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II / Forces et état d'équilibre

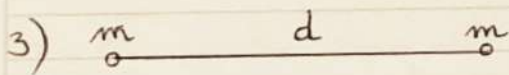
Exo 1:

1) $G = 6,67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^{-2}$

$\text{MLT}^{-2} \text{L}^2 \text{M}^{-2} \Rightarrow \text{M}^{-1} \text{L}^3 \text{T}^{-2}$

2) $F_{TL} = \frac{GM_T M_L}{d^2_{TL}} \quad F_{SL} = \frac{Gm_S M_L}{d^2_{SL}}$

$\frac{F_{SL}}{F_{TL}} = \frac{M_S d^2_{TL}}{M_T d^2_{SL}} \approx 2,21 \Rightarrow F_{SL} > F_{TL}$



$F = \frac{Gm^2}{d^2} \Rightarrow m = \sqrt{\frac{Fd^2}{G}} = 1,2 \times 10^5 \text{ kg}$

Exo 2:

1) $\vec{F}_{\text{terre} \rightarrow \text{objet}} = -\frac{GM_T M}{RT^2} \vec{u}_{\text{terre} \rightarrow \text{objet}}$

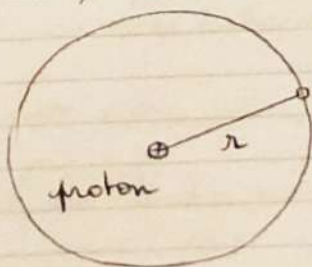
$\vec{P} = m\vec{g}, \quad \vec{g} = -\frac{GM_T}{RT^2} \vec{u}_{\text{terre} \rightarrow \text{objet}}$

$\|\vec{g}\| = \frac{GM_T}{RT^2}$

Si $m \rightarrow 2m$ et $R_T \rightarrow 2R_T \Rightarrow P' = 2m \times \frac{-GM_T}{(2R_T)^2} = \frac{P}{2}$

2) $g_{\text{mars}} = \frac{GM_{\text{mars}}}{R^2_{\text{mars}}} \Rightarrow M_{\text{mars}} = \frac{g_{\text{mars}} R^2_{\text{mars}}}{G} = 6,4 \times 10^{23} \text{ kg}$

Exo 3:



r atome hydrogène = $0,53 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

$F_{\text{gravitationnelle}} = G \frac{m_p \times m_e}{r^2}$

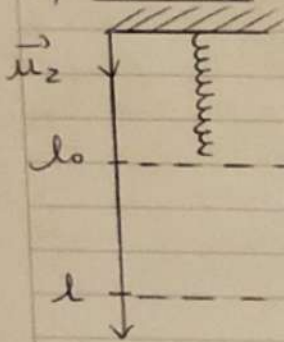
$F_{\text{électromagnétique}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times \frac{e^2}{r^2} \rightarrow q_1 \times q_2$

cte h de Planck

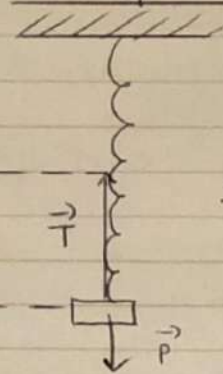
$\frac{F_e}{F_g} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times \frac{1}{g m_e m_p} = 2,23 \times 10^{39}$

Exo 4:

1) 1) A vide:



En équilibre:



$$\vec{T} = -K(l - l_0) \vec{u}_z$$

2) 2) $\vec{F} = -K(x_H - x - l_0)(-\vec{u}_x)$

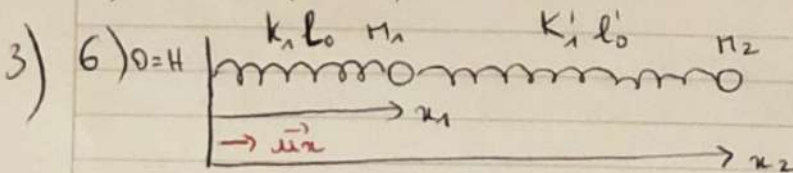
$$= K(x_H - x - l_0) \vec{u}_x$$

↳ longueur ressort

3) 3) $\vec{F} = -K(x - x_H - l_0) \vec{u}_x$

4) 4) $\vec{F} = -K(-z - l_0)(-\vec{u}_z)$
 $= K(-z - l_0) \vec{u}_z$

5) 5) $\vec{F} = -K(z - l_0) \vec{u}_z$



Forces exercées sur m1, m2

* la force exercée par le ressort 1 sur m1 :

$$\vec{F} = -K(x_1 - l_0) \vec{u}_x \quad \vec{F} = 0$$

* " " " " " 2 sur m1 :

$$\vec{F}' = -K'(x_2 - x_1 - l_0)(-\vec{u}_x) \quad \vec{F}' = -K'(x_2 - x_1 - l_0) \vec{u}_x$$

$$= K'(x_2 - x_1 - l_0) \vec{u}_x$$

* $\vec{F}_{tot} = \vec{F} + \vec{F}'$ $\vec{F}_{tot} = \vec{F}'$

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Exo 5:

