

3) Réponse en vitesse

a) Notation complexe
 vitesse $\underline{v} = \underline{x}_1$, $\underline{v} = \underline{x}_1 = j\omega \underline{x}$ ou $\underline{v} = \underline{V} e^{j\omega t}$ ou $\underline{V} = \underline{V}_e j\omega$

Donc $\underline{V} e^{j\omega t} = j\omega \underline{x} e^{j\omega t} \rightarrow \underline{V} = j\omega \underline{x}$

① $\Rightarrow \underline{V} = \frac{j\omega A}{1 - u^2 + j\frac{u}{Q}}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{V} = \frac{j\omega A u}{1 - u^2 + j\frac{u}{Q}}$

On divise par $j\omega$

$\underline{V} = \frac{\omega_0 A}{\frac{1}{j\omega} - \frac{u^2}{j\omega} + \frac{1}{j\omega Q}} = \frac{\omega_0 A}{\frac{1}{j\omega} + j\omega + \frac{1}{Q}}$

Donc $\underline{V} = \frac{\omega_0 A}{-\frac{j}{u} + j\omega + \frac{1}{Q}} = \frac{\omega_0 A}{\frac{1}{Q} + j(u - \frac{1}{u})} = \frac{Q \omega_0 A}{1 + jQ(u - \frac{1}{u})}$

③ $\underline{V} = \frac{\omega_0 A Q}{1 + jQ(u - \frac{1}{u})}$ étude possible à partir de ②
 forme canonique du ③

b) étude de l'amplitude de la vitesse

③ $|\frac{\underline{V}}{A}| = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{\omega_0 Q}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2(u - \frac{1}{u})^2}} = \frac{\omega_0 Q}{\sqrt{f(u)}}$

$f(u) = 1 + Q^2(u - \frac{1}{u})^2$

$u \rightarrow 0 \quad f(u) \rightarrow +\infty \quad |\frac{V}{A}| \rightarrow 0$

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$f'(u) = 2Q^2(u - \frac{1}{u})(1 + \frac{1}{u^2})$

$f'(u) = 0$ pour $u - \frac{1}{u} = 0 \Rightarrow u^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow u = \pm 1$

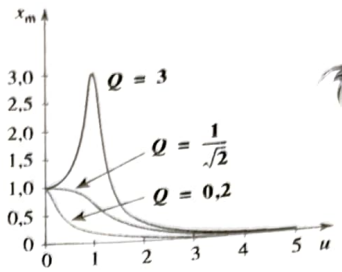
$u \geq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{u_n = 1}$ avec $u = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\omega_n = \omega_0}$ pulsation de résonance

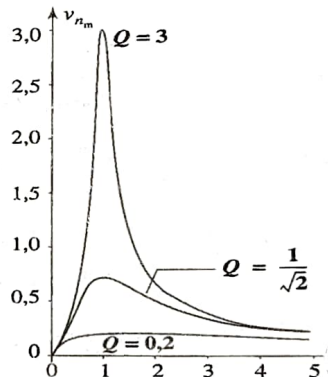
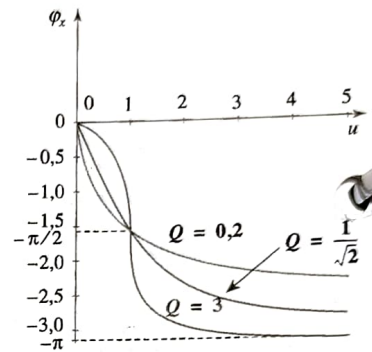
$f(u_n) = 1 + Q^2(u_n - \frac{1}{u_n})^2 = 1$

$|\frac{V}{A}|(u_n) = Q \omega_0$

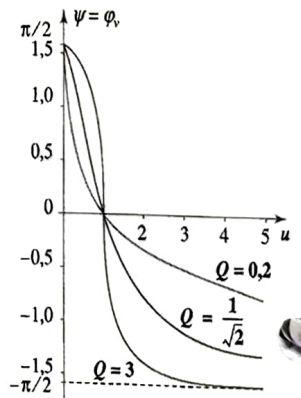
max d'amplitude pour $|\underline{V}|$ = résonance en vitesse



Doc. 8. Variation de l'amplitude normalisée $x_{n,m} = \frac{x_m}{x_{A,m}}$ de la réponse en élancement en fonction de $u = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$ pulsation normalisée de l'excitation pour différents amortissements.



