

Corrigé DS2

2020/2021

1

Exercice 1 (12,5 points)

Q1) Le point G décrit une translation

circulaire

0,5

une des deux méthodes peut être utilisée:

Métopoint $\vec{OG} = (r_0 + r_2) \vec{x}_1$

$$\vec{V}(G/R_0) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[(r_0 + r_2) \vec{x}_1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left[(r_0 + r_2) \vec{x}_1 \right] + \Omega_{R_1/R_0} \wedge (r_0 + r_2) \vec{x}_1$$

avec $\Omega_{R_1/R_0} = \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_0$

$$= (r_0 + r_2) \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_1.$$

Méto solide

Le point G est lié au référentiel

R_1 .

$$\{T_c(1/0)\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_0 \\ \vec{0} \end{Bmatrix}_0$$

donc $\vec{V}(G \in 1/0) = \vec{V}(G \in 1/0) + \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_0 \wedge (r_0 + r_2) \vec{x}_1$
 $= (r_0 + r_2) \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_1.$ ①

$$Q2) \{T_c(2/0)\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\varphi} \vec{z}_0 \\ (r_0 + r_2) \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V}(G \in 2/0) = \underbrace{\vec{V}(G \in 2/1)}_0 + \vec{V}(G \in 1/0)$$

car G au centre de rotation entre 2 et 1

②

$$2/$$

$$Q3) \vec{v}(I \in 2/0) = \vec{v}(G \in 2/0) + \Omega_{2/0} \wedge \vec{GI}$$

$$\vec{GI} = -r_2 \vec{x}_1$$

$$= (n_0 + n_2) \overset{\circ}{0} \vec{y}_1 + \overset{\circ}{\varphi} \vec{z}_0 \wedge (-n_2 \vec{x}_1)$$

$$= (n_0 + n_2) \overset{\circ}{0} \vec{y}_1 - n_2 \overset{\circ}{\varphi} \vec{y}_1$$

La condition de non glissement
donne $\vec{v}(I \in 2/0) = \vec{0}$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad (n_0 + n_2) \overset{\circ}{0} = n_2 \overset{\circ}{\varphi}$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad \boxed{\overset{\circ}{\varphi} = \frac{n_0 + n_2}{n_2} \overset{\circ}{0}}$$

(2)

Q4) Mercapoint

$$\overset{\circ}{\delta}(G/P_0) = \frac{dP_0}{dt} \vec{v}(G/P_0)$$

$$= \frac{dP_1}{dt} \left[(n_0 + n_2) \overset{\circ}{0} \vec{y}_1 \right]$$

$$+ \overset{\circ}{0} \vec{z}_0 \wedge \left[(n_0 + n_2) \overset{\circ}{0} \vec{y}_1 \right]$$

$$= (n_0 + n_2) \overset{\circ}{0} \overset{\circ}{0} \vec{y}_1 - (n_0 + n_2) \overset{\circ}{0}^2 \vec{x}_1$$

$$= n_3 \overset{\circ}{0} \vec{y}_1 - n_3 \overset{\circ}{0}^2 \vec{x}_1$$

3 / Méca Solide

$$\vec{\gamma}(G \in 1/0) = \vec{\gamma}(O \in 1/0) + \overset{00}{\theta} \vec{z}_0 \wedge \vec{OG} + \overset{0}{\theta} \vec{z}_0 \wedge (\overset{0}{\theta} \vec{z}_0 \wedge \vec{OG})$$

$$\text{avec } \vec{OG} = (r_1 + r_2) \vec{x}_1 = r_3 \vec{x}_1$$

$$= r_3 \overset{00}{\theta} \vec{y}_1 - r_3 \overset{0}{\theta}^2 \vec{x}_1 \quad (2)$$

QS) $m \vec{\gamma}(G/R_0) = \vec{P} + \vec{F}_R + \vec{R}_{02}$

$$\text{avec } \vec{P} = -mg \vec{y}_0$$

$$\vec{F}_R = k \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) r_3 - b \right] \vec{y}_1$$

$$\vec{R}_{02} = R_{02} \vec{x}_1$$

Nous ne connaissons pas R_{02} donc pour s'en débarrasser, il faut utiliser la projection suivant \vec{y}_1 .

$$\text{On a } \begin{cases} \vec{x}_1 = \cos \theta \vec{x}_0 + \sin \theta \vec{y}_0 \\ \vec{y}_1 = -\sin \theta \vec{x}_0 + \cos \theta \vec{y}_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } \vec{y}_0 = \sin \theta \vec{x}_1 + \cos \theta \vec{y}_1$$

Au final, on a donc:

$$m r_3 \overset{00}{\theta} = -mg \cos \theta + k \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) r_3 - b \right] \quad (2.5)$$

