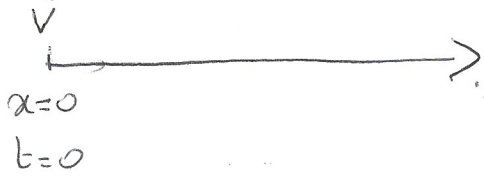


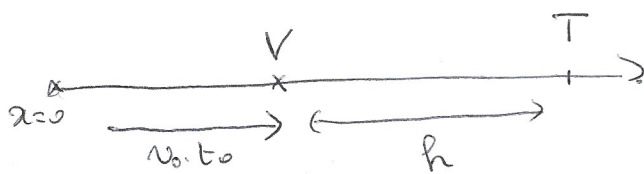
# Cénigé TD cinématique.

2] Voyageur en retard.



Equation horaire du voyageur V  
 $x_V(t) = v_0 \cdot t$

à  $t=t_0$ , le train démarre avec  $a = 0,5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  et le voyageur a parcouru une distance  $v_0 t_0$ .



$\Rightarrow$  Equation horaire du train T  
 $x_T(t) = \frac{a}{2} (t-t_0)^2 + v_0 t_0 + h$

à  $t=t_0$

a] le voyageur rejoint son train si l'équation  $x_V(t) = x_T(t)$  a une solution  $\Rightarrow v_0 t = \frac{a}{2} (t-t_0)^2 + v_0 t_0 + h$ .

$$\frac{a}{2} (t-t_0)^2 + v_0 (t-t_0) + h = 0$$

On pose  $T = t - t_0$  et T vérifie

$$\frac{a}{2} T^2 + v_0 T + h = 0$$

$$\Delta = v_0^2 - 4h \cdot \frac{a}{2} = v_0^2 - 2ha$$

$\Delta = -36 < 0 \rightarrow$  pas de solution  $\Rightarrow$  train raté

$$f(t) = x_T - x_V = \frac{a}{2} (t-t_0)^2 + v_0 (t-t_0) + h$$

$f(t)$  minimum si  $\frac{df}{dt} = 0$ .

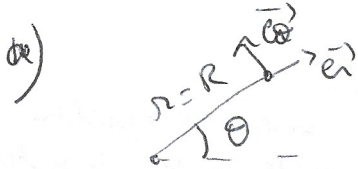
$$\text{et } \frac{df}{dt} = a(t-t_0) + v_0 = 0 \Rightarrow t-t_0 = \frac{v_0}{a} = \frac{8}{0,5} = 16 \text{ s.}$$

$$f_{\min} = f(t_1 - t_0) = 36 \text{ m.}$$

b]  $h = 40 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \Delta = v_0^2 - 2ha = 24 \rightarrow t-t_0 = \frac{v_0 \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{a} \rightarrow 6,2 \text{ s} = t_1'$   
 $\rightarrow 25,8 \text{ s} = t_2''$

c]  $\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow v_0^2 - 2ha \geq 0 \Rightarrow h \leq \frac{v_0^2}{2a} = 64 \text{ m.}$

#### Ex 4 Mouvement circulaire décéléré.



$$\vec{ON} = R \vec{e}_r \quad \text{et} \quad \ddot{\theta} = \omega_0 = \text{cte}.$$

$$\vec{v}_{O/R} = R \omega_0 \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\vec{a}_{O/R} = -R \omega_0^2 \vec{e}_r.$$

b)  $\ddot{a} = 0 \quad \ddot{\theta} = \alpha_0 \rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \alpha_0 t + \omega_0 \rightarrow \theta(t) = \frac{\alpha_0 t^2}{2} + \omega_0 t + 0.$   
 (origine des angles à  $t=0$ )

$$\vec{ON} = R \vec{e}_r \rightarrow \vec{v} = R \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta \rightarrow$$

$$\vec{a} = R \alpha_0 \vec{e}_\theta - R \dot{\theta}^2 \vec{e}_r$$

La particule s'arrête lorsque  $\dot{\theta} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{t_1 = -\frac{\omega_0}{\alpha_0}}$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} \frac{\omega_0^2}{\alpha_0^2} + \frac{\omega_0}{\alpha_0} = \boxed{-\frac{\omega_0^2}{2\alpha_0} = \theta_1}$$

