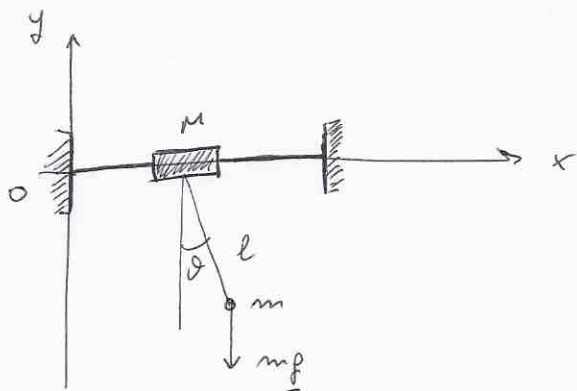


EX. 1 :

(1)



M: PAS de FROTTEMENT le long de x

Q1) SYSTÈME CONSERVATIF; FORCE APPLIQUÉE: PESANTEUR

Q2)  $T = T_M + T_m$

$$L = T_M + T_m + V$$

$\downarrow$                        $\downarrow$   
 $L_M$                        $L_m$

$$T_M = \frac{M \dot{x}^2}{2} ; L_M = T_M$$

$$T_m = \frac{m v_m^2}{2}$$

$$m: \underline{r} = (x + l \sin \vartheta, -l \cos \vartheta)$$

$$\underline{v}_m = (\dot{x} + l \dot{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta, l \dot{\vartheta} \sin \vartheta) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T_m = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + l^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + 2 l \dot{x} \dot{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta + l^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 \sin^2 \vartheta) =$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + l^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + 2 l \dot{x} \dot{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta) = T_m$$

Q3)  $\underline{f} = m \underline{g}$  ;  $f_y = -mg \Rightarrow V = mgy = -mg l \cos \vartheta$

$$L_m = T_m - V = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + l^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + 2 l \dot{x} \dot{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta) + mg l \cos \vartheta$$

Q4)

$$\Rightarrow L = T_M + T_m + V = \frac{M \dot{x}^2}{2} + \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + l^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + 2 l \dot{x} \dot{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta) + mg l \cos \vartheta$$

LAGRANGIEN  $\rightarrow$

$$\text{car } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L = L_M + L_m \\ L_M = T_M \\ L_m = T_m + V \end{array} \right.$$

Q5)  $L = \frac{M\dot{x}^2}{2} + \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + l^2\dot{\theta}^2 + 2l\dot{x}\dot{\theta}\cos\theta) + mgl\cos\theta$  2

(1)  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$

(2)  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0$

(1)  $M\ddot{x} + m\ddot{x} + \frac{m}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (2l\dot{\theta}\cos\theta) = 0$

$\rightarrow (M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - ml\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta = 0$

(2)  $ml^2\ddot{\theta} + \frac{m}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (2l\dot{x}\cos\theta) + ml\dot{x}\dot{\theta}\sin\theta + mgl\sin\theta = 0$

$ml^2\ddot{\theta} + ml\dot{x}\cos\theta - ml\dot{x}\dot{\theta}\sin\theta + ml\dot{x}\dot{\theta}\sin\theta + mgl\sin\theta = 0$

$ml^2\ddot{\theta} + ml\ddot{x}\cos\theta + mgl\sin\theta = 0$

$\rightarrow l\ddot{\theta} + \ddot{x}\cos\theta + gl\sin\theta = 0$

(1)  $(M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - ml\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta = 0$

$\rightarrow$   $l\ddot{\theta} + \ddot{x}\cos\theta + gl\sin\theta = 0$

(2)

EQUATIONS DE LAGRANGE

Q6)  $x$ : COORD. CYCLIQUES (IGNORABLES)

Q7) (1)  $\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left[ (M+m)\dot{x} + ml\dot{\theta}\cos\theta \right] = 0$

$P_x$  MOM. LINÉAIRE TOTALE ;  $P_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}$

$P_x = M\dot{x} + m(\dot{x} + l\dot{\theta}\cos\theta) = P_{Mx} + P_{mx} \Rightarrow$

$\underbrace{m \frac{d}{dt} (x + l\cos\theta)}_{P_{mx}} = m\dot{v}_{mx} = P_{mx}$

$\Rightarrow P_{Mx} + P_{mx} = \text{const}$

MOM. LINÉAIRE TOTALE : INTÉGRALE PREMIÈRE (QUANTITÉ DE MOUVEMENT) TOTALE.

