

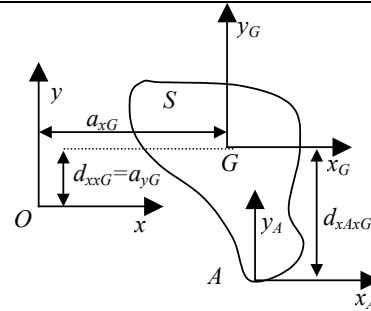
Rappel : Utilisation de la formule de Steiner

Pour calculer le moment d'inertie du solide  $S$  par rapport à l'axe  $x$  passant par  $O$  :

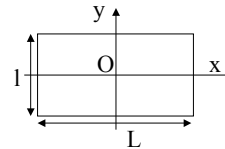
$$I_x = I_{x_G} + md_{xx_G}^2$$

Parfois, il est plus facile de calculer le moment d'inertie par rapport à un axe ne passant pas par  $G$  :

$$I_{x_A} = I_{x_G} + md_{x_A x_G}^2 \Rightarrow I_x = I_{x_G} + md_{xx_G}^2 = I_{x_A} + m(d_{xx_G}^2 - d_{x_A x_G}^2)$$



$$1.1 \quad I_x = \rho \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} dx \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} y^2 dy = \rho \frac{Ll^3}{12} = m \frac{l^2}{12} \Rightarrow I_y = m \frac{L^2}{12}$$



$$1.2 \quad I_x^{(a)} = \rho \frac{(2a)(a)^3}{12} = \frac{1}{6} \rho a^4 ; I_y^{(a)} = \rho \frac{(a)(2a)^3}{12} = \frac{2}{3} \rho a^4$$

$$I_x^{(b)} = \rho \frac{(2a)(a)^3}{12} + \left[ \rho(a)(2a) \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{2}{3} \rho a^4 ; I_y^{(b)} = \rho \frac{(a)(2a)^3}{12} = \frac{2}{3} \rho a^4$$

$$I_x^{(c)} = \rho \frac{(2a)(a)^3}{12} + \left[ \rho(a)(2a)(a)^2 \right] = \frac{13}{6} \rho a^4 ; I_y^{(c)} = \rho \frac{(a)(2a)^3}{12} = \frac{2}{3} \rho a^4$$

$$I_x^{(d)} = 2 \left( \rho \frac{(a)(a)^3}{12} + \left[ \rho(a)(a)(a)^2 \right] \right) = \frac{13}{6} \rho a^4 ;$$

$$I_y^{(d)} = 2 \left( \rho \frac{(a)(a)^3}{12} + \left[ \rho(a)(a) \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^2 \right] \right) = \frac{2}{3} \rho a^4$$

$$I_x^{(e)} = \rho \frac{(a)(2a)^3}{12} = \frac{2}{3} \rho a^4 ; I_y^{(e)} = \rho \frac{(2a)(a)^3}{12} + \left[ \rho(a)(2a) \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{2}{3} \rho a^4$$

$$I_x^{(f)} = 2 \left( \rho \frac{(a)(a)^3}{12} + \left[ \rho(a)(a)(a)^2 \right] \right) = \frac{13}{6} \rho a^4 ; I_y^{(f)} = 2 \left( \rho \frac{(a)(a)^3}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \rho a^4$$

$$\Rightarrow I_x^{(a)} = I_y^{(f)} < I_x^{(e)} = I_y^{(e)} = I_x^{(a)} = I_y^{(b)} = I_x^{(b)} < I_y^{(d)} < I_x^{(f)} = I_x^{(d)}$$

$$\text{rayons de gyration } (m = \rho 2a^2) : I_x = mr_x^2$$

$$I_x^{(a)} = I_y^{(f)} < I_x^{(e)} = I_y^{(e)} = I_x^{(a)} = I_y^{(b)} = I_x^{(b)} = I_y^{(d)} < I_x^{(f)} = I_x^{(d)} = I_x^{(c)}$$

$$r_x^{(a)} = r_y^{(f)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}} a ; r_x^{(e)} = r_y^{(e)} = r_y^{(a)} = r_x^{(b)} = r_y^{(b)} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{12}} a ; r_y^{(d)} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{12}} a ; r_x^{(d)} = r_x^{(f)} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{12}} a$$

$$2.1 \quad \text{cercle : } I_z(\text{cercle}) = \int (x'^2 + y'^2) dm = \int_0^{2\pi} R^2 \rho R d\theta = M_{\text{Cercle}} R^2 = I_x(\text{cercle}) + I_y(\text{cercle}) \text{ en 2D}$$

$$I_z(\text{cercle}) = 2I_x(\text{cercle}) \text{ (par symétrie)} \Rightarrow I_x(\text{cercle}) = \frac{M_{\text{Cercle}} R^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Par symétrie : } I_x(\text{cercle } O) = I_x(\text{demi-cercle } \cup) + I_x(\text{demi-cercle } \cap) \Rightarrow I_x(\cup) = \frac{M_O R^2}{4} = \frac{M_{\cup} R^2}{2}$$

