

MVA (2025-2026)

Nom	Prénom	Note
ADDADI/عدادي	ZAHIA/زهية	17.5
GHETTAS/غطاس	HAMIDA/حميدة	9.0
MAHDJOUBI/محبوبي	HAKIMA/حكيمه	9.0
MAZOUZ/مزوز	ABDELBARI/عبد الباري	9.0
NOUCER/نويصر	MERYEM/مريم	8.0
SALAMOU/سلامو	ABDELMADJID/عبد المجيد	10.0
SMIDA/صميده	ISLEM/إسلام	7.5
CHERRAD/شرداد	KHAOULA/خولة	11.5
CHOUAL/شوال	GHOUFRANE/غفران	12.5
DILMI/ديلمي	CHAIMA SELSABIL/شيماء سلسبيل	19.0
DJELAL/جلال	MERIEEM/مريم	9.0
GUEROUI/قروي	IBTIHAL/إبتهال	6.0
HECHAICHI/حشايشي	SAMIRA/سميرة	7.5
KACIMI/قاسيمي	MERIEEM/مريم	15.5
BOULENACHE/بولنعاش	LOKMANE/لقمان	7.0
ELBAH/البح	SALAH EDDINE/صلاح الدين	10.5
LAMRI/العمرى	HAMZA/حمزة	
MESSAOUDI/مسعودي	AYA/آية	8.0
MOULOUDI/مولودي	IBTIHAL/إبتهال	10.0
RAKIA/خمار	KHEMMAR/راقية	10.5
SOLTANI/سلطاني	BESMA/بسمه	12.0
BOUCHAHDANE/بوشحدان	INES/إيناس	7.0
BRİK/بريك	CHAHINASE/شهيناز	7.0
DJERRAH/جراح	WISSAL/وصال	13.5
HACHANI/حشاني	REGUIA/رقية	9.5
KHEBAZA/خبازه	SELSABIL/سلسبيل	13.5
MAMINE/مامين	CHAIMA/شيماء	12.0

Exercice 1 (6pts)

1 Les différentes sortes de l'onde:

- ① onde qui ont besoin d'un support matériel.
- ② onde qui n'ont pas besoin d'un support matériel.

- ③ onde longitudinale ($\vec{v} \parallel \vec{v}$)
- ④ onde transversale ($\vec{v} \perp \vec{v}$)
- ⑤ onde de cisaillement ($\vec{v} \perp \vec{v}$)
- \vec{v} n'est pas constante.

- ⑥ onde à 1 dimension.
- ⑦ onde à 2
- ⑧ onde à 3

② $\psi(x,t) = e(t - \frac{x}{c}) + s(t + \frac{x}{c})$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = e'(t - \frac{x}{c}) + s'(t + \frac{x}{c})$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = e''(t - \frac{x}{c}) + s''(t + \frac{x}{c})$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{c} e'(t - \frac{x}{c}) + \frac{1}{c} s'(t + \frac{x}{c})$

$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} [e''(t - \frac{x}{c}) + s''(t + \frac{x}{c})]$

$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} - c \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0$

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eq. de d'Alembert

ou eq. de propagation.

③ $\psi(x,t) = -2A \sin(kx) \sin(\omega t)$

④ Distances entre 2 nœuds:

$kx = n\pi \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x = n\pi \rightarrow x = n \frac{\lambda}{2}$

les nœuds sont distants de $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

⑤ position des ventres:

$kx = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \rightarrow x = \frac{\lambda}{4} + n \frac{\lambda}{2}$

les ventres sont distants de $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

Exercice 2 (8pts)

① Type de vibration: x vibration libre non amortie

② l'eq. du mvt:

à $\vec{L} = 0$: $\sum \vec{F} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{P} + \vec{R} + \vec{T} = \vec{0}$

ou $P \sin \alpha - T = 0 \rightarrow mg \sin \alpha - k \Delta l = 0$ e.e.

ou mouvement: $\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{\gamma} \rightarrow \vec{P} + \vec{R} + \vec{T} = m \vec{\gamma}$

ou $P \sin \alpha - T = m \gamma \rightarrow mg \sin \alpha - k(\Delta l + x) = m \ddot{x}$

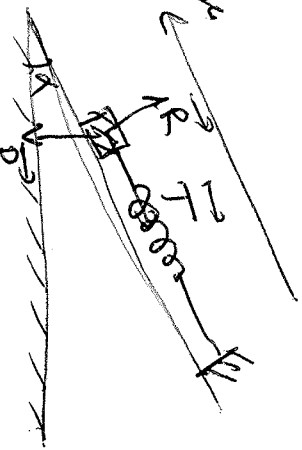
$-kx = m \ddot{x} \rightarrow \ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = 0$ eq. du mvt.

La solution de l'eq. du mvt est de type sinusoidal

$x(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$ où $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

A et φ des constantes.

