

Mécanique du Point Matériel

ARIFF
Yasmine

Chap 1: La Cinématique du Pt matériel:

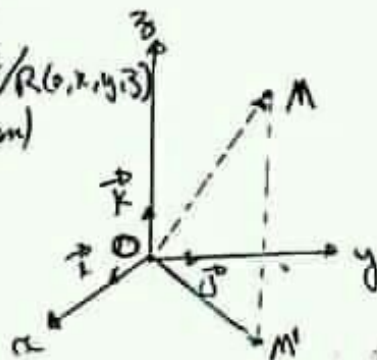
→ la cinématique du Pt matériel, c'est l'étude du Mvt indépendant des causes ^{forces} _{énergie} qui les produisent.

1°/ Systèmes de coordonnées:

a°/ coord Cartésiennes: soit M en Mvt / $R(0, x, y, z)$

$$\vec{OM} = \vec{OM'} + \vec{M'M} \quad (\text{vecteur de position})$$

$$= x_M \vec{i} + y_M \vec{j} + z_M \vec{k}$$



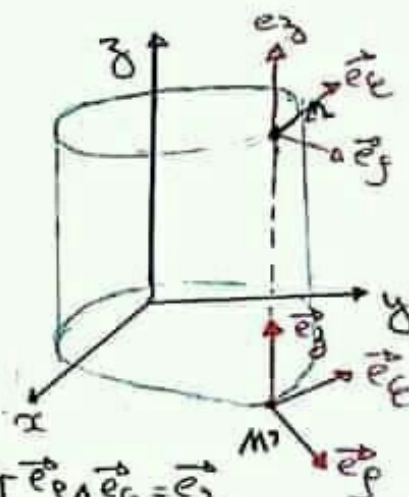
b°/ coord cylindriques:

soit M en Mvt / $R(0, x, y, z)$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = |\vec{OM'}| ; 0 \leq \rho < +\infty \\ \varphi = (\vec{OI}, \vec{OM'}) ; 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi \\ z = \vec{M'M} ; -\infty \leq z \leq +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$R_c(0, \rho, \varphi, z) \equiv (0, \vec{e}_\rho, \vec{e}_\varphi, \vec{e}_z)$$

Repère cylindrique base cylindrique



$$\vec{OM} = \vec{OM'} + \vec{M'M}$$

$$= \rho \vec{e}_\rho + z \vec{e}_z$$



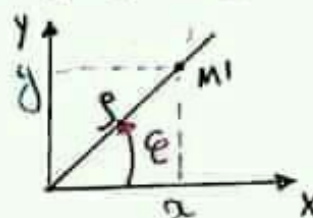
$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_\rho \wedge \vec{e}_\varphi = \vec{e}_z \\ \vec{e}_\varphi \wedge \vec{e}_z = \vec{e}_\rho \\ \vec{e}_z \wedge \vec{e}_\rho = \vec{e}_\varphi \end{cases}$$

* Relation entre (x, y, z) et (ρ, φ, z) :

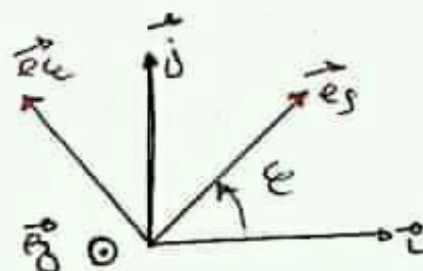
Dans le plan $(0, x, y)$:

$$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi = \frac{x}{\rho} \rightarrow x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi = \frac{y}{\rho} \rightarrow y = \rho \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2 ; \quad \frac{y}{x} = \tan \varphi$$



$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_\rho = \cos \varphi \vec{i} + \sin \varphi \vec{j} \\ \vec{e}_\varphi = -\sin \varphi \vec{i} + \cos \varphi \vec{j} \\ \vec{e}_z = \vec{k} \end{cases}$$

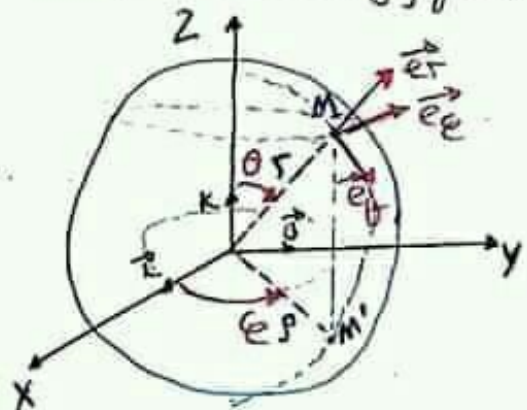


Ex/ coord sphérique: soit M en Mt/R(O, x, y, z) fixe:

