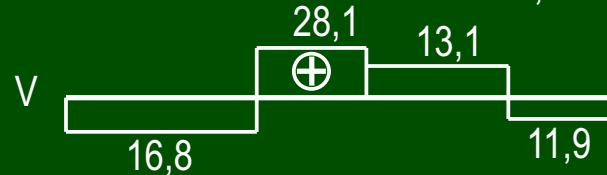
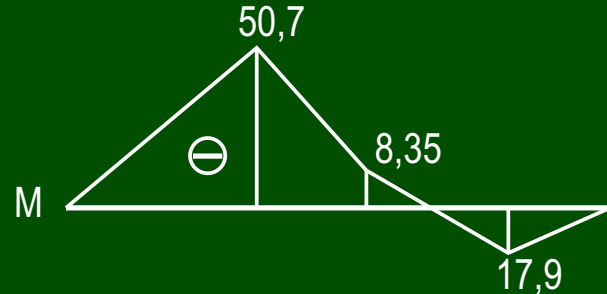
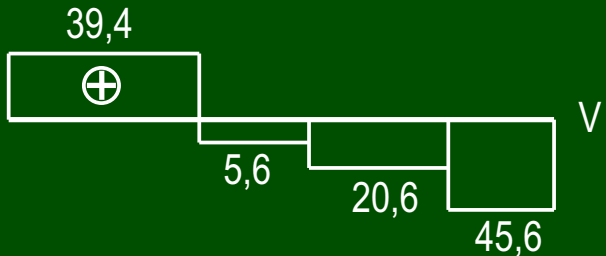
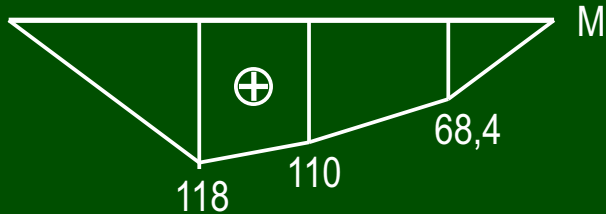
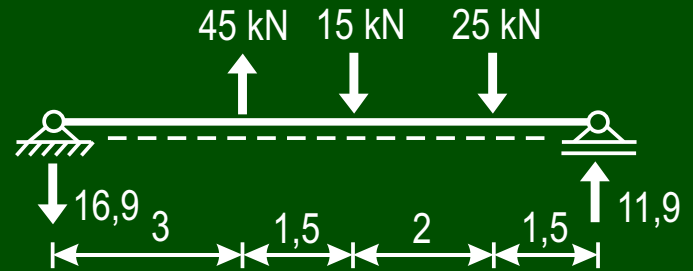
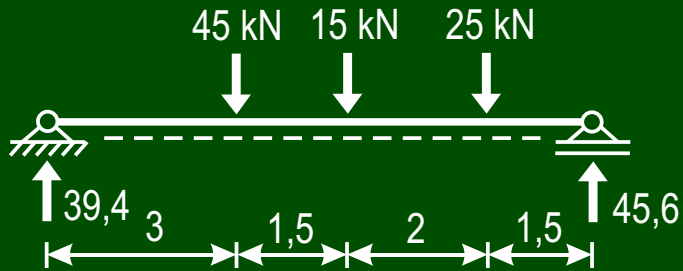
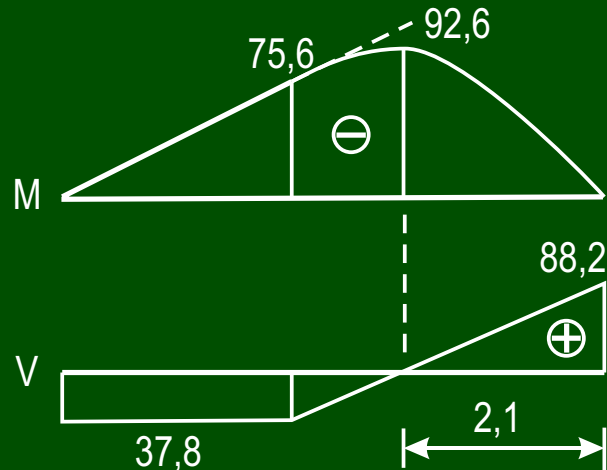
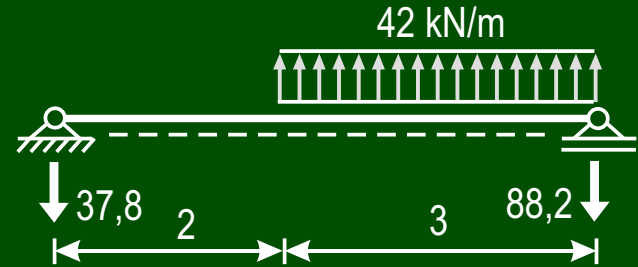
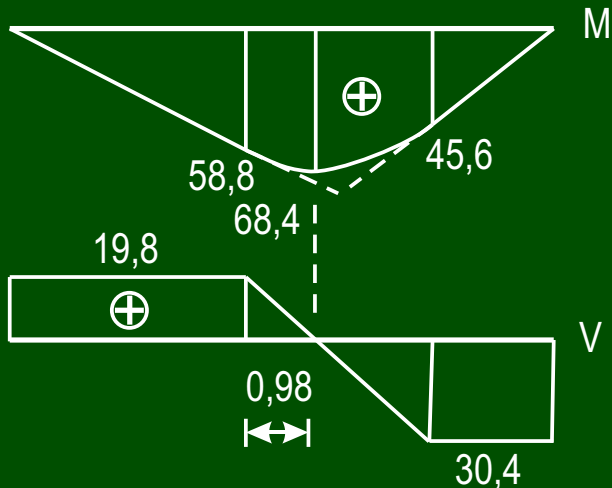
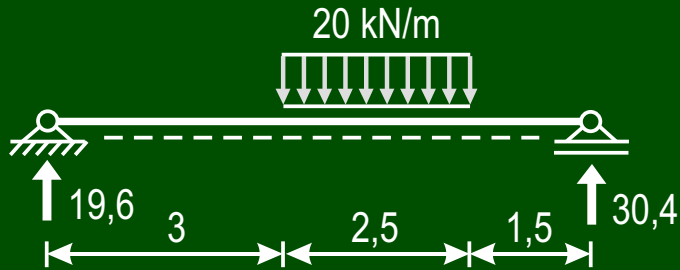


