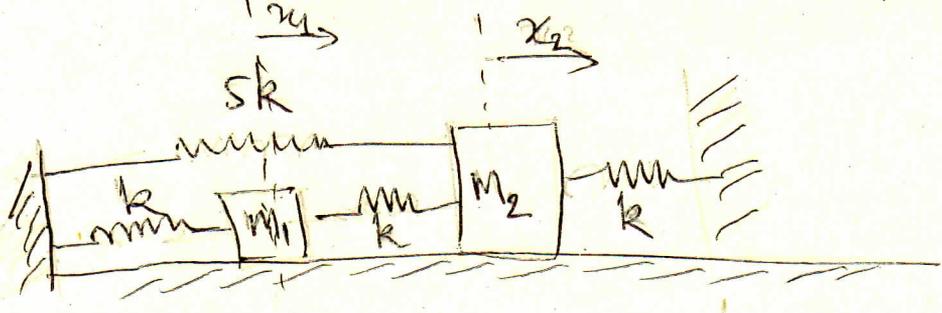


exo



$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k (x_2 - x_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} (5k) x_2^2$$

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + kx_1 + k(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + 6kx_2 + k(x_2 - x_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + 2kx_1 - kx_2 = 0 \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + 7kx_2 - kx_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + \frac{2k}{m_1} x_1 - \frac{k}{m_1} x_2 = 0 \\ \ddot{x}_2 + \frac{7k}{m_2} x_2 - \frac{k}{m_2} x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

on a

$$\begin{aligned} m_2 &= \frac{7}{2} m_1 \\ \frac{2k}{m_1} &= \omega_0^2 \end{aligned}$$

on prend
sol, harmoniques.

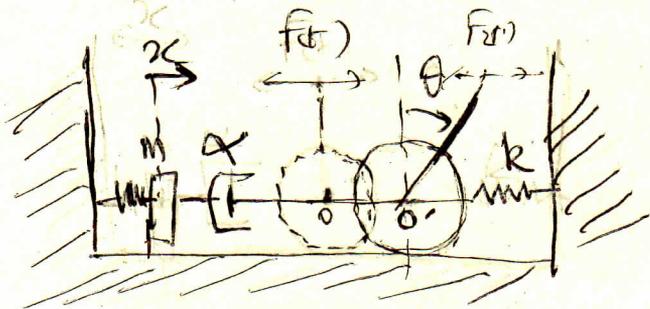
$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\begin{cases} (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) x_1 - \frac{\omega_0^2}{2} x_2 = 0 \\ -\frac{\omega_0^2}{7} x_1 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sol $\neq 0 \Rightarrow \det = 0 \Rightarrow \det = (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 - \frac{\omega_0^4}{14} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_1^2 = \omega_0^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\right) \\ \omega_2^2 = \omega_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\right) \end{cases}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - \frac{\omega_0^2}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 + \frac{\omega_0^2}{\sqrt{14}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_1^2 = \omega_0^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{14} + 1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \\ \omega_2^2 = \omega_0^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{14} - 1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \end{cases}$$



• $l = 2R$
 • cylindre roule sans glisser

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} M R^2 \right) \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M (R \dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 = T_{\text{cylindre}} + T_m$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k (R\theta)^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \alpha (R\dot{\theta} - \dot{x})^2$$

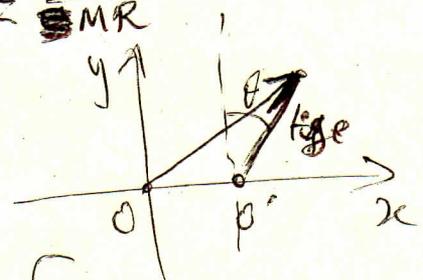
$T_{\text{rotation}} + T_{\text{translation}}$

$$\vec{F}_\theta(t) = F(t) \cdot (R+l) = 3R \cdot F(t) = \vec{F}(t) \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} \quad (\text{XX})$$

$$m \ddot{x} + kx + \alpha(\dot{x} - R\dot{\theta}) = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} M R^2 \ddot{\theta} + k R^2 \theta + \alpha R (R\dot{\theta} - \dot{x}) = 3F(t) \cdot R$$

$$\text{(I)} \begin{cases} \ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x + \frac{\alpha}{m} (\dot{x} - R\dot{\theta}) = 0 \\ \ddot{\theta} + \frac{2k}{3M} \theta + \frac{2\alpha}{3MR} (R\dot{\theta} - \dot{x}) = \frac{2F(t)}{3MR} \end{cases}$$



