

1. O = point appartenant à l'axe de rotation fixe.

	$\bar{\mathbf{R}} = m\bar{\mathbf{v}}_G$	$\bar{\mathbf{m}}_O = \bar{\mathbf{I}}_O \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$	$T = \frac{1}{2} I_d \omega^2$ avec d =axe de rotation
a	$\bar{\mathbf{R}} = -m \frac{b}{3} \omega \bar{\mathbf{i}}_x$	$\bar{\mathbf{m}}_O = -m \frac{bh}{12} \omega \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y + m \frac{b^2}{6} \omega \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z$	$T = m \frac{b^2}{12} \omega^2$
b	$\bar{\mathbf{R}} = m \frac{h}{3} \omega \bar{\mathbf{i}}_x$	$\bar{\mathbf{m}}_O = m \frac{h^2}{6} \omega \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y - m \frac{bh}{12} \omega \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z$	$T = m \frac{h^2}{12} \omega^2$
c	$\bar{\mathbf{R}} = \frac{m}{3} \omega (-h \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y + b \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z)$	$\bar{\mathbf{m}}_O = m \frac{(b^2 + h^2)}{6} \omega \bar{\mathbf{i}}_x$	$T = m \frac{(b^2 + h^2)}{12} \omega^2$
d	$\bar{\mathbf{R}} = \frac{m}{3} \omega \frac{h^2 - b^2}{\sqrt{h^2 + b^2}} \bar{\mathbf{i}}_x$	$\bar{\mathbf{m}}_O = \frac{m}{12} \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{b^2 + h^2}} \left[h(2h^2 - b^2) \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y + b(2b^2 - h^2) \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z \right]$ avec $\bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^*$	$T = \frac{m}{12(b^2 + h^2)} (b^4 + h^4 - b^2 h^2) \omega^2$ avec I_z^{**}

Distance d'1 point $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ à la droite $ax + by + c = 0$:

$$d = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{I}}_{O,xyz} = \begin{pmatrix} m \frac{b^2 + h^2}{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m \frac{h^2}{6} & -m \frac{bh}{12} \\ 0 & -m \frac{bh}{12} & m \frac{b^2}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

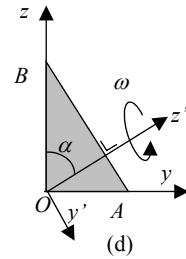
$$I_z^{**} = \int y^2 dm = \int (\cos \alpha y - \sin \alpha z)^2 dm$$

$$= \cos^2 \alpha I_z + \sin^2 \alpha I_y - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha P_{yz}$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{b^2 + h^2} \cdot \frac{mb^2}{6} + \frac{h^2}{b^2 + h^2} \cdot \frac{mh^2}{6} - 2 \cdot \frac{bh}{b^2 + h^2} \cdot \frac{mbh}{12}$$

$$= \frac{m}{6} \frac{1}{b^2 + h^2} (b^4 + h^4 - b^2 h^2)$$

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^* = \omega \frac{h}{\sqrt{b^2 + h^2}} \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y + \omega \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 + h^2}} \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z$$



2.1 Centre de masse du volant G : $9r/10$ à partir de A avec $r=3R/2$. ($r/3 + r=2R$). Moment cinétique en A :

$$\bar{\mathbf{M}}_A = M \overline{\mathbf{AG}} \times \bar{\mathbf{v}}_A + \bar{\mathbf{I}}_A \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}} = M \left(\frac{9r}{10} \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z \right) \times \left(-v_G \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z - \frac{9r}{10} \omega_2 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_x \right) + \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \omega_2 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y \\ \omega_1 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{avec } \bar{\mathbf{v}}_A = \bar{\mathbf{v}}_G + \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times \overline{\mathbf{GA}} = -v_G \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z + (\omega_2 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y + \omega_1 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z) \times \left(-\frac{9r}{10} \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z \right) = -v_G \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z - \frac{9r}{10} \omega_2 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_x$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{M}}_A = -M \left(\frac{9r}{10} \right)^2 \omega_2 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y + (A \omega_2 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y + C \omega_1 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z) = \left(A \omega_2 - M \left(\frac{9r}{10} \right)^2 \omega_2 \right) \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y + C \omega_1 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z$$

2.2 L'énergie cinétique :

$$T = \frac{M}{2} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{I}}_G \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}} = \frac{M}{2} v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega_2 & \omega_1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A - M(9r/10)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A - M(9r/10)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{M}{2} \left(v_G^2 - \left(\frac{9r}{10} \right)^2 \omega_2^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} (A \omega_2^2 + C \omega_1^2)$$

$$T = \frac{M}{2} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_A^2 + M \bar{\mathbf{v}}_A \cdot (\bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times \overline{\mathbf{AG}}) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{I}}_A \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$$

