

Examen Mécanique Jonction 2013

Exercice 1:

$$(a) \vec{\sigma}(O) = \sum_i O\vec{A}_i \wedge m_i \vec{v}(A_i)$$

$$(b) \vec{\sigma}(O) = \sum_i O\vec{A}_i \wedge m_i \vec{v}(A_i)$$

$$= \sum_i (OG + GA_i) \wedge m_i \vec{v}(A_i)$$

$$= \vec{\sigma}^* + OG \wedge \hat{p} \quad (1^{\text{er}} \text{ Th. de König})$$

Exercice 2:

$$(a) \int_S (\vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{\partial S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$(b) \text{ et (c) } S_i: S \rightarrow 0: (\vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{A} = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}}{dS} \vec{m}$$

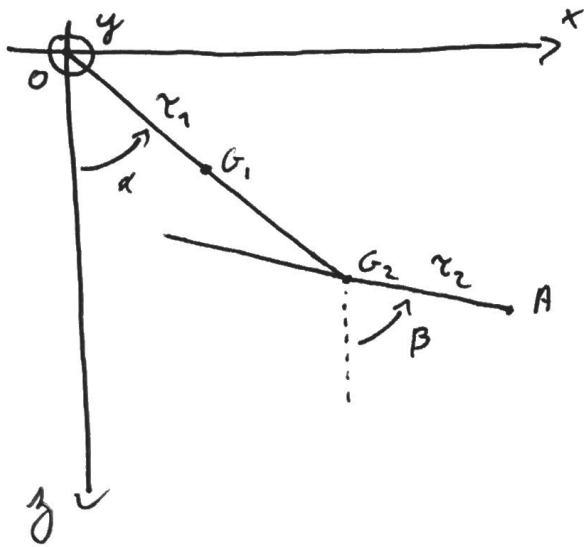
$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{A} = \frac{1}{h_\rho h_\theta h_\phi} \begin{vmatrix} h_\rho \hat{\rho} & h_\theta \hat{\theta} & h_\phi \hat{\phi} \\ \partial_\rho & \partial_\theta & \partial_\phi \\ h_\rho A_\rho & h_\theta A_\theta & h_\phi A_\phi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \partial_\theta A_\phi - \partial_\phi A_\theta \right) \hat{\rho}$$

$$+ \left(\partial_\phi A_\rho - \partial_\rho A_\phi \right) \hat{\theta}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\partial_\rho (\rho A_\theta) - \partial_\theta A_\rho \right) \hat{\phi}$$

Exercice 3:



$$(a) I_1 = \int_{l_1} l^2 dm = \int_{l_1} l^2 \lambda dl = \frac{1}{3} m_1 l_1^2$$

$$I_0 = I_{CG} + m d^2 \quad (\text{Th. de Huygens})$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{1}{3} m_2 l_2^2 - m_2 \left(\frac{l_2}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} m_2 l_2^2$$

$$(b) \vec{\Gamma}(O) = \vec{OA}_i \wedge m_i \vec{v}(A_i)$$

Quelque soit O , \vec{OA}_i reste dans le plan (\hat{x}, \hat{y})

De même, $\vec{v}(A_i)$ est inclus dans (\hat{x}, \hat{y})

Par conséquent, le produit vectoriel sera toujours selon \hat{y} .

$$(c) \vec{\Gamma}_{z_2}^* = I_2 \dot{\beta} = I_2 \dot{\beta} \hat{y}$$

$$(d) \vec{\Gamma}_{z_2}(O) = \vec{\Gamma}_{z_2}^* + \vec{OG} \wedge m_2 \vec{v}(G_2)$$

