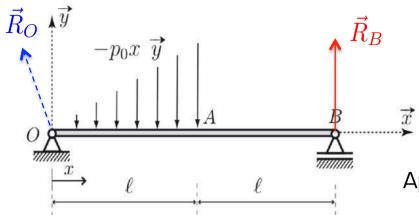


Choix de la base de Frenet :

$$ds = dx \qquad \vec{t} = \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{y} \qquad \vec{b} = \vec{z}$$

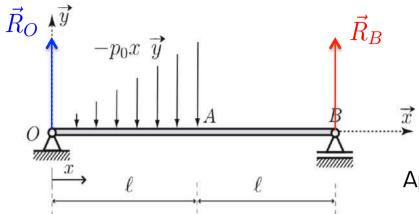


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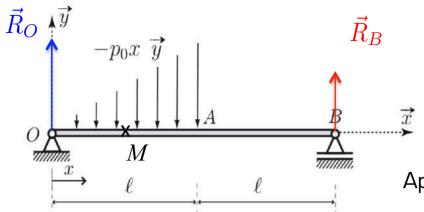
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Principe fondamental de la statique (ou Équilibre global), donne efforts de liaison :

En efforts (théorème de la résultante) :

$$\overrightarrow{R_O} + \overrightarrow{R_B} + \int_0^\ell -p_0 x \overrightarrow{y} dx = \overrightarrow{0}$$
 soit $X_O = 0$ et $Y_O + Y_B = \frac{p_0 \ell^2}{2}$



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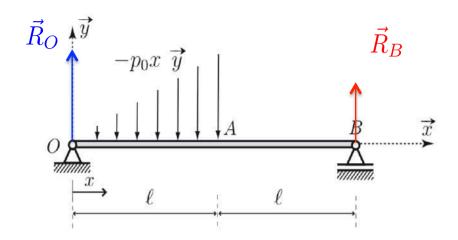
• En moments en O (théorème du moment) :

$$\overrightarrow{OB} \wedge Y_B \overrightarrow{y} + \int_0^\ell \overrightarrow{OM} \wedge (-p_0 x) \overrightarrow{y} \, dx = \overrightarrow{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2\ell Y_B - p_0 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^\ell = 0$$

$$Y_B = \frac{p_0 \ell^2}{6}$$

puis

$$Y_O = \frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3}$$

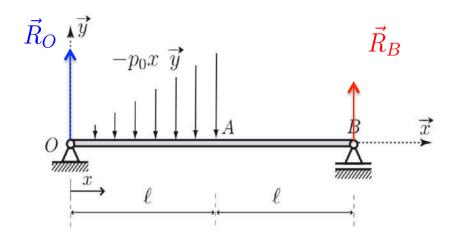


$$\bullet \ 0 < x < \ell$$

Équilibre local donne les efforts de cohésion :

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$$\frac{d\vec{\mathcal{R}}^{(1)}(x)}{dx} - p_0 x \vec{y} = \vec{0}$$



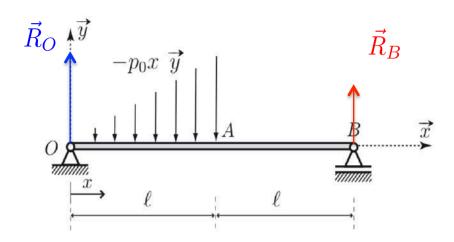
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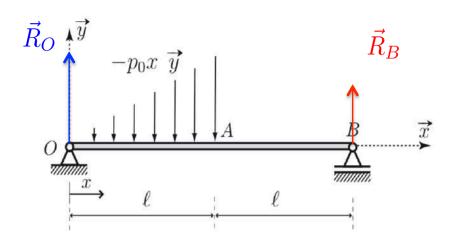
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En 2D on a:

$$\vec{\Re}^{(1)}(x) = N^{(1)}(x)\vec{x} + T_y^{(1)}(x)\vec{y} = \left(\frac{p_0x^2}{2} - Y_O\right)\vec{y}$$



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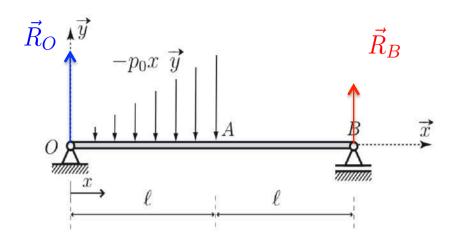
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$$\Longrightarrow$$
 $N^{(1)}(x) = 0$ et $T_y^{(1)}(x) = \frac{p_0 x^2}{2} - Y_O = \frac{p_0}{6} (3x^2 - 2\ell^2)$

Effort normal nul

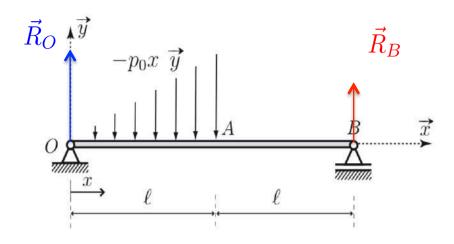
Effort tranchant sur y = quadratique



• En moments :

$$\frac{d\overrightarrow{\mathcal{W}}^{(1)}(x)}{dx} + \overrightarrow{x} \wedge \overrightarrow{\mathcal{R}}^{(1)}(x) = \overrightarrow{0}$$

$$\implies \frac{\mathrm{d}M_z^{(1)}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} + T_y^{(1)}(x) = 0$$



