

25/5



0,5

95

$$V = 6 \times n - 5p_5 - 4p_4 - 3p_3 - 2p_2 - p_1 \quad 0.71$$

$$= 6 \times (9-1) - 5 \times 4 - 4 \times 4 - 3 \times 3$$

b. - Le Mécanisme de la figure 1b est à 1 ddl; Paramètre d'entrée (1)

$\Rightarrow W = 2 \text{ d/L ?!} \neq 1$

0.71

0,5

$$\frac{1}{q} \dots$$
$$\sum \vec{r}_k = 0 \rightarrow \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1 = 0 \quad 0,25$$

4) 

0.5

$$\sum r_2 \cos \theta_2 - r_3 \cos \theta_3 - x_c = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \text{ inconnues } x_c \text{ et } \theta_3$$

oil

$$\begin{cases} r_2 \cos \theta_2 - x_c = r_3 \cos \theta_3 \quad \text{--- (1)} \\ r_2 \sin \theta_2 - L_a = r_3 \sin \theta_3 \quad \text{--- (2)} \end{cases}$$

$$r_2 \sin \theta_2 - L_a = r_3 \sin \theta_3 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

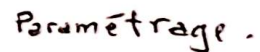


Figure 2

(1)² + (2)² donne :

$$A X_c^2 + B X_c + C = 0 \quad \text{o.i.}$$

avec

$$A = 1$$

$$B = -2 r_2 \cos \theta_2 = -0,42$$

$$C = r_2^2 + L_a^2 - r_3^2 - 2 L_a r_2 \sin \theta_2 = -0,75$$

$$\Delta = B^2 - 4AC = 3,18$$

$$X_c = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2A} \rightarrow \begin{cases} X_c = -0,682 \text{ m} \\ X_c = +1,102 \text{ m} \end{cases} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

$$\frac{(2)}{(1)} \rightarrow \theta_3 = \arctg \left\{ \frac{r_2 \sin \theta_2 - L_a}{r_2 \cos \theta_2 - X_c} \right\} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta_3 = -7,18^\circ \\ \theta_3 = 172,82^\circ \end{cases} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

• Vitesses : $\frac{d}{dt} \{ (1) \text{ et } (2) \}$

$$\text{o.i.} \begin{cases} -r_2 \omega_2 \sin \theta_2 + r_3 \omega_3 \sin \theta_3 - \dot{X}_c = 0 & (3) \\ r_2 \omega_2 \cos \theta_2 - r_3 \omega_3 \cos \theta_3 = 0 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{o.i.} \quad r_2 \omega_2 \cos \theta_2 - r_3 \omega_3 \cos \theta_3 = 0 \quad (4)$$

inconnues ω_3 et $\dot{X}_c$.

forme matricielle :

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_3 \sin \theta_3 & -1 \\ -r_3 \cos \theta_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \omega_3 \\ \dot{X}_c \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} r_2 \omega_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ -r_2 \omega_2 \cos \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} r_2 \omega_2 \sin \theta_2 & -1 \\ -r_2 \omega_2 \cos \theta_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{-r_3 \cos \theta_3} = \frac{r_2 \omega_2 \cos \theta_2}{r_3 \cos \theta_3} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

$$\dot{X}_c = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} r_3 \sin \theta_3 & r_2 \omega_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ -r_3 \cos \theta_3 & -r_2 \omega_2 \cos \theta_2 \end{vmatrix}}{-r_3 \cos \theta_3} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

$$\text{car } \dot{X}_c = r_2 \omega_2 \frac{\sin(\theta_3 - \theta_2)}{\cos \theta_3}$$

$$\text{A.N. : } \omega_3 = -3,09 \text{ rad/s} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

$$\dot{X}_c = -3,11 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

ω_3 : vitesse angulaire de la bielle BC

$\dot{X}_c$: vitesse du piston C

• Accélérations : $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \{ (1) \text{ et } (2) \}$

$$\begin{cases} -r_2 \alpha_2 \sin \theta_2 - r_2 \omega_2^2 \cos \theta_2 + r_3 \alpha_3 \sin \theta_3 + r_3 \omega_3^2 \cos \theta_3 - \ddot{X}_c = 0 & (5) \quad \text{o.i.} \\ +r_2 \alpha_2 \cos \theta_2 - r_2 \omega_2^2 \sin \theta_2 - r_3 \alpha_3 \cos \theta_3 + r_3 \omega_3^2 \sin \theta_3 = 0 & (6) \quad \text{o.i.} \end{cases}$$

inconnues α_3 et $\ddot{X}_c$

acc. angulaire de la bielle (α_3)
et

acc. du piston C $\rightarrow \ddot{X}_c$

forme matricielle :

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_3 \sin \theta_3 & -1 \\ -r_3 \cos \theta_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_3 \\ \ddot{X}_c \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f \\ g \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$f = r_2 \alpha_2 \sin \theta_2 + r_2 \omega_2^2 \cos \theta_2 - r_3 \omega_3^2 \cos \theta_3$$

$$g = -r_2 \alpha_2 \cos \theta_2 + r_2 \omega_2^2 \sin \theta_2 - r_3 \omega_3^2 \sin \theta_3$$

$$f = 48,44 \quad ; \quad g = 33,72$$

solution :

