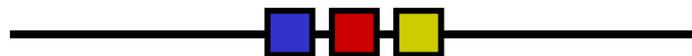


Geometria Descritiva II

Paralelismo, Perpendicularismo, Intersecção

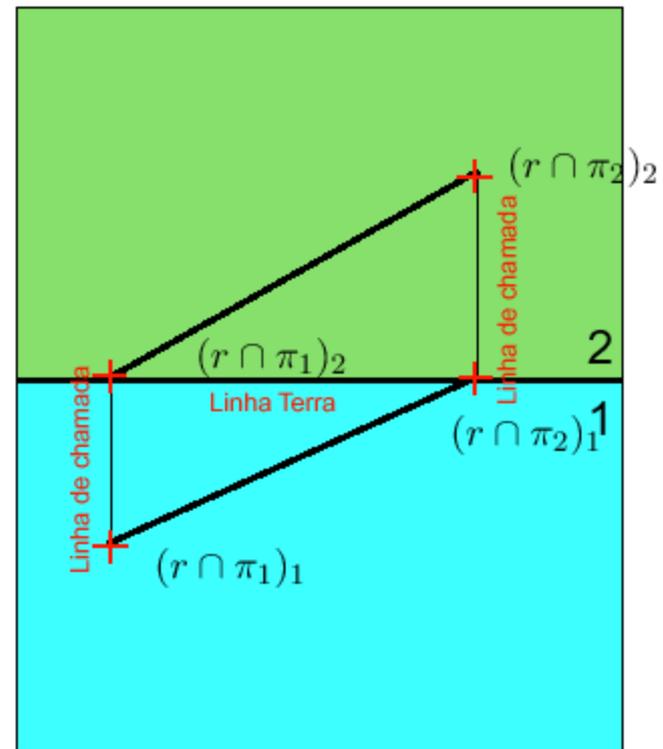
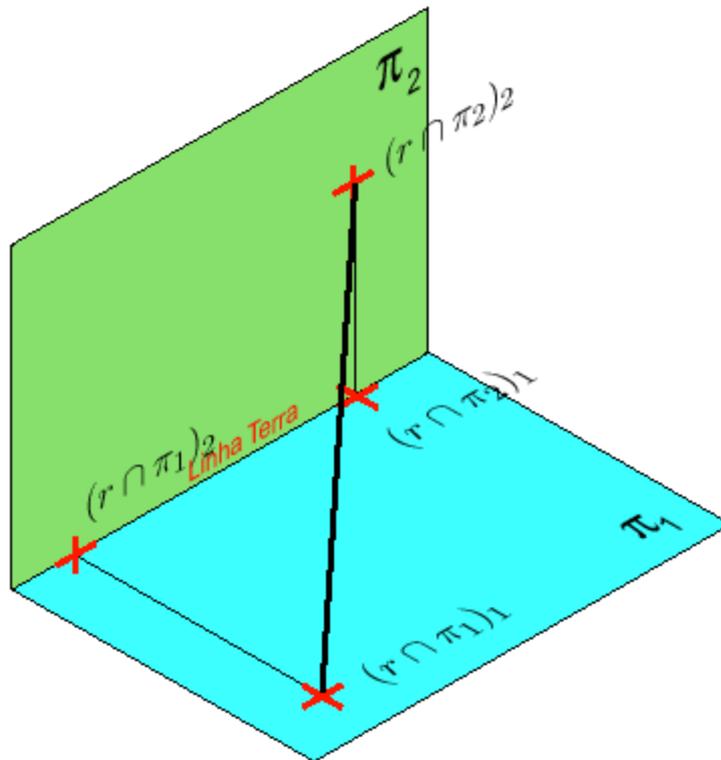


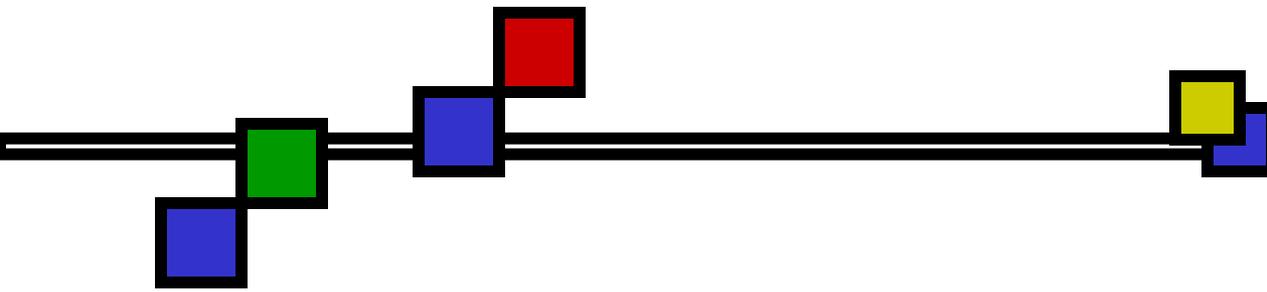
PCC0201 – Geometria Descritiva

Revisando...

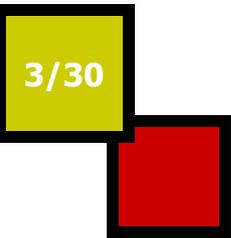
traços de uma reta!

