

# Geometria Descritiva II

Paralelismo, Perpendicularismo, Intersecção

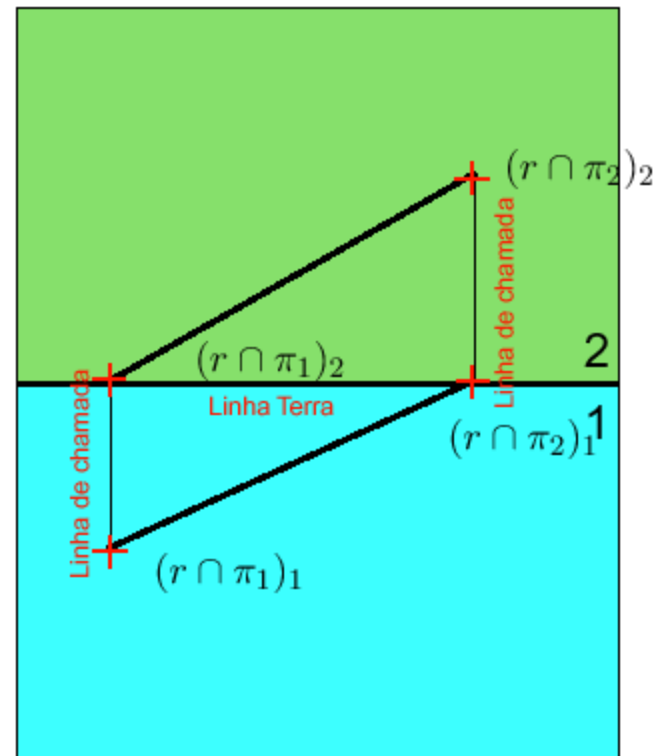
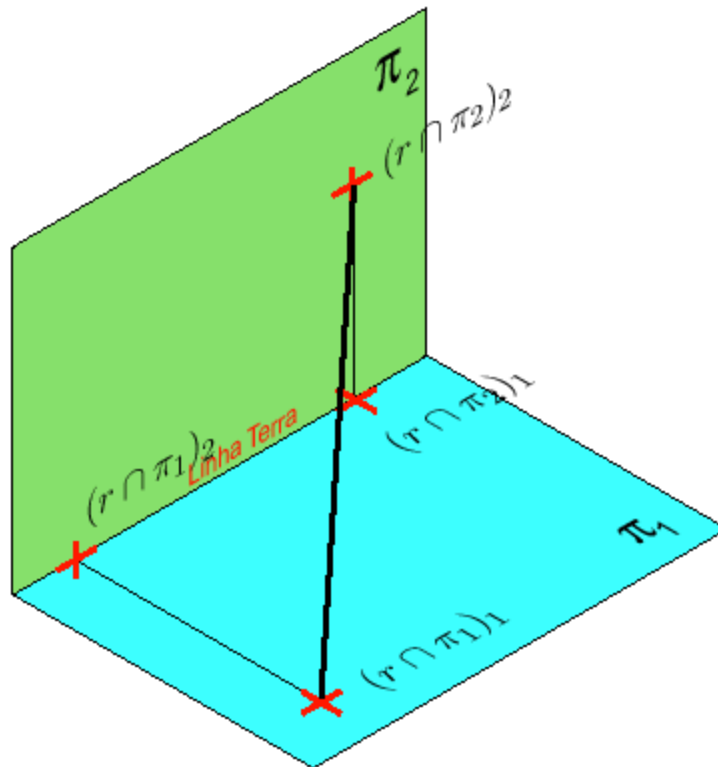


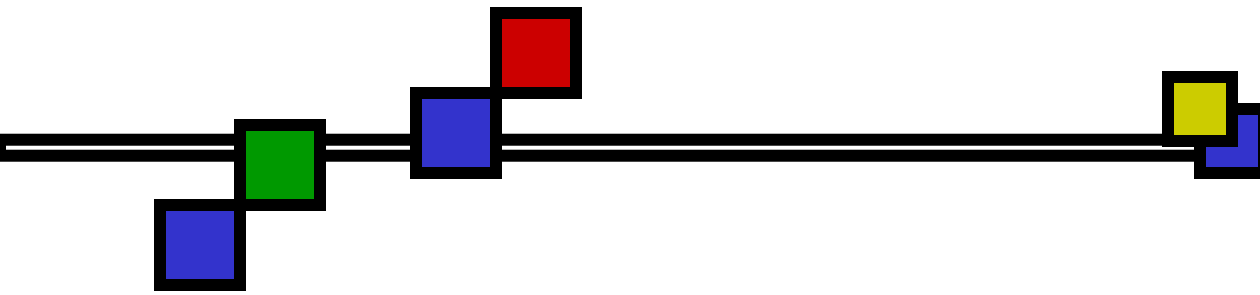
**PCC0201 – Geometria Descritiva**

Revisando...

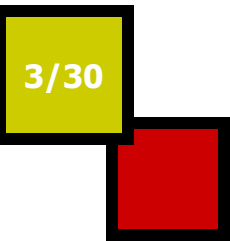
traços de uma reta!

