

2.)

$$\rightarrow R_x = -F_3 \cdot \cos(55^\circ) + F_5 \cdot \cos(70^\circ)$$

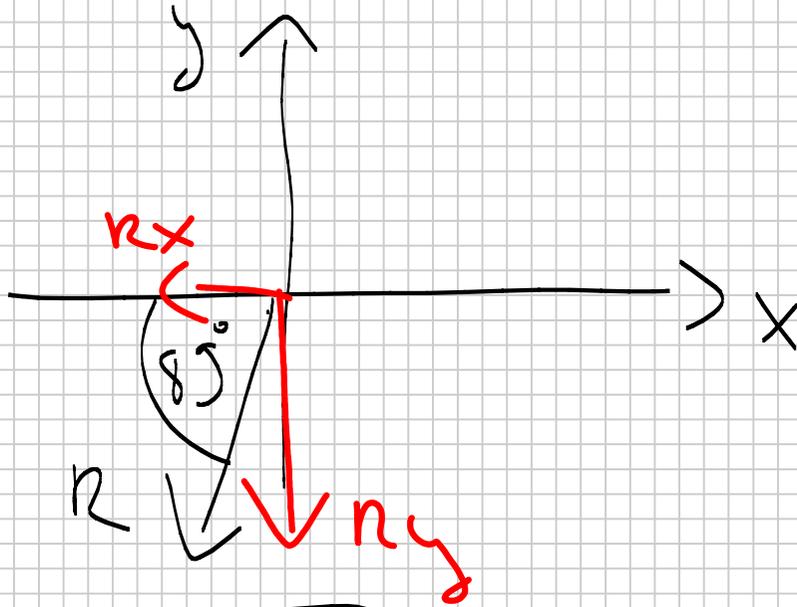
$$R_x = -30\text{N} \cdot \cos(55^\circ) + 45\text{N} \cdot \cos(70^\circ)$$

$$R_x = -1,82\text{N}$$

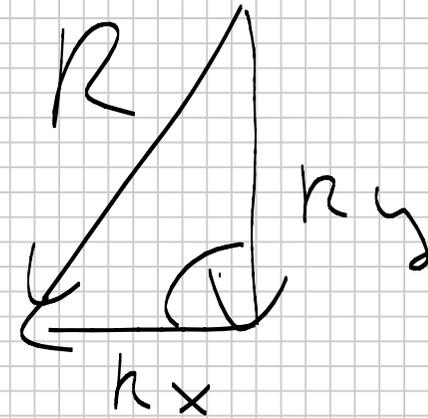
$$\uparrow R_y = -F_1 - F_2 - F_3 \cdot \sin(55^\circ) - F_4 - F_5 \cdot \sin(70^\circ)$$

$$R_y = -20\text{N} - 15\text{N} - 30\text{N} \cdot \sin(55^\circ) - 10\text{N} - 45\text{N} \cdot \sin(70^\circ)$$

$$R_y = -111,86\text{N}$$



3. R r_x r_y



3.)

$$R = \sqrt{r_x^2 + r_y^2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{(-1,82\text{ N})^2 + (-111,85\text{ N})^2} = 111,87\text{ N}$$

