

TD N° 4

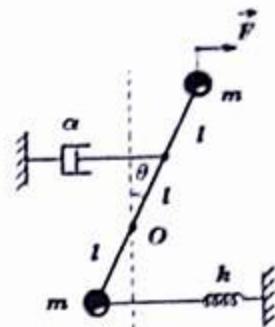
$$u = u_h + u_m + u_n$$

$$T = T_h + T_m$$

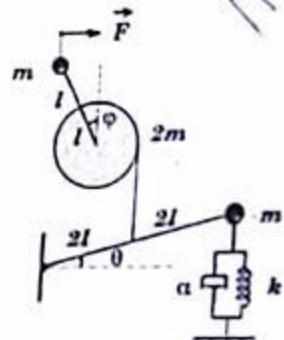
Exercice 1 :

Le système, ci-contre est forcé à osciller autour de la verticale, qui est la position d'équilibre, par une force sinusoïdale \vec{F} qui reste horizontale lors du mouvement. Elle est donnée par $F = F_0 \cos \omega t$ et le sens positif est choisi vers la droite. Les frottements sont modélisés par un frottement visqueux de coefficient α . On suppose que l'amplitude du mouvement reste faible pour admettre l'approximation des faibles angles.

- 1- Exprimer et simplifier l'expression de l'énergie potentielle U .
- 2- Donner l'expression de l'énergie cinétique T du système.
- 3- Donner l'expression du Lagrangien du système et déduire l'équation du mouvement.
- 4- Donner la solution permanente. Préciser son amplitude et sa phase

**Exercice 2 :**

Soit le système ci-contre. Il est forcé à osciller autour de la position d'équilibre, correspondant à $\theta = 0$, par une force sinusoïdale \vec{F} qui reste horizontale. Elle est donnée par $F = F_0 \cos \omega t$ et le sens positif est choisi vers la droite. Les frottements sont modélisés par un frottement visqueux de coefficient α . On suppose que l'amplitude du mouvement reste faible pour admettre l'approximation des faibles angles. Trouver l'équation du mouvement en utilisant le formalisme Lagrangien.



La configuration de ② est:

$$A \left[(\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2) - j2\lambda\alpha \right] = \frac{-2F_0}{5ml} e^{j\varphi} \rightarrow ③$$

$$② \times ③ \Rightarrow A^2 \left[(\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2) + j2\lambda\alpha \right]^2 = \left[\frac{-2F_0}{5ml} \right]^2 + j0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{(2F_0 / 5ml)}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2)^2 + (2\lambda\alpha)^2}} \quad \text{l'amplitude}$$

$$\tan \varphi = A \operatorname{ctg} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\frac{2F_0}{5ml}} \right) - \operatorname{erg} \left(\frac{2\lambda\alpha}{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2} \right)$$

$$\varphi = \boxed{\frac{2\lambda\alpha}{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}}$$

Exercice 02 :

1) L'énergie potentielle:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} K(x_3 + x_0)^2 + mgx_3 - mgx_0$$

Avec:

$$x_1 = \ell(1 - \cos\theta) = \ell\theta^2$$

$$x_2 = 2\ell \sin\theta = 2\ell\theta$$

$$x_3 = 4\ell \sin\theta = 4\ell\theta$$

$$\text{On a } \ell\theta = \theta \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = \varphi}$$

Dans:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} K(4\ell\theta + x_0)^2 + 4\ell mg\theta - 4\ell mgx_0$$

$$\text{à l'équilibre } \theta = 0 \Rightarrow 4\ell K(4\ell\theta + x_0) + 4mg\ell - 4mgx_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4K\ell x_0 + 4mg\ell = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_0 = \frac{-mg}{K}}$$

ii) L'énergie cinétique:

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$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (4\ell \dot{\theta}^2) \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (2\ell)^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (2m) \ell^2 \right) \ddot{\theta}^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (m 16\ell^2) \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (m 4\ell^2) 4\dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (m \ell^2) \ddot{\theta}^2$$
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T = 18m \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2}$$

Lagrangien: $L = T - U = 18m \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (4\ell \dot{\theta} + x_3)^2 - 4mg \ell \dot{\theta}$
 $- 4mg \ell \dot{\phi}^2$