En moments:

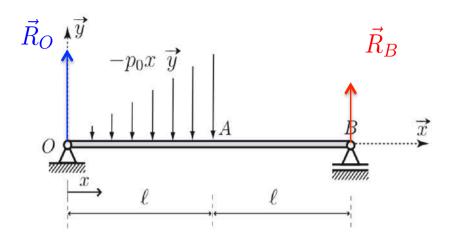
$$\frac{d\overrightarrow{\mathcal{W}}^{(1)}(x)}{dx} + \overrightarrow{x} \wedge \overrightarrow{\mathcal{R}}^{(1)}(x) = \overrightarrow{0}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \frac{dM_z^{(1)}(x)}{dx} + T_y^{(1)}(x) = 0$$

On a alors :

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M_z^{(1)}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{p_0 x^2}{2} + Y_O$$

 $\frac{\mathrm{d} M_z^{(1)}(x)}{\mathrm{d} x} = -\frac{p_0 x^2}{2} + Y_O \qquad \text{Soit:} \qquad M_z^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + Y_O x + C_2.$



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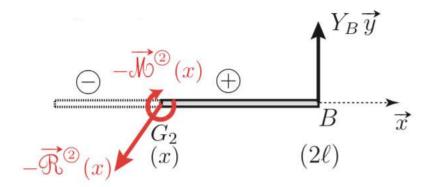
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$$M_z^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + Y_O x + C_2$$

Or
$$M_z^{(1)}(0) = 0$$
 donc $C_2 = 0$

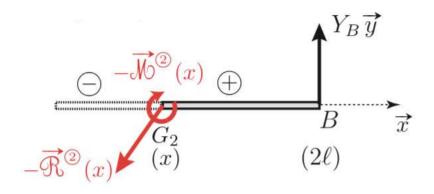
$$\implies M_z^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + Y_O x = -\frac{p_0}{6} x \left(x^2 - 2\ell^2 \right).$$



$$\bullet \ \ell < x < 2\ell$$

On isole la partie droite, on considère donc les efforts de la partie (-) sur la partie (+)

$$\left\{ \mathcal{C}_{\bigcirc \to \oplus} \right\}_{G_2} = - \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overrightarrow{\mathcal{R}}^{\textcircled{2}}(x) \\ \overrightarrow{\mathcal{M}}^{\textcircled{2}}(x) \end{array} \right\}_{G_2}$$



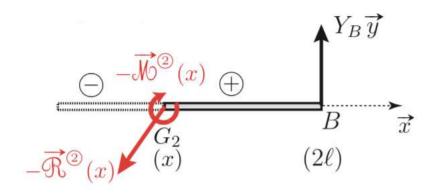
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$$-\overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}}^{(2)}(x) + Y_B \overrightarrow{y} = \overrightarrow{0} \quad \text{donc} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}}^{(2)}(x) = N^{(2)}(x) \overrightarrow{x} + T_y^{(2)}(x) \overrightarrow{y} = Y_B \overrightarrow{y}$$



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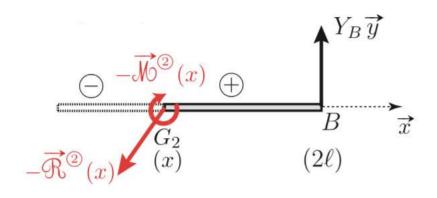
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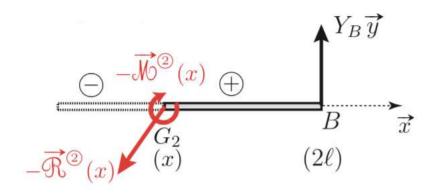
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 $N^{\textcircled{2}}(x) = 0$ et $T_y^{\textcircled{2}}(x) = Y_B = \frac{p_0 \ell^2}{6}$

• En moments :

$$-\overrightarrow{\mathcal{M}}^{2}(x) + \overrightarrow{G_{2}B} \wedge Y_{B}\overrightarrow{y} = \overrightarrow{0} \quad \text{donc} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathcal{M}}^{2}(x) = M_{z}^{2}(x)\overrightarrow{z} = (2\ell - x)\overrightarrow{x} \wedge Y_{B}\overrightarrow{y}.$$



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$$\implies N^{(2)}(x) = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad T_y^{(2)}(x) = Y_B = \frac{p_0 \ell^2}{6}$$

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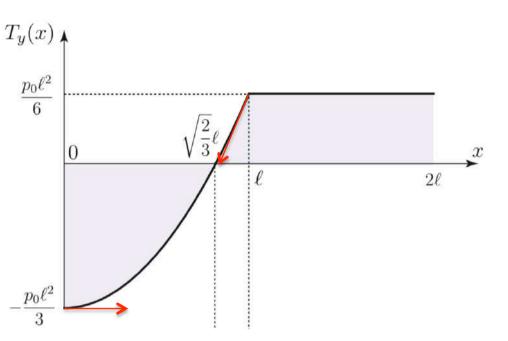
$$\Longrightarrow M_z^{(2)}(x) = -(x - 2\ell)Y_B = -\frac{p_0\ell^2}{6}(x - 2\ell)$$

$$T_y^{(1)}(x) = \frac{p_0 x^2}{2} - Y_O = \frac{p_0}{6} (3x^2 - 2\ell^2)$$

$$T_y^{(2)}(x) = Y_B = \frac{p_0 \ell^2}{6}$$

$$\frac{dT_y^{(1)}}{dx} = p_0 x \qquad \frac{dT_y^{(1)}}{dx} (x = 0) = 0$$

$$\frac{dT_y^{(1)}}{dx} (x = \ell) = p_0 \ell^{-\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3}}$$