La distance parcourue est.

$$d = R \theta_1 = \boxed{-\frac{R \omega_0^2}{2\alpha_0} = d.}$$

AN  $t_0 = 75,4 \text{ s} \quad d = 14,2 \text{ km}.$

Ex 7. 
$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \omega t \\ y = R \sin \omega t \\ z = a \cdot t \end{cases}$$

$$a, \omega > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [R] = [a] = L.$$

$$[a] = L \cdot T^{-1}$$

$$[\omega] = T^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z. \end{cases} \Rightarrow r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \cos^2 \omega t + R^2 \sin^2 \omega t \Rightarrow r^2 = R^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{r = R}.$$

et  $\theta = \omega t.$

Pas d'hélice  $h = z$  pour  $\theta = 2\pi \Rightarrow \omega t_1 = 2\pi$  et  $z = a \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

$$\boxed{h = \frac{2\pi a}{\omega}}$$

Coordonnées cartésiennes :

$$\vec{ON} = x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{x}\vec{e}_1 + \dot{y}\vec{e}_2 + \dot{z}\vec{e}_3$$

$$\boxed{\vec{v}_{n/R} = -\omega R \sin \omega t \vec{e}_1 + R\omega \cos \omega t \vec{e}_2 + a \vec{e}_3}$$

Coordonnées cylindriques :

$$\vec{ON} = r\vec{e}_r + z\vec{e}_z = R\vec{e}_r + z\vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{v}_{n/R} = R\dot{\theta}\vec{e}_\theta + \dot{z}\vec{e}_z = \boxed{R\omega\vec{e}_\theta + a\vec{e}_z} = \vec{v}_{n/R} \text{ or } \begin{cases} \vec{e}_r = \cos \omega t \vec{e}_1 + \sin \omega t \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_\theta = -\sin \omega t \vec{e}_1 + \cos \omega t \vec{e}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$d'o \quad \boxed{\vec{v}_{n/R} = R\omega [-\sin \omega t \vec{e}_1 + \cos \omega t \vec{e}_2] + a\vec{e}_3}$$

On retrouve bien les  $\vec{v}$  précédents.

Calcul de  $\|\vec{v}\|$  : Avec  $\vec{v}$  en coordonnées cartésiennes,

$$\|\vec{v}\|^2 = \omega^2 R^2 \sin^2 \omega t + R^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \omega t + a^2 = R^2 \omega^2 (\cos^2 \omega t + \sin^2 \omega t) + a^2 = R^2 \omega^2 + a^2$$

avec  $\vec{v}_{n/R} = R\omega\vec{e}_\theta + a\vec{e}_z$ , on retrouve bien  $\|\vec{v}\|^2 = R^2 \omega^2 + a^2$ .

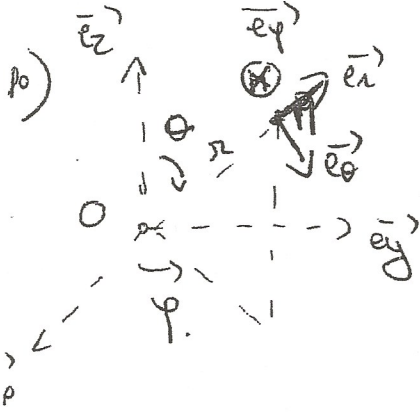
c)  $\vec{a}_{n/R} = -\omega^2 R \cos \omega t \vec{e}_1 - R\omega^2 \sin \omega t \vec{e}_2 = -R\omega^2 (\cos \omega t \vec{e}_1 + \sin \omega t \vec{e}_2)$

et  $\vec{a}_{n/R} = -R\omega^2 \vec{e}_r$

Remarque que l'on retrouve donc comme à priori de

$$\vec{v}_{n/R} = R\omega\vec{e}_\theta + a\vec{e}_z \Rightarrow \vec{a}_{n/R} = -R\omega^2 \vec{e}_r$$