→ Formalisme de Lagrange: $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = \frac{-D}{\partial \theta} + J$

et $J = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \phi}$ $J = 2F_2 \ell = 4\ell F = 4\ell F_0 \cos \omega t$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \lambda \cdot \dot{x}_3^2 = \frac{1}{2} \lambda (16\ell^2) \dot{\theta}^2 = 8\lambda \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 36m\ell^2 \ddot{\theta} + 2\lambda \ell (2K\ell + mg) = -16\lambda \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 4\ell F_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{16\lambda}{36m\ell^2} \dot{\theta} + \lambda \frac{\ell (2K\ell + mg)}{36m\ell^2} = \frac{4\ell F_0}{36m\ell^2} \cos \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{4}{3} \lambda \dot{\theta} + \lambda \left(\frac{4K\ell + 2mg}{9m\ell} \right) = \frac{F_0}{36m\ell} \cos \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + 2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \lambda \dot{\theta} + \lambda \left(\frac{4K\ell + 2mg}{9m\ell} \right) \right) = \frac{F_0}{9m\ell} \cos \omega t$$

$$\text{Avec } \lambda = \frac{2}{3} \alpha \text{ et } \omega_0^2 = \frac{4K\ell + 2mg}{9m\ell}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\theta}^2 \left(\frac{Kl}{2} - \frac{mg}{l} \right) + \frac{1}{2} K X_0^2 + Kl \theta X_0$$

$$\text{- A l'équilibre } \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\theta} \left(\frac{Kl}{2} - \frac{mg}{l} \right) + Kl \theta X_0 = 0$$

mais $\theta = 0$ à l'équilibre $\Rightarrow Kl \theta X_0 = 0 \Rightarrow X_0 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\theta}^2 (Kl - mg)$$

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2) L'énergie cinétique:

$$T = T_{m_1} + T_{m_2}$$

$$T_{m_1} = \frac{1}{2} I_{m_1} \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (ml^2) \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$T_{m_2} = \frac{1}{2} I_{m_2} \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m(l/l)^2) \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$T_{m_2} = \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} (ml^2) \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$T = \frac{5}{2} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

Lagrangien: $L = T - U$

$$L = \frac{5}{2} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\theta}^2 (Kl - mg)$$

→ Formalisme de Lagrange:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial D}{\partial \theta} + F(t)$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} I \ddot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\theta}^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$X = l\theta \Rightarrow \dot{X} = l\dot{\theta}$$

Avec: $F(t) = F_0 \cos \omega t$

$$F = F(-\omega l \cos \theta) = -\omega l F \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = eml^2 \ddot{\theta}; \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = eml^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

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$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -(3kl - mg)l \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\theta}}{\partial \theta} = 2l^2 \dot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow eml^2 \ddot{\theta} + (3kl - mg)l \theta = -dl^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{\theta} + \frac{d}{em} \dot{\theta} + \frac{3kl - mg}{2ml} \theta = 0} \rightarrow \text{l'équation du Mouvement}$$

TD : 04

Exercice 01:

1) L'énergie potentielle:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} K(x_1 + x_0)^2 + mgx_2 - mgx_3$$

Avec:

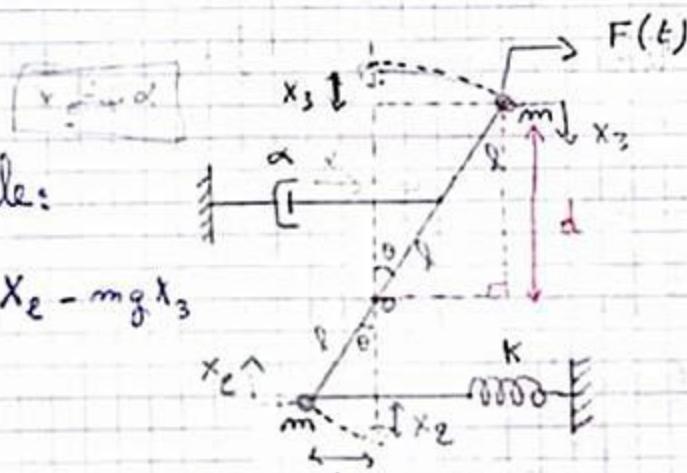
$$x_1 = l \sin \theta \approx l \theta$$

$$x_2 = l - l \cos \theta = l(1 - \cos \theta) = l(\alpha - (\alpha - \frac{\theta^2}{2})) = \frac{l\theta^2}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}$$

