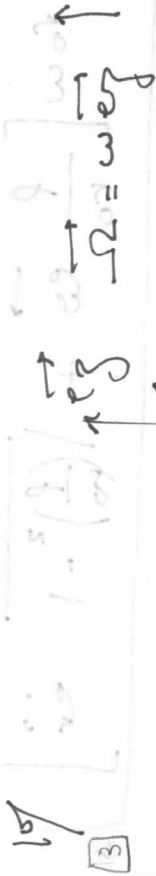


Ref. non gal. CCPT si $\omega \neq 0$



- poids vertical descend
- F_{ie} radiale centrifuge
- $F_{ic} = -2m \vec{\Omega} \wedge \vec{v}_{M/tige}$ selon $(-\vec{e}_\theta)$
- si $\vec{v}_{M/tige}$ selon $(+\vec{e}_r)$
- $R \perp$ tige et compense $F_{at} F_{ic}$
- selon \vec{e}_θ et \vec{e}_ϕ ($\vec{i} \perp \vec{e}_r$)

$\vec{P} = -mg \vec{e}_z$
 $F_{ie} = m \omega^2 r \vec{e}_r$

$F_{ic} = -2m \vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{v}$
 $= -2m \omega r \vec{e}_\theta$

2) \vec{P} dans ref. non gal tige : syst H

$m \vec{r}'' = -mg \vec{e}_z + m \omega^2 r \vec{e}_r - 2m \omega r \vec{e}_\theta$
 $+ R \vec{e}_r + K_f \vec{e}_\theta$

$(e_r) : \ddot{r} - \omega^2 r = 0$

3) $x^2 - \omega^2 = 0 \quad x = \pm \omega t$

$r(t) = A e^{\omega t} + B e^{-\omega t}$

C.i : $r(0) = r_0 \quad A+B = r_0$
 $\dot{r}(0) = 0 \quad \omega(A-B) = 0 \quad A=B$
 $A = \frac{r_0}{2}$

$r(t) = \frac{r_0}{2} (e^{\omega t} + e^{-\omega t})$
 $(= r_0 \text{ch}(\omega t))$

4° $r(\tau) = l \cdot ch(\omega\tau) = \frac{l}{v_0}$

$\tau = \frac{1}{\omega} \operatorname{argch}\left(\frac{l}{v_0}\right)$

5° $\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}(t=\tau) = \dot{r}(\tau) \vec{e}_r$

(+) $\dot{r}(t) = v_0 \omega sh(\omega t)$

$\vec{v}_P = v_0 \omega sh\left(\frac{\omega}{v_0} \operatorname{argch}\left(\frac{l}{v_0}\right)\right) \vec{e}_r$

$\vec{v}_P = v_0 \omega sh\left[\operatorname{argch}\left(\frac{l}{v_0}\right)\right] \vec{e}_r$ (unités OK)

Rq: $ch^2 - sh^2 = 1$
 $sh\left[\operatorname{argch}\left(\frac{l}{v_0}\right)\right] = \sqrt{\left(\frac{l}{v_0}\right)^2 - 1} = \sqrt{A} = \sqrt{A} (+)$

$\vec{v}_P = v_0 \omega \vec{e}_r$
 vitesse pt coincident

Pl sol
 v. circulaire
 uniforme de rayon r, vit.
 angulaire ω

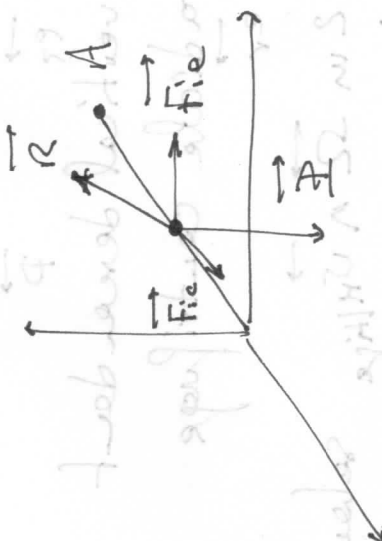
$\vec{OP} = r \vec{e}_r$
 $\vec{v}_P = r \omega \vec{e}_\theta$

$\vec{v}_P' = v_0 \omega [ch(\omega\tau) \vec{e}_\theta + sh(\omega\tau) \vec{e}_r]$

$\vec{v}_P = v_0 \omega \left[\frac{l}{v_0} \vec{e}_\theta + \sqrt{\left(\frac{l}{v_0}\right)^2 - 1} \vec{e}_r \right]$

6° $\vec{F} = -mg \vec{e}_y$
 $\vec{F}_{ic} = -2m \omega \vec{v} \vec{A}$
 $\vec{F}_{ic} = -2m \omega^2 r \sin \alpha \vec{e}_\theta$

$\vec{F}_{ic} = -2m \omega^2 r \sin \alpha \vec{e}_\theta$



7° PFD non nul sur H dans réf. fixe :

$m \ddot{r} \vec{e}_r = -mg \vec{e}_y + m \omega^2 r \sin \alpha \vec{e}_\theta$
 $- 2m \omega^2 r \sin \alpha \vec{e}_\theta + R \vec{e}_r$ (L ⊥ e_r)

2 $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{e}_T = m \ddot{r} = -mg \cos \alpha + m \omega^2 \sin \alpha r$

$\Rightarrow \ddot{r} - \omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha r = -g \cos \alpha$

807 Sol^o part: $r_p = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$

Sol^o ESSH: $r_{\text{sum}} = A e^{\omega \sin \alpha t} + B e^{-\omega \sin \alpha t}$

Sol^o r_{part} : $r(t) = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha} + A e + B e^{-}$

C.i. sur sol^o r_{part} : $r(0) = r_0 \quad e^{r(0)} = 0$

$\frac{g \cos \alpha}{\omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha} + A + B = r_0$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{r_0}{2} - \frac{g \cos \alpha}{2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \\ A = B \end{array} \right.$

$r(t) = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha} + \left[\frac{r_0 - \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}{\omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \right] \cosh(\omega \sin \alpha t)$

807 $E \& \Leftrightarrow r = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$r_{\text{eq}} = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$

$r_{\text{eq}} \leq r \Leftrightarrow$

$g \cos \alpha \leq \omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha$

$\omega \geq \sqrt{\frac{g \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}}$ ω_0