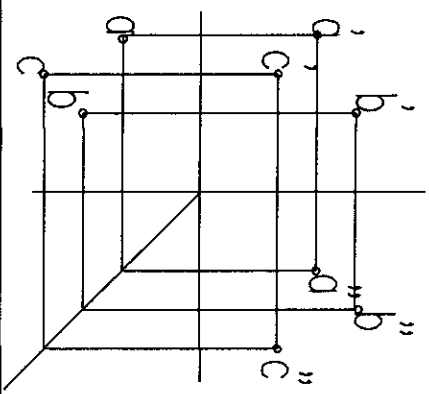
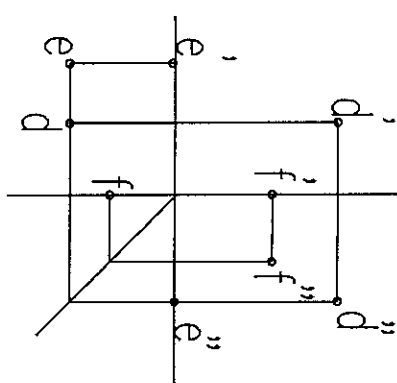
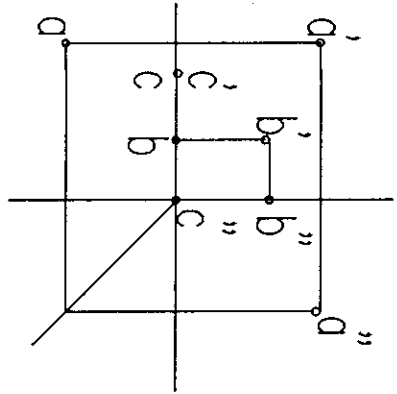


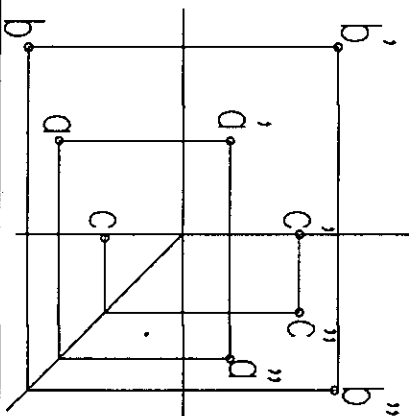
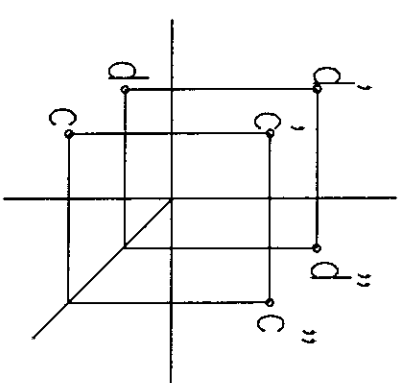
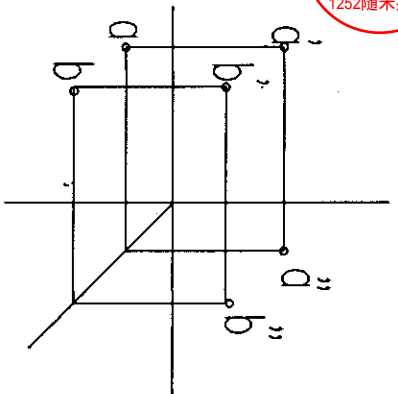
# 3-1 点的投影

影1



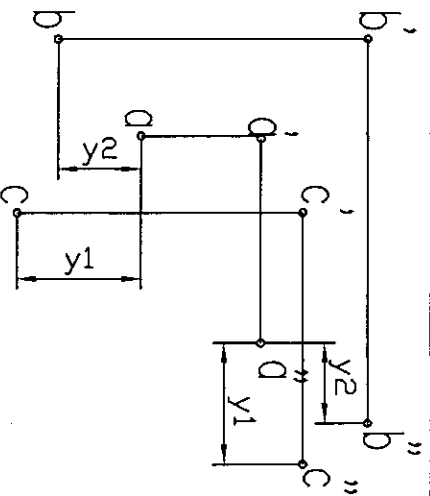
	距V面	距H面	距W面
A	10	15	20
B	15	20	10
C	20	10	15

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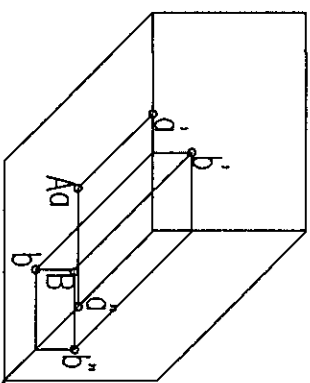
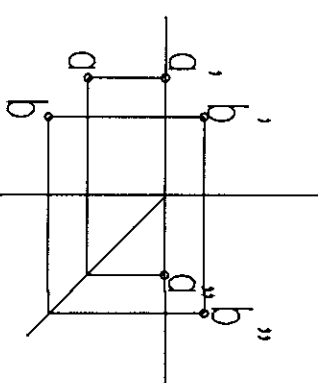


	距V面	距H面	距W面
A	16	6	12
B	20	20	24
C	10	15	0

5

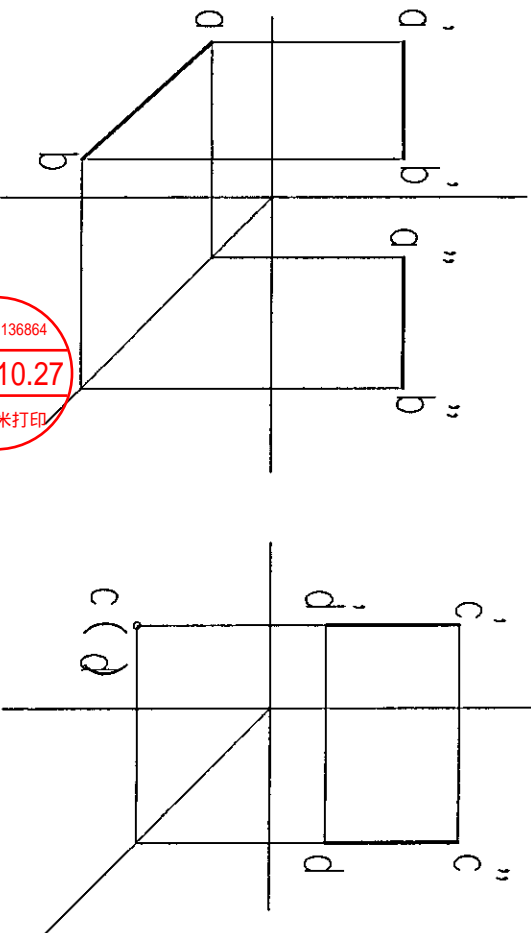


6



# 3-2 直线的投影

1



AB是水平线

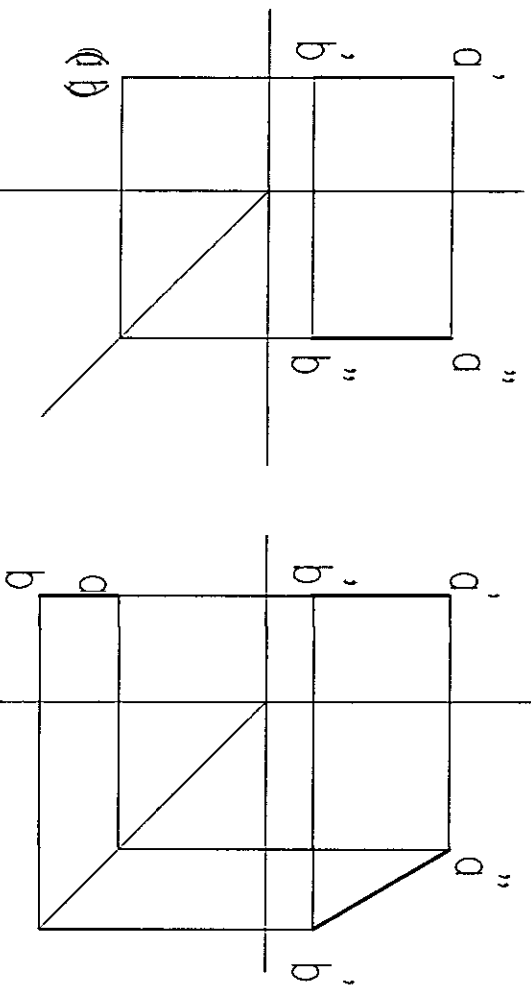
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CD是铅垂线

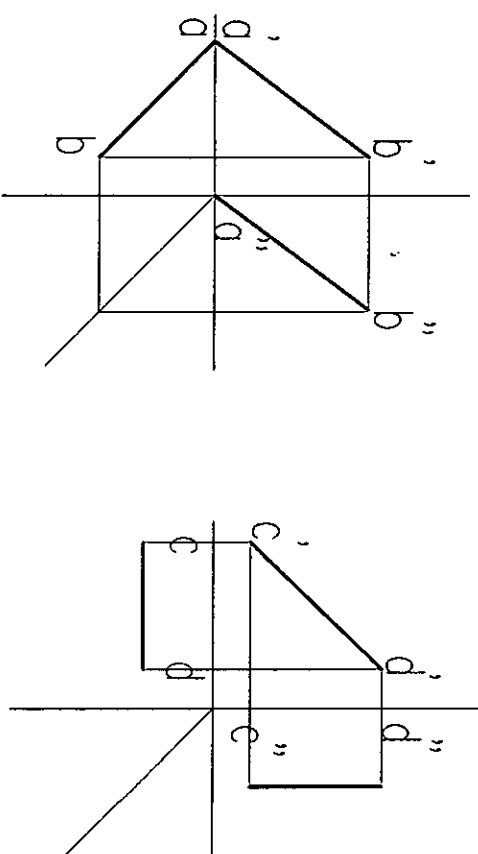
2



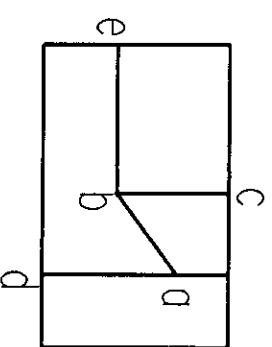
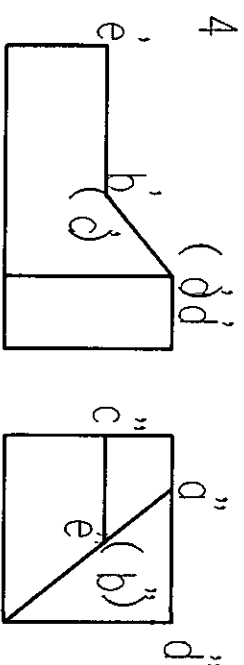
AB ⊥ H

