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UFR-MIG Mécanique, 2006 AB
 Dynamique des Vibrations linéaires
 Poutre en mouvement de flexion
 Poutre Encastree-Encastree
> restart; with(plots): with(LinearAlgebra): unprotect(D):
> Mat:=Matrix(4,4):Vect:=Vector(4,[C ,D, E, F]):
 > PHI:=C*sin(beta*x)+D*cos(beta*x)+E*sinh(beta*x)+F*cosh(beta*x):
 > Pente:=diff(PHI,x):
 > Moment F:=diff(PHI,x,x):
 > Effort_T:=diff(PHI,x,x,x):
 > temp:=subs(x=0,PHI):
 > Mat[1,1]:=coeff(temp,C):Mat[1,2]:=coeff(temp,D):Mat[1,3]:=coeff(
   temp,E):Mat[1,4]:=coeff(temp,F):
 > temp:=subs(x=0,Pente):
 > Mat[2,1]:=coeff(temp,C):Mat[2,2]:=coeff(temp,D):Mat[2,3]:=coeff(
   temp,E):Mat[2,4]:=coeff(temp,F):
 > temp:=subs(x=L,PHI):
 > Mat[3,1]:=coeff(temp,C):Mat[3,2]:=coeff(temp,D):Mat[3,3]:=coeff(
   temp,E):Mat[3,4]:=coeff(temp,F):
 > temp:=subs(x=L,Pente):
 > Mat[4,1]:=coeff(temp,C):Mat[4,2]:=coeff(temp,D):Mat[4,3]:=coeff(
   temp,E):Mat[4,4]:=coeff(temp,F):
 > #print(Mat):
 > Prod:=(Mat.Vect):
 > simplify(Determinant(Mat)/beta^2/2=0):
 > sol1:=solve({Prod[1],Prod[2]},{E,F}):
 > PHI:=collect(collect(collect(subs(sol1,PHI),F),E),D),C):
 > Pente:=collect(collect(collect(subs(sol1,Pente),F),E),D)
 > sol1:=solve({subs(x=L,PHI)},C):
 > Phi1:=subs(sol1,PHI):
 > Phi1:=collect(Phi1,D);
     \Phi 1 := \left( -\frac{\left(\sin(\beta x) - \sinh(\beta x)\right)\left(-\cos(\beta L) + \cosh(\beta L)\right)}{-\sin(\beta L) + \sinh(\beta L)} + \cos(\beta x) - \cosh(\beta x) \right) D
 > sol2:=solve({subs(x=L,Pente)},D);
 > Phi2:=subs(sol2,PHI):
 > Phi2:=collect(Phi2,C);
      \Phi 2 := \left( \sin(\beta x) - \sinh(\beta x) - \frac{(\cos(\beta x) - \cosh(\beta x))(-\cos(\beta L) + \cosh(\beta L))}{\sin(\beta L) + \sinh(\beta L)} \right) C
 > beta:=sqrt(22.37);
   L:=1;
 > tr1:=plot({subs(D=1,Phi1)},x=0..1):
   tr2:=plot({subs(C=1,Phi2)},x=0..1):
 > display({tr1,tr2});
```

```
\beta := 4.729693436
                                       L := 1
1.5
  1
0.5
  0
                  0.2
                                  0.4
                                                  0.6
                                                                 8.0
                                          X
-0.5
 -1∄
-1.5
> animate(plot,[subs(D=1,Phi1)*sin(t),x=0..1],t=0..2*Pi*23/24,fram
  es=24,thickness=5);
                                       t = 0.
  1.5
    1
  0.5
    0
                   0.2
                                                                0.8
                                  0.4
                                                 0.6
                                          X
  -0.5
   -1
  -1.5
> animate(plot,[subs(C=1,Phi2)*sin(t),x=0..1],t=0..2*Pi*23/24,fram
  es=24,thickness=5);
                                       t = 0.
