

$$\underline{[2dm - 0016]}$$

① flexion simple

② PFS:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} Y_A + Y_C - F_1 - F_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} (\text{en A}): -F_1 L + Y_C \cdot 2L - F_2 \cdot 3L = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{donc} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} Y_C = \frac{F_1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} F_2 \\ Y_A = \frac{F_1}{2} - \frac{F_2}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

③ 1^{er} coupe $x \in [0; L]$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} N = 0 \\ T + Y_A = 0 \\ M - Y_A x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Donc

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} N = 0 \\ T = \frac{F_2}{2} - \frac{F_1}{2} \\ M = \frac{F_1}{2} x - \frac{F_2}{2} x \end{array} \right.$$

2^{eme} coupe $x \in [L; 2L]$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} N = 0 \\ T + Y_A - F_1 = 0 \\ M - Y_A x + F_1 (x - L) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Donc

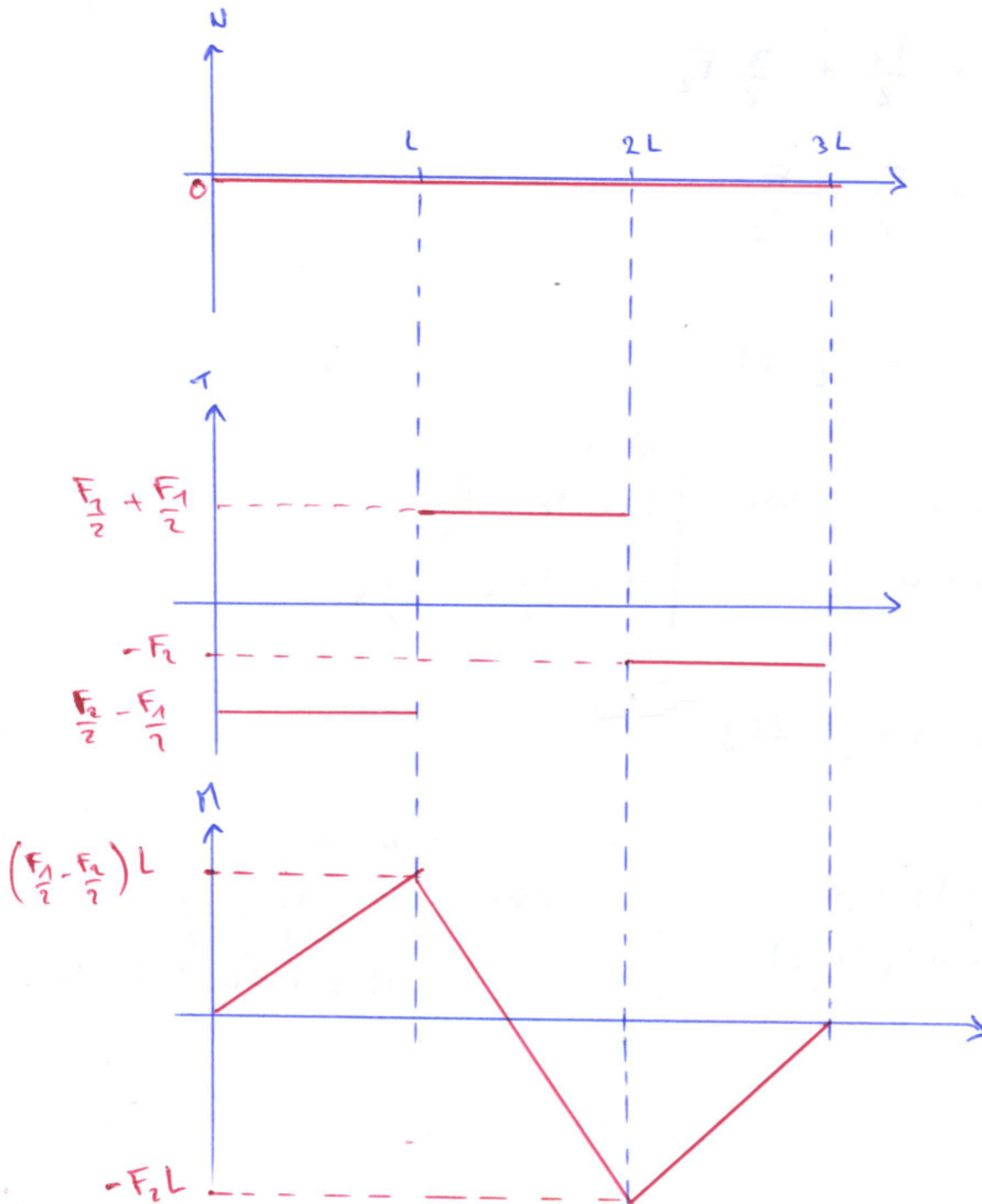
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} N = 0 \\ T = \frac{F_2}{2} + \frac{F_1}{2} \\ M = F_1 \left(L - \frac{x}{2} \right) - \frac{F_2}{2} x \end{array} \right.$$

3^{ème} coupe $x \in [2L; 3L]$

$$\begin{cases} N=0 \\ T + Y_A + Y_C - F_1 = 0 \\ M + F_1(x-L) - Y_A x - Y_C(x-2L) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Donc

$$\begin{cases} N=0 \\ T = -F_2 \\ M = F_2(x-3L) \end{cases}$$

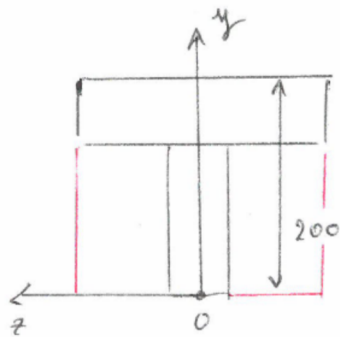


④ On a $\tau_{xx} = -\frac{M_{fz}}{I_{Gz}} y$

de plus $y_G = \frac{75 \times 150 \times 50 + 175 \times 150 \times 50}{2 \times 150 \times 50}$

$$= \frac{75 + 175}{2}$$

$$= 125$$



donc $y_{\min} = -125$

$y_{\max} = 100 - 125 = 75$

↳ dans un repère avec comme origine G!!

on a également :

$$I_{Gz} = \frac{150 \times 200^3}{12} - \frac{50 \times 150^3}{12} \times 2$$

$$- 50 \times 150 \times (75 - 125)^2 \times 2$$

$$+ 150 \times 200 \times (100 - 125)^2$$

$$= \dots$$

donc $\tau_x^{\max} = -\frac{y_{\max}}{I_{Gz}} M_{fz}$

$\tau_x^{\min} = -\frac{y_{\min}}{I_{Gz}} M_{fz}$

τ_x^{\max} et τ_x^{\min} vont avoir sensiblement la même allure que M_{fz} (à un signe près).