(traço = intersecção)

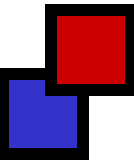


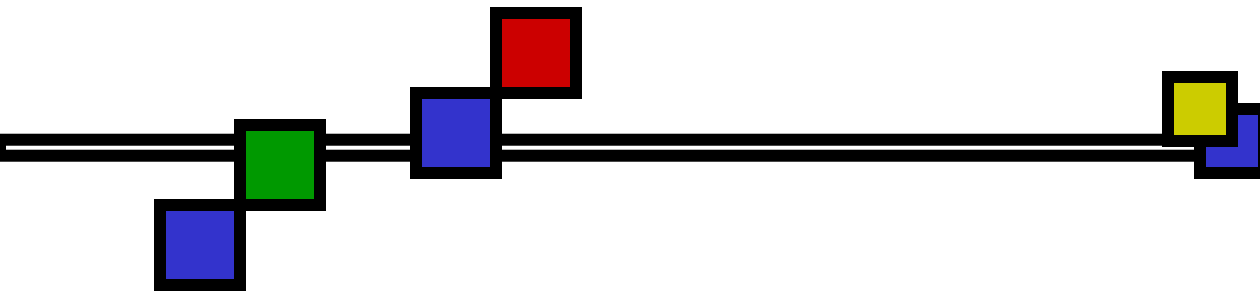


# Verdadeira Grandeza

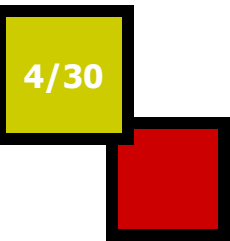


*“NA PROJEÇÃO CILÍNDRICA, UM ELEMENTO SE PROJETA EM VERDADEIRA GRANDEZA SE ESTIVER PARALELO AO PLANO DE PROJEÇÃO”.*

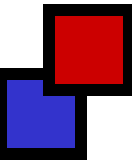




# Paralelismo



*“NA PROJEÇÃO CILÍNDRICA, O PARALELISMO SE CONSERVA”.*



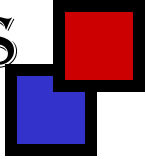


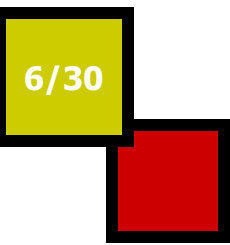
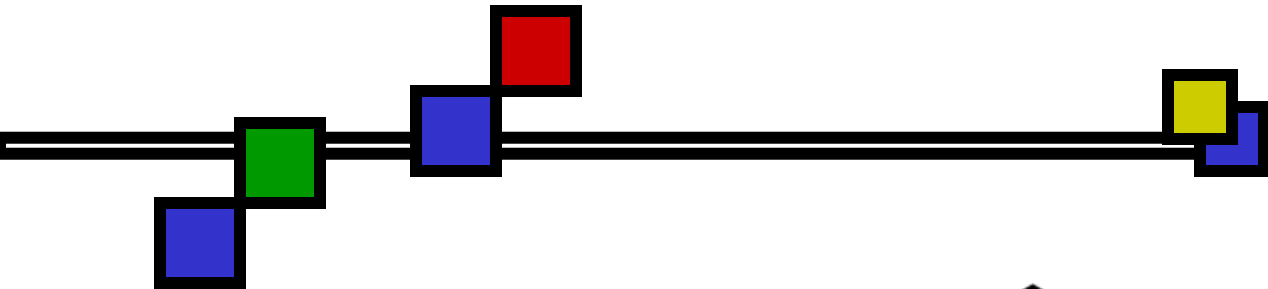
# Perpendicularismo



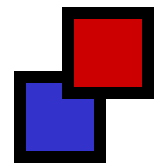
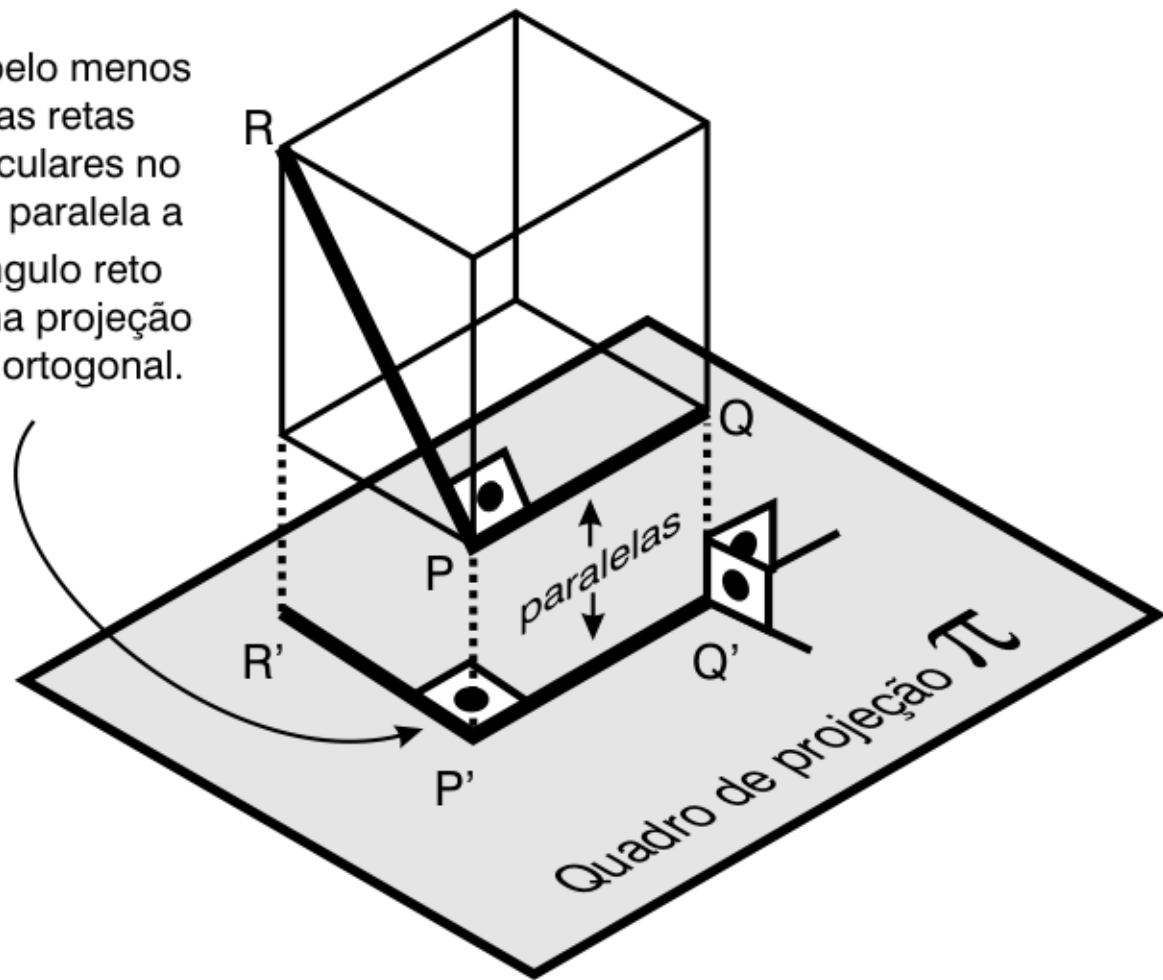
5/30

