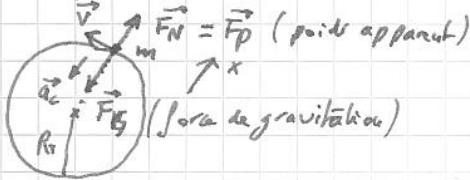


(5.14). A l'équateur :



Dynamique :

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_N + \vec{F}_G = m \ddot{a}_c \parallel F_G = G \cdot \frac{m \cdot M_T}{R_T^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{sur un axe radial : } F_p - F_G = -m a_c \quad (2)$$

Cinématique : $a_c = \frac{v^2}{R_T}$ (3)

$$R_T = 6380'000 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 81'600 \text{ s} \quad v = \frac{2\pi R_T}{T} \quad (4)$$

Résolution :

$$\text{de (2) : } F_p = F_G - m a_c$$

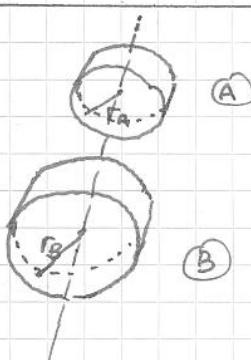
$$\Rightarrow \frac{F_p}{F_G} = \frac{F_G - m a_c}{F_G} = 1 - \frac{m a_c}{F_G} = 1 - \frac{m \frac{v^2}{R_T}}{G \cdot m \cdot \frac{M_T}{R_T^2}} = 1 - \frac{v^2}{G M_T} \cdot \frac{R_T^2}{R_T} = 1 - \frac{v^2 R_T}{G M_T} \approx 0,996$$

$$\text{Or, } v = \frac{2\pi R_T}{T} = 491,3 \text{ m/s} \quad (4) \quad \Rightarrow \frac{F_p}{F_G} \approx 0,996$$

(5.24). Un objet circulant en orbite au ras du sol aura la plus grande vitesse orbitale.

$$\text{Dans ce cas, } v = \sqrt{G \cdot \frac{M_T}{R_T}} \approx 7906 \text{ m/s}$$

(5.26).



Période $T = 60 \text{ s}$ $\Rightarrow v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$

$$\frac{r_A}{r_B} = 4$$

pesanteur simulée : a_c est égale à 10 N/kg $a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$

a). chambre A :



$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_N = m \ddot{a}_c$$

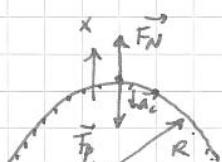
$$\text{Sur x : } F_N = m a_c = 10 \cdot m$$

$$\Rightarrow a_c = 10 ; \frac{v_A^2}{r_A} = \frac{4\pi^2 r_A}{T_A^2} = \frac{4\pi^2 r_A}{60^2} = 10 \\ \Rightarrow r_A = \frac{10 \cdot 60^2}{4\pi^2} = 0,25 \cdot 3600 \approx 911,9 \text{ m}$$

b). chambre B :

$$a_c = \frac{v_B^2}{r_B} = \frac{(2\pi)^2 r_B}{T^2 r_B} = \frac{4\pi^2 r_B}{T^2} = \frac{4\pi^2 r_B}{60^2} = 2,5 \text{ N/kg}$$

(5.33).



Dynamique : $\sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_N + \vec{F}_p = m \ddot{a}_c$

$$\text{Sur x : } F_N - F_p = -m a_c$$

Il y a "décolllement" si $F_N = 0 \Rightarrow a_c = g$

Cinématique : $a_c = \frac{v^2}{R} \Rightarrow v^2 = a_c \cdot R \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{a_c \cdot R} = \sqrt{g \cdot R} = 21 \text{ m/s}$