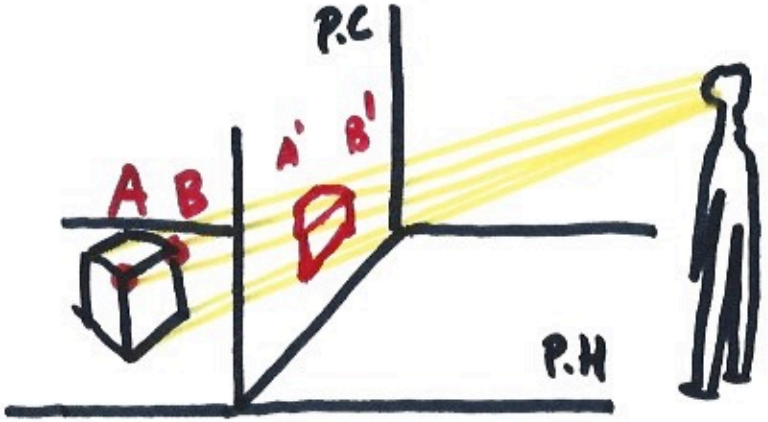
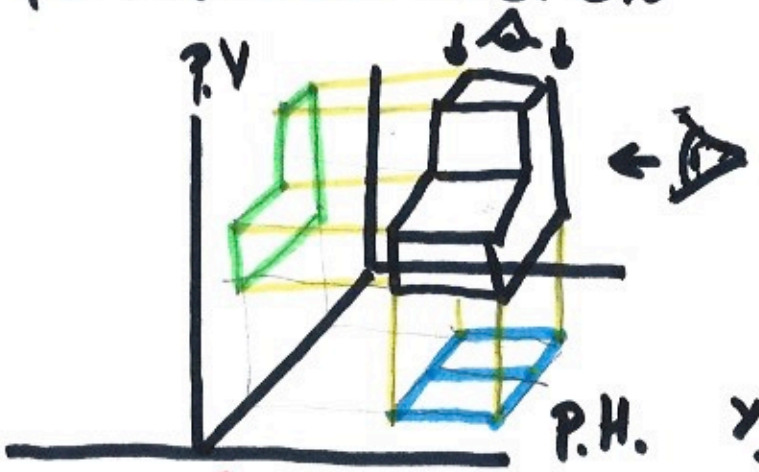
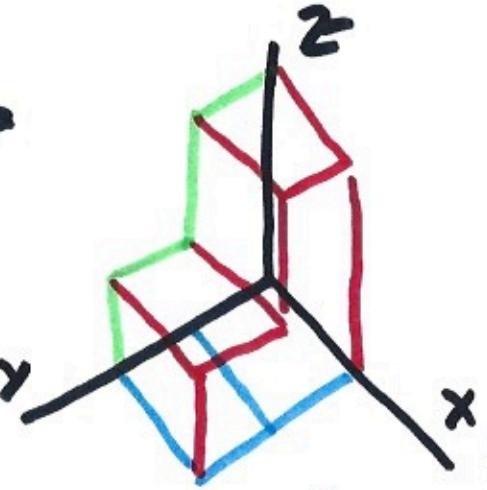
SISTEMAS REPRESENTACIÓN



CÓNICA

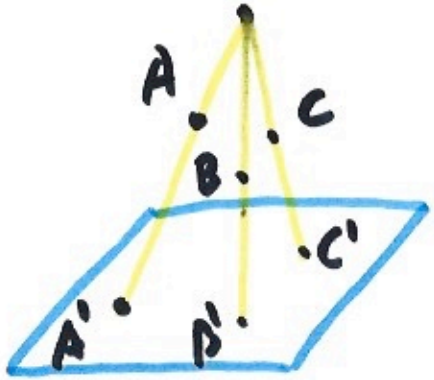


DIÉDRICO
PROYECCIONES ORTOGONALES

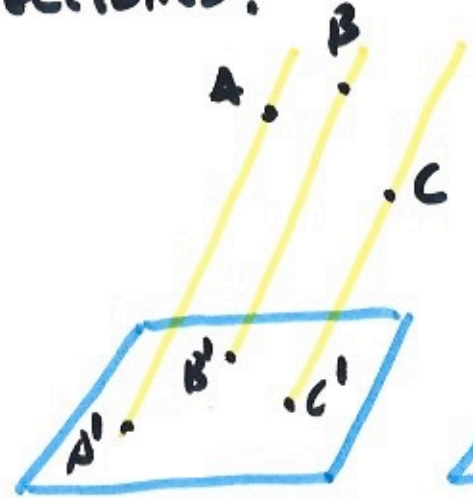


AXONOMÉTRICO
P. ORTOGONAL

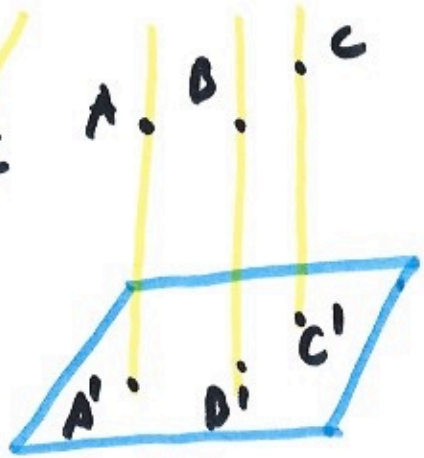
TIPOS PROYECCIONES:



CÓNICA



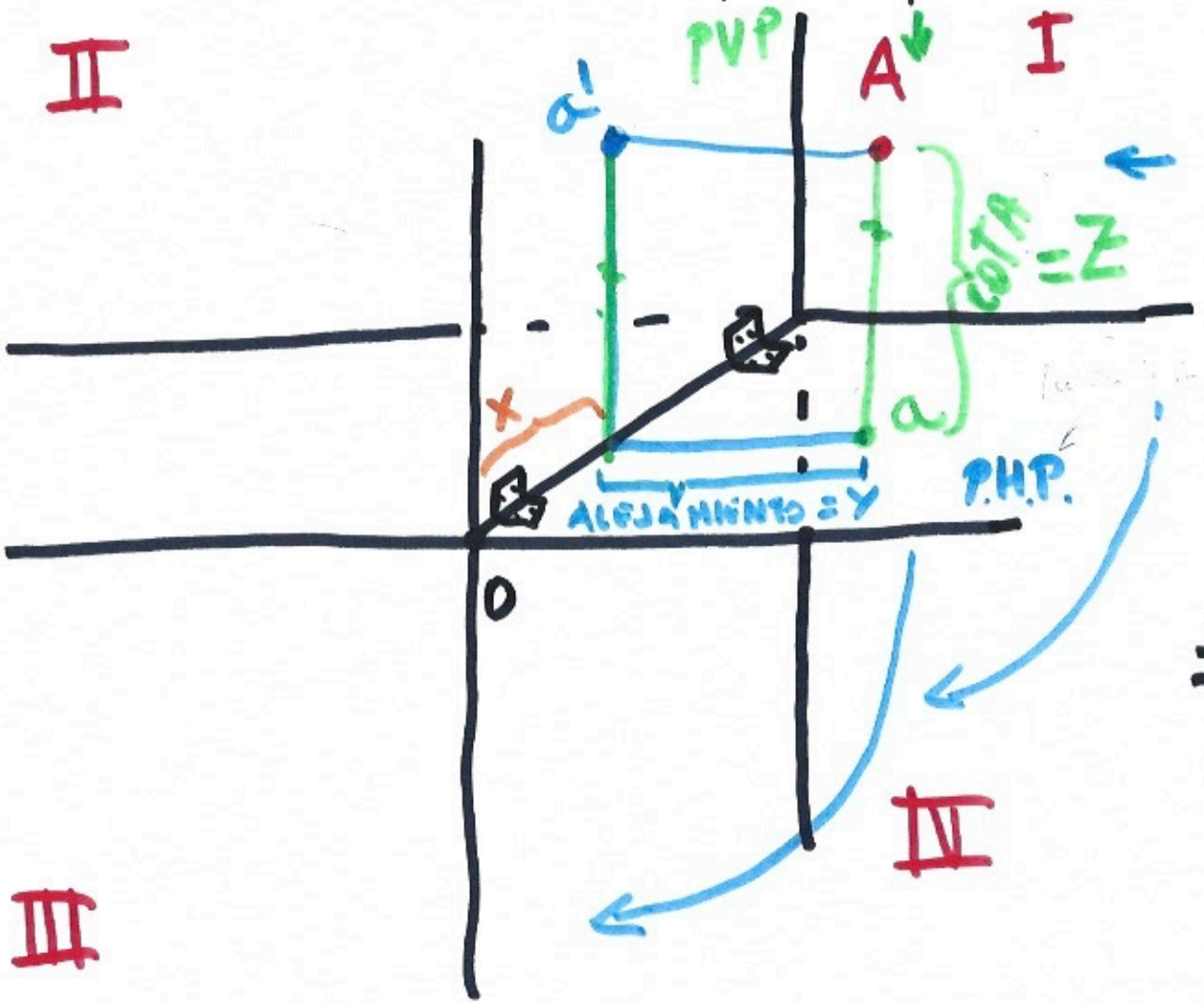
CILÍNDRICA
OBLICUA



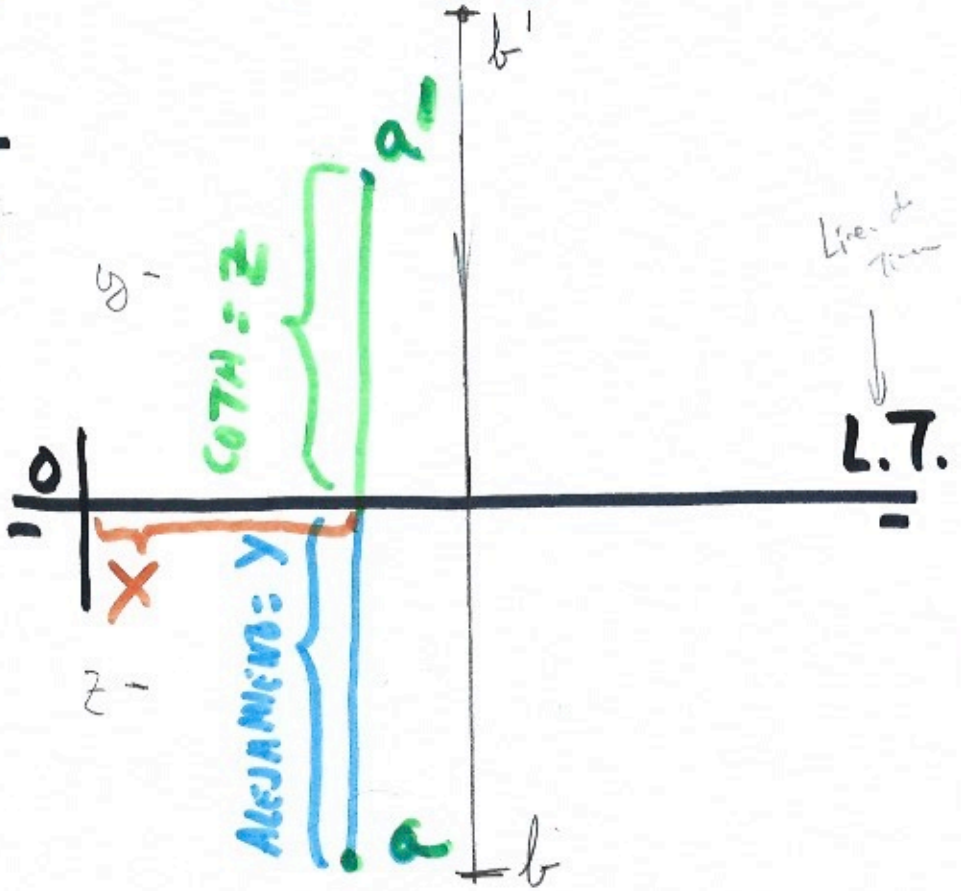
CILÍNDRICA
ORTOGONAL

SISTEMAS REPRESENTACIÓN:
- SISTEMA DIÉDRICO
- SISTEMA AXONOMÉTRICO
- SISTEMA CÓNICO
- SISTEMA ACOTADO.

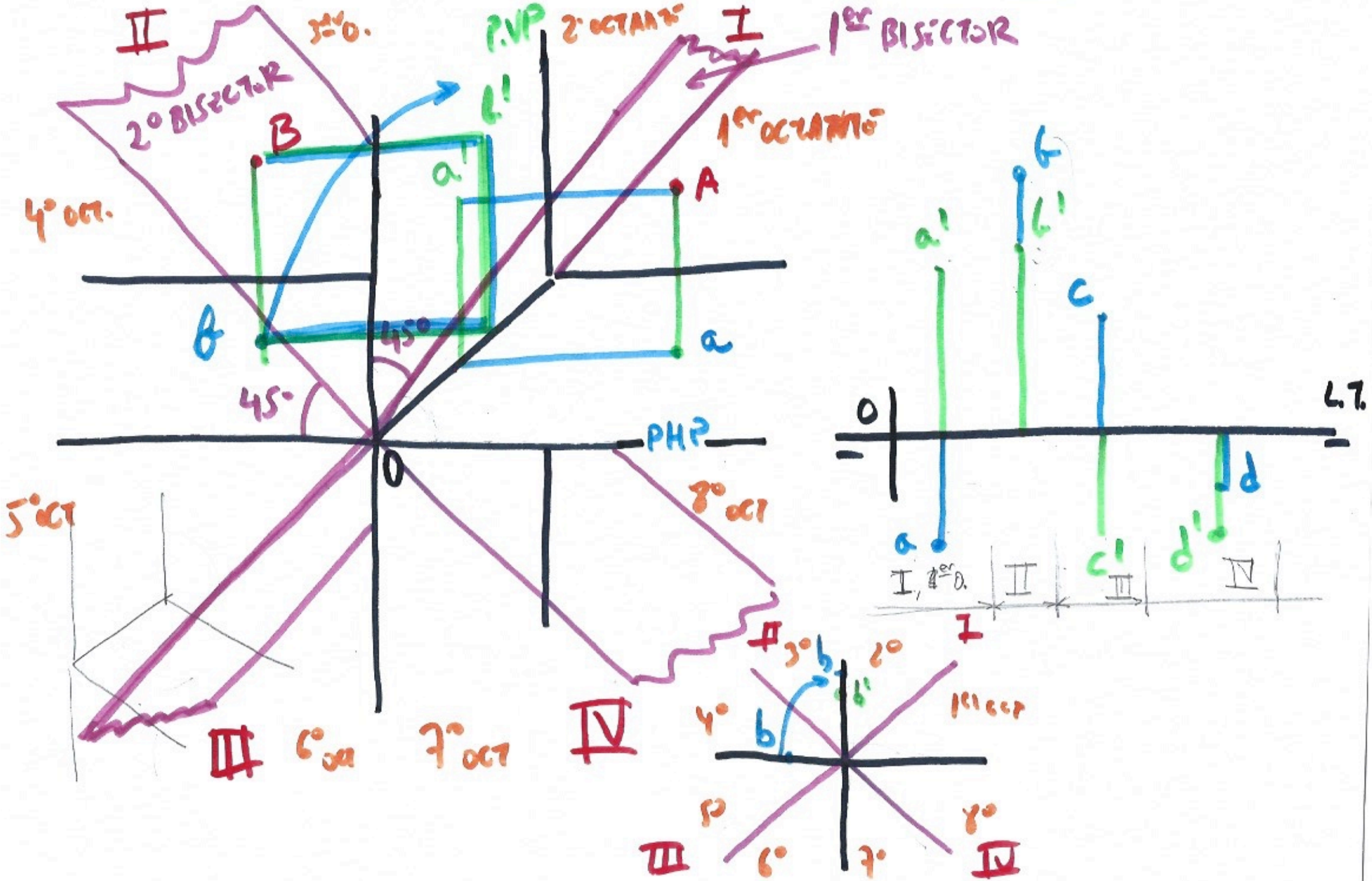
SISTEMA DIÉDRICO



A (x, y, z); B (50, 50, 65)