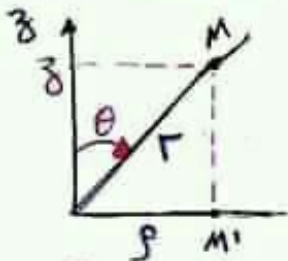
$$\begin{cases} r(t) = |\vec{OM}| & ; 0 \leq r < +\infty \\ \theta(t) = (\vec{OK}, \vec{OM}) & ; 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ \varphi(t) = (\vec{Ox}, \vec{OM'}) & ; 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi \\ \rho = |\vec{OM'}| & ; 0 \leq \rho < +\infty \end{cases}$$

* La base sphérique:

$$R_S(O, r, \theta, \varphi) \equiv (O, \vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\theta, \vec{e}_\varphi)$$



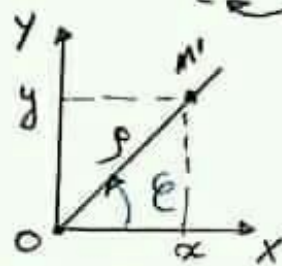
* Relation entre (x, y, z) et (r, theta, phi):



$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{z}{r} \rightarrow z = r \cos(\theta)$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{\rho}{r} \rightarrow \rho = r \sin(\theta)$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\rho}{z}$$



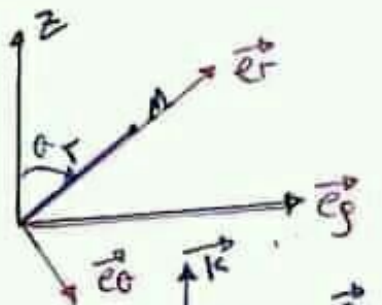
$$\cos(\varphi) = \frac{x}{\rho} \rightarrow x = \rho \cos(\varphi)$$

$$\sin(\varphi) = \frac{y}{\rho} \rightarrow y = \rho \sin(\varphi)$$

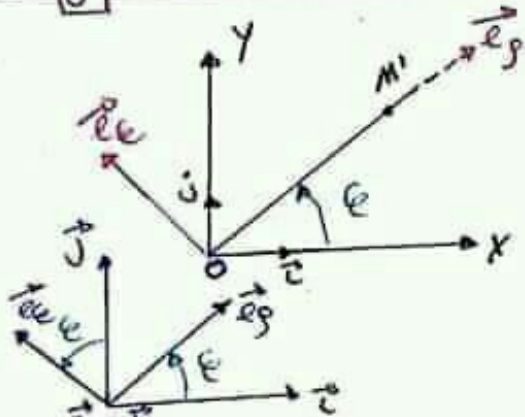
$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_r \wedge \vec{e}_\theta = \vec{e}_\varphi \\ \vec{e}_\theta \wedge \vec{e}_\varphi = \vec{e}_r \\ \vec{e}_\varphi \wedge \vec{e}_r = \vec{e}_\theta \end{cases}$$

* Relation entre (i, j, k) et (e_r, e_theta, e_phi):

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin(\theta) \cos(\varphi) \\ y = r \sin(\theta) \sin(\varphi) \end{cases}$$



$$\vec{e}_r = \cos \theta \vec{k} + \sin \theta \vec{e}_\rho$$



$$\vec{e}_\rho = \cos(\varphi) \vec{i} + \sin(\varphi) \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{e}_r = \sin \theta [\cos(\varphi) \vec{i} + \sin(\varphi) \vec{j}] + \cos(\theta) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{e}_\theta = \cos\theta \vec{e}_\rho + \sin\theta \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\hookrightarrow \vec{e}_\theta = \cos(\theta) [\cos(\theta) \vec{i} + \sin(\theta) \vec{j}] - \sin(\theta) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{e}_\phi = \cos(\theta) \vec{j} - \sin(\theta) \vec{i}$$

Vecteur de Position:

$$\vec{OM} = |\vec{OM}| \vec{e}_r \rightarrow \vec{OM} = r \vec{e}_r$$

2/ Vitesse et l'accélération

$$\text{vitesse: } \vec{V}(M/R) = \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} / R$$

$$\text{Accélération: } \vec{a}(M/R) = \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} / R = \frac{d^2\vec{OM}}{dt^2} / R$$

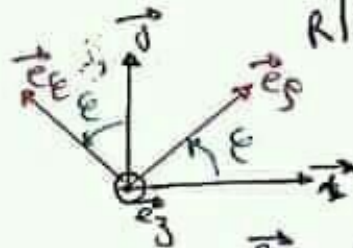
a/ coord cartésiennes

$$\vec{OM} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} \rightarrow \vec{V} = \dot{x}\vec{i} + \dot{y}\vec{j} + \dot{z}\vec{k} = \begin{vmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} \\ \vec{j} \\ \vec{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a} = \ddot{x}\vec{i} + \ddot{y}\vec{j} + \ddot{z}\vec{k} = \begin{vmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{y} \\ \ddot{z} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} \\ \vec{j} \\ \vec{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

b/ coord cylindrique:

