

## Exercice 2

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Q1) Le système de coordonnées sphériques car l'on travaille sur la surface d'un cône qui correspond à l'équation  $\theta = \text{cte}$  dans le système de coordonnées. La normale au point P de la surface de contact est  $\vec{u}_\theta$

0,5

$$Q2) \vec{f}_s(P, 3 \rightarrow 2) = \vec{t}(P, 3 \rightarrow 2) + \vec{m}(P, 3 \rightarrow 2)$$

$$\text{avec } \vec{m}(P, 3 \rightarrow 2) = \mu \vec{u}_\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}(P \in 2/3) &= \vec{v}(O \in 2/3) + \Omega_{2/3} \wedge \vec{OP} \\ &= \omega \vec{z} \wedge r \vec{U}_r \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Or } \vec{z} = \cos \theta \vec{U}_r - \sin \theta \vec{u}_\theta$$

$$\vec{v}(P \in 2/3) = +\omega r \sin \theta \vec{U}_\theta$$

D'où  $\vec{t}(P, 3 \rightarrow 2)$  suivant  $\vec{U}_\theta$

$$\text{et } \vec{t}(P, 3 \rightarrow 2) \cdot \vec{v}(P \in 2/3) \leq 0$$

$$t \vec{U}_\theta \cdot \underbrace{\omega r \sin \theta \vec{U}_\theta}_{\leq 0} \leq 0 \Rightarrow t \geq 0$$

Enfin loi de Coulomb,

$$t = f \mu$$

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Au final

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$$\vec{f}_s (P, 3 \rightarrow 2) = \mu \vec{U}_\theta + \mu r \vec{U}_\varphi$$

$$Q3) \vec{R}(3 \rightarrow 2) \cdot \vec{z} = -F = \int_{r=r_m}^{r_M} \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \vec{f}_s (P, 3 \rightarrow 2) \cdot \vec{z} dS_{re} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} 0,5$$

$$\vec{U}_\varphi \cdot \vec{z} = 0$$

$$\vec{U}_r = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \vec{x} + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \vec{y} + \cos \theta \vec{z}$$

$$\vec{U}_\theta = \cos \theta \cos \varphi \vec{x} + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \vec{y} - \sin \theta \vec{z}$$

$$\vec{U}_\theta \cdot \vec{z} = -\sin \theta$$

$$dS_{re} = dr \times r \sin \theta d\varphi = r \sin \theta dr d\varphi \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} 0,5$$

d'où:

$$-F = -\sin \theta \int_{r=r_m}^{r_M} r dr \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \times \mu$$

$$D'où \quad F = \left( \frac{r_M^2 - r_m^2}{2} \right) \times 2\pi \times \sin^2 \theta \times \mu$$

$$F = \mu \pi (r_M^2 - r_m^2) \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\mu = \frac{F}{\pi (r_M^2 - r_m^2) \sin^2 \theta}}$$

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Q4)  $C = \vec{z} \cdot \vec{M}_0(3 \rightarrow 2)$

$$\vec{M}_0(3 \rightarrow 2) = \int_{\lambda=\pi m}^{\lambda_M} \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} [\vec{OP} \wedge \vec{f}_s(P, 3 \rightarrow 2)] dS_{r\varphi}$$

$$\vec{OP} \wedge \vec{f}_s(P, 3 \rightarrow 2) = r \vec{U}_r \wedge (r \mu \vec{U}_\theta + f_r \vec{U}_\varphi)$$

$$= r \mu \vec{U}_\theta - r f_r \vec{U}_\varphi$$

$$[\vec{OP} \wedge \vec{f}_s(P, 3 \rightarrow 2)] \cdot \vec{z} = -r f_r \vec{U}_\theta \cdot \vec{z}$$

$$= r f_r \sin \theta$$

$$C = \vec{z} \cdot \vec{M}_0(3 \rightarrow 2) = \int_{r=r_m}^{\lambda_M} \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} r f_r \sin^2 \theta dr d\varphi$$

$$C = \left( \frac{r_M^3 - r_m^3}{3} \right) f_r \sin^2 \theta \times 2\pi$$

$C = \frac{2\pi}{3} (r_M^3 - r_m^3) f_r \sin^2 \theta$

2,5