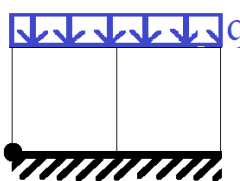
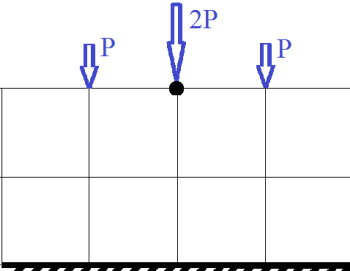
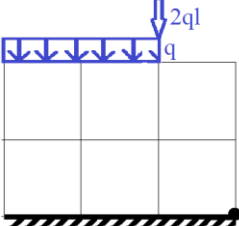
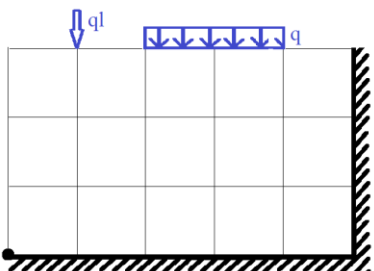
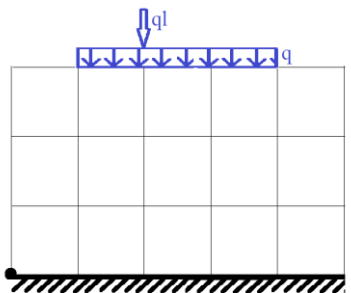
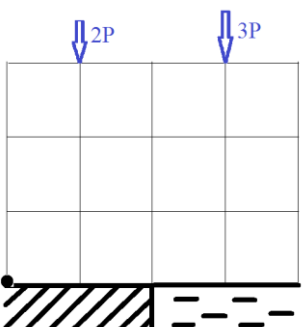
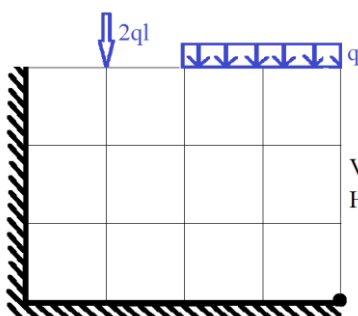
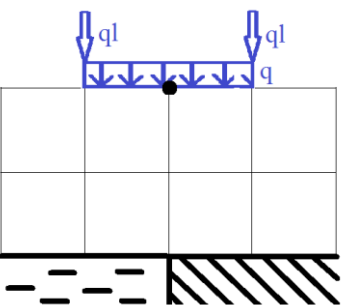
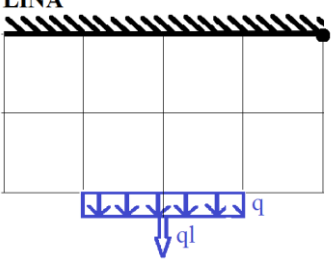
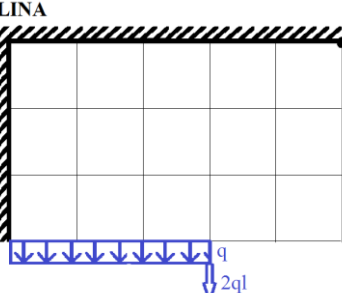
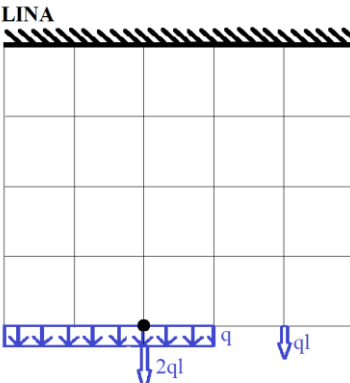
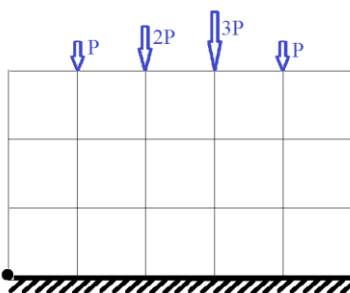
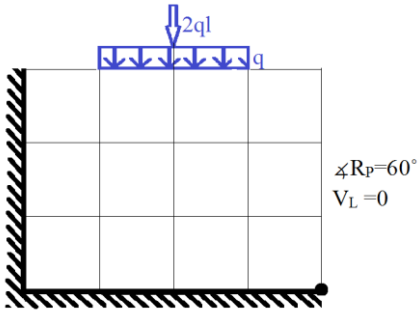


