

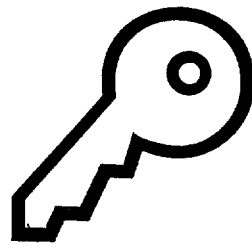
CORRIGE

Ces éléments de correction n'ont qu'une valeur indicative. Ils ne peuvent en aucun cas engager la responsabilité des autorités académiques, chaque jury est souverain.

CORRIGES

BTS MFAM

SUPPORT REPOSE-PIED



CORRIGES

DE

MECANIQUE

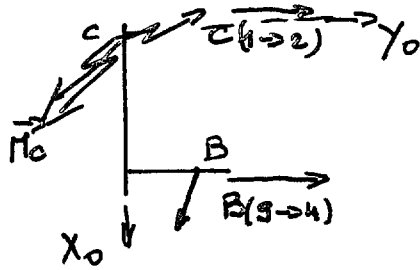
CORRIGES

— STATIQUE —

Question 1-1

Isolons le système $S = \{2; 4\}$ dans $Ro(c; \vec{x}_0; \vec{y}_0; \vec{z}_0)$

a/ schéma:



b/ inventaire:

* en C: liaison encastrement $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} (1 \rightarrow 2) \end{matrix} \right\}_c = \begin{Bmatrix} X_c & L_c \\ Y_c & M_c \\ Z_c & N_c \end{Bmatrix}$

* en B: action connue $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} (3 \rightarrow 4) \end{matrix} \right\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} 75 & 0 \\ -30 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}$

c/ Principe Fondamental de la Statique:

le système (S) est en équilibre $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} (\bar{S} \rightarrow S) \end{matrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$ (1)

équation (1) $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} (1 \rightarrow 2) \end{matrix} \right\}_c + \left\{ \begin{matrix} (3 \rightarrow 4) \end{matrix} \right\}_B = \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$ (2)

d/ Résolution:

$$M_c(3 \rightarrow 4) = M_B(3 \rightarrow 4) + \vec{CB} \wedge \vec{B}(3 \rightarrow 4)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 152 \\ 60 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \wedge \begin{vmatrix} 75 \\ -30 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -4560 - 4500 \end{vmatrix}$$

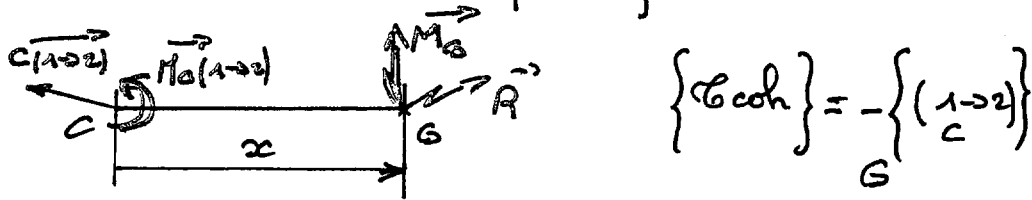
(2) $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} (1 \rightarrow 2) \end{matrix} \right\}_c = - \left\{ \begin{matrix} (3 \rightarrow 4) \end{matrix} \right\}_B = - \begin{Bmatrix} 75 & 0 \\ -30 & 0 \\ 0 & -9060 \end{Bmatrix}$

e/ Résultat:

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{C}_{(1 \rightarrow 2)} \end{matrix} \right\}_c = \begin{Bmatrix} -75 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 9060 \end{Bmatrix}$$

RESISTANCE DES MATERIAUX.

2.1. calcul du $\{\sigma_{coh}\}$: zone (CA) $0 \leq x < 152$.



