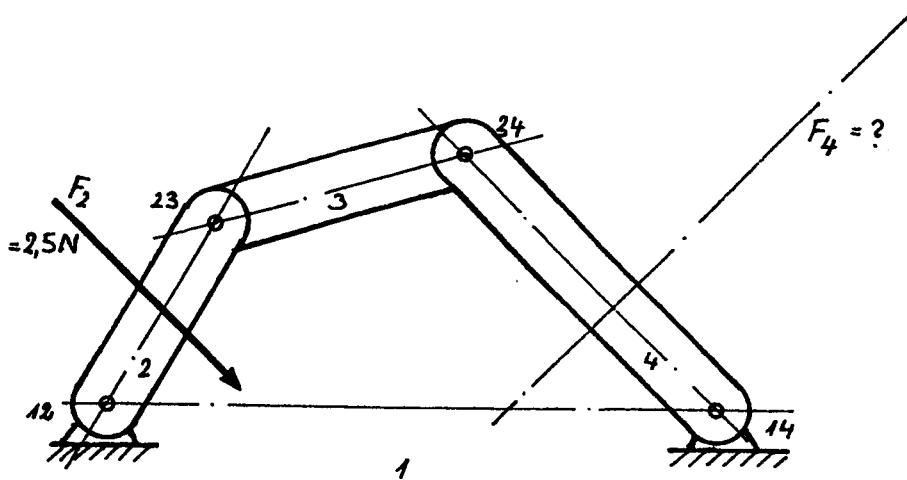
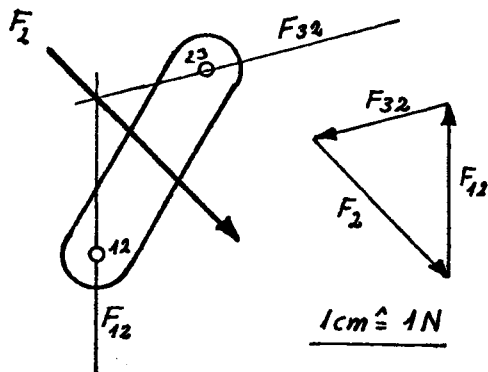


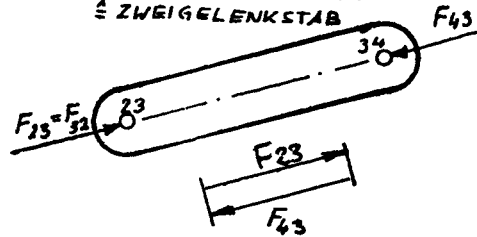
Gelenkkraftverfahren



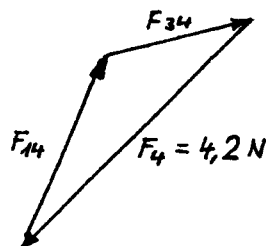
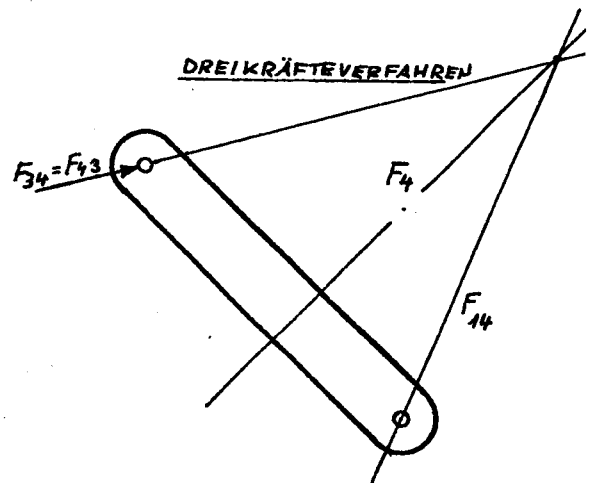
DREIKRÄFTEVERFAHREN