$\vec{e}_\rho$ et $\vec{e}_\phi$ dépendent du temps
 $\vec{e}_z$ fixe



$$\vec{OM} = \rho \vec{e}_\rho + z \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{V}(M/R) = \dot{\rho} \vec{e}_\rho + \rho \frac{d\vec{e}_\rho}{dt} + \dot{z} \vec{e}_z \quad \text{or: } \frac{d\vec{e}_\rho}{dt} = \dot{\phi} [-\sin\phi \vec{i} + \cos\phi \vec{j}] = \dot{\phi} \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\hookrightarrow \vec{V}(M/R) = \dot{\rho} \vec{e}_\rho + \rho \dot{\phi} \vec{e}_\phi + \dot{z} \vec{e}_z$$

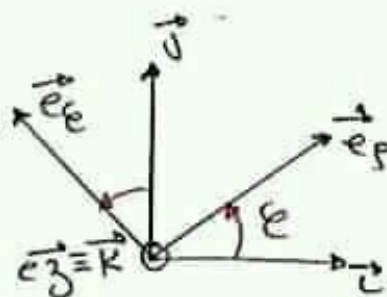
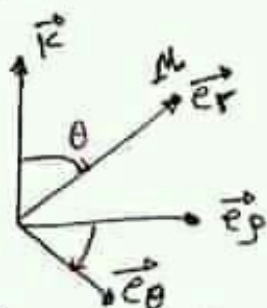
$$\vec{V}(M/R) = \begin{vmatrix} \dot{\rho} \\ \rho \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{z} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_\rho \\ \vec{e}_\phi \\ \vec{e}_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a}(M/R) = \ddot{\rho} \vec{e}_\rho + \dot{\rho} \dot{\phi} \vec{e}_\phi + \dot{\rho} \dot{\phi} \vec{e}_\phi + \rho \ddot{\phi} \vec{e}_\phi - \rho \dot{\phi}^2 \vec{e}_\rho + \ddot{z} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\hookrightarrow \vec{a}(M/R) = \begin{vmatrix} (\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\phi}^2) \\ (\rho \ddot{\phi} + 2\dot{\rho} \dot{\phi}) \\ \ddot{z} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_\rho \\ \vec{e}_\phi \\ \vec{e}_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a}(M/R) = (\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\phi}^2) \vec{e}_\rho + (\rho \ddot{\phi} + 2\dot{\rho} \dot{\phi}) \vec{e}_\phi + \ddot{z} \vec{e}_z$$

C/coord sphériques
 $(\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\theta, \vec{e}_\phi)$ base mobile
 $\vec{OM} = r \vec{e}_r$



$$\frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} ? \quad \begin{cases} \vec{e}_r = \cos\theta \vec{K} + \sin\theta \vec{e}_\phi \\ \vec{e}_\theta = \cos\theta \vec{e}_\phi + \sin\theta \vec{K} \\ \vec{e}_\phi = \cos(\phi) \vec{J} - \sin(\phi) \vec{I} \\ \vec{e}_\phi = \cos(\phi) \vec{I} + \sin(\phi) \vec{J} = \cos\theta \vec{e}_\theta + \sin\theta \vec{e}_r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} [\cos\theta \vec{K} + \sin\theta \vec{e}_\phi] = -\dot{\theta} \sin\theta \vec{K} + \dot{\theta} \cos\theta \vec{e}_\phi \\ &= -\dot{\theta} [\cos\theta \vec{e}_\phi - \sin\theta \vec{K}] + \dot{\theta} \sin\theta \vec{e}_\theta \\ &= \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\bullet \frac{d\vec{e}_\theta}{dt} = -\dot{\theta} \sin\theta \vec{e}_\phi + \dot{\phi} \cos\theta \vec{e}_\theta - \dot{\theta} \cos\theta \vec{K}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\vec{e}_\theta}{dt} = -\dot{\theta} \vec{e}_r + \dot{\phi} \cos\theta \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\vec{OM} = r \vec{e}_r \rightarrow \vec{V}(M/R) = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{V}(M/R) = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r [\dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \vec{e}_\phi] = \begin{vmatrix} \dot{r} \\ r \dot{\theta} \\ r \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \end{vmatrix}_{(\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\theta, \vec{e}_\phi)}$$

$$\vec{\gamma}(M/R) = \ddot{r} \vec{e}_r + \dot{r} [\dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \vec{e}_\phi]$$