$$x_3 = \ell \theta - 2l \cos \theta = 2l(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$= 2l(1 - (1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2})) = l\theta^2$$



$$U = \frac{1}{2} K(l\theta + x_0)^2 + mg \frac{l\theta^2}{2} - mg l\theta^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} K(l\theta^2 + x_0^2 + 2l\theta x_0) - \frac{1}{2} mg l\theta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow F(t) = -\dot{\theta} \cdot l \cdot F_0 \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dL}{d\theta} = 5ml^2; \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{dL}{d\theta} = 5ml^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{dL}{d\theta} = -l\theta(Kl - mg)$$

$$\frac{dD}{d\theta} = 2l\dot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5ml^2\ddot{\theta} + l\theta(Kl - mg) = -2l\dot{\theta} - \dot{\theta}lF_0 \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{2}{5m}\dot{\theta} + \frac{Kl - mg}{5ml}\theta = -\frac{2F_0}{5ml} \cos \theta$$

$$\theta(t) = \theta_p(t) + \theta_r(t)$$

Régime permanent

L'équation sous forme:

$$\ddot{\theta} + \varepsilon\lambda\dot{\theta} + \omega_r^2\theta = -\frac{2F_0}{5ml} \cos \theta$$

Réponse homogène:

$$\ddot{\theta} + 2\lambda\dot{\theta} + \omega_r^2\theta = 0 \quad \lambda^2 - \omega_r^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \theta_h(t) = A e^{\lambda t} \cos(\sqrt{\omega_r^2 - \lambda^2}t + \phi)$$

* $\theta_h(t) = A e^{\lambda t} \cos(\sqrt{\omega_r^2 - \lambda^2}t + \phi) \rightarrow$ M.V.t stable Amortissement

* $\theta_h(t) = e^{\lambda t} (A_1 e^{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - \omega_r^2}t} + A_2 e^{-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - \omega_r^2}t}) \rightarrow$ Régime permanent

$$\rightarrow \text{M.V.t fort amortie} \rightarrow \lambda^2 - \omega_r^2 > 0$$

* $\theta_h(t) = e^{-\lambda t} (A_1 + A_2 t) \rightarrow A_2 \text{ mortissement constant} \rightarrow \lambda^2 - \omega_r^2 = 0$

Réponse permanente:

$$\theta_p(t) = A \cos(\omega_r t + \phi) \rightarrow \text{Régime transitoire}$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\theta}_p(t) = A e^{j\omega_r t} e^{j\phi} = A e^{j\omega_r t} e^{j\phi}$$

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$$\hat{\theta}_p(t) = A j \omega_r e^{j(\omega_r t + \phi)} = j \omega_r \hat{\theta}_p(t)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_p(t) = -A \omega_r^2 e^{j(-\omega_r t + \phi)} = -\omega_r^2 \hat{\theta}_p(t)$$

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Movement rotational

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\Delta L}{\delta \theta} = \frac{\partial \Delta L}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial D}{\partial \theta} + \vec{M}$$

$$D \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \Delta X_u^2 = \frac{\partial D}{\partial \theta} \Delta = \sum \text{torque}$$

$$X_u = l \sin \theta \approx l \theta$$

$\{\theta(t), z\}$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= F \cdot d = -F \cdot l \cos \theta = -F_l \theta \\ &= -F_0 \cos \omega t \end{aligned}$$

solutions permanentes

$$\Theta_p(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi) \rightarrow$$

$$\dot{\Theta}_p(t) = A \omega \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\ddot{\Theta}_p(t) = +2\lambda \dot{\Theta}_p(t) + \omega_0^2 \Theta_p = \left(\frac{\epsilon F_0}{5ml} \right) \cos \omega t = \frac{-\epsilon F_0}{5ml} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\dot{\Theta}_p(t) = j A \omega e^{j\omega t + \phi} = j \omega \Theta_p(t)$$

$$\ddot{\Theta}_p(t) = -A \omega^2 e^{j\omega t + \phi} = -\omega^2 \Theta_p(t)$$

$$-\omega^2 \Theta_p(t) + 2\lambda j \omega \Theta_p(t) + \omega_0^2 \Theta_p(t) = \frac{-\epsilon F_0}{5ml} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Theta_p(t) [(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) + j 2\lambda \omega] = \frac{-\epsilon F_0}{5ml} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow A e^{j\omega t} e^{j\phi} [(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) + j 2\lambda \omega] = \frac{-\epsilon F_0}{5ml} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$A e^{j\phi} [(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) + j 2\lambda \omega] = \frac{-\epsilon F_0}{5ml}$$

