

CPGE. Ben Mektal.

Exercice : Oscillateurs élastiques libres non amortis

1. Oscillateur élastique :

1.1. $\vec{T} = -k(l-l_0)\vec{u}_z \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{T} = -k(z-l_0)\vec{u}_z}$

1.2. P.F.D : $\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{T} + \vec{P} = M\ddot{z}\vec{u}_z$
 $\Rightarrow -k(z-l_0)\vec{u}_z + Mg\vec{u}_z = M\ddot{z}\vec{u}_z \Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{z} + \frac{k}{M}(z-l_0 - \frac{Mg}{k}) = 0}$

1.3. $z_c = l_0 + \frac{Mg}{k} \Rightarrow \ddot{z} + \frac{k}{M}(z-z_c) = 0$

on pose $Z = z - z_c \Rightarrow \ddot{Z} = \ddot{z} \Rightarrow \ddot{Z} + \frac{k}{M}Z = 0$

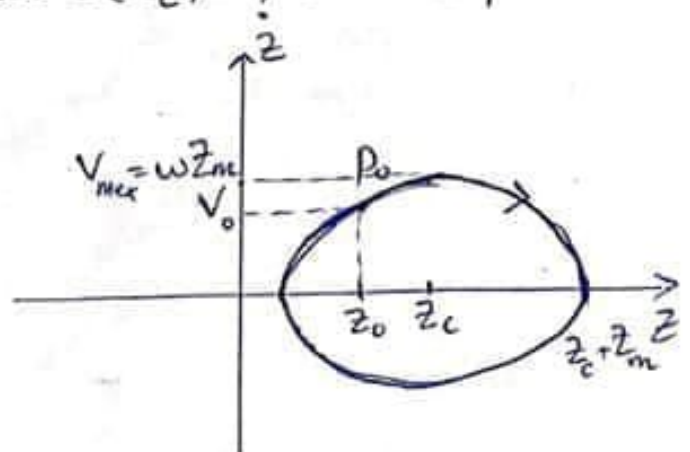
solution $Z(t) = Z_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \Rightarrow \boxed{z(t) = z_c + Z_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)}$

conditions initiales : $\begin{cases} z(0) = z_c + Z_m \cos \varphi = z_0 < z_c \\ \dot{z}(0) = -\omega Z_m \sin(\varphi) = v_0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} Z_m \cos \varphi = z_0 - z_c \\ Z_m \sin \varphi = -\frac{v_0}{\omega} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_m = \sqrt{(z_0 - z_c)^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2} \\ \text{tg } \varphi = \frac{v_0}{\omega(z_c - z_0)} \end{cases}$$

1.4. $\begin{cases} z(t) = z_c + Z_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \\ \dot{z}(t) = -\omega Z_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{(z-z_c)^2}{Z_m^2} + \frac{\dot{z}^2}{(\omega Z_m)^2} = 1$

équation d'une ellipse centrée sur $C(z_c, 0)$ dans le plan de phase (z, \dot{z})



(suite exercice)

③

2.3 - si $m_1 = m_2 = m$ et $K_1 = K_2 = K$, on pose $\omega_0^2 = \frac{K}{m}$ et $\omega_c^2 = \frac{K_c}{m}$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + \left(\frac{K}{m} + \frac{K_c}{m}\right)x_1 - \frac{K_c}{m}x_2 = C_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 + \left(\frac{K}{m} + \frac{K_c}{m}\right)x_2 - \frac{K_c}{m}x_1 = C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{(I)} \quad \ddot{x}_1 + (\omega_0^2 + \omega_c^2)x_1 - \omega_c^2 x_2 = C_1 \\ \text{(II)} \quad \ddot{x}_2 + (\omega_0^2 + \omega_c^2)x_2 - \omega_c^2 x_1 = C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(I)} + \text{II} \Rightarrow (\ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_2) + (\omega_0^2 + \omega_c^2)(x_1 + x_2) - \omega_c^2(x_1 + x_2) = C_1 + C_2$$

