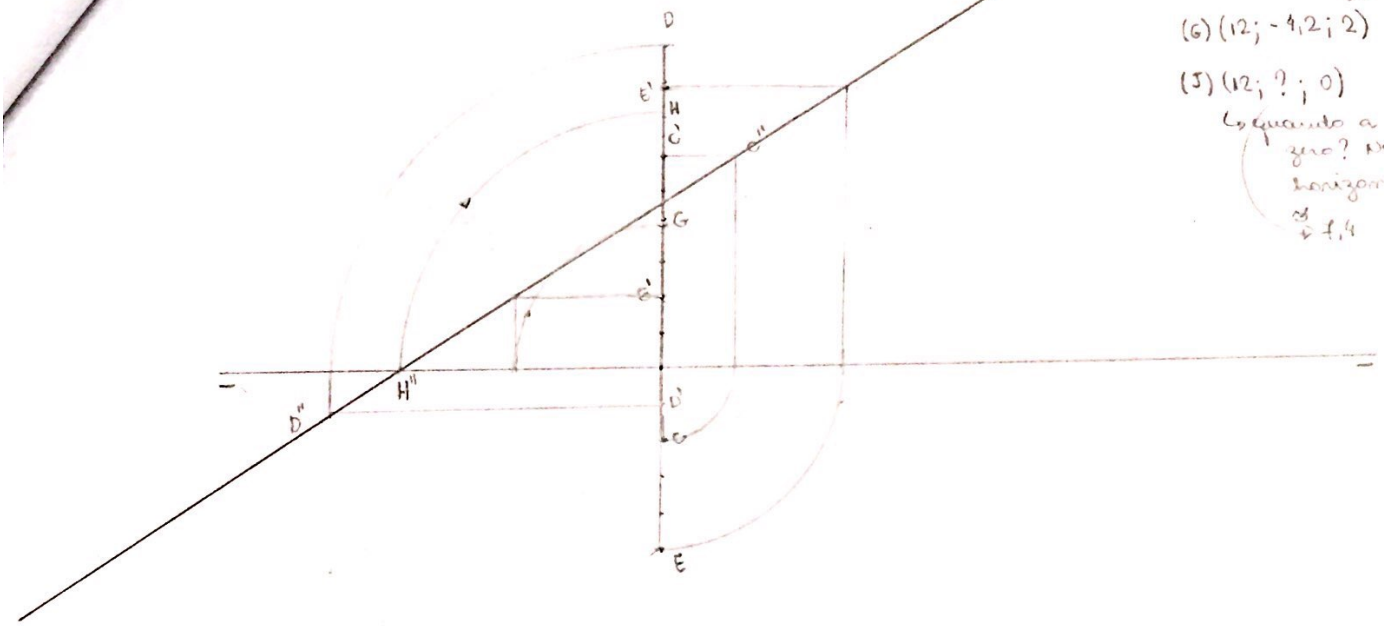
(E) (12; 5; ?) → f.g
vista lateral

x = 12
y = 2 u.x
z = 6 u.z

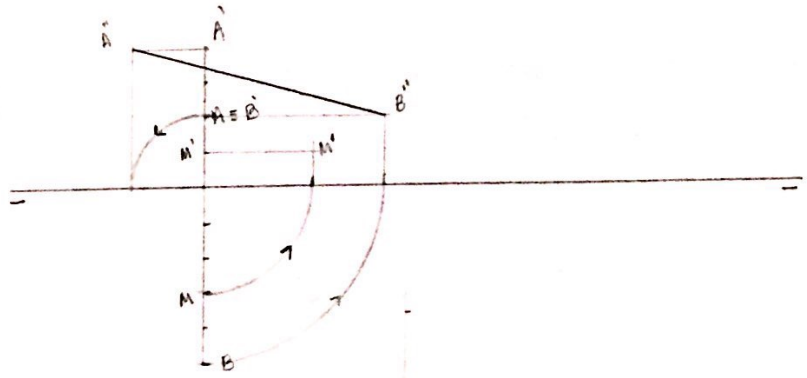
(G) (12; -1,2; 2)

