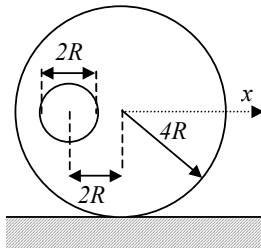


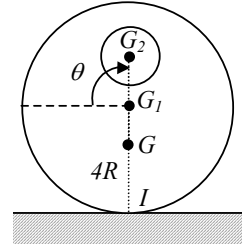
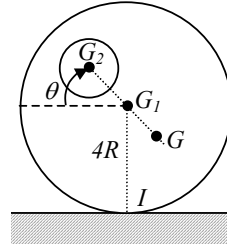
QCM. Les réponses correctes sont :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.a ($T = T_1 + T_2$) | 4.a ($T+V=E_0$ est une intégrale première) |
| 1.e ($T = T_1 + T_2$ avec les T_i calculés au point O) | 4.c (c'est une intégrale première) |
| 2.b | 4.d (c'est la condition pour avoir 4.c) |
| 3.b et 3.e | 5.b (ssi toutes les forces dérivent d'un potentiel) et 5.e |

1.1



$$\begin{aligned} m &= m_1 - m_2 = 15 \rho \pi R^2 \\ \Rightarrow m_1 &= \frac{16}{15} m; \quad m_2 = \frac{1}{15} m \\ \|G_1 G\| &= \frac{m_1 \cdot 0 - m_2 \cdot (-2R)}{m_1 - m_2} = \frac{2R}{15} \end{aligned}$$



$$L = T - V \text{ avec } V = -mg \frac{2}{15} R \sin \theta = V_1 - V_2 = 0 - m_2 g 2R \sin \theta \text{ (point de référence : } G_1)$$

$$T = T_1 - T_2 \quad \text{où} \quad T_i = \frac{1}{2} M v_i^2 + M \bar{v}_i \cdot (\bar{\omega} \times \overline{IG}) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_{I_i} \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_{I_i} \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} I_{y_{I_i}} \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} (I_{y_{l_1}} - I_{y_{l_2}}) \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} I_{y_l} \omega^2 = \frac{mR^2}{30} \left(16.24 - \frac{41}{2} - 16 \sin \theta \right) \dot{\theta}^2 \quad \text{car}$$

$$I_{y_I} = \frac{m_1 (4R)^2}{2} + m_1 (4R)^2 - \left(\frac{m_2 R^2}{2} + m_2 \left((4R + 2R \sin \theta)^2 + (2R \cos \theta)^2 \right) \right) = \frac{mR^2}{15} \left(16.24 - \frac{41}{2} - 16 \sin \theta \right)$$

$$L = \frac{mR^2}{30} \left(16.24 - \frac{41}{2} - 16 \sin \theta \right) \dot{\theta}^2 + mg \frac{2}{15} R \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{mR^2}{15} \left(16.24 - \frac{41}{2} - 16 \sin \theta \right) \ddot{\theta} + \frac{mR^2}{15} 16 \cos \theta \dot{\theta}^2 - mg \frac{2}{15} R \cos \theta = 0$$

1.2

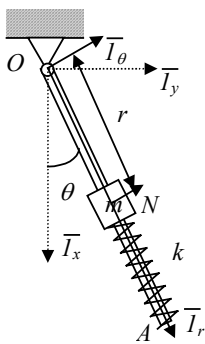
$$\text{Intégrale première : } T + V = \frac{mR^2}{30} \left(16.24 - \frac{41}{2} - 16 \sin \theta \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - mg \frac{2}{15} R \sin \theta = \text{Const}$$

1.3

$$(T+V)_{\theta=0, \dot{\theta}=0} = (T+V)_{\theta=\pi/2} \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{mR^2}{30} \left(16.24 - \frac{73}{2} \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - mg \frac{2}{15} R \Rightarrow \dot{\theta}_{\max}^2 = \frac{8g}{(32.24 - 73)R} = \frac{8g}{695R}$$

$$AN : R = 0,075 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \omega = 1,227 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

