

Examen de mécanique (Corrigé)

Mécanique du point

Barèmes

(21)	ou	(21)
(7)	ou	(8)

1-1-a  $m \vec{a}_{M/R} = q \vec{v} \wedge \vec{B} = q \begin{vmatrix} \vec{v}_x & \vec{v}_y & \vec{v}_z \\ 0 & 0 & B \end{vmatrix}$  0,5

$\ddot{x}_x = \frac{qB}{m} v_y$   $\ddot{y}_y = -\frac{qB}{m} v_x$   $\ddot{z}_z = 0$  3x0,5

1-b  $\dot{v}_x = A\omega \sin \omega t$   $\dot{v}_y = A\omega \cos \omega t$   $\dot{v}_z = 0$   
 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} A\omega \sin \omega t &= \omega A \sin \omega t \\ A\omega \cos \omega t &= -\omega(-A \cos \omega t) \end{aligned} \right.$  0,5  
 $\ddot{v}_z = \dot{v}_z = 0$  0,5

1-c  $\dot{a}_t = 0$   $v_x = -v_0$   $v_y = 0$   $v_z = 0$   $\|\vec{v}\| = (\dot{v}_x^2 + \dot{v}_y^2)^{1/2} = A = v_0$  1 ou 1,5  
 $-v_0 = -A$   $0 = 0$   $0 = 0$

1-d  $\delta W_B = 0$  car  $\vec{F}_B \perp d\vec{OM}$  0,5  
 $d\mathcal{E}_{M/R} = \delta W \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_B = cte$  0,5  
 $\mathcal{E}_B = cte = \mathcal{E}_B(t=0) = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \Rightarrow \|\vec{v}\| = v_0$

1-2-a  $x = -\frac{A}{\omega} \sin \omega t + cte$   $v = 0 + cte$   $x = -\frac{v_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t$  0,5  
 $y = -\frac{A}{\omega} \cos \omega t + cte$   $v = -\frac{A}{\omega} + cte$   $y = \frac{v_0}{\omega} (1 - \cos \omega t)$  0,5

2-b  $\frac{x^2}{(v_0/\omega)^2} + \frac{(y - v_0/\omega)^2}{(v_0/\omega)^2} = \cos^2 \omega t + \sin^2 \omega t = 1$   
 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{a^2} = 1$  rayon a  $c |v_0/\omega|$  1

2-1-a  $\ddot{x}_x = \frac{qB}{m} v_y + \frac{q}{m} E$   $\ddot{y}_y = -\frac{qB}{m} v_x$   $\ddot{z}_z = 0$  1

2-1-b i.  $v_{ix}(t=0) = v_{iy}(t=0) = v_{iz}(t=0) = 0$   
 $0 = -A_1 + E/B$   $A_1 = E/B$  0,5  
 $0 = 0$   
 $0 = D_1$  0,5

ii. Référentiels en translation (pas de rotation) 0,5  
 $v_x = v_{ix} - v_0 = -v_0 \cos \omega t = -\frac{E}{B} \cos \omega t + \frac{E}{B}$   
 $\Rightarrow v_0 = E/B$  0,5

2-2-a  $x_1(t) = -a \sin \omega t + a\omega t + cte$   $0 = 0 + 0 + cte$   
 $y_1(t) = -a \cos \omega t + cte$   $0 = -a + cte$  1 ou 1,5  
 $x_1(t) = -a \sin \omega t + a\omega t$  0,5  
 $y_1(t) = a(1 - \cos \omega t)$  0,5

2-b  $\|\vec{v}_1\| = \{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2\}^{1/2} = a\omega \{(1 - \cos \omega t)^2 + \sin^2 \omega t\}^{1/2}$   
 $= a\omega \{4 \sin^4 \omega t/2 + 4 \sin^2 \omega t/2 \cos^2 \omega t/2\}^{1/2}$   
 $= a\omega \{4 \sin^2 \omega t/2 (\sin^2 \omega t/2 + \cos^2 \omega t/2)\}^{1/2}$   
 $= 2a\omega |\sin \omega t/2| = 2a\omega |\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}|$  1

mal pour  $\varphi/2 = k\pi$  ( $\varphi = 2k\pi$ )

S'annule pour  $\varphi/2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi$   $\varphi = 2\frac{1}{2}\pi$

2-2-c  $a_{x_1} = a\omega^2 \sin \omega t$   $a_{y_1} = a\omega^2 \cos \omega t$   $a_{z_1} = 0$

$\|\vec{a}_1\| = a\omega^2$  0,5

2-2-d  $\vec{a}_1 = \vec{a}_T + \vec{a}_n = \frac{d\|\vec{v}_1\|}{dt} \vec{e}_T + \frac{v_1^2}{\rho_c} \vec{e}_n$  0,5

2-2-e  $a_T = a\omega^2 \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}$  ( $\dot{\varphi} = \omega$ ) 0,5

$a^2 \omega^4 = a^2 \omega^4 \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + a_n^2$

$a_n = a\omega^2 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}$  0,5

$\frac{v^2}{\rho_c} = \frac{4a^2 \omega^4 \sin^2 \frac{\omega t}{2}}{\rho_c} = 4a\omega^2 \sin \frac{\omega t}{2}$

$\rho_c = 4a \sin \omega t / 2 = 4a \sin \varphi / 2$

$\rho_c = 0$  ( $\varphi=0$ );  $4a$  ( $\varphi=\pi$ );  $0$  ( $\varphi=2\pi$ )

1,5

Mécanique du solide.

⑦ ou ⑧

1-a-  $\vec{\Omega}_{D/R} = \varphi \vec{e}_z = \omega \vec{e}_z$  Rem: ( $\omega$  algébrique)

0,5

b.  $\vec{v}_{A/R} = \vec{v}_{B/R} + \vec{\Omega} \wedge \vec{BA}$  (ou  $\vec{AB} \wedge \vec{\Omega}$ )

0,5

c.  $\vec{v}_{J/R} = \vec{v}_{C/R} + \vec{\Omega} \wedge \vec{CJ} = \omega \vec{e}_z \wedge (-a \vec{e}_y) = (\omega + a\omega) \vec{e}_x$

1 ~~ou 1,5~~

d.  $\vec{v}_{S/R} = \vec{v}_{J/R} = (\omega + a\omega) \vec{e}_x = \vec{0}$   $|\omega + a\omega = 0|$

0,5

2-  $I_{xz} = I_{yz} = 0$  car  $z=0$   $I_{xy} = 0$  par symétrie

0,5

$I_z = \int_0^a r^2 dm = \int_0^a r^2 \frac{m}{\pi a^2} 2\pi r dr = \frac{2m}{a^2} \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{ma^2}{2}$

1

$I_x = I_y = \frac{I_D}{2} = \frac{ma^2}{4}$

0,5

$\underline{I}_C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{ma^2}{4} & & \\ & \frac{ma^2}{4} & \\ & & \frac{ma^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

3- a- axes // ceux de R origine C

0,5

b-  $\vec{L}^* = \underline{I}_C \vec{\Omega} = \frac{ma^2}{2} \omega \vec{e}_z$

0,5

c-  $E_a^* = \frac{1}{2} \vec{L}^* \cdot \vec{\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ma^2}{2} \omega^2 = \frac{1}{4} ma^2 \omega^2$

0,5

d-  $E_{R/R} = E_a^* + \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2 = \frac{1}{4} ma^2 \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 a^2$

0,5

$= \frac{3}{4} ma^2 \omega^2$  si seulement sans glissement.

1 ~~ou 1,5~~

0,5