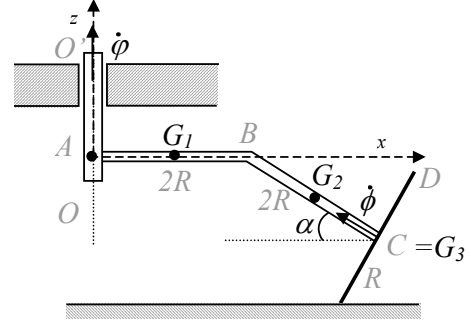
$$\frac{M}{2} \left(v_G^2 + \left(\frac{9r}{10} \right)^2 \omega_2^2 \right) + M \left(-v_G \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z - \frac{9r}{10} \omega_2 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_x \right) \cdot \left((\omega_2 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_y + \omega_1 \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z) \times \left(\frac{9r}{10} \bar{\mathbf{i}}_z \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega_2 & \omega_1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{M}{2} \left(v_G^2 + \left(\frac{9r}{10} \right)^2 \omega_2^2 \right) + M \left(-v_G \bar{l}_z - \frac{9r}{10} \omega_2 \bar{l}_x \right) \cdot \left(\frac{9r}{10} \omega_2 \bar{l}_x \right) + \frac{1}{2} (A\omega_2^2 + C\omega_1^2)$$

$$T = \frac{M}{2} \left(v_G^2 + \left(\frac{9r}{10} \right)^2 \omega_2^2 \right) + M \left(-\omega_2^2 \left(\frac{9r}{10} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} (A\omega_2^2 + C\omega_1^2) = \frac{M}{2} \left(v_G^2 - \left(\frac{9r}{10} \right)^2 \omega_2^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} (A\omega_2^2 + C\omega_1^2)$$

3. $\overline{M_O} = \overline{M_{O_{tige1}}} + \overline{M_{O_{tige2}}} + \overline{M_{O_{disque}}}$
 $\overline{M_{O_{tige1}}} = \overline{I_O} \cdot \overline{\omega_1} = \overline{M_{G_1}} + \overline{OG_1} \times m_1 v_{G_1}$

$$\left\{ \overline{M_{O_{tige1}}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\rho 2R \cdot (2R)^2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\rho 2R \cdot (2R)^2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\rho 8R^3}{3} \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_z \right.$$



Axes $G_2x'y'z'$ avec $x'y'z'$ parallèle à $Oxyz$.

Axes $G_2x''y''z'' =$ rotation du repère $Ox'y'z'$ d'un angle α tel que x'' est suivant G_2C .

$$\overline{M_{O_{tige2}}} = \overline{M_{G_2}} + \overline{OG_2} \times m_2 v_{G_2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} I_{z''} &= I_{y''} = \frac{mR^2}{3} \text{ et } I_{x''} = P_{x''z''} = P_{x''y''} = P_{y''z''} = 0 \\ P_{x'z'} &= -\cos \alpha \sin \alpha I_{z''} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \rho R^3 \text{ et } I_{z'} = \cos^2 \alpha I_{z''} = \frac{\rho R^3}{2} \\ \overline{M_{G_2}} &= -P_{x'z'} \omega_z \bar{l}_{x'} - \underbrace{P_{y'z'}}_{=0} \omega_z \bar{l}_{y'} + I_{z'} \omega_z \bar{l}_{z'} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \rho R^3 \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_{x'} + \frac{\rho R^3}{2} \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_{z'} \\ \overline{OG_2} &= (2R + R \cos \alpha) \bar{l}_x - (R \sin \alpha) \bar{l}_z \text{ et } \overline{v_{G_2}} = (2R + R \cos \alpha) \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_y \\ \overline{M_{O_{tige2}}} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \rho R^3 \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_{x'} + \frac{\rho R^3}{2} \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_{z'} + \rho 2R \left((2R + R \cos \alpha)^2 \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_z + (R \sin \alpha) (2R + R \cos \alpha) \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_x \right) \\ \overline{M_{O_{tige2}}} &= \rho \dot{\phi} R^3 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + 2 \right) \bar{l}_{x'} + \rho R^3 \dot{\phi} (10 + 4\sqrt{3}) \bar{l}_{z'} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Axes $Cuvw$ avec $C=G_3$; v suivant CB et u suivant CD .

