Remarks: See §3.1.7, page 64 till 68 and the example on page 66-67

Answers:

1. $R_x = -2$ kN ; $R_y = -10$ kN ; $R = 2\sqrt{26}$ kN $= 10,2$ kN

    $\alpha = 258,7°$ (α is the angle that R makes with the positive x-axle)
    The line of action of R intersects the x-axle in $x = +6$ m

2. $R_x = 0$; $R_y = -6$ kN ; $R = 6$ kN

    $\alpha = 270°$ (α is the angle that R makes with the positive x-axle)
    The line of action of R intersects the x-axle in $x = +13$ m

3. $R_x = R_y = -\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}$ kN ; $R = 2\sqrt{26}$ kN $= 5$ kN

    $\alpha = 225°$ (α is the angle that R makes with the positive x-axle)
    The line of action of R intersects the x-axle in $x = -6$ m and the y-as in
    $y = +6$ m

4. There's no resulting force (closed force polygon), but a resulting moment:
    $\sum T_z = +12$ kNm