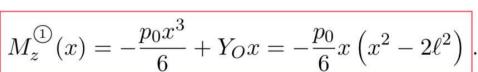
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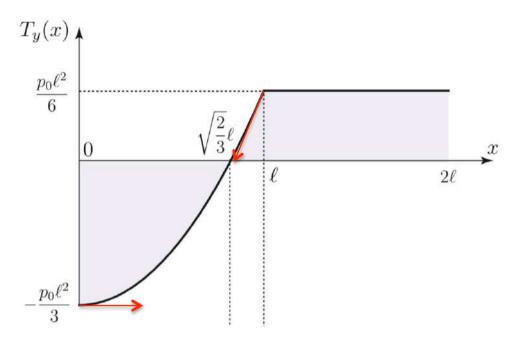
$$\frac{dM_z^{(1)}}{dx} = -\frac{p_0}{6}(3x^2 - 2\ell^2)$$

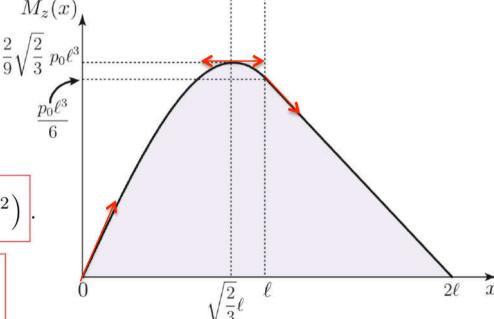
$$\frac{dM_z^{(1)}}{dx}(x=0) = \frac{p_0\ell^2}{3}$$

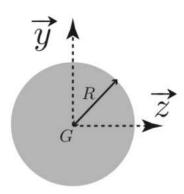
$$\frac{dM_z^{(1)}}{dx} = 0 \to x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\ell$$



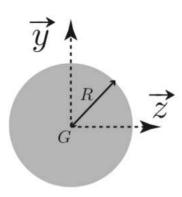
$$M_z^{(2)}(x) = -(x - 2\ell)Y_B = -\frac{p_0\ell^2}{6}(x - 2\ell)$$



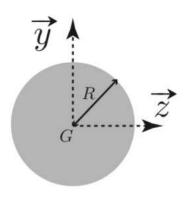




$$\overrightarrow{Z} \qquad I_{Gz} = I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (r\cos\theta)^2 r \, dr \, d\theta$$



$$I_{Gz} = I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (r\cos\theta)^2 r \, dr \, d\theta$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos\theta)^2 \, d\theta \int_0^R r^3 \, dr = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64}$$



$$I_{Gz} = I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (r\cos\theta)^2 r \, dr \, d\theta$$
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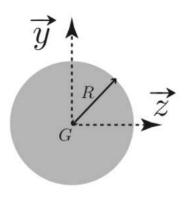
Contrainte normale:

$$\sigma_{xx}(x,y,z) = \underbrace{\frac{N(x)}{S}} + \underbrace{z\frac{M_y(x)}{I_{Gy}}} - \underbrace{y\frac{M_z(x)}{I_{Gz}}} \text{ NE PAS OUBLIER }$$

flexion

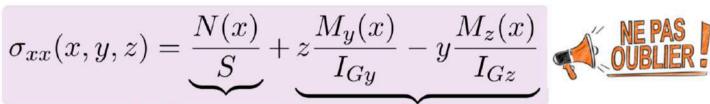
(évolution linéaire en y et z)

traction-compression



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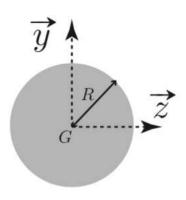


traction-compression

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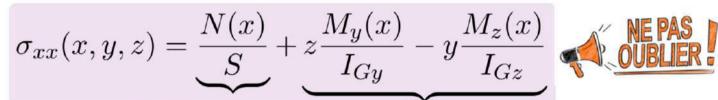
(évolution linéaire en y et z)

$$\text{Or}:\ N(x)=M_y(x)=0\ \text{d'où}: \sigma_{xx}=-y\frac{M_z(x)}{I_{Gz}}=-y\frac{M_z(x)}{I}.$$



$$I_{Gz} = I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (r\cos\theta)^2 r \, dr \, d\theta$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos\theta)^2 \, d\theta \int_0^R r^3 \, dr = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64}$$

Contrainte normale:



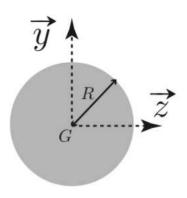
traction-compression

flexion

(évolution linéaire en y et z)

$$\text{Or: } N(x) = M_y(x) = 0 \ \text{d'où}: \\ \sigma_{xx} = -y \frac{M_z(x)}{I_{Gz}} = -y \frac{M_z(x)}{I}.$$

$$\text{Au final: } |\sigma_{xx}|_{max} = \frac{|y|_{max} \ |M_z(x)|_{max}}{I} = \frac{R \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \ p_0 \ell^3}{\underline{\pi} R^4} = \frac{8}{9\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{p_0 \ell^3}{R^3}$$



$$I_{Gz} = I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (r\cos\theta)^2 r \, dr \, d\theta$$
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traction-compression

