

Centrifugeuse humaine (corrigé)

$$1.a) \quad \boxed{\vec{\Omega}(1/0) = \dot{\psi} \vec{z}_0} \quad \boxed{\vec{\Omega}(2/1) = \dot{\theta} \vec{x}_1} \quad \boxed{\vec{\Omega}(3/2) = \dot{\phi} \vec{y}_2}$$

$$1.b) \quad \vec{V}_{I \in 3/0} = \left[\frac{d\vec{OI}}{dt} \right]_0 = \left[\frac{d(-R\vec{y}_1)}{dt} \right]_0 \quad \boxed{\vec{V}_{I \in 3/0} = R \dot{\psi} \vec{x}_1}$$

$$1.c) \quad \boxed{\vec{\Gamma}_{I \in 3/0} = R \ddot{\psi} \vec{x}_1 + R \dot{\psi}^2 \vec{y}_1}$$

2.a) Solide cylindrique – Symétrie de révolution – Pas de coefficients non diagonaux - A=C

$$B = \frac{mr^2}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad A = \frac{mr^2}{4} + \frac{mh^2}{12}$$

$$2.b) \quad \vec{R}_C(3/R_0) = m \vec{V}_{I \in 3/0} = m R \dot{\psi} \vec{x}_1$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_{I(3/R_0)} = \mathbb{I}(3) \vec{\Omega}(3/R_0) \quad \text{car I est centre d'inertie de } \mathbf{3} \quad \text{avec} \quad \vec{\Omega}(3/R_0) = \dot{\psi} \vec{z}_1 + \dot{\theta} \vec{x}_2 + \dot{\phi} \vec{y}_2 \\ = \dot{\psi} (\cos\theta \vec{z}_2 + \sin\theta \vec{y}_2) + \dot{\theta} \vec{x}_2 + \dot{\phi} \vec{y}_2$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_{I(3/R_0)} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\phi} + \dot{\psi} \sin\theta \\ \dot{\psi} \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{d'où} \quad \boxed{[Ci_{(3/R_0)}] = \begin{pmatrix} m R \dot{\psi} \vec{x}_2 \\ A \dot{\theta} \vec{x}_2 + B(\dot{\phi} + \dot{\psi} \sin\theta) \vec{y}_2 + A \dot{\psi} \cos\theta \vec{z}_2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$2.c) \quad \vec{R}_D(3/R_0) = m \vec{\Gamma}_{I \in 3/0} = m (R \ddot{\psi} \vec{x}_1 + R \dot{\psi}^2 \vec{y}_1)$$

$$\vec{\delta}_{I(3/R_0)} = \left[\frac{d\vec{\sigma}_{I(3/R_0)}}{dt} \right]_{R_0} \quad \text{car I est centre d'inertie de } \mathbf{3} \\ = \left[\frac{d\vec{\sigma}_{I(3/R_0)}}{dt} \right]_{R_2} + \vec{\Omega}(R_2/R_0) \wedge \vec{\sigma}_{I(3/R_0)} \quad \text{avec} \quad \vec{\Omega}(R_2/R_0) = \dot{\psi} \vec{z}_1 + \dot{\theta} \vec{x}_2 = \dot{\psi} (\cos\theta \vec{z}_2 + \sin\theta \vec{y}_2) + \dot{\theta} \vec{x}_2$$

$$\vec{\delta}_{I(3/R_0)} = A \ddot{\theta} \vec{x}_2 + B(\ddot{\phi} + \ddot{\psi} \sin\theta + \dot{\psi} \dot{\theta} \cos\theta) \vec{y}_2 + (A \ddot{\psi} \cos\theta - A \dot{\psi} \dot{\theta} \sin\theta) \vec{z}_2$$

$$+ A \dot{\theta} \left(\frac{d\vec{x}_2}{dt} \right)_0 + B(\dot{\phi} + \dot{\psi} \sin\theta) \left(\frac{d\vec{y}_2}{dt} \right)_0 + A \dot{\psi} \cos\theta \left(\frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \right)_0$$

$$\vec{\delta}_{I(3/R_0)} = A \ddot{\theta} \vec{x}_2 + B(\ddot{\phi} + \ddot{\psi} \sin\theta + \dot{\psi} \dot{\theta} \cos\theta) \vec{y}_2 + (A \ddot{\psi} \cos\theta - A \dot{\psi} \dot{\theta} \sin\theta) \vec{z}_2$$

