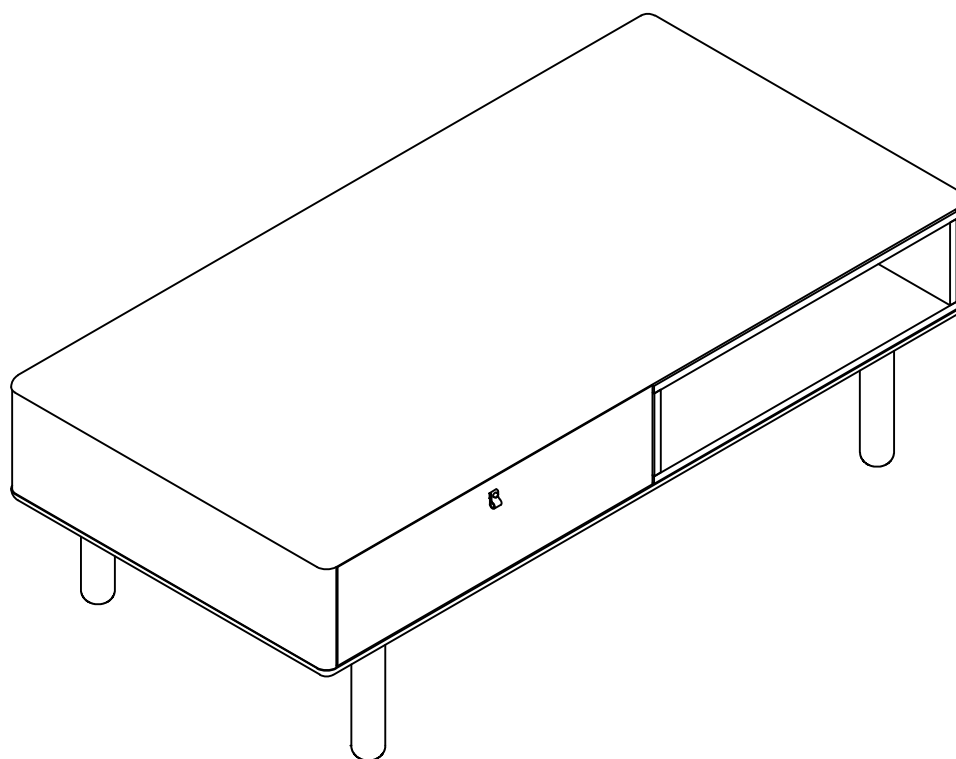
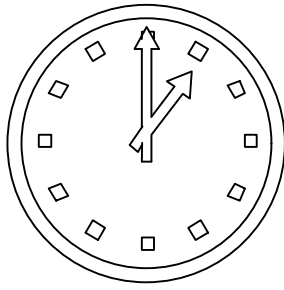
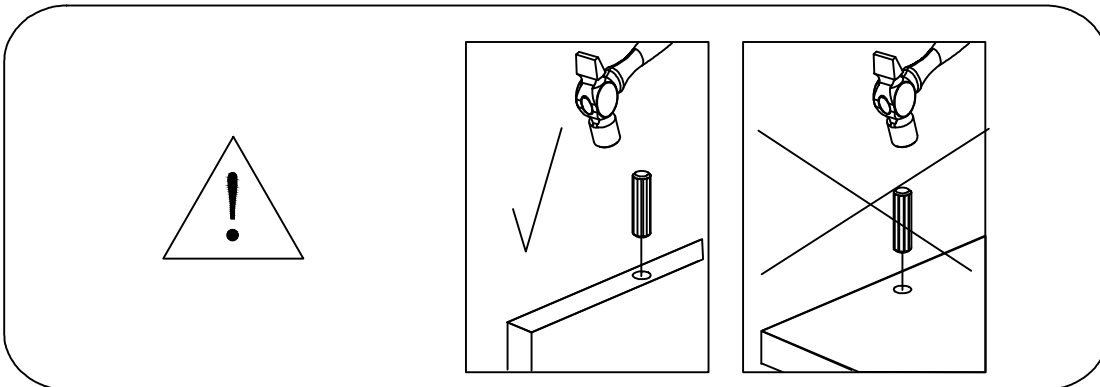
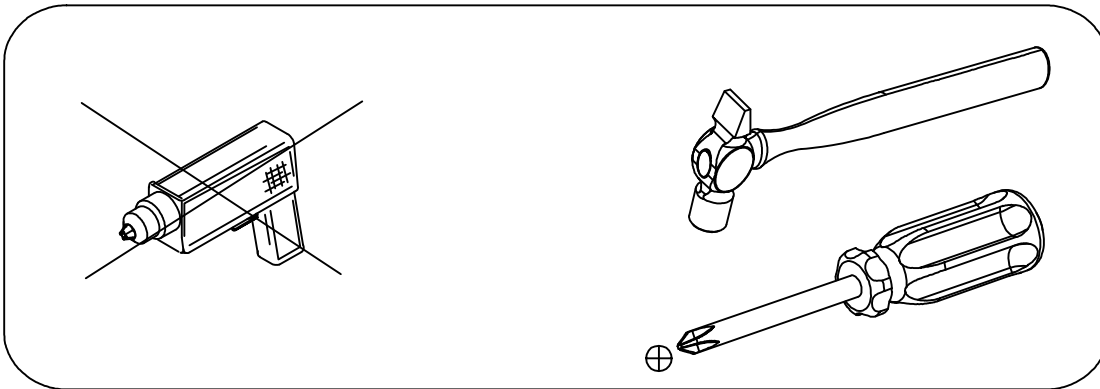