(traço = intersecção)

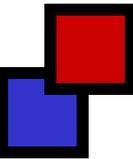


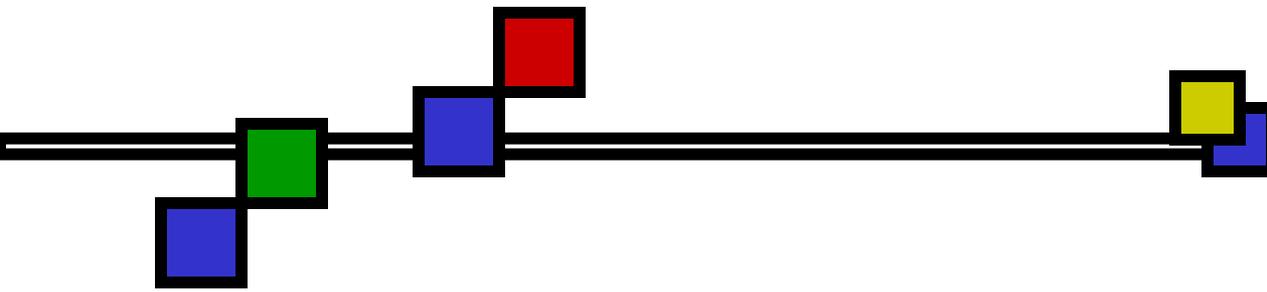


Verdadeira Grandeza

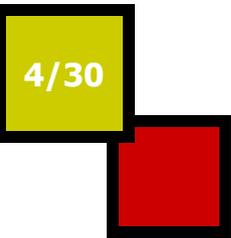


“NA PROJEÇÃO CILÍNDRICA, UM ELEMENTO SE PROJETA EM VERDADEIRA GRANDEZA SE ESTIVER PARALELO AO PLANO DE PROJEÇÃO”.

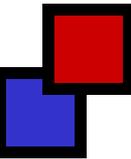


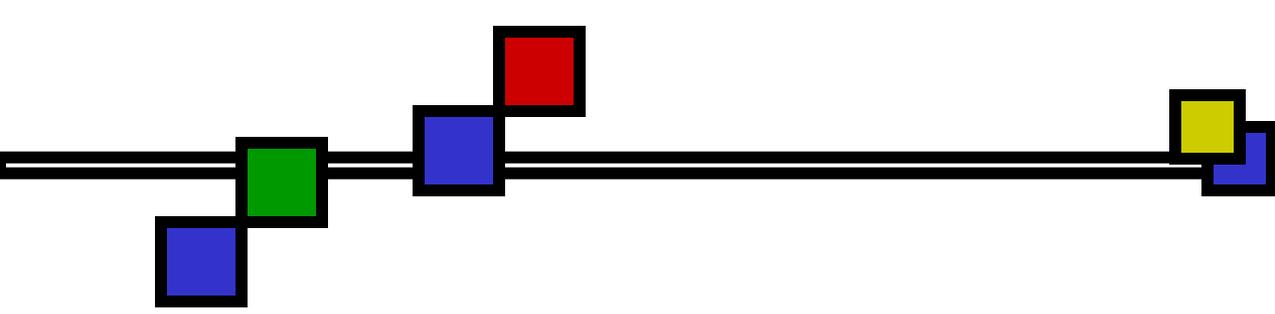


Paralelismo

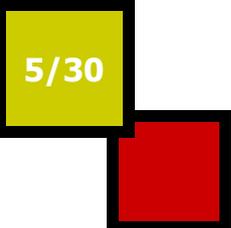


“NA PROJEÇÃO CILÍNDRICA, O PARALELISMO SE CONSERVA”.



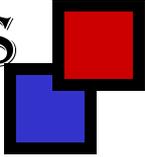


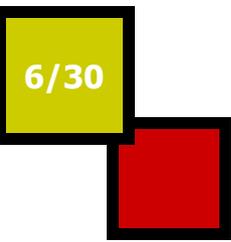
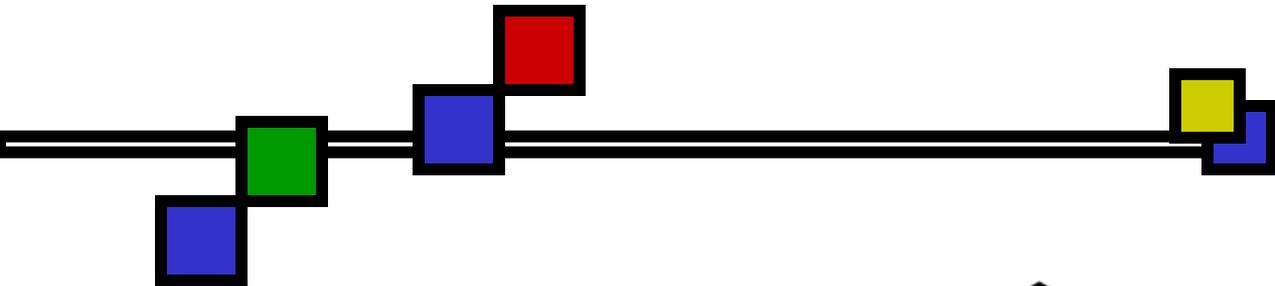
Perpendicularismo