AB / W  $\beta = 30^\circ$

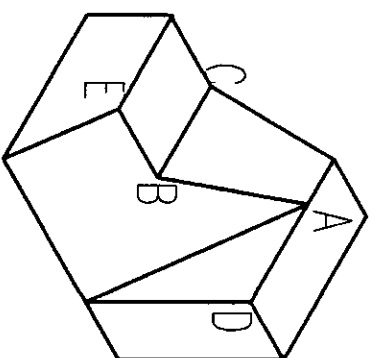
3



4

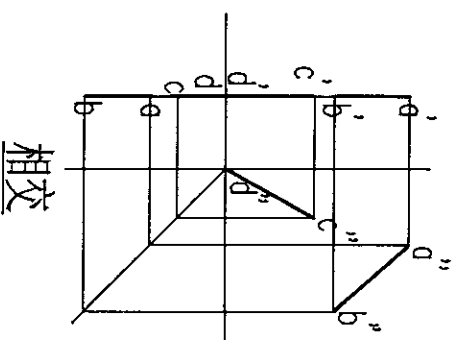
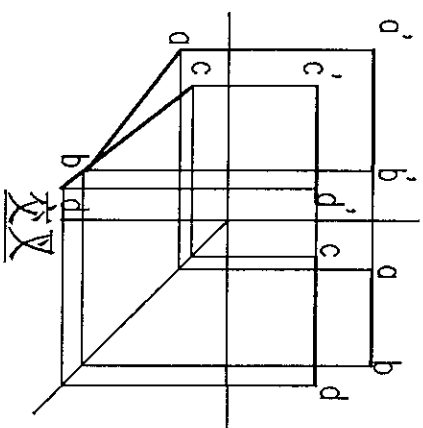
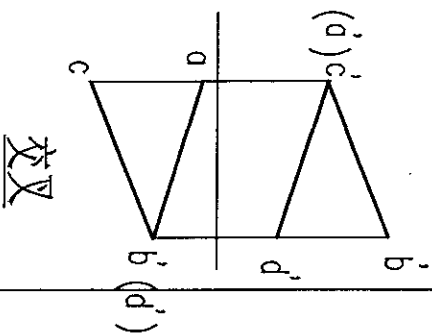
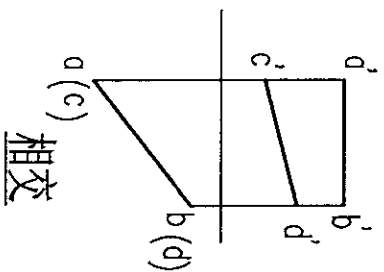
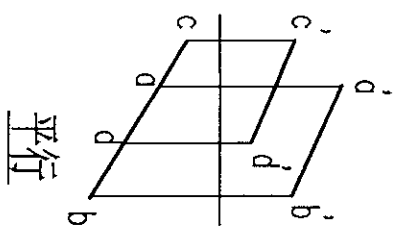


AB是侧垂线  
BE是侧垂线  
BC是正垂线  
AD是正垂线

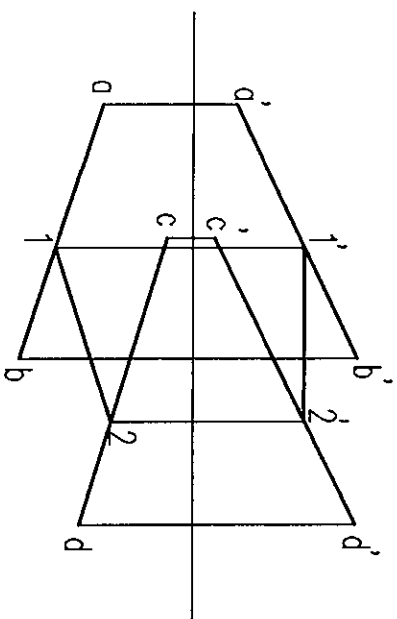


### 3-3 直线的投影

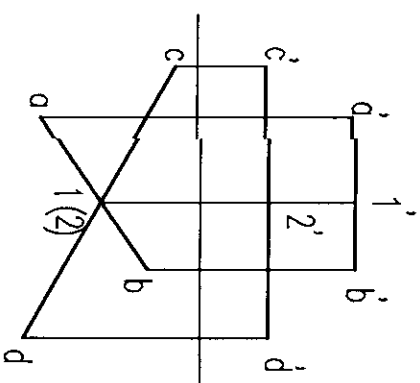
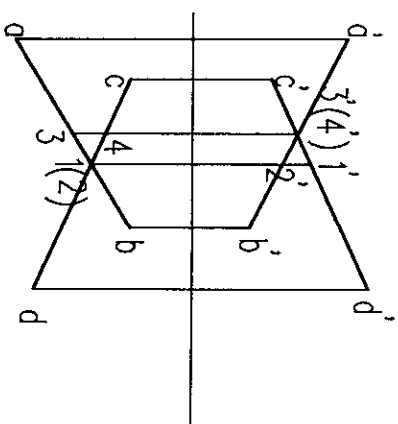
影



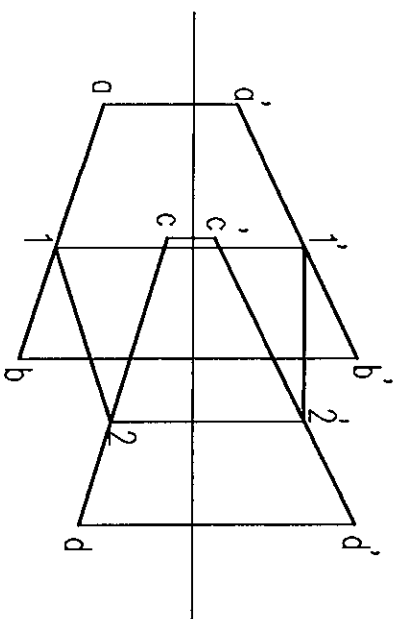
2



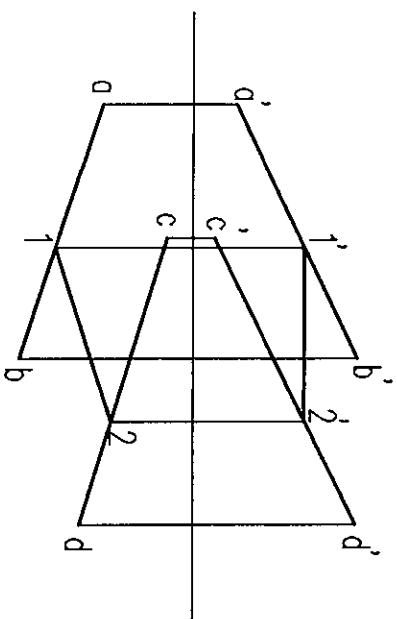
3



4

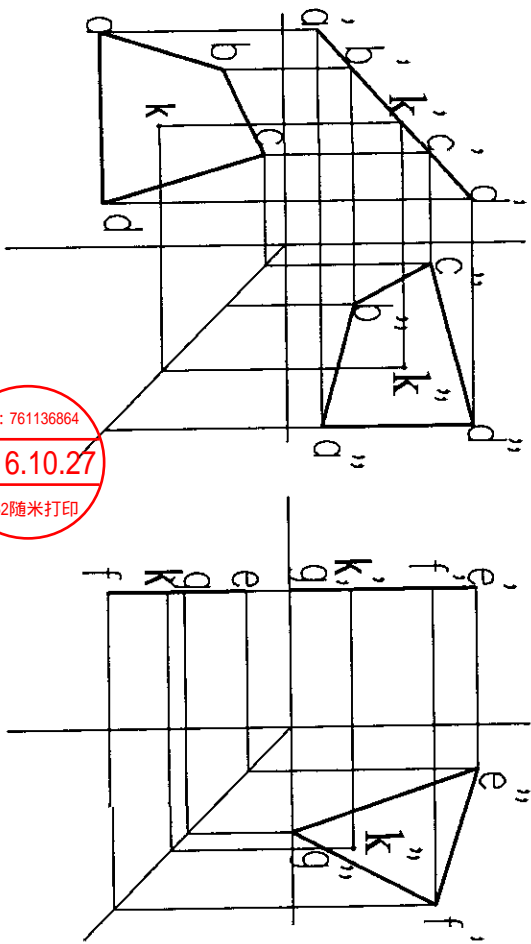


5



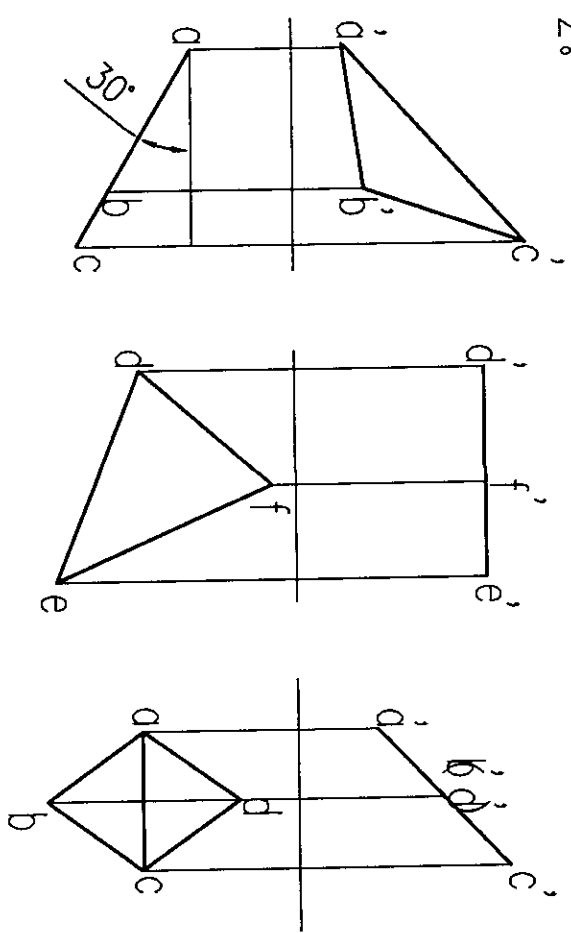
# 3-4 平面的投影

1.

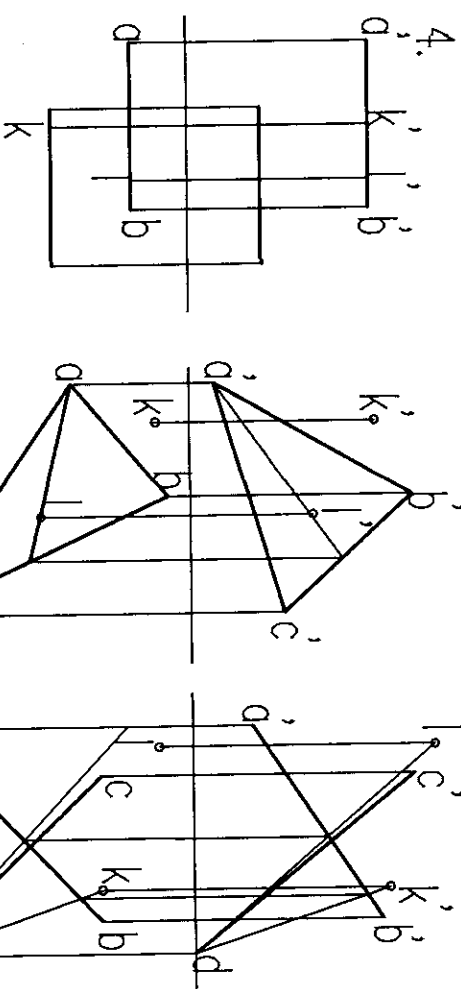
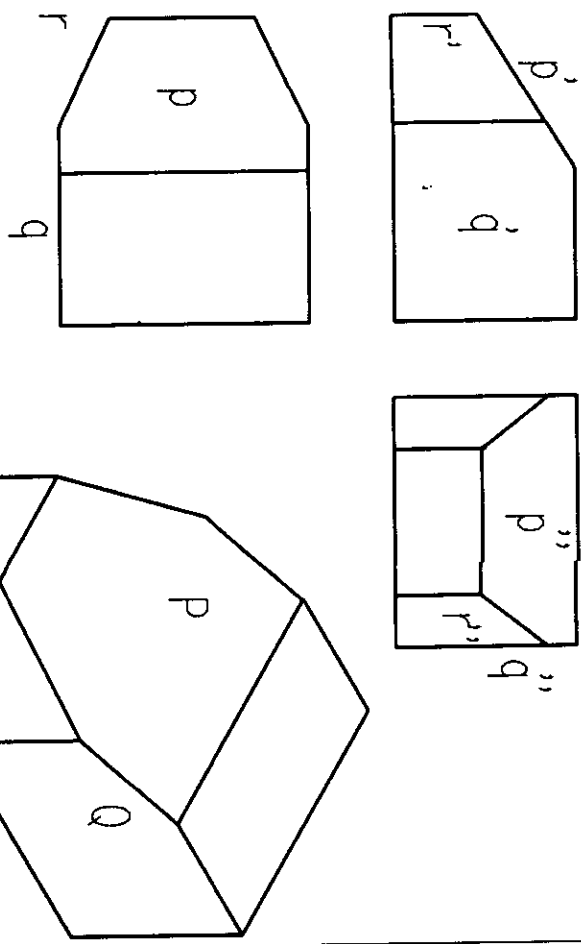


