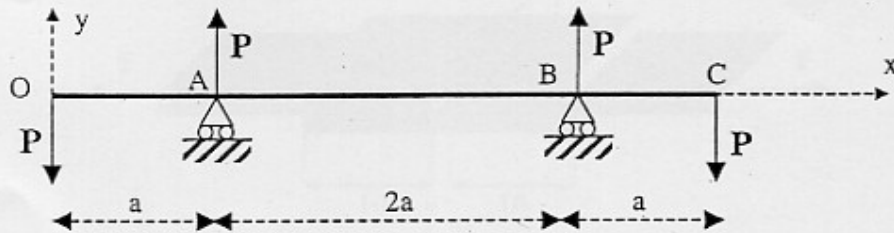
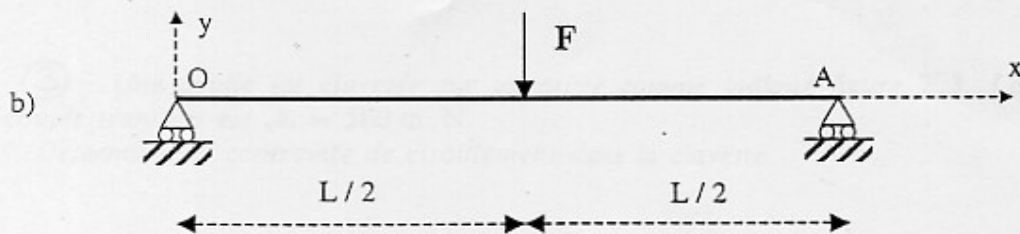
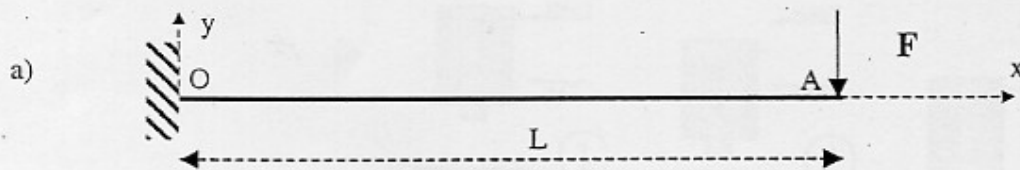


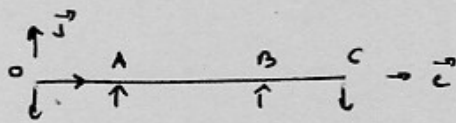
TD RdM N° 2

- ① Calculer le torseur des efforts internes, le champ de contraintes ainsi que la contrainte maximum dans le cas suivant :



- ② Calculer le torseur des efforts internes, la rotation ainsi que la flèche dans les cas suivants :





le problème est plan

On oriente la poutre de O vers C

soit $H_1 \in [OA] / \vec{OH}_1 = s_1 \vec{e}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C} \text{ eff } \text{int}_{H_1} \end{array} \right\} &= - \left\{ \mathcal{C}_O \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} +P \vec{j} \\ 0 \vec{k} \end{array} \right\}_O = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \vec{j} \\ 0 \vec{k} + P \vec{j} \wedge \vec{OH}_1 \end{array} \right\}_{H_1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \vec{j} \\ -P s_1 \vec{k} \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \vec{j} \\ -P s_1 \vec{k} \end{array} \right\}_{H_1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N = 0 \\ T_1 = P \\ M_{31} = -P s_1 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

soit $H_2 \in [AB] / \vec{OH}_2 = s_2 \vec{e}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \mathcal{C} \text{ eff } \text{int}_{H_2} \right\} &= \left\{ \mathcal{C}_B \right\} + \left\{ \mathcal{C}_O \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \vec{j} \\ 0 \vec{k} \end{array} \right\}_B + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -P \vec{j} \\ 0 \vec{k} \end{array} \right\}_C \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \cdot P \vec{j} - P \vec{j} \\ [P(3a - s_2) - P(4a - s_2)] \vec{k} \end{array} \right\}_{H_2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \vec{i} + 0 \vec{j} \\ -P a \vec{k} \end{array} \right\}_{H_2} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \vec{i} + 0 \vec{j} \\ -P a \vec{k} \end{array} \right\}_{H_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_2 = 0 \\ T_2 = 0 \\ M_{32} = -P a \end{array} \right.$$

soit $H_3 \in [BC] / \vec{OH}_3 = s_3 \vec{e}$

par symétrie:

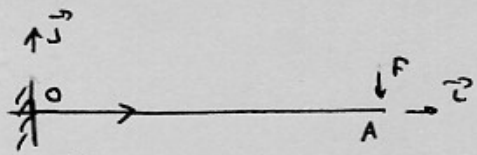
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_3 = 0 \\ T_3 = -P \\ M_{33} = -P(4a - s_3) \end{array} \right.$$

la section la plus sollicitée est entre A et B

$$|\sigma| = \left| - \frac{M_{32} \cdot h/2}{I_{G3}} \right| = \frac{P a h}{2 I_{G3}}$$

homogénéité: $[Pa] \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{N \cdot m \cdot m}{m^4} = N \cdot m^{-2} = Pa$

OK!



