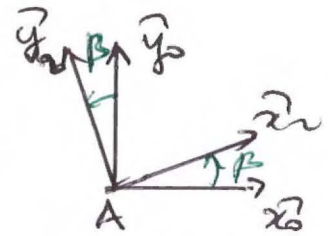
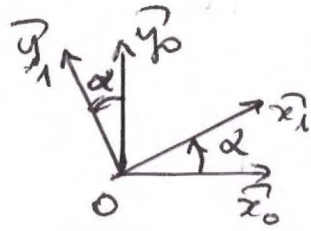
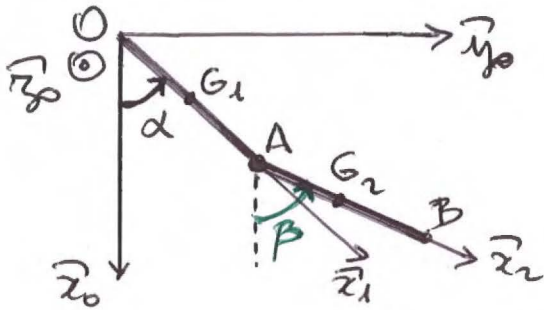


PROBLEME DE CINETIQUE



PRELIMINAIRE:

1) Expression de $\vec{x}_1, \vec{y}_1, \vec{x}_2, \vec{y}_2$ dans R_0

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x}_1 = \cos \alpha \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha \vec{y}_0 \\ \vec{y}_1 = -\sin \alpha \vec{x}_0 + \cos \alpha \vec{y}_0 \\ \vec{x}_2 = \cos \beta \vec{x}_0 + \sin \beta \vec{y}_0 \\ \vec{y}_2 = -\sin \beta \vec{x}_0 + \cos \beta \vec{y}_0 \end{cases}$$

PARTIE A :

2) Torseur cinématique $[\Omega_1]_O$ de (T_1)

$$[\Omega_1]_O = [\vec{\Omega}_{R_1/R_0}, \vec{V}_{R_0}(O \in T_1)]$$

avec $\begin{cases} \vec{\Omega}_{R_1/R_0} = \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0 \\ \vec{V}_{R_0}(O \in T_1) = \vec{0} \end{cases}$ car O fixe

3) * Torseur cinématique $[\Omega_1]_{G_1}$ de (T_1)

$$[\Omega_1]_{G_1} = [\vec{\Omega}_{R_1/R_0}, \vec{V}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1)]$$

avec $\vec{V}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1) = \underbrace{\vec{V}_{R_0}(O \in T_1)}_{=\vec{0}} + \underbrace{\vec{\Omega}_{R_1/R_0} \wedge \vec{OG}_1}_{\dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0 \wedge \frac{L}{2} \vec{x}_1} = \frac{L}{2} \dot{\alpha} \vec{y}_1$

d'où $\vec{V}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1) = \frac{L}{2} \dot{\alpha} \vec{y}_1$

$\Rightarrow \vec{V}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1) = \frac{L}{2} \dot{\alpha} (-\sin \alpha \vec{x}_0 + \cos \alpha \vec{y}_0)$

(ou bien par dérivation directe $\vec{V}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1) = \frac{d\vec{OG}_1}{dt/R_0}$)

* Accélération $\vec{\Gamma}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1)$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\Gamma}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1) &= \frac{d\vec{V}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1)}{dt/R_0} \\ &= \frac{d\vec{V}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1)}{dt/R_1} + \vec{\Omega}_{R_1/R_0} \wedge \vec{V}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1) \\ &= \frac{L}{2} \ddot{\alpha} \vec{y}_1 + \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0 \wedge \frac{L}{2} \dot{\alpha} \vec{y}_1 = \frac{L}{2} (\ddot{\alpha} \vec{y}_1 - \dot{\alpha}^2 \vec{z}_1) \\ &= \frac{L}{2} [-\dot{\alpha}^2 (\cos \alpha \vec{z}_0 + \sin \alpha \vec{y}_0) + \ddot{\alpha} (-\sin \alpha \vec{z}_0 + \cos \alpha \vec{y}_0)] \\ &= \frac{L}{2} [(-\dot{\alpha}^2 \cos \alpha - \ddot{\alpha} \sin \alpha) \vec{z}_0 + (-\dot{\alpha}^2 \sin \alpha + \ddot{\alpha} \cos \alpha) \vec{y}_0]\end{aligned}$$

