

## Mécanique 1

### Warm-Up questions

#### Cinématique (Chapitre 2.2)

i. Alice lance une balle verticalement. Elle essaye d'atteindre le haut du mur de son école. Un camarade lui a dit qu'il fait 7 m de haut. Alice lance le ballon depuis environ 1 m de haut. On néglige tous les frottements.

- Arrivera-t-elle à l'atteindre si elle lance la balle avec une vitesse initiale de 18 km/h ?
- Quelle vitesse minimale doit avoir la balle au lancer pour qu'elle atteigne le haut du mur ?
- Dans ce cas, quelle sera la vitesse de la balle quand elle touchera le sol ?

- The ball raises up to the height  $h = -0.5gt^2 + v_0t + x_0$  with  $x_0 = 1$  m,  $v_0 = 18$  km/h = 5 m/s,  $g = 9.81$  m/s<sup>2</sup> and  $t$  the time taken by the ball to reach its maximal height.

To find  $t$  we have to remember that the speed of the ball at the top of its trajectory is zero. So  $v_{top} = v_0 - gt = 0$  m/s and  $t = v_0/g$ .

Putting this result into the first equation, we get  $h = 2.27$  m < 7 m. So, the ball doesn't reach the top of the wall.

- As before  $t = v_0/g$  and  $h = -0.5gt^2 + v_0t + x_0$ , this time  $v_0$  is unknown and  $h = 7$  m. Solving the system of equation, we get  $v_0 = \sqrt{2g(h - x_0)} = 10.8$  m/s.
- After it reaches the top of its trajectory, the ball will move downwards. We again have both equations  $x_1 = -0.5gt^2 - v_{top}t + h$  and  $v_1 = v_{top} + gt$  with  $x_1 = 0$  m,  $v_{top} = 0$  m/s and  $h = 7$  m.

With the first equation, we find  $t = \sqrt{2h/g}$ . Hence  $v_1 = \sqrt{2gh} = 11.7$  m/s.

ii. Alors que Denis essore de la salade, il se demande à quelle vitesse se déplace les feuilles qui sont le long du périmètre de l'essoreuse. Cette dernière a un diamètre de 30 cm et fait 9 rotations en 2 s.

- A quelle vitesse se déplacent-elles ?
- Quelle est leur accélération ?

En ouvrant l'essoreuse, Denis se rend compte qu'il y a beaucoup plus de feuilles au bord qu'avant l'essorage. Pourtant il a appris que le vecteur accélération est opposé au vecteur position, donc dirigé vers l'intérieur.

- Expliquez pourquoi les feuilles se sont déplacées vers le bord.

- a) At the boundary, the salad moves a distance  $d = N \cdot 2\pi r$  in  $t = 2$  s, with  $r = 0.15$  m being the radius and  $N = 9$  the number of rotations during the time interval  $t$ . Thus, the speed is  $v = d/t = 4.24$  m/s.
- b) The speed is constant, but the velocity not since the salad doesn't always move in the same direction. The acceleration is perpendicular to the movement, towards the centre of the circular motion. Its magnitude is  $a = v^2/r = 120$  m/s<sup>2</sup>.
- c) The acceleration's vector is due to the force applied by the boundary to the salad. This force does not let the salad escape the salad dryer. In the other hand, the salad placed in the middle of the dryer can continue its motion in a straight line, until it reaches the dryer's boundary.

### Dynamique (Chapitre 2.3)

iii. Un bloc de bois de 2 kg est posé sur une rampe. Les coefficients de frottements statique et dynamique sont  $\mu_s = 0.6$  et  $\mu_d = 0.4$ .

- a) Qual è l'angolo massimo di inclinazione della rampa in modo che il blocco non scivoli?
- b) La rampa si trova all'angolo di inclinazione massimo calcolato sopra. Spingiamo leggermente il blocco. Descrivi la velocità del blocco in funzione del tempo.

- a) Three forces act on the block: the gravitational force, the support  $N$  exercised by the ramp and the friction. Their projection on an axis parallel to the ramp gives  $ma_{\parallel} = mg \sin(\theta) - \mu_s N$  and their projection on a perpendicular axis gives  $ma_{\perp} = N - mg \cos(\theta)$  where  $\theta$  is unknown.

