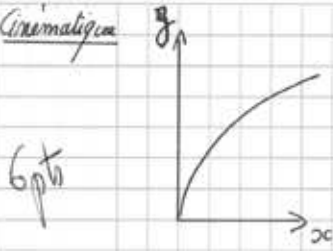


Corrigé / examen du cce LT PCI

↓ en l'air

Cinématique



6pts

$$\vec{v}_z = \frac{dz}{dt} = v_0 \text{ (constante)} \Rightarrow z_0 = v_0 t \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{z_0}{v_0}$$

$$\vec{v}_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{z_0}{t} = \frac{v_0 t}{t} \Rightarrow x = v_0 \frac{t^2}{2}$$

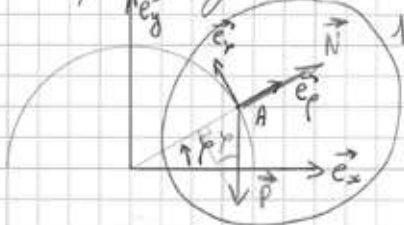
Equation de la trajectoire: $x = \frac{v_0}{2g} \left(\frac{z_0}{v_0} \right)^2 = \frac{z_0^2}{2g v_0}$

trajectoire parabolique

Dynamique

particule A (m)

1) Plan des forces extérieures



pois $\vec{P} = mg$ / verticale / vers bas / mg / pt d'application A

réaction du support \vec{N} / direction et sens de \vec{e}_r / N / contact entre la sphère et A

Projections $\vec{P} \begin{pmatrix} -mg \sin \varphi \\ -mg \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$ / $\vec{N} \begin{pmatrix} N \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (pas de frottement)

4pts

2) Loi fondamentale de la dynamique $m \vec{a}_{NR} = \sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \vec{P} + \vec{N}$

3) a) $\vec{OA} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ / $\vec{v}_{NR} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a\dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}$ / $\vec{a}_{NR} \begin{pmatrix} -a\dot{\varphi}^2 \\ a\ddot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}$

b) Projection LFD

selon \vec{e}_r : $-ma\dot{\varphi}^2 = -mg \sin \varphi + N$

selon \vec{e}_θ : $ma\ddot{\varphi} = -mg \cos \varphi$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \varphi - g \sin \varphi + \frac{N}{ma} = 0 \\ \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{g}{a} \cos \varphi = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$

4) A au sommet ($t=0$) $\Leftrightarrow \varphi = \pi/2$ / $a\ddot{\varphi} = -g \cos \varphi$

$\frac{d\dot{\varphi}}{dt} = 0$

primitive $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} a \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 + at = -g \sin \varphi$; CI: $\cos \varphi = -g$

soit finalement: $\frac{1}{2} a \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 = g(t - \sin \varphi) \Leftrightarrow a\dot{\varphi}^2 = 2g(t - \sin \varphi)$

5) a) A quitte la sphère $N=0$

b) relation selon \vec{e}_r $N - mg \sin \varphi = -ma\dot{\varphi}^2 = -m \times 2g(t - \sin \varphi) = -2mg(t - \sin \varphi)$

soit $N = mg \sin \varphi - 2mg(t - \sin \varphi) = mg(3 \sin \varphi - 2)$ / $\text{perte de contact } N=0$ / $\sin \varphi = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \varphi = 41.8^\circ$

Total 20