

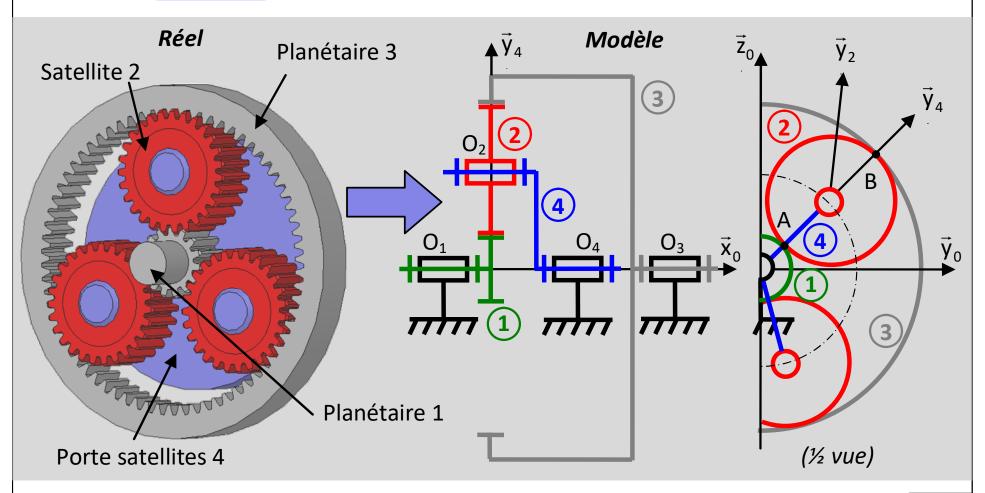


- 1. Définitions et dispositions constructives
- 2. Relation de Willis



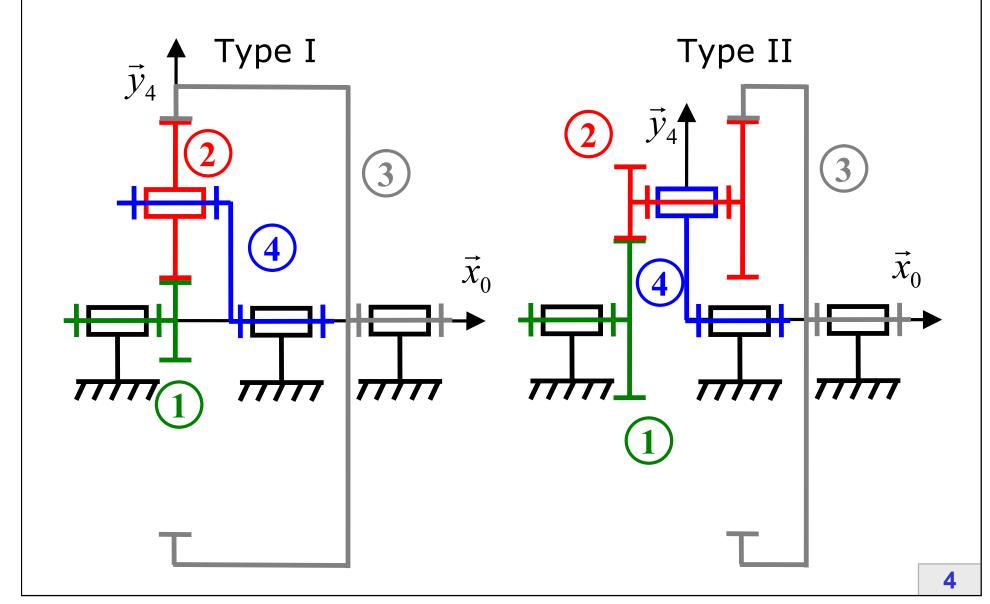
Définitions et vocabulaire

Vidéo 1 Vidéo 2 Vidéo 3



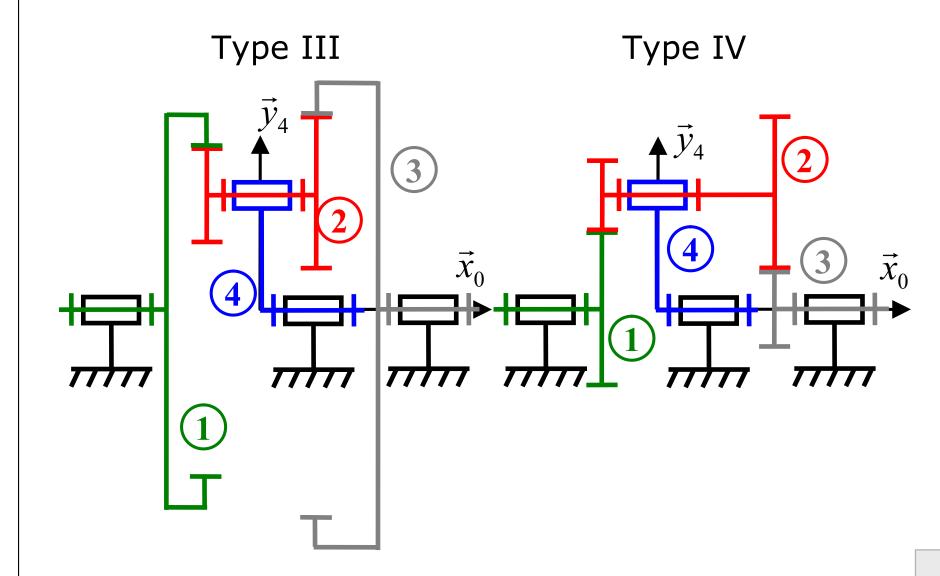