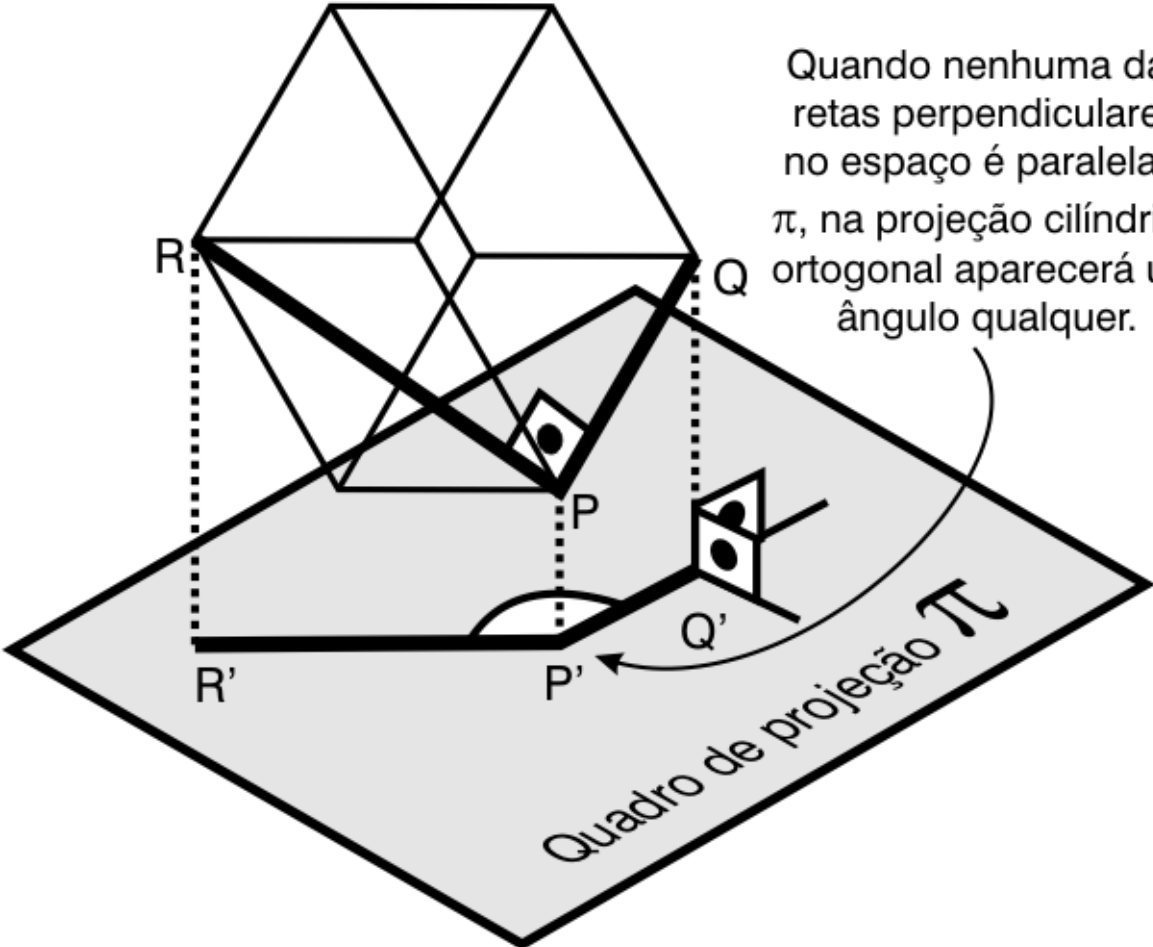
“NA PROJEÇÃO CILÍNDRICA, RETAS ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES SÓ CONSERVAM O PERPENDICULARISMO QUANDO PELO MENOS UMA DELAS FOR PARALELA AO PLANO DE PROJEÇÃO”.



