

q5mm

20 cm



$$20\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N}$$

Scala disegno:

forza:

lunghezza:

DIS:REAL

5q:1N

1q:0,2N

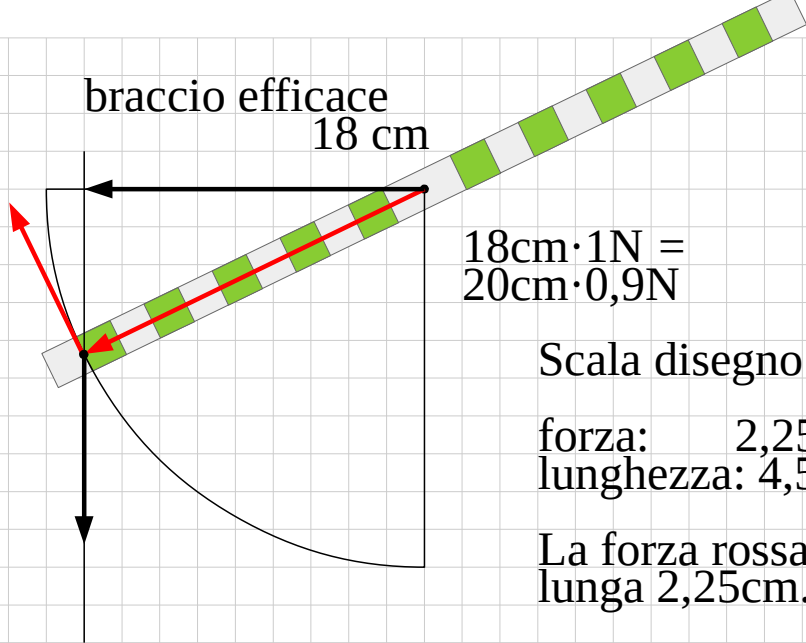
1cm:0,4N

10q:20cm

1q:2cm

1cm:4cm

LA LUNGHEZZA DEI VETTORI NON E' A CASO, BENSI' DETERMINATA DAL VALORE DELLA SCALA DI RAPPRESENTAZIONE.



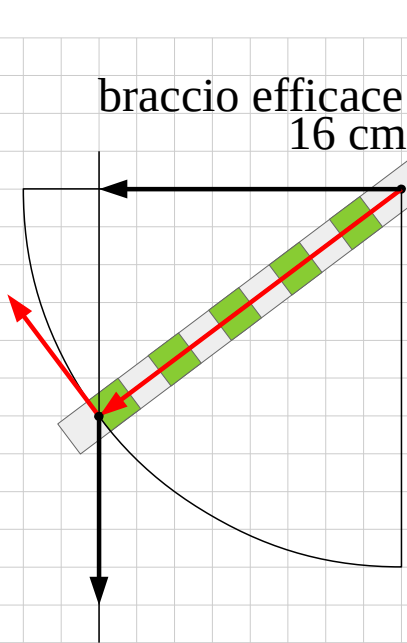
$$18\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0,9\text{N}$$

Scala disegno: DIS:REAL

forza: 2,25cm:0,9N

lunghezza: 4,5cm:18cm

La forza rossa di 0,9N e'
lunga 2,25cm.