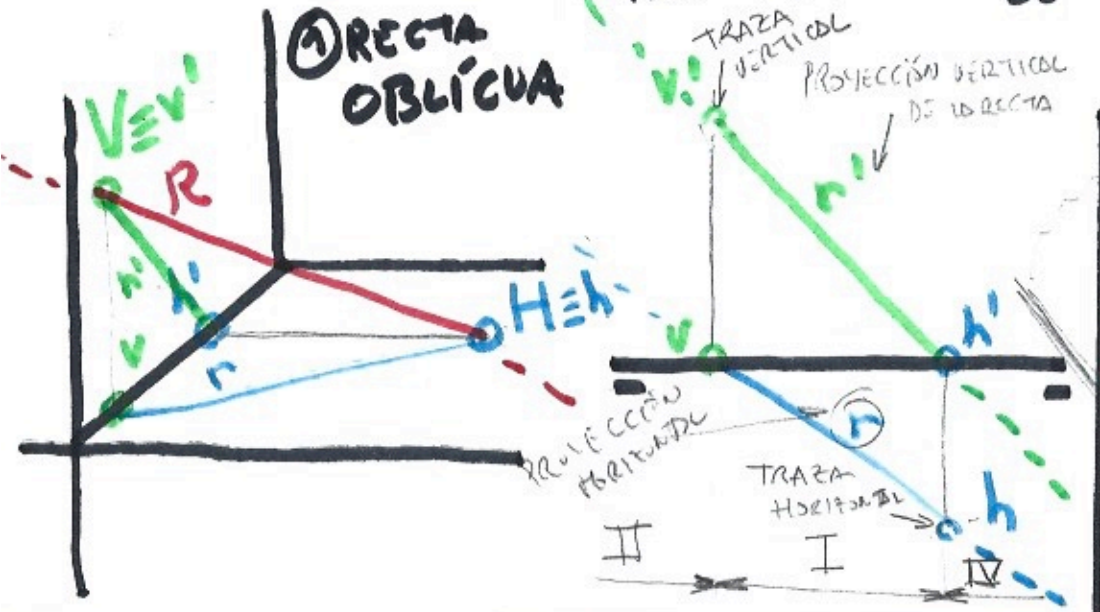


S.D. EL PUNTO

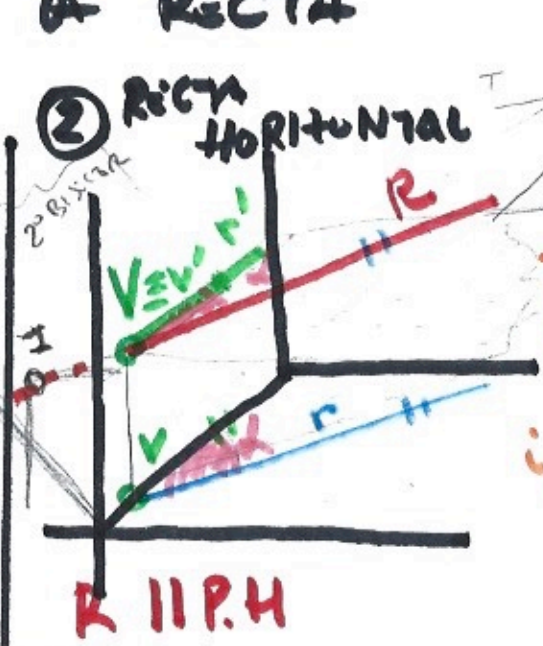

II
2° BISECTOR
3er O.
P.V.P.
2° OCTANTE
I
1er BISECTOR
1er OCTANTE
4° OCT.
B
A
a'
b'
b
a
45°
45°
PHP
0
5° OCT
6° OCT
7° OCT
8° OCT
III
IV
L.T.
c
c'
d
d'
I, 1er O.
II
II
IV
I
II
3°
b
b'
2°
4°
1er OCT
5°
6°
7°
8°
III
IV

ALFABETO DE LA RECTA

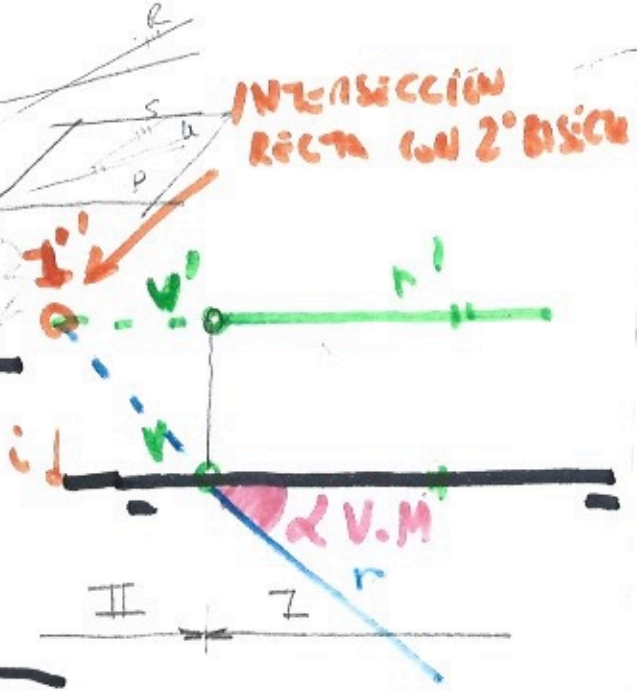
① RECTA OBLÍCUA



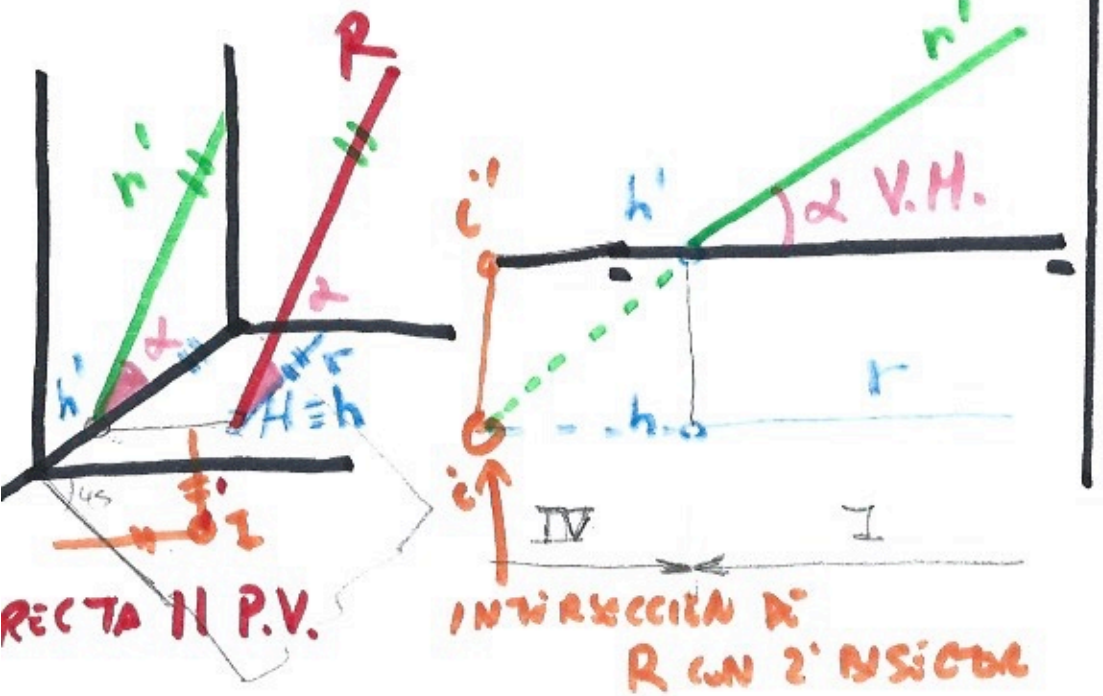
② RECTA HORIZONTAL



INTERSECCIÓN RECTA CON 2ª BISECTRIZ



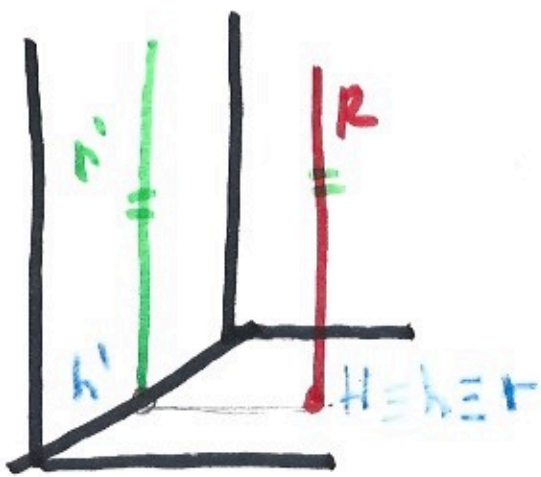
③ RECTA VERTICAL DEL PLANO FRONTAL



RECTA // P.V.

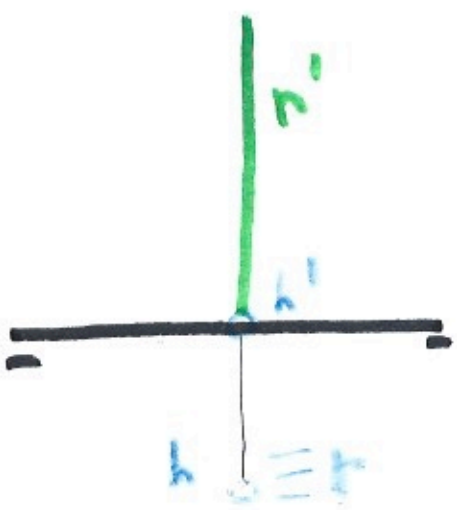
INTERSECCIÓN DE R CON 2ª BISECTRIZ

④ RECTA VERTICAL

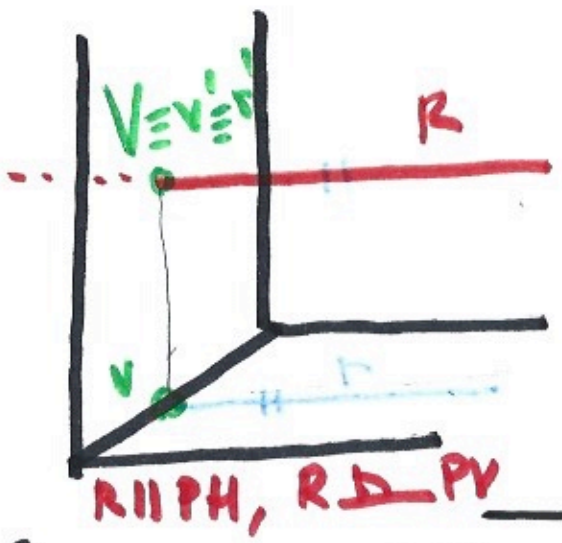


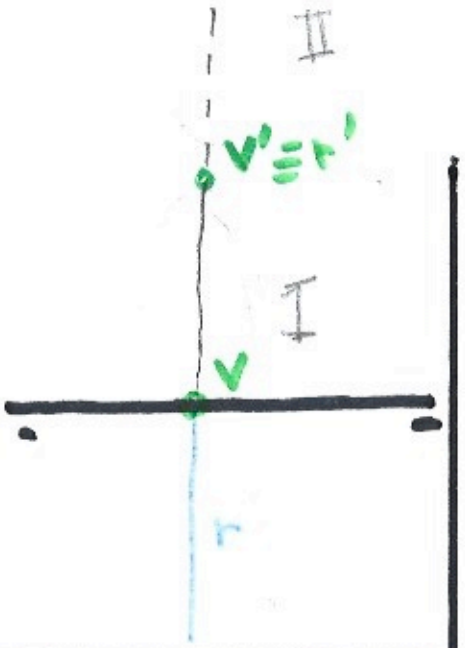
R // PV

R ⊥ PH

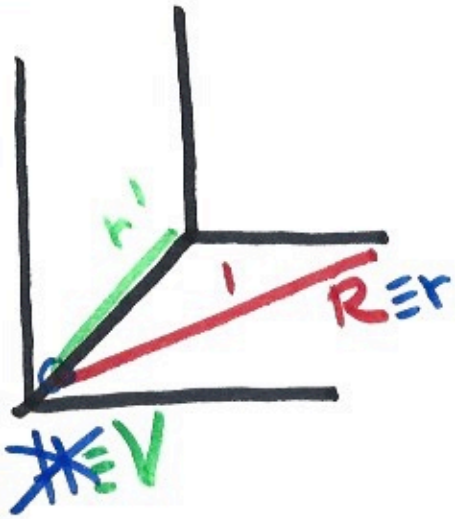


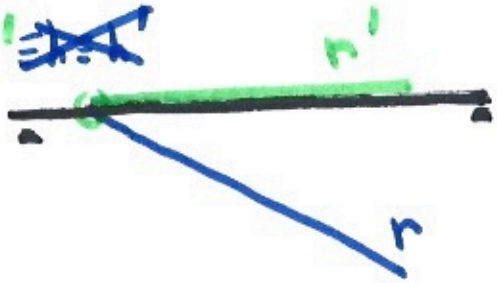
(5) RECTA DE PUNTA



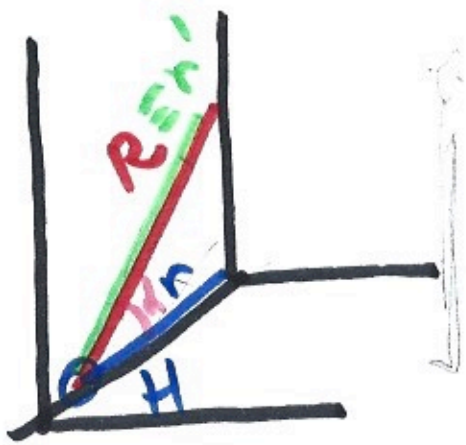


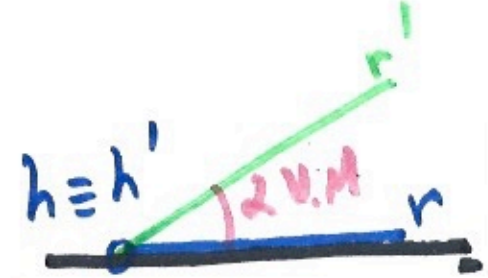
(6) RECTA CONTENIDA PH



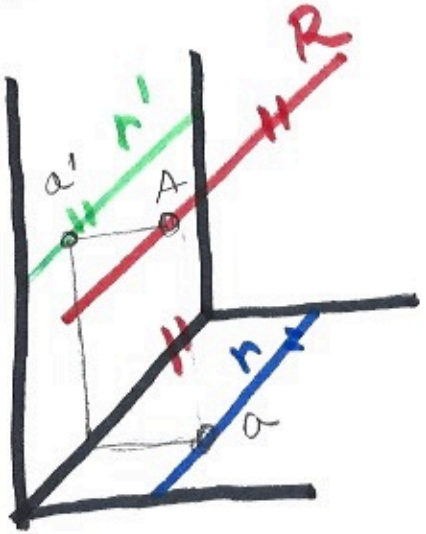


(7) RECTA CONTENIDA P.V

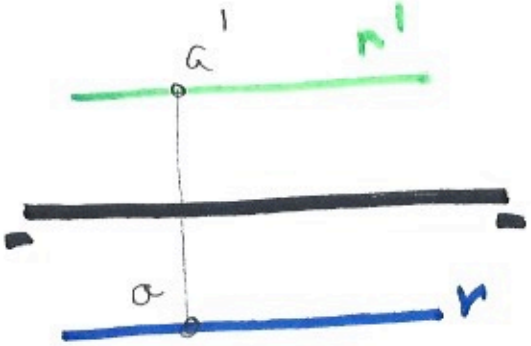




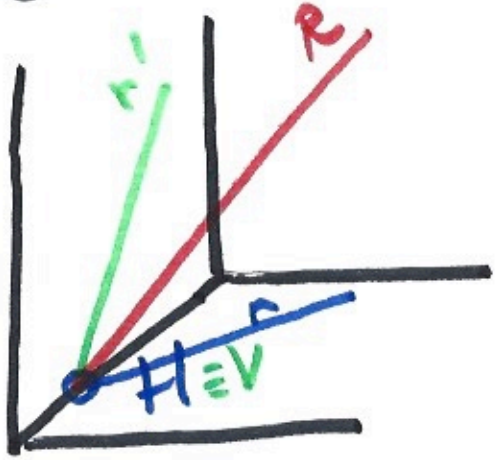
(8) RECTA PARALELA L.T.

