

Exemple 1

Vérifier la résistance de la poutre ci-dessous si la contrainte admissible $[\sigma]=160 \text{ N/mm}^2$.

Solution:

- Calculer la contrainte maximale
- Comparer cette contrainte avec $[\sigma]$.

Le moment maximal est à mi-travée:

$$M_{\max} = \frac{ql^2}{8} = \frac{40 \times 4}{8} = 20 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$I_z = \frac{60 \times 120^3}{12} = 864 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max} y_{\max}}{I_z} = \frac{2 \times 10^6 \times 60}{864 \times 10^4} = 138.8 \text{ N/mm}^2 < 160 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

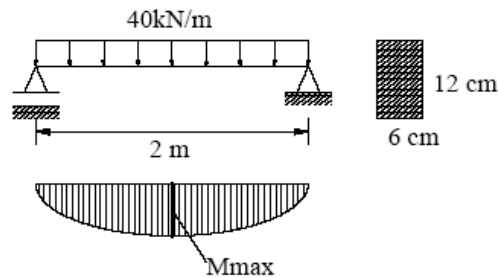


Fig. 7.7

Exemple 2

$$I_z = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 \quad [\sigma_-] = 80 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$h = 160 \text{ mm} \quad [\sigma_+] = 120 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$y_G = 60 \text{ mm}$$

Solution

-Diagramme des moments :

$$\Rightarrow M_{\max}^+ = 10 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_{\max}^- = 20 \text{ kN.m}$$

-Contraintes :

Pour $M_{\max}^+ = 10 \text{ kN.m}$

$$\sigma_{\max}^+ = \frac{10 \times 10^5 \times 60}{2 \times 10^6} = 30 < 120$$

et pour $M_{\max}^- = 20 \text{ kN.m}$

$$\sigma_{\max}^+ = \frac{20 \times 10^5 \times 100}{2 \times 10^6} = 100 \text{ N/mm}^2 < 120$$

$$|\sigma_{\max}^-| = \frac{20 \times 10^5 \times 60}{2 \times 10^6} = 60 \text{ N/mm}^2 < [\sigma_-]$$

$$|\sigma_{\max}^-| = \frac{10 \times 10^5 \times 100}{2 \times 10^6} = 50 < [\sigma_-]$$

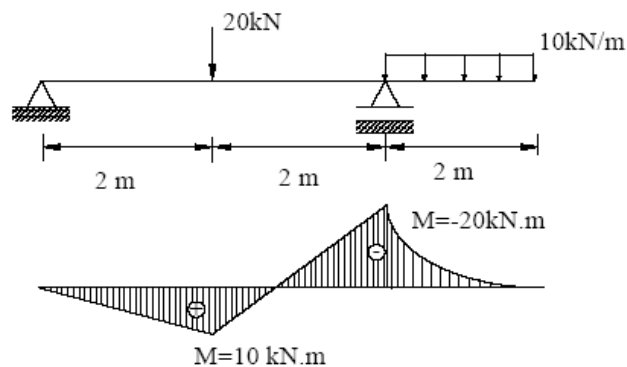


Fig. 7.8

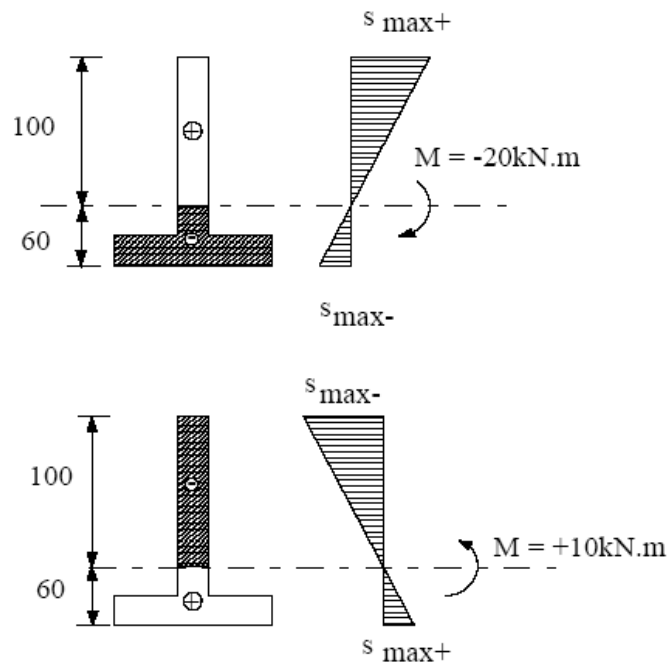


Fig. 7.9

Exemple 3

$$T = 80 \text{ kN}$$

$$\tau = \frac{TS^*}{I_z b}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12}(6 \times 12^3 - 4 \times 8^3) = 693.3 \text{ cm}^4$$

Point 1:

$$S_1^* = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_1 = 0$$

NB : Il ya une symétrie

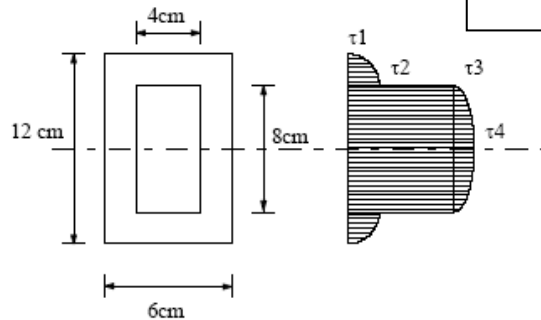


Fig. 7.16

Point 2: largeur $b = 6 \text{ cm}$

$$S_2^* = 6 \frac{12-8}{2} \left(\frac{12}{2} - \frac{12-8}{4} \right) = 60 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_2 = \frac{80 \times 10^3 \times 60 \times 10^3}{693.3 \times 10^4 \times 60} = 11.54 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Point 3: même point avec $b = 6 - 4 = 2 \text{ cm}$ (discontinuité de la section)

$$S_3^* = S_2^* \Rightarrow \tau_3 = \tau_2 \frac{6}{6-4} = 34.6 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Point 4: milieu de la section

$$S_4^* = S_2^* + (6-4) \frac{8}{2} \times \frac{8}{2} = 76 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\tau_4 = \frac{80 \times 10^3 \times 76 \times 10^3}{2 \times 693.3 \times 10^4} = 43.9 \text{ N/mm}^2$$