$$16\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0,8\text{N}$$

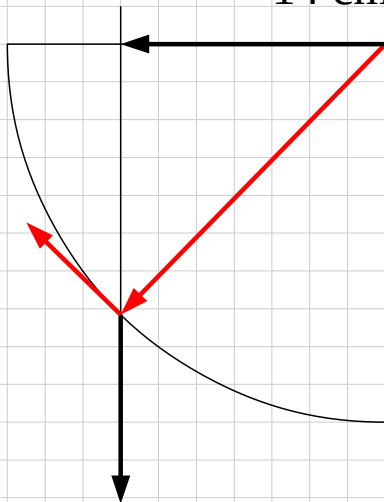
Scala disegno: DIS:REAL

forza: 2cm:0,8N

lunghezza: 4cm:16cm

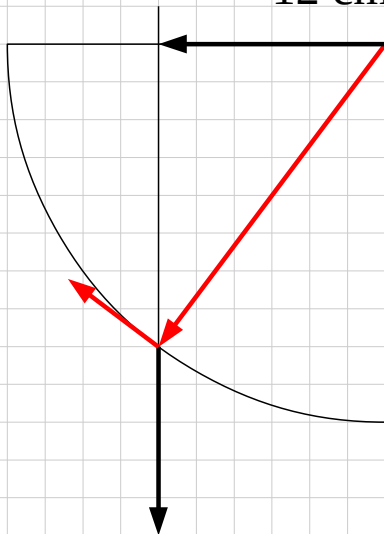
La forza rossa di 0,8N e'
lunga 2cm.

braccio efficace
14 cm



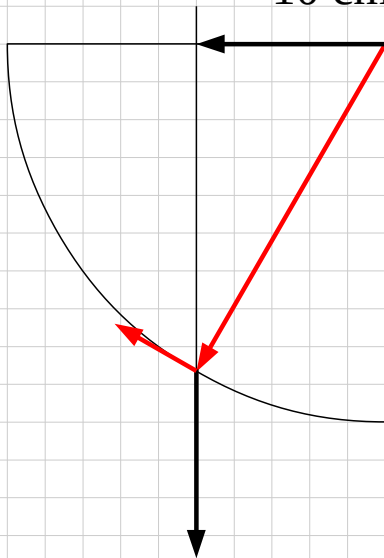
$$14\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0,7\text{N}$$

braccio efficace
12 cm



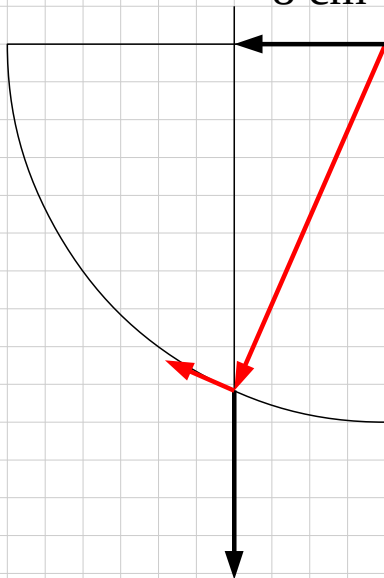
$$12\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0,6\text{N}$$

braccio efficace
10 cm



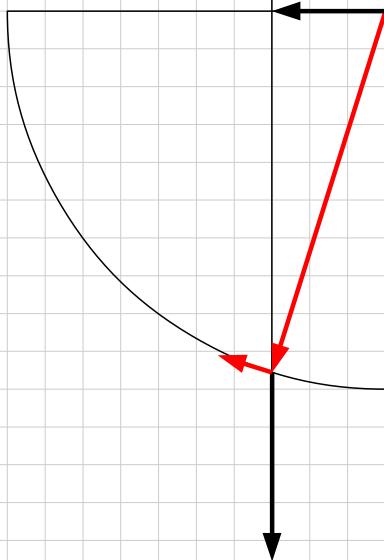
$$10\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0,5\text{N}$$

braccio efficace
8 cm



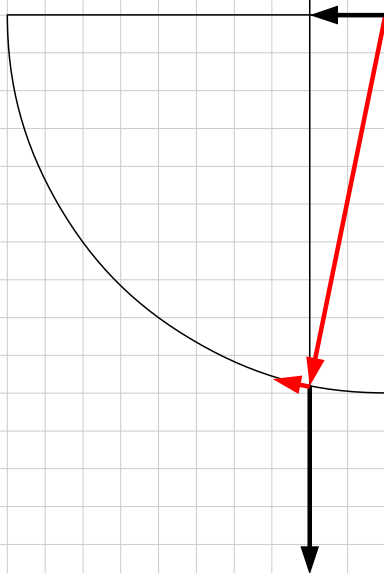
$$8\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0,4\text{N}$$