4) Torseur cinématique $[\Omega_2]_{G_2}$ de (T_2)

$$[\Omega_2]_{G_2} = [\vec{\Omega}_{R_2/R_0}, \vec{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2)]$$

avec $\vec{\Omega}_{R_2/R_0} = \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_0$

$$d\vec{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2) = \frac{d\vec{OG}_2}{dt/R_0} = \frac{d\vec{OA}}{dt/R_0} + \frac{d\vec{AG}_2}{dt/R_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{avec } \frac{d\vec{OA}}{dt/R_0} &= \underbrace{\frac{d\vec{OA}}{dt/R_1}}_{=\vec{0}} + \vec{\Omega}_{R_1/R_0} \wedge \vec{OA} \quad \text{avec } \vec{OA} = L \vec{x}_1 \\ &= \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0 \wedge L \vec{x}_1 = L \dot{\alpha} \vec{y}_1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d\frac{d\vec{AG}_2}{dt/R_0} &= \underbrace{\frac{d\vec{AG}_2}{dt/R_2}}_{=\vec{0}} + \vec{\Omega}_{R_2/R_0} \wedge \vec{AG}_2 \quad \text{avec } \vec{AG}_2 = \frac{L}{2} \vec{x}_2 \\ &= \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_0 \wedge \frac{L}{2} \vec{x}_2 = \frac{L}{2} \dot{\beta} \vec{y}_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2) = L \dot{\alpha} \hat{y}_1 + \frac{L}{2} \dot{\beta} \hat{y}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \vec{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2) &= L \dot{\alpha} (-\sin \alpha \hat{x}_0 + \cos \alpha \hat{y}_0) \\ &\quad + \frac{L}{2} \dot{\beta} (-\sin \beta \hat{x}_0 + \cos \beta \hat{y}_0) \\ &= L \left[(-\dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha - \frac{\dot{\beta}}{2} \sin \beta) \hat{x}_0 + (\dot{\alpha} \cos \alpha + \frac{\dot{\beta}}{2} \cos \beta) \hat{y}_0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

* Accélération $\vec{\Gamma}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2)$

$$\vec{\Gamma}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2) = \frac{d\vec{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2)}{dt/R_0} = \frac{d(L \dot{\alpha} \hat{y}_1 + \frac{L}{2} \dot{\beta} \hat{y}_2)}{dt/R_0}$$

$$= \frac{d(L \dot{\alpha} \hat{y}_1)}{dt/R_0} + \vec{\Omega}_{R_1/R_0} \wedge L \dot{\alpha} \hat{y}_1 + \frac{d(\frac{L}{2} \dot{\beta} \hat{y}_2)}{dt/R_0} + \vec{\Omega}_{R_2/R_0} \wedge \frac{L}{2} \dot{\beta} \hat{y}_2$$

$$= L \ddot{\alpha} \hat{y}_1 + \underbrace{\dot{\alpha} \hat{z}_0 \wedge L \dot{\alpha} \hat{y}_1}_{-L \dot{\alpha}^2 \hat{x}_1} + \frac{L}{2} \ddot{\beta} \hat{y}_2 + \underbrace{\dot{\beta} \hat{z}_0 \wedge \frac{L}{2} \dot{\beta} \hat{y}_2}_{-\frac{L}{2} \dot{\beta}^2 \hat{x}_2}$$

