

Devoir #1 - Corrigé

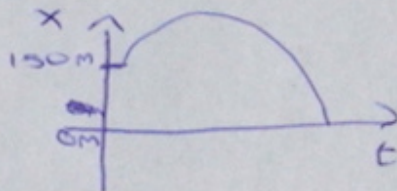
1.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x &= 220 \text{ m} \\ v_0 &= 0 \text{ m/s} \\ v_1 &= 11 \text{ km/s} \\ &= 11 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_1^2 &= v_0^2 + 2a\Delta x \\ (11 \times 10^3)^2 &= 0^2 + 2a(220) \\ 121 \times 10^6 &= 2a(220) \\ \Rightarrow a &= 275\,000 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Ceci représente $\approx 40\,000$ fois l'accélération d'une voiture de sport (6.61 m/s^2)

2 a) $v_0 = 10 \text{ m/s}$, mais l'accélération négative ($a = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$) va la faire s'arrêter, puis redescendre jusqu'au sol.



b) La hauteur max. est atteinte lorsque la vitesse est nulle.

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= 0 \text{ m/s} \\ v_0 &= 10 \text{ m/s} \\ a &= -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \quad \begin{aligned} v_1^2 &= v_0^2 + 2a\Delta x \\ 0^2 &= 10^2 + 2(-9.8)\Delta x \\ \Rightarrow \Delta x &= 5.1 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$h_{\text{max}} = 150 \text{ m} + \Delta x$$

$$\boxed{h_{\text{max}} = 155.1 \text{ m}}$$

c) $\Delta t = 5 \text{ s}$

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= v_0 + a\Delta t \\ &= 10 + (-9.8)(5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{v_1 = -39 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x &= v_0 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a (\Delta t)^2 \\ &= 10(5) + \frac{1}{2} (-9.8)(5^2) \\ &= \boxed{-72.5 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

La position est donnée par : $x_1 = x_0 + \Delta x$
 $= 150 - 72.5$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 77.5 \text{ m}}$$

d) À l'impact, $\Delta X = -150 \text{ m}$

$$\Delta X = v_0 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \Delta t^2$$

$$-15 = 10 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} (-9,8) \Delta t^2$$

$$0 = 150 + 10 \Delta t - 4,9 \Delta t^2$$

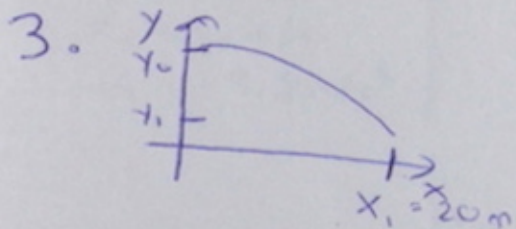
Ceci est une équation quadratique de la forme : $0 = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\text{solution : } X = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4(-4,9-150)}}{2(-4,9)}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta t = 6,65 \text{ s}}$$

(on néglige la racine négative car $\Delta t > 0$)



$$V_x = 150 \text{ km/h} = 150 \times 10^3 \text{ m/h} = \frac{150 \times 10^3}{3600} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 41,67 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_x = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{\Delta X}{V_x} = \frac{20}{41,67} = 0,48 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta y = v_{0y} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a_y (\Delta t)^2$$

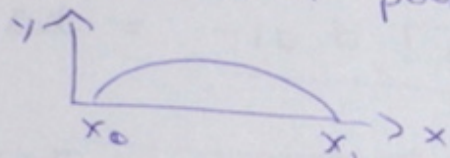
$$\boxed{\Delta y = -1,1 \text{ m}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{0} \vec{v} \quad v_{0y} &= 0 \text{ m/s} \\ a_y &= -9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. a) \quad |\vec{v}_0| &= 30 \text{ km/h} \\
 &= \frac{30 \times 10^3}{3600} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\
 &= 8,33 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad \theta = 45^\circ \quad \rightarrow \quad V_{x_0} &= v_0 \cos \theta \\
 &= 8,33 \cos 45^\circ \\
 &= 5,89 \text{ m/s} \\
 V_{y_0} &= v_0 \sin \theta \\
 &= 8,33 \sin 45^\circ \\
 &= 5,89 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

c) On cherche Δx pour que $\Delta y = 0$



$$\Delta y = v_{y_0} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a_y (\Delta t)^2 \quad \text{c} \grave{a} \quad a_y = -9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$0 = 5,89 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} (-9,8) \Delta t^2$$

$$5,89 \Delta t = 4,9 \Delta t^2$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{5,89}{4,9} = 1,2 \text{ s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_x &= \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \quad \rightarrow \quad \Delta x = v_x \Delta t = 5,89 \times 1,2 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{7,08 \text{ m}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Oui, ils doivent planer pour voler aussi loin.

5.

$$v_0 = 9 \text{ m/s} \quad \Delta x = 30 \text{ m}$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$v_{x_0} = v_0 \cos \theta = 6.36 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{y_0} = v_0 \sin \theta = 6.36 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{\Delta x}{v_x} = \frac{30}{6.36} = \underline{4.71 \text{ s}}$$

$\Delta y = 0$, car l'astronaute retombe par terre

$$\Delta y = v_{y_0} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a_y \Delta t^2 \quad \text{cù } a_y = ?$$

$$0 = 6.36 (4.71) + \frac{1}{2} a_y (4.71)^2$$

$$\boxed{a_y = -2.7 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

6. (b.)

$$v^2 = v_0^2 = -2g \Delta h$$

$$v^2 = 98 \rightarrow v = \underline{9.9 \text{ m/s}}$$

7. (e.)

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{0 - 20}{3} = \underline{-6.66 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

8. (b.)

$$\Delta s = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2a} = \frac{0 - 400}{-2 \times 6.66} = \underline{30 \text{ m}}$$