$$+ \dot{r} [\ddot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \ddot{\phi} \sin\theta \vec{e}_\phi]$$

$$+ r [\ddot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \ddot{\phi} [-\dot{\theta} \vec{e}_r + \dot{\phi} \cos\theta \vec{e}_\theta] + \ddot{\phi} \sin\theta \vec{e}_\theta]$$

$$+ \dot{\phi} \dot{\theta} \cos\theta \vec{e}_\theta - \dot{\phi}^2 \sin\theta \vec{e}_r]$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{\gamma}(M/R) = \begin{vmatrix} \ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2 - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2\theta \\ 2\dot{r} \dot{\theta} + r \ddot{\theta} - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \\ 2r \dot{\theta} \dot{\phi} \cos\theta + r \ddot{\phi} \sin\theta + 2\dot{r} \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \end{vmatrix}_{(\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\theta, \vec{e}_\phi)}$$

d/ coordonnées de Serret-Frenet (s curviligne)

$$\vec{MM'} = d\vec{OM} = \vec{OM'} - \vec{OM}$$

$$\vec{MM'} = \widehat{MM'} \cdot \vec{e}$$

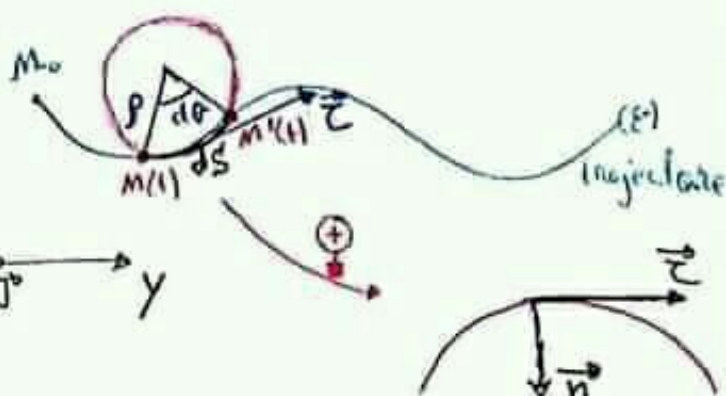
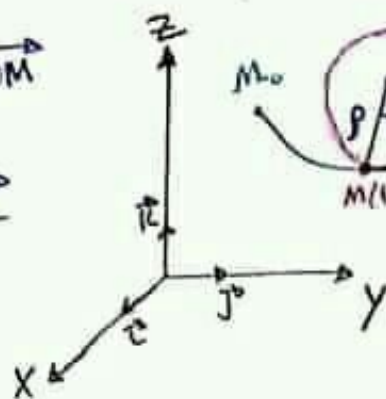
$$\rightarrow d\vec{OM} = ds \cdot \vec{e}$$



$$s = R \cdot \theta$$

$$\text{avec: } ds = \rho d\theta$$

$$(\sin \theta \approx \theta)$$



$$\vec{V}(M/R) = \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt} \vec{e}$$

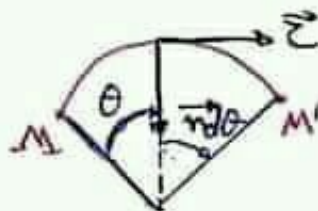
$$|\vec{V}| = \frac{ds}{dt} = v = \dot{s}$$

$$\vec{\gamma}(M/R) = \frac{d\vec{V}(M/R)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \vec{e} \right) = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} \vec{e} + \frac{ds}{dt} \frac{d\vec{e}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{\gamma}(M/R) = \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{e} + \frac{ds}{dt} \frac{d\vec{e}}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{e} + v \frac{d\vec{e}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{e}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{e}}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\text{or: } \frac{d\vec{e}}{d\theta} = \vec{n}$$



$$\rightarrow \frac{d\vec{e}}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \vec{n}$$

$$\text{or: } ds = \rho d\theta$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{\rho} v$$

$$\text{Alors: } \vec{\gamma}(M/R) = \underbrace{\frac{dv}{dt}}_{\gamma_t} \vec{e} + \underbrace{\frac{v^2}{\rho}}_{\gamma_n} \vec{n}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \gamma_t = \frac{dv}{dt} \\ \gamma_n = \frac{v^2}{\rho} \end{array} \right]$$

Chap 2: changement de Référentiels:

$$\left. \frac{d\vec{V}_A}{dt} \right|_R = \frac{d\vec{V}_A}{dt} \Big|_{R_A} + \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \vec{V}_A$$

↳ Formulation de dérivation vectorielle.

