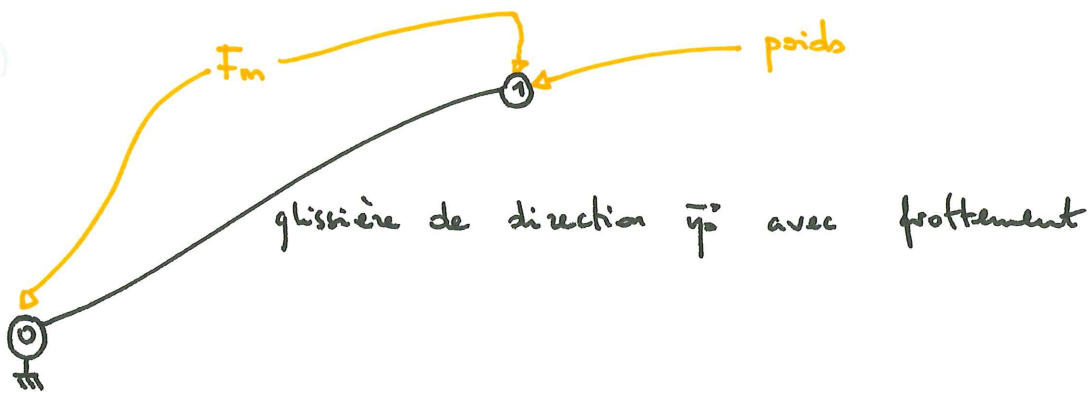


Machine de traction



J'isole 1 dont le bilan de puissance est:

$$P_{int} : \emptyset$$

$$P_{ext} : \begin{cases} P_0 \xrightarrow{g} 1_b & \text{(liaison glissière)} \\ P_0 \xrightarrow{m} 1_b & \text{(action motrice)} \\ P_{poids} \rightarrow 1_b \end{cases}$$

J'écris le th. de l'énergie cinétique:

$$P_{int} + P_{ext} = \frac{d}{dt} [E_c(1_b)]$$

$$E_c(1_b) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \{ \mathcal{U}_{1_b} \} \otimes \{ U_{1_b} \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\Pi}_{1_b} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{V}_{G \in 1_b} \end{array} \right. \otimes \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{P}_{1_b} = m \cdot \vec{V}_{G \in 1_b} \\ \vec{V}_{G, 1_b} = \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \left[\vec{V}_{G \in 1_b} \right]^2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \left[\vec{V}_{G \in 1_b} \right]^2} \right\} \text{CAS PARTICULIER d'un solide en translation...}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \overset{\circ 2}{y} \quad \dots \text{RECTILIGNE}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{masse} \cdot (\text{vitesse})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{poids \rightarrow 1_b} &= \{ \text{poids} \rightarrow 1 \} \otimes \{ \mathcal{U}_{1_b} \} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{R}_{poids \rightarrow 1} \\ \vec{\Pi}_{G, \text{poids} \rightarrow 1} = \vec{0} \end{array} \right. \otimes \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\Pi}_{1_b} = \dots \\ \vec{V}_{G \in 1_b} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{poids}} \rightarrow 1/2 = \vec{R}_{\text{poids}} \rightarrow 1 \cdot \vec{J}_{G \in 1/2} \quad \left. \vphantom{P_{\text{poids}} \rightarrow 1/2}} \right\} \text{CAS PARTICULIER d'un} \\ \text{forceur glisseur}$$

$$= (-m \cdot g \cdot \vec{y}_0) \cdot (\dot{y} \cdot \vec{y}_0)$$

$$= -m \cdot g \cdot \dot{y}$$

$$\square P_{0 \rightarrow 1/2} = \{0 \rightarrow 1\} \otimes \{O_{1/2}\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \vec{R}_{0 \rightarrow 1} = F_m \cdot \vec{y}_0 \\ \vec{\Pi}_{G, 0 \rightarrow 1} = \vec{0} \end{cases} \otimes \begin{cases} \vec{\Pi}_{1/2} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{J}_{G \in 1/2} = \dot{y} \cdot \vec{y}_0^2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \vec{R}_{0 \rightarrow 1} \cdot \vec{J}_{G \in 1/2}$$

$$= F_m \cdot \dot{y}$$

$$\square P_{0 \rightarrow 2/1/2} = \begin{cases} \vec{\Pi}_{1/2} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{J}_{G \in 1/2} = \dot{y} \cdot \vec{y}_0^2 \end{cases} \otimes \begin{cases} \vec{R}_{0 \rightarrow 2/1} = X_0 \cdot \vec{x}_0 \pm F_r \cdot \vec{y}_0 - k \cdot \dot{y} \cdot \vec{y}_0 + Z_0 \cdot \vec{z}_0 \\ \vec{\Pi}_{G, 0 \rightarrow 2/1} = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$= \pm F_r \cdot \dot{y} - k \cdot \dot{y}^2 \quad \left. \vphantom{P_{0 \rightarrow 2/1/2}} \right\} \text{PUISSANCE PERDUE dans une} \\ \text{liaison glissière:}$$

\rightarrow liée aux frottements visqueux
 \rightarrow " " " secs

On a donc :

$$F_m \cdot \dot{y} \pm F_r \cdot \dot{y} - k \cdot \dot{y}^2 - m \cdot g \cdot \dot{y} = m \cdot \dot{y} \cdot \ddot{y}$$

D'où :

$$\underline{F_m \pm F_r - m \cdot g = m \cdot \ddot{y} + k \cdot \dot{y}}$$