

# ribNat0a

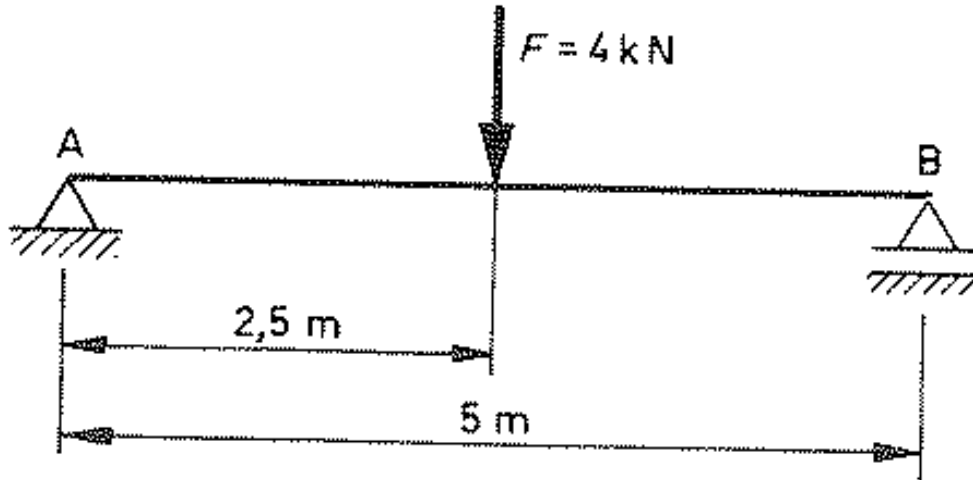
## natuurkunde - bijspijker

Huiswerkopdracht week 04

Naam Student:

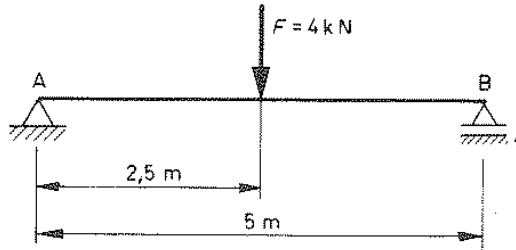
Studienummer:

# Opdracht 01



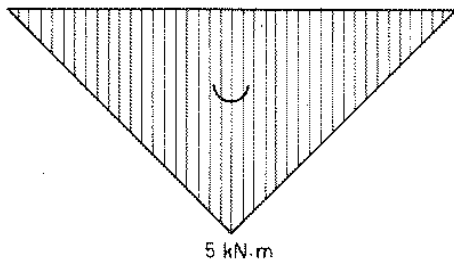
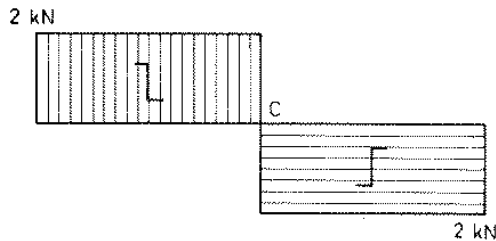
Bepaal voor deze constructie de dwarskrachten en momentenlijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 1

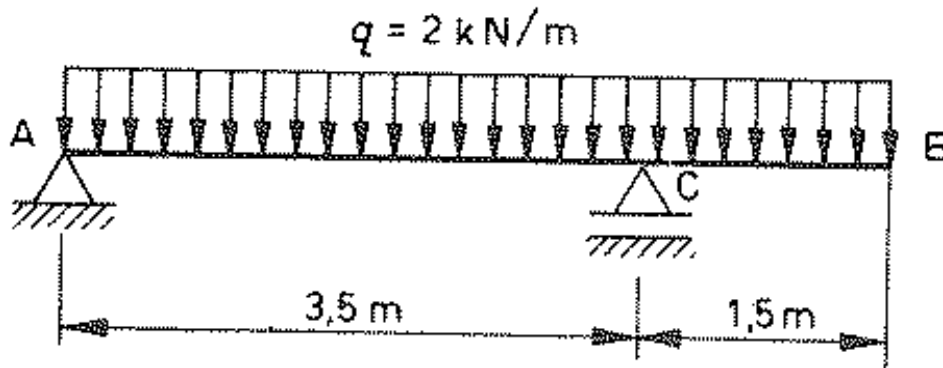


$$F_{A,v} = F_{B,v} = \frac{1}{2} F = 2 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_C = F_{A,v} \times 2,5 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ kN} \times 2,5 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

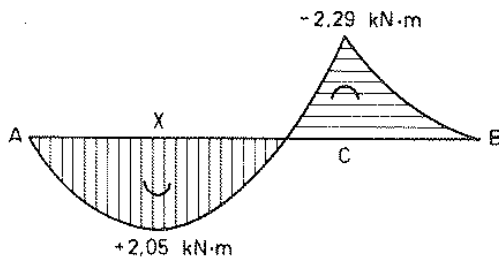
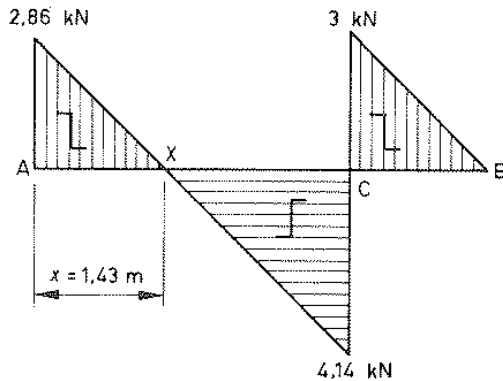
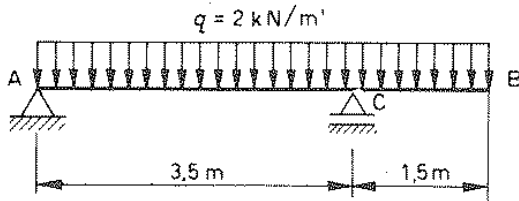


# Opdracht 02



Bepaal voor deze constructie de dwarskrachten en momentenlijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 2



$$Q = 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 5 \text{ m} = 10 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Sigma M \text{ t.o.v. } A = 0$$

$$10 \text{ kN} \times 2,5 \text{ m} - F_{C,v} \times 3,5 \text{ m} = 0$$

$$F_{C,v} = \frac{25 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{3,5 \text{ m}} = 7,14 \text{ kN (afgerond)}$$

$$F_{A,v} = 10 \text{ kN} - 7,14 \text{ kN} = 2,86 \text{ kN}$$

Stel  $F_d = 0$  op  $x$  m afstand rechts van A. Dan geldt:

$$F_{A,v} - \frac{x}{5} \cdot Q = 0$$

$$2,86 \text{ kN} - \frac{x}{5} \cdot 10 \text{ kN} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2,86 \text{ kN}}{2 \text{ kN}} = 1,43$$

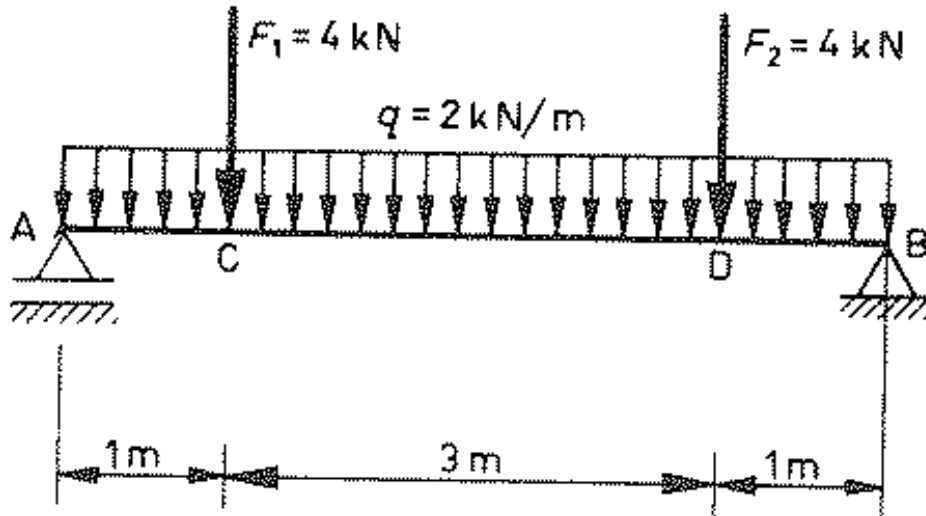
$$M_x = 2,86 \text{ kN} \times 1,43 \text{ m} - 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 1,43 \text{ m} \times \frac{1,43 \text{ m}}{2}$$

$$m = 2,05 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_C = 2,86 \text{ kN} \times 3,5 \text{ m} - 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 3,5 \text{ m} \times \frac{3,5}{2}$$

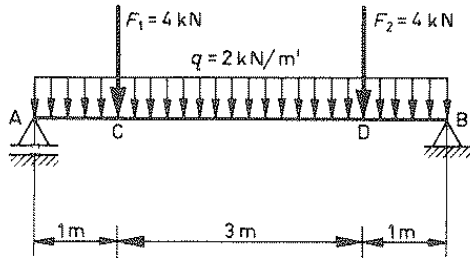
$$m = -2,24 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

# Opdracht 03



Bepaal voor deze constructie de dwarskrachten en momentenlijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 3



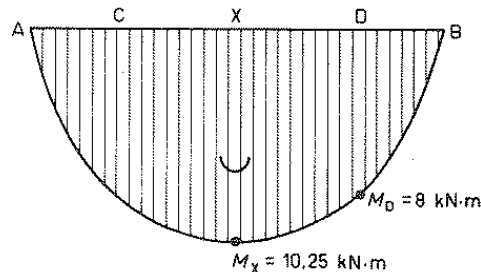
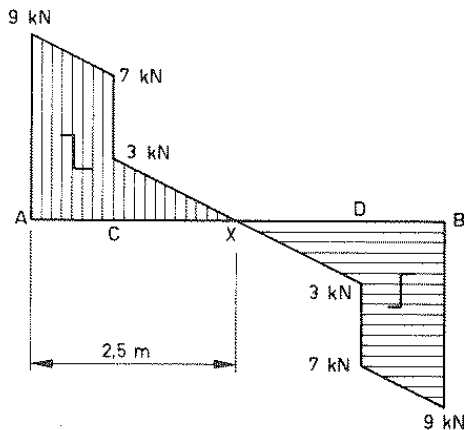
$$F_{A,v} = F_{B,v} = 4 \text{ kN} + 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2,5 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ kN}$$