$$\text{(I)} - \text{II} \Rightarrow (\ddot{x}_1 - \ddot{x}_2) + (\omega_0^2 + \omega_c^2)(x_1 - x_2) + \omega_c^2(x_1 - x_2) = C_1 - C_2$$

on introduit le changement de variables $\alpha = x_1 + x_2$ et $\beta = x_1 - x_2$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{\alpha} + (\omega_0^2 + \omega_c^2)\alpha - \omega_c^2 \alpha = C_1 + C_2 \\ \ddot{\beta} + (\omega_0^2 + \omega_c^2)\beta + \omega_c^2 \beta = C_1 - C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{\alpha} + \omega_0^2 \alpha = C_1 + C_2 \\ \ddot{\beta} + (\omega_0^2 + 2\omega_c^2)\beta = C_1 - C_2 \end{cases}$$

ce sont deux équations différentielles de solutions

sinusoïdales
$$\begin{cases} \alpha(t) = a + \alpha_m \cos(\omega_\alpha t + \varphi_\alpha) \\ \beta(t) = b + \beta_m \cos(\omega_\beta t + \varphi_\beta) \end{cases}$$

avec
$$\begin{cases} \omega_\alpha = \omega_0 \\ \omega_\beta = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + 2\omega_c^2} \end{cases}$$

2.4 - on a
$$\begin{cases} \alpha = x_1 + x_2 \\ \beta = x_1 - x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(a + b + \alpha_m \cos(\omega_\alpha t + \varphi_\alpha) + \beta_m \cos(\omega_\beta t + \varphi_\beta) \right) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(a - b + \alpha_m \cos(\omega_\alpha t + \varphi_\alpha) - \beta_m \cos(\omega_\beta t + \varphi_\beta) \right) \end{cases}$$

1.5 -

(2)

1.5.1 - Théorème d'énergie cinétique : $\Delta E_c = W(\vec{P})$

$$\frac{1}{2} m' v_0'^2 - 0 = m'gh \Rightarrow \boxed{v_0' = \sqrt{2gh}}$$

1.5.2 - En appliquant la conservation de l'énergie la quantité du mouvement : $\vec{p}(0^-) = \vec{p}(0^+) \Rightarrow \vec{p}' + \vec{p} = \vec{P}$

$$m' \vec{v}_0' + 0 = M \vec{v}_0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_0 = \frac{m'}{M} \vec{v}_0' = \frac{m'}{m' + \frac{m'}{4}} = \frac{4}{5} \vec{v}_0'$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_0 = \frac{4}{5} v_0' = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5} \sqrt{gh}}$$

1.5.3 - On revient à la même situation étudiée précédemment donc $z(t) = z_c + z_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

2. Deux oscillateurs couplés par un ressort de raideur K_c :

$$\begin{cases} \vec{T}_1 = -K_1 (l_{1c} + x_1 - l_{01}) \vec{u}_x \\ \vec{T}_{1c} = -K_c (d_{ce} - x_1 + x_2 - l_{0c}) (-\vec{u}_x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{T}_2 = -K_2 (l_{2c} - x_2 - l_{02}) (-\vec{u}_x) \\ \vec{T}_{2c} = -K_c (d_{ce} - x_1 + x_2 - l_{0c}) \vec{u}_x \end{cases}$$