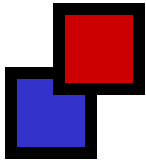


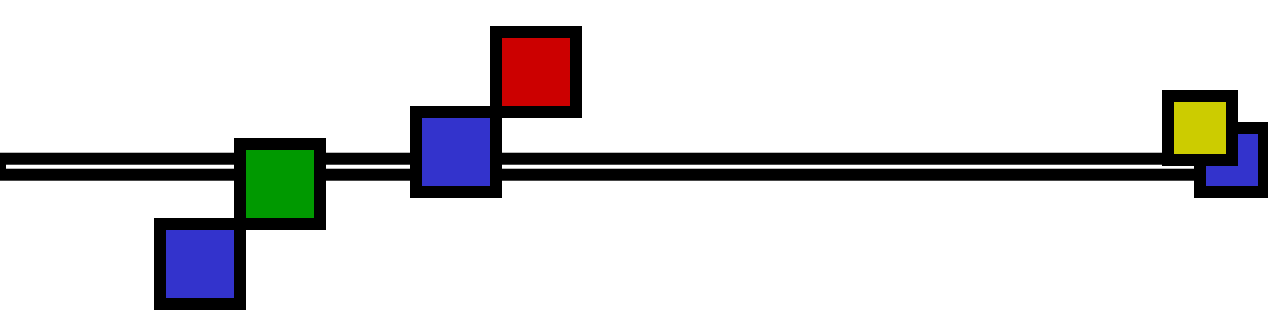
Quando pelo menos uma das retas perpendiculares no espaço é paralela a  $\pi$ , um ângulo reto aparece na projeção cilíndrica ortogonal.



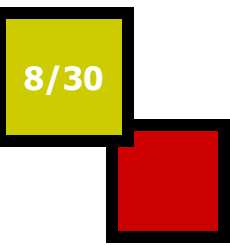


Quando nenhuma das retas perpendiculares no espaço é paralela a  $\pi$ , na projeção cilíndrica ortogonal aparecerá um ângulo qualquer.

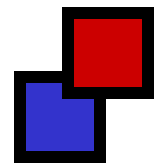
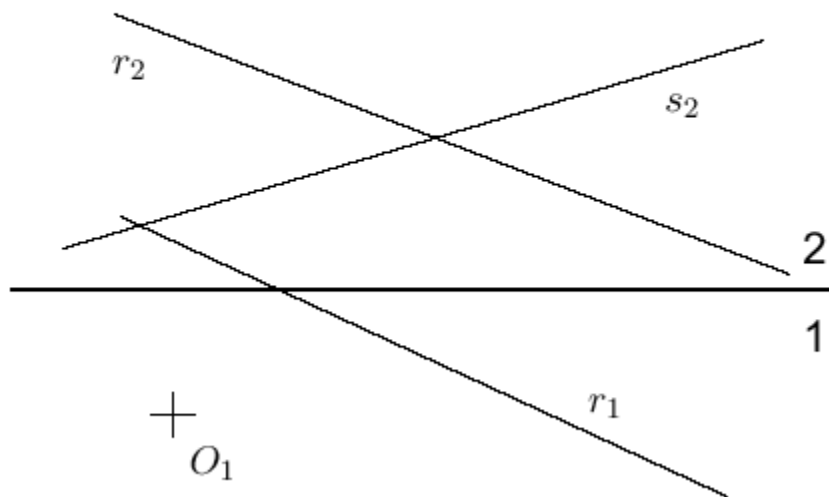




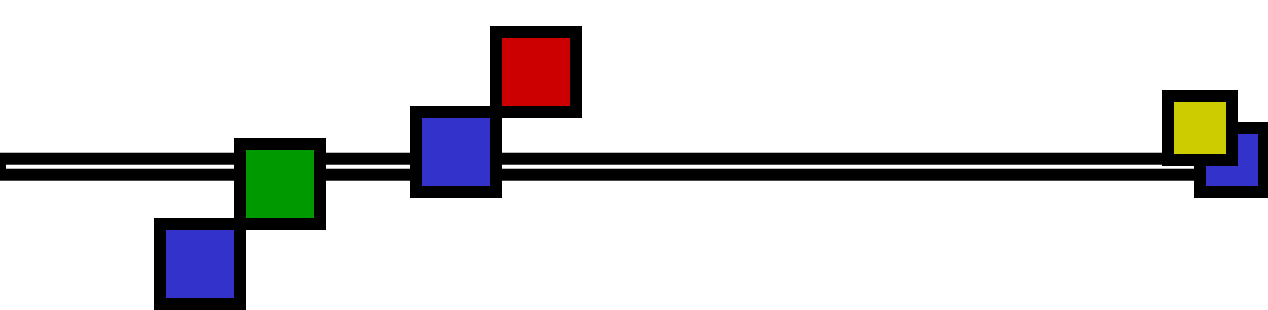
# Exercício 8 em aula



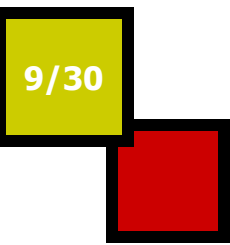
Exercício 8 *Completar as projeções que faltam, sabendo-se que as retas  $r$  e  $s$  são concorrentes entre si e o ponto  $O$  pertence à  $s$ .*