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(évolution linéaire en y et z)

Or:
$$N(x)=M_y(x)=0$$
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Dimensionnement:

$$|\sigma_{xx}|_{max} \le \sigma_{\ell} \implies R \ge \left(\frac{8}{9}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\frac{p_0}{\pi\sigma_{\ell}}\right)^{1/3}\ell = R_{min}.$$

En utilisant les lois de comportement : $M_z = EI_{Gz} \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega_z}{\mathrm{d}x}$ et $T_y = \mu S \underbrace{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}u_y}{\mathrm{d}x} - \omega_z\right)}_{\varepsilon_y}$ Hypothèse d'Euler Bernoulli : $\varepsilon_y = 0 \quad \to \omega_z(x) = \frac{du_y(x)}{dx}$

En utilisant les lois de comportement : M_z = $EI_{Gz}\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega_z}{\mathrm{d}x}$ et $T_y=\mu S\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}u_y}{\mathrm{d}x}-\omega_z\right)$

Hypothèse d'Euler Bernoulli : $\varepsilon_y=0 \quad \to \omega_z(x)=\frac{du_y(x)}{dx}$

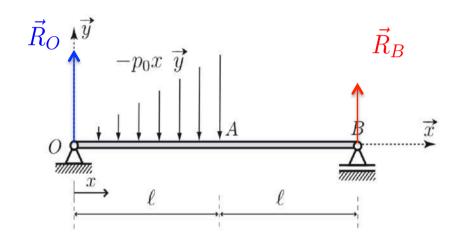
$$\bullet 0 < x < \ell$$

$$\bullet \ 0 < x < \ell$$

$$EI\omega_z^{(1)}(x) = EI\frac{du_y^{(1)}(x)}{dx} = -\frac{p_0}{6}\left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \ell^2 x^2\right) + C_1$$

$$EIu_y^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{p_0}{6}\left(\frac{x^5}{20} - \frac{\ell^2 x^3}{3}\right) + C_1x + C_2$$

Or:
$$u_y^{\textcircled{1}}(0) = 0 \implies C_2 = 0$$



En utilisant les lois de comportement : $M_z = EI_{Gz} \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega_z}{\mathrm{d}x}$ et $T_y = \mu S \underbrace{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}u_y}{\mathrm{d}x} - \omega_z\right)}_{\varepsilon_y}$ Hypothèse d'Euler Bernoulli : $\varepsilon_y = 0 \quad \to \omega_z(x) = \frac{du_y(x)}{dx}$

$$\bullet \ 0 < x < \ell$$

$$\bullet \ \ell < x < 2\ell$$

$$EI\omega_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}(x) = EI\frac{\mathrm{d}u_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{p_0}{6}\left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \ell^2x^2\right) + C_1$$

$$EI\omega_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}(x) = -\frac{p_0}{6}\left(\frac{x^5}{20} - \frac{\ell^2x^3}{3}\right) + C_1x + C_2$$

$$EIu_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}(x) = 0 \implies C_2 = 0$$

$$\mathsf{C}_2 = 0$$

$$\bullet \ \ell < x < 2\ell$$

$$EI\omega_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}(x) = EI\frac{\mathrm{d}u_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{p_0\ell^2}{12}(x - 2\ell)^2 + \overline{C}_1$$

$$EIu_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 0}}(x) = -\frac{p_0\ell^2}{36}(x - 2\ell)^3 + \overline{C}_1(x - 2\ell) + \overline{C}_2$$

$$\mathsf{C}_1 = \mathsf{C}_2 = \mathsf{C}_2$$

$$\mathsf{C}_2 = \mathsf{C}_2 = \mathsf{C}_2 = \mathsf{C}_3$$

$$\mathsf{C}_2 = \mathsf{C}_3 = \mathsf{C}_3 = \mathsf{C}_4 = \mathsf{C}_4$$

En utilisant les lois de comportement : $M_z=EI_{Gz}\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega_z}{\mathrm{d}x}$ et $T_y=\mu S\underbrace{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}u_y}{\mathrm{d}x}-\omega_z\right)}_{\varepsilon_y}$ Hypothèse d'Euler Bernoulli : $\varepsilon_y=0$ $\to \omega_z(x)=\frac{du_y(x)}{dx}$

Pour déterminer les constantes restantes il faut assurer la continuité de la rotation et de la flèche en $x=\ell$

$$\square \ \omega_z^{(1)}(\ell) = \omega_z^{(2)}(\ell) \implies -\frac{p_0 \ell^4}{6} \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1\right) + C_1 = -\frac{p_0 \ell^4}{12} + \overline{C}_1 \implies \overline{C}_1 - C_1 = \frac{5p_0 \ell^4}{24}$$

