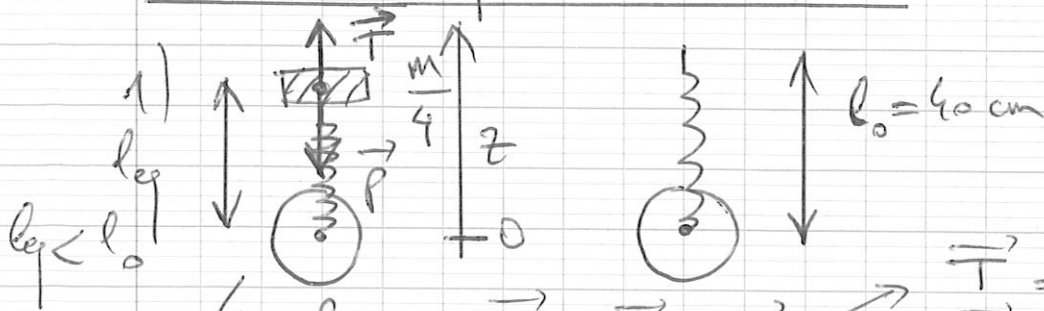


Exercice 8 : Suspension d'une voiture



1) $l_{eq} < l_0$

IFS: $\vec{T} + \vec{P} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{T} = -\vec{P} = mg \vec{u}_z$

d'où: $-k(l_{eq} - l_0) - \frac{mg}{4} = 0$

$\Rightarrow -k(l_{eq} - l_0) = \frac{mg}{4}$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{-d}$

$\Rightarrow kd = \frac{mg}{4}$

$k = \frac{mg}{4d}$

2) Regime critique:

$Q = \frac{1}{2}$

AN: $k = \frac{1200 \times 10}{4 \times 0,25} = 12 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$

Avec: $Q = \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{k m'} = \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{\frac{m^2 g}{4 \times 4d}} = \frac{m}{h} \sqrt{\frac{g}{16d}} = \frac{m}{4h} \sqrt{\frac{g}{d}}$

On en deduit:

$h = \frac{m}{4Q} \sqrt{\frac{g}{d}}$

AN:

$Q = \frac{1}{2}$

$h = \sqrt{\frac{10}{0,25}} \times \frac{1200}{2} = \sqrt{40} \times 600 = 3,8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

3) Eq. diff:

$E_{\text{eff}} = m' g z + \text{cte}$

$E_{\text{pe}} = \frac{1}{2} k (l - l_0)^2 = \frac{1}{2} k (z - l_0)^2$

$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m' \dot{z}^2$

$m' = \frac{m}{4}$

$m' = \frac{m}{4}$

$$\frac{dE_m}{dt} = P_{fr} = -k\dot{z}^2 = -h\dot{z}^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(E_{pp} + E_{pe} + E_c) = -h\dot{z}^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(mgz + cte + \frac{1}{2}k(z-l_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}m'\dot{z}^2\right) = -h\dot{z}^2$$

$$m'g\dot{z} + k\dot{z}(z-l_0) + m'\ddot{z}\dot{z} = -h\dot{z}^2$$

$$\dot{z}(m'g + kz - kl_0 + m'\ddot{z} + h\dot{z}) = 0$$

$$\ddot{z} = 0 \text{ non retenu}$$

$$(a) \quad m'g + kz - kl_0 + m'\ddot{z} + h\dot{z} = 0$$

$$m'\ddot{z} + h\dot{z} + kz = -m'g + kl_0$$

Identification:

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m'}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{m'k}$$

$$\ddot{z} + \frac{h}{m'}\dot{z} + \frac{k}{m'}z = -g + \frac{kl_0}{m'}$$

$$= \frac{k}{m'} \underbrace{\left(-\frac{m'g}{k} + l_0\right)}_{\text{leg}}$$

$$CI. \quad \begin{aligned} z(0) &= \text{leg} - d' \\ \dot{z}(0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

On remplace m' par $\frac{m}{4}$:

$$\ddot{z} + \frac{h}{\left(\frac{m}{4}\right)}\dot{z} + \frac{k}{\left(\frac{m}{4}\right)}z = -g + \frac{kl_0}{\left(\frac{m}{4}\right)}$$

$$\ddot{z} + 4\frac{h}{m}\dot{z} + 4\frac{k}{m}z = -g + \frac{4kl_0}{m}$$

3) On pose $z = z - l_0$ (z = "écart par rapport à la position d'équilibre").
 $\dot{z} = \dot{z}$
 $\ddot{z} = \ddot{z}$

on obtient

$$\ddot{z} + \frac{h}{m'} \dot{z} + \frac{k}{m} z = 0$$

CI: $\begin{cases} z(0) = -d' \\ \dot{z}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

SEN: $z_h(t) = (At + B)e^{-\omega_0 t}$ (Régime critique).

