

Examen Août 2023 - MD

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

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

$$\vec{v}_2 = v_2 (-\cos\theta_2, \sin\theta_2)$$

3. $x_1(t) = -v_1 \cos\theta_1 t$

$$z_1(t) = v_1 \sin\theta_1 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$x_2(t) = L - v_2 \cos\theta_2 t$$

$$z_2(t) = v_2 \sin\theta_2 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

4. On veut, en $t = t_c = 3.2 \text{ s}$:

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t_c) = -d \\ z_1(t_c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc } \begin{cases} v_1 \cos\theta_1 = \frac{d}{t_c} \\ v_1 \sin\theta_1 = \frac{1}{2} g t_c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tan \theta_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} g t_c}{d/t_c} = \frac{1}{2} g \frac{t_c^2}{d} \\ v_1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d}{t_c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} g t_c\right)^2} \end{cases}$$

A.N.: $d = 7 \text{ m}$ $L = 4 \text{ m}$ $t_c = 3.2 \text{ s}$

$$g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = 7.314 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = 82.2^\circ$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{4.79 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 + 256 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2} = 16.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$5. \begin{cases} x_v(t_c) = -d \\ z_v(t_c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L - v_2 \cos \theta_2 t_c = -d \\ v_2 \sin \theta_2 t_c - \frac{1}{2} g t_c^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_2 \cos \theta_2 = \frac{L+d}{t_c} \\ v_2 \sin \theta_2 = \frac{1}{2} g t_c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_2 = \frac{1}{2} g \frac{t_c^2}{L+d}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{L+d}{t_c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} g t_c\right)^2}$$

A.N. : $d = 7 \text{ m}$ $L = 4 \text{ m}$ $t_c = 3.2 \text{ s}$

$$\theta_2 = 77.9^\circ$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{11.9 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 + 296 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2} = 16.4 \text{ m/s}$$

Q2 1.



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

$$\vec{T} = \text{tension.}$$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{P} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{P} + \vec{T} \quad (\text{force totale}).$$

En P, la vitesse est nulle, donc

$\mathcal{P} = 0$ au début du mouvement.

$$3. \quad E = E_c + E_p$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = 0 \quad (\text{cf. supra})$$

$$E_p = m g h \Rightarrow E = m g h.$$

4. (On est maintenant en O).

$$\vec{v} = (V, 0) \quad \text{avec } V \text{ tel}$$

que

$$E = m g h.$$

$$\text{Or, en O, } E = \frac{1}{2} m V^2 + 0,$$

$$\text{donc } V = \sqrt{2 g h}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{V} = (\sqrt{2gH}, 0)$$

5. On a $P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}$ avec

$$\vec{F} = \vec{P} + \vec{T}$$

$$\text{Or : } \vec{P} = (0, -P) \quad \text{et}$$

$$\vec{T} = (0, T)$$

$$\text{donc } \vec{P} \cdot \vec{V} = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{T} \cdot \vec{V} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 0 \quad \text{en} \quad 0 \quad \text{également !}$$

6. (On est en C)

$$\vec{V}' = \text{vitesse en C.}$$

$$\vec{V}' = (-V', 0)$$

Conservation de l'énergie :

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m V'^2 + mg(2(L-d)) = mgH$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} V'^2 = g(H - 2(L-d))$$

$$\Rightarrow V' = \sqrt{2g(H - 2(L-d))}$$

7. Comme $\vec{F} = (0, T+P)$, la force totale en C est purement centripète.

Les formules du MCC s'appliquent donc en C, et en particulier

$$a = V^2/R \quad \text{avec } R = L - d$$

Ainsi, par $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$, on a

$$\frac{mV^2}{R} = T + P$$

car \vec{T} et \vec{P} pointent vers le bas.

$$\Rightarrow T = m \frac{V^2}{R} - P = m \left(\frac{V^2}{R} - g \right)$$

$$= mg \left(\frac{2(H-2R)}{R} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{mg}{R} (2H - 4R - R)$$

$$= mg \left(\frac{2H}{R} - 5 \right).$$

$$\Rightarrow T = mg \left(\frac{2H}{L-d} - 5 \right)$$

8. On veut $T \geq 0$. Donc

$$2H \geq 5(L-d)$$

$$\Rightarrow H \geq \frac{5}{2}(L-d)$$

a3 1. Immobilität $\Rightarrow \vec{F} = \vec{0}$.

$$\vec{F} = \vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{N}_3 + m\vec{g} + M\vec{g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{N}_3 = -(m+M)\vec{g}$$

2. $\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_1) = (dN_1, 0, 0)$

$$\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_2) = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_3) = (0, -LN_3, 0)$$

