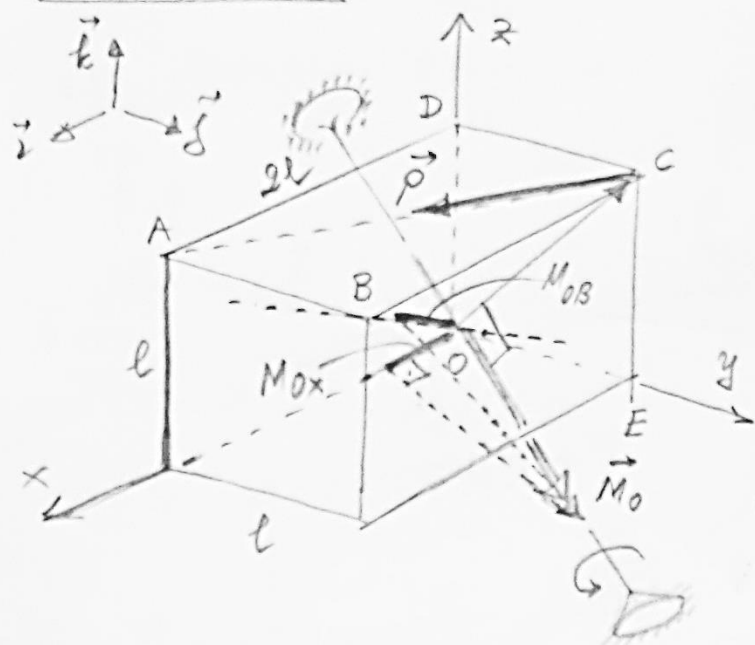


(2-2)

4th A2KH2H (Алгоритм 6, с. 2.79, Векторный анализ)a) Показ $\vec{P}$ wr $\text{wpos } O$

$$\vec{M}_O = \vec{OC} \times \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{OC} = l\vec{j} + l\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{P} = P\vec{e}_{CA}, \quad \vec{e}_{CA} = \frac{\vec{CA}}{CA}$$

$$\vec{CA} = 2l\vec{i} - l\vec{j} \text{ m}, \quad CA = l\sqrt{5} \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{P} = \frac{P}{\sqrt{5}}(2\vec{i} - \vec{j}) \text{ kN}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{M}_O = \frac{Pl}{\sqrt{5}}(\vec{j} + \vec{k}) \times (2\vec{i} - \vec{j}) = \frac{Pl}{\sqrt{5}}(\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}) \text{ kNm}}$$

b) Показ $\vec{P}$ wr $\text{wpos } \text{dřova } x \text{ (ro bodu } O \text{)}$

$$\boxed{M_{Ox} = \vec{M}_O \cdot \vec{i} = \frac{Pl}{\sqrt{5}}(1, 2, -2) \cdot (1, 0, 0) = \frac{Pl}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ kNm}}$$

c) Показ $\vec{P}$ wr $\text{wpos } \text{dřova } OB \text{ (bod } O \text{)}$

$$M_{OB} = \vec{M}_O \cdot \vec{e}_{OB}, \quad \vec{e}_{OB} = \frac{\vec{OB}}{OB}$$

$$\vec{OB} = 2l\vec{i} + l\vec{j} + l\vec{k} \text{ m}, \quad OB = l\sqrt{6} \text{ m}$$

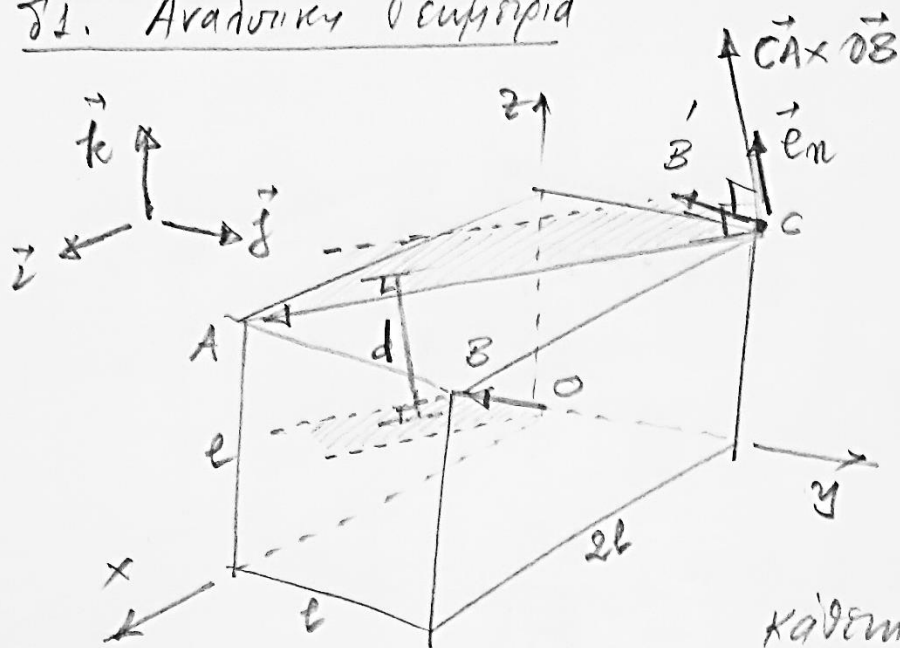
$$\boxed{M_{OB} = \frac{Pl}{\sqrt{5}}(1, 2, -2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2, 1, 1) = \frac{Pl}{\sqrt{30}}(2 + 2 - 2) = \frac{2Pl}{\sqrt{30}} \text{ kNm}}$$

