

Examen Août 2023 - BV

Q1 1. $\vec{g} = (0, -g)$ $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

2. $\vec{v}_1 = v_1 (\cos \theta_1, -\sin \theta_1)$

3. $\begin{cases} x_1(t) = v_1 \cos \theta_1 t \\ z_1(t) = -v_1 \sin \theta_1 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x_2(t) = L \\ z_2(t) = h - H - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{cases}$$

4. $\begin{cases} x_1(t_c) = x_2(t_c) \\ z_1(t_c) = z_2(t_c) > -H \end{cases}$

\leftarrow coord. du sol.

\Rightarrow on veut donc

$$h - H - \frac{1}{2} g t_c^2 > -H$$

$$h > \frac{1}{2} g t_c^2 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad t_c < \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

\Rightarrow Valeur maximale de t_c :

$$t_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$\text{A.N.: } t_{\max} = 1.34 \text{ s.}$$

$$5. \begin{cases} v_1 \cos \theta_1 = L/t_c \\ -v_1 \sin \theta_1 = (h-H)/t_c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tan \theta_1 = \frac{H-h}{L} \\ v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{t_c^2} + \frac{(H-h)^2}{t_c^2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{A.N.: } \begin{cases} \theta_1 = 40.6^\circ \\ v_1 = 13.2 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

Hauteur par rapport au sol $h_c = H + z_2(t_c)$

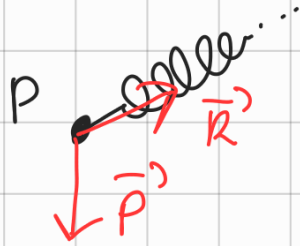
$$\text{Or } z_2(t_c) = h - H - \frac{1}{2} g t_c^2, \text{ donc}$$

$$h_c = h - \frac{1}{2} g t_c^2$$

$$\text{A.N.: } h_c = 6.55 \text{ m}$$

Q2 1. $l = L \sin \alpha$

2.



$$\vec{P} = m\vec{g} \text{ (poids)}$$

\vec{R} = f. de rappel
du ressort.

3. $\vec{R} = R (\sin \alpha, 0, \cos \alpha)$

$$R = ke$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{R} = ke (\sin \alpha, 0, \cos \alpha)$$

4. $\vec{F} = \vec{R} + \vec{P} = m\vec{a}$

$$\text{MCU} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = -\omega^2 \vec{CP}$$

$$\text{avec } \vec{CP} = (-l, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow (ke \sin \alpha, 0, ke \cos \alpha - mg)$$

$$= (m \omega^2 l, 0, 0).$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} ke \sin \alpha = m \omega^2 l \\ ke \cos \alpha = mg \end{cases}$$

or $l = L \sin \alpha$, donc :

$$\begin{cases} k e = m \omega^2 L \\ k e \cos \alpha = m g \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} e = \frac{m \omega^2 L}{k} \\ \alpha = \arccos \left(\frac{g}{\omega^2 L} \right) \end{cases}$$

A.N.: $e = 2 \text{ cm}$

$$\alpha = 38.6^\circ$$

5. On veut toujours que $\cos \alpha \leq 1$.

Donc $\frac{g}{\omega^2 L} \leq 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega \geq \sqrt{g/L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\min} = \sqrt{g/L} = 1.06 \pi \text{ rad/s}.$$

Q3 1. $\vec{F} = \vec{0}$ ou $\vec{F} = \vec{N}_A + \vec{N}_B + m_1 \vec{g} + m_2 \vec{g}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{N}_A + \vec{N}_B = -(m_1 + m_2) \vec{g}$$

A.N.: $\vec{N}_A + \vec{N}_B = (0, 0, 1410 \text{ N})$

2. $\vec{\tau}_{G_2}(\vec{N}_A) = \overrightarrow{C_{G_2}A} \times \vec{N}_A$

On a :

$$\overrightarrow{C_{G_2}A} = -\overrightarrow{AC_{G_2}} = \left(-\frac{L}{3}, 0, -\frac{H}{2}\right).$$