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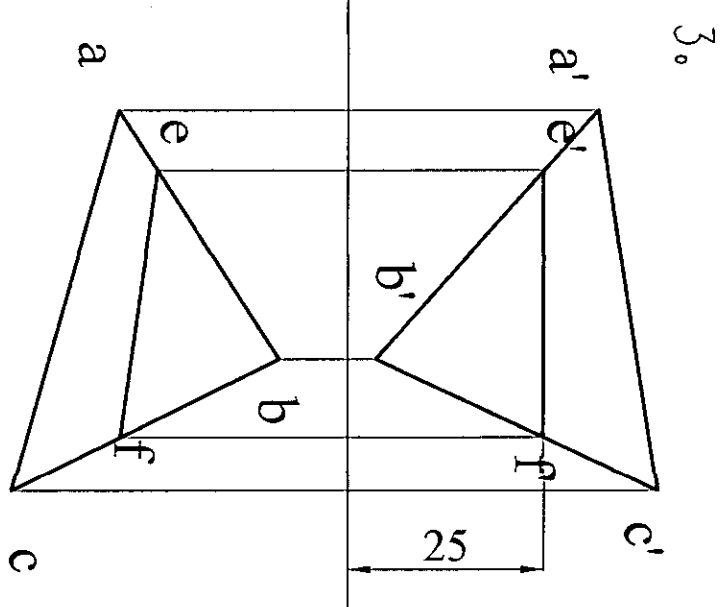
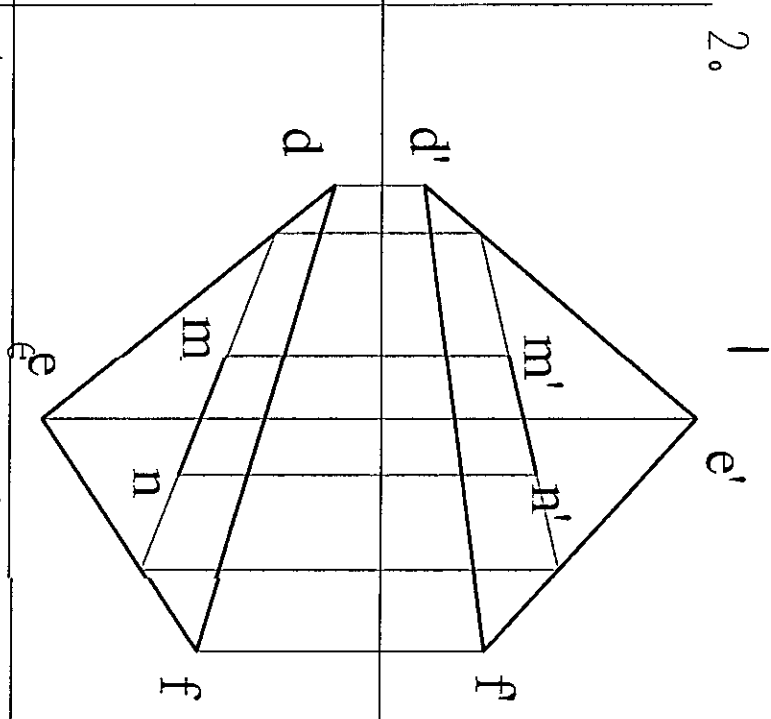
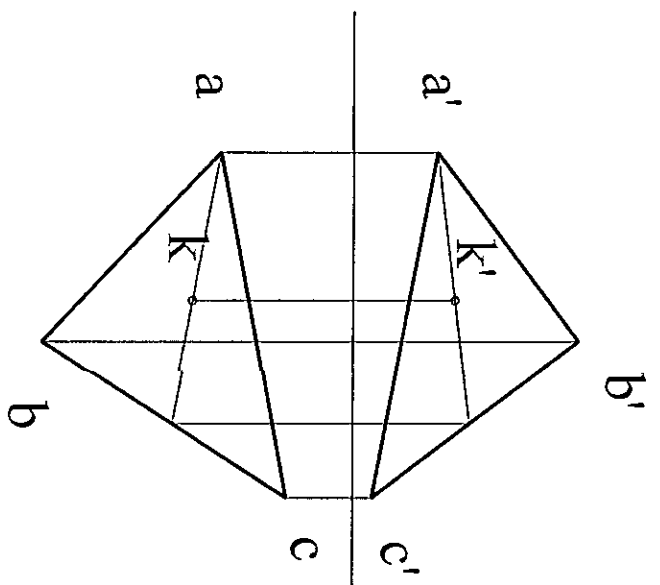
2.



3.



# 2-5 平面的投影

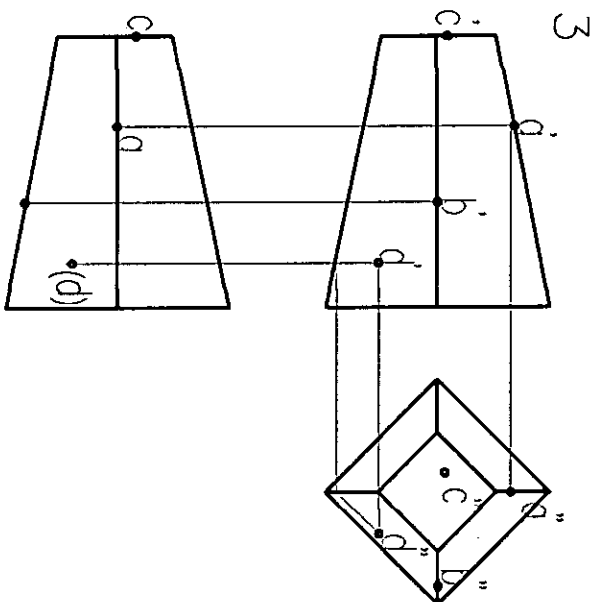
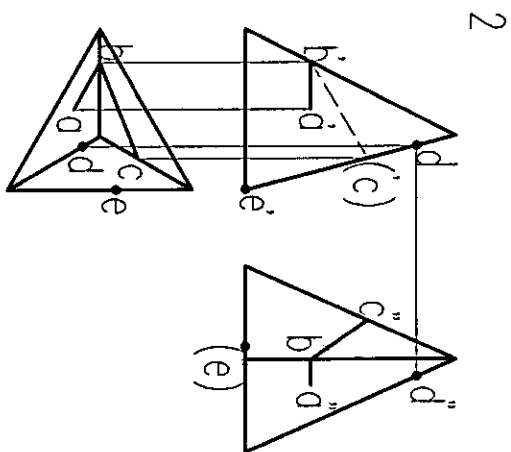
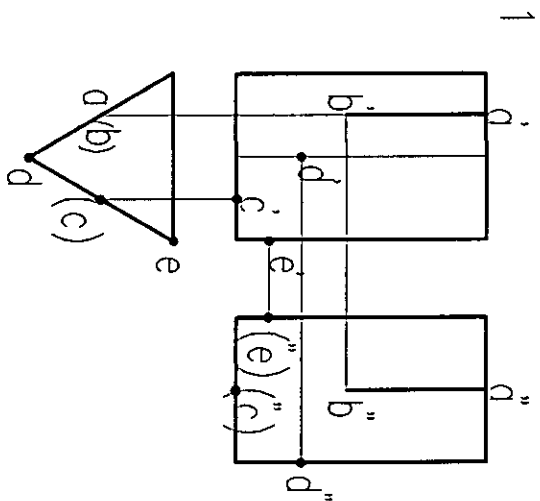


3-1 补全平面立体的三面投影,并求其表面上点、线的投影

班级

学号

姓名



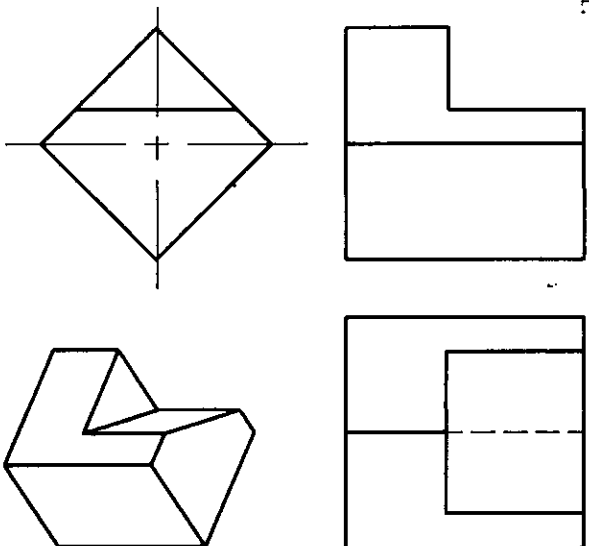
3-2 求平面切割体的投影

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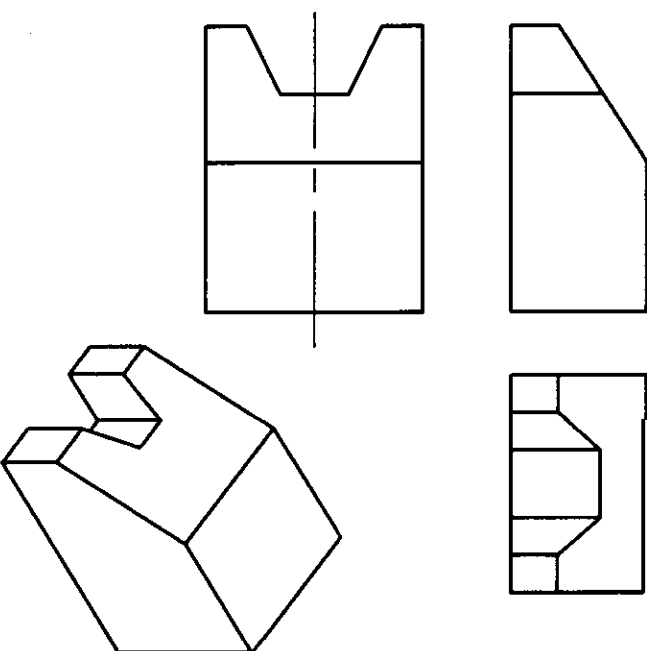
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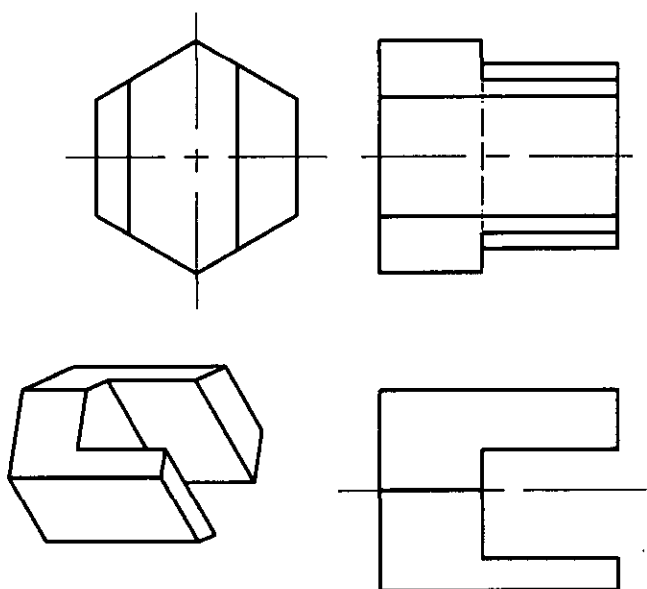
1.