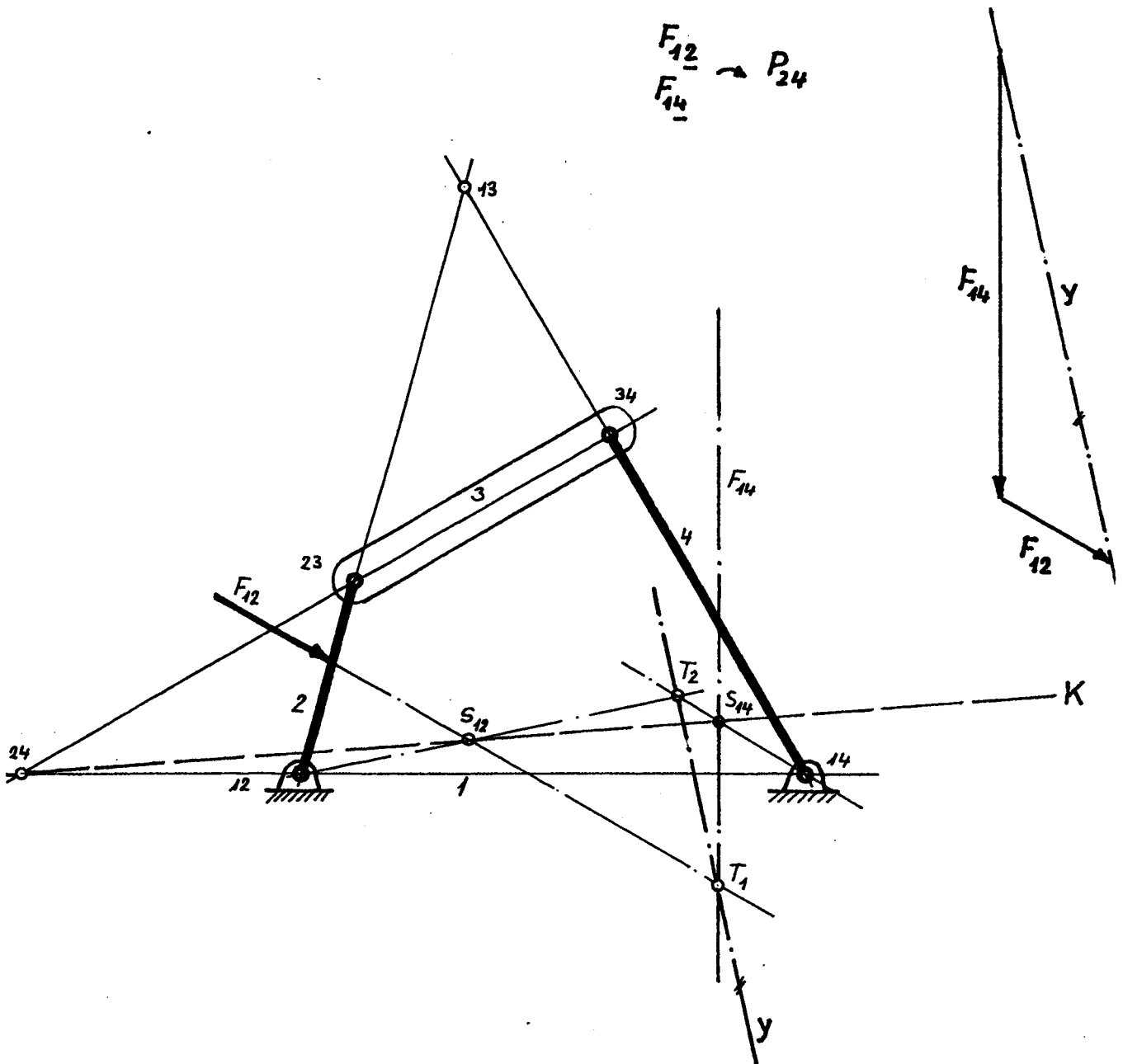
KOPPEL UNBELASTET
 ≅ ZWEIFELENKSTAB