2.1



Système {Tige (M) + masse (m)} : Théorème de Lagrange :

$$T = T_m + T_M \quad \text{où} \quad T_M = \frac{1}{2} M v_O^2 + M \bar{v}_O \cdot (\bar{\omega} \times \overline{OG}) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \overline{\overline{I}_O} \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \overline{\overline{I}_O} \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ML^2}{3} \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$T_m = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 + M \bar{V}_G \cdot (\bar{\omega} \times \overline{GG}) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_G \cdot \bar{\omega}}_{I_G=0 \text{ (masse ponctuelle)}} = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2)$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{ML^2}{3}\dot{\theta}^2 \quad \text{et} \quad V = -Mg\frac{L}{2}\cos\theta - mgr\cos\theta + \frac{k}{2}(r-r_0)^2$$

$$L = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{ML^2}{3} \dot{\theta}^2 + Mg \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta + mgr \cos \theta - \frac{k}{2}(r-r_0)^2$$

Système avec 2 ddl :
 r et θ .

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = 0 \Rightarrow m\ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2 - mg \cos \theta + k(r - r_0) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow mr^2 \ddot{\theta} + m2r\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + \frac{ML^2}{3} \ddot{\theta} + Mg \frac{L}{2} \sin \theta + mgr \sin \theta = 0 \quad (2)$$

2.2 Système {Tige (M)} : (m est au point P)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ML^2}{3} \dot{\theta}^2 \quad \text{et} \quad Q_\theta = \bar{N} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_P}{\partial \theta} + M\bar{g} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_G}{\partial \theta} = rN - Mg \frac{L}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{N} = N \bar{l}_\theta \quad \text{et} \quad \overline{OP} = r \bar{l}_r; \quad \delta \overline{OP} = \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_P}{\partial r} \delta r + \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_P}{\partial \theta} \delta \theta = \delta r \bar{l}_r + r \delta \theta \bar{l}_\theta \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_P}{\partial r} = \bar{l}_r \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_P}{\partial \theta} = r \bar{l}_\theta \\ \text{où} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M\bar{g} = Mg \bar{l}_x \quad \text{et} \quad \overline{OG} = \frac{L}{2} (\cos \theta \bar{l}_x + \sin \theta \bar{l}_y); \quad \delta \overline{OG} = \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_G}{\partial r} \delta r + \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_G}{\partial \theta} \delta \theta = \frac{L}{2} (-\sin \theta \bar{l}_x + \cos \theta \bar{l}_y) \delta \theta \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_G}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_G}{\partial \theta} = \frac{L}{2} (-\sin \theta \bar{l}_x + \cos \theta \bar{l}_y) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

L'équation de Lagrange $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} = Q_\theta \Rightarrow \frac{ML^2}{3} \ddot{\theta} = rN - \frac{L}{2} \sin \theta Mg$

$$\Rightarrow N = ML \frac{\frac{L}{3} \ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{2} \sin \theta}{r} \quad \text{Cette méthode est beaucoup plus lourde que les théorèmes généraux. Il est préférable d'utiliser les théorèmes généraux pour trouver les réactions de liaison (voir TP 8)}$$

3. Axes : $z = OB$; $z' = OG$; x et x' dans le même plan que z et z' .

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_G \cdot \bar{\omega} \quad \text{où} \quad I_{x'G} = I_{y'G} = I_{z'G} = \frac{md^2}{6} = A \quad (\text{par symétrie})$$

$$\bar{\omega} = \dot{\theta} \bar{l}_z + \dot{\phi} \cos \alpha \bar{l}_z - \dot{\phi} \sin \alpha \bar{l}_x = \dot{\theta} \bar{l}_z + \dot{\phi} \cos \alpha \bar{l}_z - \dot{\phi} \sin \alpha (\cos \phi \bar{l}_x - \sin \phi \bar{l}_y)$$

$$\text{et} \quad \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_G \cdot \bar{\omega} = A (\omega_x^2 + \omega_y^2 + \omega_z^2) = A (\dot{\theta}^2 + 2\dot{\theta}\dot{\phi} \cos \alpha + \dot{\phi}^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \phi - \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_G \cdot \bar{\omega} = (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 + 2\dot{\theta}\dot{\phi} \cos \alpha) \frac{md^2}{6}$$

