

Question examen (PHYSG-1102, 20223, janvier)

1). $\vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{N}_3 = ?$

Immobile $\Rightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \vec{0}$

Or : $\vec{F} = \vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{N}_3 + \vec{P}$ ou $\vec{P} = m\vec{g}$

Donc :

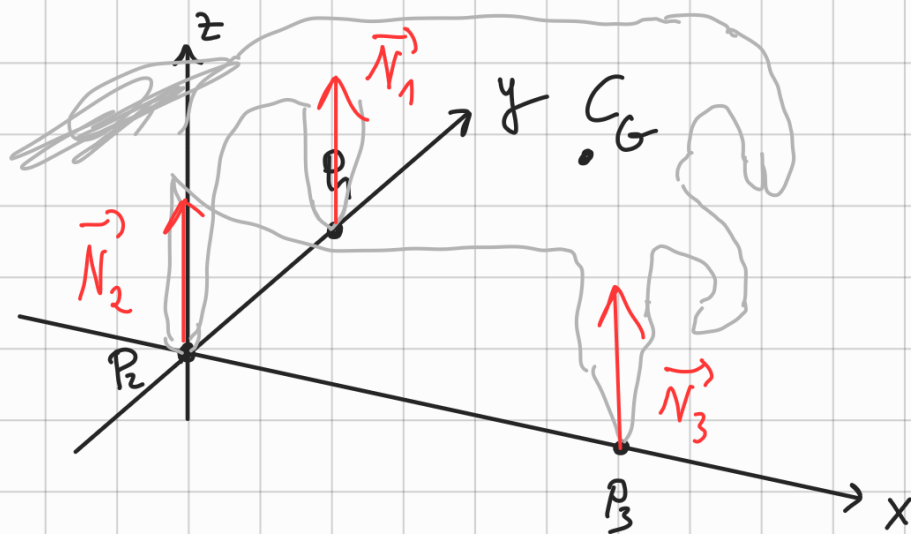
$$\vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{N}_3 + m\vec{g} = \vec{0}$$

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

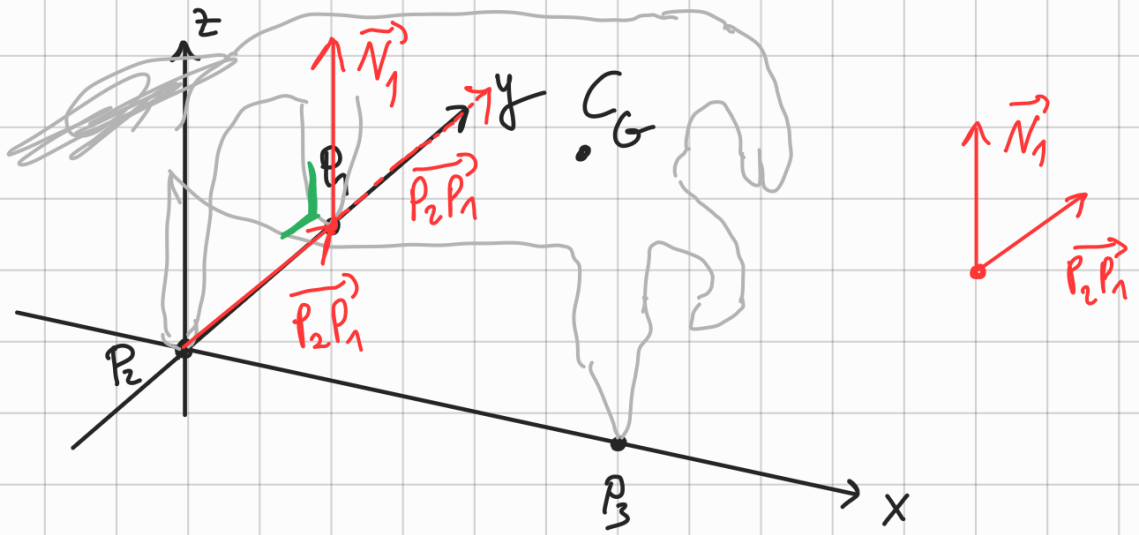
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{N}_1 &= (0; 0; N_1) \\ \vec{N}_2 &= (0; 0; N_2) \\ \vec{N}_3 &= (0; 0; N_3)\end{aligned}$$

On peut aussi écrire $\vec{g} = (0; 0; -g)$,
donc

$$\vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{N}_3 = (0; 0; mg)$$



2. $\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_1)$; $\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_2)$; $\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_3)$



$$\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_1) = \overrightarrow{P_2P_1} \times \vec{N}_1 \quad \left(\vec{\tau}_O(\vec{f}) = \overrightarrow{OP} \times \vec{f} \right)$$

