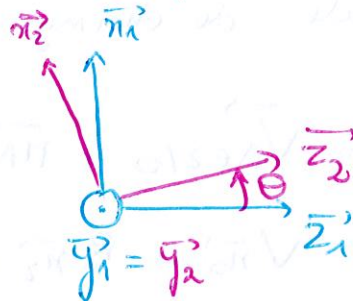
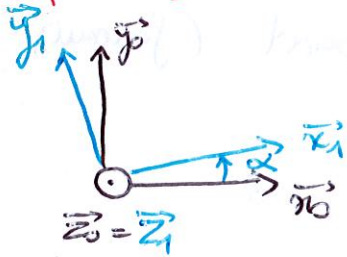


$\mathbb{D}_2$: Position, Vitesse, Accélération

①

Exercice 1 : Dérivation de vecteurs de bases

Q2) 1^{ère} étape $\Rightarrow$ tracer les figures de projections planes !



$$Q1) \quad \vec{\Omega}_{1/0} = \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0, \quad \vec{\Omega}_{2/1} = \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_1 \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{\Omega}_{2/0} = \vec{\Omega}_{2/1} + \vec{\Omega}_{1/0} = \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0 + \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_1$$

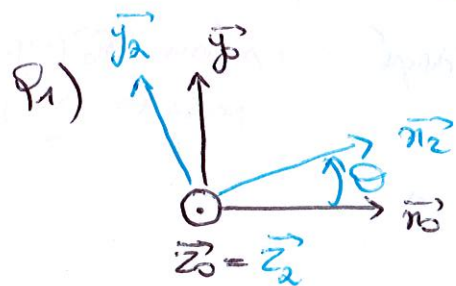
$$Q3) \quad \left. \frac{d\vec{n}_1}{dt} \right|_{B_0} = \dot{\alpha} \vec{y}_1 \quad \left. \frac{d\vec{y}_2}{dt} \right|_{B_0} = \left. \frac{d\vec{y}_2}{dt} \right|_{B_2} + \vec{y}_2 \wedge \vec{\Omega}_{0/2}$$

$$\left. \frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \right|_{B_1} = \dot{\theta} \vec{n}_2 = \vec{y}_2 \wedge (-\dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_0 - \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_1)$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \vec{y}_2 = \vec{y}_1 \\ \vec{z}_2 = \vec{z}_1 \end{matrix} \right\} \vec{y}_1 = -\dot{\alpha} \vec{n}_1$$

$$\left. \frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \right|_{B_0} = \left. \frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \right|_{B_1} + \vec{z}_2 \wedge \vec{\Omega}_{0/1} = \dot{\theta} \vec{n}_2 + \vec{z}_2 \wedge -\dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_1 = \dot{\theta} \vec{n}_2 + \dot{\alpha} \sin(\theta) \vec{y}_1$$

Exercice 2 : Vitesse maximale d'un hélicoptère



$$Q1) \quad \vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AM} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda(t) + R \cos(\theta) \\ 0 + R \sin(\theta) \\ h \end{pmatrix} = h \vec{z}_0 + \lambda(t) \vec{n}_0 + R \vec{n}_2$$

$$Q2) \quad \vec{V}_{M \in A/0} = \left. \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} \right|_{B_0} = \dot{\lambda}(t) \vec{n}_0 + R \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_2 = \dot{\lambda} \vec{n}_0 + R \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_2$$

$$Q3) \quad \vec{V}_{1/0} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \vec{\Omega}_{1/0} \\ \vec{V}_{A \in 1/0} \end{matrix} \right\}_A = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \vec{0} \\ \dot{\lambda} \vec{n}_0 \end{matrix} \right\}_A \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{V}_{2/1} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \vec{\Omega}_{2/1} \\ \vec{V}_{A \in 2/1} \end{matrix} \right\}_A = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_0 \\ \vec{0} \end{matrix} \right\}_A$$

rotation autour de (A, z2)

Q4) $\vec{V}_{2/0} = \vec{V}_{2/1} + \vec{V}_{1/0} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \vec{0} \\ V \vec{n}_0 \end{matrix} \right\}_A + \left\{ \begin{matrix} \dot{\Theta} \vec{z}_0 \\ \vec{0} \end{matrix} \right\}_A = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \dot{\Theta} \vec{z}_0 \\ V \vec{n}_0 \end{matrix} \right\}_A$

⚠ il faut $\nearrow$
 sommer au MÊME
 point pour que la
 Σ ait un sens

Avec la formule de changement de point (formule de Varignon)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{V}_{M \in 2/0} &= \vec{V}_{A \in 2/0} + \vec{\Pi A'} \wedge \vec{R}_{2/0} \\ &= V \vec{n}_0 - R \vec{n}_2 \wedge \dot{\Theta} \vec{z}_0 \\ &= V \vec{n}_0 + R \dot{\Theta} \vec{y}_2 \end{aligned}$$

on retrouve le résultat de
la Question 2.