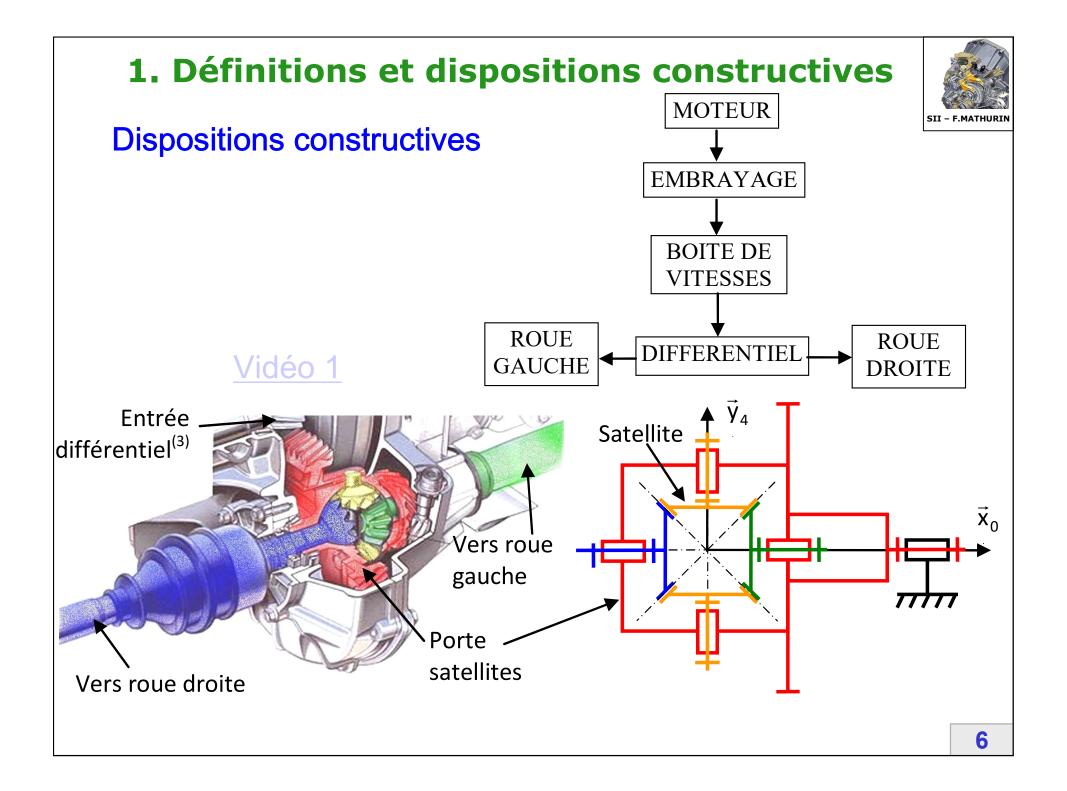
Dispositions constructives





Dispositions constructives







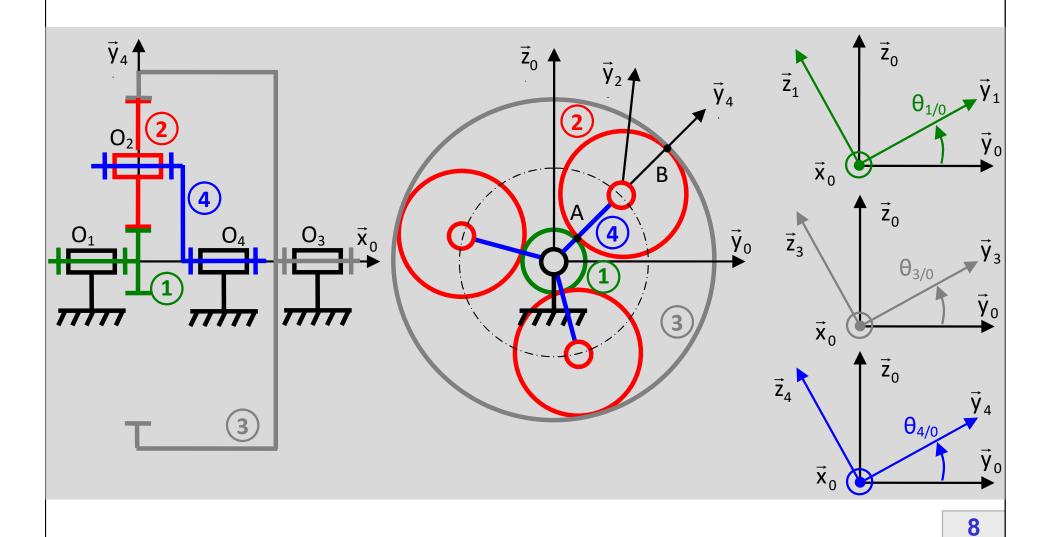
2. Relation de Willis

Méthode 1 : Ecriture de la formule de Willis à partir des conditions de RSG en A et B pour un train épicycloïdal de type 1.

Méthode 2 : Ecriture de la formule de Willis à partir de la formule des trains simples.



Méthode 1 : Ecriture de la formule de Willis à partir des conditions de RSG en A et B.