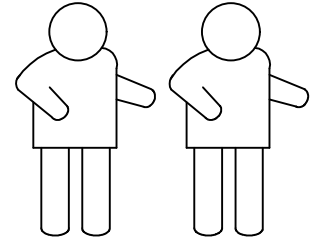
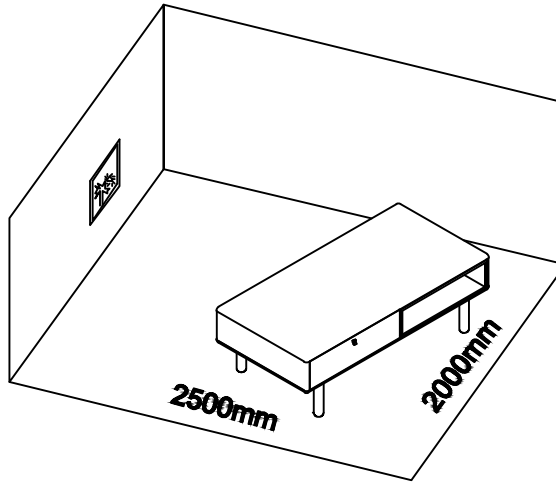
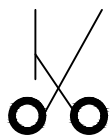
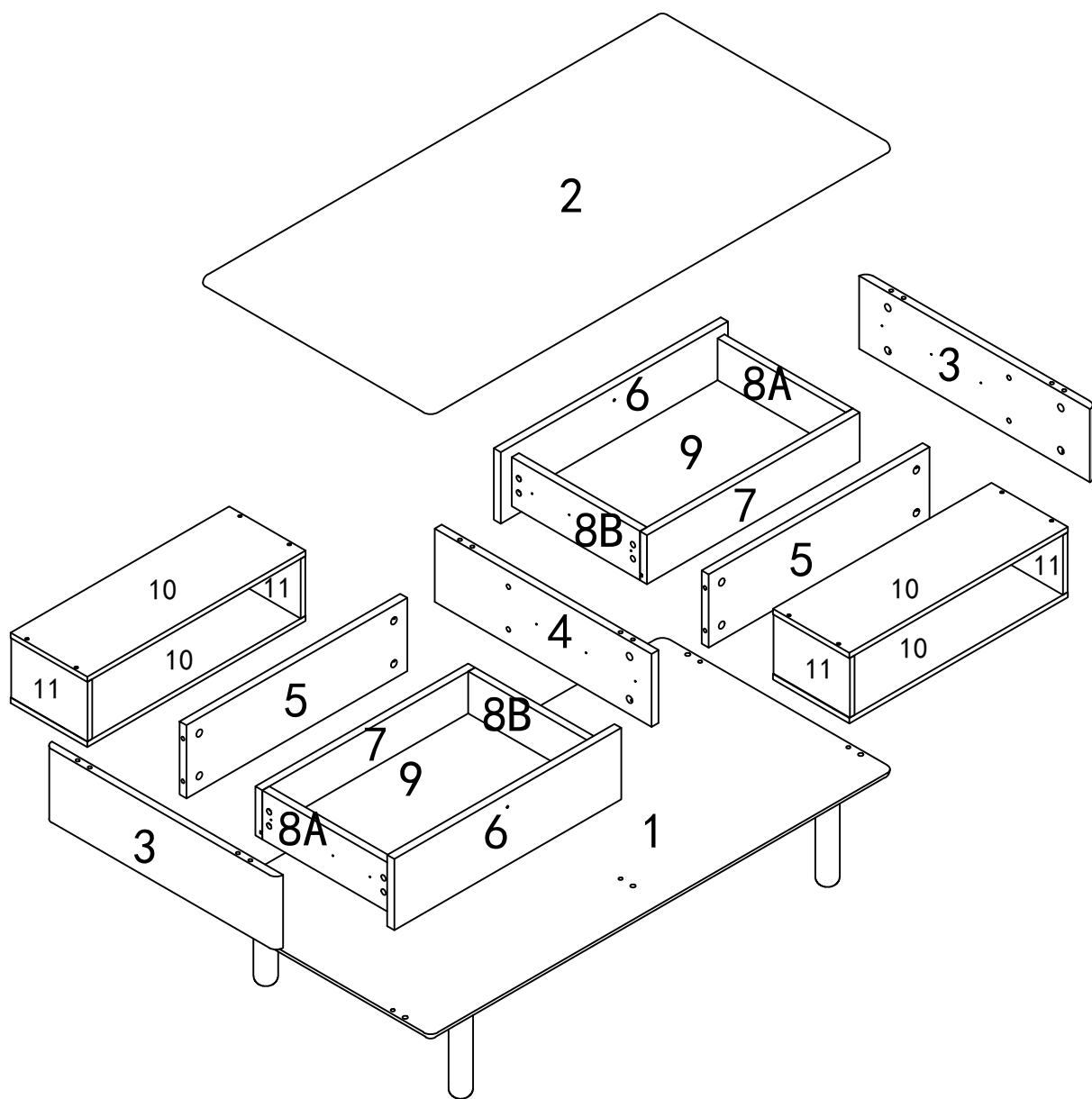