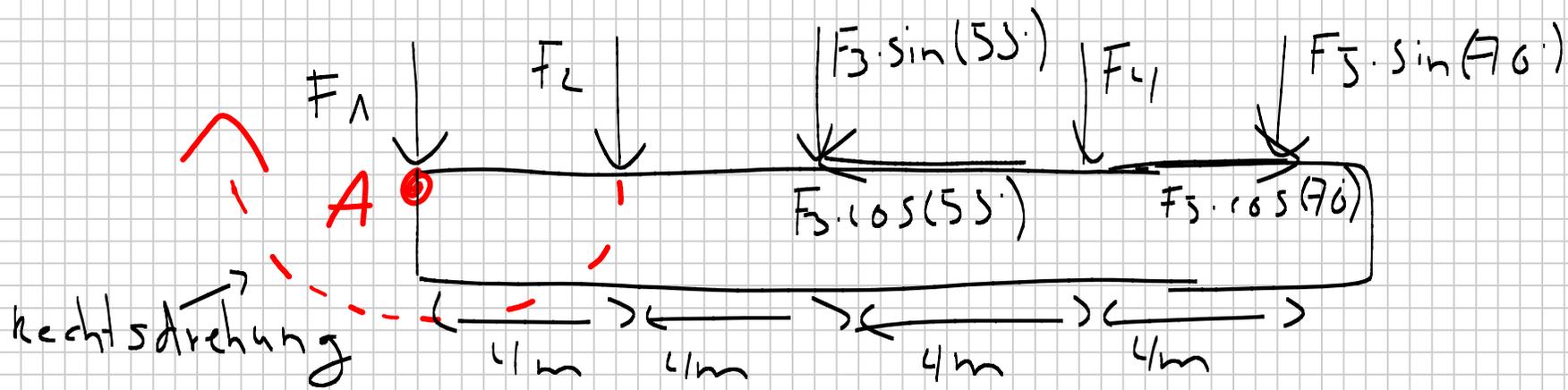
$$4) \tan(\alpha) = \frac{r_y}{r_x} \quad \alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{r_y}{r_x} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1111,86 \text{ N}}{-1,82 \text{ N}} \right) = 89,07^\circ \approx 89^\circ$$

$$5.) M_R = h \cdot R$$

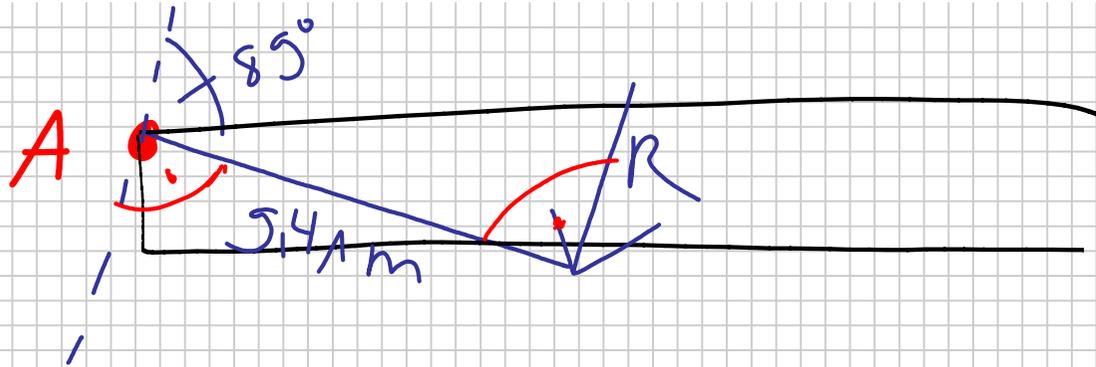
$$h = \frac{M_R}{R}$$

M_R bestimmen!