$$\overline{M_{O_{disque}}} = \overline{M_{G_3}} + \overline{OG_3} \times m_3 v_{G_3} \text{ avec } \overline{\omega_3} = -\dot{\phi} \cos \alpha \bar{l}_x + (\dot{\phi} + \dot{\phi} \sin \alpha) \bar{l}_z = \dot{\phi} \cos \alpha \bar{l}_u + (\dot{\phi} \sin \alpha + \dot{\phi}) \bar{l}_v$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} I_u &= I_w = \frac{mR^2}{4} \text{ et } I_v = \frac{mR^2}{2}; P_{uw} = P_{vw} = P_{uv} = 0 \\ \overline{M_{G_3}} &= I_u \omega_u \bar{l}_u + I_v \omega_v \bar{l}_v + I_w \omega_w \bar{l}_w = \frac{\rho \pi R^4}{4} \dot{\phi} \cos \alpha \bar{l}_u + \frac{\rho \pi R^4}{2} (\dot{\phi} \sin \alpha + \dot{\phi}) \bar{l}_v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \rho \pi R^4 \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_u + \frac{\rho \pi R^4}{4} (\dot{\phi} + 2\dot{\phi}) \bar{l}_v \\ \overline{OG_3} &= (2R + 2R \cos \alpha) \bar{l}_x - (2R \sin \alpha) \bar{l}_z \text{ et } \overline{v_{G_3}} = (2R + 2R \cos \alpha) \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_y \\ \overline{M_{O_{tige3}}} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \rho \pi R^4 \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_u + \frac{\rho \pi R^4}{4} (\dot{\phi} + 2\dot{\phi}) \bar{l}_v + \rho \pi R^4 (2 + \sqrt{3})^2 \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_z + \rho \pi R^4 (2 + \sqrt{3}) \dot{\phi} \bar{l}_x \\ \overline{M_{O_{tige3}}} &= \rho \pi R^4 \left(\dot{\phi} \left(2 + \frac{15}{16} \sqrt{3} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \dot{\phi} \right) \bar{l}_x + \rho \pi R^4 \left(\dot{\phi} \left(\frac{117}{16} + 4\sqrt{3} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \dot{\phi} \right) \bar{l}_z \end{aligned} \right.$$

4.1

$$M = k \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_h^{2h} z dz \int_0^R r dr = \frac{15}{4} k \pi R^2 h^2$$

$$I_z = \frac{7}{5} MR^2; \quad I_x = I_y = \frac{I_z}{2} + I_{xy} = \frac{7}{10} MR^2 + \frac{14}{5} Mh^2; \quad P_{xy} = P_{yz} = P_{zx} = 0$$

4.2 Trouvons les points P appartenant à l'axe z où les moments d'inertie ($I_{x'}$, $I_{y'}$, $I_{z'}$) sont égaux dans le repère $Px'y'z'$

$$\underbrace{\frac{14}{5}Mh^2 + \frac{7}{10}MR^2}_{I_x} - M \underbrace{\left(\frac{124}{75}\right)^2 h^2}_{d(\text{axe } x, \text{axe } x_G)} + M \underbrace{d^2}_{d(\text{axe } x_G, \text{axe } x')^2} = \frac{7}{5}MR^2 \quad \text{où } d = O'G, O' = \text{point cherché}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ racines réelles } d = \pm \sqrt{\frac{7}{10}R^2 - \frac{14}{5}h^2 + \left(\frac{124}{75}\right)^2 h^2} \quad \text{à condition que } \frac{h}{R} < \sqrt{\frac{7}{28 - 10\left(\frac{124}{75}\right)^2}}$$

4.3 $I_{z'} = I_z \cos^2 \alpha + I_x \sin^2 \alpha$ où $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{h^2}{h^2 + R^2}$ et $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{R^2}{h^2 + R^2} \Rightarrow I_{z'} = \frac{7M}{5} \frac{R^2}{h^2 + R^2} \left(\frac{R^2}{2} + 3h^2 \right)$

4.4 $\overline{OG} = \frac{1}{m} \int_h^{2h} kz \pi \frac{R^2 z^2}{h^2} dz = \frac{\pi R^2 k}{h^2} \left(\frac{(2h)^5}{5} - \frac{(h)^5}{5} \right) = \frac{124}{75} h \bar{l}_z$ avec $M = \frac{15}{4} k \pi R^2 h^2$

$$\bar{v}_G = \frac{124}{75} \frac{hR}{\sqrt{h^2 + R^2}} \omega \bar{l}_x \quad \text{avec } \bar{\omega} = \omega \bar{l}_z = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{h^2 + R^2}} (R \bar{l}_y + h \bar{l}_z)$$

$$\overline{M}_G = \bar{I}_G \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{\omega R}{\sqrt{h^2 + R^2}} \left[\left(\frac{7}{10} MR^2 + \frac{14}{5} Mh^2 - M \left(\frac{124}{75} \right)^2 h^2 \right) \bar{l}_y + \frac{7}{5} MRh \bar{l}_z \right]$$