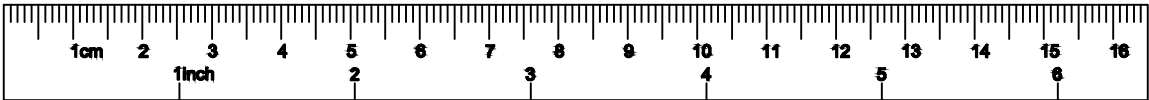
60 min



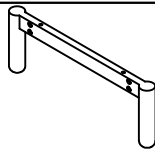
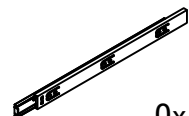


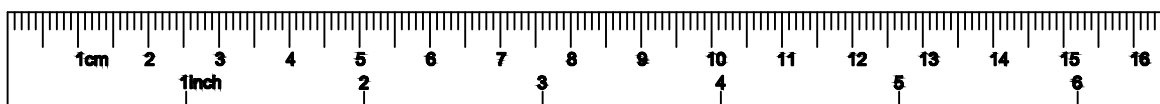


		2272
1	1	1200*400*18MM
2	1	1200*400*18MM
3	2	598*164*18MM
4	1	562*164*18MM
5	2	572*164*18MM
6	2	588*160*18MM
7	2	551*110*18MM
8A	2	321*110*18MM
8B	2	321*110*18MM
9	2	525*342*5MM
10	2	566*198*12MM
11	2	134*198*12MM

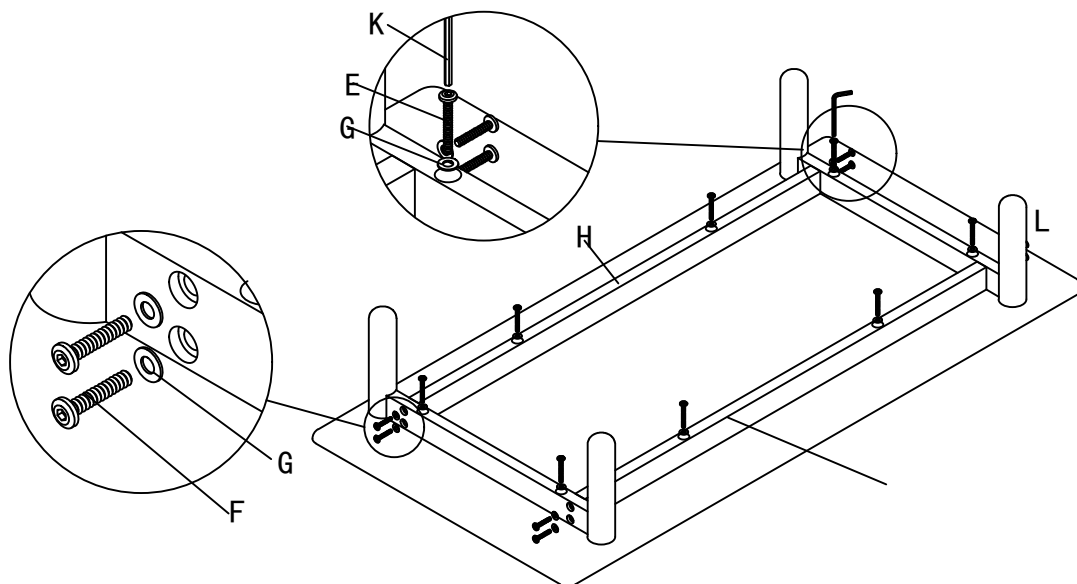
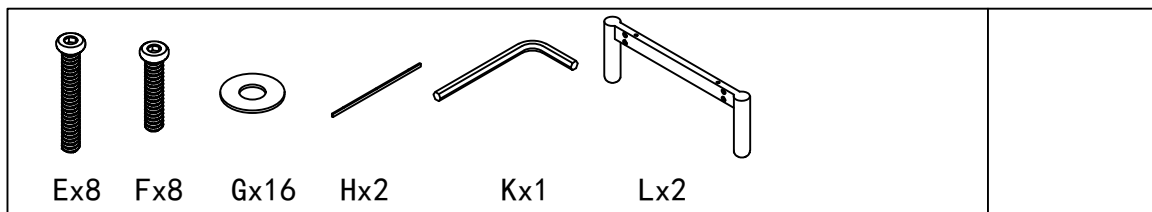