$$\{\sigma_{coh}\}_G = -\{\sigma_{1-2}\}_C$$

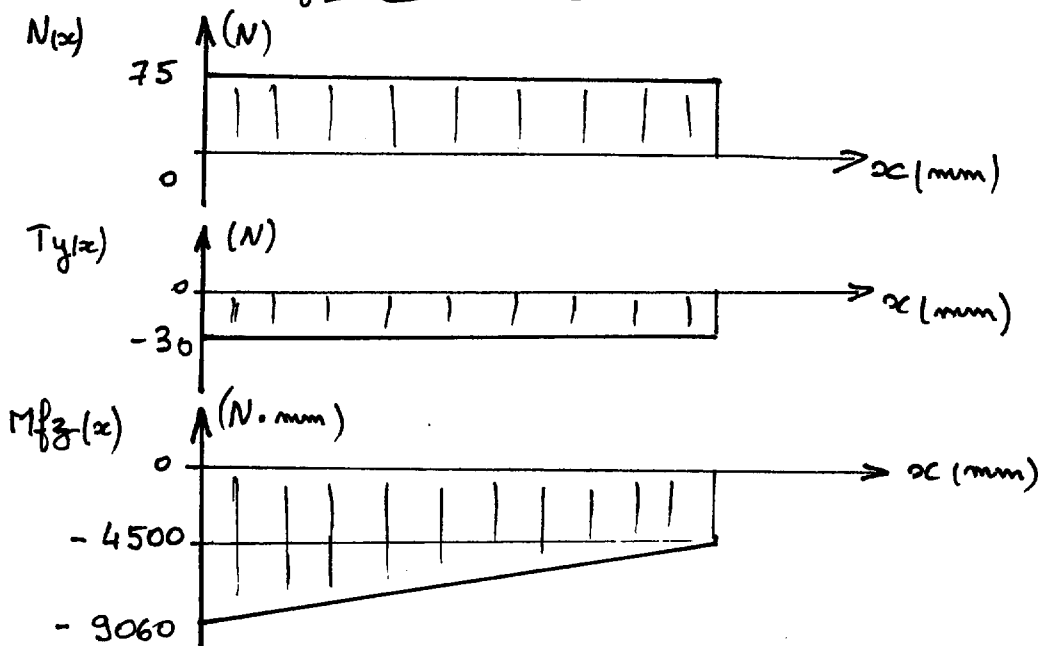
$$\vec{M}_G(1-2) = \vec{M}_C(1-2) + \vec{GC} \wedge \vec{C}(1-2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 9060 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} -75 \\ 30 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -30x + 9060 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{\sigma_{coh}\}_G = \begin{pmatrix} 75 & 0 \\ -30 & 0 \\ 0 & 30x - 9060 \end{pmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} N(x) = 75 \Rightarrow \text{traction} \\ T_y(x) = -30 \Rightarrow \text{cisaillement} \\ M_{fz}^p(x) = 30x - 9060 \Rightarrow \text{flexion.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_{fz}^p(0) = -9060 \\ M_{fz}^p(152) = -4500 \end{cases}$$

2.2. Diagrammes des sollicitations:



2.3. Contrainte normale de chaque section:

en traction $\Rightarrow \sigma_t = \frac{N}{S}$ et $\sigma_f = \frac{M_{fz}^{p, \max}}{I_{az}} \times \rho_{\max}$

section A:

$$\sigma_t = \frac{75}{218,1} = 0,34 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{9060}{4663,21} \times 9,85 = 19,13 \text{ MPa.}$$

$$\sigma_{\max}^{\text{tot.}} = 0,34 + 19,13 = \boxed{19,47 \text{ MPa}}$$

section - B - :

3/3

$$\sigma_t = \frac{75}{115,71} = 0,65 \text{ MPa} \quad \sigma_f = \frac{9060}{2850,05} \times 8,75 = 27,82 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{maxi}} = 28,5 \text{ MPa}$$

sect B

section - C - :

$$\sigma_t = \frac{75}{80,8} = 0,93 \text{ MPa} \quad \sigma_f = \frac{9060}{2010,62} \times 9,11 = 41,05 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{maxi}} \approx 42 \text{ MPa}$$

section D :

$$\sigma_t = \frac{75}{185,1} = 0,4 \text{ MPa} \quad \sigma_f = \frac{9060}{3399,22} \times 8,85 = 23,6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{maxi}} = 24 \text{ MPa}$$

2.4 - Le poids minimal est obtenu avec la section - C -
vérification de la condition de résistance.

NON $\sigma_{\text{maxi}} \leq \frac{\sigma_e}{\lambda} \Rightarrow 42 \leq \frac{140}{5} \Rightarrow 42 \leq 28$ NON

Le poids minimal respectant est avec la section B -
condition de résistance

OUI

$$\boxed{28,5 \leq 28} \text{ donc acceptable.}$$

NON la section - D - donne un poids plus important
et une condition de résistance $24 \leq 28$

NON la section - A - a le poids maximal.
 $19,47 \leq 28$

On cherche $\{T_{1 \rightarrow 2}\}$ au point C.

On isole l'ensemble 2+4.

