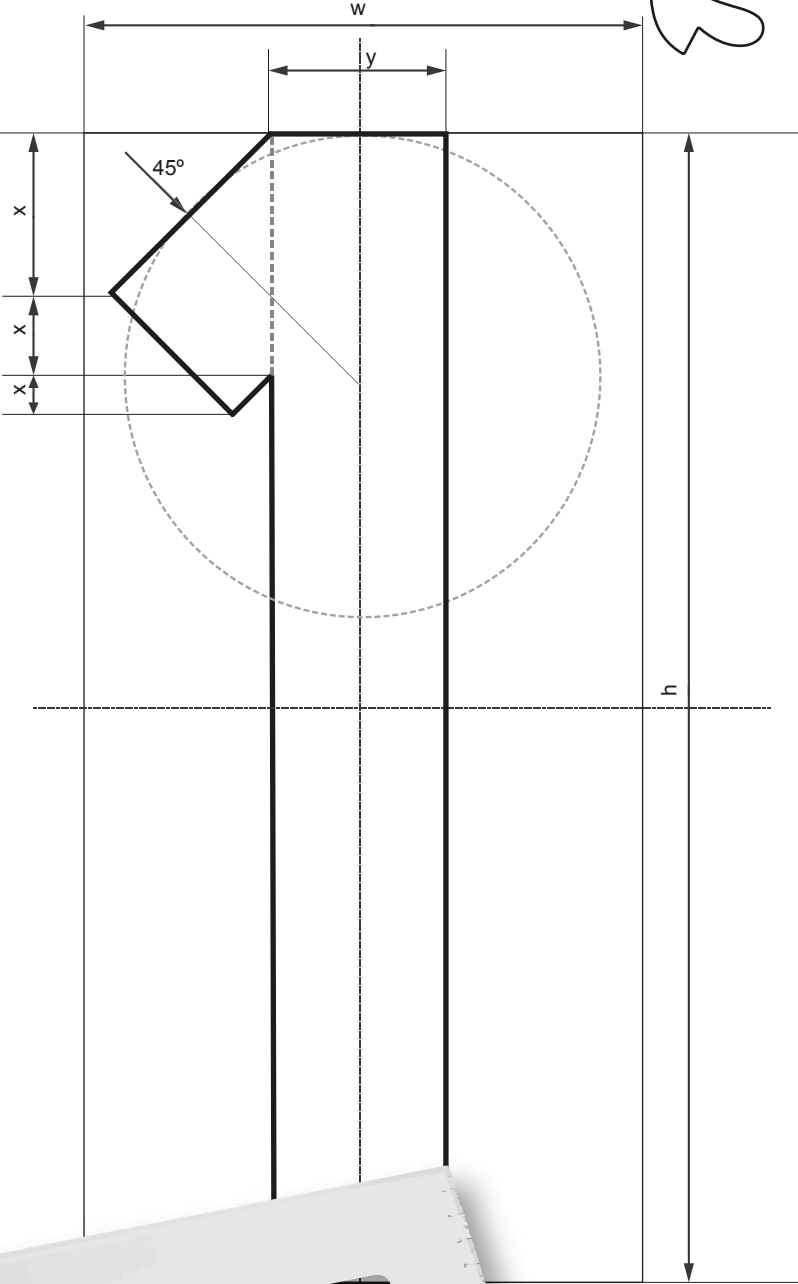
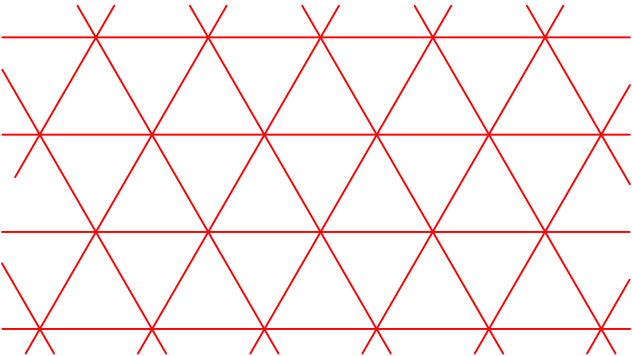
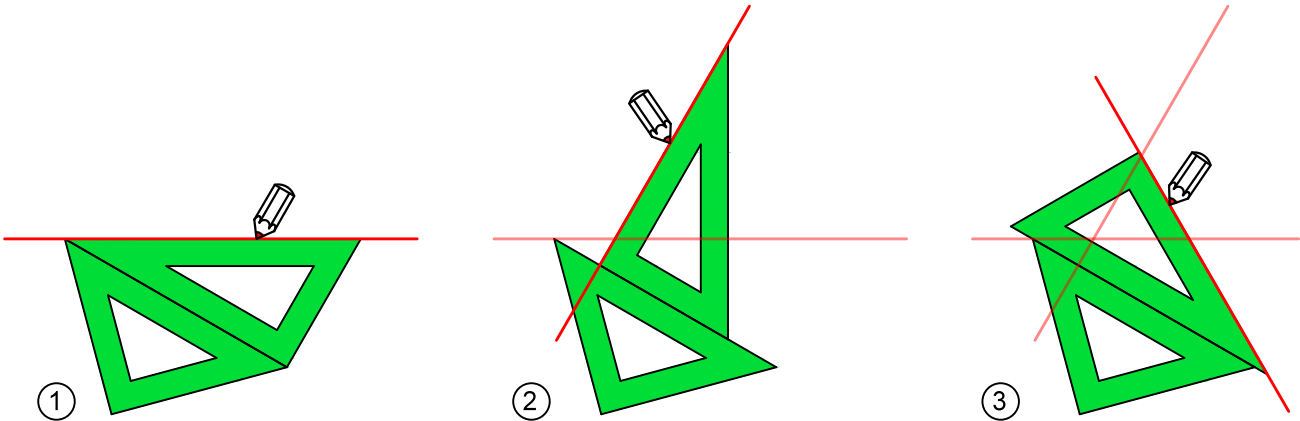
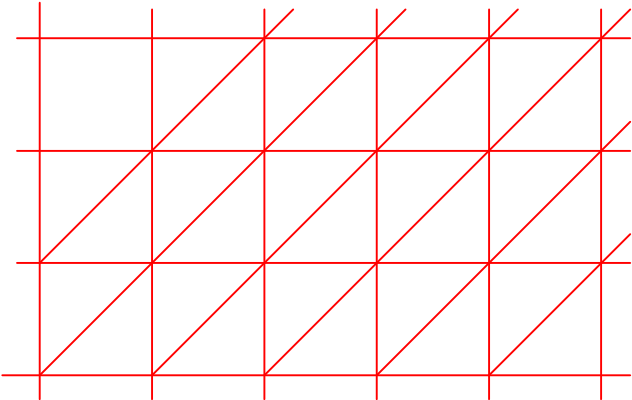
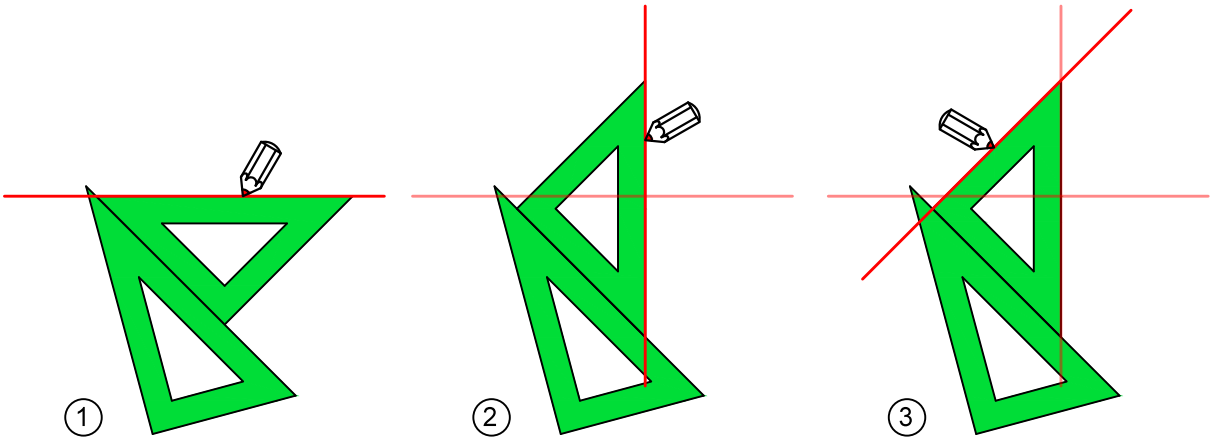








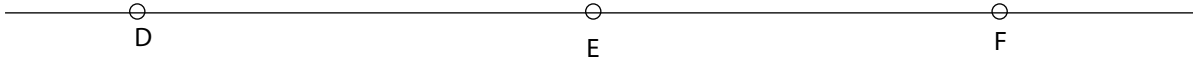
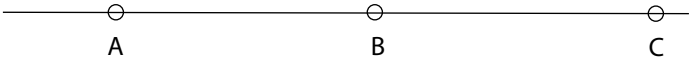
Alumno/a:

Empleando la escuadra y el cartabón rellena los tres espacios a continuación con paralelas a las direcciones dadas. Procura que la distancia entre las paralelas sea la misma que la que te da el ejercicio.

A continuación, ayudándote de los ángulos de la escuadra y el cartabón trazarás los ángulos que se te piden en los puntos indicados sobre las rectas.

NOTA: Es importante que marques cada ángulo con un arco y escribas su magnitud al lado

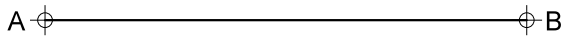
- A- 15° (45-30 ó 60-45)
- B- 30°
- C- 45°
- D- 60°
- E- 75° (45+30)
- F- 90°
- G-105° (45+60)
- H- 120° (suplementario de 60)





Alumno/a:

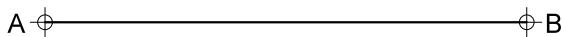
Con la ayuda del compás, trazar la mediatriz del segmento AB.



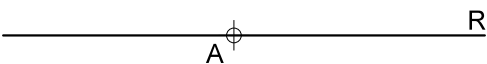
Con la ayuda del compás, trazar una recta que pase por A y sea perpendicular a R.



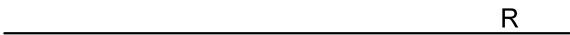
Con la ayuda del compás, trazar perpendiculares al segmento AB por sus extremos.



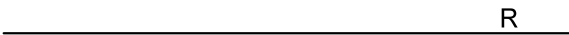
Con la ayuda del compás, trazar una perpendicular a la recta R por el punto A.



Con la ayuda del compás, trazar una recta paralela a R por el punto A. (1º método)



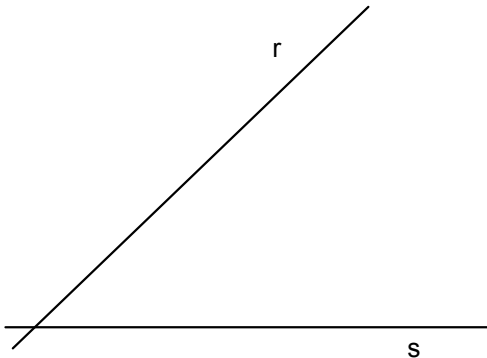
Con la ayuda del compás, trazar una recta paralela a R por el punto A. (2º método)





Alumno/a:

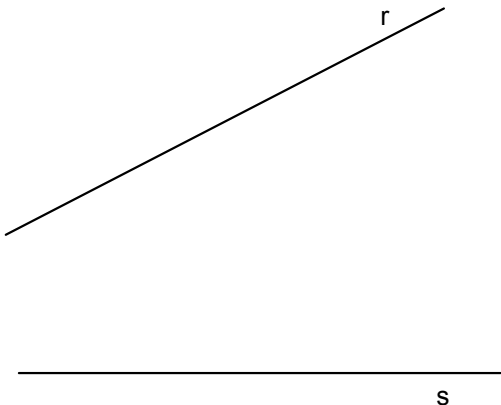
Trazar la bisectriz del ángulo formado por las rectas r y s



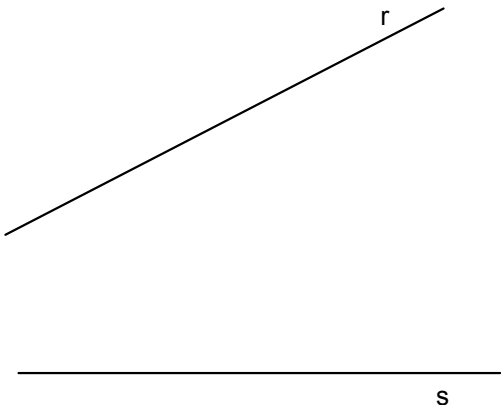
Trisección de un ángulo recto



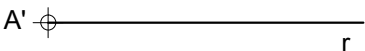
Trazar la bisectriz de un ángulo de vértice desconocido (método 1).



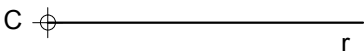
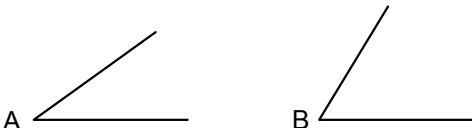
Trazar la bisectriz de un ángulo de vértice desconocido (método 2).



Copia de un ángulo.



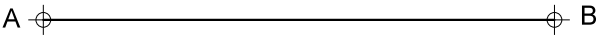
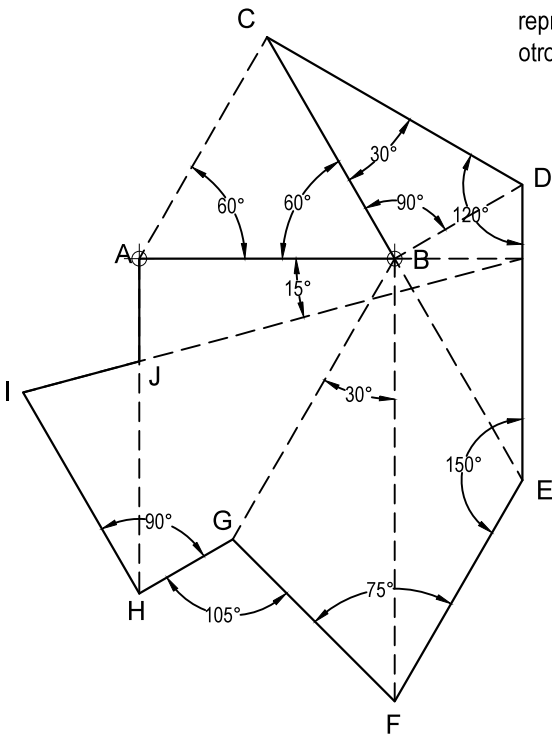
Suma de los ángulos A y B.





Alumno/a:

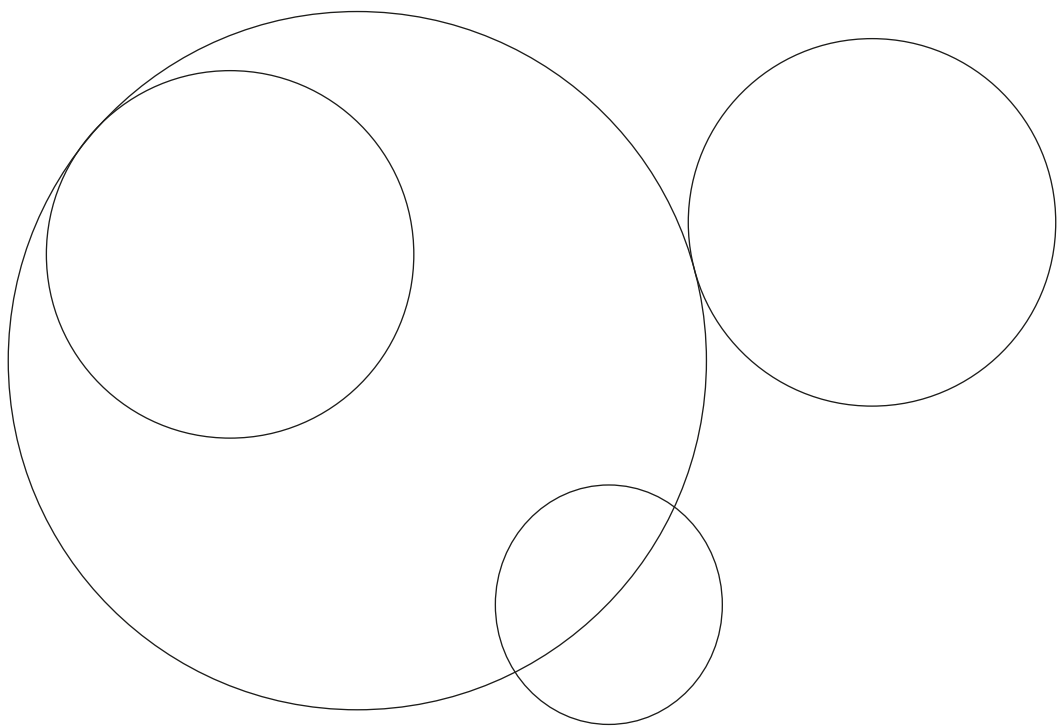
Usando exclusivamente la escuadra y el cartabón, dibujar el polígono irregular representado a la izquierda conocidos el lado AB, y los ángulos que forman los otros lados entre sí.





Alumno/a:

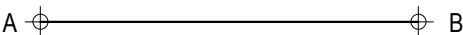
Traza circunferencias de diferentes radios y diámetros, que sean tangentes y secantes a las dadas y a las que dibujes



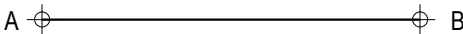
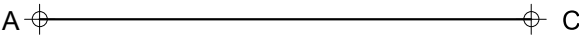


Alumno/a:

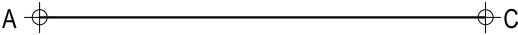
Dibujar un triángulo equilátero de lado AB



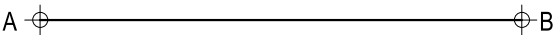
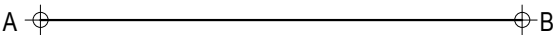
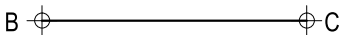
Dibujar un triángulo isósceles de base AB y lados AC



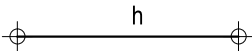
Dibujar un triángulo escaleno conocidos los tres lados



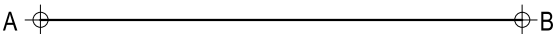
Dibujar un triángulo rectángulo conocida la hipotenusa AB y uno de los catetos BC.



Dibujar un triángulo rectángulo conocida su hipotenusa AB y su altura h.



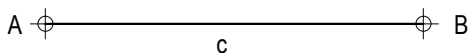
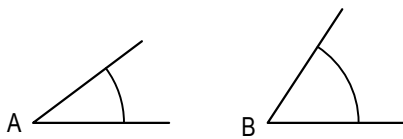
Dibujar un triángulo rectángulo conocida su hipotenusa AB y la suma de sus catetos = 80mm



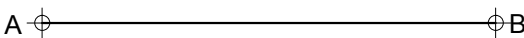


Alumno/a:

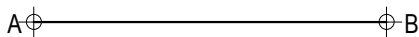
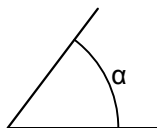
Dibujar un triángulo conocidos el lado **c** y los ángulos **A** y **B**.



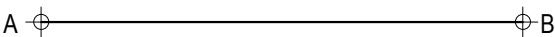
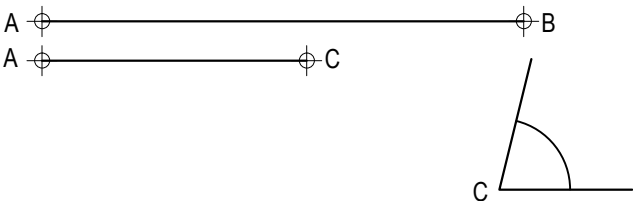
Dibujar un triángulo isósceles del que se conocen uno de los lados iguales **AB** y la altura relativa a dicho lado **h = 30 mm**.



