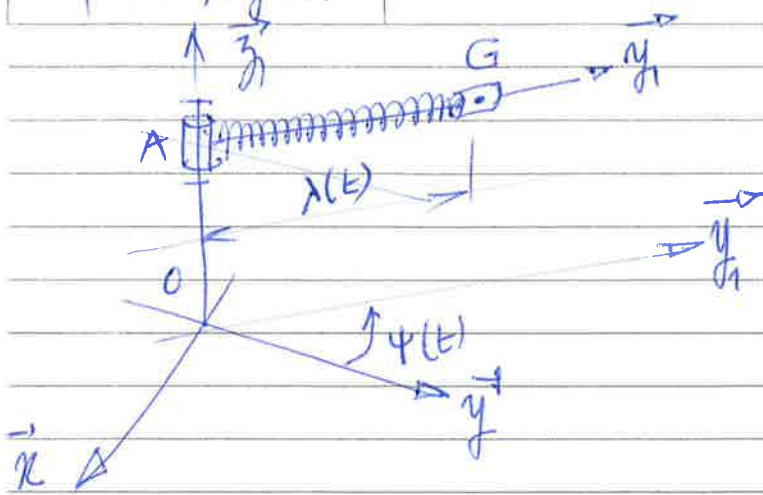


1) Centrifugeuse



R_g repère galiléen
 $\vec{z}$ axe fixe de R_g

$$R_g(\vec{0}, \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z})$$

1) Paramètres: $\vec{AG} = \lambda(t) \vec{y}_1$ $\vec{y} \circ \vec{y}_1 = \psi(t)$

2) Vecteur position / R_g $\vec{OG}$ ou $\vec{AG}$ car A est un point fixe / R_g

3) $\vec{V}_{G/R_g} = \left[\frac{d\vec{AG}}{dt} \right]_{R_g} = \left[\frac{d\lambda \vec{y}_1}{dt} \right]_{R_g} = \dot{\lambda} \vec{y}_1 + \lambda (\dot{\psi} \vec{z}_1 \wedge \vec{y}_1)$

$\vec{V}_{G/R_g} = \dot{\lambda} \vec{y}_1 - \lambda \dot{\psi} \vec{x}_1$ $\uparrow \Omega_{R_g/R_g}$

4) $\vec{\Gamma}_{G/R_g} = \left[\frac{d\vec{V}_{G/R_g}}{dt} \right]_{R_g} = \ddot{\lambda} \vec{y}_1 + \dot{\lambda} (\dot{\psi} \vec{z}_1 \wedge \vec{y}_1) - \dot{\lambda} \dot{\psi} \vec{x}_1 - \lambda \ddot{\psi} \vec{x}_1 - \lambda \dot{\psi} (\dot{\psi} \vec{z}_1 \wedge \vec{x}_1)$

$$\vec{\Gamma}_{G/R_g} = \ddot{\lambda} \vec{y}_1 - 2 \dot{\lambda} \dot{\psi} \vec{x}_1 - \lambda \ddot{\psi} \vec{x}_1 - \lambda \dot{\psi}^2 \vec{y}_1$$

acc relative

acc de coriolis

acc. centripète

3)

Principe fondamental de la dynamique du point.

$$\vec{\Sigma F} = m \vec{\Gamma}_G / R_g.$$

$$\begin{aligned} - (\lambda - \lambda_0) k \vec{y}_1 + X G_{12} \vec{x}_1 + Z G_{12} \vec{z}_1 - m g \vec{z}_1 \\ = m \ddot{\lambda} \vec{y}_1 - m \dot{\lambda}^2 \vec{y}_1 - 2m \dot{\lambda} \dot{\psi} \vec{x}_1 - m \ddot{\psi} \vec{x}_1 \end{aligned}$$

Plus simple:

$$X G_{12} \vec{x}_1 = -m \dot{\lambda} \ddot{\psi} \vec{x}_1 - 2m \dot{\lambda} \dot{\psi} \vec{x}_1$$

$$-(\lambda - \lambda_0) k \vec{y}_1 = m \ddot{\lambda} \vec{y}_1 - m \dot{\lambda}^2 \vec{y}_1$$

$$Z G_{12} \vec{z}_1 - m g \vec{z}_1 = 0$$

$$X G_{12} = -m \dot{\lambda} \ddot{\psi} - 2m \dot{\lambda} \dot{\psi} \quad (1)$$

$$m \ddot{\lambda} + (k - m \dot{\psi}^2) \lambda = k \lambda_0 \quad (2)$$

$$Z G_{12} = m g \quad (3)$$

(1) Théorème de la résultante projeté sur $\vec{x}_1$

(2) " " $\vec{y}_1$

Cette projection comporte des termes de mouvement et ne comporte pas d'inconnues de liaison.

