

Véhicule intelligent RobuCar

1. Etant donné l'hypothèse de roulement sans glissement :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{max} &= R \times \omega_{rmax} \\ &= R \times \frac{N_{max}}{N} \times \frac{2\pi}{60} \end{aligned}$$

Application numérique :

$$V_{max} = 5,16 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = 18,6 \text{ km} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$$

La vitesse à atteindre étant de $15 \text{ km} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, la performance attendue est bien vérifiée

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{V(O_1 \in S/0)} &= \overrightarrow{V(C \in S/0)} + \overrightarrow{O_1 C} \wedge \overrightarrow{\Omega S/0} \\ &= \vec{0} + \left(-a \cdot \vec{x} + \left(\rho - \frac{d}{2} \right) \cdot \vec{y} \right) \wedge \dot{\psi} \cdot \vec{z}_0 \\ &= a\dot{\psi} \cdot \vec{y} + \left(\rho - \frac{d}{2} \right) \dot{\psi} \cdot \vec{x} \end{aligned}$$

De même :

$$\overrightarrow{V(O_2 \in S/0)} = a\dot{\psi} \cdot \vec{y} + \left(\rho + \frac{d}{2} \right) \dot{\psi} \cdot \vec{x}$$

3.

$$\overrightarrow{V(O_1 \in Roue_1/0)} = \overrightarrow{V(J_1 \in Roue_1/0)} + \overrightarrow{O_1 J_1} \wedge \overrightarrow{\Omega Roue_1/0}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\Omega Roue_1/0} = \overrightarrow{\Omega Roue_1/axe roue 1}$$

D'où :

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{V(O_1 \in Roue_1/0)} &= \vec{0} + (-R \cdot \vec{z}_0 \wedge \dot{\theta}_1 \cdot \vec{y}_1) \\ &= R\dot{\theta}_1 \cdot \vec{x}_1 \end{aligned}$$

De même :

$$\overrightarrow{V(O_2 \in Roue_2/0)} = R\dot{\theta}_2 \cdot \vec{x}_1$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{V(O_1 \in Roue_1/0)} &= \overrightarrow{V(O_1 \in Roue_1/S)} + \overrightarrow{V(O_1 \in S/0)} \\ R\dot{\theta}_1 \cdot \vec{x}_1 &= \vec{0} + a\dot{\psi} \cdot \vec{y} + \left(\rho - \frac{d}{2} \right) \dot{\psi} \cdot \vec{x} \end{aligned}$$

En projetant suivant \vec{x} et \vec{y} :

$$\begin{aligned} R\dot{\theta}_1 \cos \delta_1 &= \left(\rho - \frac{d}{2} \right) \dot{\psi} \\ R\dot{\theta}_1 \sin \delta_1 &= a\dot{\psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad R\dot{\theta}_2 \cos \delta_2 = \left(\rho + \frac{d}{2} \right) \dot{\psi} \quad R\dot{\theta}_2 \sin \delta_2 = a\dot{\psi}$$

6. On en déduit :

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \delta_1 &= \frac{a}{\rho - \frac{d}{2}} \\ \tan \delta_2 &= \frac{a}{\rho + \frac{d}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Application numérique :

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \delta_1 &= 0,148 \Rightarrow \delta_1 = 8,4^\circ \\ \tan \delta_2 &= 0,116 \Rightarrow \delta_2 = 6,6^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad \dot{\theta}_2 = \left(\rho + \frac{d}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\dot{\psi}}{R} \quad \dot{\theta}_1 = \left(\rho - \frac{d}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\dot{\psi}}{R}$$

$$8. \quad A = \dot{\psi}_c = \frac{v}{\rho} \quad B = \ddot{\psi}_0 \cdot \frac{(t_1 - t_0)^2}{2} + \dot{\psi}_c \cdot (t - t_1) \quad C = \dot{\psi}_c - \ddot{\psi}_0 \cdot (t - t_2)$$

On obtient D en intégrant C :

$$D = \dot{\psi}_c \cdot t - \ddot{\psi}_0 \cdot \frac{(t - t_2)^2}{2} + Cte$$

Il faut calculer la constante :

$$D(t = t_2) = \dot{\psi}_c \cdot t_2 + Cte = B(t = t_2) = \ddot{\psi}_0 \cdot \frac{(t_1 - t_0)^2}{2} + \dot{\psi}_c \cdot (t_2 - t_1)$$

D'où :

DM

corrigé

SII

$$Cte = \ddot{\psi}_0 \cdot \frac{(t_1 - t_0)^2}{2} - \dot{\psi}_c \cdot t_1$$

$$D = \dot{\psi}_c \cdot (t - t_1) + \ddot{\psi}_0 \cdot \left(\frac{(t_1 - t_0)^2}{2} - \frac{(t - t_2)^2}{2} \right)$$

9.