Since the block is at rest both  $a_{\parallel}$  and  $a_{\perp}$  are zero and we obtain:  $\mu_s = \tan(\theta)$ . So, the maximal angle is  $\theta = \arctan(\mu_s) = 31.0^\circ$ .

- b) Since the bloc is now moving, the dynamical friction coefficient  $\mu_d$  should be used. It is lower than  $\mu_s$ , so the friction force will not be big enough to counteract the gravitational force and the block will accelerate down the ramp.

iv. Fred roule à 60 km/h sur une route de campagne. Soudain, un chevreuil traverse la route et Fred freine. Après 1.5 s, il n'avance plus qu'à 10 km/h et le chevreuil a disparu. Sachant que Fred et sa voiture pèsent 800 kg, quelle a été la force moyenne appliquée durant le ralentissement ?

We can use Newton's law:  $\sum F = ma = \frac{dp}{dt}$  with  $p = mv$  the momentum. Since we are interested in the average force, we must divide the variation of the momentum by the time interval:  $\langle F \rangle = (mv_1 - mv_0)/\Delta t = 7410$  N with  $v_0$  and  $v_1$  the initial respectively final velocities.

v. On admet que la Lune suit une trajectoire circulaire uniforme autour de la Terre.

- a) Quelle est sa vitesse ?

**b) Et sa période de révolution ?**

**Données utiles :**  $d_{Terre-Lune} = 3.84 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$ ,  $M_{Terre} = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$

- a) The only force felt by the Moon is the gravitational force. Thus  $F = GmM/r^2 = ma$  with  $G$  the gravitational constant,  $m$  the mass of the Moon,  $M$  the mass of the Earth and  $r$  the distance between them. The acceleration of the circular uniform motion is  $a = v^2/r$ , with  $v$  the speed of the Moon.

Using both equations, we get  $v = \sqrt{GM/r} = 1020 \text{ m/s}$ .

- b) The revolution period is the time the Moon takes to make one revolution around the Earth.  $T = d/v = 2\pi r/v = 2.37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ s} = 27.4 \text{ days}$ .

**Énergie (Chapitre 2.4)**

**vi. Deux boules de 2 kg et 3 kg sont fixées aux extrémités d'une tige de 1 m de long et de poids négligeable. La tige tourne autour de son centre de masse à une vitesse de 10 tours par minute.**

- a) Quelle est l'énergie de rotation du système ?  
 b) Et son moment d'inertie ?  
 c) Et son moment angulaire ?  
 d) Que deviendraient ces quantités si la tige tournait autour de son centre géométrique ?

- a) We first must find the centre of mass of the system. We place the x-axis along the bar, with the origin on the lightest ball. Then, the position of the centre of mass  $x_c = \frac{\sum_i m_i r_i}{\sum_i m_i} = \frac{m_2 l}{m_1 + m_2} = 0.6 \text{ m}$  with  $l = 1 \text{ m}$  the length of the bar  $m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$  and  $m_2 = 3 \text{ kg}$ .

The rotation energy is due to the kinetic energy of the rotating body, so  $E_{rot} = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2) = \frac{\omega^2}{2} (m_1 x_c^2 + m_2 (l - x_c)^2) = 0.658 \text{ J}$  where  $\omega = 2\pi 10 \text{ min}^{-1} = 1.05 \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

- b) The moment of inertia is  $I = \sum_i r_i^2 m_i = x_c^2 m_1 + (l - x_c)^2 m_2 = 1.2 \text{ m}^2 \text{ kg}$ .  
 c) The angular momentum is  $L = I\omega = 1.26 \text{ m}^2 \text{ kg/s}$ .  
 d) All the computations are the same as before, with  $x_c = l/2 = 0.5 \text{ m}$ . Hence  $E_{rot} = 0.685 \text{ J}$ ,  $I = 1.25 \text{ m}^2 \text{ kg}$  and  $L = 1.31 \text{ m}^2 \text{ kg/s}$ .