1) PFD appliqué à un point matériel en équilibre, dans un référentiel Galiléen R:

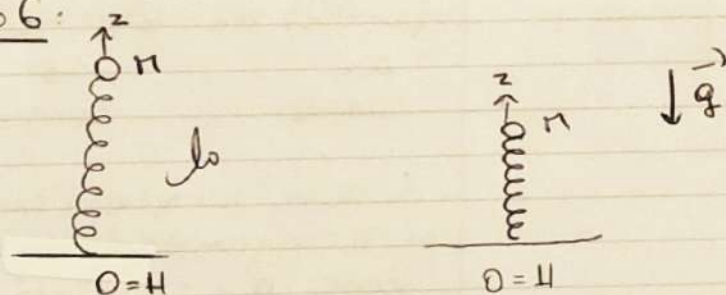
$$\left(\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}\right)_R = \Sigma \vec{F}_{ext}$$

A l'équilibre, $\Sigma \vec{F}_{ext} = \vec{0}$

2) $m = cste \quad \vec{p} = m\vec{v} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}\right)_R = m\left(\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}\right)_R = \vec{0}$ donc $\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{0}$, v est cste

qté de mvt $\Rightarrow v = cste \Rightarrow$ mvt rectiligne uniforme par rapport à R.

Exo 6:



Bilan de forces exercées sur la masse π :

* le poids $\vec{P} = m\vec{g} = -mg\vec{u}_z$

* la force exercée par le ressort sur π :

$$\vec{F} = -K(z - l_0)\vec{u}_z$$

* Deuxième loi de Newton: $\vec{F} + \vec{P} = m\vec{a}$

A l'équilibre $\vec{a} = 0$ et $z = z_{eq}$

$$\Rightarrow -\pi g\vec{u}_z - K(z_{eq} - l_0)\vec{u}_z = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\pi g - K(z_{eq} - l_0) = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow z_{eq} - l_0 = -\frac{\pi g}{K} \quad (\Rightarrow l_0 - z_{eq} = \frac{\pi g}{K})$$

Exo 7: ① Système étudié: $\Sigma = \{ \text{Personne} + \text{hamac} \}$

② les forces exercées: le poids, la tension ① \vec{T}_1 et la tension ② \vec{T}_2

A l'équilibre $\vec{P} + \vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_2 = \vec{0} \quad \vec{P} = -mg\vec{u}_y$

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$$\begin{cases} \vec{T}_1 = -T_1 \cos \beta \vec{u}_x + T_1 \sin \beta \vec{u}_y \\ \vec{T}_2 = T_2 \cos \alpha \vec{u}_x + T_2 \sin \alpha \vec{u}_y \end{cases}$$

Projections sur (Ox) l'axe des abscisses :

$$-T_1 \cos \beta + T_2 \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (\text{tous les } \vec{u}_x \text{ du système})$$

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Rappels:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{u}_r = \cos \theta \vec{u}_x + \sin \theta \vec{u}_y \\ \vec{u}_\theta = -\sin \theta \vec{u}_x + \cos \theta \vec{u}_y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad c \text{ en fct de } \rho$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \arctan \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \\ r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\vec{u}}_r = \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta \\ \dot{\vec{u}}_\theta = -\dot{\theta} \vec{u}_r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OM} &= r \vec{u}_r \\ \vec{v} &= \dot{r} \vec{u}_r + r \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta \\ \vec{a} &= (\ddot{r} \vec{u}_r + \dot{r} \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta + \dot{r} (\dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta) + r (\ddot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta - \dot{\theta}^2 \vec{u}_r)) \\ &= \ddot{r} \vec{u}_r + \dot{r} \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta + \dot{r} \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta + r (\ddot{\theta} \vec{u}_\theta - \dot{\theta}^2 \vec{u}_r) \\ &= \underbrace{(\ddot{r} - \dot{\theta}^2 r)}_{a_r} \vec{u}_r + \underbrace{(2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta})}_{a_\theta} \vec{u}_\theta \end{aligned}$$

radiale tangentielle

Si MCV, $\dot{r} = \ddot{r} = 0$ (constante)
et $\dot{\theta} = \omega = \text{constante}$
Donc $\vec{a} = -r \omega^2 \vec{u}_r$