(symmetrische belasting)

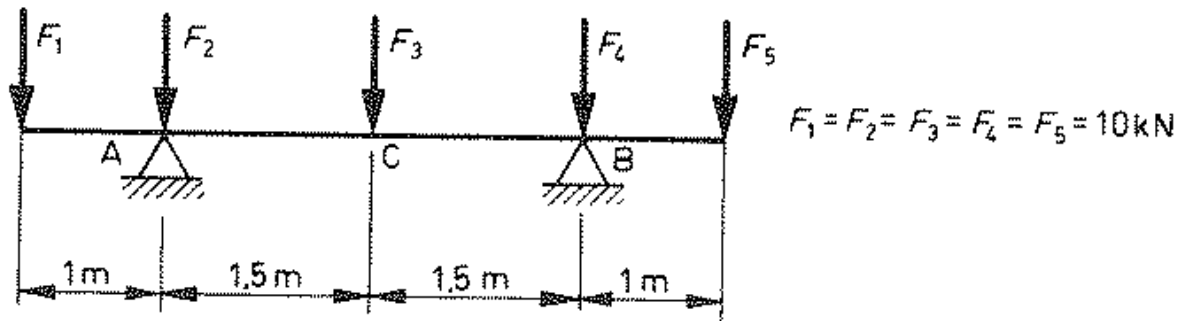
$$F_d = 0 \text{ in het midden X.}$$

$$M_x = 9 \text{ kN} \times 2,5 \text{ m} - 4 \text{ kN} \times 1,5 \text{ m} - 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2,5 \text{ m} \times 1,25 \text{ m} = 10,25 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_C = M_D = 9 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} - 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 1 \text{ m} \times 0,5 \text{ m} = 8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

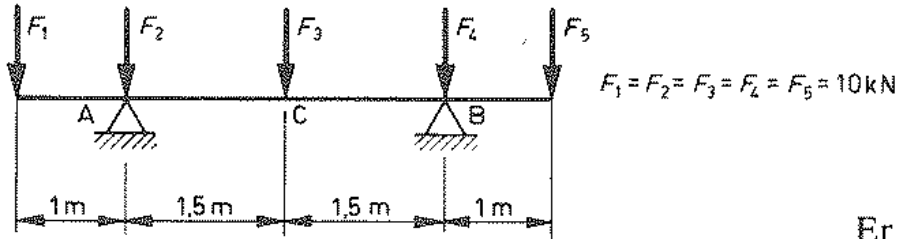


# Opdracht 04



Bepaal voor deze constructie de dwarskrachten en momentenlijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 4

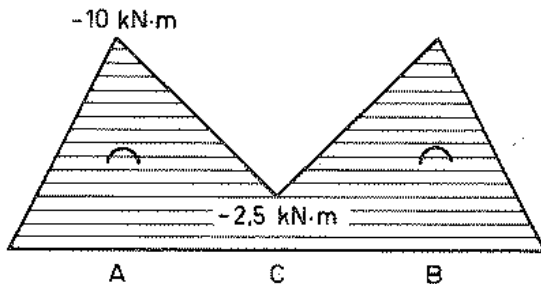
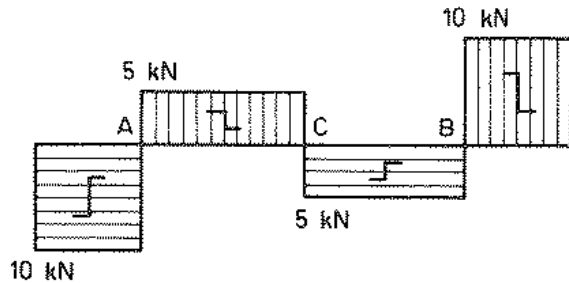


Er is weer sprake van een symmetrische belasting, zodat:

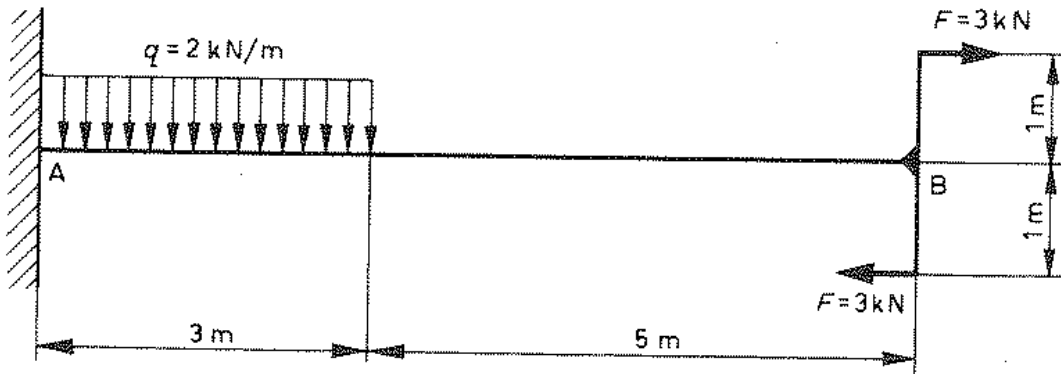
$$F_{A,v} = F_{B,v} = \frac{5 \times 10 \text{ kN}}{2} = 25 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_A = M_B = -10 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = -10 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_C = -10 \text{ kN} \times 2,5 \text{ m} + (25 - 10) \text{ kN} \times 1,5 \text{ m} = -2,5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



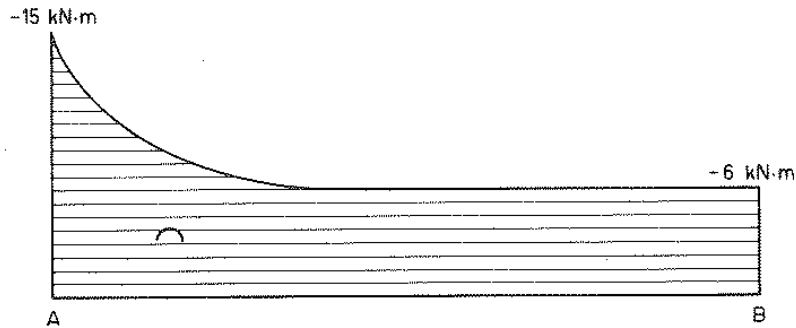
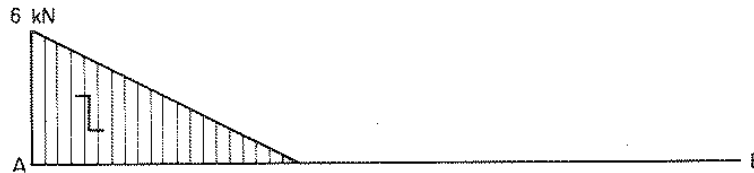
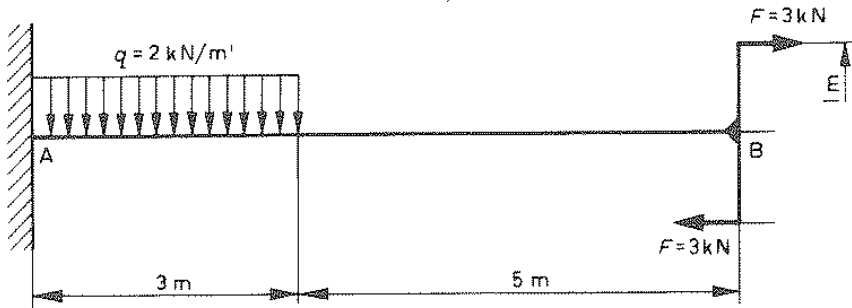
# Opdracht 05



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 5



Het enige steunpunt bevindt zich in A. Dus:

$$F_{A,v} = 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 3 \text{ m} = 6 \text{ kN}.$$

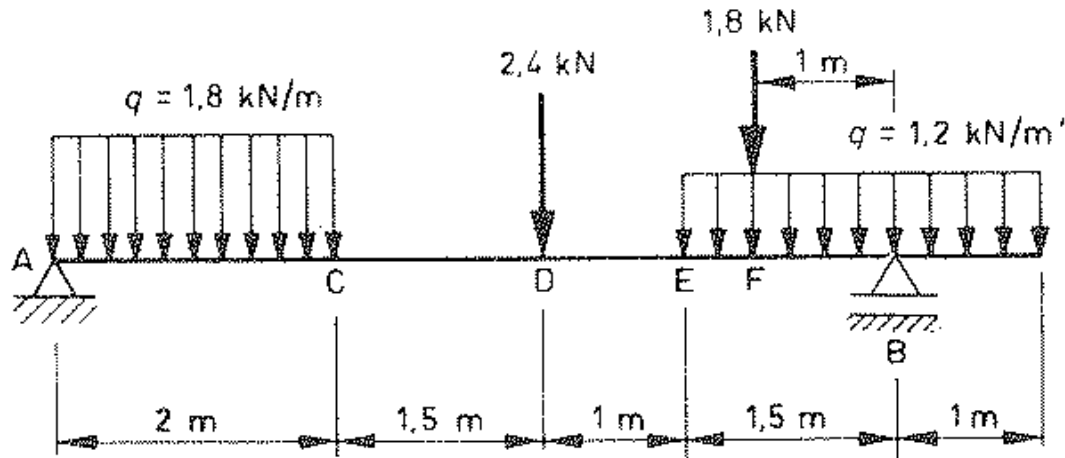
Het maximummoment is het inklemmingsmoment bij A. Het koppel dat werkt aan het uiteinde B van de balk veroorzaakt een moment over de hele balk groot:  $3 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} = 6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$ .

Het moment t.o.v. A tengevolge van de gelijkmatige belasting is:  $2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 3 \text{ m} \times 1,5 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$ .

