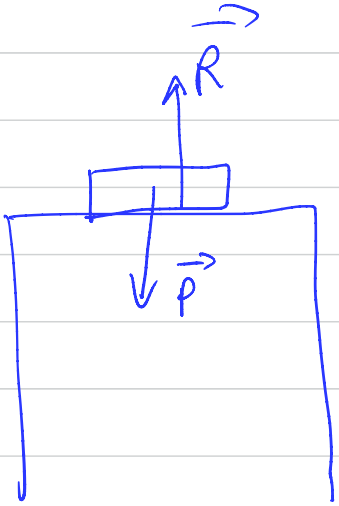



$-\vec{P} = \vec{R}$.

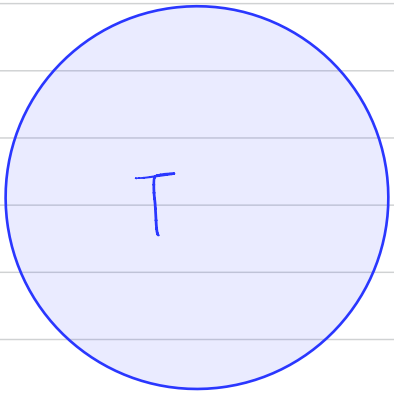
$-\vec{AB} = \vec{BA}$.

$$F_{A/B} = G \times \frac{m_A \times m_B}{d^2}$$

$a^b \times a^c = a^{b+c}$.

$$= N.m^2.kg^{-2} \times \frac{(kg)^2}{m^2}$$

$$= N$$




$$F_{T/L} = G \times \frac{m_T \times m_L}{d_{T-L}^2}$$

L

m.

Exercices - Actions mécaniques.

1) C)
2) B)
3) B.
4) A

1) B
2) A
3) B
4) C

masse = 10 kg.



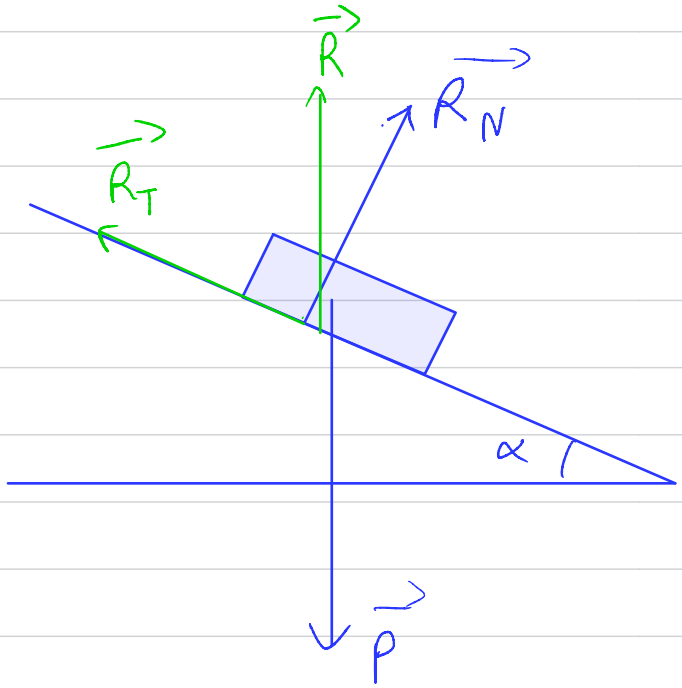

1)

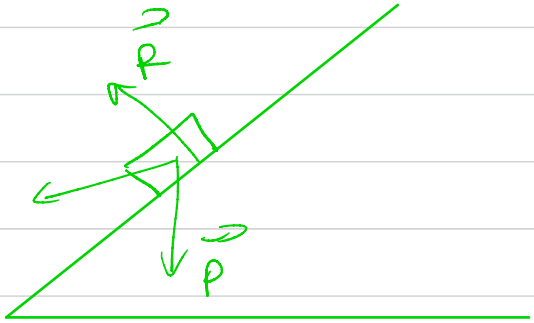
"Si on se pèse sur la Lune, on n'a pas la même masse que sur la Terre"

5) B

6)

$P = mg$.






