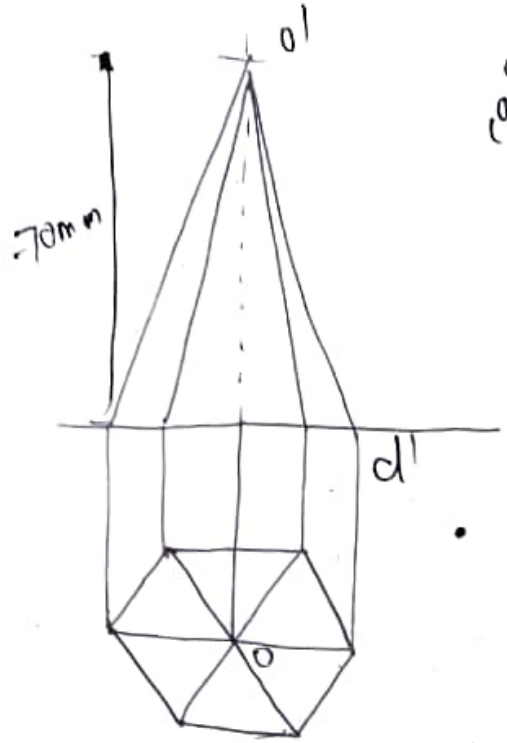
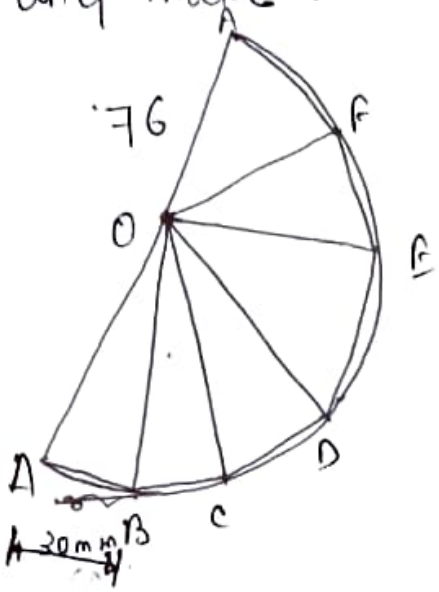
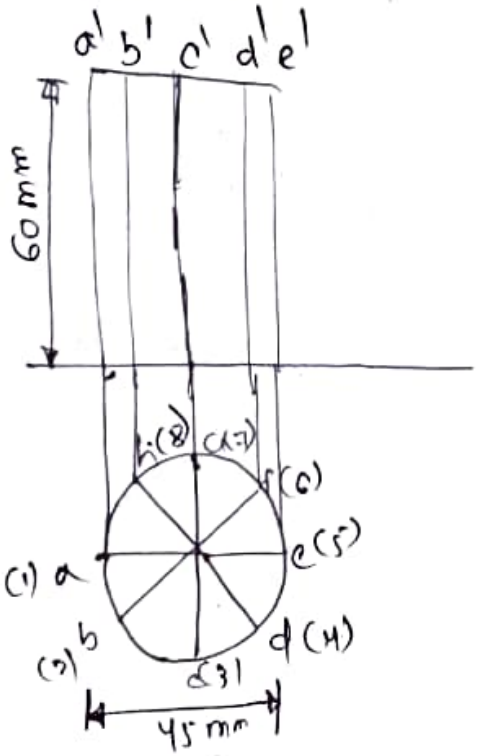
of lateral surface of the solid:

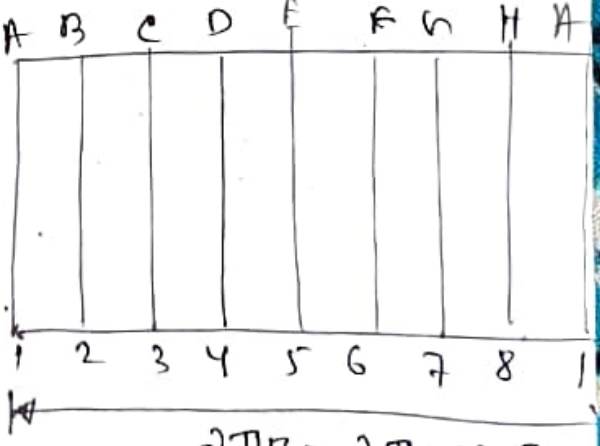


o'd' → measure it and take it and make a arc, let 76



3. A right circular cylinder of base 45 mm dia & axis 60mm long is resting on HP and its base with its axis parallel to VP. Draw the development of the lateral surface of the cylinder.