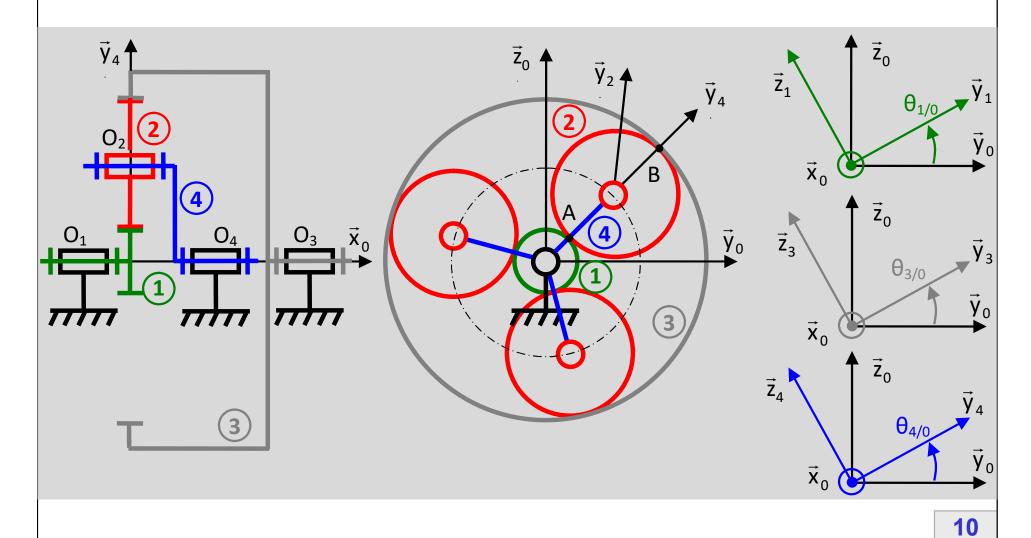
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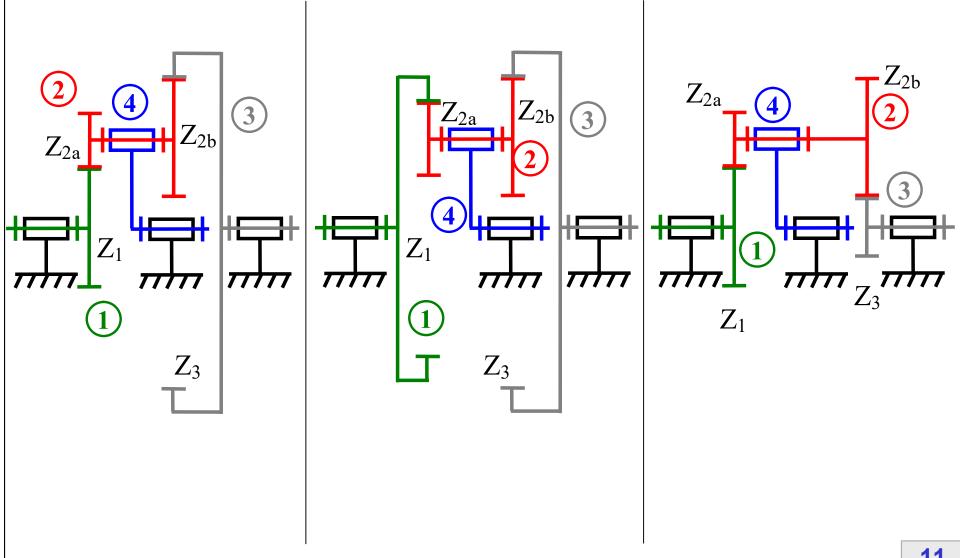
Méthode 2 : Ecriture de la formule de Willis à partir de la formule des trains simples.



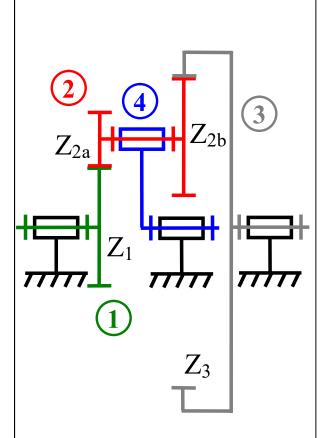
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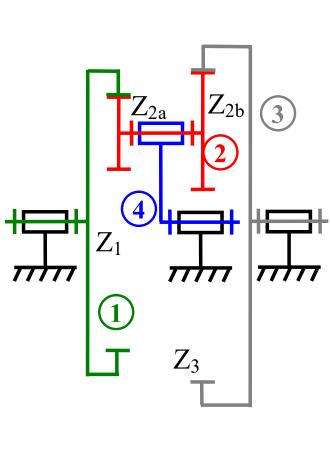


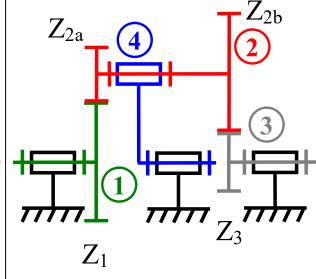




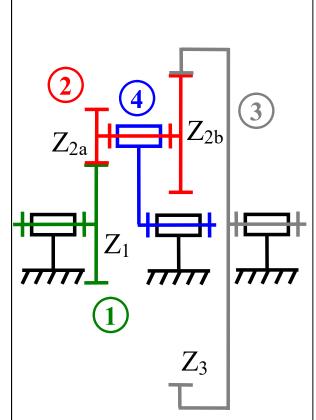


$$\lambda_{II} = \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = -\frac{Z_1 \cdot Z_{2b}}{Z_{2a} \cdot Z_3}$$

