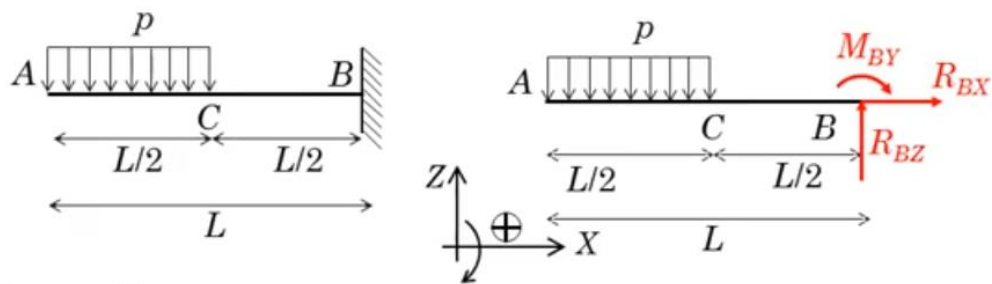


Tracé direct



$$R_{BX} = 0$$

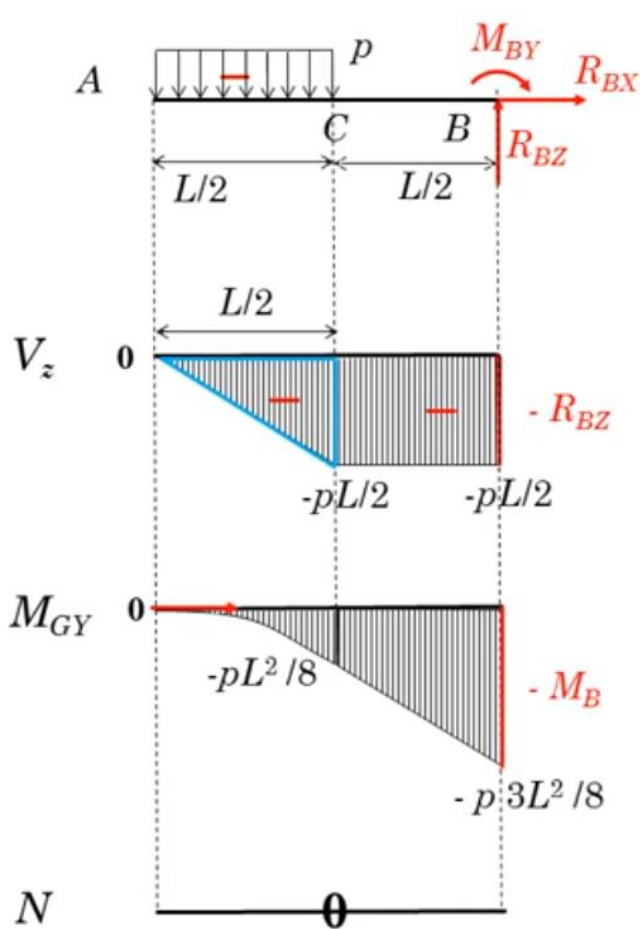
$$R_{BZ} = p \frac{L}{2}$$

$$M_B = p \frac{3L^2}{8}$$

• Diagrammes

$$\frac{dV_z}{dx} = q(x)$$

$$\frac{dM_{Gy}}{dx} = V_z$$



$$R_{BX} = 0 \quad R_{BZ} = p \frac{L}{2}$$

$$M_B = p \frac{3L^2}{8}$$

$q(x) < 0 \Rightarrow V_z$ décroissant

$q(x) \text{ constant} \Rightarrow V_z$ linéaire

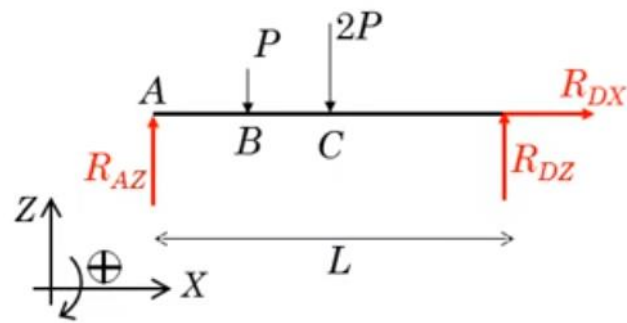
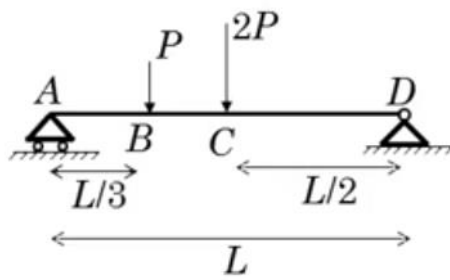
$q(x) = 0 \Rightarrow V_z$ constant

$V_z = 0 \Rightarrow M_{Gy}$ tangente horizontale

$V_z < 0 \Rightarrow M_{Gy}$ décroissant

V_z linéaire $\Rightarrow M_{Gy}$ parabolique

V_z constant $\Rightarrow M_{Gy}$ linéaire



$$R_{AZ} = \frac{5}{3}P$$

$$R_{DX} = 0$$

$$R_{DZ} = \frac{4}{3}P$$

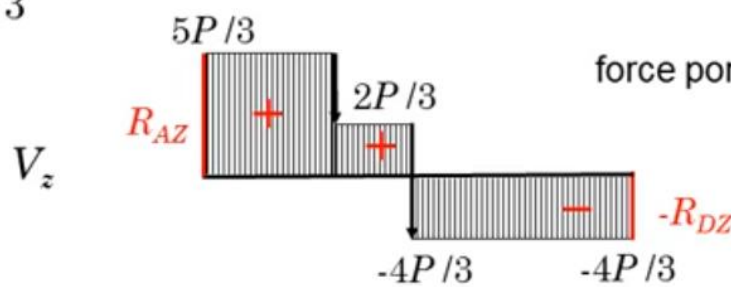
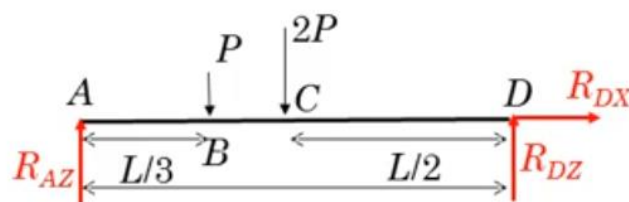
• Diagrammes

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_z}{dx} &= q(x) \\ \frac{dM_{Gy}}{dx} &= V_z \end{aligned}}$$

$$R_{AZ} = \frac{5}{3}P$$

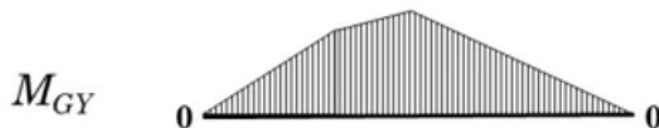
$$R_{DX} = 0$$

$$R_{DZ} = \frac{4}{3}P$$



$q(x)=0 \Rightarrow V_z$ constant
force ponctuelle $\Rightarrow V_z$ discontinu

$V_z > 0 \Rightarrow M_{Gy}$ croissant



V_z constant $\Rightarrow M_{Gy}$ linéaire

$V_z < 0 \Rightarrow M_{Gy}$ décroissant

N

$$R_{AZ} = \frac{5}{3}P$$

$$R_{DX} = 0$$

$$R_{DZ} = \frac{4}{3}P$$

