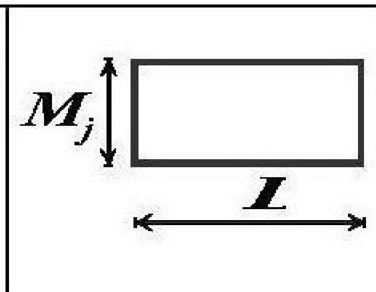
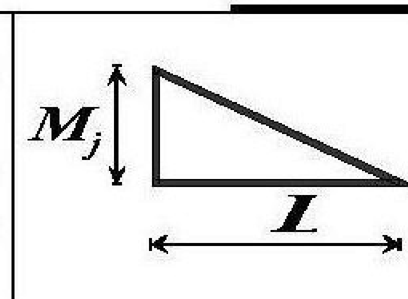
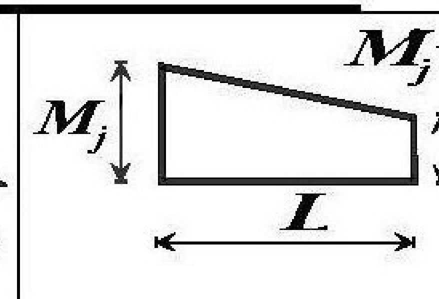
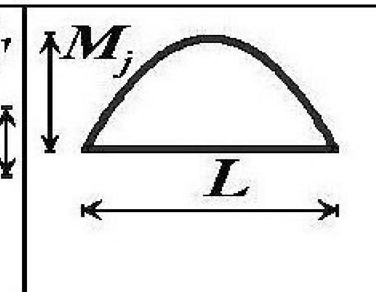
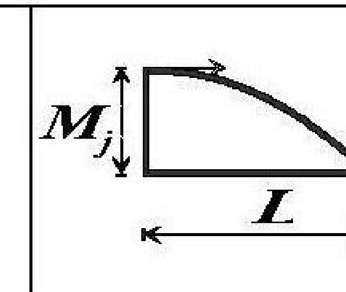
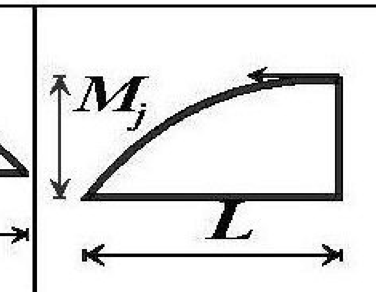
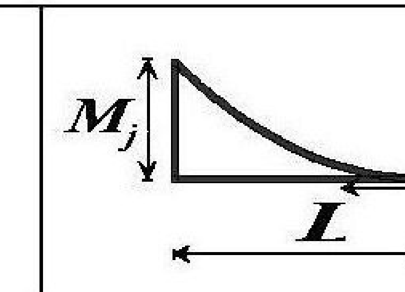
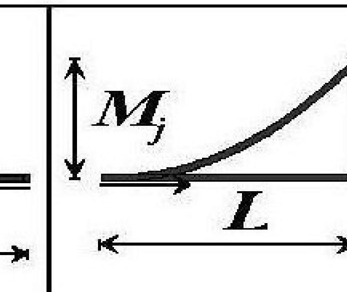
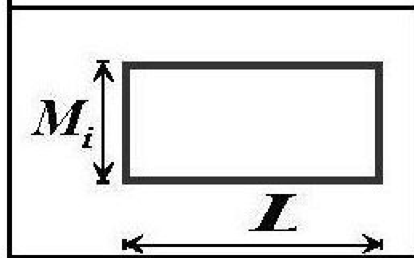
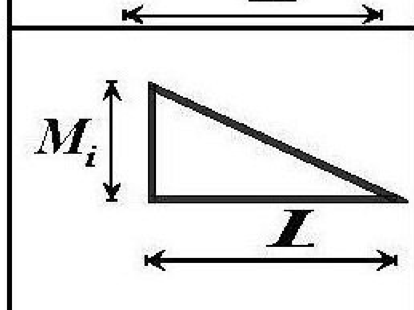
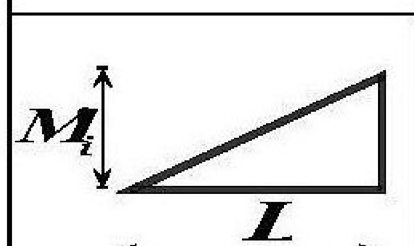
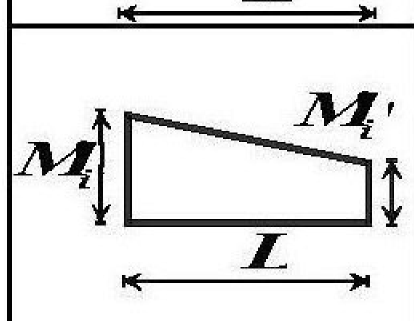
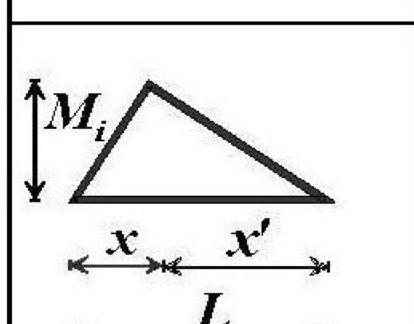
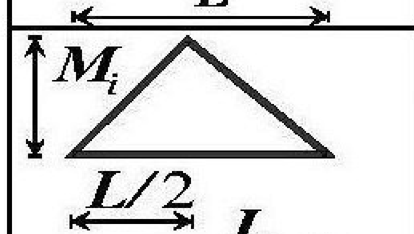
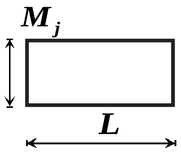
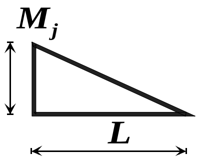
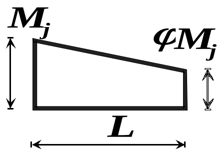
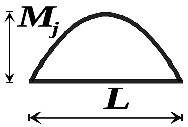
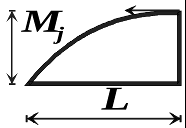
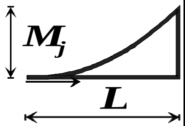
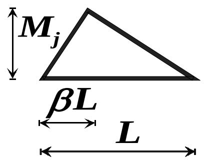
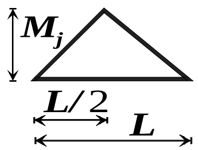
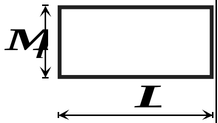
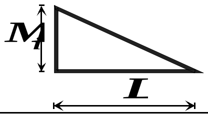
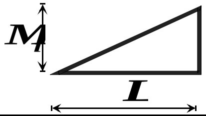
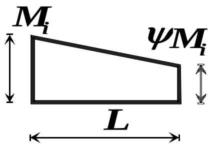
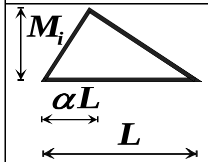
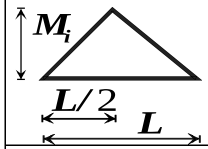
Tableau des intégrales de MOHR : $\int_0^L m_i(x) \times m_j(x) \times dx$

