Correction Partiel RDR (ne 213) 2019 - 2020

 $\underbrace{E_{\times}1}$: 4 4 4

1) 2FS:
$$y: R_A + R_B = 300 + 100 = 0$$
. $(\Sigma \vec{F} = \vec{o})$.

$$3: -\vec{f}_C \cdot \vec{Y} + \vec{f}_D \cdot \vec{B} + R_B \cdot NL = 0 \quad (\Sigma \vec{M} = \vec{o})$$

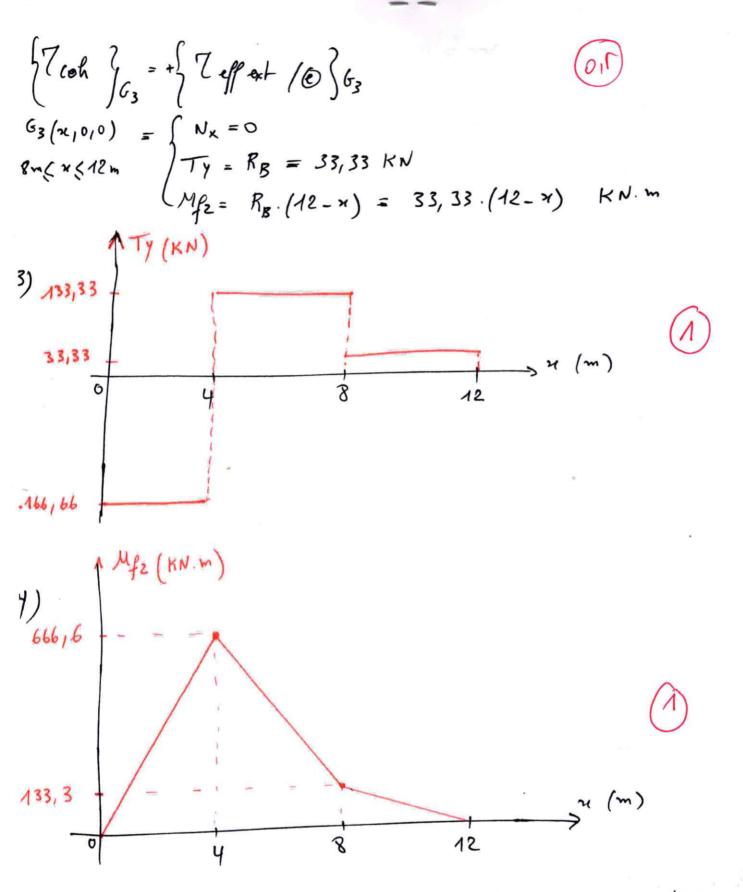
$$= 8 R_B = 300 \cdot 4 - 100 \cdot 8 = 33,333 \quad KN$$

$$= 12$$
Alors $R_A = 200 - R_B = 200 - 33,333 = 166,666 \quad KN$.

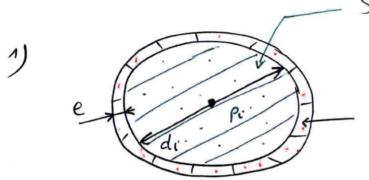
Conpure en G. (Trongon Ac).

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{7}{6} & \text{ord} \\
\frac{7}{6}$$

(Wh 3 = + { 7 ellest 10 } GZ $G_{2}(\pi_{1}^{0})^{0}) = + \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ T_{y} = F_{D} + R_{B} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ T_{y} = 133,33 & \text{KN} \end{cases} O$ $(N_{x} = 0) = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ T_{y} = 133,33 & \text{KN} \end{cases} O$ $M_{x} = 0 = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ N_{x} = 0 \end{cases} O$ $M_{x} = 0 = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ N_{x} = 0 \end{cases} O$ $M_{x} = 0 = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ N_{x} = 0 \end{cases} O$ $M_{x} = 0 = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ N_{x} = 0 \end{cases} O$ $M_{x} = 0 = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ N_{x} = 0 \end{cases} O$ $M_{x} = 0 = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ N_{x} = 0 \end{cases} O$ $M_{x} = 0 = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ N_{x} = 0 \end{cases} O$ $M_{x} = 0 = \begin{cases} N_{x} = 0 \\ N_{x} = 0 \end{cases} O$ 1.



le point le plus sollicité de la pontre est le point C car on a le maximum enterme d'efforts uitones EX2: Enveloppe mince.



