

CPI A2 / 14/03/25

Corrections

FVP s. 7.2.2 q. 1) CT

Test type TONIC sur la T.L. ex 1 CT

Recherche

Test type TONIC sur la T.L. ex 2 CT

Test type TONIC sur les FVP CT

Test type TONIC Compilation d'exercices

Exercice 3

$$h(x, y) = 10 \cdot (2xy - 3x^2 - 4y^2 - 18x + 28y + 12)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 10(2y - 6x - 18)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 10(2x - 8y + 28)$$

On détermine les points critiques de h :

$$(a, b) \text{ pt. crit. de } h \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(a, b) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(a, b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -6a + 2b = 18 \\ 2a - 8b = -28 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3a + b = 9 \\ a - 4b = -14 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a - 4b = -14 \\ -3a + b = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a - 4b = -14 \\ -11b = -33 \end{cases} \quad (L_2 \leftarrow L_2 + 3L_1)$$

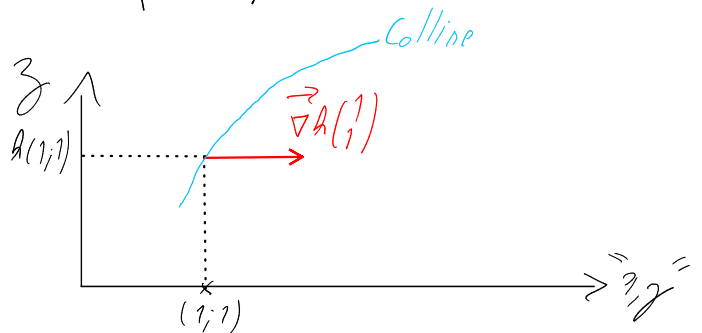
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$$

Donc le sommet de la colline est situé à 2 km à l'ouest et 3 km au nord par rapport au village.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} h(-2; 3) &= 10(-12 - 3 \cdot 4 - 4 \cdot 9 \\ &\quad - 18 \cdot (-2) + 28 \cdot 3 + 12) \\ &= 10 \cdot (-24 - 36 + 36 + 84 + 12) \\ &= 10(72) \\ &= 720 \end{aligned}$$

Le sommet de la colline est à 720 m d'altitude.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \vec{\nabla} h \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 10 \cdot (2 - 6 - 18) \\ 10 \cdot (2 - 8 + 28) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -220 \\ 220 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



Dans la direction $\vec{\nabla} h \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ on gagne $\|\vec{\nabla} h \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\|$ mètres d'altitude par km.

$$\|\vec{\nabla} h \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\| = \sqrt{220^2 + 220^2} = 220 \cdot \sqrt{2} \approx 311,13$$

$$311,13 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{km}} = 0,31113 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{km}} = 31,113 \%$$

1 km au nord et 1 km à l'est du village, la raideur de la pente est d'environ 31,113 %.

$$(4) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 10(2y - 6x - 18) \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 10(2x - 8y + 28) \end{cases}$$

$$\|\vec{\nabla} h\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right)\|^2 = 100 \underbrace{[(2y - 6x - 18)^2 + (2x - 8y + 28)^2]}_{g(x, y)}$$

On cherche en quel point g atteint sa valeur maximale.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} &= -12(2y - 6x - 18) + 4(2x - 8y + 28) \\ &= 72x - 24y + 216 + 8x - 32y + 112 \\ &= 80x - 56y + 328 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} &= 4(2y - 6x - 18) - 16(2x - 8y + 28) \\ &= -56x + 136y - 520 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(a, b) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(a, b) &= 0 \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 10x - 7y + 41 = 0 \\ -7x + 17y - 65 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 10x - 7y + 41 = 0 \\ (170 - 49)y = 650 - 7 \cdot 41 \quad (L_2 \leftarrow 10L_2 + 7L_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 10x - 7y = -41 \\ 121y = 363 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 10x = -41 + 7 \times 3 \\ y = \frac{363}{121} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$$

(c'est à 2 km à l'est et à 3 km au nord du village que la pente est la plus raide.

