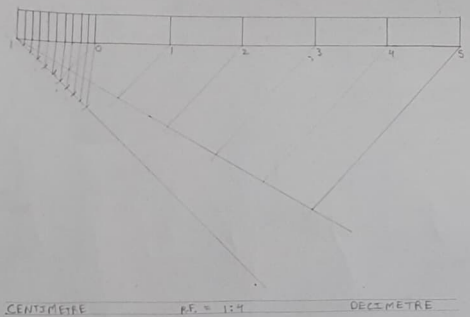
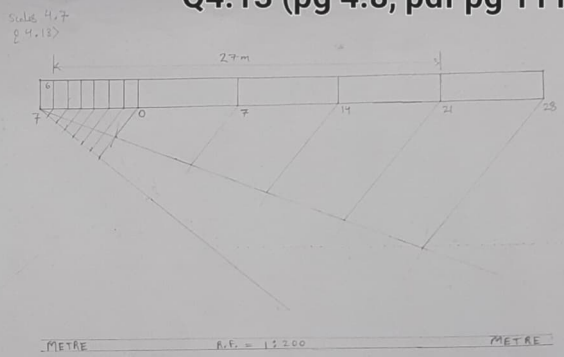
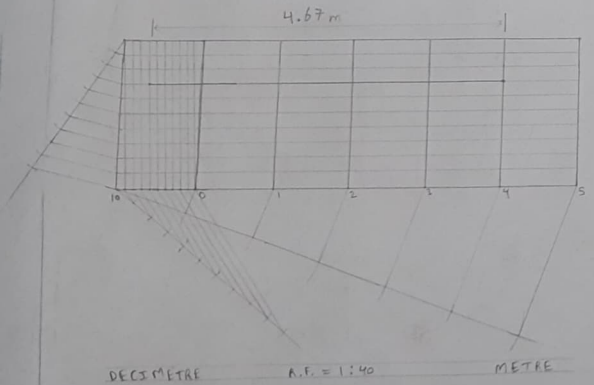
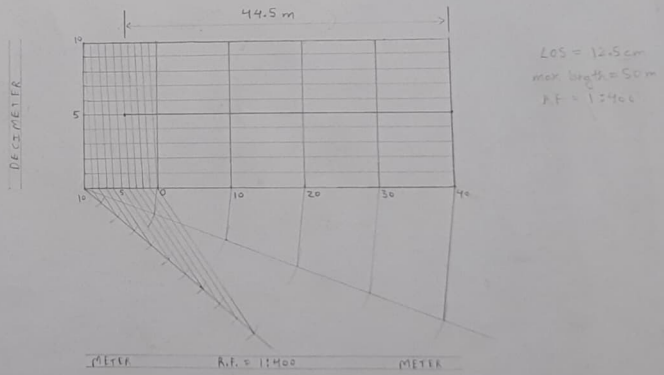


Q4.13 (pg 4.8, pdf pg 111)





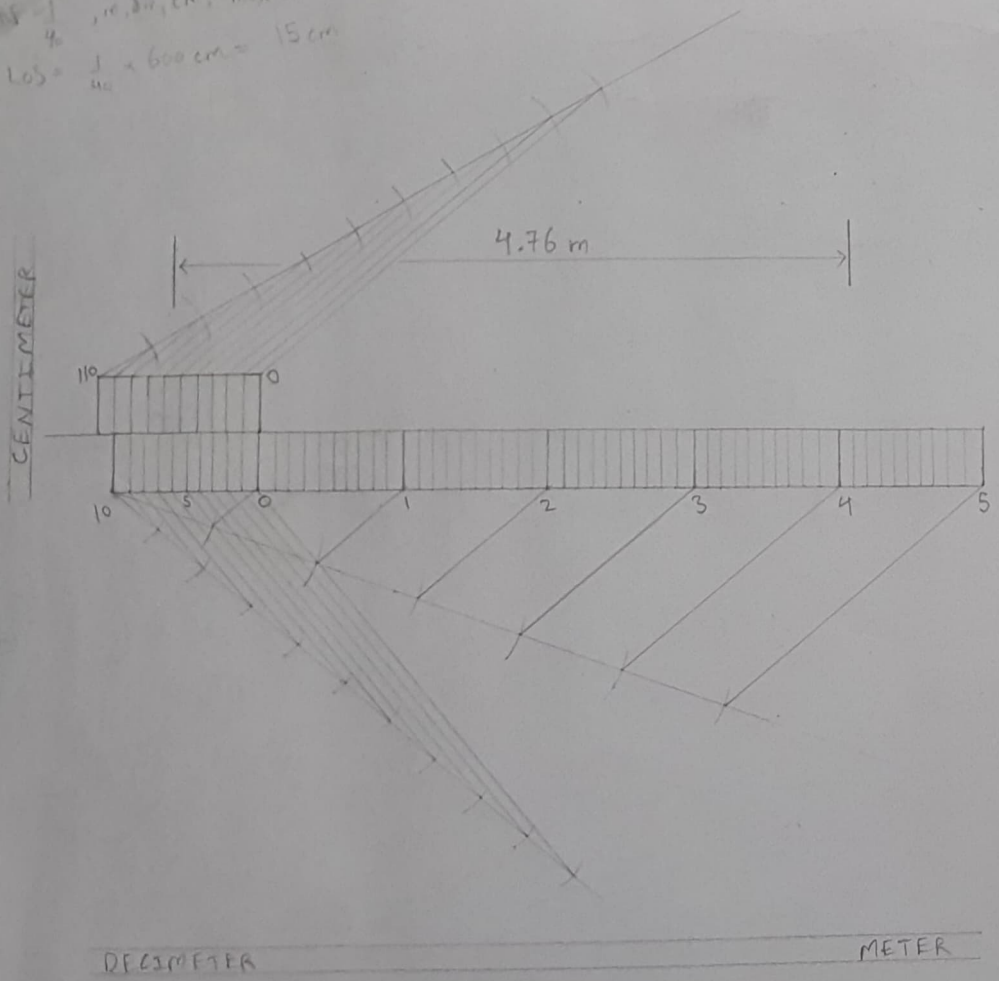
Q4.16 (Pg 4.10, Pdf pg 113)