① divide by $e^{j\phi}$

$$\Rightarrow A [(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) + j 2\lambda \omega] = \frac{-\epsilon F_0}{5ml} e^{j\phi} \quad \text{---} \quad ②$$

2' équation du mouvement

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \ddot{\theta}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial \ddot{\theta}}{\partial \theta} = - \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{\theta}} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} \cdot \mathcal{H}}$$

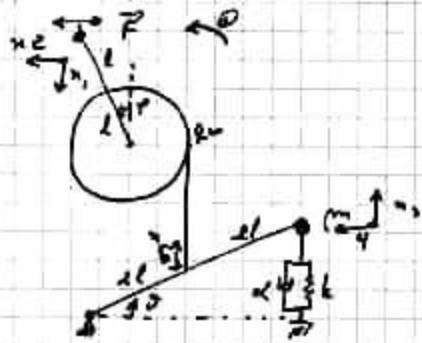
$$36m\ell^2\ddot{\theta} + 8\ell l(\lambda h l + m g) = -16\alpha\ell^2\ddot{\theta} + 4\ell F_0 \cos t$$

$$36m\ell^2\ddot{\theta} + 8\ell l(\lambda h l + m g) + 16\alpha\ell^2\ddot{\theta} = 4\ell F_0 \cos t \Rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{16\alpha\ell^2\ddot{\theta}}{36m\ell^2} + \frac{8\lambda h l (\lambda h l + m g)}{36m\ell^2} = \frac{4\ell F_0 \cos t}{36m\ell^2}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{4}{9}\alpha\ddot{\theta} + \theta \left(\frac{4\lambda h l + 2m g}{9m\ell} \right) = \frac{F_0\ell}{9m\ell^2} \cos t$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + 2 \underbrace{\left(\frac{2\alpha\ddot{\theta}}{3} \right)}_{\lambda} + \theta \underbrace{\left(\frac{4\lambda h l + 2m g}{9m\ell} \right)}_{\omega^2} = \frac{F_0\ell}{9m\ell^2} \cos t$$



$$x_2 = 2l(1 - \cos \theta) \approx l\theta^2$$

$$x_3 = 2l \sin \theta \approx 2l\theta$$

$$v_3 = 4l \sin \theta \approx 4l\theta$$

$$\text{Drehz.: } 2l\omega = l\varphi \Rightarrow \boxed{2\omega = \varphi} \text{ const.}$$

$$x_3 = 2l\theta = \theta_4$$

$$U = \frac{k}{2} (x_3 + x_1)^2 + mgx_3 - mgy_2$$

$$U = \frac{k}{2} (4l\theta + x_1)^2 + mg4l\theta - mgy_2 \quad (\varphi = \theta) \Rightarrow$$

$$U = \frac{k}{2} (4l\theta + x_1)^2 + mg4l\theta - mgy_2$$

$$\boxed{U = \frac{k}{2} (4l\theta + x_1)^2 + mg4l\theta - mgy_2}$$

1) in der Gleichung: $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$40k \underbrace{(4l\theta + x_1)}_0 + 4mg\theta - 8mg \cancel{\theta} = 0 \quad (\text{const. } \theta = 0)$$

$$4l\theta x_1 + 4mg\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -\frac{mg}{k}}$$

$$2) T = \frac{1}{2} (m(4l)^2) \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (m(2l)^2) \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m}{2} l^2\right) \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m 16l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{m}{2} 4l^2 4\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{m}{2} m l^2 4\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\bar{T} = \frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 (16 + 16 + 4) \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 18ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = 18ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{k}{2} (4l\theta + x_1)^2 - 4mg l \theta - 4mg \theta$$

$$① = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (4l\dot{\theta})^2 = 8\alpha l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = 16\alpha l^2 \dot{\theta}}$$

pour la force: $\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial \theta} \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial \theta} \cdot \vec{F} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{F} = \boxed{4l F_i \cos \theta}$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} = 36ml^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} = -4l(4l\theta + x_1) - 4mg l - 3mg \theta \\ = -16ml^2 \dot{\theta} - 8mg \theta = \boxed{-8ml(2l\dot{\theta} + \dot{\varphi})}$$