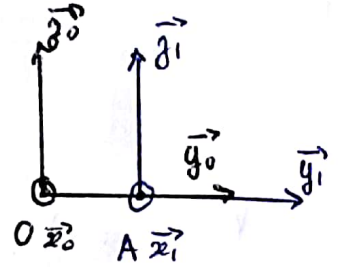
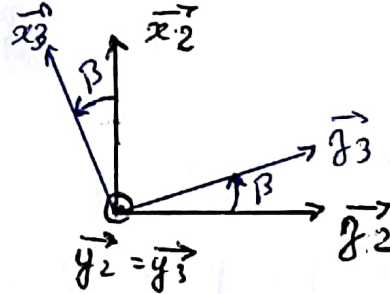
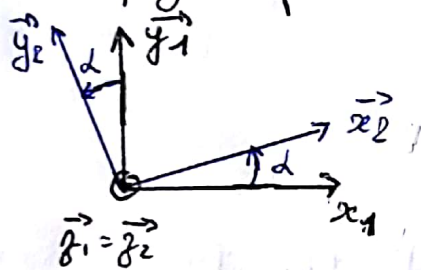


## Partie 1: vecteur vitesse de rotation

Q1: figures planes



Q2:  $\vec{\Omega}_{110} = \vec{0}$  ;  $\vec{\Omega}_{211} = +\dot{\alpha} \vec{y}_1$  ;  $\vec{\Omega}_{312} = +\dot{\beta} \vec{y}_2$

## Partie 2: vecteur vitesse d'un solide (pt) par rapport à un autre

Q3:  $\vec{V}_{A110} = \frac{d\vec{OA}}{dt} = \frac{d(\lambda \cdot \vec{y}_1)}{dt} = \dot{\lambda} \cdot \vec{y}_0$  ( $\vec{y}_1$  fixe dans  $R_0$ )

$\vec{V}_{B210} = \vec{V}_{B211} + \vec{V}_{B110}$  or  $\vec{V}_{B211} = \vec{0}$  car B centre de liaison

$\vec{V}_{B210} = \vec{V}_{B110} = \vec{V}_{A110} + \vec{BA} \wedge \vec{\Omega}_{110}$  or  $\vec{\Omega}_{110} = \vec{0}$

$\vec{V}_{B210} = \vec{V}_{A110}$

Q4: B est le centre de liaison:  $\vec{V}_{B310} = \vec{V}_{B210}$

Théorème de Varignon: distribution des vitesses

$\vec{V}_{P310} = \vec{V}_{B310} + \vec{PB} \wedge \vec{\Omega}_{310} = \dot{\lambda} \vec{y}_0 + (-L \vec{z}_3) \wedge \vec{\Omega}_{310}$

$\vec{V}_{P310} = \dot{\lambda} \vec{y}_0 - L \vec{z}_3 \wedge (\dot{\beta} \vec{y}_2 + \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_2) = \dot{\lambda} \vec{y}_0 - L (\cos \beta \vec{z}_2 + \sin \beta \vec{x}_2) \wedge (\dot{\beta} \vec{y}_2 + \dot{\alpha} \vec{z}_2)$

$\vec{V}_{P310} = \dot{\lambda} \vec{y}_0 + L \dot{\beta} \cos \beta \vec{x}_2 - L \dot{\beta} \sin \beta \vec{z}_2 + L \dot{\alpha} \sin \beta \vec{y}_2$

### Partie 3: Respect du cahier des charges

Q5: Projection du vecteur vitesse  $\vec{V}_{P3/0}$  dans le repère  $R_0$

$$\vec{x}_2 = \cos \alpha \vec{x}_1 + \sin \alpha \vec{y}_1 = \cos \alpha \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha \vec{y}_0$$

$$\vec{y}_2 = \cos \alpha \vec{y}_1 - \sin \alpha \vec{x}_1 = \cos \alpha \vec{y}_0 - \sin \alpha \vec{x}_0$$

$$\vec{z}_2 = \vec{z}_1 = \vec{z}_0$$

Soit  $\vec{V}_{P3/0} = \dot{\lambda} \vec{y}_0 + L \dot{\beta} \cos \beta (\cos \alpha \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha \vec{y}_0) - L \dot{\beta} \sin \beta \vec{z}_0 + L \dot{\alpha} \sin \beta (\cos \alpha \vec{y}_0 - \sin \alpha \vec{x}_0)$

proj sur  $\vec{x}_0$ :  $V = \underline{L \dot{\beta} \cos \beta \cos \alpha - L \dot{\alpha} \sin \beta \sin \alpha}$

Q6:  $\beta = \beta_0 \Rightarrow \dot{\beta} = 0$

$$V = -L \dot{\alpha} \sin \beta_0 \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{\dot{\alpha} = \frac{-V}{L \sin \beta_0 \sin \alpha}}$$

proj sur  $\vec{y}_0$ :  $\vec{V}_{P3/0} = \vec{0} = \dot{\lambda} + L \dot{\beta} \cos \beta \sin \alpha + L \dot{\alpha} \sin \beta \cos \alpha$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\lambda} = -L \dot{\alpha} \sin \beta_0 \cos \alpha = -L \left( \frac{-V}{L \sin \beta_0 \sin \alpha} \right) \sin \beta_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$\boxed{\dot{\lambda} = \frac{V}{\tan \alpha}}$$

Q7: La condition du cahier des charges est vérifiée si:

$$\dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha = \text{constante.}$$