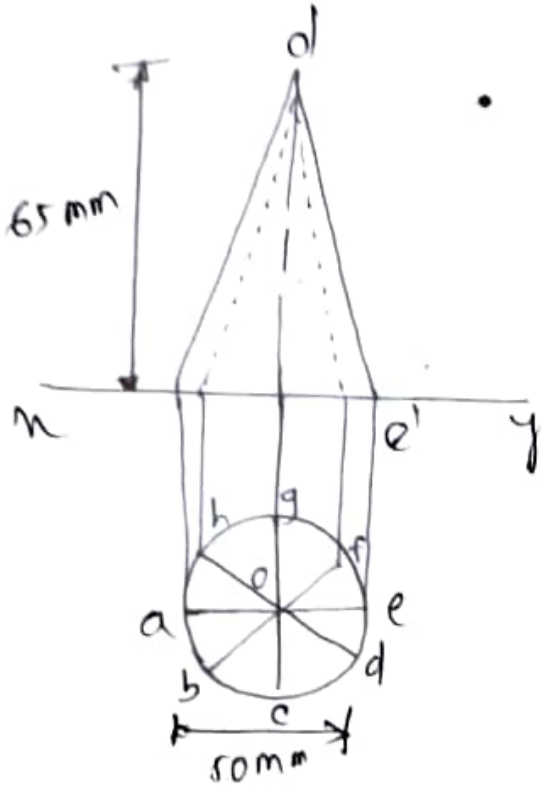




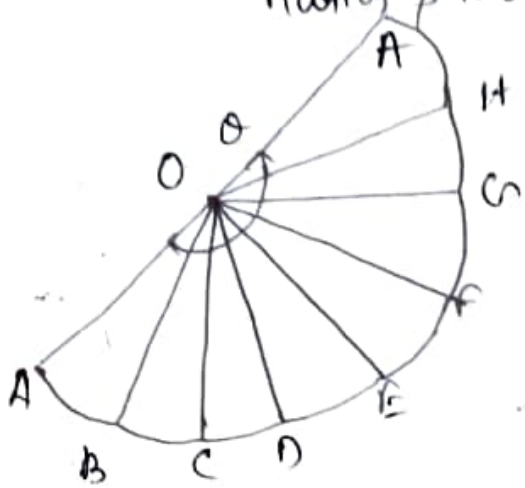
$2\pi r = 2\pi \times 22.5$

$= 141$

4. A cone of base 50mm dia & height 65 mm rests with its base on HP & its axis ⊥ to VP. Draw the development of the lateral surface.



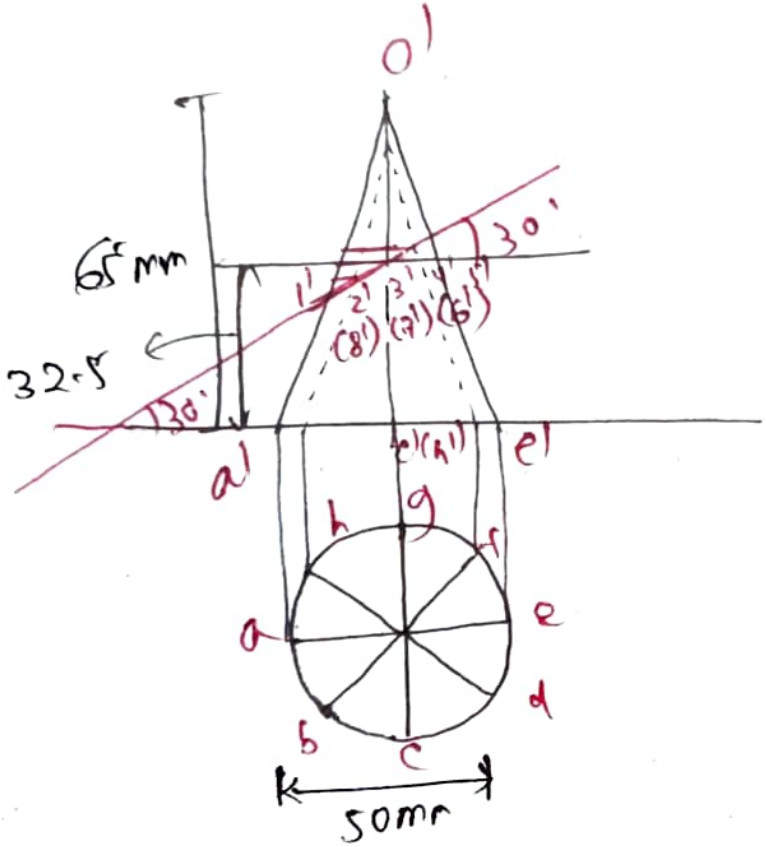
Ob! → measure slant edge length and take it as radius & make arc