Bilan des actions mécaniques

- au point C, liaison encastrement

$$\{T_{1 \rightarrow 2}\} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} X_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C & L_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C \\ Y_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C & M_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C \\ Z_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C & N_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C \end{array} \right)_R = \left(\begin{array}{c} \vec{R}_{1 \rightarrow 2} \\ \vec{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2} \end{array} \right)_R$$

- au point B, action du passager sur 4

$$\{T_{g \rightarrow 4}\} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 75 & 0 \\ -30 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)_R = \left(\begin{array}{c} \vec{R}_{g \rightarrow 4} \\ \vec{0} \end{array} \right)_R$$

Principe Fondamental de la statique au point C

$$\{T_{1 \rightarrow 2}\} + \{T_{g \rightarrow 4}\} = \{0\}$$

$$X_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C + 75 = 0$$

$$L_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C + 0 = 0$$

$$Y_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C - 30 = 0$$

$$M_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C + 0 = 0$$

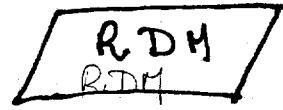
$$Z_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C + 0 = 0$$

$$N_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C - 9060 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{car } \vec{M}_{g \rightarrow 4}^C &= \vec{M}_{g \rightarrow 4}^B + \vec{CB} \wedge \vec{R}_{g \rightarrow 4}^B \\ &= \vec{0} + \begin{vmatrix} 152 & 75 \\ 60 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 9060 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Par conséquent

$$\{T_{1 \rightarrow 2}\}_C = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} -75 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 9060 \end{array} \right\}_R = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \vec{R}_{1 \rightarrow 2} \\ \vec{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2} \end{array} \right\}_R \quad 20 \text{ mm}$$



On travaille sur le tronçon CM qui doit être en équilibre

$$\{T_{1 \rightarrow 2}\}_C = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} -75 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 9060 \end{array} \right\}_R \quad \{T_{\text{cohésion}}\}_M = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} X & L \\ Y & M \\ Z & N \end{array} \right\}_R$$

l'équilibre du tronçon se traduit par :

$$\{T_{1 \rightarrow 2}\} + \{T_{\text{cohésion}}\} = \{0\} \text{ au point M}$$

$$-75 + X = 0$$

$$L + 0 = 0$$

$$30 + Y = 0$$

$$M + 0 = 0$$

$$0 + Z = 0$$

$$N + 9060 - 30x_M = 0$$

$$\text{Car } \vec{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2}^M = \vec{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C + \vec{MC} \wedge \vec{R}_{1 \rightarrow 2}^C$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 9060 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -x_M \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \wedge \begin{vmatrix} -75 \\ 30 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 9060 - 30x_M \end{vmatrix}$$

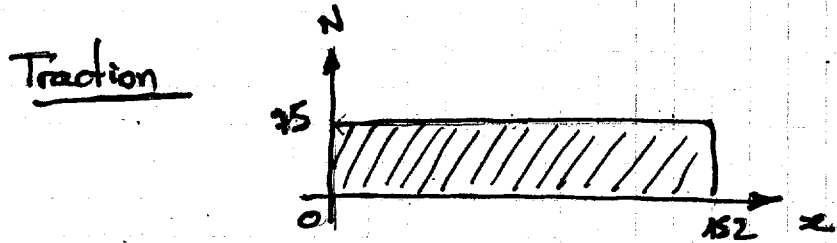
$$\text{Conclusion : } \{T_{\text{cohésion}}\}_M = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} 75 & 0 \\ -30 & 0 \\ 0 & -9060 + 30x_M \end{array} \right\}_R$$

- Traction
 - Cisaillement
 - Flexion Pure
- } Flexion Simple

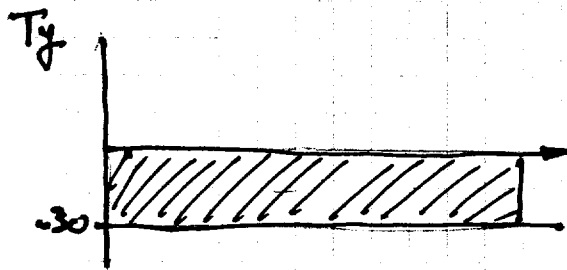
$$N = 75 \quad (\text{Newton})$$

$$T_y = -30 \quad (\text{Newton})$$

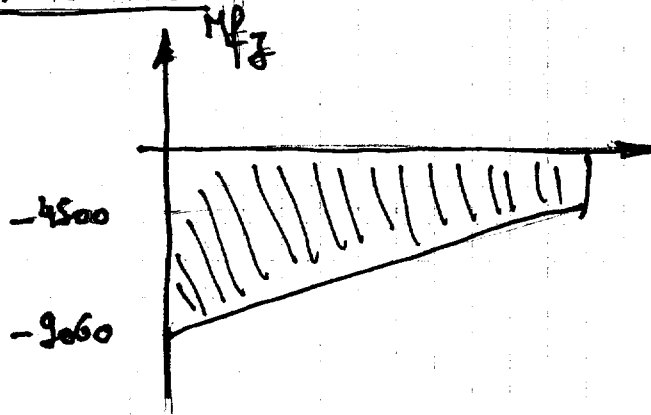
$$M_{fz} = -9060 + 30 x_1 \quad (\text{Newton millimètre})$$



