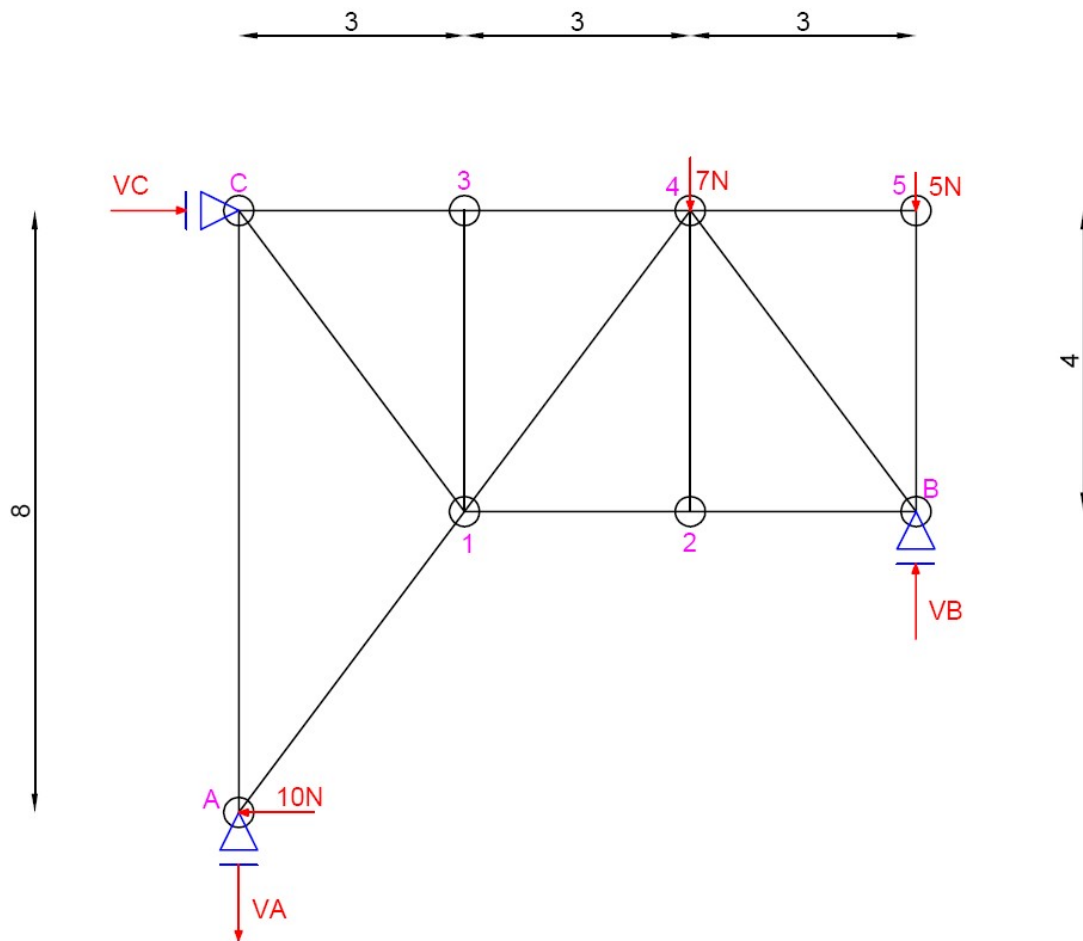


1. Przykład



1.2 Równania równowagi

$$\sum X = 0$$

$$VC - 10 = 0$$

$$VC = 10[N]$$

$$\sum MA = 0$$

$$-VC * 8 - 7 * 6 - 5 * 9 + VB * 9 = 0$$