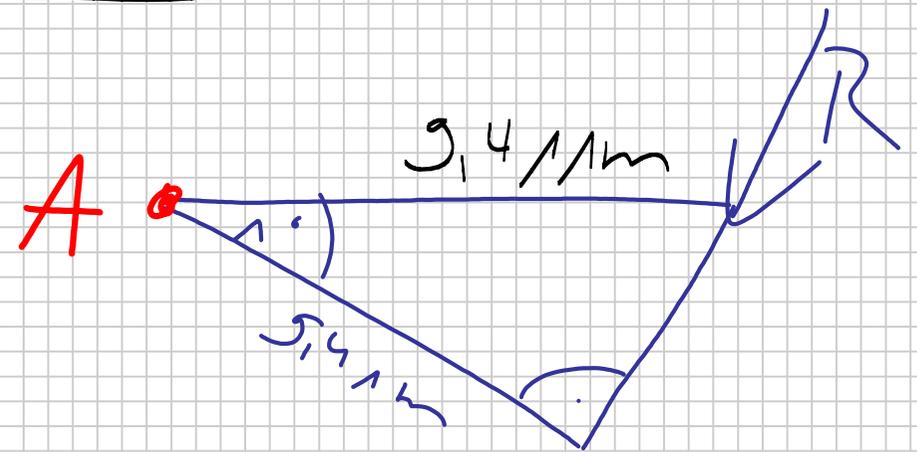
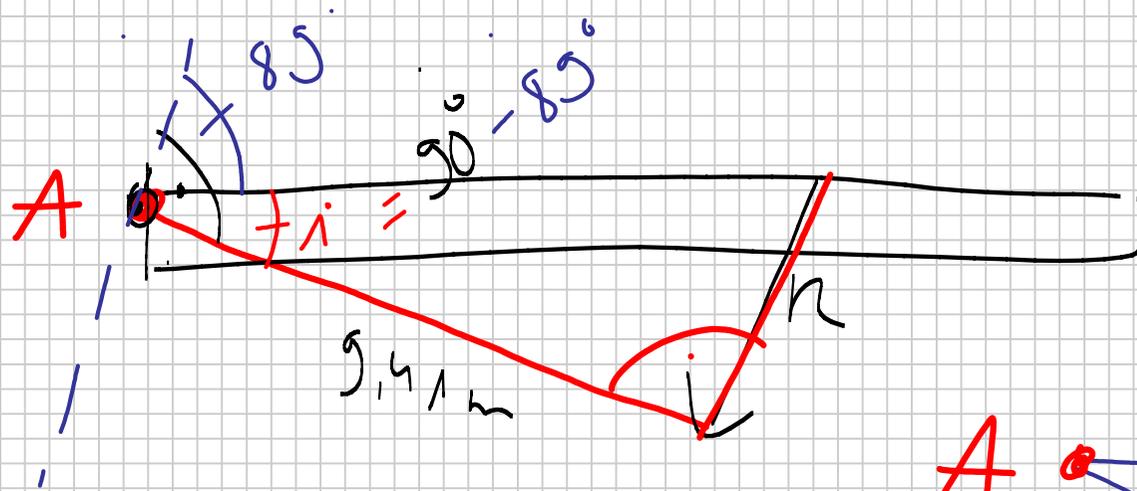


$$\curvearrowleft A \quad M_R = F_1 \cdot 0 \text{ m} - F_2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} - F_3 \cdot \sin(55^\circ) \cdot 8 \text{ m} - F_4 \cdot 12 \text{ m} \\ - F_5 \cdot \sin(70^\circ) \cdot 16 \text{ m}$$

