

$$1. \begin{cases} X = (a+x) \cos(\Omega t) \\ Y = (a+x) \sin(\Omega t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow v^2 = \dot{X}^2 + \dot{Y}^2 = \Omega^2 x^2 + \dot{x}^2$$

↑
coordonnée généralisée ($= 0$ à l'équilibre)

2. Énergie cinétique :

$$T = T_0 + T_2, \quad T_0 = \frac{\Omega^2}{2} m (a+x)^2, \quad T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2.$$

Énergie potentielle :

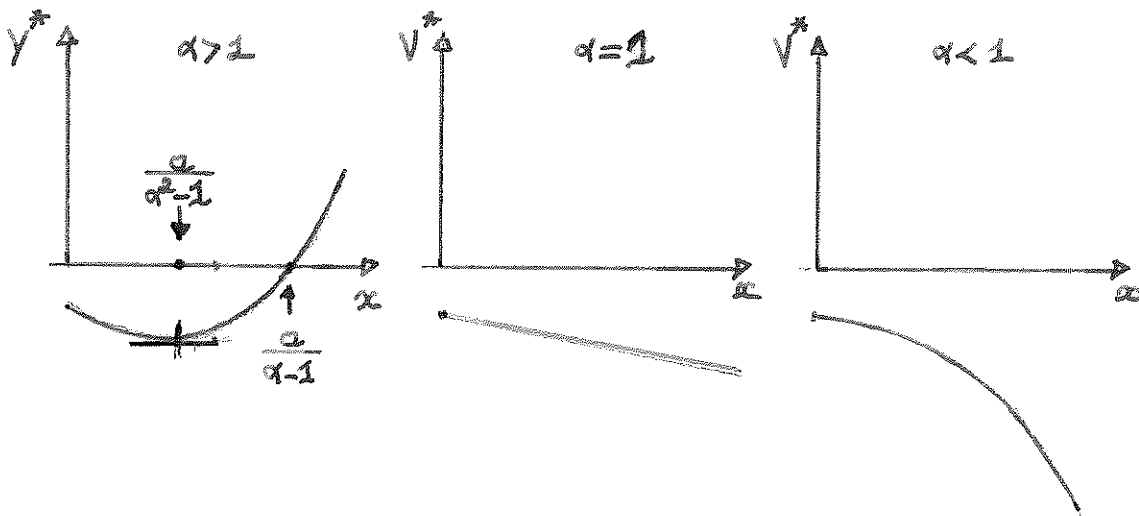
$$V = \frac{1}{2} k x^2.$$

$$3. \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q} = Q^{nc}$$

$$m \ddot{x} + (k - \Omega^2 m) x - \Omega^2 m a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{eq} = \frac{a}{\alpha^2 - 1} \quad \text{si} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{\Omega} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} > 1.$$

aussi donné par $\frac{\partial (V - T_0)}{\partial x} = 0. \quad \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial x} \right) = 0$



$$\begin{aligned} V^* = V - T_0 &= m \frac{\Omega^2}{2} (\alpha^2 x^2 - (x+a)^2) \\ &= m \frac{\Omega^2}{2} ((\alpha-1)x - a)((\alpha+1)x + a). \end{aligned}$$

La linéarisation au second ordre de V^* donne :

$$V^* / (m \Omega^2 / 2) = \underbrace{V^*(x_{eq})}_{= 2a} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial V^*}{\partial x}(x_{eq})}_{= 0} x + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 V^*}{\partial x^2}(x_{eq})}_{= 2(\alpha^2 - 1)} x^2.$$