$m_j(x)$ / $m_i(x)$								
	LM_iM_j	$\frac{1}{2}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{2}LM_i(M_j+M'_j)$	$\frac{2}{3}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{2}{3}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{2}{3}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{3}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{3}LM_iM_j$
	$\frac{1}{2}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{3}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{6}LM_i(2M_j+M'_j)$	$\frac{1}{3}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{5}{12}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{4}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{4}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_iM_j$
	$\frac{1}{2}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{6}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{6}LM_i(M_j+2M'_j)$	$\frac{1}{3}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{4}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{5}{12}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{4}LM_iM_j$
	$\frac{1}{2}LM_j(M_i+M'_i)$	$\frac{1}{6}LM_j(2M_i+M'_i)$	$\frac{1}{6}L\begin{pmatrix}2M_iM_j+M_iM'_j+\\M'_iM_j+2M'_iM'_j\end{pmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{3}LM_j(M_i+M'_i)$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_j\times(5M_i+3M'_i)$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_j\times(3M_i+5M'_i)$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_j\times(3M_i+M'_i)$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_j\times(M_i+3M'_i)$
	$\frac{1}{2}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{6}LM_iM_j\left(1+\frac{x'}{L}\right)$	$\frac{1}{6}LM_i\left[M_j\left(1+\frac{x'}{L}\right)+M'_j\left(1+\frac{x}{L}\right)\right]$	$\frac{1}{3}LM_iM_j\left(1+\frac{xx'}{L^2}\right)$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_iM_j\times\left(3+\frac{3x'}{L}-\frac{x'^2}{L^2}\right)$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_iM_j\times\left(3+\frac{3x}{L}-\frac{x^2}{L^2}\right)$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_iM_j\times\left(\frac{3x'}{L}+\frac{x^2}{L^2}\right)$	$\frac{1}{12}LM_iM_j\times\left(\frac{3x}{L}+\frac{x'^2}{L^2}\right)$
	$\frac{1}{2}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{4}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{1}{4}LM_i(M_j+M'_j)$	$\frac{5}{12}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{17}{48}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{17}{48}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{7}{48}LM_iM_j$	$\frac{7}{48}LM_iM_j$