2.2 - P.F.D sur S_1 et S_2 :

$$\begin{cases} \text{sur } S_1 : \vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_{1c} + \vec{P}_1 + \vec{R}_1 = m_1 \vec{a}_{G_1} \\ \text{sur } S_2 : \vec{T}_2 + \vec{T}_{2c} + \vec{P}_2 + \vec{R}_2 = m_2 \vec{a}_{G_2} \end{cases}$$

projection sur \vec{u}_x :

$$\begin{cases} -K_1 (d_{1c} + x_1 - l_{01}) + K_c (d_{ce} - x_1 + x_2 - l_{0c}) = m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \\ +K_2 (d_{2c} - x_2 - l_{02}) - K_c (d_{ce} - x_1 + x_2 - l_{0c}) = m_2 \ddot{x}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + \frac{K_1 + K_c}{m_1} x_1 - \frac{K_c}{m_1} x_2 = C_1 \text{ avec } C_1 = K_1 (l_{01} - d_{1c}) + K_c (d_{ce} - l_{0c}) \\ \ddot{x}_2 + \frac{K_2 + K_c}{m_2} x_2 - \frac{K_c}{m_2} x_1 = C_2 \text{ avec } C_2 = K_2 (d_{2c} - l_{02}) - K_c (d_{ce} - l_{0c}) \end{cases}$$

CS Système d'équations différentielles des mouvements de S_1 et S_2

Problème I : étude d'un oscillateur électronique (14)

1-

1.1-

$$1.1.1 - \underline{H}_2 = \frac{\underline{Z}_{C1}}{\underline{Z}_{C1} + \underline{Z}_{C2}} = \frac{1/j\omega C_1}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

1.1.2 - nom du montage : diviseur de tension
intérêt : montage non résisitif

1.2-

$$1.2.1 - (C_1 + C_2) \parallel (L) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_e} = \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_L} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_{C1} + \underline{Z}_{C2}}$$

$$\underline{Z}_e = \frac{jL\omega}{1 - L \frac{C_1 C_2 \omega^2}{C_1 + C_2}}$$

$$1.2.2 - \frac{\underline{V}_2}{\underline{V}_1} = \frac{\underline{Z}_e}{R + \underline{Z}_e} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R}{\underline{Z}_e}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R}{jL\omega} + j \frac{C_1 C_2 R \omega}{C_1 + C_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{H}_2(j\omega) = \frac{\underline{V}_2}{\underline{V}_1} = \frac{\underline{V}_2}{\underline{V}} \times \frac{\underline{V}}{\underline{V}_1} = \underline{H}_1 \times \frac{\underline{V}}{\underline{V}_1} = \frac{C_2 / (C_1 + C_2)}{1 + j \frac{C_1 C_2 R \omega}{C_1 + C_2} + \frac{R}{jL\omega}}$$

$$\underline{H}_2(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{j\omega b} + j\omega d}$$

avec

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_2} : \text{sans dimension} \\ b = \frac{L}{R} \times \left(\frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_2}\right)^2 : \text{temps} \\ d = \frac{R C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} : \text{temps} \end{array} \right.$$

2-

2.1 - hypothèses de l'O.A. parfait et en régime linéaire

$$R_e \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow i^+ = i^- = 0$$

$$\text{et } \varepsilon = v^+ - v^- = 0 \Rightarrow v^+ = v^-$$

$$R_s \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow v_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

2.2 - on a $\underline{V}^- = \frac{R_1 \underline{V}_S + R_2 \underline{V}_e}{R_1 + R_2}$ (5)

$\underline{H}_2 = \frac{\underline{V}^+}{\underline{V}_S} \Rightarrow \underline{V}^+ = \underline{H}_2 \underline{V}_S$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{V}^+ = \underline{V}^- \\ \underline{H}_2 \underline{V}_S = \frac{R_1 \underline{V}_S + R_2 \underline{V}_e}{R_1 + R_2} \end{array} \right\}$

$\Rightarrow (R_1 + R_2) \underline{H}_2 \underline{V}_S = R_1 \underline{V}_S + R_2 \underline{V}_e$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_2 \underline{V}_e = [(R_1 + R_2) \underline{H}_2 - R_1] \underline{V}_S}$

2.3 - si $\underline{V}_e = 0$, et puisque $\underline{V}_S \neq 0 \Rightarrow (R_1 + R_2) \underline{H}_2 - R_1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \underline{H}_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{j\omega b} + j\omega d} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{a R_1}{R_1 + R_2} + j R_1 \left(\omega d - \frac{1}{\omega b} \right) \Rightarrow \omega d = \frac{1}{\omega b}$

