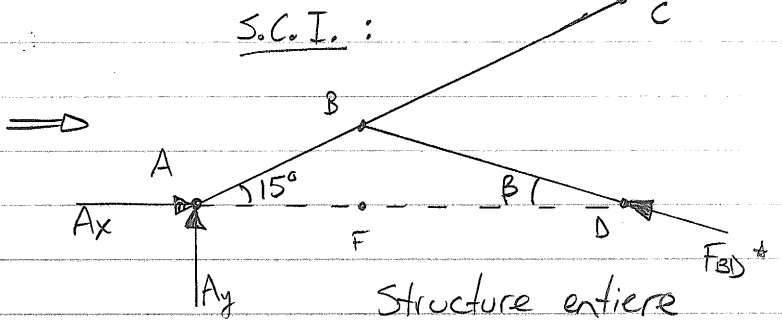
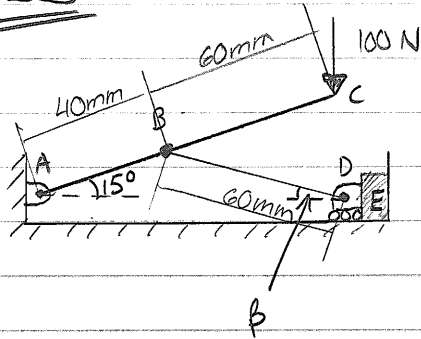


# SOLUTIONS EXERCICES SEMAINE #9

6.123



\* BD est un membre à 2 forces, donc on connaît l'orientation de F<sub>BD</sub>...

$$\overline{BF} = 40 \sin 15 = 10,35 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta = \arcsin\left(\frac{\overline{BF}}{\overline{BD}}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{10,35}{40}\right) = 9,936^\circ$$

$$\overline{AD} = \overline{AF} + \overline{FD} = 40 \cos 15 + 60 \cos 9,936 = 97,74 \text{ mm}$$

Conditions d'équilibre:

$$\sum M_A = 0 \quad -100(97,74) + F_{BD} \sin(9,936) \cdot (97,74) = 0$$

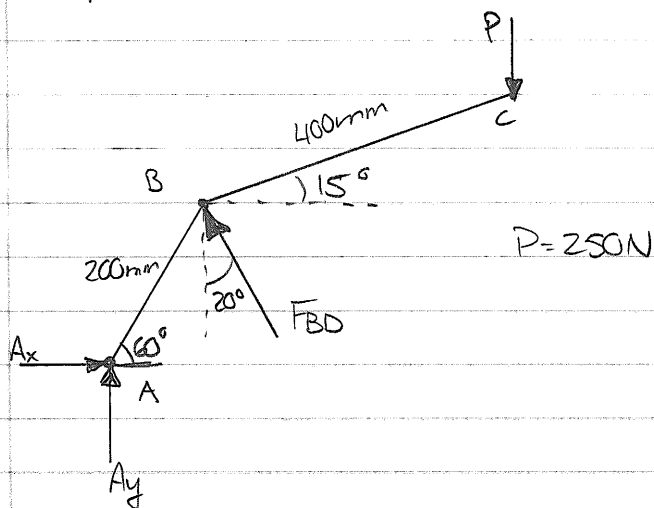
$$F_{BD} = 572,7 \text{ N}$$

composante horizontale:  $F_{BDx} = F_{BD} \cos(9,936)$

$F_{BDx} = 564,1 \text{ N}$
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6.125

Corps Isolé: membre AC:



Le membre BD est un membre à 2 forces donc on connaît l'orientation de la force  $F_{BD}$

$$a) F_{BDy} = ? \Rightarrow \sum M_A = 0 = F_{BD} \cos 20 \cdot 200 \cos 60 + F_{BD} \sin 20 \cdot 200 \sin 60 - P(400 \cos 15 + 200 \cos 60)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{BD} = 793,6 \text{ N}$$

Composante verticale:  $F_{BDy} = F_{BD} \cos 20$ 

$$F_{BDy} = 746 \text{ N}$$

b) réactions au point A

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad A_x - F_{BD} \sin 20 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_x = 271,4 \text{ N} \rightarrow$$

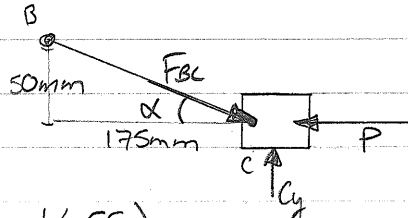
$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad A_y + F_{BD} \cos 20 - P = 0$$

$$A_y = 495,7 \text{ N} \downarrow$$

G,129

Pour a) et b)  $\overline{BC}$  est un membre à 2 forces, donc on connaît la direction de la force.

