

Conedron TD stabilité d'un équilibre.

Ex 1. $\vec{F}(x)$

1) $\vec{F}(x) = F(x) \vec{e}_x$ $E_p(x) = \frac{\omega^2}{2} \left(x^2 + \frac{a^4}{x^2} \right) \vec{e}_x$

$$\left[\frac{a^4}{x^2} \right] = [x^2] = L \Rightarrow [a^4] = [x^4] \Rightarrow [a] = [x] = L$$

$$[E_p] = [W] = [F] \cdot L = N \cdot L T^{-2} \cdot L = N L^2 T^{-2} \text{ donc } [\omega^2] = \frac{[E_p]}{L^2} = N T^{-2}$$

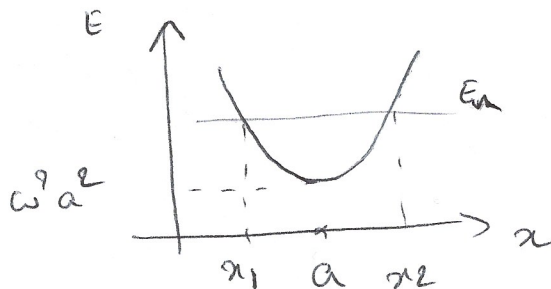
2) $E_p(x) > 0$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \quad E_p \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad E_p \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dx} = \frac{\omega^2}{2} \left[2x - \frac{2a^4}{x^3} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 = a^4 \Rightarrow x = a$$

$$E_p(a) = \frac{\omega^2}{2} \left[a^2 + a^2 \right] = \omega^2 a^2$$



$$E_m = \omega^2 a^2 = E_c + E_p \Rightarrow E_c = E_m - E_p > 0$$

Les valeurs permises pour x vérifient $x_1 < x < x_2$.

$$\delta W = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F(x) \vec{e}_x \cdot dx \vec{e}_x = F(x) dx = -dE_p \Rightarrow \boxed{F(x) = -\frac{dE_p}{dx}}$$

$$F(x) = -\omega^2 \left[x - \frac{a^4}{x^3} \right] = \boxed{-\omega^2 \left(x - \frac{a^4}{x^3} \right) = F(x)}$$

3°] x_E est point d'éq $\Rightarrow \vec{F} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{F} \cdot \vec{e}_x = 0 \Rightarrow F(x_E) = 0$

$$a - \frac{dE_p}{dx}(x_E) = 0 \Rightarrow x_E = a$$

Stabilité si $\frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2}(x = x_E) > 0$ or $\frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2} = \omega^2 \left[1 + \frac{3a^4}{x^4} \right]$

et $\frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2}(x_E = a) = \omega^2 [1 + 3] = 4\omega^2 > 0$

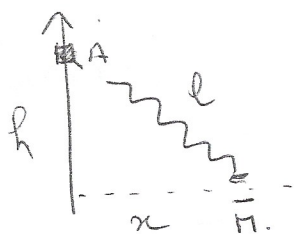
4°] $x > a$ $F(x) < 0$

$x < a$ $F(x) > 0$ $\rightarrow$ stable

5°] $m \ddot{x} = F(x) = -\frac{dE_p}{dx}(x) \in$ Proj PFD suivant $\vec{e}_x$ Au voisinage de $x = a$:

$$\frac{dE_p}{dx} = \frac{dE_p}{dx}(x_E) + (x - x_E) \frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2}(x_E)$$

$$\Rightarrow m \ddot{x} + (x - a) \cdot 4\omega^2 = 0 \Rightarrow |x(t) - a| = A \cos 2\omega t + \varphi$$



A fixe. m peut glisser sans frottement.

$$E_p(l) = \frac{1}{2} k (l - l_0)^2 \quad \text{avec} \quad l^2 = x^2 + h^2$$

$$E_p(x) = \frac{1}{2} k \left[(x^2 + h^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - l_0 \right]^2$$

A l'éq. $\vec{P} + \vec{T} + \vec{R} = 0$.