$P_x = \text{const} \Rightarrow$  SYMÉTRIE: INVARIANCE par TRANSLATION.  
La dynamique ne dépend pas d'où se trouve le système le long de l'axe  $x$ .

Q8)

$$\begin{cases} (M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\vartheta} \cos\vartheta - ml\dot{\vartheta}^2 \sin\vartheta = 0 \\ l\ddot{\vartheta} + \ddot{x} \cos\vartheta + g \sin\vartheta = 0 \end{cases}$$

3

EQUILIBRE:  $\ddot{\vartheta} = \dot{\vartheta} = \ddot{x} = \dot{x} = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\vartheta = 0 ; 0 \leq \vartheta < \pi \Rightarrow \vartheta_0 = 0$$

Q11 BONUS)

PETITES OSCILLATIONS:  $\eta = \vartheta - \vartheta_0 \equiv \vartheta$

$$\cos\vartheta \approx 1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$\sin\vartheta \approx \vartheta$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} (M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\vartheta} \left(1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{2}\right) - ml\dot{\vartheta}^2 \vartheta = 0 \\ l\ddot{\vartheta} + \ddot{x} \left(1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{2}\right) + g\vartheta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  à l'ordre le plus bas:

$$\begin{cases} (M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\vartheta} = 0 \\ l\ddot{\vartheta} + \ddot{x} + g\vartheta = 0 \end{cases}$$

Q9)

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{ml}{M+m} \ddot{\vartheta} \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\vartheta} \left( l - \frac{ml}{M+m} \right) + g\vartheta = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$l \frac{M}{M+m}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ddot{\vartheta} = -\frac{g(M+m)}{lM} \vartheta \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ddot{\vartheta} = -\frac{g}{l} \left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right) \vartheta$$

OSCILLATEUR HARMONIQUE :  $\ddot{\vartheta} = -\omega^2 \vartheta$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l} \left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right)}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \sqrt{\frac{M}{M+m}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{m}{M}}}$$

$m \ll M \Rightarrow T \approx 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$  comme pour un pendule ordinaire (support fixe)

$$m \gg M \Rightarrow T \approx 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{m}{M}}} < 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

PERIODE PLUS COURTE (OSCILLATIONS PLUS RAPIDES)

Q10)

SOLUTION:

$$\boxed{\vartheta(t) = C \cos(\omega t + \Phi)} \quad \left( \text{sol. OSCILL. HARM.} \right) ; C, \Phi = \text{const} \quad \left( \text{\u00e0 d\u00e9terminer avec les conditions initiales} \right)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = -\frac{m l}{M+m} \ddot{\vartheta}(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = -\frac{m l}{M+m} \dot{\vartheta}(t) + A$$

$$\boxed{x(t) = -\frac{m l}{M+m} \vartheta(t) + At + B}$$

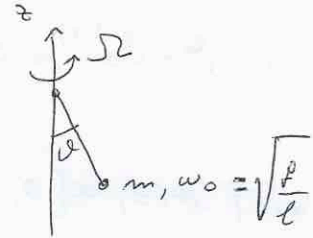
; A, B = const  
(\u00e0 d\u00e9terminer avec les conditions initiales)

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vartheta(t) = C \cos(\omega t + \Phi) \\ x(t) = -\frac{C m l}{M+m} \cos(\omega t + \Phi) + At + B \end{array} \right.$$

SOLUTION des \u00c9q. du MOUVEMENT des PETITES OSCILLATIONS

EX. 2 :

$$L = T - V = \frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\vartheta}^2 + \frac{m}{2} l^2 \Omega^2 \sin^2 \vartheta + mgl \cos \vartheta$$



$$\frac{L}{ml^2} \rightarrow L$$

[ch. TD42]

$$L = \frac{\dot{\vartheta}^2}{2} + \frac{\Omega^2}{2} \sin^2 \vartheta + \omega_0^2 \cos \vartheta = T(\dot{\vartheta}) - V_{\text{eff}}(\vartheta)$$

