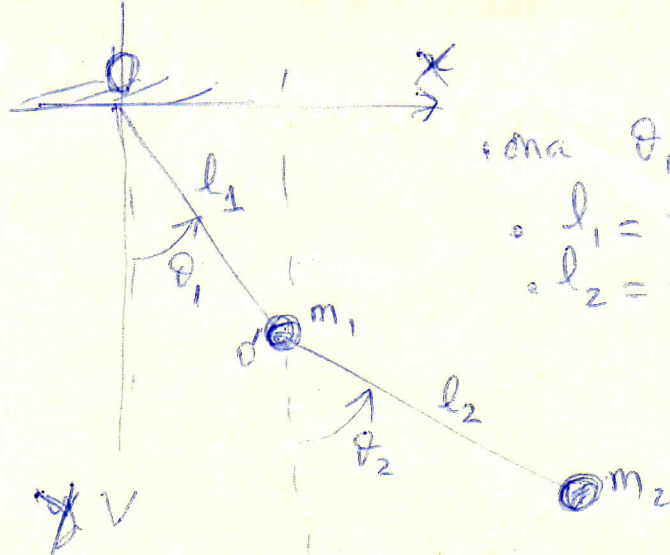


Exo:



ona θ_1 et θ_2 petits
 $l_1 = l$; $m_1 = 2m$
 $l_2 = l$; $m_2 = m$

a) eqs différentielles tenues en θ_1 et θ_2 ?

Systeme libre:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_1} = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_2} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L = T - U$$

$$T = T_{m_1} + T_{m_2} \quad \text{et} \quad U = U_{m_1} + U_{m_2}$$

• masse m_1 fait un mot de rotation % à O (répère fixe)
 • — m_2 — — — — — quelconque % à O.

Donc $T_{m_1} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 l_1^2) \dot{\theta}_1^2$ et $T_{m_2} = \frac{m_2}{2} \left(\frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt} \right)^2$

on $\vec{r}_2$ = vecteur position de m_2 % à O.

$$\vec{r}_2 = \vec{Om}_1 + \vec{Om}_2 = \begin{cases} l_1 \sin \theta_1 + l_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ l_1 \cos \theta_1 + l_2 \cos \theta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt} = \begin{cases} l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_1 + l_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_2 \\ -l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_1 - l_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_2 \end{cases}$$

(comme θ_1 et θ_2 petits
 $\cos \approx 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}$
 $\sin \approx \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt} \right)^2 &= (l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_1 + l_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_2)^2 + (l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_1 + l_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_2)^2 \\ &= l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ &\quad + 2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

et bien pour $L \equiv$ quadratique
 donc puissance max ≤ 2

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt}\right)^2 = \underbrace{l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\theta}_2^2}_{\text{quadratique } d^2=2} + \underbrace{2l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 + 2l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin\theta_1 \sin\theta_2}_{\text{? quadratique}}$$

quadratique $d^2=2$ ($\dot{\theta}_1^2, \dot{\theta}_2^2$)

$$\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \cos\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 \approx \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \left(1 - \frac{\theta_1^2}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\theta_2^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\approx \underbrace{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2}_{\text{quadratique } d^2=2} - \underbrace{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \frac{\theta_1^2}{2}}_{\text{Non quadratique } (d^2=4)} - \underbrace{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \frac{\theta_2^2}{2}}_{\text{Non quadratique } (d^2=4)} + \underbrace{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \frac{\theta_1^2 \theta_2^2}{2}}_{\text{Non quadratique } (d^2=6)}$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1, \dot{\theta}_2$$

quadratique $d^2=2=1+1$
↑
quadratique

Non quadratique
($d^2=4$)

Non quadratique
($d^2=6$)

$$\approx \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \quad (\text{les autres termes } = 0)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \sin\theta_1 \sin\theta_2 \approx \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \theta_1 \theta_2 \quad (\text{Non quadratique } d^2=4)$$

$$\approx 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt}\right)^2 \approx l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 + 2l_1 l_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$= (l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 + l_2 \dot{\theta}_2)^2$$

Donc $T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 l_1^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 + l_2 \dot{\theta}_2)^2$

• Calcul de $U = U_{m_1} + U_{m_2} =$ Énergie potentielle de gravitation

• Pour savoir si U_g est quadratique, il suffit de voir la composante de masses selon la verticale.