Q4.17 (Pg 4.11, Pdf pg 114)

Scales (Vernier Scale)

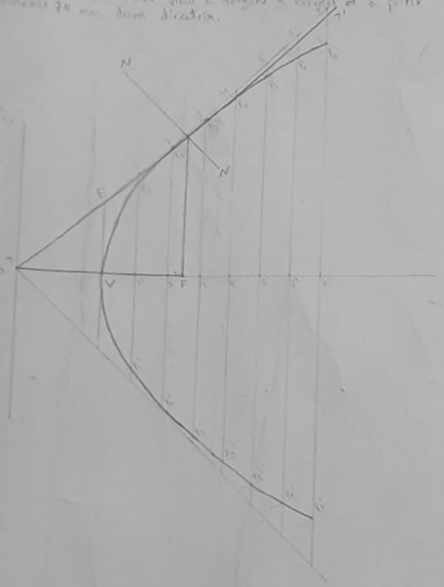
Vernier Scale



Q4.34 (Pg 4.25, Pdf pg 128, Mark 5.76m)

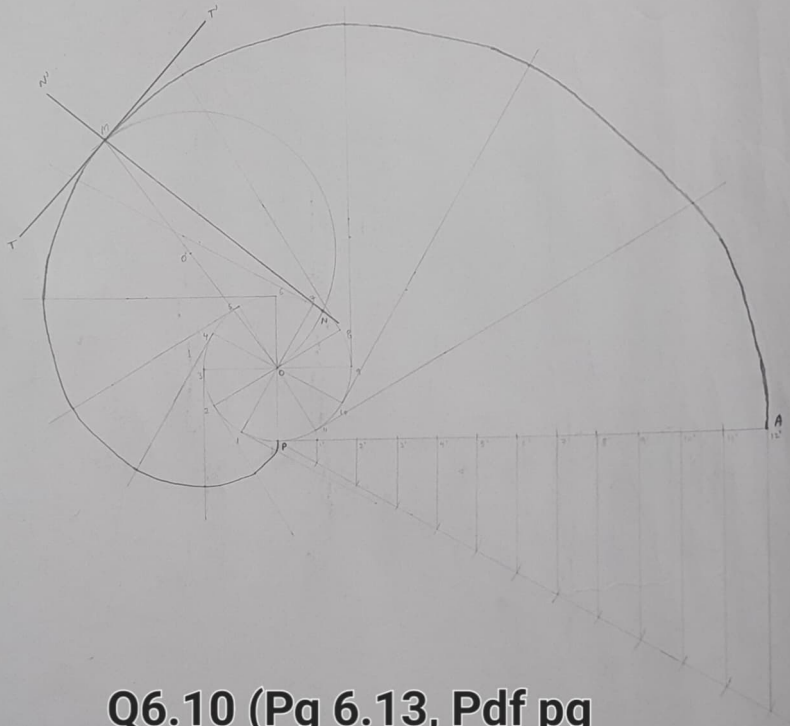
CONIC Sections (Parabola) & Special Curves (Involute)

Q5) Draw a parabola when the distance b/w its focus & directrix is 55 mm. Also draw a tangent & normal at a point distance 70 mm from directrix.