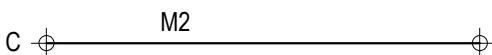
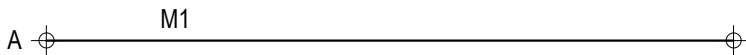
Dibujar un triángulo isósceles cuya base es el segmento **AB** y el ángulo opuesto es α



Dibujar un triángulo conocidos dos lados **b** y **c** y el ángulo **C**.



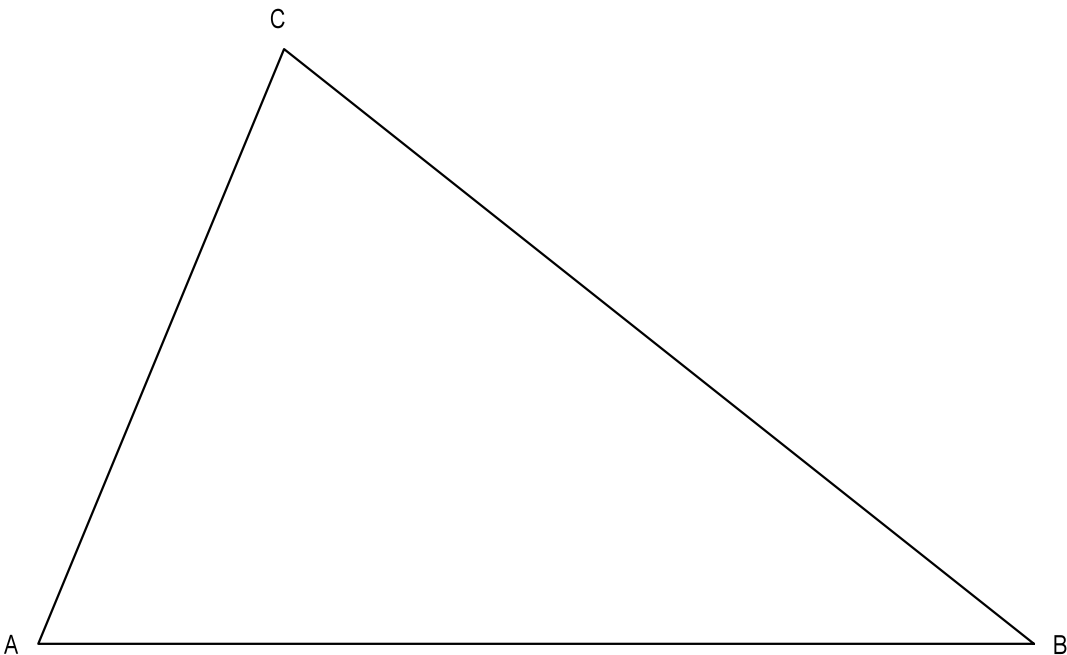
Dibujar un triángulo conocidos uno de sus lados, **AB**, y las medianas que contienen a los vértices **A** y **C**.



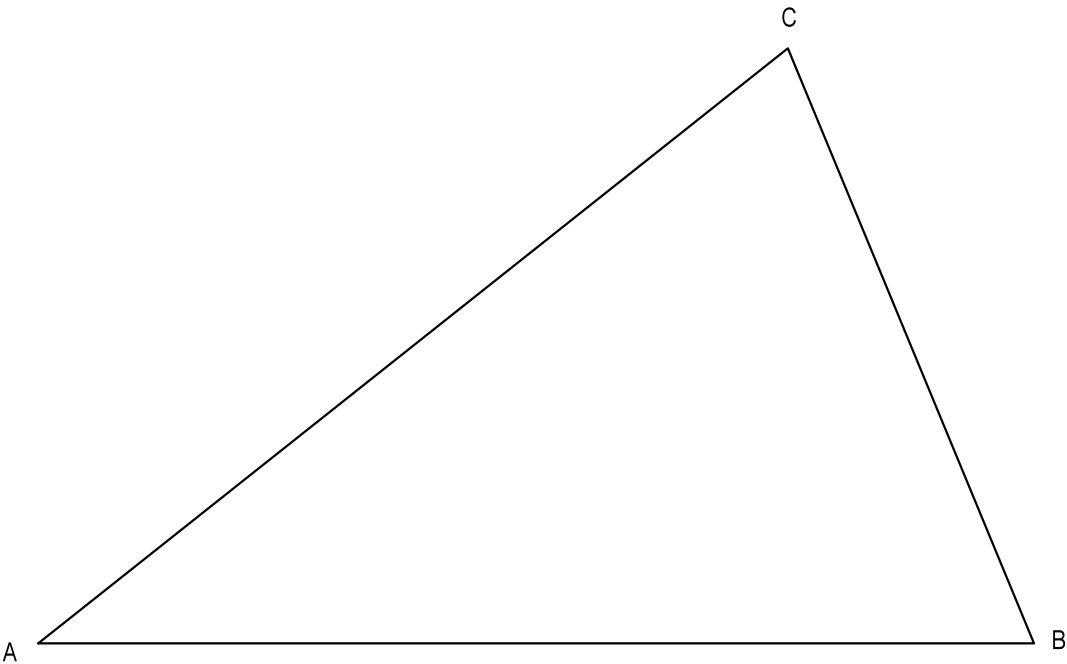


Alumno/a:

Dado el triángulo **ABC**, dibujar su **circuncentro** y su **incentro**. Dibujar las circunferencias circunscrita e inscrita.



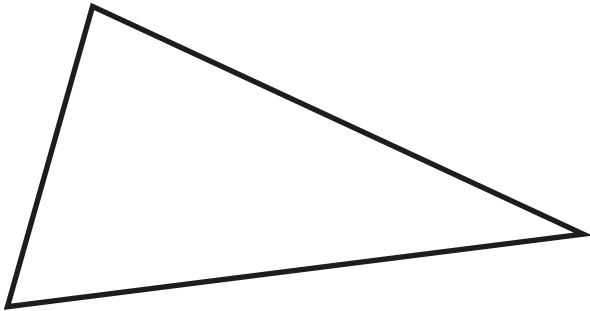
Dado el triángulo **ABC**, dibujar su **baricentro** y su **ortocentro**. Comprobar que el ortocentro es a su vez el incentro del **triángulo órtico**.



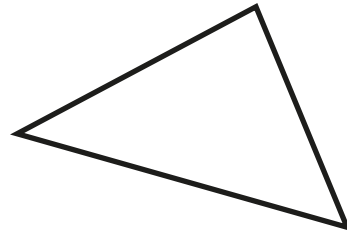


Alumno/a:

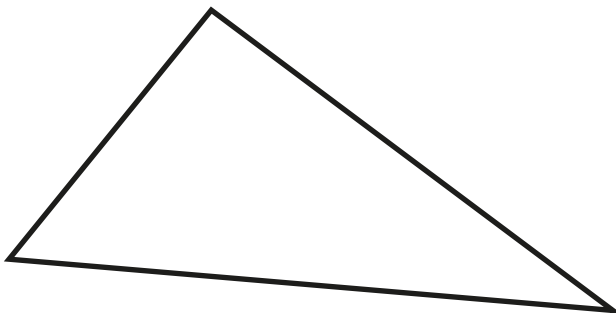
Traza el INCENTRO de este triángulo y la circunferencia INSCRITA



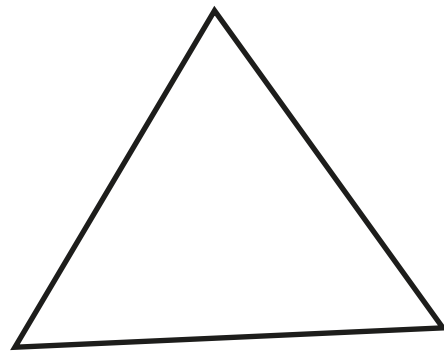
Traza el CIRCUNCENTRO de este triángulo y la circunferencia CIRCUNCRITA



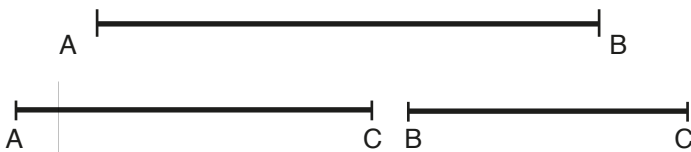
Traza el BARICENTRO de este triángulo.



Traza el ORTOCENTRO de este triángulo.



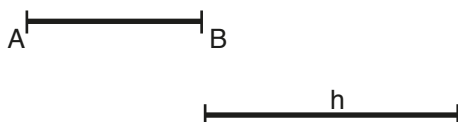
Construye el triángulo dados sus lados AC, BC (a partir de AB dado):



Construye un triángulo equilátero dada su altura:



Traza el triángulo isósceles conocida la base AB y la altura h :



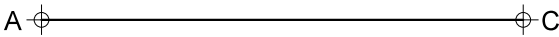
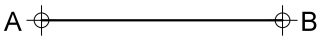
Traza con base en r un triángulo isósceles dados los lados iguales BC y la altura h:



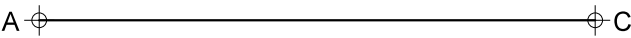
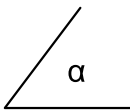


Alumno/a:

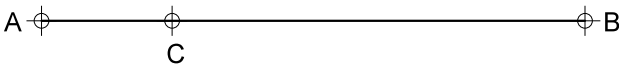
Dibujar un rectángulo conocidos un lado AB y la diagonal AC.



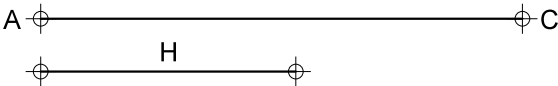
Dibujar un rectángulo dados el semiperímetro AB y el ángulo α que forman las diagonales entre sí.



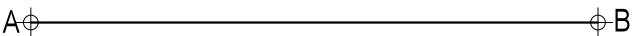
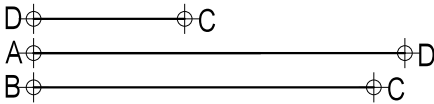
Dibujar un rectángulo conocidas la suma AB y la diferencia AC de los lados adyacentes.



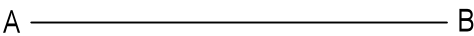
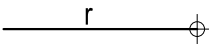
Dibujar un rombo conocidas la diagonal mayor AC y la distancia entre lados opuestos H.



Dibujar un trapecio conocidos sus cuatro lados (Bases AB y DC).



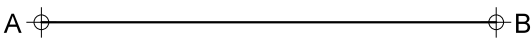
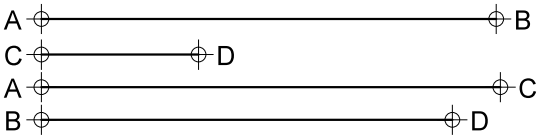
Dibujar un rombo dados el lado y el radio de la circunferencia inscrita.





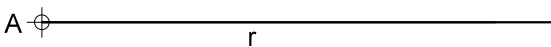
Alumno/a:

Dibujar un trapecio conocidas sus bases **AB** y **CD** y sus diagonales **AC** y **BD**.

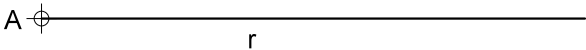


Dibujar un trapezoide conocidos los cuatro lados y una diagonal.
Colocar la base AB sobre la semirrecta r.

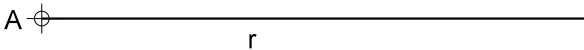
Lados: $AB = 60$; $BC = 45$; $CD = 30$; $AD = 40$
Diagonal: $BD = 55$



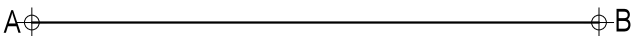
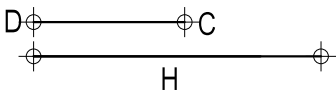
Dibujar un rombo cuyo lado mide 40 mm. y la diagonal mayor 70 mm. Colocar la diagonal mayor sobre la semirrecta r a partir del punto A.



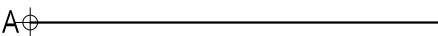
Dibujar un rombo cuyo lado mide 40 mm. y la suma de sus diagonales es 110 mm. Colocar la diagonal mayor sobre la semirrecta r a partir del punto A.



Dibujar un trapecio isósceles conocidas sus dos bases **AB** y **CD** y la altura **H**.



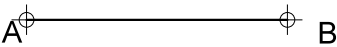
Dibujar un romboide cuyos lados AB y AD forman un ángulo de 75° .
 $AB = 40$; $AD = 60$. Construir el ángulo con compás.



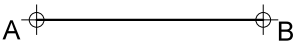


Alumno/a:

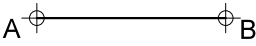
Dibujar el pentágono regular de lado AB



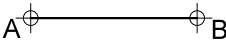
Dibujar el hexágono regular de lado AB



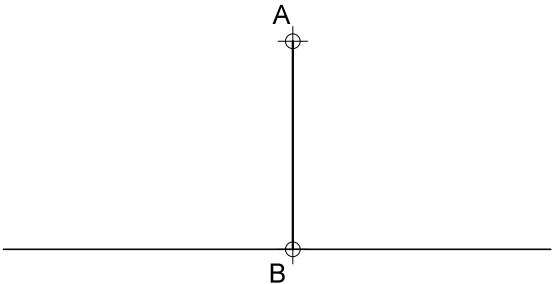
Dibujar el heptágono regular de lado AB



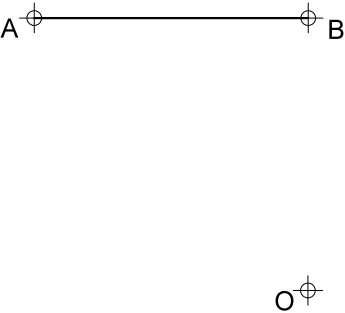
Dibujar el octógono regular de lado AB



Dibujar un pentágono regular conocida su apotema AB



Dibujar un pentágono regular de centro el punto O y lado AB.



Alumno/a:



Dado el lado a , construir los polígonos regulares:

Triángulo equilátero

Cuadrado



Pentágono

Hexágono



Heptágono

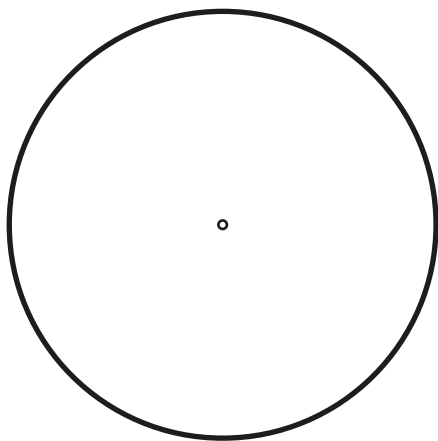
Octógono



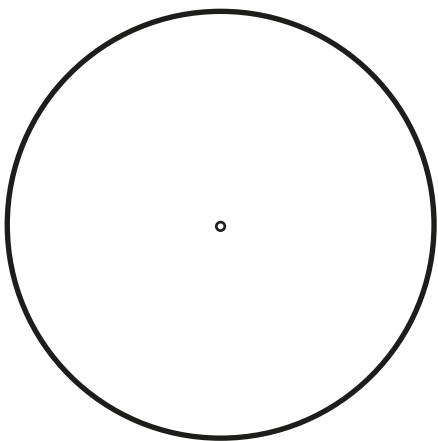


Dado el radio de circunferencia a , inscribir los polígonos regulares:

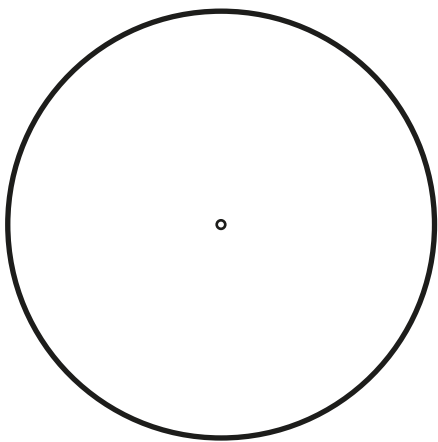
Triángulo equilátero



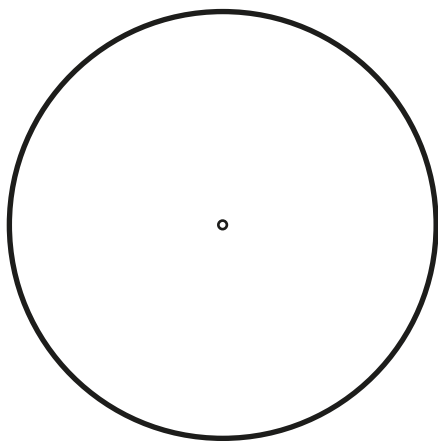
Cuadrado



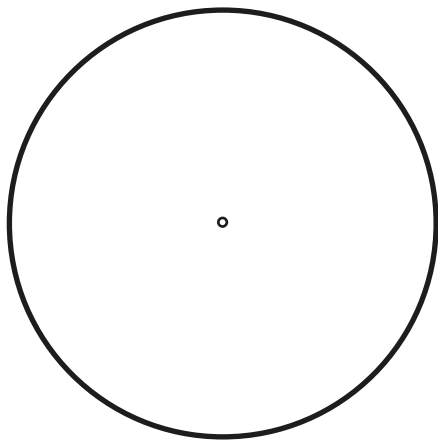
Pentágono



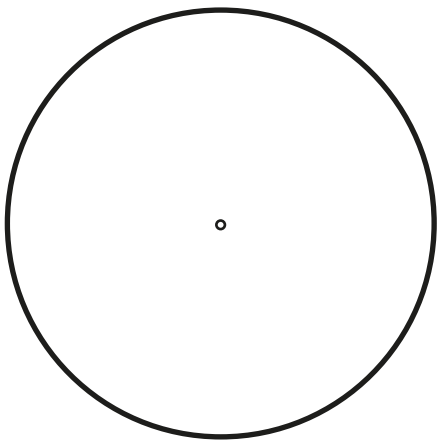
Hexágono



Heptágono



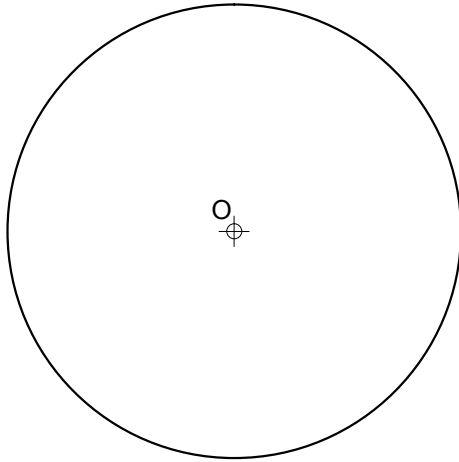
Octógono



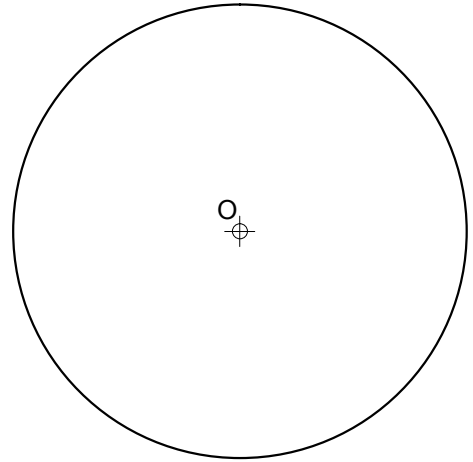


Alumno/a:

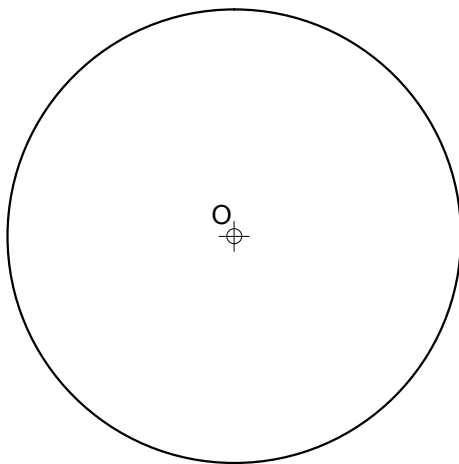
Dividir la circunferencia en 3 y 6 partes iguales; dibujar el triángulo equilátero y el hexágono regular inscritos.