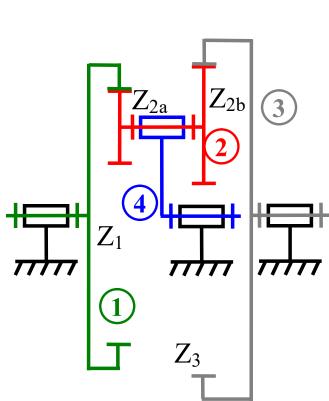




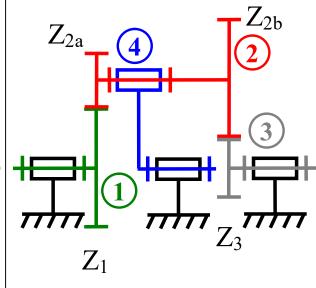




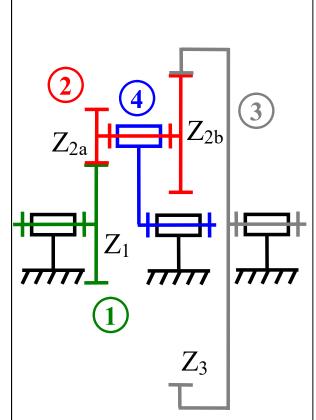
$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{II} = \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = -\frac{Z_1 Z_{2b}}{Z_{2a} Z_3} \end{vmatrix} \quad \lambda_{III} = \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_{2b}}{Z_{2a} Z_3}$$



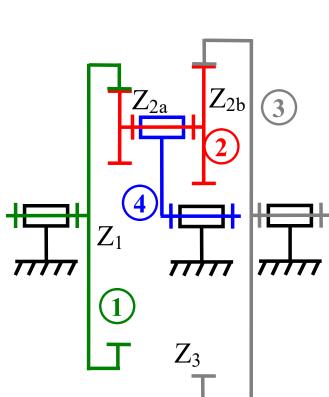
$$\lambda_{III} = \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = \frac{Z_1 . Z_{2b}}{Z_{2a} . Z_3}$$



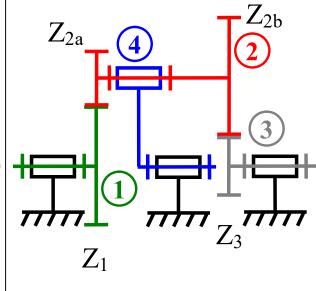




$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{II} = \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = -\frac{Z_1 Z_{2b}}{Z_{2a} Z_3} \end{vmatrix} \quad \lambda_{III} = \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_{2b}}{Z_{2a} Z_3} \qquad \lambda_{IV} = \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_{2b}}{Z_{2a} Z_3}$$



$$\lambda_{III} = \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = \frac{Z_1 . Z_{2b}}{Z_{2a} . Z_3}$$



$$\lambda_{IV} = \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = \frac{Z_1 \cdot Z_{2b}}{Z_{2a} \cdot Z_3}$$



Utilisation pratique de la formule de Willis

$$\frac{\omega_{S/0} - \omega_{PS/0}}{\omega_{E/0} - \omega_{PS/0}} = \lambda \text{ avec } \lambda = (-1)^n. \frac{\Pi Roues \, menantes}{\Pi Roues \, men\acute{e}es}$$

$$\omega_{S/0} - \lambda.\omega_{E/0} + (\lambda - 1).\omega_{PS/0} = 0$$
 avec $\lambda = (-1)^n.\frac{\Pi Roues menantes}{\Pi Roues menées}$



Utilisation pratique d'un train épicycloïdal