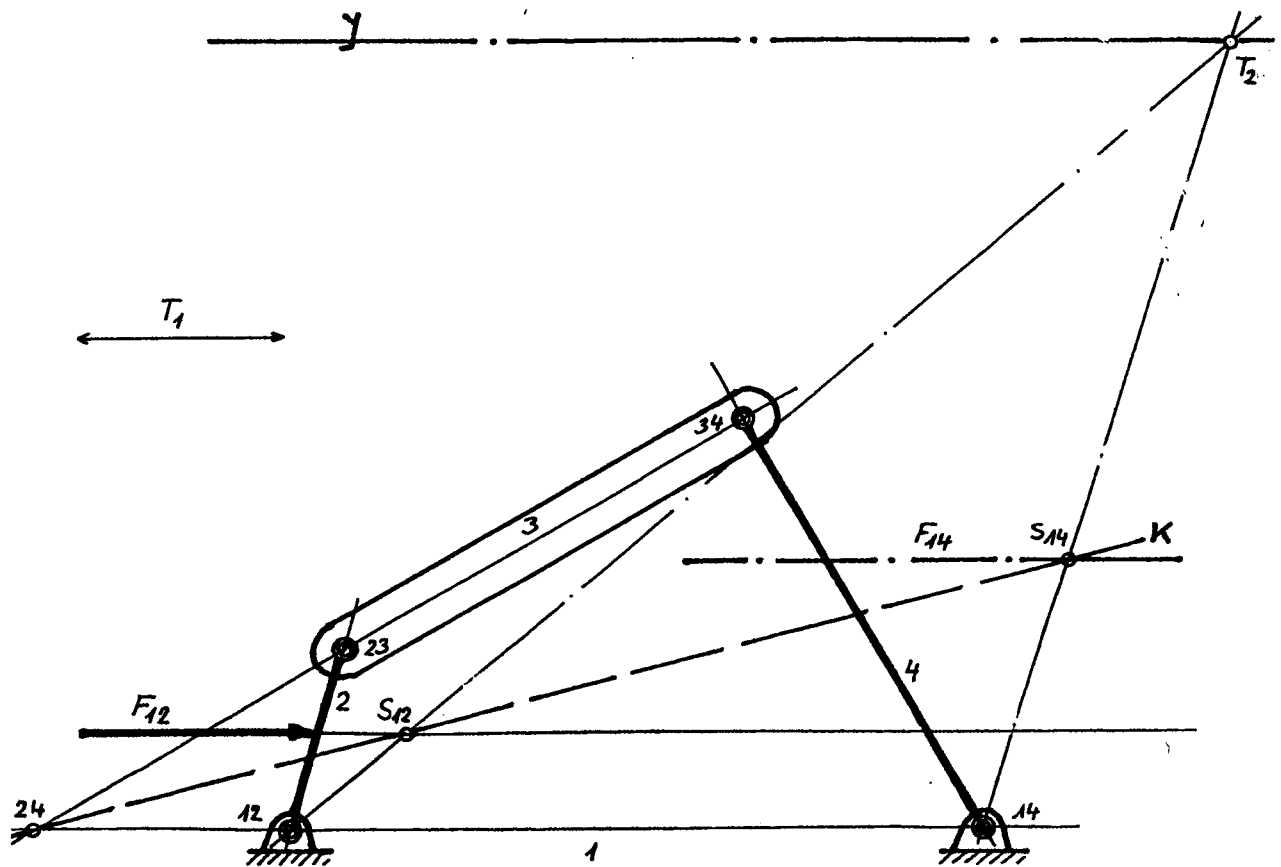
DREIKRÄFTEVERFAHREN