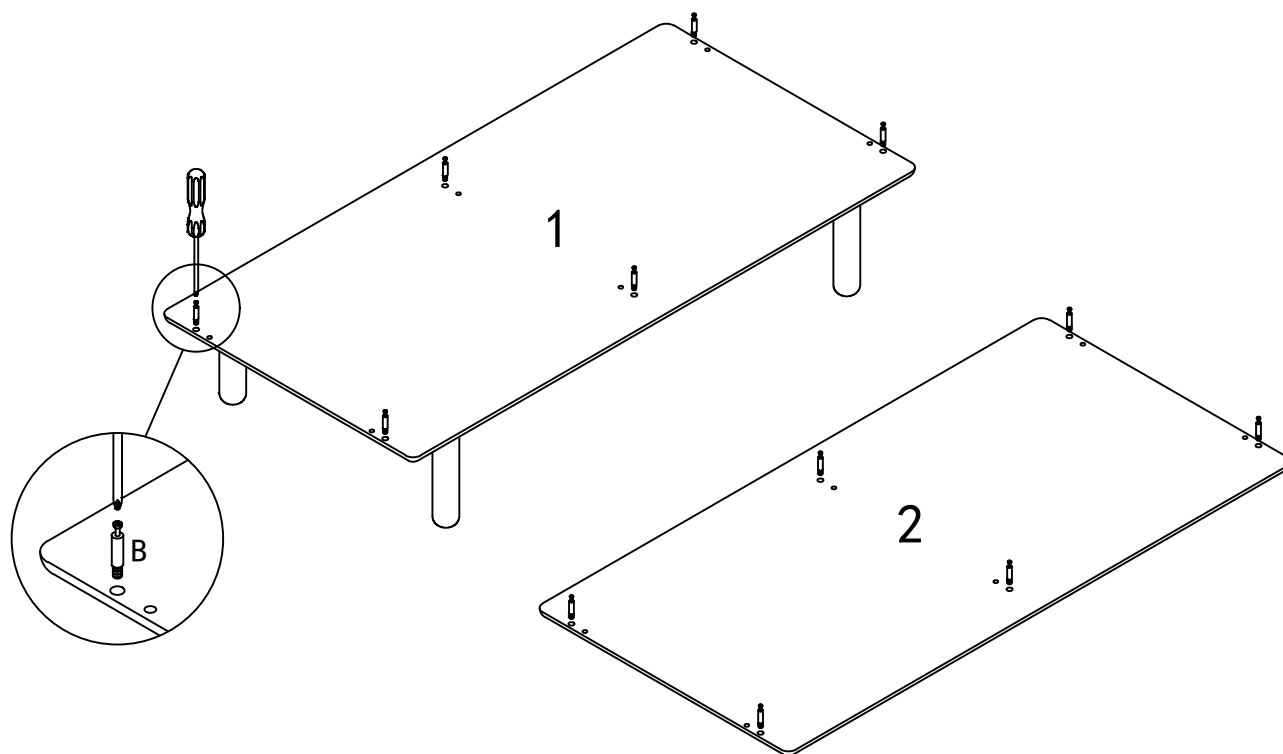
 ☐ ϕ 15x12 Ax20	 ☐ M6x35 Bx20	 ☐ ϕ 8x40 Cx12	 ☐ M3. 5x15 Dx24
 ☐ M6x40 Ex8	 ☐ M6x30 Fx8	 ☐ ϕ 12xM6x1 Gx16	 ☐ Hx2
 ☐ Ix8	 ☐ Jx16	 ☐ Kx1	 ☐ Lx2
 ☐ Mx16	 ☐ Nx16	 ☐ Ox2	 ☐ Px2
 ☐ Qx4	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐



1



2



 QX2	 PX2	
--	--	---

$Q = Q_1 + Q_2$



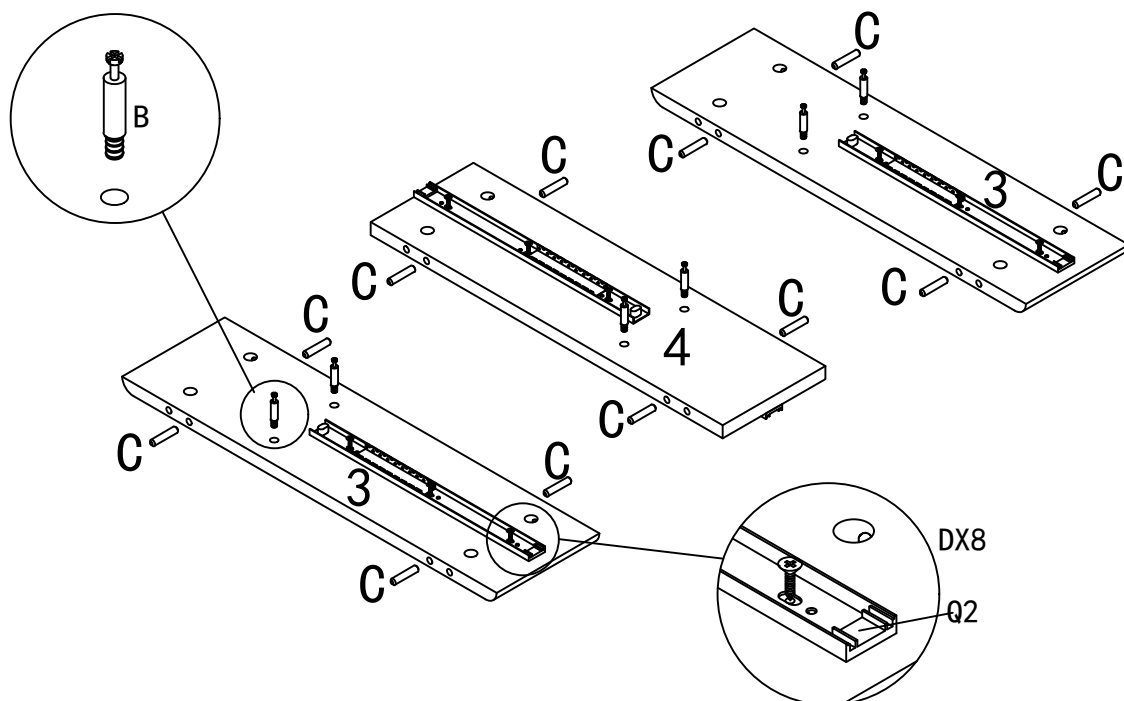
The diagram shows a horizontal beam. On the left end, there is a point load represented by a downward arrow. Along the length of the beam, there is a distributed load represented by a series of downward arrows. A curved arrow below the beam indicates a counter-clockwise moment. The beam is supported by a pin support on the left and a roller support on the right.

Q2

$P = P_1 + P_2$

The diagram shows a horizontal force vector P_1 and a vertical force vector P_2 originating from the same point. A right-angled triangle is formed with P_1 as the base and P_2 as the height. The resultant force vector P is the hypotenuse of this triangle, pointing from the origin to the opposite vertex. A curved arrow indicates the path from the origin to the tip of P .

