Pulsation $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m}}$

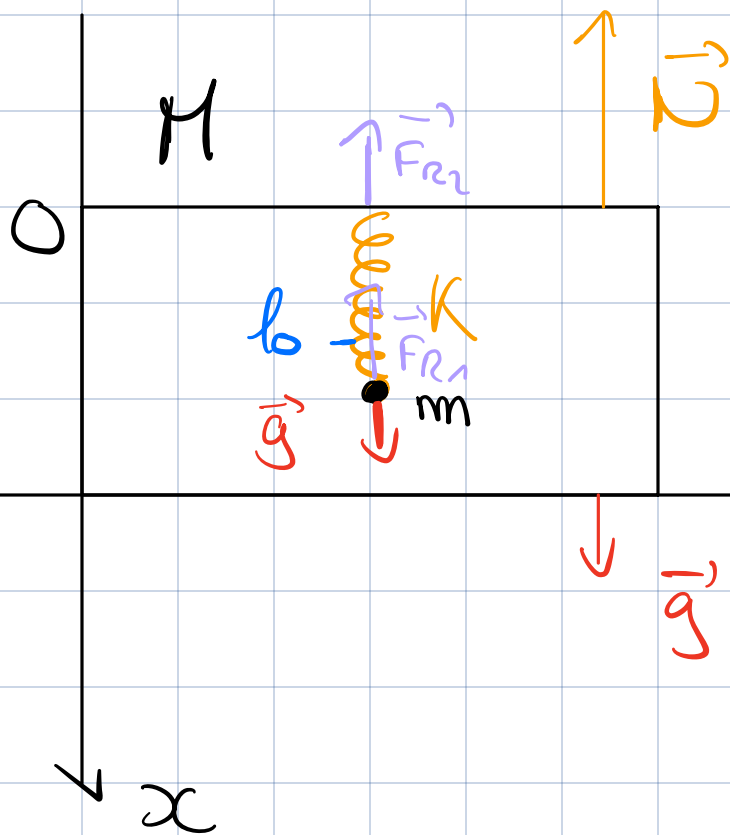
(c) à $\frac{1}{2}$ période, théoriquement le point le plus bas est atteint $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$

$$x\left(\frac{\pi}{\omega_0}\right) = \left(\frac{-mg}{k} - \frac{k_2 h}{k}\right) \cos(\pi) + \frac{mg}{k} + \frac{k_2 \cdot h}{k}$$

$$= \left(\frac{mg}{k} + \frac{k_2 h}{k}\right) \cdot 2$$

$$= 3m$$

③ Ressort dans une boîte



sur bille

$$\begin{cases} \sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a} = \vec{P}_m + \vec{F}_R \\ m\ddot{x} = mg - k(x - b) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum \vec{F} = M\vec{a} = \vec{P}_M + \vec{N} - \vec{F}_R = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$

on pose les contraintes $z_n = z_0 \Rightarrow \ddot{z} = 0$.

Qd la boîte décolle, on a:

$$\|\vec{N}\| \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -F_R + P_M \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Mg + k(x - l_0) \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -Mg + l_0 k \geq kx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{Mg}{k} + l_0 \geq x$$

$$Mg + kx - l_0 k \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Mg - l_0 k \leq -kx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{Mg}{k} + l_0 k \geq x$$

$$m\ddot{x} = mg - kx + kl_0$$

$$= -k\left(x - l_0 - \frac{mg}{k}\right)$$

$$= -k(\tilde{x})$$

$$x = \hat{x} + l_0 + \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = A \cos(\omega t + \phi) \\ \ddot{x} = \ddot{x} = -A\omega \sin(\omega t + \phi) \\ \ddot{x} = \ddot{x} = -\omega^2(x) \end{cases}$$

