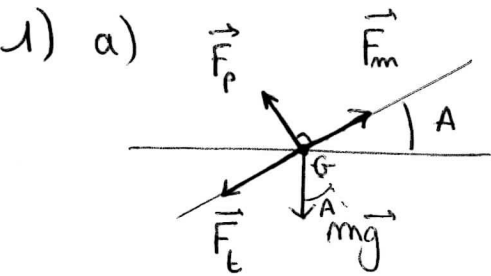


Physique

Ex. 1



b) mouvement rectiligne uniforme : $\vec{a} = \vec{0}$

PFD $\Rightarrow \Sigma \vec{F} = m\vec{a} = \vec{0}$

• selon l'axe longitudinal : $F_m - F_t - mg \sin A = 0$

• selon l'axe \perp : $F_p - mg \cos A = 0$

c) $F_p = mg \cos A \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rho S v^2 C_p = mg \cos A \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2mg \cos A}{\rho S C_p}}$

d) $P_m = \vec{F}_m \cdot \vec{v} = F_m v$

e) $P_m = mg \frac{C_t}{C_p} \sqrt{\frac{2mg \cos A}{\rho S C_p}}$

$[mg] = \text{force} = M.L.T^{-2}$
 $[C_p] = \frac{M}{L^3} \times L^2 = M.L^{-1}$

C_t et C_p sans dimensions

$[P_m] = [force][vitesse] = [puissance]$

ou + simple $M.L^{-1}$ d'après e
 puissance = force \times vitesse
 P_m est bien 1 puissance

AN: $f_0 = \frac{0,24}{0,008} = 30$

$P_{m0} = 20 \text{ kW}$

f) si $\sin A \approx A$ et $\cos A \approx 1$ en radians $P_m \approx P_{m0} (1 + \frac{f_0}{2} A) \rightarrow A \approx \frac{1}{\frac{f_0}{2}} \left(\frac{P_{mmax} - 1}{P_{m0}} - 1 \right) = 0,05 \text{ rad}$

$A = 3^\circ$

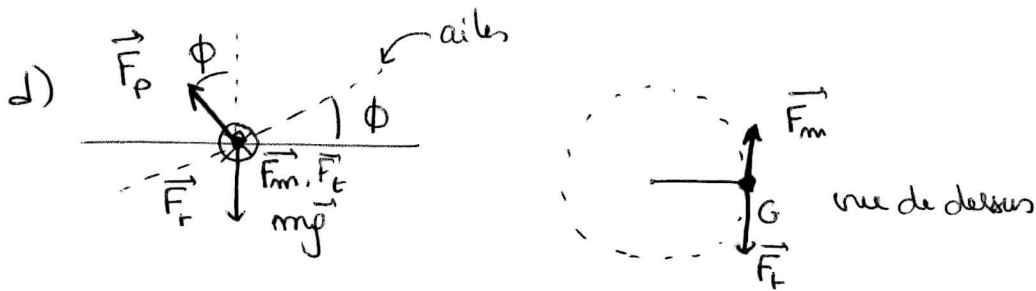
g) $v_g = v \sin A = \sqrt{\frac{2mg \cos A}{\rho S C_p}} \sin A = 1,33 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$

h) $\eta = \frac{F_p}{mg} = \cos A \approx 1$ sensation d'apesanteur.

2) a) $\vec{O}\vec{B} = R\vec{u}_n$

b) $\vec{v} = R\dot{\theta}\vec{u}_\theta$ $\vec{a} = -R\dot{\theta}^2\vec{u}_n + R\ddot{\theta}\vec{u}_\theta$ si $v = Cte$ $\dot{\theta} = Cte$ $\ddot{\theta} = 0$
 $\vec{a} = -R\dot{\theta}^2\vec{u}_n$

c) $v = R\dot{\theta} \rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{v}{R} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = -\frac{v^2}{R}\vec{u}_n$



e) selon \vec{u}_n : $-m\frac{v^2}{R} = -F_p \sin\phi$

selon \vec{u}_θ : $0 = F_m - F_t$

selon \vec{u}_z : $0 = -mg + F_p \cos\phi$

f) $m\frac{v^2}{R} = F_p \sin\phi$ $F_p = \frac{mg}{\cos\phi} \rightarrow m\frac{v^2}{R} = mg \tan\phi \Rightarrow R = \frac{v^2}{g \tan\phi}$

g) $\eta = \frac{F_p}{mg} = \frac{1}{\cos\phi}$

h) $R_{\min} = \frac{v^2}{g \tan\phi_{\max}}$ $\tan\phi = \eta \times \sin\phi = \eta \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\phi} = \eta \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\eta^2}} = \sqrt{\eta^2 - 1}$
 $R_{\min} = \frac{v^2}{g \sqrt{\eta_{\max}^2 - 1}}$