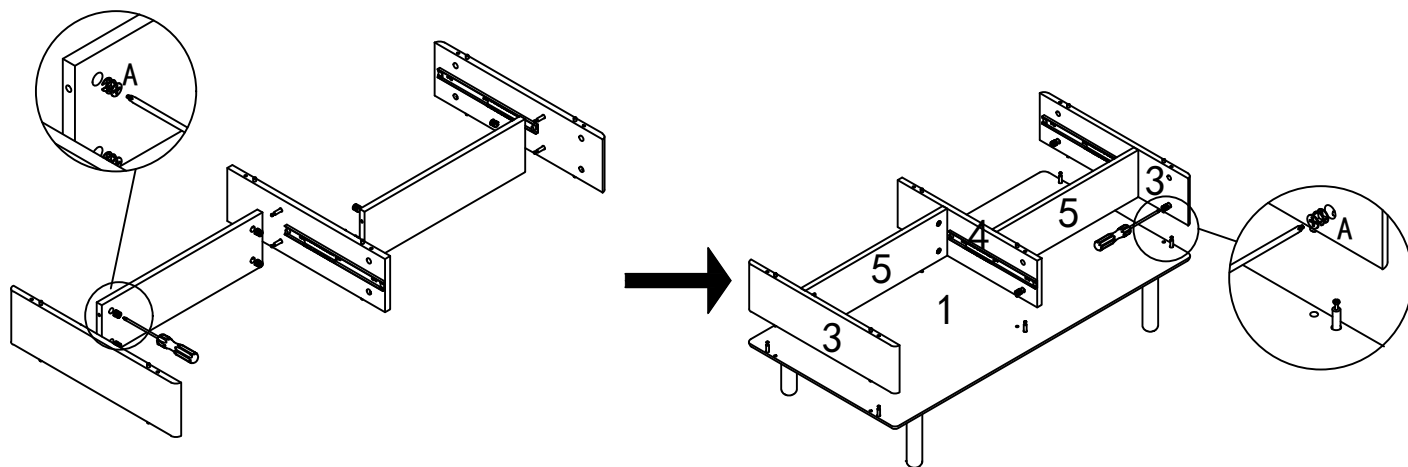
			
BX8	CX12	DX12	Q2X4



5



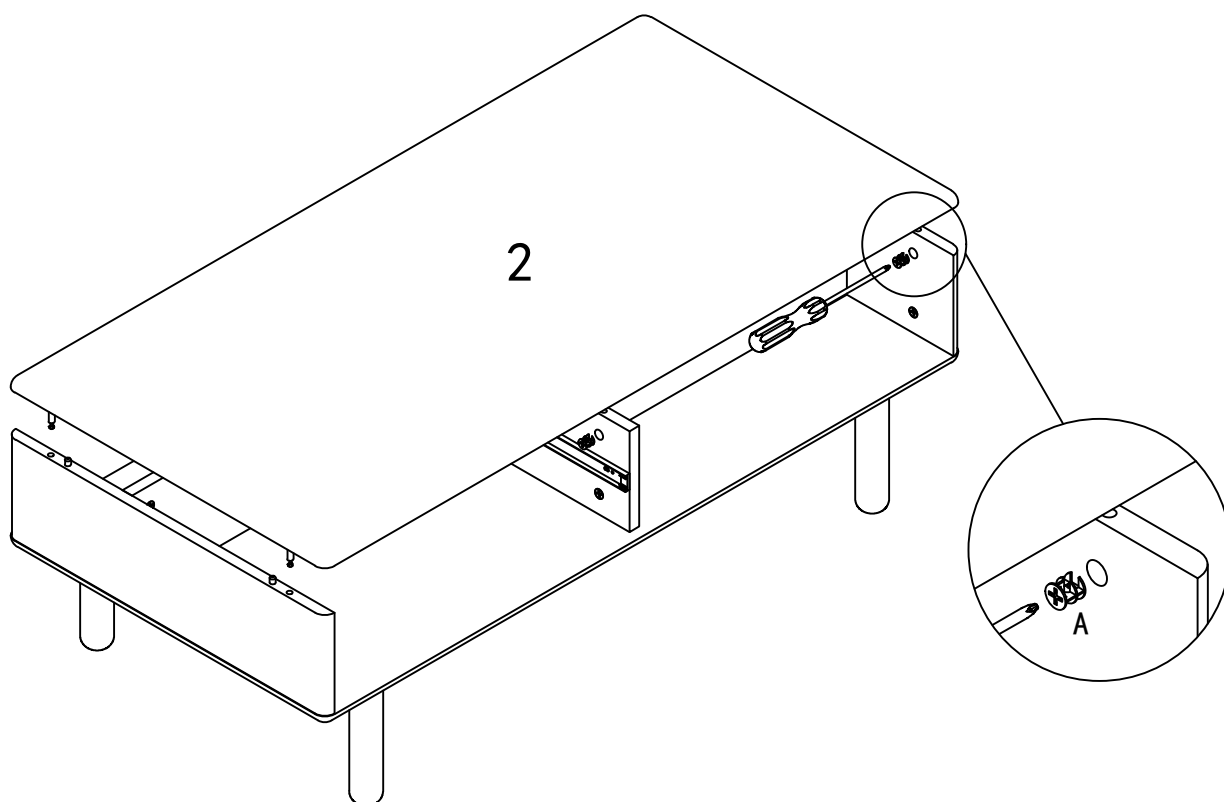
AX14



6



AX6

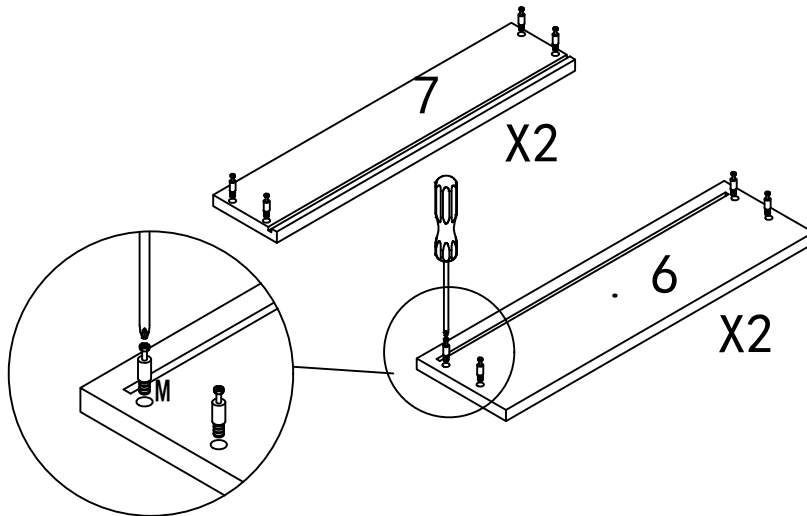


8-12

7



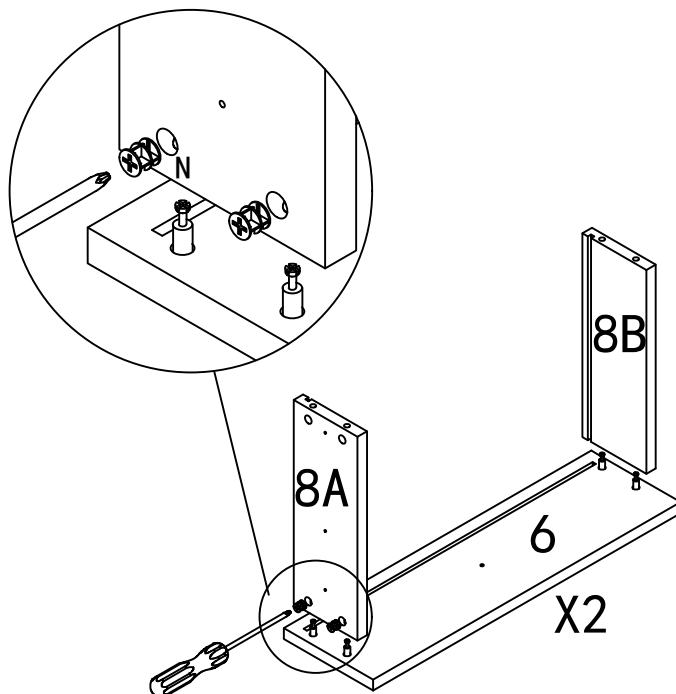
Mx16



