

① Correction DS de SI, NP, mars 22, Institut
CCINP NP 79.

Exo 1 Q1 Correction PE pour ...

Q2 Bodé FTF domine', on voit $\Omega_N = 60^\circ$, et fait $20 \log K = -8$
 $\Rightarrow K = 0,6$

Q3 $FTBF = \frac{1}{\frac{1^2}{8C} + \frac{1}{4C} + 1}$ | $K_{BF} = 1$
 $\omega_n = \sqrt{8C}$
 $\zeta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8C}} = 0,56$ | Perf:
Pas
 $D \times \approx 8 \gamma$.
Stable

[Pb] Q1 $\vec{OP} = x_p \vec{x}_0 + y_p \vec{y}_0 = L \vec{x}_1 + L \vec{x}_2$

Q2 $\vec{OP} = \underbrace{L(C_1 \alpha_1 + C_2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2))}_{x_p} \vec{x}_0 + \underbrace{L(m \alpha_1 + m(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2))}_{y_p} \vec{y}_0$

Q3 $\alpha_2 = \pm 2 \arccos \left(\frac{\sqrt{x_p^2 + y_p^2}}{2L} \right); \alpha_1 = -\frac{\alpha_2}{2} + \arctan \left(\frac{y_p}{x_p} \right)$

Q4 $\vec{v}(p \in \gamma) = L \dot{\alpha}_1 \vec{y}_1 + L(\dot{\alpha}_1 + \dot{\alpha}_2) \vec{y}_2$

Q5 $\dot{\alpha}_2 = -\dot{\alpha}_1 \Rightarrow \|\vec{v}(p \in \gamma)\| = L \dot{\alpha}_1 \Rightarrow \dot{\alpha}_1 = \frac{\alpha_1 \omega^2}{0,5} = 0,06 \text{ rad/s}$

Q6 TNS en O, avec $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$ (on note $\Sigma = 1+2+5$)

$$C_{01} - m_1 g \frac{L}{2} - m_2 g \frac{3L}{2} - 2 m_2 g L = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{01} = g L \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} m_2 + 2 m_2 \right) = 15,2 \text{ Nm}$$

Q7 $C_{mn} = \frac{C_{01}}{\lambda} = \frac{15,2}{82} = 0,18 \text{ Nm}$

Q8 2 places de sym ... \Rightarrow moments produits nuls.

Q9 Huygens $\Rightarrow J(O, 1) = J(O_1, 1) + m_1 \begin{bmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} \vec{OB}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{L}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow K_{01} = K_1 + m_1 \left(\frac{L}{2} \right)^2$$

Q10 (Pas clair) $K_{02} = K_1 + m_1 \frac{L^2}{4} + K_{02} + K_{03}$

Q11 TNS en O, $\alpha_2 = 0$ (on note $\Sigma = 1+2+5$)

$$② K_{\Sigma} \ddot{\theta}_1 = C_{01} - m_1 g \frac{L}{2} G \theta_1 - m_2 g \frac{3L}{2} G \theta_1 - m_3 g 2L G \theta_1$$

Q12 Cas le + défavorable : $\dot{\theta}_1 = 0$, de plus $K_{\Sigma} = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow C_{01} = Lg \left(\frac{m_1}{2} + \frac{3m_2}{2} + 2m_3 \right) \quad (\text{Idem Q6})!$$

Q13 On isole l'erreur, TRS $\Rightarrow F = Rg$.

Q14 On isole (réducteur + res + erreur)

$$\text{Entrée} = a.u_m; \text{Sortie} = -RgV = -Rg \omega \frac{1}{2\pi} u_m$$

$$\text{Rendement } \eta = \frac{|P_s|}{|P_e|} = \frac{Rg \omega \frac{1}{2\pi}}{2\pi a} \Rightarrow a = \frac{Rg \omega \frac{1}{2\pi}}{2\pi \eta} = 2,70 \frac{-s}{Nm}$$



$$Q17 F_{m1} = \frac{\frac{K_c}{R_f + K_c K_e}}{\frac{LJ}{R_f + K_c K_e} s^2 + \frac{2f + RS}{R_f + K_c K_e} s + 1}$$

$$Q18 F_{m2} = \frac{F_0}{1 + T_o s}; \Delta V = 12V; \Delta \omega = 33 \Rightarrow F_0 = \frac{33}{12} \frac{rad/s/v}{-s} \\ 3T_o = 0,7ms \Rightarrow T_o = 2,33 \cdot 10^{-4} s$$

$$Q19 \Pi(s) = \frac{1}{s}; \text{Kazay} = K_{azt}$$

$$Q20 G_{Bz}(s) = \frac{K_H F_0 K_{azt} K_{azt}}{s(1 + T_o s)} \quad \text{Classe 1, précis en} \\ \text{pointe avec entrée échelon}$$

$$Q21 \text{Bode } G_B = \frac{0,0112}{s(1 + 0,00028 \cdot s)}$$

$$\text{Cassure pointe } \omega = \frac{1}{0,00028} = 3571$$

Avant cassure : pente -20 dB/decade et $\varphi = -90^\circ$

Après cassure : pente -40 dB/decade et $\varphi = -180^\circ$

$$\text{en asymptote : } |H| = \frac{0,0112}{\omega} \quad \begin{aligned} \omega = 0,0112 &\Rightarrow \text{GdB} = 0 \\ \omega = 3571 &\Rightarrow \text{GdB} = -170 \text{ dB} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_f = \infty; R_e = 90^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{Q22} \quad G_{BF} = \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda^2}{\zeta_0} + 89,3 \cdot \lambda + 1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \omega_0 = 2 \sqrt{\zeta_0} \\ \zeta = 282 \\ t_{sx} = 268 \text{ s.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{Q23} \quad C_0(\lambda) = K_D, \text{ on voit } \text{Re} = 70^\circ$$

$$\varphi = -90^\circ - \arctan(0,00028 \omega) = -170^\circ \Rightarrow \omega = 2062$$

$$\text{Sur asymptote : } |H| = \frac{0,0112}{\omega} K_D = 1 \Rightarrow K_D = 184082$$

$$\textcircled{Q24} \quad G_{BF} = \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda^2}{\zeta_0 K_D} + \frac{89}{K_D} \lambda + 1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \omega_0 = \sqrt{\zeta_0 K_D} \\ \zeta = \frac{89 \sqrt{\zeta_0}}{\sqrt{K_D}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$t_{sx} = \frac{6\zeta}{\omega_0} = \frac{3 \times 89}{K_D} = 5 \Rightarrow K_D = 53,5.$$

Q25 Courbes données

$K_{D2} = 53$ respecte le cahier des charges

$\Delta x = 0$
 $t_{sx} = 5 \text{ s}$
 stable.