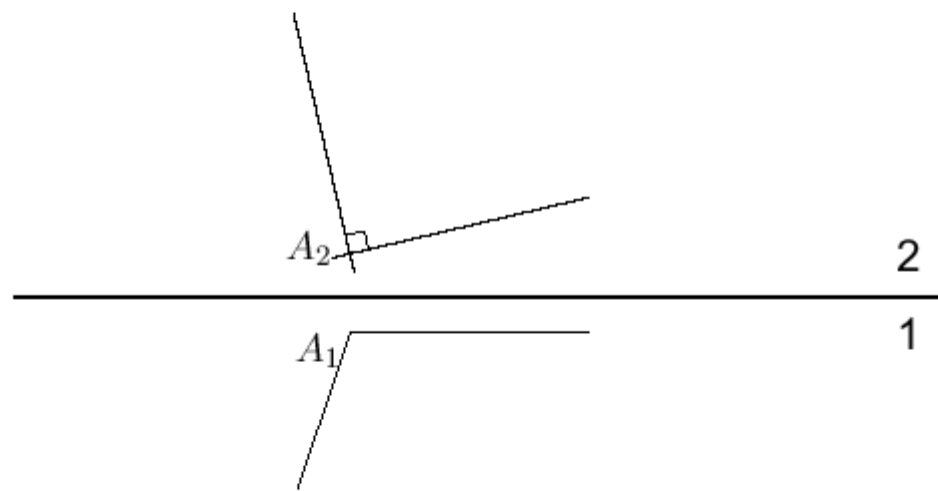




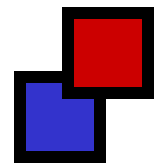
# Exercício 8

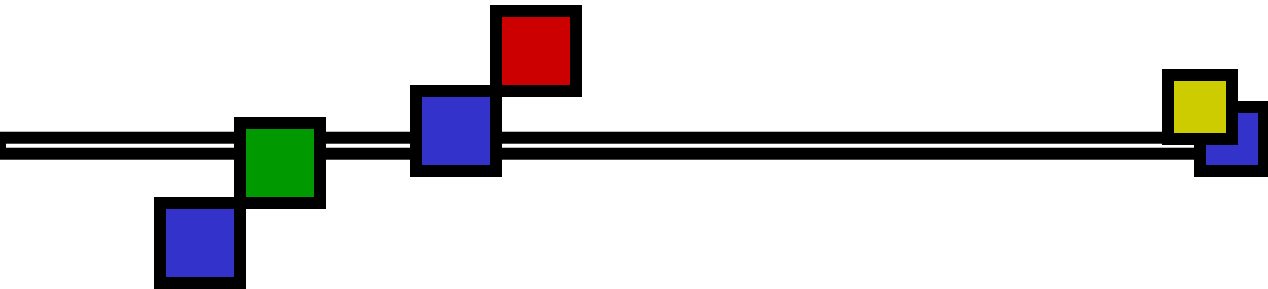


*Exercício 8:* Convença-se de que o ângulo  $\hat{A}$  (pense no espaço) mostrado na *épura* é reto<sup>a</sup>.

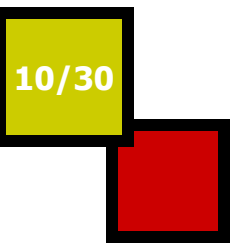


<sup>a</sup>Parece óbvio, mas nessa altura do campeonato, você já deve saber que não é!

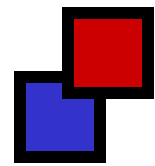
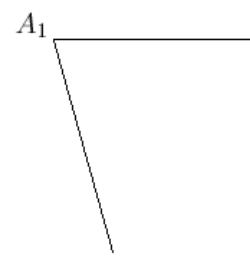
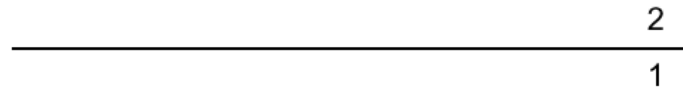
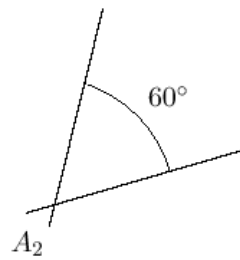


