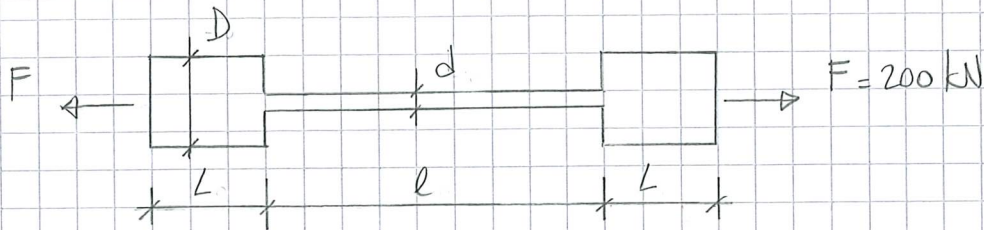


Exercice 5



$$D = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$L = 25 \text{ cm}$$

a). Diamètre d:

$$\sigma_{\phi d} = \frac{N}{A_0} = \frac{F}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2} \Rightarrow d = \sqrt{\frac{4F}{\pi \sigma}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 220}} = 34 \text{ mm}$$

b). longueur partie centrale l.

$$u = 2\Delta L + \Delta l = 2 \cdot \epsilon_L \cdot L + \epsilon_l \cdot l = 2 \cdot \frac{\sigma_L}{E} \cdot L + \frac{\sigma_l}{E} \cdot l = \frac{2F}{E \frac{\pi}{4} D^2} \cdot L + \frac{F}{E \frac{\pi}{4} d^2} \cdot l$$

$$= \frac{4F}{\pi E} \left(\frac{2L}{D^2} + \frac{l}{d^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow l = d^2 \left(\frac{u \pi E}{4F} - \frac{2L}{D^2} \right) = 34^2 \left(\frac{3 \pi 210}{4 \cdot 200} - \frac{2 \cdot 250}{50^2} \right) = 2629 \text{ mm} \approx 2,63 \text{ m}$$

Il est aussi possible de déterminer l de la manière suivante:

- zone éprouvette de diamètre $D = 50 \text{ mm}$

$$\sigma_{\phi D} = \frac{N}{A_0} = \frac{F}{\frac{\pi}{4} D^2} = \frac{200 \cdot 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 50^2} = 102 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

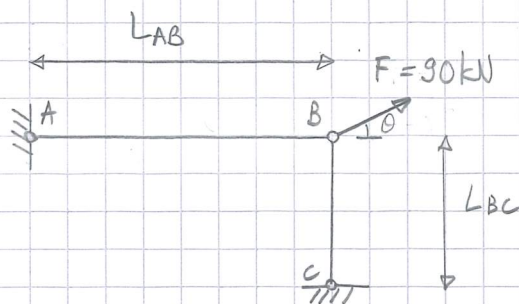
$$\Delta L = \epsilon_{\phi D} \cdot L = \frac{\sigma_{\phi D}}{E} \cdot L = \frac{102}{210 \cdot 10^3} \cdot 250 = 0,121 \text{ mm}$$

- zone éprouvette de diamètre $d = 34 \text{ mm}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta l = \epsilon_{\phi d} \cdot l = \frac{\sigma_{\phi d}}{E} \cdot l \\ \text{et } \Delta l = u - 2\Delta L \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow l = \frac{E(u - 2\Delta L)}{\sigma_{\phi d}} = \frac{210 \cdot 10^3 \cdot (3 - 2 \cdot 0,121)}{220}$$

$$= 2632 \text{ mm} \approx 2,63 \text{ m}$$

Exercice 6



$$L_{AB} = 1,5 \text{ m}; A_{AB} = 500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$L_{BC} = 0,8 \text{ m}; A_{BC} = 750 \text{ mm}^2$$

