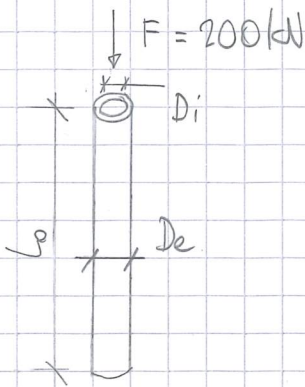


TB_SRM1 Correction Exercices Chapitre 4

Exercice 2



• Contrainte de compression :

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A_0} = \frac{-F}{\frac{\pi}{4}(D_e^2 - D_i^2)} \quad \text{avec } N = -F$$

$$= \frac{-200 \cdot 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4}(100^2 - 90^2)} = -134 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

• Raccourcissement du tube :

$D_e = 100 \text{ mm}$, diamètre extérieur

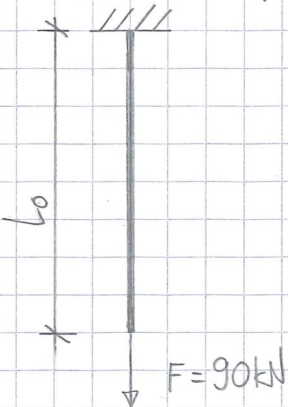
$D_i = 90 \text{ mm}$, diamètre intérieur

$L_0 = 2 \text{ m}$

$$\Delta L = \epsilon_L \cdot L_0 = \frac{\sigma}{E} \cdot L_0 = \frac{N \cdot L_0}{A_0 \cdot E} \quad \text{avec } E = 210 \text{ kN/mm}^2$$

$$= \frac{-200 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4}(100^2 - 90^2) \cdot 210} = -1,27 \text{ mm}$$

Exercice 1



• Contrainte normale :

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A_0} \quad \text{avec } N = F$$

$$= \frac{90 \cdot 10^3}{25 \cdot 50} = 72 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

• Déformation :

$$\epsilon_L = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \frac{1,2}{3,5 \cdot 10^3} = 0,34 \text{ ‰}$$

section rectangulaire

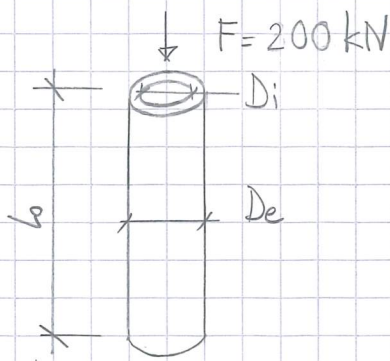
25 mm x 50 mm

$L_0 = 3,5 \text{ m}$, $\Delta L = 1,2 \text{ mm}$

• Module de Young :

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_L} = \frac{72}{0,34 \text{ ‰}} = 210 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 210 \text{ kN/mm}^2$$

Exercice 3



$$D_e = 28 \text{ cm}, D_i = 26 \text{ cm}$$

$$L_0 = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\sigma_e = 150 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$E = 90 \text{ kN/mm}^2$$

a) Contrainte :

$$\tau = \frac{N}{A_0} = \frac{-F}{\frac{\pi}{4}(D_e^2 - D_i^2)} \quad \text{avec } N = -F$$

$$= \frac{-200 \cdot 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4}(28^2 - 26^2)} = -24 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Coefficient de sécurité :

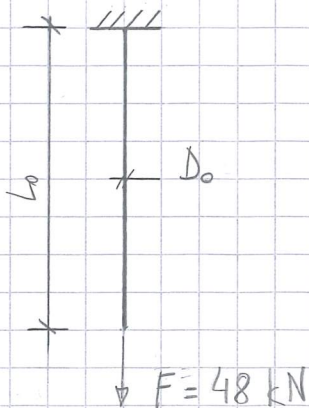
$$s = \frac{\sigma_e}{\tau} = \frac{-150}{-24} = 6,25$$

b) Raccourcissement :

$$\Delta L = \epsilon_L \cdot L_0 = \frac{\tau}{E} \cdot L_0 = \frac{N \cdot L_0}{A_0 \cdot E}$$

$$= \frac{-200 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4}(28^2 - 26^2) \cdot 90} = -0,79 \text{ mm}$$

Exercice 4



Module de Young

$$E = \frac{\tau}{\epsilon_L} = \frac{N/A_0}{\Delta L/L_0} = \frac{N \cdot L_0}{A_0 \cdot \Delta L} \quad \text{avec } N = F$$

$$= \frac{48 \cdot 500}{\frac{\pi}{4} 16^2 \cdot 568 \cdot 10^{-3}} = \frac{24000}{114} = 210 \text{ kN/mm}^2$$

Coefficient de Poisson

$$\nu = -\frac{\epsilon_T}{\epsilon_L} = -\frac{\Delta D/D_0}{\Delta L/L_0}$$

$$= \frac{-(-5,3 \cdot 10^{-3})/16}{568 \cdot 10^{-3}/500} = \frac{0,33 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1,14 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,29$$

$$L_0 = 500 \text{ mm}, \Delta L = 568 \mu\text{m}$$

$$D_0 = 16 \text{ mm}, \Delta D = -5,3 \mu\text{m}$$

Le matériau est l'acier. ($E = 210 \text{ kN/mm}^2$, $\nu = 0,29$)