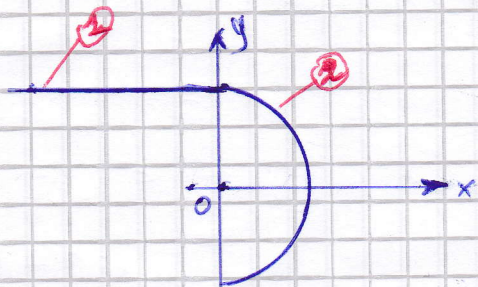


TD 3 : Centre de Gravité

Ex. 1: Fig 1 (a).

Cas linéique. ($y_1 = z_1 = 0$)

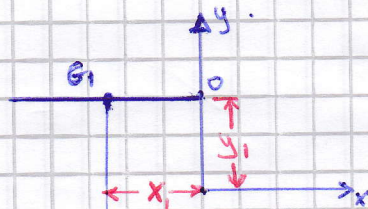
$Z_G = 0$ → cas plan.



la structure est divisé en 2 parties
 (1) et (2); on utilise les formules
 suivantes: formule du Barycentre

$$x_G = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot L_i}{\sum L_i} \text{ et } y_G = \frac{\sum y_i \cdot L_i}{\sum L_i}$$

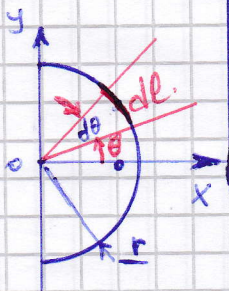
① $x_1 = -r$
 $y_1 = r$
 $L_1 = 2r$



② symétrie / Ox.
 $\Rightarrow y_G = y_2 = 0$

$x_G = x_2 = ?$

$$x_2 = \frac{\int x_0 \cdot dl}{\int dl}$$



$$dl = r d\theta \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$L_2 = \int dl = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} r d\theta = r\pi$$

$$\int x \cdot dl = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} r \cos\theta \cdot r d\theta = 2r^2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\int x \cdot dl}{\int dl} = \frac{2r^2}{r\pi} = \frac{2r}{\pi}$$

③ $\rightarrow x_2 = \frac{2r}{\pi}$
 $y_2 = 0$
 $L_2 = r\pi$

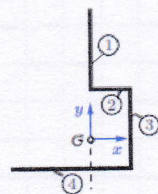
$$x_G = \frac{x_1 \cdot L_1 + x_2 \cdot L_2}{L_1 + L_2} = 0$$

$$y_G = \frac{y_1 \cdot L_1 + y_2 \cdot L_2}{L_1 + L_2} = \frac{2}{2+\pi} \cdot r \approx 0,4r$$

Ex. 1: Fig. 1 (d).

L'origine du centre de repère est placée au centre de gravité G recherché. (axes xG yG)

on divise la structure en 4 parties: ~~ajouts~~



$x_G = \frac{\sum x_i l_i}{\sum l_i}$; pour plus de clarté, utilisons le tableau ci-dessous:

i	l_i	x_i	$x_i l_i$
1	a	0	0
2	$\frac{a}{2}$	$\frac{a}{4}$	$\frac{a^2}{8}$
3	a	$\frac{a}{2}$	$\frac{a^2}{2}$
4	l	$\frac{a}{2} - \frac{l}{2}$	$\frac{al}{2} - \frac{l^2}{2}$
Σ	$\frac{5a}{2} + l$	-	$\frac{5a^2}{8} + \frac{al}{2} - \frac{l^2}{2}$

$G \in$ l'axe Y $\Rightarrow x_G = 0$; on écrit:

$$\sum x_i l_i = \frac{5a^2}{8} + \frac{al}{2} - \frac{l^2}{2} = 0 \sim l^2 - al - \frac{5a^2}{4} = 0.$$

ce qui donne:

$$l_2 = \frac{a}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{5a^2}{4}} = \frac{a}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} a,$$

on prend la valeur positive:

$$l = \frac{a}{2} (1 + \sqrt{6}).$$