Hieruit volgt voor het inklemmingsmoment:

$$\overset{\ominus}{M}_A = -(6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} + 9 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}) = -15 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

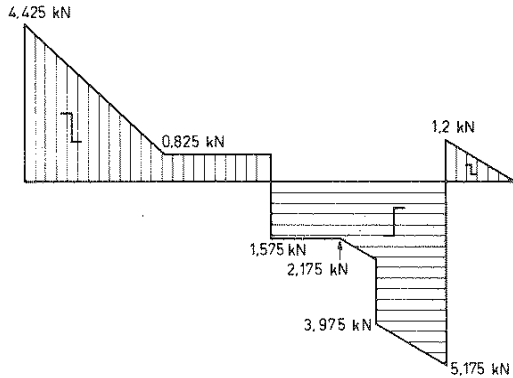
# Opdracht 06



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 6



**Som V:**

$$(1,8 \times 2) + 2,4 + 1,8 + (1,2 \times 2,5) = 10,8 \text{ kN}$$

**Som M tov A**

$$-(1,8 \times 2 \times 1) - (2,4 \times 3,5) - (1,8 \times 5) - (1,2 \times 2,5 \times 5,75) + 5 \text{ FB} = 0$$

$$\text{FB} = 38,25 / 6 = 6,375 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{FA} = 10,8 - 6,375 = 4,425 \text{ kN}$$

**Dwarskrachten**

$$\text{D1} = 4,425 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{D2} = 4,425 - (1,8 \times 2) = 0,825 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{D3} = 0,825 - 2,4 = -1,575 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{D4} = -1,575 - (1,2 \times 0,5) = -2,175 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{D5} = -2,175 - 1,8 = -3,975 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{D6} = -3,975 - (1 \times 1,2) = -5,175 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{D7} = -5,175 + 6,375 = 1,2 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{D8} = 1,2 - (1,2 \times 1) = 0 \text{ kN}$$

**Momenten**

$$\text{M1} = (3,6 \times 2) / 2 + (0,825 \times 2) = 5,25 \text{ kNm}$$

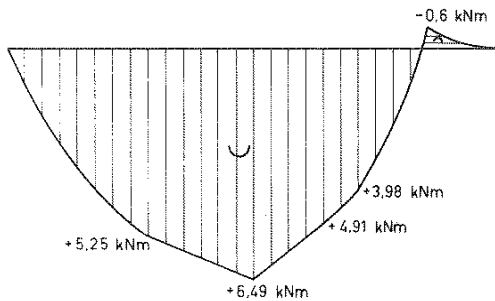
$$\text{M2} = 5,25 + (0,825 \times 1,5) = 6,4875 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{M3} = 6,4875 - (1,575 \times 1) = 4,9125 \text{ kNm}$$

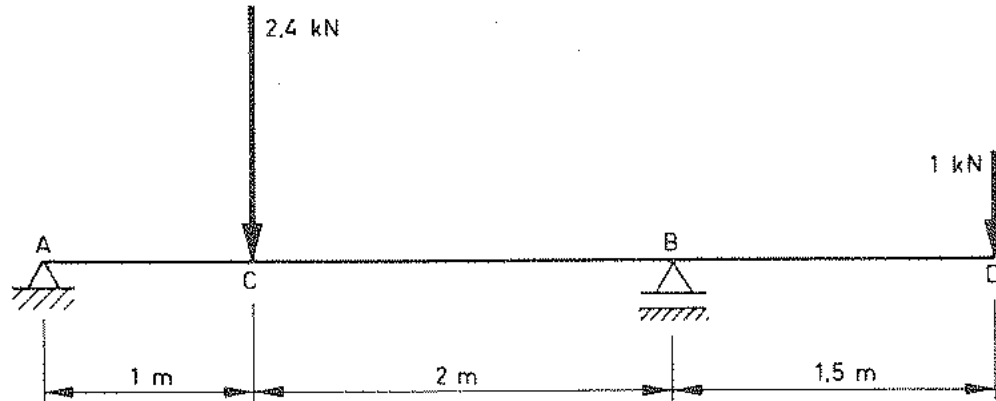
$$\text{M4} = 4,9125 - (0,5 \times 1,575) - (0,6 \times 0,5) / 2 = 3,975 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{M5} = 3,975 - (3,975 \times 1) - (1,2 \times 1) / 2 = 0,6 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{M6} = 0,6 - (1,2 \times 1) / 2 = 0 \text{ kNm}$$



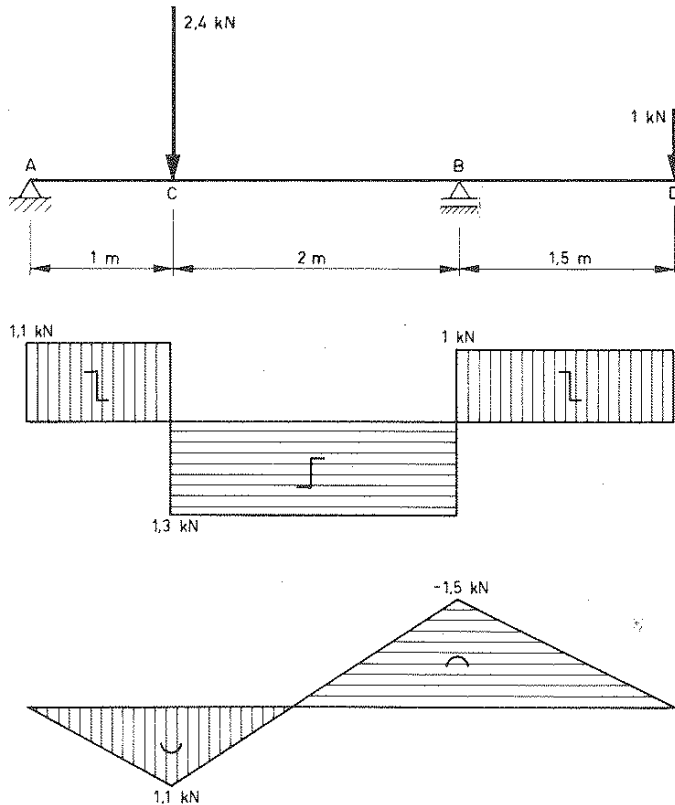
# Opdracht 07



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 7



$\Sigma M$  t.o.v. A:

$$2,4 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} - F_{B,v} \times 3 \text{ m} + 1 \text{ kN} \times 4,5 \text{ m} = 0$$

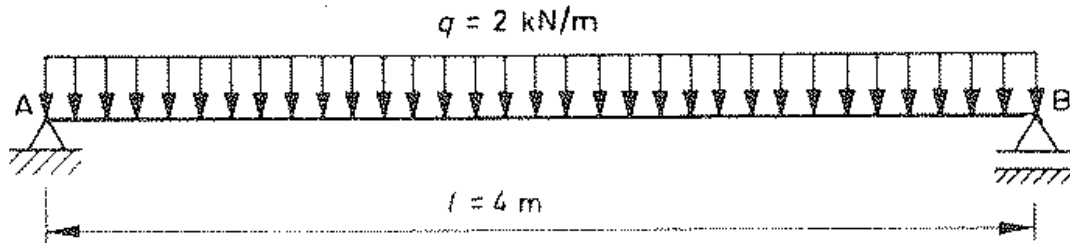
$$F_{B,v} = \frac{6,9 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{3 \text{ m}} = 2,3 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{A,v} = 2,4 \text{ kN} - 2,3 \text{ kN} + 1 \text{ kN} = 1,1 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_C = 1,1 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = 1,1 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_B = 1,1 \text{ kN} \times 3 \text{ m} - 2,4 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} = -1,5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

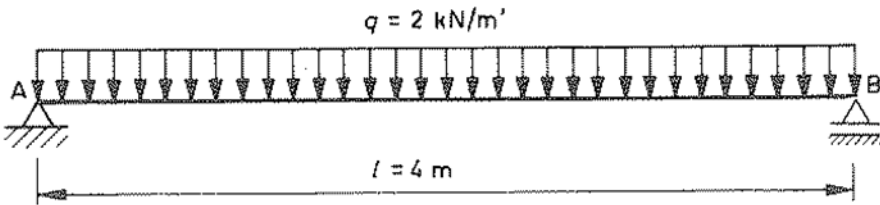
# Opdracht 08



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

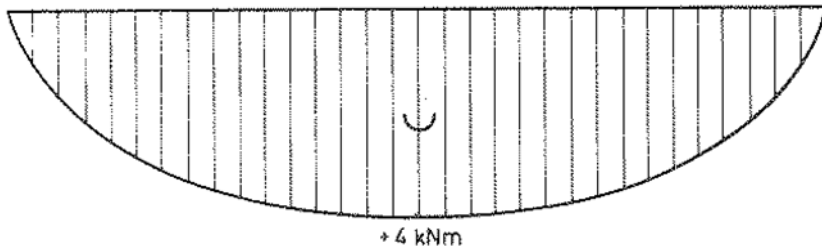
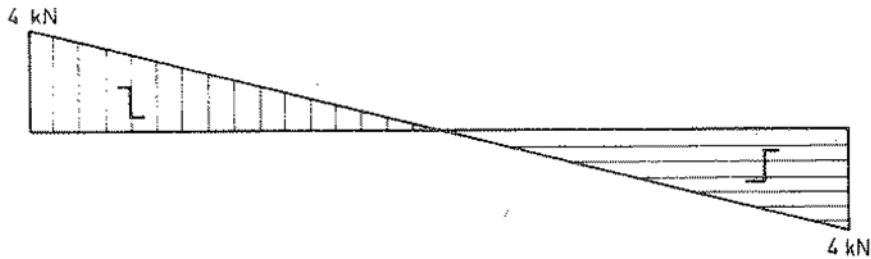
# Uitwerking opdracht 8



