

**Sciences8**

**Chapitre 9: Les forces et la flottabilité**

**Section 1 Cont'd**

**La flottabilité: La force « antigravitationnelle »**

**Question :** Est-ce que vous avez des exemples où il semble d'être plus facile à faire des choses dans l'eau au lieu de sur la terre ferme?

**POURQUOI????**

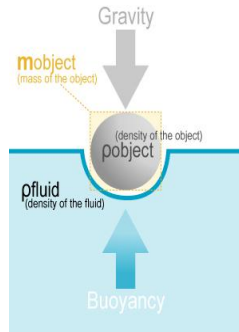
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- Quand un objet est dans l'eau, il y a deux forces opposées qui agissent sur le mouvement de cet objet:

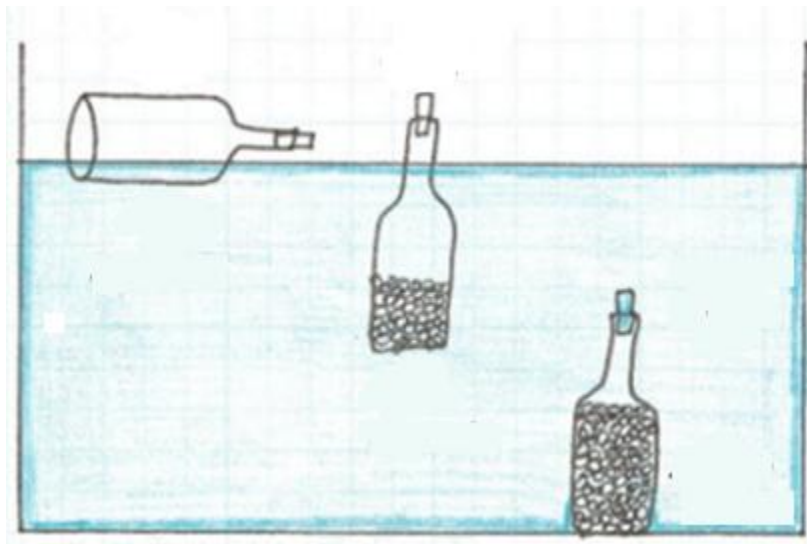
1. La \_\_\_\_\_ s'attire vers le centre de la Terre.
2. L'eau exerce une « \_\_\_\_\_ » dirigée vers le \_\_\_\_\_.



**La masse et la flottabilité :**

- Le plus de poids qu'un objet contient, le plus de l'eau il se déplace.
- Donc, la force gravitationnelle est supérieure à la flottabilité exercée sur l'objet.

