

Corrigé de l'examen final de physique 1 ST (2015-2016)

Exercice 1 (4points): La dimension du paramètre K

$$F = K \rho_0 S V^2 \Rightarrow K = \frac{F}{\rho_0 S V^2} \quad (1)$$
$$\Rightarrow [K] = \frac{[F]}{[\rho_0][S][V^2]}$$

$$F = ma \Rightarrow [F] = [m][a] = MLT^{-2} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{\text{masse}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{m}{v} \Rightarrow [\rho_0] = \frac{[m]}{[v]} = \frac{M}{L^3} = ML^{-3} \quad (0.5)$$

$$[S] = L^2 \quad (0.5); \quad [V] = LT^{-1} \quad (0.5)$$

$$[K] = \frac{[F]}{[\rho_0][S][V]^2} = \frac{MLT^{-2}}{(ML^{-3})(L^2)(L^2T^{-2})} = 1 \quad (0.5) \quad K \text{ est sans dimension donc pas d'unité} \quad (0.5)$$

Exercice 2 (8points) :

$$\overline{OM} = \overline{O'M} = r\vec{i}' = r_0 (\cos \omega t + \sin \omega t) \vec{i}' \quad (0.5)$$

$$\text{La vitesse angulaire constante autour de l'axe } oz \Rightarrow \vec{\omega} = \omega \vec{k} = \omega \vec{k}' \quad (0.5)$$

1) Vitesse relative

$$\vec{V}_r = \left. \frac{d\overline{O'M}}{dt} \right|_{R'} \quad (0.5) \Rightarrow \vec{V}_r = \frac{d}{dt} [r_0 (\cos \omega t + \sin \omega t) \vec{i}'] \quad \vec{V}_r = r_0 \omega (-\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t) \vec{i}' \quad (0.5)$$

Accélération relative

$$\vec{\gamma}_r = \left. \frac{d\vec{V}_r}{dt} \right|_{R'} \quad (0.5) \Rightarrow \vec{\gamma}_r = \frac{d}{dt} [r_0 \omega (-\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t) \vec{i}']$$
$$\vec{\gamma}_r = -r_0 \omega^2 (\cos \omega t + \sin \omega t) \vec{i}' \quad (0.5)$$

2) Vitesse d'entraînement

$$\vec{V}_e = \left. \frac{d\overline{OO'}}{dt} \right|_{R'} + (\vec{\omega} \wedge \overline{O'M}) \quad (0.5) \Rightarrow \vec{V}_e = (\vec{\omega} \wedge \overline{O'M}) \quad \left. \frac{d\overline{OO'}}{dt} \right|_{R'} = 0 \text{ puisque } O \equiv O'$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{V}_e = (\omega \vec{k} \wedge r \vec{i}') \quad \Rightarrow \vec{V}_e = \omega r (\vec{k} \wedge \vec{i}') \quad (0.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{V}_e = \omega r \vec{j}' = \omega r_0 (\cos \omega t + \sin \omega t) \vec{j}' \quad (0.5)$$

Accélération d'entraînement

$$\vec{\gamma}_e = \left. \frac{d^2 \overline{OO'}}{dt^2} \right|_{R'} + \left(\frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \wedge \overline{O'M} \right) + \vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{\omega} \wedge \overline{O'M}) \quad (0.5) \Rightarrow \vec{\gamma}_e = \vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{\omega} \wedge \overline{O'M})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\gamma}_e = \vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{\omega} \wedge r \vec{i}') \Rightarrow \vec{\gamma}_e = \vec{\omega} \wedge (\omega r \vec{j}') \Rightarrow \vec{\gamma}_e = \omega^2 r (\vec{k} \wedge \vec{j}') \quad (0.5)$$

$$\vec{\gamma}_e = -r\omega^2 \vec{i}' = -r_0\omega^2 (\cos \omega t + \sin \omega t) \vec{i}' \quad (0.5)$$

3) Accélération de Coriolis

$$\vec{\gamma}_c = 2\vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{V}_r \quad (0.5) \Rightarrow \vec{\gamma}_c = 2\vec{\omega} \wedge r_0\omega (-\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t) \vec{i}'$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\gamma}_c = 2r_0\omega^2 (-\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t) \vec{j}' \quad (0.5)$$

4) Vitesse absolue

$$\vec{V}_a = \vec{V}_r + \vec{V}_e \quad (0.25)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{V}_a = \omega r_0 (-\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t) \vec{i}' + \omega r_0 (\cos \omega t + \sin \omega t) \vec{j}' \quad (0.25)$$

Accélération absolue

$$\vec{\gamma}_a = \vec{\gamma}_r + \vec{\gamma}_e + \vec{\gamma}_c \quad (0.25)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\gamma}_a = -r_0\omega^2 (\cos \omega t + \sin \omega t) \vec{i}' - r_0\omega^2 (\cos \omega t + \sin \omega t) \vec{i}' + 2r_0\omega^2 (-\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t) \vec{j}' \quad (0.25)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\gamma}_a = -2r_0\omega^2 (\cos \omega t + \sin \omega t) \vec{i}' + 2r_0\omega^2 (-\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t) \vec{j}'$$

Exercice 3 (8points) : Accélération est notée (a ou γ)

1) Lorsque les frottements sont suffisants pour maintenir la masse en équilibre au point A, on a :