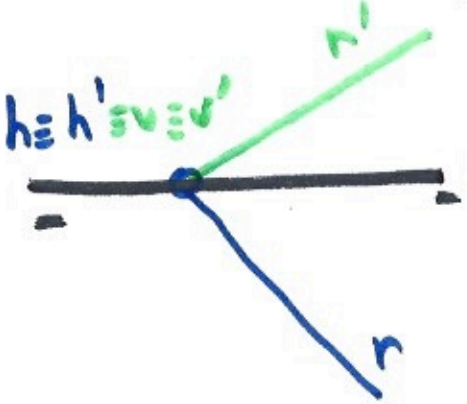


R II PH
R II PV

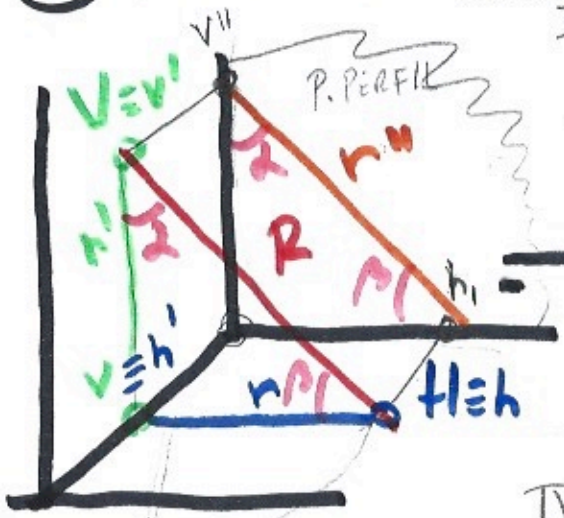


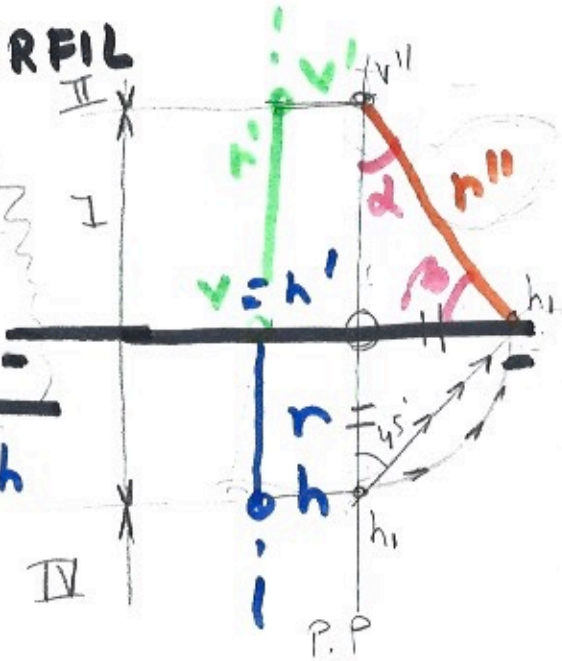
(9) RECTA PASA L.T





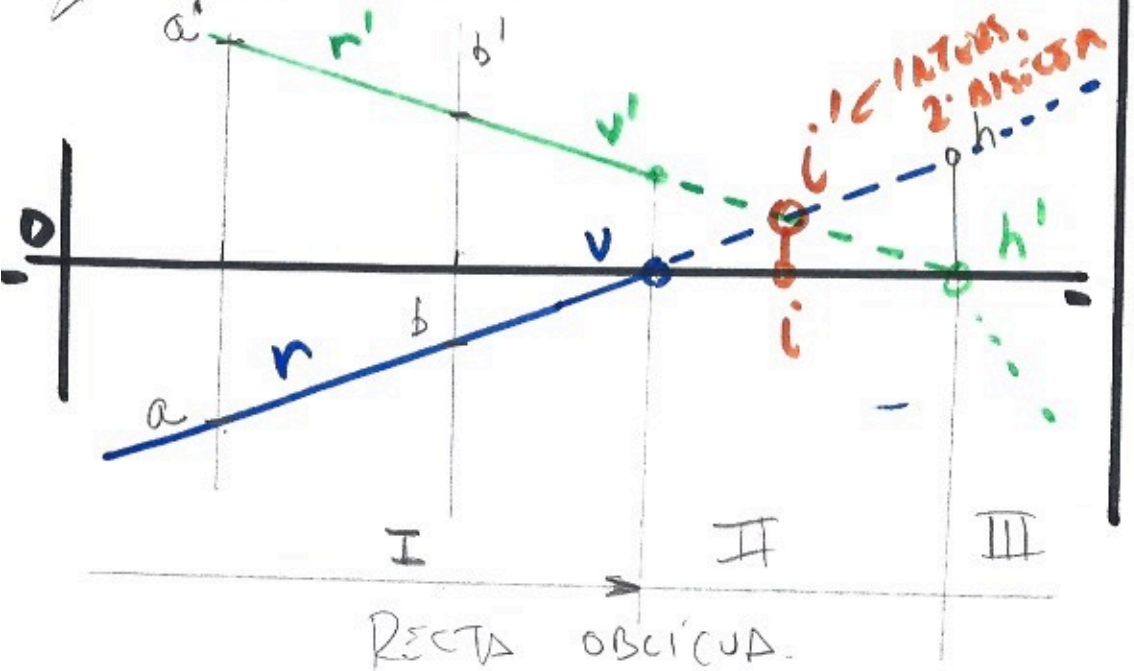
(10) RECTA DE PERFIL



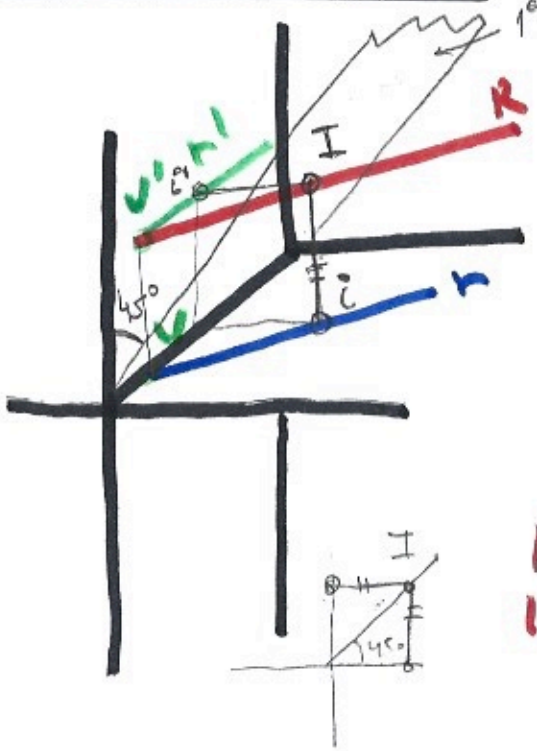


R // P. PERFIL

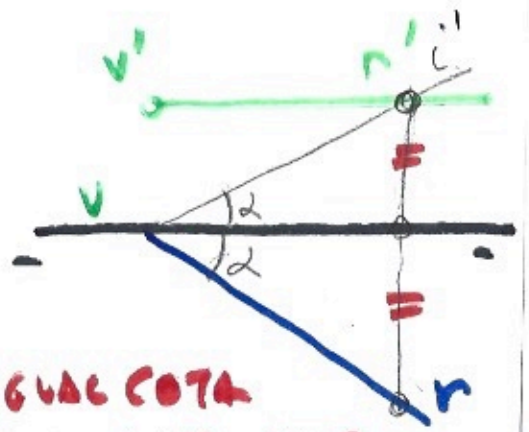
RECTA A(20, 20, 30), B(50, 10, 20)
TRAZAR, CUADRANTES, VISTAS OCULTAS, TIPO RECTA



RECTA OBLICUA.

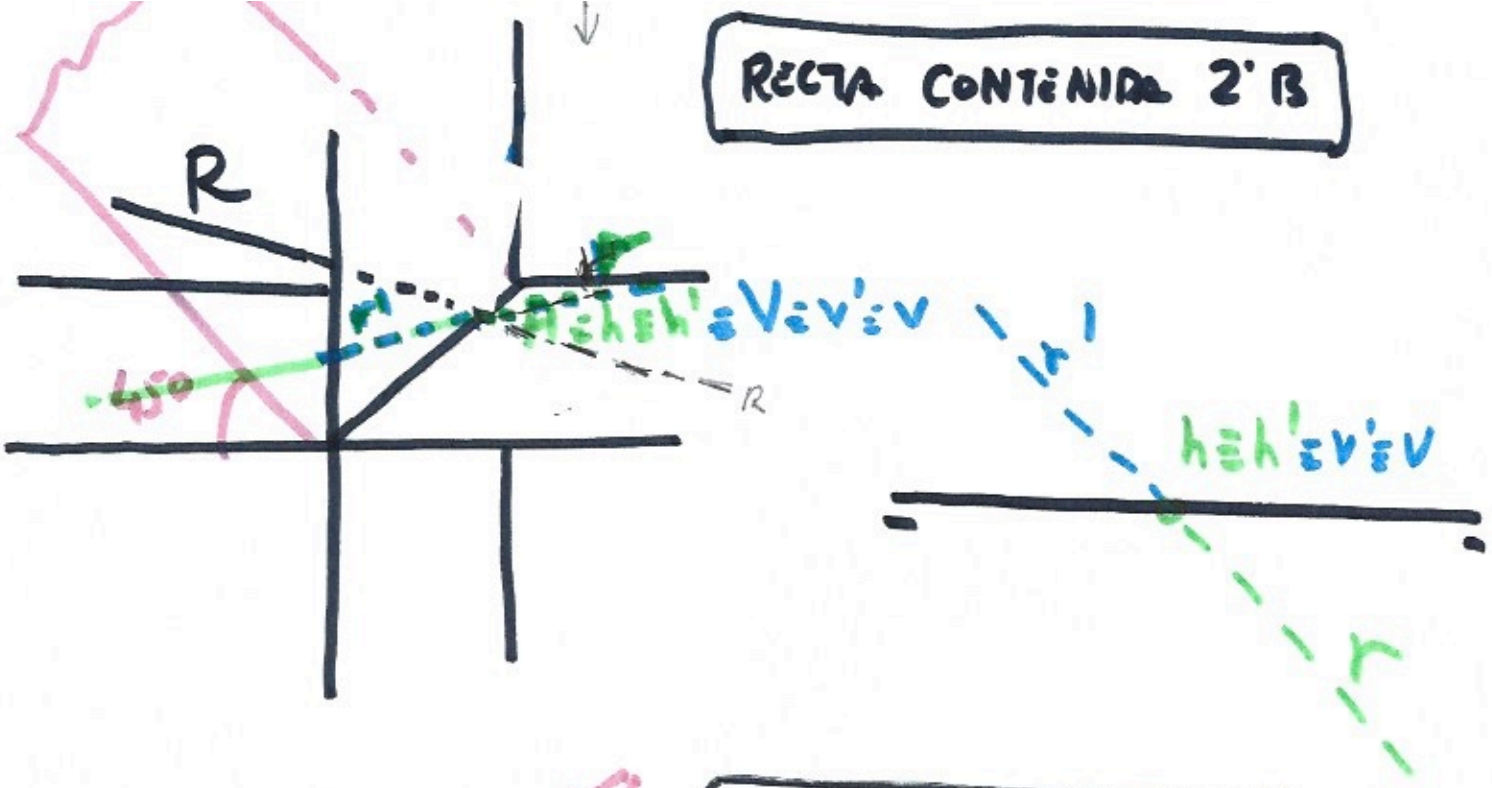


INTERSECCIÓN DE R con 1ª B.