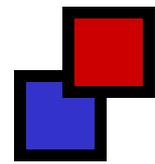
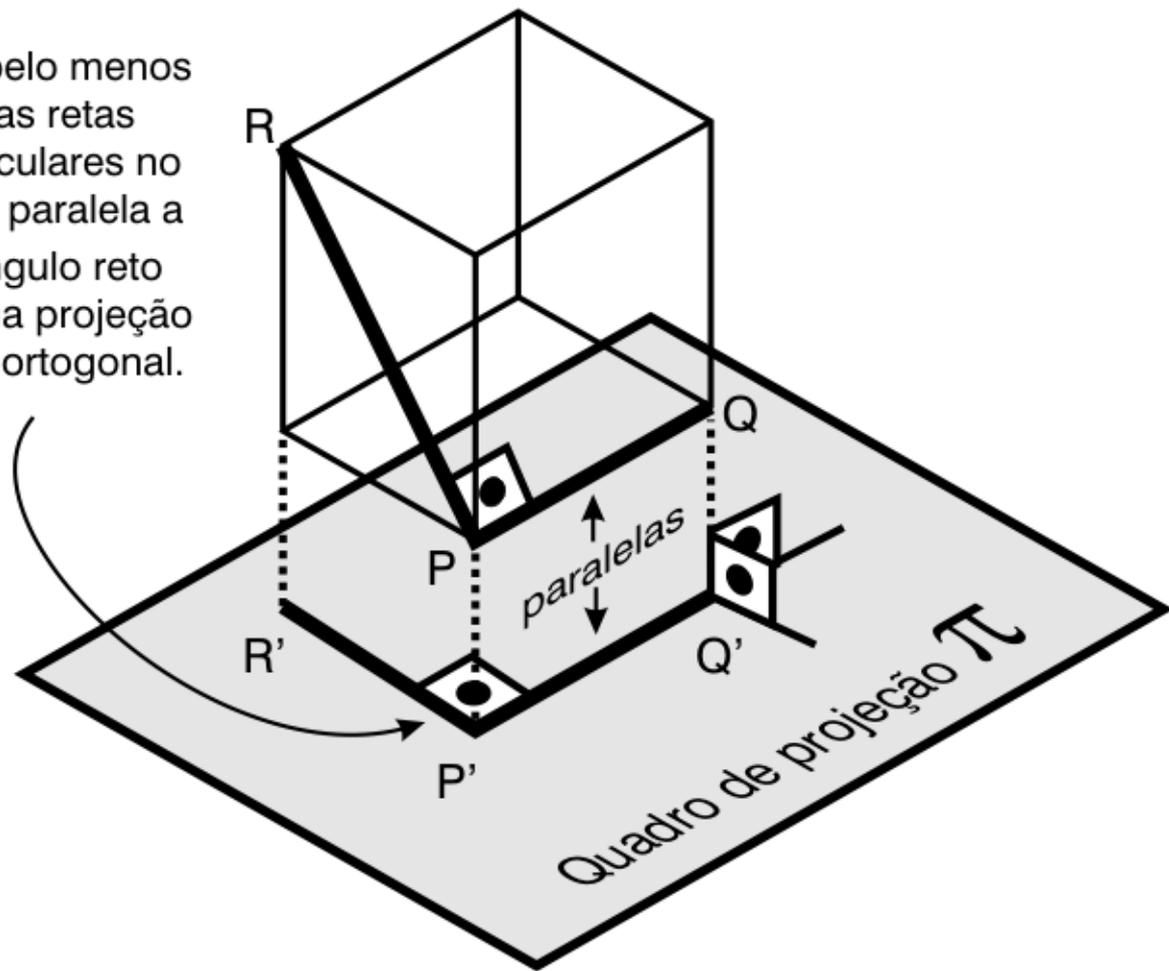
5/30

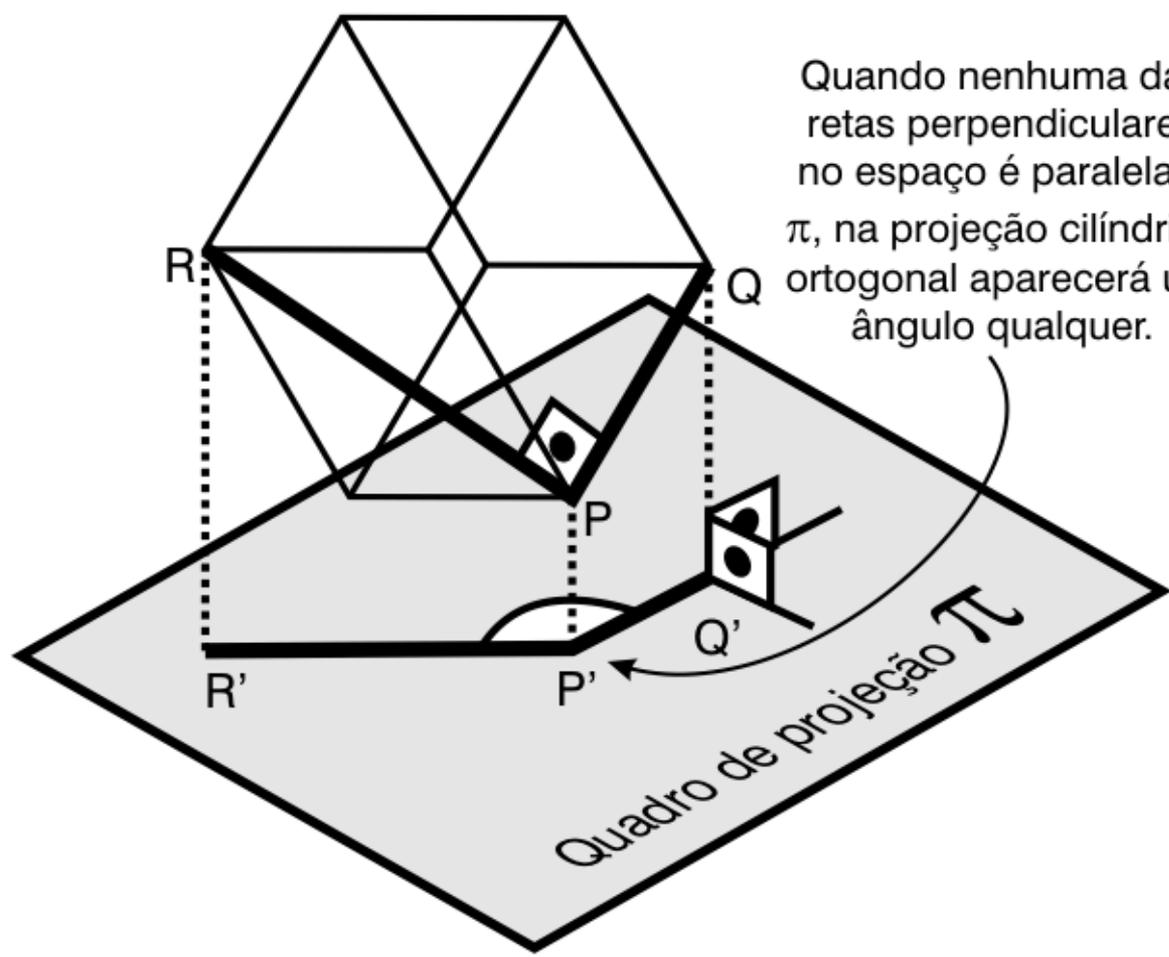
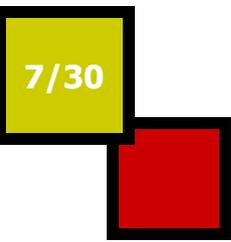
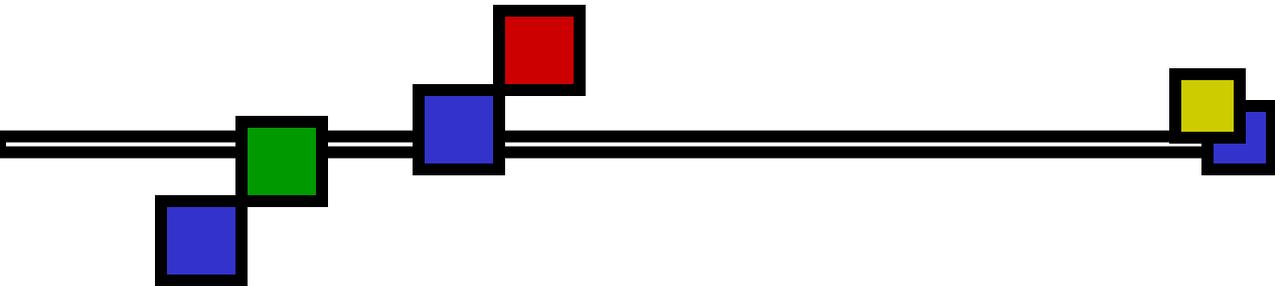
“NA PROJEÇÃO CILÍNDRICA, RETAS ORTOGONAIS / PERPENDICULARES SÓ CONSERVAM O PERPENDICULARISMO QUANDO PELO MENOS UMA DELAS FOR PARALELA AO PLANO DE PROJEÇÃO”.



