

# Mécanique des structures

Chapitre 1 – 8 : Midterm

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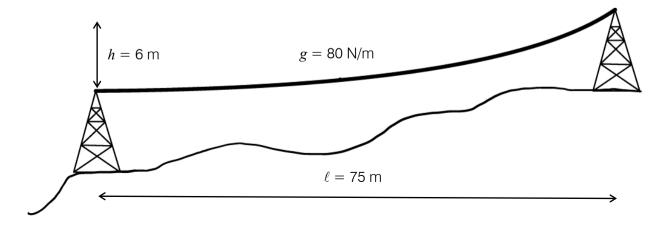




Le câble suivant est placé entre les pylônes A et B, de telle manière qu'il est horizontal en A (note : le câble a une longueur de  $\sim$ 75 m).

On considère qu'un câble ne transmet pas d'effort tranchant, ni de moment de force et qu'il forme par conséquent une parabole (équation généralisée d'une parabole :  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 

- a. Calculer les réactions d'appui de la structure ainsi que l'effort dans le câble en A et en B.
- b. En tenant compte de l'effort maximal dans le câble ( $\emptyset = 7$ mm), calculer l'allongement de celui-ci (le module de Young du câble est de E = 190 GPa).







## EQUATION D'EQUILBRE (REACTION AUX APPUIS)

#### PARABOLE

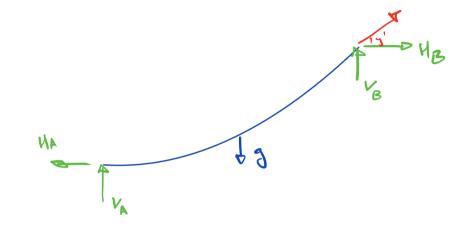
$$y(x) = ax^{2} + bx + c$$

$$y(x = 0) = 0 = c$$

$$y(x = 0) = h = al^{2} + bl$$

$$y'(x) = zax + b$$

$$y'(x=P) = \frac{2h}{P^2}P = \frac{2h}{L} = \frac{\sqrt{B}}{HB}$$



$$a = \frac{h}{P^2}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{gl^2}{2h} = 31.5 \text{ kM}$$



#### EFFORTS NORH AUX

$$N_{A} = H_{A} = 37.5$$
 $N_{B} = \int H_{B}^{2} + V_{B}^{2} = 37.58 \text{ kN}$ 

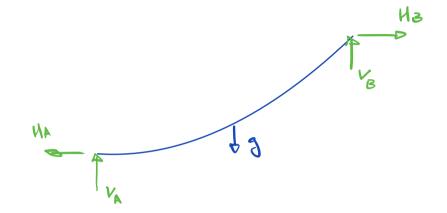
# CONTRAINTES WORMALES

$$T = \frac{D}{F} = \frac{D}{TR^2} = \frac{A}{A}$$

#### ALLONGEMENT

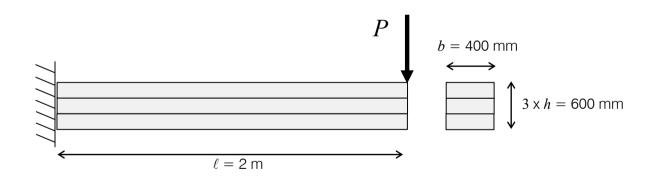
$$E = \frac{T}{E} = \frac{NB}{FE} = \frac{NB}{TR^2E}$$

$$\Delta P = \xi P = \frac{N_0 P}{\pi R^2 E} = 0.39 m$$





Une poutre en bois lamellé-collé est constituée de 3 bandes de section de 200mm x 400mm chacune. La contrainte admissible de cisaillement des faces collées est de 2 N/mm². Déterminer la force maximale *P* qu'on peut appliquer à l'extrémité libre d'une console de 2 m de long sans provoquer de glissement entre les bandes. Quelle est la contrainte normale maximale dans ce cas. Commenter le résultat.







$$T(x) = RA = 360 \text{ kD}$$

$$H(x) = RA \times -MA = \frac{1}{8} = 0$$

MA



$$7 = \frac{TS'}{1b}$$
 AVEC  $I = \frac{b(3h)^3}{12} = \frac{5bh^3}{4}$ 

$$S' = \frac{8(3h)^2}{8} \left[1 - \left(\frac{3}{3}h/2\right)^2\right]$$

$$\tau \left(2 = \frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{35}{45}$$

$$\tau \left(3 = \frac{h}{2}\right) = \frac{2h}{3kh^2} = \frac{2kh^2}{3kh^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3hh}{3hh} = 2\frac{h}{10}$$