(XX) \vec{r} = vecteur position de la force $F(t)$
 $= \vec{OO'} + \vec{O'tige} = \begin{cases} x: R\theta + l \sin\theta \approx R\theta + l\theta \\ y: 0 + l \cos\theta \end{cases}$

$$\vec{F}(t) = \begin{cases} F_x = +F(t) \\ F_y = 0 \text{ (force horizontale)} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{F}(t) \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} = F_x \cdot \frac{dx}{d\theta} = F(t) \cdot \frac{d(R\theta + l\theta)}{d\theta} = \underline{\underline{F(t)(R+l)}}$$

$$x/ \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} \quad ; \quad ? \theta(t):$$

Sols harmoniques $\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x$, $\ddot{\theta} = -\omega^2 \theta$

$$(I) \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad -\omega^2 x + \frac{k}{m} x + \frac{d}{m} (\dot{x} - R\dot{\theta}) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -\omega^2 \theta + \frac{2k}{3M} \theta + \frac{2d}{3MR} (R\dot{\theta} - \dot{x}) = \frac{2F(t)}{MR}$$

de l'eqt ①: $x \left(\frac{k}{m} - \omega^2 \right) + \frac{d}{m} (\dot{x} - R\dot{\theta}) = 0$

$$\left(\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} \right)$$

alors $\frac{d}{m} (\dot{x} - R\dot{\theta}) = 0$
 donc $(\dot{x} - R\dot{\theta}) = 0$

de l'eqt ②:

$$\theta \left(\frac{2k}{3M} - \omega^2 \right) + \frac{2d}{3MR} (R\dot{\theta} - \dot{x}) = \frac{2F(t)}{MR}$$

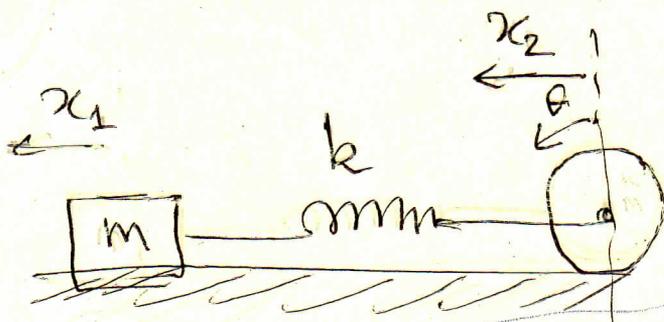
0' (voir)

$$\theta(t) = \frac{2F(t)}{MR} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2k}{3M} - \omega^2 \right)}$$

$$\theta(t) = \frac{2F(t)}{\frac{2kR}{3} - 3MR\omega^2}$$

n'oubliez pas
 que $\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}$

ex 0



(Cylindre roule sans glisser)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} M R^2 \right) \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M (R \dot{\theta})^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k (R\theta - x)^2$$

$$m \ddot{x}_1 + k(x_1 - R\theta) = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} M R^2 \ddot{\theta} + k R (R\theta - x) = 0$$

Donc Energie cinétique de rotation et de translation

$$\begin{cases} m \ddot{x}_1 + k x_1 - k R \theta = 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} M R^2 \ddot{\theta} + k R^2 \theta - k R x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$M = m$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + \omega_0^2 x_1 - R \omega_0^2 \theta = 0 \\ \ddot{\theta} + \frac{2}{3} \omega_0^2 \theta - \frac{2}{3} \omega_0^2 x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) x_1 - R \omega_0^2 \theta = 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} \omega_0^2 x_1 + \left(\frac{2}{3} \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) \theta = 0$$

$$\det = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) \left(\frac{2}{3} \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) - \frac{2}{3} \omega_0^4 = 0$$