$$-10 * 8 - 7 * 6 - 5 * 9 + VB * 9 = 0$$

$$VB = \frac{167[N]}{9}$$

$$\sum Y = 0$$

$$-7 - 5 + VB + VA = 0$$

$$-7 - 5 + \frac{167}{9} + VA = 0$$

$$VA = \frac{-59[N]}{9}$$

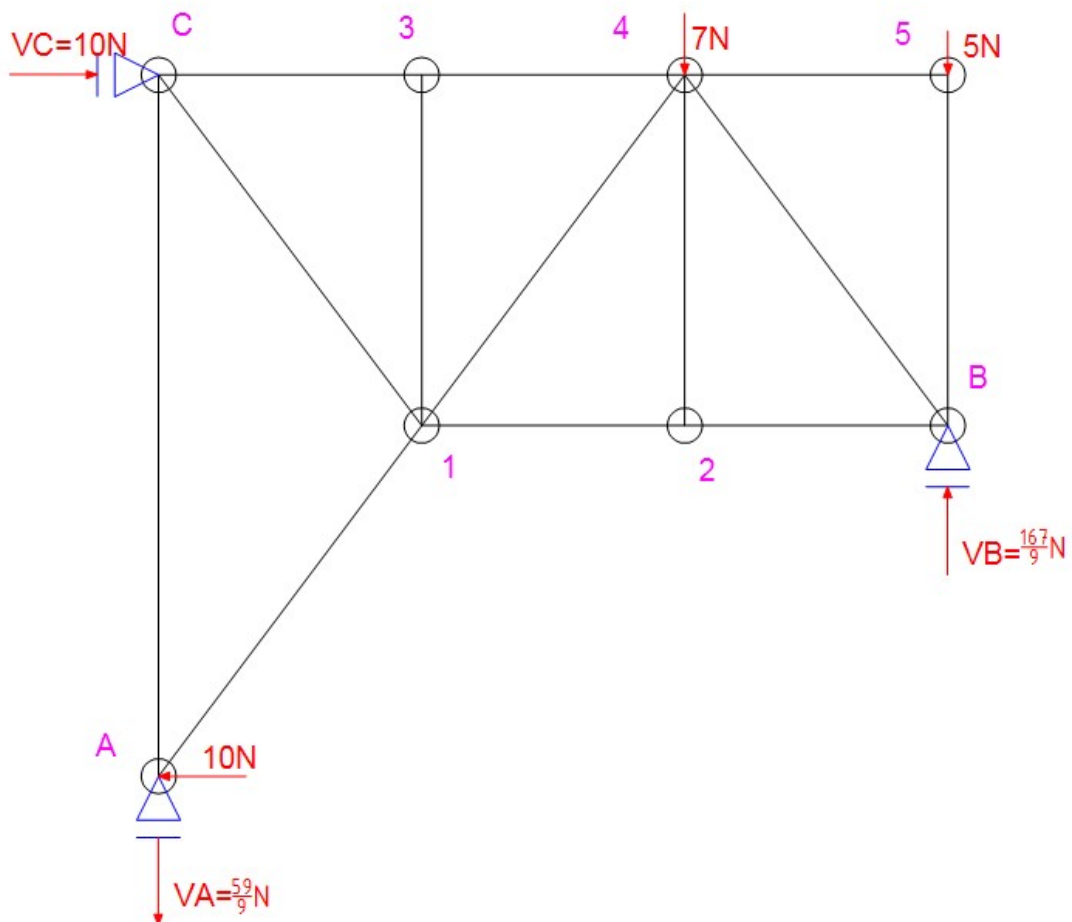
Sprawdzenie:

$$\sum M1 = 0$$

$$-VC * 4 - 10 * 4 - 7 * 3 - 5 * 6 + VB * 6 - VA * 3 = 0$$

$$-10 * 4 - 40 - 7 * 3 - 5 * 6 + \frac{167}{9} * 6 + \frac{59}{9} * 3 = 0$$

$$0=0$$



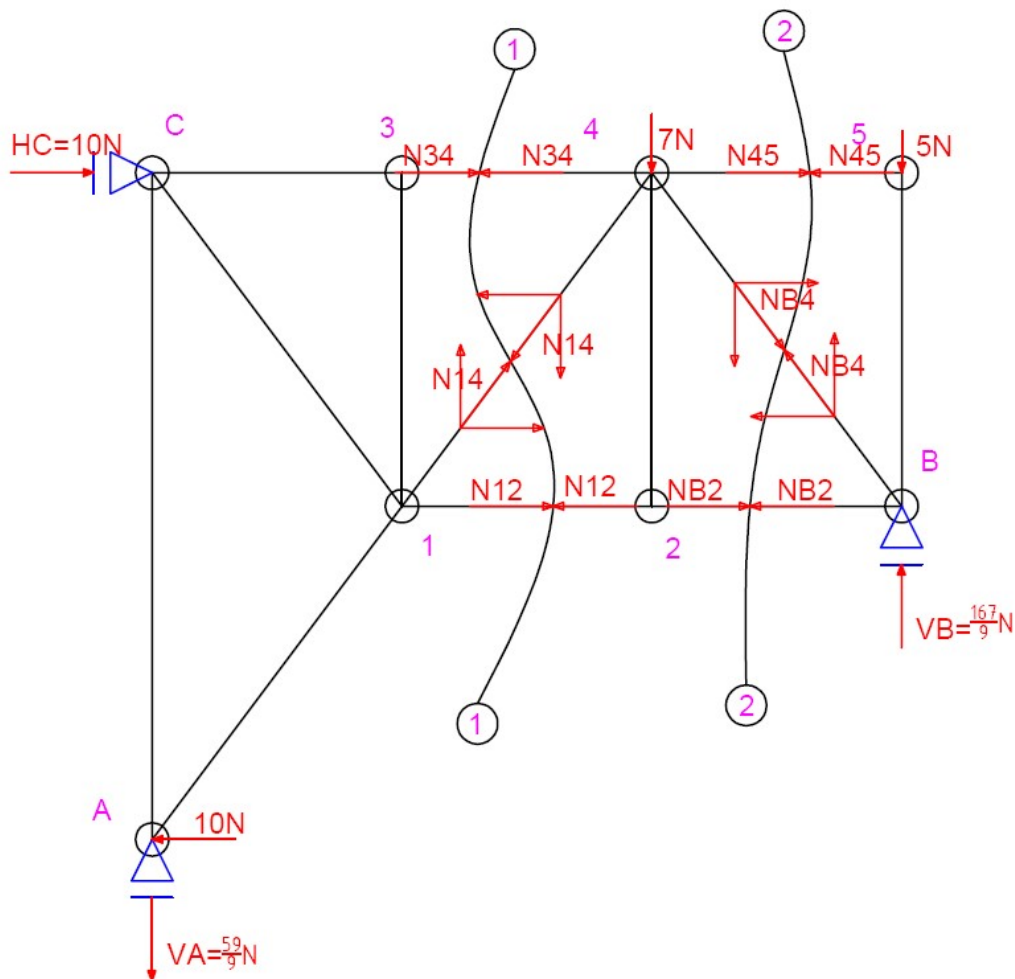
2. Metoda Rittera

2.1 Wyznaczanie wartości sił.

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

Przecięcie I



Siła N34

$$\sum M1^L = 0$$

$$-4 * VC - N34 * 4 - 10 * 4 + VA * 3 = 0$$

$$-4 * 10 - 40 + \frac{59}{3} = N34 * 4$$

$$\frac{-181}{3} = N34 * 4$$

$$N34 = -15,083[N]$$

$$\sum M1^P = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -7 * 3 \mp N_{34} * 4 - 5 * 6 + V_A * 6 &= 0 \\
 -7 * 3 \mp N_{34} * 4 - 5 * 6 + \frac{167}{9} * 6 &= 0 \\
 \frac{-181}{3} &= N_{34} * 4 \\
 N_{34} &= -15,083[N]
 \end{aligned}$$