$$\overline{OG} = \ell \bar{l}_z; \quad \bar{v}_G = \ell (\dot{\phi} \bar{l}_z \times \bar{l}_z) = \ell \dot{\phi} \sin \alpha \bar{l}_y, \quad \Rightarrow v_G^2 = \ell^2 \sin^2 \alpha \dot{\phi}^2$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \ell^2 \sin^2 \alpha \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 + 2\dot{\theta}\dot{\phi} \cos \alpha) \frac{md^2}{6} \quad \text{et} \quad V = 0 \Rightarrow L = T$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} = A_1 \text{ est une intégrale première : } m \ell^2 \sin^2 \alpha \dot{\phi} + (\dot{\phi} + \dot{\theta} \cos \alpha) \frac{md^2}{6} = A_1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = A_2 \text{ est une intégrale première : } (\dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi} \cos \alpha) \frac{md^2}{6} = A_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{on obtient immédiatement : } \begin{cases} \dot{\phi} = \dot{\phi}_0 = \text{const} \\ \dot{\theta} = \dot{\theta}_0 = \text{const} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi = \phi_0 + \dot{\phi}_0 t \\ \theta = \theta_0 + \dot{\theta}_0 t \end{cases}$$

4. Axes centrés en A : z = verticale descendante, x = horizontale dirigée de B vers C \Rightarrow vitesse angulaire positive suivant y .

$$T = T_M + T_m \quad \text{avec} \quad T_M = \frac{1}{2} M v_A^2 + M \bar{v}_A \cdot (\bar{\omega} \times \overline{AG}) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_A \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2 \quad \text{car le triangle ne tourne pas.}$$

$$T_m = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_G \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 2\ell \dot{\theta} \dot{x} \cos \theta) \quad \text{avec} \quad \bar{v}_P = \bar{v}_A + \bar{\omega} \times \overline{AP} = (\dot{x} + \ell \dot{\theta} \cos \theta) \bar{l}_x + \ell \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \bar{l}_z$$

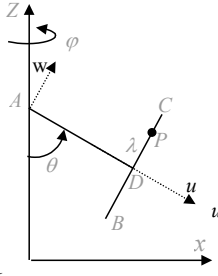
$\underbrace{\quad}_{=0 \text{ (point matériel)}}$

$$V = -mg \ell \cos \theta \Rightarrow L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 2\ell \dot{\theta} \dot{x} \cos \theta) + mg \ell \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = A \text{ est une intégrale première : } M \dot{x} + m (\dot{x} + \ell \cos \theta \dot{\theta}) = A$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \ell \ddot{\theta} + \ddot{x} \cos \theta + g \sin \theta = 0 \quad (\text{ou directement avec } T + V = E_0)$$

5.



λ = distance entre le point P et le centre du T (D). AD et BC sont perpendiculaires.

$$T = T_{AD} + T_{BC} + T_P$$

$$\begin{cases} T_{AD} = \frac{1}{2} M v_A^2 + M \bar{v}_A \cdot (\bar{\omega} \times \overline{AG}) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_A \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_A \cdot \bar{\omega} \\ \bar{\omega} = -\dot{\theta} \bar{I}_y + \dot{\phi} \bar{I}_z = -\dot{\phi} \cos \theta \bar{I}_u - \dot{\theta} \bar{I}_v + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \bar{I}_w \\ \Rightarrow T_{AD} = \frac{1}{2} (I_w \omega_w^2 + I_v \omega_v^2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m \ell^2}{3} (\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_{BC} = \frac{1}{2} M v_D^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_D \cdot \bar{\omega} \text{ où } \bar{\omega}_{BC} = \bar{\omega}_{AD} \\ \bar{v}_D = \bar{v}_A + \bar{\omega} \times \overline{AD} = \ell \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \bar{I}_x + \ell \sin \theta \dot{\phi} \bar{I}_y + \ell \sin \theta \dot{\theta} \bar{I}_z \Rightarrow v_D^2 = \ell^2 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) \\ \Rightarrow T_{BC} = \frac{m \ell^2}{2} (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m \ell^2}{12} (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \cos^2 \theta) \\ T_P = \frac{1}{2} M v_P^2 + M \bar{v}_P \cdot (\bar{\omega} \times \overline{PP}) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_P \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} M v_P^2 \\ \bar{v}_P = \frac{d \overline{AP}}{dt} = \frac{d (\ell \bar{I}_u + \lambda \bar{I}_w)}{dt} = \ell \bar{\omega} \times \bar{I}_u + \lambda \bar{\omega} \times \bar{I}_w = \ell \dot{\theta} \bar{I}_w + \ell \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \bar{I}_v + \lambda \dot{\theta} \bar{I}_w - \lambda \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \bar{I}_u + \lambda \dot{\phi} \cos \theta \bar{I}_v \\ \Rightarrow T_P = \frac{1}{2} M (\lambda^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\lambda}^2 + 2 \ell \dot{\theta} \dot{\lambda} + (\ell \dot{\phi} \sin \theta + \lambda \dot{\phi} \cos \theta)^2) \end{cases}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m \ell^2}{12} (17 \dot{\theta}^2 + 16 \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\phi}^2 \cos^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} M (\lambda^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\lambda}^2 + 2 \ell \dot{\theta} \dot{\lambda} + (\ell \dot{\phi} \sin \theta + \lambda \dot{\phi} \cos \theta)^2)$$

