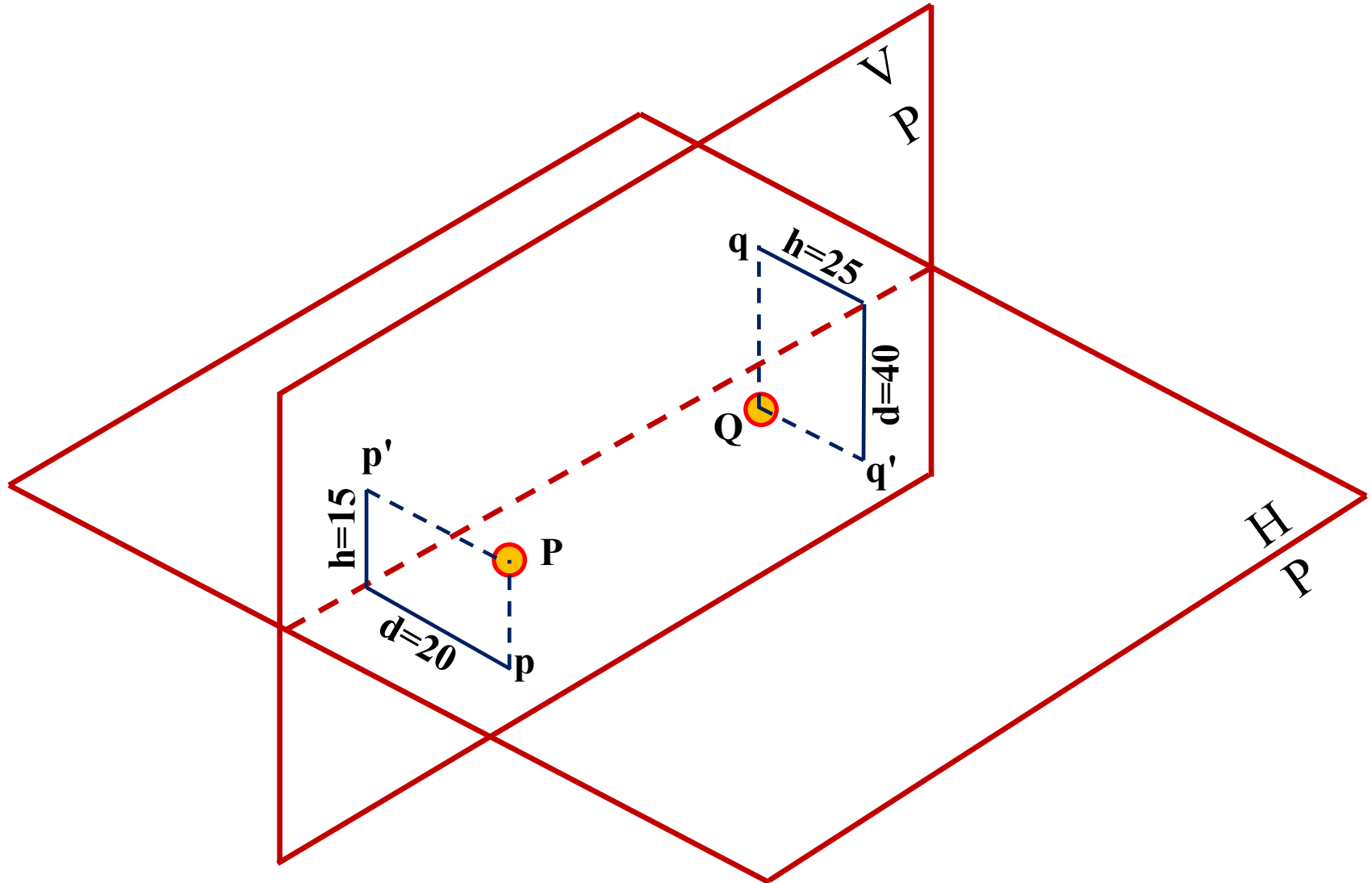
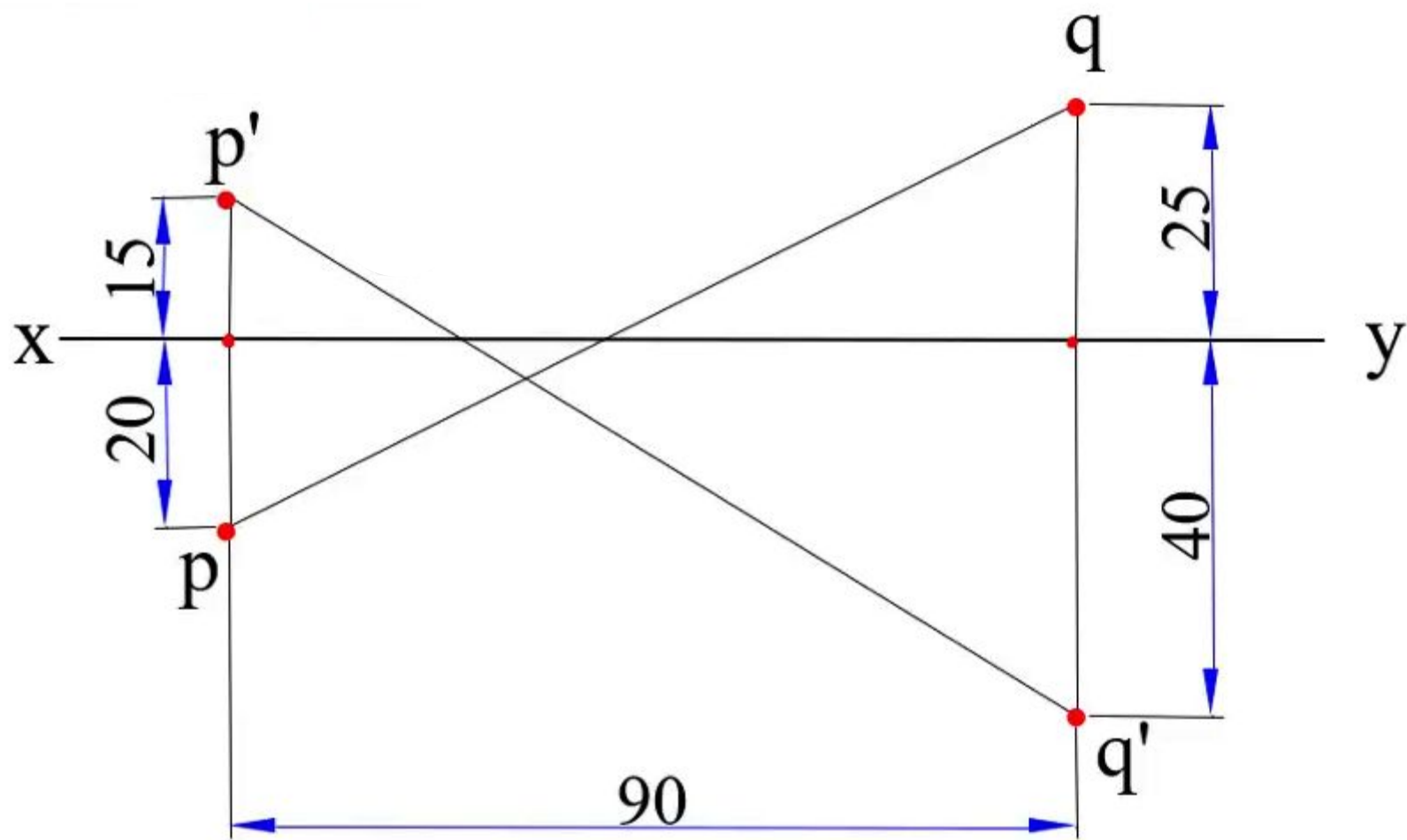