La période $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$



②

Exercice 3: $x = r \sin \theta = r \theta$
 $\dot{x} = r \dot{\theta}$, $\ddot{x} = r \ddot{\theta}$

(P.f.d.) (P1)

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}' = \dot{x} \Rightarrow \sum \vec{M}_O = 0$

$M_O / T_2 + M_O / T_1 = 0, T_2 r - T_1 r = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 = T_1$

$\rightarrow T_1 = T_2$

(PM) $\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0} \rightarrow P + T_3 = \vec{0}$

$\partial x / m g = T_3 = T_2 = T_1 = k \Delta l$

$\sum m \text{stg}(w) \leq \vec{F} = m \vec{x} \rightarrow P + T_3 = m \vec{x}$

(P) $\sum M_O = J \ddot{\theta} \rightarrow T_2 r - T_1 r = J \ddot{\theta}$

$T_2 - T_1 = \frac{J}{r} \ddot{\theta} \dots (2)$

$T_1 = k(\Delta l + x) = k(\Delta l + r\theta)$

$T_2 = k \Delta l + k r \theta \dots (3)$

(1) $\rightarrow m g - T_3 = m \ddot{x} \rightarrow m g - T_2 = m r \ddot{\theta}$

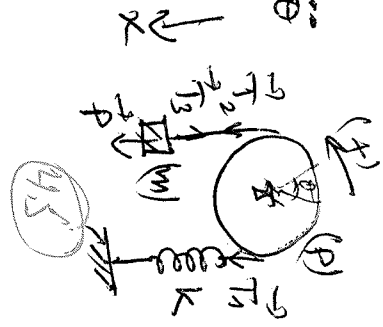
$\rightarrow T_2 = m g - m r \ddot{\theta} \dots (4)$

(3) + (4) $\rightarrow (m g - m r \ddot{\theta}) - (k \Delta l + k r \theta) = \frac{J}{r} \ddot{\theta}$

$\rightarrow \ddot{\theta} \left(\frac{J}{r} + m r \right) + k r \theta = 0$

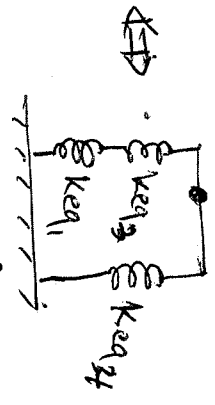
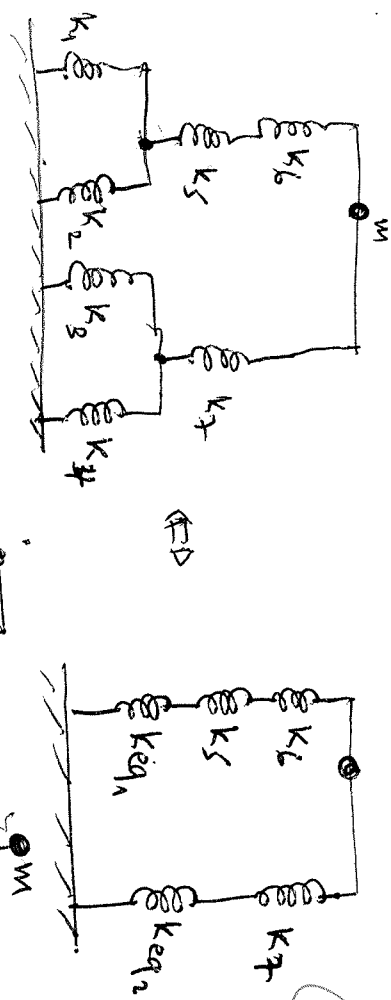
$\ddot{\theta} + \left(\frac{k r}{m r + \frac{J}{r}} \right) \theta = 0$

avec $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k r}{m r + \frac{J}{r}}}$ $\rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m r + \frac{J}{r}}{k r}}$

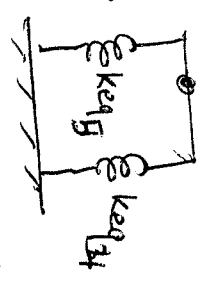


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$k_{eq1} = \frac{q a^2}{\frac{a^2}{k_3} + \frac{4 a^2}{k_4}}$



$k_{eq2} = \frac{q a^2}{\frac{a^2}{k_3} + \frac{4 a^2}{k_4}}$

$k_{eq3} = \frac{k_5 \cdot k_6}{k_5 + k_6}$, $k_{eq4} = \frac{k_3 \cdot k_{eq2}}{k_3 + k_{eq2}}$, $k_{eq5} = \frac{k_{eq1} \cdot k_{eq3}}{k_{eq1} + k_{eq3}}$

$k_{eq} = \frac{36 a^2}{4 a^2} + \frac{16 a^2}{k_{eq4}}$

Req. du mouvement: $\ddot{x} + \frac{k_{eq}}{m} x = 0$

avec $\omega_0 = \sqrt{k_{eq}/m}$ $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{m/k_{eq}}$

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