(J) (12; ?; 0)
Sabendo a cota é zero? No traço horizontal
→ f.h

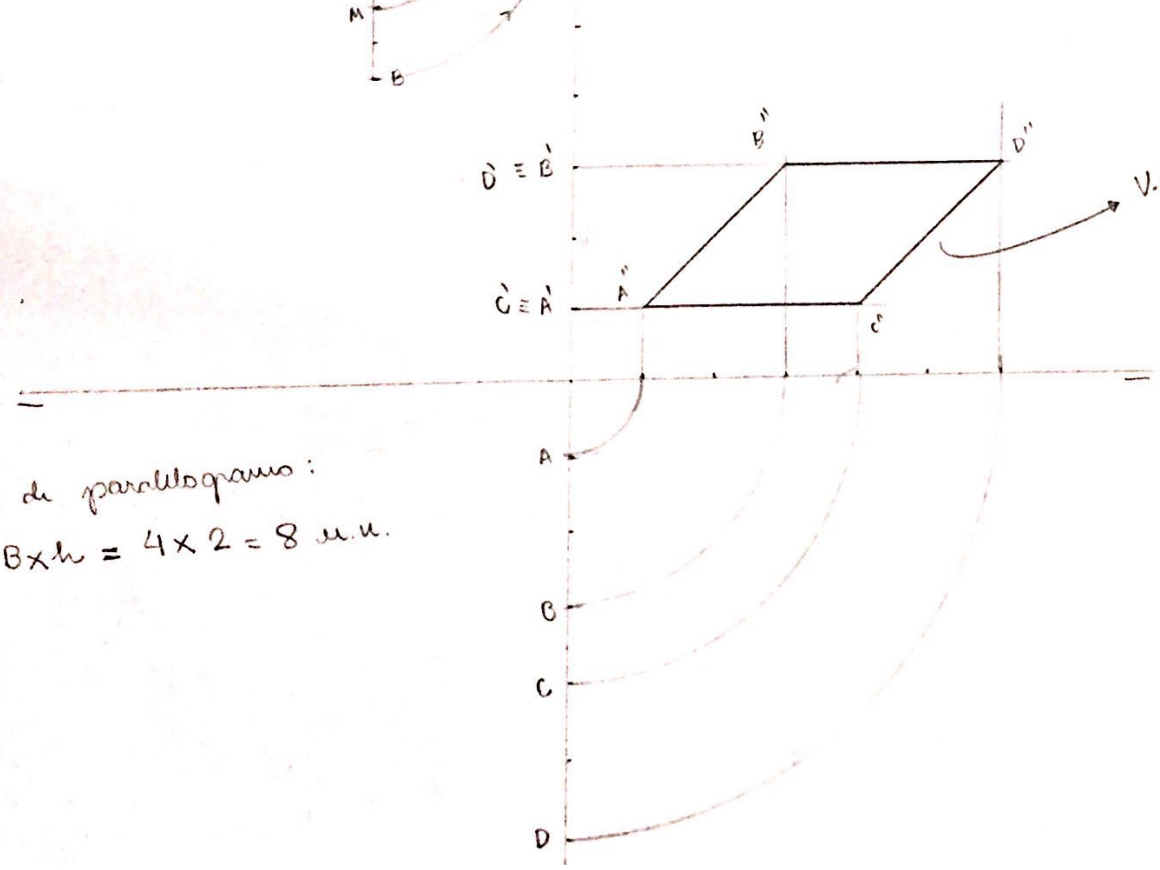



2)

(M) ∉ (A)(B)




3)




Área do paralelogramo:

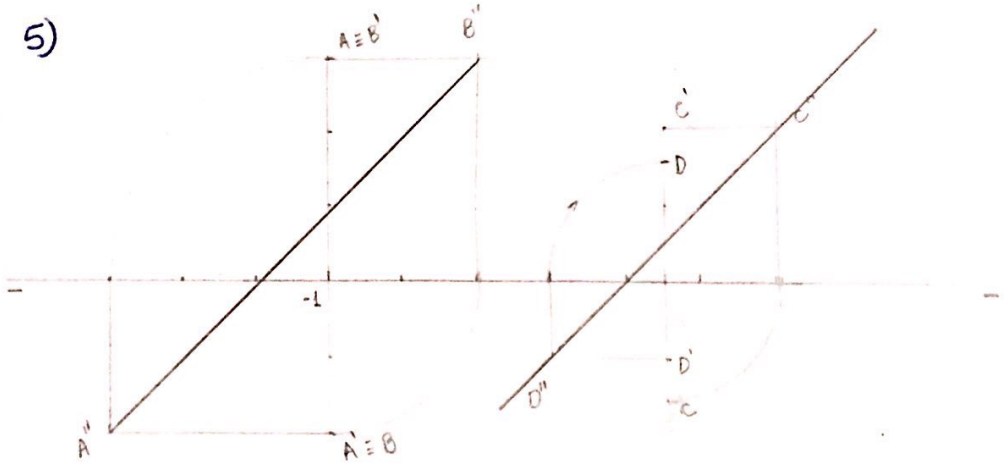
$B \times h = 4 \times 2 = 8$ u.u.

