

Formulaire Dynamique des structures

Oscillateur simple, 1 D.D.L

Notations

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} \quad \xi = \frac{C}{2\omega M} \quad \omega_D = \omega\sqrt{1-\xi^2}$$

Oscillateur simple, libre, non amortie (C=0)

$$u(t) = (A_1 \cdot \cos \omega t + A_2 \sin \omega t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{V_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t + u_0 \cos \omega t =$$

$$\sqrt{u_0^2 + \left(\frac{V_0}{\omega}\right)^2} \cos\left(\omega t - \arctg\left(\frac{V_0}{\omega u_0}\right)\right)$$

Oscillateur simple, libre, amortie

- Amortissement critique $\xi = 1$

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$$\blacksquare u(t) = [u_0 + (\dot{u}_0 + \xi \omega u_0)t] e^{-\xi \omega t}$$

- Amortissement subcritique $\xi < 1$

$$\blacksquare u(t) = e^{-\xi \omega t} (A_1 \cdot \cos \omega_D t + A_2 \sin \omega_D t)$$

$$= e^{-\xi \omega t} \cdot A \cos(\omega_D t - \phi)$$

$$\text{avec } A = \sqrt{u_0^2 + \left(\frac{V_0 + \xi \omega u_0}{\omega_D}\right)^2} \quad \phi = \arctan\left(\frac{V_0 + \xi \omega u_0}{\omega_D u_0}\right)$$

- Amortissement supercritique $\xi > 1$

$$\blacksquare u(t) = e^{-\xi \omega t} (A_1 \cdot \cosh \omega_D t + A_2 \sinh \omega_D t)$$

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Oscillateur simple, forcé, amortie, sous sollicitation harmonique

$$u(t) = (A \cos \omega_D t + B \sin \omega_D t) e^{-\xi \omega t}$$

$$+ U \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

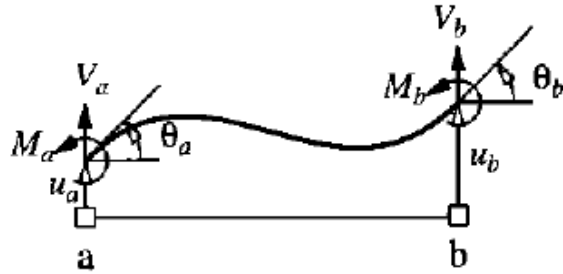
$$u(t) = (A \cos \omega_D t + B \sin \omega_D t) e^{-\xi \omega t}$$

$$+ U \cos \omega t \cos \phi - U \sin \omega t \sin \phi$$

$$U = \frac{P_0}{K} \left[\frac{1}{(1-\beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$R_d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-\beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$

$$R_f = \frac{F_{dyn}}{F_{st}} = \frac{x_{max} \sqrt{k^2 + \omega^2 c^2}}{k \cdot x_{st}} = \frac{x_{max}}{x_{st}} \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + \omega^2 \frac{k^2}{\omega_n^2}}}{k} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 c^2}}{\sqrt{(1-\beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}{\sqrt{(1-\beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$



(M = moments ; V = réactions)

(θ_a, θ_b = rotations $\therefore u_a, u_b$ = déplacements)

$$M_a = \frac{4EI}{L} \theta_a + \frac{2EI}{L} \theta_b + \frac{6EI}{L^2} u_a - \frac{6EI}{L^2} u_b$$

$$M_b = \frac{2EI}{L} \theta_a + \frac{4EI}{L} \theta_b + \frac{6EI}{L^2} u_a - \frac{6EI}{L^2} u_b$$

$$V_a = \frac{6EI}{L^2} \theta_a + \frac{6EI}{L^2} \theta_b + \frac{12EI}{L^3} u_a - \frac{12EI}{L^3} u_b$$

$$V_b = -\frac{6EI}{L^2} \theta_a - \frac{6EI}{L^2} \theta_b - \frac{12EI}{L^3} u_a + \frac{12EI}{L^3} u_b$$