**Question 1:-** A point P is 15 mm above the HP and 20 mm in front of the VP. Another point Q is 25 mm behind the VP and 40 mm below the HP. Draw projections of P and Q keeping the distance between projectors equal to 90 mm. Draw straight lines joining (i) Their Top Views (ii) Their Front Views and their magnitudes.






 Line per. to HP and parallel to VP

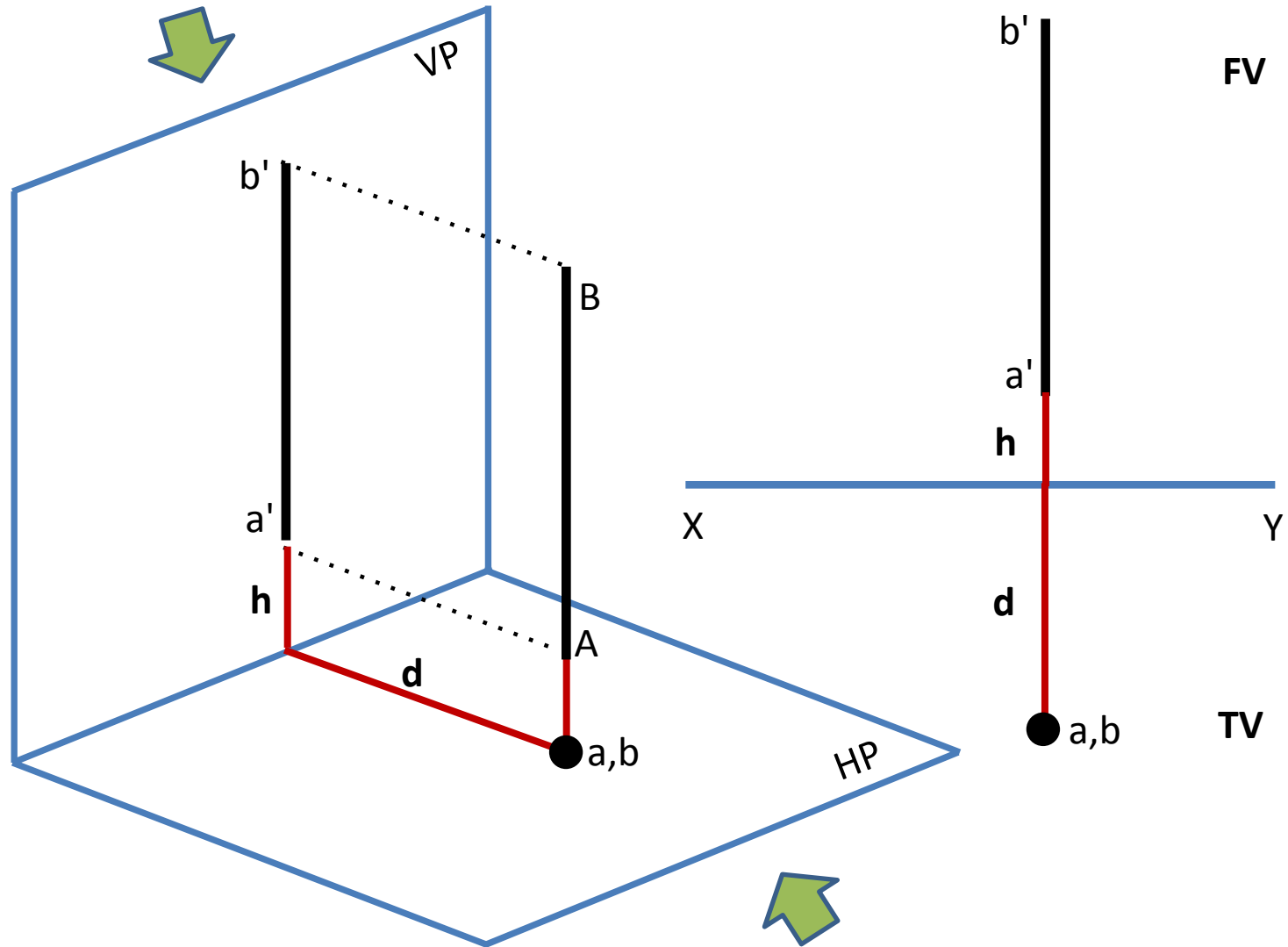
 Line per. to VP and parallel to HP

 Line parallel to both VP and HP

 Line inclined to HP and parallel to VP