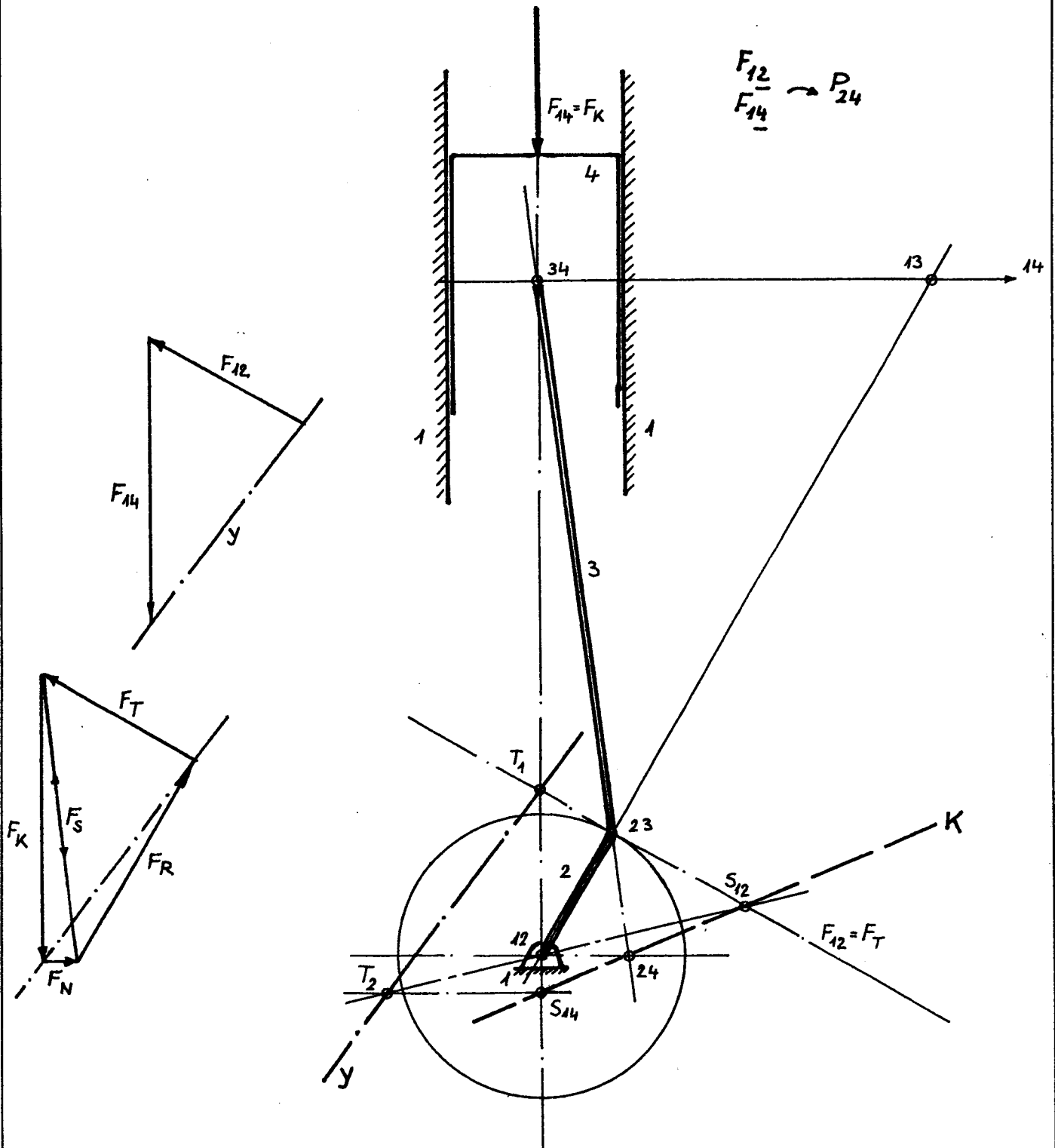
Polkraftverfahren



Beispiele Polkraftverfahren