Efforts tranchant



Moment flechissant

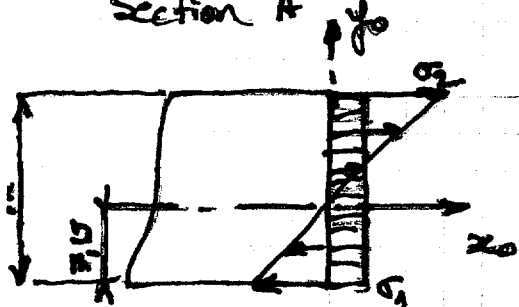


Calculons la contrainte maximale dans chaque section :

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N}{S} \quad \text{en traction}$$

$$\sigma_{2 \text{ max}} = \frac{M_{f \text{ max}}}{I_{yy}} \times \rho_{\text{max}} \quad \text{en flexion}$$

Section A



Traction $\sigma_1 = \frac{F}{S} = \frac{75}{218,1} = 0,344 \text{ N/mm}^2$

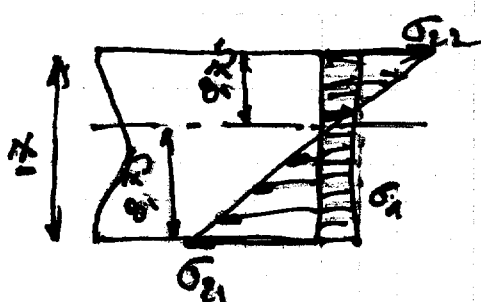
Flexion $\sigma_2 = \frac{M_{maxi}}{I_{yy}} \rho_{maxi} = \frac{2060}{4663,21} \times 9,85$

$\sigma_2 = 19,14 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Contrainte maximale normale : $\sigma_{maxi} = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2$

$\sigma_{maxi} = 19,5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Section B



Traction $\sigma_1 = \frac{N}{S} = \frac{75}{115,71} = 0,65 \text{ N/mm}^2$

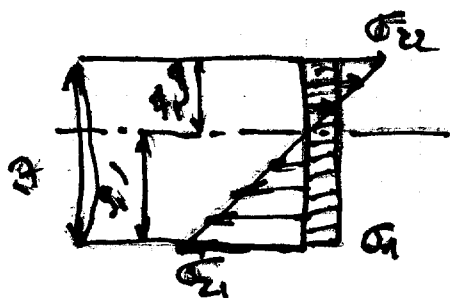
Flexion $\sigma_2 = \frac{M_{maxi}}{I_{yy}} \times \rho_{maxi}$

$\sigma_{2_1} = 27,815 \text{ N/mm}^2$ $\sigma_{2_2} = 26,226 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma_{maxi} = 27,165 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma = 26,226$

Section C



Traction $\sigma_1 = \frac{75}{80,8} = 0,93 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma_{2_1} = \frac{9060}{2019,62} \times 9,1$
 $= 41 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma_{2_2} = \frac{9060}{2019,62} \times 7,9$
 $= 35,6 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma = 40,07 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $= \sigma_{2_1} - \sigma_1$

$\sigma = \sigma_{2_2} + \sigma_1$
 $= 34,67 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma_{maxi} = 40,07 \text{ N/mm}^2$

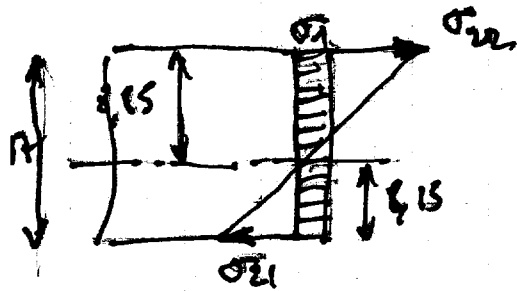
Section D

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{75}{185,1} = 0,40 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{22} &= \frac{9060}{3399,22} \times 8,85 \\ &= 23,6 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{21} = \frac{9060}{3399,22} \times 8$$

$$\sigma_{21} = 21,72 \text{ N/mm}^2$$



$$\sigma_{\text{maxi}} = \sigma_1 + \sigma_{22} = 24 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

2.4) Poids mini & Surface mini idem/

$$\sigma_{\text{maxi}} \leq R_{pe} \text{ avec } R_{pe} = \frac{R_e}{S} = \frac{140}{5} = 28 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

	A	B	C	D
Surface	218,1	115,71	20,8	185,1
σ_{maxi}	19,5	27,165	40,27	24

Choix : Section B.