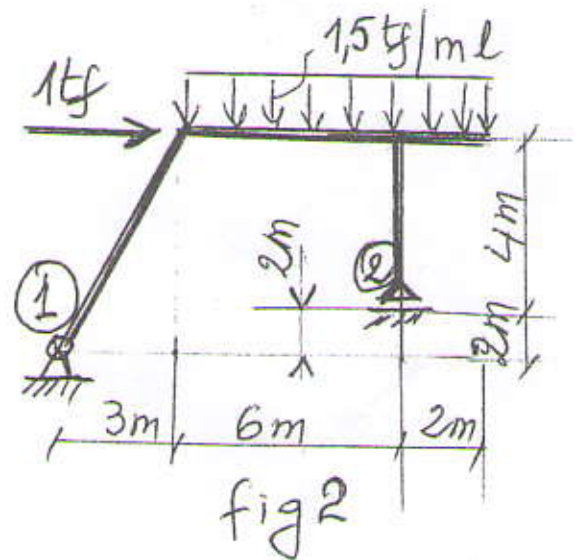
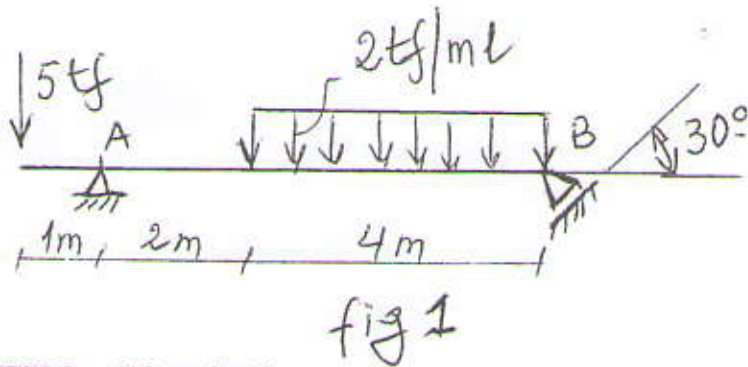


EXAMEN DE RATTRAPAGE DE RDM
 (Durée 2 H)

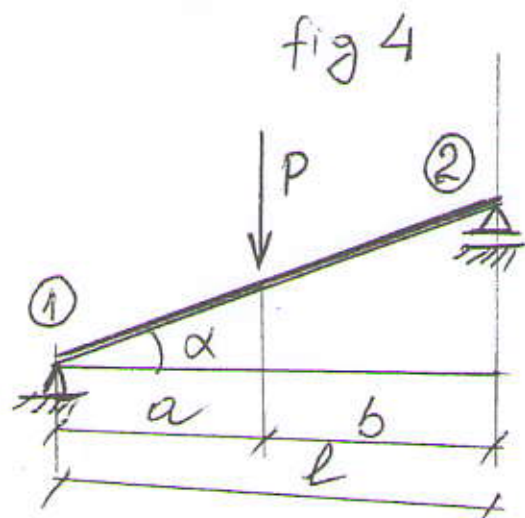
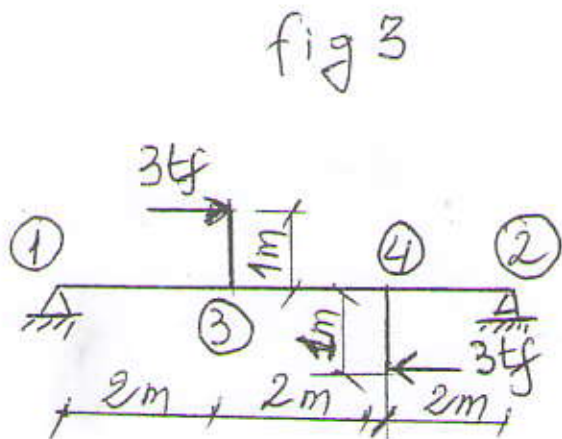
EX 1 : (8 points)

Déterminer les réactions engendrées dans les appuis des poutres indiquées dans les figures 1 et 2 ci-dessous.