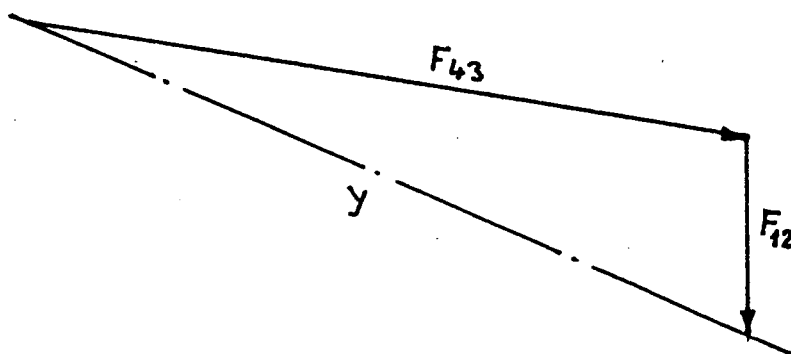
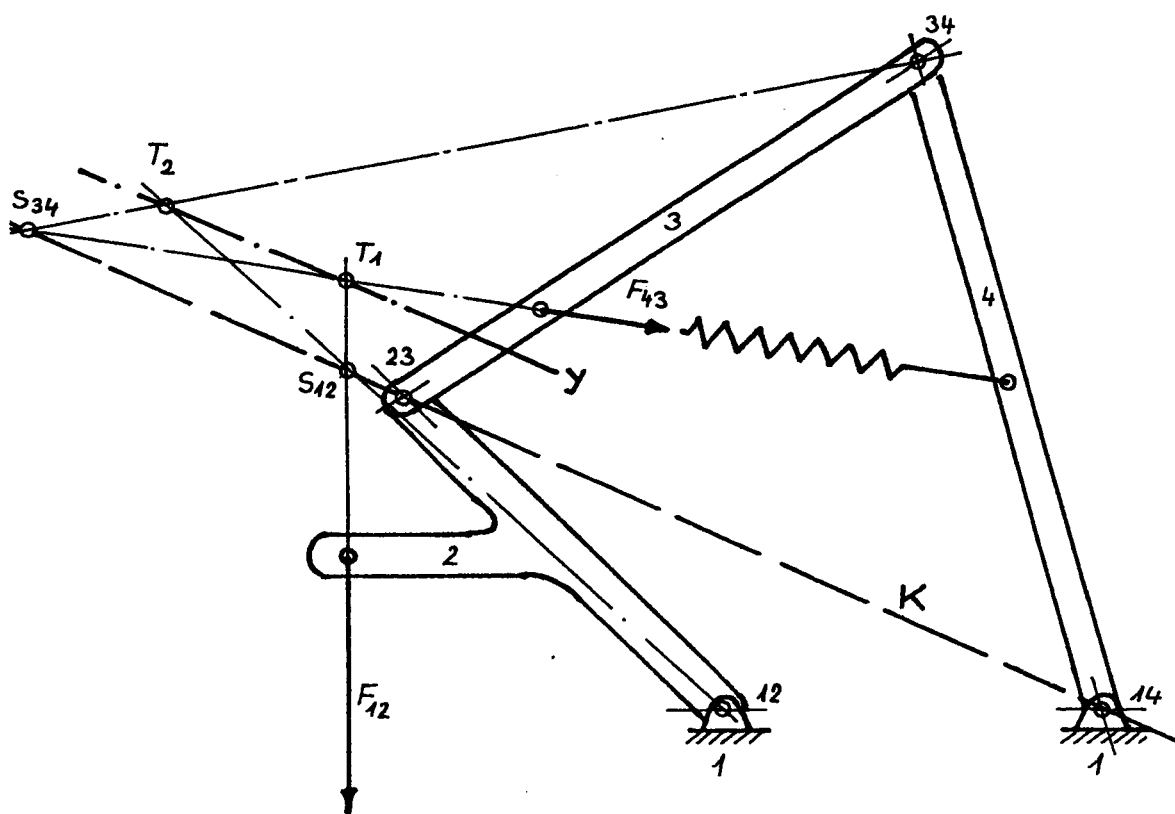