$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{1}{bd} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{bd}} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}}}$

$(1-a) R_1 + R_2 + j R_1 \left(\omega d - \frac{1}{\omega b} \right) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_2}\right) R_1 + R_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{R_1 C_1 = R_2 C_2}$ ✓

2.4 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L C'}} \quad \text{avec } \boxed{C' = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}}$

3. 3.1 - $\underline{Z}_{C//L} = \frac{jL\omega}{1 - LC\omega^2} \quad \wedge \quad +1$

$\Rightarrow \underline{H}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_2} + \frac{R(C_1 + C_2)}{LC_2 j\omega} + jRC_1\omega \left[1 + \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2}\right]}$

$\underline{H}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a' + \frac{1}{j\omega b'} + j\omega d'}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a' = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_2} \quad \wedge \\ b' = \frac{L C_2}{R(C_1 + C_2)} \quad \wedge \end{array} \right.$

$d' = RC_1 \left(1 + \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2}\right) = RC_1 \left(1 + \frac{C(s)}{C'}\right) \quad \wedge$

3.2 - de même $\omega_{os} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L' d'}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} (1 + \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} C_0)}} \quad (6)$

$$\omega_{os} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \left(\frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} + C_0 \right)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{os} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C' + C_0)}}$$

3.3 -

3.3.1 - $s(t) = S_0 + \varepsilon_0 \cos(\alpha t) = S_0 \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{S_0} \cos \alpha t \right)$

$$\Rightarrow C(s) = A S^n = A S_0^n \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{S_0} \cos \alpha t \right)^n$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_0}{S_0} \cos \alpha t \ll 1 \Rightarrow C(s) \approx A S_0^n \left(1 + \frac{n \varepsilon_0}{S_0} \cos \alpha t \right)$$

D.L. à l'ordre 1

3.3.2 - $\omega_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C' + C_s)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C' + C_0 + \frac{n \varepsilon_0 C_0 \cos \alpha t}{S_0})}}$

$$\omega_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C' + C_0)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{n \varepsilon_0 C_0 \cos \alpha t}{S_0(C' + C_0)}}} = \omega_0 \left(1 + \frac{n \varepsilon_0 C_0 \cos \alpha t}{S_0(C' + C_0)} \right)^{-1/2}$$

3.3.3 -

D.L. à l'ordre 1

$$\omega_s \approx \omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{n \varepsilon_0 C_0 \cos \alpha t}{2 S_0 (C' + C_0)} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \alpha} \text{ et } \boxed{\beta = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega_0} = \frac{n \varepsilon_0 C_0}{2 S_0 (C' + C_0)}}$$

4 - Etude d'un démodulateur de fréquence

4-1 - $V^+ = V^- \Rightarrow \frac{R_3 U_1 + Z_{C3} U_e}{R_3 + Z_{C3}} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow U_1 = -\frac{Z_{C3}}{R_3} U_e \Rightarrow \boxed{U_1 = -\frac{1}{j R_3 C_3 \omega} U_e}$$

$V^+ = V^- \Rightarrow \frac{Z_{C3} U_2 + R_3 U_e}{Z_{C3} + R_3} = 0 \Rightarrow U_2 = -\frac{R_3}{Z_{C3}} U_e$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{U_2 = -j R_3 C_3 \omega U_e}$$

$$4.2 - U_3 = U_{1\max} = \frac{U_m}{R_3 C_3 \omega}$$

$$U_4 = U_{2\max} = R_3 C_3 \omega U_m$$

$$4.3 - V^- = V^+ \Rightarrow \frac{R' U_5 + R' U_3}{2R'} = \frac{R' U_4 + 0}{2R'}$$

$$U_5 = U_4 - U_3 = R_3 C_3 \omega U_m - \frac{U_m}{R_3 C_3 \omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{U_5 = U_4 - U_3}$$