4) Análogo ao exercício 1

(C)(D) // (A)(B)

(D) (4,5; -1,5; -1)

5)

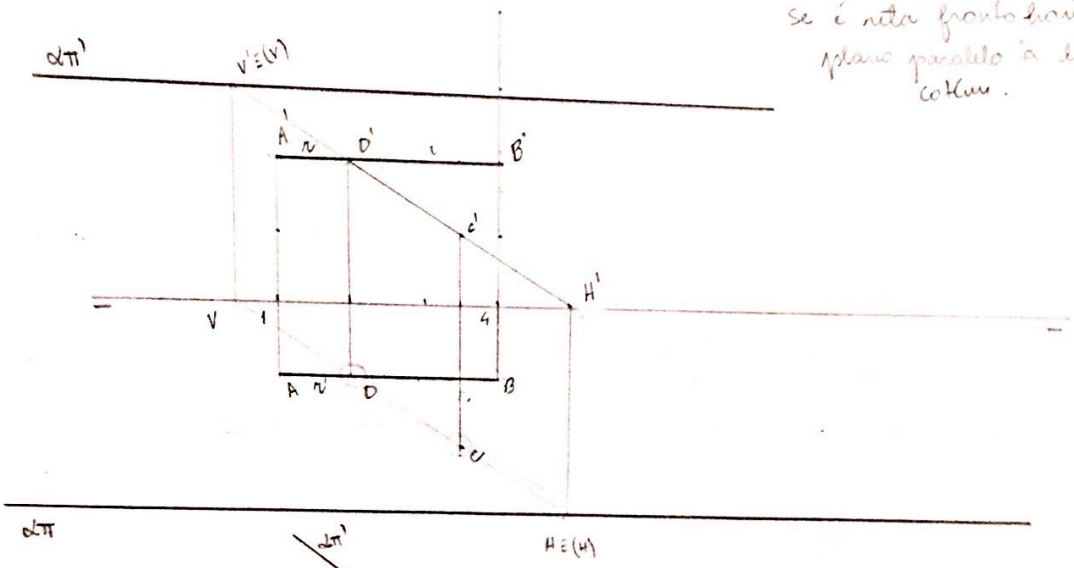



6)

(A)(B) ⊂ (α)

(C)(D) ⊂ (α)

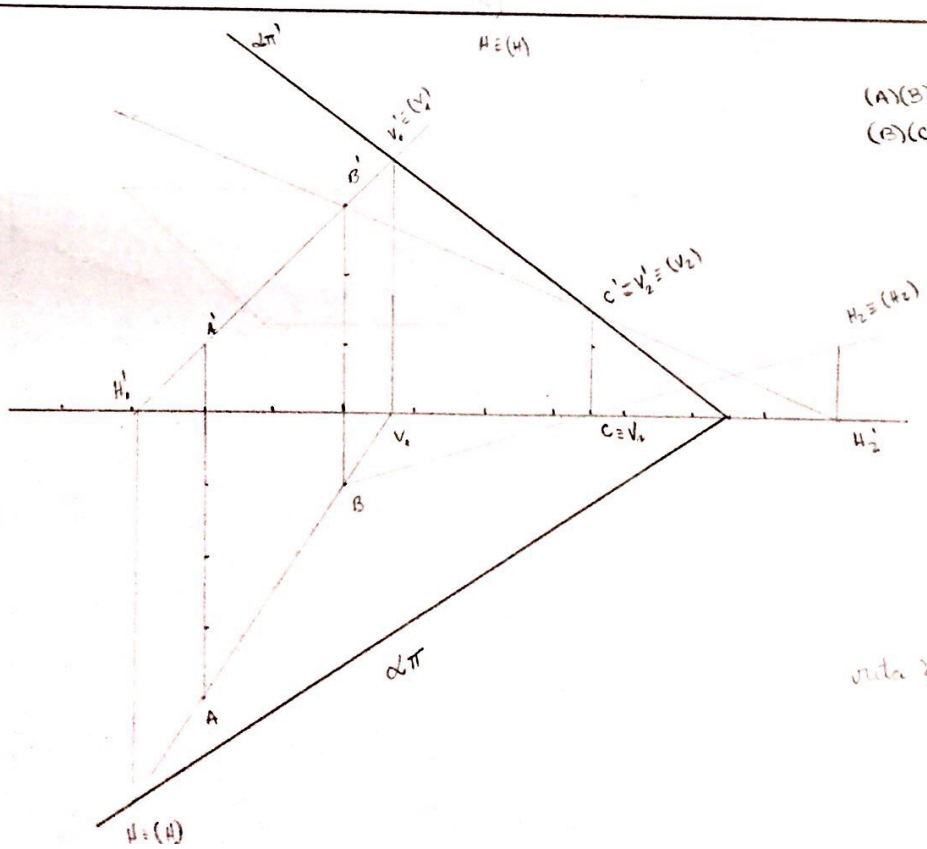
Se é reta frontal horizontal, então plano paralelo à linha de terra e contém.




