

TRAVAIL ET ENERGIE

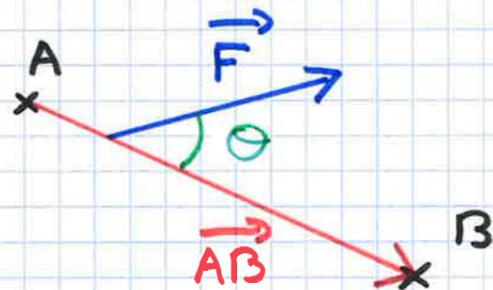


1 Travail d'une force constante \vec{F}

$$W_{AB}(\vec{F}) = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{AB}$$

$$W_{AB}(\vec{F}) = \underset{\substack{| \\ N}}{F} \times \underset{\substack{| \\ m}}{AB} \times \cos \theta$$

° ou rad



$$W_{AB}(\vec{F}) > 0$$

$$0^\circ \leq \theta < 90^\circ$$

force \vec{F} favorise le déplacement

travail **MOTEUR**

$$W_{AB}(\vec{F}) = 0$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

force \vec{F} sans effet sur le déplacement

travail **NUL**

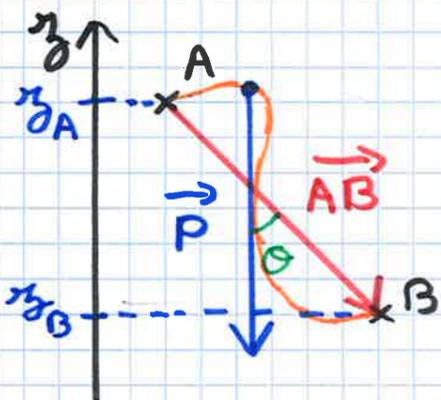
$$W_{AB}(\vec{F}) < 0$$

$$90^\circ < \theta \leq 180^\circ$$

force \vec{F} s'oppose au déplacement

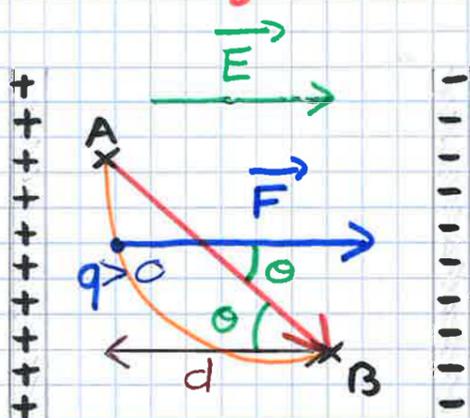
travail **RESISTANT**

Travail du poids



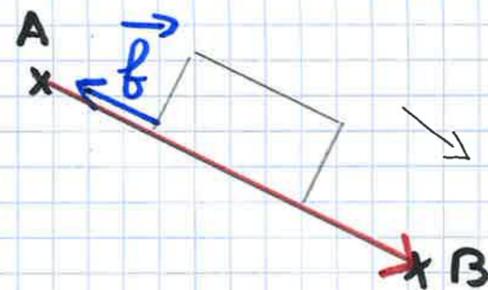
$$W_{AB}(\vec{P}) = mg(z_A - z_B)$$

Travail force électrique



$$W_{AB}(\vec{F}) = q U_{AB}$$

Travail force de frottements



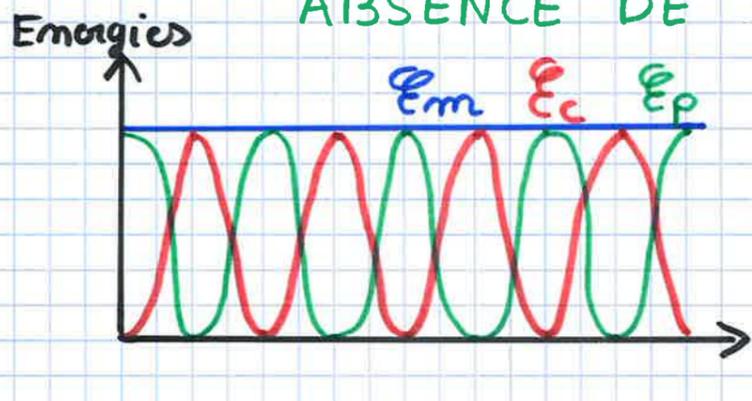
$$W_{AB}(\vec{f}) = -f AB$$

FORCES CONSERVATIVES

$\mathcal{E}_{\text{mécanique}} = \mathcal{E}_c + \mathcal{E}_p = \text{constante}$
 mécanique = cinétique + potentielle = constante

conversion d'une forme d'énergie en une autre

ABSENCE DE FROTTEMENTS



$$\mathcal{E}_c = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\mathcal{E}_p = mgz$$

FORCE NON CONSERVATIVE

\mathcal{E}_m diminue

dissipation d'énergie
 transfert thermique

FROTTEMENTS

$$\Delta \mathcal{E}_m = W(\vec{f}) < 0$$

