$$\frac{[ndm - 0022]}{0}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 2 + 1 - 3 \times 1 = 0 = 3 \quad \text{Isostalique}$$

(2) PFS: 
$$X_B = 0$$
  
 $-2F + Y_B + Y_C = 0$   
(en B):  $+FL + Y_2 2L - F3L = 0$ 

Donc: 
$$X_B = 0$$
  
 $Y_C = F$   
 $Y_B = F$ 

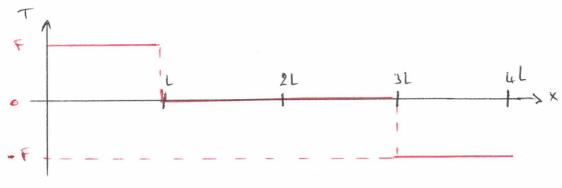
$$|T-F=0|$$

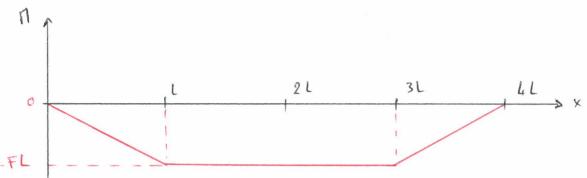
$$|T+xF=0|$$

$$|T=F|$$

$$|T=xF|$$

$$T-F+Y_0+Y_c=0$$
  
 $M+xF-Y_0(x-1)-Y_c(x-3L)=0$  Donc  $M=-F(4L-x)$ 



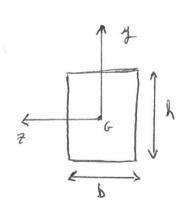


Ici Mfz est M de la question 3.6.

$$y_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

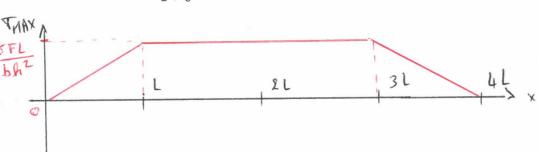
$$d I_{C7} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

done

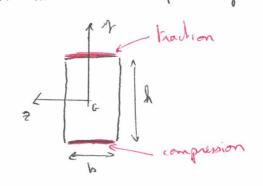


$$T_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{12. \text{ h}}{2. \text{ h}} | | | | = \frac{6}{\text{ h} l^2} | | | | |$$





(4.6) Cette contrainte est en compression pour  $y = -\frac{h}{2}$ , et en traction pour y=+ &.



(4. d) on sail que VHAX = Te

or ici Te = 450 MPa

A THAX = 6.FL = 160 Ma

donc D < 450 = 2,81

on peut prendre [5 = 2,81]

5,0

on sait que Mp = EIcz . y'(x)

on cherche y(x) pour x e [0; 41].

ici Mg, = M de la question 3.6 on Ivz = I

1 (as: x & [o; 1]

M = - x F

dorc EI y" = -x F on note | x = F

On a donc  $y(x) = \frac{-x^3}{6} \cdot x + \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{7} \times$ 

où C, et (2 sout des constantes.

@ TMAX = 180 Ala < Te

Wow somames tonjours

dons le dondine

elastique.

2 cas: 
$$x \in [L; 3L]$$
 $T = -FL$ 

donc  $E = J y'' = -FL$ 
 $y'' = - x L$ 

donc  $y(x) = - x L x^2 + C_3 x + C_4$ 

où  $C_3 x C_4$  sout des constantes.

$$3^{2me}\cos : x \in [3L; LL]$$

$$M = -F(4L-x)$$

$$don(EIy'' = -F(4L-x))$$

$$y'' = - \times (4L-x)$$

$$don(Uy'(x) = - \times (2Lx^2 - \frac{x^3}{6}) + (5x + 6)$$

$$où C_5 et C_6 sout des constantes.$$

On sail que 
$$y_{\Lambda}(l) = y_{\eta}(l) = 0$$
, donc:
$$\left[-\frac{l^3}{L} \cdot \vec{a} + C_{\Lambda} L + C_{\chi} = 0\right] \otimes 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1^{3}}{6} \cdot d + C_{1}L + C_{2} = 0 & @ \\ -\frac{1^{3}}{2} \cdot d + C_{3}L + C_{4} = 0 & @ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{9}{2} \times 1^{3} + 31(_{3} + (_{4} = 0)) & \\ -18 \times 1^{3} + \frac{27}{6} \times 1^{3} + 31(_{5} + (_{6} = 0)) & \\ = -27 & \end{bmatrix}$$

or 
$$y_2(x) = - x l x + (3 l done - 2 x l^2 + (3 = 0)$$

on (1) nous donne: 
$$C_4 = \frac{1^3}{2} \times - C_3$$

donc 
$$C_1 = \frac{3}{2} \times L^2$$

de plus avec @ on a:

$$\frac{C_2 = \frac{1^3}{6} \times - C_1 L}{= \frac{1^3}{6} \times - \frac{3}{2} \times L^3}$$

$$(2 = -\frac{1}{3} \times L^3)$$

On a également 
$$y'_{2}(3l) = y'_{1}(3l)$$
, doni

$$\int_{2}^{4} (x) = - \times l \times + (3)$$

$$\int_{2}^{4} (x) = - \times (4l \times - \frac{x^{2}}{2}) + (5)$$

$$-3 \times 1^{2} + (3 = - \times (121^{2} - \frac{3}{2}1^{2}) + (5)$$

$$\frac{15}{2}1^{2}$$

$$(3 - 3 \times 1^{2} + \frac{15}{2} \times 1^{2} = (5)$$

donc,

$$C_5 = (3 + \frac{9}{2} \times 1^2)$$
 $C_5 = \frac{13}{2} \times 1^2$ 

de plus avec Dona

(5.b)

```
In[162]:= ClearAll["Global *"]
       L = 400;
       F = 800;
       b = 30;
       h = 20;
       EE = 210 * 10^3;
       sigma = 450;
 fn[169] = II = b * h^3 / 12;
In[170]:= alpha = F / (EE * II);
 ln[171] = C1 = (3/2) * alpha * L^2;
       C2 = (-4/3) * alpha * L^3
       C3 = 2 * alpha * L^2;
       C4 = (-3/2) * alpha * L^3;
       C5 = (13 / 2) * alpha * L^2;
       C6 = (-6) * alpha * L^3;
        1024
Out[172]= -
ln[177] = y1[x_] := -x^3 / 6 * alpha + C1 * x + C2
       y2[x_] := -alpha * L * x^2 / 2 + C3 * x + C4
       y3[x_] := -alpha * (2 * L * x^2 - x^3 / 6) + C5 * x + C6
lo[216] = P1 = Plot[y1[x], \{x, 0, L\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Thickness[0.01]\}];
       P2 = Plot[y2[x], \{x, L, 3L\}];
       P3 = Plot[y3[x], {x, 3L, 4L}, PlotStyle \rightarrow {Thickness[0.01]}];
       Show[P1, P2, P3, PlotRange → All]
            M(mm)
                                                                             1200
                            400
                                                                                                  -> x (mm)
           0
                                                                                           1500
                                    500
                                                                1000
Out[219]= -5
       -10
```

1

5.0 La plèche maximale est atteinte pour x = 0 et x = 42.

| y (0) | = |y (41) | = 16,25 mm