

TD 6

Ex 1

1° Durée et distance

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \quad \text{d'où} \quad \Delta t = \frac{\Delta v}{a} = 4,6 \text{ s}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 = 64 \text{ m}$$

2° Virage

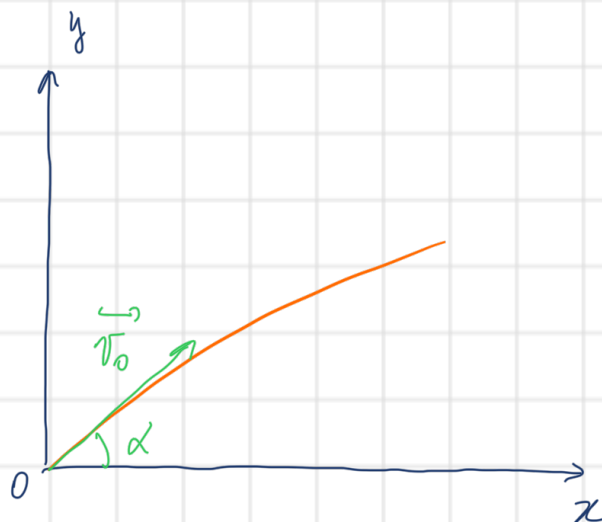
$$a = \frac{v^2}{R} \quad \text{d'où} \quad v = 188 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$$

3° Mouvement d'une moto

$$\vec{a}(t) \begin{cases} a_x(t) = a_0 \\ a_y(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) \begin{cases} v_x(t) = a_0 t + v_0 \cos \alpha \\ v_y(t) = v_0 \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{OM}(t) \begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2 + (v_0 \cos \alpha) t \\ y(t) = (v_0 \sin \alpha) t \end{cases}$$



$$t = \frac{y}{v_0 \sin \alpha} \quad x(y) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 \left(\frac{y}{v_0 \sin \alpha} \right)^2 + y \cotan \alpha$$

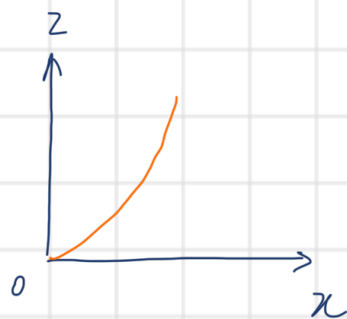
$$x(y) = \left(\frac{a_0}{2 v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \right) y^2 + (\cotan \alpha) y$$

→ Parabole

4° Mouvement d'un ballon sonde

$$\vec{v}(t) \begin{cases} v_x(t) = \frac{z(t)}{\tau} = \left(\frac{v_0}{\tau}\right)t \\ v_z(t) = v_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{OM}(t) \begin{cases} x(t) = \left(\frac{v_0}{2\tau}\right)t^2 \\ z(t) = v_0 t \end{cases}$$



$$t = z/v_0 \text{ donc } x(z) = \frac{z^2}{2v_0\tau}$$

→ Parabole

$$\vec{a}(t) \begin{cases} a_x(t) = v_0/\tau \\ a_z(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

5° Mouvement parabolique uniforme.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \alpha \frac{d(x^2)}{dt}$$

$$v_y = \alpha \cdot 2x \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\underline{v_y = 2\alpha x v_x}$$

$$\frac{dv_y}{dt} = 2\alpha \frac{d}{dt}(x v_x)$$

$$\underline{a_y = 2\alpha (v_x^2 + x a_x)}$$

$$v^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2 = \text{constante}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(v_x^2 + v_y^2) = 0$$