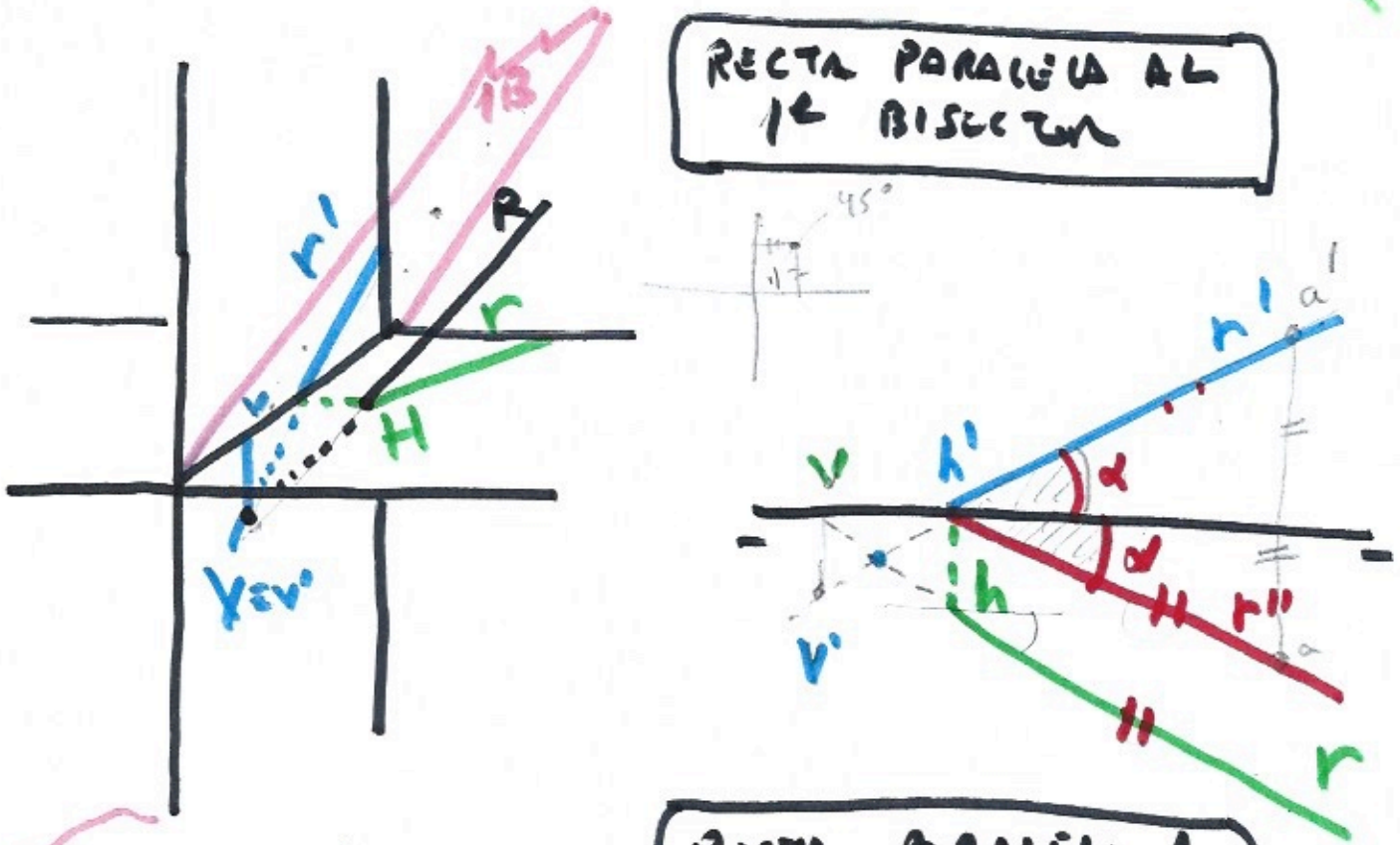


IGUAL COTA
IGUAL ALEJAMIENTO

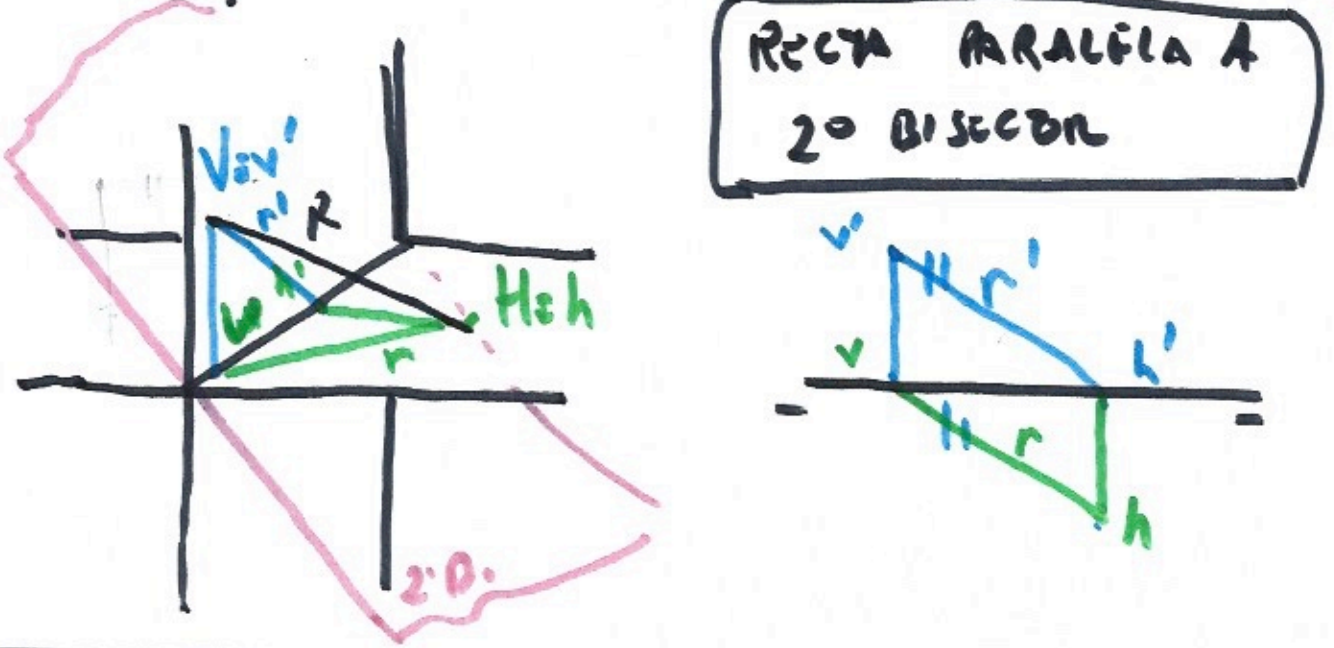
RECTA CONTENIDA 2º B



RECTA PARALELA AL 1º BISECTOR

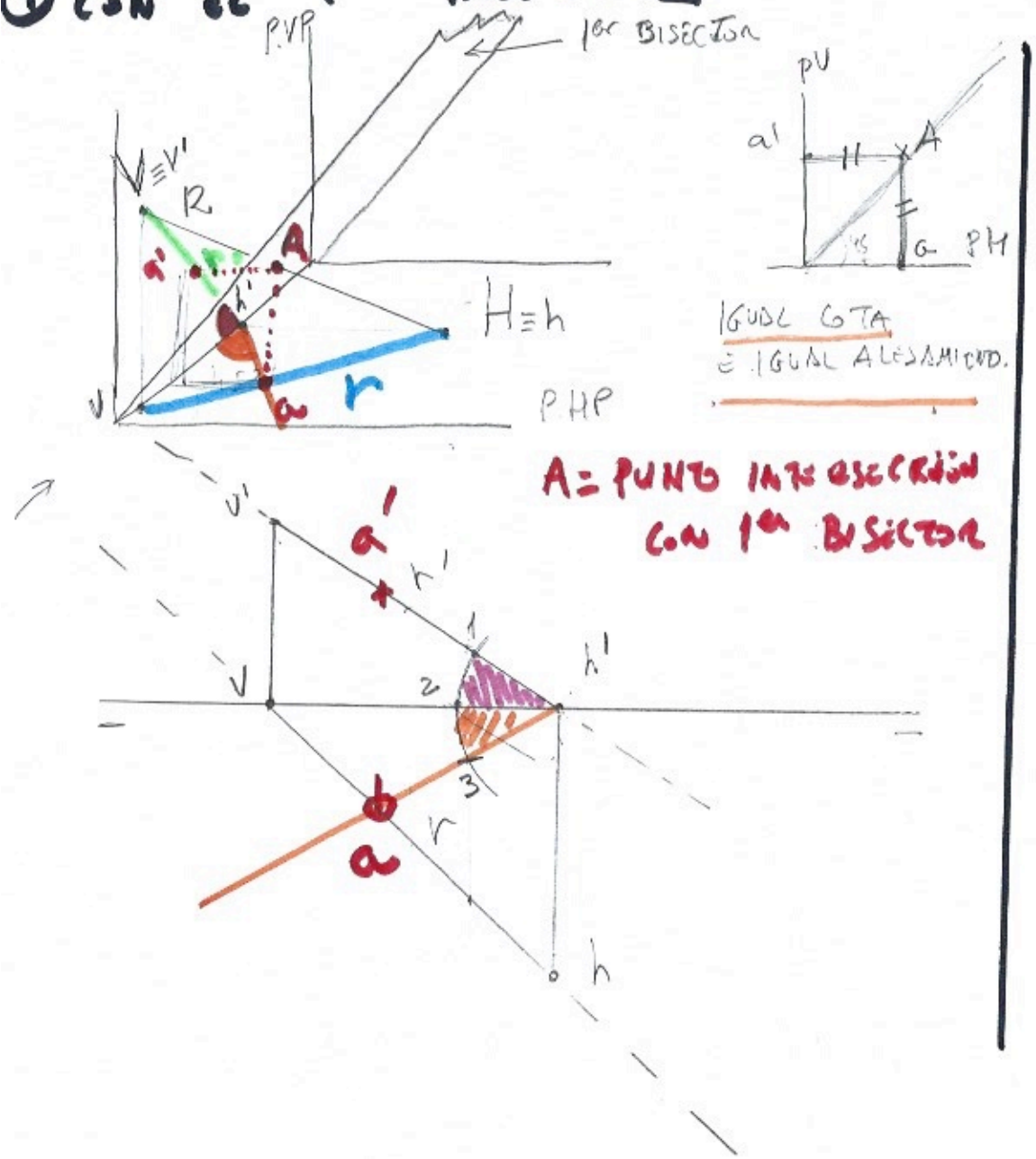


RECTA PARALELA A 2º BISECTOR

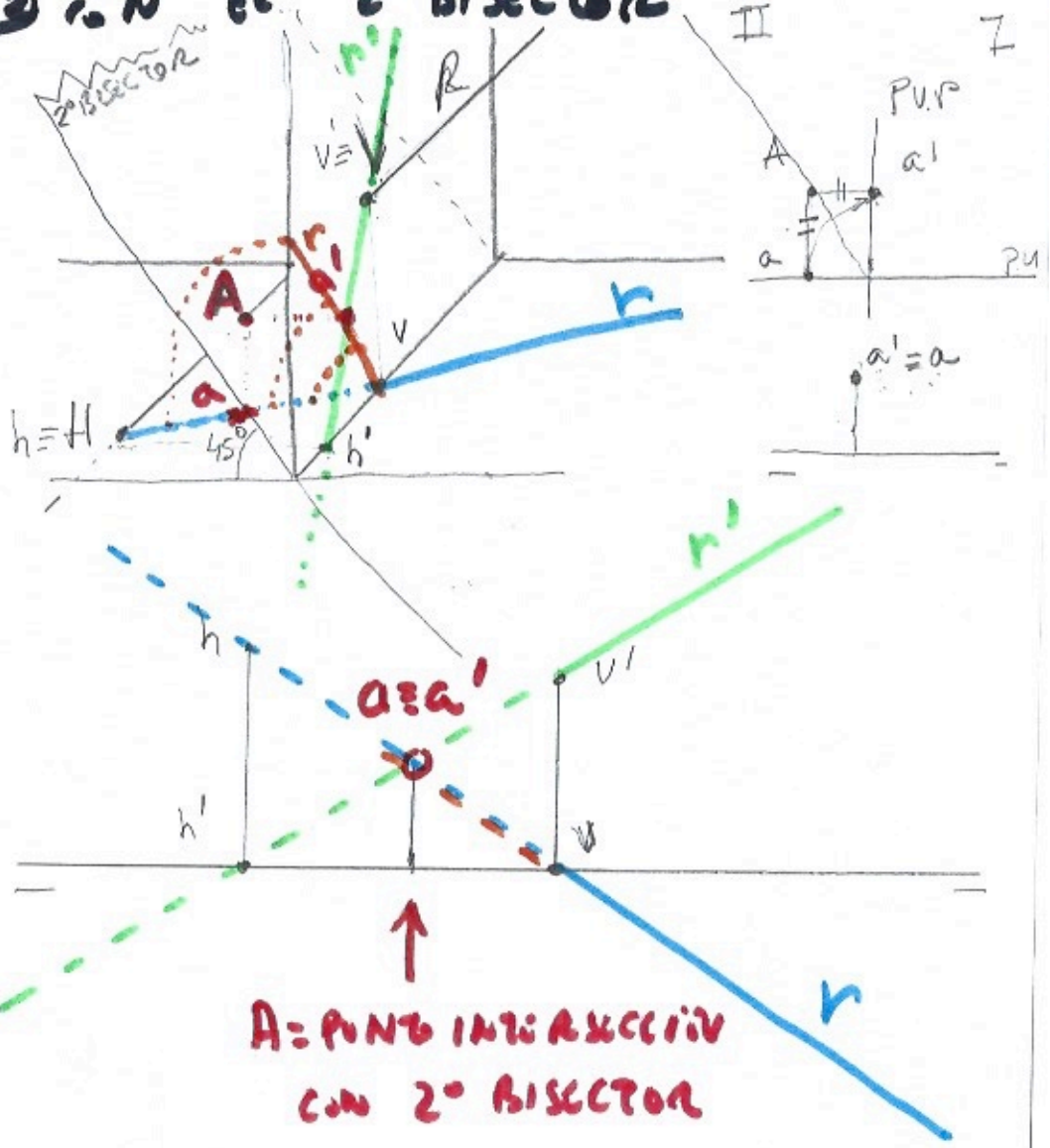


INTERSECCIÓN RECTA PLANOS BISECTORES

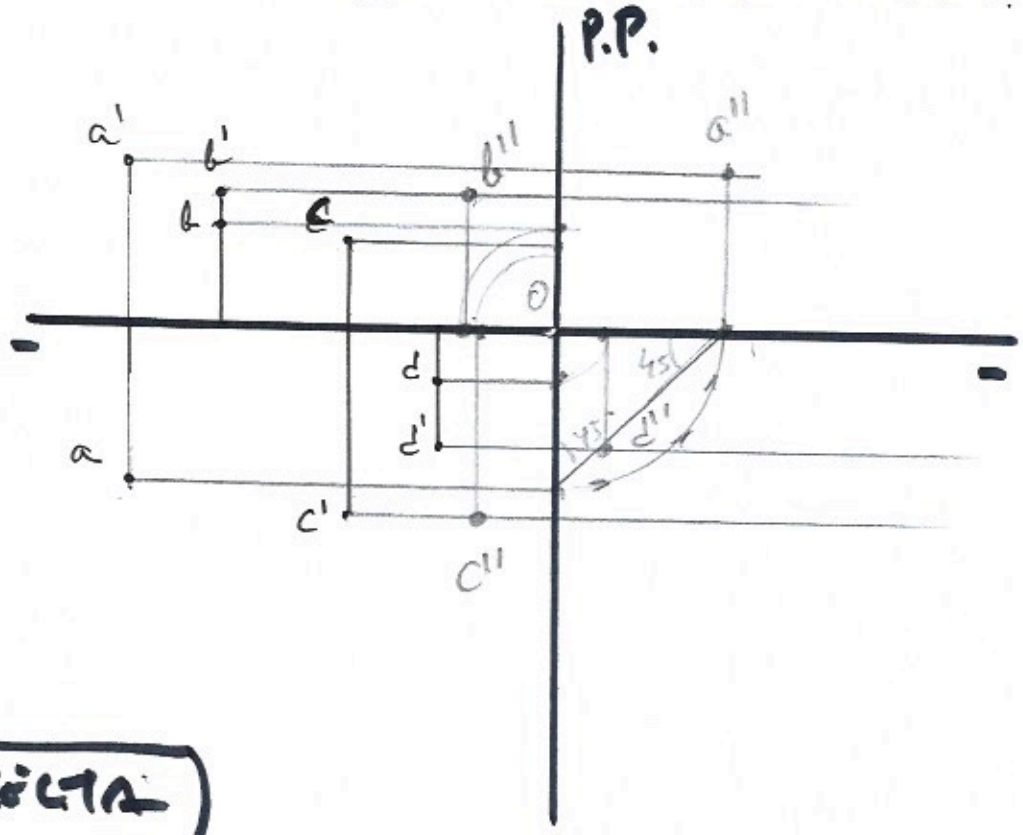
① CON EL 1er BISECTOR



② CON EL 2º BISECTOR

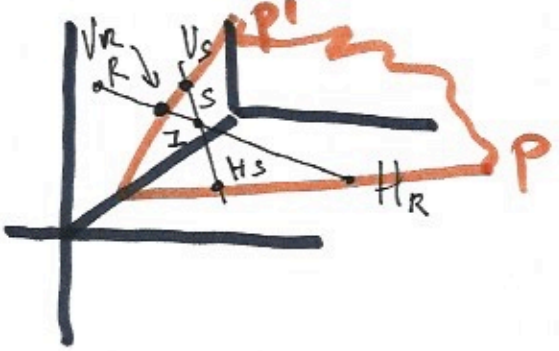


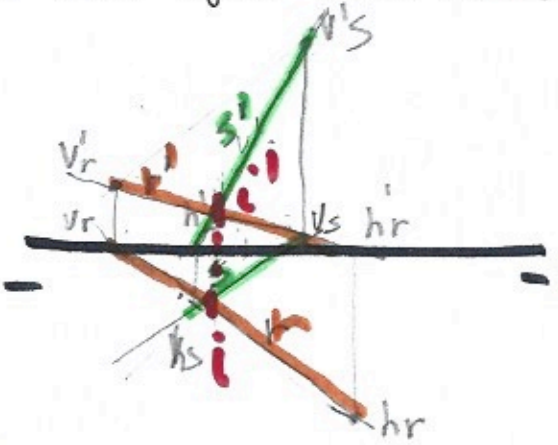
EL PUNTO PROYECTADO P.P.



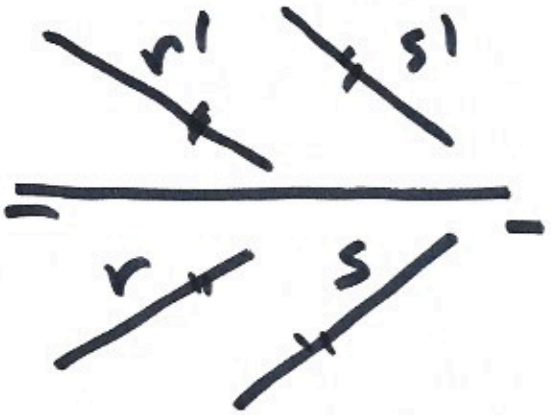
LA RECTA

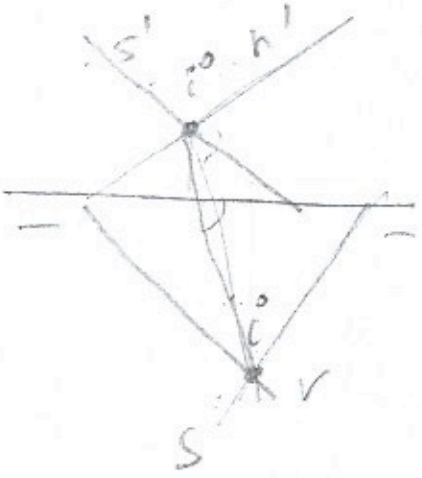
CUÁNDO SE CORTAN. = Cuando tienen 1 punto común = COPLANARIAS



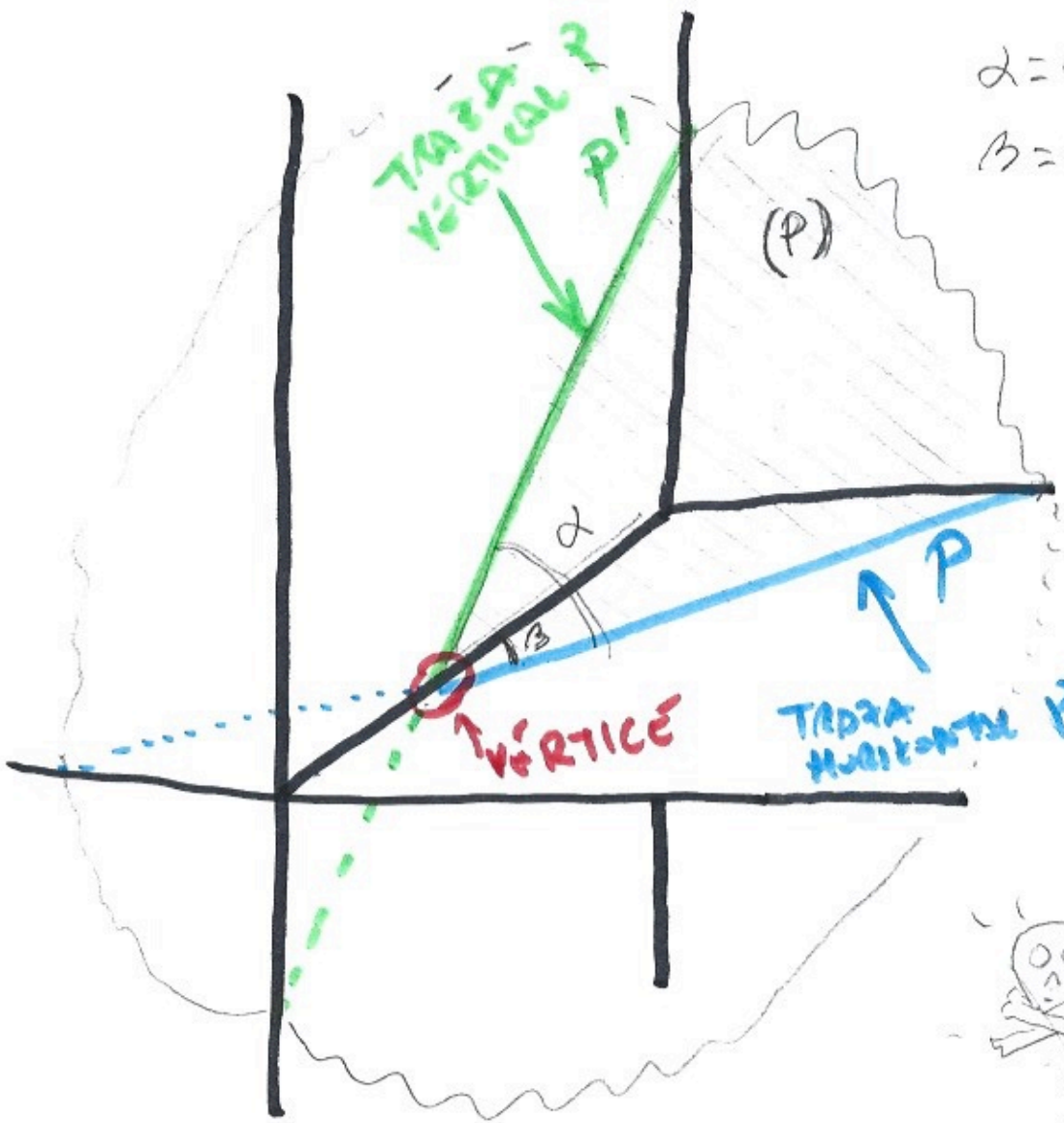


CUÁNDO SON PARALELAS.