Corps isolé: piston



$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{50}{175}\right) = 15,94^\circ$$

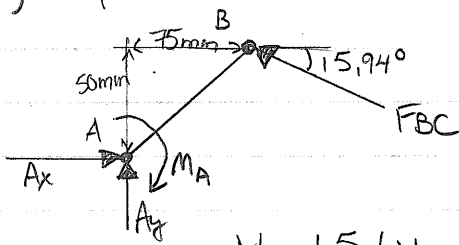
$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_{BCx} - P = 0$$

$$F_{BCx} = P = F_{BC} \cos \alpha$$

$$F_{BCx} = 0,9615 F_{BC} = P$$

$$F_{BCy} = F_{BC} \sin \alpha = 0,275 F_{BC}$$

a) Corps isolé: membre AB



$$M_A = 1,5 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \\ = 1500 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{mm}$$

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

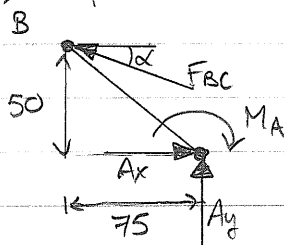
$$-M_A + F_{BC} \cos(15,94) \cdot 50 + F_{BC} \sin(15,94) \cdot 75$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{BC} = 21,84 \text{ kN}$$

$$P = 0,9615 F_{BC}$$

$$P = 21 \text{ kN}$$

b) Corps isolé: membre AB



$$\sum M_A = 0$$

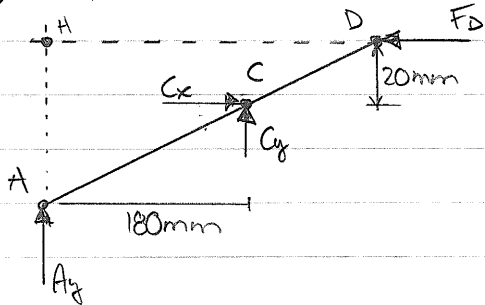
$$-M_A + F_{BC} \cos(15,94) \cdot 50 - F_{BC} \sin(15,94) \cdot 75$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{BC} = 54,6 \text{ kN}$$

$$P = 52,5 \text{ kN}$$

G.166

a) Corps isolé: Membre ACD

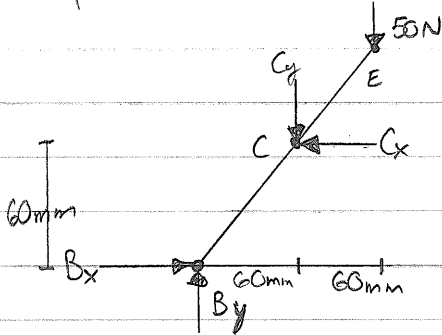


$$\sum M_H = 0$$

$$C_x(20) + C_y(180) = 0$$

$$C_x = -9C_y \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

Corps isolé: Membre BCE



$$\sum M_B = 0$$

$$-50(120) - C_y(60) + C_x(60) = 0$$

$$-6000 - 60C_y + (-9C_y)(60) = 0$$

$$\therefore C_y = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{eq 1} \Rightarrow C_x = -90 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad B_x = C_x$$

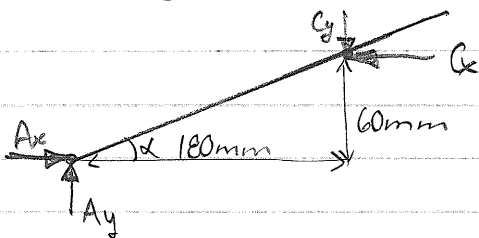
$$B_x = -90 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad B_y - 50 - C_y = 0$$

$$B_y = 60 \text{ N}$$

b) Corps isolé: Membre AC

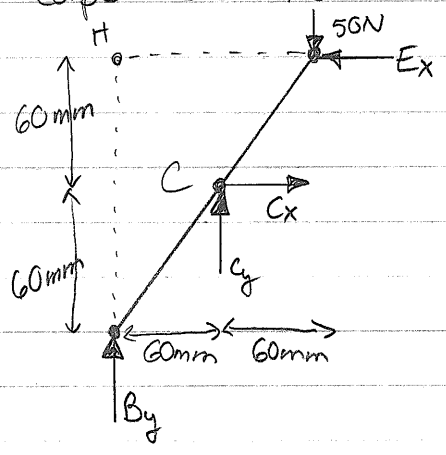
→ C'est un membre à 2 forces.



$$\frac{C_x}{180} = \frac{C_y}{60} \quad \therefore C_x = 3C_y$$

$$(\text{Eq. 2})$$

Corps isolé: membre BCE



$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_H = 0 \\ -50(120) + C_y(60) + C_x(60) = 0 \\ 6000 = C_y(60) + 3C_y(60) \end{aligned}$$

$C_y = 25 \text{ N}$
Eq 2 $\rightarrow C_x = 75 \text{ N}$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad B_y + C_y - 50 = 0$$

$B_y = 25 \text{ N}$
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