

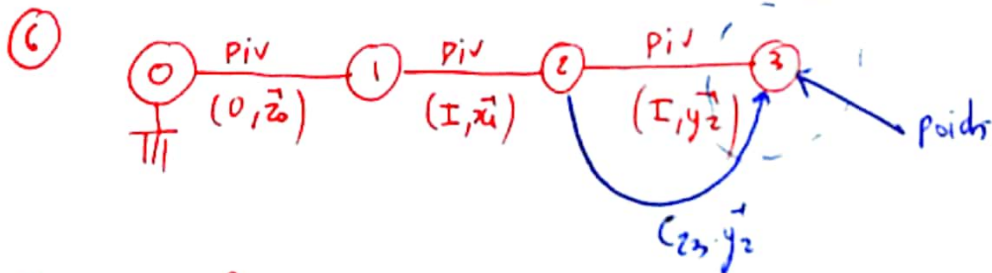
$$\textcircled{1} \cdot \left\{ \mathcal{N}_{1/0} \right\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\Psi} \vec{z}_0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} ; \left\{ \mathcal{N}_{2/1} \right\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\Theta} \cdot \vec{x}_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} ; \left\{ \mathcal{N}_{3/2} \right\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\Psi} \cdot \dot{\Psi} \vec{z}_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \cdot 1/2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cdot \vec{V}(\text{I} \in 3/0) = \vec{V}(\text{I} \in 3/2) + \vec{V}(\text{I} \in 2/1) + \vec{V}(\text{I} \in 1/0) \\ = \vec{V}(0 \in 1/0) + \vec{I} \vec{0} \wedge \vec{\omega}(1/0) = \underline{R \dot{\Psi} \cdot \vec{x}_1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cdot \underline{\vec{\Gamma}(\text{I} \in 3/0)} = R \dot{\Psi} \vec{x}_1 + R \dot{\Psi}^2 \cdot \vec{y}_1$$

④. axe (I, \vec{y}_1) de révolution donc matrice diagonale.

$$\textcircled{5} \cdot \underline{\text{I}(\text{I}, \mathcal{B})} = \begin{bmatrix} m \left(\frac{R^2}{4} + \frac{h^2}{12} \right) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m \frac{R^2}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m \left(\frac{R^2}{4} + \frac{h^2}{12} \right) \end{bmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}_2}$$



⑦. On isole 3

On applique le TMD en I projeté sur \vec{y}_2 .

⑧. Moment cinétique: avec $\dot{\Theta} = \dot{\Psi} = 0$.

$$\vec{\sigma}(\text{I} \in 3/0) = \text{I}(\text{I}, \mathcal{B}) \cdot \vec{\omega}(3/0) \quad \text{avec} \quad \vec{\omega}(3/0) = \dot{\Psi} \vec{z}_0 = \dot{\Psi} \cdot (\cos \Theta \vec{z}_2 + \sin \Theta \vec{y}_2) \\ = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{\Psi} \sin \Theta \\ \dot{\Psi} \cos \Theta \end{bmatrix} = \underline{B \dot{\Psi} \sin \Theta \vec{y}_2 + C \dot{\Psi} \cos \Theta \vec{z}_2}$$

⑨. Moment dynamique en I sur \vec{y}_2 :

$$\vec{S}_d(\text{I} \in 3/0) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\vec{\sigma}(\text{I} \in 3/0) \right]_{/R} \quad \text{mais on ne cherche que la composante sur } \vec{y}_2$$

$$/ \vec{y}_2 \quad = \frac{d}{dt} \left[B \dot{\Psi} \sin \Theta \cdot \vec{y}_2 + C \dot{\Psi} \cos \Theta \vec{z}_2 \right]_{/R} \cdot \vec{y}_2$$

$$\text{or } \frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \Big|_{/R} \text{ ne dépend que de } \dot{\Theta} \text{ et } \dot{\Psi}: \quad \frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt} \Big|_{/R} = \vec{\omega}(2/0) \wedge \vec{z}_2 = \dot{\Psi} \sin \Theta \vec{z}_1$$

donc $\vec{\delta}_d(I, z/0) \cdot \vec{y}_0 = \frac{d}{dt} [B \dot{\Psi} \sin \theta] = B \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \ddot{\Psi}$ car $\theta = \text{cte.}$

2/2

1. BAME:

$$\left\{ T_{p \rightarrow 1} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ m_1 g \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\{ T_{2 \rightarrow 1} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{12} \\ Y_{12} \\ Z_{12} \\ N_{12} \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\{ T_{nt \rightarrow 3} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

On écrit le TMD en I sur \vec{y}_0 : $\sum \vec{M}(I) \cdot \vec{y}_0 = \vec{\delta}_d(I, z/0) \cdot \vec{y}_0$.

$$C_{23} = B \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \ddot{\Psi}$$