Exercice n°2

1) a) TMC selon l'axe de rotation de la machine : $J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = -k\omega + C_0$

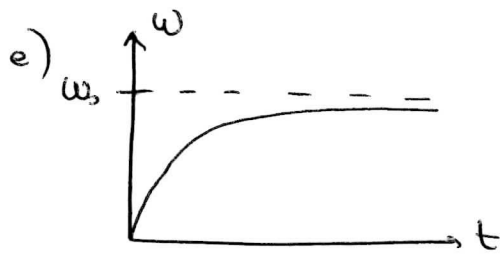
$\frac{d\omega}{dt} + \frac{k}{J} \omega = \frac{C_0}{J}$

b) $\frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{k}{J} \rightarrow \tau = \frac{J}{k}$ $\omega_0 = \text{solution particulière} = \frac{C_0}{k}$

c) $\omega(t) = A \exp(-t/\tau) + \frac{C_0}{k}$ $\omega(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{C_0}{k}$

$\omega(t) = \frac{C_0}{k} (1 - \exp(-t/\tau))$

$$d) T_{95\%} = 3\tau = \frac{3J}{k}$$



$$2) a) \text{MCC} \Rightarrow J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = -k\omega + C(1 + \eta \cos(\Omega t)) \quad k\omega_0 = C$$

$$\omega = \omega_0(1 + \varepsilon(t)) \rightarrow J\omega_0 \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = -k\omega_0 - k\omega_0 \varepsilon + C + C\eta \cos(\Omega t)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} + \frac{1}{\tau} \varepsilon = \frac{C\eta}{J\omega_0} \cos(\Omega t) = \frac{k\eta}{J} \cos(\Omega t)$$

b) solution homogène : $\varepsilon_H = A \exp(-t/\tau)$ tend rapidement vers zéro

solution particulière : $\varepsilon_P = a \cos(\Omega t + \varphi)$

$\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon_H + \varepsilon_P \simeq a \cos(\Omega t + \varphi)$ rapidement (\simeq au bout de 5τ)

c) on pose $\underline{\varepsilon} = a e^{j(\Omega t + \varphi)}$

$\cos(\Omega t) \rightarrow e^{j\Omega t}$ en \mathbb{C}

équa. dif $\Rightarrow j\Omega \underline{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\tau} \underline{\varepsilon} = \frac{k\eta}{J} e^{j\Omega t} \rightarrow j\Omega \underline{\varepsilon} + \frac{\underline{\varepsilon}}{\tau} = \frac{\eta}{\tau} e^{j\Omega t}$

$$\underline{\varepsilon} = \frac{\frac{1}{\tau} \eta e^{j\Omega t}}{\frac{1}{\tau} + j\Omega}$$

$$a = |\underline{\varepsilon}| = \frac{\eta/\tau}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\tau^2} + \Omega^2}}$$

$$\Omega t + \varphi = \arg(\underline{\varepsilon}) = \Omega t - \arctan(\Omega\tau)$$

3) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{anneau massif} \\ \text{grand rayon} \end{array} \right\} \text{masse éloignée de l'axe}$
de rotation \Rightarrow , en augmentant J .

$$\varphi = -\arctan(\Omega\tau)$$

en augmentant J on augmente τ et on diminue $a \rightarrow$ la machine est stabilisée

sans modifier ω_0 (indépendant de J)

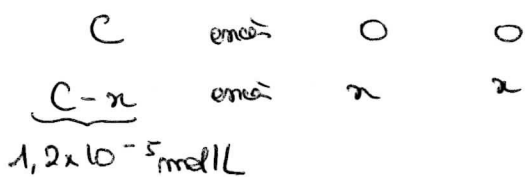
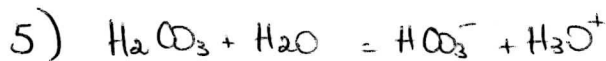
Chimie :

1) $P_{CO_2} = \frac{0,035}{100} P_T = 3,5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ bar}$