En utilisant les lois de comportement : $M_z=EI_{Gz}\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega_z}{\mathrm{d}x}$ et $T_y=\mu S\underbrace{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}u_y}{\mathrm{d}x}-\omega_z\right)}_{\varepsilon_y}$ Hypothèse d'Euler Bernoulli : $\varepsilon_y=0$ $\to \omega_z(x)=\frac{du_y(x)}{dx}$

$$\bullet \ 0 < x < \ell$$

$$\bullet \ \ell < x < 2\ell$$

$$EI\omega_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 1}}(x) = EI\frac{\mathrm{d}u_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 1}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{p_0}{6}\left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \ell^2x^2\right) + C_1$$

$$EI\omega_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(x) = EI\frac{\mathrm{d}u_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{p_0\ell^2}{12}(x - 2\ell)^2 + \overline{C}_1$$

$$EIu_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(x) = -\frac{p_0\ell^2}{6}\left(\frac{x^5}{20} - \frac{\ell^2x^3}{3}\right) + C_1x + C_2$$

$$EIu_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(x) = -\frac{p_0\ell^2}{36}(x - 2\ell)^3 + \overline{C}_1(x - 2\ell) + \overline{C}_2$$

$$\Box r : \ u_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(0) = 0 \implies \overline{C}_2 = 0$$

$$\Box r : \ u_y^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(2\ell) = 0 \implies \overline{C}_2 = 0$$

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$$\Box u_{y}^{(1)}(\ell) = u_{y}^{(2)}(\ell) \implies -\frac{p_{0}\ell^{5}}{6} \left(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + C_{1}\ell = \frac{p_{0}\ell^{5}}{36} - \overline{C}_{1}\ell \implies \overline{C}_{1} + C_{1} = -\frac{7p_{0}\ell^{4}}{360}$$

$$donc \quad C_{1} = -\frac{41p_{0}\ell^{4}}{360} \quad \text{et} \quad \overline{C}_{1} = \frac{34p_{0}\ell^{4}}{360}$$

$$EI\omega_z^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{p_0}{6} \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \ell^2 x^2 \right) - \frac{41p_0\ell^4}{360}$$

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$$EI\omega_z^{\textcircled{2}}(x) = -\frac{p_0\ell^2}{12}(x - 2\ell)^2 + \frac{34p_0\ell^4}{360}$$

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$$EI\omega_z^{(2)}(x) = -\frac{p_0\ell^2}{12}(x - 2\ell)^2 + \frac{34p_0\ell^4}{360}$$

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On peut donc calculer la rotation et la flèche en A :

$$EI\omega_A = EI\omega_z^{\textcircled{2}}(\ell) = -\frac{p_0\ell^4}{12} + \frac{34p_0\ell^4}{360} = \frac{4p_0\ell^4}{360} = \frac{p_0\ell^4}{90}.$$

$$\omega_A = \frac{p_0 \ell^4}{90EI}$$

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On peut donc calculer la **rotation et la flèche en A** :

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$$EIv_A = EIu_y^{\textcircled{2}}(\ell) = \frac{p_0\ell^5}{36} - \frac{34p_0\ell^5}{360} = -\frac{24p_0\ell^5}{360} = -\frac{p_0\ell^5}{15}$$
 $v_A = -\frac{p_0\ell^5}{15EI}$

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On peut donc calculer la **rotation et la flèche en A** :

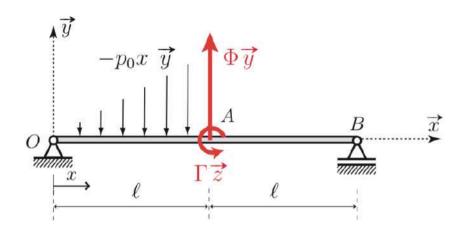
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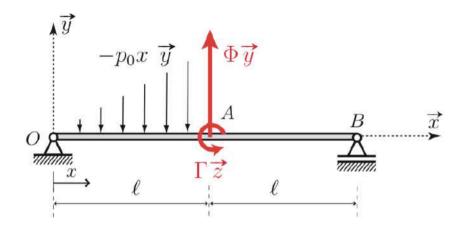
$$v_A = -\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI}$$

On propose ensuite de retrouver ces résultats par les méthodes énergétiques



Méthode de la charge fictive (Théorème de Bertrand de Fontviolant)

On ajoute une **force ponctuelle** suivant y en A pour calculer la flèche et un **moment ponctuel** porté par z pour y calculer la rotation.



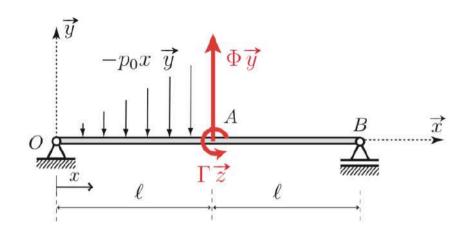
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Équilibre global, donne efforts de liaison :

Fn efforts:

$$\overrightarrow{R_O} + \overrightarrow{R_B} + \int_0^\ell -p_0 x \overrightarrow{y} \, dx + \Phi \overrightarrow{y} = \overrightarrow{0}$$
 soit $X_O = 0$ et $Y_O + Y_B = \frac{p_0 \ell^2}{2} - \Phi$



Méthode de la charge fictive (Théorème de Bertrand de Fontviolant)