- Equation de mouvement -

Equation différentielle à 2 variables.

3bis)

$$! \quad k > m \dot{\psi}^2$$

l'équation de mouvement est:

$$\ddot{\lambda} + \frac{k - m \dot{\psi}^2}{m} \lambda = \frac{k \lambda_0}{m}$$

$$a = \frac{k - m \dot{\psi}^2}{m}$$

$$b = \frac{k \lambda_0}{m}$$

[wolframalpha.com/input/](https://www.wolframalpha.com/input/)

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{b}{a} + C_2 \sin \sqrt{a} t + C_1 \cos \sqrt{a} t$$

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{k \lambda_0}{m (k - m \dot{\psi}^2)} + C_1 \cos \sqrt{\frac{k - m \dot{\psi}^2}{m}} t + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\frac{k - m \dot{\psi}^2}{m}} t$$

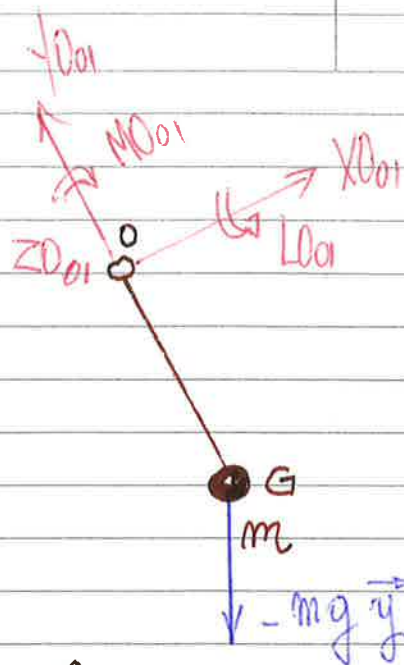
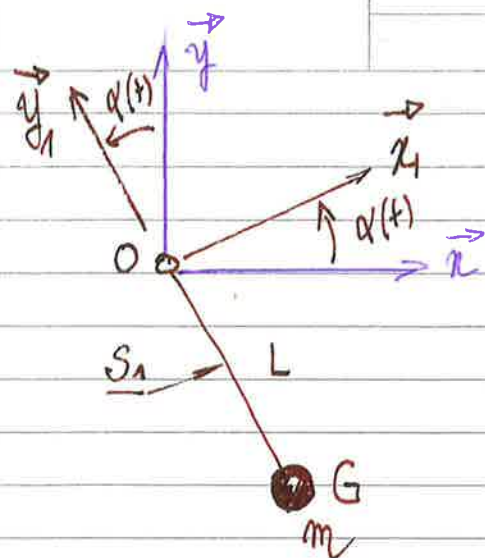
$$t=0 \quad \lambda(0) = \lambda_0 = \frac{k \lambda_0}{k - m \dot{\psi}^2} + C_1$$

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{b}{a} + C \sin(\sqrt{a} t + \varphi)$$

$$k < m \dot{\psi}^2$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{b}{a} + C_1 e^{\sqrt{a} t} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{a} t}$$

voir aussi [Wolfram alpha.com](https://www.wolframalpha.com)



O point fixe du repère galiléen.

1) Paramétrage: $\vec{OG} = -L \vec{y}_1$, $\widehat{\vec{y}_0 \vec{y}_1} = \alpha(t)$.

2) $\vec{v}_{G/R_g} = -L(\dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_1 \wedge \vec{y}_1) = +L\dot{\alpha} \vec{x}_1$

3) $\vec{\Gamma}_{G/R_g} = L\ddot{\alpha} \vec{x}_1 + L\dot{\alpha}(\dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_1 \wedge \vec{x}_1)$.