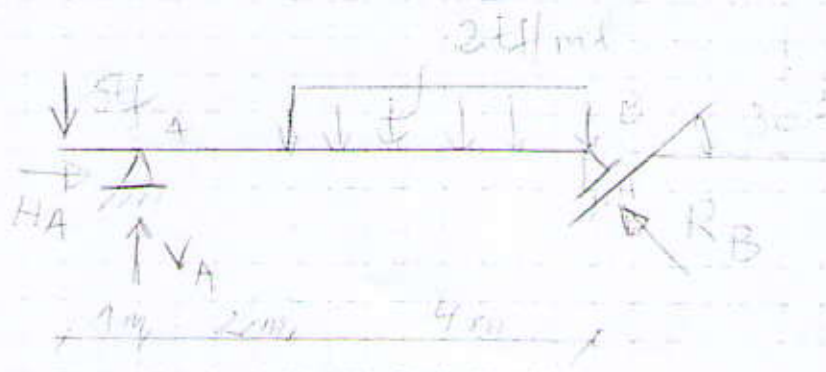
EX 2 : (12 points)

Pour les poutres indiquées dans les figures 3 et 4 ci-dessous, calculer et tracer les diagrammes de l'effort tranchant et du moment fléchissant.



Ex1 apti

①

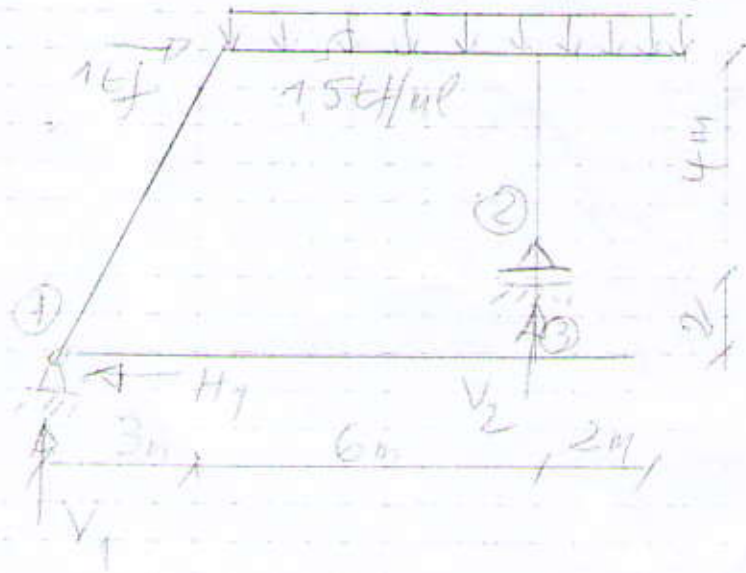


$\sum M/B = 0 \Rightarrow -5 \times 5 + V_A \times 6 + 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow V_A = 8,5 \text{ kN}$ (2pts)

$\sum M/A = 0 \Rightarrow -5 \times 1 + 2 \times 4 \times (2+4) - R_B \cos 30^\circ \times 6 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow R_B = 5,156 \text{ kN}$ (2pts)

$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow H_A - R_B \sin 30^\circ = 0 \Rightarrow H_A = 2,598 \text{ kN}$

②



$\sum M/2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow V_1 \times 9 + 1 \times 6 - 1,5 \times 8 \times 2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow V_1 = 2 \text{ kN}$ (1,5pts)

$\sum M/1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \times 6 + 1,5 \times 8 \times 2 - V_2 \times 9 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow V_2 = 10 \text{ kN}$ (1,5pts)

$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow -H_1 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow H_1 = 1 \text{ kN}$ (1pt)