2) $K^\circ = \frac{[CO_2] P^\circ}{P_{CO_2}} \Rightarrow [CO_2] = 3,5 \times 10^{-4} \times 3,37 \times 10^{-2} = 1,2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$



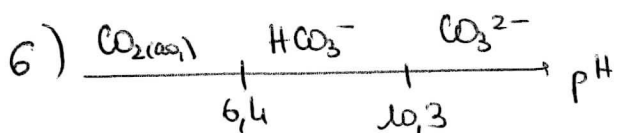
4) $K^\circ = 10^{-pK_a} = 10^{-6,4}$



$$K^\circ = \frac{x^2}{1,2 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$x = [H_3O^+] = 2,2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+] = 5,7$$

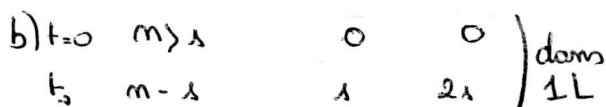
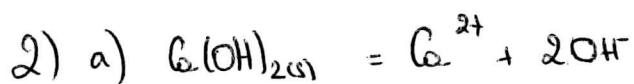


$pH = 5,7 \ll 10,3$ CO_3^{2-} est négligeable.

(B) a) on utilise le diagramme précédent : $pH \in$ au domaine de prédominance de HCO_3^-

b) la dissolution de CO_2 dans l'eau puis sa réaction avec l'eau forme de H_3O^+ : le $pH \downarrow$.

c) quand le $pH \downarrow$ la solubilité du calcaire \uparrow , cela aura 1 effet néfaste sur les organismes calcaires.

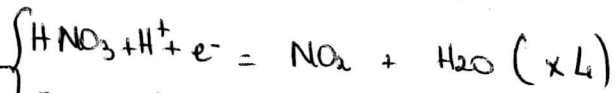
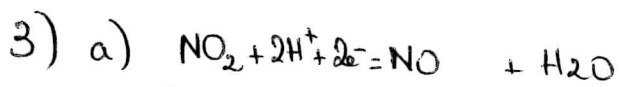


la solut° est saturé : $K_s = 1 \times (21)^2 = 41^3$

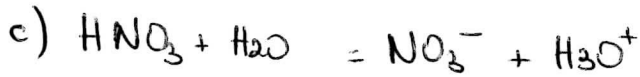
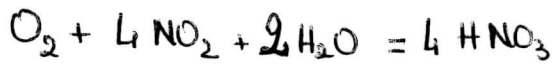
$$1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_s}{4}} = 0,024 \text{ mol/L}$$

c) $[OH^-] = 21 = 0,024 \text{ mol/L}$

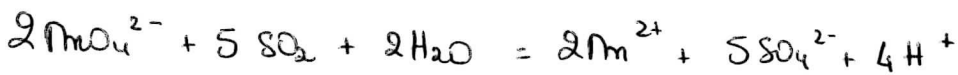
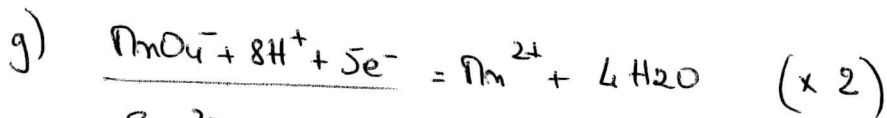
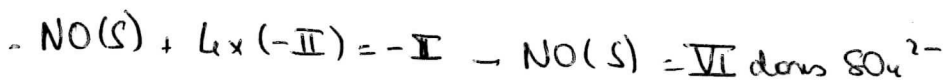
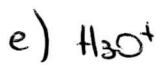
$$pH = -\log \frac{10^{-14}}{0,024} = 12,4$$



b) $\text{O}_2 = \text{oxydant}$ il réagit avec NO_2 réducteur



d) $\text{pH} = 2,7 \Rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L} = C_0$ l'acide a totalement réagi avec l'eau c'est donc un acide fort.



h) $m = CV = 18,8 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-3} = 18,8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}$

i) $m_{\text{SO}_2 \text{ réagi}} = \frac{5}{2} m_{\text{MnO}_4^{2-}} = \frac{5}{2} \times 18,8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} = 47 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}$

j) $m_{\text{SO}_2} = 47 \times 10^{-6} \times (32 + 2 \times 16) = 3 \text{ mg}$

k) m_{SO_2} de $1 \text{ m}^3 >$ limite \rightarrow il faudra épurer le gaz