$$2.2 \quad \text{Disque : } I_z(\text{Disque } O) = \int (x'^2 + y'^2) dm = \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 \rho r dr d\theta = \rho \frac{R^4}{4} 2\pi = \frac{M_{\text{Disque}} R^2}{2}$$

$$I_z(O) \stackrel{\text{en 2D}}{=} I_x(O) + I_y(O) = 2I_x(O) \text{ (par symétrie)} \Rightarrow I_x(O) = \frac{M_O R^2}{4}$$

$$\text{Par symétrie : } I_x(\cup) = I_x(\cup) + I_x(\cap) \Rightarrow I_x(\cup) = \frac{M_O R^2}{8} = \frac{M_{\cup} R^2}{4}$$

2.3

$$\text{Sphère : } I_z(\text{Sphère O}) = \int (x^2 + y^2) dm = \int_0^R \left( \int_0^\pi \left( \int_0^{2\pi} (r \sin \theta)^2 \rho r^2 \sin \theta d\varphi \right) d\theta \right) dr = \frac{2}{5} M_{\text{Sphère}} R^2$$

$$I_z(\text{Sphère O}) = I_x(\text{O}) + I_y(\text{O}) - 2I_{xy}(\text{O})$$

$$\text{avec } I_{xy}(\text{O}) = \int z^2 dm = \int_0^R \left( \int_0^\pi \left( \int_0^{2\pi} (r \cos \theta)^2 \rho r^2 \sin \theta d\varphi \right) d\theta \right) dr = \frac{1}{5} M_{\text{Sphère}} R^2$$

$$I_x(\text{O}) = I_y(\text{O}) \text{ (par symétrie)} \Rightarrow I_x(\text{O}) = \frac{I_z(\text{O})}{2} + I_{xy}(\text{O}) = \frac{1}{5} M_{\text{Sphère}} R^2 + \frac{1}{5} M_{\text{Sphère}} R^2 = \frac{2}{5} M_{\text{Sphère}} R^2$$

$$\text{Par symétrie : } I_x(\text{O}) = I_x(\cup) + I_x(\cap) \Rightarrow I_x(\cup) = \frac{M_{\text{Sphère}} R^2}{5} = \frac{2M_{\cup} R^2}{5}$$

Rappel :

$$P_{xy} = \int xy dm = \int (x_G + a_{xG})(y_G + a_{yG}) dm = P_{x_G y_G} + m a_{xxG} a_{yG} + a_{xG} \underbrace{\int y_G dm}_{=0} + a_{yG} \underbrace{\int x_G dm}_{=0}$$

ou  $I_O^{\alpha\beta} = I_G^{\alpha\beta} + M(a^2 \delta^{\alpha\beta} - a^\alpha a^\beta) \Rightarrow -P_{xy} = -P_{x_G y_G} - M a^x a^y \Rightarrow P_{xy} = P_{x_G y_G} + m a_{xG} a_{yG}$  avec  $x = x_G + a^x$

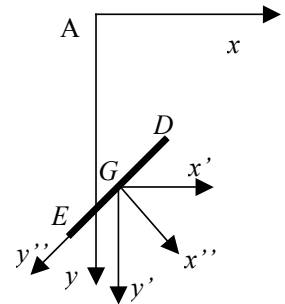
3.

$$I_x(AB) = 0; I_y(AB) = \frac{ma^2}{3} \text{ et } P_{xy}(AB) = 0$$

$$I_x(BC) = \frac{ma^2}{12} + \frac{ma^2}{4}; I_y(BC) = 0 + ma^2 \text{ et } P_{xy}(BC) = 0 + m.a.\frac{a}{2}$$

$$I_x(CD) = 0 + 2ma^2; I_y(CD) = \frac{2m(2a)^2}{12} \text{ et } P_{xy}(CD) = \rho 2a.0.a = 0$$

$$I_x(DE) = \frac{ma^2}{12} + m\left(\frac{3a}{2}\right)^2; I_y(DE) = 0 + ma^2 \text{ et } P_{xy}(DE) = \rho a.\frac{3a}{2}.a$$



