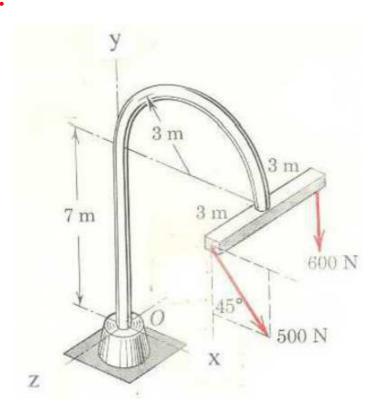
## Corrigé contrôle 2017

## Exercice 2:



$$\vec{M} = M_x \vec{\iota} + M_y \vec{J} + M_z \vec{k}$$

Calcul de moment suivant l'axe Ox:

$$\sum M_x = 0 \iff M_x + (500 \times \cos 45 \times 3) - (600 \times 3) = 0 \implies M_x = 740 \, N. \, m$$

Le moment suivant l'axe Oy:

$$\sum M_y = 0 \iff M_y + (500 \times \cos 45 \times 3) = 0 \implies M_y = 1060,66 \text{ N.m}$$

Le moment suivant l'axe Oz:

$$\sum M_z = 0 \iff M_z - (500 \times \cos 45 \times 6) - (600 \times 6) - (500 \times \cos 45 \times 7) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow M_y = 8196,2 \text{ N.m}$$

Donc:

$$\Rightarrow \vec{M} = 740 \,\vec{\iota} + 1060,66 \,\vec{j} + 8196,2 \,\vec{k}$$

La grandeur:

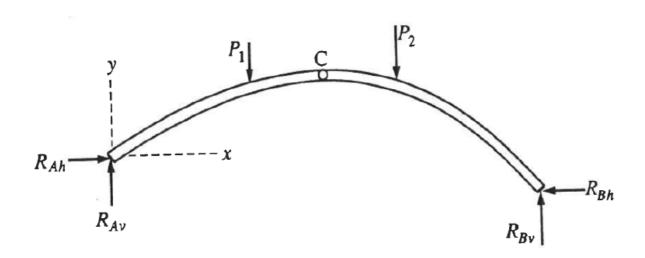
$$M = \sqrt{740^2 + 1060,66^2 + 8196,2^2} = 8297,6 \, N. \, m$$

Les cosinus directeurs de M sont :

$$\begin{cases} cos\theta_x = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{740}{8297,6} \\ cos\theta_y = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{1060,66}{8297,6} \\ cos\theta_z \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{8196,2}{8297,6} \end{cases}$$

## Exercice 3:

DCL global:



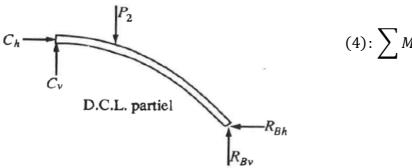
$$(1): \sum Fx = 0 \Leftrightarrow R_{Ah} - R_{Bh} = 0$$

$$(2): \sum Fy = 0 \Leftrightarrow R_{Av} + R_{Bv} - P_1 - P_2 = 0$$

$$(3): \sum M_A = 0 \Leftrightarrow -R_{Bh} \times h + R_{Bv} \times L - P_1 \times a_1 - P_2 \times a_2 = 0$$

Date: 02/04/2019

Il faut chercher une quatrième équation, donc on fait un DCL local sur la partie CB et on obtient :



(4): 
$$\sum M_C = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -R_{Bh} \times (h + h')$$

$$+ R_{Bv} \times \frac{L}{2}$$

$$- P_2 \times (a_2 - a_C) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} equl := Rah - Rbh = 0; \\ equ2 := Rav + Rbv - Pl - P2 = 0; \\ equ3 := Rbv \cdot L - Rbh \cdot h - Pl \cdot al - P2 \cdot a2 = 0; \\ equ4 := \frac{Rbv \cdot l}{2} - Rbh \cdot (h + H) - P2 \cdot (a2 - ac) = 0; \\ equ1 := Rah - Rbh = 0 \\ equ2 := Rav + Rbv - Pl - P2 = 0 \\ equ3 := Rbv L - Pl \, al - P2 \, a2 - Rbh \, h = 0 \\ equ4 := \frac{Rbv \, l}{2} - Rbh \, (h + H) - P2 \, (a2 - ac) = 0 \\ \\ solve(\{equ4, equ3\}, \{Rbv, Rbh\}); \\ \{Rbh = -\frac{2LP2 \, a2 - 2LP2 \, ac - Pl \, al \, l - P2 \, a2 \, l}{2HL + 2L \, h - h \, l}, Rbv = \frac{2 \, (HPl \, al + HP2 \, a2 + Pl \, al \, h + P2 \, ac \, h)}{2HL + 2L \, h - h \, l} \end{array}$$

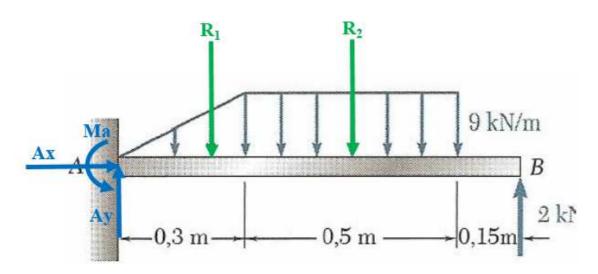
Cherchons les réactions au point A:

restart;

$$Rah = -\frac{2LP2 a2 - 2LP2 ac - P1 a1 l - P2 a2 l}{2HL + 2Lh - hl}$$

$$\textit{Rav} = \frac{2 \, \textit{HLP1} + 2 \, \textit{HLP2} - 2 \, \textit{HP1} \, \textit{al} - 2 \, \textit{HP2} \, \textit{a2} + 2 \, \textit{LP1} \, \textit{h} + 2 \, \textit{LP2} \, \textit{h} - 2 \, \textit{P1} \, \textit{al} \, \textit{h} - \textit{P1} \, \textit{hl} - 2 \, \textit{P2} \, \textit{ac} \, \textit{h} - \textit{P2} \, \textit{hl}}{2 \, \textit{HL} + 2 \, \textit{L} \, \textit{h} - \textit{hl}}$$

## Exercice 4:



Calcul de résultantes  $R_1$  et  $R_2$ :

$$R_1 = 9 \times 0.3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1.35 \, kN$$

Point d'application :  $x_1 = \frac{0.3}{3} \times 2 = 0.2 m de point A$ 

$$R_2 = 9 \times 0.5 = 4.5 \, kN$$

Point d'application :  $x_2 = 0.3 + \frac{0.5}{2} = 0.55 m de point A$ 

Les réactions :

$$\sum F_y = 0 \iff A_y + F - R_1 - R_2 = 0 \implies A_y = 3.85 \ kN$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 \iff M_A + F \times (0.3 + 0.5 + 0.15) - R_1 \times 0.2 - R_2 \times 0.55$$

$$\implies M_A = 0.845 \ Kn. \ m$$

 $Et A_x = 0$