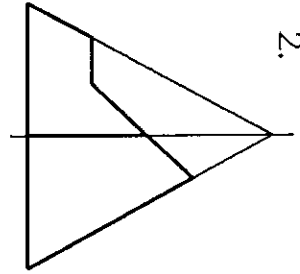
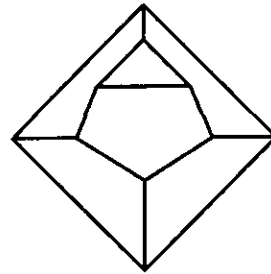
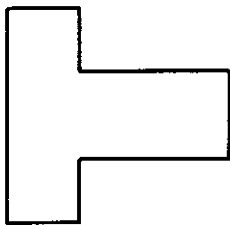
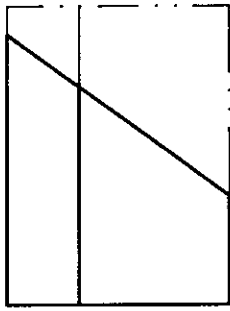
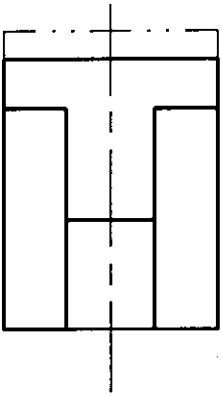
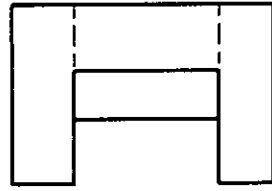
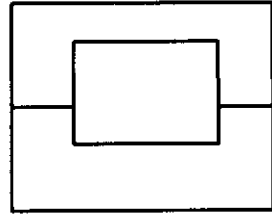
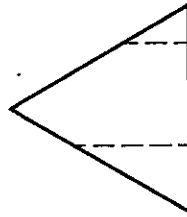
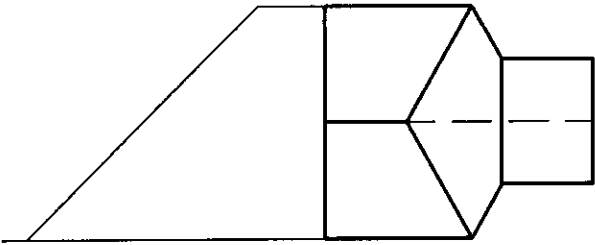
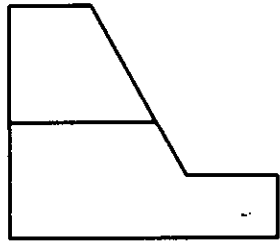
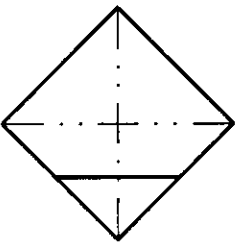


2.

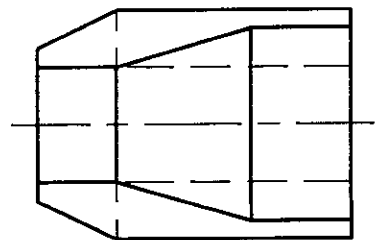
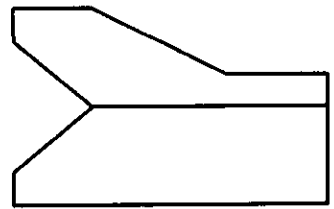
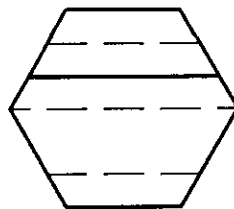
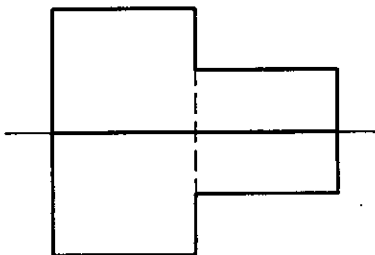
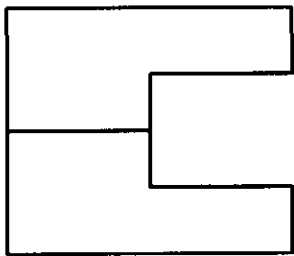
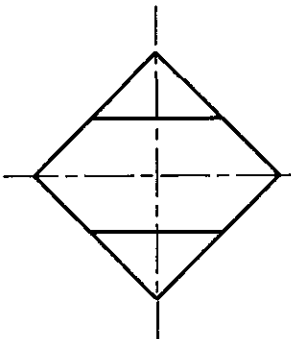
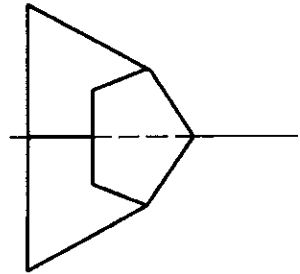
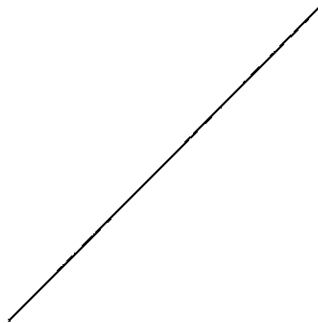


3.

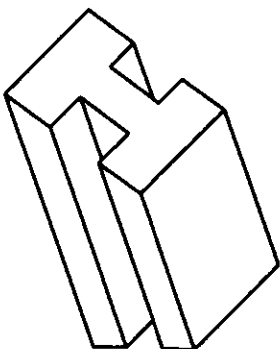
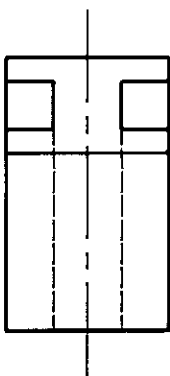
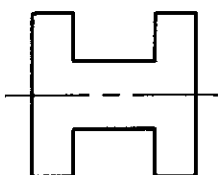
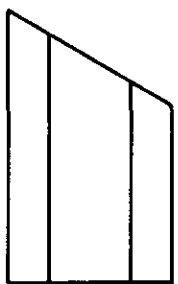




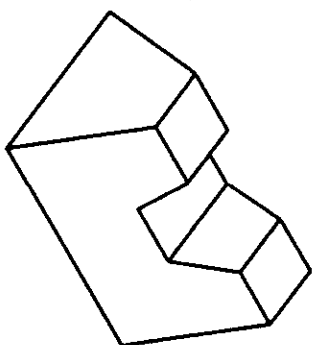
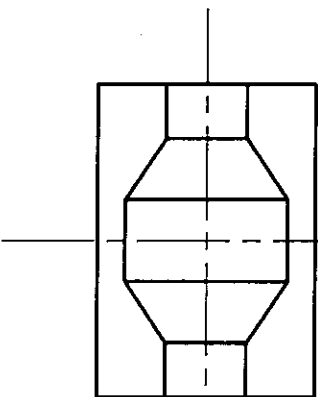
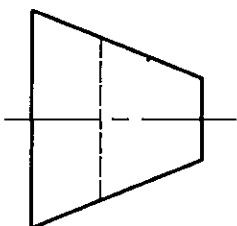
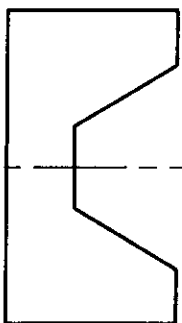
2.



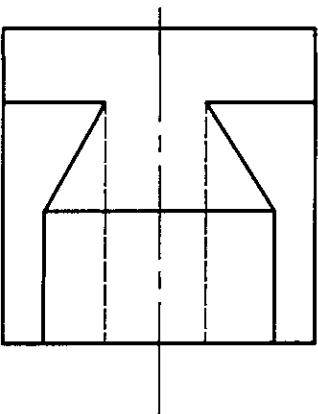
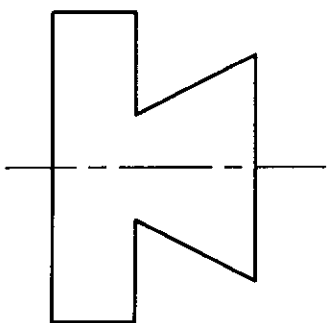
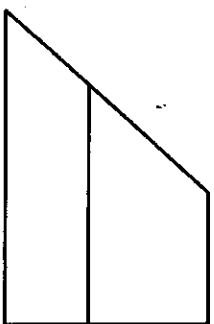
1.



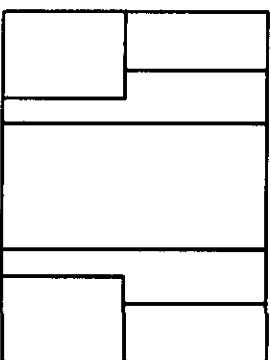
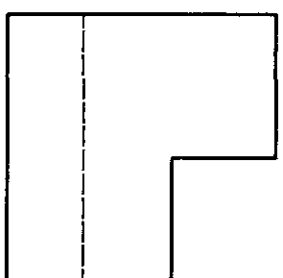
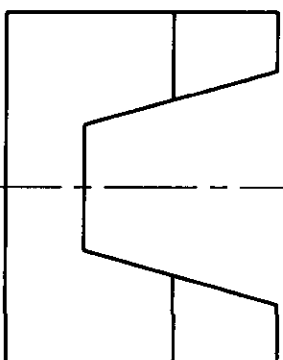
2.



3.

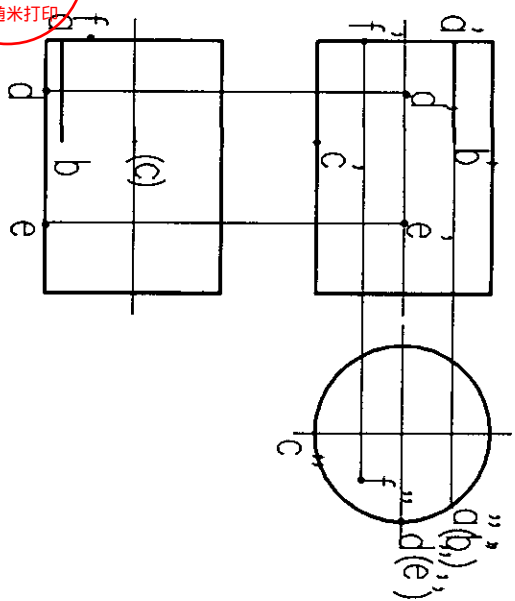


4.

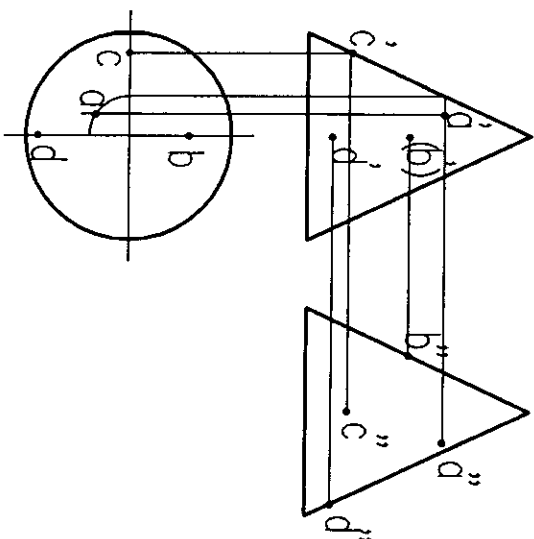




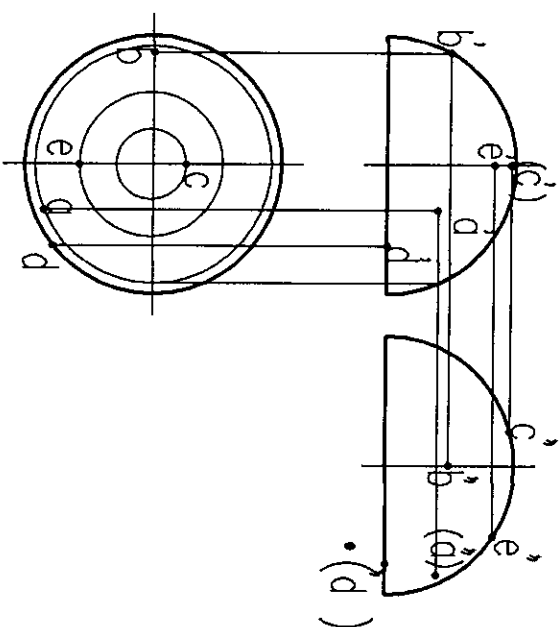
1.



2.