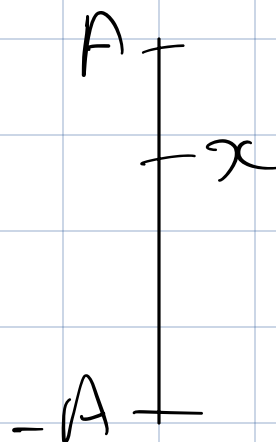
$$A = x_0 + l_0 + \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x} &= A \cos(\omega t + \phi) \\ \dot{x} &= A \sin(\omega t + \phi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\ddot{x}^2 + \dot{x}^2 = A^2 (\cos^2(\omega t + \phi) + \sin^2(\omega t + \phi))$$

$$\ddot{x}^2 + \dot{x}^2 = A^2$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi) + l_0 + \frac{mg}{k}$$



$$-A + l_0 + \frac{mg}{k} \leq x \leq A + l_0 + \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$-A + l_0 + \frac{mg}{k} \leq x \leq \frac{-Mg}{k} + l_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -A + \cancel{l_0} + \frac{mg}{k} \leq \frac{-Mg}{k} \cancel{+ l_0}$$

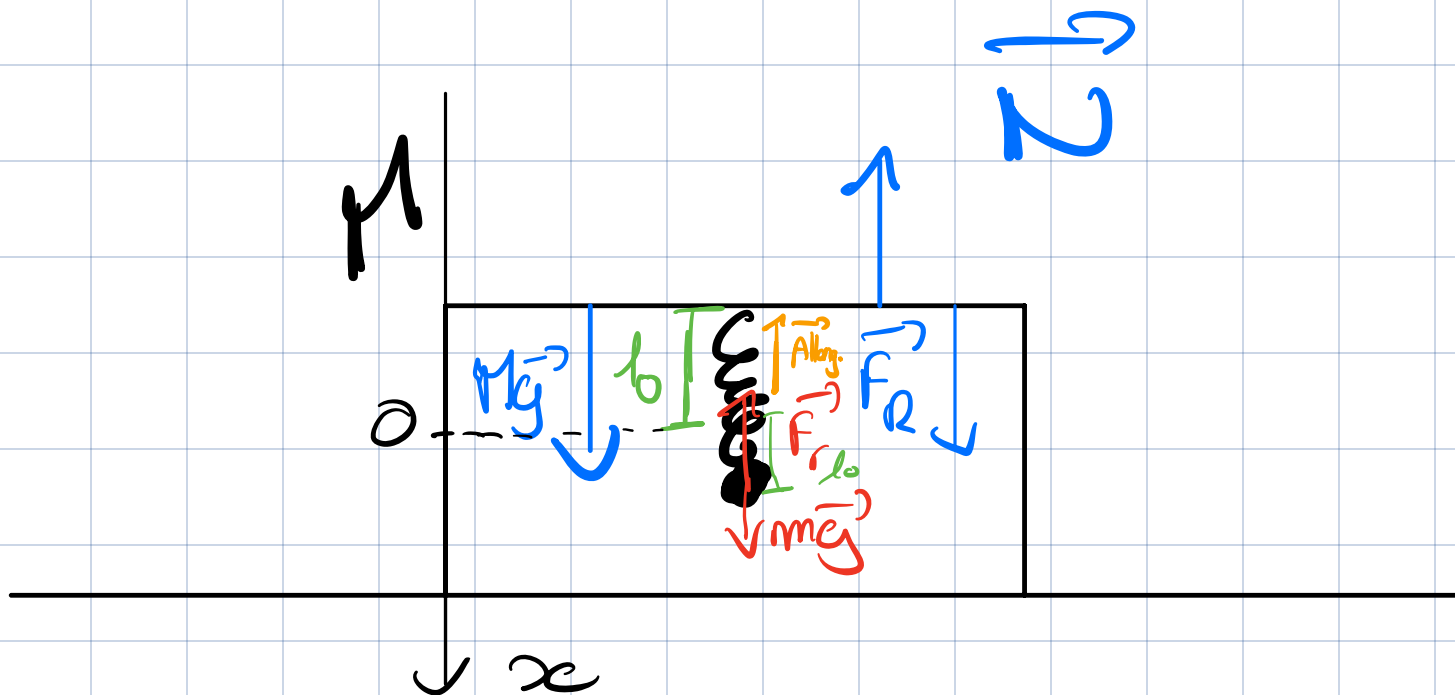
$$\Leftrightarrow -A \leq \frac{-(M+m)g}{k}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(M+m)g}{k} \leq A$$