$$m_1 \begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases} ; l_1 \cos \theta_1 \quad ; \quad m_2 \begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases} ; l_1 \cos \theta_1 + l_2 \cos \theta_2$$

comme $\cos \approx 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}$ On quadratise
Alors on peut calculer U_{m_1} et U_{m_2}

$$\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} U \Leftrightarrow \vec{F} = -\frac{dU}{dy}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow +mg = -\frac{dU}{dy} \Rightarrow U_{m_1} = \int_{l_1}^{l_1 \cos \theta_1} -m_1 g dy$$

$y \quad ; \quad U_{m_2} = \int_{l_1+l_2}^{l_1 \cos \theta_1 + l_2 \cos \theta_2} -m_2 g dy$

$$U_{m_1} = m_1 g l_1 (1 - \cos \theta_1) + cte$$

$$U_{m_2} = m_2 g [l_1 (1 - \cos \theta_1) + l_2 (1 - \cos \theta_2)] + cte$$

$$\text{Donc } U_m = m_1 g l_1 \frac{\theta_1^2}{2} + m_2 g l_2 \left(\frac{\theta_1^2}{2} + \frac{\theta_2^2}{2} \right) + cte$$

$$L = T - U$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_1} &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_2} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_2} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Sept de work.

$$\begin{cases} m_1 l_1^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 l_1^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + m_1 g l_1 \theta_1 + m_2 g l_2 \theta_1 = 0 \\ m_2 l_2^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 g l_2 \theta_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

On remplace $m_1 = 2m$, $m_2 = m$, $l_1 = l_2 = l$

$$\textcircled{I} \begin{cases} 3ml^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + 3mgl \theta_1 + ml^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = 0 \\ ml^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + mgl \theta_2 + ml^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

b/ on pose $\omega_0^2 = \frac{g}{l}$. Trouver les pulsations propres, $\omega_1 = \omega'$
 $\omega_2 = \omega''$

on prend des sol harmoniques.

c.a.d $\theta = A e^{i\omega t}$ $\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\omega^2 \theta$

$$\textcircled{I} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \theta_1 - \frac{\omega^2}{3} \theta_2 = 0 \\ -\omega^2 \theta_1 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \theta_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

cette eqt admet des sol $\neq 0$ si le det = 0

$$\begin{aligned} \det &= \begin{vmatrix} \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 & -\frac{\omega^2}{3} \\ -\omega^2 & (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 - \left(\frac{\omega^2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

obtenue en
 divisant
 I) par $3ml^2$
 II) — ml^2
 ensuite on remplace
 $\ddot{\theta}_1 = -\omega^2 \theta_1$
 $\ddot{\theta}_2 = -\omega^2 \theta_2$

$$\frac{\omega^4}{3} = \left(\frac{\omega^2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2$$

$$\text{Dim} \begin{cases} \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{\sqrt{3}} = 0 \\ \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{\sqrt{3}} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_1^2 = \omega_0^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \right) \\ \omega_2^2 = \omega_0^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\triangle \omega_1 > 0; \omega_2 > 0$$

of labels for more pieces (represent amplitude)
 on represent list $\textcircled{II}$ $\theta_1 = A \text{ ext}$
 $\theta_2 = B \text{ ext}$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) A - \frac{\omega^2}{3} B = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -\omega^2 A + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) B = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{B}{A} = \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}}$$

Given our exist have
 unphysical in $A \text{ et } B \neq 0$
 and $\underline{\omega = \omega_1}$ or $\underline{\omega = \omega_2}$

1st note

$$\left(\frac{B}{A} \right)^{(1)} = \frac{\omega_0^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \right)}{\omega_0^2 - \frac{\omega_0^2}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{B}{A} \right)^{(1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

2nd note: $\underline{\omega = \omega_2}$ [in calcul]

$$\left(\frac{B}{A} \right)^{(2)} = -\sqrt{3}$$

En prenant les relations en notation réelle

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 = A^{(1)} \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) + A^{(2)} \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} A^{(1)} \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} A^{(2)} \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(\left| \frac{A^{(1)}}{B} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} ; \left| \frac{A^{(2)}}{B} \right| = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

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