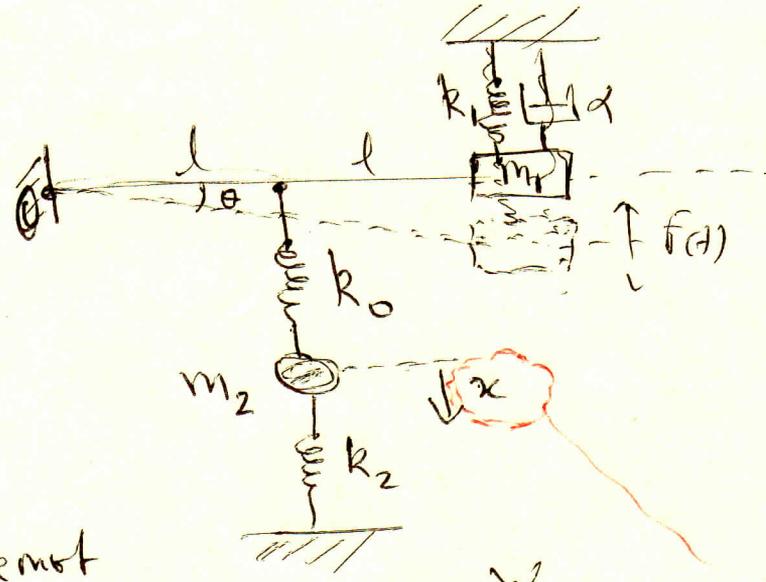
$$\frac{2}{3} \omega_0^4 - \omega^2 \left(\omega_0^2 + \frac{2}{3} \omega_0^2 \right) + \omega^4 - \frac{2}{3} \omega_0^4 = 0$$

$$\omega^2 \left[\omega^2 - \frac{5}{3} \omega_0^2 \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_{01}^2 = 0 \\ \omega_{02}^2 = \frac{5}{3} \omega_0^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

sh harmonique
 $\dot{x} = -\omega x$
 $\ddot{\theta} = -\omega^2 \theta$

exo:



• frottement négligeable

↓
 s'amorse = 0
 donc pas d'énergie cinétique pour la tige

→ sur le sujet c'était noté x_2

1e/

eqs de mouvement

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = - \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{\theta}} + \sum_i \vec{F}_i \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = - \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{x}} + \sum_i \vec{F}_i \end{cases}$$

$$T = T_{m_1} + T_{m_2} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (2l)^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k_1 (2l\theta)^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_0 (l\theta - x)^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 x^2$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \alpha (2l\dot{\theta})^2$$

$$\sum_i \vec{F}_i = 0 \quad ; \quad \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{F}(t) \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} = \vec{F}(t) \cdot \frac{d(2l\theta)}{d\theta} = 2l \cdot \vec{F}(t)$$

$$\text{① } \theta: \quad m_1 (2l)^2 \ddot{\theta} + \alpha (2l)^2 \dot{\theta} + k_1 (2l)^2 \theta + k_0 l (\theta - x) = 2l F(t)$$

$$\text{② } x: \quad m_2 \ddot{x} + k_2 x + k_0 (x - l\theta) = 0$$

2e/ ? $\theta(t)$ ds le cas où $\omega^2 = \frac{k_2}{m_2}$ et $\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x$

$$\text{②} \Rightarrow x (-m_2 \omega^2 + k_2) + k_0 (x - l\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{k_0 (x - l\theta) = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{on injecte ds ①} \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = \frac{F(t)}{2l (k_1 + j\alpha\omega - m_1 \omega^2)}}$$

n'oublies pas que $\omega^2 = \frac{k_2}{m}$