en posc / $\vec{e}_x$ $T_x = 0$ on $\delta W_T = T_x \cdot dx = -dE_p$ donc

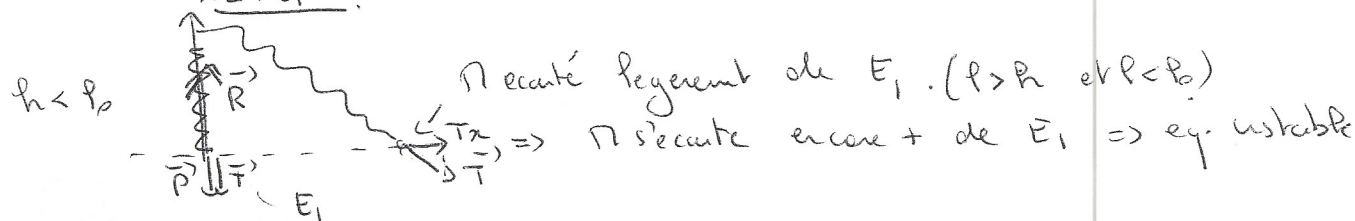
$T_x = 0$ équivaut à $\frac{dE_p}{dx} = 0$ et $x = x_E$.

*) Recherche des points d'éq.

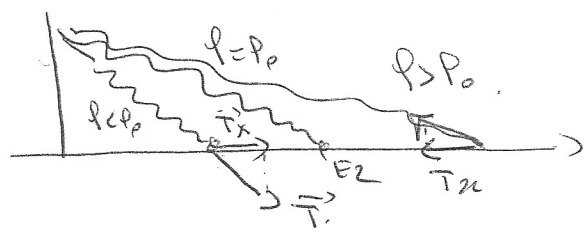
$$\frac{dE_p}{dx} = k \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} \left[(x^2 + h^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - l_0 \right] = \frac{kx}{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} \left[\sqrt{x^2 + h^2} - l_0 \right] = 0$$

par
et $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{E1} = 0 \\ x_{E2} = \sqrt{l_0^2 - h^2} \quad \text{si } h < l_0 \end{array} \right.$

**) Prevision qualitative de la stabilité de l'éq.
Pour $x = x_{E1} = 0$.



$$x = x_{E2} = \sqrt{l_0^2 - h^2} \Rightarrow l = l_0 \Rightarrow T = 0$$



Il revient vers $E_2 \Rightarrow E_2$ stable

***) Prevision quantitative de l'éq par le signe de $\frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2}(x_E)$.

$$\frac{dE_p}{dx} = \frac{kx}{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} \left[\sqrt{x^2 + h^2} - p_0 \right] = kx \left[1 - \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} \right] = kx \left[1 - p_0(x^2 + h^2)^{-1/2} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2} = k \left[1 - \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} \right] + kx \cdot \frac{p_0}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{(x^2 + h^2)^{3/2}} = k \left[1 - \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} \right] + \frac{k p_0 x^2}{(x^2 + h^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$x = x_{E1}$$

$$\frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2} (x_{E1=0}) = k \left(1 - \frac{p_0}{h} \right) \Rightarrow \text{eq. instable.}$$

$< 0 \text{ (car } h < p_0)$.

$$x = x_{E2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2} (x_{E2}) = 0 + k p_0 \frac{(p_0^2 - h^2)}{(p_0^2)^{3/2}} = k \left(1 - \frac{h^2}{p_0^2} \right) > 0.$$

comport au voisinage de x_{E2} .

$$E_m = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + E_p(x) = \text{cte} \Rightarrow \frac{dE_m}{dt} = 0$$

$$m \ddot{x} \dot{x} + \dot{x} \frac{dE_p}{dx} = 0.$$

$$m \ddot{x} + \frac{dE_p}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{avec} \quad \frac{dE_p}{dx} = \frac{dE_p}{dx^2} (x_e) + \frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2} (x_e) x.$$

$$m \ddot{x} + \frac{d^2 E_p}{dx^2} (x_e) (x - x_{E2}) = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m} \left(1 - \frac{h^2}{p_0^2} \right) (x - x_{E2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x_{E2} + A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\text{avec } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} \left(1 - \frac{h^2}{p_0^2} \right)}.$$