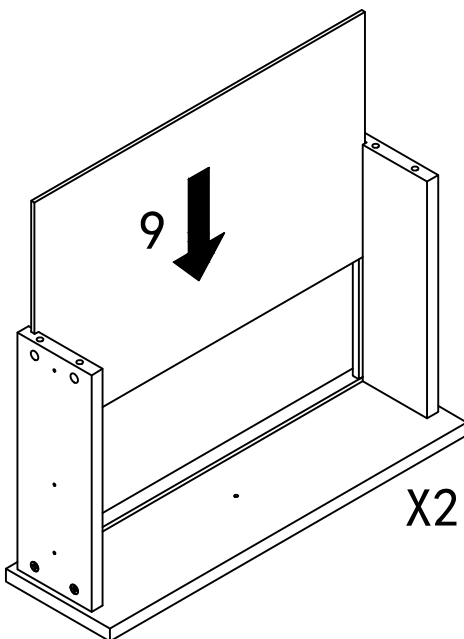
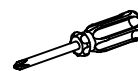
8



Nx8



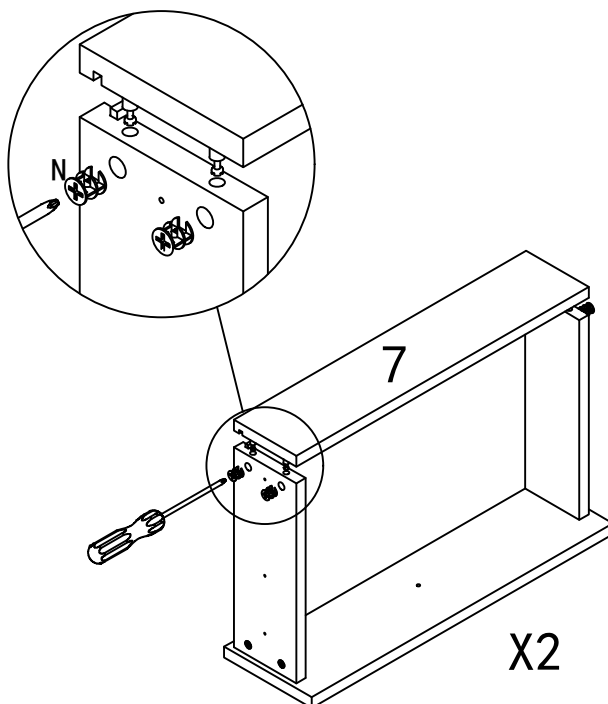
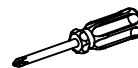
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10