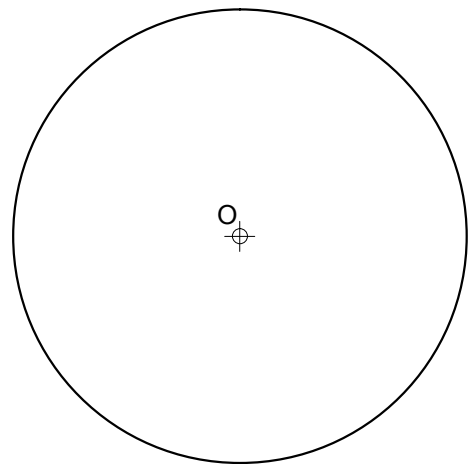
Dividir la circunferencia en 4 y 8 partes iguales; dibujar el cuadrado y el octógono regular inscritos.



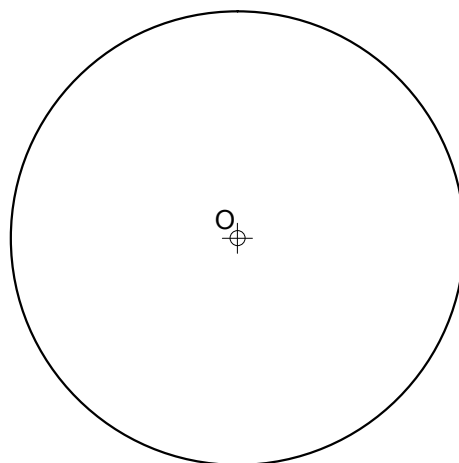
Dividir la circunferencia en 5 y 10 partes iguales; dibujar el pentágono regular y el decágono regular inscritos.



Dividir la circunferencia en 7 partes iguales; dibujar el heptágono regular inscrito.



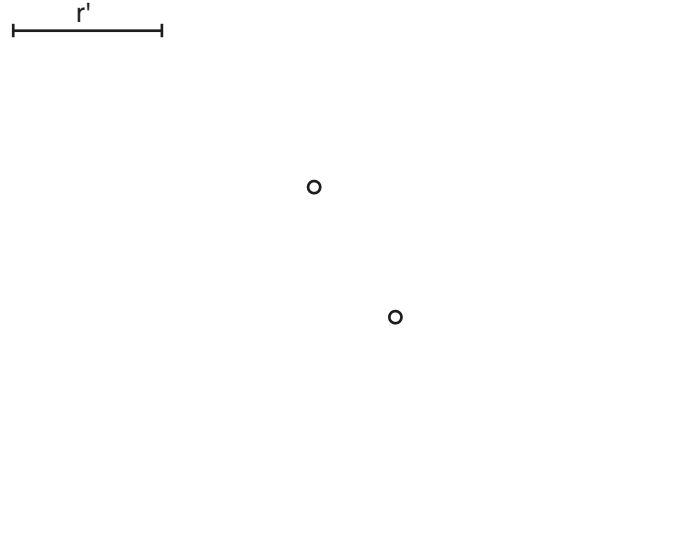
Dividir la circunferencia en 9 partes iguales; dibujar el eneágono regular inscrito. (Usar el método general por aproximación)



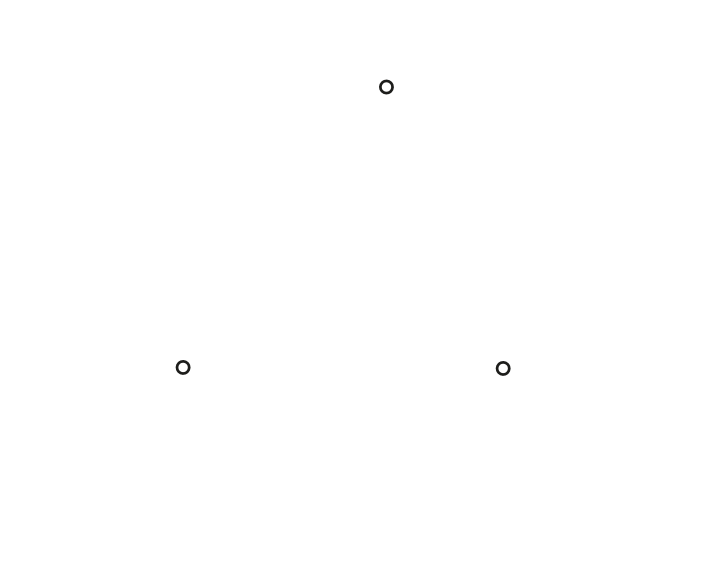


Alumno/a:

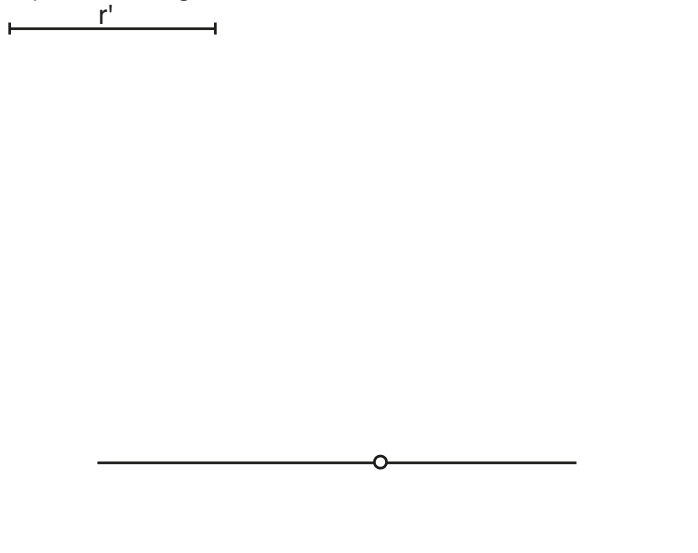
Dados dos puntos, traza las circunferencias que pasan por estos con un radio r'



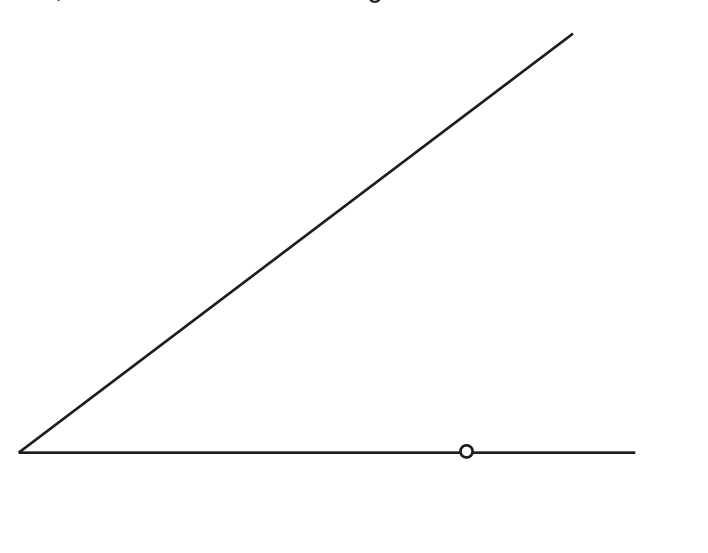
Traza la circunferencia que pasa por los tres puntos dados.



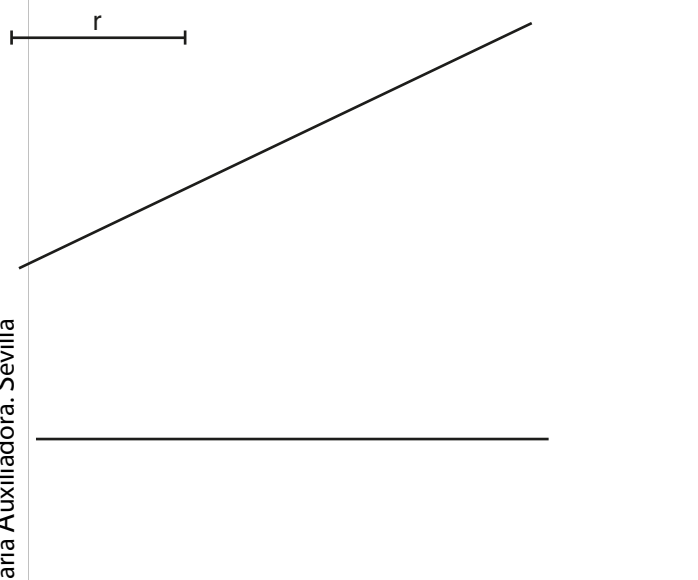
Trazar la circunferencia con radio r' tangente a la recta por el punto de tangencia dado sobre ella



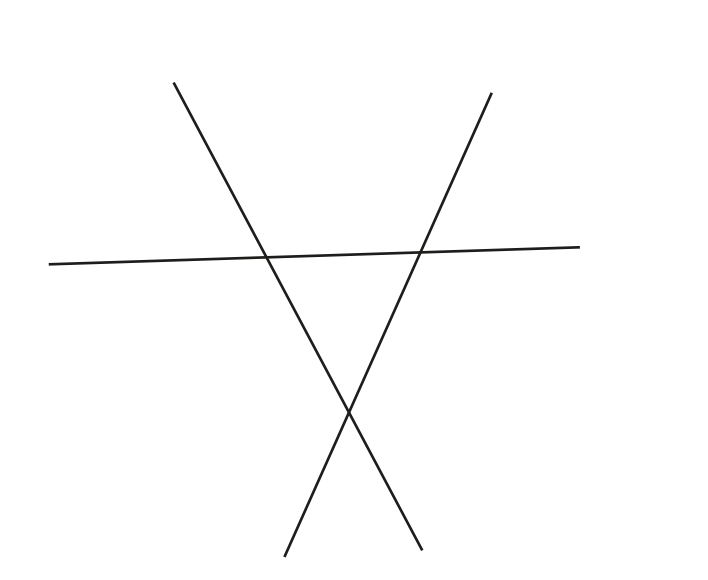
Dadas dos rectas y un punto de tangencia sobre una de ellas, traza la circunferencia tangente con un radio r



Traza la circunferencia de radio r tangente a ambas rectas.



Traza las circunferencias tangentes a las tres rectas.

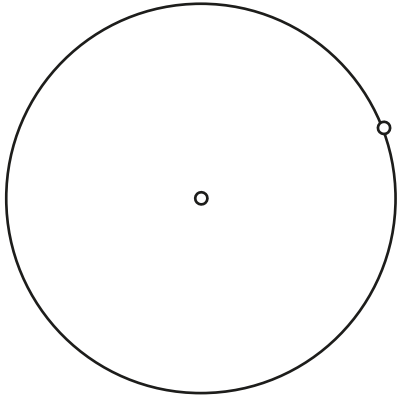




Alumno/a:

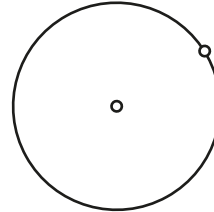
Trazar la circunferencias con un radio r tangentes a la dada por el punto indicado.

r



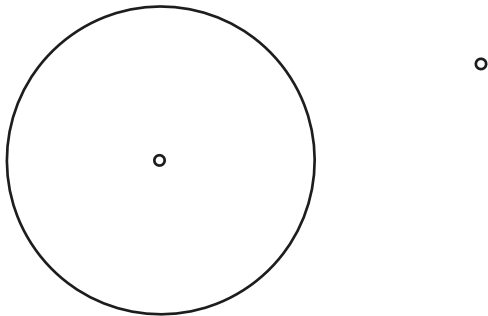
Dada la circunferencia y el punto de tangencia sobre ella, traza la circunferencias tangentes con un radio R .

R



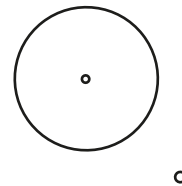
Dada una circunferencia y un punto exterior a ella, traza las cir. tangentes de radio r que pasan por el punto.

r



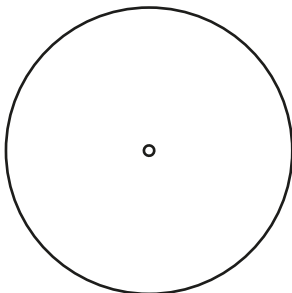
Dada una circunferencia y un punto exterior a ella, traza las cir. tangentes de radio R que pasan por el punto.

R



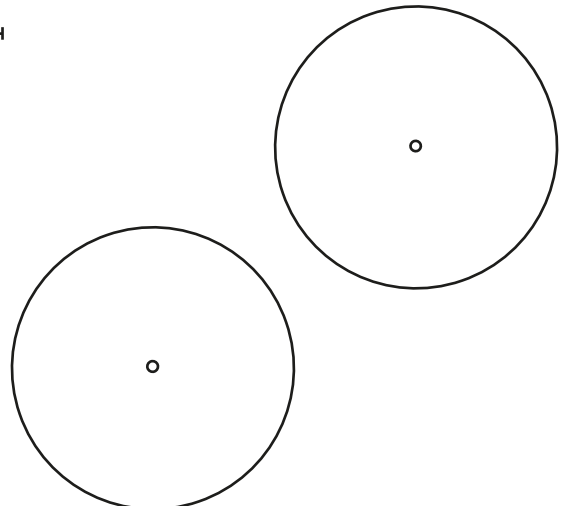
Dada una recta y una circunferencia, traza las circunferencias de radio r tangente a ambas.

r



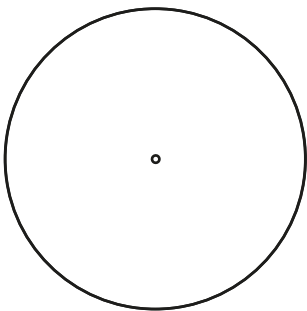
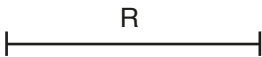
Dadas dos circunferencias, traza las circunferencias de radio r tangentes exteriores a ambas.

r

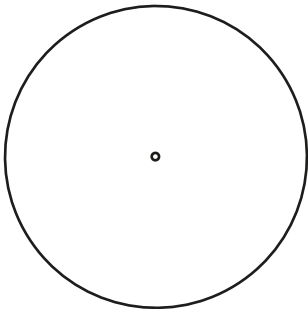
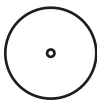
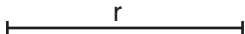




Dada una recta y una circunferencia de radio r , trazar las circunferencias de radio R (mayor al radio de la dada) tangente a ambas.

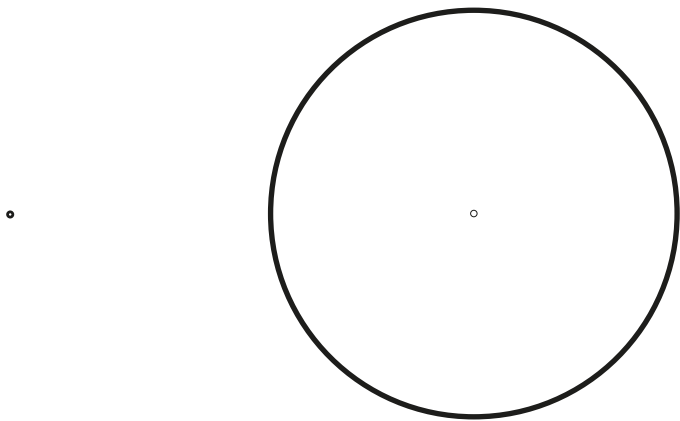


Dadas dos circunferencias trazar las circunferencias de radio r tangentes a ambas.

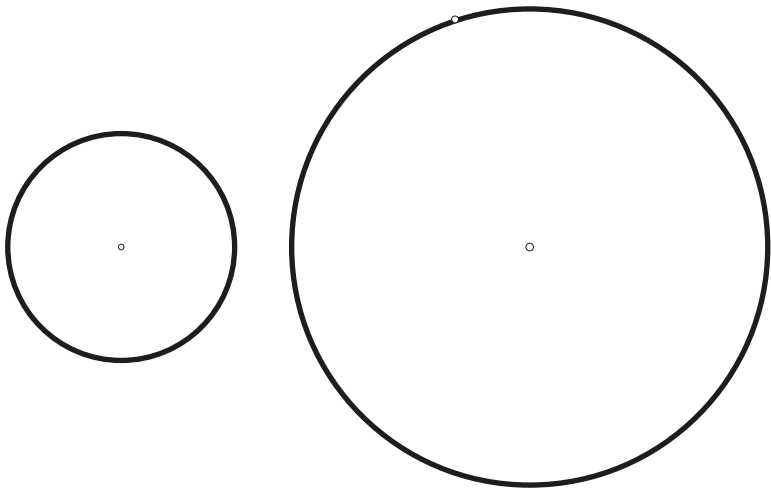




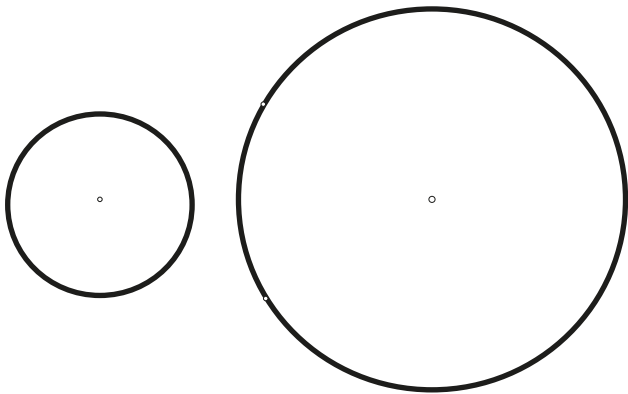
Tangentes punto/circunferencia



Tangentes exteriores a dos circunferencias



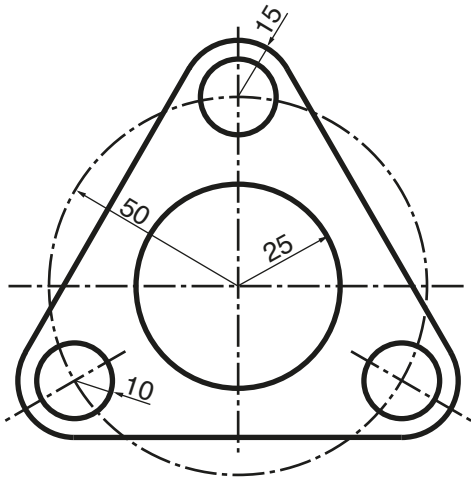
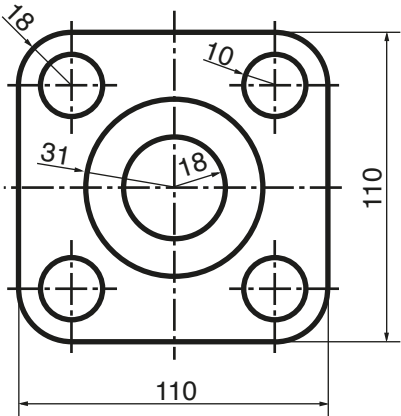
Tangentes interiores a dos circunferencias





Alumno/a:

Dibujar la JUNTA representada a escala 1:1

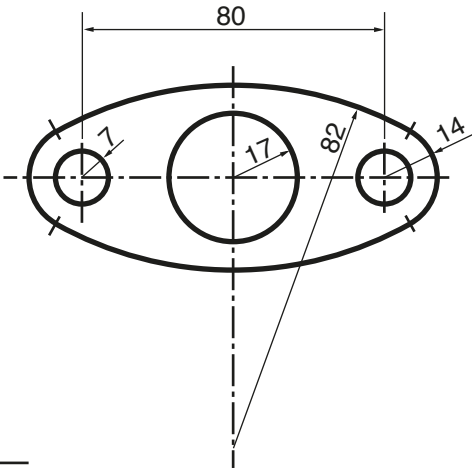


Dibujar la PLANTILLA representada a escala 1:1

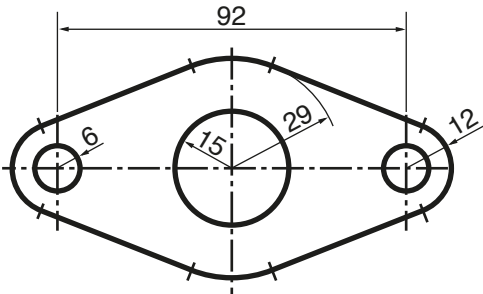


Alumno/a:

Dibujar a escala 1:1 la BRIDA representada en el croquis.



