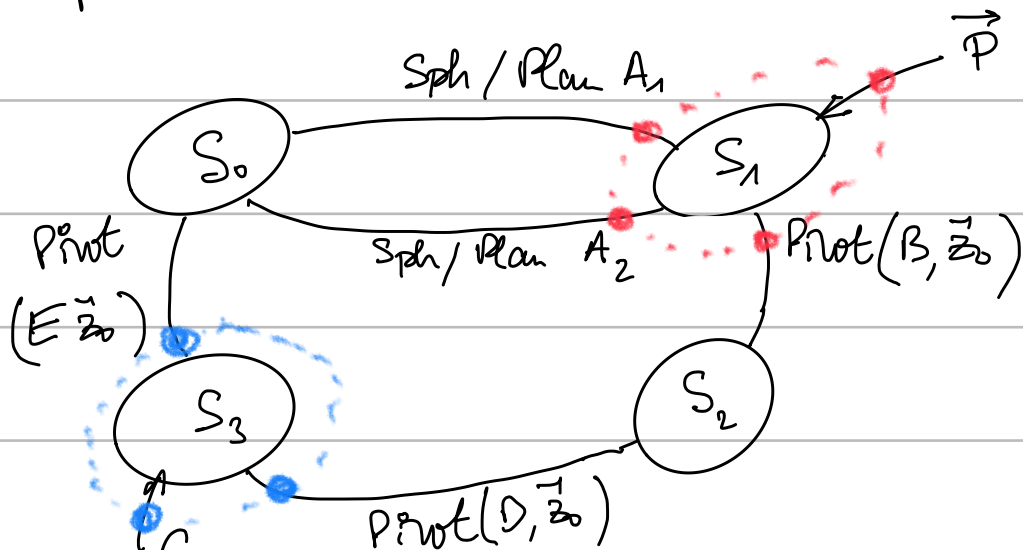


Conexion TD Basculleur.

Graphique de structure



Q1:

$$\left\{ \mathcal{L}_{0 \rightarrow 1}^{\text{sph/plan}} \right\}_{A_1} = \begin{Bmatrix} N_1 \vec{x}_1 \\ \vec{0} \end{Bmatrix}_{A_1}$$

$$\left\{ \mathcal{L}_{0 \rightarrow 1}^{\text{sph/plan}} \right\}_{A_2} = \begin{Bmatrix} N_2 \vec{x}_{12} \\ \vec{0} \end{Bmatrix}_{A_2}$$

Q2: Si on écrit la somme de ces 2 torseurs en I alors

$$(1) \left\{ \mathcal{L}_{0 \rightarrow 1}^{1+2} \right\}_I = \begin{Bmatrix} N_1 \vec{x}_{11} + N_2 \vec{x}_{12} \\ \vec{0} \end{Bmatrix}_I \quad \text{c'est un glisseur}$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{0}$$

Q3:

$$\left\{ \mathcal{L}_{2 \rightarrow 1} \right\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} F_B \vec{x}_2 \\ \vec{0} \end{Bmatrix}_B \quad (2)$$

Q4: On isole 1 : B.A.M.E. $\vec{P}$; (1); (2).

On applique le théorème du moment statique: en I

$$\vec{0} = \vec{M}_{I, H_2} + \vec{M}_{I, \vec{P}} + \vec{M}_{I, F_B}$$

$$\parallel \vec{0}$$

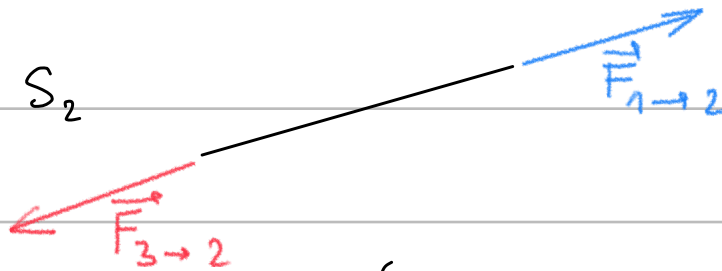
$$= \vec{IG} \wedge \vec{P} + \vec{IB} \wedge \vec{F}_B$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (x_G \vec{x}_0 + y_G \vec{y}_0) \wedge -mg \vec{y}_0 + L_2 \vec{x}_{12} \wedge F_B \vec{x}_2 \\
&= -x_G mg \vec{z}_0 + L_2 F_B (\cos \alpha_{12} \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha_{12} \vec{y}_0) \wedge (\cos \alpha_2 \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha_2 \vec{y}_0) \\
&= -x_G mg \vec{z}_0 + L_2 F_B (\cos \alpha_{12} \sin \alpha_2 - \sin \alpha_{12} \cos \alpha_2) \vec{z}_0 \\
&\Rightarrow L_2 F_B \sin(\alpha_{12} - \alpha_2) = x_G mg
\end{aligned}$$

$$F_B = \frac{x_G mg}{L_2 \sin(\alpha_{12} - \alpha_2)}$$

Q5 On isole la manivelle 3 B.A.M.E : $\vec{C}_r$; P. pivot en E
 $\vec{F}_{2 \rightarrow 3}$

Si on isole S_2



On $\vec{F}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = -\vec{F}_{2 \rightarrow 1} = -\vec{F}_B$ (principe de l'action et de la réaction)

PFS sur S_2 donne $\vec{F}_{3 \rightarrow 2} + \vec{F}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \vec{0}$

d'où $\vec{F}_{3 \rightarrow 2} = -\vec{F}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = -(-\vec{F}_B)$

En fin $\vec{F}_{2 \rightarrow 3} = -\vec{F}_{3 \rightarrow 2} = -\vec{F}_B$

Si on applique le th du moment statique en E

cela donne : $\vec{C}_r + \vec{M}_{E, \vec{F}_{2 \rightarrow 3}} + \vec{0} = \vec{0}$

$\vec{C}_r + \vec{ED} \wedge \vec{F}_{2 \rightarrow 3} = \vec{0}$

$\vec{C}_r + R \vec{x}_0 \wedge -F_0 \vec{x}_2 = \vec{0}$

$$\vec{C}_r = R F_B (\cos \alpha_3 \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha_3 \vec{y}_0) \wedge (\cos \alpha_2 \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha_2 \vec{y}_0) \quad \vec{0}$$

$$\text{d'où } C_r \vec{z}_0 = R F_B (\sin \alpha_2 \cos \alpha_3 - \sin \alpha_3 \cos \alpha_2) \vec{z}_0 = 0$$

en projection sur $\vec{z}_0$ on obtient

$$C_r = R F_B \sin(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)$$

Q6:

$$C_r = \frac{R \cdot x_G \cdot m g \cdot \sin(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)}{L_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)}$$

$$\text{A.N. } C_r = \frac{0,86 \cdot 0,506 \cdot 80 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \sin(3^\circ - 91^\circ)}{0,140 \cdot \sin(108^\circ - 3^\circ)} = 252,4 \text{ N.m}$$

Q7 On suppose que le réducteur a un rendement $\eta = 1$

$$\eta = \frac{C_r \omega_r}{C_m \omega_m} \Rightarrow C_m = C_r \times \frac{k}{\eta}$$

$$\text{A.N. } C_m = 252,4 \times \frac{1}{107} = 2,36 \text{ N.m}$$