etude_du_mini-stepper.pdf

RDM - suite

https://mistert.freeboxos.fr/ruffle/?swf=metaux&w=1400&h=800

Cours RDM

cours flexion.pdf

ACTIVITE STEPPER

etude_du_mini-stepper.pdf

notice.pdf

stepper_solidworks.zip

FLEXION

itec_igz.pdf

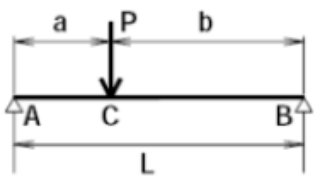
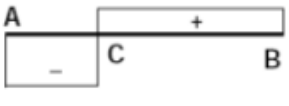
rdm_effort_tranchant_moment.pdf

sujet_-_pont_roulant.pdf

sujet_-_pont_roulant2.pdf

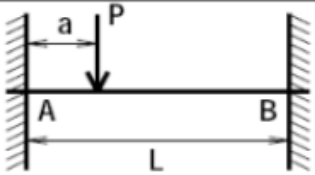
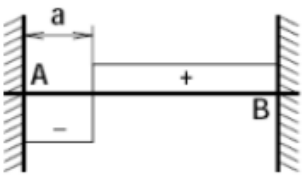
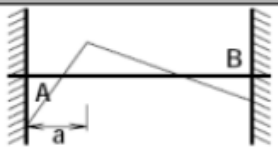
td_flexion_et_structures_metalliques.pdf

II/ Poutre sur deux appuis simples

	Effort tranchant	Moment de flexion	Observations
 $R_A = \frac{P.b}{L}$ $R_B = \frac{P.a}{L}$ Charge concentrée P	 $V_{\overline{AC}} = -R_A$ $V_{\overline{CB}} = R_B$	 $M_0 = \frac{P.a.b}{L}$ pour $x_0 = a$	La flèche est maximale pour $x = \sqrt{\frac{L^2 - b^2}{3}}$ $f = -\frac{Fb(L^2 - b^2)^{3/2}}{9\sqrt{3}E.I.L}$ $\theta_A = \frac{F.a.b.(L+b)}{E.I.L}$ $\theta_B = \frac{F.a.b.(L+a)}{E.I.L}$

III/ Poutre encastrée à chaque extrémité.

(Hyperstatique de degré 5 dans l'espace 3 dans le plan)

	Effort tranchant	Moment de flexion	Observations
 Charge concentrée P	 $V_A = -R_{Ay}$ $V_B = R_{By}$	 $M_A = -\frac{Pa(L-a)^2}{L^2}$ $M_B = -\frac{Pa(L-a)^2}{L^2}$	Pour $x_0 = a$ $V = 0$ $M_0 = -\frac{2Pa(L-a)^2}{L^3}$