$$\cancel{x} v_x \frac{dv_x}{dt} + \cancel{y} v_y \frac{dv_y}{dt} = 0$$

$$\cancel{x} a_x + 2 \cancel{x} v_x \cancel{y} a_y = 0$$

$$a_x = -2 \cancel{x} a_y$$

$$a_y = 2 \cancel{x} (v_x^2 - 2 \cancel{x}^2 a_y)$$

$$a_y = \frac{2 \cancel{x} v_x^2}{1 + 4 \cancel{x}^2 x^2}$$

$$a_x = \frac{-4 \cancel{x}^2 x v_x^2}{1 + 4 \cancel{x}^2 x^2}$$

Au point $O(0;0)$ on a $a_x = 0$

$$a_y = 2 \cancel{x} v_x^2$$

Ex 2 : Mamege

1° r_0 en m et ω en rad.s^{-1}

2° On élimine t entre les deux expressions :

$$x^2/r_0^2 + y^2/r_0^2 = \cos^2 \omega t + \sin^2 \omega t = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r_0^2 \quad \text{Cercle de centre } O(0;0) \text{ de rayon } r_0$$

$$3^\circ \quad \vec{v}(t) \begin{cases} v_x(t) = -r_0 \omega \sin \omega t \\ v_y(t) = r_0 \omega \cos \omega t \end{cases}$$

$$\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = r_0 \omega$$

$$4^{\circ} \quad \vec{a}(t) \begin{cases} a_x(t) = -r_0 \omega^2 \cos \omega t \\ a_y(t) = -r_0 \omega^2 \sin \omega t \end{cases}$$

$$\|\vec{a}\| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = r_0 \omega^2$$

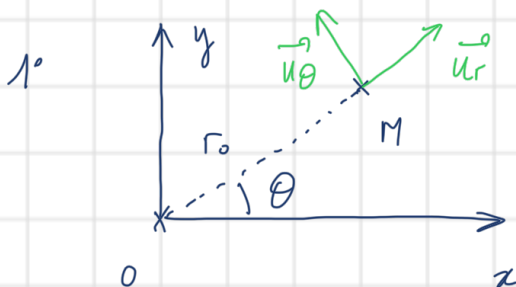
L'accélération est centripète.

5° Si le cercle est centré en (x_0, y_0) il suffit de translater les coordonnées du cercle :

$$x(t) = x_0 + r_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$y(t) = y_0 + r_0 \sin \omega t$$

Ex 3 Manège en coordonnées planes



$$\vec{OM}(t) = r_0 \vec{u}_r$$

Rappel :

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}_r &= \cos \theta \vec{u}_x + \sin \theta \vec{u}_y \\ \vec{u}_\theta &= -\sin \theta \vec{u}_x + \cos \theta \vec{u}_y \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{u}_r}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta \vec{u}_x + \cos \theta \vec{u}_y = \vec{u}_\theta$$

$$\frac{d\vec{u}_r}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{u}_r}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta$$

$$\frac{d\vec{u}_\theta}{d\theta} = -\cos \theta \vec{u}_x - \sin \theta \vec{u}_y = -\vec{u}_r$$

$$\frac{d\vec{u}_\theta}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{u}_\theta}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\dot{\theta} \vec{u}_r$$

2°

$$\vec{OM}(t) = r_0 \vec{u}_r$$

3°

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{OM}(t)}{dt} = r_0 \frac{d\vec{u}_r}{dt} = r_0 \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta$$

$$4^{\circ} \quad \|\vec{v}\| = r_0 \dot{\theta}$$

$\nearrow$ $m \cdot s^{-1}$ $\nearrow$ m $\nearrow$ s^{-1}

$$5^{\circ} \quad \vec{v}(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \vec{u}_x + \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \vec{u}_y$$

$$= -r_0 \omega \sin \omega t \vec{u}_x + r_0 \omega \cos \omega t \vec{u}_y$$

$$\|\vec{v}\| = r_0 \omega \quad \text{donc} \quad \omega = \dot{\theta} = \text{vitesse angulaire}$$

$$6^{\circ} \quad \text{Mouvement circulaire uniforme} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} r_0 = \text{constante} \\ \omega = \text{constante} \end{array} \right)$$

$$7^{\circ} \quad \vec{a}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (r_0 \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_{\theta}) = -r_0 \dot{\theta}^2 \vec{u}_r + \underbrace{r_0 \ddot{\theta}}_{=0} \vec{u}_{\theta}$$

