

etude_du_mini-stepper.pdf

RDM - suite

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Cours RDM

cours flexion.pdf

ACTIVITE STEPPER

etude_du_mini-stepper.pdf

notice.pdf

stepper_solidworks.zip

FLEXION

itec_igz.pdf

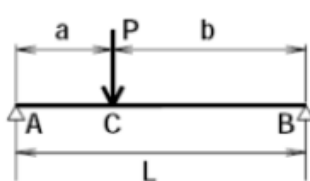
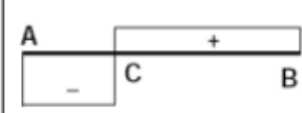
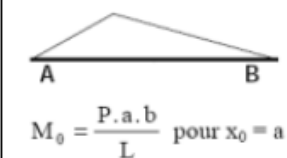
rdm_effort_tranchant_moment.pdf

sujet _ _pont_roulant.pdf

sujet _ _pont_roulant2.pdf

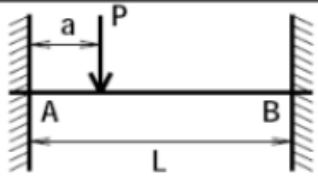
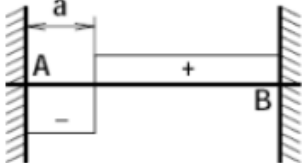

td_flexion_et_structures_metalliques.pdf

III/ Poutre sur deux appuis simples

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

III/ Poutre encastrée à chaque extrémité.

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

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

itec_rdm_palonnier.pdf

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