SP: $z_p = 0$

SG: $z(t) = (At + B)e^{-\omega_0 t}$

d'où: $\dot{z}(t) = Ae^{-\omega_0 t} - \omega_0 (At + B)e^{-\omega_0 t}$

$z(0) \stackrel{\text{màth}}{=} B \stackrel{\text{CI}}{=} -d'$

$\dot{z}(0) = A - \omega_0 B = 0$

$\Rightarrow A = \omega_0 B = -\omega_0 d'$

d'où:

$z(t) = (-\omega_0 d' t - d')e^{-\omega_0 t}$

$z(t) = -d'(1 + \omega_0 t)e^{-\omega_0 t}$

Avec: $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m'}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\frac{m}{4}}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

A.N.: $\omega_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{mg}{4dm}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{d}}$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{10}{0,25}} = \sqrt{40} = 6,3 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$

4) Avec $m_2 = 1700 \text{ kg}$.

$$\omega_2 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{k'}{m_2}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{12 \cdot 10^3}{1700}} = \underline{5,3 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{m_2' k'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{38 \cdot 10^3} \sqrt{\frac{1700}{4} \times 12 \cdot 10^3} = \underline{0,59}$$

Regime pseudo-périodique.

5) la réponse $z(t)$ devient:

$$z(t) = e^{-\lambda t} (A \cos(\omega_2 t) + B \sin(\omega_2 t))$$

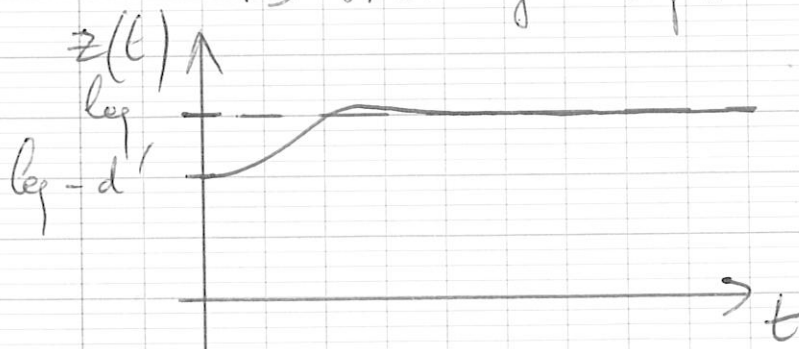
$$z(t) = z(t) + l_{eq} = l_{eq} + e^{-\lambda t} (A \cos(\omega_2 t) + B \sin(\omega_2 t))$$

Avec $l_{eq} = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$z(0) = z(0) + l_{eq} = l_{eq} - d' = 15 - 5 = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\dot{z}(0) = \dot{z}(0) = 0$$

Réponse : régime très légèrement pseudo-périodique
 (très) très léger amortissement.



Trace pour
 $m = 1700 \text{ kg}$

DN RT / OH

Probleme 1

1. $t = 0^+$



Condensateur initialement déchargé

$$\Rightarrow u(0^+) = u(0^-) = 0$$

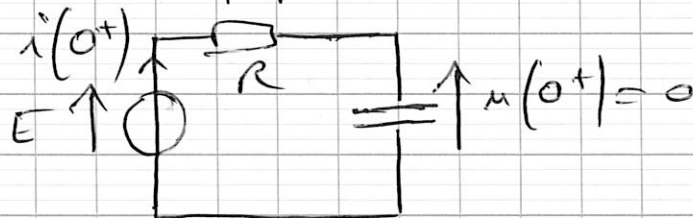
$$\Rightarrow \underline{i_r(0^+) = \frac{u(0^+)}{r} = 0}$$

$$\underline{u(0^+) = 0}$$

Bobine initialement démagnétisée

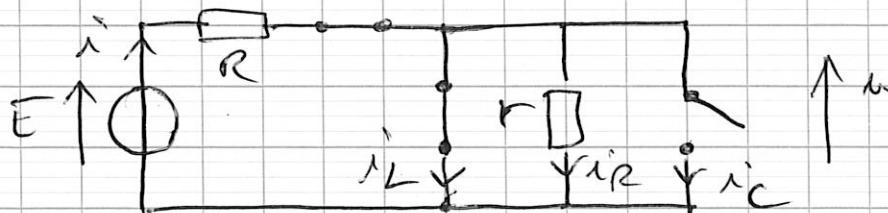
$$\Rightarrow \underline{i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 0}$$

D'où : simplification en $t = 0^+$



$$\Rightarrow \underline{i(0^+) = \frac{E}{R} = i_C(0^+)}$$

$t \rightarrow +\infty$



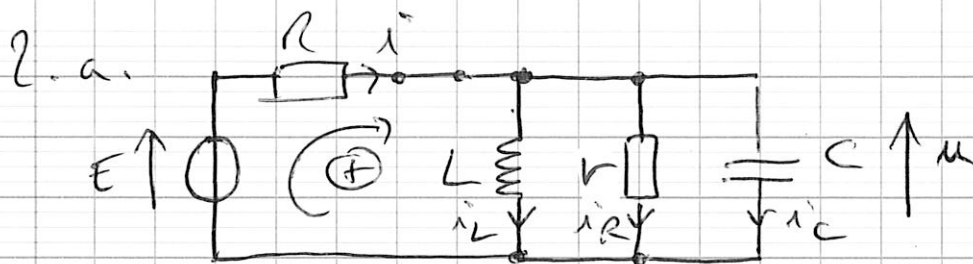
$$\underline{i_C(\infty) = 0}$$

$$\underline{u(\infty) = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{i_r(\infty) = 0}$$