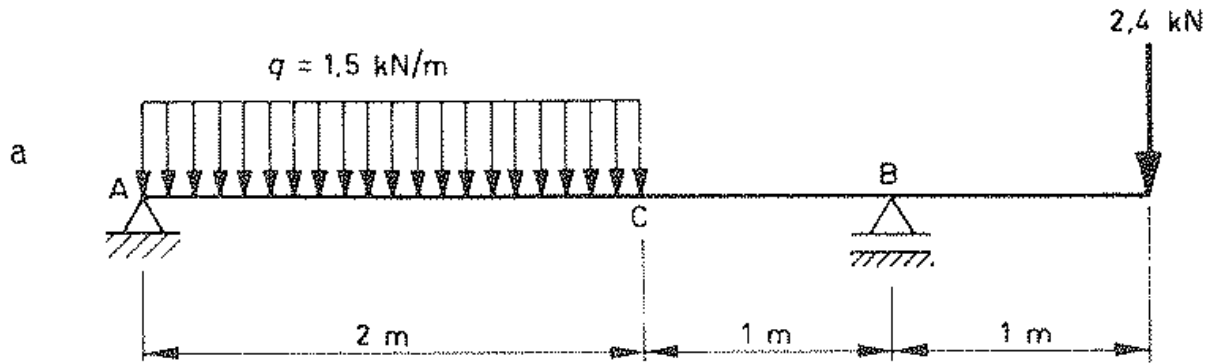
$$F_{A,v} = F_{B,v} = \frac{1}{2} q \cdot l = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \text{ kN/m'} \times 4 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ kN}$$

Het buigend moment is maximaal in het midden:

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} q \cdot l \cdot \frac{1}{2} l - \frac{1}{2} q \cdot l \cdot \frac{1}{4} l = \frac{1}{8} ql^2 = 4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



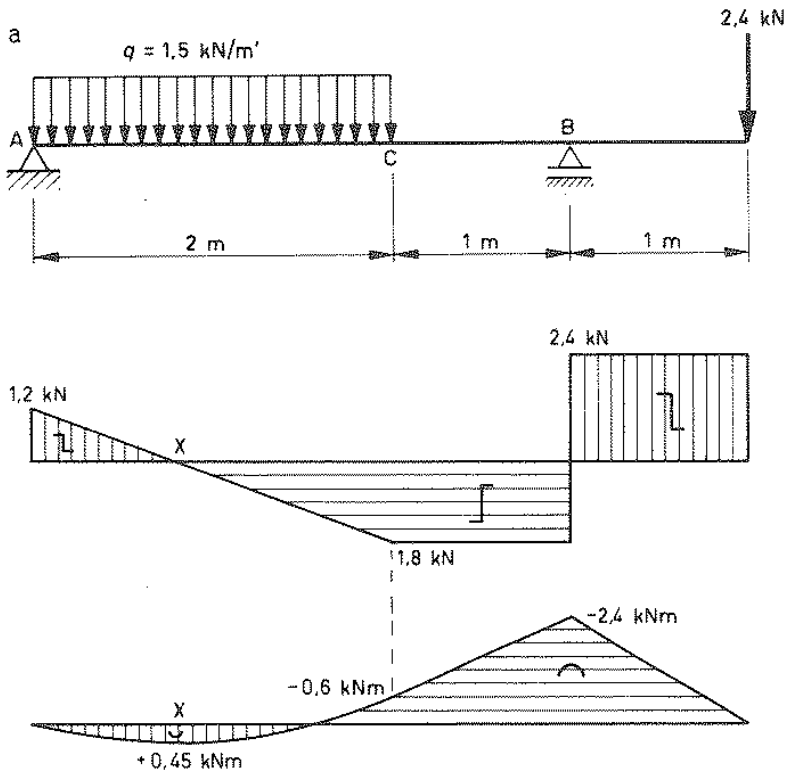
# Opdracht 9



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 9



$\Sigma M$  t.o.v. A:

$$1,5 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} - F_{B,v} \times 3 \text{ m} + 2,4 \text{ kN} \times 4 \text{ m} = 0$$

$$F_{B,v} = \frac{12,6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{3 \text{ m}} = 4,2 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{A,v} = 3 \text{ kN} - 4,2 \text{ kN} + 2,4 \text{ kN} = 1,2 \text{ kN}$$

Stel  $F_d = 0$  op  $x \text{ m}$  afstand rechts van A. Dan geldt:

$$F_{A,v} - 1,5 \text{ kN/m}' \times x \text{ m} = 0$$

$$1,2 \text{ kN} - 1,5 x \text{ kN} = 0$$

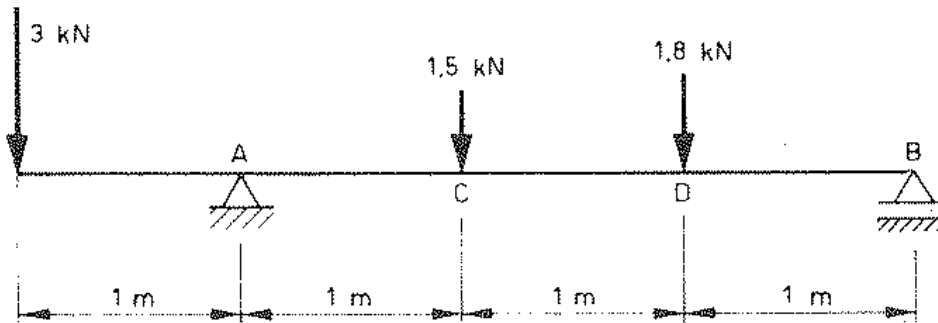
$$x = \frac{1,2 \text{ kN}}{1,5 \text{ kN}} = 0,8$$

$$M_x = 1,2 \text{ kN} \times 0,8 \text{ m} - 1,5 \text{ kN/m}' \times 0,8 \text{ m} \times 0,4 \text{ m} = 0,48 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_C = 1,2 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} - 1,5 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} = -0,6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_B = 1,2 \text{ kN} \times 3 \text{ m} - 3 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} = -2,4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

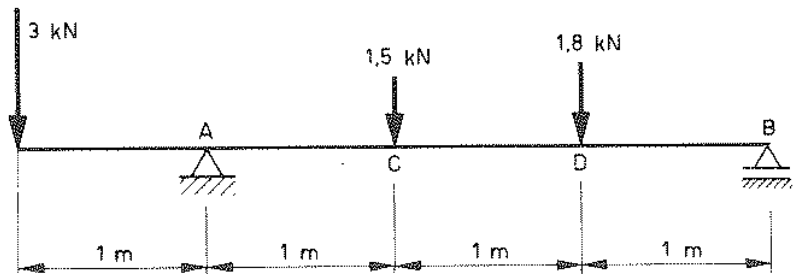
# Opdracht 10



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 10



$\Sigma M$  t.o.v. A:

$$-3 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} + 1,5 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} + 1,8 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} - F_{B,v} \times 3 \text{ m} = 0$$

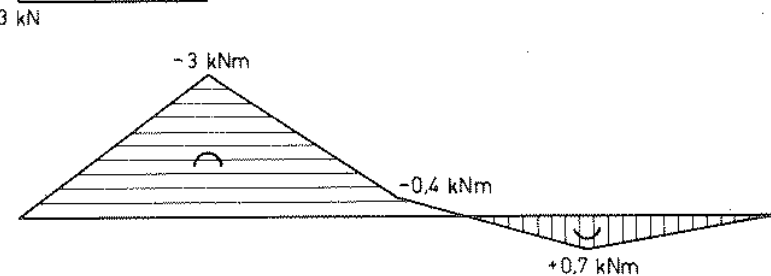
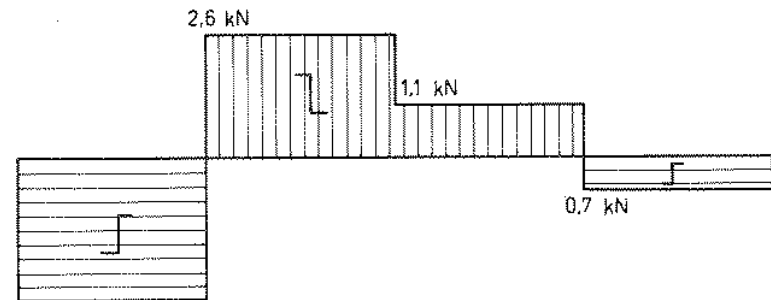
$$F_{B,v} = \frac{2,1 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{3 \text{ m}} = 0,7 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{A,v} = 3 \text{ kN} + 1,5 \text{ kN} + 1,8 \text{ kN} - 0,7 \text{ kN} = 5,6 \text{ kN}$$

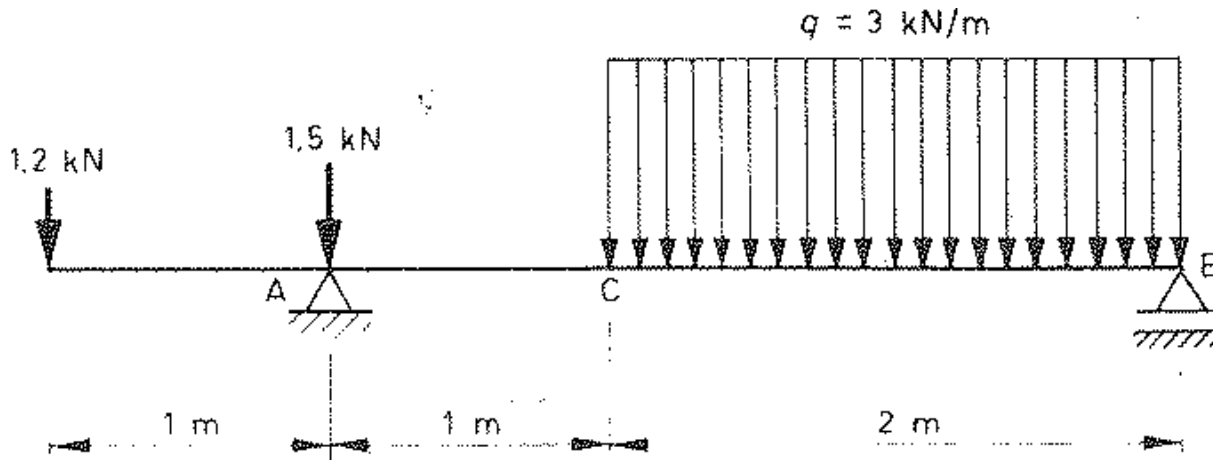
$$M_A = -3 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = -3 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_C = -3 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} + 5,6 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = -0,4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_D = -3 \text{ kN} \times 3 \text{ m} + 5,6 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} - 1,5 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = 0,7 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