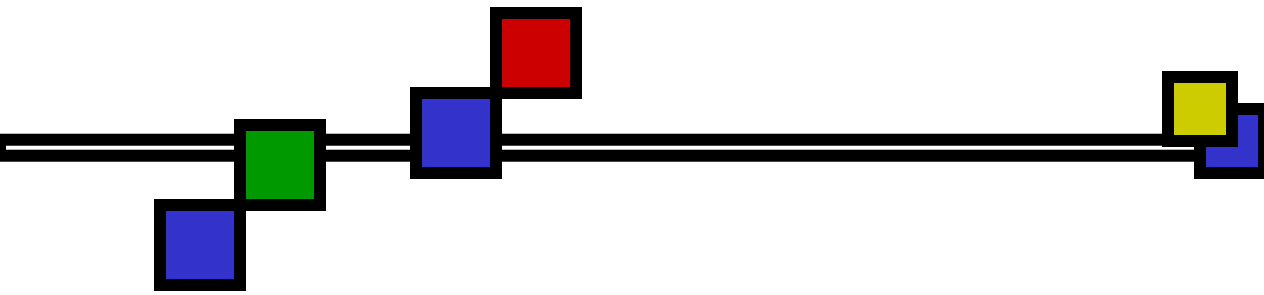


# Exercício 9

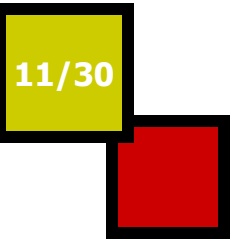


**Exercício 9:** Convença-se de que o ângulo  $\hat{A}$  mostrado na *épura* não tem  $60^\circ$ .

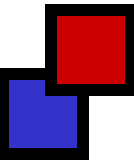


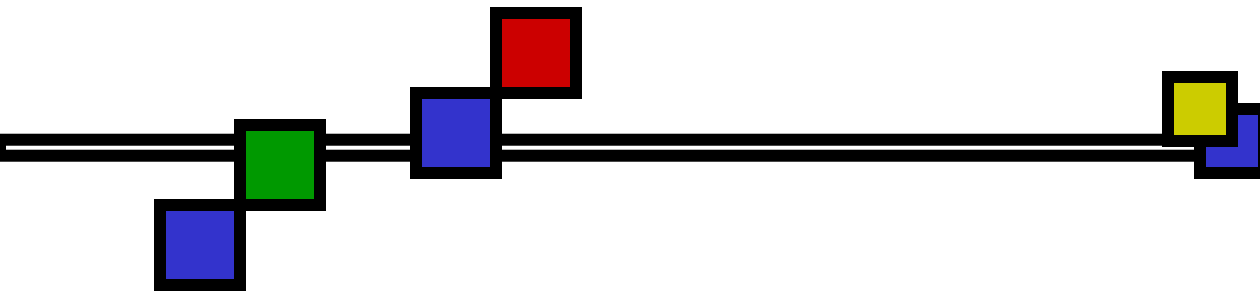


# Exercício 10

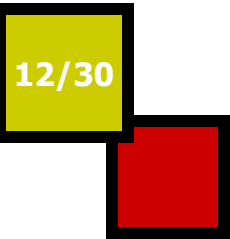


*Exercício 10:* Quantas retas no espaço formam um ângulo de 60 graus com  $\pi_1$  e são frontais?

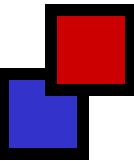


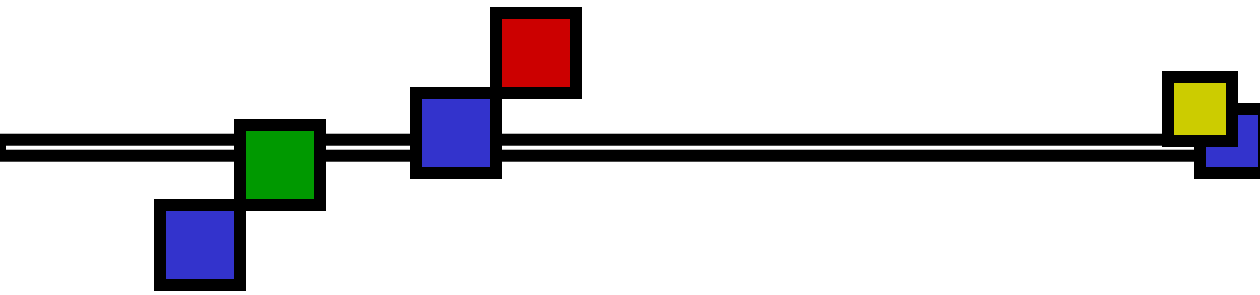


# Exercício 11

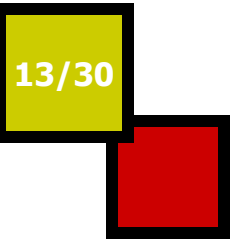


*Exercício 11:* Representar em é pura três retas que fazem um ângulo de 60 graus com  $\pi_1$  .

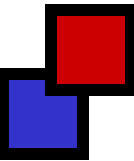


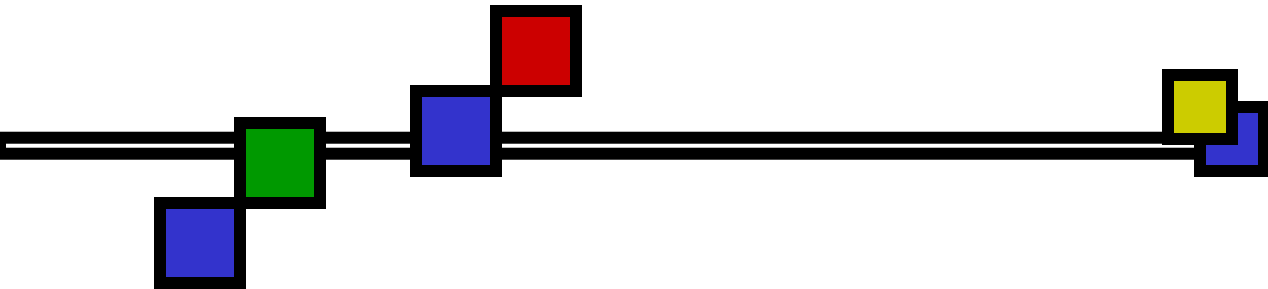


## Exercício 12

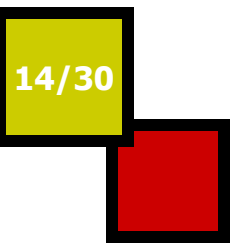


**Exercício 12:** Traçar por um ponto  $A$  situado no primeiro diedro ( $A$  é arbitrário, você escolhe a sua posição), as retas paralelas à  $\pi_2$  que fazem um ângulo de  $60^\circ$  com  $\pi_1$  e obter seus traços.