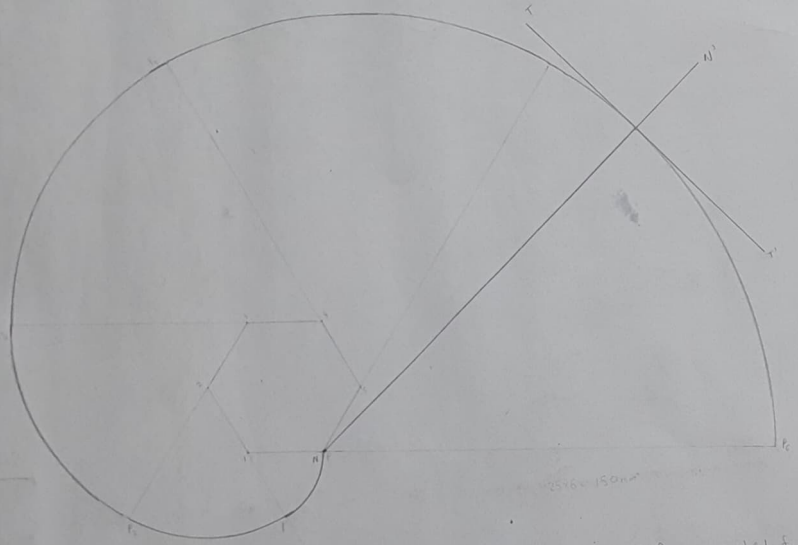


Q5.9 (Pg 5.15, Pdf Pg 154)

Q7) Draw an involute of a circle 5cm diameter. Draw tangent & normal on the circle (Q6.10, Pg 6.13, Pdf 191) at a point 65 mm from the centre of circle.



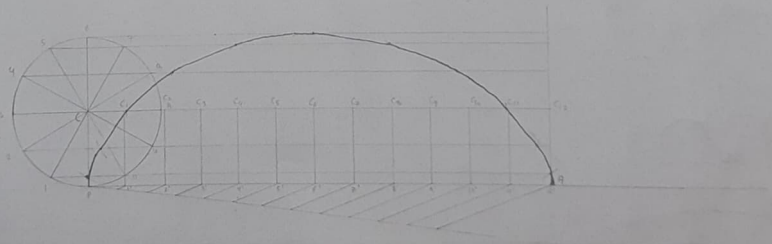
Q6.10 (Pg 6.13, Pdf pg 191)



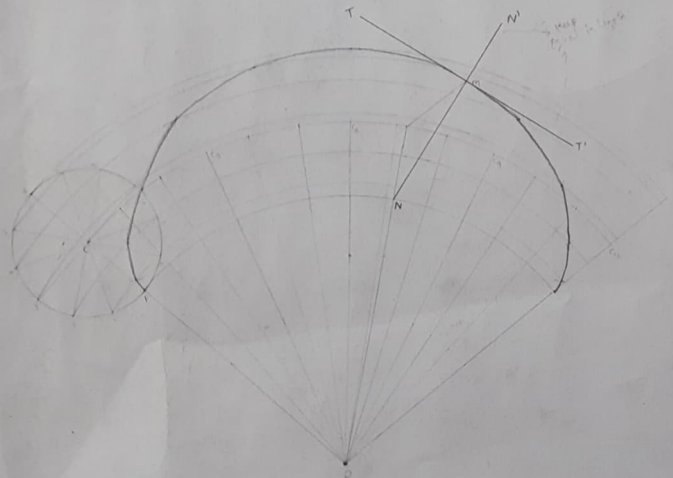
Q6.11 (Pg 6.14, Pdf pg 192)

Q6.1 (Pg 6.2, Pdf pg 180)

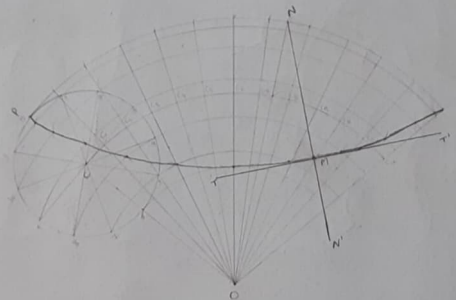
Q) Draw a cycloid for one complete revolution of a circle having a 50mm diameter. Draw tangent and normal to the curve at a point at distance 35mm above base line.