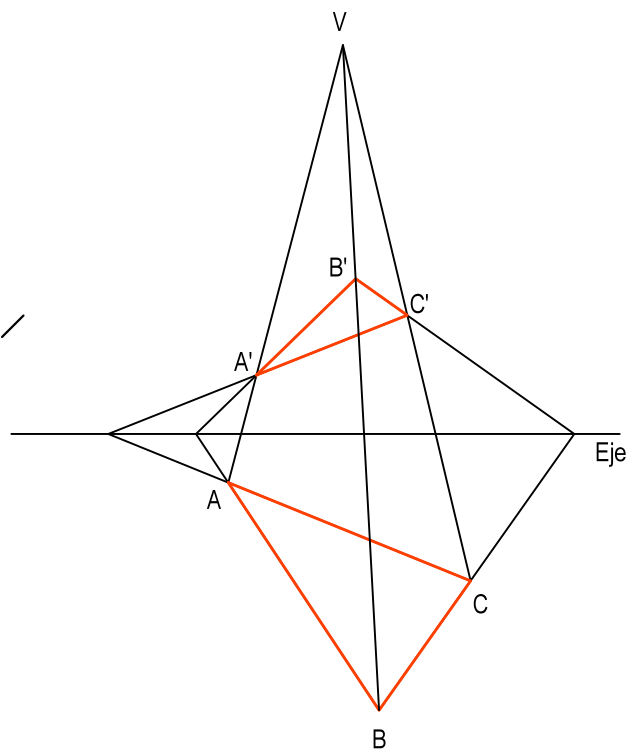
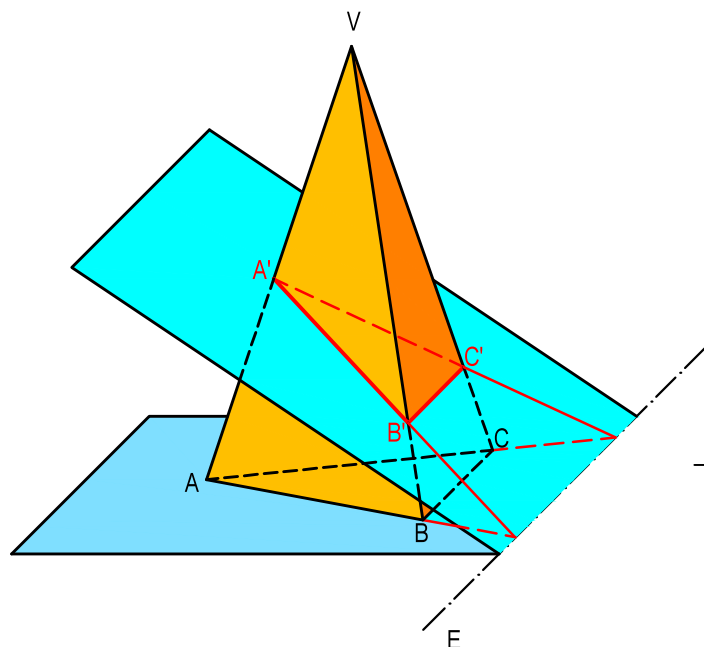
Dibujar a escala 1:1 la TAPA PRENSA-ESTOPAS representada en el croquis.



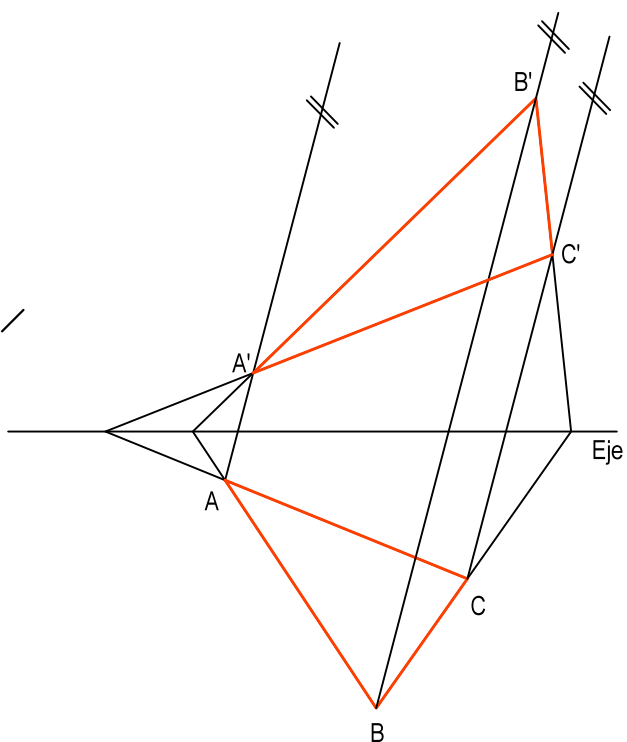
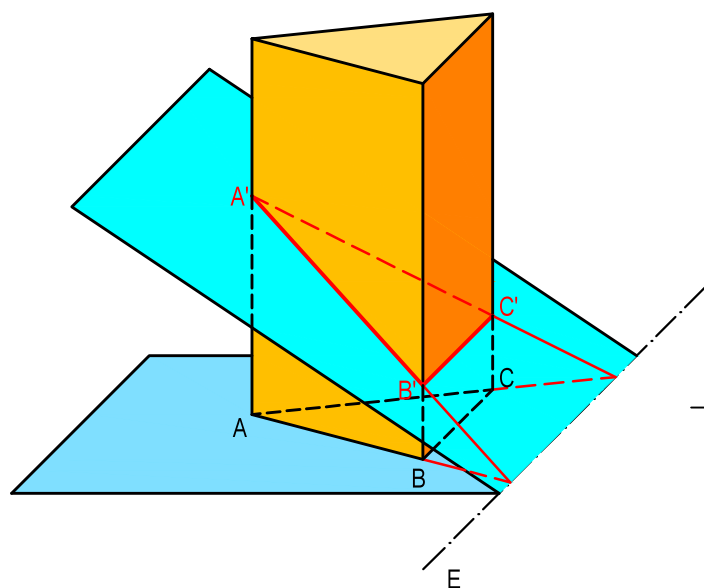


Homología:

1. Los puntos homólogos ($A-A'$, $B-B'$, $C-C'$) se alinean con el centro de la homología (V)
2. Las rectas homólogas ($AB - A'B'$ etc.) se cortan en el eje de homología (E).



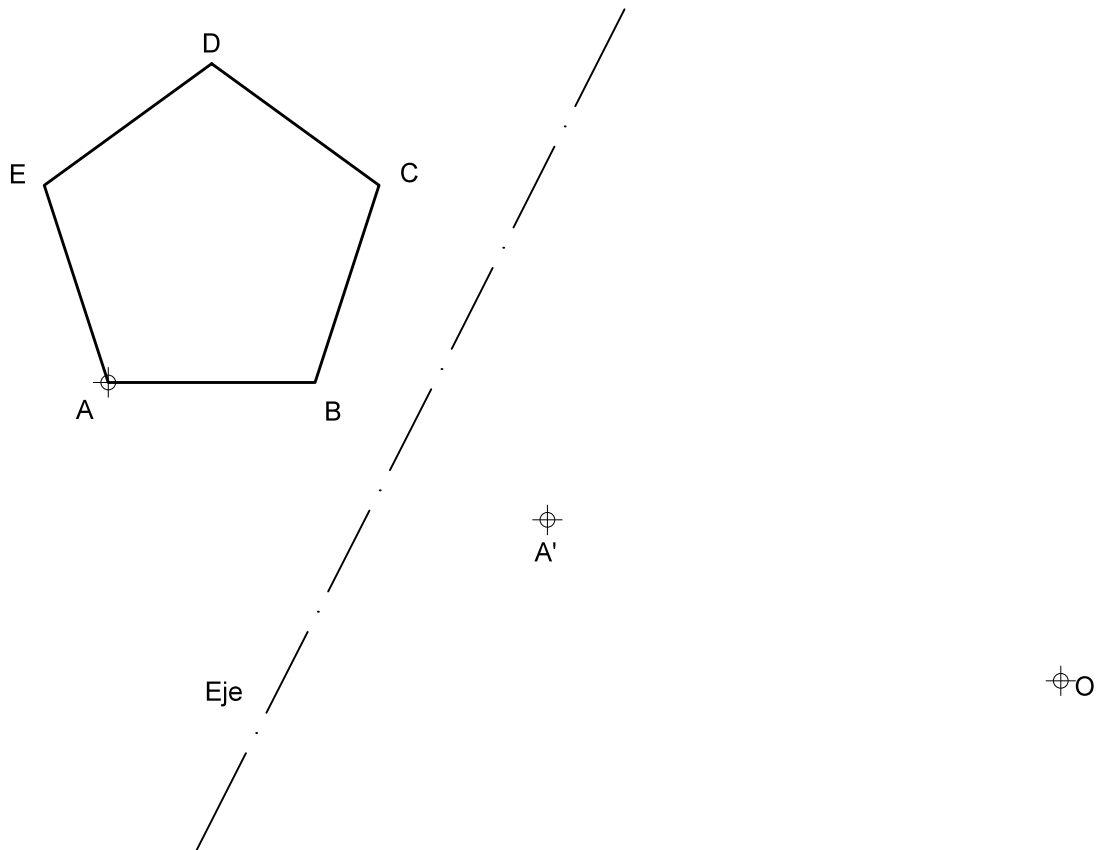
Homología Afín (Afinidad): Cuando el centro de homología es un punto impropio.



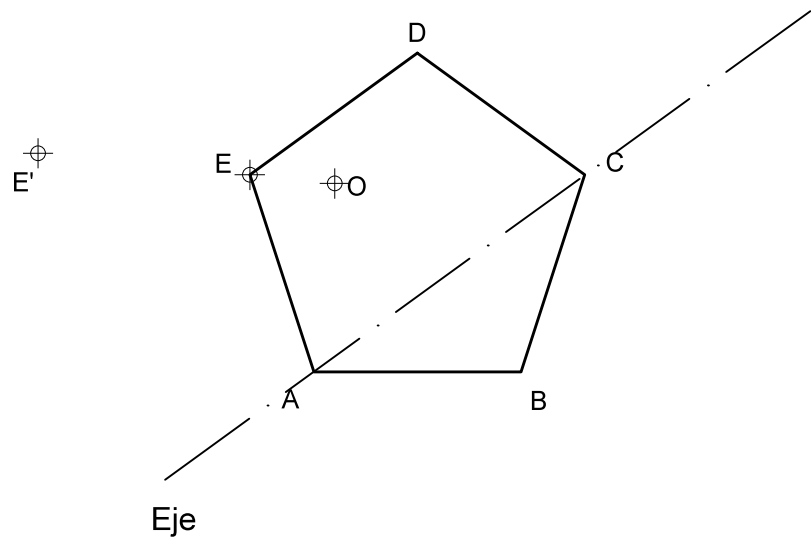


Alumno/a:

Dibujar la figura homóloga del pentágono ABCDE conocidos el eje de homología, el centro de homología O y el punto A', homólogo de A.



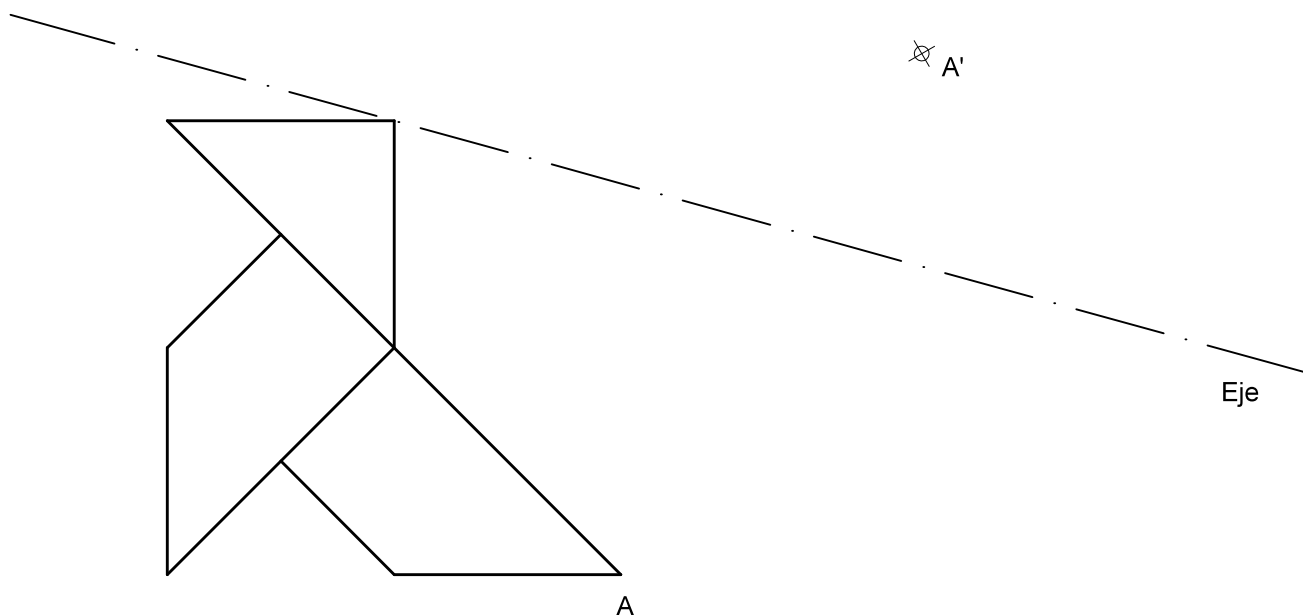
Dibujar la figura homóloga del pentágono ABCDE conocidos el eje de homología, el centro de homología O y el punto E', homólogo de E.



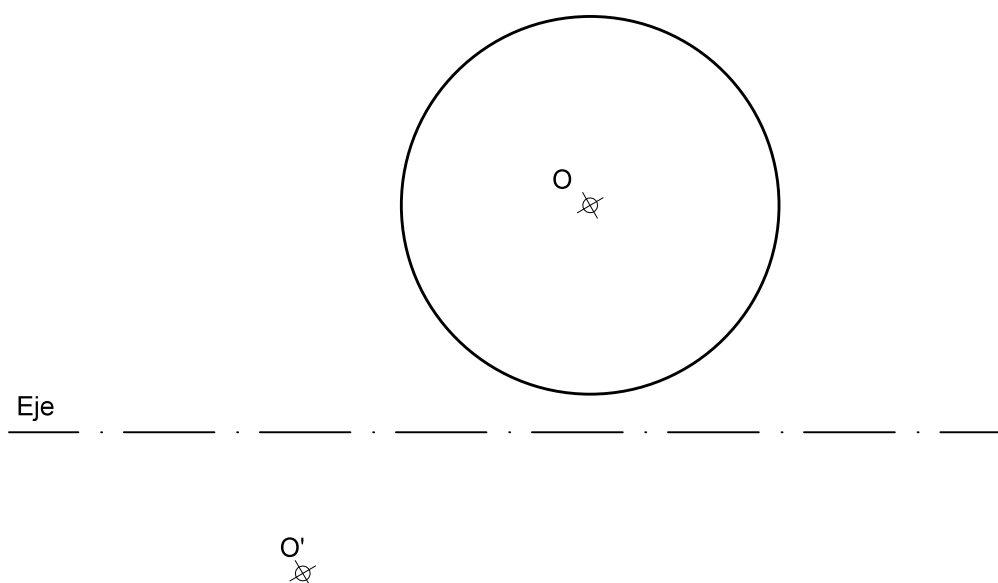
Alumno/a:



Dibujar la figura homóloga de la representada conocidos el eje de afinidad y un par de puntos afines A-A'.

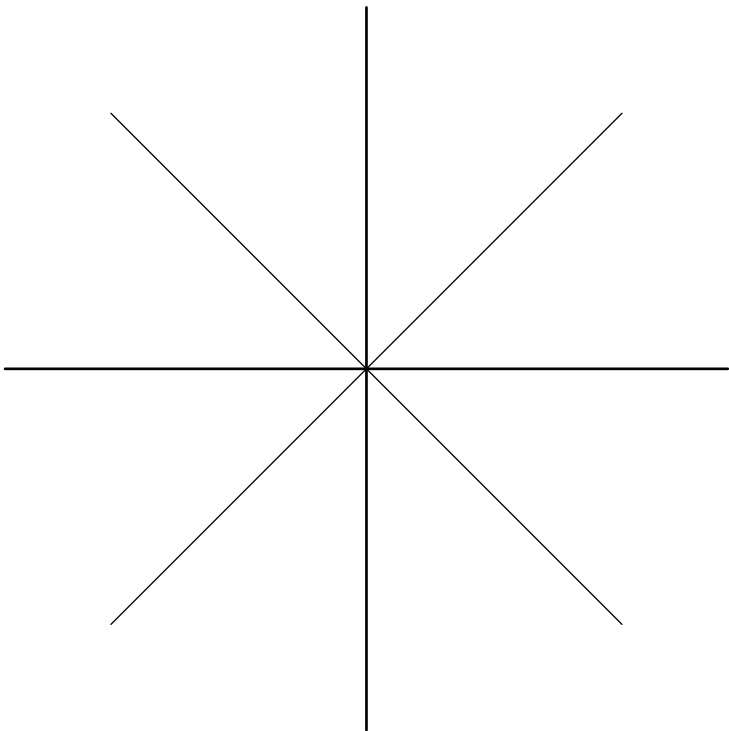


Dibujar la cónica afín de la circunferencia dada conocidos el Eje de afinidad y el homólogo O' del centro de la circunferencia O.





Alumno/a:



0

0



Alumno/a:

Dadas las coordenadas diédricas (origen, alejamiento y cota) de los puntos: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K y L, representa sus proyecciones diédricas y determina la posición de cada uno de ellos, respecto de la línea de tierra, planos de proyección, planos bisectores y octantes.