$$(\vec{e}_{OB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}))$$

(2-3)

8) Κάθετη απόσταση των ευθειών CA και OB

8.1. Αναλυτική Γεωμετρία



Το μοναδιαίο διάνυσμα
κατά την κοινή κάθετη
για $\vec{CA}$ και $\vec{OB}$, είναι:

$$\vec{e}_n = \frac{\vec{CA} \times \vec{OB}}{|\vec{CA} \times \vec{OB}|}$$

και το μέτρο d της
κάθετης απόστασης $\vec{CA}$, $\vec{OB}$ θα

είναι: $d = \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{e}_n$ ή $\vec{BC} \cdot \vec{e}_n$ ή $\vec{OC} \cdot \vec{e}_n$ ή $\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{e}_n$

$$\vec{CA} = 2l\vec{i} - l\vec{j} \text{ m}, \quad \vec{OB} = 2l\vec{i} + l\vec{j} + l\vec{k} \text{ m}$$

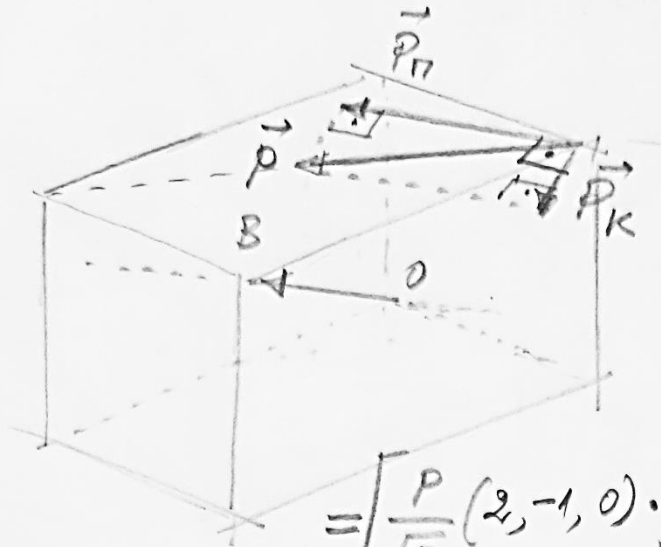
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{CA} \times \vec{OB} &= l^2(2\vec{i} - \vec{j}) \times (2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}) = \\ &= l^2(2\vec{k} - 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k} - \vec{i}) = l^2(-\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}) \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{CA} \times \vec{OB}| = l^2\sqrt{21} \text{ m}^2, \quad \vec{e}_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}(-\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k})$$

$$\boxed{d = \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{e}_n = l(0, -1, 0) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}(-1, -2, 4) = \frac{2l}{\sqrt{21}} \text{ m}}$$

(2-4)

Σα. Με τη βοήθεια της ροής M_{OB}



Η M_{OB} ορίζεται μόνο
στη συνιστώσα P_k της
 $\vec{P} = \vec{P}_n + \vec{P}_k$ ($\vec{P}_n \parallel \vec{OB}$)

$$\vec{P}_n = (\vec{P} \cdot \vec{e}_{OB}) \vec{e}_{OB} =$$

$$= \left[\frac{P}{\sqrt{5}} (2, -1, 0) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (2, 1, 1) \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}) =$$

$$= \frac{3P}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}) = \frac{P}{2\sqrt{5}} (2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}) \text{ kN}$$

$$\vec{P}_k = \vec{P} - \vec{P}_n = \frac{P}{\sqrt{5}} \left[(2-1)\vec{i} + (-1-\frac{1}{2})\vec{j} + (0-\frac{1}{2})\vec{k} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{P}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\vec{i} - \frac{3}{2}\vec{j} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{k} \right) = \frac{P}{2\sqrt{5}} (2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} - \vec{k}) \text{ kN}$$

$$P_k = \frac{P}{2\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{14} = \frac{P\sqrt{2}\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{5}} = P\sqrt{\frac{7}{10}}$$

Και πρέπει να ισχύει:

$$M_{OB} = d \cdot P_k \Rightarrow \frac{2Pl}{\sqrt{30}\sqrt{3}} = d \cdot P\sqrt{\frac{7}{10}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{d = \frac{2l}{\sqrt{21}} \text{ m}}$$