$$= L(-\dot{\alpha}^2 \hat{x}_1 + \ddot{\alpha} \hat{y}_1) + \frac{L}{2}(-\dot{\beta}^2 \hat{x}_2 + \ddot{\beta} \hat{y}_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= L \left[(-\dot{\alpha}^2 \cos \alpha - \frac{\dot{\beta}^2}{2} \cos \beta - \ddot{\alpha} \sin \alpha - \frac{\ddot{\beta}}{2} \sin \beta) \hat{x}_0 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-\dot{\alpha}^2 \sin \alpha - \frac{\dot{\beta}^2}{2} \sin \beta + \ddot{\alpha} \cos \alpha + \frac{\ddot{\beta}}{2} \cos \beta) \hat{y}_0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

PARTIE B

5) Centre de masse G de (Σ)

$$(m+m) \vec{OG} = m \vec{OG}_1 + m \vec{OG}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OG} = \frac{m \vec{OG}_1 + m \vec{OG}_2}{2m} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{OG}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{OG}_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\vec{OG}_1 + \vec{OA} + \vec{AG}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} L \hat{x}_1 + L \hat{x}_1 + \frac{1}{2} L \hat{x}_2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{L}{4} (3 \hat{x}_1 + \hat{x}_2) = \frac{L}{4} \left[3(\cos \alpha \hat{x}_0 + \sin \alpha \hat{y}_0) + (\cos \beta \hat{x}_0 + \sin \beta \hat{y}_0) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OG} = \frac{L}{4} \left[(3 \cos \alpha + \cos \beta) \hat{x}_0 + (3 \sin \alpha + \sin \beta) \hat{y}_0 \right]$$

6) Opérateur d'inertie $J(O, T_1) / R_1$

$$J(O, T_1) / R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A & F & -E \\ -F & B & -D \\ -E & -D & C \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \int_{MET} (y^2 + z^2) dm$$

$$D = \int yz dm$$

$$B = \int (x^2 + z^2) dm$$

$$E = \int xz dm$$

$$C = \int (x^2 + y^2) dm$$

$$F = \int xy dm$$

Comme le moye est sur l'axe $(O, \hat{x}_1) \Rightarrow y = z = 0$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0, B = C, D = E = F = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow J(O, T_1) / R_1 = \text{diagonal} (0, B, B)$$

$$\text{avec } B = \int_{MET_1} x^2 dm = \int_0^L \frac{m}{L} x^2 dx = \frac{mL^2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(O, T_1) / R_1 = \text{diagonal} \left(0, \frac{mL^2}{3}, \frac{mL^2}{3}\right)$$

7) Opérateur d'inertie $J(G_2, T_2) / R'_2$

Le moye est sur l'axe $(O, \hat{x}_2) \Rightarrow y = z = 0$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0, B = C, D = E = F = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow J(G_2, T_2) / R'_2 = \text{diagonal} (0, B, B)$$

$$\text{avec } B = \int_{MET_2} x^2 dm = \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{m}{L} x^2 dx = \frac{m}{L} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} = \frac{mL^2}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(G_2, T_2) / R'_2 = \text{diagonal} \left(0, \frac{mL^2}{12}, \frac{mL^2}{12}\right)$$

PARTIE C

8) Torseur cinétique $[\sigma_1]_0$ de (T_1)

$$[\sigma_1]_0 = \left[\hat{P}_{R_0}(T_1) = m \hat{V}_{R_0}(G_1 \in T_1), \hat{Q}_{R_0}(O, T_1) \right]$$

avec $\widehat{P}_{R_0}(T_1) = m \widehat{V}_{R_0}(G_1, T_1)$

$$= m \frac{L}{2} \dot{\alpha} (-\sin \alpha \vec{x}_0 + \cos \alpha \vec{y}_0)$$

et $\widehat{\Gamma}_{R_0}(O, T_1) = J(O, T_1) \widehat{\Gamma}_{R_1/R_0}(\mathbb{R}_1)$ car O est un point fixe de (T_1)