Deux possibilités :

1). Pour la définition :

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (A_y B_z - A_z B_y ; A_z B_x - A_x B_z ; A_x B_y - A_y B_x)$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_2P_1} \times \vec{N}_1 = ?$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_2P_1} = (0 ; d ; 0)$$

$$\vec{N}_1 = (0 ; 0 ; N_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{P_2P_1} \times \vec{N}_1 = (d N_1 - 0 \cdot 0 ; 0 \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot N_1 ; 0 \cdot 0 - d \cdot 0)$$

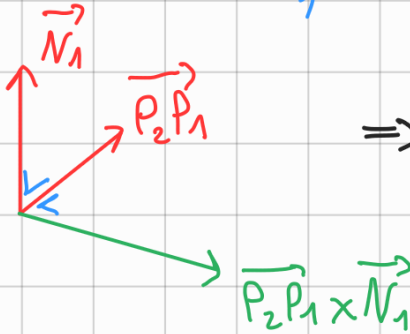
$\begin{matrix} \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow \\ A_y & B_z & A_z & B_y & A_z & B_x & A_x & B_z & A_x & B_y & A_y & B_x \end{matrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_1) = (d N_1 ; 0 ; 0)}$$

2). Par la règle de la main droite et la formule pour la norme.

$$\|\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_1)\| = \underbrace{\|P_2 P_1\|}_{d} \underbrace{\|\vec{N}_1\|}_{N_1} \underbrace{\sin \theta}_1$$

Direction ?



$\Rightarrow P_2 P_1 \times \vec{N}_1$ est dans la dir. des x positifs.

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_1) = (d N_1; 0; 0)$$

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

car $\vec{P}_2 P_2 = \vec{0}$.

$$\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_3) = (0; -L N_3; 0)$$

$$\vec{N}_3 = (0; 0; N_3)$$

$$\vec{P}_2 P_3 = (L; 0; 0)$$

3. $\vec{\tau}_{P_2}(\vec{P}) = \vec{P}_2 C_G \times \vec{P}$

$$\vec{P}_2 C_G = \left(\frac{3L}{4}; \frac{d}{5}; h \right)$$

$$\vec{P} = (0; 0; -mg)$$

$$\vec{P}_2 C_G \times \vec{P} = \left(\frac{d}{5} \cdot (-mg) - h \cdot 0; h \cdot 0 - \frac{3L}{4} \cdot (-mg); \frac{3L}{4} \cdot 0 - \frac{d}{5} \cdot 0 \right)$$

A_y B_z A_z B_y

A_z B_x A_x B_z A_x B_y A_y B_x

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}_2 C_G \times \vec{P} = \left(-\frac{d}{5} mg; \frac{3L}{4} mg; 0 \right)$$

4. Immobile $\Rightarrow \vec{c}_p = \vec{0}$, où

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{c}_{P_2} &= \vec{c}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_1) + \vec{c}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_2) + \vec{c}_{P_2}(\vec{N}_3) + \vec{c}_{P_2}(\vec{P}) \\ &= (dN_1; 0; 0) + \vec{0} + (0; -LN_3; 0) + \left(-\frac{d}{5}mg; \frac{3L}{4}mg; 0\right) \\ &= \left(dN_1 - \frac{d}{5}mg; -LN_3 + \frac{3L}{4}mg; 0\right) \\ &= (0; 0; 0) \quad (\text{car immobile.})\end{aligned}$$

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

Troisième équation ? Sous-question 1) :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{N}_3}_{(0; 0; N_1 + N_2 + N_3)} = (0; 0; mg) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow N_1 + N_2 + N_3 = mg.$$

\Rightarrow 3 équations pour 3 inconnues :

$$\begin{cases} dN_1 - \frac{d}{5}mg = 0 \\ -LN_3 + \frac{3L}{4}mg = 0 \\ N_1 + N_2 + N_3 = mg \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Solution : } \begin{aligned} N_1 &= \frac{m}{5}g \\ N_3 &= \frac{3m}{4}g \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_2 &= mg - N_1 - N_3 = mg - \frac{m}{5}g - \frac{3m}{4}g \\ &= mg \left(1 - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{4}\right) = mg \frac{20 - 4 - 15}{20} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{m}{20} g$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 = \frac{m}{5} g \quad ; N_2 = \frac{m}{20} g \quad ; N_3 = \frac{3m}{4} g .$$