**Diethard Thieme  
Skripte zur Baumechanik**

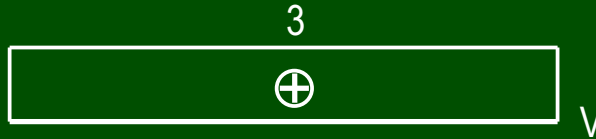
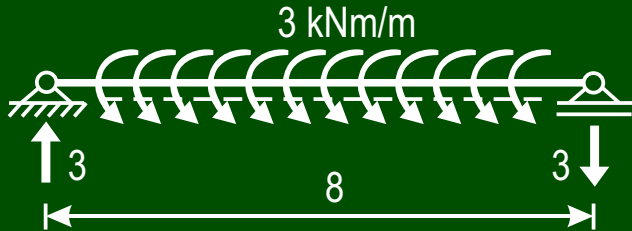
**Übungen  
mit  
Lösungen  
BM 34**



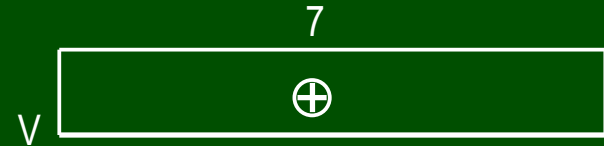
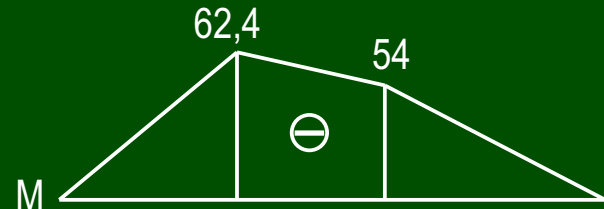
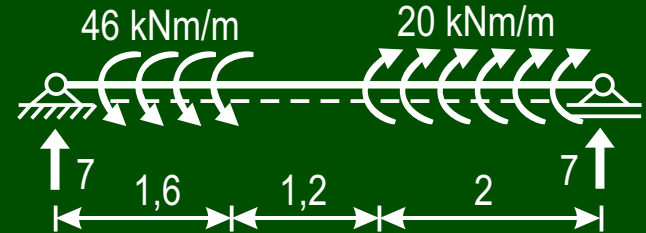
Unter einer Einzellast (Stützkräfte sind auch Einzellasten) hat die M-Linie einen Knick. Der Knick zeigt in Richtung der Pfeilspitze.