$\vec{\Pi}_{G/R_g} = L\ddot{\alpha} \vec{x}_1 + L\dot{\alpha}^2 \vec{y}_1$

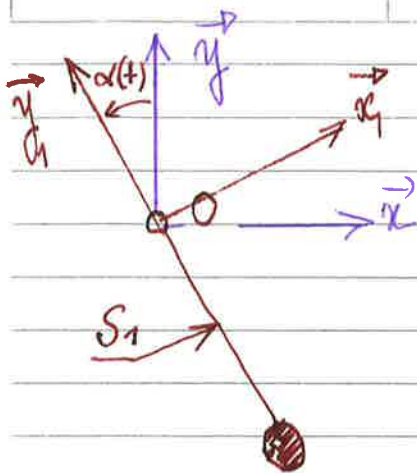
4) Bilan des actions sur S_1 :

Poids: $\left\{ -mg \vec{y}; \vec{0} \right\}_G = \left\{ -mg \sin \alpha \vec{x}_1 - mg \cos \alpha \vec{y}_1; \vec{0} \right\}_G$

Pivot $O \Rightarrow \left\{ X_{001} \vec{x}_1 + Y_{001} \vec{y}_1 + Z_{001} \vec{z}_1; L_{001} \vec{x}_1 + M_{001} \vec{y}_1 \right\}_O$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} X_{001} & L_{001} \\ Y_{001} & M_{001} \\ Z_{001} & 0 \end{Bmatrix}_{b_1}^O$$

$$\vec{y} = \cos \alpha \vec{y}_1 + \sin \alpha \vec{x}_1$$



$$\vec{\Gamma}_{G/R_g} = L \ddot{\alpha} \vec{x}_1 + L \dot{\alpha}^2 \vec{y}_1$$

Appliquons $\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{\Gamma}_{G/R_g} = \sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} \rightarrow S_1$

$$/\vec{x}_1: -mg \sin \alpha + X_{O1} = m L \ddot{\alpha}$$

$$/\vec{y}_1: -mg \cos \alpha + Y_{O1} = m L \dot{\alpha}^2$$

$$/\vec{z}_1: Z_{O1} = 0$$

les équations trouvées ne permettent pas de trouver l'équation de mouvement.

Écrivons le théorème des moments dynamiques en O

$$\vec{OG} \wedge m \vec{\Gamma}_{G/R_g} = \sum m r_{i/O} \wedge \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} \rightarrow S_1$$

$$\vec{OG} \wedge m \vec{\Gamma}_{G/R_g} = -L \vec{y}_1 \wedge (L \ddot{\alpha} \vec{x}_1 + L \dot{\alpha}^2 \vec{y}_1) m$$

$$\vec{OG} \wedge m \vec{\Gamma}_{G/R_g} = +m L^2 \ddot{\alpha} \vec{z}_1 \quad (\text{moment dynamique})$$

$$\text{Poids: } \left\{ -mg \vec{y}; \vec{OG} \wedge -mg \vec{y} \right\}_G = \left\{ -mg \vec{y}; -L \vec{y}_1 \wedge -mg \vec{y} \right\}_O$$

$$= \left\{ -mg \vec{y}; -L mg \sin \alpha \vec{z}_1 \right\}_O$$

$$/\vec{x}_1 : \omega_{01} = 0$$

$$/\vec{y}_1 : M\omega_{01} = 0$$

$$/\vec{z}_1 : -Lmg \sin \alpha = mL^2 \ddot{\alpha}$$

L'équation de mouvement provient ici de la projection sur $\vec{z}$ (axe de rotation) du théorème du moment dynamique en O, point fixe.

$$\ddot{\alpha} + \frac{g}{L} \sin \alpha = 0$$

Equation différentielle

Cas des petites oscillations : $\ddot{\alpha} + \frac{g}{L} \alpha = 0$

Solution de l'équation différentielle $\ddot{\alpha} + \frac{g}{L} \alpha = 0$

$$\alpha = c_1 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad \omega^2 = \frac{g}{L}$$

$$t=0, \alpha = \alpha_0 \quad \alpha_0 = c_1 \sin \varphi$$

Si α non petit ... ! $t=0, \dot{\alpha} = 0$

$$\dot{\alpha} = c_1 \omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$t=0 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = 0 \text{ si } \dot{\alpha} = 0 \quad \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha = c_1 \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \alpha_0 \cos \omega t$$