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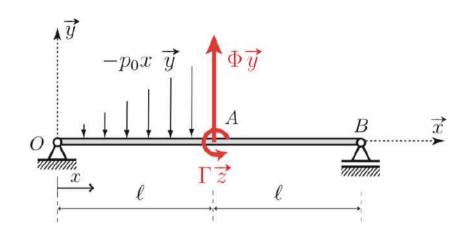
• En efforts :

$$\overrightarrow{R_O} + \overrightarrow{R_B} + \int_0^\ell -p_0 x \overrightarrow{y} \, dx + \Phi \overrightarrow{y} = \overrightarrow{0}$$
 soit $X_O = 0$ et $Y_O + Y_B = \frac{p_0 \ell^2}{2} - \Phi$

• En moments en O :

$$\overrightarrow{OB} \wedge Y_B \overrightarrow{y} + \int_0^\ell \overrightarrow{OM} \wedge (-p_0 x) \overrightarrow{y} \, dx + \overrightarrow{OA} \wedge \Phi \overrightarrow{y} + \Gamma \overrightarrow{z} = \overrightarrow{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2\ell Y_B - \frac{p_0 \ell^3}{3} + \ell \Phi + \Gamma = 0$$

soit
$$Y_B=rac{p_0\ell^2}{6}-rac{\Phi}{2}-rac{\Gamma}{2\ell}$$
 Et on en déduit : $Y_O=rac{p_0\ell^2}{3}-rac{\Phi}{2}+rac{\Gamma}{2\ell}$.

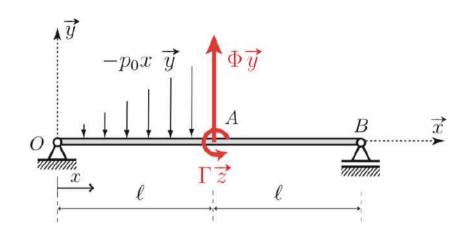


Équilibre local donne les efforts de cohésion :

Rq : on peut s'inspirer des résultats obtenus à la question 2 (en remplaçant $R_{\text{\tiny O}}$ par sa valeur)

•
$$0 < x < \ell$$
 $M_z^{\textcircled{1}}(x) = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + Y_O x = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + \left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3} - \frac{\Phi}{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2\ell}\right) x$

•
$$\ell < x < 2\ell$$
 $M_z^{(2)}(x) = -(x - 2\ell)Y_B = -\left(\frac{p_0\ell^2}{6} - \frac{\Phi}{2} - \frac{\Gamma}{2\ell}\right)(x - 2\ell)$



Equilibre local donne les efforts de cohésion :

Rq: on peut s'inspirer des résultats obtenus à la question 2 (en remplaçant R_∩ par sa valeur)

•
$$0 < x < \ell$$
 $M_z^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + Y_O x = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + \left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3} - \frac{\Phi}{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2\ell}\right) x$

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$$\ell < x < 2\ell$$
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Efforts de liaison : $ec{R_O}, \ ec{R_B}$

Efforts de liaisum. IU, IU

Énergie interne de déformation :
$$m{U}\simeqrac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\ell}rac{m{M_z}^2}{EI_{Gz}}\mathrm{d}x$$

Efforts de cohésion : N, M_z, T_y Énergie interne de déformation : $U \simeq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\ell} \frac{M_z^2}{EI_{Gz}} \mathrm{d}x$ Théorème de Castigliano appliquée au cas fictif : $\delta_A = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi}_{|\phi=0, \; \Gamma=0} = v_A$

$$v_A = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \Phi} \Big|_{(\Phi=0,\Gamma=0)} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \Phi} \Big|_{\Phi}$$

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$$v_{A} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \Phi}\Big|_{(\Phi=0,\Gamma=0)} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \Phi}\Big|_{\dagger}$$

$$= \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\ell} M_{z}^{(1)}(x) \Big|_{\dagger} \frac{\partial M_{z}^{(1)}(x)}{\partial \Phi}\Big|_{\dagger} dx + \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} M_{z}^{(2)}(x) \Big|_{\dagger} \frac{\partial M_{z}^{(2)}(x)}{\partial \Phi}\Big|_{\dagger} dx \right\}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\ell} (-\frac{p_{0}x^{3}}{6} + \frac{p_{0}\ell^{2}}{3}x) \cdot (-\frac{x}{2}) dx + \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} \left(-\frac{p_{0}\ell^{2}}{6}(x - 2\ell) \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}(x - 2\ell) \right) dx \right\}$$

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m d}x$$

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$$= \frac{p_{0}}{12EI} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\ell} \left(x^{4} - 2\ell^{2}x^{2} \right) dx - \ell^{2} \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} (x - 2\ell)^{2} dx \right\}$$

Efforts de cohésion : $\ N, \ M_z, \ T_y$

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$$\begin{aligned} v_A &= \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial \Phi} \right|_{(\Phi=0,\Gamma=0)} &= \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial \Phi} \right|_{\dagger} \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ \int_0^{\ell} M_z^{(1)}(x) \Big|_{\dagger} \frac{\partial M_z^{(1)}(x)}{\partial \Phi} \Big|_{\dagger} dx + \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} M_z^{(2)}(x) \Big|_{\dagger} \frac{\partial M_z^{(2)}(x)}{\partial \Phi} \Big|_{\dagger} dx \right\} \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ \int_0^{\ell} \left(-\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + \frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3} x \right) . \left(-\frac{x}{2} \right) dx + \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} \left(-\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{6} (x - 2\ell) \right) . \left(\frac{1}{2} (x - 2\ell) \right) dx \right\} \\ &= \left. \frac{p_0}{12EI} \left\{ \int_0^{\ell} \left(x^4 - 2\ell^2 x^2 \right) dx - \ell^2 \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} (x - 2\ell)^2 dx \right\} \\ &= \left. \frac{p_0}{12EI} \left\{ \frac{\ell^5}{5} - 2\ell^2 \frac{\ell^3}{3} - \ell^2 \left[\frac{X^3}{3} \right]_{-\ell}^0 \right\} = \frac{p_0 \ell^5}{12EI} \left\{ \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right\} = -\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI} \end{aligned}$$