Beispiele Polkraftverfahren

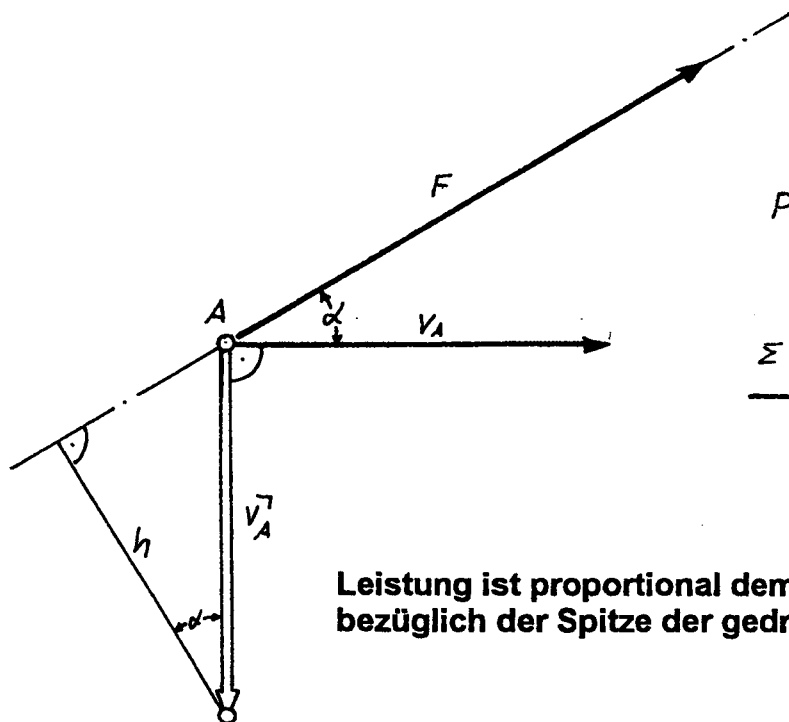


Erweitertes Polkraftverfahren

F_{12}
 F_{43} \rightarrow P_{14} P_{23}



Leistungsprinzip



$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = F \cdot v \cdot \cos \alpha$$

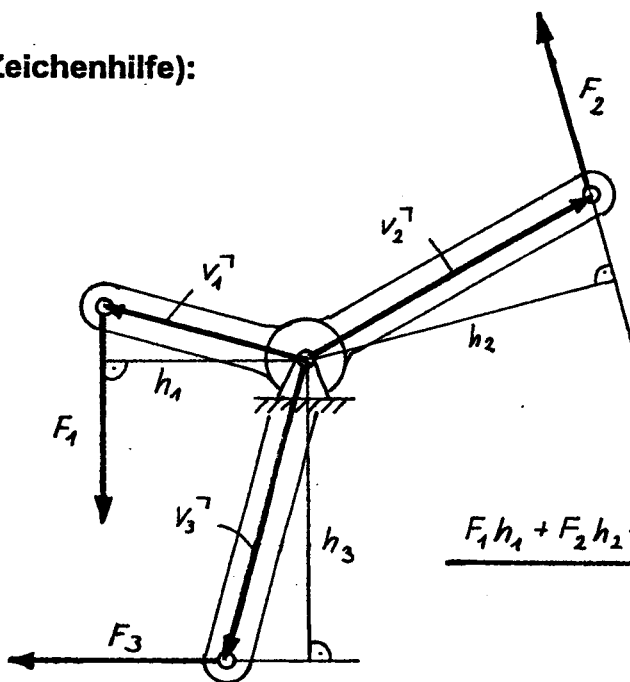
$$= F \cdot v^\perp \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$= F \cdot h \cdot \omega$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sum P_i = 0 \rightarrow \sum F_i \cdot h_i = 0}}$$