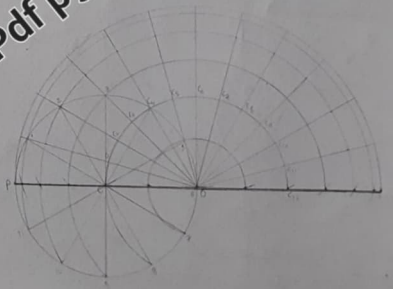
Q6.2 (Pg 6.3, Pdf pg 181)

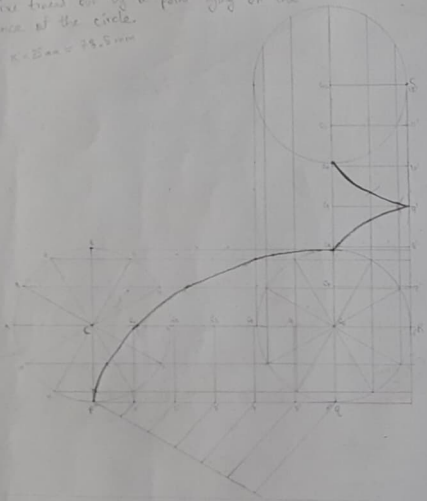


Q6.3 (Pg 6.4, Pdf pg 182)



Q6.18 (Pg 6.22, Pdf pg 200)

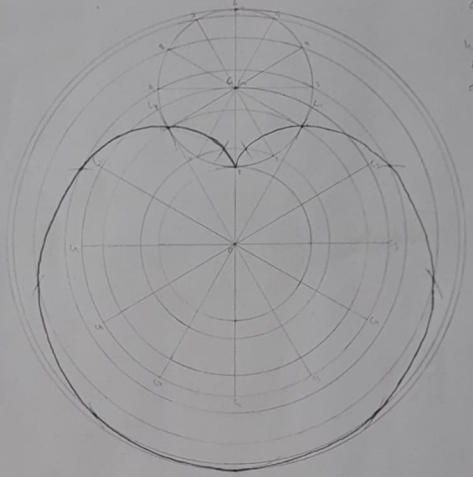




Q6.16 (Pg 6.20, Pdf Pg 198)

Q6.17) Draw an epicycloid, when the diameters of the rolling and the directing circles are 50 mm. Suggest an alternative name for this curve.

Pg 6.21
Pdf Pg 199



$\theta = \frac{r}{R} \times 360^\circ = \frac{25}{25} \times 360 = 360^\circ$ (r = 25 mm, R = 25 mm)

When the diameters of rolling & directing circles are equal, the angle subtended by the rolling circle at the centre of directing circle is 360° and the epicycloid becomes a Cardioid.

Q6.17 (Pg 6.21, Pdf Pg 199)

Projection of Point & Line

Mukund Kulkarni AIML-I

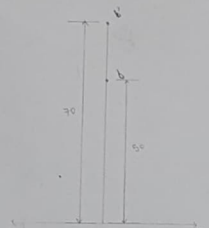
Q1) 30 mm above HP, 50 mm in front of VP.

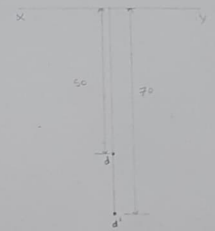
Q2) 70 mm above HP, 50 mm behind VP.

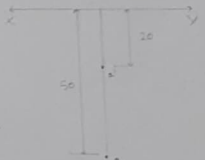
Q3) 70 mm below HP, 50 mm behind VP.

Q4) 70 mm below HP & 50 mm in front of VP.

Q5) 20 mm below HP, 50 mm in front of VP.

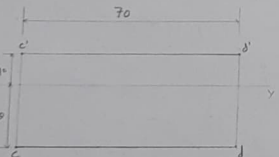




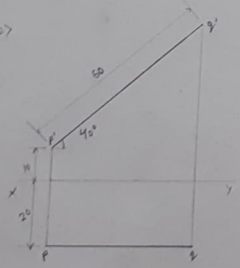


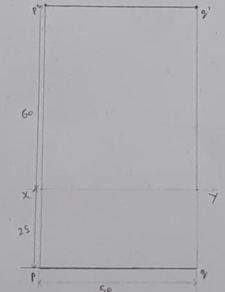
Q6) In H.P. & 40 mm behind V.P.

Q1)



Q2)





Pg 9.2, Pdf 279,
Q9.1 50 mm long line PQ ∥ to both HP & VP. 25mm in front of VP & 60 mm above H.P

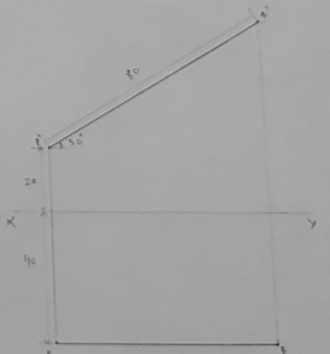
Q9.1 (Pg 9.2, Pdf 279)

Pg 9.3, Pdf 280, Q9.2
60 mm long line PQ. End P 20 mm above HP ⊥ to H.P & 40 mm in front of V.P.

Pg 9.4, Pdf 281, Q9.3
60 mm long line End P 20mm in front of VP ⊥ to VP & 40 mm above H.P.

Pg 9.5, Pdf 282, Q9.4
30 mm long line PQ, end P 20 mm above H.P & 40 mm in front of V.P. line inclined at 30° to H.P. End ∥ to V.P.