$$4.4 - \boxed{U_5 = U_m \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \Delta\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow U_5 = U_m \left(\frac{\omega_0 + \Delta\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0 + \Delta\omega} \right)$$

$$U_5 = U_m \left(1 + \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} - (1 + \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0})^{-1} \right) = U_m (1 + \gamma - (1 + \gamma)^{-1})$$

$$\gamma \ll 1 : \text{DL. d'ordre 2. } (1 + \gamma)^{-1} \approx 1 - \gamma + \gamma^2$$

$$U_5 \approx U_m (1 + \gamma - 1 + \gamma - \gamma^2) = U_m (2\gamma - \gamma^2)$$

$$4.5 - 2U_m \approx 2U_m \gamma \left(1 - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) = 2U_m \frac{\Delta f}{f_0} \left(1 - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{2} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \gamma \ll 2$$

$$U_m \approx K \Delta f \quad \text{avec} \quad \boxed{K = \frac{2U_m}{f_0}}$$

Problème II : suspension d'une voiture ; couples et oscillations ;

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II.1. Préliminaires :

1.1- $\sin \theta \approx \theta = \frac{z_1 - z}{l_1} \Rightarrow \boxed{z_1 = z + l_1 \theta}$ 1.2- $z = \lambda_1 z_1 + \lambda_2 z_2$
~~1.2-~~ $\sin \theta \approx \theta = \frac{z - z_2}{l_2} \Rightarrow \boxed{z_2 = z - l_2 \theta}$ $\theta = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{l_1 + l_2}$

1.3. à l'équilibre

$$\begin{cases} \sum \vec{F} = \vec{0} \\ \sum \mathcal{M}_A(\vec{F}) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{P} = \vec{0} \\ \mathcal{M}_A(\vec{N}_1) + \mathcal{M}_A(\vec{N}_2) + \mathcal{M}_A(\vec{P}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_1 + N_2 - P = 0 \\ N_1 l_1 - N_2 l_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_2 N_1 + l_1 N_2 - l_2 P = 0 \\ (l_1 + l_2) N_1 = l_2 P = l_2 Mg \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 = \frac{l_2}{l_1 + l_2} Mg \Rightarrow \boxed{N_1 = \lambda_1 Mg} \text{ et } N_2 = P - N_1 = Mg(1 - \lambda_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{N_2 = \lambda_2 Mg}$$

A.N : $N_1 = \frac{1,7}{3} \times 10^3 \times 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{N_1 = 5,66 \times 10^3 \text{ N}}$
 $N_2 = \frac{1,3}{3} \times 10^3 \times 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{N_2 = 4,33 \times 10^3 \text{ N}}$

II.2

2.1 - P.F.D : $\sum \vec{F} = M \vec{a}(G/R) \Rightarrow \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{P} = M \vec{a}(G/R)$

$$M (\ddot{z} \vec{e}_z + \ddot{y} \vec{e}_y) = (N_1 - k_1 z_1 - h_1 \dot{z}_1) \vec{e}_z - Mg \vec{e}_z + (N_2 - k_2 z_2 - h_2 \dot{z}_2) \vec{e}_z$$

selon \vec{e}_z : $M \ddot{z} + (k_1 z_1 + k_2 z_2) + (h_1 \dot{z}_1 + h_2 \dot{z}_2) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 1) Mg$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{z} + \frac{k_1 z_1 + k_2 z_2}{M} + \frac{h_1 \dot{z}_1 + h_2 \dot{z}_2}{M} = 0}$$

théorème du moment cinétique : $\frac{d\vec{L}_G}{dt} = \sum \vec{\mathcal{M}}_G(\vec{F}_i)$