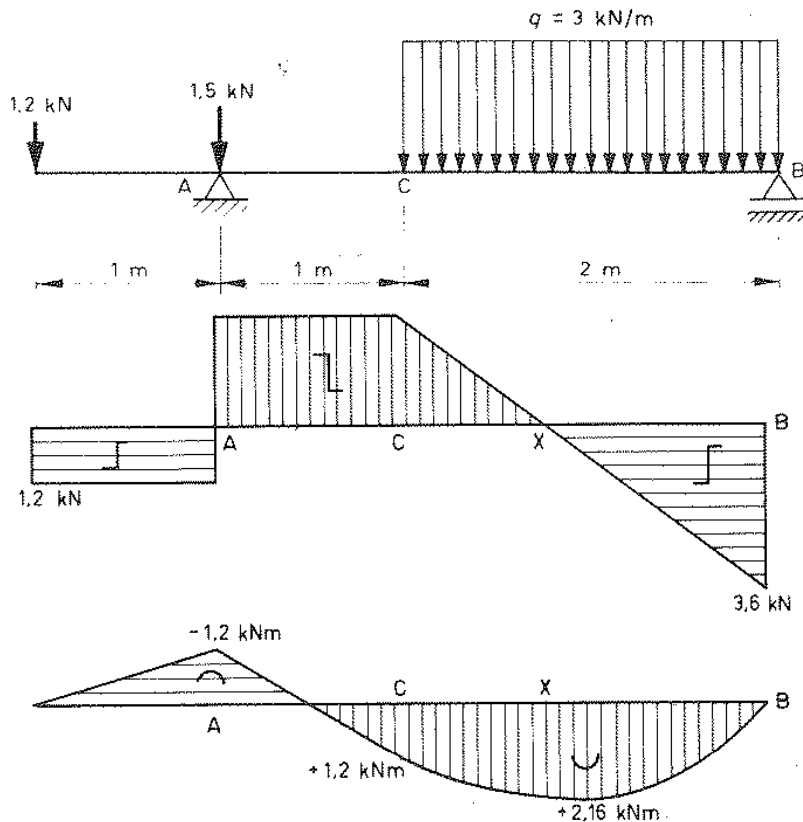
# Opdracht 11



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 11



$\Sigma M$  t.o.v. A:

$$-1,2 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} - F_{B,v} \times 3 \text{ m} = 0$$

$$F_{B,v} = \frac{10,8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{3 \text{ m}} = 3,6 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{A,v} = 1,2 \text{ kN} + 1,5 \text{ kN} + 6 \text{ kN} - 3,6 \text{ kN} = 5,1 \text{ kN}$$

Stel  $F_d = 0$  op  $x$  m afstand rechts van C. Dan geldt:

$$1,2 \text{ kN} + 1,5 \text{ kN} - F_{A,v} + 3 \text{ kN/m}' \times x \text{ m} = 0$$

$$2,7 \text{ kN} - 5,1 \text{ kN} + 3x \text{ kN} = 0$$

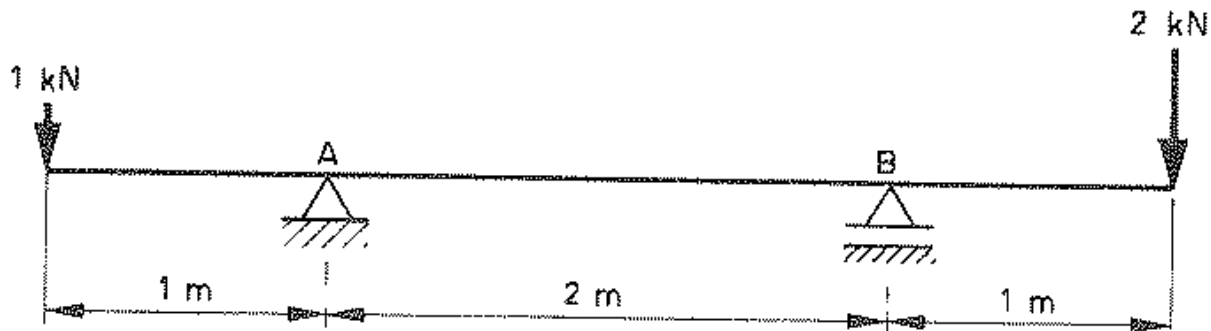
$$x = \frac{2,4 \text{ kN}}{3 \text{ kN}} = 0,8$$

$$M_A = -1,2 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = -1,2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_C = -1,2 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} - 1,5 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} + 5,1 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = 1,2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_X = -1,2 \text{ kN} \times 2,8 \text{ m} - 1,5 \text{ kN} \times 1,8 \text{ m} + 5,1 \text{ kN} \times 1,8 \text{ m} - 3 \text{ kN/m}' \times 0,8 \text{ m} \times 0,4 \text{ m} = 2,16 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

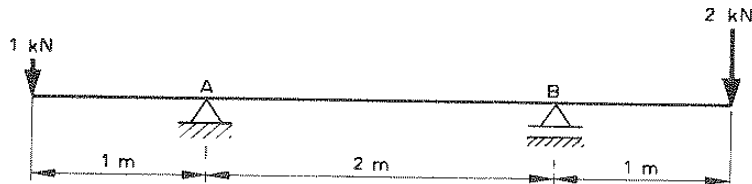
# Opdracht 12



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 12



$\Sigma M$  t.o.v. A:

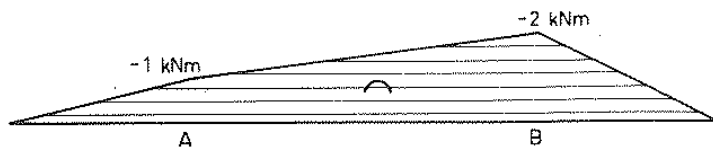
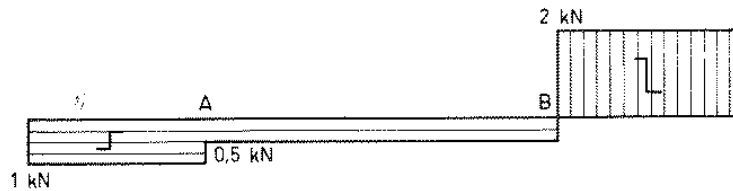
$$-1 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} - F_{B,v} \times 2 \text{ m} + 2 \text{ kN} \times 3 \text{ m} = 0$$

$$F_{B,v} = \frac{5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{2 \text{ m}} = 2,5 \text{ kN}$$

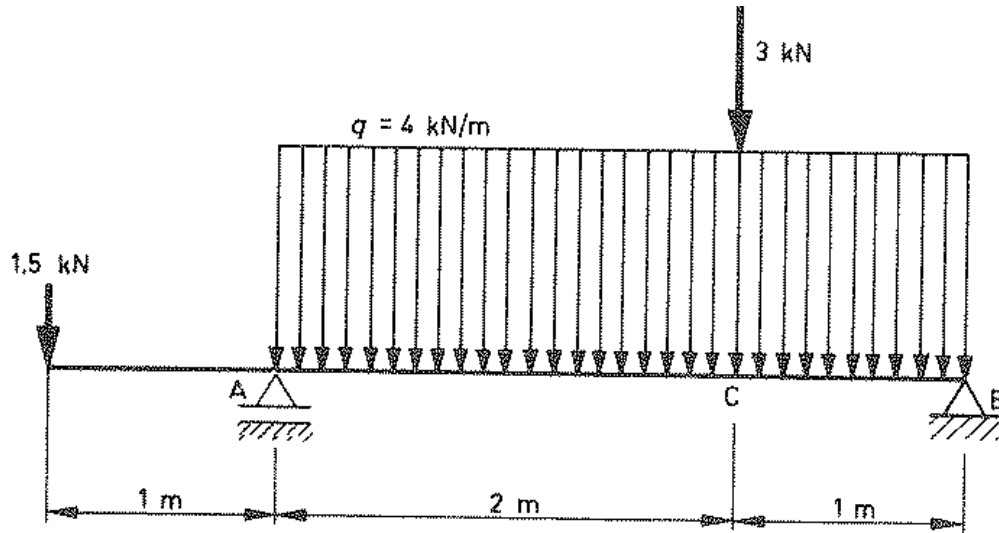
$$F_{A,v} = 1 \text{ kN} - 2,5 \text{ kN} + 2 \text{ kN} = 0,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_A = -1 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = -1 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_B = -1 \text{ kN} \times 3 \text{ m} + 0,5 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} = -2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