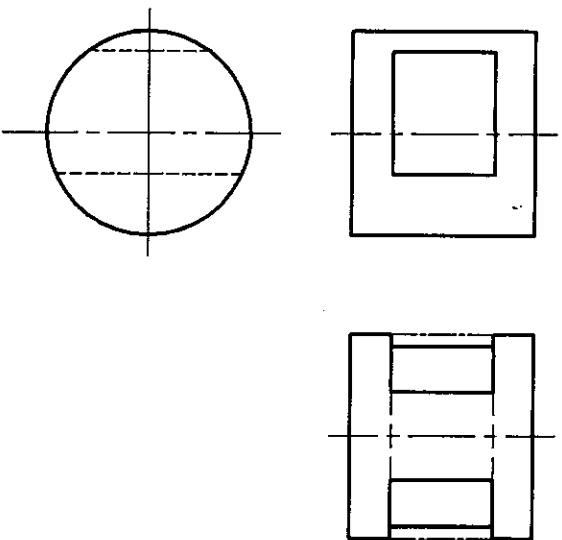


3.

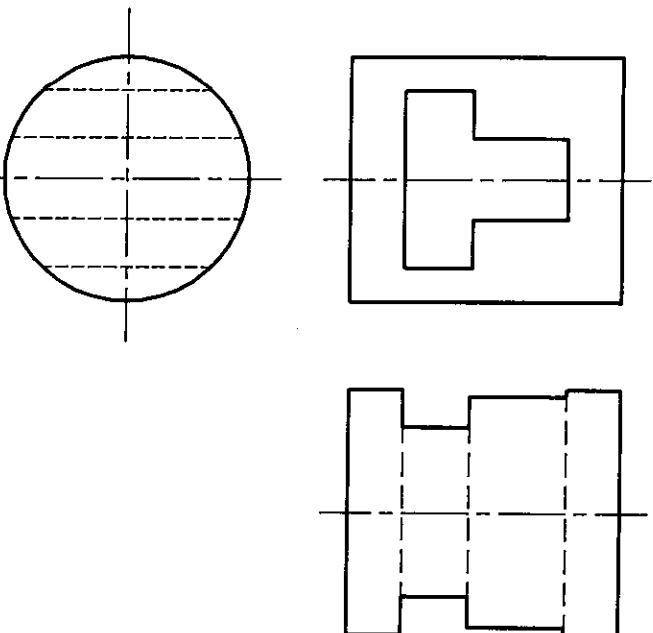


3-4 补全曲面立体的投影 (保留作图线)

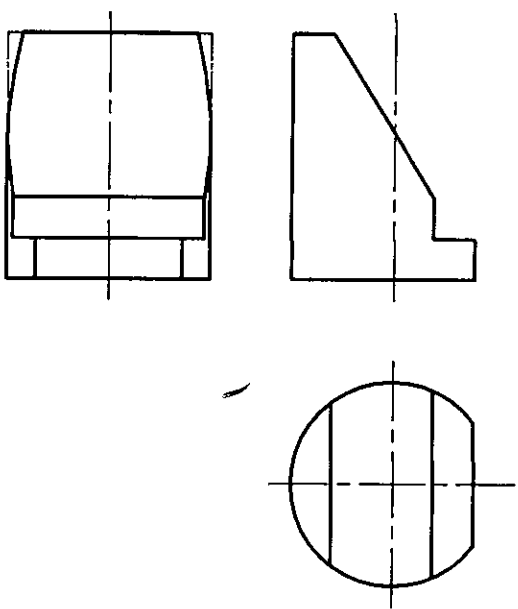
1.



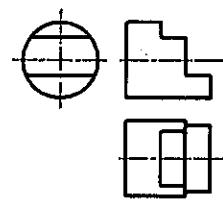
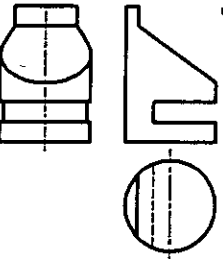
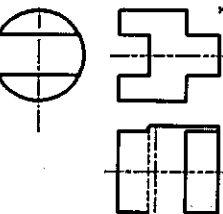
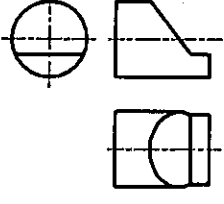
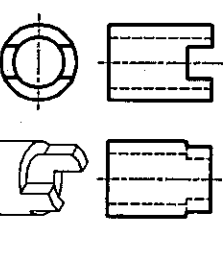
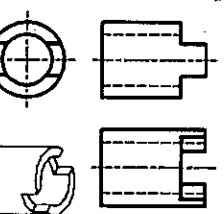
2.



3.



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十一、补全视图并标注 (保留作图线)				题号	姓名
1		2		3	
4		5		6	

社校

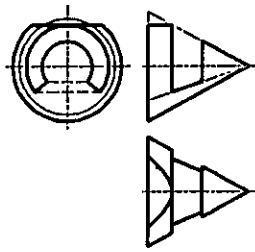
姓名

28

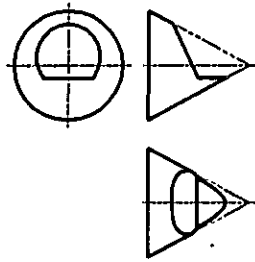
4-2完成由面立体及其截交线的投影

班级 姓名

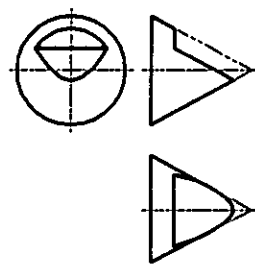
1.



2.



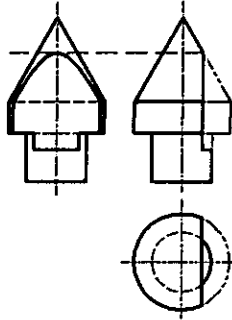
3.



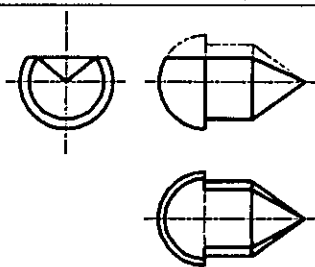
4.



5.



6.



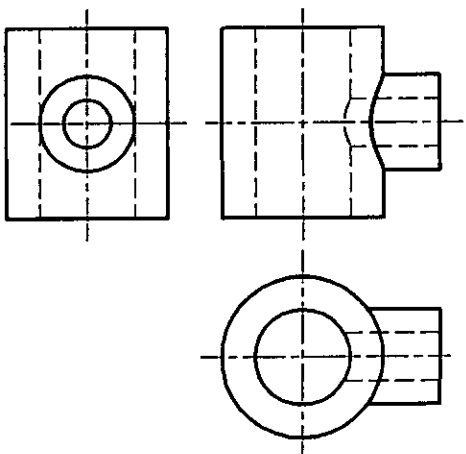
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4-3 补全曲面立体的相贯线或截交线的投影 (保留作图线)

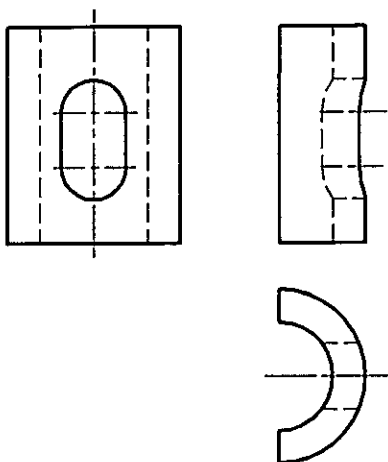
班级

姓名

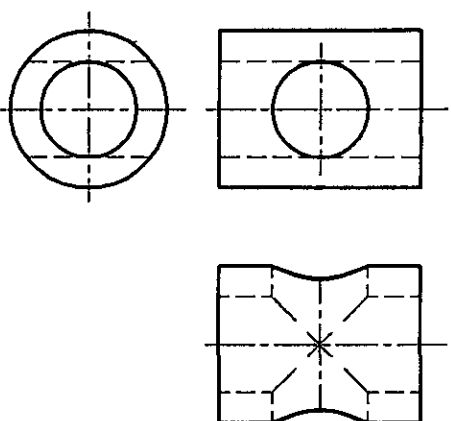
1



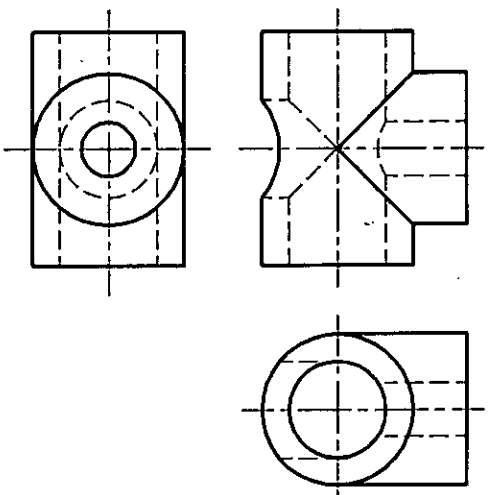
2



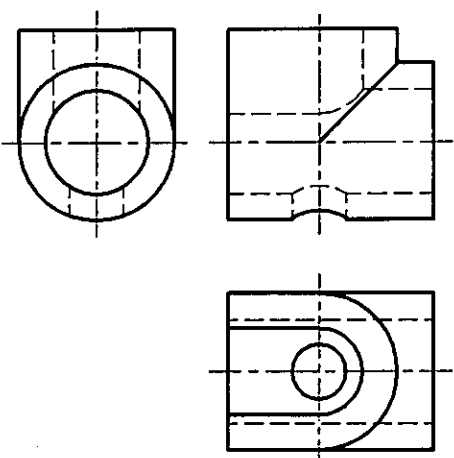
3



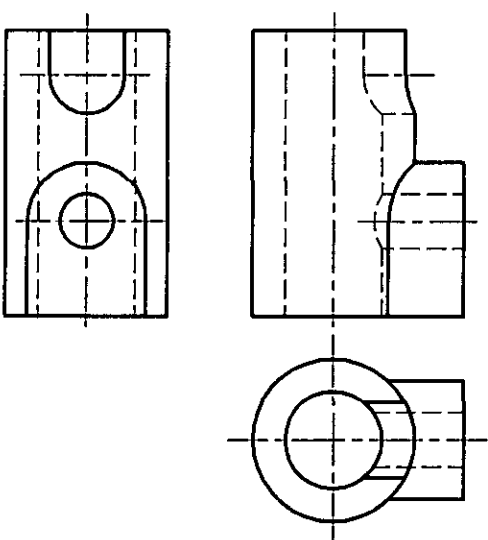
4

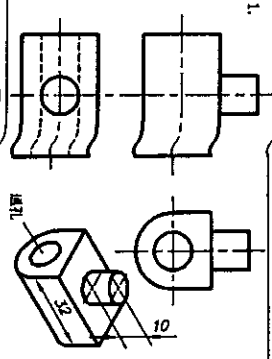
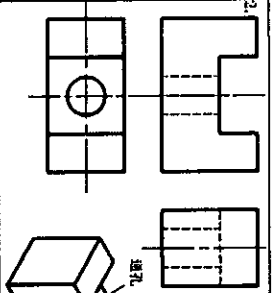
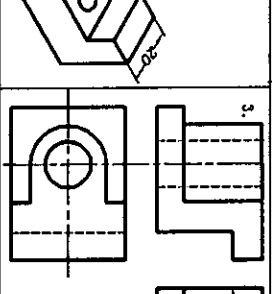
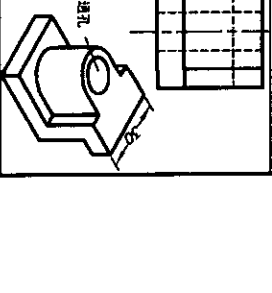


