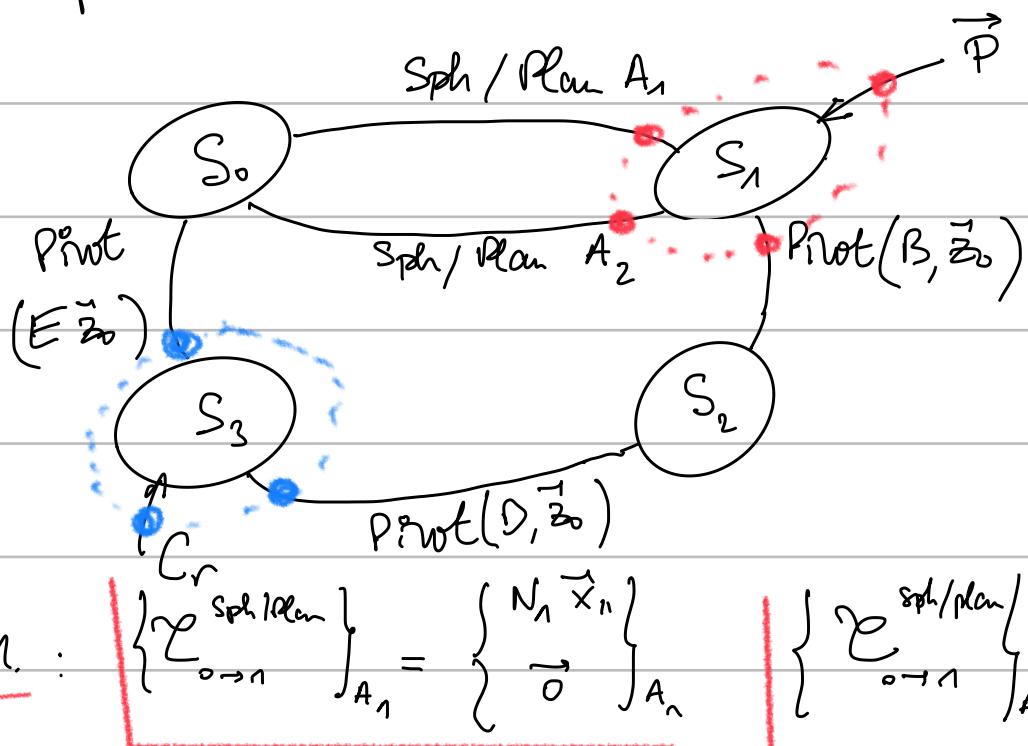


Connexion TD Basculeur.

Graphie de structure



Q1:

$$\left\{ \sum_{o \rightarrow n}^{\text{sph/plan}} \right\}_{A_1} = \left\{ \vec{N}_1 \vec{x}_n \right\}_{A_n}$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{o \rightarrow n}^{\text{sph/plan}} \right\}_{A_2} = \left\{ \vec{N}_2 \vec{x}_{n2} \right\}_{A_2}$$

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

$$(1) \left\{ \sum_{o \rightarrow n}^{1+2} \right\}_I = \left\{ \vec{N}_1 \vec{x}_{11} + \vec{N}_2 \vec{x}_{12} \right\}_I \quad \text{c'est un glisseur} \\ M = \vec{0}$$

Q3:

$$\left\{ \sum_{2 \rightarrow 1} \right\}_B = \left\{ \vec{F}_B \vec{x}_2 \right\}_B \quad (2)$$

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

D'où applique le théorème du moment statique:

$$\vec{o} = \vec{M}_{I, M_2} + \vec{M}_{I, \vec{P}} + M_{I, \vec{F}_B}$$

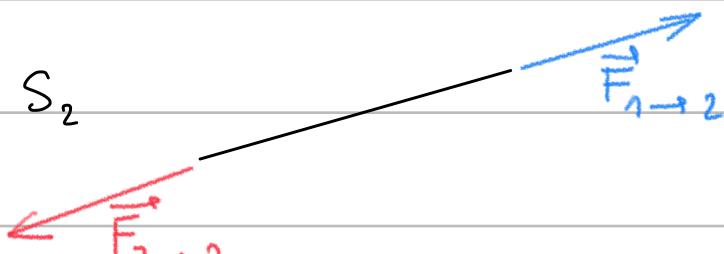
$$= \vec{I} G \wedge \vec{P} + \vec{I} B \wedge \vec{F}_B$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (x_G \vec{x}_0 + y_G \vec{y}_0) \perp - mg \vec{y}_0 + L_2 \vec{x}_{n2} \wedge \vec{F}_B \vec{x}_2 \\
 &= -x_G mg \vec{z}_0 + L_2 \vec{F}_B (\cos \alpha_{n2} \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha_{n2} \vec{y}_0) \perp (\cos \alpha_2 \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha_2 \vec{y}_0) \\
 &= -x_G mg \vec{z}_0 + L_2 \vec{F}_B (\cos \alpha_{n2} \sin \alpha_2 - \sin \alpha_{n2} \cos \alpha_2) \vec{z}_0 \\
 \Rightarrow L_2 \vec{F}_B \sin(\alpha_{n2} - \alpha_2) &= x_G mg
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{F}_B = \frac{x_G mg}{L_2 \sin(\alpha_{n2} - \alpha_2)}$$

Q5 On isole la manivelle 3 B.A.M.E : \vec{C}_r , P_1 not 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)

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

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

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

Si on applique le th du moment statique en E

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

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

$\vec{C}_r + R \vec{x}_2 \wedge -\vec{F}_B \vec{x}_2 = \vec{0}$

$$\vec{C}_r = RF_B (\cos \alpha_3 \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha_3 \vec{y}_0) \wedge (\cos \alpha_2 \vec{x}_0 + \sin \alpha_2 \vec{y}_0)$$

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

en projection sur \vec{z}_0 on obtient

$$C_r = RF_B \sin(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)$$

Q6:

$$C_r = \frac{R \cdot x_G \cdot m_g \cdot \sin(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)}{L_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha_{12} - \alpha_2)}$$

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

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

$$\eta = \frac{C_r w_r}{C_m w_m} \Rightarrow C_m = C_r \times \frac{k}{\eta}$$

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