6) CONTRAINTE NORMALE

$$T_{MAx} = \frac{M_{MAx} \cdot 3}{L} = \frac{D \cdot l \cdot 3h/2}{\frac{b (3h)^3}{12}} = \frac{2Pl}{2 \cdot 24 \cdot bh^{32}} = \frac{2Pl}{3bh^2} = \frac{30 \text{ MPa}}{3bh^2}$$

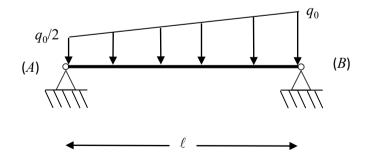
$$T_{B}(x=0,y=\frac{h}{2}) = \frac{pp h/2}{6(3h)^{3}} = \frac{2pp}{9bh^{2}} = 10 \text{ MPz}$$
 $T_{B}(x=0,y=\frac{h}{2}) = 7 \text{ MPa}$ 

$$T_{1}(B) = \frac{T_{x}}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{T_{x}}{2}\right)^{2} + T^{2}} = 10.4 \text{ MPL}$$



Soit la poutre de soutien d'une dalle en béton illustrée ci-dessous. La chappe a été mal coulée et crée une distribution de charge non uniforme. En ne considérant que le moment de flexion :

- a. Calculer les efforts de réactions aux d'appuis A & B
- b. Représenter les diagrammes des efforts intérieurs le long de la poutre
- c. Écrire l'équation de la déformée
- d. Calculer la position du moment de flexion max (commenter)





1) SCHEMA ET ECOUATION D'ÉQUILIBRE

Exercice 3 (0.5 pt)

$$\begin{cases}
q(A) = ax + b \\
q_0 = al + b
\end{cases} = b = q_0/2$$

$$\Rightarrow q(A) = ax + b$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{q_0 - b}{p} = \frac{q_0}{2p}$$

$$\Rightarrow q(A) = \frac{q_0}{2p}(x + p)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{q_0}{2p}(x + p)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{q_0 - b}{2p} = \frac{q_0}{2p}$$

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$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{q_0 - b}$$



EFFORTS INTERIEURS

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$$T(k) = R_1 - \int \frac{d^{\circ}}{2\ell} (x+\ell) dx$$

$$= \frac{d^{\circ}}{3} - \frac{q^{\circ}}{2\ell} (\frac{x^2}{2} + \ell x) = -\frac{q^{\circ} x^2}{4\ell} - \frac{q^{\circ} \ell x}{2\ell} + \frac{q^{\circ} \ell}{3} = -\frac{q^{\circ}}{12\ell} (\frac{3^2 + 6\ell x - 4\ell}{3})$$

$$H(k) = T(k) + \int \frac{q^{\circ}}{3} (x+\ell) dx$$

$$H(k) = T(k) \times + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{90}{2l} (k^2 + l_x) dk$$

$$= -\frac{90x^{3}}{4R} - \frac{90Rx^{2}}{2R} + \frac{90Rx^{3}}{3} + \frac{90Rx^{3}}{6R} + \frac{90Rx^{2}}{4R}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}\frac{90x^{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\frac{90x^{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{3}90Rx = -\frac{90}{12R}\left(x^{3} + 3Rx^{2} - 4Rx\right)$$



### L) EQUATION DEFORMEE

Exercice 3 (0.5 pt)

$$y''(x) = -\frac{H(x)}{EI} = \frac{90}{120EI} \left( x^3 + 30x^2 - 40^2 x \right)$$

$$J(x) = \frac{9.}{120ET} \left( \frac{1}{4} x^4 + 9x^3 - 7x^2 x^2 + C_1 \right)$$

$$y(x) = \frac{90}{121E\Gamma} \left( \frac{1}{20}x^5 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{7}{3}P^7 + \frac{3}{4} + C_1 x + C_2 \right)$$

$$3(x) = \frac{90}{9EI} = \frac{118^4}{240} + \frac{118^4}{48} - \frac{118^4}{360}$$



5) HOMENT FLEX HAX

Exercice 3 (0.5 pt)

MIN 
$$Tkl = -\frac{90x^2}{4p^2} - \frac{90px}{2p^2} + \frac{90p}{3} = 0 |x(-\frac{12}{90})|$$

$$\frac{3x^{2} + 6 e^{2} - 4 e^{2} = 0}{2a} = e^{2} = e^{2$$

$$M(x = xe) = \frac{-90}{121} \left( x + 31x - 41x \right)$$