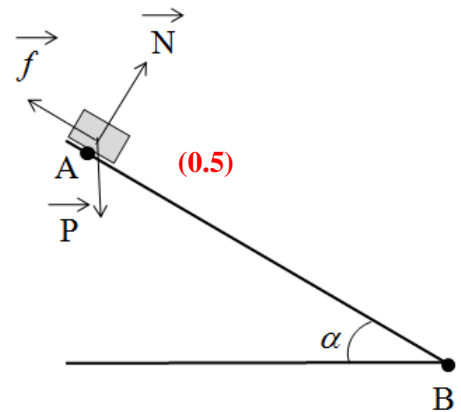
$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{P} + \vec{N} + \vec{f} = \vec{0} \quad (0.25)$$

$$(ox) : mg \sin \alpha - f = 0 \Rightarrow f = mg \sin \alpha \quad (0.25)$$

$$(oy) : -mg \cos \alpha + N = 0 \Rightarrow N = mg \cos \alpha \quad (0.25)$$

$$\mu = \frac{f}{N} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha = 0.58 \quad (0.5)$$

$$\text{Donc } \mu_s > \frac{f}{N} \Rightarrow \mu_s > \tan \alpha \quad (0.25)$$



2.a) L'accélération de la masse suivant AB

$$\text{En appliquant le PFD : } \sum \vec{F} = m\vec{\gamma} \Rightarrow \vec{P} + \vec{N} + \vec{f} = m\vec{\gamma} \quad (0.25)$$

$$(ox) : mg \sin \alpha - f = m\gamma \dots (1) \quad (0.25)$$

(oy) : $-mg \cos \alpha + N = 0 \Rightarrow N = mg \cos \alpha$ (0.25)

$$\mu_d = \frac{f}{R} \Rightarrow f = \mu_d R = \mu_d mg \cos \alpha$$
 (0.25)

(1) : $mg \sin \alpha - \mu_d mg \cos \alpha = m\gamma \Rightarrow \gamma = g (\sin \alpha - \mu_d \cos \alpha)$ (0.5)

$$\gamma = 10 (\sin 30^\circ - 0,2 \cos 30^\circ) \Rightarrow \gamma = 3,27 m / s^2$$
 (0.25)

Nature du mouvement \Rightarrow **Mouvement uniformément varié** (0.25)

2.b) Vitesse au pt B.

$$\begin{cases} v_B^2 - v_A^2 = 2\gamma AB \\ v_A = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_B = \sqrt{2\gamma AB} \dots(1)$$
 (0.5)

(1) : $\sin \alpha = \frac{h_0}{AB} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{h_0}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{5}{0,5} = 10m$ (0.25)

$$v_B = \sqrt{2(3,27)(10)} \Rightarrow v_B = 8,08 m.s^{-1}$$
 (0.25)

3) L'énergie mécanique totale de la masse m est non conservative car le système est soumis aux forces de frottements. (0.5)

4) Expression du travail de la force de frottement entre A et B

$$W_{\vec{f}(AB)} = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{AB} = -f \cdot (AB) = -\mu_d mg \cos \alpha \cdot (AB)$$
 (0.75)

5) A partir du théorème de l'énergie mécanique (Origine de l'énergie potentielle en B)

$$\Delta E_m = \sum W_{BC}(\vec{F}_{NC})$$
 (0.25) $\Rightarrow E_m(C) - E_m(B) = W_{\vec{f}}$ (0.25)

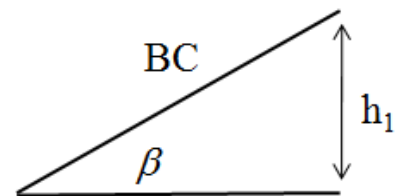
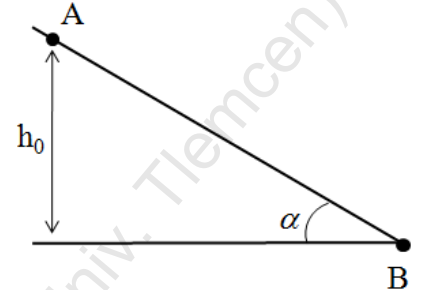
$$\Rightarrow [E_c(C) + E_p(C)] - [E_c(B) + E_p(B)] = W_{\vec{f}}$$
 (0.25)

$$\Rightarrow mgh_1 - \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 = -f \cdot (BC) = -\mu_d mg \cos \beta \cdot (BC)$$
 (0.25)

$$\Rightarrow gh_1 - \frac{1}{2}v_B^2 = -\mu_d g \cos \beta \cdot \left(\frac{h_1}{\sin \beta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}v_B^2 = h_1 g \left(1 + \frac{\mu_d}{\text{tg} \beta} \right) \Rightarrow h_1 = \frac{v_B^2}{2g \left(1 + \frac{\mu_d}{\text{tg} \beta} \right)}$$
 (0.25)

$$\Rightarrow h_1 = \frac{(8,08)^2}{2(10) \left(1 + \frac{0,2}{\text{tg} 20^\circ} \right)} = 2.1m$$
 (0.25)



$$\sin \beta = \frac{h_1}{BC} \Rightarrow BC = \frac{h_1}{\sin \beta}$$
 (0.25)