LAGRANGIEN

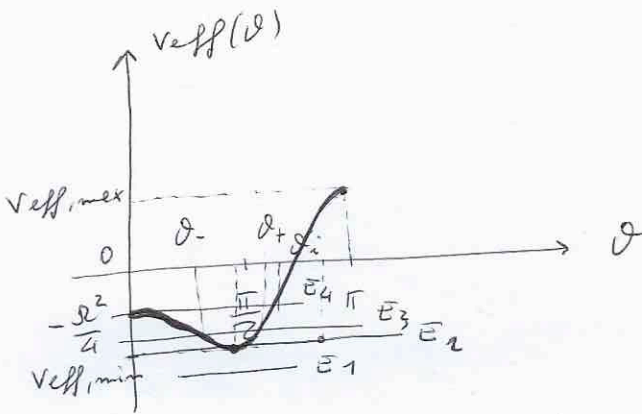
Q1)

$$V_{\text{eff}}(\vartheta) = -\frac{\Omega^2}{2} \sin^2 \vartheta - \omega_0^2 \cos \vartheta$$

POTENTIEL EFFICACE

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\Omega}{2} \Rightarrow V_{\text{eff}}(\vartheta) = -\frac{\Omega^2}{2} \sin^2 \vartheta - \frac{\Omega^2}{4} \cos \vartheta = -\frac{\Omega^2}{4} (2 \sin^2 \vartheta + \cos \vartheta)$$

$\omega_0 < \Omega$  (ROTATION RAPIDE)



$$0 \leq \vartheta \leq \pi$$

EQUILIBRE :

$$0 = \frac{dV_{\text{eff}}}{d\vartheta} = -\frac{\Omega^2}{2} 2 \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta + \omega_0^2 \sin \vartheta = (\Omega^2 \cos \vartheta + \omega_0^2) \sin \vartheta$$

Q2)

Q3) EQUILIBRE ET STABILITE :

$\vartheta_0^{(1)} = 0$  INSTABLE (MAX)

$\vartheta_0^{(2)} = \arccos\left(\frac{\omega_0^2}{\Omega^2}\right) = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$  STABLE (MIN)

$\vartheta_0^{(3)} = \pi$  INSTABLE (MAX)

Q4)

(a)  $E_1 < V_{\text{eff, min}}$

$E = T(\dot{\vartheta}) + V_{\text{eff}}(\vartheta) \geq V_{\text{eff, min}} \Rightarrow$  NON PHYSIQUE car  $T(\dot{\vartheta}) \geq 0$

(b)  $E_2 = V_{\text{eff, min}}$

$\vartheta = \vartheta_0^{(2)}$  et  $\dot{\vartheta} = 0 \Rightarrow$  ROTATION AUTOUR de z avec  $\vartheta = \vartheta_0^{(2)} = \text{const}$

(c)  $V_{\text{eff, min}} < E_3 < -\frac{\Omega^2}{4}$

2 POINTS D'INVERSION:  $\vartheta_-$  et  $\vartheta_+$

MOUVEMENT LIMITE:  $\vartheta_- \leq \vartheta \leq \vartheta_+$

ROTATION AUTOUR de z avec  $\vartheta \approx \vartheta_0^{(2)}$ ; OSCILLATIONS AUTOUR de  $\vartheta_0^{(2)}$

(d)  $E_4 = -\frac{R^2}{4}$

(i)  $\vartheta = \vartheta_0^{(1)} = 0$  et  $\dot{\vartheta} = 0 \Rightarrow$  ROTATION AUTOUR de  $z$   
avec  $\vartheta = \vartheta_0^{(1)} = \text{const}$

(ii)  $\vartheta(0) \in [0, \vartheta_i]$   
↑ POINT INVERSION

$\vartheta_0^{(1)}$  REJOINT ASYMPTOTIQUEMENT

ROTATION AUTOUR de  $z$  et MOUVEMENT de  $\vartheta(0) \in \vartheta_0^{(1)}$  (qui est rejoint seulement pour  $t \rightarrow \infty$ )

(e)  $B_5 = V_{\text{eff}, \text{max}}$

$\vartheta = \vartheta_0^{(3)} = \pi$  et  $\dot{\vartheta} = 0 \Rightarrow$  ROTATION AUTOUR de  $z$   
avec  $\vartheta = \vartheta_0^{(3)} = \text{const.}$