3. $\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(m\vec{g}) = \overrightarrow{P_2 C_{G_1}} \times (m\vec{g})$

$$\overrightarrow{P_2 C_{G_1}} = \overrightarrow{P_2 P_1} + \overrightarrow{P_1 C_{G_1}}$$

$$= (0, d, 0) + \left(\frac{3L}{8}, -\frac{d}{2}, \frac{3h}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3L}{8}, \frac{d}{2}, \frac{3h}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{P_2 C_{G_1}} \times (m\vec{g}) = \left(\frac{3L}{8}, \frac{d}{2}, \frac{3h}{2}\right) \times (0, 0, -mg)$$

$$= \left(-mg\frac{d}{2}, mg\frac{3L}{8}, 0\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{P_2}(m\vec{g}) = mg \left(-\frac{d}{2}, \frac{3L}{8}, 0\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{Mg}) &= \vec{r}_{P_2 G_2} \times (M\vec{g}) \\
 &= \left(\frac{3L}{4}, \frac{d}{5}, h\right) \times (0, 0, -Mg) \\
 &= Mg \left(-\frac{d}{5}, \frac{3L}{4}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{Mg}) = Mg \left(-\frac{d}{5}, \frac{3L}{4}\right)$$

$$5. \quad \vec{\tau}_{P_2} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow (dN_1, 0, 0) + (0, -LN_3, 0) \\
 + mg \left(-\frac{d}{2}, \frac{3L}{8}, 0\right) + Mg \left(-\frac{d}{5}, \frac{3L}{4}\right) = \vec{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} dN_1 - mg \frac{d}{2} - Mg \frac{d}{5} = 0 \\ -LN_3 + mg \frac{3L}{8} + Mg \frac{3L}{4} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} N_1 = g \left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{M}{5}\right) \\ N_3 = g \left(\frac{3m}{8} + \frac{3M}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{4}g \left(\frac{m}{2} + M\right) \end{cases}$$

N_2 ?

$$(q.1) \Rightarrow N_2 = (m+M)g - N_1 - N_3$$

$$= g \left[m \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8}\right) + M \left(1 - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$= g \left(\frac{m}{8} + \frac{M}{20} \right)$$

Conclusion :

$$\begin{cases} \vec{N}_1 = \left(0, 0, g \left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{M}{5} \right) \right) \\ \vec{N}_2 = \left(0, 0, \frac{3}{4} g \left(\frac{m}{2} + M \right) \right) \\ \vec{N}_3 = \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{4} g \left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{M}{5} \right) \right) \end{cases}$$

6. $C_{G_{tot}}$?

$$\vec{P}_2 C_{G_{tot}} = \frac{1}{m+M} \left(m \vec{P}_2 C_{G_1} + M \vec{P}_2 C_{G_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+M} \left(m \left(\frac{3L}{8}, \frac{d}{2}, \frac{3h}{2} \right) + M \left(\frac{3L}{4}, \frac{d}{5}, h \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+M} \left(L \left(\frac{3m}{8} + \frac{3M}{4} \right), d \left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{M}{5} \right), h \left(\frac{3m}{2} + M \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}_2 C_{G_{tot}} = \frac{1}{m+M} \left(\frac{3L}{4} \left(\frac{m}{2} + M \right), d \left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{M}{5} \right), h \left(\frac{3m}{2} + M \right) \right)$$

Q4 1. $Q = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = S v$

Seringue : $v = 0.3 \text{ cm/s}$ et $S = \pi R^2$

avec $R = 1.7 \text{ cm}$.

$\Rightarrow Q = 2.7 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$

2. Le piston se déplace d'une distance de $L = 10 \text{ cm}$ à la vitesse $v = 0.3 \text{ cm/s}$.

$\Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{L}{v} = 33.3 \text{ s}$.

3. Conservation du débit :

$$Q = Q_B$$

Or $Q_B = v_B S_B$ avec $S_B = \pi r^2$.

$\Rightarrow v_B = \frac{Q}{S_B} = \frac{R^2}{r^2} v$

A.N. : $v_B = 5.4 \text{ cm/s}$.

4. $Q_C = Q_B$ et $S_C = S_B \Rightarrow v_C = v_B$.

5. Bernoulli entre A & B :

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v_A^2 + \rho g h_A + p_A = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_B^2 + \rho g h_B + p_B$$

$$h_A = h_B \Rightarrow p_A - p_B = \frac{\rho}{2} (v_B^2 - v_A^2)$$

$$v_B^2 - v_A^2 = 29 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}^2 = 29 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\rho = 990 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow p_A - p_B = 1.44 \text{ Pa}.$$

$$6. \frac{1}{2} \rho v_B^2 + \rho g h_B + p_B = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_C^2 + \rho g h_C + p_C$$

$$v_B = v_C$$

$$\Rightarrow p_B - p_C = \rho g (h_C - h_B)$$

$$h_C = H = 100 \text{ cm} \quad h_B = h = 85 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_B - p_C = 1485 \text{ Pa}$$

7. Pas de circulation dans la colonne

\Rightarrow Loi de Pascal :

$$p_c - p_{atm} = \rho g x$$

$$\Rightarrow p_c = p_{atm} + \rho g x$$

$$\rho g x = 1188 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_c = 102513 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow p_B &= 1485 \text{ Pa} + 102513 \text{ Pa} \\ &= 103998 \text{ Pa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_A = 1.44 \text{ Pa} + 103998 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_A = 103999 \text{ Pa}$$