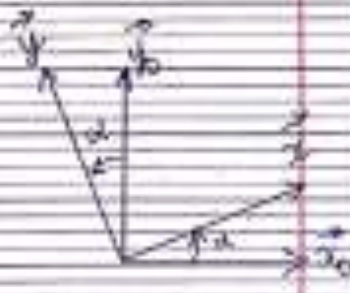


**EXERCICE 1**



2) TRS  $\vec{R}_{(1 \rightarrow 2)} + \vec{R}_{(2 \rightarrow 3)} + \vec{R}_{(g \rightarrow 2)} = \vec{0}$

/X  $F_{01} + F_{02} - (2m+M)g \cos \alpha = 0$  (0.5)

/y  $N_{01} + N_{02} - (2m+M)g \cos \alpha = 0$  (0.5)  
 titre ou pt  $I_2 \parallel \vec{Z}$

$\left[ \vec{m}_{(I_2, 0 \rightarrow 1)} + \vec{m}_{(I_2, 0 \rightarrow 2)} + \vec{m}_{(I_2, g \rightarrow 2)} \right] \cdot \vec{Z} = 0$

$\vec{m}_{(I_2, 0 \rightarrow 1)} \cdot \vec{Z} = \left[ \vec{I}_2 \vec{R}_{(0 \rightarrow 1)} \right] \cdot \vec{Z}$   
 $= \left[ 8R \vec{z} \wedge (N_{01} \vec{y} + F_{01} \vec{x}) \right] \cdot \vec{Z}$   
 $= 8RN_{01}$

$\vec{m}_{(I_2, 0 \rightarrow 2)} \cdot \vec{Z} = 0$

$\vec{m}_{(I_2, g \rightarrow 2)} \cdot \vec{Z} = \frac{3}{2} \vec{m}_{(I_2, g \rightarrow 1)} \cdot \vec{Z}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{m}_{(I_2, g \rightarrow 1)} = \left[ \vec{I}_2 \vec{G} \wedge (-mg \vec{y}_0) \right] \cdot \vec{Z}$   
 $= -mgR (\vec{y} \wedge \vec{y}_0) \cdot \vec{Z}$   
 $= mgR \sin \alpha$

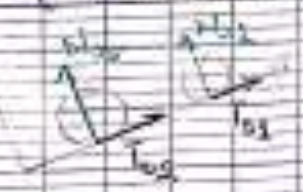
$$\vec{L}_P \vec{m} \quad (C_2, \vec{y} \rightarrow z) \cdot \vec{z} = -8Rmg \cos \alpha + mg R \sin \alpha$$

$$\vec{L}_P \vec{M} \quad (C_2, \vec{y} \rightarrow z) \cdot \vec{z} = -5Mg R \cos \alpha + 2Mg R \sin \alpha$$

Donc l'équation :

$$R(8N_{02} + g[2(m+M) \sin \alpha - (8m+5M) \cos \alpha]) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$1) \begin{cases} T_{02} = \frac{P}{br} N_{02} \\ T_{02} = \frac{P}{br} N_{02} \end{cases}$$



4) Des équations (1), (3) et (4) on tire

$$T_{02} = -\frac{P}{8} g [(8m+5M) \cos \alpha - 2(m+M) \sin \alpha]$$

$$T_{02} = (2m+M)g \sin \alpha - \frac{P}{8} g [(8m+5M) \cos \alpha - (2m+2M) \sin \alpha]$$

$$5) \vec{m} \quad (C_2, \vec{y} \rightarrow z) \cdot \vec{z} = 0$$

$$\vec{z} \cdot \vec{m} \quad (C_2, \vec{y} \rightarrow z) + \vec{m} \quad (C_1, \vec{y} \rightarrow z) \cdot \vec{z} + \vec{m} \quad (C_2, \vec{y} \rightarrow z) \cdot \vec{z} + \vec{m} \quad (C_2, \vec{y} \rightarrow z) \cdot \vec{z} = 0$$

$$[-\frac{P}{8} C_2 + R_0 \rightarrow z] \cdot \vec{z} = -R_0 \vec{y} \cdot (N_{01} \vec{y} + T_{01} \vec{z}) \cdot \vec{z} + R_0 T_{02}$$

Donc l'équation

$$R T_{01} + C_{f1} = 0$$

Donc :

$$C_{f1} = -R T_{02} = \frac{R P}{8} g [(8m+5M) \cos \alpha - (2m+2M) \sin \alpha]$$

**EXERCICE 2**

1) Schéma et axes



2) Equilibre de S = 3

$$\text{TRS: } \vec{R}(g \rightarrow 2) + \vec{R}(pes \rightarrow 3) + \vec{R}(1 \rightarrow 2) = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow -m_2 g \vec{e}_0 + m_3 g \vec{e}_0 + F \vec{e}_0 = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow -(m_2 + m_3)g + F = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F = (m_2 + m_3)g$$