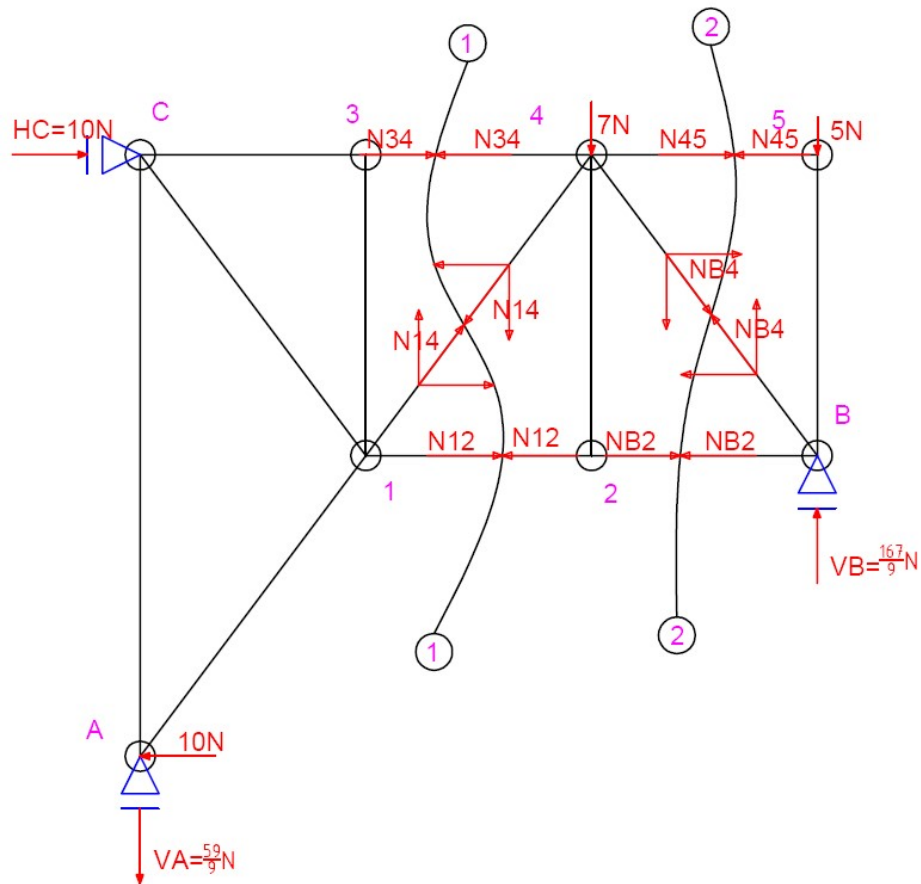
Siła N12

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum M_{4^p} &= 0 \\
 -N_{12} * 4 - 5 * 3 + V_B * 3 &= 0 \\
 N_{12} * 4 &= -15 + \frac{167}{3} \\
 N_{12} &= 10,166[N] \\
 \sum M_{4^l} &= 0 \\
 N_{12} * 4 - 10 * 8 + V_A * 6 &= 0 \\
 N_{12} * 4 - 10 * 8 + \frac{59}{9} * 6 &= 0 \\
 N_{12} &= 10,166[N]
 \end{aligned}$$

Siła N14

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum X^p &= 0 \\
 -\sin(\alpha) * N_{14} \mp \frac{167}{9} - 12 &= 0 \\
 \frac{4}{5} N_{14} &= \frac{59}{9} \\
 N_{14} &= 8,194[N] \\
 \sum X^l &= 0 \\
 \sin(\alpha) * N_{14} - \frac{59}{9} &= 0 \\
 \frac{4}{5} N_{14} &= \frac{59}{9} \\
 N_{14} &= 8,194[N]
 \end{aligned}$$

Przecięcie II



Siła N45

$$\begin{aligned} \sum MB^P &= 0 \\ N45 * 4 &= 0 \\ N45 &= 0 \\ \sum MB^L &= 0 \\ -N45 * 4 + 7 * 3 - 10 * 4 - 10 * 4 + \frac{59}{9} * 9 &= 0 \\ N45 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Siła NB2

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M4^P &= 0 \\ -NB2 * 4 - 5 * 3 + \frac{167}{9} * 3 &= 0 \\ NB2 * 4 &= \frac{122}{3} \\ NB2 &= \frac{61}{6} = 10,166[N] \\ \sum M4^L &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$NB2 * 4 + 10 * 8 - \frac{59}{9} * 6 = 0$$

$$NB2 * 4 = \frac{122}{3}$$

$$NB2 = \frac{61}{6} = 10,166[N]$$

Siła NB2

$$\sum Y^P = 0$$

$$\sin(a) * NB4 + \frac{167}{9} - 5 = 0$$

$$NB4 = -\frac{305}{18} = -16,944[N]$$

$$\sum Y^L = 0$$

$$-\sin(a) * NB4 - \frac{59}{9} - 7 = 0$$

$$NB4 = -\frac{610}{36} = -16,944[N]$$