Rappels: exo 3 (vinyler)

↗ nb tours

$$2) \omega = \frac{2\pi \cdot \text{nb}}{T} = \frac{33,3 \times 2\pi}{60} = 3,49 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

↳ 1 min

$$3) \omega = 2\pi f = f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 0,56 \text{ Hz}$$

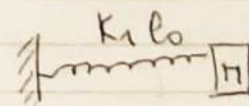
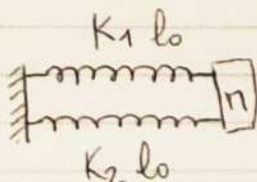
$$\omega = 2\pi \times \frac{1}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{T} = T = \frac{1}{f} = 1,8 \text{ s}$$

4) MC donc $v = r\omega \Rightarrow$ donc la vitesse dépend de la position du pt

Exo DS ressorts:

$$\vec{F}_1 = -K_1 x \vec{u}_x$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = -K_2 x \vec{u}_x$$



$$K(K_1, K_2) = ?$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = -(K_1 + K_2) x \vec{u}_x$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{\text{tot}} \\ K = K_1 + K_2$$

MÉCA DU POINT TD

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Exo 7

2) A l'équilibre, la somme des forces extérieures exercées sur le système Σ ($\Sigma = \{\text{personne} + \text{hamac}\}$) est nulle.

$$\vec{P} + \vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_2 = \vec{0}_y$$

$$\vec{T}_1 = T_1 (-\cos \beta \vec{u}_x + \sin \beta \vec{u}_y)$$

$$\vec{T}_2 = T_2 (\cos \alpha \vec{u}_x + \sin \alpha \vec{u}_y)$$

$$\vec{P} = -mg \vec{u}_y$$

Projections sur:

$$-Ox: -T_1 \cos \beta + T_2 \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$-Oy: T_1 \sin \beta + T_2 \sin \alpha - mg = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \rightarrow \boxed{T_2 = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha} T_1}$$

$$(2) \quad T_1 \sin \beta + \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha} T_1 \sin \alpha = mg \quad (\Rightarrow T_1 = \dots) \quad \div \cos \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 \left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} + \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \beta} \tan \alpha \right) = \frac{mg}{\cos \beta}$$

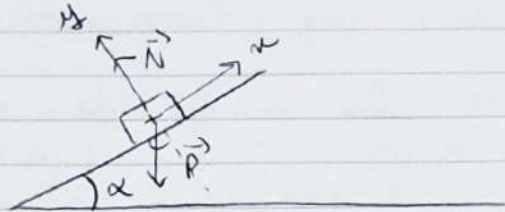
$$\Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{mg}{\tan \beta + \cos \beta \tan \alpha} = \frac{mg}{\cos \beta (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta)}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha} T_1 = \frac{1}{\tan \beta + \tan \alpha} \times \frac{mg}{\cos \beta} \times \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{\tan \beta + \tan \alpha} \times \frac{mg}{\cos \alpha}$$

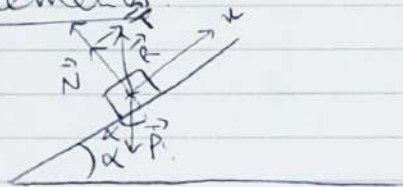
EX08

1)

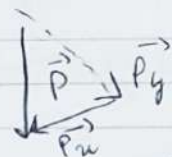


En l'absence de frottements: le poids \vec{P} et la réaction normale \vec{N} .

2) Avec frottements:



$$\vec{P} = P_x \vec{u} + P_y \vec{v} \quad (*)$$



La réaction du plan incliné sur le bloc $\vec{R} = \vec{N} + \vec{T}$
 $\vec{N} \rightarrow$ normale et $\vec{T} =$ force de frottements.

