

Diagram illustrating the decomposition of a vector $\vec{S}_i$ into components $\vec{\pi}_1$ and $\vec{\pi}_2$ relative to a plane defined by $\vec{L}_1$ and $\vec{L}_2$.

$$\vec{S}_i = \vec{\pi}_1 + \vec{\pi}_2$$

$$\vec{\pi}_1 = a \vec{L}_1 + a \vec{L}_2 + Z(-a, a) \vec{L}_3$$

$$\vec{\pi}_2 = -a \vec{L}_1 + a \vec{L}_2 + Z(-a, a) \vec{L}_3$$

$$\vec{S}_i = a \vec{L}_1 + a \vec{L}_2 + Z(-a, a) \vec{L}_3$$

$$+ Z(a, a) \vec{L}_3$$

$$Z(a, a) = 3 + a \sin \alpha + a \sin \beta$$

Les paramètres du plan sont : $3, \alpha, \beta$

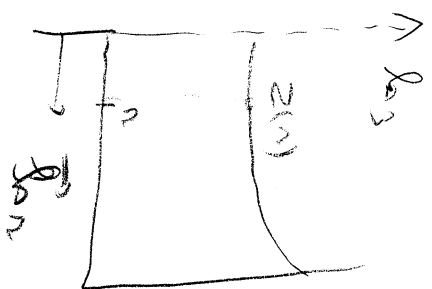
$$\vec{S}_n = -\vec{L}_0 \left(\vec{\pi}_n \cdot \vec{L}_3 - L_0 \right)$$

$$\vec{F} = -m g \vec{L}_3$$

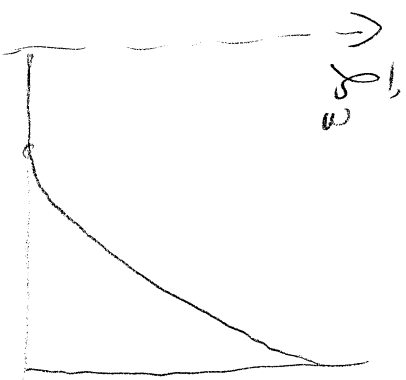
$$\sum_{n=1}^N \vec{S}_n + \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \vec{\pi}_n \wedge \vec{J}_n + \vec{X} \wedge \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

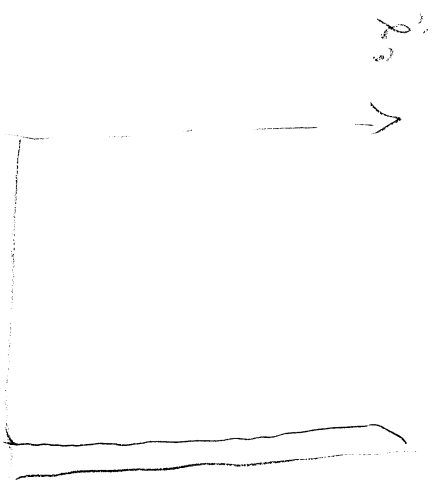
30g nous qui permet de calculer $3, \sin \alpha, \sin \beta$



→ petit



→ grand



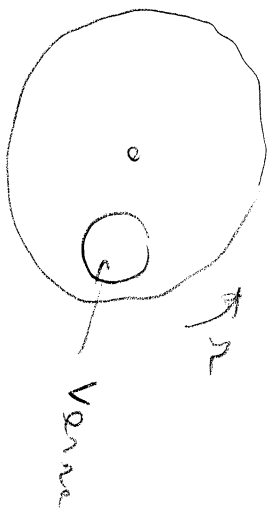
→ très grand

Pour prendre en compte ces situations la mise en œuvre de la norme permettrait de prévoir la

taille

$30,15 \rightarrow \bar{E}_3$

$\rightarrow a(n) \bar{L}_n + z(n) \bar{L}_3$



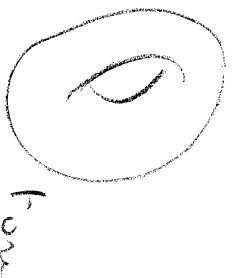
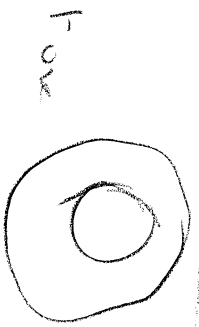
là on abandonne les conditions cylindriques
 et se rendait (donc la répartition mobile)

$$Z(x, y) \quad (x, y \text{ petit})$$

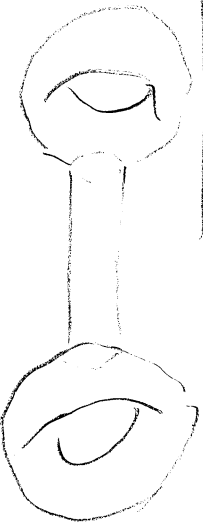
$$d_i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X(u, v) \bar{X}_{n+1/2}(u, v) \bar{X}_7 + Z(u, v) \bar{X}_3 \\ \text{avec les permutations } u, v \end{array} \right.$$

si n peut être grand.

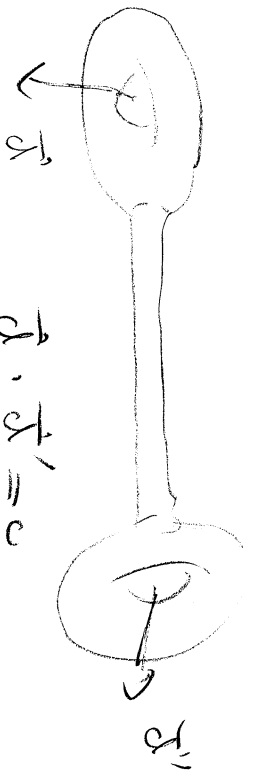
① 3 objets simples



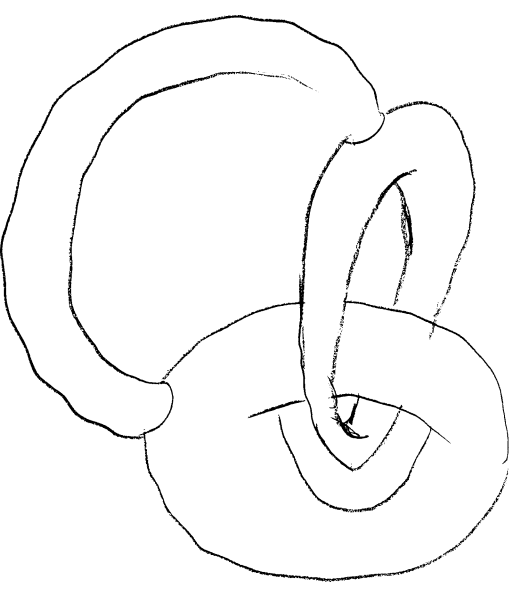
Un lien simple



③ on fait tourner un des deux,



④ on déforme le cylindre en disque



C'est un noeud

⑤ on déforme l'ensemble par un difféomorphisme pour atteindre la position voulue.