

Mouvement RR 3D ★★

C2-08

C2-09

Question 1 Exprimer le torseur dynamique $\{\mathcal{D}(1/0)\}$ en B.

Par définition, $\{\mathcal{D}(1/0)\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overrightarrow{R_d(1/0)} \\ \overrightarrow{\delta(B, 1/0)} \end{array} \right\}_B$.

Calculons $\overrightarrow{R_d(1/0)}$

$$\overrightarrow{R_d(1/0)} = m_1 \overrightarrow{\Gamma(G_1, 1/0)} = m_1 \overrightarrow{\Gamma(B, 1/0)}$$

Calcul de $\overrightarrow{V(B, 1/0)}$: $\overrightarrow{V(B, 1/0)} = \frac{d}{dt} [\overrightarrow{AB}]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = \frac{d}{dt} [R \vec{i}_1]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = R \dot{\theta} \vec{j}_1$.

Calcul de $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(B, 1/0)}$: $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(B, 1/0)} = \frac{d}{dt} [\overrightarrow{V(B, 1/0)}]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = \frac{d}{dt} [R \dot{\theta} \vec{j}_1]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = R \ddot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 - R \dot{\theta}^2 \vec{i}_1$.

Au final, $\overrightarrow{R_d(1/0)} = m_1 (R \ddot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 - R \dot{\theta}^2 \vec{i}_1)$.

Calculons $\overrightarrow{\delta(B, 1/0)}$ B est le centre d'inertie du solide 1; donc d'une part, $\overrightarrow{\delta(B, 1/0)} = \frac{d}{dt} [\overrightarrow{\sigma(B, 1/0)}]_{\mathcal{R}_0}$.

D'autre part, $\overrightarrow{\sigma(B, 1/0)} = I_B(1) \overrightarrow{\Omega(1/0)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_1 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{R}_1} \dot{\theta} \vec{k}_0 = C_1 \dot{\theta} \vec{k}_0$.

Par suite, $\overrightarrow{\delta(B, 1/0)} = C_1 \ddot{\theta} \vec{k}_0$.

Au final, $\{\mathcal{D}(1/0)\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} m_1 (R \ddot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 - R \dot{\theta}^2 \vec{i}_1) \\ C_1 \ddot{\theta} \vec{k}_0 \end{array} \right\}_B$.

Question 2 Déterminer $\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 1+2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0$

Tout d'abord, $\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 1+2/0)} = \overrightarrow{\delta(A, 1/0)} + \overrightarrow{\delta(A, 2/0)}$.

Calcul de $\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 1/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0$ – **Méthode 1**

$$\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 1/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0 = (\overrightarrow{\delta(B, 1/0)} + \overrightarrow{AB} \wedge \overrightarrow{R_d(1/0)}) \cdot \vec{k}_0 = (C_1 \ddot{\theta} \vec{k}_0 + R \vec{i}_1 \wedge m_1 (R \ddot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 - R \dot{\theta}^2 \vec{i}_1)) \cdot \vec{k}_0$$

$$\vec{k}_0 = C_1 \ddot{\theta} + m_1 R^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

Calcul de $\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0$ – **Méthode 1**

A est un point fixe. On a donc $\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0 = \frac{d}{dt} [\overrightarrow{\sigma(A, 2/0)}]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \vec{k}_0 = \frac{d}{dt} [\overrightarrow{\sigma(A, 2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0]_{\mathcal{R}_0}$

$$\underbrace{\overrightarrow{\sigma(A, 2/0)} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{k}_0]_{\mathcal{R}_0}}_{\vec{0}}$$

A est un point fixe. On a donc $\overrightarrow{\sigma(A, 2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0 = (I_A(2) \overrightarrow{\Omega(2/0)}) \cdot \vec{k}_0$

$$I_A(2) = I_{G_2}(2) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 R^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_2 R^2 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{R}_2} \quad \text{et } \overrightarrow{\Omega(2/0)} = \dot{\theta} \vec{k}_1 + \dot{\varphi} \vec{i}_2 = \dot{\theta} (\cos \varphi \vec{k}_2 + \sin \varphi \vec{j}_2) + \dot{\varphi} \vec{i}_2.$$

$$\text{On a donc } \overrightarrow{\sigma(A, 2/0)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 + m_2 R^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_2 m_2 R^2 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{R}_2} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\varphi} \\ \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \\ \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{R}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 \dot{\varphi} \\ \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi (B_2 + m_2 R^2) \\ \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi (C_2 + m_2 R^2) \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{R}_2}.$$

De plus $\vec{k}_1 = \cos \varphi \vec{k}_2 + \sin \varphi \vec{j}_2$. On a alors $\overrightarrow{\sigma(A, 2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0 = \dot{\theta} \sin^2 \varphi (B_2 + m_2 R^2) + \dot{\theta} \cos^2 \varphi (C_2 + m_2 R^2)$.

Enfin, $\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0 = (B_2 + m_2 R^2) (\ddot{\theta} \sin^2 \varphi + 2\dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi) + (C_2 + m_2 R^2) (\ddot{\theta} \cos^2 \varphi - 2\dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi)$.

Conclusion

$$\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 1 + 2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0 = C_1 \ddot{\theta} + m_1 R^2 \ddot{\theta} + (B_2 + m_2 R^2) (\ddot{\theta} \sin^2 \varphi + 2\dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi) + (C_2 + m_2 R^2) (\ddot{\theta} \cos^2 \varphi - 2\dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi)$$