7)

(A)(B) ⊂ (α)

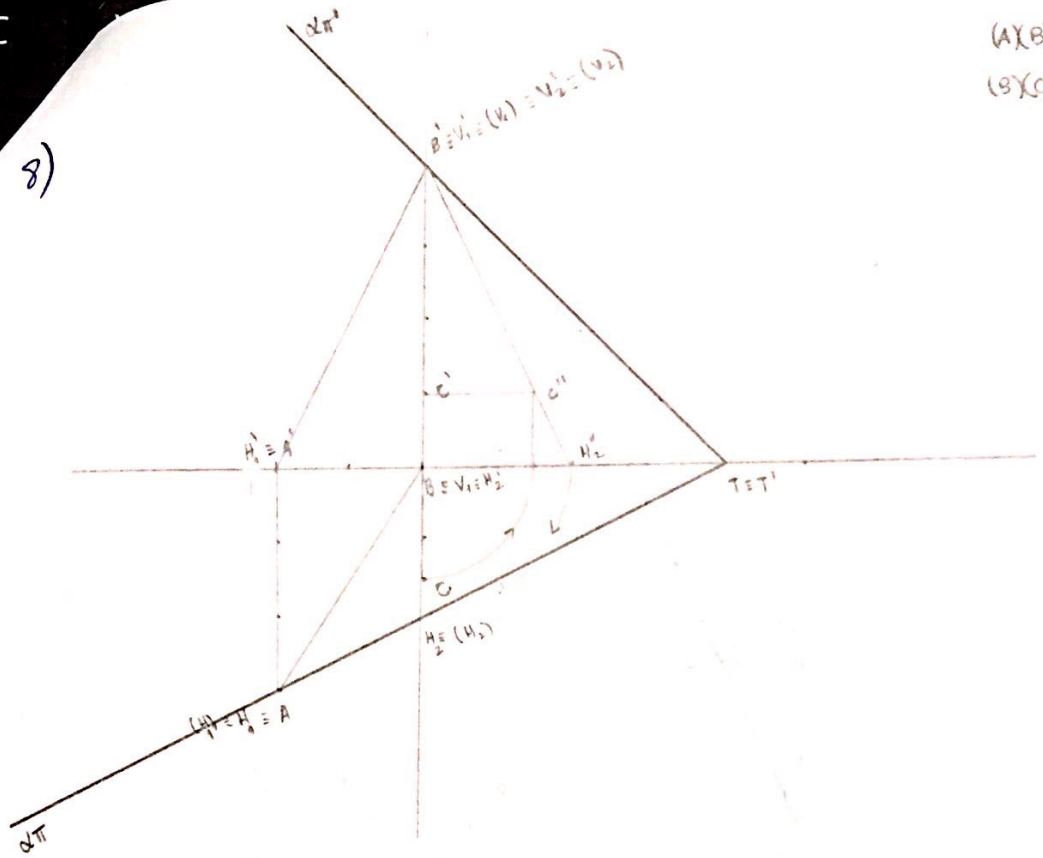
(B)(C) ⊂ (α)




