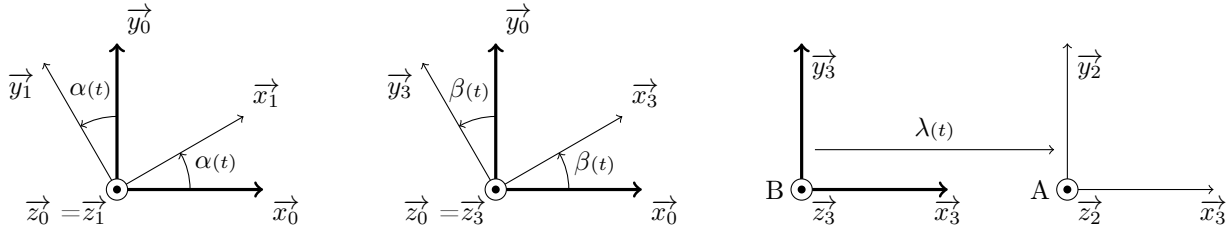


VANNE DU BARRAGE DU LAC KIR
CORRIGÉ**Q1.** *Figures planes***Q2.** *Fermeture géométrique*

Procédons à la fermeture géométrique :

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{O\mathcal{O}} &= \vec{0} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AO} \\ &= (h\vec{y}_0 - e\vec{x}_0) + \lambda(t)\vec{x}_3 - L\vec{y}_1\end{aligned}$$

Exprimons dans la base \mathcal{B}_0 :

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{0} &= h\vec{y}_0 - e\vec{x}_0 + \lambda(t)(\cos(\beta(t))\vec{x}_0 + \sin(\beta(t))\vec{y}_0) - L(-\sin(\alpha(t))\vec{x}_0 + \cos(\alpha(t))\vec{y}_0) \\ &= (-e + \lambda(t)\cos(\beta(t)) + L\sin(\alpha(t)))\vec{x}_0 \\ &\quad + (h + \lambda(t)\sin(\beta(t)) - L\cos(\alpha(t)))\vec{y}_0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 &= -e + \lambda(t)\cos(\beta(t)) + L\sin(\alpha(t)) & (\text{Proj.}/\vec{x}_0) \\ 0 &= h + \lambda(t)\sin(\beta(t)) - L\cos(\alpha(t)) & (\text{Proj.}/\vec{y}_0) \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

On cherche une relation entre $\lambda(t)$ et $\alpha(t)$. Le paramètre $\beta(t)$ est un paramètre « inutile ». On va chercher à l'éliminer.

$$\begin{aligned}&\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda(t)\cos(\beta(t)) &= e - L\sin(\alpha(t)) & (\text{eq.1}) \\ \lambda(t)\sin(\beta(t)) &= -h + L\cos(\alpha(t)) & (\text{eq.2}) \end{cases} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \lambda(t)^2 (\cos(\beta(t))^2 + \sin(\beta(t))^2) = (e - L\sin(\alpha(t)))^2 + (-h + L\cos(\alpha(t)))^2 & (\text{eq.1})^2 + (\text{eq.2})^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \lambda(t)^2 = (e - L\sin(\alpha(t)))^2 + (-h + L\cos(\alpha(t)))^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \lambda(t) = \sqrt{(e - L\sin(\alpha(t)))^2 + (-h + L\cos(\alpha(t)))^2}\end{aligned}$$

Q3. *Graphe de la loi entrée/sortie*

(Voir fig.1)

Q4. *Valeurs extrêmes de $\lambda(t)$*

$$\lambda_{min} = \lambda(\alpha = -10^\circ) = \boxed{1,14 \text{ m}}$$

$$\lambda_{max} = \lambda(\alpha = -45^\circ) = \boxed{3,55 \text{ m}}$$

Q5. *Course $\Delta\lambda$*

$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda_{max} - \lambda_{min} = 3,55 - 1,14 = \boxed{2,41 \text{ m}}$$

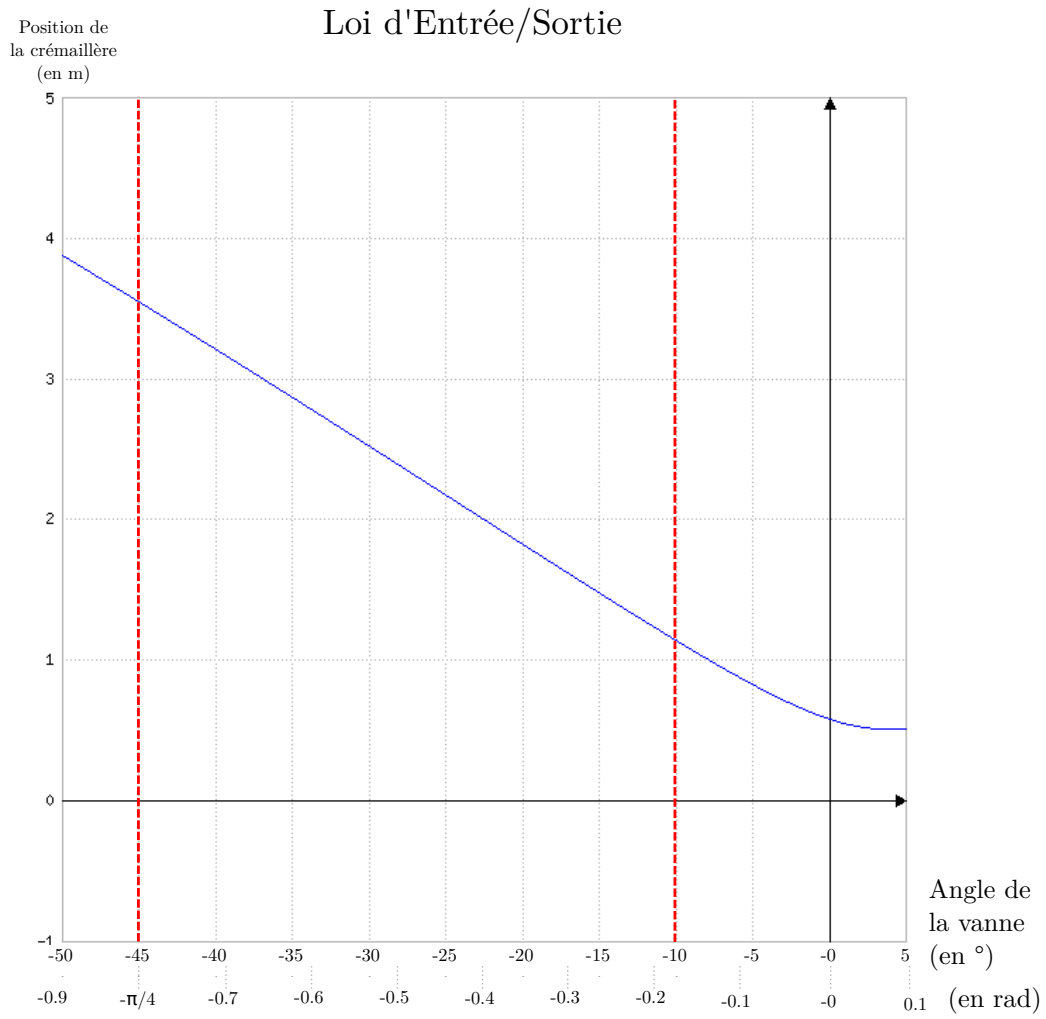


FIGURE 1