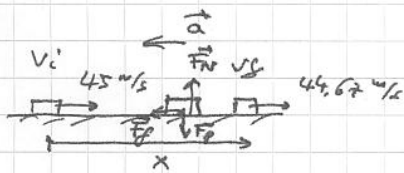


6.13



distance $\Delta x = 16 \text{ m}$

On cherche μ_c

• Dynamique → résultante des forces

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_N + \vec{F}_g + \vec{F}_f = m \vec{a}$$

sur x: $-F_f = -ma$

sur y: $F_N - F_g = 0$

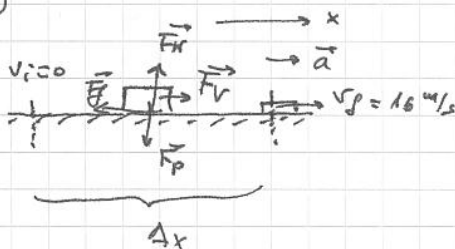
Frottement: $F_f = \mu_c F_N = \mu_c mg$

• Théorème E cinétique: $W_{\vec{F}_f} = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2$

$$-\mu_c mg \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2$$

$$\mu_c = \frac{v_i^2 - v_f^2}{2g \cdot \Delta x} = \frac{45^2 - 44.67^2}{2 \cdot 9.8 \cdot 16} \approx \underline{\underline{0.094}}$$

6.14



• Dynamique → résultante des forces

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_N + \vec{F}_g + \vec{F}_r + \vec{F}_f = m \vec{a}$$

sur x: $-F_f + F_r = ma$

sur y: $F_N - F_g = 0$

Frottement: $F_f = \mu_c F_N = \mu_c mg$

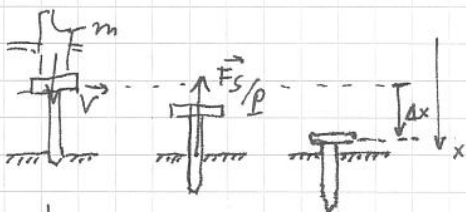
• Théorème E cinétique: $W_{(\vec{F})_x} = (F_r - F_f) \cdot \Delta x = (F_r - \mu_c mg) \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2$

$$\Rightarrow F_r - \mu_c mg = \frac{m v_f^2}{2 \Delta x} \Rightarrow F_r = \frac{m v_f^2}{2 \Delta x} + \mu_c mg \Rightarrow F_r \cdot \Delta x = \frac{m v_f^2}{2} + \mu_c mg \Delta x$$

$$= 400 \left(\frac{16^2}{2} + 0.1 \cdot 9.8 \cdot 60 \right)$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{74720 \text{ J}}}$$

6.15



le marteau
frappe le
pneu tout au début

• Dynamique → résultante des forces:

$$\sum \vec{F}_{\text{pneu}} = \vec{F}_{s/p}$$

• Théorème de E cinétique: $W_{\vec{F}_{s/p}} = -F_{s/p} \cdot \Delta x = E_{\text{cin f}} - E_{\text{cin i}} = 0 - 0.4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$$\Rightarrow F_{s/p} = \frac{0.2 \cdot 2.27 \cdot 7.62^2}{0.025} \approx \underline{\underline{1054 \text{ N}}}$$