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_{TOT} &= D(t = t_3) = \dot{\psi}_c \cdot (t_3 - t_1) \\ &= \dot{\psi}_c \cdot (t_3 - t_2 + t_2 - t_1) \\ &= \dot{\psi}_c \cdot (t_2 - t_1) + \dot{\psi}_c \cdot (t_3 - t_2) \\ &= \dot{\psi}_c \cdot (t_2 - t_1) + \frac{\dot{\psi}_c^2}{\ddot{\psi}_0}\end{aligned}$$

10.

$$t_2 - t_1 = \psi_{TOT} - \frac{V^2}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ddot{\psi}_0}$$

Application numérique :

$$t_2 - t_1 = 1,38 \text{ s}$$

11.

$$\begin{aligned}t_3 - t_0 &= 2 \times (t_1 - t_0) + t_2 - t_1 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{V}{\rho} + t_2 - t_1\end{aligned}$$

Application numérique :

$$t_3 - t_0 = 2,25 \text{ s}$$

12.

$$t_1 = \frac{V}{\rho} \cdot \frac{1}{\ddot{\psi}_0}$$

Application numérique :

$$t_1 = 0,43 \text{ s}$$

$$t_2 = t_2 - t_1 + t_1$$

Application numérique :

$$t_2 = 1,82 \text{ s}$$

$$t_3 = 2,25 \text{ s}$$

$$\psi(t_1) = \ddot{\psi}_0 \cdot \frac{(t_1 - t_0)^2}{2}$$

Application numérique :

$$\psi(t_1) = 0,094 \text{ rd} = 5,4^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(t_2) &= \psi(t_1) + \dot{\psi}_c \cdot (t_2 - t_1) \\ &= \psi(t_1) + \frac{V}{\rho} \cdot (t_2 - t_1)\end{aligned}$$

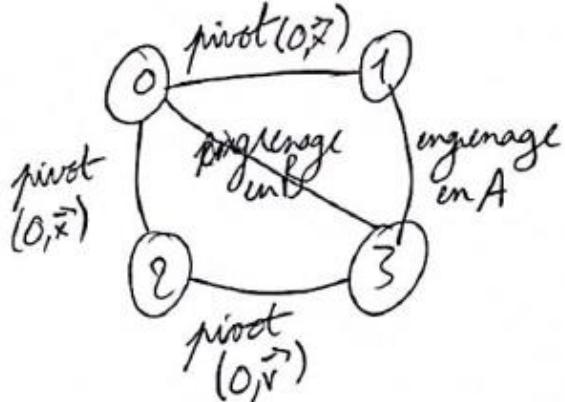
Application numérique :

$$\psi(t_2) = 0,69 \text{ rd} = 39,7^\circ$$

 $t_3 < 3 \text{ s}$, le cahier des charges est bien validé.

Réducteur pour hélice d'avion

1.



$$2. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V^v_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{s}^v_0 = \omega_{10} \vec{x} \\ \vec{o} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}_0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V^v_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{s}^v_0 = \omega_{20} \vec{x} \\ \vec{o} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}_0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V^v_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{s}^v_2 = \omega_{32} \vec{v} \\ \vec{o} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}_{\text{calc}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V^v_3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{s}^v_3 = \omega_{13} \vec{v} \\ \vec{o} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}_A$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V^v_3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{s}^v_3 = \omega_{32} \vec{v} \\ \vec{o} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}_B$$

3. en traduisant 2 formules cinétiques:

par $\left\{ V^v_1 \right\}_A + \left\{ V^v_0 \right\}_A + \left\{ V^v_2 \right\}_A + \left\{ V^v_3 \right\}_A = \{0\}$

exemple $\left\{ V^v_1 \right\}_B + \left\{ V^v_0 \right\}_B + \left\{ V^v_3 \right\}_B = \{0\}$

4. Ainsi on a:

$$\vec{V}(A^v_1) + \vec{V}(A^v_0) + \vec{V}(A^v_2) + \vec{V}(A^v_3) = \vec{0} \quad \text{changement de points}$$

$$\vec{o} + \frac{m_z z_1 w_{10} \vec{z}}{2} + \frac{m_z z_1 w_{20} \vec{z}}{2} + \frac{m_z z_3 w_{32} \vec{z}}{2} = \vec{0}$$

car $\vec{V}(A^v_1) = \vec{V}(C^v_1) + \vec{AC} \wedge \vec{R^v_1} = \frac{\vec{AB}}{2} \wedge \vec{R^v_1} = -\frac{m_z z_3}{2} \vec{u} \wedge w_{32} \vec{v}$
 $(\omega_{20} = -\omega_{02})$

$$= -\frac{m_z z_3}{2} w_{32} \vec{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z_1 w_{10} - z_1 w_{20} + z_3 w_{32} = 0} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

et

$$\vec{V}(B^v_2) + \vec{V}(B^v_0) + \vec{V}(B^v_3) = \vec{0}$$

$$\frac{m_z z_3 w_{32} \vec{z}}{2} + \frac{m_z z_0 w_{20} \vec{z}}{2} + \vec{0} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow z_3 w_{32} + z_0 w_{20} = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ et } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow z_1 w_{10} - z_1 w_{20} + z_0 w_{20} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{w_{20}}{w_{10}} = \frac{z_1}{z_1 + z_0}}$$

5.
$$\boxed{\frac{w_{32}}{w_{10}} = \frac{w_{32}}{w_{20}} \frac{w_{20}}{w_{10}} = -\frac{z_0}{z_3} \cdot \frac{z_1}{z_1 + z_0}}$$

d'après $\textcircled{1}$

6.
$$\boxed{\vec{R^v_0} = \vec{R^v_2} + \vec{R^v_0} = \frac{z_1 \cdot w_{10}}{z_1 + z_0} \left(-\frac{z_0}{z_3} \vec{v} + \vec{x} \right)}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{R^v_1} = \vec{R^v_0} - \vec{R^v_0}}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{R^v_1} = \vec{R^v_0} - w_{10} \vec{x}}$$