3) Tenseur de l'action mécanique

On a:  $\left\{ \vec{C}(2 \rightarrow 3) \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ y' & H' \\ z' & N' \end{array} \right\} (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_0)$

Puisque  $G_3 \in (G_2, \vec{e}_1)$  Alors

$$\left\{ \vec{C}(2 \rightarrow 3) \right\}_{G_3} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ y' & H' \\ z' & N' \end{array} \right\} (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_0)$$

En appliquant le TRS sur 3 au pt  $G_2$ :

$$Y' \vec{e}_2 + Z' \vec{e}_0 + (-m_3 g \vec{e}_0) = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Y' = 0 \\ Z' = m_3 g \end{cases}$$

En appliquant le TRS sur 3 au pt  $G_3$ :

$$H' \vec{e}_1 + N' \vec{e}_0 = \vec{0}$$

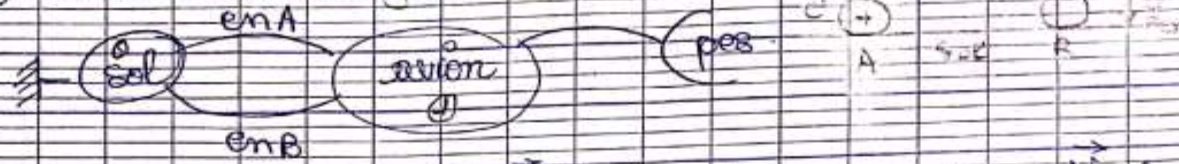
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} H' = 0 \\ N' = 0 \end{cases}$$

donc

$$\left\{ \vec{C}(2 \rightarrow 3) \right\}_{G_3} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ m_3 g & 0 \end{array} \right\} (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_0)$$

### EXERCICE 3

1) Schéma d'analyse



$$\bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C}_{(0 \rightarrow 1)}^{enA} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}_A = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4(\vec{N}_1 + \vec{T}_1) \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}_A \quad \bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C}_{(0 \rightarrow 1)}^{enB} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}_B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{N}_2 \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}_B$$

$$\bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C}_{(pes \rightarrow 1)} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}_G = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Mg \vec{y}_{G0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}_G$$

P.F.O appliquée à 1:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C}_{(1 \rightarrow 1)} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C}_{(0 \rightarrow 1)}^A \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C}_{(0 \rightarrow 1)}^B \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C}_{(pes \rightarrow 1)} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4(\vec{N}_1 + \vec{T}_1) \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}_A + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{N}_2 \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}_B + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Mg \vec{y}_{G0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}_G = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\}$$

I.R.S.  $\rightarrow 4(\vec{N}_1 + \vec{T}_1) + \vec{N}_2 + Mg \vec{y}_{G0} = \vec{0}$

en proj sur  $\vec{y}_{G0}$ :  $-4N_2 - N_2 + Mg = 0$  (a)

• Réduisons les torseurs au point G

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{(G, 0 \rightarrow 1)}^{enA} &= \vec{GA} \wedge 4(\vec{N}_1 + \vec{T}_1) = (-R \vec{y}_{G0} + x_1 \vec{x}_0) \wedge 4(-N_1 \vec{x}_0 - T_1 \vec{y}_0) \\ &= -R T_1 \vec{y}_0 - x_1 N_1 \vec{y}_0 = (-R T_1 - x_1 N_1) \vec{y}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{(G, 0 \rightarrow 1)}^{enB} &= \vec{GB} \wedge \vec{N}_2 = (R \vec{y}_{G0} + x_2 \vec{x}_0) \wedge (-N_2 \vec{x}_0) \\ &= x_2 N_2 \vec{y}_0 \end{aligned}$$

• Le T.I.S en G  $\Rightarrow -R T_1 - x_1 N_1 + x_2 N_2 = 0$  (b)

Nous avons 2 équ (a) et (b) pour 3 inconnus ( $N_1, N_2$  et  $T_1$ )

D'où la nécessité d'une troisième équ :

$\hookrightarrow$  Appliquons la relation des lois de Coulomb dans le cas de contact en A:  $|T_1| = \mu_0 |N_1| \Leftrightarrow T_1 = \mu_0 \cdot N_1$  (c)

$\hookrightarrow$  de (a), (b) et (c) on tire :