$$= I_2 \dot{\beta} \hat{y} + l_1 \hat{x} \wedge m_2 l_2 \dot{\alpha} \hat{\theta} = (I_2 \dot{\beta} + l_1^2 m_2 \dot{\alpha}) \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_{z_1}(0) = I_1 \dot{\alpha} \hat{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\sigma}_{tot}(0) = (I_1 \dot{\alpha} + I_2 \dot{\beta} + l_1^2 m_2 \dot{\alpha}) \hat{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(e)} \quad \frac{d\vec{\sigma}(0)}{dt} &= \vec{M}_{ext}(0) = \vec{\sigma}_{G_1} \wedge m_1 \vec{g} + \vec{\sigma}_{G_2} \wedge m_2 \vec{g} \\ &= \frac{l_1}{2} (\sin(\alpha) \hat{x} + \cos(\alpha) \hat{y}) \wedge m_1 g \hat{y} + l_1 (\sin(\alpha) \hat{x} + \cos(\alpha) \hat{y}) \wedge m_2 g \hat{y} \\ &= -\frac{l_1}{2} \sin(\alpha) m_1 g \hat{y} - l_1 \sin(\alpha) m_2 g \hat{y} \\ &= -l_1 \sin(\alpha) g \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + m_2 \right) \hat{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (I_1 \dot{\alpha} + I_2 \dot{\beta} + l_1^2 m_2 \dot{\alpha}) = l_1 \sin(\alpha) g \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + m_2 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(f)} \quad \vec{\sigma}_{z_1}(0) &= \vec{\sigma}_{z_1}^* + \vec{\sigma}_{G_2} \wedge m_2 \vec{v}(G_2) \\ &= I_2 \dot{\beta} \hat{y} + l_1^2 m_2 \dot{\alpha} \hat{y} = (I_2 \dot{\beta} + l_1^2 m_2 \dot{\alpha}) \hat{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(g)} \quad K_{z_2} = \frac{1}{2} I_2 \dot{\beta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (l_1 \dot{\alpha})^2$$

$$K_{z_1} = \frac{1}{2} I_1 \dot{\alpha}^2$$

$$U_{z_1} = -m_1 g \frac{l_1}{2} \cos(\alpha)$$

$$U_{z_2} = -m_2 g l_1 \cos(\alpha)$$

$$U_{tot} = -g l_1 \cos(\alpha) \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + m_2 \right) \quad \left| \quad K_{tot} = \frac{1}{2} (I_1 \dot{\alpha}^2 + I_2 \dot{\beta}^2 + m_2 l_1^2 \dot{\alpha}^2) \right.$$

(h) Proverons que $\frac{d(U+K)}{dt} = 0 = \frac{d\mathcal{V}(\theta)}{dt} - M_{ext}(\theta)$

• $\frac{d(U+K)}{dt} = \alpha g l_1 \sin(\alpha) \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + m_2\right) + \alpha \dot{\alpha} \left(I_1 + m_2 l_1^2\right) + \beta \ddot{\beta} I_2 = 0$

• $\frac{d\mathcal{V}(\theta)}{dt} - M_{ext}(\theta) = \ddot{\alpha} \left(I_1 + m_2 l_1^2\right) + \ddot{\beta} I_2 + g l_1 \sin(\alpha) \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + m_2\right) = 0$

Appliquons maintenant le théorème de moment cinétique par la tige 2 :

$$\frac{d\mathcal{V}_2(\theta_2)}{dt} = M_{ext}^{(2)} \Leftrightarrow I_2 \ddot{\beta} = 0$$

Nous retrouvons donc une cohérence :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}(U+K) = \alpha \left(g l_1 \sin(\alpha) \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + m_2\right) + \dot{\alpha} \left(I_1 + m_2 l_1^2\right) \right) = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt}(\mathcal{V}(\theta)) - M_{ext}(\theta) = g l_1 \sin(\alpha) \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + m_2\right) + \dot{\alpha} \left(I_1 + m_2 l_1^2\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(i) Pour de petites oscillations : $\sin(\alpha) \approx \alpha$

$$\ddot{\alpha} \left(I_1 + m_2 l_1^2\right) + \alpha g l_1 \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + m_2\right) = 0$$

Rappelons nous de la forme d'un oscillateur harmonique : $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$

Dans notre cas $\omega^2 = \frac{g l_1 \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + m_2\right)}{I_1 + m_2 l_1^2}$

et $T = 2\pi\omega^{-1}$