braccio efficace
6 cm



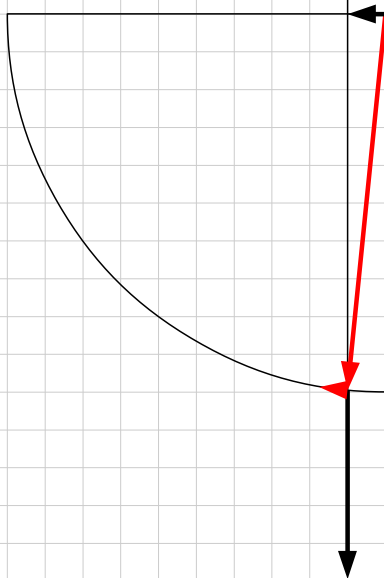
$$6\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0,3\text{N}$$

braccio efficace
4 cm



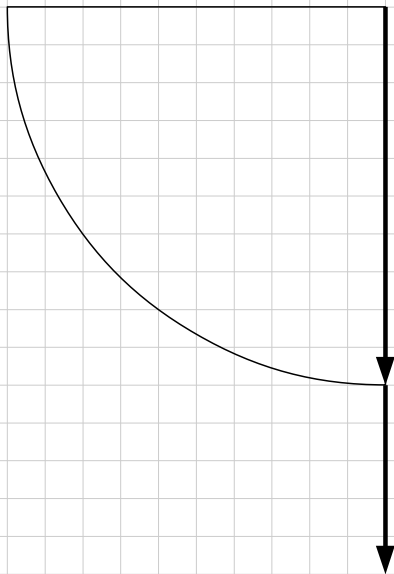
$$4\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0,2\text{N}$$

braccio efficace
2 cm



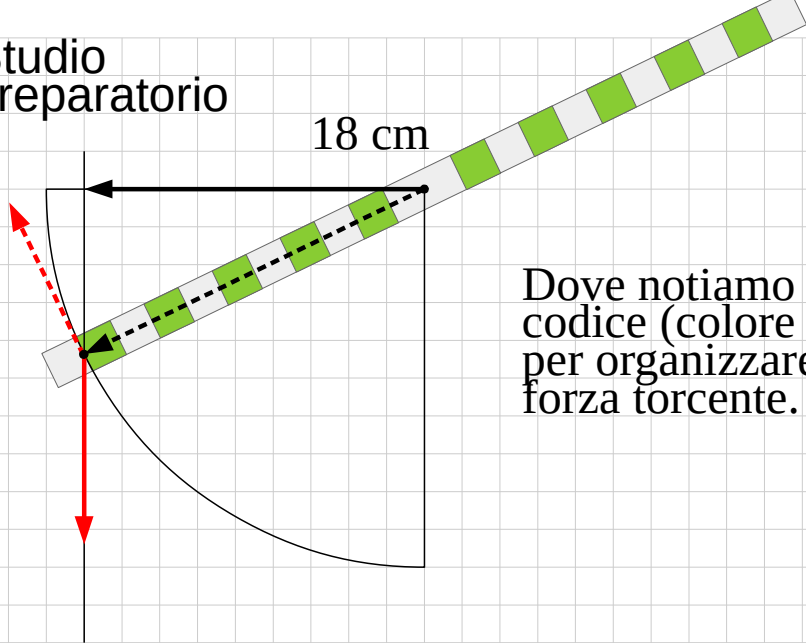
$$2\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0,1\text{N}$$

braccio efficace
0 cm



$$0\text{cm} \cdot 1\text{N} = 20\text{cm} \cdot 0\text{N}$$

Studio preparatorio



Dove notiamo il diverso
codice (colore e tratto)
per organizzare: braccio
forza torcente.