* La composition des vitesses

$$\vec{V}(M/R) = \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} \Big|_R = \vec{V}_A(M)$$

$$\vec{V}(M/R_A) = \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} \Big|_{R_A} = \vec{V}_r(M)$$

$$\vec{OM} = \vec{OO_A} + \vec{O_A M}$$

$$\vec{V}(M/R) = \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} \Big|_R = \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{OO_A} + \vec{O_A M}] = \frac{d\vec{OO_A}}{dt} \Big|_R + \frac{d\vec{O_A M}}{dt} \Big|_R$$

$$\vec{V}(M/R) = \vec{V}(O_A/R) + \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \vec{O_A M} + \frac{d\vec{O_A M}}{dt} \Big|_{R_A}$$

$$\vec{V}(M/R) = \vec{V}(O_A/R) + \vec{V}(M/R_A) + \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \vec{O_A M}$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{V}_r + \vec{V}_e$$

* La composition des accélérations

$$\vec{V}_A(M) = \vec{V}_r(M) + \vec{V}_e(M)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{V}_A(M)}{dt} \Big|_R = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\vec{V}_r(M) + \vec{V}_e(M) \right] = \frac{d\vec{V}_r(M)}{dt} \Big|_R + \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{V}_A(O_A) + \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \vec{O_A M}]$$

$$\vec{a}_A(M) = \frac{d\vec{V}_r(M)}{dt} \Big|_R + \frac{d\vec{V}_A(O_A)}{dt} \Big|_R + \frac{d\vec{\Omega}(R_A/R)}{dt} \wedge \vec{O_A M} + \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \frac{d\vec{O_A M}}{dt} \Big|_R$$

$$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_A(O_A) + \frac{d\vec{V}_r(M)}{dt} \Big|_{R_A} + \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \vec{V}_r(M) + \frac{d\vec{\Omega}(R_A/R)}{dt} \wedge \vec{O_A M} + \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \left[\frac{d\vec{O_A M}}{dt} \Big|_{R_A} + \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \vec{O_A M} \right]$$

$$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_r(M) + \vec{a}_A(O_A) + \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \vec{V}_r(M) + \frac{d\vec{\Omega}(R_A/R)}{dt} \wedge \vec{O_A M} + \vec{\Omega} \wedge \vec{V}_r(M) + \vec{\Omega} \wedge (\vec{\Omega} \wedge \vec{O_A M})$$

$$\vec{a}_A(M) = \vec{a}_r(M) + \vec{a}_c(M) + \vec{a}_e(M)$$

$$\vec{a}_r = \frac{d\vec{V}_r(M)}{dt} \Big|_{R_A}$$

$$\vec{a}_c = \vec{\Omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \vec{V}_r(M)$$

$$\vec{a}_e(O_A) = \vec{a}_A(O_A) + \frac{d\vec{\Omega}(R_A/R)}{dt} \wedge \vec{O_A M} + \vec{\Omega} \wedge (\vec{\Omega} \wedge \vec{O_A M})$$

chap 3: Dynamique du point Matériel

I / P.F.D.

1/ le principe d'inertie (1^{ère} loi de Newton)

* M est isolé: n'est soumis à aucune force (libre)

* M est pseudo-isolé: la résultante des forces appliquées sur M est nulle $\rightarrow \sum \vec{F} = \vec{0}$

1^{ère} loi de Newton:

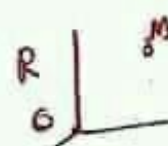
Dans un référentiel galiléen, si M est isolé ou pseudo-isolé

$$\rightarrow \vec{V}(M) = \text{cte} \quad \left(\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0} \leftrightarrow \vec{V}(M) = \text{cte} \right)$$

→ Remarque: $\vec{V}(M) = \vec{0} \rightarrow M$ au repos.

* Référentiel galiléen:

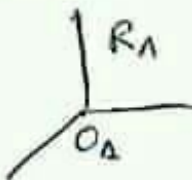
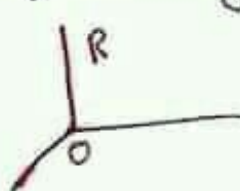
C'est un référentiel dans lequel la 1^{ère} loi de Newton est vérifiée (valable)



$$\begin{cases} \vec{V}(M/R) = \text{cte} \\ \sum \vec{F} = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$

→ R est galiléen

→ tout R en mvt de translation rectiligne uniforme par rapport à un référentiel galiléen est un R.G.



R est galiléen

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{V}_A(M) &= \vec{V}_R(M) + \vec{V}_e(M) \\ &= \vec{V}(M/R_A) + \vec{V}_e(M) \end{aligned}$$

• si R₀ est en mvt de translation rectiligne uniforme / R:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{V}_e(M) &= \vec{V}_A(O_0) + \vec{\omega}(R_A/R) \wedge \vec{O_0M} \\ \vec{V}_e(M) &= \vec{V}_A(O_0) \end{aligned}$$

uniforme $\rightarrow \vec{V}(O_0/R) = \text{cte} = \vec{V}_e(M)$

• si M en mvt de translation / R: $\vec{V}(M/R) = \text{cte}$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{V}(M/R_A) &= \vec{V}(M/R) - \vec{V}_e(M) \\ &= \text{cte} - \text{cte} = \text{cte} \rightarrow \vec{V}(M/R_A) = \text{cte} \end{aligned}$$

→ R_A est galiléen.