d'où :

$$\underline{i(\infty) = i_L(\infty) = \frac{E}{R}}$$



loi des noeuds: $i = i_L + i_r + i_c$

lois: $u = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$ $u = r i_r$ $i_c = C \frac{du}{dt}$

loi des mailles:

$$E - R i - u = 0$$

$$E - R (i_L + i_r + i_c) - u = 0$$

On dérive par rapport au temps:

$$0 - R \frac{di_L}{dt} - R \frac{di_r}{dt} - R \frac{di_c}{dt} - \frac{du}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{R}{L} u + \frac{R}{r} \frac{du}{dt} + RC \frac{du}{dt^2}$$

$$+ \frac{du}{dt} = 0$$

c'est à dire:

$$RC \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{R+r}{r} \right) \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{R}{L} u = 0$$

Sous forme canonique:

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{R+r}{RrC} \right) \frac{du}{dt} + \left(\frac{1}{LC} \right) u = 0$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{2\lambda} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{LC}} \frac{RrC}{(R+r)}$$

$$Q = \frac{Rr}{R+r} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2Q} = \frac{R+r}{Rr} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

d'où: $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

$$\lambda = \frac{R+r}{2RrC}$$

b). Il faut: $Q > \frac{1}{2}$, $2Q > 1$

$$\frac{1}{2Q} < 1 \quad , \quad \frac{\omega_0}{2Q} < \omega_0$$

c'est à dire $\lambda < \omega_0$

$$\frac{R+r}{2RrC} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\frac{R+r}{2Rr} < \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

c) $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 10^{-6}}} = \underline{7,1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}}$

$$T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 8,9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ s} = \underline{0,89 \text{ ms}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{(2,5 + 1,25) \cdot 10^3}{2 \times 2,5 \cdot 10^3 \times 1,25 \cdot 10^3 \times 10^{-6}} = \underline{6 \cdot 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}}$$

$\lambda =$ facteur d'amortissement.

d) $\Omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4Q^2}}$

$$= \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \left(\frac{\omega_0}{2Q}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \lambda^2}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \lambda^2}}$$

$$\omega_0 \gg \lambda$$

d'où $\Omega \simeq \omega_0$

$$e - u(t) = [A \cos(\Omega t) + B \sin(\Omega t)] e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$CI: \begin{cases} u(0) = 0 \\ \frac{du}{dt}(0) = \frac{i_c(0^+)}{C} = \frac{E}{RC} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} CI1 \\ CI2 \end{matrix}$$

$$CI1 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

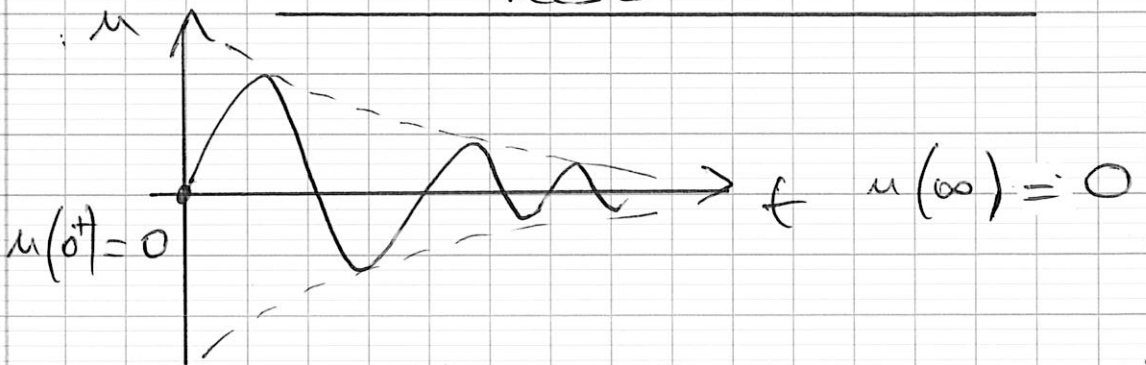
$$\Rightarrow u(t) = B \sin(\Omega t) e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt}(t) = -\lambda B \sin(\Omega t) e^{-\lambda t} + \Omega B \cos(\Omega t) e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt}(0) = \Omega B = \frac{E}{RC}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{E}{RC\Omega}$$

$$d'au: \quad u(t) = \frac{E}{RC\Omega} \sin(\Omega t) e^{-\lambda t}$$



$$i(t) = \frac{E - u(t)}{R} = \frac{E}{R} \left(1 - \frac{1}{RC\Omega} \sin(\Omega t) e^{-\lambda t} \right)$$

