

## Mouvement RR – RSG ★★

C2-08

C2-09

Pas de corrigé pour cet exercice.

**Question 1** Déterminer  $\overrightarrow{R_d(2/0)} \cdot \vec{i}_1$  (Voir exercice B2-13 46-RR-RSG).

1.  $\overrightarrow{V(B, 2/0)} = L\dot{\varphi}(t)\vec{j}_2 + \dot{\theta}(t)(L\vec{j}_1 - R\vec{i}_0)$ .
2.  $\{\mathcal{V}(2/0)\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overrightarrow{\Omega(2/0)} = (\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\vec{k}_0 \\ L\dot{\varphi}(t)\vec{j}_2 + \dot{\theta}(t)(L\vec{j}_1 - R\vec{i}_0) \end{array} \right\}_B$ .
3.  $\overrightarrow{\Gamma(B, 2/0)} = L\ddot{\varphi}(t)\vec{j}_2 - L\dot{\varphi}(t)(\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\vec{i}_2 + \ddot{\theta}(t)(L\vec{j}_1 - R\vec{i}_0) - L\dot{\theta}^2(t)\vec{i}_1$ .

$$\overrightarrow{R_d(2/0)} \cdot \vec{i}_1 = m_2 \overrightarrow{\Gamma(B, 2/0)} \cdot \vec{i}_1 = (L\ddot{\varphi}(t)\vec{j}_2 - L\dot{\varphi}(t)(\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\vec{i}_2 + \ddot{\theta}(t)(L\vec{j}_1 - R\vec{i}_0) - L\dot{\theta}^2(t)\vec{i}_1) \cdot \vec{i}_1$$

$$\vec{i}_1 = -\sin \varphi(t)L\ddot{\varphi}(t) - L\dot{\varphi}(t)(\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\cos \varphi + \ddot{\theta}(t)(L\vec{j}_1 - R\vec{i}_0) \cdot \vec{i}_1 - L\dot{\theta}^2(t)$$

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

$$\text{Calculons } \overrightarrow{\sigma(B, 2/0)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_2 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}_2} \quad \overrightarrow{\Omega(2/0)} = C_2(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\theta})\vec{k}_0.$$

$$\text{Calculons } \overrightarrow{\delta(B, 2/0)} = C_2(\ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\theta})\vec{k}_0.$$

$$\text{Enfin, } \overrightarrow{\delta(A, 2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0 = (\overrightarrow{\delta(B, 2/0)} + \overrightarrow{AB} \wedge \overrightarrow{R_d(2/0)}) \cdot \vec{k}_0$$

$$= C_2(\ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\theta}) + m_2 \left( L\vec{i}_1 \wedge (L\ddot{\varphi}(t)\vec{j}_2 - L\dot{\varphi}(t)(\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\vec{i}_2 + \ddot{\theta}(t)(L\vec{j}_1 - R\vec{i}_0) - L\dot{\theta}^2(t)\vec{i}_1) \right) \cdot \vec{k}_0$$

$$= C_2(\ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\theta}) + m_2 L \left( (L\ddot{\varphi}(t)\vec{i}_1 \wedge \vec{j}_2 - L\dot{\varphi}(t)(\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\vec{i}_1 \wedge \vec{i}_2 + \ddot{\theta}(t)(L\vec{i}_1 \wedge \vec{j}_1 - R\vec{i}_1 \wedge \vec{i}_0)) \right) \cdot \vec{k}_0$$

$$= C_2(\ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\theta}) + m_2 L (L\ddot{\varphi}(t)\cos \varphi - L\dot{\varphi}(t)(\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\sin \varphi + \ddot{\theta}(t)(L + R\sin \theta)).$$

**Question 3** Déterminer  $\overrightarrow{\delta(I, 1+2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0$

$$\text{Calculons } R\vec{j}_0 \wedge (L\ddot{\varphi}(t)\vec{j}_2 - L\dot{\varphi}(t)(\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\vec{i}_2 + \ddot{\theta}(t)(L\vec{j}_1 - R\vec{i}_0) - L\dot{\theta}^2(t)\vec{i}_1) \cdot \vec{k}_0$$

$$= R (L\ddot{\varphi}(t)\vec{j}_0 \wedge \vec{j}_2 - L\dot{\varphi}(t)(\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\vec{j}_0 \wedge \vec{i}_2 + \ddot{\theta}(t)(L\vec{j}_0 \wedge \vec{j}_1 - R\vec{j}_0 \wedge \vec{i}_0) - L\dot{\theta}^2(t)\vec{j}_0 \wedge \vec{i}_1) \cdot \vec{k}_0$$

$$= R (L\ddot{\varphi}(t)\sin(\theta + \varphi) + L\dot{\varphi}(t)(\dot{\varphi}(t) + \dot{\theta}(t))\cos(\varphi + \theta) + \ddot{\theta}(t)(L\sin \theta + R) + L\dot{\theta}^2(t)\cos \theta) \dots$$

On peut en déduire  $\overrightarrow{\delta(I, 2/0)} \cdot \vec{k}_0$ .

On fait l'hypothèse que  $\ell = 0$ .

$$\text{Par ailleurs, on a } \overrightarrow{\delta(G_1, 1/0)} = C_1\ddot{\theta}(t)\vec{k}_0$$

» Calculer  $\overrightarrow{\delta(I, 1/0)} \dots$