1) $\vec{L}_G = I \ddot{\theta} \vec{u}_x \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{L}_G}{dt} = I \ddot{\theta} \vec{u}_x$

$$\Rightarrow I \ddot{\theta} \vec{u}_x = \vec{\mathcal{M}}_G(\vec{F}_1) + \vec{\mathcal{M}}_G(\vec{F}_2) + \vec{\mathcal{M}}_G(\vec{P}) \text{ avec } \vec{\mathcal{M}}_G(\vec{P}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{M}_G(\vec{F}_1) = \vec{GA}_1 \wedge \vec{F}_1 = l_1 \vec{u}_y \wedge F_1 \vec{u}_z = l_1 F_1 \cos \theta \vec{u}_x \approx l_1 F_1 \vec{u}_x$$

$$\vec{M}_G(\vec{F}_2) = \vec{GA}_2 \wedge \vec{F}_2 = -l_2 \vec{u}_y \wedge F_2 \vec{u}_z = -l_2 F_2 \cos \theta \vec{u}_x \approx -l_2 F_2 \vec{u}_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{proj. sur } \vec{u}_x : I \ddot{\theta} = l_1 F_1 - l_2 F_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I}{l_1 + l_2} (\ddot{z}_1 - \ddot{z}_2) = l_1 (N_1 - K_1 z_1 - h_1 \dot{z}_1) - l_2 (N_2 - K_2 z_2 - h_2 \dot{z}_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I}{l_1 + l_2} \ddot{z}_1 + l_1 K_1 z_1 + l_1 h_1 \dot{z}_1 - \left(\frac{I}{l_1 + l_2} \ddot{z}_2 + K_2 l_2 z_2 + l_2 h_2 \dot{z}_2 \right) = \frac{l_1 N_1 - l_2 N_2}{l_1 + l_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{III) } \left[\frac{I}{l_1 + l_2} \ddot{z}_1 + l_1 h_1 \dot{z}_1 + l_1 K_1 z_1 - \left(\frac{I}{l_1 + l_2} \ddot{z}_2 + l_2 h_2 \dot{z}_2 + K_2 l_2 z_2 \right) = 0 \right]$$

$$\text{I) et (I) } \lambda_1 \ddot{z}_1 + \frac{h_1}{M} \dot{z}_1 + \frac{K_1}{M} z_1 + \lambda_2 \ddot{z}_2 + \frac{h_2}{M} \dot{z}_2 + \frac{K_2}{M} z_2 = 0$$

z.2. en remplaçant $z_1 = z + l_1 \theta$ et $z_2 = z - l_2 \theta$, on obtient

$$\text{I) } \Rightarrow \lambda_1 (\ddot{z} + l_1 \ddot{\theta}) + \frac{h_1}{M} (\dot{z} + l_1 \dot{\theta}) + \frac{K_1}{M} (z + l_1 \theta) + \lambda_2 (\ddot{z} - l_2 \ddot{\theta}) + \frac{h_2}{M} (\dot{z} - l_2 \dot{\theta}) + \frac{K_2}{M} (z - l_2 \theta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \ddot{z} + \frac{h_1 + h_2}{M} \dot{z} + \frac{K_1 + K_2}{M} z + (\lambda_1 l_1 - \lambda_2 l_2) \ddot{\theta} + \frac{K_1 l_1 - h_2 l_2}{M} \dot{\theta} + \frac{K_1 l_1 - K_2 l_2}{M} \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{III) } \left[\ddot{z} + \frac{h_1 + h_2}{M} \dot{z} + \frac{K_1 + K_2}{M} z + \frac{h_1 l_1 - h_2 l_2}{M} \dot{\theta} + \frac{K_1 l_1 - K_2 l_2}{M} \theta = 0 \right]$$

$$\text{II) } \Rightarrow \frac{I}{l_1} (\ddot{z} + l_1 \ddot{\theta}) + h_1 l_1 (\dot{z} + l_1 \dot{\theta}) + K_1 l_1 (z + l_1 \theta) - \frac{I}{l_2} (\ddot{z} - l_2 \ddot{\theta}) - h_2 l_2 (\dot{z} - l_2 \dot{\theta}) - K_2 l_2 (z - l_2 \theta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{IV) } \left[(\lambda_1 l_1 - h_2 l_2) \ddot{z} + (K_1 l_1 - K_2 l_2) z + I \ddot{\theta} + (h_1 l_1 + h_2 l_2) \dot{\theta} + (K_1 l_1 + K_2 l_2) \theta = 0 \right]$$