## Exercice 4 à 9 :

n°4 Norme : intensité ; Valeur.

n°5 :

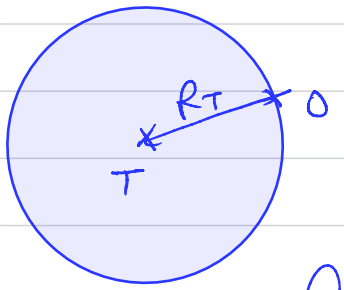
$$F_{T/O} = G \times \frac{m_T \times m_O}{R_T^2}$$

$$F_{T/O} = \frac{G \times m_T}{R_T^2} \times m$$

$$F_{T/O} = \frac{6{,}67 \times 10^{-11} \times 10^{24} \times 5{,}9}{(6370 \times 10^3)^2} \times m$$

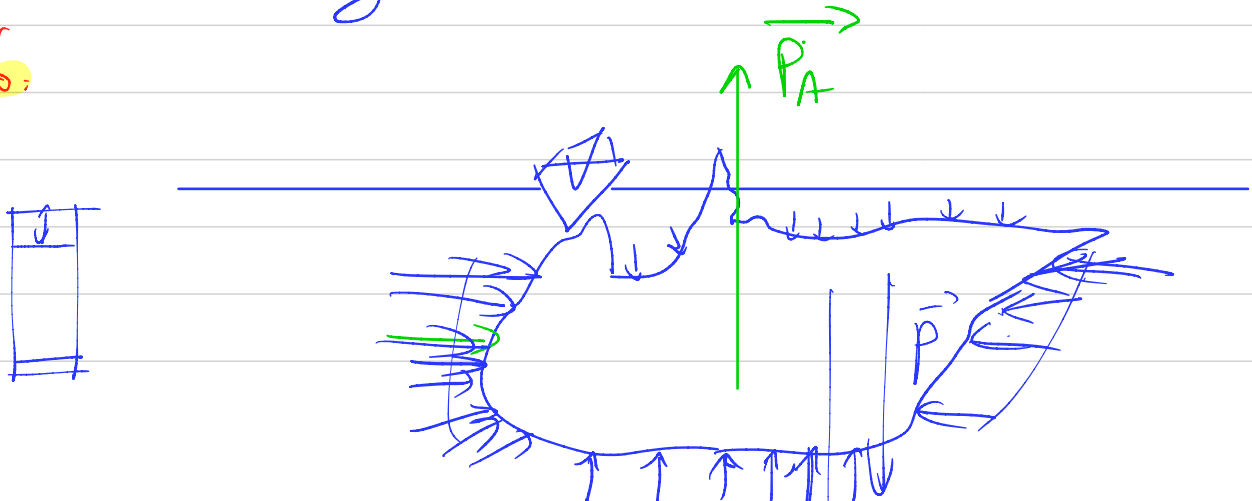
$$F_{T/O} = 9{,}7 \times m$$

$$g$$




L'origine physique de $\vec{P} = m\vec{g}$ est la loi de la gravitation universelle.

n°6 :