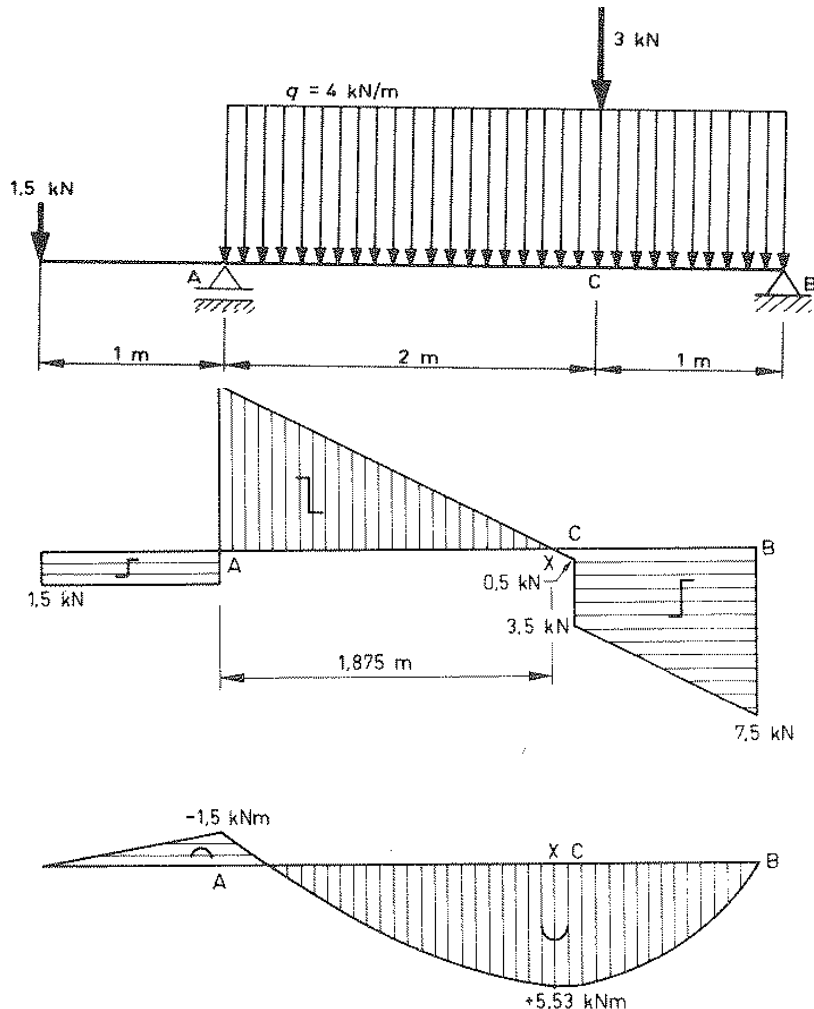
# Opdracht 13



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 13



$\Sigma M$  t.o.v. A:

$$-1,5 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ kN/m}' \times 3 \text{ m} \times 1,5 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} - F_{B,v} \times 3 \text{ m} = 0$$

$$F_{B,v} = \frac{22,5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{3 \text{ m}} = 7,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{A,v} = 1,5 \text{ kN} + 12 \text{ kN} + 3 \text{ kN} - 7,5 \text{ kN} = 9 \text{ kN}$$

Stel  $F_d = 0$  op  $x$  m afstand rechts van A. Dan geldt:

$$1,5 \text{ kN} - 9 \text{ kN} + 4 \text{ kN/m}' \times x \text{ m} = 0$$

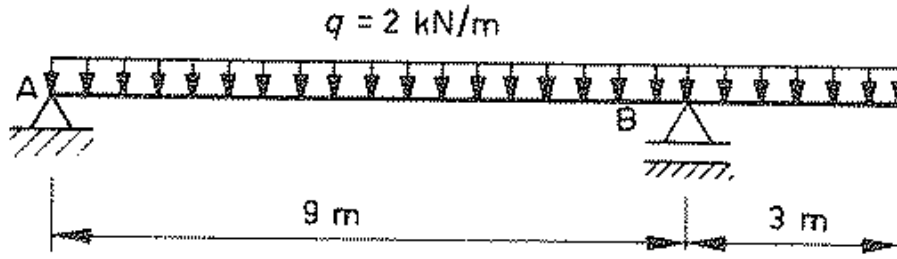
$$x = \frac{7,5 \text{ kN}}{4 \text{ kN}} = 1,875$$

$$M_A = -1,5 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = -1,5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_x = -1,5 \text{ kN} \times 2,875 \text{ m} + 9 \text{ kN} \times 1,875 \text{ m} - 4 \text{ kN/m}' \times 1,875 \text{ m} \times 0,9375 \text{ m} = 5,53 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \text{ (afgerond)}$$

$$M_C = -1,5 \text{ kN} \times 3 \text{ m} + 9 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} - 4 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} = 5,5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

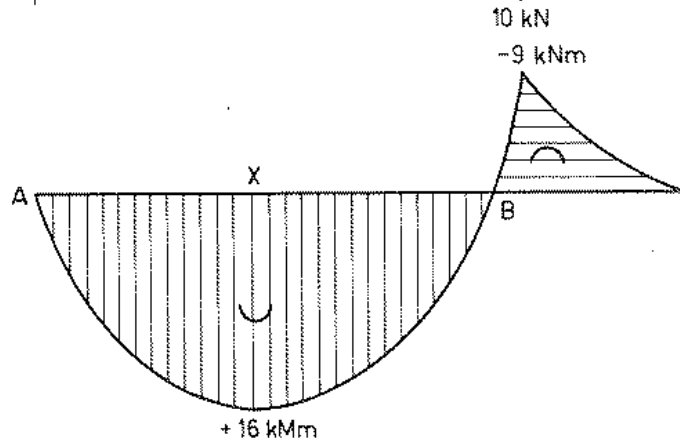
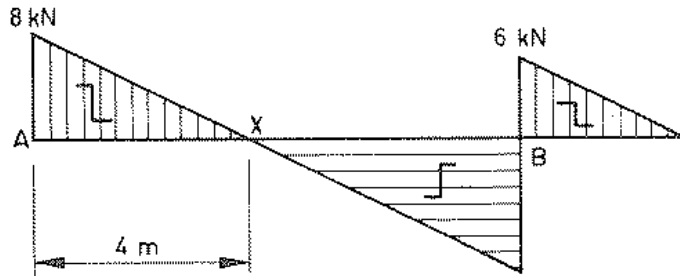
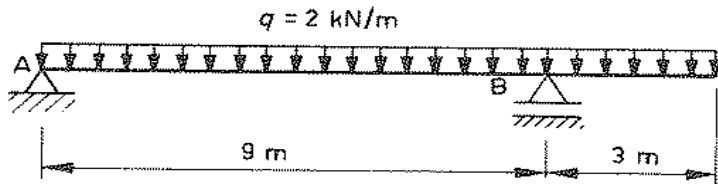
# Opdracht 14



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 14



$\Sigma M$  t.o.v. A:

$$2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 12 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m} - F_{B,v} \times 9 \text{ m} = 0$$

$$F_{B,v} = \frac{144 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{9 \text{ m}} = 16 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{A,v} = 24 \text{ kN} - 16 \text{ kN} = 8 \text{ kN}$$

Stel  $F_d = 0$  op  $x$  m afstand rechts van A. Dan geldt:

$$-8 \text{ kN} + 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times x \text{ m} = 0 \quad x = \frac{8 \text{ kN}}{2 \text{ kN}} = 4$$

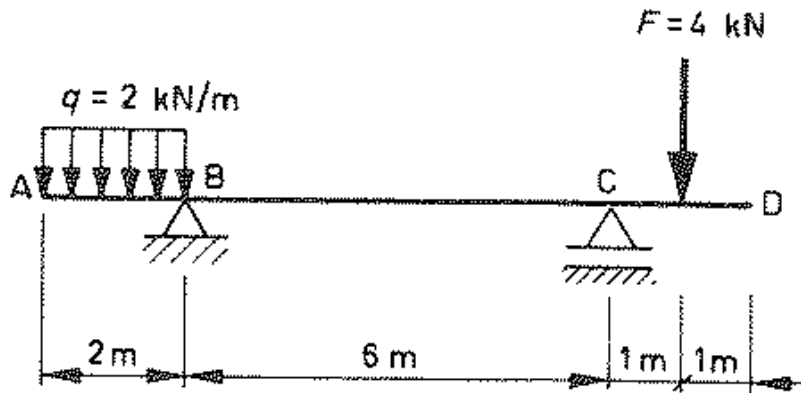
$$M_x = 8 \text{ kN} \times 4 \text{ m} - 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 4 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} = 16 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_B = 8 \text{ kN} \times 9 \text{ m} - 2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 9 \text{ m} \times 4,5 \text{ m} = -9 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

of:

$$M_B = M_{B, \text{rechts}} = -2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 3 \text{ m} \times 1,5 \text{ m} = -9 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

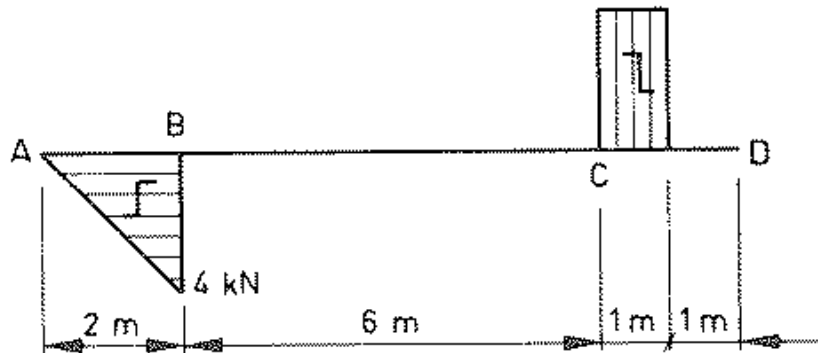
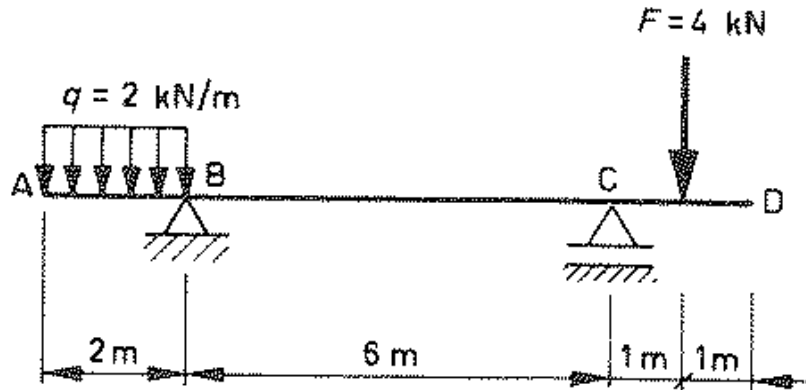
# Opdracht 15



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 15



$\Sigma M \text{ t.o.v. B:}$

$$-2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} - F_{C,v} \times 6 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ kN} \times 7 \text{ m} = 0$$