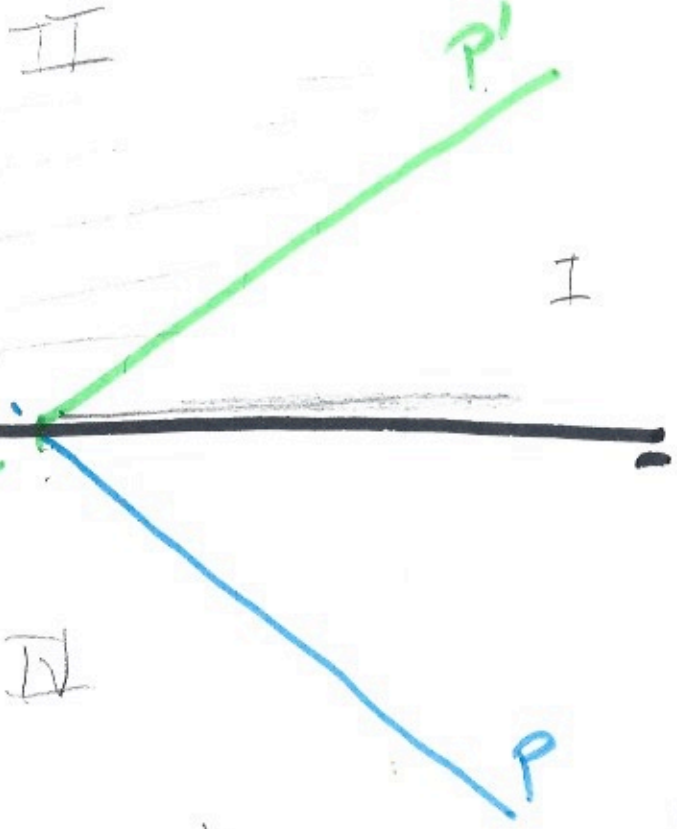
EL PLANO

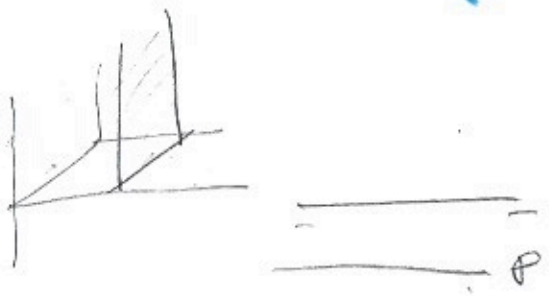


α = ángulo de trazas

β = ángulo $\widehat{P\,LT}$

PLANO OBLICUO





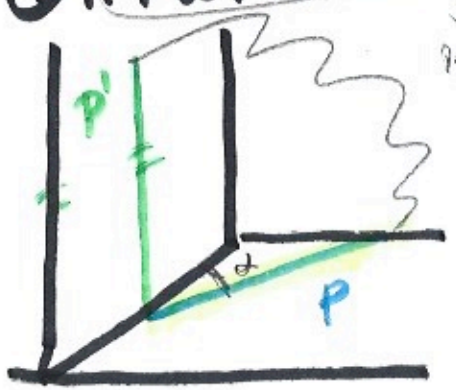
→

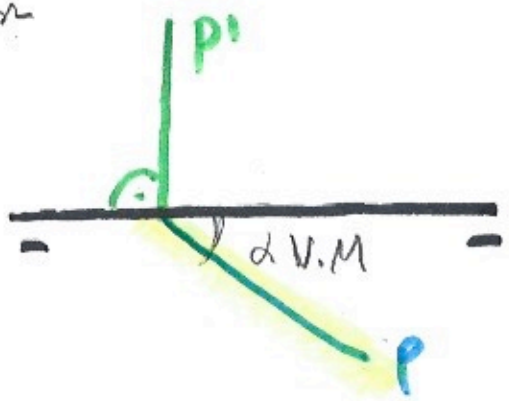
ALFABETO DEL PLANO

PLANOS PERPENDICULARES A LOS P. P. = CUCHILLA

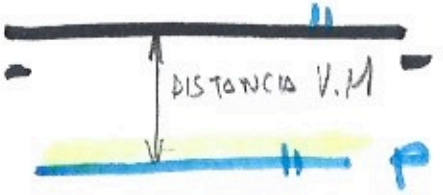
① P. PROYECTANTES HORIZONTAL

PERPENDICULAR



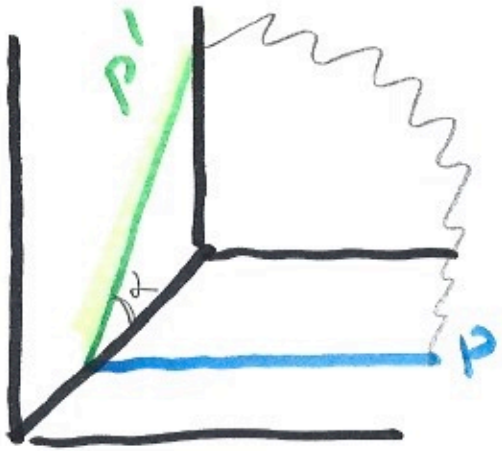


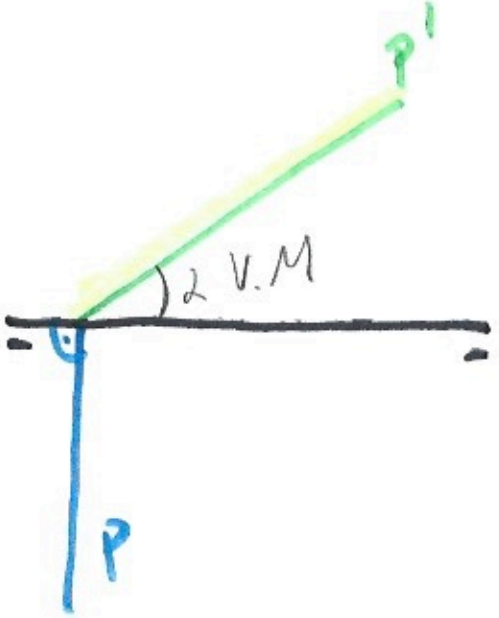
② PLANO VERTICAL (FRONTAL)



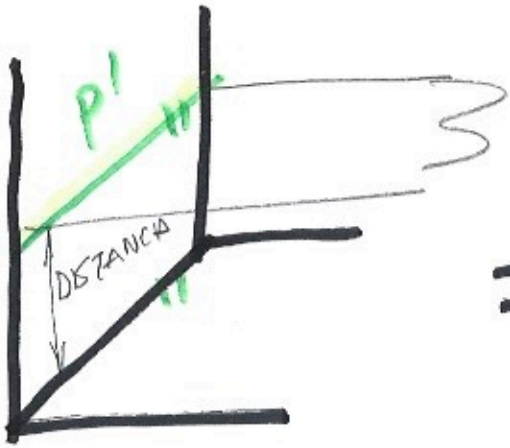
③ P. PARALELO VERTICAL

PERPENDICULAR

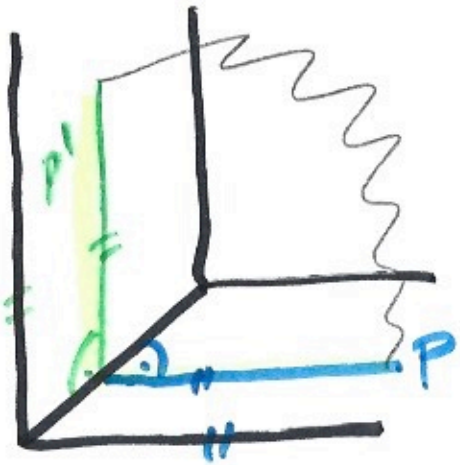


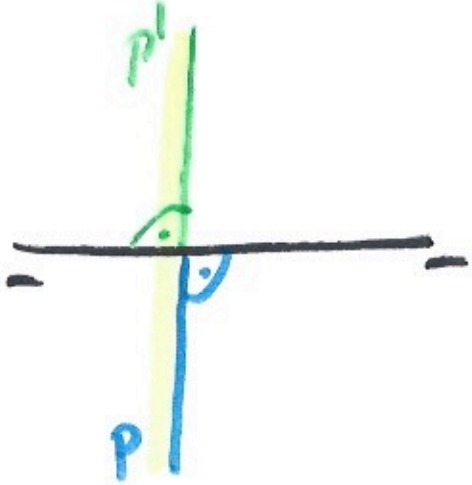


④ P. HORIZONTAL

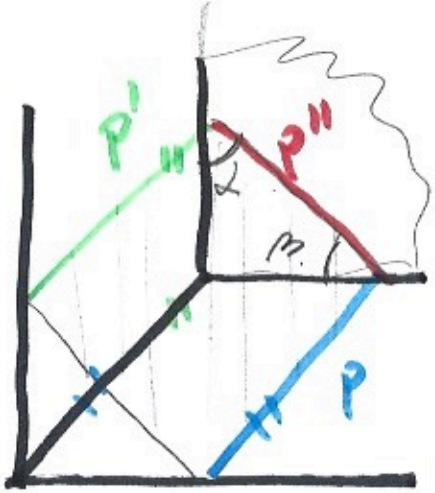


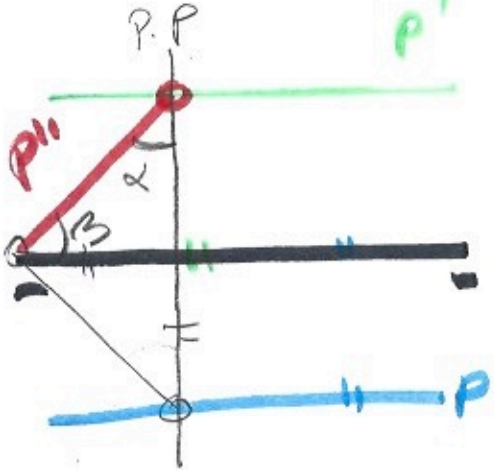
(5) PLANO PERFIL



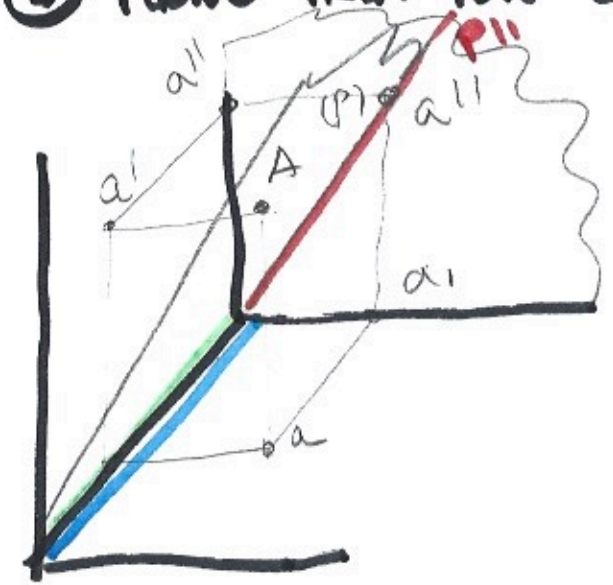


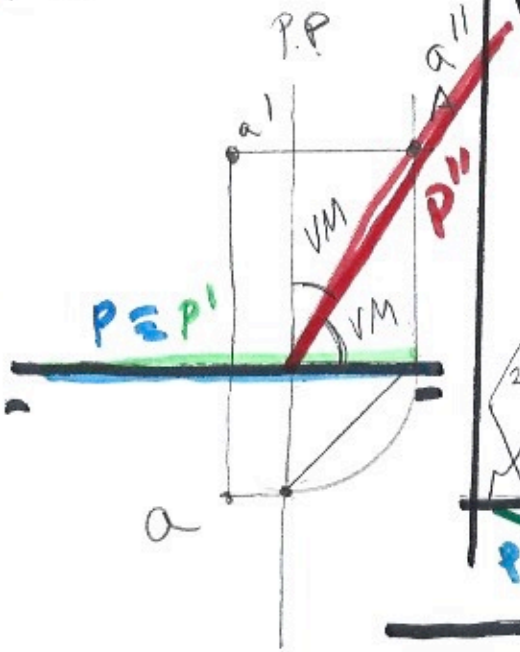
(6) PLANO EN RAMPA = PARALELO L.T





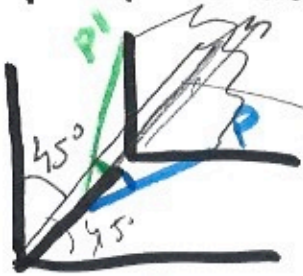
(7) PLANO PASA POR L.T.

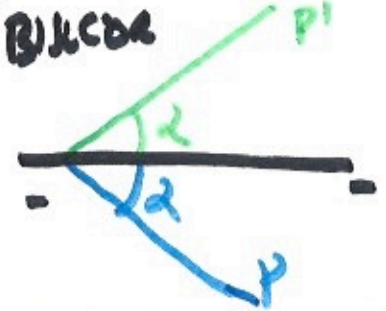




(8) PERPENDICULARES A LAS BISECTRICES

1er BISECTOR





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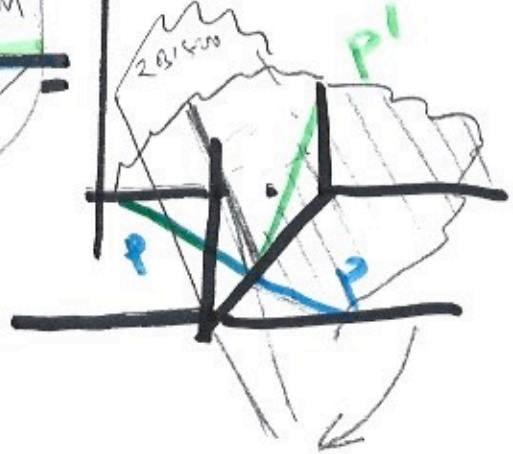
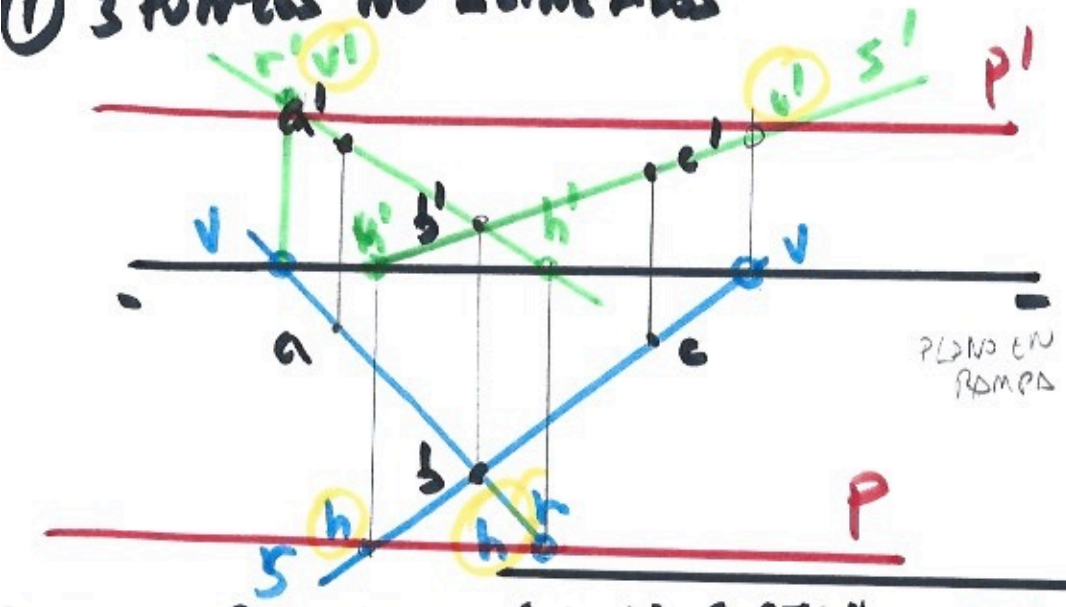
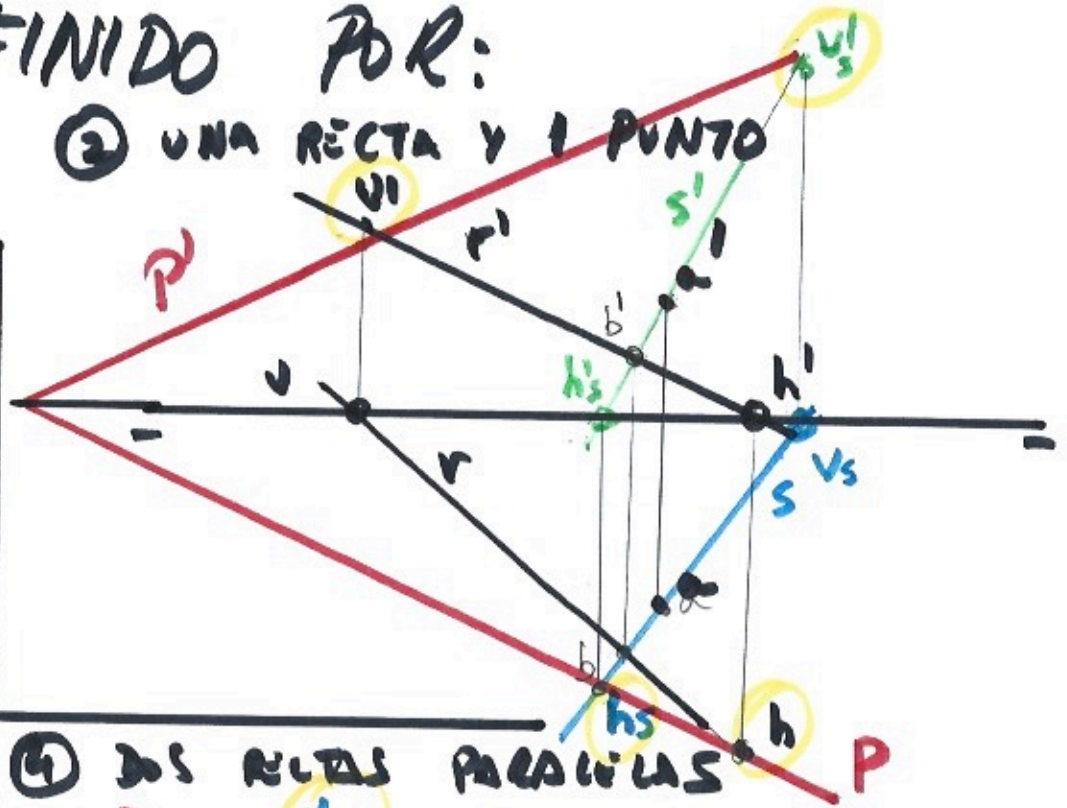