Dans le tableau, M_i, M_j, M_i', M'_j, sont les extremums des fonctions $m_i(x)$ et $m_j(x)$. Ils sont à prendre en valeurs algébriques.

Tableau des intégrales de MOHR : $\int_0^L m_i(x)\times m_j(x)\times dx = L M_i M_j X$ **avec** X **= valeur lue dans le tableau**

$m_j(x)$ / $m_i(x)$								
	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1+\varphi}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2+\varphi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{(2-\beta)}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1+2\varphi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{(1+\beta)}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1+\psi}{2}$	$\frac{2+\psi}{6}$	$\frac{2+\varphi+\psi+2\varphi\psi}{6}$	$\frac{1+\psi}{3}$	$\frac{(3+5\psi)}{12}$	$\frac{(1+3\psi)}{12}$	$\frac{[(2-\beta)+\psi(1+\beta)]}{6}$	$\frac{(1+\psi)}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{(2-\alpha)}{6}$	$\frac{[(2-\alpha)+\varphi(1+\alpha)]}{6}$	$\frac{(1+\alpha-\alpha^2)}{3}$	$\frac{(3+3\alpha-\alpha^2)}{12}$	$\frac{3\alpha+(1-\alpha)^2}{12}$	$\alpha>\beta$ $\frac{1-(1-\alpha)^2-\beta^2}{6\alpha(1-\beta)}$ $\alpha<\beta$ $\frac{1-(1-\beta)^2-\alpha^2}{6\beta(1-\alpha)}$	$\alpha>\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3-4(1-\alpha)^2}{12\alpha}$ $\alpha<\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3-4\alpha^2}{12(1-\alpha)}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{(1+\varphi)}{4}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{17}{48}$	$\frac{7}{48}$	$\beta<\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3-4\beta^2}{12(1-\beta)}$ $\beta>\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3-4(1-\beta)^2}{12\beta}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

Dans le tableau, M_i , M_j , sont les extremums des fonctions $m_i(x)$ et $m_j(x)$, ils sont à prendre en valeurs algébriques. Les coefs. ψ et φ sont algébriques.