$\rightarrow x$ ds \hat{m} sens que \vec{T} : $\vec{R} = T\vec{u} + N\vec{v}$

$$(*) \vec{P} = -mg \sin \alpha \vec{u} - mg \cos \alpha \vec{v}$$

2^{ème} loi de Newton à l'équilibre: $\vec{P} + \vec{R} = \vec{0}$

$$-mg \sin \alpha \vec{u} - mg \cos \alpha \vec{v} + T\vec{u} + N\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

Projection sur:

$-\vec{u}$: multiplier par \vec{u} : $-mg \sin \alpha - 0 + T + 0 = 0$
 $(\vec{u})^2 = 1$ et $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = 0$.

$$T = mg \sin \alpha$$

$-\vec{v}$: \hat{m} chose: $-mg \cos \alpha + N = 0 \Rightarrow N = mg \cos \alpha$

Condition de non-glissement du solide sur le plan incliné.

Loi de frottements sans glissement: $T \leq \mu N$

$$\Rightarrow mg \sin \alpha \leq \mu mg \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{\tan \alpha \leq \mu}$$

tant que cette condition (α) est vérifiée, il y a équilibre: pas de glissement.

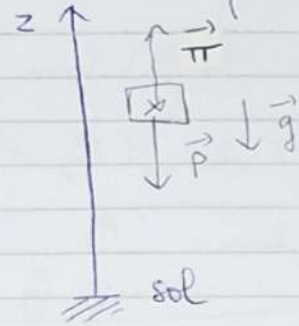
EX09:

1) Bilan de forces extérieures exercées sur le plongeur:

* le poids $\vec{P} = m\vec{g}$

* la poussée d'Archimède $\vec{\Pi}$

* A l'équilibre: $\vec{\Pi} + \vec{P} = \vec{0}$



Projection sur (oz): $\Pi - mg = 0$

$\Pi = \rho_{eau} V_{im} g \Rightarrow \rho_{eau} V_{im} g = mg$ $V_{im} = \frac{m}{\rho_{eau}}$

volume immergé

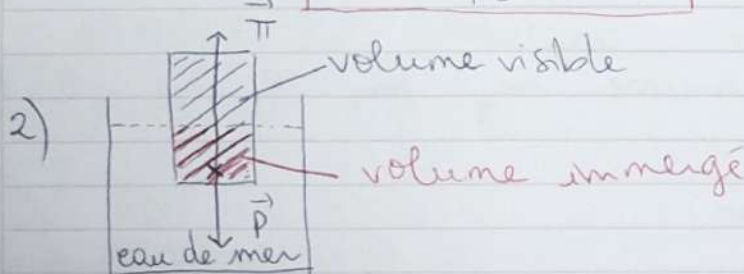
$V_{air} = \Pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 h$

① $V_{air} = \Pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 h + V_{im} = \frac{\Pi d^2 h}{4} + \frac{m}{\rho_{eau}}$

Or $V_{air} = \frac{\Pi d^2}{4} (h + \Delta h) =$ volume cylindre de hauteur $h + \Delta h$ ②

① = ② $\Rightarrow \frac{\Pi d^2}{4} (h + \Delta h) = \frac{\Pi d^2 h}{4} + \frac{m}{\rho_{eau}}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta h = \frac{m}{\rho_{eau}} \times \frac{4}{\Pi d^2} = 2,2 \text{ mm}$



A l'équilibre, $\vec{\Pi} + \vec{P} = \vec{0}$

m la masse de l'iceberg: $mg - \rho_{eau} \times V_{im} \times g = 0 \Rightarrow V_{im} = \frac{m}{\rho_{eau}}$

$V_{tot} = V = S h_{tot}$ où S est la surface de base de l'iceberg

ou $m = \rho_g V = \rho_g S h_{tot}$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_g S h_{\text{tot}} = V_{\text{im}} \rho_{\text{mer}} = \frac{h}{h_{\text{im}}} S \rho_{\text{mer}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{\text{tot}} = h_{\text{im}} + h_{\text{visible}}$$

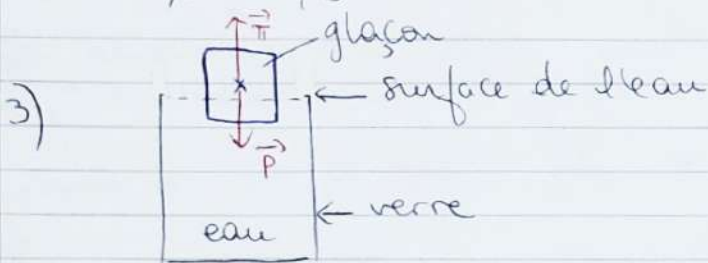
$$\Rightarrow \rho_g \cancel{S} (h_{\text{im}} + h_{\text{visible}}) = h_{\text{im}} \cancel{S} \rho_{\text{mer}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{\text{im}} (\rho_g - \rho_{\text{mer}}) = -\rho_g h_{\text{visible}}$$

$$h_{\text{im}} = \frac{\rho_g}{\rho_{\text{mer}} - \rho_g} \times h_{\text{visible}}$$

$$2) h_e = 30 \text{ m} = h_{\text{visible}}$$

$$h_{\text{im}} = \frac{0,917}{1,025 - 0,917} \times 30 = 255 \text{ m}$$



a) on néglige $\vec{\pi}_{\text{air}}$ = poussée d'Archimède due à l'air.