Suite problème II :

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3-

3.1. $\underline{z}_1 = \underline{z}_1 e^{j\omega t}$ et $\underline{z}_2 = \underline{z}_2 e^{j\omega t}$

I) $\Rightarrow -\omega^2 \lambda_1 \underline{z}_1 + j\omega \frac{h_1}{M} \underline{z}_1 + \frac{K_1}{M} \underline{z}_1 - \omega^2 \lambda_2 \underline{z}_2 + \frac{h_2}{M} j\omega \underline{z}_2 + \frac{K_2}{M} \underline{z}_2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{K_1}{M} - \lambda_1 \omega^2 + j\omega \frac{h_1}{M} \right) \underline{z}_1 + \left(\frac{K_2}{M} - \omega^2 \lambda_2 + j\omega \frac{h_2}{M} \right) \underline{z}_2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (a(\omega) + jb(\omega)) \underline{z}_1 + (c(\omega) + jd(\omega)) \underline{z}_2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a(\omega) = \frac{K_1}{M} - \lambda_1 \omega^2 & ; \quad b(\omega) = \frac{h_1 \omega}{M} \\ c(\omega) = \frac{K_2}{M} - \lambda_2 \omega^2 & ; \quad d(\omega) = \frac{h_2 \omega}{M} \end{cases}$

II) $\left[\frac{K_1}{I} - \omega^2 \lambda_1 + j \frac{h_1}{I} \omega \right] \underline{z}_1 + \left(\frac{I}{\lambda_2} \omega^2 - K_2 - j \frac{h_2}{\lambda_2} \omega \right) \underline{z}_2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (a'(\omega) + jb'(\omega)) \underline{z}_1 + (c'(\omega) + jd'(\omega)) \underline{z}_2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a'(\omega) = \frac{K_1}{I} - \omega^2 \lambda_1 & \text{et } b'(\omega) = \frac{h_1}{I} \omega \\ c'(\omega) = \frac{I}{\lambda_2} \omega^2 - K_2 & \text{et } d'(\omega) = -\frac{h_2}{\lambda_2} \omega \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a(\omega) + jb(\omega)) \underline{z}_1 + (c(\omega) + jd(\omega)) \underline{z}_2 = 0 \\ (a'(\omega) + jb'(\omega)) \underline{z}_1 + (c'(\omega) + jd'(\omega)) \underline{z}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

3.2 - $\begin{vmatrix} a(\omega) + jb(\omega) & c(\omega) + jd(\omega) \\ a'(\omega) + jb'(\omega) & c'(\omega) + jd'(\omega) \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$(a(\omega) + jb(\omega))(c'(\omega) + jd'(\omega)) - (a'(\omega) + jb'(\omega))(c(\omega) + jd(\omega)) = 0$

$(ac' - bd') + j(bc' + ad') - (a'c - b'd) - j(b'c + a'd) = 0$

$(ac' + b'd - bd' - a'c) + j(bc' + ad' - b'c - a'd) = 0$

4-

4.1-

$$\text{III)} \Rightarrow \left(-\omega^2 + \frac{K_1 + K_2}{M} + j \frac{h_1 + h_2}{M} \right) \underline{z}_0 + \left(\frac{K_1 l_1 - K_2 l_2}{M} + j \omega \frac{h_2 l_1 - h_1 l_2}{M} \right) \underline{\theta}_0 = 0$$

$$\text{IV)} \Rightarrow \left((K_1 l_1 - K_2 l_2) + j \omega (h_1 l_1 - h_2 l_2) \right) \underline{z}_0 + \left[(K_1 l_1^2 + K_2 l_2^2 - \omega^2 I) + j \omega (h_1 l_1^2 + h_2 l_2^2) \right] \underline{\theta}_0 = 0$$