Et dans la direction

$$\begin{aligned} -\vec{\nabla} h\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}\right) &= -\begin{pmatrix} 10(6 - 12 - 18) \\ 10(4 - 24 + 28) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 10 \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

ie: dans la direction $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Exercice 5

$$I \quad (1) m x''(t) = T_x(t)$$

$$m x''(t) = -k x(t)$$

$$x''(t) + \frac{k}{m} x(t) = 0$$

$$x'' + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \text{ avec } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\text{A.N.: } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{6}{3}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x'' + 2x = 0$$

$$(1) a) \quad \lambda^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$(1) b) \quad \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) a) \quad & \begin{cases} x(t) = A \cos(\sqrt{2}t) + B \sin(\sqrt{2}t) \\ x(0) = 0,3 \\ x'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \\ & x'(t) = -\sqrt{2}A \sin(\sqrt{2}t) + B\sqrt{2} \cos(\sqrt{2}t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 0,3 \\ B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = 0,3 \cos(\sqrt{2}t)$$

$$\textcircled{II} \textcircled{1} m x''(t) = -kx(t) - a x'(t)$$

$$x'' + \frac{a}{m} x' + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda^2 + \frac{a}{m} \lambda + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 8 = -7$$

$$\lambda \in \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \left(A \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) + B \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) \right)$$

$$x(0) = 0,3$$

$$A = 0,3$$

$$x'(t) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \left(A \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) + B \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) \right) + e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \left(-A \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) + B \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) \right)$$

$$0 = x'(0) = -\frac{1}{2}(A) + \left(B \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}\right)$$

$$B = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,3$$

$$B = \frac{0,3}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \left(0,3 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) + \frac{0,3}{\sqrt{7}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) \right)$$

Exercice 6

3

$$\textcircled{1} m \ell''(t) = G(t) + T(t)$$

$$m \ell''(t) = -g m - k \ell(t)$$

$$\ell''(t) + \frac{k}{m} \ell(t) = -g$$

$$\ell''(t) + \omega_0^2 \ell(t) = -g \quad \text{avec } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\ell''(t) + 4 \ell(t) = -g$$

$$\textcircled{2} \textcircled{a} \ell_p(t) = -\frac{g}{4} \text{ solution particulière}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm 2i$$

$$\ell(t) = -\frac{g}{4} + A \cos(2t + \varphi)$$

$$\begin{cases} \ell(0) = -0,4 \\ \ell'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{g}{4} + A \cos(\varphi) = -0,4 \\ -2A \sin(\varphi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi = 0 \text{ ou } \varphi = \pi$$

$$\text{Si } \varphi = \pi, \text{ on aurait } -\frac{g}{4} + 0,4 = A < 0$$

$$\text{Donc } \varphi = 0$$

$$-\frac{g}{4} + A = -0,4$$

$$A = \frac{g}{4} - 0,4$$

$$\ell(t) = -\frac{g}{4} + \left(\frac{g}{4} - 0,4\right) \cos(2t)$$

$$\text{phasor: } \left(\frac{g}{4} - 0,4\right) e^{i0}$$

Amplitude: $\frac{2}{4} = 0,5$

Phase initiale: 0

2 (b) $\theta(t) = -\frac{2}{4}$

Phaseur: 0

$\ll A = 0$

(no diff)

2 (c) $\begin{cases} \theta(0) = 0 \\ \theta'(0) = -1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{2}{4} + A \cos(\varphi) = 0 \\ -2A \sin(\varphi) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A \cos(\varphi) = \frac{2}{4} \\ A \sin(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\tan(\varphi) = \frac{2/4}{2/4} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi > 0 \\ \sin \varphi > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi \in]0; \frac{\pi}{2}[$

$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)$$

$$A = \frac{2}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2(\arctan(\frac{2}{2}))}} = \frac{2}{4} \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{4}}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{4} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2^2 + 4}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2^2 + 4}$$

4

$$\theta(t) = -\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2^2 + 4} \cos(2t + \arctan(\frac{2}{2}))$$

2 (d) $\begin{cases} \theta(0) = \frac{2}{5} \\ \theta'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{2}{4} + A \cos(\varphi) = \frac{2}{5} \\ -2A \sin(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$A^2 = \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$A = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{16}}$$

$\begin{cases} \cos(\varphi) > 0 \\ \sin(\varphi) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi \in]\frac{3\pi}{2}; 2\pi[$

$$\varphi - 2\pi \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}; 0[$$

$$\tan(\varphi) = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{4}}$$

$$\varphi - 2\pi = -\arctan\left(\frac{1}{4(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{4})}\right)$$

$$\varphi = 2\pi - \arctan\left(\frac{1}{4(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{4})}\right)$$