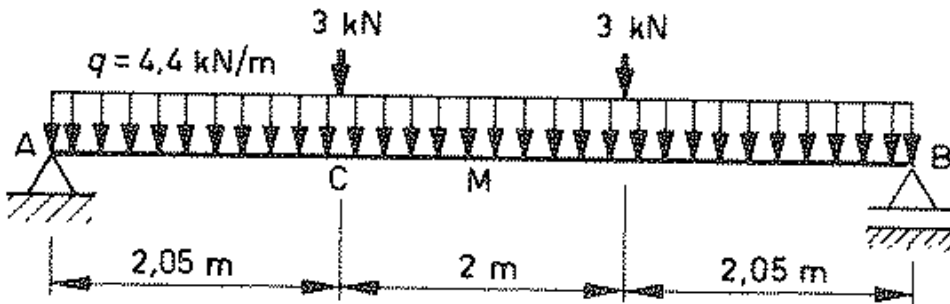
$$F_{C,v} = \frac{24 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{6 \text{ m}} = 4 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{B,v} = 4 \text{ kN} - 4 \text{ kN} + 4 \text{ kN} = 4 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_B = -2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} = -4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_C = -2 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2 \text{ m} \times 7 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ kN} \times 6 \text{ m} = -4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

# Opdracht 16



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 16

Totale belasting:  $3 \text{ kN} + 4,4 \text{ kN/m}' \times 6,1 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ kN} = 32,84 \text{ kN}$

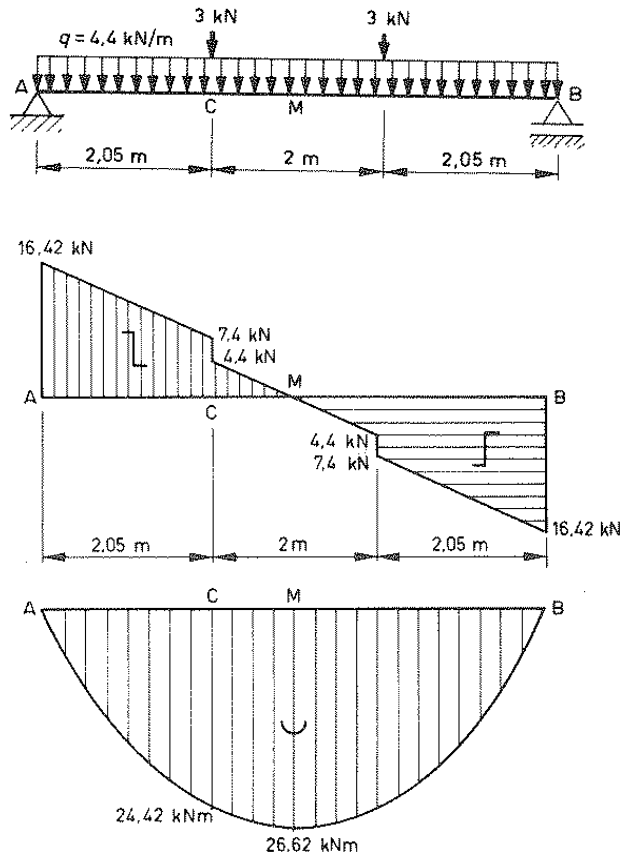
Vanwege de symmetrische belasting is:

$$F_{A,v} = F_{B,v} = \frac{32,84 \text{ kN}}{2} = 16,42 \text{ kN}$$

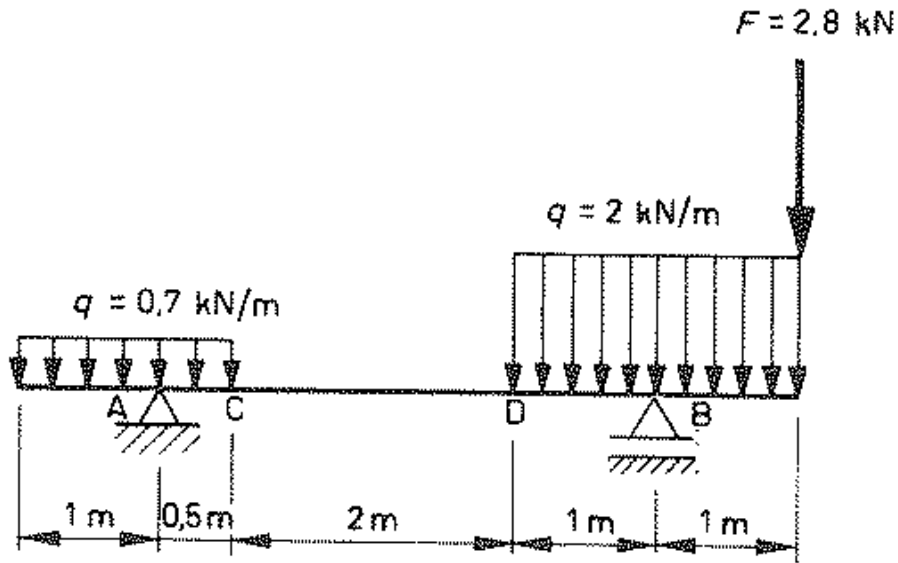
Eveneens vanwege de symmetrie is  $F_d = 0$  in het midden M.

$$M_M = 16,42 \text{ kN} \times 3,05 \text{ m} - 3 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} - 4,4 \text{ kN/m}' \times 3,05 \text{ m} \times 1,525 \text{ m} = 26,62 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \text{ (afgerond)}$$

$$M_C = 16,42 \text{ kN} \times 2,05 \text{ m} - 4,4 \text{ kN/m}' \times 2,05 \text{ m} \times 1,025 \text{ m} = 24,42 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \text{ (afgerond)}$$



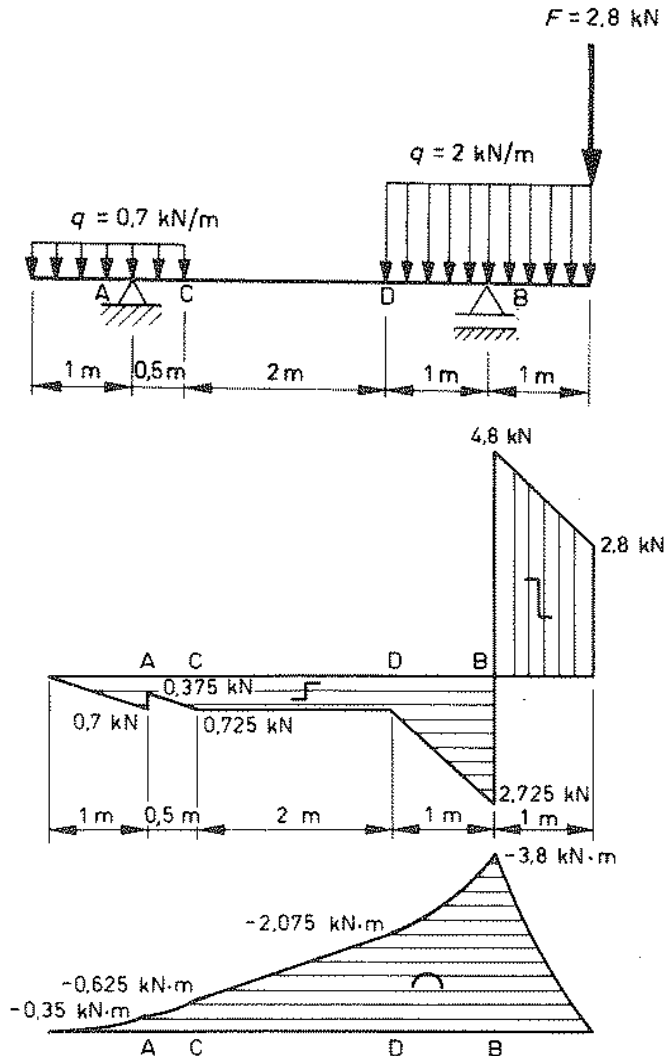
# Opdracht 17



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 17



$\Sigma M$  t.o.v. A:

$$-1,05 \text{ kN} \times 0,25 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ kN} \times 3,5 \text{ m} - F_{B,v} \times 3,5 \text{ m} + 2,8 \text{ kN} \times 4,5 \text{ m} = 0$$

$$F_{B,v} = \frac{26,3375 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{3,5 \text{ m}} = 7,525 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{A,v} = 1,05 \text{ kN} + 4 \text{ kN} - 7,525 \text{ kN} + 2,8 \text{ kN} = 0,325 \text{ kN}$$

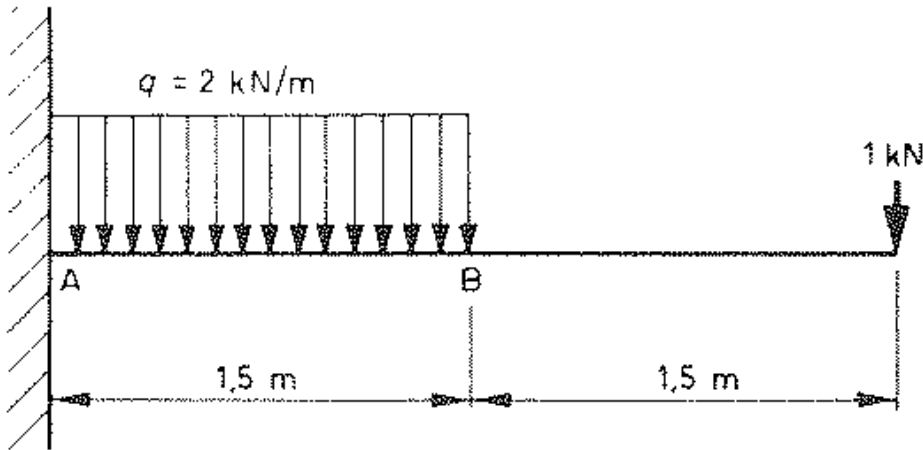
$$M_A = -0,7 \text{ kN} \times 0,5 \text{ m} = -0,35 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_C = -1,05 \text{ kN} \times 0,75 \text{ m} + 0,325 \text{ kN} \times 0,5 \text{ m} = -0,625 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_D = -1,05 \text{ kN} \times 2,75 \text{ m} + 0,325 \text{ kN} \times 2,5 \text{ m} = -2,075 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_B = -M_{B,\text{rechts}} = -2 \text{ kN} \times 0,5 \text{ m} - 2,8 \text{ kN} \times 1 \text{ m} = -3,8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