On oriente la poutre de O vers A

Soit $H_1 / \vec{OH}_1 = s_1 \vec{e}_1$

$$\left\{ \mathcal{C}_{eff} \right\}_{H_1} = \left\{ \mathcal{C}_A \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -F \vec{e}_2 \\ 0 \vec{e}_1 \end{array} \right\}_A = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -F \vec{e}_2 \\ -F(L-s_1) \vec{e}_3 \end{array} \right\}_{H_1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -F \vec{e}_2 \\ -F(L-s_1) \vec{e}_3 \end{array} \right\}_{H_1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_1 = 0 \\ T_1 = -F \\ M_{y_1} = -F(L-s_1) \end{array} \right.$$

* Calcul de la rotation en un point P / $\vec{OP} = s_p \vec{e}_1$

$$\vec{\omega}_P = \vec{\omega}_0 + \int_0^P \frac{M_{y_1}}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{e}_3 ds_1 \quad \text{encastement} \Rightarrow \vec{\omega}_0 = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{\omega}_P = \frac{-F}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{e}_3 \int_0^{s_p} (L-s_1) ds_1 = \frac{-F}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{e}_3 \int_L^{L-s_p} u (-du)$$

$$= \frac{-F}{2EI_{H_3}} [L^2 - (L-s_p)^2] \vec{e}_3 = \frac{-F}{2EI_{H_3}} [2Ls_p - s_p^2] \vec{e}_3$$

* Calcul du déplacement.

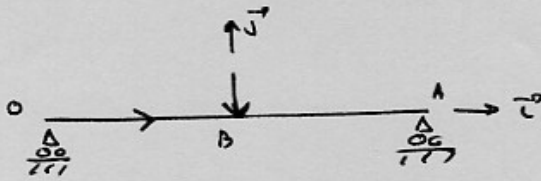
$$\vec{u}_P = \underbrace{\vec{u}_0}_{\vec{0}} + \underbrace{\vec{\omega}_0}_{\vec{0}} \wedge \vec{OP} + \underbrace{\int_0^P \frac{T_1}{GS_1} \vec{e}_2 ds_1}_{\text{négligeable}} + \underbrace{\int_0^P \frac{M_{y_1}}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{e}_3 \wedge \vec{H}_1 P ds_1}_{\text{encastement}}$$

$$= \frac{-F(\vec{e}_3 \wedge \vec{e}_1)}{EI_{H_3}} \int_0^{s_p} (L-s_1) \cdot (s_p-s_1) ds_1$$

$$= \frac{-F \vec{e}_2}{EI_{H_3}} \int_0^{s_p} [s_1^2 + s_1(-s_p-L) + Ls_p] ds_1$$

$$= \frac{-F \vec{e}_2}{EI_{H_3}} \left[\frac{s_p^3}{3} + \frac{s_p^2}{2}(-s_p-L) + Ls_p^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{-F \vec{e}_2}{EI_{H_3}} \left[-\frac{1}{6} s_p^3 + \frac{L}{2} s_p^2 \right] \left[\frac{Nm^3}{Nm^2 m^4} \right] = [m] \text{ OK!}$$



* base des effets intérieurs

Soit $H_1 / BH_1 = s_1 \vec{e}_1$

On creuse la partie de O vers A

Il est nécessaire de déterminer les inconnues aux liaisons

On isole la partie

le problème est plan.

Le bilan des actions donne:

appui sur rouleau de normale $O \vec{J}$

$$\{\mathcal{C}_1\} = \begin{Bmatrix} +R_1 \vec{J} \\ 0 \vec{K} \end{Bmatrix}_O$$

appui sur rouleau de normale $A \vec{J}$

$$\{\mathcal{C}_2\} = \begin{Bmatrix} R_2 \vec{J} \\ 0 \vec{K} \end{Bmatrix}_A$$

chargement ponctuel

$$\{\mathcal{C}_3\} = \begin{Bmatrix} -F \vec{J} \\ 0 \vec{K} \end{Bmatrix}_B$$

L'équilibre se traduit par.

$$\sum \{\mathcal{C}_i\} = \{0\}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} R_1 \vec{J} \\ -R_1 \frac{L}{2} \vec{K} \end{Bmatrix}_O + \begin{Bmatrix} R_2 \vec{J} \\ R_2 \frac{L}{2} \vec{K} \end{Bmatrix}_A + \begin{Bmatrix} -F \vec{J} \\ 0 \vec{K} \end{Bmatrix}_B = \{0\}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_1 + R_2 - F = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \\ R_2 - R_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_2 = R_1 \\ R_1 = +\frac{F}{2} \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Bigg] \quad R_2 = \frac{F}{2}$$

