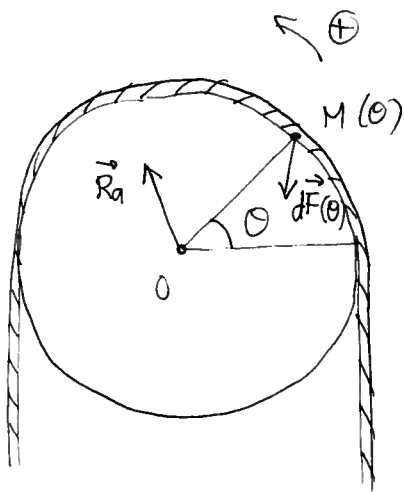
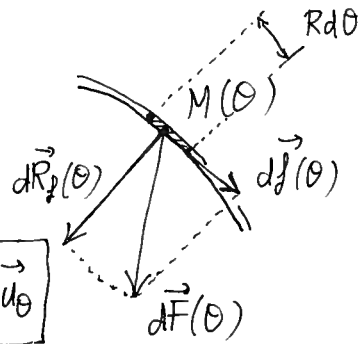


(b)



$\vec{R}_a$ = réaction de l'axe

$d\vec{F}(\theta)$: force du fil sur la partie du point $M(\theta)$ sur la longueur $Rd\theta$



on décompose : $d\vec{F}(\theta) = -dR_r(\theta)\vec{u}_r - dJ(\theta)\vec{u}_\theta$

Théorème du Moment cinétique :

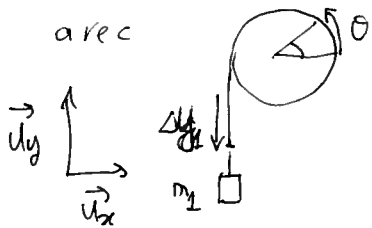
$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = I_0 \ddot{\theta} \vec{u}_3 = \sum \vec{M}(\vec{F}) = \underbrace{\vec{OO}_A}_{=\vec{0}} \wedge \vec{R}_a + \int_0^\pi \vec{OM}(\theta) \wedge d\vec{F}(\theta) d\theta$$

$$I_0 \ddot{\theta} \vec{u}_3 = \int_0^\pi R \vec{u}_r \wedge [-dR_r(\theta)\vec{u}_r - dJ(\theta)\vec{u}_\theta] d\theta$$

$$= -R \int_0^\pi dJ(\theta) d\theta (\vec{u}_r \wedge \vec{u}_\theta) = -R \int_0^\pi dJ(\theta) d\theta \vec{u}_3$$

d'où : $I_0 \ddot{\theta} = -R \int_0^\pi dJ(\theta) d\theta$

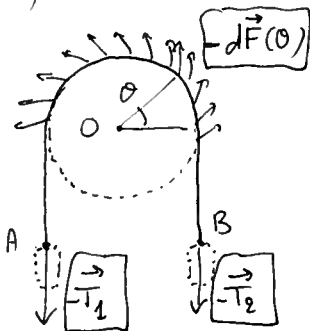
(c) masse m_1 : $m_1 \vec{a}_1 = m_1 \vec{g} + \vec{T}_1$ masse m_2 : $m_2 \vec{a}_2 = m_2 \vec{g} + \vec{T}_2$



$\Delta y_1 = -R\theta$ donc $\begin{cases} a_1 = -R\ddot{\theta} \\ a_2 = R\ddot{\theta} \end{cases}$ (si $\ddot{\theta} > 0$ $a_1 < 0$)

d'où : $\begin{cases} -m_1 R\ddot{\theta} = -m_1 g + T_1 \\ m_2 R\ddot{\theta} = -m_2 g + T_2 \end{cases}$

(d) Théorème du moment cinétique pour le fil :



$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{fil}}{dt} = \vec{0} = \vec{OA} \wedge (-\vec{T}_1) + \vec{OB} \wedge (-\vec{T}_2) + \int_0^\pi \vec{OM}(\theta) \wedge (-d\vec{F}(\theta)) d\theta$$

$$\vec{0} = (-R\vec{u}_x - y_A \vec{u}_y) \wedge (-T_1 \vec{u}_y) + (R\vec{u}_x - y_B \vec{u}_y) \wedge (-T_2 \vec{u}_y)$$

$$+ \int_0^\pi R \vec{u}_r \wedge (+dR_r(\theta)\vec{u}_r + dJ(\theta)\vec{u}_\theta) d\theta$$

$$\vec{0} = RT_1 \vec{u}_3 - RT_2 \vec{u}_3 + R \int_0^\pi dJ(\theta) d\theta \vec{u}_3$$