**Utilise le poids et les flèches pour indiquer pourquoi les bouteilles flottent ou coulent dans l'eau :**



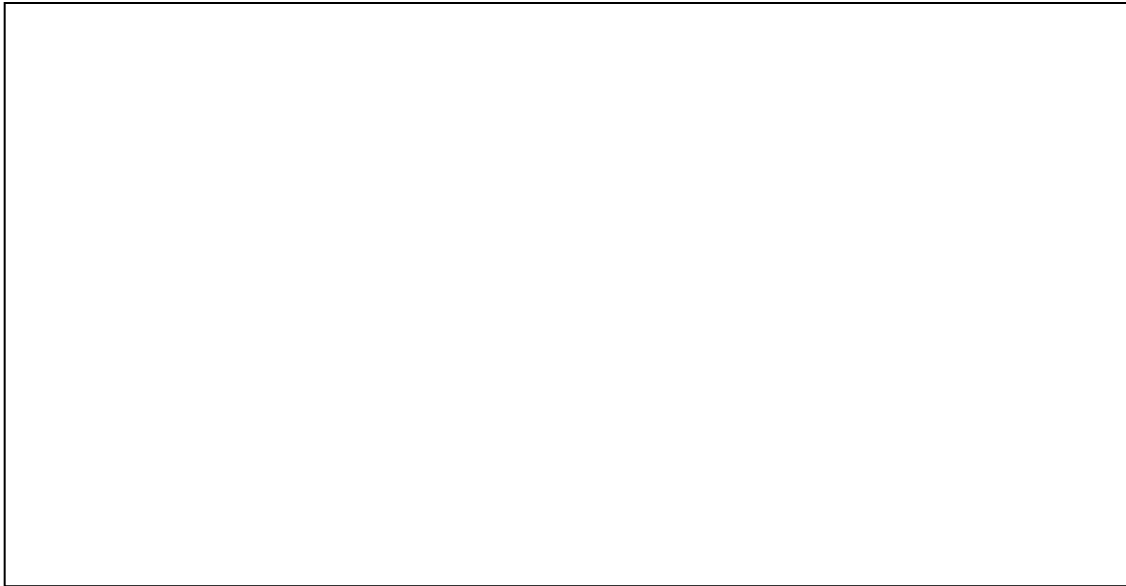
**Les règles...**

- Un objet va flotter si sa flottabilité, quand l'objet est complètement immergé dans l'eau, est plus grande que son poids (force gravitationnelle).
- Un objet va couler si son poids est plus grand que sa flottabilité.
- **Le principe d'Archimède:**

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**Des « brainteasers »**



Here we have a toy submarine floating in a bathtub. It's a really fancy sub, made out of steel. The sub weighs one pound. When completely submerged, it displaces two pounds of water.

What could you do to cause the sub to sink to the bottom of the tub?

- Add one pound of sand to the sub's interior.
- Add one pound of sand to the sub's interior, plus a little more.
- Nothing. Since the boat displaces more water than it weighs, it's already on its way down.

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<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/lasalle/buoyquestion.html>



You're sitting in a car that's not moving. Also in the car is a helium-filled balloon, which is resting up against the car's ceiling somewhere near its middle. The driver hits the gas and the car accelerates forward. You're thrown back into your seat.

What happens to the balloon? (Before you answer, think about what will make the balloon act the way you think it will.)

- It floats toward the back of the car.
- It floats toward the front of the car.
- It stays put.

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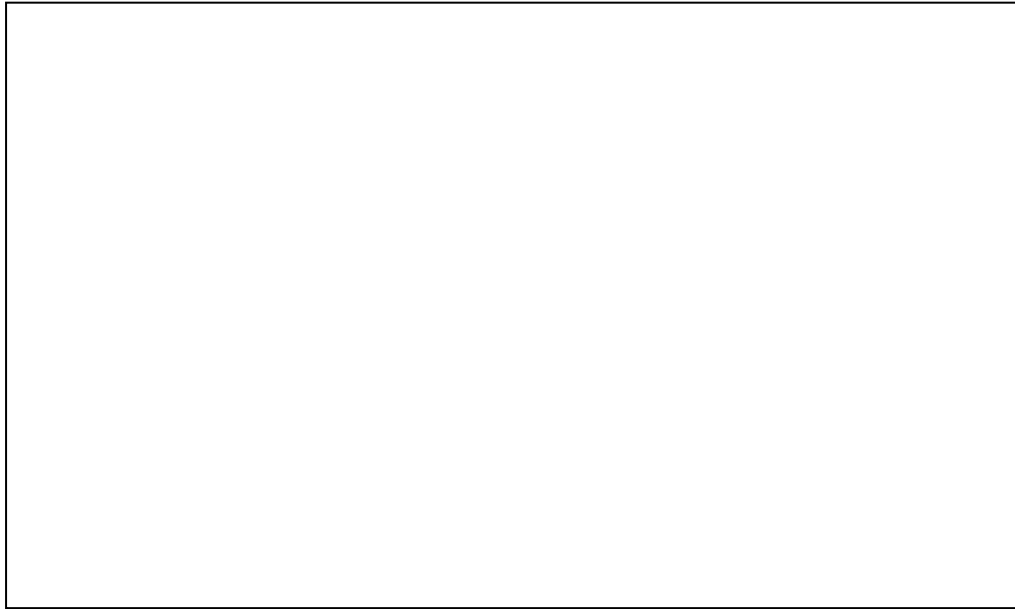
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<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/lasalle/buoypool.html>



Here we have a boat in a swimming pool. In the boat is an inquisitive experimenter. Also in the boat is a rock.

Our experimenter picks up the rock and tosses it into the pool. The rock sinks to the bottom. No water leaves the pool from the splash made by the rock.

Now for the question: Does the pool's water level rise, lower, or stay the same?

- The water level rises.
- The water level lowers.
- The water level stays the same.

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<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/lasalle/buoypool.html>

**Pourquoi est-ce que ce bateau flotte???**



- Des navires sont construits d'acier ( $M_v = 9,0 \text{ g/cm}^3$ )... Mais, ils flottent. Pourquoi?

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Réponse de ton prof :

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***Dessine un diagramme de ce navire dans l'eau – incluant son coque creuse***



**Les avantages de la masse volumique moyenne:**



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