PLANO DEFINIDO POR:

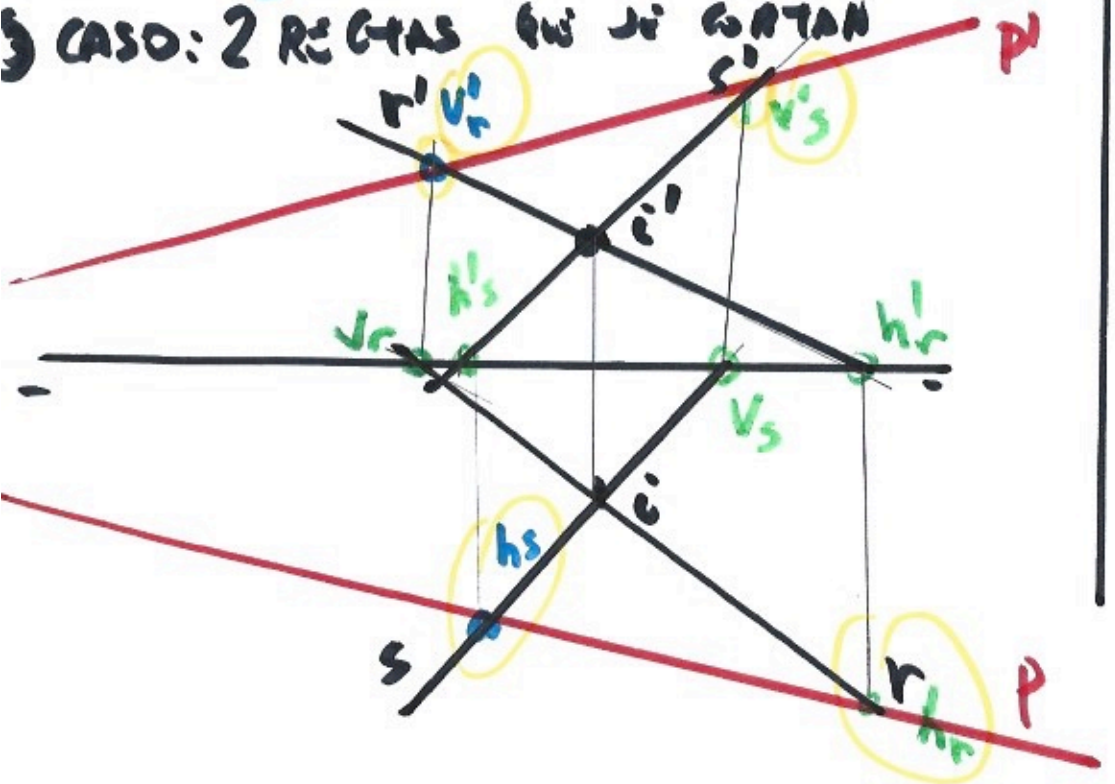
① 3 PUNTOS NO ALINEADOS



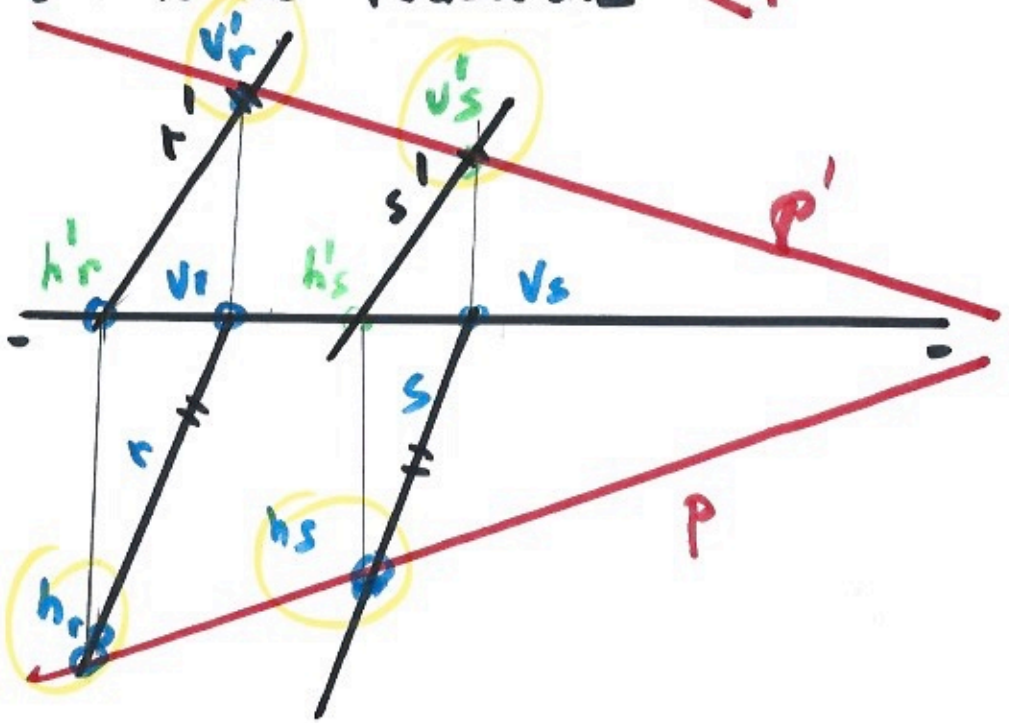
② UNA RECTA Y 1 PUNTO



③ CASO: 2 RECTAS QUE SE CORTAN

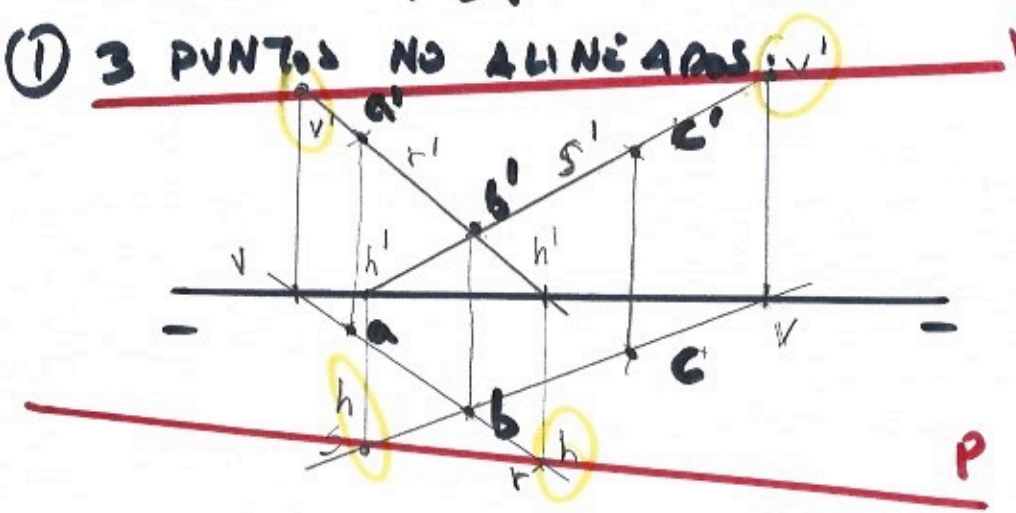


④ DOS RECTAS PARALELAS



PLANO DEFINIDO POR:

① 3 PUNTOS NO ALINEADOS



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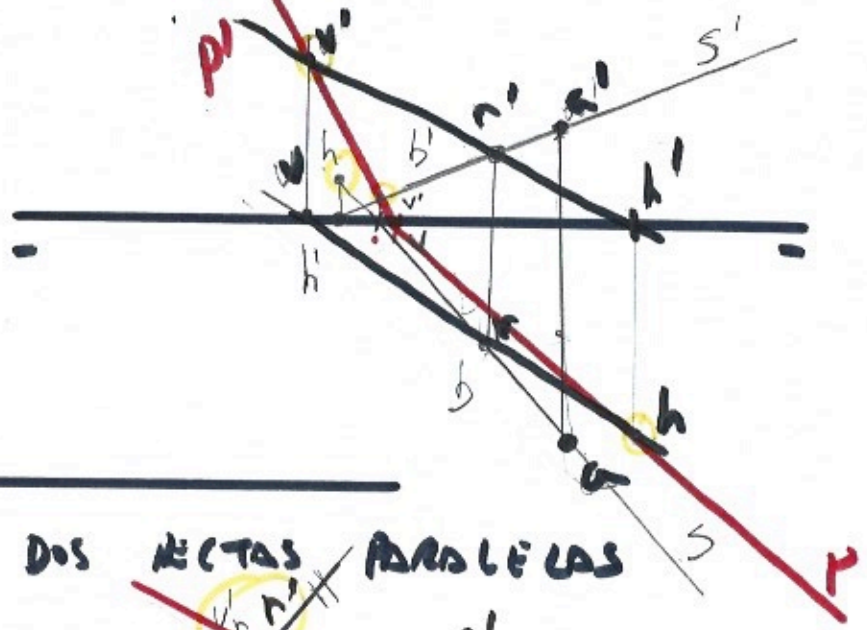
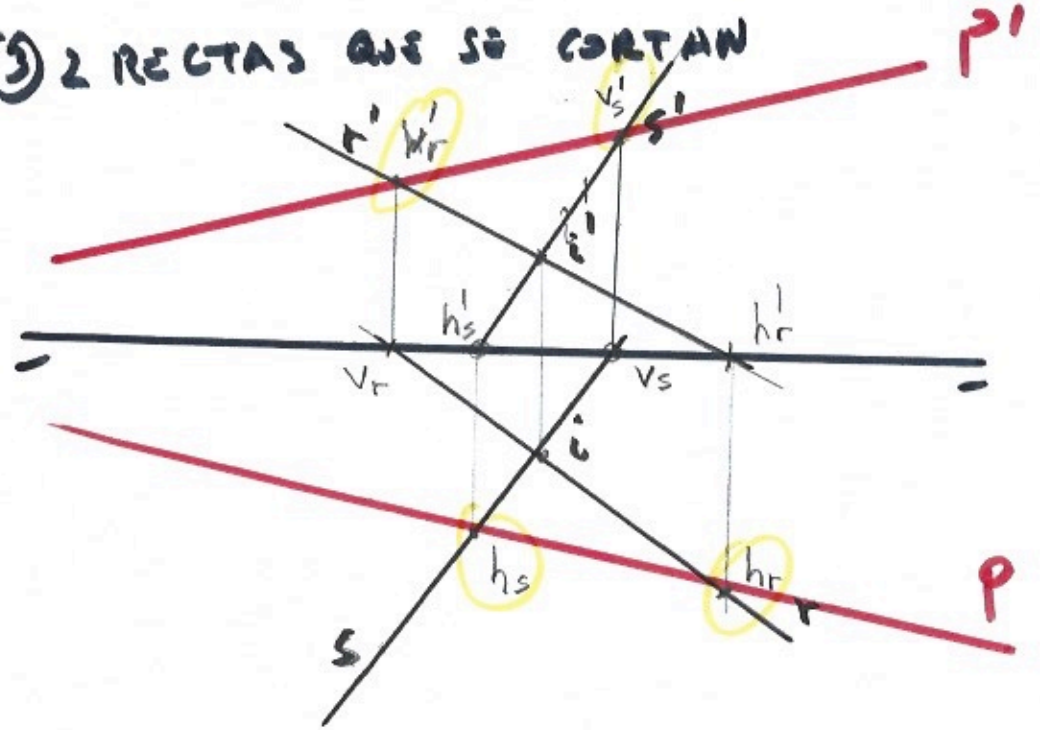


③ 2 RECTAS QUE SE CORTAN



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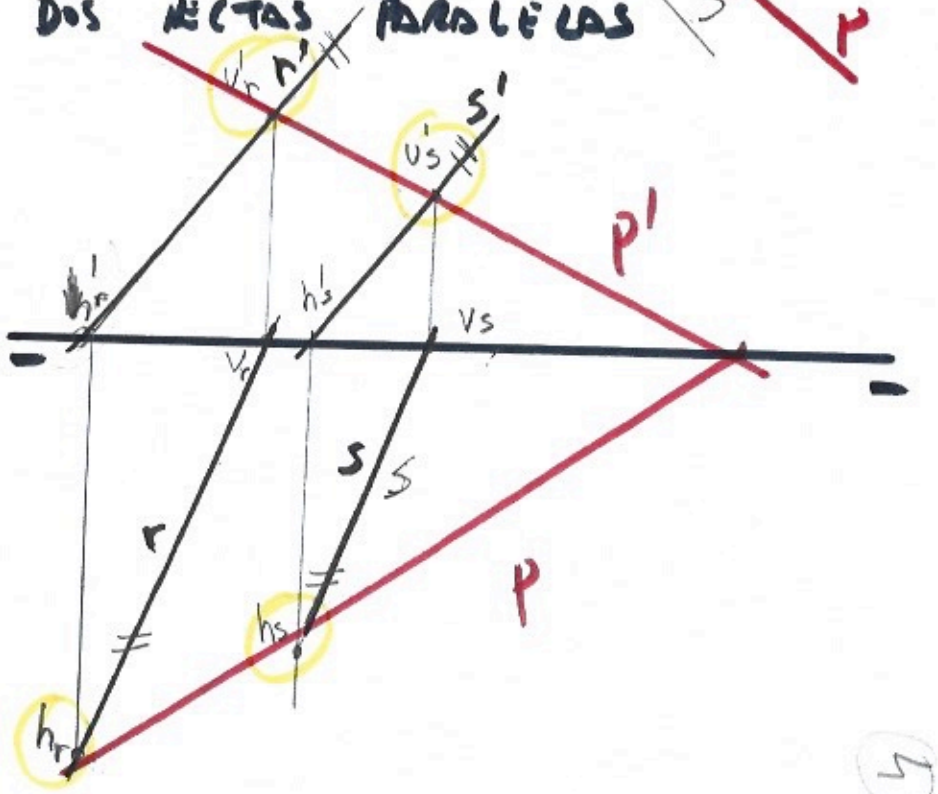
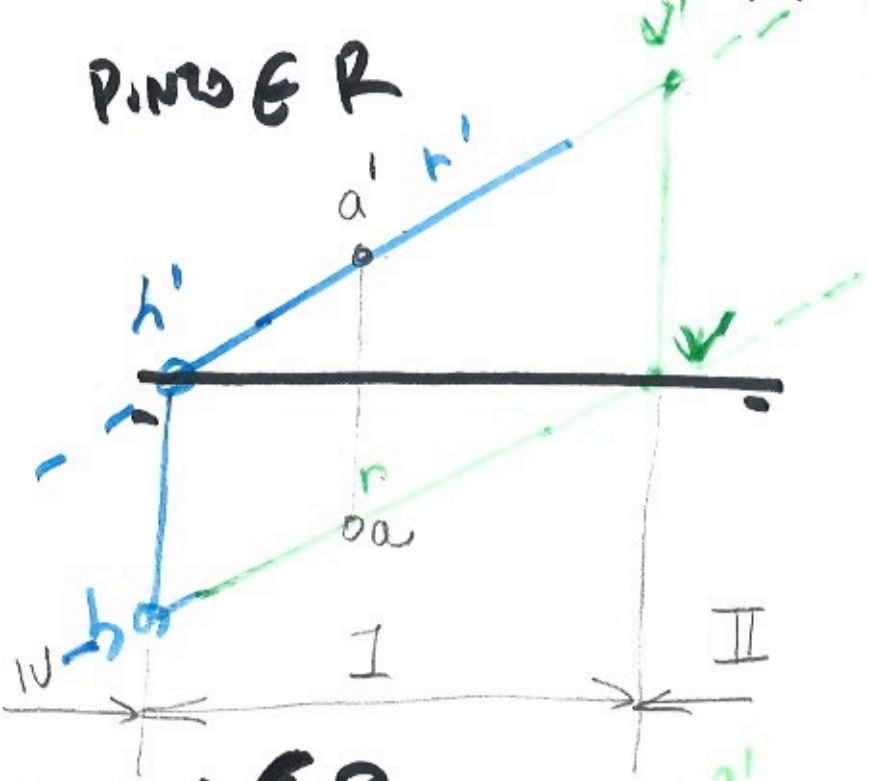
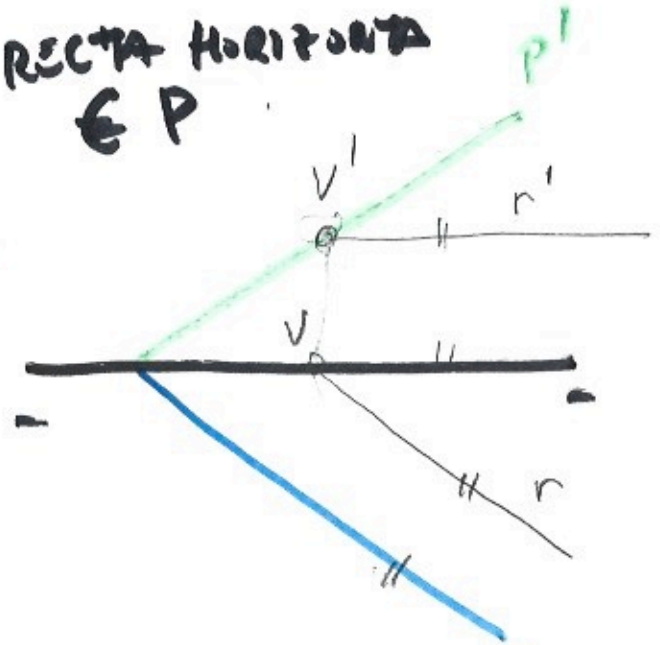