Taxe des effets intérieurs en H_1

$$\{\mathcal{C}_{\text{eff int } H_1}\} = \{\mathcal{C}_A\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{F}{2} \vec{J} \\ 0 \vec{K} \end{Bmatrix}_A = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{F}{2} \vec{J} \\ \frac{F}{2} (\frac{L}{2} - s_1) \vec{K} \end{Bmatrix}_{H_1} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{F}{2} \vec{J} \\ \frac{F}{2} (\frac{L}{2} - s_1) \vec{K} \end{Bmatrix}_{H_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_1 = 0 \\ T_1 = \frac{F}{2} \\ M_{3,1} = \frac{F}{2} (\frac{L}{2} - s_1) \end{cases}$$

* Calcul de la rotation.

Par symétrie, $\vec{\omega}_B = 0 \vec{k}$

Soit $P / \vec{BP} = \rightarrow_P \vec{u}$

$$\vec{\omega}_P = \vec{\omega}_B + \int_B^P \frac{M_{z_3}}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{u}_3 ds$$

$$= \frac{F \vec{u}_3}{2EI_{H_3}} \int_0^{\rightarrow_P} \left(\frac{L}{2} - s_1\right) ds_1 = \frac{F \vec{u}_3}{2EI_{H_3}} \left[\frac{L}{2} s_1 - \frac{s_1^2}{2} \right]_0^{\rightarrow_P}$$

$$= \frac{F}{4EI_{H_3}} \left[\frac{L}{2} \rightarrow_P - \rightarrow_P^2 \right] \vec{u}_3 \quad \left[\frac{Nm^2}{Nm^{-2}m^4} \right] = [1] \text{ OK!}$$

* calcul des déplacements.

$$\vec{u}_P = \vec{u}_B + \underbrace{\vec{\omega}_B \wedge \vec{BP}}_0 + \underbrace{\int_0^{\rightarrow_P} \frac{T_1}{GS_y} \vec{u}_3 ds_1}_{\text{négligeable}} + \underbrace{\int_0^{\rightarrow_P} \frac{M_{z_3}}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{u}_3 \wedge \vec{H_1P}}_0 ds_1$$

avec \vec{u}_B donné par $\vec{u}_A = \vec{0}$

$$\vec{u}_A = \vec{u}_B + \int_0^{L/2} \frac{M_{z_3}}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{u}_3 \wedge \vec{H_1A} ds_1$$

$$\vec{u}_B = - \int_0^{L/2} \frac{M_{z_3}}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{u}_3 \wedge \vec{H_1A} ds_1$$

$$\vec{u}_P = \int_0^{\rightarrow_P} \frac{M_{z_3}}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{u}_3 \wedge \vec{H_1P} ds_1 - \int_0^{L/2} \frac{M_{z_3}}{EI_{H_3}} \vec{u}_3 \wedge \vec{H_1A} ds_1$$

$$= \frac{F \vec{u}_3 \wedge \vec{L}}{4EI_{H_3}} \left[\int_0^{\rightarrow_P} (L - 2s_1)(\rightarrow_P - s_1) ds_1 - \int_0^{L/2} (L - 2s_1)\left(\frac{L}{2} - s_1\right) ds_1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{F \vec{u}_3}{4EI_{H_3}} \left[\left[\frac{2}{3} s_1^3 + \frac{s_1^2}{2} [-L - 2\rightarrow_P] + L s_1 \right]_0^{\rightarrow_P} + \left[-\frac{2}{3} s_1^3 + \frac{s_1^2}{2} [2L] - s_1 \frac{L^2}{2} \right]_0^{L/2} \right]$$

LPIAV

RdΠ

Td flexion

exercice 2b.3

$$\vec{u}_P = \frac{F \vec{J}}{4E I_H^3} \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{3} \left(\Delta_P^3 - \frac{L^3}{8} \right) + \frac{(-\Delta_P^2)L}{2} - \Delta_P^3 + L\Delta_P^2 \\ + L \frac{L^2}{4} - \frac{L^3}{4} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{F \vec{J}}{4E I_H^3} \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{3} \left(\Delta_P^3 - \frac{L^3}{8} \right) - \Delta_P^3 + \Delta_P^2 \frac{L}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

Pour $\Delta_P = \frac{L}{2}$

$$\vec{u}_P = \frac{F \vec{J}}{4E I_H^3} \left[-\frac{L^3}{8} + \frac{L^3}{8} \right] = \vec{0}$$

ok!

$\Delta_P = 0$

$$\vec{u}_P = \vec{u}_B = \frac{F \vec{J}}{4E I_H^3} \left(-\frac{L^3}{12} \right)$$