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{\Gamma}_{R_0}(O, T_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{mL^2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{mL^2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{mL^2}{3} \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{\Gamma}_{R_0}(O, T_1) = \frac{mL^2}{3} \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0$$

9) Torseur cinétique $[\Gamma_2]_O$ de (T_2)

$$[\Gamma_2]_O = [\widehat{P}_{R_0}(T_2) = m \widehat{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2), \widehat{\Gamma}_{R_0}(O, T_2)]$$

avec $\widehat{P}_{R_0}(T_2) = m \widehat{V}_{R_0}(G_2, T_2)$

$$= mL [(-\dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha - \frac{\dot{\beta}}{2} \sin \beta) \vec{x}_0 + (\dot{\alpha} \cos \beta + \frac{\dot{\beta}}{2} \cos \beta) \vec{y}_0]$$

et $\widehat{\Gamma}_{R_0}(O, T_2) = \widehat{\Gamma}_{K_2}(G_2, T_2) + m \widehat{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2) \wedge \overrightarrow{OG_2}$

car (T_2) n'a pas de point fixe

où $K_2 = (G_2, \vec{x}_0, \vec{y}_0, \vec{z}_0)$ repère de KOENIG

• $\widehat{\Gamma}_{K_2}(G_2, T_2) = J(G_2, T_2) \widehat{\Gamma}_{R_2/R_0}(\mathbb{R}'_2)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{mL^2}{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{mL^2}{12} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{mL^2}{12} \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_0$$

• $m \widehat{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2) \wedge \overrightarrow{OG_2}$

$$= m (L \dot{\alpha} \vec{y}_1 + \frac{L}{2} \dot{\beta} \vec{y}_2) \wedge (-L \vec{x}_1 + \frac{L}{2} \vec{x}_2)$$

$$= m (L^2 \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0 + \frac{L^2}{2} \dot{\alpha} \cos(\beta - \alpha) \vec{z}_0 + \frac{L^2}{4} \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_0 + \frac{L^2}{2} \dot{\beta} \cos(\beta - \alpha) \vec{z}_0)$$

$$= m L^2 \left[\dot{\alpha} + \frac{\dot{\beta}}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\alpha} + \dot{\beta}) \cos(\alpha - \beta) \right] \vec{z}_0$$

$$(\cos(\beta - \alpha) = \cos(\alpha - \beta))$$

on peut aussi faire le calcul en utilisant les expressions de $\widehat{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2)$ et $\widehat{G}_2 \vec{0}$ dans R_0

On a donc :

$$\widehat{T}_{R_0}(0, T_2) = mL^2 \left[\ddot{\alpha} + \frac{\ddot{\beta}}{3} + \frac{1}{2} (\ddot{\alpha} + \ddot{\beta}) \cos(\alpha - \beta) \right] \vec{z}_0$$

10) Moment cinétique $\widehat{T}_{R_0}(0, \Sigma)$ de (Σ)

$$\widehat{T}_{R_0}(0, \Sigma) = \widehat{T}_{R_0}(0, T_1) + \widehat{T}_{R_0}(0, T_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{T}_{R_0}(0, \Sigma) = mL^2 \left[\frac{4}{3} \ddot{\alpha} + \frac{\ddot{\beta}}{3} + \frac{1}{2} (\ddot{\alpha} + \ddot{\beta}) \cos(\alpha - \beta) \right] \vec{z}_0$$

11) Moment dynamique $\widehat{S}_{R_0}(0, T_1)$ de (T_1)

$$\widehat{S}_{R_0}(0, T_1) = \frac{d\widehat{T}_{R_0}(0, T_1)}{dt/R_0} \text{ car } (T_1) \text{ a un point fixe } O$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{S}_{R_0}(0, T_1) = mL^2 \ddot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0$$

