Mouvement RT ★

C2-09

Question 1 Dans le but d'obtenir les lois de mouvement, appliquer le théorème de la résultante dynamique au solide 2 en projection sur $\overrightarrow{i_1}$.

On isole le solide 2.

On réalise le BAME :

- ▶ liaison glissière : $\{\mathcal{T}(1 \to 2)\}$ tel que $\overline{R(1 \to 2)} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = 0$; ▶ pesanteur sur 2 : $\{\mathcal{T}(\text{pes} \to 2)\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -m_2 g \overrightarrow{j_0} \\ \overrightarrow{0} \end{array} \right\}_{R} \text{avec} -m_2 g \overrightarrow{j_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = -m_2 g \sin \theta$;
- ▶ action du vérin $\{\mathcal{T}(\text{Vérin} \to 2)\} = \left\{\begin{array}{c} F_v \overrightarrow{i_1} \\ \overrightarrow{0} \end{array}\right\}$.

On applique le théorème de la résultante dynamique au solide 2 en projection sur $\overrightarrow{i_1}$: $\overrightarrow{R(1 \to 2)} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} + \left(-m_2 g \overrightarrow{j_0}\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} + F_v \overrightarrow{i_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = \overrightarrow{R_d(2/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1}$.

Calcul de $\overrightarrow{R_d}(2/0) \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1}$:

$$\overrightarrow{R_d(2/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \left[\overrightarrow{AG_2} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \left[\lambda(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\dot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \right]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} + \lambda(t$$

$$= m_2 \left(\ddot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \dot{\lambda}(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} + \dot{\lambda}(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} - \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}^2(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{i_1} = m_2 \left(\ddot{\lambda}(t) - \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}^2(t) \right)$$

Au final, l'application du TRD à 2 en projection sur $\overrightarrow{i_1}$ donne :

$$F_v - m_2 g \sin \theta = m_2 \left(\ddot{\lambda}(t) - \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}^2(t) \right).$$

Question 2 Dans le but d'obtenir les lois de mouvement, appliquer le théorème du moment dynamique à l'ensemble 1+2 au point A en projection sur $\overrightarrow{k_0}$. On isole le solide 1+2.

On réalise le BAME:

- ▶ liaison pivot : $\{\mathcal{T}(0 \to 1)\}\$ tel que $\overrightarrow{\mathcal{M}(A, 0 \to 1)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = 0$.
- ▶ pesanteur sur 2 : $\{\mathcal{T}(\text{pes} \to 2)\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -m_2 g \overrightarrow{j_0} \\ \overrightarrow{0} \end{array} \right\}$ avec $\overrightarrow{\mathcal{M}(A, \text{pes} \to 2)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} =$ $\left(\overrightarrow{AB} \wedge -m_2 g \overrightarrow{j_0}\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = \left(\lambda(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} \wedge -m_2 g \overrightarrow{j_0}\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = -m_2 g \lambda(t) \cos \theta(t);$
- ▶ pesanteur sur 1 : $\{\mathcal{T} \text{ (pes} \to 1)\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -m_1 g \overrightarrow{j_0} \\ \overrightarrow{0} \end{array} \right\}$ avec $\overline{\mathcal{M} (A, \text{pes} \to 1)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} =$ $\left(\overrightarrow{AG_1} \wedge -m_1 g \overrightarrow{j_0}\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = \left(L_1 \overrightarrow{i_1} \wedge -m_1 g \overrightarrow{j_0}\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = -m_1 g L_1 \cos \theta(t);$
- ▶ action du moteur $\{\mathcal{T}(\text{Moteur} \to 1)\} = \left\{\begin{array}{c} \overrightarrow{0} \\ C_{m} \overrightarrow{k_0} \end{array}\right\}$.