reta frontal aparentemente contida

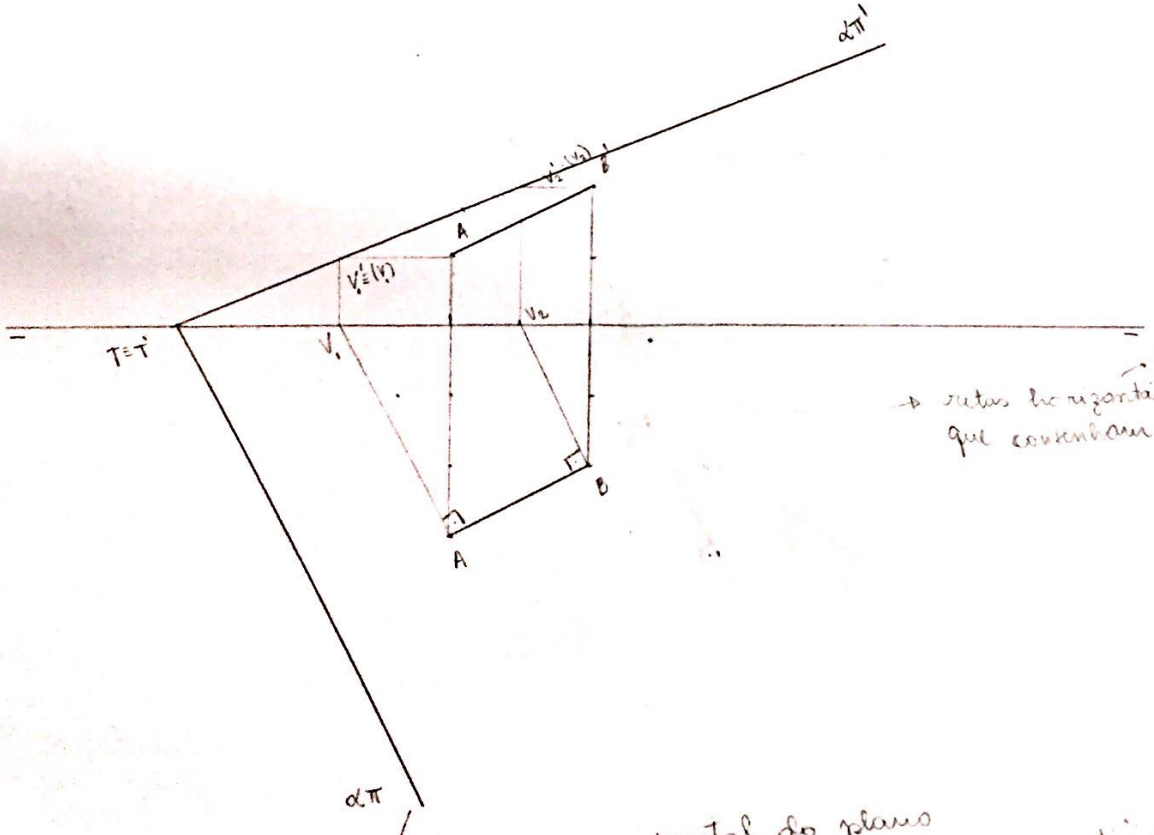
(A)(B) ⊂ (α) qualquer
(B)(C) ⊂ (α) de perfil

8)




9) Análogo ao exercício 8.

10)




→ cota constante.
→ retas horizontais auxiliares que contenham (A) e (B)

→ Traço horizontal do plano paralelo às retas horizontais.

11)