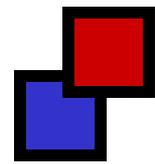


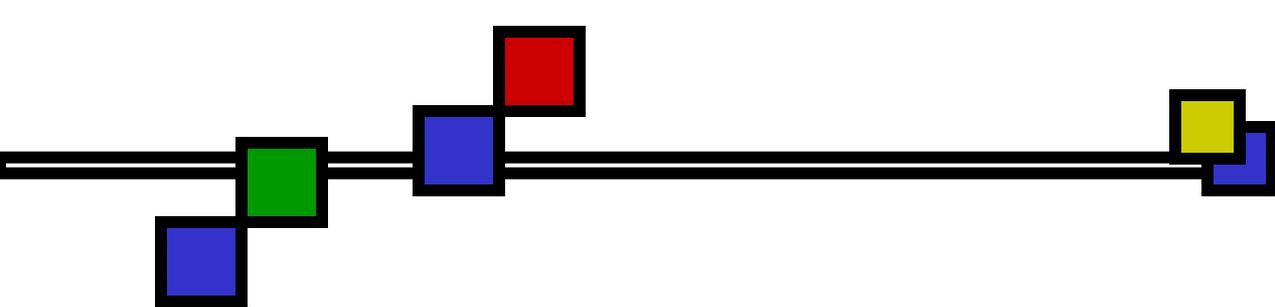
Quando pelo menos uma das retas perpendiculares no espaço é paralela a π , um ângulo reto aparece na projeção cilíndrica ortogonal.



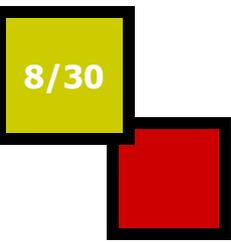


Quando nenhuma das retas perpendiculares no espaço é paralela a π , na projeção cilíndrica ortogonal aparecerá um ângulo qualquer.

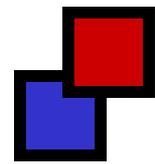
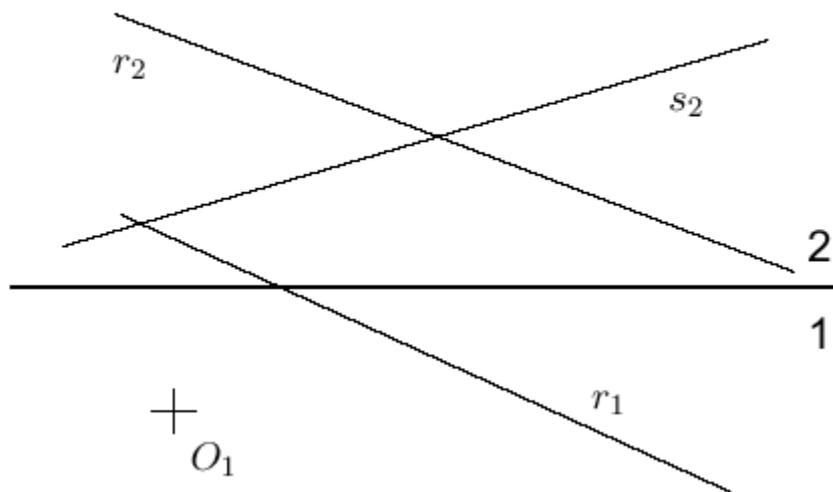