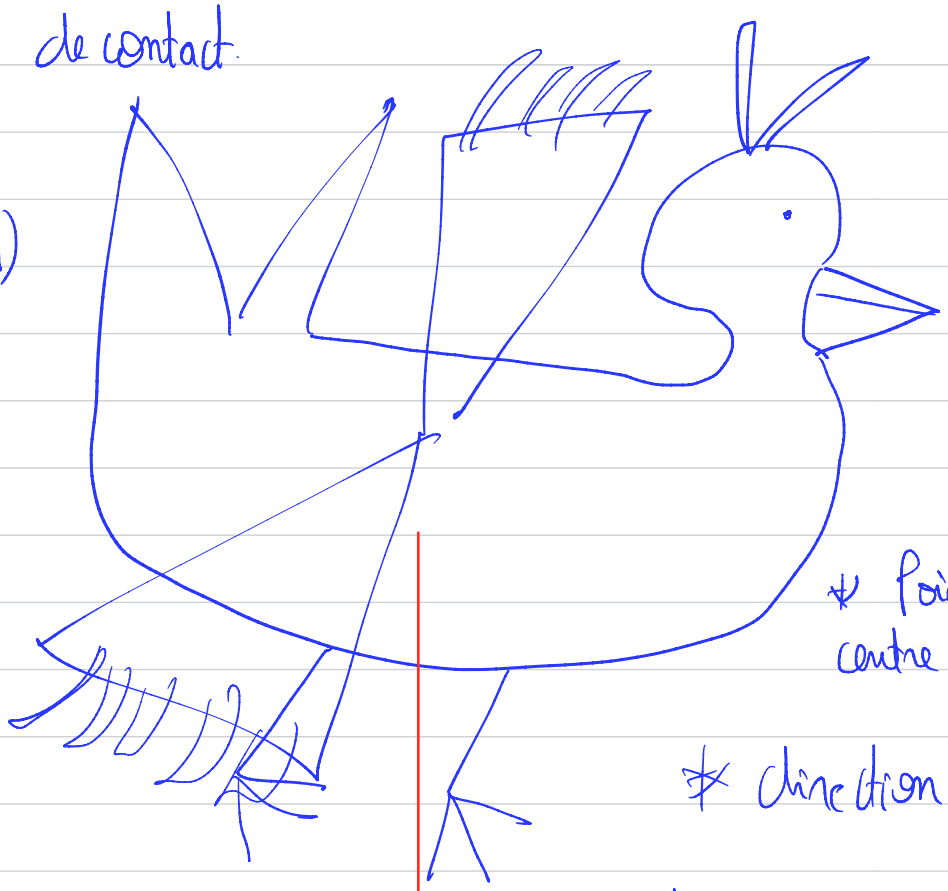


# POUSSÉE D'ARCHIMÈDE.

Force de contact.

n°7:

1)



Aigle.

* Point - d'application: centre de gravité de l'aigle.

* Direction: Verticale.

* Sens: Vers le bas.

* Valeur: $P = m \times g$.

$P = 5 \times 9,81$

$P = 49,05\ N$.

$\vec{P}$

$\vec{R}$

$\vec{R_T}$

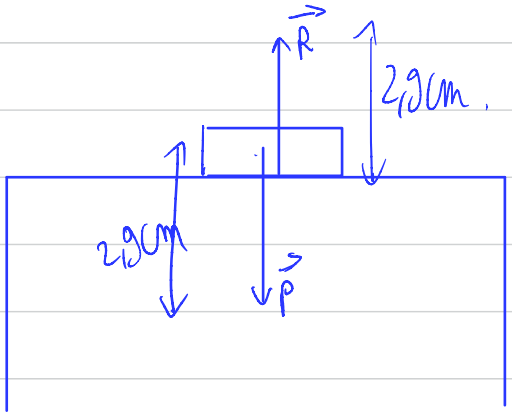
$\vec{R_N}$

n°8:

n°9 : $P = mg$

$$m = \frac{P}{g} = \frac{0{,}40 \times 10^{-12}}{9{,}81} = 4 \times 10^{-14}\ kg.$$

N°10 : 1)



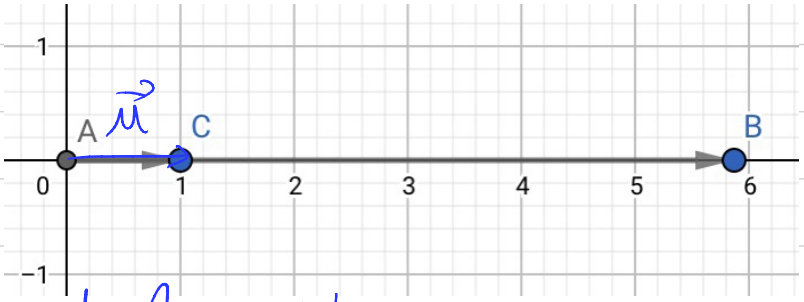

$\vec{P}$ : pt d'app : centre de gravité du livre.
direction : verticale
sens : vers le bas.
Valeur : $P = mg$
$= 600 \times 10^{-3} \times 9{,}81$
$= 5{,}89\ N.$

2) $1\ cm \leftrightarrow 2\ N.$
$? \leftrightarrow 5{,}89\ N$

$5{,}89 \mid 2$
$4 \quad\quad 2{,}945$
$18$
$09$
$10$

11- $\vec{F}_{T/L} = \dfrac{G \times m_T \times m_L}{d_{TL}^2}\ \vec{u}$

$\vec{AB} = 6\ \vec{u}$




Faire le 13 et le 14 pour 23/01/21.