warpa Efforts de cohésion : $\,N,\,\,M_z,\,\,T_y$

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Efforts de cohésion : $\ N, \ M_z, \ T_y$

$$m{P}$$
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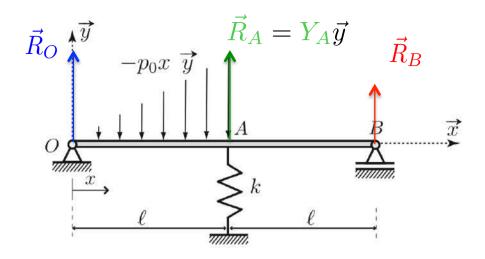
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$$= \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\ell} M_{z}^{(1)}(x) \Big|_{\dagger} \frac{\partial M_{z}^{(1)}(x)}{\partial \Gamma} \Big|_{\dagger} dx + \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} M_{z}^{(2)}(x) \Big|_{\dagger} \frac{\partial M_{z}^{(2)}(x)}{\partial \Gamma} \Big|_{\dagger} dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\ell} (-\frac{p_{0}x^{3}}{6} + \frac{p_{0}\ell^{2}}{3}x) \cdot (\frac{x}{2\ell}) dx + \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} \left(-\frac{p_{0}\ell^{2}}{6}(x - 2\ell) \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\ell}(x - 2\ell) \right) dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{p_{0}}{12EI\ell} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\ell} -\left(x^{4} - 2\ell^{2}x^{2}\right) dx - \ell^{2} \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} (x - 2\ell)^{2} dx \right\}$$

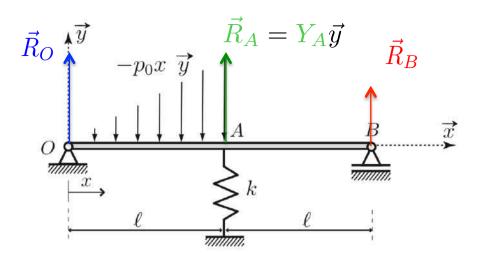
$$= \frac{p_{0}\ell^{4}}{12EI} \left\{ -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right\} = \frac{p_{0}\ell^{4}}{12EI} \frac{2}{15} = \frac{p_{0}\ell^{4}}{90EI}$$



Cas **hyperstatique** de degré 1

Loi de comportement du ressort :

$$Y_A = -kv_A$$



Cas hyperstatique de degré 1

Loi de comportement du ressort :

$$Y_A = -kv_A$$

Équilibre local donne les efforts de cohésion

Rappel dans le cas de la charge fictive :

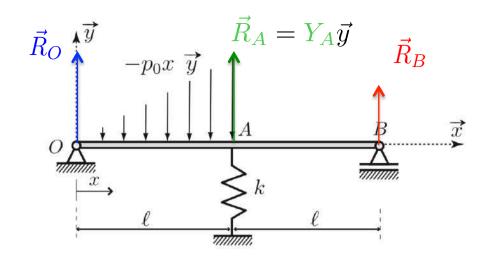
•
$$0 < x < \ell$$
 $M_z^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + Y_O x = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + \left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3} - \frac{\Phi}{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2\ell}\right) x$

•
$$\ell < x < 2\ell$$
 $M_z^{(2)}(x) = -(x - 2\ell)Y_B = -\left(\frac{p_0\ell^2}{6} - \frac{\Phi}{2} - \frac{\Gamma}{2\ell}\right)(x - 2\ell)$

Adaptation au cas hyperstatique:

•
$$0 < x < \ell$$
 $M_z^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + \left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3} - \frac{Y_A}{2}\right) x$

•
$$\ell < x < 2\ell$$
 $M_z^{(2)}(x) = -\left(\frac{p_0\ell^2}{6} - \frac{Y_A}{2}\right)(x - 2\ell)$



Système {poutre+ressort}

gamma Efforts de cohésion : $\ N, \ M_z, \ T_y$

Efforts de conesion : IV, IVI_Z , IVI_Z ,

$$U \simeq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\ell} \frac{M_z^2}{EI_{Gz}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_A^2}{k}$$

Théorème de Menabrea : $\frac{\partial U}{\partial Y_A}=0$

Énergie de **déformation élastique** : ${\it U} \simeq {1\over 2} \int_0^{2\ell} {M_z^2\over EI_{Gz}} {\rm d}x + {1\over 2} {Y_A^2\over k}$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(1)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(2)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_A^2}{k}$$