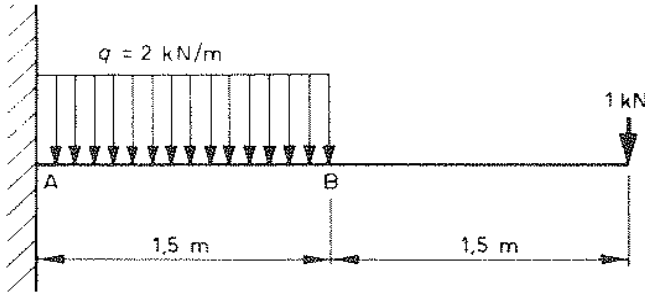
# Opdracht 18



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 18

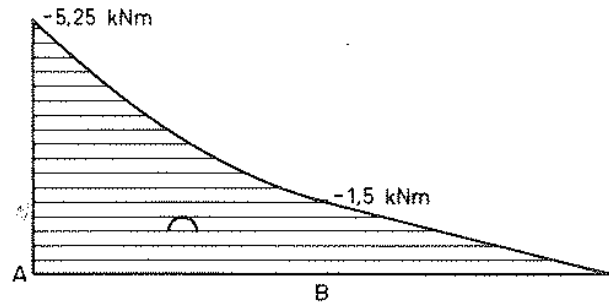
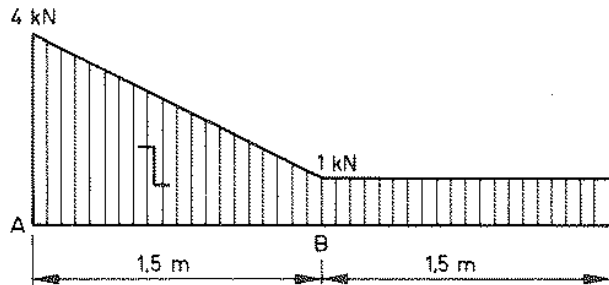


$$F_{A,v} = 3 \text{ kN} + 1 \text{ kN} = 4 \text{ kN}$$

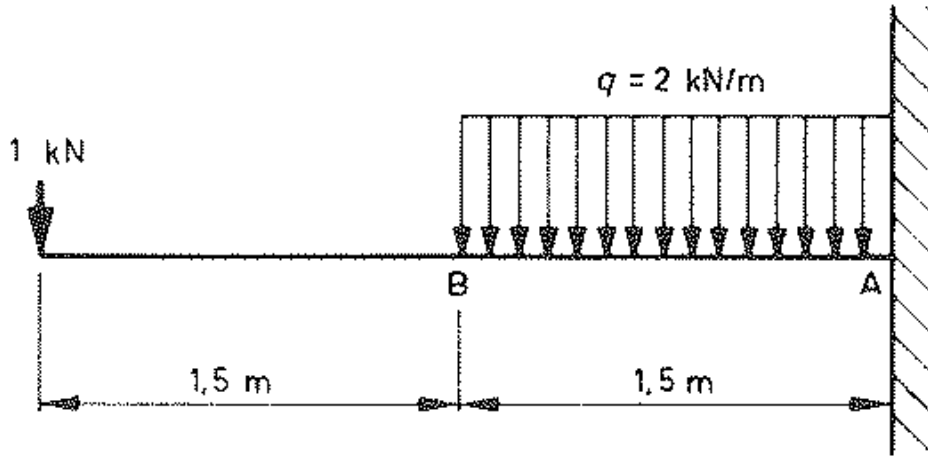
Inklemingsmoment bij A:

$$-3 \text{ kN} \times 0,75 \text{ m} - 1 \text{ kN} \times 3 \text{ m} = -5,25 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_B = -M_{B, \text{rechts}} = -1 \text{ kN} \times 1,5 \text{ m} = -1,5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



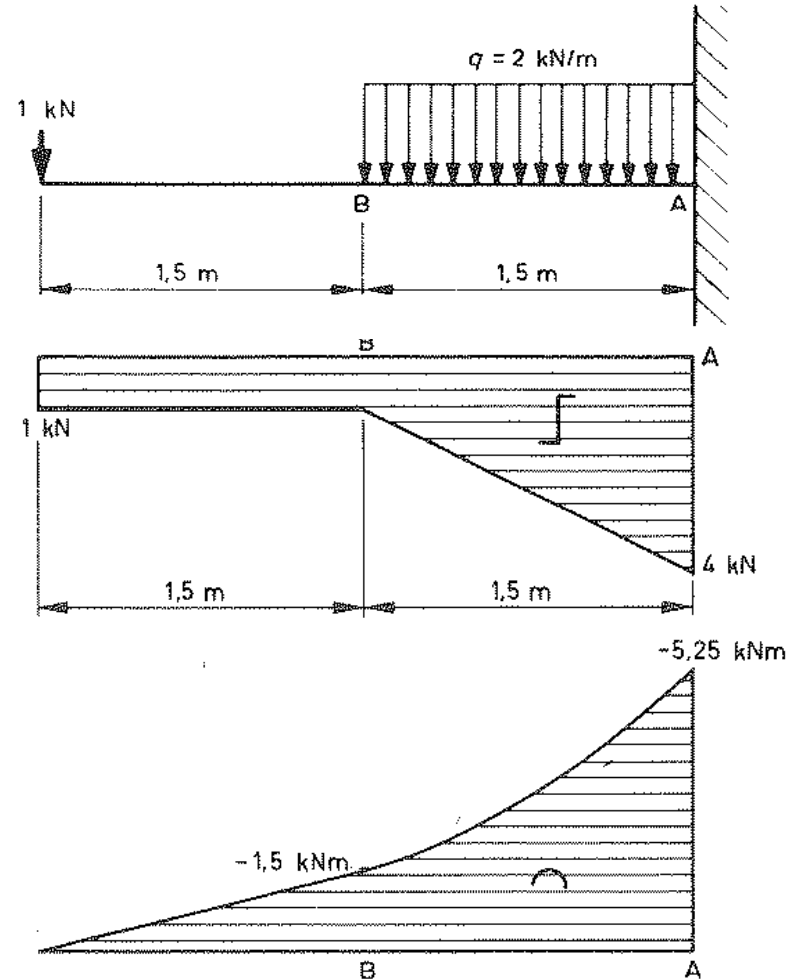
# Opdracht 19



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 19



$$F_{A,v} = 3 \text{ kN} + 1 \text{ kN} = 4 \text{ kN}$$

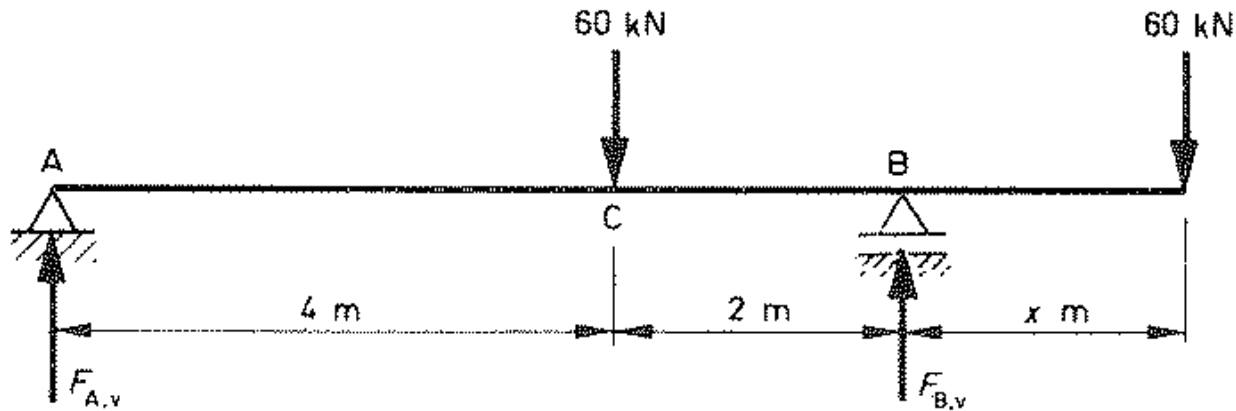
Inklemmingsmoment bij A:

$$3 \text{ kN} \times 0,75 \text{ m} + 1 \text{ kN} \times 3 \text{ m} = 5,25 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\text{Dus } M_A = M_{A, \text{links}} = -5,25 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_B = -1 \text{ kN} \times 1,5 \text{ m} = -1,5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

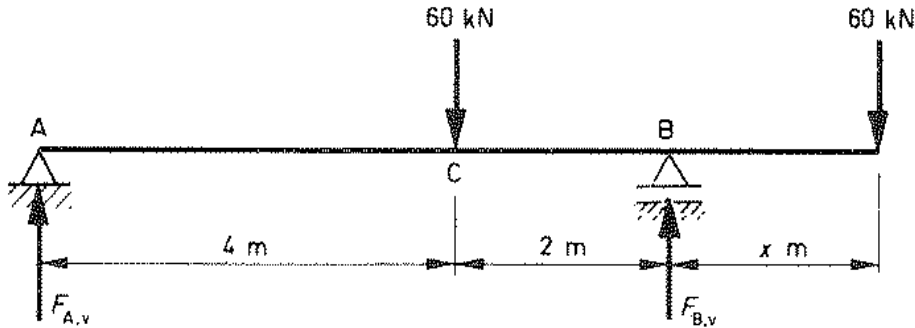
# Opdracht 20



Hoe groot is het maximum moment.

Teken de D- en M-lijn

# Uitwerking opdracht 20



a  $\Sigma M$  t.o.v. B:

$$60 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} - 60 \text{ kN} \times x \text{ m} = 0 \Rightarrow x =$$

$$= \frac{120 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{60 \text{ kN}} = 2$$

b  $F_{B,v} = 60 \text{ kN} + 60 \text{ kN} = 120 \text{ kN}$

c  $M_C = 0 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

$$M_B = -60 \text{ kN} \times 2 \text{ m} = -120 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