2° Le Principe fondamental de la dynamique (P.F.D) :

Quantité du Mvt : $\vec{P}(M/R) = m\vec{V}(M/R)$

dans un référentiel galiléen :

$$\frac{d\vec{P}(M/R)}{dt} = \sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}/M}$$

c'est une équation différentielle

Cinématique + Dynamique (Ep, Ec, Forces)

2ème loi de Newton :

dans un référentiel galiléen :

Si $m = \text{cte}$:

$$\frac{d[m\vec{V}(M/R)]}{dt} = \sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext} \rightarrow M}$$

$$\rightarrow m \frac{d\vec{V}(M/R)}{dt} = \sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext} \rightarrow M}$$

$$m\vec{\gamma}(M/R) = \sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}/M}$$

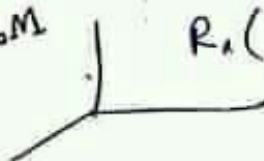
3° La 2ème loi de Newton dans un référentiel non galiléen :

R (galiléen)



M

R_1 (non galiléen)



$$\sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = m\vec{\gamma}(M/R)$$

$$\text{or } \vec{\gamma}(M/R) = \vec{\gamma}_r(M) + \vec{\gamma}_e(M) + \vec{\gamma}_c(M)$$

$$\rightarrow \sum \vec{F} = m \left[\vec{\gamma}_r(M/R) + \vec{\gamma}_e(M) + \vec{\gamma}_c(M) \right]$$

$$\sum \vec{F} - m\vec{\gamma}_e(M) - m\vec{\gamma}_c(M) = m\vec{\gamma}(M/R)$$

$$m\vec{\gamma}(M/R) = \sum \vec{F} + \vec{F}_{ie} + \vec{F}_{ic}$$

$$\text{avec : } \begin{cases} \vec{F}_{ie} = -m\vec{\gamma}_e(M) \\ \vec{F}_{ic} = -m\vec{\gamma}_c(M) \end{cases}$$

II/ Theoreme du moment cinétique :

1° Le moment d'une force :

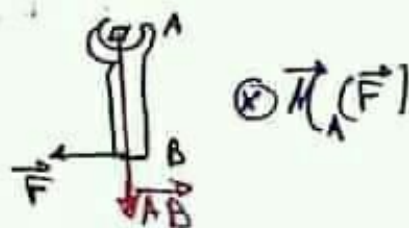
Le moment d'une force $\vec{F}$ par rapport à un pt O, qui s'applique en un pt M est le vecteur :

$$\vec{M}_O(\vec{F}) = \vec{OM} \wedge \vec{F}$$

M le pt d'application de $\vec{F}$

la norme : $|\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})| = |\vec{F}| |\vec{OM}| \sin(\vec{F}, \vec{OM})$

Exemple $\vec{M}_A(\vec{F}) = \vec{AB} \wedge \vec{F}$



Le moment par rapport à une axe (Δ) :

$$M_\Delta(\vec{F}) = \vec{M}_O(\vec{F}) \cdot \vec{u}$$

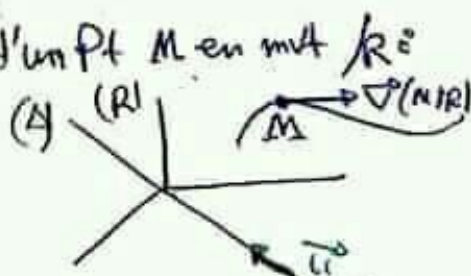
↑
scalaire

Projection de $\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})$ sur (Δ)

2° Le moment cinétique :

Le moment cinétique au pt O, d'un pt M en mt R :

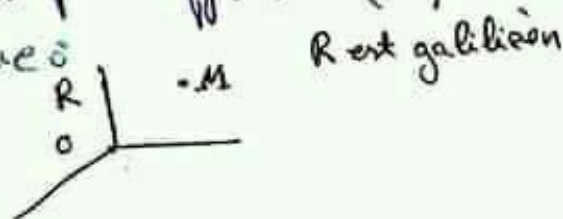
$$\begin{cases} \vec{\sigma}_O(M/R) = \vec{OM} \wedge \vec{p}^O(M/R) \\ \vec{\sigma}_O(M/R) = \vec{OM} \wedge m \vec{V}(M/R) \end{cases}$$