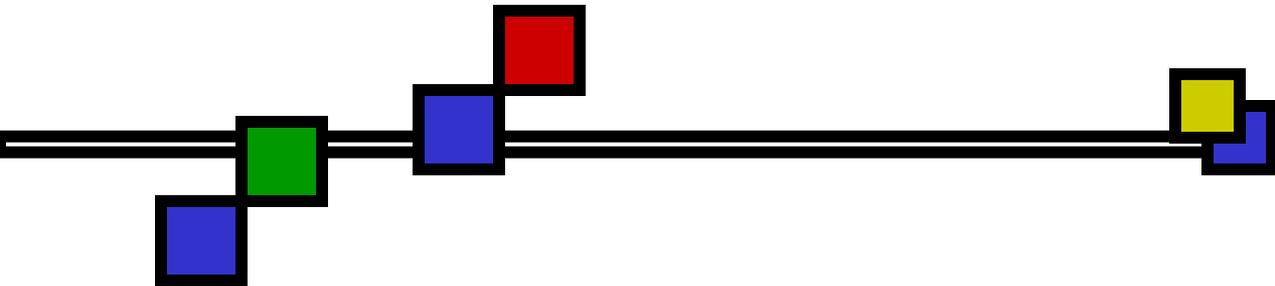


Exercício 8 em aula

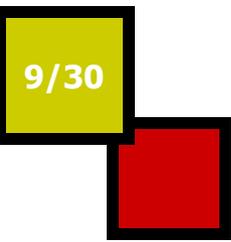


Exercício 8 *Completar as projeções que faltam, sabendo-se que as retas r e s são concorrentes entre si e o ponto O pertence à s .*

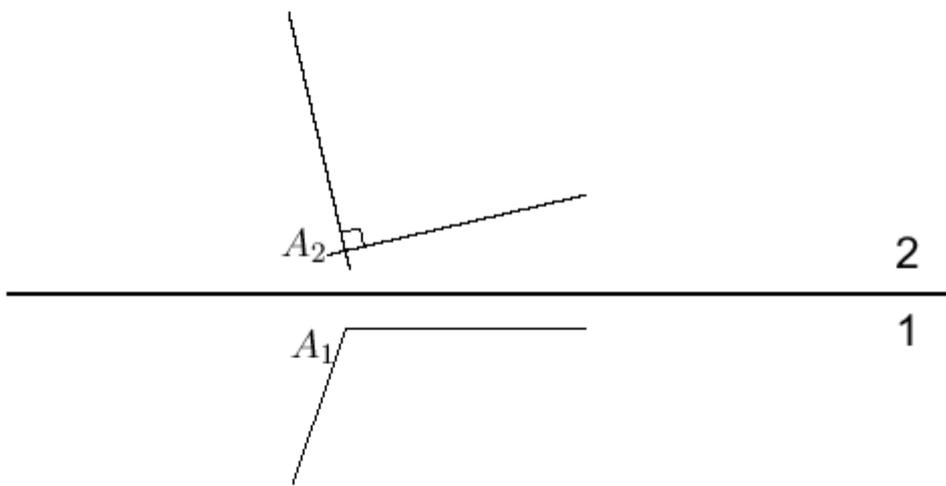




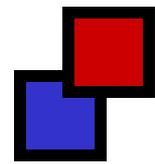
Exercício 8

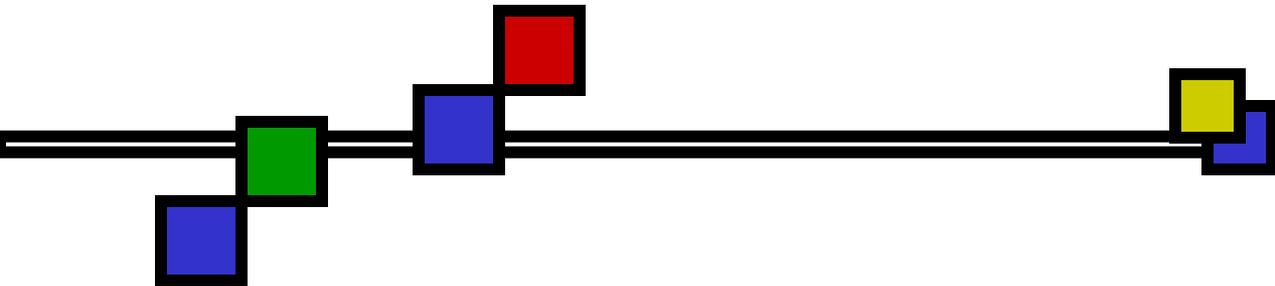


Exercício 8: Convença-se de que o ângulo \hat{A} (pense no espaço) mostrado na *épura* é reto^a.

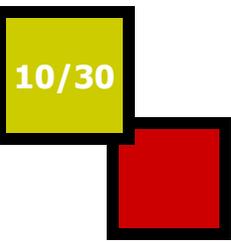


^aParece óbvio, mas nessa altura do campeonato, você já deve saber que não é!