$= 0 \text{ car } \dot{\theta} : \text{constante}$

$$\|\vec{a}\| = r_0 \dot{\theta}^2 = r_0 \omega^2$$

$\vec{a}$ vecteur centripète

Ex 4 : Une histoire de déparagement

$$1^{\circ} \quad t \in [0; t_1]$$

$$a) \quad v_a(t) = a_1 t = 2t \quad \text{et} \quad x_a(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_1 t^2 = t^2$$

$$b) \quad v_c(t) = v_2 = 10 \quad \text{et} \quad x_c(t) = v_2 t = 10t$$

$$c) \quad x_a(6) = 36 \text{ m} \quad (v_a = 12 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$$

$$x_c(6) = 60 \text{ m} \quad (v_c = 10 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$$

$$2. t > t_1$$

$$a) v_a(t) = 12 \quad \text{et} \quad x_a(t) = 12(t - 6) + 36$$

$$x_a(t) = 12t - 36$$

$$b) v_c(t) = 10 \quad \text{et} \quad x_c(t) = 10t$$

$$c) 12t_d - 36 = 10t_d$$

$$t_d = 18 \text{ s}$$

$$d) x(t_d) = 180 \text{ m}$$

Ex 5 : Mouvement cycloïdal

1° Le point M décrit une cycloïde.

Le centre C a pour abscisse : $x_c(t) = v_c \times t (= OH)$

Comme le cercle roule sans glisser, son angle de rotation est :

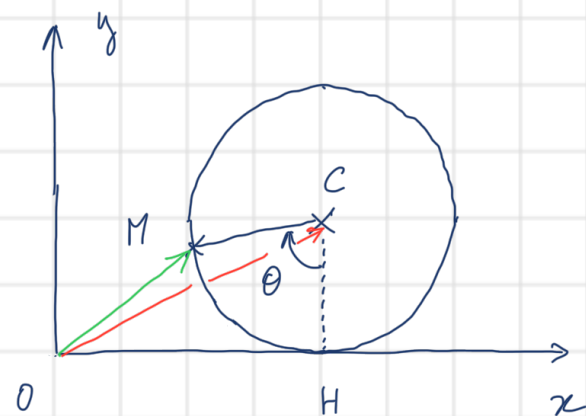
$$\theta(t) = \frac{v_c \times t}{R} \quad (\widehat{HM} = R\theta \quad \text{et} \quad \widehat{HM} = OH)$$

Le point M, solide du cercle, est situé à :

$$\underline{\vec{OM}(t)} = \underline{\vec{OC}(t)} + \underline{\vec{CM}(t)}$$

$$\text{or} \quad \vec{OC}(t) = v_c t \vec{u}_x + R \vec{u}_y$$

$$\text{et} \quad \vec{CM}(t) = -R \sin \theta \vec{u}_x - R \cos \theta \vec{u}_y$$



Vecteur position :

$$\vec{OM}(t) \begin{cases} x(t) = (v_c t - R \sin \theta) = (v_c t - R \sin v_c t / R) \\ y(t) = R(1 - \cos \theta) = R(1 - \cos v_c t / R) \end{cases}$$

2° Vecteur vitesse

$$\vec{v}(t) \begin{cases} v_x(t) = v_c (1 - \cos v_c t / R) \\ v_y(t) = v_c \sin v_c t / R \end{cases}$$

Vecteur accélération

$$\vec{a}(t) \begin{cases} a_x(t) = v_c^2 / R \sin v_c t / R \\ a_y(t) = v_c^2 / R \cos v_c t / R \end{cases}$$

3° Courbe obtenue : cycloïde

- M part du sol en $(0; 0)$
- décrit une bosse atteignant un maximum en $\theta = \pi = x/R$

$$x = \pi \times R$$

- redescend au sol en $\theta = 2\pi = x/R$

$$x = 2\pi R$$