Q5) $\|\vec{V}_{M \in 2/0}\|^2 = (V \vec{n}_0 + R \dot{\Theta} \vec{y}_2) \cdot (V \vec{n}_0 + R \dot{\Theta} \vec{y}_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= V^2 + (R \dot{\Theta})^2 + 2 R \dot{\Theta} V \vec{n}_0 \cdot \vec{y}_2 \\ &= V^2 + (R \dot{\Theta})^2 - 2 R \dot{\Theta} V \sin(\Theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\max} = \sqrt{V^2 + R^2 \omega^2 + 2 R \omega V} \quad \text{en } \Theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$\nearrow \sin(\Theta) = -1$

Q6) Pour $R = 4,5 \text{ m}$ et $\omega = 384 \text{ tr. min}^{-1}$

$$= 384 \times \frac{2\pi}{60} \text{ rad. s}^{-1}$$

instant où la
 cad : vitesse de la pale
 est dans la m^{ême} direction
 et le même "sens"
 que l'hélicoptère

$$\Rightarrow V_{\max}^2 = V^2 + (R\omega)^2 + 2R\omega V \quad \text{Éq 2^{de} degré} \Rightarrow \text{selon } \vec{n}_0 (= \vec{y}_2 \text{ pour } \Theta = \frac{3\pi}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (2R\omega)^2 - 4[(R\omega)^2 - V_{\max}^2] \\ &= (2V_{\max})^2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

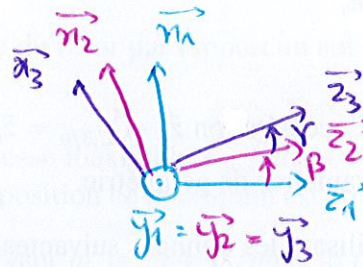
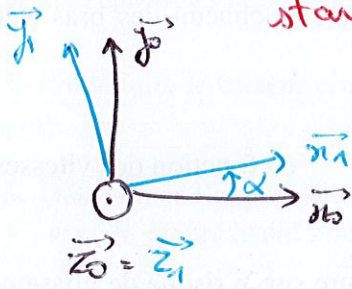
$$\Rightarrow V_{\pm} = \frac{-2R\omega \pm 2V_{\max}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V &= -R\omega + V_{\max} \\ &\approx 159 \text{ m/s} \\ &\approx 572 \text{ km/h.} \end{aligned}$$

$\nearrow V > 0$

Exercice 3 : Risque de glissement de la préhension robot

1^{ère} étape $\Rightarrow$ retracer les figures de projections planes sous forme standard !



Q1) $\vec{OC} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = h \vec{z_0} + H \vec{z_2} + L \vec{z_3}$
 $\uparrow$ lecture schéma cinématique

Q2) $\vec{V}_{C \in 3/0} = \frac{d\vec{OC}}{dt} \Big|_{R_0} = h \frac{d\vec{z_0}}{dt} \Big|_{R_0} + H \frac{d\vec{z_2}}{dt} \Big|_{R_0} + L \frac{d\vec{z_3}}{dt} \Big|_{R_0}$

On a:

$$\frac{d\vec{z_2}}{dt} \Big|_{R_0} = \frac{d\vec{z_2}}{dt} \Big|_{R_2} + \vec{\omega_2} \wedge \vec{z_2}$$

$$= \vec{\omega_2} \wedge (-\dot{\alpha} \vec{z_1} - \dot{\beta} \vec{y_2}) + L \vec{z_3} \wedge (-\dot{\alpha} \vec{z_1} - (\dot{\beta} + \dot{\gamma}) \vec{y_3})$$

$$= \dot{\alpha} \cos(\beta) \vec{y_1} - \dot{\beta} \vec{z_2}$$

$$= H (\dot{\alpha} \sin(\beta) \vec{y_1} + \dot{\beta} \vec{z_2}) + L (\dot{\alpha} \sin(\beta + \gamma) \vec{y_1} + (\dot{\beta} + \dot{\gamma}) \vec{z_3})$$

Q3) $\vec{\Gamma}_{C \in 3/0} = \frac{d\vec{V}_{C \in 3/0}}{dt} \Big|_{R_0} = H \left[\ddot{\alpha} \sin(\beta) \vec{y_1} + \dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta} \cos(\beta) \vec{y_1} - \dot{\alpha}^2 \sin(\beta) \vec{z_1} + \ddot{\beta} \vec{z_2} - \dot{\beta}^2 \vec{z_2} + \dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta} \cos(\beta) \vec{y_1} \right]$

$$+ L \left[\ddot{\alpha} \sin(\beta + \gamma) \vec{y_1} + \dot{\alpha} (\dot{\beta} + \dot{\gamma}) \cos(\beta + \gamma) \vec{y_1} - \dot{\alpha}^2 \sin(\beta + \gamma) \vec{z_1} + (\ddot{\beta} + \ddot{\gamma}) \vec{z_3} - (\dot{\beta} + \dot{\gamma})^2 \vec{z_3} + \dot{\alpha} (\dot{\beta} + \dot{\gamma}) \cos(\beta + \gamma) \vec{y_1} \right]$$

$\Rightarrow$ la projection de l'accélération selon l'axe vertical

$$\vec{\Gamma}_{C \in 3/0} \cdot \vec{z_0} = \left[-\cos(\beta) \dot{\beta}^2 - \sin(\beta) \ddot{\beta} \right] \cdot H + \left[-\cos(\beta + \gamma) (\dot{\beta} + \dot{\gamma})^2 - \sin(\beta + \gamma) (\ddot{\beta} + \ddot{\gamma}) \right] \cdot L$$

AN : $\vec{\Gamma}_{C \in 3/0} \cdot \vec{z_0} \approx 21 \text{ m/s}^2 \approx 2,15 g \Rightarrow \text{OK}_{\text{cdcf}} (< 3g)$