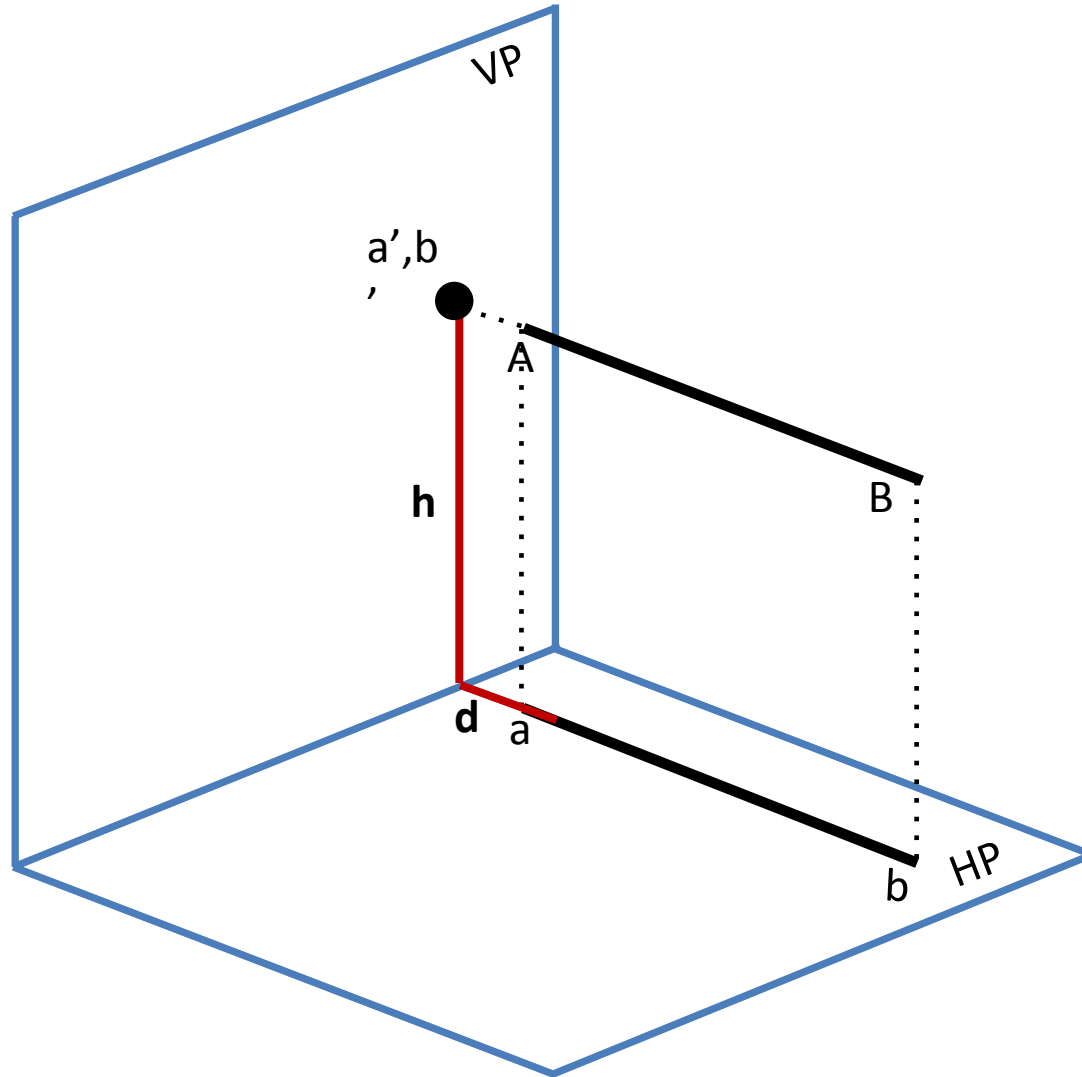
 Line inclined to VP and parallel to HP

 Line per. to HP and parallel to VP



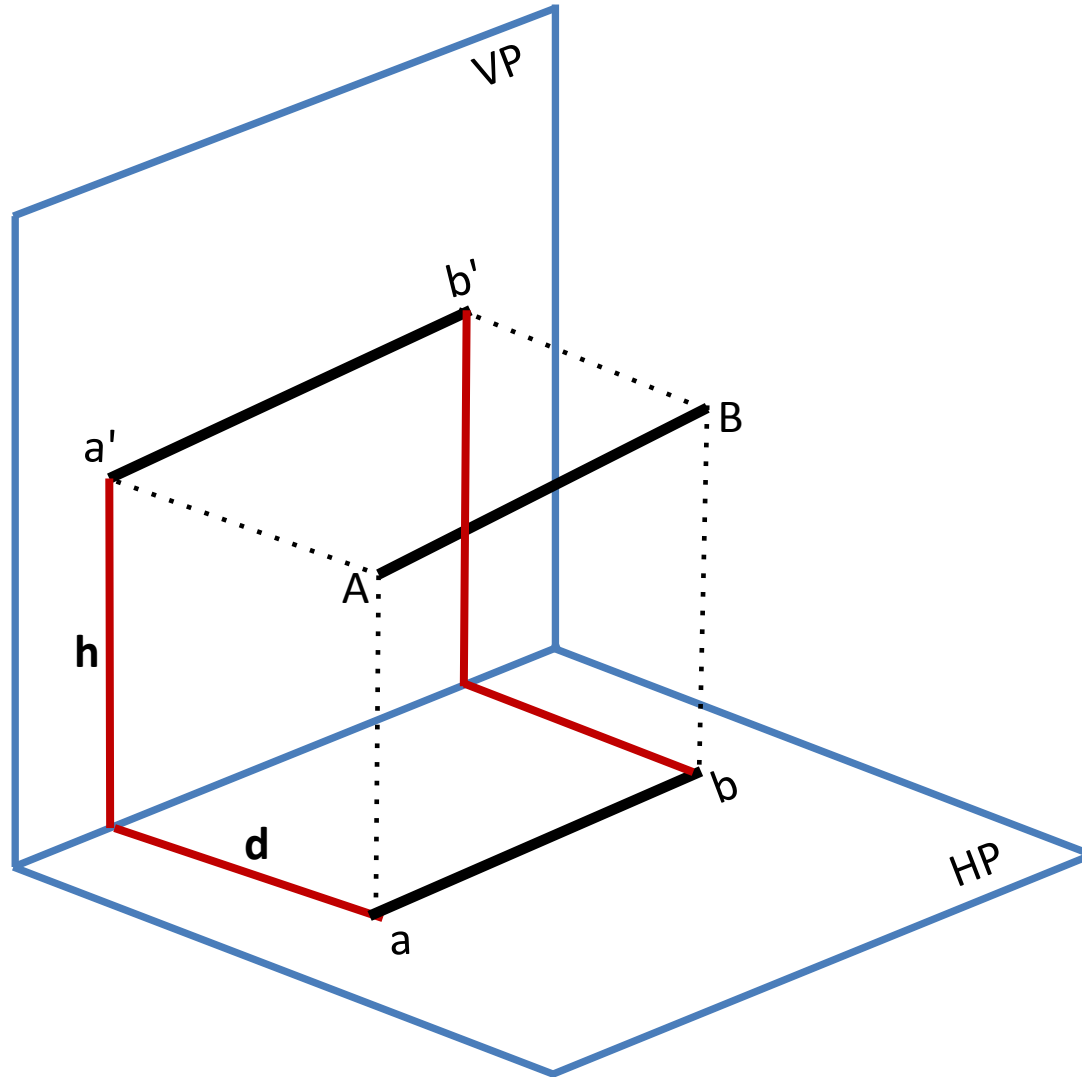


Line per. to VP and parallel to HP



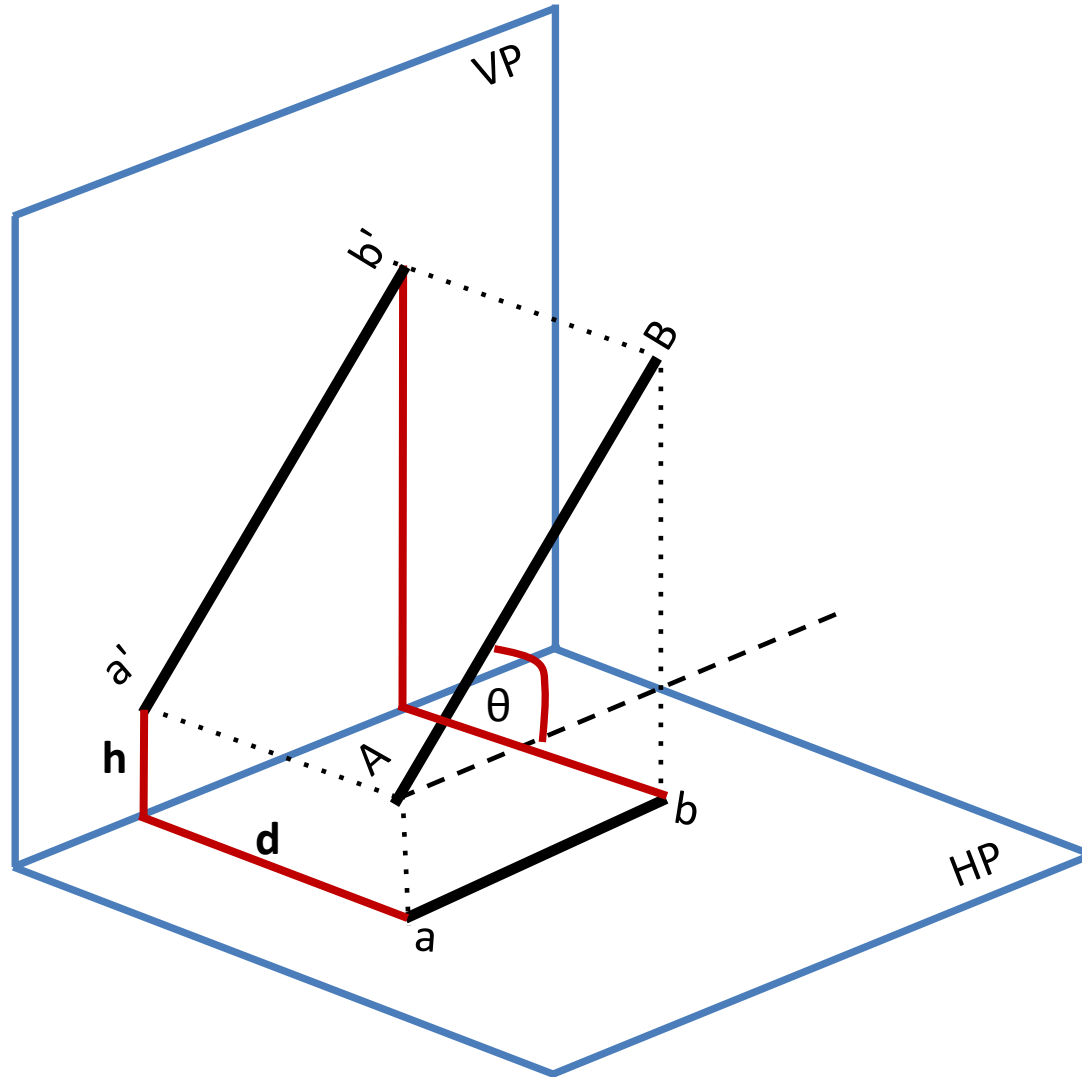


Line parallel to both VP and HP