  1.5
    1
  0.5
   0
                   0.2
                                  0.4
                                                 0.6
                                                                0.8
                                          X
 -0.5
   -1
 -1.5
> # Deformee supposee
  unassign('L');
  dep_R:=C*f(t)*(1-cos(2*Pi*x/L));
  tr3:=plot({subs(C=1,L=1,C*(1-cos(2*Pi*x/L)))},x=0..1):
  display(tr3);
                           dep_R := C f(t) \left( 1 - \cos \left( \frac{2 \pi x}{L} \right) \right)
        2
       1.5
        1
      0.5
        0
                      0.2
                                   0.4
                                                0.6
                                                             0.8
                                                                           1
      Energie de deformation
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temp:=diff(dep_R,x,x)^2:
 > UU:=E*II*int(temp,x=0..L)/2;
                                      UU := \frac{4 E II \pi^4 C^2 f(t)^2}{T^3}
# Energie cinetique poutre
 > temp:=diff(dep_R,t)^2:
 > TT:=rho*S*int(temp,x=0..L)/2;
                                     TT := \frac{3}{4} \rho S L C^2 \left( \frac{d}{dt} f(t) \right)^2
# Equation de Lagrange pour la poutre
 > KK:=diff(subs(f(t)=f_t,UU),f_t);
    k:=coeff(subs(C=1,KK),f_t);
 > MM:=diff(subs(d_f_t=diff(f(t),t),diff(subs(diff(f(t),t)=d_f_t,TT
    ),d f t)),t);
 > m:=coeff(subs(C=1,MM),diff(f(t), `$`(t,2)));
                                       KK := \frac{8 E II \pi^4 C^2 f_t}{r^3}
                                            k := \frac{8 E II \pi^4}{I^3}
                                    MM := \frac{3}{2} \rho S L C^2 \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} f(t) \right)
                                            m := \frac{3 \rho S L}{2}
# Equation du mouvement de la poutre (1ddl)
 > EOM:=MM+KK;
                           EOM := \frac{3}{2} \rho S L C^2 \left( \frac{d^2}{L^2} f(t) \right) + \frac{8 E II \pi^4 C^2 f_{\perp} t}{L^3}
# Pulsation approchee
  > omega 1:=(sqrt(k/m));
    omega_1:=evalf(%);
    omega_Th:=22.37*(E*II/L^4/rho/S)^(1/2);
    delta_percent:=(omega_1-omega_Th)/omega_Th;
                                  omega\_1 := \frac{4\sqrt{3} \pi^2 \sqrt{\frac{E II}{L^4 \rho S}}}{2}
                                omega\_1 := 22.79287503 \ \sqrt{\frac{E\,II}{L^4\,\rho\,S}}
                                   omega\_Th := 22.37 \sqrt{\frac{E II}{L^4 \circ S}}
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```
delta percent := 0.01890366696
 #
   Cas de la masse;
 # Energie cinetique
 > temp1:=subs(x=2*L/3,dep_R);
    temp2:=diff(temp1,t);
    delta_TT1:=(rho*S*L/20)*temp2^2/2;
                               temp1 := C f(t) \left( 1 - \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \right)
                                   temp2 := \frac{3}{2} C \left( \frac{d}{dt} f(t) \right)
                             delta\_TT1 := \frac{9}{160} \rho SLC^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt} f(t)\right)^2
# Equation de Lagrange (cinetique)
 > temp3:=subs(diff(f(t),t)=f_t,delta_TT1):
    temp4:=diff(temp3,f_t):
    temp5:=subs(f_t=diff(f(t),t),temp4):
    temp6:=diff(temp5,t):
    delta_m1:=coeff(subs(C=1,temp6),diff(f(t), `$`(t,2)));
                                    delta_m 1 := \frac{9 \rho S L}{80}
 > omega_1m:=(sqrt(k/(m+delta_m1)));
    omega 1m:=evalf(%);
    omega_Th:=22.37*(E*II/L^4/rho/S)^(1/2);
    delta percent:=evalf(omega 1m-omega Th)/omega Th;
                            omega\_Im := \frac{8\sqrt{1290} \pi^2 \sqrt{\frac{E II}{L^4 \rho S}}}{120}
                            omega\_Im := 21.98340076 \sqrt{\frac{E II}{L^4 \rho S}}
                               omega\_Th := 22.37 	ext{ } \sqrt{\frac{E II}{I^4 \circ S}}
                               delta\ percent := -0.01728204023
    Cas du ressort
 # Energie de deformation
 > temp1:=subs(x=2*L/3,dep_R);
    temp2:=eval((temp1)^2):
    Ke:=E*II/(L^3);
    delta_UU1:=(Ke)*temp2/2:
    temp3:=subs(f(t)=f_t,delta_UU1):
    temp4:=diff(temp3,f t):
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$delta_k1:=subs(C=1,coeff(temp4,f_t));$ $templ:=Cf(t)\left(1-\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)\right)$ $Ke:=\frac{EII}{L^3}$ $delta_kl:=\frac{9EII}{4L^3}$ $omega_1R:=(sqrt(((k+delta_k1))/m));$ $omega_1R:=evalf(%);$ $omega_1Th:=22.37*(E*II/L^4/rho/S)^(1/2);$ $delta_percent:=evalf(omega_1R-omega_Th)/omega_Th;$ $omega_1R:=\frac{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{\frac{8EII\pi^4}{L^3}+\frac{9EII}{4L^3}}}{9SL}$ $omega_1R:=22.82575634\sqrt{\frac{EII}{L^4\rho S}}$ $omega_1R:=22.82575634\sqrt{\frac{EII}{L^4\rho S}}$ $omega_1R:=22.82575634\sqrt{\frac{EII}{L^4\rho S}}$

 $delta_percent := 0.02037355118$