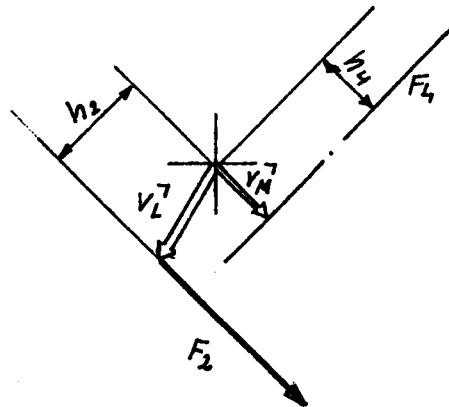
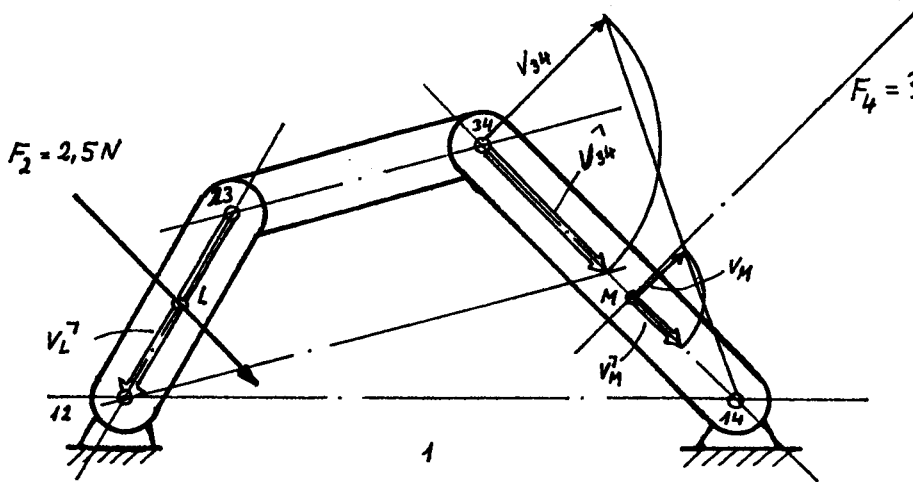
Leistung ist proportional dem Drehmoment der Kraft bezüglich der Spitze der gedrehten Geschwindigkeit.

Jukowsky-Hebel (Zeichenhilfe):