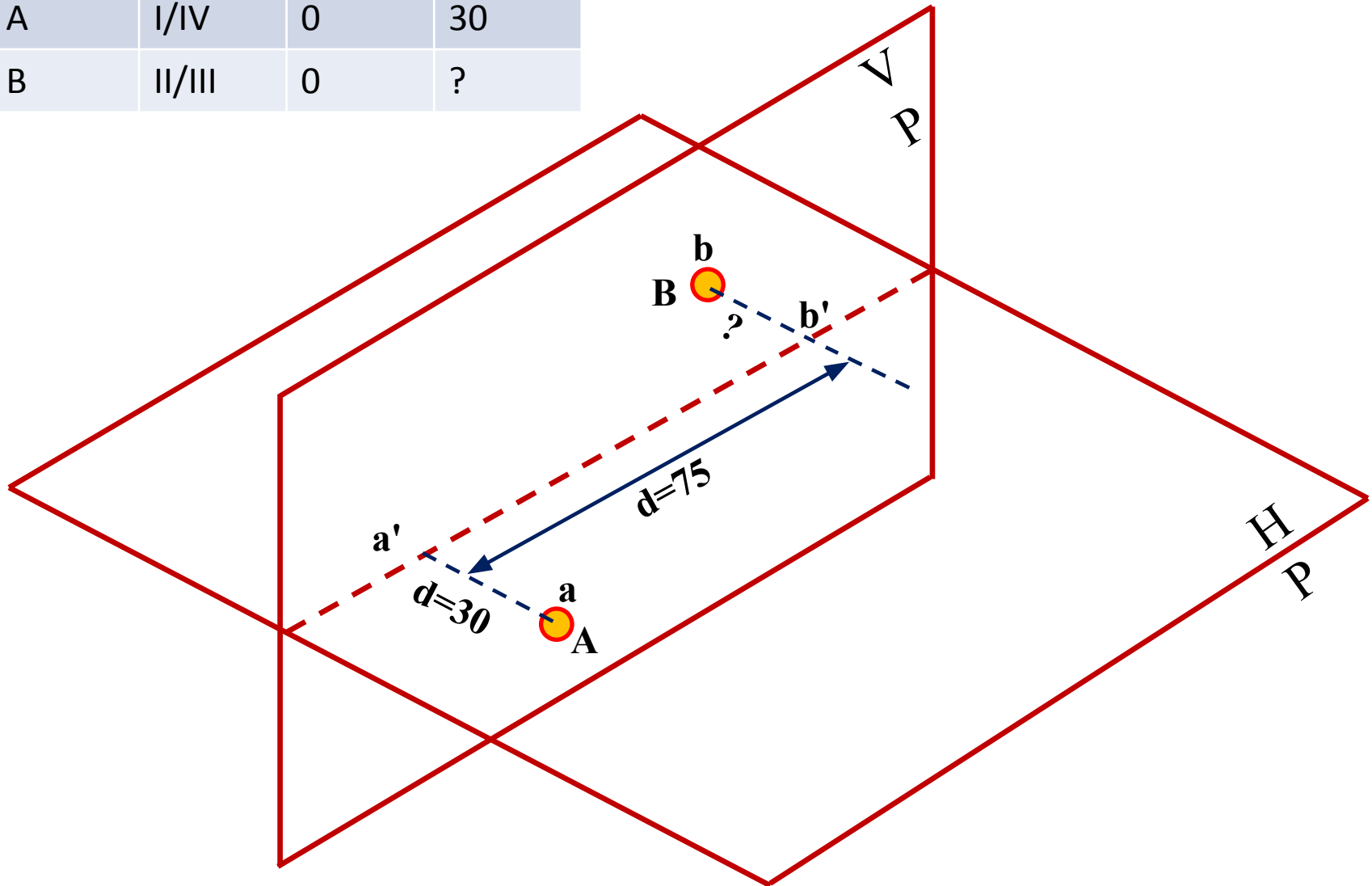


Line inclined to HP and parallel to VP

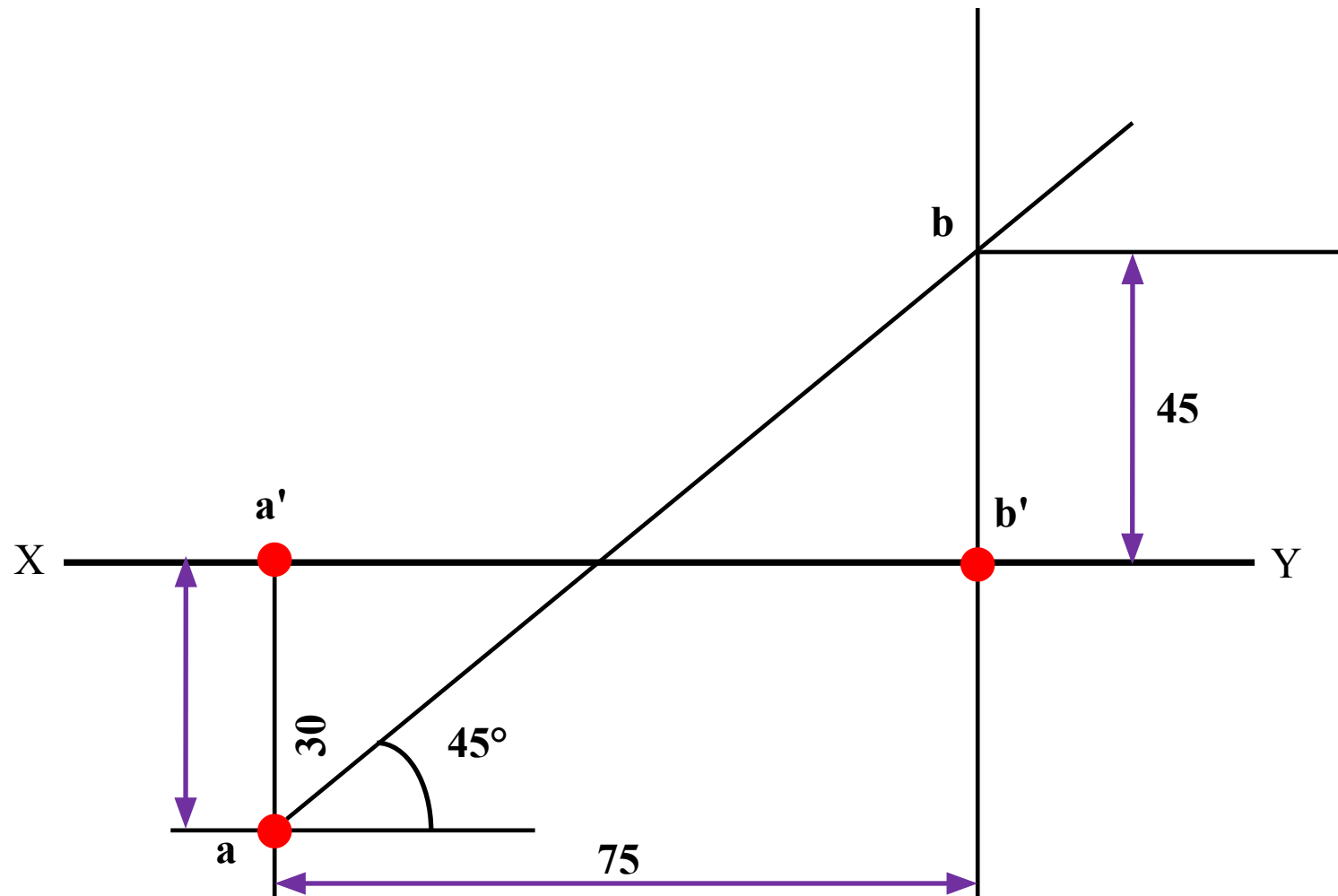


**Question 2:-** Two points A and B are in HP. The point A is 30 mm in front of the VP while B is behind the VP. The