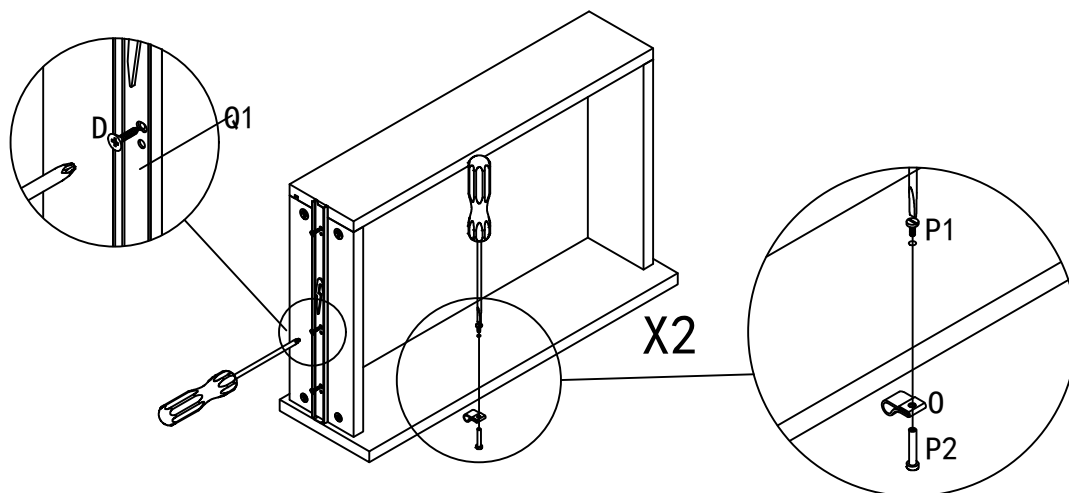
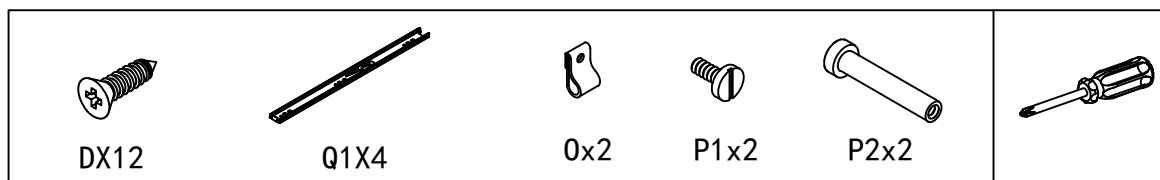


Nx8

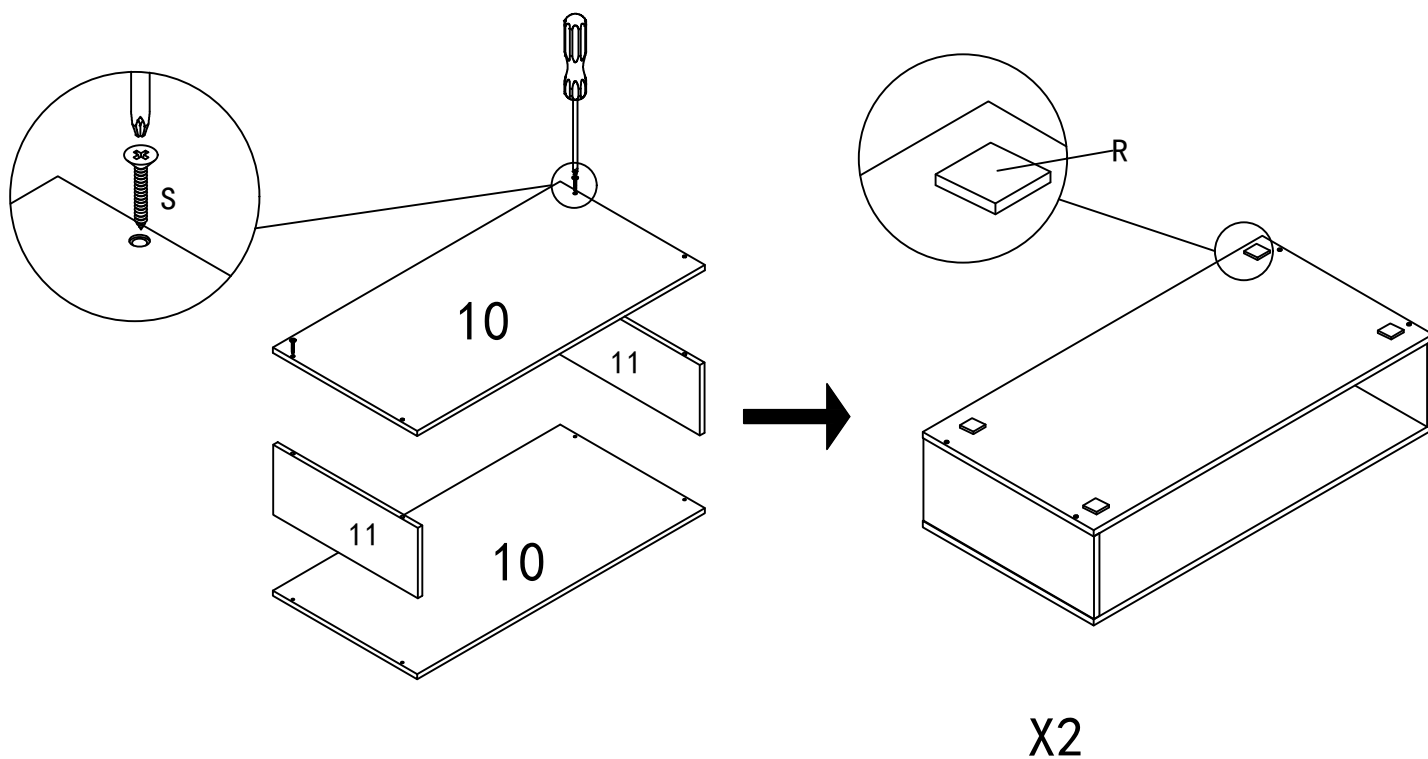
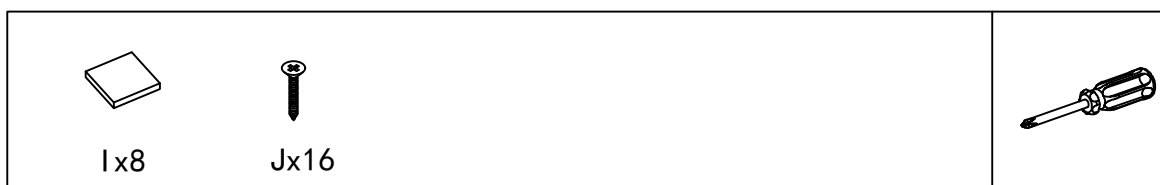