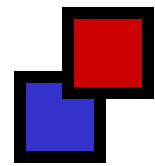
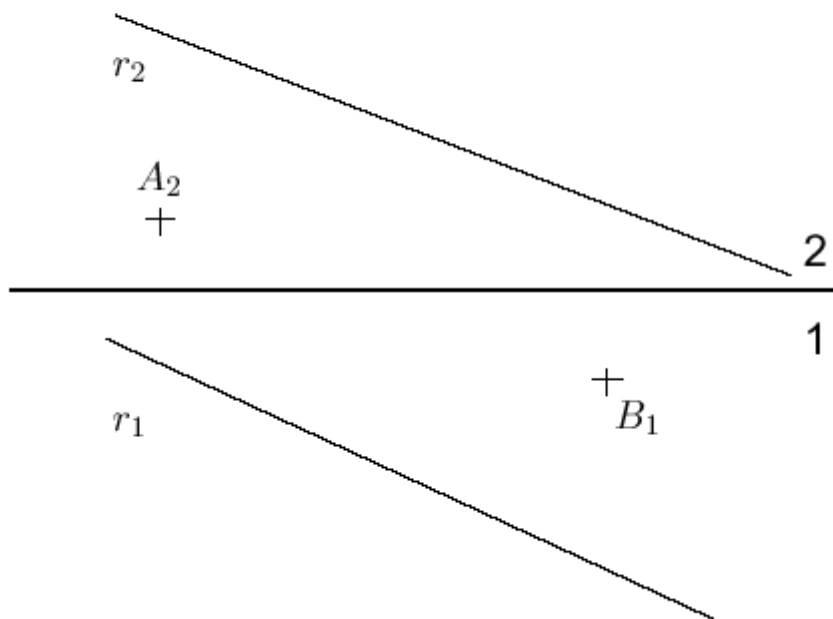


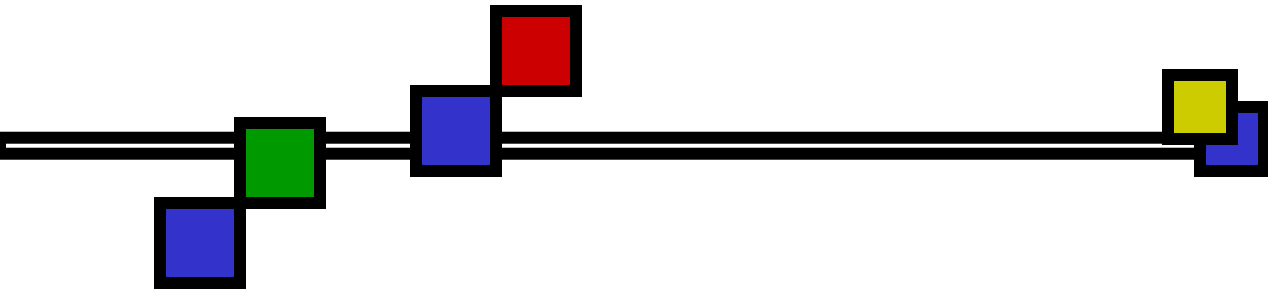


# Exercício 13

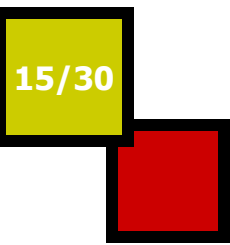


*Exercício 13:* Os pontos  $A$  e  $B$  definem uma reta  $s$  paralela à reta  $r$ . Determine as projeções de  $s$ .

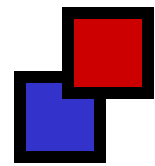
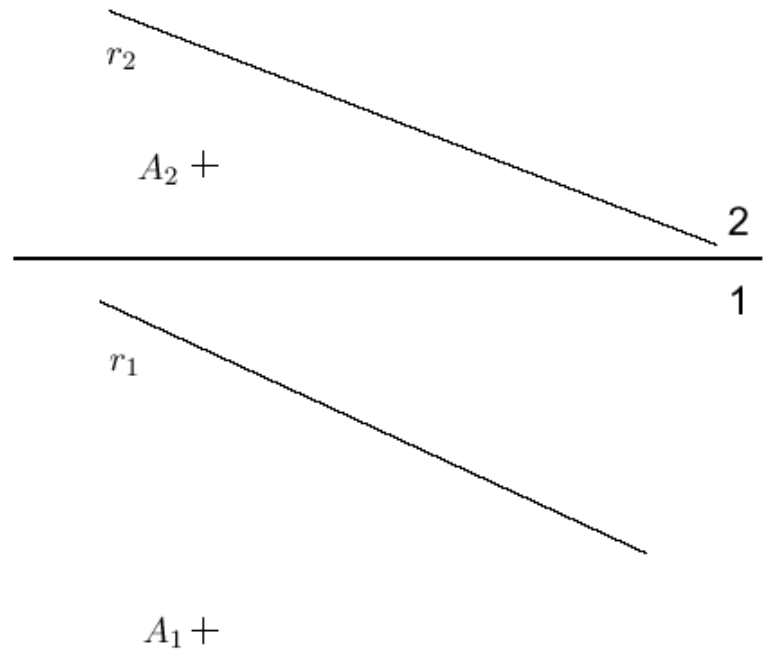