CORRIGE

Ex 3

PARK PROOF



Système 1 : boîte

- masse M

- Forces :

⚠ en fait que $N_x < 0$

- $\vec{N} = N_x \hat{e}_x$
- $M \vec{g} = Mg \hat{e}_x$

- $\vec{F}_R = -k(0 - (x - l_0)) \hat{e}_x$
 $= -k(-x + l_0) \hat{e}_x$

Système 2 : bille

- masse m

- Forces :

- $\vec{P} = mg \hat{e}_x$
- $\vec{F}_r = -k(0 + l_0) \hat{e}_x$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{N} + M\vec{g} + \vec{F}_R = \vec{0} \\ m\vec{g} + \vec{F}_r = m\vec{a} \end{cases}$$

Par simplifier les calculs, on peut placer l'origine à l_0 , à x_{eq} ou au point d'attache.

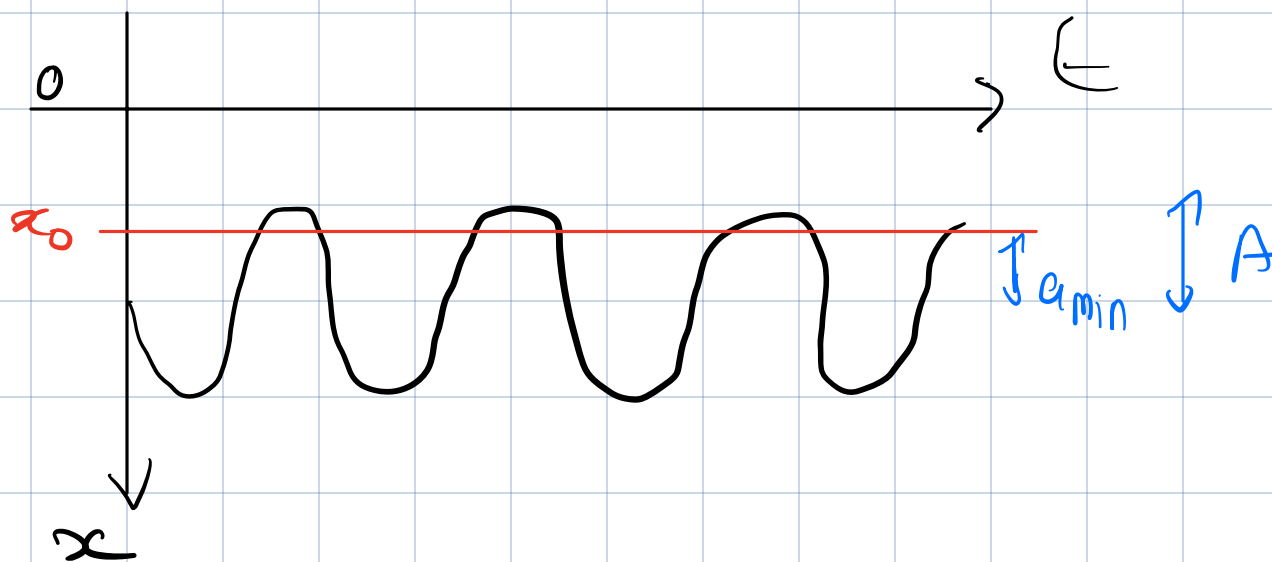
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_x + Mg + kx - kl_0 = 0 \\ mg - k(x - l_0) = m\ddot{x} \end{cases}$$

décollage si $N_x = 0$ (ou $N_x \geq 0$)

$$\Rightarrow Mg + kx_{\circ} - kl_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{\circ} = l_0 - \frac{Mg}{k}$$

(\leq)



On a x_0 . On cherche x_{eq} ,
 parce que $A_{min} = x_{eq} - x_0$

$$mg - kx + kl_0 = m\ddot{x}, \quad \ddot{x} = 0 \quad (\text{équilibre})$$

$$mg - kx_{eq} + kl_0 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -kx_{eq} = -mg - l_0k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{eq} = \frac{mg}{k} + l_0$$

$$A \geq |x_0 - x_{eq}|$$

$$\geq \frac{(M+m)g}{k}$$