A: 10, 10, 30
B: 20, 30, 10
C: 30, 30, 30
D: 40, 00, 35

E: 10, -30, 20
F: 20, -20, 0
G: 30, -35, 35
H: 40, -20, 30



I: 10, 0, -30
J: 20, -35, -20
K: 30, -20, -20
L: 40, -20, -30

M: 10, 30, -20
N: 20, 25, -25
O: 30, 10, 0
P: 40, 0, 0



POSICIÓN DE LOS PUNTOS:

A:

I:

B:

J:

C:

K:

D:

L:

E:

M:

F:

N:

G:

O:

H:

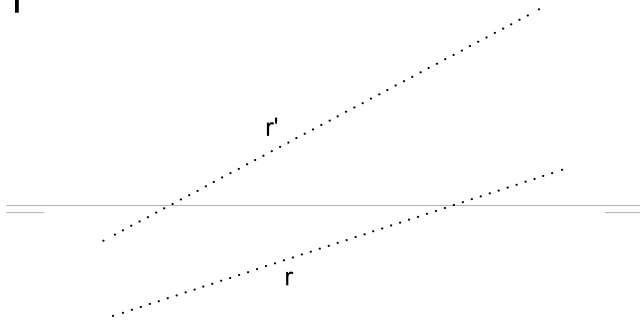
P:



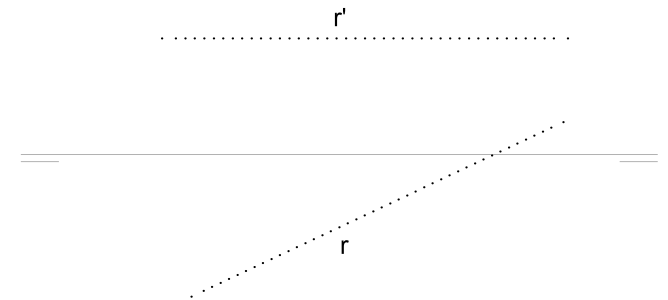
Alumno/a:

Hallar las trazas y representar las partes vistas y ocultas de las siguientes rectas

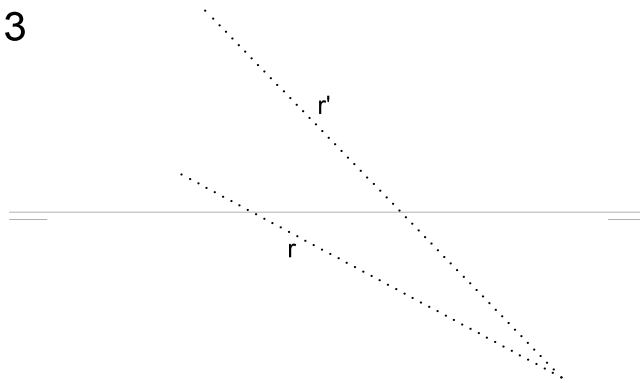
1



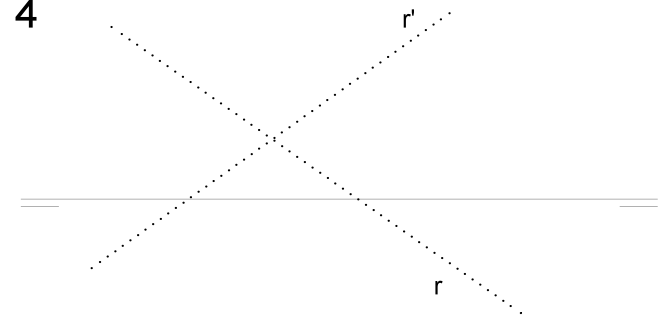
2



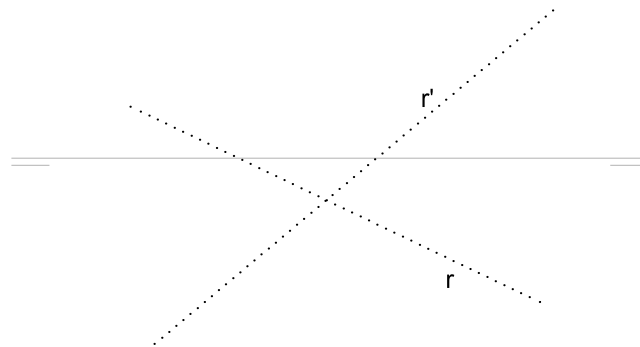
3



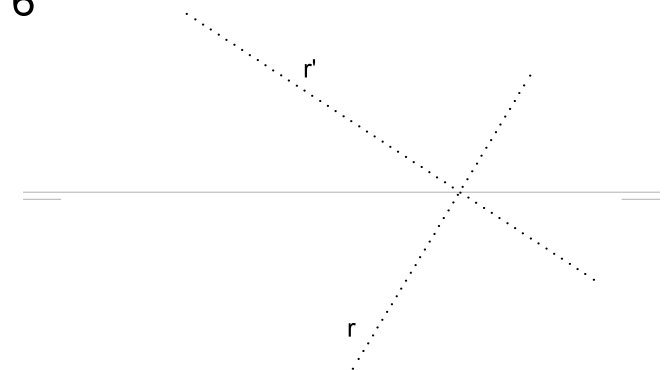
4



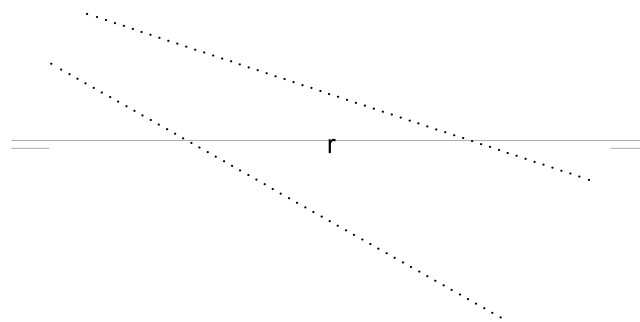
5



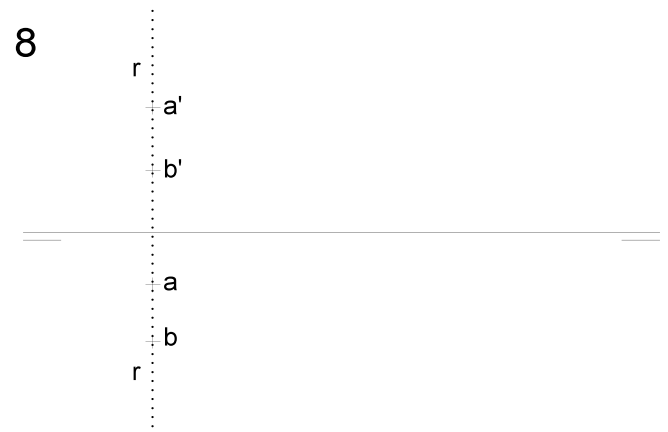
6



7



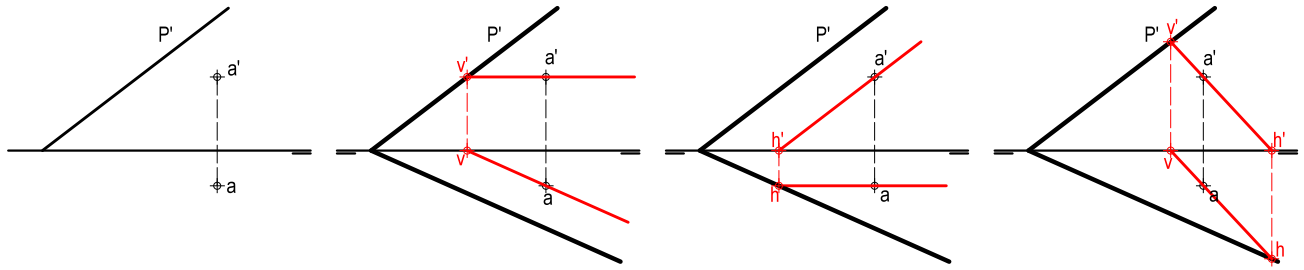
8





Alumno/a:

Conocida una traza y un punto A perteneciente al plano, hallar la otra traza

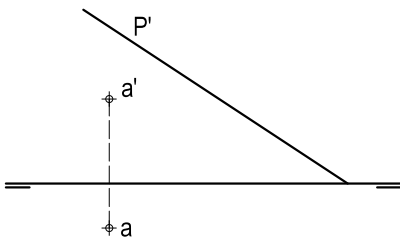


Con una recta horizontal

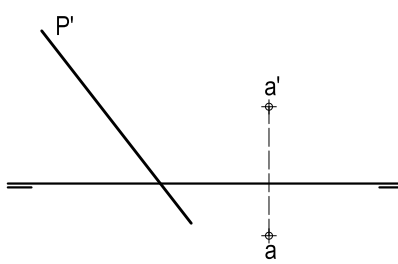
Con una recta frontal

Con una recta oblicua

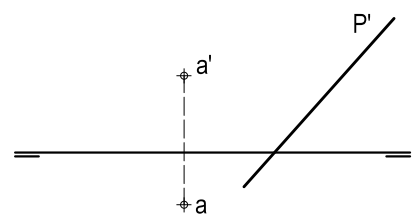
1



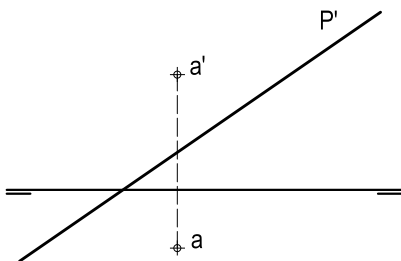
2



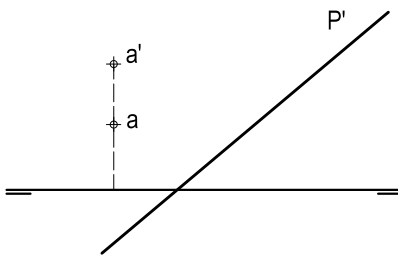
3



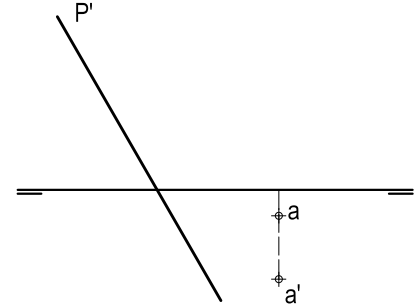
4



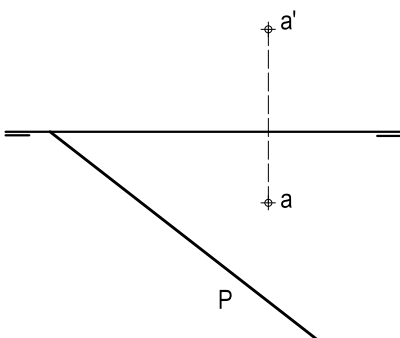
5



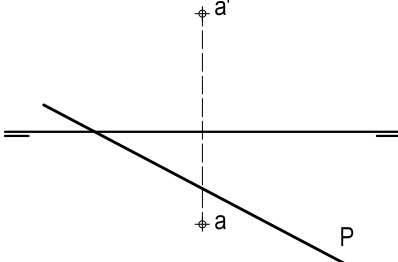
6



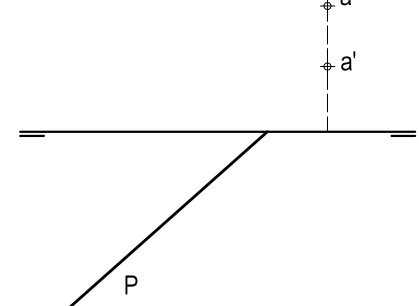
7



8



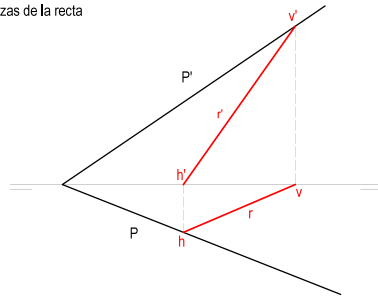
9





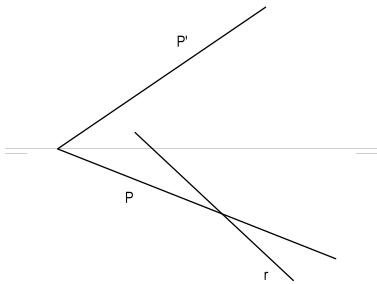
Alumno/a:

Cuando una recta R pertenece a un plano P las trazas de la recta están contenidas en las trazas del plano.

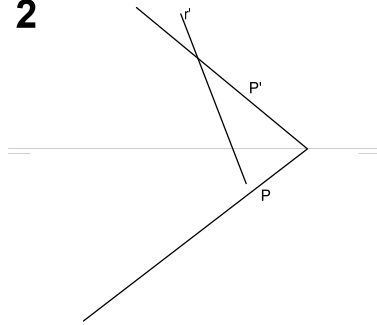


Conocida una de las proyecciones de una recta contenida en un plano, hallar la otra proyección

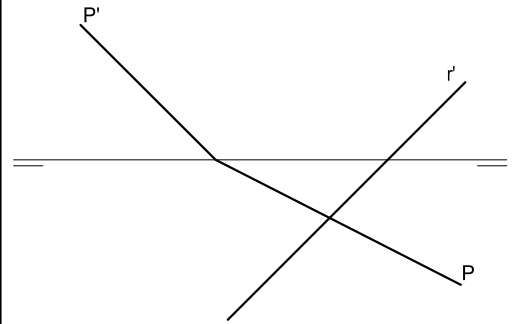
1



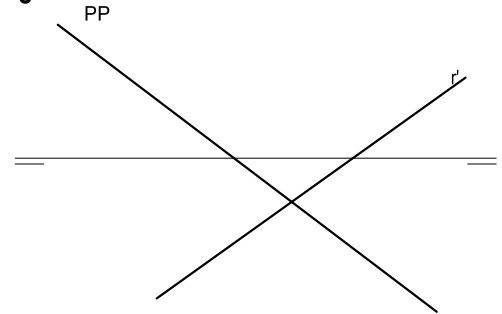
2



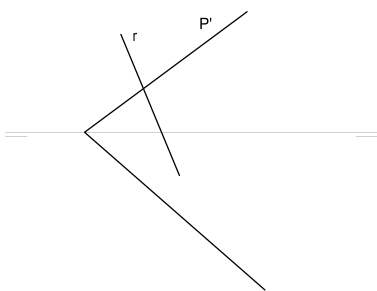
9



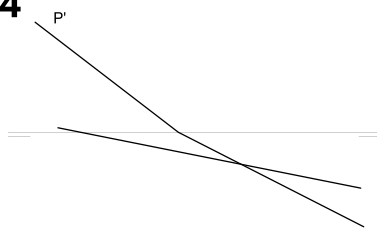
0



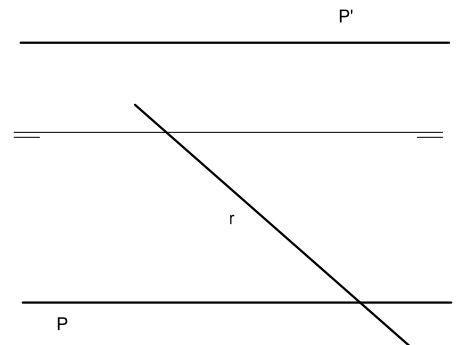
3



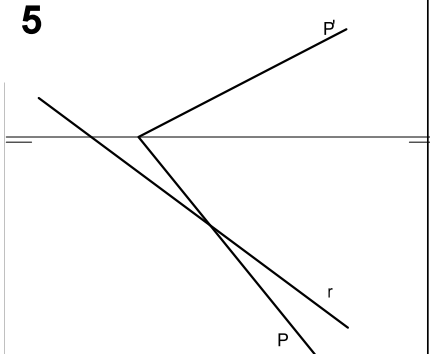
4



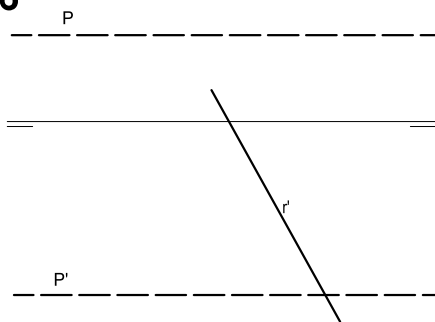
11



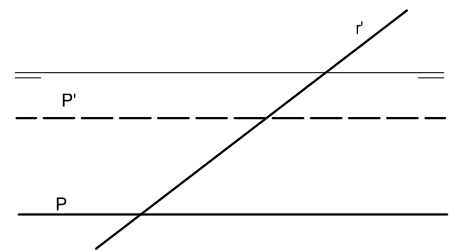
5



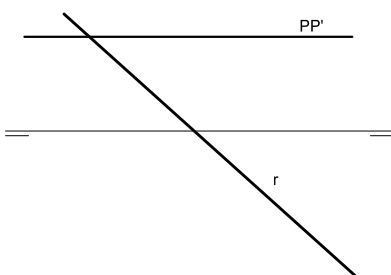
6



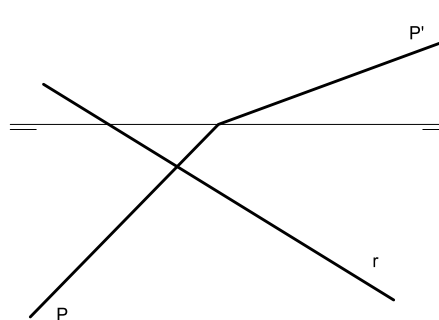
12



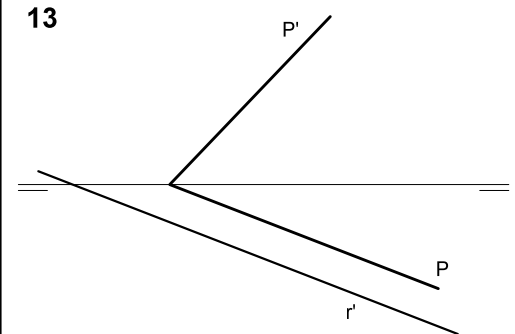
7



8

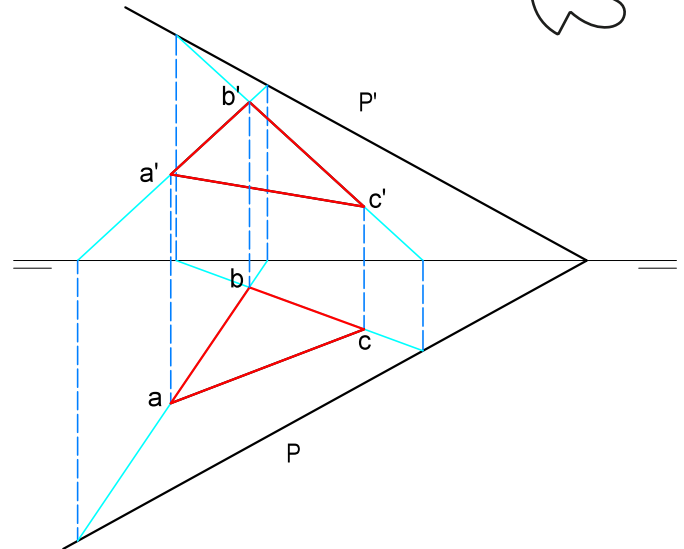


13



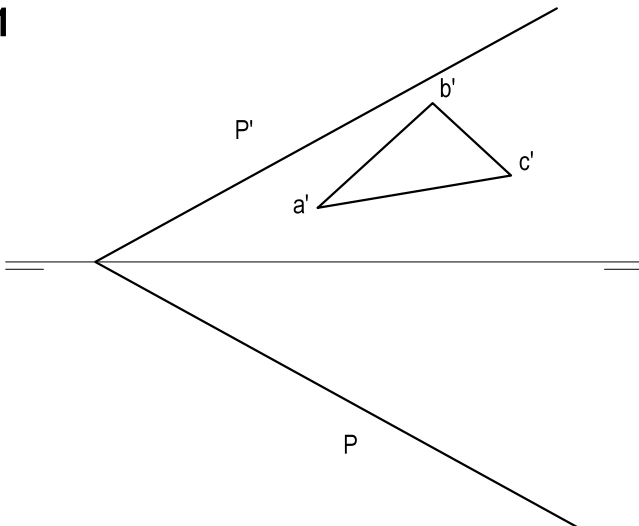


El triángulo ABC pertenece al plano porque sus lados son segmentos de rectas contenidas en el plano (por lo tanto, las trazas de estas rectas están contenidas en las trazas del plano).

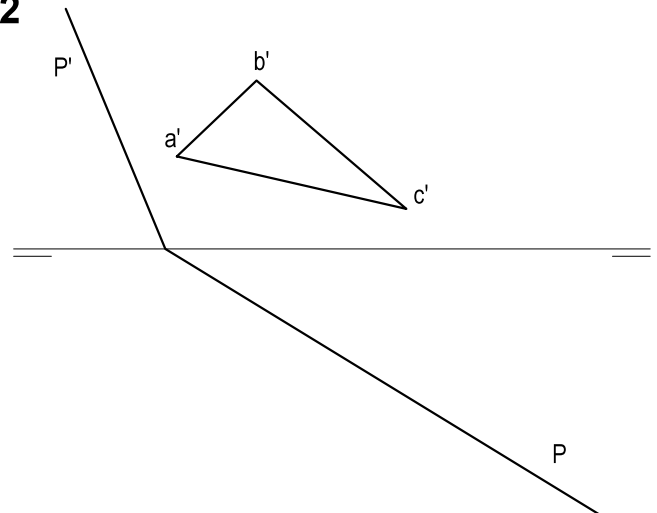


Conocida una de las proyecciones de un triángulo contenido en el plano, hallar la otra proyección.