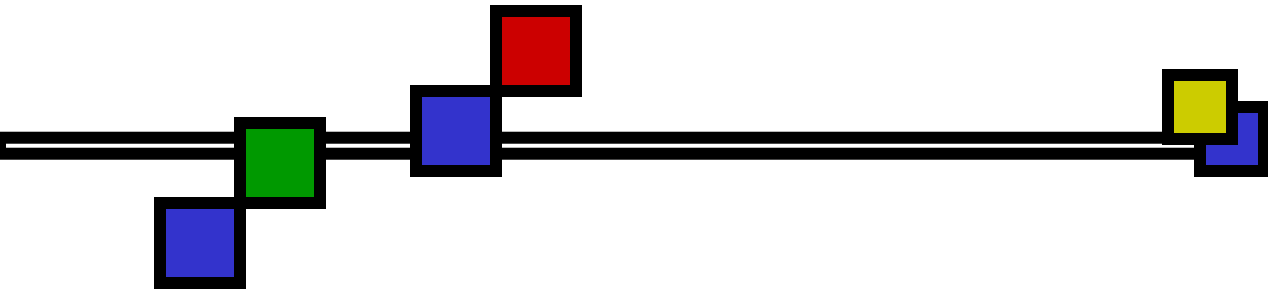


# Exercício 14

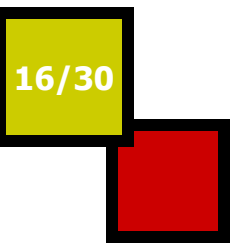


*Exercício 14:* Determinar a reta  $s$  paralela à  $\pi_1$  que passa por  $A$  e que se apóia na reta  $r$ .

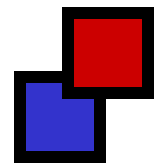
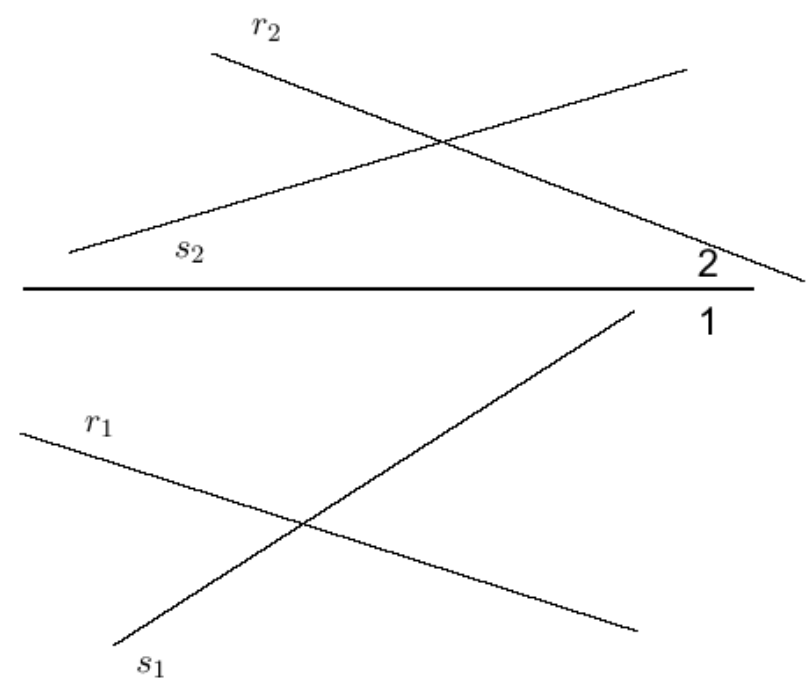




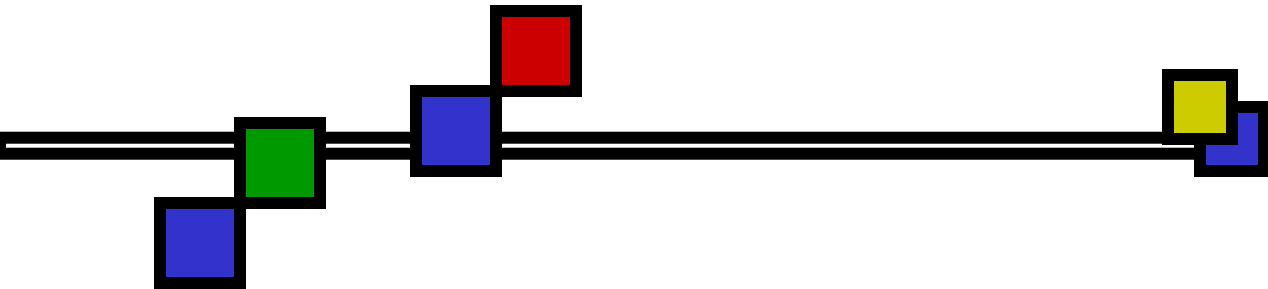
# Exercício 15



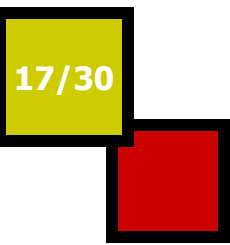
**Exercício 15:** Determinar a reta perpendicular à  $\pi_2$  que se apóia nas retas  $r$  e  $s$ .







# Exercício 16



*Exercício 16:* Determinar as retas que passam por  $A$ , fazem um ângulo de 60 graus com  $\pi_1$ , e que se apóiam em  $r$ .