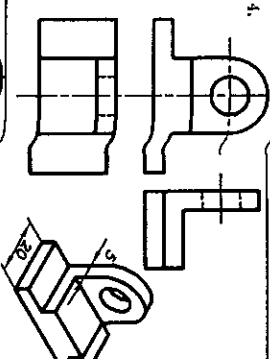
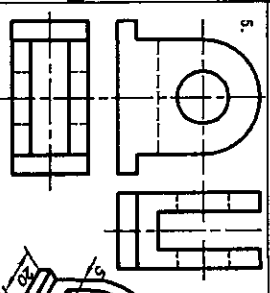
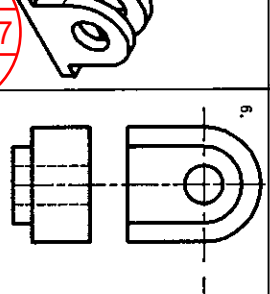
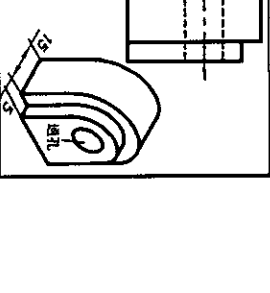


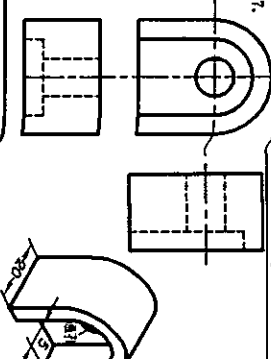
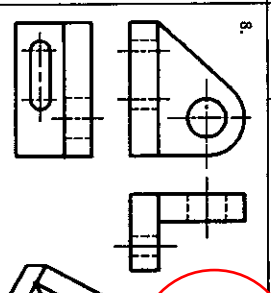
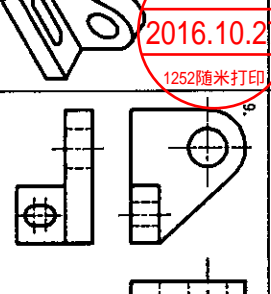
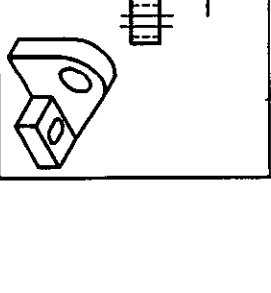




5



6



5-1 根据立体图补画三视图			班级	学号	姓名	
1.						
4.						
7.						

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5-2 根据立体图补充视图中所缺的线条

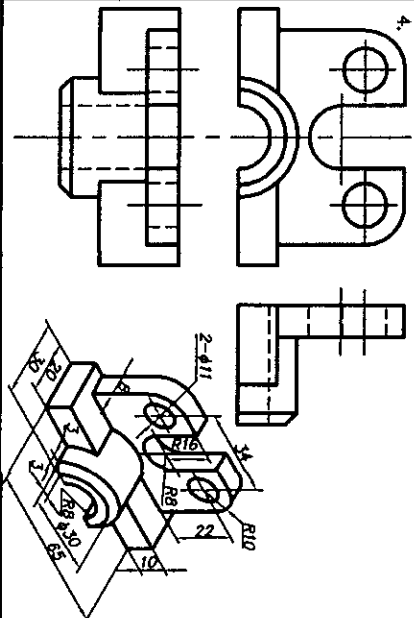
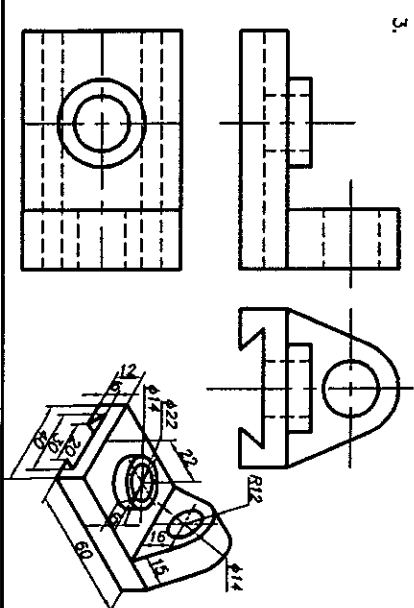
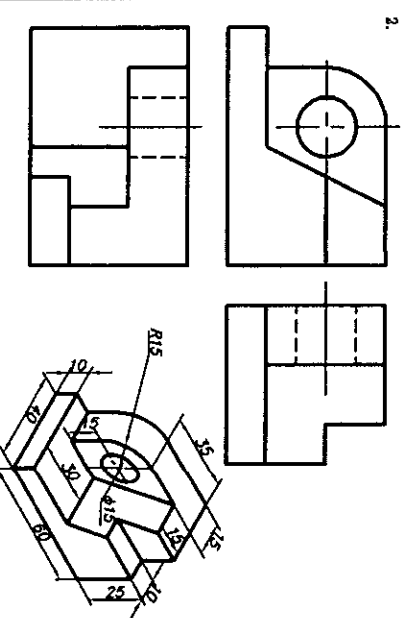
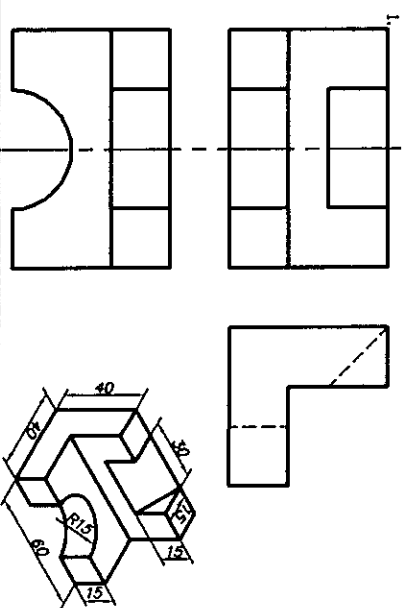
		班级	学号	姓名
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				

5-3 根据轴测图上所注尺寸, 用 1:1 画出组合体的三视图

班级

第 5 号

姓名



5-5 根据两视图，想象物体形状，补画第三视图。

班级 学号 姓名

<p>1.</p>	<p>2.</p>	<p>3.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>5.</p>	<p>6.</p>

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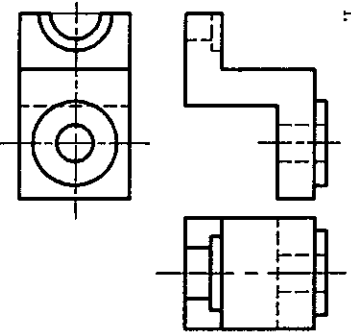
5-6 根据两视图，想象物体形状，补画第三视图。

班级

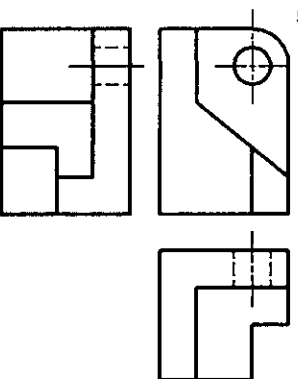
学号

姓名

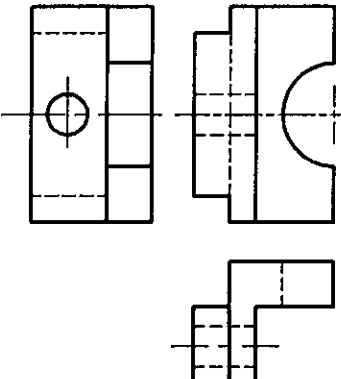
1.



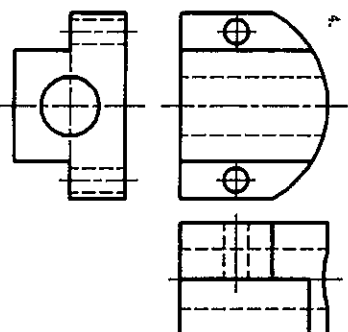
2.



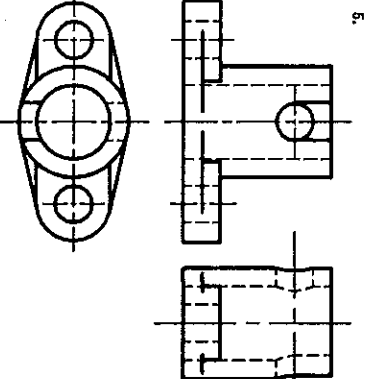
3.



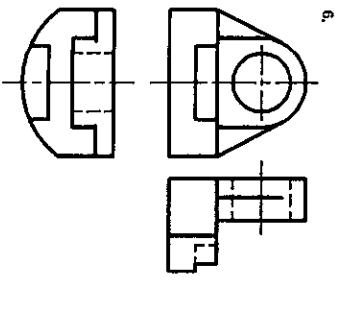
4.



5.



6.

