

I) 11)

$$\vec{V}(I_3) - \vec{V}(O) = \vec{\Omega}_3 \wedge \vec{OI}_3$$

$$\text{or } \vec{V}(O) = \vec{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{V}(I_3) = \vec{\Omega}_3 \wedge \vec{OI}_3$$

$$\vec{V}(I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{vmatrix} \wedge \begin{vmatrix} -R \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ -Rz \\ Ry \end{vmatrix}$$

12)

$$\vec{V}(I_1) - \vec{V}(O_1) + \vec{\Omega}_1 \wedge \vec{O_1I_1}$$

$$\text{avec } \vec{V}(O_1) = \vec{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{V}(I_1) = \vec{\Omega}_1 \wedge \vec{O_1I_1}$$

$$\vec{V}(I_1) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ \omega_1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \wedge \begin{vmatrix} r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -r\omega_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

13)

$$\vec{V}(J_3) - \vec{V}(O) = \vec{\Omega}_3 \wedge \vec{OJ}_3$$

$$\vec{V}(O) = \vec{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{V}(J_3) = \vec{\Omega}_3 \wedge \vec{OJ}_3$$

$$\vec{V}(J_3) = \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{vmatrix} \wedge \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ -R \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} Rz \\ 0 \\ -Rx \end{vmatrix}$$

14)

$$\vec{V}(J_2) = \vec{V}(O_2) + \vec{\Omega}_2 \wedge \vec{O_2J_2}$$

$$\vec{V}(O_2) = \vec{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{V}(J_2) = \vec{\Omega}_2 \wedge \vec{O_2J_2}$$

$$\vec{V}(J_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \omega_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \wedge \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_2 r \end{vmatrix}$$

15)

Les conditions de roulement sans glissement en I et J

À équivant;

$$\begin{cases} \vec{g}_{S_1/S_3} = \vec{V}(I_3) - \vec{V}(I_1) = \vec{0} \\ \vec{g}_{S_2/S_3} = \vec{V}(J_3) - \vec{V}(J_2) = \vec{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{V}(I_3) = \vec{V}(I_1) \\ \vec{V}(J_3) = \vec{V}(J_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ -Ry \\ Ry \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -r\omega_1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{et} \quad \begin{vmatrix} Ry \\ 0 \\ -Rx \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ r\omega_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad z = 0 \quad y = \frac{-r\omega_1}{R} \quad x = \frac{-r\omega_2}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\Omega}_3 = -\frac{r}{R} \begin{vmatrix} \omega_2 \\ \omega_1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$2) \quad m \vec{OG} = \int \vec{OM} dm$$

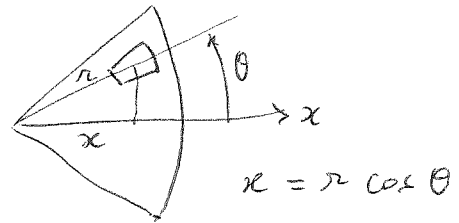
symétrie: $G \in Ox$

$$\Rightarrow m x_G = \int x dm$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_G &= \frac{\rho}{m} \int_0^R r dr \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} d\theta \int_0^h dz \cdot x \\ &= \frac{\rho}{m} \int_0^R r^2 dr \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^h dz \\ &= \frac{\rho}{m} \frac{R^3}{3} \cdot 2 \sin\alpha \cdot h \end{aligned}$$

$$x_G = \frac{2}{3} \frac{R}{\alpha} \sin\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} dm &= \rho dV \\ &= \rho r dr d\theta dz \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} m &= \int dm = \rho \int r dr d\theta dz \\ &= \rho \int_0^R r dr \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} d\theta \int_0^h dz \\ &= \rho \frac{R^2}{2} \cdot 2\alpha \cdot h \end{aligned}$$