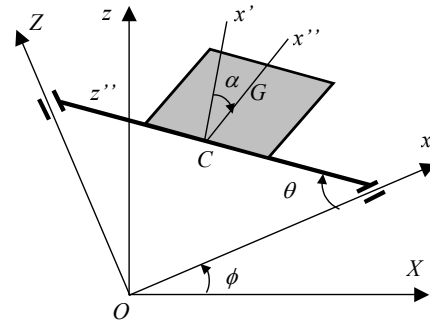
$$\overline{M}_O = \overline{M}_G + \overline{OG} \times \bar{\mathfrak{R}} = \frac{\omega R}{\sqrt{h^2 + R^2}} \left[\left(\frac{7}{10} MR^2 + \frac{14}{5} Mh^2 \right) \bar{l}_y + \frac{5}{7} Mh^2 \bar{l}_z \right]$$

$\Rightarrow \overline{M}_O = \bar{I}_O \cdot \bar{\omega}$ Le point O peut être vu comme un point appartenant au solide et subissant le même mouvement. En effet, la rotation s'effectue autour de l'axe z' passant par O. il est normal que tous les points appartenant à l'axe de rotation soit fixe. Tous les points de l'axe peuvent être considérés comme appartenant au solide.

5. $T = T_{\text{tige}} + T_{\text{carré}}$

$$T_{\text{tige}} = \frac{1}{2} m v_C^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_C \cdot \bar{\omega} = \rho \frac{9a^3}{8} \left(3(\dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi})^2 + (\dot{\theta} - \dot{\phi})^2 \right)$$

avec $\begin{cases} \overline{OC} = \frac{3a}{2} (\cos \theta \bar{l}_x + \sin \theta \bar{l}_z) \\ \bar{v}_C = \frac{d\overline{OC}}{dt} = \frac{3a}{2} (-\sin \theta (\dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi}) \bar{l}_x + \cos \theta (\dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi}) \bar{l}_z) \\ I_{Cy} = \frac{ml^2}{12} = \frac{\rho 9a^2}{4} \quad \text{et } \bar{\omega} = (\dot{\theta} - \dot{\phi}) \bar{l}_y \end{cases}$



$$T_{\text{carré}} = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{I}_G \cdot \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} m (v_{Gx}^2 + v_{Gy}^2 + v_{Gz}^2) + \frac{1}{2} (Ap^2 + Bq^2 + Cr^2)$$

avec $\begin{cases} \overline{OG} = \frac{3a}{2} (\cos \theta \bar{l}_x + \sin \theta \bar{l}_z) + \frac{a}{2} \bar{l}_x = \left(\frac{3a}{2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{a}{2} \cos \alpha \right) \bar{l}_x + \frac{a}{2} \sin \alpha \bar{l}_y - \frac{3a}{2} \cos 2\theta \bar{l}_z \\ \bar{v}_G = \left(3a \cos 2\theta \dot{\theta} - \frac{a}{2} \sin \alpha \dot{\alpha} + \frac{3a}{2} \cos 2\theta (\dot{\phi} - \dot{\theta}) \right) \bar{l}_x + \frac{a}{2} \cos \alpha \dot{\alpha} \bar{l}_y \\ \quad + \left(3a \sin 2\theta \dot{\theta} + \left(\frac{3a}{2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{a}{2} \cos \alpha \right) (\dot{\phi} - \dot{\theta}) \right) \bar{l}_z = v_{Gx} \bar{l}_x + v_{Gy} \bar{l}_y + v_{Gz} \bar{l}_z \\ \bar{\omega} = (\dot{\theta} - \dot{\phi}) \bar{l}_y + \dot{\alpha} \bar{l}_z = (\dot{\theta} - \dot{\phi}) \sin \theta \bar{l}_x + (\dot{\theta} - \dot{\phi}) \cos \theta \bar{l}_y + \dot{\alpha} \bar{l}_z = p \bar{l}_x + q \bar{l}_y + r \bar{l}_z \\ A = C = I_{x^*G} = \frac{ml^2}{12} = \frac{\rho a^4}{12} \quad \text{et } B = I_{y^*G} = \frac{ml^2}{6} = \frac{\rho a^4}{6} \end{cases}$

$$\overline{M}_O = \overline{M}_{O_{\text{tige}}} + \overline{M}_{O_{\text{carré}}}$$

$$\overline{M}_{O_{\text{tige}}} = \overline{M}_C + \overline{OC} \times \bar{\mathfrak{R}} = \bar{I}_C \cdot \bar{\omega} + \overline{OC} \times m \bar{v}_C$$

$$\overline{M}_{O_{\text{carré}}} = \overline{M}_G + \overline{OG} \times \bar{\mathfrak{R}} = \bar{I}_G \cdot \bar{\omega} + \overline{OG} \times m \bar{v}_G = Ap \bar{l}_x + Bq \bar{l}_y + Cr \bar{l}_z + \overline{OG} \times m \bar{v}_G$$

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