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} f & -1 \\ g & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{-r_3 \cos \theta_3} = -\frac{g}{r_3 \cos \theta_3} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

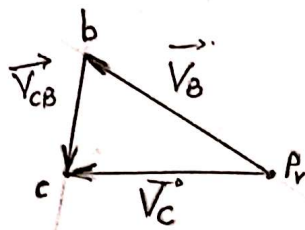
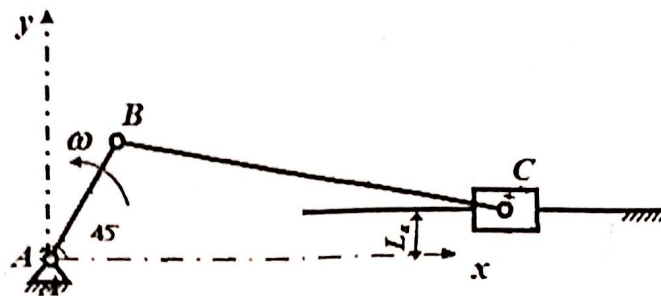
$$\ddot{X}_c = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} r_3 \sin \theta_3 & f \\ -r_3 \cos \theta_3 & g \end{vmatrix}}{-r_3 \cos \theta_3} = \frac{g \sin \theta_3 + f \cos \theta_3}{\cos \theta_3} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

$$\text{A.N.} \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 37,76 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

$$\ddot{X}_c = 41,19 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \quad \text{o.i.}$$

Mardi, 13 mai 2025

2/ (5/5, 25)



Polygone des vitesses

$$\vec{V}_C = \vec{V}_B + \vec{V}_{CB}$$

dir. // $\vec{Ax}$ $\perp AB$ $\perp CB$
mod. ? $r_2 \omega_2$?

$$V_B = r_2 \cdot \omega_2 = 3,9 \frac{m}{s}$$

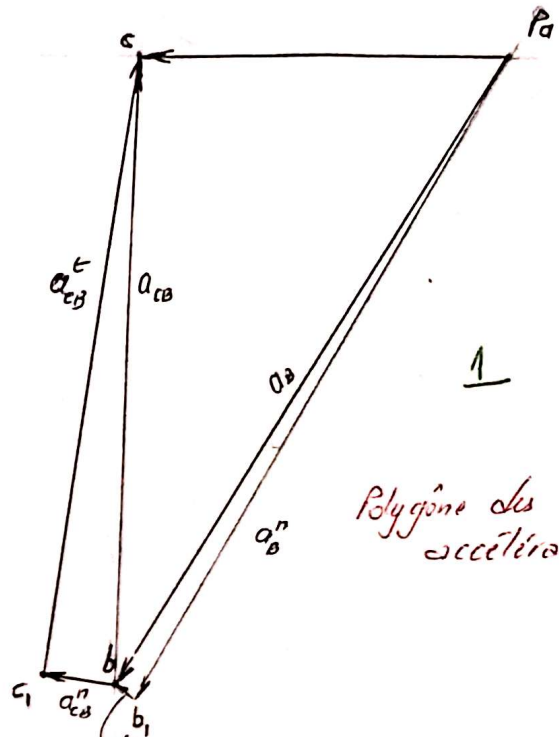
Soit $P_V b = 3 \text{ cm}$.

$$k_v = \frac{V_B}{P_V b} = 1,3 \frac{m/s}{cm}$$

Echelle $\rightarrow 1,3 \frac{m}{s} \rightarrow 1 \text{ cm}$

$$\vec{V}_C = P_V c \times k_v = 2,9 \text{ cm} \times 1,3 = 3,77 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{V_{CB}}{r_3} = \frac{cb \times k_v}{r_3} = 2,38 \frac{rad}{s}$$



Polygone des accélérations

$$\vec{a}_C = \vec{a}_B + \vec{a}_{CB}$$

$$\vec{a}_C = \vec{a}_B^n + \vec{a}_B^t + \vec{a}_{CB}^n + \vec{a}_{CB}^t$$

dir. // $\vec{Ax}$ // BA $\perp BA$ // CB $\perp CB$
mod. ? $-r_2 \omega_2^2$ $r_2 \alpha_2$ $-r_3 \omega_3^2$?

$$a_B^n = r_2 \omega_2^2 = 50,7 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

Soit $P_a b_1 = 10 \text{ cm} \rightarrow k_a = \frac{50,7}{10} = 5,07 \frac{m/s^2}{cm}$

$$a_B^t = r_2 \alpha_2 = 1,1 \frac{m}{s^2} \text{ sur l'épure } b_1 b = 0,3 \text{ cm}$$

$$a_{CB}^n = r_3 \omega_3^2 = 1,10 \frac{m}{s^2} \text{ sur l'épure } bc_1 = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$a_C = P_a c \times k_a = 42,6 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{a_{CB}^t}{r_3} = \frac{cb_1 \times k_a}{r_3} = 46,76 \frac{rad}{s^2}$$