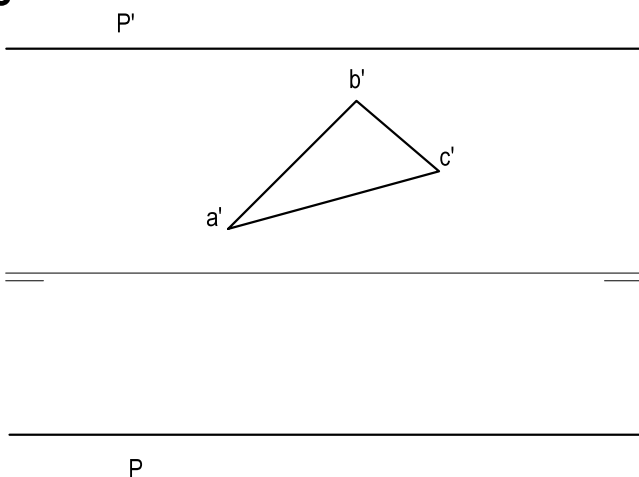
1



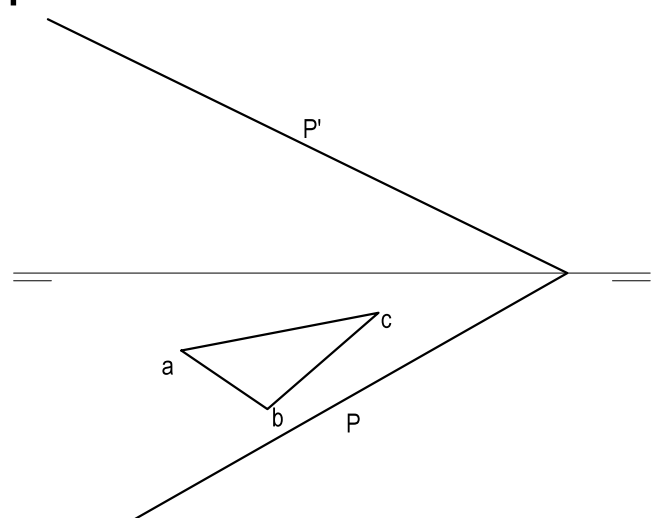
2



3



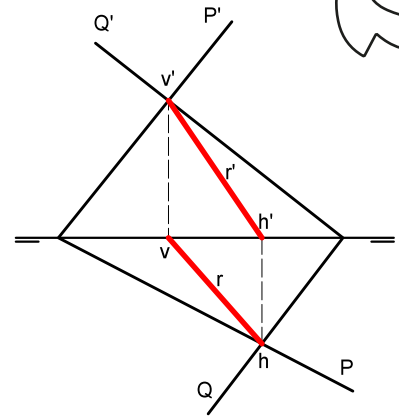
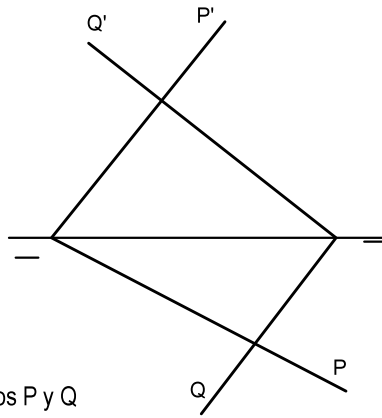
4



Alumno/a:

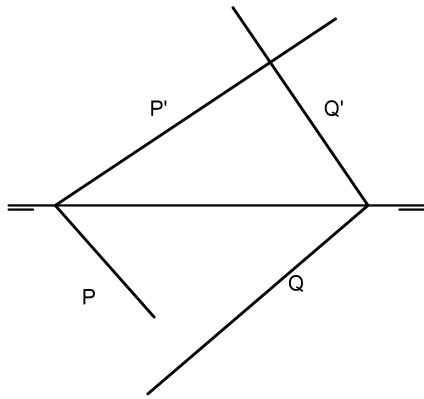


La intersección de dos planos P y Q es una recta R cuyas trazas se encuentran en los puntos de corte de las trazas de los planos.

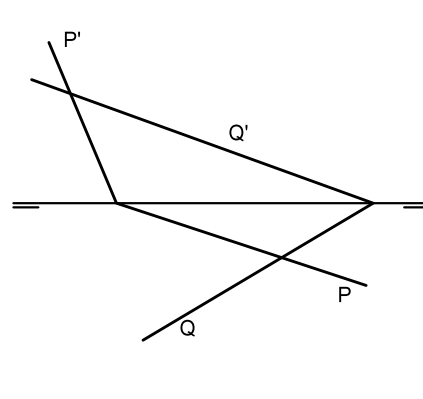


Hallar la recta intersección de los planos P y Q

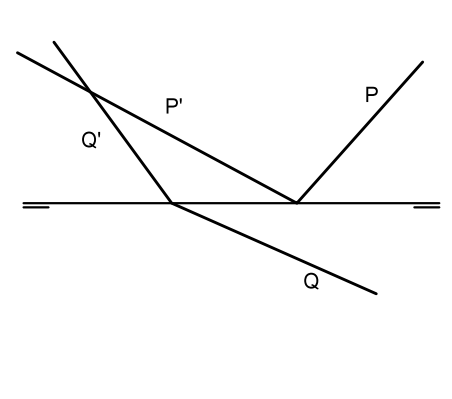
1



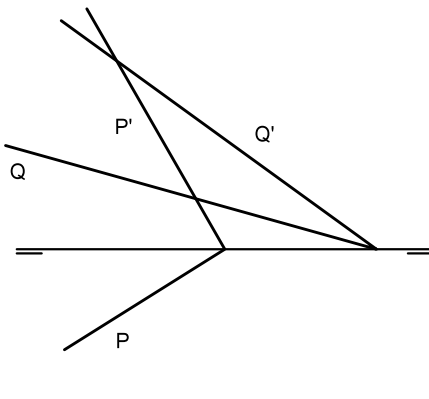
2



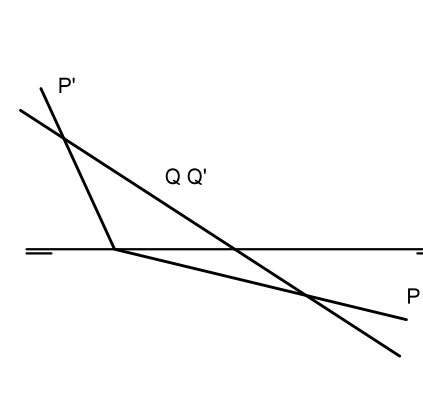
3



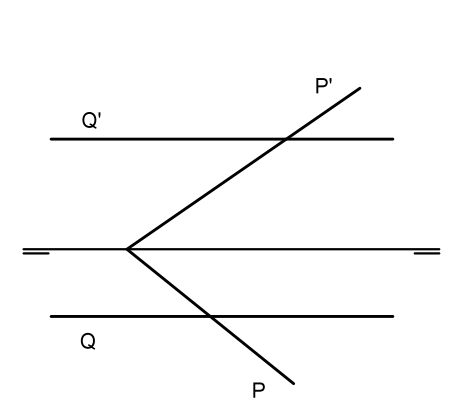
4



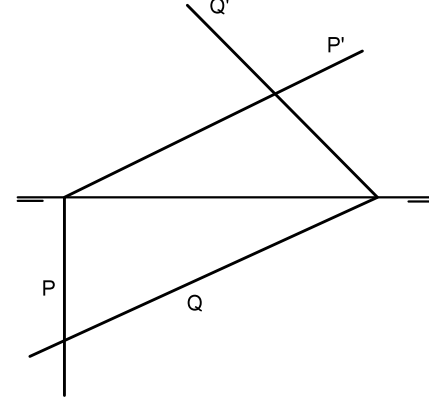
5



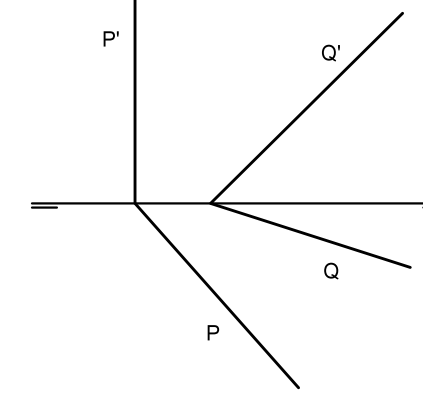
6



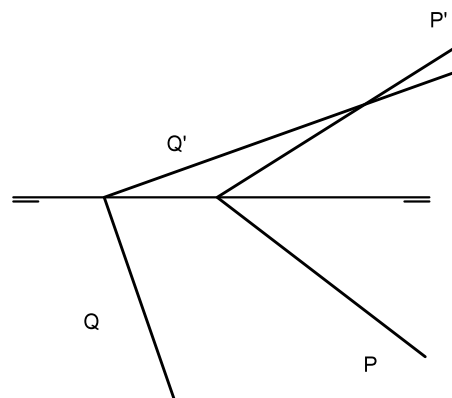
7



8



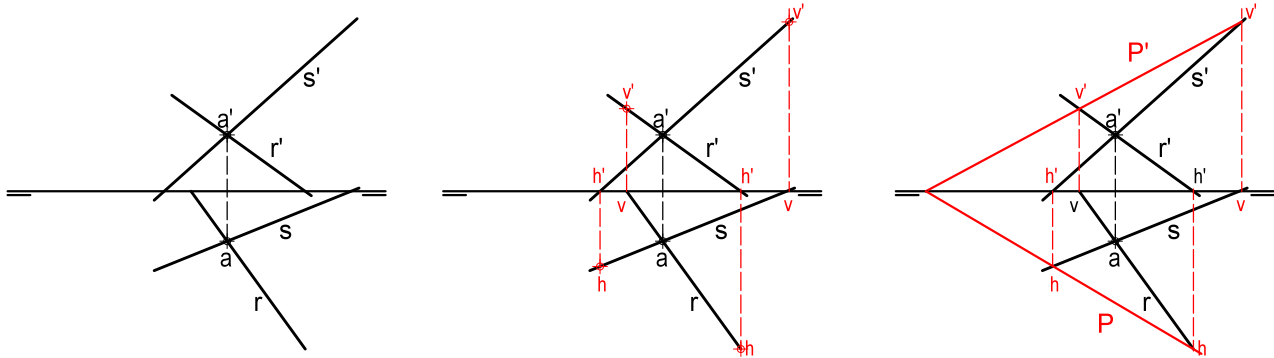
9



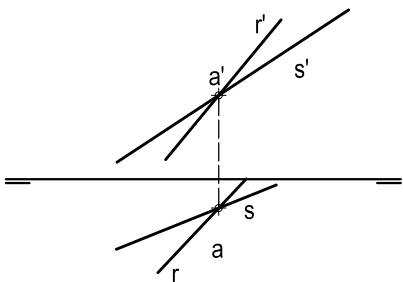


Alumno/a:

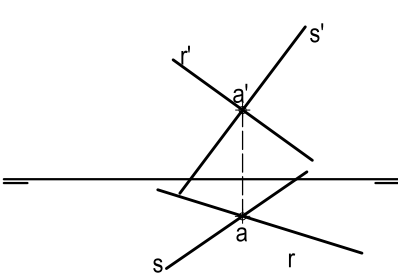
Plano determinado por las rectas R y S que se cortan.



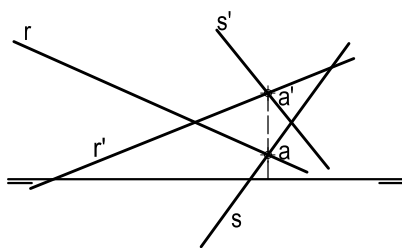
1



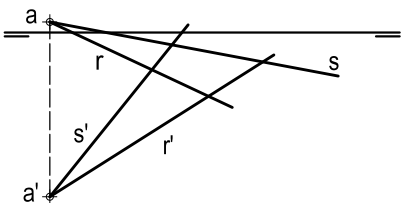
2



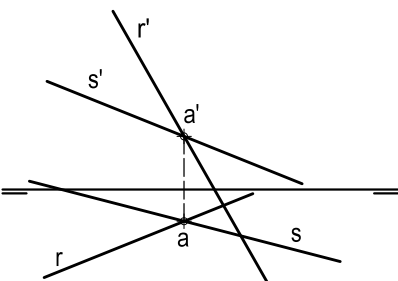
3



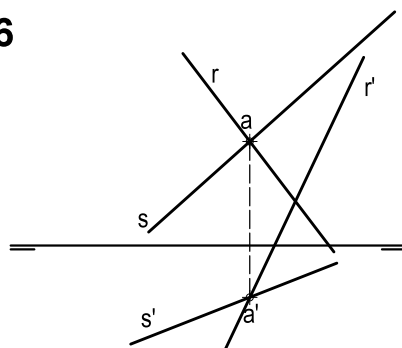
4



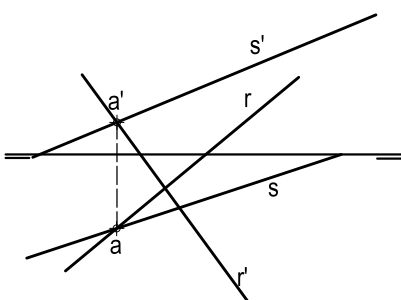
5



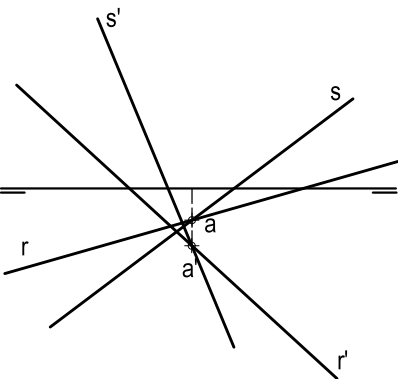
6



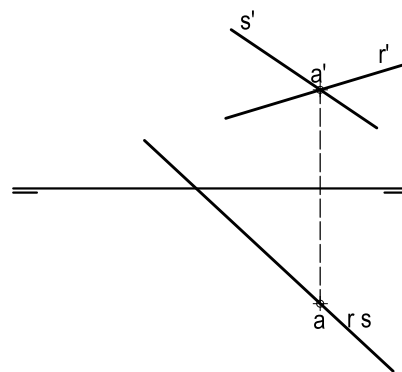
7



8



9

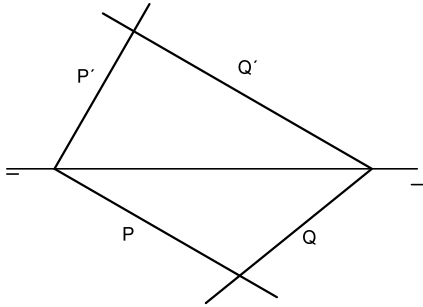




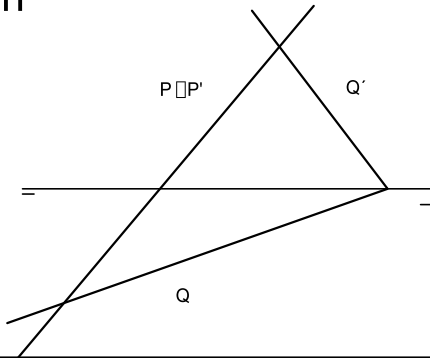
Alumno/a:

Hallar la recta intersección de los planos P y Q

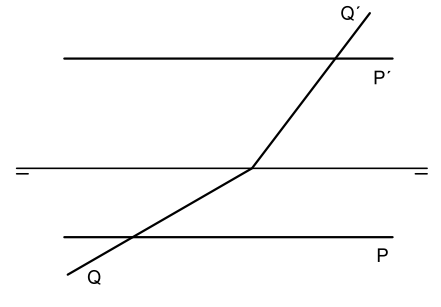
10



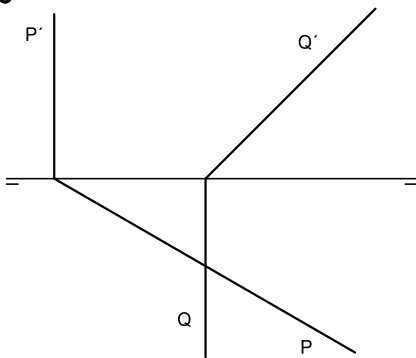
11



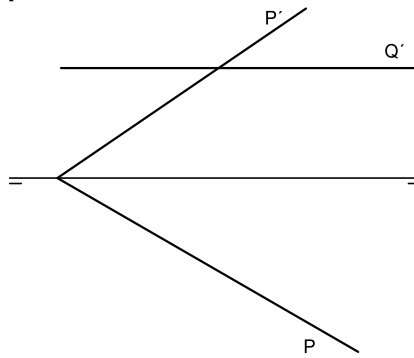
12



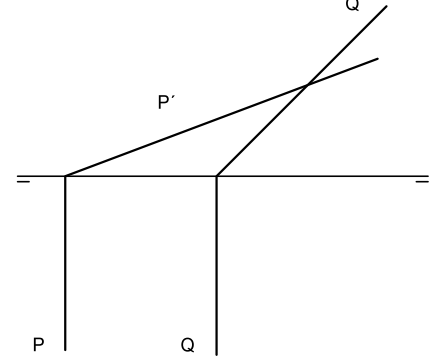
13



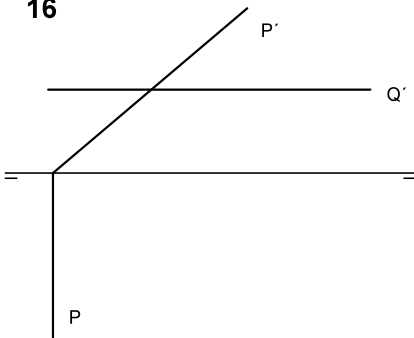
14



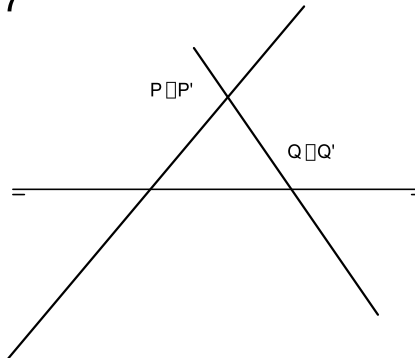
15



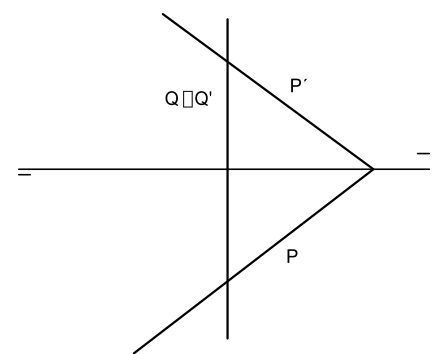
16



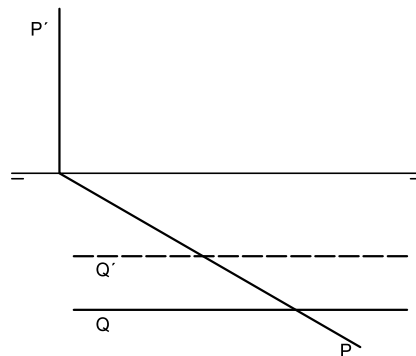
17



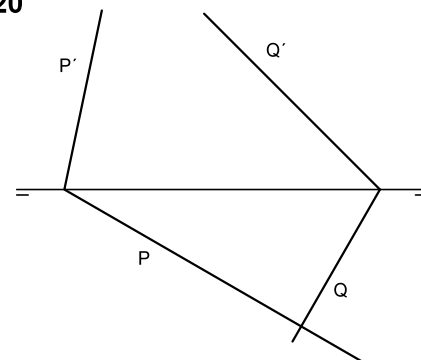
18



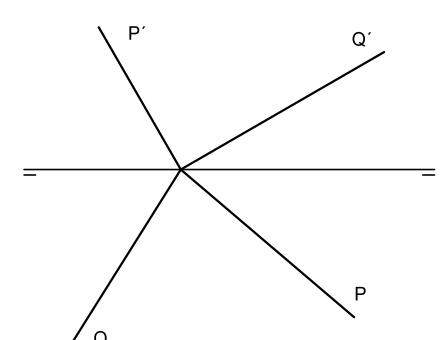
19



20



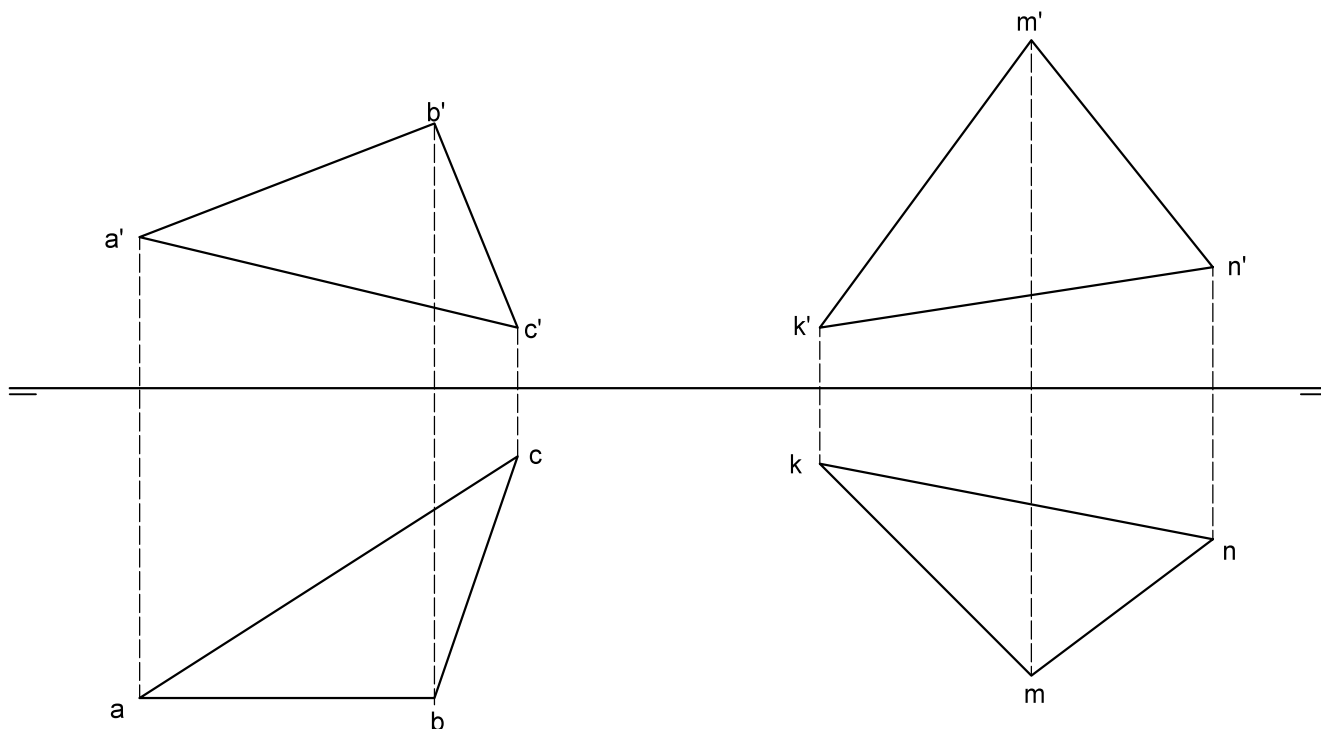
21



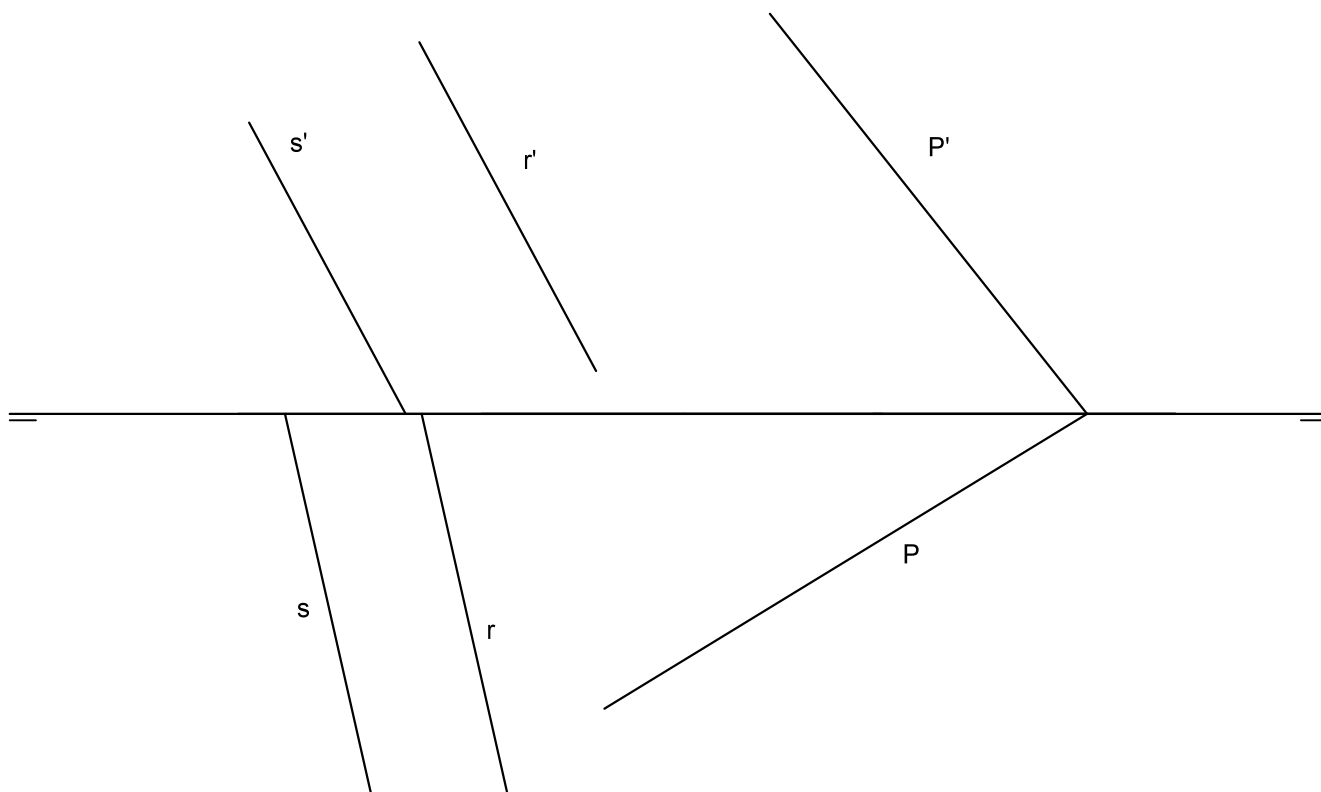


Alumno/a:

Determinar la intersección de los dos planos definidos respectivamente por los puntos A, B, C, y K, M, N.



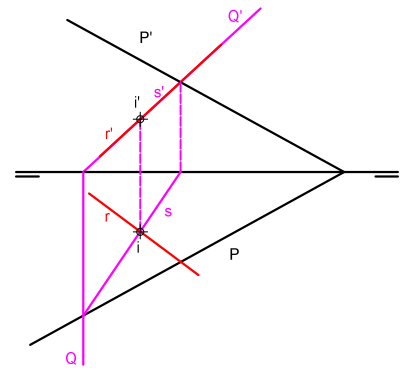
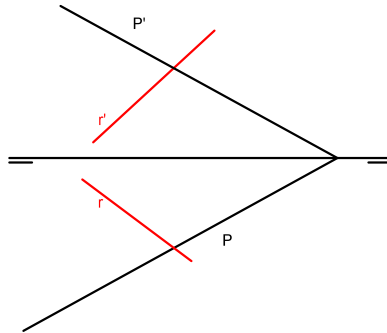
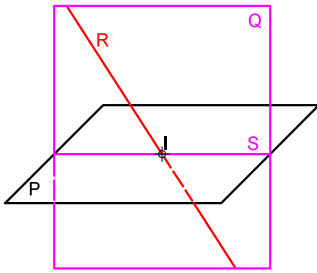
Determinar la intersección del plano P, definido por sus trazas, con el plano definido por las dos rectas paralelas R y S.





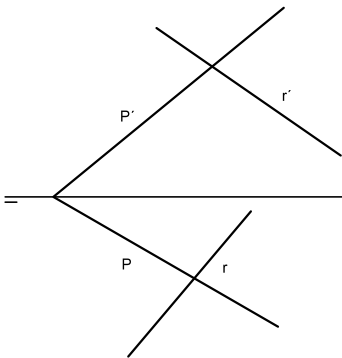
Alumno/a:

La intersección de una recta R y un plano P es un punto. Generalmente se obtiene trazando un plano Q que contenga a la recta y hallando la intersección S entre ambos planos. El punto común entre R y S es la solución.

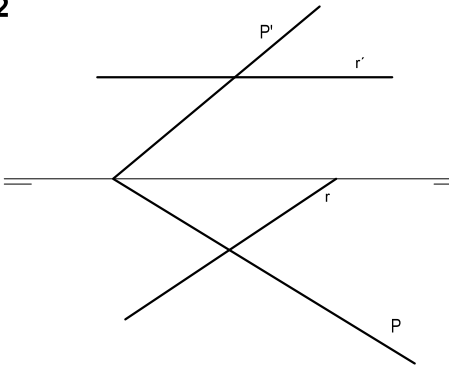


Hallar la intersección de la recta R con el plano P .

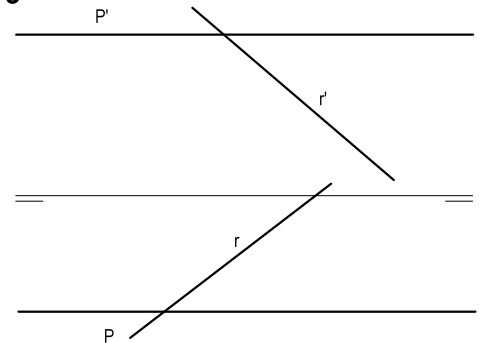
1



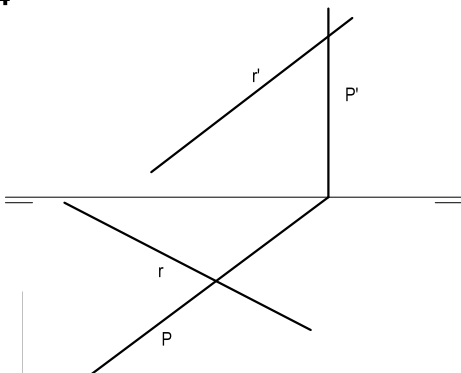
2



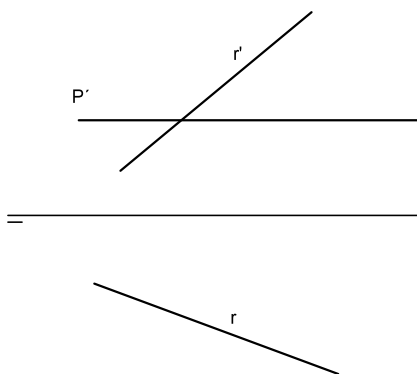
3



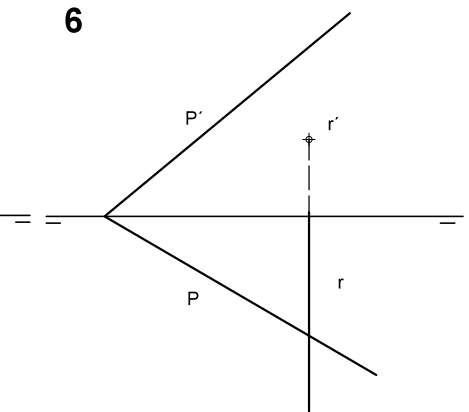
4



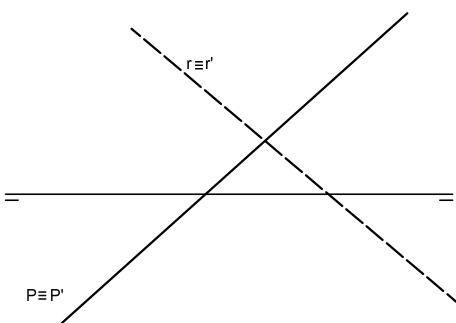
5



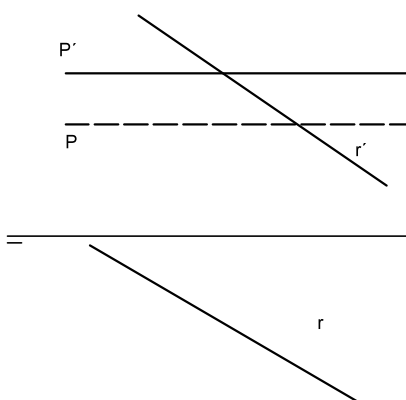
6



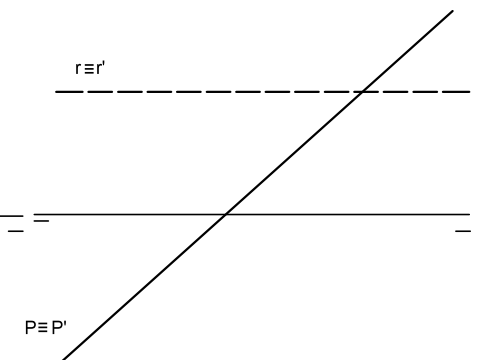
7



8



9





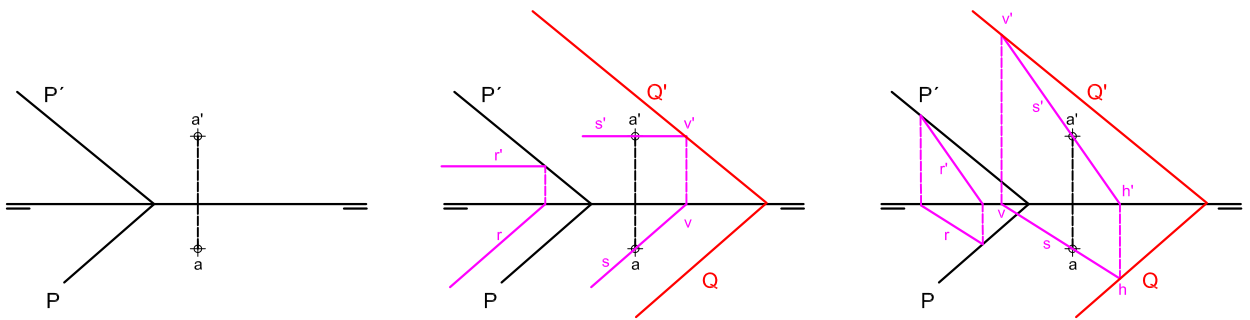
Alumno/a:

Trazado de un plano Q que pase por el punto A y sea paralelo a un plano P:

1º Trazar una recta R del plano P (Puede ser una recta oblicua, o bien una horizontal o frontal)

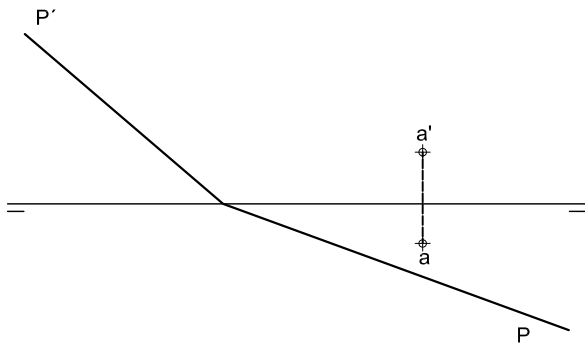
2º Por A trazar una recta S paralela a R.

3º Las trazas del plano Q son paralelas a las de P y contienen a las trazas de la recta S.

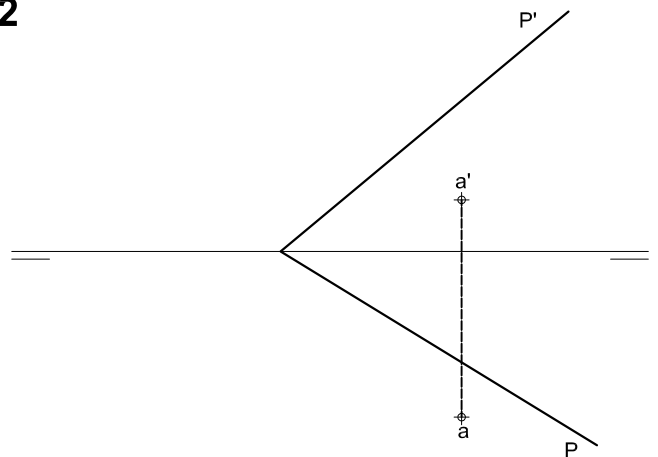


Trazar un plano Q que pase por A y sea paralelo a P.

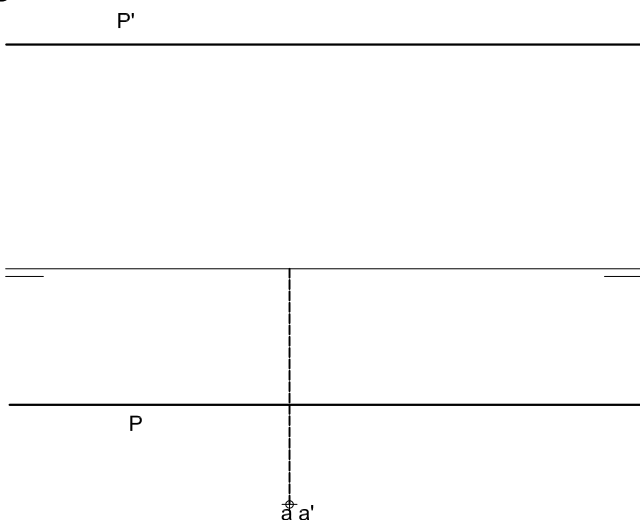
1



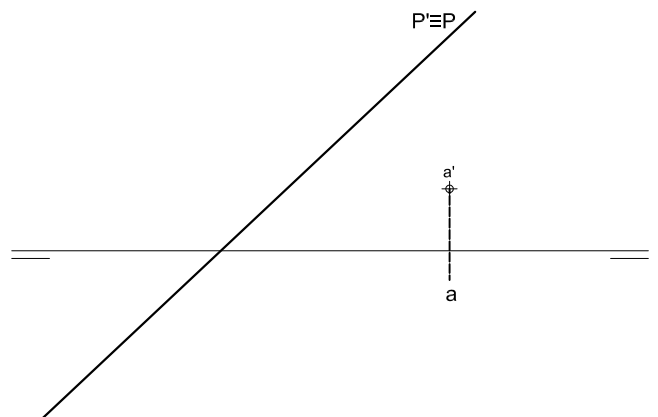
2



3

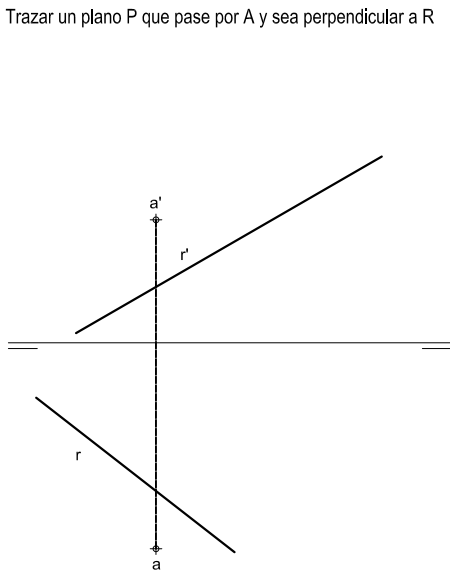


4

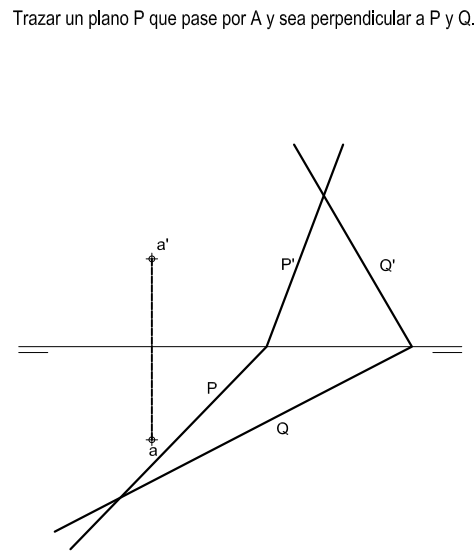




Trazar un plano P que pase por A y sea perpendicular a R

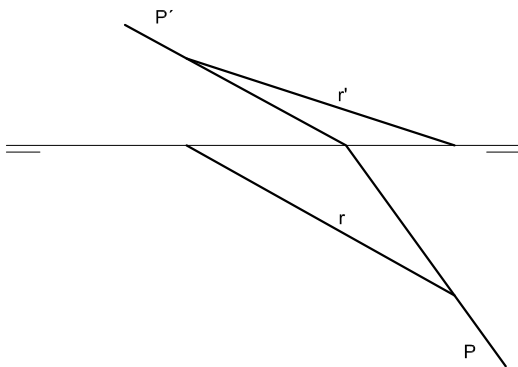


Trazar un plano P que pase por A y sea perpendicular a P y Q.