Q9.4 (Pg 9.5, Pdf 282)



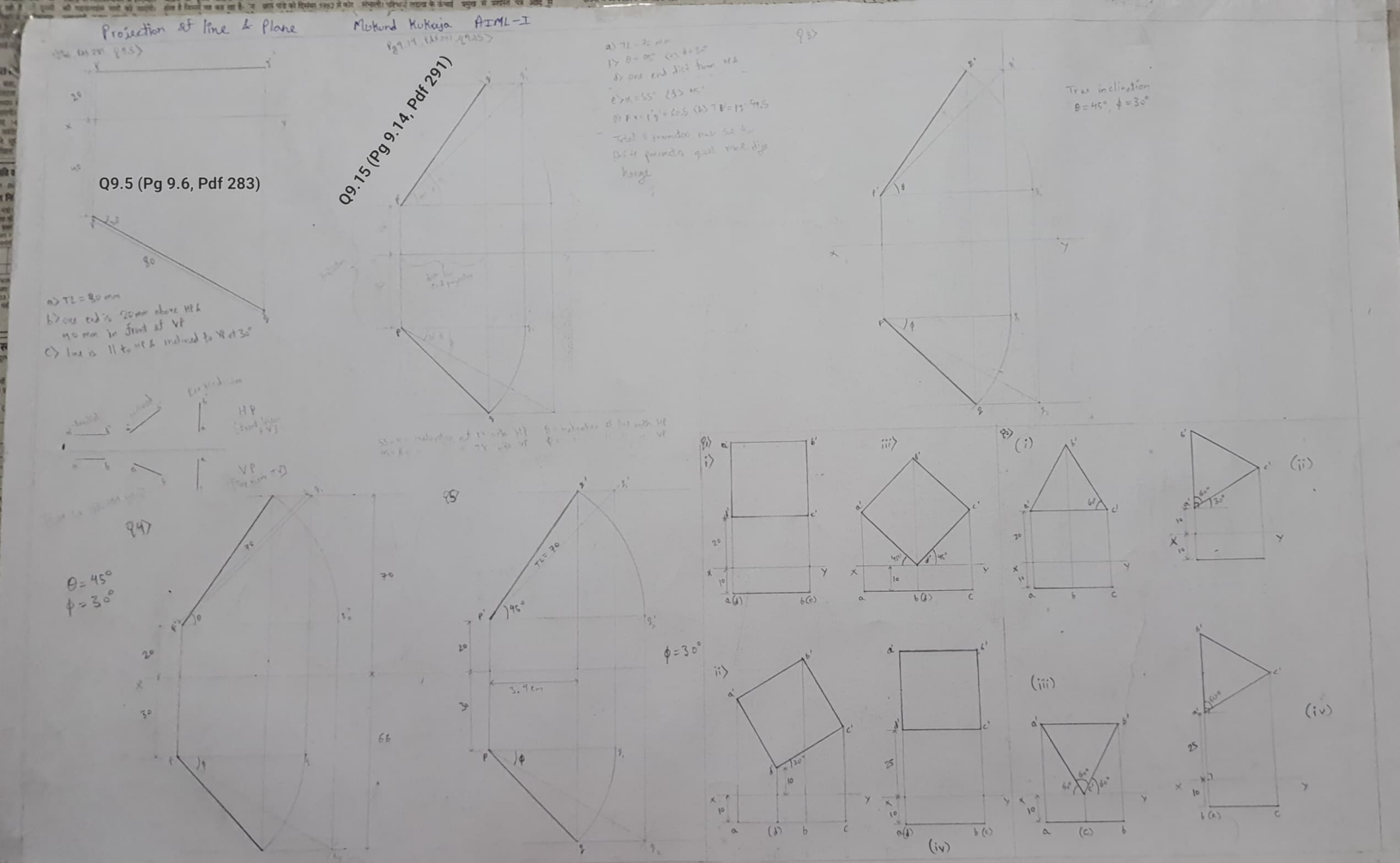
Q2)

Q9.2 (Pg 9.3, Pdf 280) Q9.3 (Pg 9.4, Pdf 281)

Projection of line & Plane Mukund Kukaja AIML-I

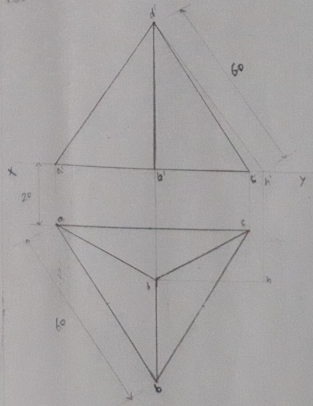
Q9.5 (Pg 9.6, Pdf 283)