On applique le théorème du moment dynamique au solide 1+2 en projection sur $\overrightarrow{k_0}$: $\overline{\mathcal{M}}(A,0 \to 1) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} + \overline{\mathcal{M}}(A, \operatorname{pes} \to 2) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} + \overline{\mathcal{M}}(A, \operatorname{pes} \to 1) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} + C_m \overrightarrow{k_0} = \overline{\delta(A,1+2/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0}$.



Calcul de
$$\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 1 + 2/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = \overrightarrow{\delta(A, 1/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} + \overrightarrow{\delta(A, 2/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0}$$
.

Calcul de
$$\overrightarrow{\delta(A, 1/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0}$$
:

$$\overline{\delta(A,1/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = \left(\overline{\delta(G_1,1/0)} + \overline{AG_1} \wedge \overline{R_d(1/0)}\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left[\overline{\sigma(G_1,1/0)}\right]_0 + m_1 \overline{AG_1} \wedge \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left[\overline{AG_1}\right]_0\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0}$$

$$= \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left[\overline{\sigma(G_1,1/0)}\right]_0 \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} + \left(m_1 \overline{AG_1} \wedge \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left[\overline{AG_1}\right]_0\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left[\overline{\sigma(G_1,1/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0}\right]_0 + \left(m_1 L_1 \overrightarrow{i_1} \wedge \left(L_1 \ddot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} - L_1 \dot{\theta}^2(t) \overrightarrow{i_1}\right)\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0}\right) \operatorname{car} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\overrightarrow{k_0}\right]_0 = 0$$

$$= C_1 \ddot{\theta}(t) + m_1 L_1^2 \ddot{\theta}(t)$$

Calcul de
$$\overrightarrow{\delta(A,2/0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0}$$

$$\begin{split} &\overrightarrow{\delta}(A,2/0) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = \left(\overrightarrow{\delta}(G_2,2/0) + \overrightarrow{AG_2} \wedge \overrightarrow{R_d(2/0)} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} = \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\overrightarrow{\sigma}(B,2/0) \right]_0 + m_2 \overrightarrow{AB} \wedge \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \left[AB \right]_0 \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} \\ &= \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\overrightarrow{\sigma}(B,2/0) \right]_0 \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} + \left(m_2 \overrightarrow{AB} \wedge \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \left[\overrightarrow{AB} \right]_0 \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\overrightarrow{\sigma}(B,2/0) \cdot \overrightarrow{k_0} \right]_0 + \left(m_2 \lambda(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} \wedge \left(\ddot{\lambda}(t) \overrightarrow{i_1} + \dot{\lambda}(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} + \dot{\lambda}(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} + \lambda(t) \ddot{\theta}(t) \overrightarrow{j_1} - \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}^2 \right) \\ &= \operatorname{car} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\overrightarrow{k_0} \right]_0 = \overrightarrow{0} \, . \end{split}$$

On a donc (j'espère ...):

 $= C_2 \ddot{\theta}(t) + m_2 \lambda(t) \left(\dot{\lambda}(t) \dot{\theta}(t) + \dot{\lambda}(t) \dot{\theta}(t) + \lambda(t) \ddot{\theta}(t) \right).$

$$C_m - m_1 g L_1 \cos \theta(t) - m_2 g \lambda(t) \cos \theta(t) = C_1 \ddot{\theta}(t) + m_1 L_1^2 \ddot{\theta}(t) + C_2 \ddot{\theta}(t) + m_2 \lambda(t) \left(2 \dot{\lambda}(t) \dot{\theta}(t) + \lambda(t) \ddot{\theta}(t) + \lambda(t) \dot{\theta}(t) \right)$$

$$C_m - (m_1L_1 + m_2\lambda(t))\,g\cos\theta(t) = C_1\ddot{\theta}(t) + m_1L_1^2\ddot{\theta}(t) + C_2\ddot{\theta}(t) + 2m_2\lambda(t)\dot{\lambda}(t)\dot{\theta}(t) + m_2\lambda^2(t)\ddot{\theta}(t).$$