4.2 - si $h_1 l_1 = k_2 l_2$ et $h_1 l_1 = h_2 l_2$ on obtient

$$\text{III)} \Rightarrow \ddot{z} + \frac{h_1 + h_2}{M} \dot{z} + \frac{K_1 + K_2}{M} z = 0$$

$$\text{IV)} \Rightarrow I \ddot{\theta} + (h_1 l_1^2 + h_2 l_2^2) \dot{\theta} + (K_1 l_1^2 + K_2 l_2^2) \theta = 0$$

le couplage entre \underline{z} et $\underline{\theta}$ disparaît.

4.3 -

$$\text{III)} \left(-\omega^2 + \frac{K_1 + K_2}{M} \right) \underline{z} + \frac{K_1 l_1 - K_2 l_2}{M} \underline{\theta}_0 = 0$$

$$(K_1 l_1 - K_2 l_2) \underline{z} + \left[-\omega^2 I + (K_1 l_1^2 + K_2 l_2^2) \right] \underline{\theta}_0 = 0$$

$$\text{①} \left\{ (\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) \underline{z} - \alpha \frac{\sqrt{MI}}{M} \underline{\theta}_0 = 0 \right.$$

$$\text{①} \left\{ -\alpha \sqrt{MI} \underline{z} + I (\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) \underline{\theta}_0 = 0 \right.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \omega_1^2 - \omega^2 & -\alpha \frac{\sqrt{I}}{M} \\ -\alpha \sqrt{MI} & I (\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{①} \Rightarrow I (\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) (\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) - \alpha^2 I = 0$$

$$\text{①} \Rightarrow \left[(\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) (\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) - \alpha^2 \right] = 0$$

II-31-

II-3-1/- Bilan des puissances : $P_1 = P_2 + P_F + R_1 I_1^2 + R_2 I_2^2$

le rendement est : $\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_2 + P_F + R_1 I_1^2 + R_2 I_2^2} \Rightarrow \eta = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{P_F}{P_2} + \frac{R_1 I_1^2 + R_2 I_2^2}{P_2}}$

II-3-2/- La puissance volumique dissipée par effet Joule est :

$P_v = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{E}$ telle que : $\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$ ↓ dues aux courants de Foucault

$$P_v = \sigma \cdot E^2$$

Pour un champ magnétique sinusoïdal $\vec{B} = B_0 \cos \omega t \vec{u}_z$
(par exemple) , en coordonnées cylindriques :

$$\text{rot } \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = - j \omega \vec{B}$$

Alors E est proportionnelle à ω c.à.d à f .

donc , $P_v = \sigma E^2$ est proportionnelle à f^2

c.à.d P_F est proportionnelle à f^2

Suite Problème II :

(12)

4.4 - Si $\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow (\omega_1^2 - \omega^2)(\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \omega_1}$ ou $\boxed{\omega = \omega_2}$ solution double.

Si $\omega_1 = \omega_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{I}{M} = \frac{K_1 \cdot l_1 \times l}{K_1 + K_2}}$

4.5 - $\omega_0 = \omega_1$ ou $\omega_0 = \omega_2$

$\frac{I}{M} = l_1$

4.6 - $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_1 + K_2 = M \omega_0^2 \\ K_1 l_1 \times l = K_2 l_2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_2 = \frac{\omega_0^2 M}{\frac{l_1}{l_2} + 1} \\ K_1 = \frac{K_2 l_2}{l_1} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_1 = 89 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m} \\ K_2 = 68,35 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m} \end{array} \right.$

~~$\frac{I}{M} = 2,2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$~~

$\boxed{\frac{I}{M} = 2,2 \text{ m}^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{I = 2,2 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^2}$