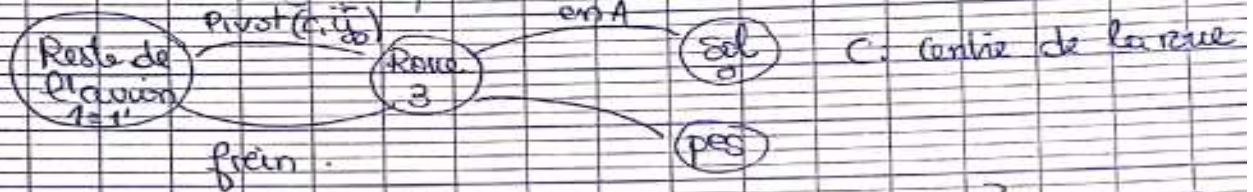
$$\begin{array}{l} N_2 = \frac{x_1}{x_1 + x_2} Mg \\ N_2 = 12 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N} \end{array} ; \begin{array}{l} N_1 = \frac{x_2}{4(x_1 + x_2)} Mg \\ N_1 = 12 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N} \end{array}$$

App. Numé :

2) Des équations précédentes on tire :

$$\boxed{T_1 = \frac{2e}{4(x_0 + r_0)} \text{ mg } P_{D_0}} \quad \text{AN : } T_1 = 18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N}$$

3) Schéma d'analyse pour une tige de bois abîmée



$$\bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pivot} \\ (1 \rightarrow 3) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} L \\ 0 \\ N \end{array} \right\} \in \left( \vec{y}_0 \right) \quad \bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{frot} \\ (1 \rightarrow 3) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ? \\ f \cdot \vec{y}_0 \end{array} \right\} \in$$

$$\bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pes} \\ (0 \rightarrow 3) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \text{mg} \text{ axe } \vec{D}_0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \in \bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{en A} \\ (0 \rightarrow 3) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{N}_1 + \vec{T}_1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \in A$$

Appliquons le **TMS** à 3 au pt C en proj /  $\vec{y}_0$ .

$$\vec{m} \left( C, 3 \rightarrow 3 \right) \cdot \vec{y}_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{y}_0 \cdot \left( \vec{C}_f + \vec{y}_0 \cdot \left( \vec{CA} \wedge (\vec{N}_1 + \vec{T}_1) \right) \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{C}_f + \frac{D}{e} \vec{y}_0 \wedge (-N_1 \vec{x}_0 - T_1 \vec{x}_0) = 0$$

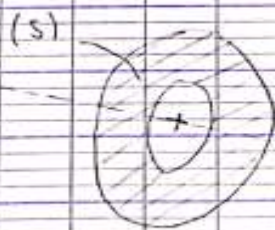
$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{C}_f + \frac{D}{e} \vec{y}_0 \wedge (-N_1 \vec{x}_0 - T_1 \vec{x}_0) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{C}_f - \frac{D}{e} T_1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\vec{C}_f = \frac{D}{e} T_1} \quad \text{AN : } \boxed{C_f = 9 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m. N}}$$

4)  $C = \left| \vec{y}_0 \cdot \vec{m} \right|$  (0, stator  $\rightarrow$  Rotor)

avec: st: Disque fixe  
Rot: disque en rotation



$(\vec{x}_0, \vec{y}_0, \vec{z}_0)$   
 $(\vec{e}_0, \vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_t)$   
 $\vec{y}_0$  Bases  
 $\perp$   
directes



$\vec{y}_0$

La densité surfacique de l'action mécanique du st sur Rot est

$$\vec{p}_{\text{rot(st} \rightarrow \text{rot})} = p \vec{y}_{\text{st}} = f \cdot p \vec{e}_{\theta}$$

donc :

$$C = \left| \vec{y}_{\text{st}} \cdot \int_{\text{rot}} \vec{p}_{\text{rot(st} \rightarrow \text{rot})} \cdot d\vec{s} \right|$$

$$C = \left| \vec{y}_{\text{st}} \cdot \int_{(S)} r \vec{e}_r \wedge (p \vec{y}_{\text{st}} - f \cdot p \vec{e}_{\theta}) ds \right|$$

$$C = \left| \int_{(S)} [r \vec{e}_r \wedge (p \vec{y}_{\text{st}} - f \cdot p \vec{e}_{\theta})] \cdot \vec{y}_{\text{st}} ds \right|$$

$$C = \left| \int_{(S)} [r \vec{e}_r \wedge (-f \cdot p \vec{e}_{\theta})] \cdot \vec{y}_{\text{st}} ds \right|$$

$$C = \left| \int_{(S)} r \cdot f \cdot p \cdot ds \right|$$

$$C = \int r \cdot f \cdot p \cdot r \cdot dr \cdot d\theta$$

$$C = \int r^2 \cdot f \cdot p \cdot dr \cdot d\theta$$

$$C = f \cdot p \cdot \int_{R_i}^{R_e} r^2 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$C = f \cdot p \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_{R_i}^{R_e} \cdot \left[ \theta \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$C = f \cdot p \cdot \frac{R_e^3 - R_i^3}{3} \cdot 2\pi$$

Donc :

$$C = \frac{2\pi}{3} f \cdot p (R_e^3 - R_i^3)$$