$$\underline{\underline{F_1 h_1 + F_2 h_2 - F_3 h_3 = 0}}$$

Beispiele Leistungsprinzip



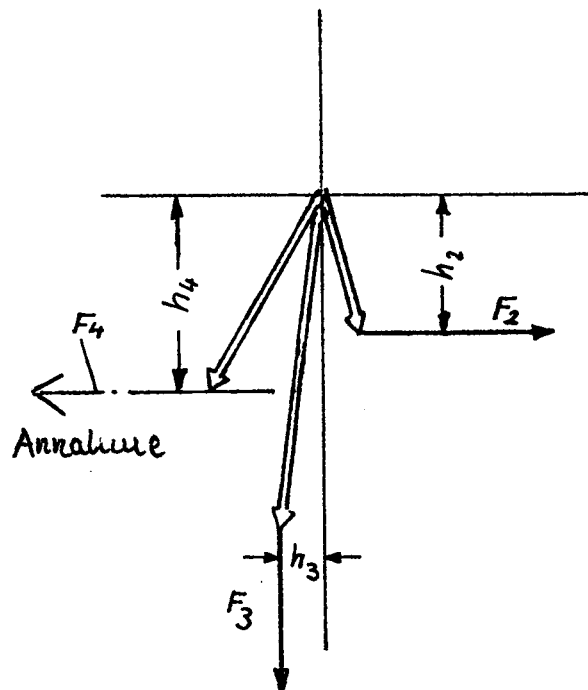
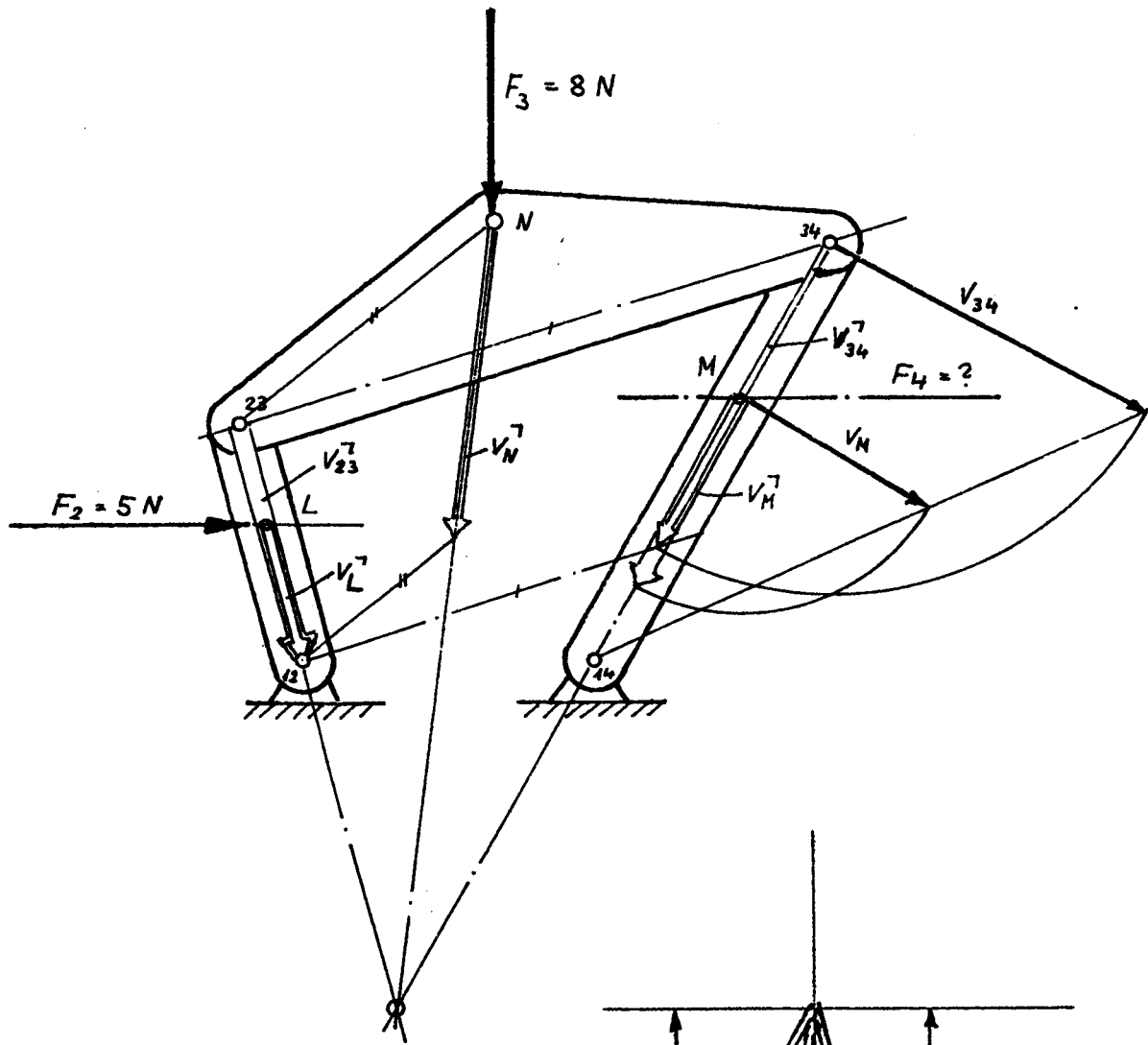
$$\sum F_i \cdot h_i = 0$$

$$F_2 \cdot h_2 - F_4 \cdot h_4 = 0$$

$$F_4 = \frac{h_2}{h_4} \cdot F_2 = \frac{1,5}{0,9} \cdot 2,5\text{ N}$$

$$F_4 = 4,2\text{ N}$$

Beispiele Leistungsprinzip



$$F_2 \cdot h_2 + F_3 \cdot h_3 - F_4 \cdot h_4 = 0$$

$$F_4 = \frac{1}{h_4} (F_2 \cdot h_2 + F_3 \cdot h_3)$$

$$F_4 = \frac{5 \cdot 1,8 + 8 \cdot 0,6}{2,6} = \underline{\underline{5,3\text{ N}}}$$