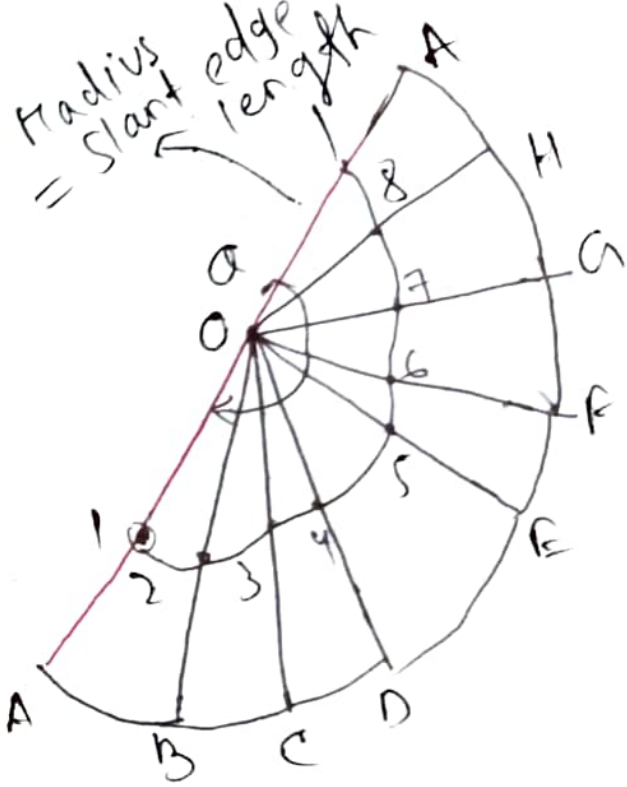


$$\theta = 360 \times \frac{r}{l} = 36 \times \frac{25}{70}$$

$= 129°$ measure from drawing

5. A cone of base 50 mm dia & height 65 mm rests with its base on HP. A sec^n plane ⊥^r to VP & inclined at 30° to HP bisects the axis of the cone. Draw the devlop. of the lateral surface of the inverted cone.





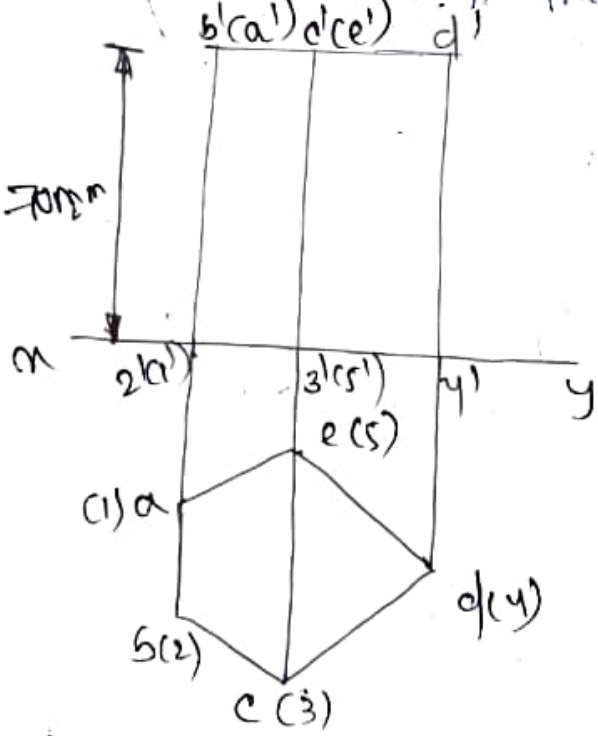
$$\theta = 360 \times \frac{r}{l}$$

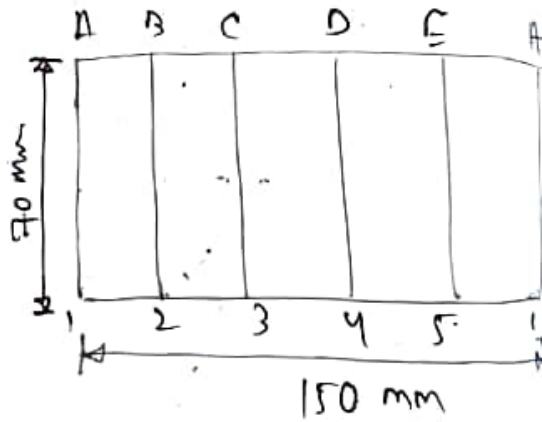
Development of Surfaces

The layout

Parallel line method → prism, cylinder
Radial line method → cone, pyramid,

1. A pentagonal prism of 30mm side of base and axis 70mm long is resting on its base on HP, in such a way that one of its faces ⊥ to VP. Draw the development of the lateral surface of the solid.





30 × 5 = 150 mm
(side)

2. A hexagonal pyramid base side 30mm & axis 70mm long has its hexagonal end on the HP such that two of its sides are ⊥ to the VP. Draw the development