PERTENENCIAS

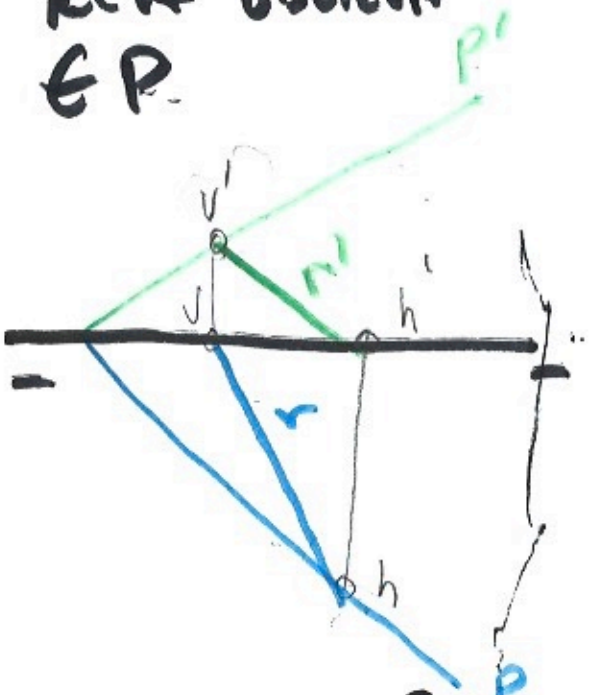
PUNTO ∈ R



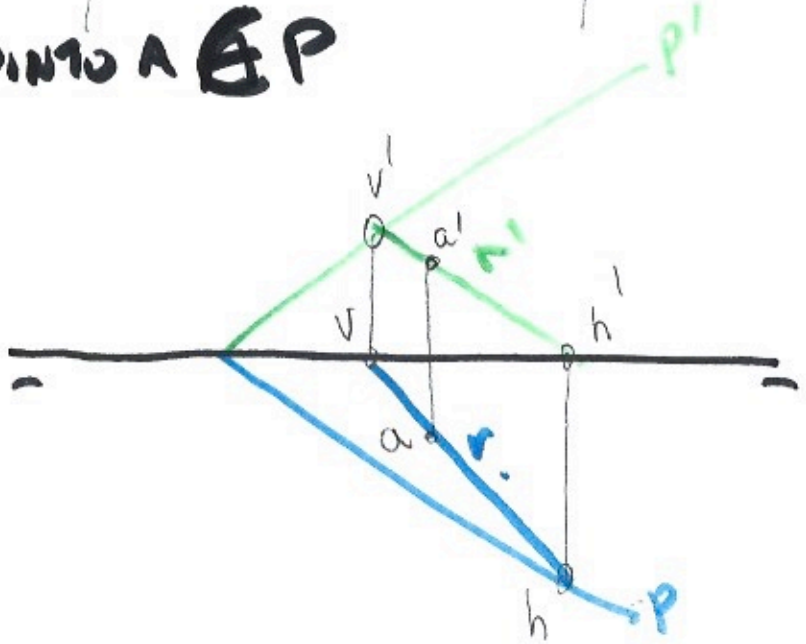
RECTA HORIZONTAL ∈ P



RECTA OBLICUA ∈ P



PUNTO A ∈ P



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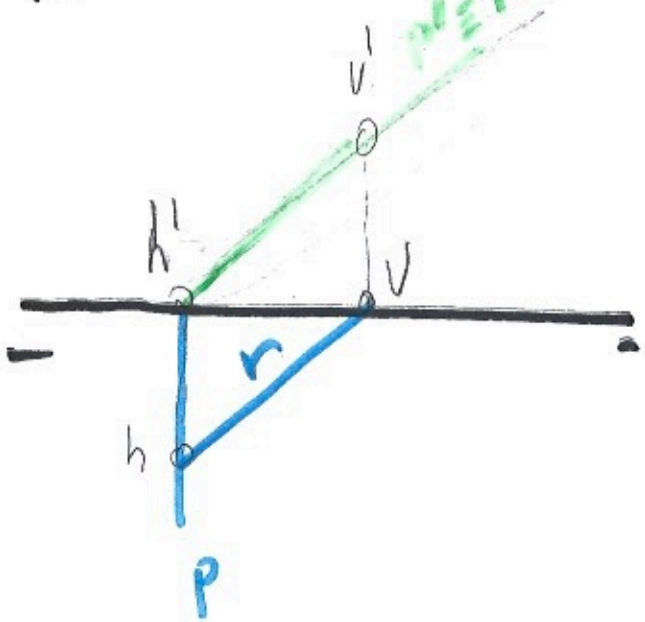
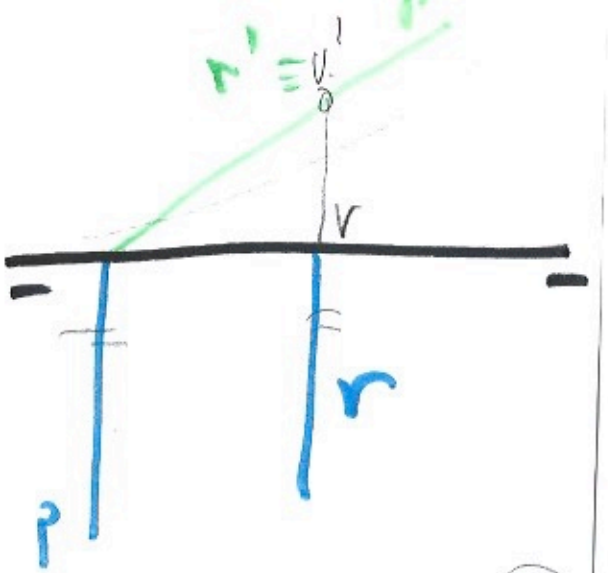
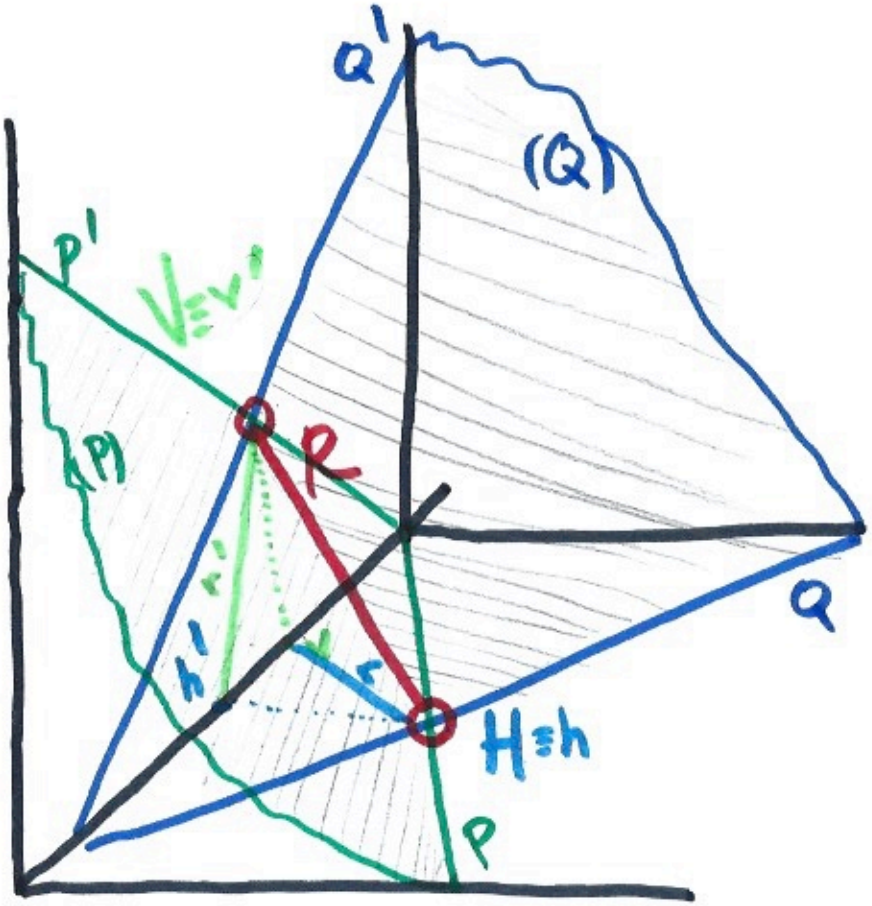
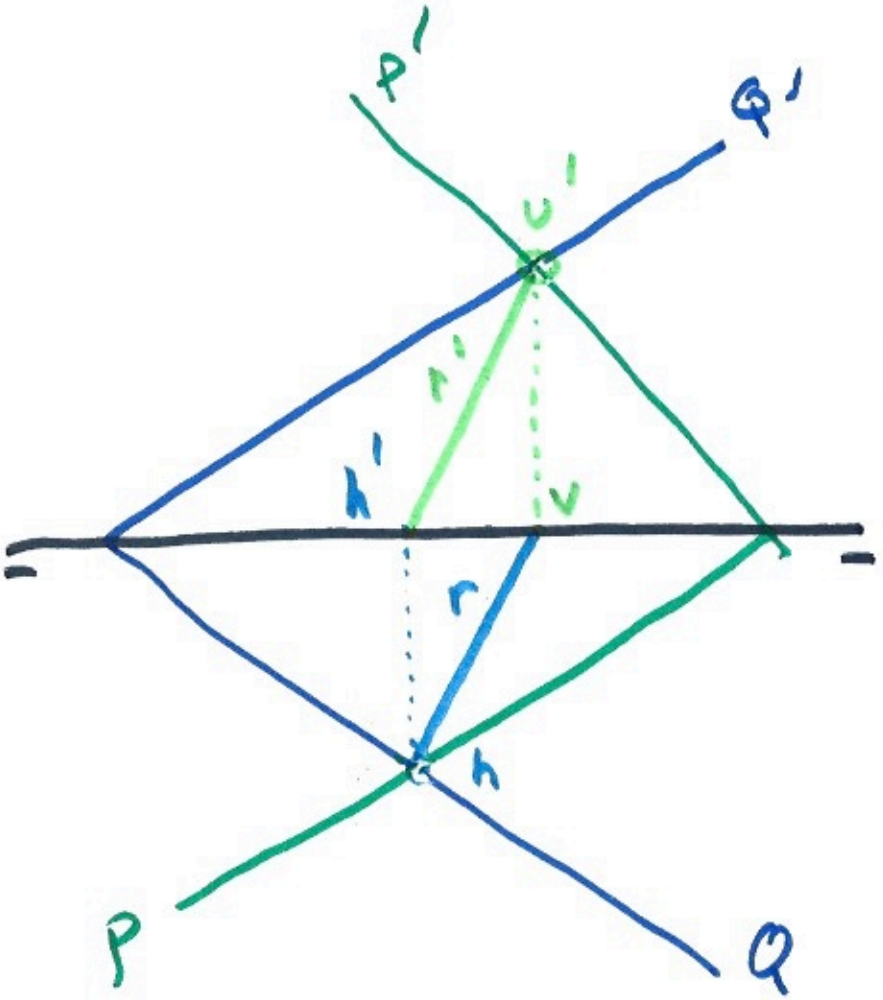