$$M_R = -1053,18 \text{ Nm}$$

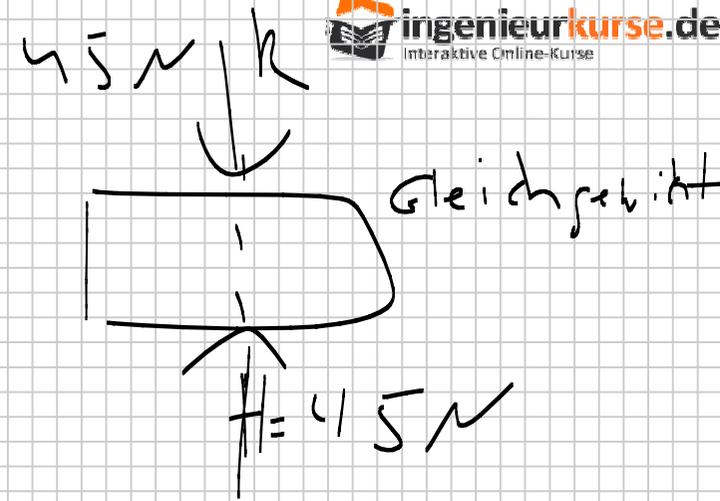
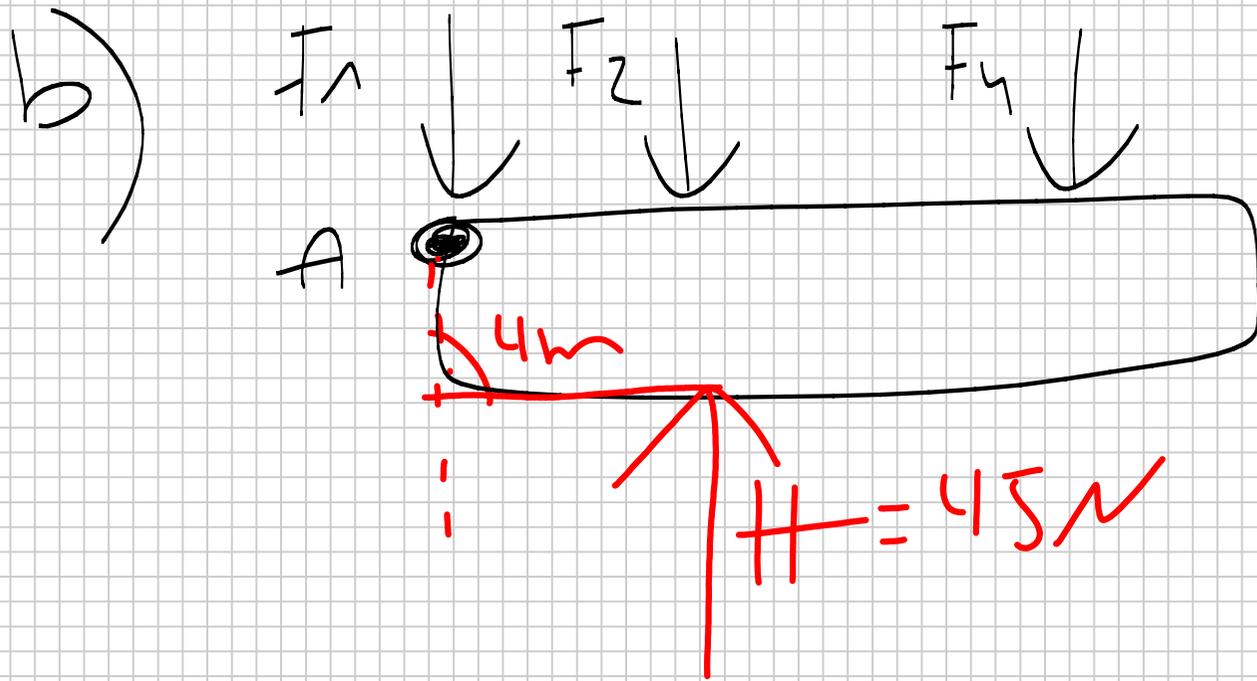


$$h = \frac{M_R}{R} = \frac{1053,18 \text{ Nm}}{111,87 \text{ N}} = 9,41 \text{ m}$$



$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\text{Ank}}{\text{Hypo}}$$

$$\text{Hypo} = \frac{\text{Ank}}{\cos(\alpha)} = \frac{9,41\text{m}}{\cos(5^\circ)} = 9,411\text{m}$$



$$\uparrow: R_y = -F_1 - F_2 - F_4 = -20\text{ N} - 15\text{ N} - 10\text{ N} = \boxed{-45\text{ N}}$$

$$\curvearrowright: -F_2 \cdot 4\text{ m} - F_4 \cdot 12\text{ m} + H \cdot x = 0$$

$$X = \frac{F_2 \cdot 4\text{m} + F_1 \cdot 12\text{m}}{F}$$

$$X = \frac{15\text{N} \cdot 4\text{m} + 16\text{N} \cdot 12\text{m}}{45\text{N}} = 4\text{m}$$

Haftkraft:

- Selbe Wirkungslinie wie R
- entgegengesetzt gerichtet
- gleiche Größe wie R

Parallele Kräfte

- parallele Wirkungslinien
- gleiche Richtung