A l'équilibre: $\vec{\pi}_{\text{eau}} + \vec{P} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow m_g g - \rho_{\text{eau}} V_{\text{im}} g = 0$

$$m_g = \rho_{\text{eau}} V_{\text{im}} \quad (1)$$

Conservation de la masse: $m_g = m_l = \rho_l \times V_l$ $l = \text{liquide}$

$$\rho_l = \rho_{\text{eau}} \quad (2)$$

(1) et (2) $\Rightarrow V_{\text{im}} = V_l \Rightarrow$ le verre ne déborde pas.

b) On ne néglige pas $\vec{\pi}_{\text{air}}$. A l'équilibre $\vec{P} + \vec{\pi}_{\text{eau}} + \vec{\pi}_{\text{air}} = \vec{0}$

$$m_g = \rho_l V_{\text{im}} + \rho_{\text{air}} V_{\text{emergé}} \quad (1')$$

$$(2) = (1') \Rightarrow \rho_l V_l = \rho_l V_{\text{im}} + \rho_{\text{air}} V_{\text{em}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow V_l = V_{\text{im}} + \frac{\rho_{\text{air}}}{\rho_l} \times V_{\text{em}} > V_{\text{im}} \rightarrow \text{ça déborde!}$$

TD 3 - Exo 1. Exo au DS.



1) 2^e loi de Newton: $m\vec{a} = \vec{P} (\Rightarrow m\vec{a} = m\vec{g} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{g})$

Projections sur (Ox) et (Oz) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 0 \\ \ddot{z} = -g \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \text{cte} \\ \dot{z} = -gt + \text{cte} \end{cases}$$

à $t=0$ $\begin{cases} v_0 \cos \alpha = \text{cte} \\ v_0 \sin \alpha = \text{cte} \end{cases}$ ← loi des vitesses

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = v_0 \cos \alpha \\ \dot{z} = -gt + v_0 \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = v_0 \cos \alpha t \\ z(t) = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + v_0 \sin \alpha t \end{cases}$$

eq horaires

$$t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha}$$

$$z = -\frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \right)^2 + v_0 \sin \alpha \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \right)$$

eq trajectoire

2) Au point s (sommet): $\frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$-g \frac{x}{(v_0 \cos \alpha)^2} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow x_s = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \times \sin \alpha \times \cos \alpha$$

$\Rightarrow h = z(x_s) = ?$

$$z = -\frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \right)^2 + v_0 \sin \alpha \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \right)$$

$$h = -\frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{v_0^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{g} \right)^2 \times \frac{1}{(v_0 \cos \alpha)^2} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \left(\frac{v_0^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{g} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{g} + \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{g} \quad \boxed{h = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{g}}$$

L'accélération au point S vaut $\vec{a} = \vec{g}$.

3) 1^{ère} méthode: $d = 2xs = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{g}$

2^e méthode: au point D: $z = 0$ → point de chute

$$\Rightarrow z = -\frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{u}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \right)^2 + v_0 \sin \alpha \left(\frac{u}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{u}{\cos \alpha} \right) \left(\frac{-g}{2} \frac{u}{v_0^2 \cos \alpha} + \sin \alpha \right) = 0 \quad \text{or } u \neq 0 \text{ et } \cos \alpha \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow u_0 = d = \frac{2v_0^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{g} \Rightarrow \boxed{d = \frac{v_0^2 \sin(2\alpha)}{g}}$$

4) $\Rightarrow \sin(2\alpha) = \frac{gd}{v_0^2} \Rightarrow 2\alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{gd}{v_0^2}\right)$

$\alpha' = \pi - \alpha$

$$\boxed{\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{gd}{v_0^2}\right)}$$

5) $d = d_{\max}$ si $\sin(2\alpha) = 1 \Rightarrow 2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}}$