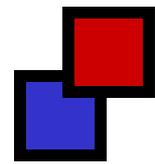
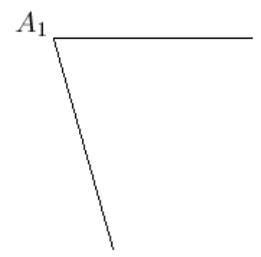
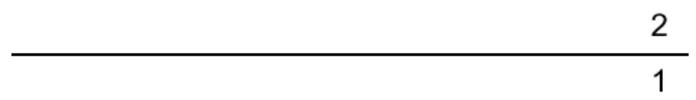
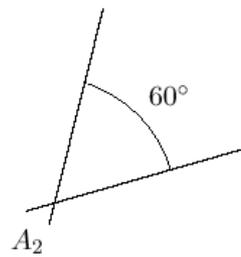


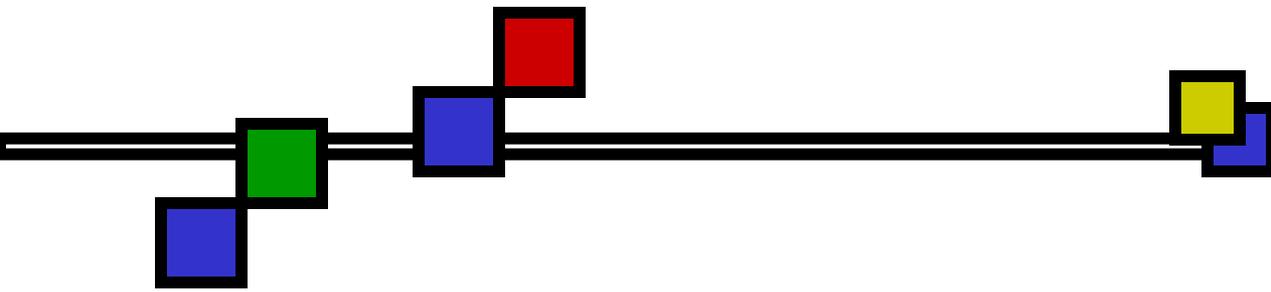


Exercício 9

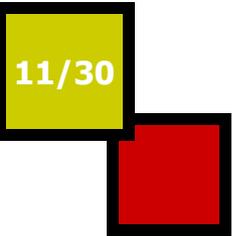


Exercício 9: Convença-se de que o ângulo \hat{A} mostrado na *épura* não tem 60° .

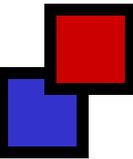


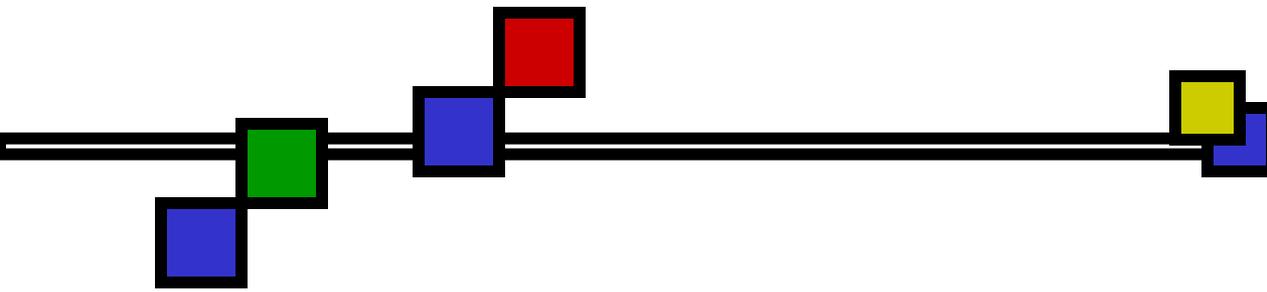


Exercício 10

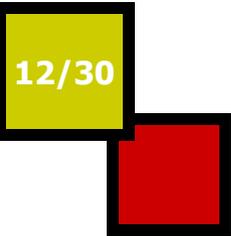


Exercício 10: Quantas retas no espaço formam um ângulo de 60 graus com π_1 e são frontais?

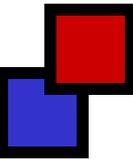


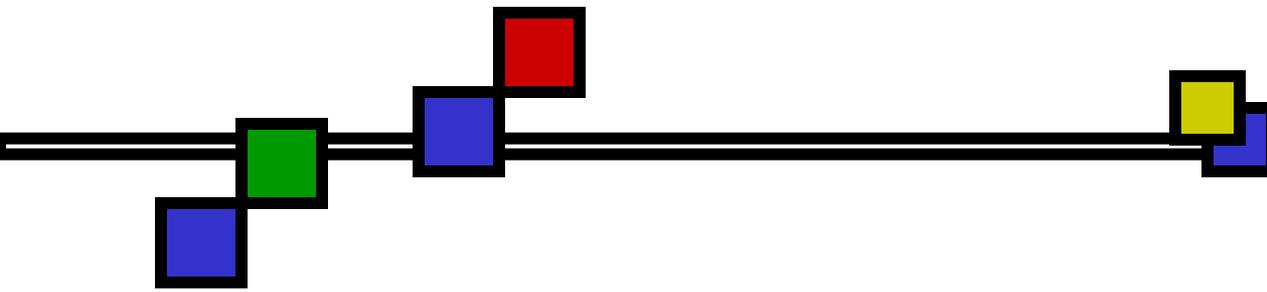


Exercício 11

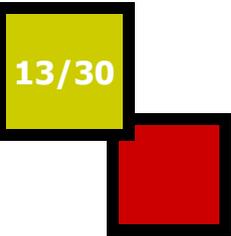


Exercício 11: Representar em é pura três retas que fazem um ângulo de 60 graus com π_1 .

