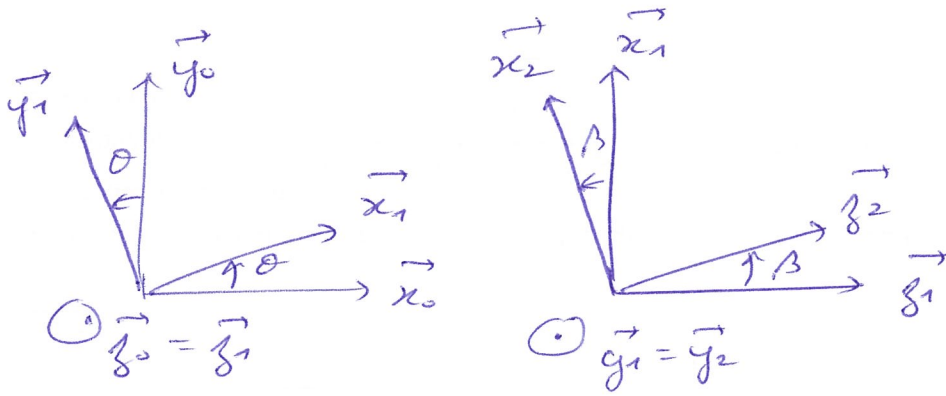


Exo 1

DS NPS11, SI, mars 22.

Q1



Q2 $\vec{v}(G_3 \in \mathcal{R}_0) = \left(\frac{d\vec{OG}_3}{dt} \right)_0$

$\vec{OG}_3 = a\vec{x}_1 + b\vec{x}_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{d\vec{x}_2}{dt} \right)_0 &= \left(\frac{d\vec{x}_2}{dt} \right)_1 + \vec{\Omega}_1 \wedge \vec{x}_2 \\ &= -\dot{\beta} \vec{y}_2 + \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_1 a (\cos\beta \vec{x}_1 - \sin\beta \vec{y}_1) \\ &= -\dot{\beta} \vec{y}_2 + \dot{\theta} \cos\beta \vec{y}_1 \quad (\times b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}(G_3 \in \mathcal{R}_0) &= a \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_1 + b \dot{\theta} \cos\beta \vec{y}_1 - b \dot{\beta} \vec{y}_2 \\ &= \underbrace{(a + b \cos\beta) \dot{\theta} \vec{y}_1}_{\vec{v}(G_3 \in \mathcal{R}_1) \text{ entraînement}} - \underbrace{b \dot{\beta} \vec{y}_2}_{\vec{v}(G_3 \in \mathcal{R}_1) \text{ relative}} \end{aligned}$$

Q3 $\vec{v}(G_3 \in \mathcal{R}_0) = \underbrace{\vec{v}(A \in \mathcal{R}_0)}_{\vec{0}} + \vec{\Omega}_0 \wedge \vec{AG}_3$

$$= \underbrace{\vec{v}(A \in \mathcal{R}_1)}_{\vec{0}} + \underbrace{\vec{v}(A \in \mathcal{R}_0)}_{\vec{v}(O \in \mathcal{R}_0)} + \vec{\Omega}_1 \wedge \vec{OA}$$

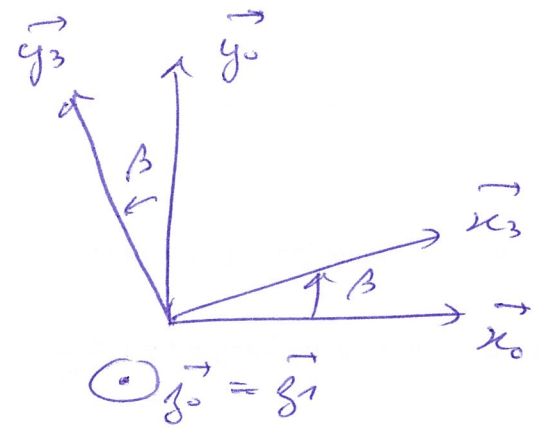
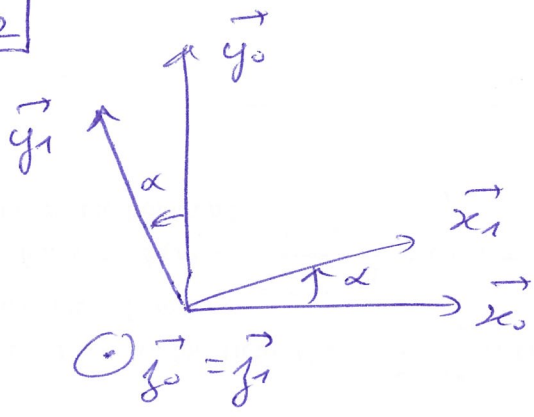
Finalement :

$\vec{v}(G_3 \in \mathcal{R}_0) = \vec{\Omega}_0 \wedge \vec{AG}_3 + \vec{\Omega}_1 \wedge \vec{OA}$

②

Exo 2

Q1



Q2 $\vec{OC} + \vec{CB} = \vec{OB}$

$-a\vec{x}_0 + b\vec{x}_3 = \lambda\vec{x}_1$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x}_3 = \cos\beta\vec{x}_0 + \sin\beta\vec{y}_0 & (x\beta) \\ \vec{x}_1 = \cos\alpha\vec{x}_0 + \sin\alpha\vec{y}_0 & (x\alpha) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -a + b\cos\beta = \lambda\cos\alpha \\ b\sin\beta = \lambda\sin\alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$(-a + b\cos\beta)^2 + (b\sin\beta)^2 = \lambda^2$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{b^2 + a^2 - 2ab\cos\beta}$$

③ Exo 3 Hubbles

Q2 $V = R \cdot \omega_{10}$

Q3 $R_{sg} \Rightarrow \vec{v}(I \in \Sigma_1) = \vec{0} = \vec{v}(I \in \Sigma_1) + \vec{v}(I \in \Sigma_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}(I \in \Sigma_1) &= \vec{v}(A \in \Sigma_1) + \vec{R}_{\Sigma_1} \wedge \vec{AI} \\ &= \vec{0} + \omega_{21} \vec{x}_1 \wedge (-R \vec{z}_1) = R \cdot \omega_{21} \cdot \vec{y}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}(I \in \Sigma_0) &= \vec{v}(O_1 \in \Sigma_0) + \vec{R}_{\Sigma_0} \wedge \vec{O_1 I} \\ &= V \vec{y}_1 + \omega_{10} \vec{z}_1 \wedge \left(-\frac{L}{2} \vec{x}_1 + \dots \vec{z}_0 \right) \\ &= \left(V - \omega_{10} \frac{L}{2} \right) \vec{y}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$R_{sg} \Rightarrow R \omega_{21} + V - \omega_{10} \frac{L}{2} = 0$

$$\omega_{21} = -\frac{1}{R} \left(V - \frac{L}{2} \omega_{10} \right)$$

Q4 $\omega_{41} = -\frac{1}{R R} \left(V - \frac{L}{2} \omega_{10} \right)$

Q5 De même, $\omega_{51} = -\frac{1}{R R} \left(V + \frac{L}{2} \omega_{10} \right)$