0. Pbs d'équilibre élastostatiques ou élasto dynamiques 10 Formulation faible au variationnelle (aussi possible via le PPV au principe des travaux virtuels, ou encore égs de Lagrange) 20 Approches de résolution approximées: -> méthode de Ritz-Galerkin des éléments finis 3. Ecriture des pls d'équilibre et la formulation EF pour modèles 1D (poutres, plaques en flexion cylind.) et 2D (si on a le temps: plaques) 4 · Couplage de modèles de Trenture avec modèles aéro. construction du pb. aéroélastique (égs du pb couplé) Illustration: • aile en torsion: pb de divergence (exemple: pomel flutter) flottement

Approximation Ritz-Galerkin appliquée à la formulation faible: formulation faible: • approximation de ME Vad: M= M+ Zdr Yx = (M E Vad)

= M + Edg. Eyb où  $\{x\} = [x_1, x_2, ..., x_N]^t$  et  $\{y\} = [y_1, y_2, ..., y_N]^t$ • approximation de  $\sqrt{e}$  Wad:  $\sqrt{h} = \sum_{k} \hat{a}_{k} \cdot \hat{q}_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{a}_{k} \cdot \hat{q}_{k}$ Injecter ces approximations dans les foremulations faible ou min. énergie potentielle:  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{L}): \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{L}) d \mathcal{L} = --- \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L} \\ \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{L}) \end{array} \right]$ 

$$\begin{split} & \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) = \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{n} d_{k} \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) & \underset{bose, done con-}{\text{RMQ}} : \varphi_{k} \text{ fots de} \\ & \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \hat{d}_{k} \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) & \underset{e}{\text{nues, et done}} \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \text{ aussi conneg} \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \text{ aussi conneg} \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \hat{d}_{k} \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right] : \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{n} \hat{d}_{k} \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right] d\Omega = \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \sum_{k=1}^{n} \hat{d}_{k} \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right] + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \frac{1}{n} \right) : \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right) \\ & \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right) + \varepsilon\left( \varepsilon\left( \varphi_{k} \right) d\Omega \right)$$

• If vall = ... (remplacer avec vh)  $SL = \int_{\Omega} f_i(\Sigma \hat{A}_k Y_k) d\Omega = \sum_{k} \hat{A}_k (\int_{\Omega} f_k Y_k d\Omega) = \sum_{k} \hat{A}_k (\int_{\Omega} f_k Y_k d\Omega)$ = { 2 ft { Fi} •  $\int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \nabla d\Gamma = \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot (\sum \hat{A}_{R} \varphi_{R}) d\Gamma = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\partial_{\rho}\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega} F_{a} \cdot \varphi_{R} d\Gamma \right) = \int_{R} \hat{A}_{R} \left( \int_{\Omega}$ =) approximation R-G de la formulation faible: (ph) Trouver { a): faible: (ph) Trouver { a): { â} t [ k ] { a) = { â} t { } f } , \$ VECTEUR de FORCES ai { Fi = { Fp} + { Fp} - { Fub} } VECTEUR de FORCES

RESOLUTION R-G: système linéaire en Edf

[K] { \lambde \text{F}} donc: {al}son = [t] {F} et donc:  $u^2$   $u_{sol} = u^0 + \{\alpha\}_{sol} \cdot \{\gamma\}$ Et ensuite:  $\epsilon(u)^2 \epsilon(u_{sol})$  et  $\sigma^2 c \epsilon(u_{sol})$