RECTA PUNTA ∈ P

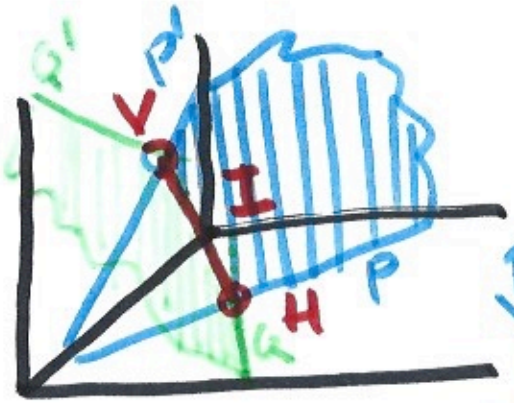


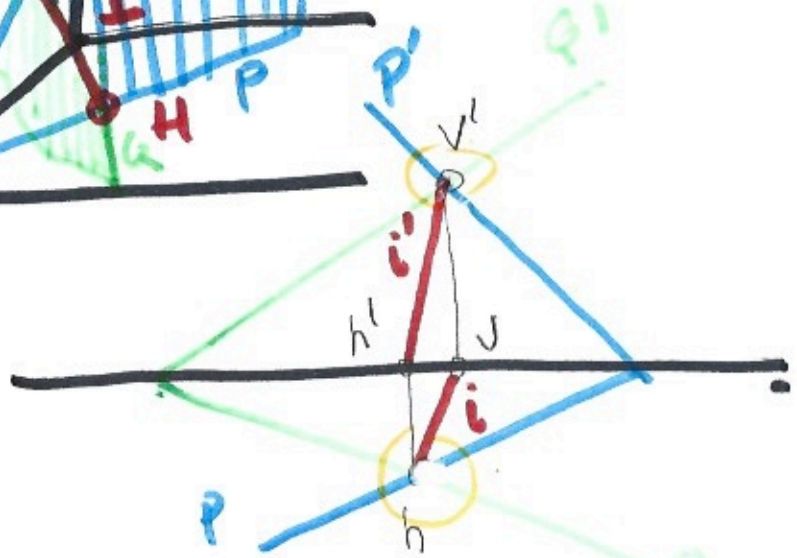
INTERSECCIÓN PLANOS

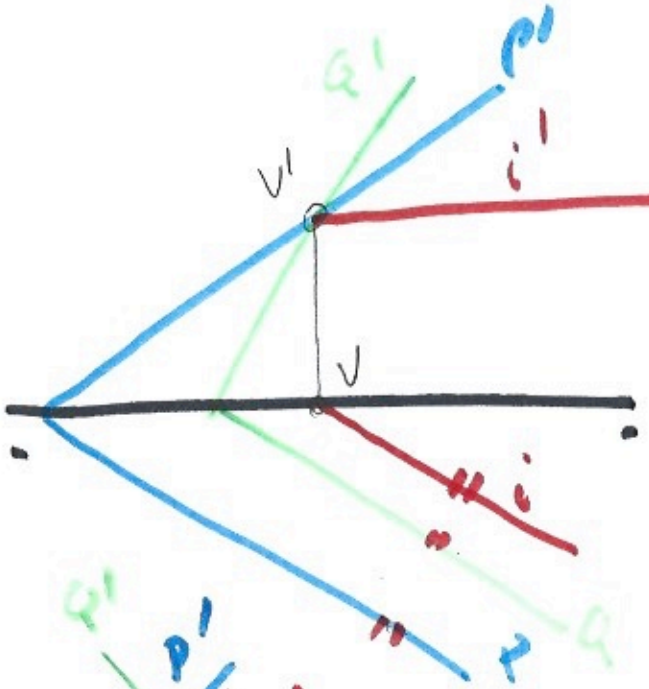


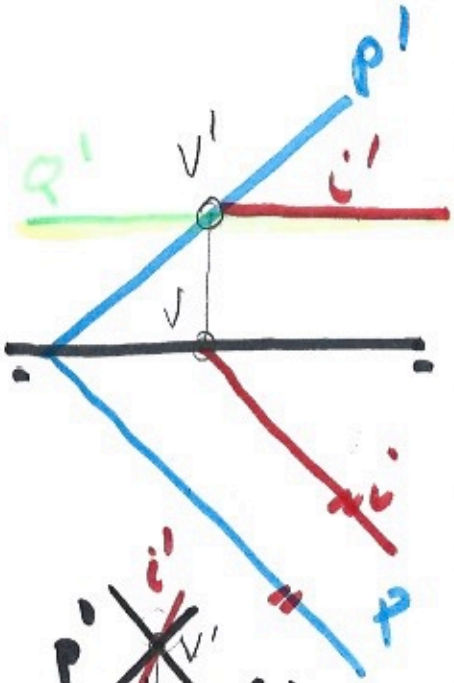


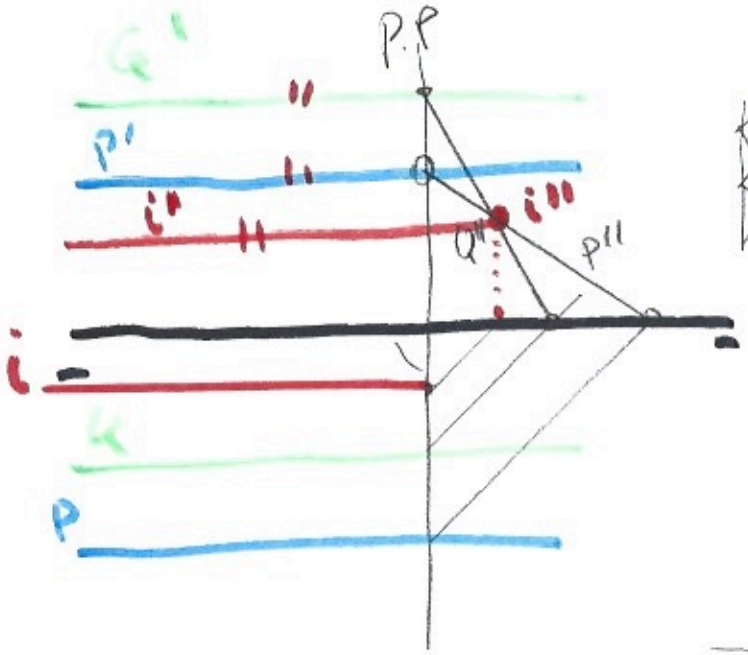
INTERSECCIONES

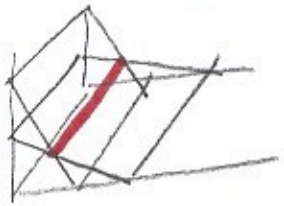


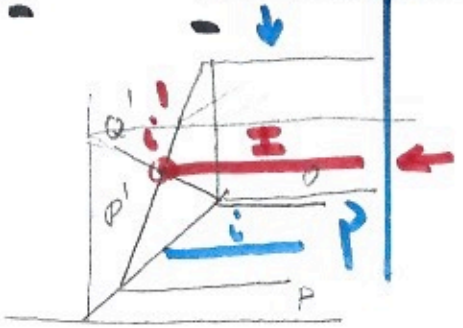


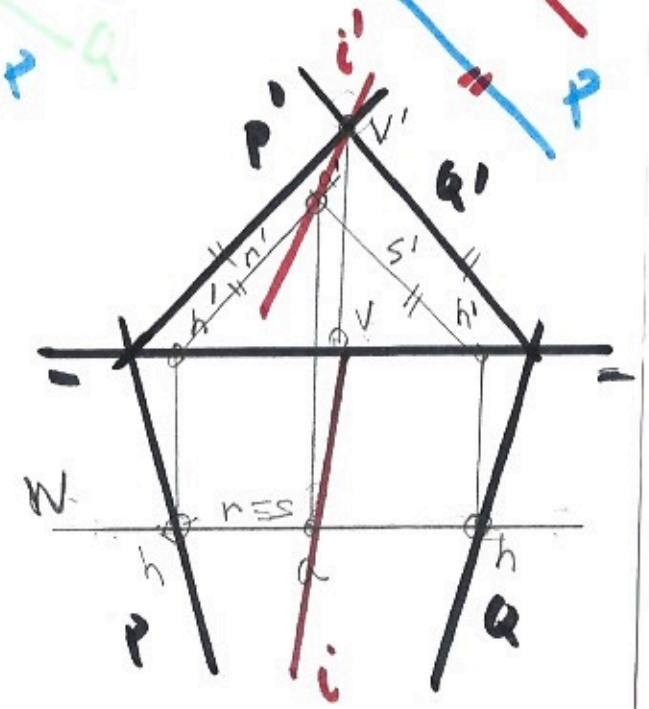




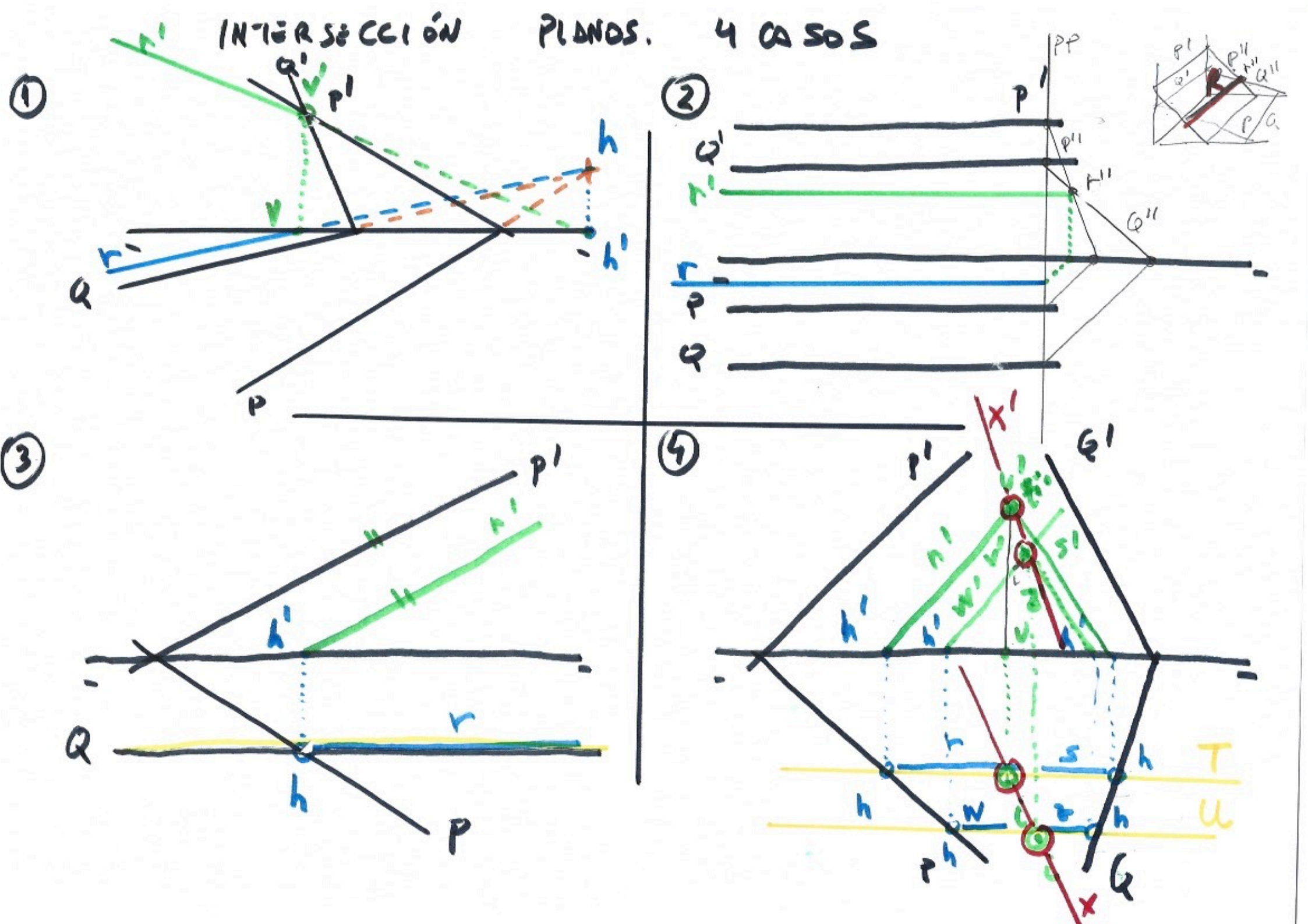




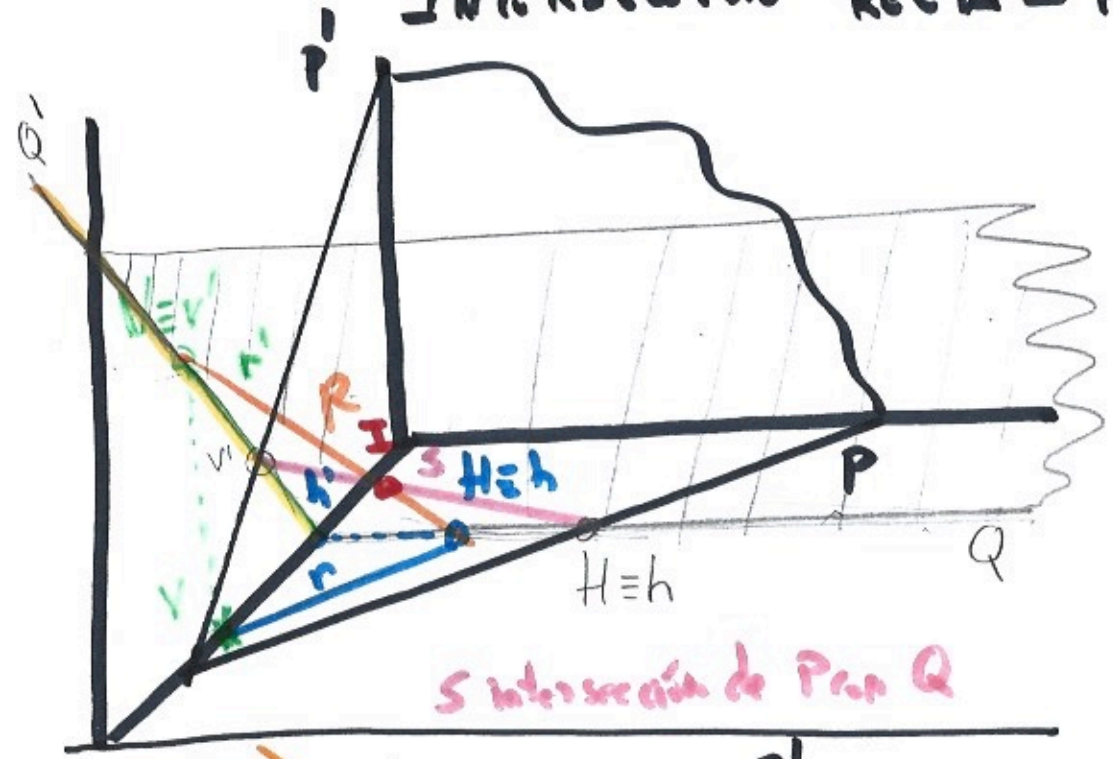




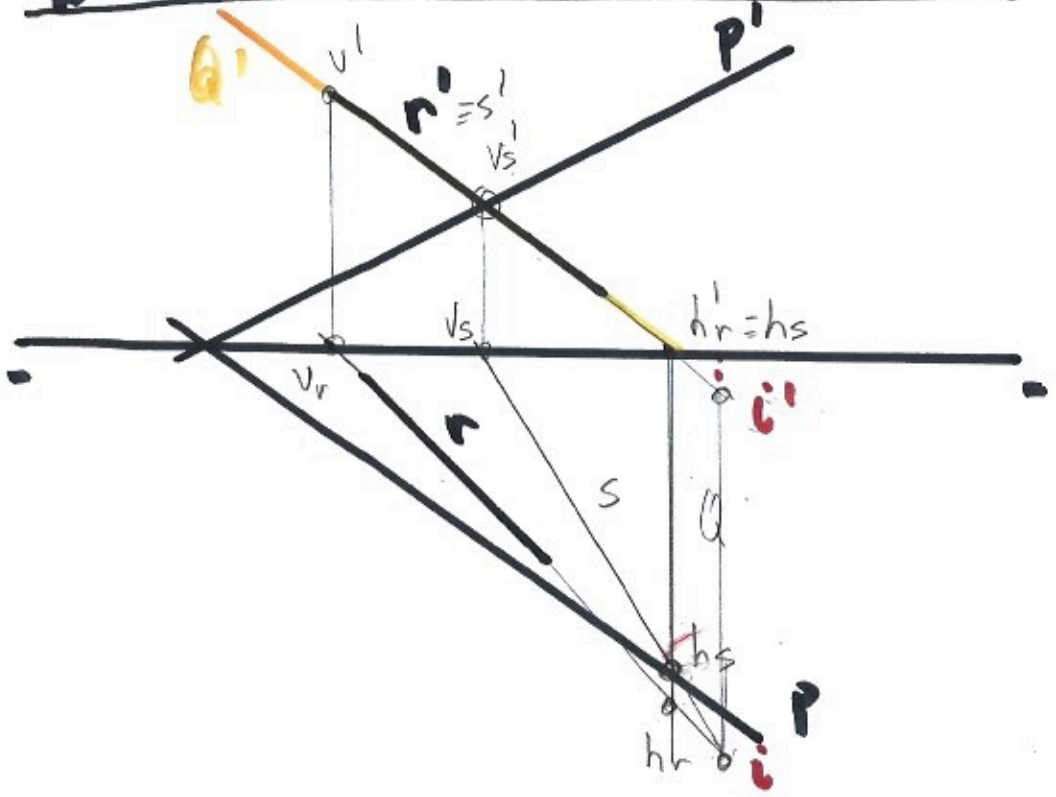
INTERSECCIÓN PLANOS. 4 CASOS



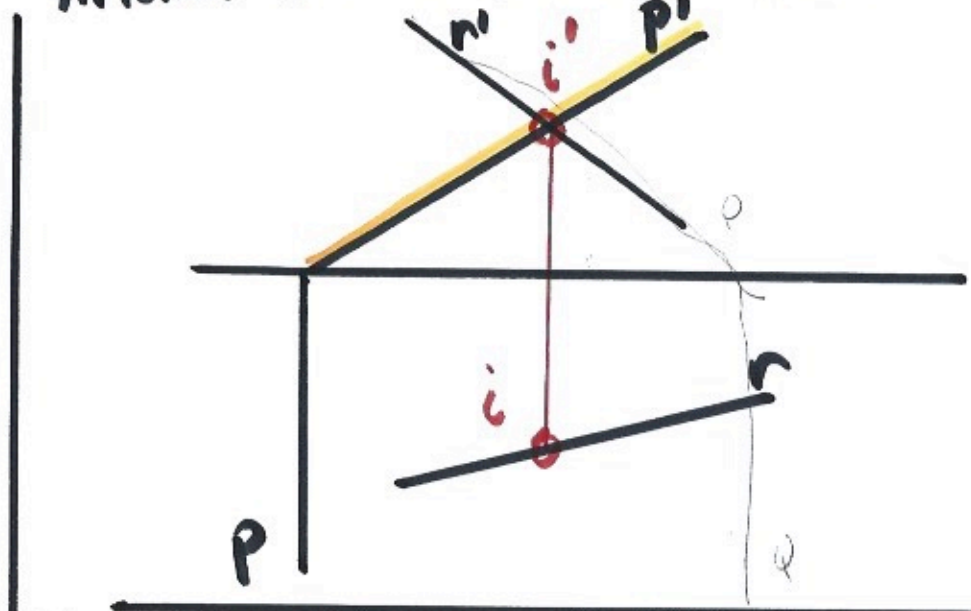
INTERSECCIÓN RECTA – PLANO



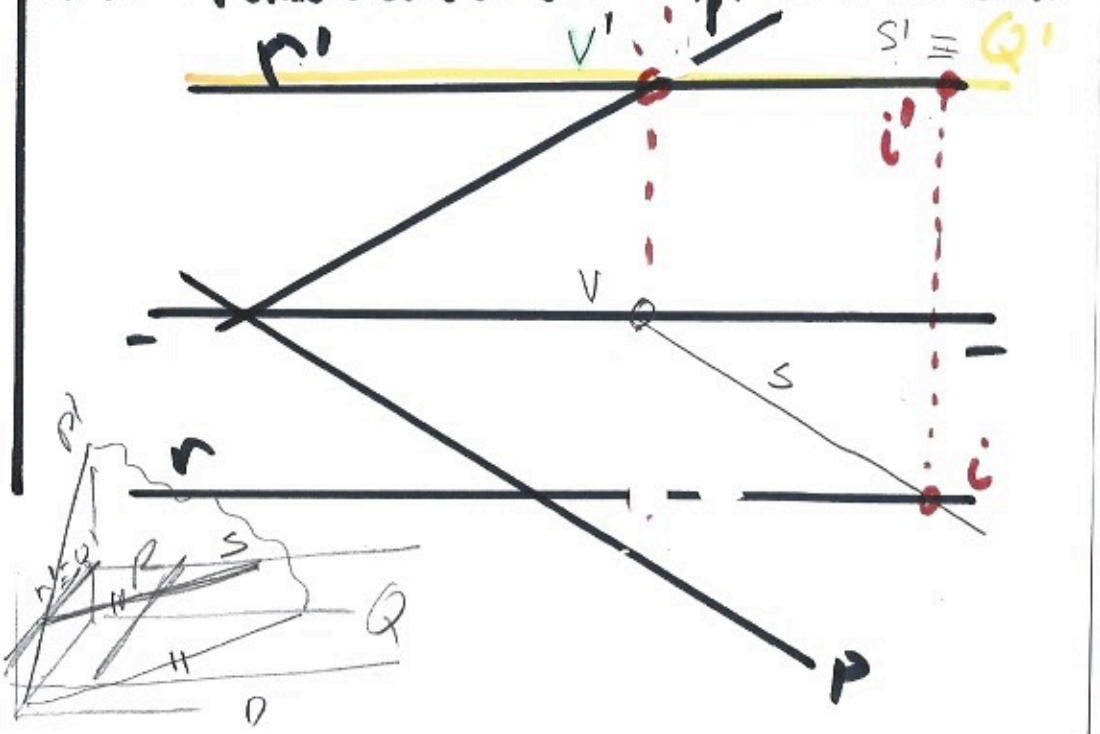
S intersección de P con Q



INTERS. P.PVERTICAL CON RECTA



INTER. PLANO OBLICUO CON RECTA FORMIENDO E.T.



INTERSECCIÓN DE PLANO CON FIGURAS