UTICAJNE LINIJE:

1) $A = A_0 - A'$

$A' = S_1 \cdot \sin\alpha_1 - H' \sin\alpha_0$

$H' = \frac{H}{\cos\alpha_0}$

$S_1 = \frac{H}{\cos\alpha_1}$

$= \frac{H}{\cos\alpha_1} \cdot \sin\alpha_1 - \frac{H}{\cos\alpha_0} \cdot \sin\alpha_0 =$

$= H(\operatorname{tg}\alpha_1 - \operatorname{tg}\alpha_0)$

$= H\left(\frac{4}{3\cdot 2} - \frac{1}{6}\right) =$

$= \frac{7}{6} H$

$A = A_0 - \frac{7}{6} H$

$H^{(A)} = \frac{c_1}{f} = \frac{36}{8} = 4{,}5$

$H^{(B)} = \frac{c_2}{f} = \frac{24}{8} = 3$

$A_0^{(A)} = 1$	$-\frac{7}{6} H^{(A)} = -5{,}25$
$A_0^{(B)} = 0$	$-\frac{7}{6} H^{(B)} = -3{,}5$

2) $T_C = T_{C,0} + H' \sin\alpha_0 - S_2 \cdot \sin\alpha_2$

GEOMETRIJSKI KAO I ZA $T_{C,0}$

$= T_{C,0} + H \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha_0 - H \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha_2$

$= T_{C,0} + H(\operatorname{tg}\alpha_0 - \operatorname{tg}\alpha_2) = T_{C,0} + H\left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1\cdot 2}{3\cdot 2}\right) = T_{C,0} - \frac{1}{6} H$

$T_{C,0}^{(A)} = 1$	$-\frac{1}{6} H^{(A)} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 4{,}5 = -0{,}75$
$T_{C,0}^{(B)} = -1$	$-\frac{1}{6} H^{(B)} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 3 = -0{,}5$

3) $M_C = M_{C,0} - H y_C$

$= M_{C,0} - 8H$

$y_C = 8 - 12 \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha_0 + 6 \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha_2$

$= 8 - 12^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 8^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 8$

$M_{C,0}^{(A)} = 12 = x_C$	$-8H^{(A)} = -36$
$M_{C,0}^{(B)} = x_C' = 48$	$-8H^{(B)} = -8 \cdot 3 = -24$