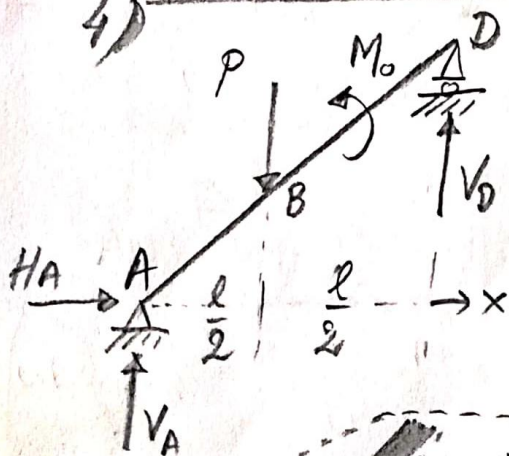


Ευρωπαϊκός - Ζήνων, σελ. 147 (5)



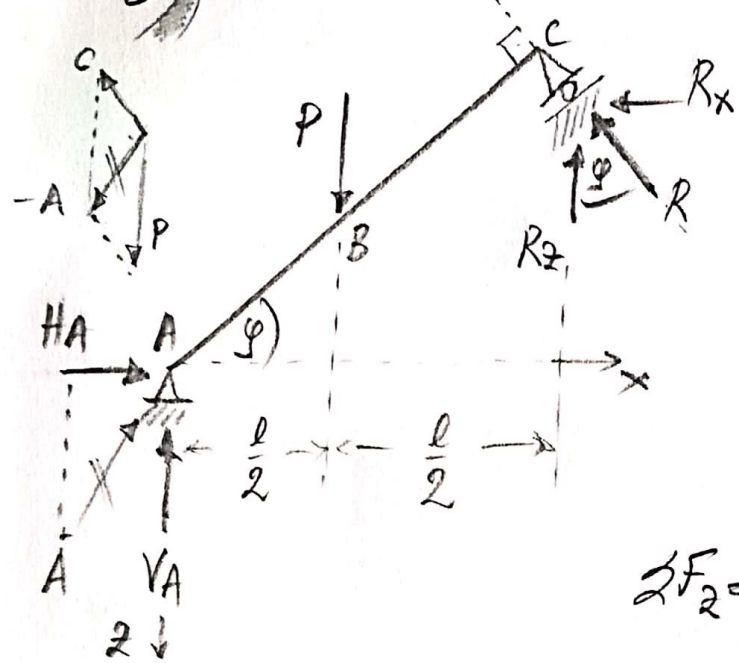
$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{H_A = 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_A = 0 &\Rightarrow l V_D + M_0 - \frac{l}{2} P = 0 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{V_D = \frac{P}{2} - \frac{M_0}{l}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum F_2 = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = P - V_D \Rightarrow \boxed{V_A = \frac{P}{2} + \frac{M_0}{l}}$$

Όταν θα λάβει ένα γωνία διατομής  $N, Q, M$ , θα είναι  $N \neq 0$ , γιατί είναι  $H_A = 0$ :  
 $N = V_A \sin \varphi$ , παρέρω.

5) Ευρωπαϊκός - Ζήνων, σελ. 147 (7)



$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{H_A = R_x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_A = 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{l}{\cos \varphi} R = \frac{l}{2} P \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow R = \frac{P}{2} \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{R_z = \frac{P}{2} \cos^2 \varphi}$$

$$\boxed{R_x = \frac{P}{2} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}$$

Και από τον  $\boxed{H_A = \frac{P}{2} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}$

$$\sum F_2 = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = P - R_z \Rightarrow \boxed{V_A = P \left(1 - \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (R_x &= R \sin \varphi) \\ (R_z &= R \cos \varphi) \end{aligned}$$