4/ Q6

$$m r_3 \ddot{\theta} + k r_3 \theta = -mg \cos \theta + k \left(\frac{\pi}{2} r_3 - l_0 \right)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{k}{m} \theta = -\frac{mg}{r_3} \cos \theta + k \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{l_0}{r_3} \right)$$

1,5

Exercice 2.

$$Q1) \vec{f}_s(P, 1 \rightarrow 2) = P_m \cos \theta \vec{e}_r - f P_m \cos \theta \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\vec{R}(1 \rightarrow 2) = \int_{\theta=-\beta}^{\beta} \int_{z=0}^L \left[P_m \cos \theta \vec{e}_r - f P_m \cos \theta \vec{e}_\theta \right] R d\theta dz$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_r = \cos \theta \vec{x} + \sin \theta \vec{y} \\ \vec{e}_\theta = -\sin \theta \vec{x} + \cos \theta \vec{y} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{z=0}^L dz = L$$

$$\int_{-\beta}^{\beta} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = 0 \text{ car fonction impaire}$$

$$\int_{-\beta}^{\beta} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \beta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \vec{R}(1 \rightarrow 2) = RL P_m \beta [\vec{x} - f \vec{y}]$$

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Distribuer les points pour les 2 parties

$$6/Q2) \vec{M}(0, 1 \rightarrow 2)$$

$$= \int_{\theta=-\beta}^{\beta} \int_{z=0}^L R \vec{e}_r \wedge [P_m \cos \theta \vec{e}_r - \mu P_m \cos \theta \vec{e}_\theta] R d\theta dz.$$

$$\vec{e}_r \wedge \vec{e}_r = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{e}_r \wedge \vec{e}_\theta = \vec{e}_z$$

$$\int_{\theta=-\beta}^{\beta} \cos \theta d\theta = [\sin \theta]_{-\beta}^{\beta} = 2 \sin \beta.$$

$$\boxed{\vec{M}(0, 1 \rightarrow 2) = 2R^2 L P_m \sin \beta \vec{z}}$$

3

7/

Exercise 3.

$$Q1) \{T_a(p \rightarrow 3)\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \text{ s } y_0 \\ \vec{0} \end{array} \right\}_C \quad 0,5.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \vec{0} & \otimes \\ p \text{ s} & \otimes \\ \otimes & 0 \end{array} \right]_C \quad 20$$

$$Q2) \{T_a(c \rightarrow 1)\} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & \otimes \\ 0 & \otimes \\ \otimes & c \end{array} \right]_A \quad 0,5.$$

$$Q3) \{T_a(0 \rightarrow 1)\} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} x_{01} & \otimes \\ y_{01} & \otimes \\ \otimes & 0 \end{array} \right]_A \quad 0,5$$

$$\{T_a(1 \rightarrow 2)\} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} x_{12} & \otimes \\ y_{12} & \otimes \\ \otimes & 0 \end{array} \right]_B \quad 0,5$$

$$\left\{ T_a (2 \rightarrow 3) \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} X_{23} & \otimes \\ Y_{23} & \otimes \\ \otimes & 0 \end{array} \right\} \subset 0,5.$$

$$\left\{ T_a (3 \rightarrow 0) \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} X_{30} & \otimes \\ 0 & \otimes \\ \otimes & N_{30} \end{array} \right\} \subset 0,5.$$

Q4) PFS: On isole le solide 1:

$$\left\{ T_a (\bar{1} \rightarrow 1) \right\} = \left\{ T_a (0 \rightarrow 1) \right\} + \left\{ T_a (2 \rightarrow 1) \right\} + \left\{ T_c (c \rightarrow 1) \right\}$$

$$\vec{M}_B^T (0 \rightarrow 1) = \vec{M}_A^T (0 \rightarrow 1) + (X_{01} \vec{x}_0 + Y_{01} \vec{y}_0) \wedge \vec{AB}$$

$$\vec{AB} = L_1 \vec{x}_1 = L_1 (\cos \theta_{10} \vec{x}_0 + \sin \theta_{10} \vec{y}_0)$$

$$\vec{M}_B^T (0 \rightarrow 1) = \begin{array}{c|c} X_{01} \wedge & L_1 \cos \theta_{10} \\ Y_{01} & L_1 \sin \theta_{10} \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ L_1 (X_{01} \sin \theta_{10} - Y_{01} \cos \theta_{10}) \end{array}$$

$$= L_1 (X_{01} \sin \theta_{10} - Y_{01} \cos \theta_{10})$$

$$\frac{9}{\left\{ T_a (C \rightarrow 1) \right\}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c \end{array} \right\}_B$$

Done PFS! $X_{01} - X_{12} = 0$

$$Y_{01} - Y_{12} = 0$$

$$C + L_1 (X_{01} \sin \theta_{10} - Y_{01} \sin \theta_{10})$$

(3)