Q9.15 (Pg 9.14, Pdf 291)

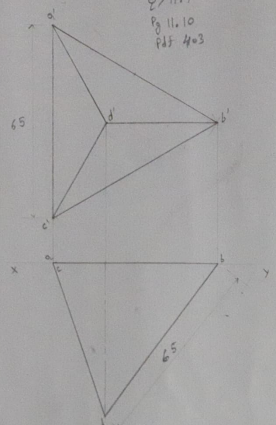


PROJECTION OF SOLIDS Mukund Kukreja AIML II - 0206AL211059

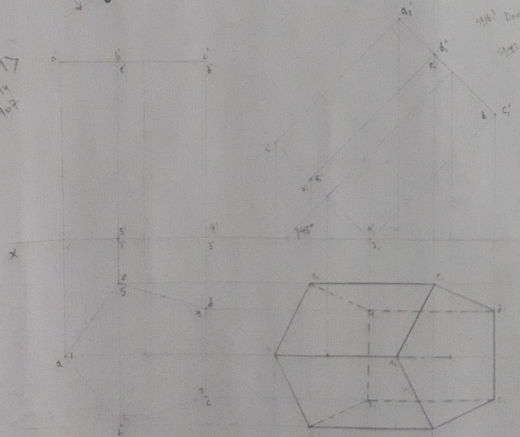
Q) 11.8
Pg 11.11
Pdf 404



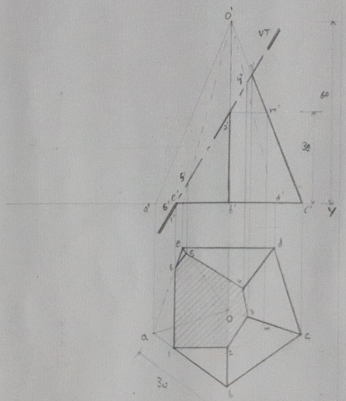
Q) 11.7
Pg 11.10
Pdf 403



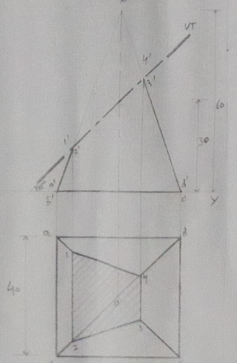
Q) 11.9
Pg 11.14
Pdf 407



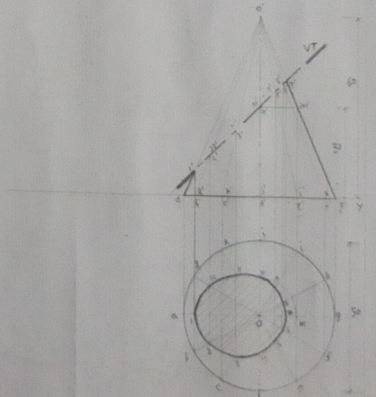
Q) 12.6
Pg 12.9
Pdf 470



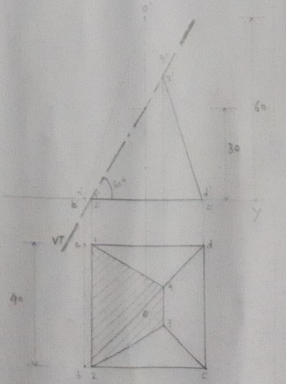
Q) 12.4 (a)
Pg 12.7
Pdf 468



Q) 12.11
Pg 12.14
Pdf 475



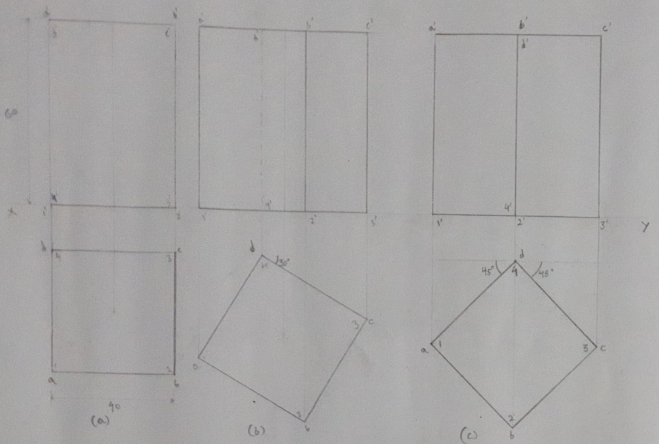
Q) 12.4 (c)
Pg 12.8
Pdf 468

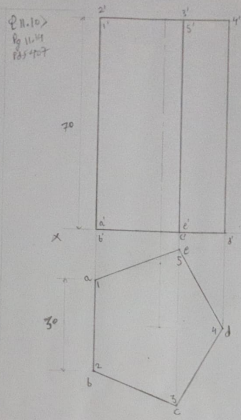


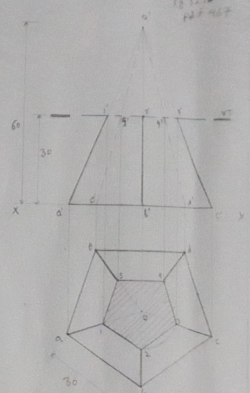
(PROJECTION OF SOLIDS)