distance between their projections is 75 mm and the line joining their top views makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with xy. Find the distance of point B from VP.

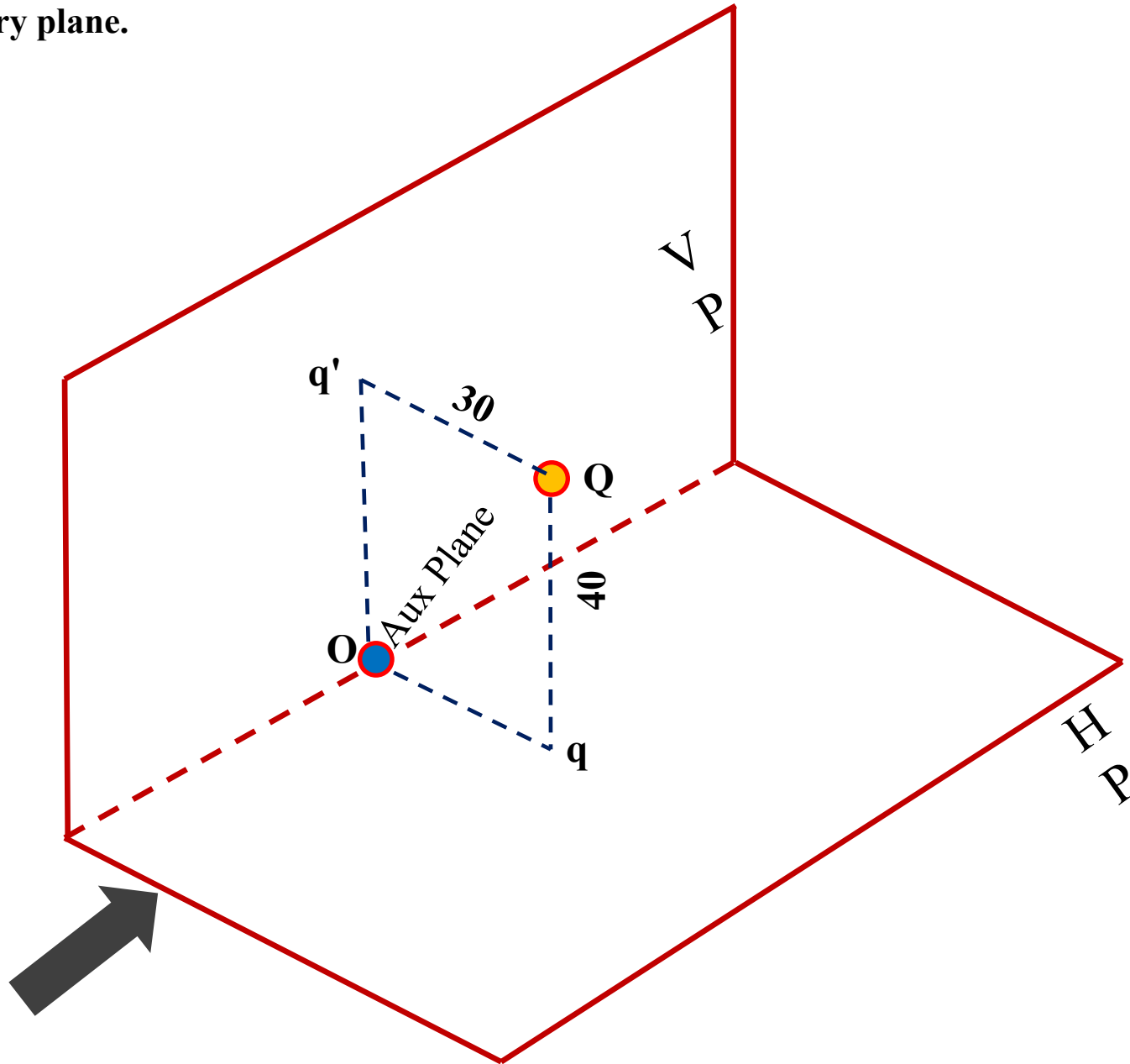
	Quad	h	d
A	I/IV	0	30
B	II/III	0	?

