

Démos \vec{v} et \vec{a} en coordonnées cylindriques.

$$\vec{OM} = r \cdot \vec{u}_r + z \vec{u}_z$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{V} &= \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (r \vec{u}_r + z \vec{u}_z) \\ &= \dot{r} \cdot \vec{u}_r + r \frac{d\vec{u}_r}{dt} + \dot{z} \vec{u}_z + z \frac{d\vec{u}_z}{dt}\end{aligned}$$

Remarque: $\frac{d\vec{u}_r}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{u}_r}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{u}_r}{d\theta} \cdot \dot{\theta} = \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta$

et \vec{u}_z est fixe $\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{u}_z}{dt} = \vec{0}$

Donc $\vec{V} = \dot{r} \vec{u}_r + r \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta + \dot{z} \vec{u}_z = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \\ r \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d^2\vec{OM}}{dt^2} = \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{r} \vec{u}_r + r \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta + \dot{z} \vec{u}_z)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} &= \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{r} \vec{u}_r) + \frac{d}{dt} (r \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta) + \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{z} \vec{u}_z) \\ &= \ddot{r} \vec{u}_r + \dot{r} \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta + \dot{r} \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta + r \ddot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta + r \dot{\theta} \frac{d\vec{u}_\theta}{dt} + \ddot{z} \vec{u}_z\end{aligned}$$

Remarque: $\frac{d\vec{u}_\theta}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{u}_\theta}{d\theta} \times \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{u}_\theta}{d\theta} \times \dot{\theta} = -\vec{u}_r \cdot \dot{\theta} = \boxed{-\dot{\theta} \vec{u}_r}$

On regroupe les termes devant \vec{u}_r , \vec{u}_θ et \vec{u}_z :

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2) \vec{u}_r + (2\dot{r} \dot{\theta} + r \ddot{\theta}) \vec{u}_\theta + \ddot{z} \vec{u}_z$$

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2) \vec{u}_r + (2\dot{r} \dot{\theta} + r \ddot{\theta}) \vec{u}_\theta + \ddot{z} \vec{u}_z$$