

Questions de cours (6/6)

1) $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial \dot{x}}$ (1)

2) $\lambda^2 - \omega_0^2 < 0 \Rightarrow$
 $X(t) = A e^{-\lambda t} \cos(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \lambda^2} t + \phi)$

$\lambda^2 - \omega_0^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $X(t) = e^{-\lambda t} (A_1 + A_2 t)$

$\lambda^2 - \omega_0^2 > 0 \Rightarrow$
 $X(t) = A_1 e^{(-\lambda - \sqrt{\lambda^2 - \omega_0^2})t} + A_2 e^{(-\lambda + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - \omega_0^2})t}$

3) Equation Lagrange Syst analy 2d

2) $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_1} = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial \dot{x}_1}$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_2} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_2} = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial \dot{x}_2}$

3) Equation differentielles du Systeme

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_1} = 0$ (1)
 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}_2} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_2} = 0$

$\begin{cases} m l^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m g l \theta_1 + K l^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) (-1) = 0 \\ m l^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + m g l \theta_2 + K l^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = 0 \\ m l^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + (m g l + l^2 K) \theta_1 - K l^2 \theta_2 = 0 \\ m l^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + (m g l + l^2 K) \theta_2 - K l^2 \theta_1 = 0 \end{cases}$

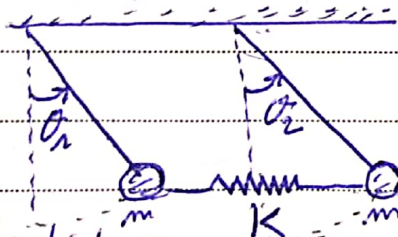
$\ddot{\theta}_1 + \frac{(m g l + l^2 K)}{m l^2} \theta_1 - \frac{K l^2}{m l^2} \theta_2 = 0$

$\ddot{\theta}_2 + \frac{(m g l + l^2 K)}{m l^2} \theta_2 - \frac{K l^2}{m l^2} \theta_1 = 0$

$\ddot{\theta}_1 + \frac{(m g + K l)}{m l} \theta_1 - \frac{K}{m} \theta_2 = 0$

$\ddot{\theta}_2 + \frac{(m g + K l)}{m l} \theta_2 - \frac{K}{m} \theta_1 = 0$

Exercice 01 (6/6)



Energie potentielle U

$U = U_{m1} + U_{m2} + U_K$

$U = m g (l - l \cos \theta_1) + m g l (1 - \cos \theta_2) + \frac{1}{2} K l^2 (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1)^2$

$\theta \ll \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} / \sin \theta = \theta$

$U = \frac{1}{2} m g l \theta_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m g l \theta_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} K l^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2$ (0.1) (0.1) (0.1)

Energie cinetique: T = T_{m1} + T_{m2}

$T = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}_2^2$ (0.1) (0.1)

Exercice 02 (8/8)

1/ Energie potentielle

$U = U_m + U_K$

$U = m g h + \frac{K}{2} (x + x_0)^2$

$U = m g R \theta + \frac{1}{2} K (R \theta - x_0)^2$ (1)
 $= m g R \theta + \frac{1}{2} K (R \theta)^2 + \frac{1}{2} K x_0^2 - K R \theta x_0$

2/ Simplification de U

$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\theta=0} = 0 \Rightarrow m g R - K R x_0 + K R^2 \theta = 0$
 $\Rightarrow m g R - K R x_0 = 0$ (1)

on remplace dans U

$\Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} K R^2 \theta^2 + \frac{1}{2} K x_0^2 + (m g R - K R x_0) \theta$

$U = \frac{1}{2} K R^2 \theta^2 + C$ (1)

3) Energie Cinétique T

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

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

(1)

4) Lagrangien et l'équation du mvt.

$$L = T - U = \frac{1}{2} (m R^2 + \frac{1}{2} M R^2) \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{1}{2} k r^2 \theta^2 - c t$$

$$\text{Equation du mvt: } \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

(1)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2m R^2 + M R^2)}{2} \ddot{\theta} + k r^2 \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{2k r^2}{2m R^2 + M R^2} \theta = 0$$

(1)

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2k r^2}{2m R^2 + M R^2}} = 6,54 \text{ rad/s}$$

~~W0 < 1 < 2~~ ?

5) Equation horaire $\theta(t)$

$$\theta(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$\theta(0) = A \cos(0) = 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 5}$$

$$\theta'(0) = -A \sin(0) = 0$$

(2)

$$\boxed{\theta(t) = 5 \cos(6,54 t)}$$