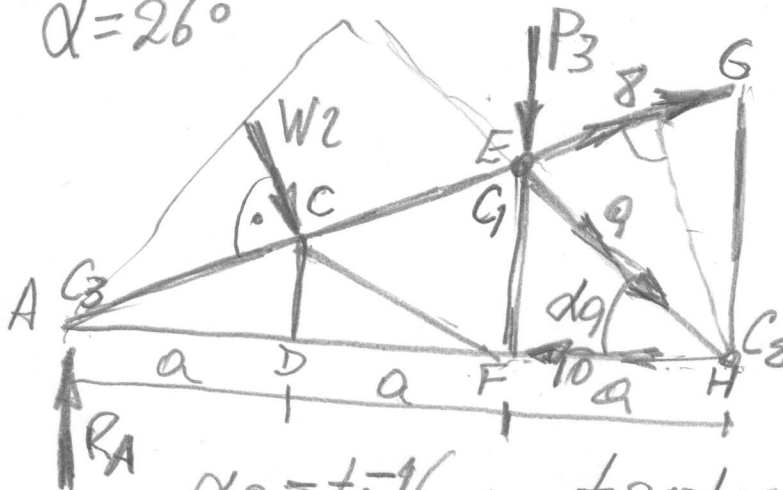


Sigue Ritter (sección 8, 9 y 10)

$$\alpha = 26^\circ$$



$$R_A = 32 \text{ kN}$$

$$W_2 = 10 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_3 = 12 \text{ kN}$$

$$a = 1,25 \text{ m}$$

Calculamos α_g

$$\alpha_g = \tan^{-1}(2,5 \text{ m} \cdot \tan 26^\circ / 1,25 \text{ m}) \approx 43,5^\circ$$

Poniendo: $C_1 \equiv E$

$$S_{10} = (32 \text{ kN} \cdot 2,5 \text{ m} - 10 \text{ kN} \cdot 1,25 \text{ m} / \cos 26^\circ) / (2,5 \text{ m} \cdot \tan 26^\circ) = 54,2 \text{ kN} \leftarrow$$

$C_2 \equiv H$

$$S_8 = (32 \text{ kN} \cdot 3,75 \text{ m} - 10 \text{ kN} (3,75 \text{ m} \cdot \cos 26^\circ - 1,25 \text{ m} / \cos 26^\circ) - 12 \text{ kN} \cdot 1,25 \text{ m}) / (3,75 \text{ m} \cdot \sin 26^\circ) = 51,8 \text{ kN} \swarrow$$

$C_3 \equiv A$

$$S_9 = (10 \text{ kN} \cdot 1,25 \text{ m} / \cos 26^\circ + 12 \text{ kN} \cdot 2,5 \text{ m}) / (3,75 \text{ m} \cdot \sin 43,5^\circ) = 8,7 \text{ kN} \swarrow$$