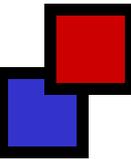


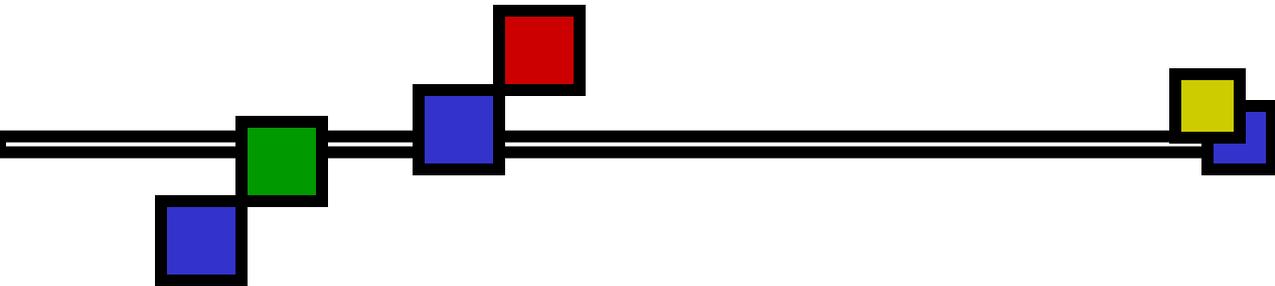


Exercício 12

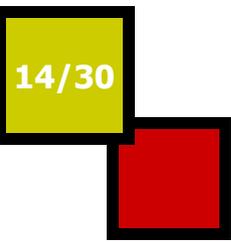


Exercício 12: Traçar por um ponto A situado no primeiro diedro (A é arbitrário, você escolhe a sua posição), as retas paralelas à π_2 que fazem um ângulo de 60° com π_1 e obter seus traços.

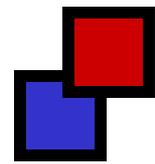
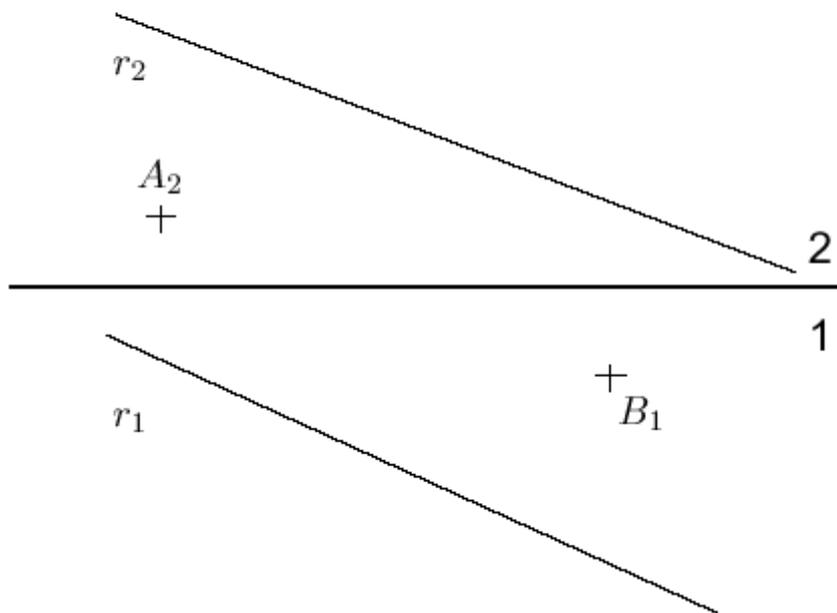


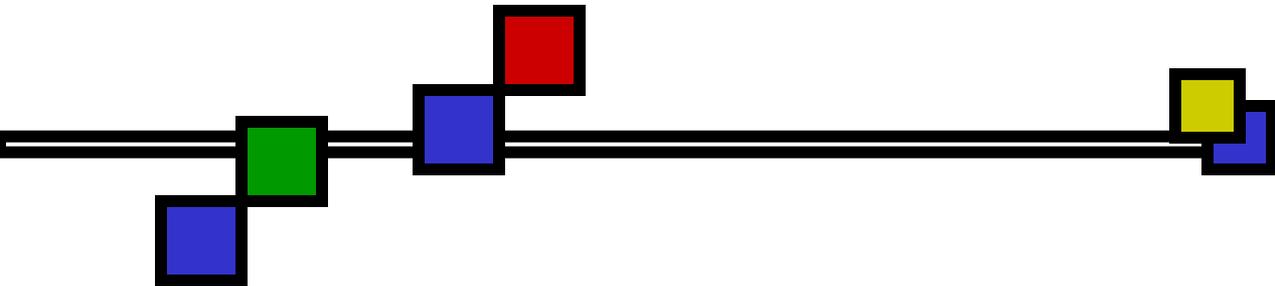


Exercício 13

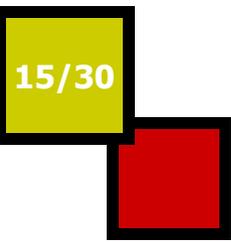


Exercício 13: Os pontos A e B definem uma reta s paralela à reta r . Determine as projeções de s .

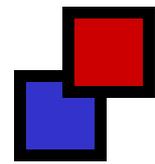
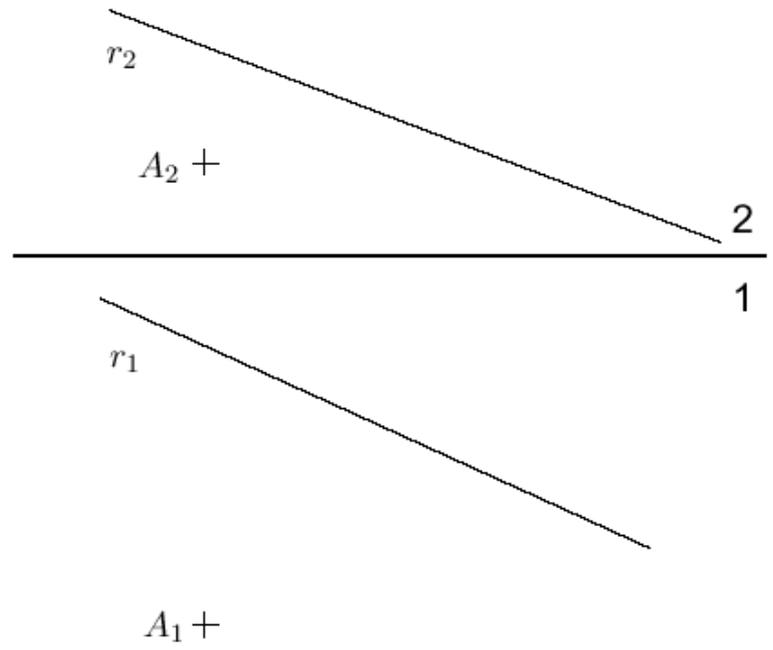