12) Moment dynamique $\widehat{S}_{R_0}(0, T_2)$ de (T_2)

$$\widehat{S}_{R_0}(0, T_2) = \frac{d\widehat{T}_{R_0}(0, T_2)}{dt/R_0} + \underbrace{\widehat{V}_{R_0}(O)}_{=\vec{0}} \wedge m\widehat{V}_{R_0}(G_2 \in T_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{S}_{R_0}(0, T_2) = \frac{d\widehat{T}_{R_0}(0, T_2)}{dt/R_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{S}_{R_0}(0, T_2) = mL^2 \left[\ddot{\alpha} + \frac{\ddot{\beta}}{3} + \frac{1}{2} (\ddot{\alpha} + \ddot{\beta}) \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\alpha} + \dot{\beta}) (\dot{\alpha} - \dot{\beta}) \sin(\alpha - \beta) \right] \vec{z}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{S}_{R_0}(0, T_2) = mL^2 \left[\ddot{\alpha} + \frac{\ddot{\beta}}{3} + \frac{1}{2} (\ddot{\alpha} + \ddot{\beta}) \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\alpha}^2 - \dot{\beta}^2) \sin(\alpha - \beta) \right] \vec{z}_0$$

13) Moment dynamique $\vec{S}_{R_0}^0(0, \Sigma)$ de (Σ)

$$\vec{S}_{R_0}^0(0, \Sigma) = \vec{S}_{R_0}^0(0, T_1) + \vec{S}_{R_0}^0(0, T_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{S}_{R_0}^0(0, \Sigma) = mL^2 \left[\frac{4}{3} \ddot{\alpha} + \frac{\dot{\beta}^2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} (\ddot{\alpha} + \dot{\beta}^2) \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\alpha}^2 - \dot{\beta}^2) \sin(\alpha - \beta) \right] \vec{z}_0$$

14) Energie cinétique $E_{C_{R_0}}(\Sigma)$ de (Σ)

$$E_{C_{R_0}}(\Sigma) = E_{C_{R_0}}(T_1) + E_{C_{R_0}}(T_2)$$

$$\text{avec } E_{C_{R_0}}(T_1) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{V}_{R_0}^0(0, T_1) \cdot \vec{\Omega}_{R_1/R_0} = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{L^2}{3} \dot{\alpha}^2 = \frac{mL^2}{6} \dot{\alpha}^2 \quad (\text{car } (T_1) \text{ a un point fixe})$$

$$\text{et } E_{C_{R_0}}(T_2) = E_{C_{K_2}}(T_2) + \frac{1}{2} m V_{R_0}^2(G_2 \in T_2)$$

$$\text{où } E_{C_{K_2}}(T_2) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{V}_{K_2}(G_2, T_2) \cdot \vec{\Omega}_{R_2/R_0} = \frac{mL^2}{24} \dot{\beta}^2$$

$$\text{et } \frac{1}{2} m V_{R_0}^2(G_2 \in T_2) = \frac{mL^2}{2} \left[(-\dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha - \frac{\dot{\beta}}{2} \sin \beta)^2 + (\dot{\alpha} \cos \alpha + \frac{\dot{\beta}}{2} \cos \beta)^2 \right] = \frac{mL^2}{2} \left(\dot{\alpha}^2 + \frac{\dot{\beta}^2}{4} + \dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{C_{R_0}}(T_2) = \frac{mL^2}{2} \left[\dot{\alpha}^2 + \frac{\dot{\beta}^2}{3} + \dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \right]$$

$$\text{donc } E_{C_{R_0}}(\Sigma) = mL^2 \left[\frac{2}{3} \dot{\alpha}^2 + \frac{\dot{\beta}^2}{6} + \frac{\dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta}}{2} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \right]$$

PARTIE D :

15) Théorème du moment dynamique au point O de (Σ)

$$\vec{S}_{R_0}^0(0, \Sigma) = \vec{M}_0(\text{efforts}) = \vec{M}_0(\text{poils}_{T_1}) + \vec{M}_0(\text{poils}_{T_2})$$