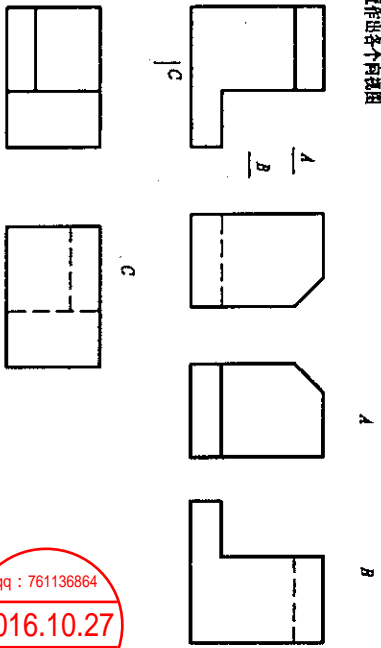


7-1 基本视图、斜视图和局部视图

学号

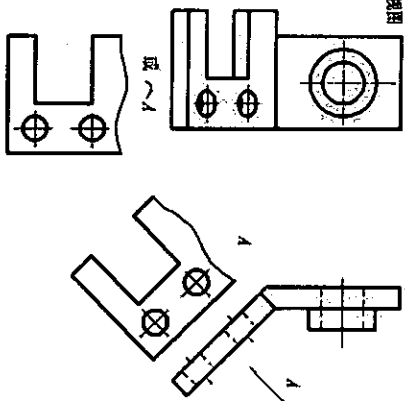
姓名

1 在指定位置作出各个视图

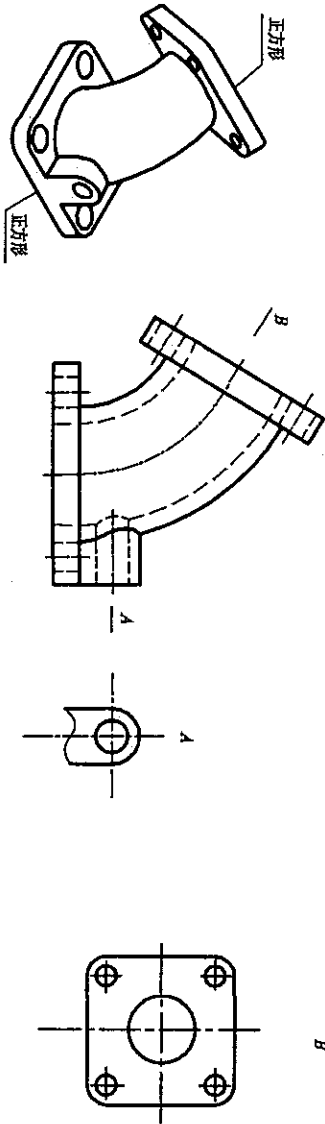


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2 作A向斜视图



3. 在指定位置作局部视图和斜视图。



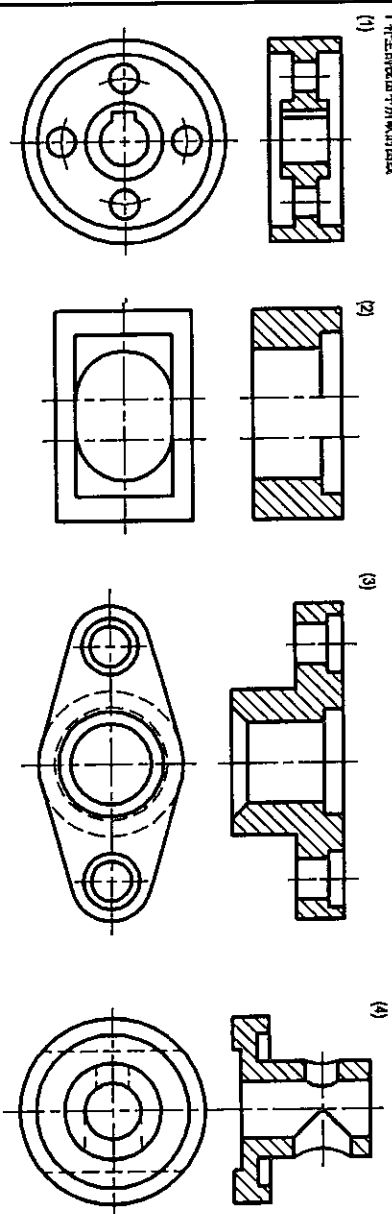
7-2 补线概念与全剖视

班级

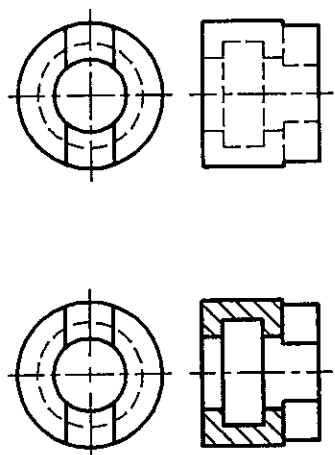
学号

姓名

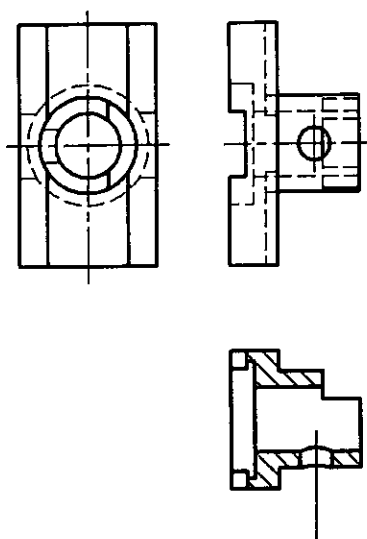
1 补全剖视图中所缺的图线



2 在指定位置补全剖视图成全剖视



3 补全视图成全剖视图。

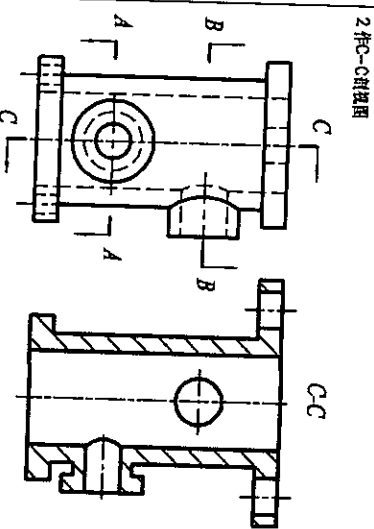
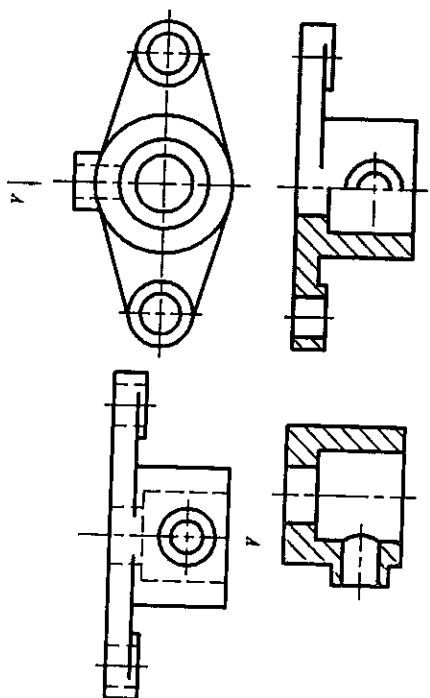


7-3 全剖视图与半剖视图

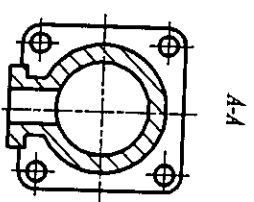
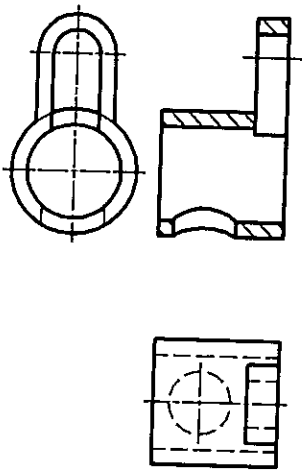
班级

学号

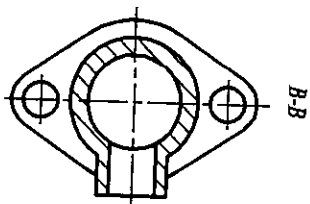
姓名



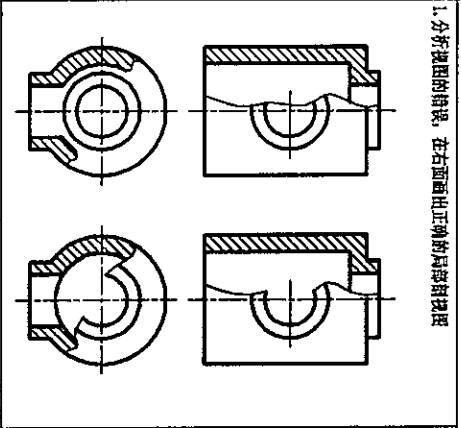
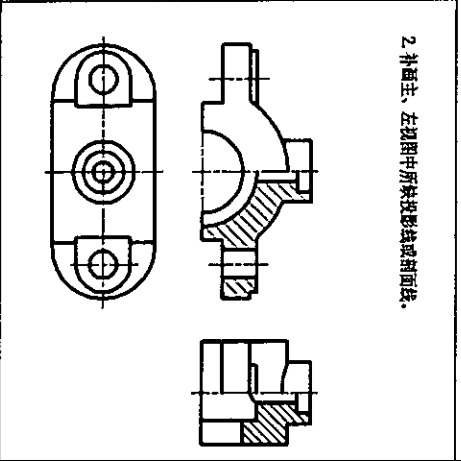
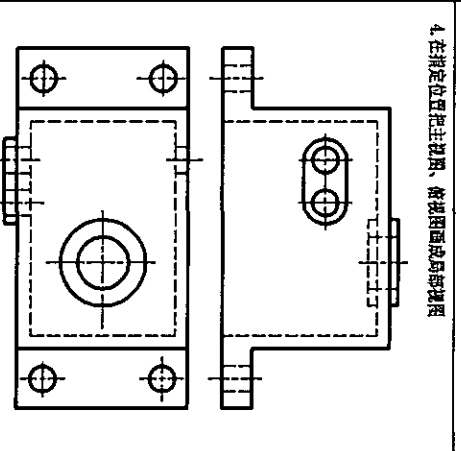
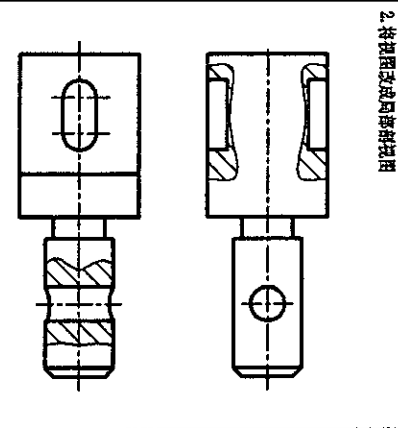
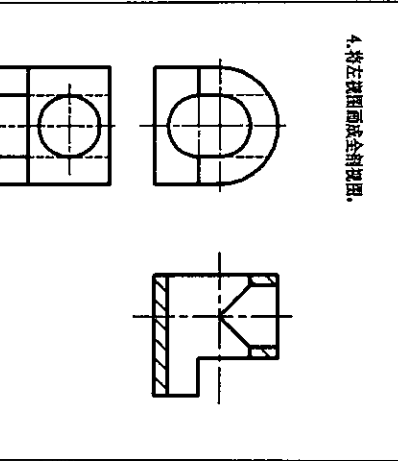
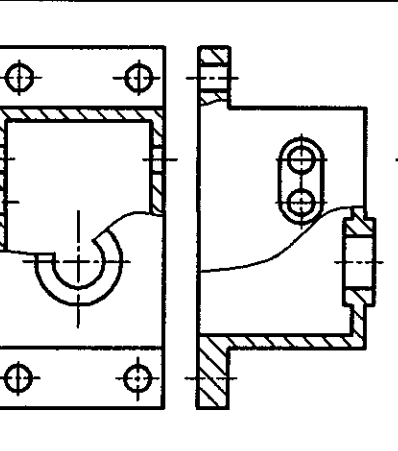
2. 将主视图画成全剖视图。



A-A

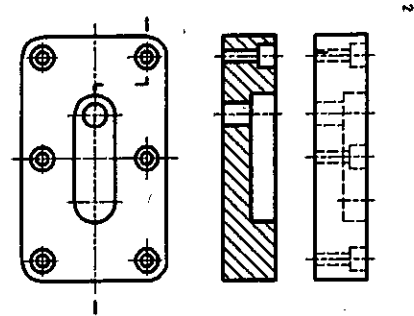
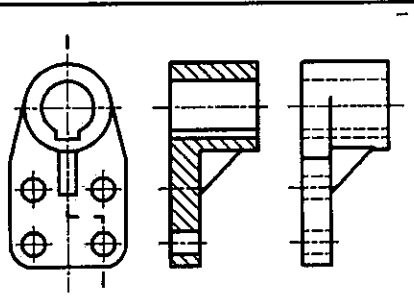
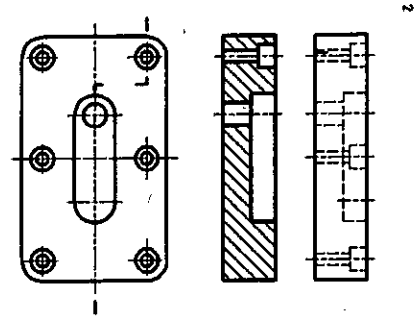
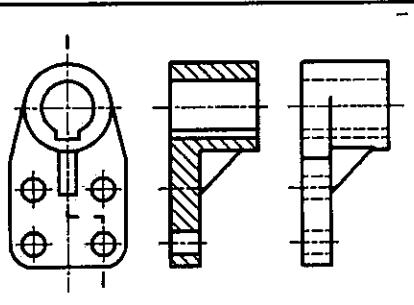


B-B

7-4 局部视图		班级	学号	姓名
<p>1. 分析视图的错误，在右面画出正确的局部视图</p> 	<p>2. 补画主、左视图中所缺投影线或剖面线。</p> 	<p>4. 在指定位置把主视图、俯视图画成局部视图</p> 		
<p>2. 将视图改成局部视图</p> 	<p>4. 将左视图画成全视图。</p> 			