$$+ A \dot{\theta} \left(\frac{d\vec{x}_2}{dt} \right)_0 + B(\dot{\phi} + \dot{\psi} \sin\theta) \left(\frac{d\vec{y}_2}{dt} \right)_0 + A \dot{\psi} \cos\theta \left(\frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \right)_0$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{x}_2}{dt} \right)_0 = \left(\frac{d\vec{x}_1}{dt} \right)_0 = \left(\frac{d\vec{x}_1}{dt} \right)_1 + (\dot{\psi} \vec{z}_1) \wedge \vec{x}_1 = \dot{\psi} \vec{y}_1$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{y}_2}{dt} \right)_0 = \left(\frac{d\vec{y}_2}{dt} \right)_2 + (\dot{\psi} \vec{z}_1 + \dot{\theta} \vec{x}_2) \wedge \vec{y}_2 = \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_2 - \dot{\psi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \vec{x}_2 = \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_2 - \dot{\psi} \cos\theta \vec{x}_2$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \right)_0 = \left(\frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \right)_2 + (\dot{\psi} \vec{z}_1 + \dot{\theta} \vec{x}_2) \wedge \vec{z}_2 = \dot{\psi} \sin\theta \vec{x}_2 - \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_2$$

$$\vec{\delta}_{I(3/R0)} = A\ddot{\theta}\vec{x}_2 + B(\ddot{\phi} + \ddot{\psi} \sin \theta + \dot{\psi}\dot{\theta} \cos \theta)\vec{y}_2 + (A\ddot{\psi} \cos \theta - A\dot{\psi}\dot{\theta} \sin \theta)\vec{z}_2 \\ + A\dot{\theta}\dot{\psi}\vec{y}_1 + B(\dot{\theta}\vec{z}_2 - \dot{\psi} \cos \theta \vec{x}_2) + A\dot{\psi} \cos \theta (\dot{\psi} \sin \theta \vec{x}_2 - \dot{\theta}\vec{y}_2)$$

$$\vec{y}_1 = \cos \theta \vec{y}_2 - \sin \theta \vec{z}_2$$

$$\text{d'où} \quad [D_{(3/R0)}] = \begin{array}{c|c} \begin{array}{l} m R \ddot{\psi} \\ m R \dot{\psi}^2 \cos \theta \\ -m R \dot{\psi}^2 \sin \theta \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} A \ddot{\theta} + A \dot{\psi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - B (\ddot{\phi} + \ddot{\psi} \sin \theta + \dot{\psi}\dot{\theta} \cos \theta) \\ B (\ddot{\phi} + \ddot{\psi} \sin \theta + \dot{\psi}\dot{\theta} \cos \theta) \\ A \dot{\psi} \cos \theta + (B - 2A) \dot{\psi}\dot{\theta} \sin \theta + B \dot{\phi}\dot{\theta} \end{array} \end{array} \Bigg|_{B_2}$$

2.d) Bilan des actions sur **3** :

$$\mathbf{T}_{(\text{pes} \rightarrow 3)} = \begin{array}{c} m g \vec{z}_0 \\ \vec{0} \end{array} \quad \mathbf{T}_{(\text{mot} \rightarrow 3)} = \begin{array}{c} \vec{0} \\ C_{23} \vec{y}_2 \end{array} \quad \mathbf{T}_{(2 \rightarrow 3)} \text{ donné}$$

2.e) Isolement de 3 -TMD en I selon $\vec{y}_2$

2.f-g)

Principe fondamental de la dynamique appliqué à **3** : $[D_{(3/R0)}] = \mathbf{T}_{(\text{pes} \rightarrow 3)} + \mathbf{T}_{(\text{mot} \rightarrow 3)} + \mathbf{T}_{(2 \rightarrow 3)}$

Théorème de la résultante dynamique :

$$\text{sur } \vec{x}_2 : \quad m R \ddot{\psi} = X_{23}$$

$$\text{sur } \vec{y}_2 : \quad m R \dot{\psi}^2 \cos \theta = m g \sin \theta + Y_{23}$$

$$\text{sur } \vec{z}_2 : \quad -m R \dot{\psi}^2 \sin \theta = m g \cos \theta + Z_{23}$$

Théorème de la moment dynamique :

$$\text{sur } \vec{x}_2 : \quad A \ddot{\theta} + A \dot{\psi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - B (\ddot{\phi} + \ddot{\psi} \sin \theta + \dot{\psi}\dot{\theta} \cos \theta) = L_{23}$$

$$\text{sur } \vec{y}_2 : \quad B (\ddot{\phi} + \ddot{\psi} \sin \theta + \dot{\psi}\dot{\theta} \cos \theta) = C_{23}$$

$$\text{sur } \vec{z}_2 : \quad A \dot{\psi} \cos \theta + (B - 2A) \dot{\psi}\dot{\theta} \sin \theta + B \dot{\phi}\dot{\theta} = N_{23}$$