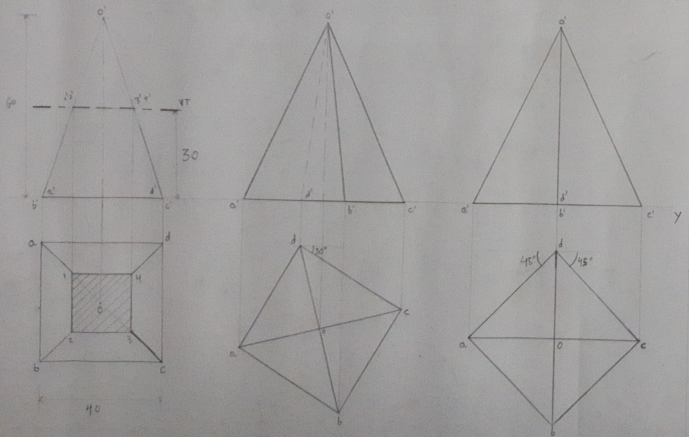
0206AL24059

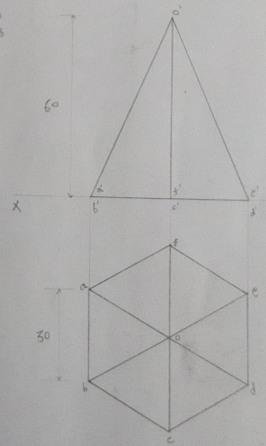
Mukund Kaskaja







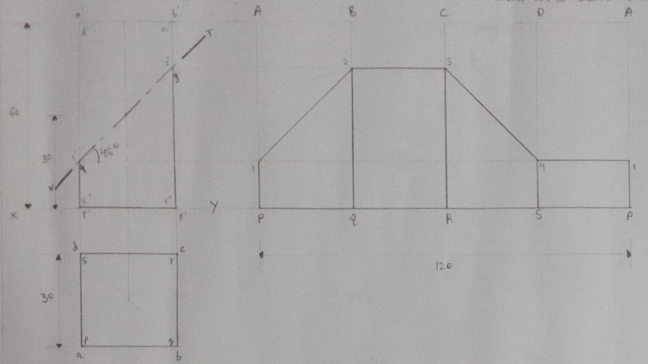




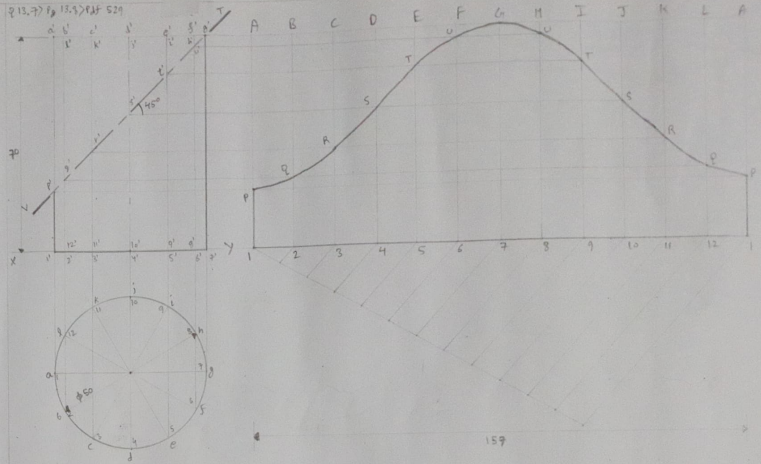
Development of Solids

Mukund Ku Kuja AIML-I 0206AL24059

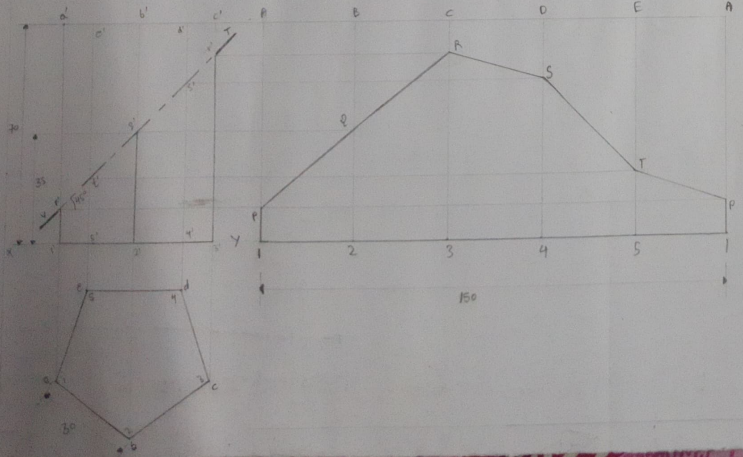
Q) A sq prism of base side 30 mm & axis 60 mm is resting on its base on HP with a rectangular face parallel to V.P. If it is cut by a section plane bisecting its axis at 45° to H.P. Draw development of lateral surface of prism