Ex 2

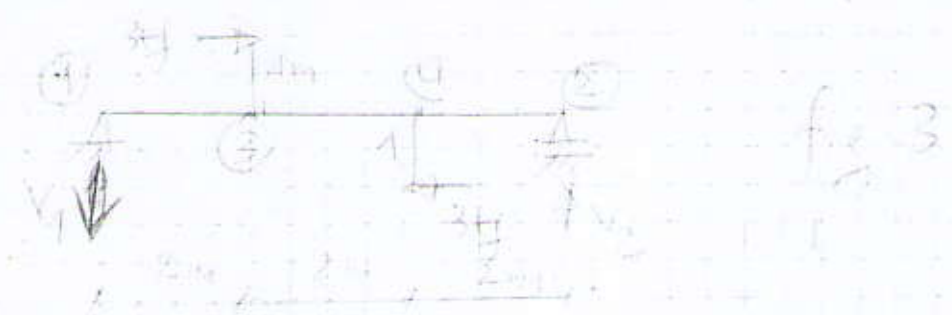


fig 3

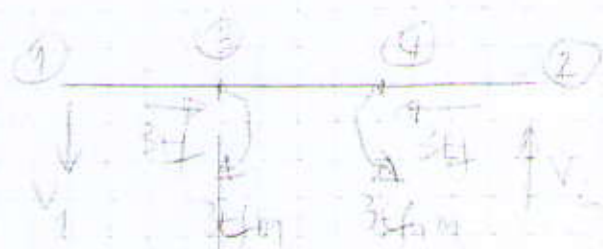
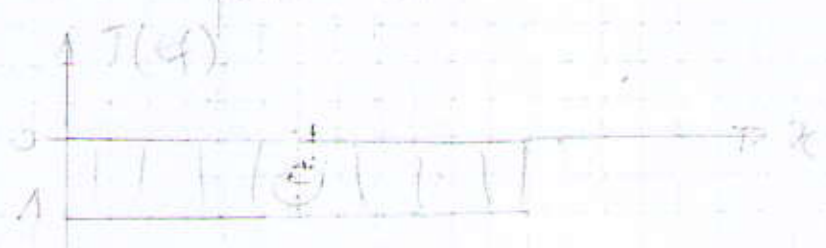
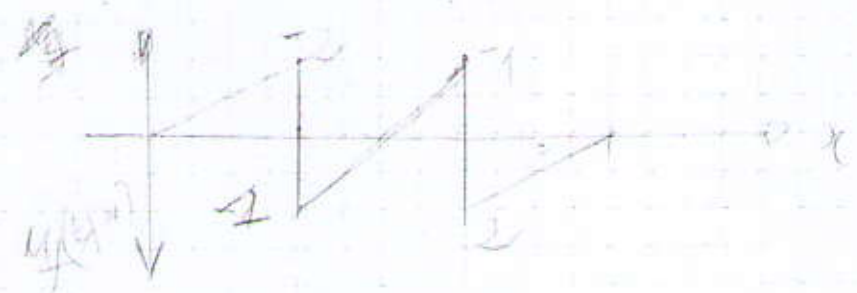


schéma statique équivalent



(1 pt)



(1.5 pt)

$$V_1 = V_2 = (3 + 3) / 6 = 1t$$

$$T_1 = -1t$$

(1 pt)

$$0 \leq x \leq 2 \quad M(x) = -V_1 x = -1 \cdot x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} M(0) = 0 \\ M(2) = -2t \cdot m \end{array} \right\}$$