# Exercice 8.



$$\vec{ON} = r \vec{e}_r$$

$$r > 0 \quad 0 < \theta < \pi \quad 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi$$

$$\vec{v}_{N/R} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} \Big|_R$$

$$\vec{e}_r \Big|_{\substack{\sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ R \cos \theta}} \xrightarrow{\theta \rightarrow \theta + \pi/2} \vec{e}_\theta \Big|_{\substack{\cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ R \sin \theta}}$$

$$\vec{e}_\varphi = \vec{e}_r \wedge \vec{e}_\theta = \begin{vmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \Big|_R$$

$$\frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} \Big|_R = \dot{\varphi} \begin{vmatrix} -\sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} + \dot{\theta} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

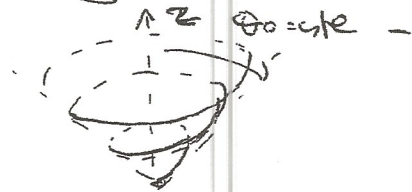
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} \Big|_R = \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\text{d'où } \boxed{\vec{v}_{N/R} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta + r \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \vec{e}_\varphi}$$

2)  $r(t) = r_0 t \Rightarrow r$  croît uniformément.

a)  $\theta = \theta_0 = \text{cte} \Rightarrow \theta$  est fixe  $\Rightarrow N$  se déplace sur un cône de demi-angle au sommet  $\theta_0$ .

$\varphi = \omega t \Rightarrow \varphi$  croît uniformément.



$$\text{b) } \vec{ON} = r_0 t \vec{e}_r \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{v}_{N/R} = r_0 \vec{e}_r + r_0 t \omega \sin \theta_0 \vec{e}_\varphi}$$

$$\text{car } \frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} \Big|_R = \omega \sin \theta_0 \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\text{puisque } \begin{cases} \dot{\theta} = 0 \\ \dot{\varphi} = \omega \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_{N/R} &= r_0 \frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} \Big|_R + r_0 \omega \sin \theta_0 \vec{e}_\varphi + r_0 t \omega \sin \theta_0 \frac{d\vec{e}_\varphi}{dt} \Big|_R \\ &= r_0 \omega \sin \theta_0 \vec{e}_\varphi + r_0 \omega \sin \theta_0 \vec{e}_\varphi + \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pour } \frac{d\vec{e}_\varphi}{dt} \Big|_R = \frac{d}{dt} [-\sin \varphi \vec{e}_r + \cos \varphi \vec{e}_\theta] = \dot{\varphi} [-\cos \varphi \vec{e}_r - \sin \varphi \vec{e}_\theta] = A \vec{e}_r + B \vec{e}_\theta \quad \text{car } \frac{d\vec{e}_\varphi}{dt} \Big|_R \perp \vec{e}_\varphi \quad (|\vec{e}_\varphi| = 1)$$

$$= \frac{d\vec{e}_\varphi}{dt} \Big|_R \cdot \vec{e}_r = -\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \sin \theta_0 \cos \varphi - \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \sin \theta_0 \sin \varphi = -\dot{\varphi} \sin \theta_0 = -\omega \sin \theta_0$$

$$= \frac{d\vec{e}_\varphi}{dt} \Big|_R \cdot \vec{e}_\theta = -\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \cos \theta_0 \cos \varphi - \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \cos \theta_0 \sin \varphi = -\dot{\varphi} \cos \theta_0 = -\omega \cos \theta_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d\vec{e}_\varphi}{dt} \Big|_R = -\omega \sin \theta_0 \vec{e}_r - \omega \cos \theta_0 \vec{e}_\theta} \quad \text{et } \boxed{\vec{a}_{N/R} = -r_0 t \omega^2 \sin^2 \theta_0 \vec{e}_r - r_0 t \omega^2 \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0 \vec{e}_\theta + 2 r_0 \omega \sin \theta_0 \vec{e}_\varphi}$$