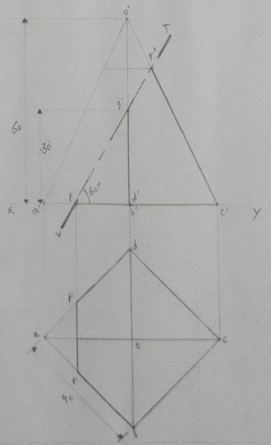
Q 13.17) Pg 13.5) Pdf 524

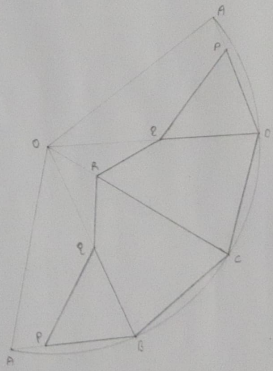


Q 13.18) Pg 13.5) Pdf 524



Q 13.19)
Pg 13.20
Pdf 541

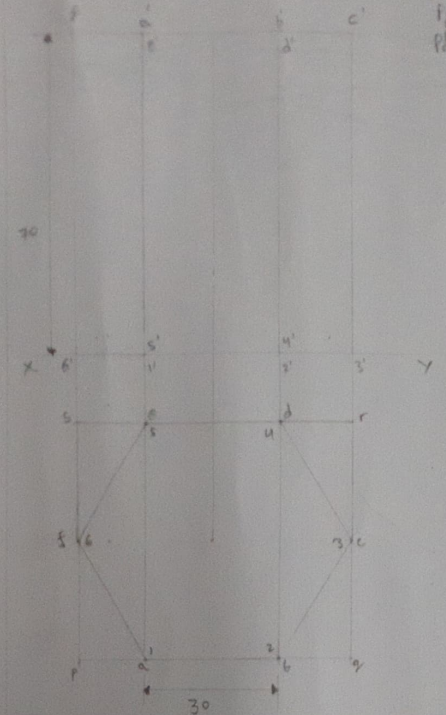


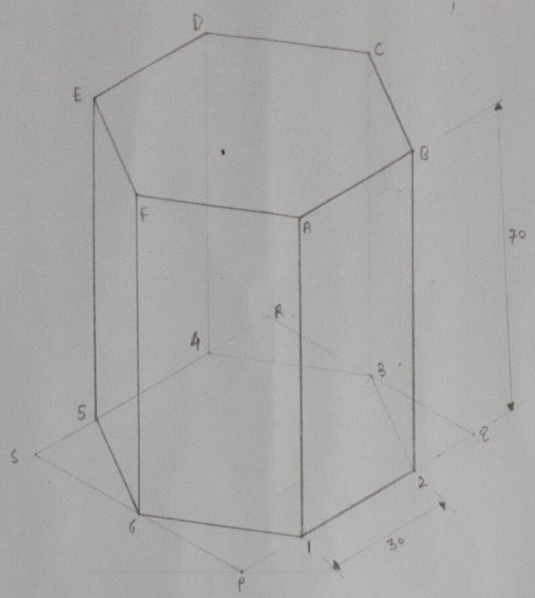


ISOMETRIC VIEW

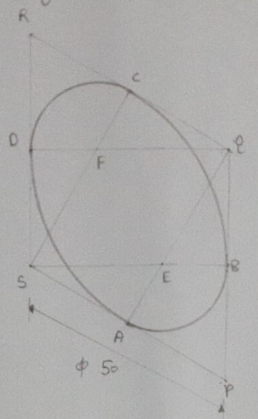
Mukund Kukreja AIML-I 0206AL211059

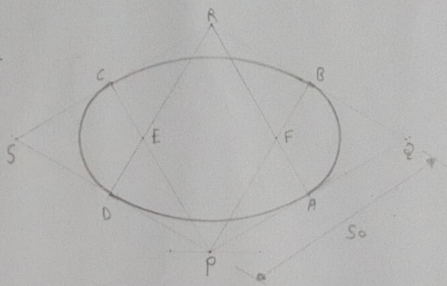
ℓ 15.10 > Pg 15.12 Pdf 619





ℓ 15.7 > Pg 15.10 > Pdf 617





ℓ 15.10 > [Pyramid]
Pg 15.12
Pdf 619