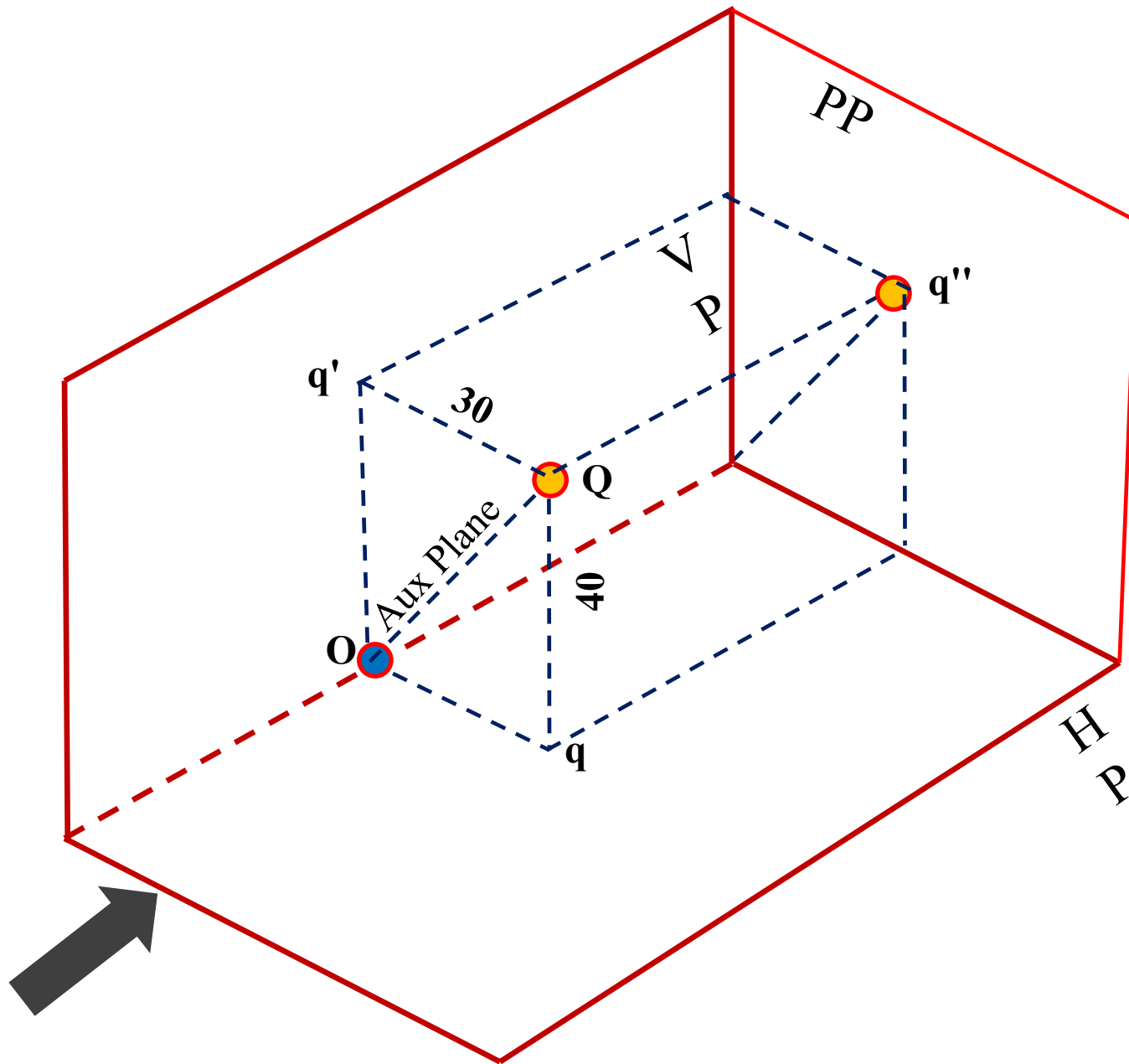




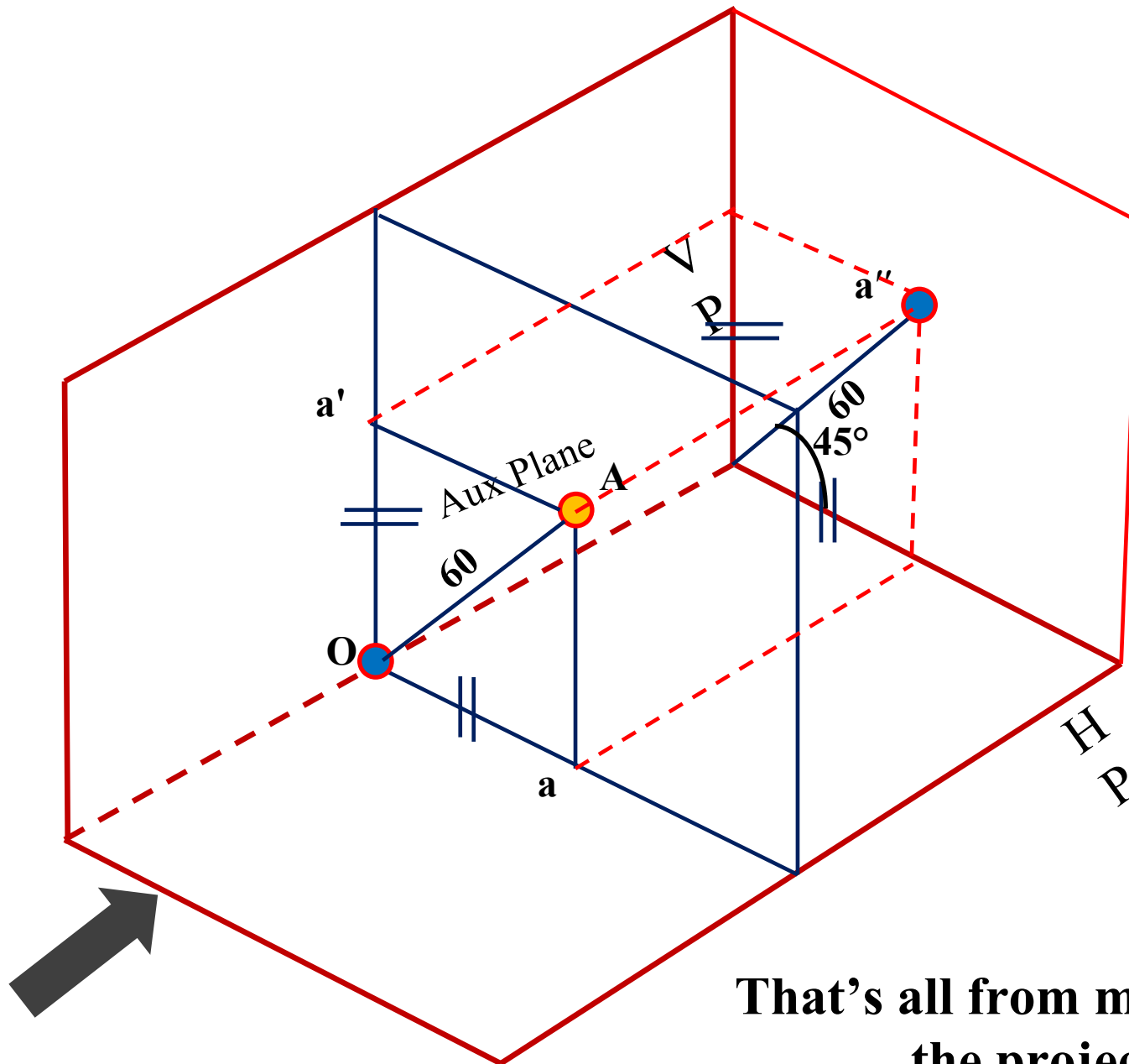


**Question 3:-** A point Q is situated in the first quadrant. It is 40 mm above the HP and 30 mm in the front of VP. Draw its projections and find its shortest distance from the intersection of HP, VP and auxiliary plane.

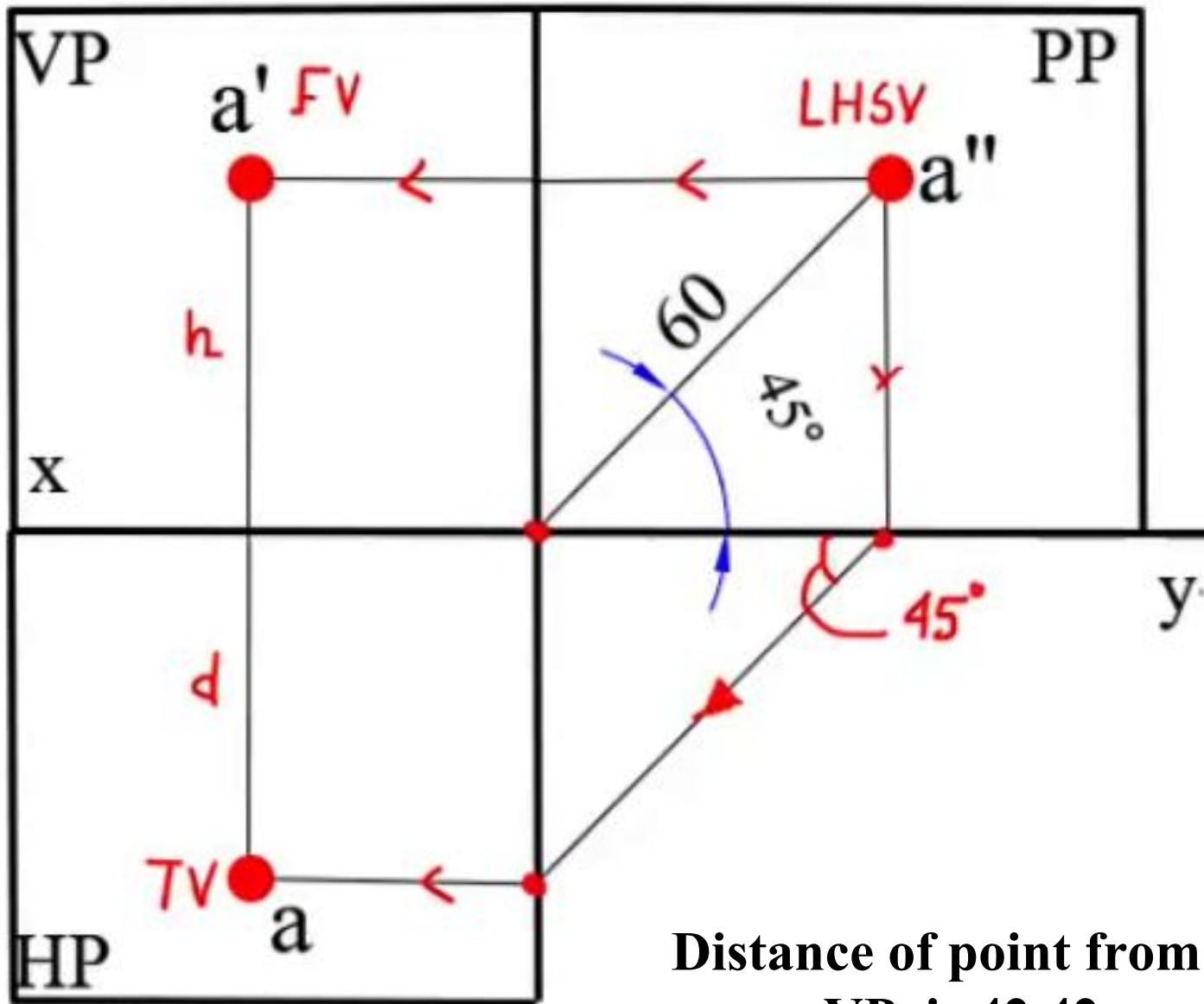




**Question 4:- Point A is situated in the first quadrant. It's shortest distance from the intersection point of HP, VP, and auxiliary plane is 60 mm, and it is equidistant from the principal planes. Draw the projection of point and determine the distance from the principal planes.**



**That's all from my side: Draw the projections**



**Distance of point from HP or  
VP is 42.42 mm**