

Nécanique du point

Questions de cours:

1- Face conservatrice : face dont  $W$  ne dépend pas du chemin suivi  
 ex. de face conservatrice : le poids,  
 ex. de face non conservatrice : une face de frottement

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$$2- dE_p = -dW = -\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ = \vec{F}(x-x_0) dx \\ \hookrightarrow E_p(x) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + C_0$$

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$$3- dE_m = dW_{nc}$$

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Mouvement en spirale:

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$$1a- \rho = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = b e^{-kt} ; \varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = kt$$

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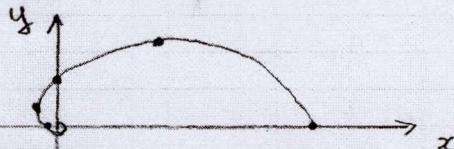
$$1b- \text{éq. polaire: } \rho(\varphi) \Rightarrow \rho = b e^{-\varphi}$$

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$$1c- \begin{cases} \varphi = 0 \rightarrow \rho = b; & \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \rho = 0,46b; \\ \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow \rho = 0,09b; & \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \rho = 0,216b \\ \varphi = \pi \rightarrow \rho = 0,04b; & \varphi \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow \rho = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$2a- \vec{v}_{P/R} = \begin{vmatrix} \dot{\rho} \\ \rho \dot{\varphi} \\ R_c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -kb e^{-kt} \\ kb e^{-kt} \\ kb e^{-kt} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$2b- \vec{v}_{P/R} \cdot \vec{OP} = \dot{\rho} \rho = -kb^2 e^{-2kt}$$

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$$\hookrightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{v}_{P/R} \cdot \vec{OP}}{\|\vec{v}_{P/R}\| \|\vec{OP}\|} = \frac{-kb^2 e^{-2kt}}{\sqrt{2} kb e^{-kt} \cdot b e^{-kt}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

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$$2c- \|\vec{v}_{P/R}\| = \sqrt{2} kb e^{-kt} \Rightarrow \|\vec{v}_{P/R}\| \downarrow \text{qd } t \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{mouvement ralentie}$$

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$$3a- \vec{a}_{P/R} = \begin{vmatrix} \ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\varphi}^2 \\ \rho \ddot{\varphi} + 2\dot{\rho} \dot{\varphi} \\ R_c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (k^2 b - b k^2) e^{-kt} \\ -2k^2 b e^{-kt} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$3b- \vec{a}_{P/R} = a_t \vec{e}_t + a_m \vec{e}_m \text{ avec } a_t = \ddot{v} = -\sqrt{2} k^2 b e^{-kt}$$

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$$a_m = \sqrt{a_t^2 - a_m^2} = \sqrt{2} k^2 b e^{-kt}$$

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$$3c- a_m = \frac{v^2}{R_c} \Rightarrow \vec{a}_m = \sqrt{2} b e^{-kt}$$

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Mouvement sous l'action de la pesanteur:

$$1. \sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}_{A/R} \rightarrow \begin{cases} m\ddot{x} = 0 \\ m\ddot{y} = 0 \\ m\ddot{z} = -mg \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = C_0 = 0 \\ \dot{y} = C_0 = v_0 \cos \alpha \\ \dot{z} = -gt + C_0 = -gt + v_0 \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} x = C_0 = 0 \\ y = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t + C_0 = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t \\ z = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v_0 \sin \alpha \cdot t + C_0 \end{cases}$$