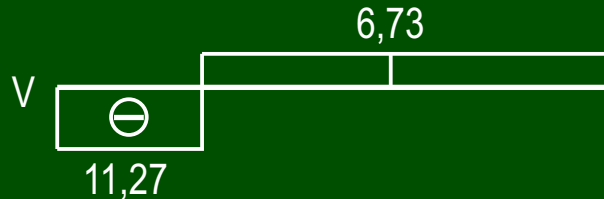
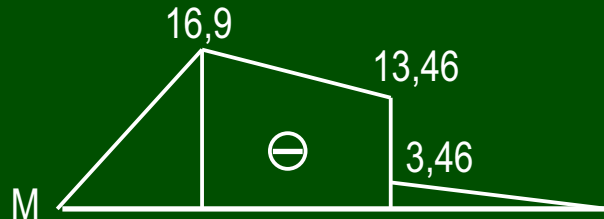
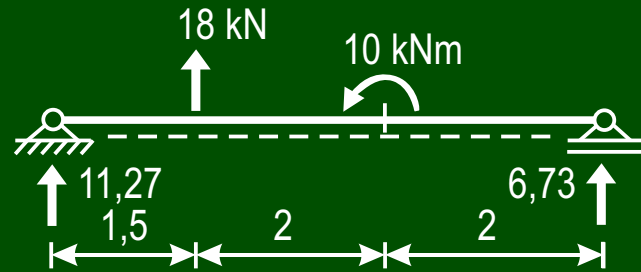
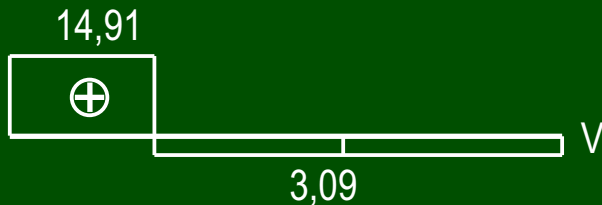
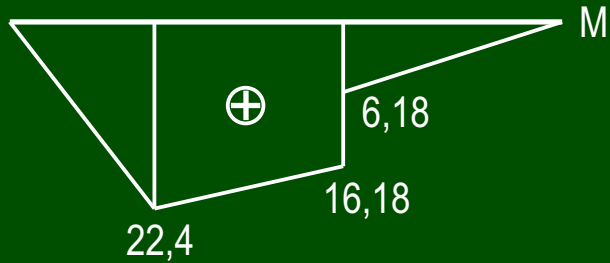
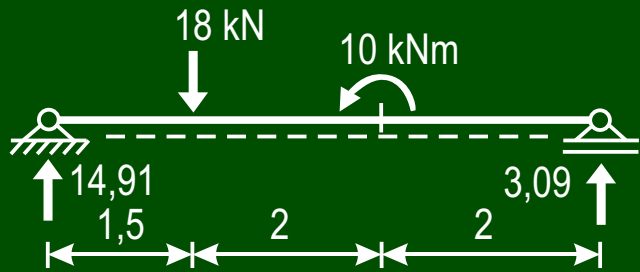


Unter einer konstanten Linienlast ist die  $M$ -Linie eine quadratische Parabel. Der Bauch der Parabel zeigt in Lastrichtung. Der Übergang von der Parabel in die Gerade erfolgt tangential.

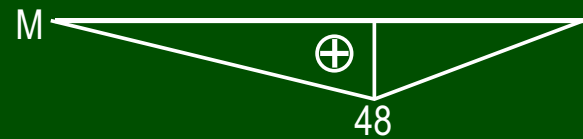
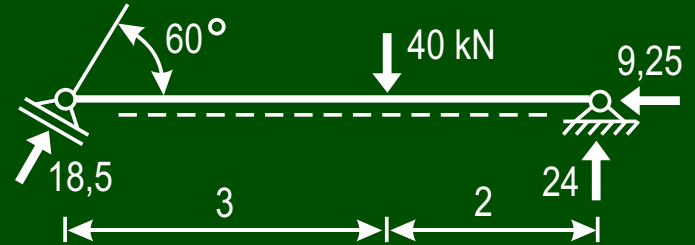
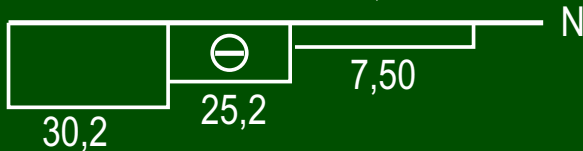
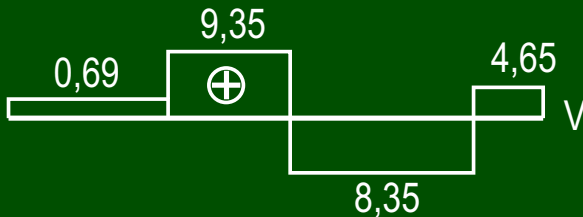
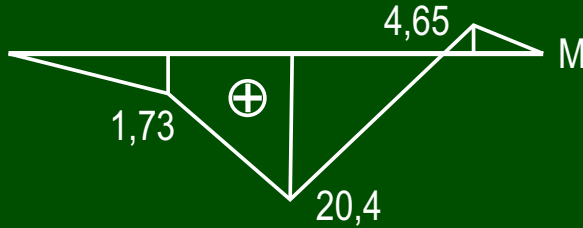
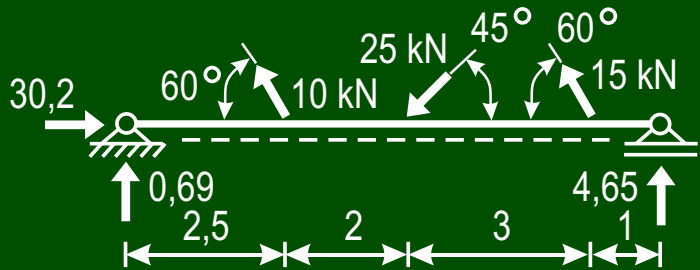


keine Biegemomente vorhanden





Unter einem Moment hat die M-Linie einen Sprung. Die Sprunghöhe entspricht der Größe des Moments.



Am schrägen Gleitlager gibt es nur eine Stützkraft. Hat man eine Komponente (die horizontale oder die vertikale), dann hat man über die Winkelbeziehung am Auflager auch die andere.

