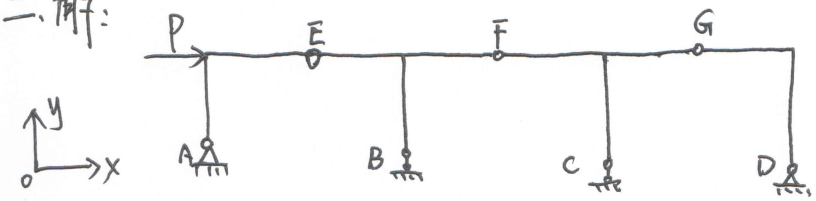
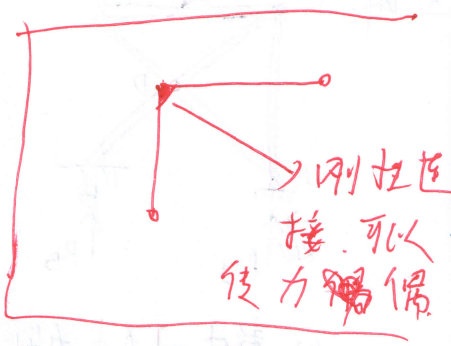
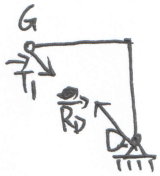
二、解：



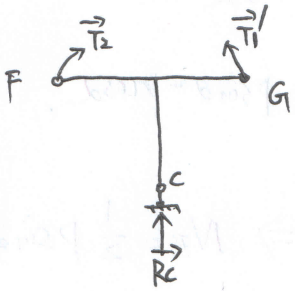


从右往左分析.



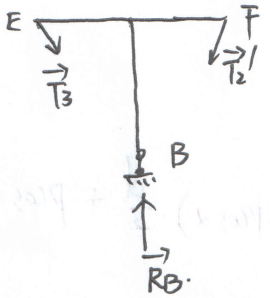
对G力矩平衡，$\Rightarrow \vec{R_D}$ 沿 $\vec{DG}$ 方向（同向或反向）.

$\therefore \vec{T_1} = -\vec{R_D}$.



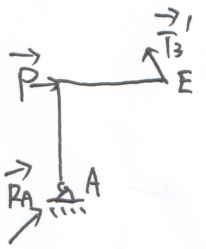
由对称性. $T_2 = T_1$，且 $\vec{T_2}$ 沿 所方向 ~~与EG夹角45°~~.

$$R_C = -2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} T_1 = -\sqrt{2} T_1$$



由对称性. $T_3 = T_2$，且 $\vec{T_3}$ 沿 $\vec{EB}$ 方向.

$$R_B = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} T_2 = \sqrt{2} T_2.$$



对E旋平衡. $\Rightarrow \vec{R_A}$ 沿 $\vec{AE}$ 方向.（同向或反向）.

对A力矩平衡 $\Rightarrow T_3 \cdot \sqrt{2}a = P \cdot a$ $\quad T_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} P$.

$\therefore R_{Ay} = -T_3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} P$

$R_{Ax} = R_{Ay} = -\frac{1}{2} P$.

$\because R_D = T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} P, \therefore \quad R_{Dy} = \frac{1}{2} P, \quad R_{Dx} = -\frac{1}{2} P.$

$R_B = P, \quad R_C = -P.$