Donc $\vec{\tau}_{G_2}(\vec{N}_A) = \left(0, \frac{L}{3} N_A, 0\right).$

3. $\vec{\tau}_{G_2}(\vec{N}_B) = \overrightarrow{C_{G_2}B} \times \vec{N}_B$

$$\overrightarrow{C_{G_2}B} = \overrightarrow{C_{G_2}A} + \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{L}{3}, 0, \frac{H}{2}\right) + (L, 0, 0)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2L}{3}, 0, -\frac{H}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{G_2}(\vec{N}_B) = \left(0, -\frac{2L}{3} N_B, 0\right)$$

$$4. \vec{\tau}_{CG_2} = \vec{0}.$$

On a besoin aussi de

$$\vec{\tau}_{CG_2}(m, \vec{g}) = \overrightarrow{C_{G_2} C_{G_1}} \times (m, \vec{g})$$

$$\text{Or } \overrightarrow{C_{G_2} C_{G_1}} = \overrightarrow{C_{G_2} B} + \overrightarrow{B C_{G_1}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2L}{3}, 0, -\frac{H}{2} \right) + (-l, 0, H)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2L}{3} - l, 0, \frac{H}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{CG_2}(m, \vec{g}) = \left(0, \left(\frac{2L}{3} - l \right) m, g, 0 \right)$$

[Signe de $\frac{2L}{3} - l$?

$$L = 80 \text{ cm} \quad l = 85 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2L}{3} = 53.3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2L}{3} - l < 0.$$

Donc $\vec{\tau}_{CG_2}(m, \vec{g})$ est bien $\vec{0}$]

Evidemment, $\vec{\tau}_{C_{G_2}}(m_2 \vec{g}) = \vec{0}$.

Donc $\vec{\tau}_{C_{G_2}} = \vec{0}$ implique :

$$\frac{L}{3} N_A - \frac{2L}{3} N_B + \left(\frac{2L}{3} - l\right) m_1 g = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_A = 2N_B + \left(\frac{3l}{L} - 2\right) m_1 g$$

Avec 1. on a : $N_A + N_B = (m_1 + m_2)g$,

donc $N_B = (m_1 + m_2)g - N_A$, et donc

$$N_A = 2(m_1 + m_2)g - 2N_A + \left(\frac{3l}{L} - 2\right) m_1 g$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$N_A = \frac{2}{3} (m_1 + m_2)g + \left(\frac{l}{L} - \frac{2}{3}\right) m_1 g$$

$$= g \left(\frac{l}{L} m_1 + \frac{2}{3} m_2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow N_B = (m_1 + m_2)g - N_A$$

$$= \left[(m_1 + m_2) - \frac{l}{L} m_1 - \frac{2}{3} m_2 \right] g$$

$$= \left[\left(1 - \frac{l}{L}\right) m_1 + \frac{1}{3} m_2 \right] g$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_A = \left(\frac{l}{L} m_1 + \frac{2}{3} m_2 \right) g = 1230 \text{ N} \\ N_B = \left(\left(1 - \frac{l}{L}\right) m_1 + \frac{1}{3} m_2 \right) g = 181 \text{ N} \end{cases}$$

$$5. \quad \overrightarrow{AC_G} = \frac{1}{m_1 + m_2} \left(m_1 \overrightarrow{AC_{G_1}} + m_2 \overrightarrow{AC_{G_2}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or } \overrightarrow{AC_{G_1}} &= \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC_{G_1}} \\ &= (L, 0, 0) + (-l, 0, H) \\ &= (L-l, 0, H) \end{aligned}$$

donc

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AC_G} &= \frac{1}{m_1 + m_2} \left(m_1 (L-l, 0, H) + m_2 \left(\frac{L}{3}, 0, \frac{H}{2} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m_1 + m_2} \left(m_1 (L-l) + \frac{m_2}{3} L, 0, \left(m_1 + \frac{m_2}{2} \right) H \right) \end{aligned}$$

Q4 $m_N = 1.7 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ $m_u = 3.9 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg}$

1. $E_c = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ $v = 2 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s}$

$\Rightarrow E_c = 3.4 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$

2. Conservation de l'impulsion :

$$m_N v = (m_N + m_u) V$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{m_N}{m_N + m_u} v = \frac{v}{1 + m_u/m_N}$$

A.N. : $m_u/m_N = \frac{3.9}{1.7} \times 10^2 = 230$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{2 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s}}{2.31 \times 10^2} = 8.6 \text{ m/s}$$

3. E_c' = énergie cin. totale après la collision.

$$= \frac{1}{2} (m_N + m_u) V^2$$

$$= 1.9 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg} \times 74 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 1.4 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_c' - E_c = 1.4 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J} - 3.4 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

$$\approx -3.4 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Énergie dissipée} = 3.4 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

Or on observe $3.2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J}$, donc l'énergie
dissipée par la collision n'explique
certains pas une telle observation
expérimentale !