10-12

11

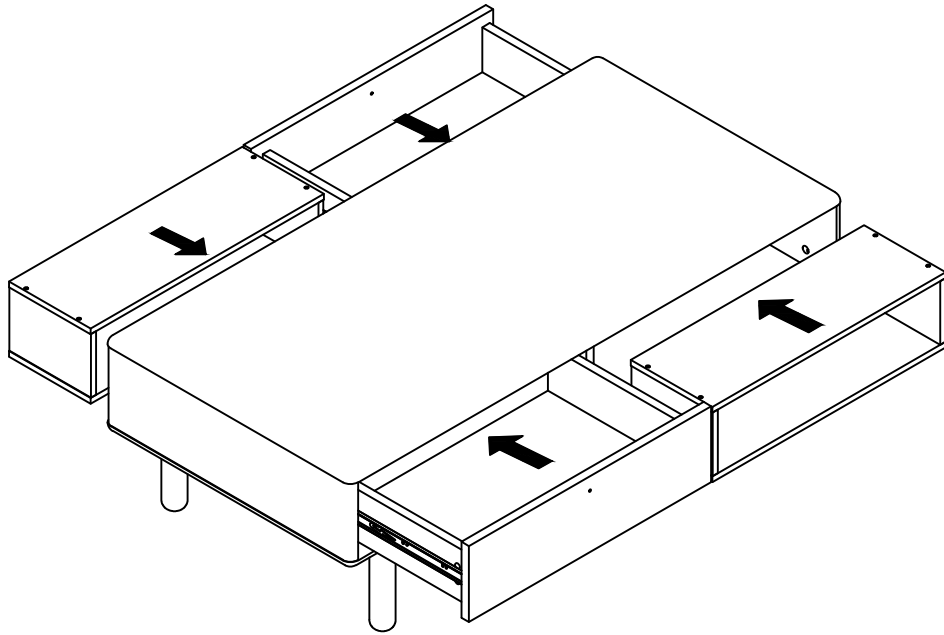


12

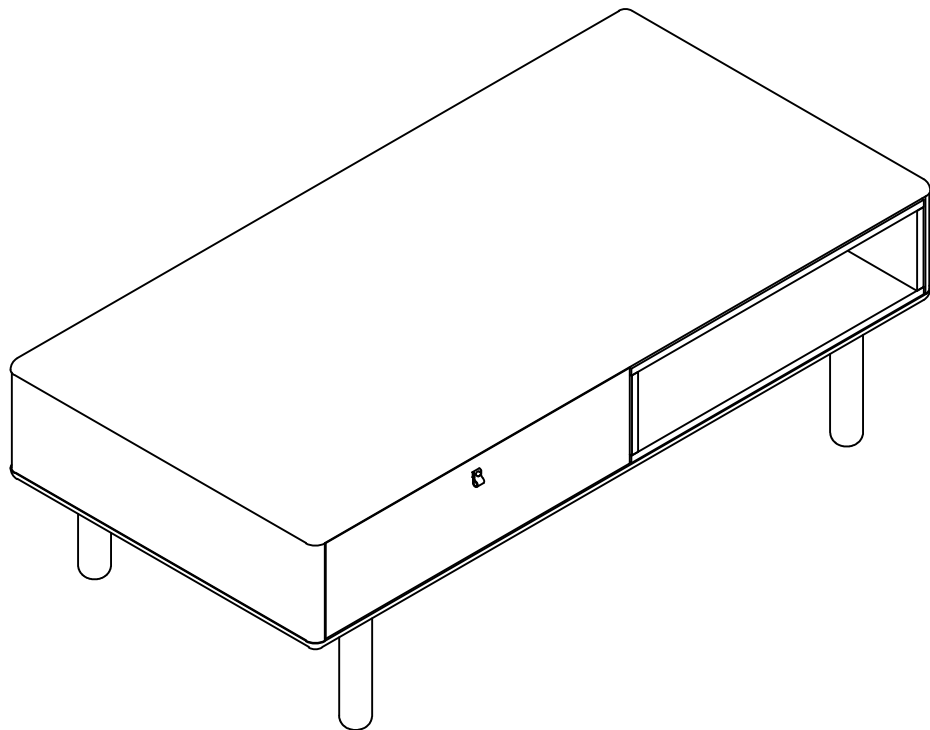


11-12

13



14



12-12