$\sigma_\Delta(M/R) = \vec{\sigma}_O(M/R) \cdot \vec{u}$ le moment par rapport à (Δ)

3° le theoreme du moment cinétique :

$$\vec{\sigma}_O(M/R) = \vec{OM} \wedge m \vec{V}(M/R)$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{\sigma}_O(M/R) = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{OM} \wedge m \vec{V}(M/R)$$

$$+ \vec{OM} \wedge m \frac{d}{dt} \vec{V}(M/R)$$

$$= m \vec{V}(M/R) \wedge \vec{V}(M/R) + \vec{OM} \wedge m \vec{\gamma}(M/R)$$

$$= \vec{OM} \wedge \sum \vec{F}_{ext}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{\sigma}_O(M/R) = \vec{M}_O(\sum \vec{F}_{ext})$$

Dans un R.G

* Dans un référentiel non galiléen

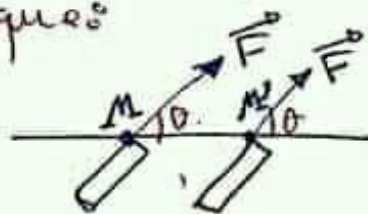
$$\frac{d\vec{v}_0(M/R_2)}{dt} / R_2 = \vec{N}_0 (\sum \vec{F}_{ext} + \vec{F}_{ie} + \vec{F}_{ic})$$

R_2 non galiléen

III) Théorème de l'énergie cinétique:

1/ Travail d'une force:

$$\begin{cases} W(\vec{F})_{M \rightarrow M'} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{MM'} \\ W_{M \rightarrow M'}(\vec{F}) = |\vec{F}| |\vec{MM'}| \cos \theta \end{cases}$$



2/ Travail élémentaire:

- * La trajectoire est curviligne
- * $\vec{F} \neq \text{cte}$

$$\begin{aligned} dW(\vec{F}) &= \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{MM'} \\ dW(\vec{F}) &= \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} \end{aligned}$$



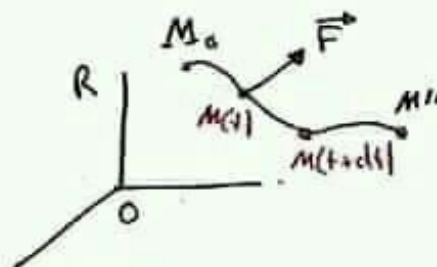
$d\ell$: déplacement élémentaire

$$W(\vec{F})_{M_0 \rightarrow M''} = \int_{M_0}^{M''} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

Soit M en mvt / R :

$$dW(\vec{F}) = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{OM}$$

$$\text{or: } \vec{MM'} = \vec{MO} + \vec{OM'} = \vec{OM'} - \vec{OM} = d\vec{OM}$$



$$dW(\vec{F}) = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{OM}$$

$$W(\vec{F})_{M_0 \rightarrow M''} = \int_{M_0}^{M''} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{OM}$$

Travail total

3/ Puissance d'une force:

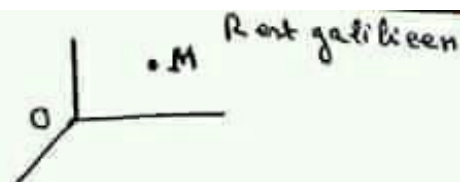
$$P(\vec{F}) = \frac{dW(\vec{F})}{dt}$$

$$\rightarrow P(\vec{F}) = \vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} / R$$

$$P(\vec{F}) = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}$$

Energie cinétique:

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{V}^2(M/R)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE_c(M/R)}{dt} \Big/ R &= m \vec{V}(M/R) \cdot \frac{d\vec{V}(M/R)}{dt} \Big/ R \\ &= m \vec{V}(M/R) \cdot \vec{\gamma}(M/R) \\ &= \sum \vec{F}_{ext} \cdot \vec{V}(M/R) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dE_c(M/R)}{dt} \Big/ R = \mathcal{P}(\sum \vec{F}_{ext})$$

Théorème de l'énergie cinétique

Dans un R_n non galiléen:

$$\frac{dE_c(M/R)}{dt} \Big/ R = \mathcal{P}(\sum \vec{F}_{ext} + \vec{F}_{ie} + \vec{F}_c)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\vec{F}_{ic}) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\vec{F}_{ic}) = \vec{F}_c \cdot \vec{V}(M/R_n)$$

$$= -m \vec{\gamma}(M) \cdot \vec{V}(M/R_n) = -m (\vec{\Omega}(R_n/R) \wedge \vec{V}(M/R_n)) \cdot \vec{V}(M/R_n) = 0$$

1°/ Le gradient: $\vec{\nabla}$ (nabla) -

en coordonnées cartésiennes:

$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{k} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{\nabla} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$f(x, y, z)$: fct scalaire continue et dérivable.

$$\vec{\text{grad}} f = \vec{\nabla} f(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

Soit M en mt/R:

$$\vec{OM} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} \quad \rightarrow \quad d\vec{OM} = dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j} + dz\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\text{grad}} f \cdot d\vec{OM} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{\text{grad}} f \cdot d\vec{OM} = df$$

* en coord cylindriques:

$$\vec{OM} = \rho \vec{e}_\rho + z \vec{K} \rightarrow d\vec{OM} = d\rho \vec{e}_\rho + \rho d\theta \vec{e}_\theta + dz \vec{K}$$

$$\phi(\rho, \theta, z): \quad d\phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \rho} d\rho + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} d\theta + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} dz$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} d\rho \\ \rho d\theta \\ dz \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \rho} d\rho \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} d\theta \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} dz \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow A = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \rho}; B = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}; C = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{\text{grad}} \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \rho} \vec{e}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$$

2°/ Le rotationnel:

$$\forall \vec{V} \in E_3$$

en coord cartésiennes:

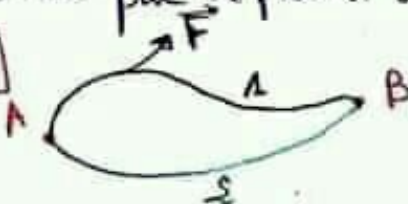
$$\text{rot } \vec{V} = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ V_x \\ V_y \\ V_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{V} = \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k}$$

3°/ les forces conservatives:

$\vec{F}$ est conservative si le travail produit par cette $\vec{F}$ ne dépend pas du chemin suivi par le point d'application de cette $\vec{F}$: $W_{A \rightarrow B}^1(\vec{F}) = W_{A \rightarrow B}^2(\vec{F})$

$$\rightarrow \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 0$$



D'après le Th de Kelvin-Stokes:

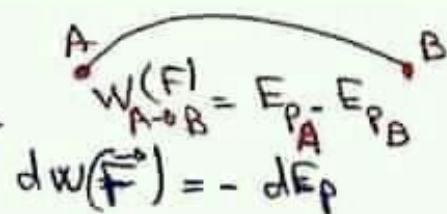
$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \vec{0} \rightarrow \vec{F} = -\vec{\text{grad}} \phi$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{F} = -\vec{\text{grad}} E_p \rightarrow \text{Energie potentielle}$$

AC

$$\text{grad } E_p \cdot d\vec{OM} = dE_p$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{OM} = -dE_p$$

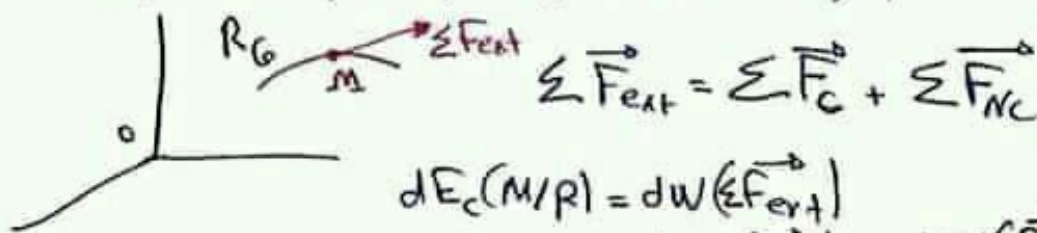


$$W(F)_{A \rightarrow B} = E_{pA} - E_{pB}$$

$$dW(\vec{F}) = -dE_p$$

$$E_p = \int -dW(\vec{F})$$

IV - Théorème de l'énergie Mécanique



$$\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \sum \vec{F}_c + \sum \vec{F}_{nc}$$

$$dE_c(M/R) = dW(\sum \vec{F}_{ext})$$

$$= dW(\vec{F}_c) + dW(\vec{F}_{nc})$$

$$\rightarrow dE_c = -dE_p(M/R) + dW(\sum \vec{F}_{nc})$$

$$d[E_c(M/R) + E_p(M/R)] = dW(\sum \vec{F}_{nc})$$

$$dE_m(M/R) = dW(\sum \vec{F}_{nc})$$

$$dE_m(M/R) = dW(\sum \vec{F}_{nc})$$

$$\frac{dE_m(M/R)}{dt} = P(\sum \vec{F}_{nc})$$

si M est soumis juste à des forces conservatives

$$dW(\sum \vec{F}_{nc}) = 0 \longrightarrow P(\sum \vec{F}_{nc}) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow dE_m(M/R) = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow E_m(M/R) = \text{cte}$$

↳ L'énergie mécanique se conserve