

Mouvement RR 3D ★★

C2-08

C2-09

Pas de corrigé pour cet exercice.

Question 1 Exprimer le torseur dynamique $\{\mathcal{D}(2/0)\}$ en B.

Par définition, $\{\mathcal{D}(2/0)\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overrightarrow{R_d(2/0)} \\ \overrightarrow{\delta(B, 2/0)} \end{array} \right\}_B$.

Calculons $\overrightarrow{R_d(2/0)}$: $\overrightarrow{R_d(2/0)} = m_2 \overrightarrow{\Gamma(G_2, 2/0)} = m_2 \overrightarrow{\Gamma(C, 2/0)}$

Calcul de $\overrightarrow{V(C, 2/0)}$:

$$\overrightarrow{V(C, 2/0)} = \frac{d}{dt} [\overrightarrow{AC}]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = \frac{d}{dt} [H\vec{j}_1 + R\vec{i}_1 + L\vec{i}_2]_{\mathcal{R}_0}.$$

Calculons :

- ▶ $\frac{d}{dt} [\vec{j}_0]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = \vec{0}$;
- ▶ $\frac{d}{dt} [\vec{i}_1]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = \overrightarrow{\Omega(1/0)} \wedge \vec{i}_1 = \dot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 \wedge \vec{i}_1 = -\dot{\theta} \vec{k}_1$;
- ▶ $\frac{d}{dt} [\vec{i}_2]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = \overrightarrow{\Omega(2/0)} \wedge \vec{i}_2 = (\dot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 + \dot{\varphi} \vec{k}_2) \wedge \vec{i}_2 = \dot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 \wedge \vec{i}_2 + \dot{\varphi} \vec{k}_2 \wedge \vec{i}_2 = -\dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \vec{k}_1 + \dot{\varphi} \vec{j}_2$.

On a donc $\overrightarrow{V(C, 2/0)} = -R\dot{\theta} \vec{k}_1 + L(-\dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \vec{k}_1 + \dot{\varphi} \vec{j}_2)$.

Calcul de $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(C, 2/0)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{\Gamma(C, 2/0)} &= \frac{d}{dt} [\overrightarrow{V(C, 2/0)}]_{\mathcal{R}_0} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} [L\dot{\varphi} \vec{j}_2 - \dot{\theta} (R\vec{k}_1 + L \cos \varphi \vec{k}_1)]_{\mathcal{R}_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Calculons :

- ▶ $\frac{d}{dt} [\vec{j}_2]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = \overrightarrow{\Omega(2/0)} \wedge \vec{j}_2 = (\dot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 + \dot{\varphi} \vec{k}_1) \wedge \vec{j}_2 = \dot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 \wedge \vec{j}_2 + \dot{\varphi} \vec{k}_1 \wedge \vec{j}_2 = \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \vec{k}_1 - \dot{\varphi} \vec{i}_2$.
- ▶ $\frac{d}{dt} [\vec{k}_1]_{\mathcal{R}_0} = \dot{\theta} \vec{i}_1$.

Avec les hypothèses, on a $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(C, 2/0)} = L\dot{\varphi} (\dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \vec{k}_1 - \dot{\varphi} \vec{i}_2) - \dot{\theta} (R\dot{\theta} \vec{i}_1 + L \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \vec{i}_1 - L\dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \vec{k}_1)$.

Calculons $\overrightarrow{\delta(C, 2/0)}$

C est le centre d'inertie du solide 2 ; donc d'une part, $\overrightarrow{\delta(C, 2/0)} = \frac{d}{dt} [\overrightarrow{\sigma(C, 2/0)}]_{\mathcal{R}_0}$.

D'autre part, $\overrightarrow{\sigma(C, 2/0)} = I_C(2) \overrightarrow{\Omega(2/0)}$.

Or $\overrightarrow{\Omega(2/0)} = \dot{\theta} \vec{j}_1 + \dot{\varphi} \vec{k}_2 = \dot{\theta} (\cos \varphi \vec{j}_2 + \sin \varphi \vec{i}_2) + \dot{\varphi} \vec{k}_2$.

$$\overrightarrow{\sigma(C, 2/0)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_2 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}_2} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \\ \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\theta} A_2 \sin \varphi \\ \dot{\theta} B_2 \cos \varphi \\ C_2 \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}_2}.$$

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