Doc. 12. Variation de l'amplitude : $v_{n,m} = \frac{v_m}{\omega_0 x_{A,m}}$ de la réponse en vitesse en fonction de la pulsation normalisée $u = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$ de l'excitation



c) étude de la phase de la réponse.

$$\textcircled{3} \underline{V} = \frac{Q\omega_0 A}{1 + Qj(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega})} = \frac{Q\omega_0 A}{\underline{Den}} \quad \text{où } \underline{Den} = 1 + jQ(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega})$$

$$\varphi_v = \arg(Q\omega_0 A) - \arg(\underline{Den}) = 0 - \varphi_D$$

$$\boxed{\varphi_v = -\varphi_D \quad \text{où } \varphi_D = \arg(\underline{Den})}$$

$$\cos \varphi_D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega})^2}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_D \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}[$$

$$\boxed{\tan \varphi_D = Q(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega})}$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad \tan \varphi_D \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\varphi_D \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

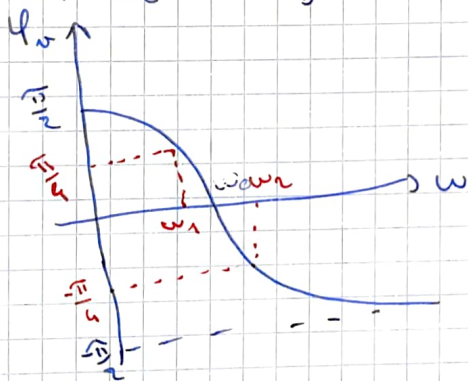
$$\varphi_v \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad \tan \varphi_D \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\varphi_D \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\varphi_v \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega_0 \quad \tan \varphi_D = 0 \quad \varphi_D = 0 \quad \varphi_v = 0$$



d) étude de la bande passante:

Pulsation de coupure tq: $|V|(\omega) = \frac{V_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{|V|(\omega_1)}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$|V|(\omega_1 = \omega_0) = Q\omega_0 A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Q\omega_0 A}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega})^2}} = \frac{Q\omega_0 A}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 1 + Q^2(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega})^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^2(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega})^2 = 1 \Rightarrow Q(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega}) = \pm 1 \quad \Delta \pm$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega - \frac{1}{\omega} = \pm \frac{1}{Q} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega \pm \frac{1}{Q} - 1 = 0}$$

Le discriminant est $\Delta = \frac{1}{Q^2} + 4 > 0$ 4 racines réelles.

$$\omega = \pm \frac{1}{2Q} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{\pm 1}{2Q} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{Q^2} + 4}$$

$$u = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \geq 0$$

$$u_1 = \frac{-1}{2Q} + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{+1}{2Q} + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_0} = \frac{-1}{2Q} + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \quad \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_0} = \frac{1}{2Q} + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{\omega_0} = \frac{1}{Q} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta\omega = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}} \Rightarrow \boxed{Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega}}$$

Q $\nearrow$ largeur du pic de résonance $\downarrow$
 "pic étroit" $\Leftrightarrow$ "résonance aigüe" $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{cf. doc 12} \\ \text{"Régime de phase + rapide"} \end{array} \right\}$

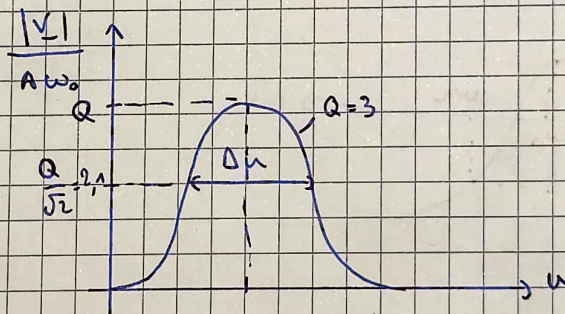
(= passage de $\frac{\pi}{4}$ à $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ sur $\Delta\omega$ + petit)

$$Rq: \sqrt{\frac{1}{Q^2} + 4} > \sqrt{\frac{1}{Q^2}} \quad \text{donc} \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{Q^2} + 4} > \frac{1}{Q}$$

bande passante $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$

$$tg \quad |V| \geq \frac{V_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{cf. graphes} \quad \boxed{\Delta u = \frac{1}{Q}}$$



Réponse de phase: $\tan \varphi_0 = Q(u - \frac{1}{u})$

Calcul des pulsats de coupures $Q(u - \frac{1}{u}) = \pm 1$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \varphi_0 = \pm 1 \quad \varphi_0 = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\varphi_r = -\varphi_0 \quad \varphi_r = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