$$S_p = \frac{\pi \cdot d_1^2}{4}$$

3)
$$Pi \cdot SP = Vc \cdot Sc \cdot$$

$$= Pi \cdot \frac{SP}{Sc}$$

$$= \frac{Pi \cdot \frac{T \cdot di^{2}}{4}}{T \cdot di \cdot e}$$

$$= \frac{Pi \cdot \frac{di}{4}}{4 \cdot e}$$

$$= \frac{Pi \cdot di}{4 \cdot e}$$

Donc l'hypothèse d'enveloppe mince est validée

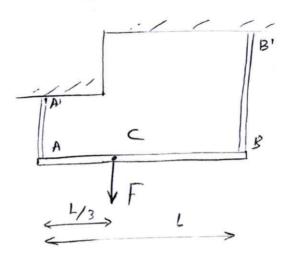
$$\frac{V_{c} = \frac{P_{i} \cdot d_{i}}{4 \cdot e} = \frac{Re}{c} = D \quad C = \frac{Re \cdot 4 \cdot e}{P_{i} \cdot d_{i}}}{4 \cdot e} = \frac{135 \cdot 10^{6} \cdot 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{2}}{18 \cdot 10^{5} \cdot 3} = 1$$

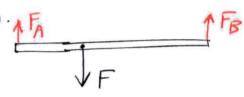
Avec un coefficient de securité c=1, on est à la limite d'élasticité du matérian.

7) En renforçant l'installation en changeant le materian; C= 1,8 et en gardant les dimensions. Pi=18. bars

$$\nabla_{c} = \frac{P_{i} \cdot d_{i}}{4 \cdot e} = \frac{Re}{c} = D \quad Re = \frac{P_{i} \cdot d_{i} \cdot c}{4 \cdot e} \qquad (1)$$

Ex3: Traction.





$$-F.\frac{L}{3} + F_B. L = 0$$

$$= \sqrt{F_B = \frac{F}{3}} \quad \left(\sum \overrightarrow{M}_A = \overrightarrow{o} : \mathcal{J} \right)$$

2) S1 = S2 = 40 mm2.

i) Allongement DLa de la barre déformable AA'

$$\Delta L_{1} = \frac{F_{A} \cdot L_{1}}{E \cdot S_{1}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot F \cdot L_{1}}{E \cdot S_{1}} = \frac{2 \cdot 3000 \cdot 500}{3 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{5} \cdot 40} = 0,0125 \text{ mm}$$

Allongement Dhe de la barre déformable BB'

$$\Delta L_2 = \frac{F_8 \cdot L_2}{F \cdot S_2} = \frac{\frac{7}{3} \cdot L_2}{F \cdot S_2} = \frac{3000.700}{3.20.10^5.40} = 0,00875 \text{ mm}$$

b)

AL ALA

après chargement

DLA > DLE

$$\frac{2 F L_1}{3 E S_1} = \frac{F. L_2}{3 E S_2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{L_k}{2 L_1} \cdot S_1 = \frac{700}{2.500} \cdot 40 = 28 \text{ mm}$$

4)
$$V_{adm} = \frac{Re}{c} = \frac{300}{6} = 50 \text{ MB.}$$

Barre BB':
$$\begin{cases} \frac{F_A}{S_1} \leqslant \nabla_{adm} \\ \frac{F_B}{S_2} \leqslant \nabla_{adm} \end{cases} = \lambda \begin{cases} d_1 > \sqrt{\frac{4F_A}{\pi \cdot \nabla_{adm}}} \\ d_2 > \sqrt{\frac{4F_B}{\pi \cdot \nabla_{adm}}} \end{cases}$$

Savre BD:
$$\frac{1}{S_2}$$
 { Vadm d_2 } $\frac{4}{\pi}$. Vadm d_2 } $\frac{4}{\pi}$. Vadm d_1 ? $\frac{4}{\pi}$. $\frac{2}{3000}$ = $\frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{4}{\pi}$. $\frac{2}{3000}$ = $\frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{4}{\pi}$. $\frac{2}{3000}$ $\frac{4}{\pi}$. $\frac{1}{3000}$ $\frac{4}{\pi}$. $\frac{1}{3000}$ $\frac{4}{\pi}$. $\frac{1}{3000}$ $\frac{1}{\pi}$. $\frac{1}{\pi}$. $\frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{1}{\pi}$. $\frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{1}{\pi}$. $\frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{1}{\pi}$. $\frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{1}{\pi}$. \frac

Ex4: Etnde de clavette.

$$M = F. \frac{d}{2}$$

$$= \times \left[F = \frac{2M}{d} = \frac{2.65}{32.10^{-3}} = \frac{4062,5N}{100} \right]$$

la condition de nonmatage est:

Smest la surface de matagle: Sin = AB x l = 4.1

$$Donc \frac{F}{48} < Pm = 0$$
 $Pm = \frac{4062,5}{4.30} = 33,85m$

3) Condition de résistance en cisaillement.

les contraintes tangentielles
$$7 \le \frac{7e}{c}$$

= $\frac{F}{c} \le \frac{7e}{c}$ avec $\frac{7e}{c} = 10$. $\frac{1}{2}$ est la surface cisaillei de la clavette.

conclusion: La condition de non matage conduit à choisir une clavette plus longue. Bien que résistante au cisaillement, on doit calculer notre clavette d'après la condition de non matage