$$\begin{cases}
I_{x''}(Tige_{EF}) = \int_{-a}^{+a} \rho y''^2 dy = \rho \frac{2.a^3}{3} \\
I_{x'}(Tige_{EF}) = \int y'^2 dm = \int \left( y'' \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + x'' \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 dm = \frac{I_{x''}(Tige_{EF})}{2} + \underbrace{\frac{I_{y''}(Tige_{EF})}{2}}_{=0} + \underbrace{P_{x''y''}(Tige_{EF})}_{=0} \\
\Rightarrow I_x(Tige_{EF}) = I_{x'}(Tige_{EF}) + \rho 2a \left( 2a + a \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 = \rho \left( \frac{28}{3} a^3 + 4\sqrt{2} a^3 \right) \\
I_{y'}(Tige_{EF}) = \int x'^2 dm = \int \left( x'' \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - y'' \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 dm = \frac{I_{x''}(Tige_{EF})}{2} + \underbrace{\frac{I_{y''}(Tige_{EF})}{2}}_{=0} - \underbrace{P_{x''y''}(Tige_{EF})}_{=0} = \rho \frac{a^3}{3} \\
I_y(Tige_{EF}) = I_{y'}(Tige_{EF}) + \rho 2a \left( a - a \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 = \rho \frac{5.a^3}{3} \\
P_{x'y'}(Tige_{EF}) = \int \left( x'' \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - y'' \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \left( y'' \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + x'' \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) dm = \frac{P_{x''y''}}{2} + \underbrace{\frac{I_{y''}}{2}}_{=0} - \frac{I_{x''}}{2} - \frac{P_{x''y''}}{2} = -\frac{I_{x''}}{2} = -\rho \frac{a^3}{3} \\
P_{xy}(Tige_{EF}) = P_{x'y'}(Tige_{EF}) + \rho 2a \cdot \left( 2a + a \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \cdot \left( a - a \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \\
I_x(AB) = I_x(BC) + I_y(BC) + I_x(CD) + I_x(DE) = \rho a^3 (15 + 4\sqrt{2}) \\
I_y(AB) + I_y(BC) + I_y(CD) + I_y(DE) + I_y(EF) = \rho a^3 \frac{7}{6} \\
P_{xy}(AB) + P_{xy}(BC) + P_{xy}(CD) + P_{xy}(DE) + P_{xy}(EF) = \rho a^3 \left( \frac{5}{3} + 2 \cdot \left( 2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right)
\end{cases}$$

4. Dans les axes liés au disque, nous avons

$$\bar{\bar{I}}_{GXYZ} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{mR^2}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{mR^2}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{mR^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

La matrice de changement de base vaut :

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^1 & \alpha_2^1 & \alpha_3^1 \\ \alpha_1^2 & \alpha_2^2 & \alpha_3^2 \\ \alpha_1^3 & \alpha_2^3 & \alpha_3^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{1}_x = (1; 0; 0) = (\alpha_1^1; \alpha_2^1; \alpha_3^1)$$

$$\bar{1}_y = (0; \cos \alpha; \sin \alpha) = (\alpha_1^2; \alpha_2^2; \alpha_3^2)$$

$$\bar{1}_z = (0; -\sin \alpha; \cos \alpha) = (\alpha_1^3; \alpha_2^3; \alpha_3^3)$$

Donc :

$$I'_x = \alpha_i^1 \alpha_j^1 I^{ij} = (\alpha_1^1)^2 I_X + (\alpha_2^1)^2 I_Y + (\alpha_3^1)^2 I_Z - 2\alpha_1^1 \alpha_2^1 P_{XY} - 2\alpha_1^1 \alpha_3^1 P_{XZ} - 2\alpha_2^1 \alpha_3^1 P_{YZ}$$

$$I'_x = I_X = \frac{mR^2}{4}$$

$$I'_y = \alpha_i^2 \alpha_j^2 I^{ij} = \cos^2 \alpha \frac{mR^2}{4} + \sin^2 \alpha \frac{mR^2}{2} = \frac{mR^2}{4} (1 + \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$I'_z = \alpha_i^3 \alpha_j^3 I^{ij} = \sin^2 \alpha \frac{mR^2}{4} + \cos^2 \alpha \frac{mR^2}{2} = \frac{mR^2}{4} (1 + \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$-P'_{xy} = \alpha_i^1 \alpha_j^2 I^{ij} = (\alpha_1^1 \alpha_2^2 I_X + \alpha_2^1 \alpha_2^2 I_Y + \alpha_3^1 \alpha_3^2 I_Z - 2\alpha_1^1 \alpha_2^2 P_{XY} - 2\alpha_1^1 \alpha_3^2 P_{XZ} - 2\alpha_2^1 \alpha_3^2 P_{YZ}) = 0$$

$$\text{et } -P'_{xz} = \alpha_i^1 \alpha_j^3 I^{ij} = 0$$

Les axes  $Ox$  et  $OY$  sont confondus et forment une direction principale.  $\Rightarrow$  les produits d'inertie comprenant l'axe  $x$  sont nuls.

$$-P'_{yz} = I'^{23} = \alpha_i^2 \alpha_j^3 I^{ij} = \alpha_2^2 \alpha_3^3 I_Y + \alpha_3^2 \alpha_3^3 I_Z = -\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \frac{mR^2}{4} + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \frac{mR^2}{2} = m \frac{R^2}{4} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha$$

$$\bar{\bar{I}}_{Gxyz} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{mR^2}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{mR^2}{4} (1 + \sin^2 \alpha) & -m \frac{R^2}{4} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \\ 0 & -m \frac{R^2}{4} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha & \frac{mR^2}{4} (1 + \cos^2 \alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

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Pour les problèmes relatifs aux projets Matlab, contactez [CFAO.Matlab@ulb.ac.be](mailto:CFAO.Matlab@ulb.ac.be)

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