$$V = \underbrace{-mg \frac{\ell}{2} \cos \theta}_{V_{AD}} - \underbrace{mg \ell \cos \theta}_{V_{BC}} + \underbrace{Mg (-\ell \cos \theta + \lambda \sin \theta)}_{V_P} = -\frac{3\ell}{2} mg \cos \theta + Mg (\lambda \sin \theta - \ell \cos \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} &= 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{17m\ell^2}{12} + M(\lambda^2 + \ell^2) \right) \ddot{\theta} + M\ell \ddot{\lambda} + M2\lambda \dot{\lambda} \dot{\theta} \\ &- \left(M\ell \dot{\lambda} \cos 2\theta + \left(M \frac{(\ell^2 - \lambda^2)}{2} + \frac{5m\ell^2}{8} \right) \sin 2\theta \right) \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{3\ell}{2} mg \sin \theta + Mg(\ell \sin \theta + \lambda \cos \theta) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(ou directement avec $T + V = E_0$)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = A \text{ est une intégrale première :}$$

$$\left(m\ell^2 \left(\frac{4}{3} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{12} \cos^2 \theta \right) + M(\ell \sin \theta + \lambda \cos \theta)^2 \right) \dot{\phi} = A$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\lambda}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{\lambda} + \ell \ddot{\theta} - \lambda \dot{\theta}^2 - (\ell \sin \theta + \lambda \cos \theta) \dot{\phi}^2 \cos \theta + g \sin \theta = 0$$

5.2

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Identique}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = C \Rightarrow \frac{d \left(m\ell^2 \left(\frac{4}{3} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{12} \cos^2 \theta \right) + M(\ell \sin \theta + \lambda \cos \theta)^2 \right) \dot{\phi}_0}{dt} = C$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(m\ell^2 \frac{15}{6} \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2M \left((\ell^2 - \lambda^2) \cos \theta \sin \theta + \lambda \cos^2 \theta - \lambda \ell \sin^2 \theta \right) \right) \dot{\phi}_0 = \frac{C}{\dot{\phi}_0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\lambda}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Identique}$$

Seule l'équation en ϕ est modifiée.

Les intégrales premières ne sont pas conservées.

6. Axes : $Axyz$ avec x dans le sens de F et z est la verticale ascendante. $\bar{\omega} = \omega \bar{1}_y$

$$V = \text{Const} ; T = \frac{1}{2}mv_G^2 + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_G \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2}mr^2\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\dot{\theta}^2 m i_z^2 ; L = T - V \text{ et } Q_\theta = (r - R)F$$

car pour un petit déplacement $\delta\theta$, on a $\delta\bar{OA} = -(R - r)\delta\theta \bar{1}_x$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = Q_\theta \Rightarrow (mr^2 + m i_z^2) \ddot{\theta} = -(R - r)F \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{F(R - r)}{m(r^2 + i_z^2)}$$

$$\text{La poulie va reculer avec une accélération } \ddot{x} = -\frac{Fr(R - r)}{m(r^2 + i_z^2)}$$

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<http://cfao.ulb.ac.be/cfao/> >Teaching>mécaII>Tps. Login : *student*, mot de passe : *newton*