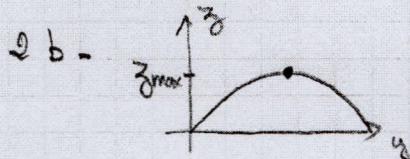
$x = C_0 \Rightarrow$  mvt plan

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$$2a. \text{ éq. cartésienne: } z(y) \Rightarrow z = -\frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} y^2 + \tan \alpha \cdot y \rightarrow \text{parabole}$$



$$z_{\max} \text{ tel que } \left. \frac{dz}{dy} \right|_{z_{\max}} = 0$$

ou + simple tel que  $\dot{z}$  en  $z_{\max} = 0$

$$\text{Après calcul: } z_{\max} = \frac{1}{2g} \sin^2 \alpha \cdot v_0^2$$

$$2c. \quad y = y_c \text{ pour } z = 0 \Rightarrow y \left( -\frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} y + \tan \alpha \right) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow y_c = -\tan \alpha \times \frac{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{g} = 2 \frac{v_0^2}{g} \cdot \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$x_{\max} \text{ tel que } \left. \frac{dy_c}{d\alpha} \right|_{x_{\max}} = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left. \frac{dy_c}{d\alpha} \right|_{x_{\max}} = 2 \frac{v_0^2}{g} (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \text{ pour } \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \downarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$3. \sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}_{A/R} \rightarrow \begin{cases} m\ddot{x} = -kx & (a) \\ m\ddot{y} = -ky & (b) \\ m\ddot{z} = -mg - kz & (c) \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow (a) \quad \ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = 0 \rightarrow \dot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = 0 \rightarrow x = A e^{-\frac{k}{m} t} \quad \text{C.I.} \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$(b) \quad \ddot{y} + \frac{k}{m} y = 0 \rightarrow \dot{y} + \frac{k}{m} y = 0 \rightarrow y = B e^{-\frac{k}{m} t} \quad \text{C.I.} \Rightarrow B = v_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$(c) \quad \ddot{z} + \frac{k}{m} \dot{z} = -g \rightarrow z = C e^{-\frac{k}{m} t} - \frac{g}{k} m$$

$$\text{C.I.} \Rightarrow C = v_0 \sin \alpha + \frac{g}{k} m$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = 0$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = v_0 \cos \alpha e^{-\frac{k}{m} t}$$

$$\dot{z}(t) = \left( v_0 \sin \alpha + \frac{g}{k} m \right) e^{-\frac{k}{m} t} - \frac{g}{k} m$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{qd } t \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \vec{v}_{A/R} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{g}{k} m \end{pmatrix}$$

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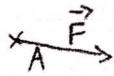
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## Mécanique du solide

Questions de cours:

1.  $R^* = (C, \vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z)$  où  $C$  est le centre de masse du solide considéré

2.  $\vec{M}_0 = \vec{OA} \wedge \vec{F}$



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3.  $\sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = m \vec{a}_{C/R}$

$\cdot \sum \vec{M}_0(F_{\text{ext}}) = \frac{d \vec{L}_0}{dt} \Big|_R$

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Éléments analogues d'une barre de billard:

1a.  $C_x, C_y, C_z \rightarrow [I]_c = \begin{pmatrix} I_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$

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b.  $I_c = \int_{\text{vol}} (x^{*2} + y^{*2} + z^{*2}) \rho dV = \int_{\text{vol}} r^2 \rho dV = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3} \pi a^3} \iiint r^4 \rho d\theta d\phi dz$   
 $= \frac{3}{5} Ma^2$

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c.  $I_{cx} = \int (y^{*2} + z^{*2}) \rho dV, I_{cy} = - ; I_{cz} = -$

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$\hookrightarrow I_{cx} + I_{cy} + I_{cz} = 2I_c$

$\hookrightarrow I_{cx} = I_{cy} = I_{cz}$

$\hookrightarrow I_{cx} = I_{cy} = I_{cz} = \frac{2}{3} I_c$

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2a.  $\vec{L}_{C/R} = [I]_c \cdot \vec{\omega} = \omega I_{cx} \vec{e}_x$

$\vec{\omega} \downarrow$   
 $\vec{L} \downarrow$   
 $\vec{P} \downarrow$

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$E_{k/R*} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{L}^* \vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{L}_{C/R} \cdot \vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 I_{cx}$

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b.  $\underline{\text{CRSG}} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_g = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{I_1/R} = \vec{v}_{I_2/R} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{C/R} + (\vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{r}) = \vec{0}$

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$\hookrightarrow v_0 + \omega_a = 0$

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