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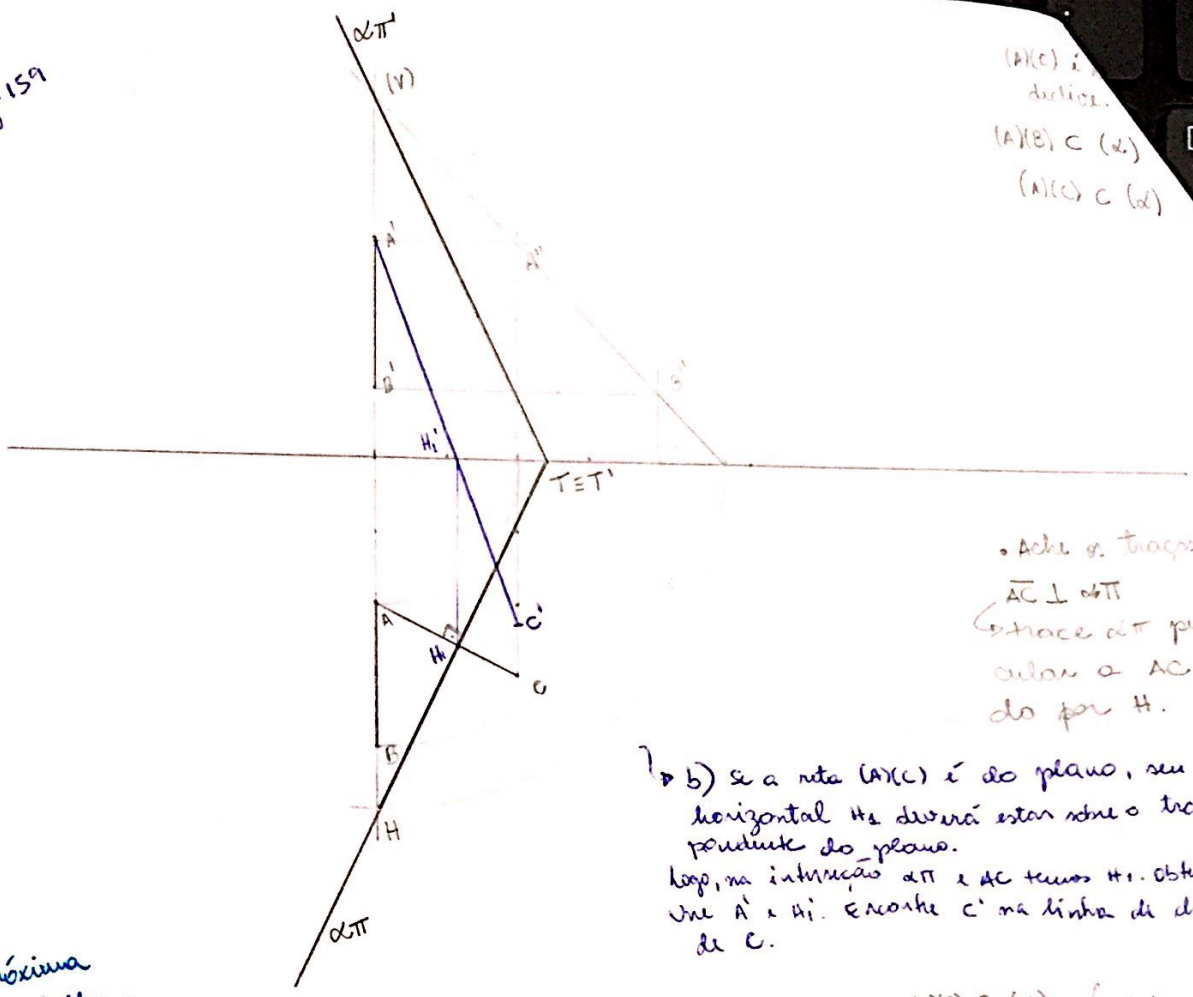



(A)(C) é de perfil
(A)(B) ⊂ (α)
(A)(C) ⊂ (α)

