Faculty of Power and Aeronautical Engineering, IAAM, ENGINEERING GRAPHICS Exercise 2S Division of Fundamentals of Machine Design Student's name $\qquad$

PARALLEL AND PERPENDICULAR RELATIONSHIPS: LINES AND PLANES

| PROBLEMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## Division of Fundamentals of Machine Design

13. Complete missing views of points $\mathbf{D}$ and $\mathbf{M}$ belonging to a given vertically-projecting plane $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$
14. On the given plane $\gamma(1, m)$ draw two lines: a horizontal line $\mathbf{p}$ and an oblique line $\mathbf{b}$

15. Define an oblique plane $\delta$ using a horizontal and a frontal line. Point $K$ should belong to this plane, $K \in \delta$. Solve the problem for:

16 a) $K=p \cap c$

16. c) $\quad K \notin p ; K \notin c$


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17. Find the missing view of the quadrangle PQRS, assuming, that it belongs to the given plane $\boldsymbol{\beta}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{f})$.


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18. Find the missing view of segment $\mathbf{E F}$ assuming that $\mathbf{E F} \| \varphi(\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{s})$.

19. Define an oblique plane $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ parallel to the plane of triangle KLM. Point $\mathbf{A}$ should belong to plane $\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{A} \in \boldsymbol{\alpha}$


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The point $\mathbf{J}$ is the point of intersection of the plane $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ pierced by the straight line d, what can be marked as;

$$
\mathrm{J}=\alpha \| \mathrm{d} .
$$

20. Draw line $\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{G} \in \mathbf{b}$, perpendicular to plane $\boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathrm{j})$. Find the point of intersection $\mathbf{Q}$ of line $\mathbf{b}$ and plane $\delta$.

21. Draw line $n$, perpendicular to plane $\boldsymbol{\beta}(\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{c})$. Point $\mathbf{L}$ should belong to line $\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{L} \in \mathbf{n}$.


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If $\mathbf{n} \perp \boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{p})$ then $\mathbf{n}^{\prime} \perp \mathbf{p}^{\prime}$ and $\mathbf{n}^{\prime \prime} \perp \mathbf{c}$ ".
22. Draw line $\mathbf{n}$ perpendicular to plane $\boldsymbol{\alpha}(\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{e})$. Point $\mathbf{H}$ should belong to line $\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{H} \in \mathbf{n}$.