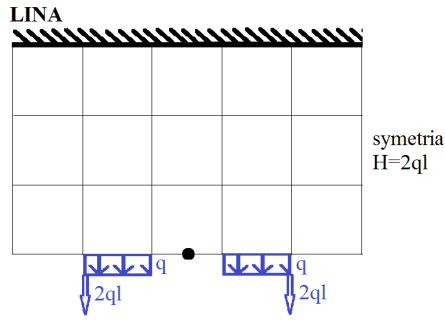
Temat 3: Łuki i liny

<p>Zad. 1</p>  <p>symetria $\alpha_{R_L} = 45^\circ$</p>	<p>Zad. 2</p>  <p>symetria $H = 4P$</p>	<p>Zad. 3</p>  <p>$\alpha_{R_P} = 60^\circ$ najwyższy punkt łuku w połowie ciągłego obciążenia</p>
<p>Zad. 4</p>  <p>$\alpha_{R_L} = 60^\circ$ $\alpha_{R_P} = 0^\circ$</p>	<p>Zad. 5</p>  <p>$H = 1/2W$ (W-wypadkowa całego obciążenia) najwyższy punkt łuku pod siłą skupioną</p>	<p>Zad. 6</p>  <p>$V_L = 2H$ $\alpha_{R_P} = 60^\circ$</p>
<p>Zad. 7</p>  <p>$V_L = 0$ $H = 2ql$</p>	<p>Zad. 8</p>  <p>symetria $H = 2ql$</p>	<p>Zad. 9 LINA</p>  <p>$\alpha_{R_L} = 45^\circ$ $V_L = V_P$</p>
<p>Zad. 10 LINA</p>  <p>$H = 5ql$ $\alpha_{R_P} = 45^\circ$</p>	<p>Zad. 11 LINA</p>  <p>$V_L = V_P$ $H = 4ql$</p>	<p>Zad. 12</p>  <p>$H = 2V_L$ najwyższy punkt łuku pod siłą 3P</p>

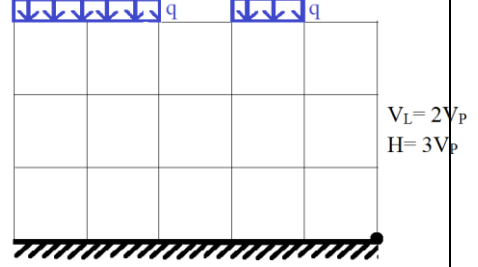
Zad. 13



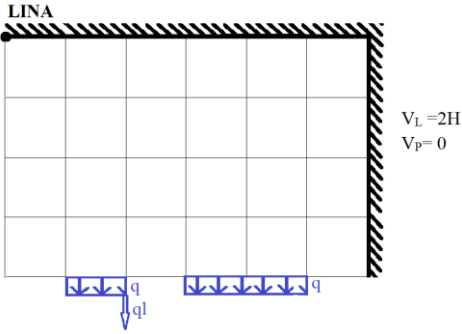
Zad. 14



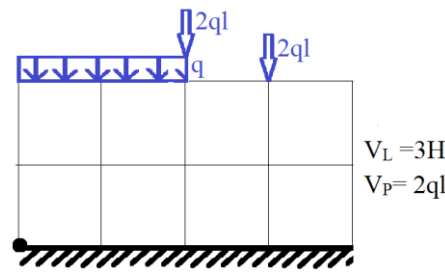
Zad. 15



Zad. 16



Zad. 17



Zad. 18