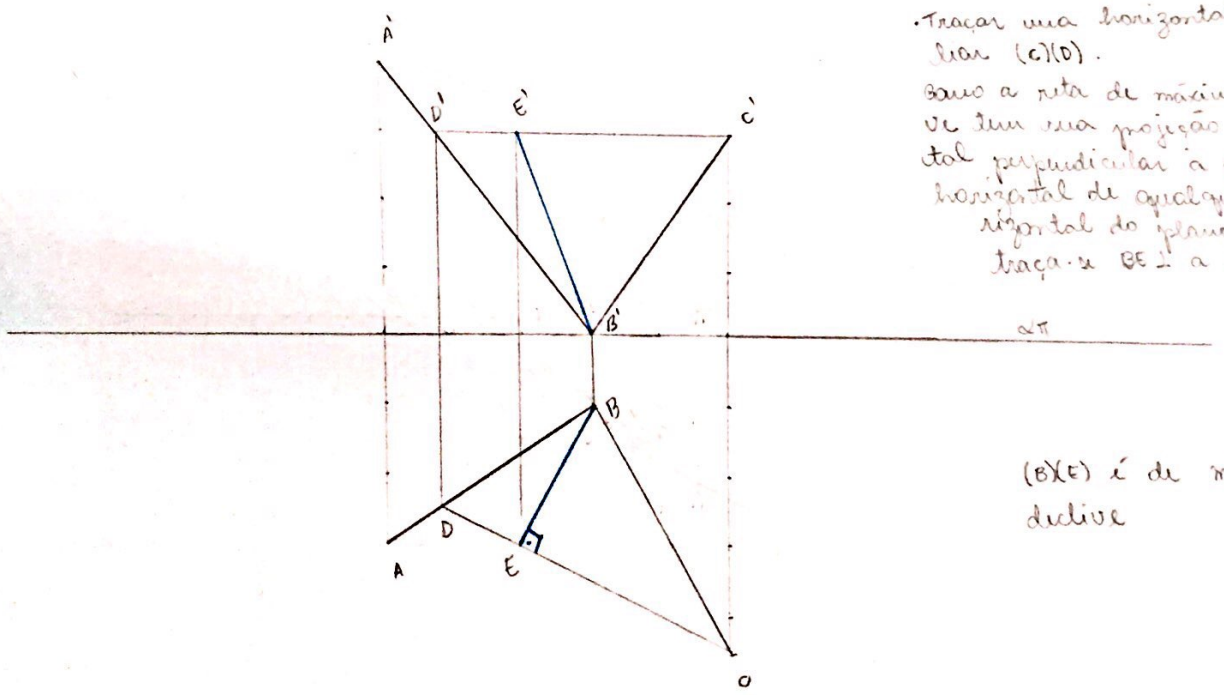
• Ache os traços de (A)(B)
$\overline{AC} \perp \alpha\Pi$
Trace αΠ perpendicular a AC passando por H.

b) Se a reta (A)(C) é do plano, seu traço horizontal $H_2$ deverá estar sobre o traço correspondente do plano.
Logo, na intersecção αΠ e AC temos $H_1$. Obtenha $H_1'$ une A' e $H_1'$. Encontre C' na linha de chamada de C.

12) na próxima folha.

~~12)~~

13)



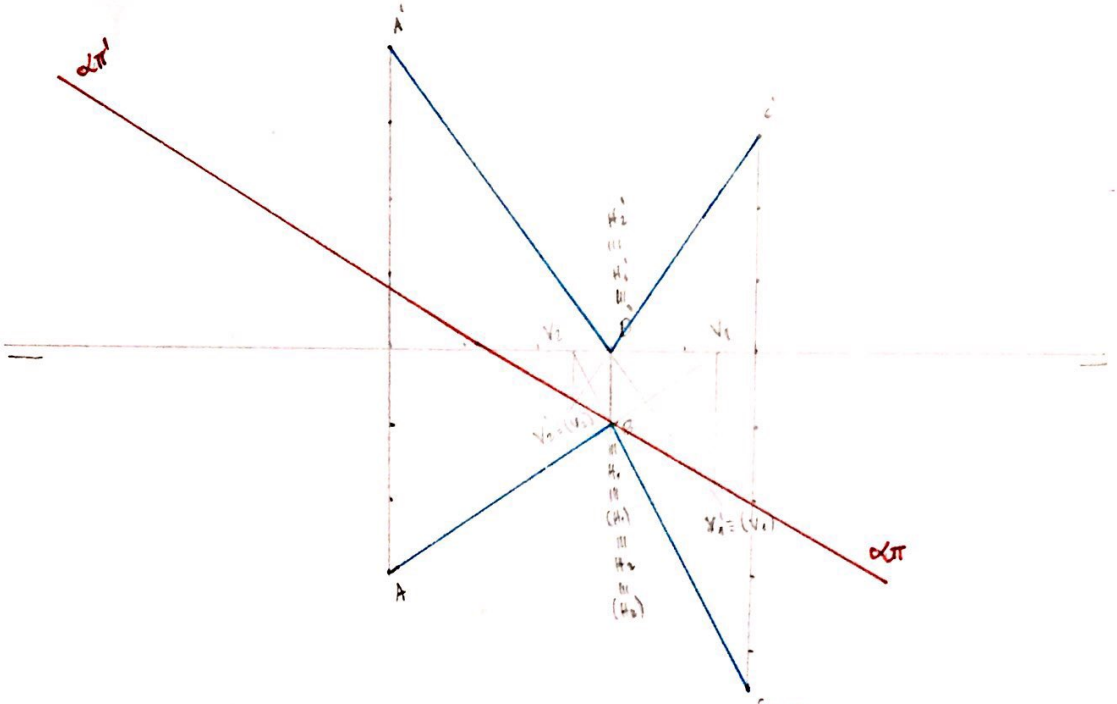

(B)(C) ⊂ (α) } (B) ∈ a ambos

• Traçar uma horizontal auxiliar (C)(D).
Como a reta de máximo declive tem sua projeção horizontal perpendicular à projeção horizontal de qualquer horizontal do plano, traça-se BE ⊥ a CD