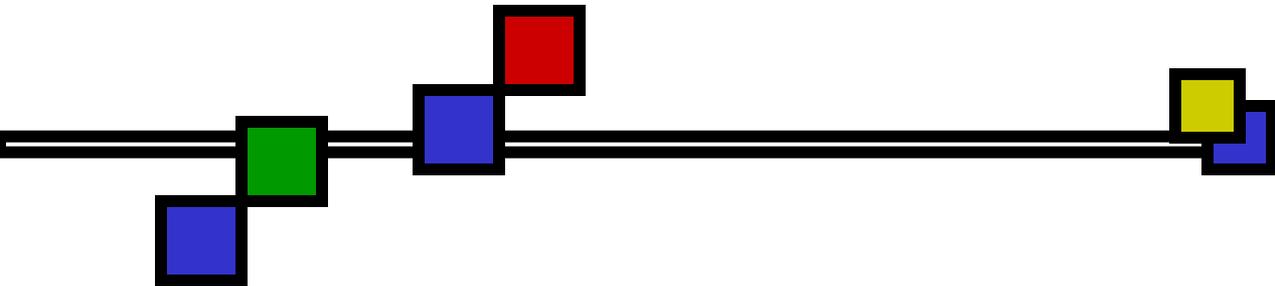


Exercício 14

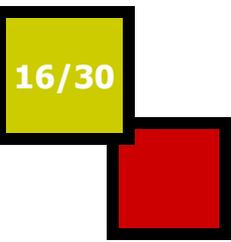


Exercício 14: Determinar a reta s paralela à π_1 que passa por A e que se apóia na reta r .

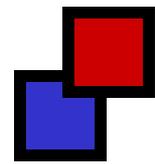
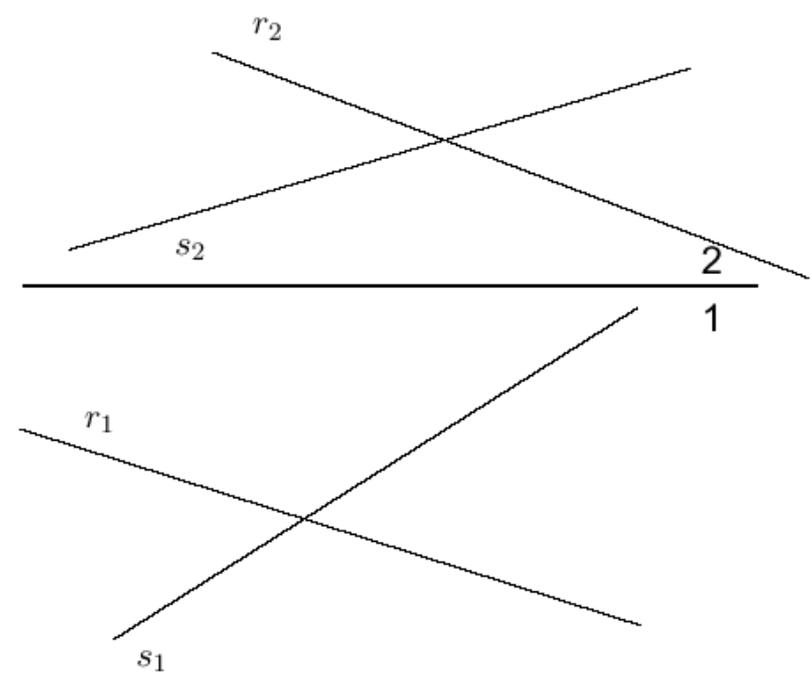


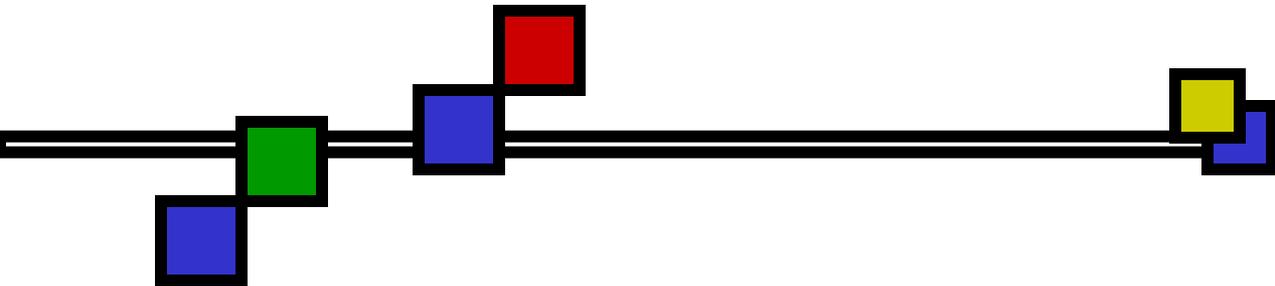


Exercício 15

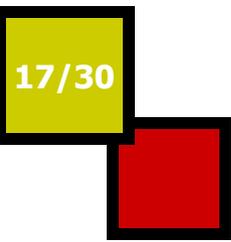


Exercício 15: Determinar a reta perpendicular à π_2 que se apóia nas retas r e s .





Exercício 16



Exercício 16: Determinar as retas que passam por A , fazem um ângulo de 60 graus com π_1 , e que se apóiam em r .