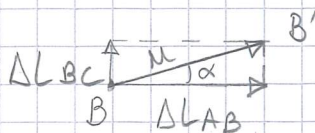
$$E = 210 \text{ kN/mm}^2$$

a) Déplacement de B lorsque $\theta = 30^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Barre AB: } \Delta L_{AB} &= \frac{F_x \cdot L_{AB}}{E \cdot A_{AB}} & \text{avec } F_x &= F \cos \theta = 90 \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 77,94 \text{ kN} \\ &= \frac{90 \cdot \cos 30^\circ \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^3}{210 \cdot 500} = 1,11 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Barre BC: } \Delta L_{BC} &= \frac{F_y \cdot L_{BC}}{E \cdot A_{BC}} & \text{avec } F_y &= F \sin \theta = 90 \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 45 \text{ kN} \\ &= \frac{90 \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^3}{210 \cdot 750} = 0,23 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sqrt{\Delta L_{AB}^2 + \Delta L_{BC}^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1,11^2 + 0,23^2} = 1,13 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\Delta L_{BC}}{\Delta L_{AB}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arctan \left(\frac{\Delta L_{BC}}{\Delta L_{AB}} \right) = \arctan \left(\frac{0,23}{1,11} \right) = 11,7^\circ$$

b) Valeur de θ pour que la direction de déplacement de pt B soit de 45°

$$\alpha = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta L_{AB} = \Delta L_{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{F \cos \theta \cdot L_{AB}}{E \cdot A_{AB}} = \frac{F \sin \theta \cdot L_{BC}}{E \cdot A_{BC}}$$

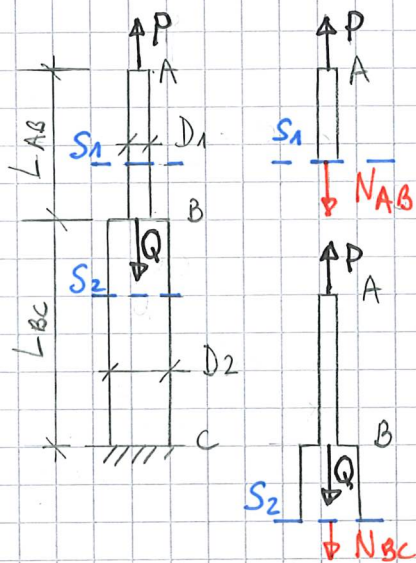
$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{L_{AB} \cdot A_{BC}}{L_{BC} \cdot A_{AB}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \arctan \left(\frac{L_{AB} \cdot A_{BC}}{L_{BC} \cdot A_{AB}} \right) = \arctan \left(\frac{1,5 \cdot 750}{0,8 \cdot 500} \right) = 70,4^\circ$$

Valeur du déplacement du point B:

$$u = \sqrt{2} \cdot \Delta L_{AB} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{90 \cdot \cos 70,4^\circ \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^3}{210 \cdot 500} = 0,61 \text{ mm}$$

Exercice 7



• Allongement dû à P sur L_{AB} :

$$\Delta L_{AB} = \frac{N_{AB} \cdot L_{AB}}{E \cdot A_{AB}} = \frac{P \cdot L_{AB}}{E \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} D_1^2} \quad \text{avec } N_{AB} = P$$

• Raccourcissement dû à P et Q sur L_{BC} :

$$\Delta L_{BC} = \frac{N_{BC} \cdot L_{BC}}{E \cdot A_{BC}} = \frac{(P-Q) \cdot L_{BC}}{E \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} D_2^2} \quad \text{avec } N_{BC} = P-Q$$

• Valeur de P pour laquelle le déplacement de A est nul:

$$\Delta L_{AB} + \Delta L_{BC} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta L_{AB} = -\Delta L_{BC}$$

$$\frac{P \cdot L_{AB}}{E \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} D_1^2} = -\frac{(P-Q) \cdot L_{BC}}{E \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} D_2^2}$$

$$Q - P = P \cdot \frac{L_{AB}}{L_{BC}} \left(\frac{D_2}{D_1} \right)^2$$

$$P = Q \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{L_{AB}}{L_{BC}} \cdot \left(\frac{D_2}{D_1} \right)^2 \right)}$$