(B)(E) é de máximo declive

(A)(B) ⊂ (α)
(B)(C) ⊂ (α)

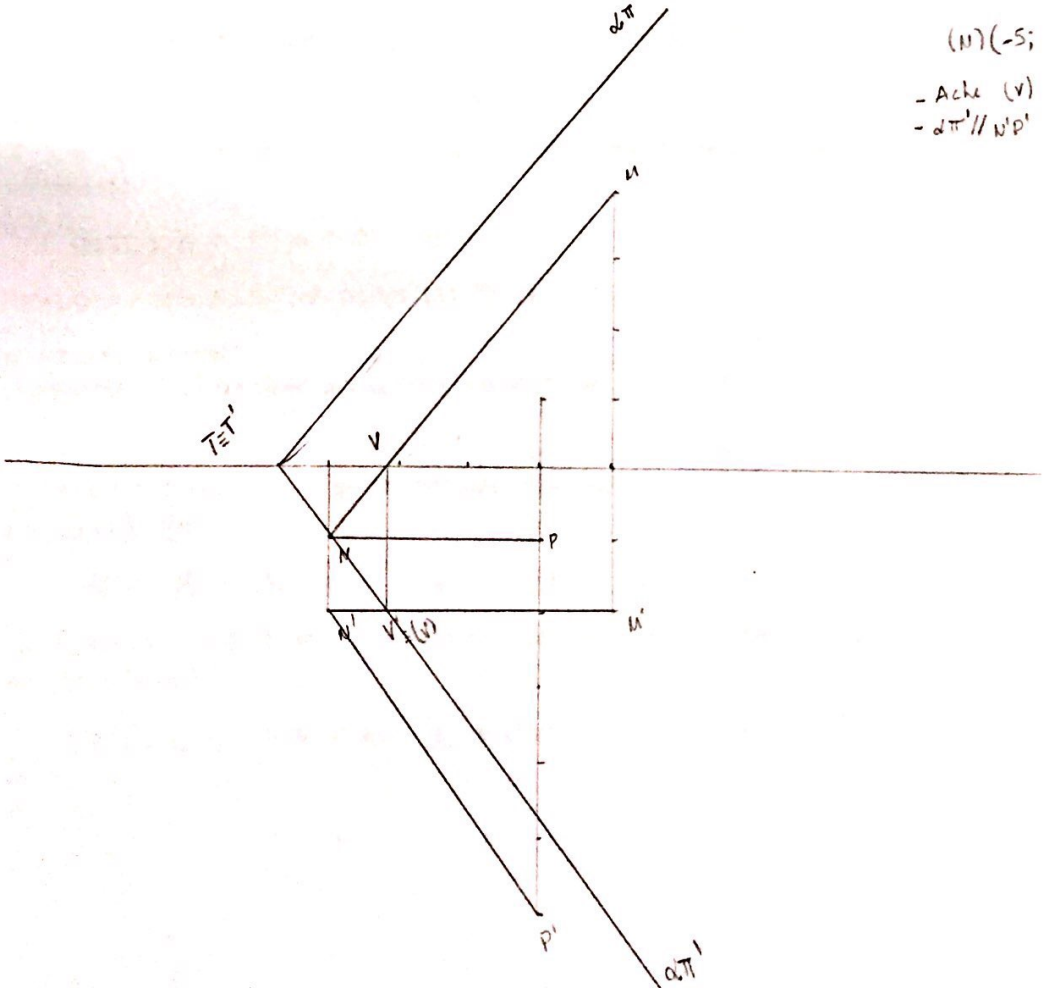
12)




14)

1. Paralelo a linha de terra
2. Vertical
3. Horizontal
4. Vertical
5. Frontal
6. Perfil
7. Horizontal
8. Topo
9. Passa pela linha de terra
10.
11.
12.

16)




(N)(-5; 1 ; -2)

- Achr (V)
- απ' // N'P'