Énergie de **déformation élastique** : $U \simeq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\ell} \frac{{M_z}^2}{EI_{Gz}} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{{Y_A}^2}{k}$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(1)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(2)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_A^2}{k}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y_A} = \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ \int_0^\ell M_z^{\textcircled{1}}(x) \frac{\partial M_z^{\textcircled{1}}(x)}{\partial Y_A} dx + \int_\ell^{2\ell} M_z^{\textcircled{2}}(x) \frac{\partial M_z^{\textcircled{2}}(x)}{\partial Y_A} dx \right\} + \frac{Y_A}{k}$$

Énergie de **déformation élastique** : $U \simeq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\ell} \frac{{M_z}^2}{EI_{Gz}} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{{Y_A}^2}{k}$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(1)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(2)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_A^2}{k}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^\ell \left(-\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + \left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3} - \frac{Y_A}{2} \right) x \right) . (-\frac{x}{2}) dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{EI} \int_\ell^{2\ell} \left(-\left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{6} - \frac{Y_A}{2} \right) (x - 2\ell) \right) . \left(\frac{1}{2} (x - 2\ell) \right) dx + \frac{Y_A}{k}$$

Énergie de **déformation élastique** : $U \simeq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\ell} \frac{M_z^2}{EI_{Gz}} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{{Y_A}^2}{k}$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(1)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(2)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_A^2}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &=& \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y_A} = \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ \int_0^\ell M_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 1}}(x) \frac{\partial M_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 1}}(x)}{\partial Y_A} \, dx + \int_\ell^{2\ell} M_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(x) \frac{\partial M_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(x)}{\partial Y_A} \, dx \right\} + \frac{Y_A}{k} \\ &=& \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^\ell \left(-\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + \left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3} - \frac{Y_A}{2} \right) x \right) . (-\frac{x}{2}) \, dx \\ &+ \frac{1}{EI} \int_\ell^{2\ell} \left(-\left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{6} - \frac{Y_A}{2} \right) (x - 2\ell) \right) . \left(\frac{1}{2} (x - 2\ell) \right) \, dx + \frac{Y_A}{k} \\ &=& -\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI} + \frac{Y_A}{4EI} \left\{ \int_0^\ell x^2 \, dx + \int_\ell^{2\ell} (x - 2\ell)^2 \, dx \right\} + \frac{Y_A}{k} \end{aligned}$$

Énergie de **déformation élastique** : $U \simeq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\ell} \frac{M_z^2}{EI_{Gz}} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{{Y_A}^2}{k}$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(1)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} \frac{\left(M_z^{(2)}(x)\right)^2}{EI} dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_A^2}{k}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 0 & = & \displaystyle \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y_A} = \frac{1}{EI} \left\{ \int_0^\ell M_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 1}}(x) \frac{\partial M_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 1}}(x)}{\partial Y_A} \, dx + \int_\ell^{2\ell} M_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(x) \frac{\partial M_z^{\textcircled{\scriptsize 2}}(x)}{\partial Y_A} \, dx \right\} + \frac{Y_A}{k} \\ & = & \displaystyle \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^\ell \left(-\frac{p_0 x^3}{6} + \left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{3} - \frac{Y_A}{2} \right) x \right) . (-\frac{x}{2}) \, dx \\ & & \displaystyle + \frac{1}{EI} \int_\ell^{2\ell} \left(-\left(\frac{p_0 \ell^2}{6} - \frac{Y_A}{2} \right) (x - 2\ell) \right) . \left(\frac{1}{2} (x - 2\ell) \right) \, dx + \frac{Y_A}{k} \\ & = & \displaystyle - \frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI} + \frac{Y_A}{4EI} \left\{ \int_0^\ell x^2 \, dx + \int_\ell^{2\ell} (x - 2\ell)^2 \, dx \right\} + \frac{Y_A}{k} \\ & = & \displaystyle - \frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI} + \frac{Y_A}{4EI} \left\{ \frac{\ell^3}{3} + \left[\frac{X^3}{3} \right]_{-\ell}^0 \right\} + \frac{Y_A}{k} = - \frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI} + Y_A \left\{ \frac{\ell^3}{6EI} + \frac{1}{k} \right\} \end{array}$$

$$-\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI} + Y_A \left\{ \frac{\ell^3}{6EI} + \frac{1}{k} \right\} = 0 \to Y_A = \frac{\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI}}{\frac{\ell^3}{6EI} + \frac{1}{k}}$$

$$-\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI} + Y_A \left\{ \frac{\ell^3}{6EI} + \frac{1}{k} \right\} = 0 \to Y_A = \frac{\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI}}{\frac{\ell^3}{6EI} + \frac{1}{k}}$$

On remonte à la flèche grâce à la loi de comportement du ressort :

$$v_A = -kY_A = -\frac{\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI}}{\frac{\ell^3 k}{6EI} + 1}$$

$$-\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI} + Y_A \left\{ \frac{\ell^3}{6EI} + \frac{1}{k} \right\} = 0 \to Y_A = \frac{\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI}}{\frac{\ell^3}{6EI} + \frac{1}{k}}$$

On remonte à la flèche grâce à la loi de comportement du ressort :

$$v_A = -kY_A = -\frac{\frac{p_0 \ell^5}{15EI}}{\frac{\ell^3 k}{6EI} + 1}$$

Si au point A on remplace le ressort par un appui simple mobile cela revient à faire tendre la rigidité du ressort vers l'infini :

$$Y_A = \frac{6p_0\ell^2}{15} \quad \text{et} \quad v_A = 0$$