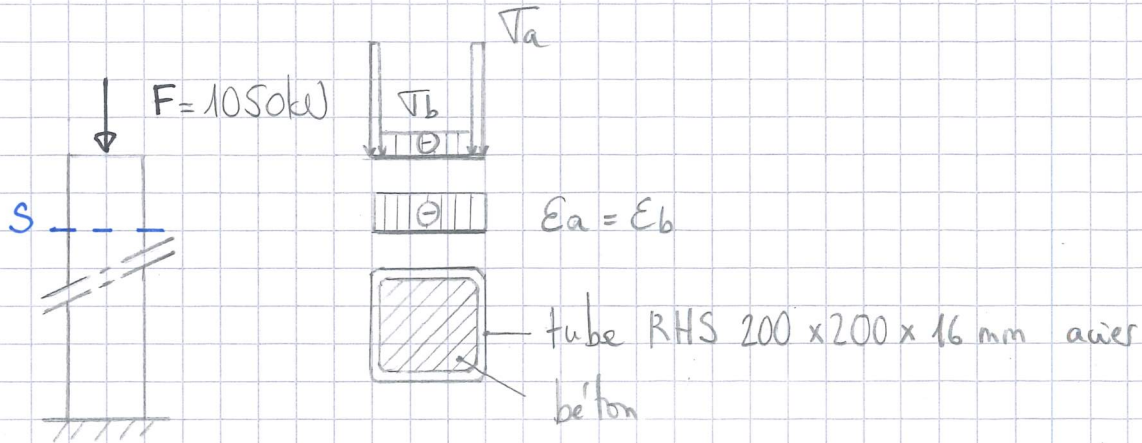
$$= 150 \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{600}{800} \left(\frac{50}{20} \right)^2 \right)} = 26,4 \text{ kN}$$

• Déplacement de B:

$$\Delta L_{BC} = \frac{(P-Q) \cdot L_{BC}}{E \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} D_2^2}$$

$$= \frac{(26,4 - 150) \cdot 800}{210 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 50^2} = -0,24 \text{ mm}$$

Exercice 8



$$E_a = 210 \text{ kN/mm}^2$$

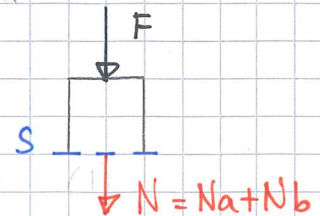
$$A_a = 11'500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$E_b = 30 \text{ kN/mm}^2$$

$$A_b = (200 - 2 \cdot 16)^2 = 168^2 = 28'224 \text{ mm}^2$$

- Relation 1: équilibre de la section

$$\sum F_y = 0: -N - F = 0 \Rightarrow N = -F = N_a + N_b \quad (1)$$



- Relation 2: l'acier et le béton subissent la même variation de longueur. L'adhérence entre ces deux matériaux empêche le glissement relatif (d décollement), ils travaillent solidaires

$$\Delta L_a = \Delta L_b \Rightarrow \frac{N_a \cdot L}{E_a \cdot A_a} = \frac{N_b \cdot L}{E_b \cdot A_b}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_a = N_b \cdot \frac{E_a}{E_b} \cdot \frac{A_a}{A_b} \quad (2)$$

On remplace (2) dans (1):

$$N_b \left(\frac{E_a}{E_b} \cdot \frac{A_a}{A_b} + 1 \right) = -F \Rightarrow N_b = \frac{-F}{\left(\frac{E_a}{E_b} \cdot \frac{A_a}{A_b} + 1 \right)} = \frac{-1050}{\left(\frac{210}{30} \cdot \frac{11'500}{28'224} + 1 \right)} = -272,57 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_a = N_b \cdot \frac{E_a}{E_b} \cdot \frac{A_a}{A_b} = -272,57 \cdot \frac{210}{30} \cdot \frac{11'500}{28'224} = -777,43 \text{ kN}$$

- Contraintes

$$\sigma_a = \frac{N_a}{A_a} = \frac{-777,43 \cdot 10^3}{11'500} = -67,6 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{N_b}{A_b} = \frac{-272,57 \cdot 10^3}{28'224} = -9,7 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{E_a}{E_b} \sigma_b = 7 \sigma_b$$