

Physique 3 (VOM)

Solution du Rattrapage, le 7 Juin 2018.

Exo 1 :

1.5 points

$$1- T = \frac{1}{2} J_0 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M \left( \frac{L}{2} \dot{\theta} \right)^2 \text{ avec } J_0 = \frac{mL^2}{3} \text{ et } U = \frac{1}{2} k \frac{5L^2}{4}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{5mL^2}{6} \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{5kL^2}{4} \right) \theta^2. \quad \text{et } D_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha L^2}{4} \right) \dot{\theta}^2. \quad 0.5$$

1.5 points

$$2- \ddot{\theta} + 2\delta\dot{\theta} + \omega_0^2\theta = 0 \quad 1 \quad \text{avec} \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{3k}{2m} \text{ et } 2\delta = \frac{3\alpha}{10m}. \quad 0.5$$

2 points

$$3- \theta(t) = \theta_0 e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega_A t + \varphi) \text{ avec } \omega_A = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

$$\text{A.N } \theta(t) = 0.632 e^{-0.012t} \cos(15.8t - \pi/2) \quad 1 \quad 1$$

Exo 2 :

1.5 points

$$1) L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} k(x - s)^2, \quad D_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \dot{x}^2. \quad 0.5 \quad 0.5 \quad 0.5$$

1.5 points

$$2) \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x + 2\delta\dot{x} = \omega_0^2 s_0 \cos(\omega t) \quad 1 \quad \text{avec} \quad \delta = \frac{\alpha}{2m} \text{ et } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad 0.5$$

2 points

$$3) x(t) = X \cos(\omega t + \Phi) \quad \text{avec} \quad X = \frac{s_0 \omega^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4(\delta\omega)^2}} \quad \text{et} \quad \Phi = -\arctan\left(\frac{2\delta\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}\right)$$

$$\text{Pour } \omega = \omega_0 \text{ on aura } X(\omega_0) = \frac{s_0 \omega_0^2}{2(\delta\omega_0)} = s_0 Q. \quad 0.5 \quad 0.5 \quad 0.5$$

Exo 3 :

1.5 points

$$1) T = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3m}{2} \right) (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2), \quad U = \frac{1}{2} k(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \frac{4}{2} k_0(x_2 - x_1)^2.$$

$$L = \frac{3m}{4} [\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 - \Omega^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2Kx_1x_2)]$$

$$\text{Avec } \Omega^2 = \frac{2(k+4k_0)}{3m} \text{ et } K = \frac{4k_0}{k+4k_0} \quad 0.5$$

1 point

2) Les équations du mouvement :

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + \Omega^2 x_1 - \Omega^2 K x_2 = 0 \\ \ddot{x}_2 + \Omega^2 x_2 - \Omega^2 K x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

2.5 points

3) Les pulsations propres

$$\omega_1^2 = \Omega^2(1 - K) = \frac{2k}{3m} \quad \text{et} \quad \omega_2^2 = \Omega^2(1 + K) = \frac{2(k+8k_0)}{3m}, \quad 1$$

Les rapports des amplitudes  $r_1 = +1, r_2 = -1. \quad 0.5$

**Exo 4 :**

1.5 points

$$1) \quad L = \frac{3m}{4} [\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 - \Omega^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2Kx_1x_2)] \text{ et } D_\alpha = 2\alpha(\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2)$$

Les équations du mouvement

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + 2\delta\dot{x}_1 + \Omega^2x_1 - \Omega^2Kx_2 = \frac{2F(t)}{3m} \\ \ddot{x}_2 + 2\delta\dot{x}_2 + \Omega^2x_2 - \Omega^2Kx_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$$

avec  $\delta = \frac{4\alpha}{3m}$ 

Ou bien sous la forme  $\begin{cases} \frac{3m}{2}\ddot{x}_1 + 4\alpha\dot{x}_1 + (k + 4k_0)x_1 - 4k_0x_2 = F(t) \\ \frac{3m}{2}\ddot{x}_2 + 4\alpha\dot{x}_2 + (k + 4k_0)x_2 - 4k_0x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$

2.5 points

2) Les équations intégralo-différentielles

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\dot{x}_1}{dt} + \Omega^2 \int \dot{x}_1 dt - \Omega^2 K \int \dot{x}_2 dt + 2\delta\dot{x}_1 = \frac{2F(t)}{3m} \\ \frac{d\dot{x}_2}{dt} + \Omega^2 \int \dot{x}_2 dt - \Omega^2 K \int \dot{x}_1 dt + 2\delta\dot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$$

Ou bien  $\begin{cases} \frac{3m}{2} \frac{d\dot{x}_1}{dt} + k \int \dot{x}_1 dt + 4k_0 \int (\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) dt + 4\alpha\dot{x}_1 = \frac{2F(t)}{3m} \\ \frac{3m}{2} \frac{d\dot{x}_2}{dt} + k \int \dot{x}_2 dt + 4k_0 \int (\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) dt + 4\alpha\dot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\dot{\bar{x}}_1 = \frac{\frac{2\bar{F}}{3m} \left( j\omega - \frac{j}{\omega} \Omega^2 + 2\delta \right)}{\left[ \left( j\omega - \frac{j}{\omega} \Omega^2 + 2\delta \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\Omega^2 K}{\omega} \right)^2 \right]} = \frac{\bar{F} \left( \frac{3m}{2} j\omega + 4\alpha - \frac{j}{\omega} (k + 4k_0) \right)}{\left[ \left( \frac{3m}{2} j\omega + 4\alpha - \frac{j}{\omega} (k + 4k_0) \right)^2 + \left( \frac{4k_0}{\omega} \right)^2 \right]} \quad 0.75$$

et  $\dot{\bar{x}}_2 = \frac{-\frac{2\bar{F}}{3m} \frac{j}{\omega} \Omega^2 K}{\left[ \left( j\omega - \frac{j}{\omega} \Omega^2 + 2\delta \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\Omega^2 K}{\omega} \right)^2 \right]} = \frac{-\frac{j}{\omega} 4k_0 \bar{F}}{\left[ \left( \frac{3m}{2} j\omega + 4\alpha - \frac{j}{\omega} (k + 4k_0) \right)^2 + \left( \frac{4k_0}{\omega} \right)^2 \right]} \quad 0.75$

1 point

3) L'impédance mécanique d'entrée

$$\bar{Z} = \frac{\bar{F}}{\dot{\bar{x}}_1} = \frac{3m \left[ \left( j\omega - \frac{j}{\omega} \Omega^2 + 2\delta \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\Omega^2 K}{\omega} \right)^2 \right]}{2 \left( j\omega - \frac{j}{\omega} \Omega^2 + 2\delta \right)} = \frac{\left[ \left( \frac{3m}{2} j\omega + 4\alpha - \frac{j}{\omega} (k + 4k_0) \right)^2 + \left( \frac{4k_0}{\omega} \right)^2 \right]}{\left( \frac{3m}{2} j\omega + 4\alpha - \frac{j}{\omega} (k + 4k_0) \right)} \quad 1$$

$$\frac{(s)(k+4k_0)}{3m} = (K+1)s\Omega = \frac{s}{2}\omega$$

$$\frac{4k_0}{3m} = (K-1)s\Omega = \frac{s}{2}\omega$$

Puis les rapports des substitutions  $s_i = -j$   $s_f = j$ 

1.5 points

2 points

1.5 points

2 points

1.5 points

1 point

2.5 points