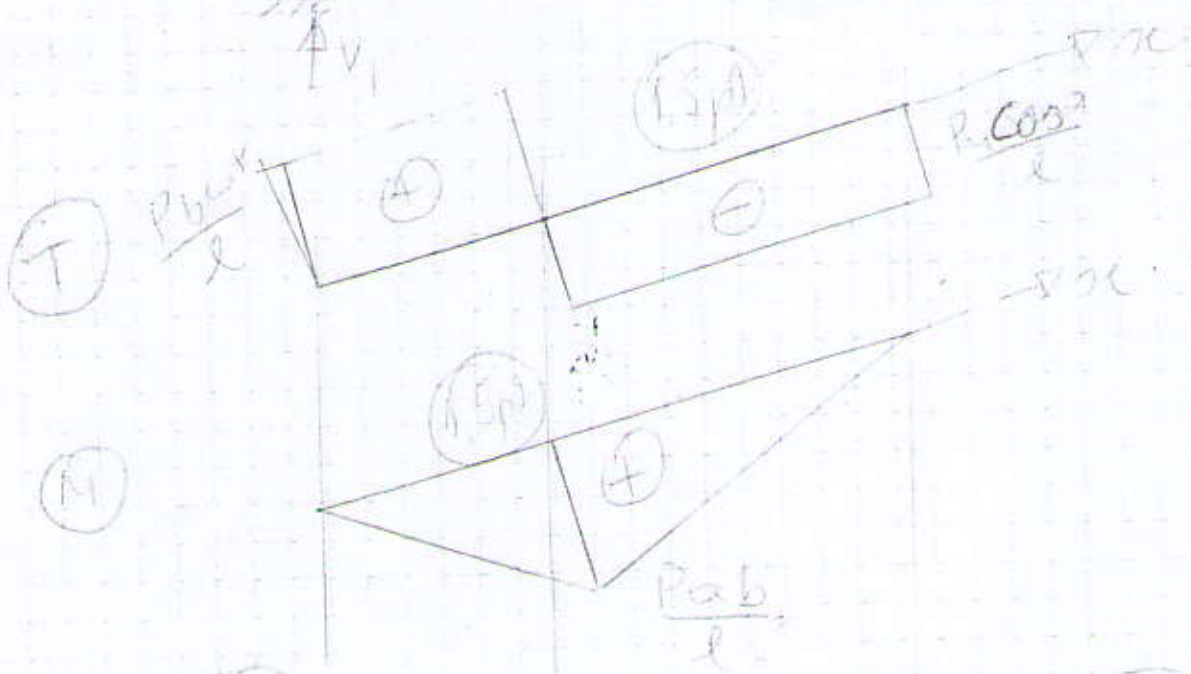
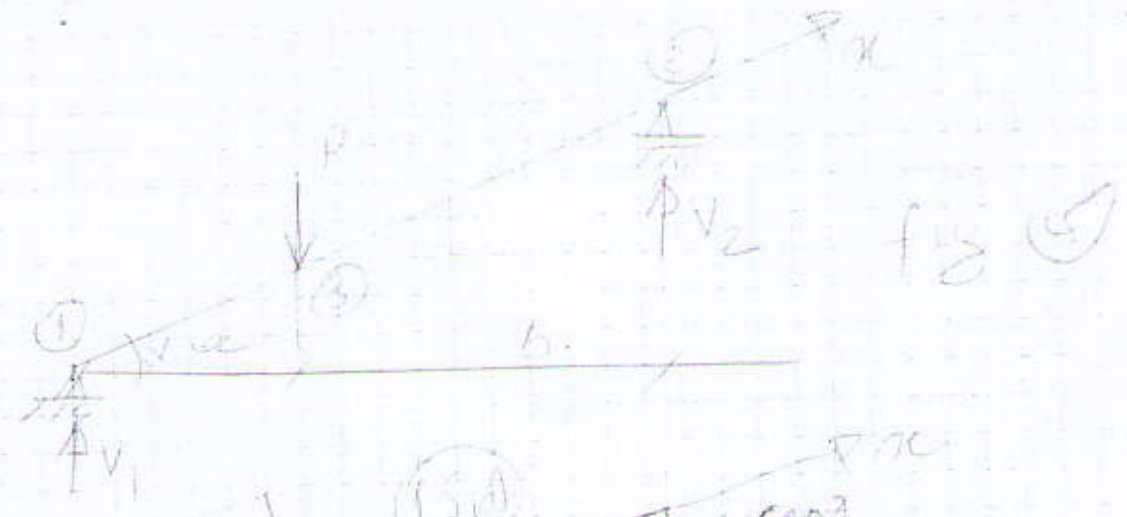
$$M(3) = -3 + 3 = 1t \cdot m \quad (1 pt)$$

$$2 \leq x \leq 4 \quad M(x) = -V_1 x + 3 = -1 \cdot x + 3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} M(2) = 1t \cdot m \\ M(4) = -1t \cdot m \end{array} \right\} \quad (1 pt)$$

$$M(4) = -1 + 3 = 2t \cdot m$$

$$4 \leq x \leq 6 \quad M(x) = -V_1 x + 3 + 3 = -1 \cdot x + 6 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} M(4) = 2t \cdot m \\ M(6) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (1 pt)$$

/Gpfr



$V_1 = \frac{P_b}{l}$ $V_2 = P_a / l$

Effekte Gradienten:

$0 < x < (3) \quad T(x) = V_1 \cos \alpha = P_b \cos \alpha / l$

$(1) \quad T(3) = V_1 \cos \alpha - P \cos \alpha = -P_a \cos \alpha / l$

minimale flächssumme:

$M_{max} = M(3) = V_1 \cdot a = P_a b / l$

(2) pit