

Dynamique

→ moment d'un champ de forces en un point A :

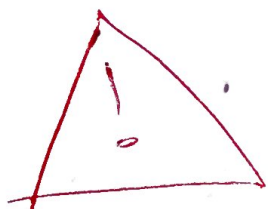
$$\vec{m}_A(\vec{F}) = \int_{P \in S} \vec{AP} \wedge d\vec{F}(M)$$

$$\vec{m}_A(\vec{F}) = \vec{m}_B(\vec{F}) + \vec{AB} \wedge \vec{F}$$

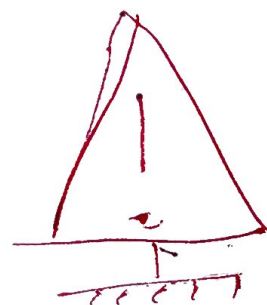
si c'est le pt d'application $\vec{m}_A(\vec{F}) = \vec{AC} \wedge \vec{F}$

→ Lois de Coulomb: * * * * * 

* Cas de glissement :



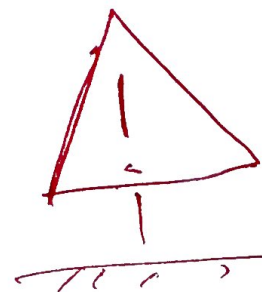
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \vec{v}_g(S_1/S_2) &\neq \vec{0} \\ \rightarrow |\vec{T}_{2 \rightarrow 1}| &= f_d |\vec{N}_{2 \rightarrow 1}| \\ \rightarrow \vec{T}_{2 \rightarrow 1} \cdot \vec{v}_g(A/2) &\leq 0 \\ \rightarrow \vec{T}_{2 \rightarrow 1} \wedge \vec{v}_g(A \rightarrow 2) &= \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$



* Cas de non glissement :

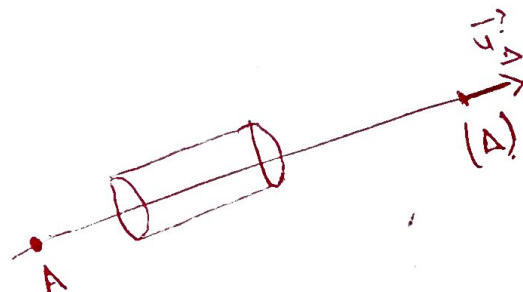


$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_g(S_1/S_2) &= \vec{0} \\ |\vec{T}_{2 \rightarrow 1}| &\leq f_s |\vec{N}_{2 \rightarrow 1}| \end{aligned}$$



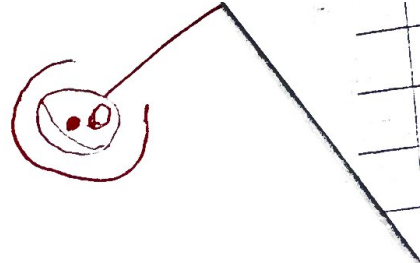
→ Liaison Pivot parfaite

$$\vec{m}_A(\text{Liaison}) \cdot \vec{u}_A = 0$$



→ Liaison rotule parfaite.

$$\vec{m}_0(\text{liaison}) = \vec{0}$$



→ Théorème de la résultante cinétique:

$$\left[\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \right]_R = \sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = m \vec{a}_{G/R}$$

Pour un système
de masse cste.

→ Théorème de moment cinétique:

$$\frac{d \vec{L}_A(\vec{s})/R}{dt} = \sum \vec{m}_A(\vec{F}_{\text{ext}})$$
$$\frac{d \vec{L}^*}{dt} = \sum \vec{m}_G(\vec{F}_{\text{ext}})$$

$$\vec{m}_G(\vec{F}_{ic}) = \vec{0}$$
$$\vec{m}_G(\vec{F}_{ic}) = \vec{0}$$