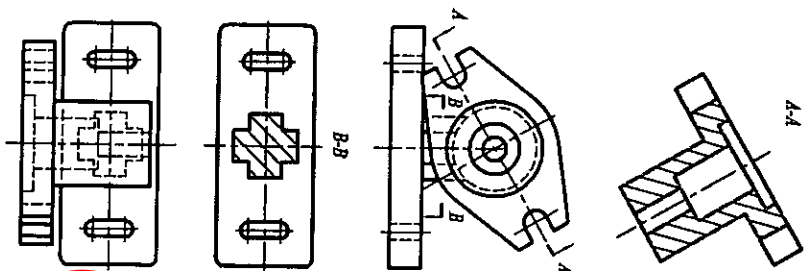
7-5 用两个平行剖切面剖切零件时，按主视图确定剖切面，并标注。

班 级 学 号 姓 名

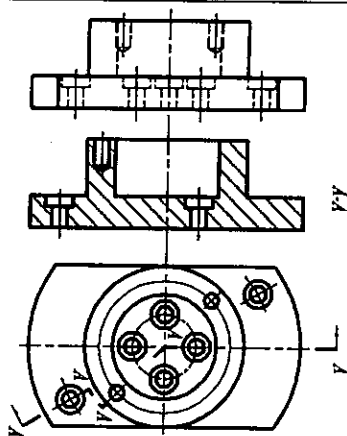


7-3 剖视图中和练习

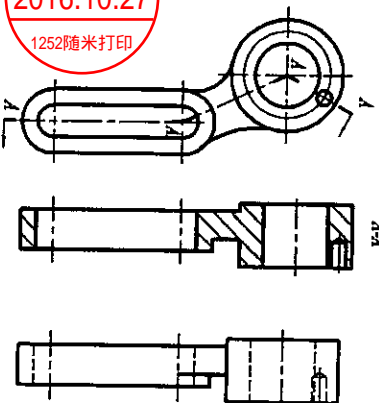
1. 作A-A和B-B剖视图



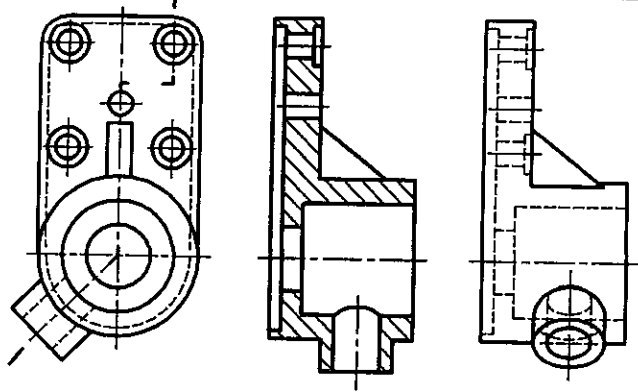
2. 作A-A剖视图



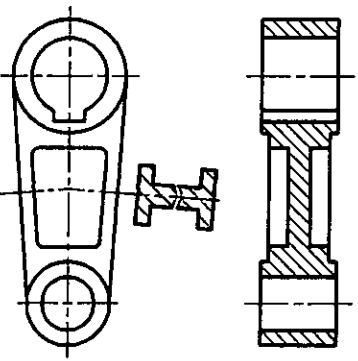
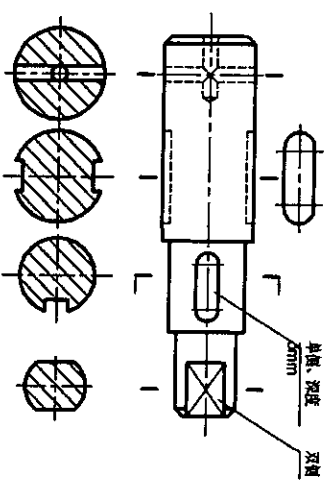
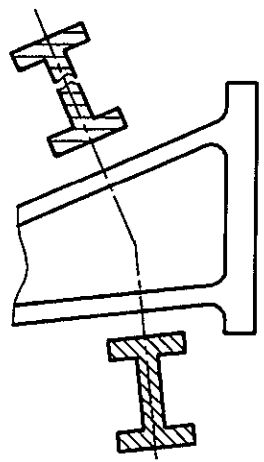
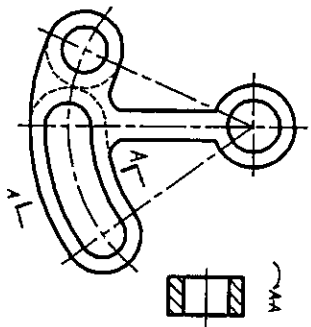
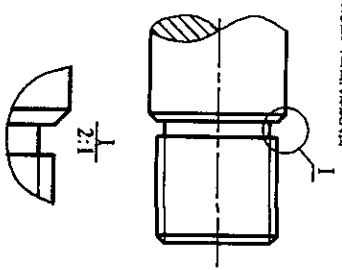
3. 在指定位置作A-A剖视图



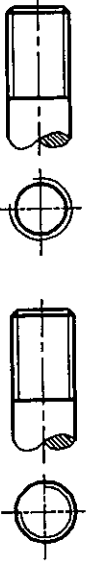
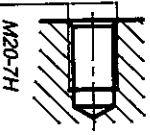

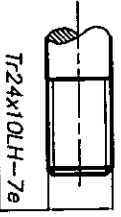
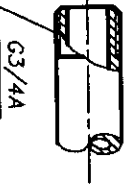
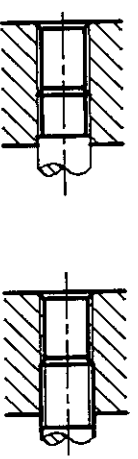
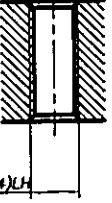
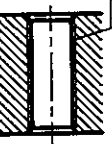
4. 在指定位置将主视图画成全剖视

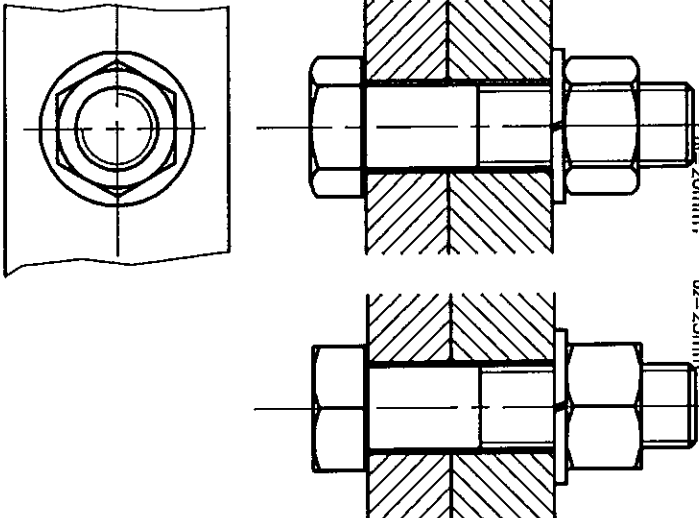
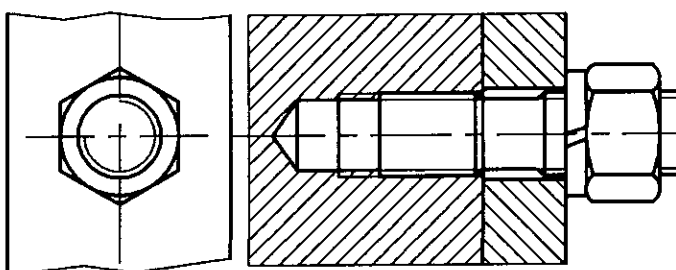
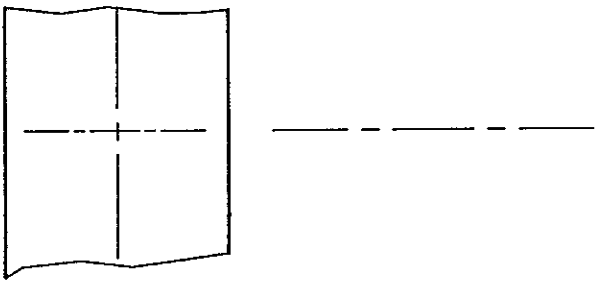


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7-7 移出剖面, 局部放大图		班级	学号	姓名
<p>1. 在两个相交剖切平面迹线的延长线上, 作移出剖面</p> 	<p>2. 作指定位置的移出剖面</p> 			
<p>3. 分析右面错误的剖面画法, 将正确的画在左面</p> 	<p>4. 改正图中错误的剖面画法和标注方法</p> 			
<p>5. 按2, 1画出局部放大图</p> 				



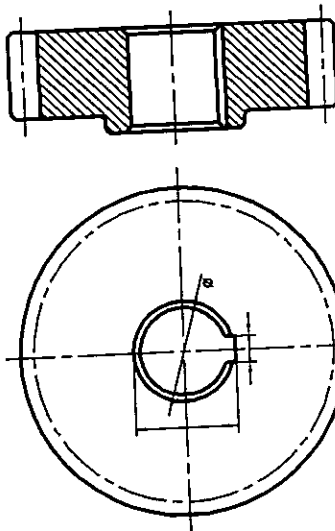
8-1 分析螺纹的错误画法, 在指定处画出正确的图形	8-2 标注螺纹的规定代号	学号	姓名
(1) 	(1) 粗牙普通螺纹, 大径20, 螺距2.5, 中径和顶径的公差带代号为7H, 右旋。  		
(2) 	(3) 梯形螺纹, 公称直径24, 导程10, 双线, 左旋, 中径的公差带代号为7e。  	(4) 非螺纹密封的管螺纹, 尺寸代号3/4, A级, 右旋。  	
(5) 	8-3 根据螺纹代号, 查表并填写螺纹各要素  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="395 945 673 1205">               (1)                 该螺纹为 梯形 螺纹, 公称直径 20 mm, 螺距为 4 mm, 线数为 2, 旋向为 左旋。             </div> <div data-bbox="395 1258 673 1572">               (2)                 非螺纹密封的圆柱内螺纹, 该螺纹为 20 55 mm, 尺寸代号 1/2, 大径为 20.55 mm, 小径为 18.63 mm, 螺距为 1.84 mm, 旋向为 左旋, 公差等级代号为 B。             </div> </div>		

8-4 螺纹紧固件的连接		班级	学号	姓名
1. 画螺栓连接的三视图（主视图画成全剖视图）。 已知条件：螺栓 GB5782-86-M20×L，螺母 GB6170-86-M20，垫圈 GB97.1-85-20-140HV， $d_s=20\text{mm}$ ， $d_z=25\text{mm}$ 。				
2. 画双头螺栓连接的两视图（主视图画成全剖视图）。 已知条件：螺栓 GB898 M20×L，螺母 GB6170-86-M20，垫圈 GB93-87×20，光孔件厚度， $\delta=20\text{mm}$ ，螺孔件材料为铸铁。				
3. 画螺钉连接的两视图（2:1）。 已知条件：螺钉 GB68-85-M8×L，光孔件厚度 $\delta=15\text{mm}$ ，螺孔件材料为铸铁。				

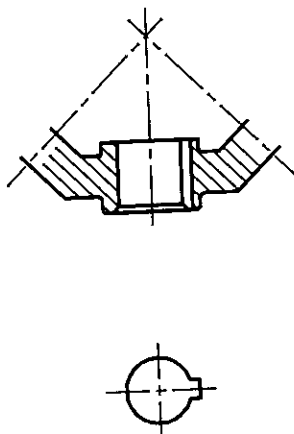
# 8-5 圆柱和圆锥的画法

班级 学号 姓名

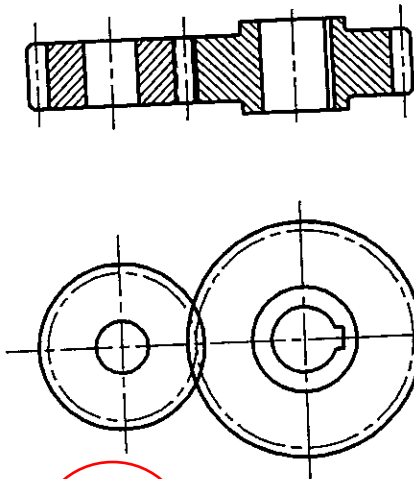
1. 已知一直齿轮 $m=3$ 、 $z=23$ ，画出其两面视图，并标注尺寸。



2. 已知直齿圆锥齿轮 $m=3$ 、 $z=23$ ，画出其两面视图，并标注尺寸。



3. 已知两齿轮 $m=2$ 、 $z_1=17$ 、 $z_2=25$ ，画出两齿轮的啮合图（小齿轮为平板式，轴孔 $D_2=12\text{mm}$ ，给出图形为大齿轮）。



4. 已知圆柱螺旋压缩弹簧的簧丝直径 $d=5\text{mm}$ ，簧丝中径 $D_2=36\text{mm}$ ，节距 $t=12\text{mm}$ ，有效圈数 $n=8$ ，支承圈数 $n_0=2.5$ ，右旋，试画出此弹簧的剖视图，并标注 $d$ 、 $D$ 、 $D_2$ 、 $t$ 及 $H_0$ 的尺寸



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