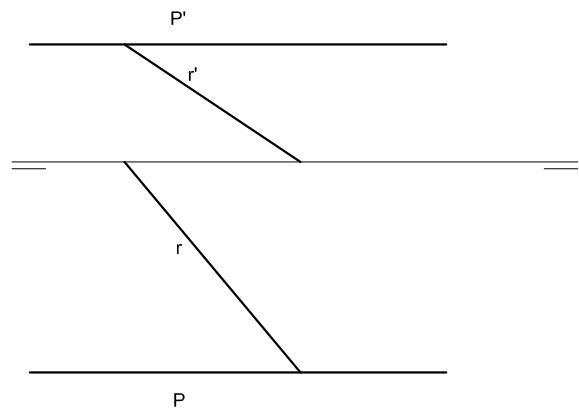


Trazar un plano Q que pase por R y sea perpendicular a P.

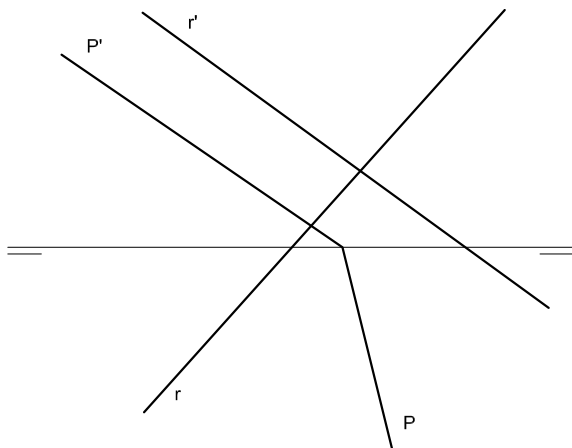
1



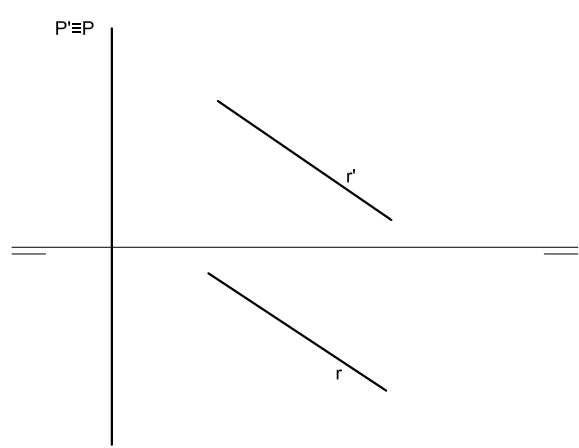
2



3

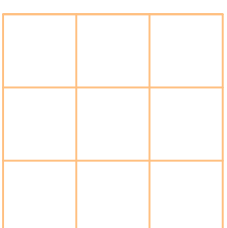
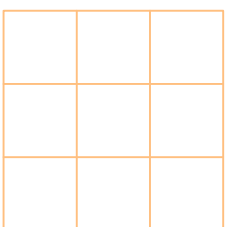
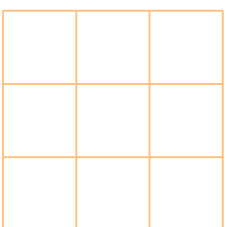
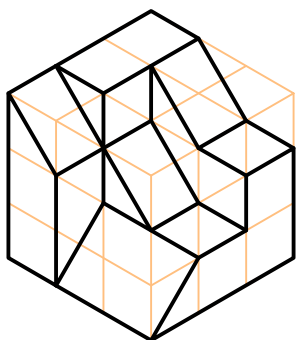
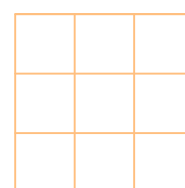
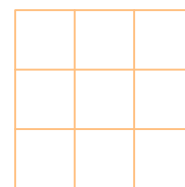
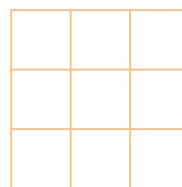
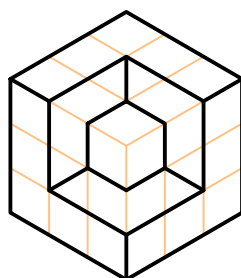
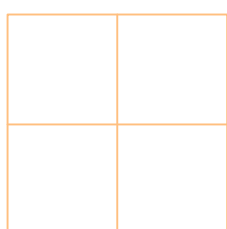
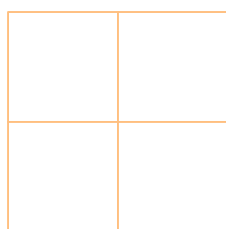
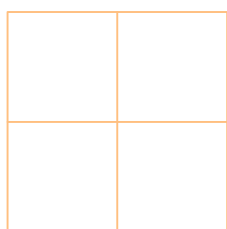
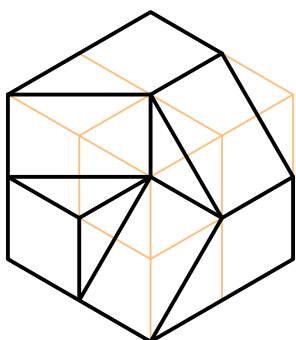
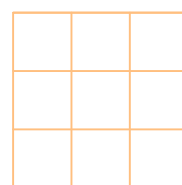
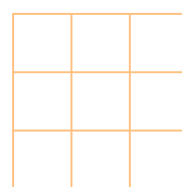
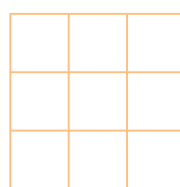
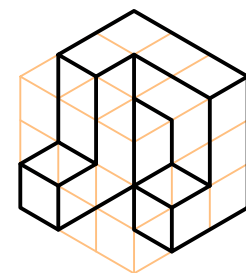
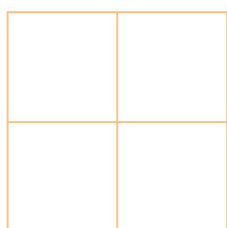
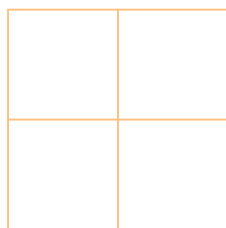
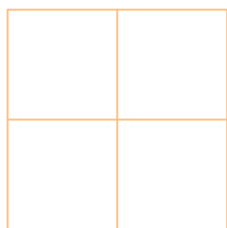
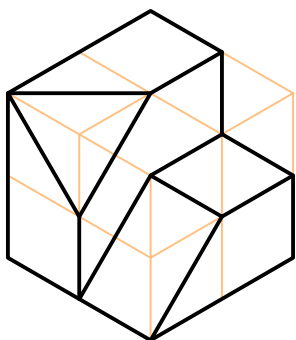


4



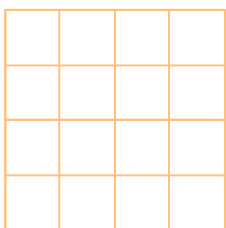
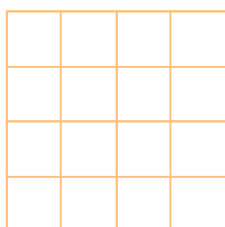
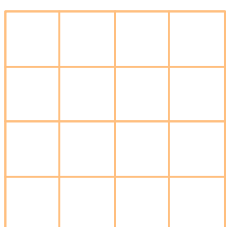
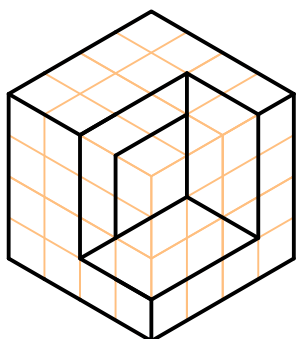
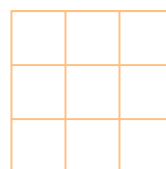
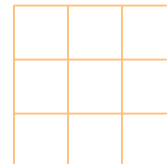
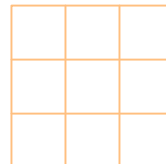
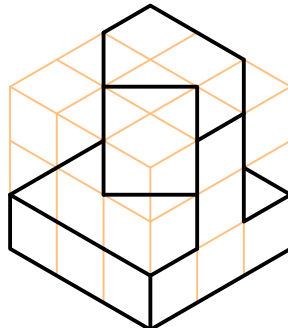
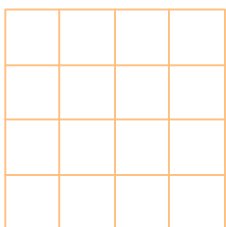
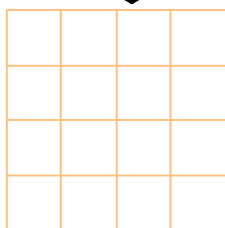
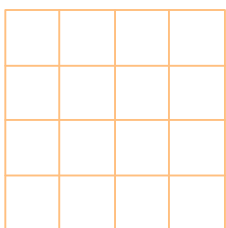
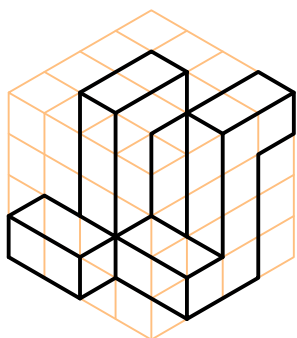
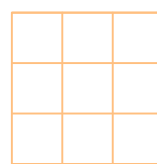
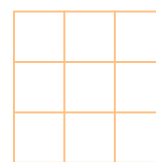
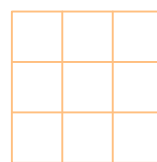
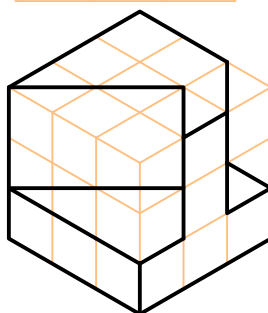
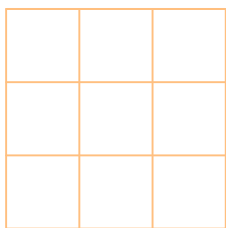
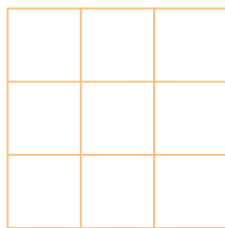
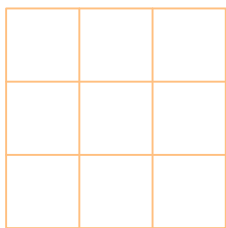
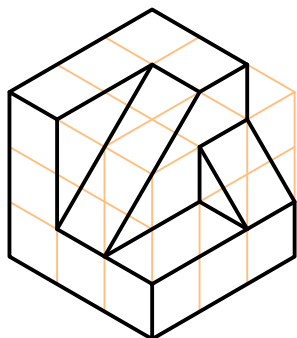


Dibujar las vistas (planta, alzado y perfil izquierdo) de las piezas representadas en isométrica.



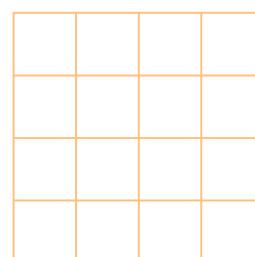
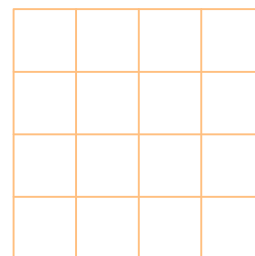
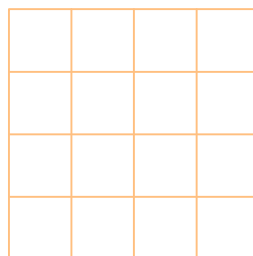
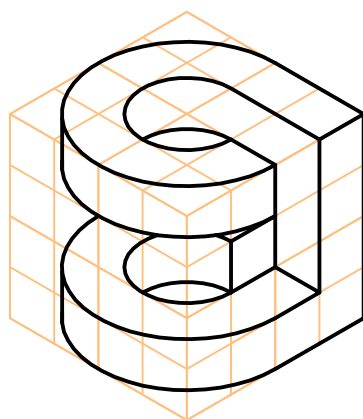
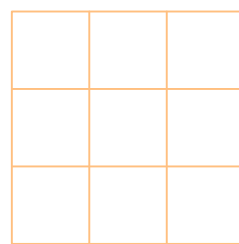
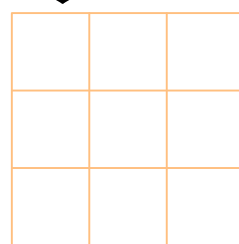
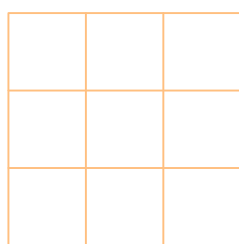
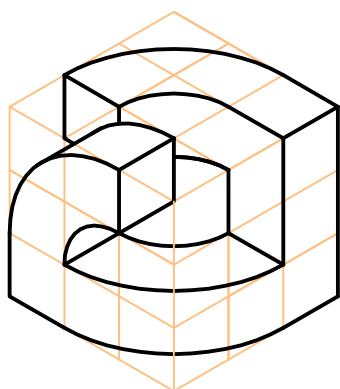
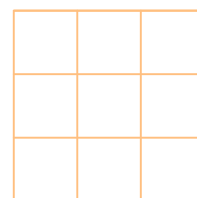
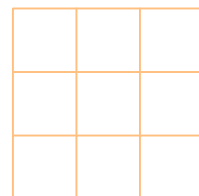
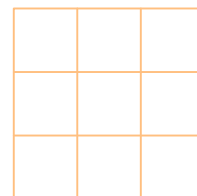
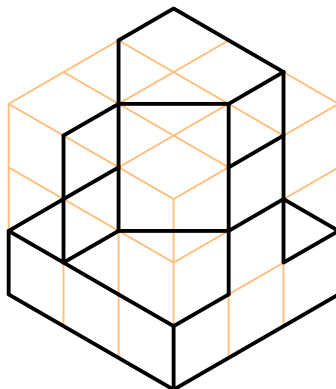
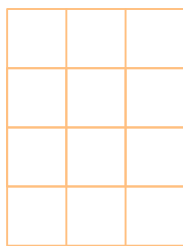
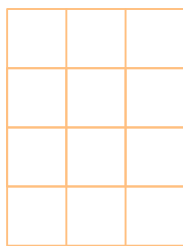
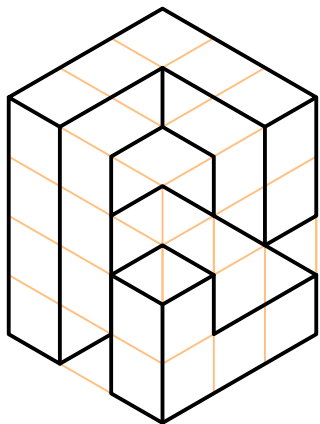


Dibujar las vistas (planta, alzado y perfil izquierdo) de las piezas representadas en isométrica.





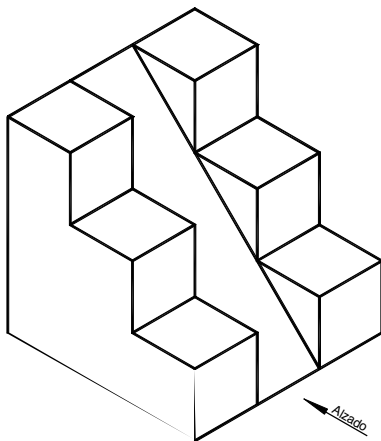
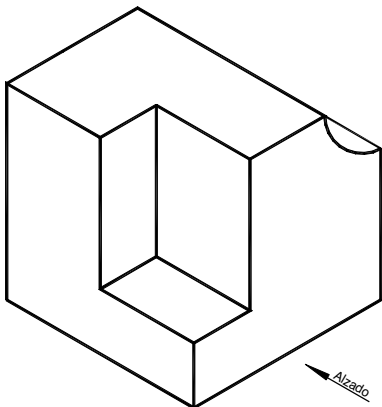
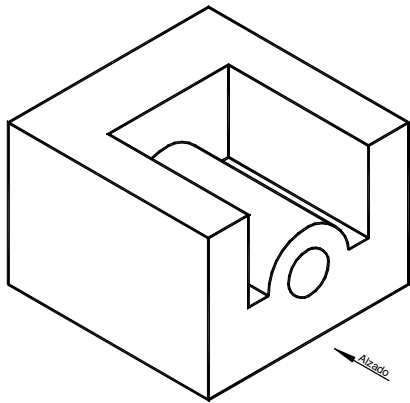
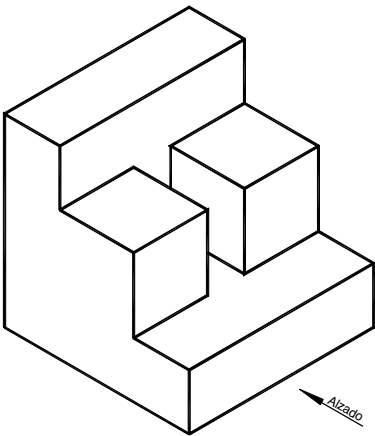
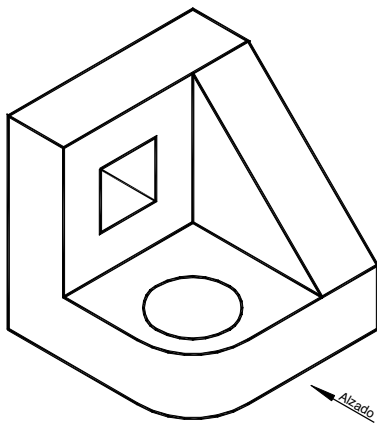
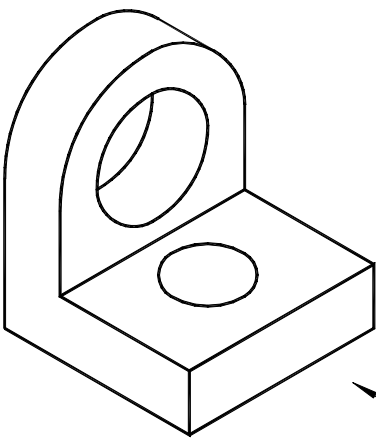
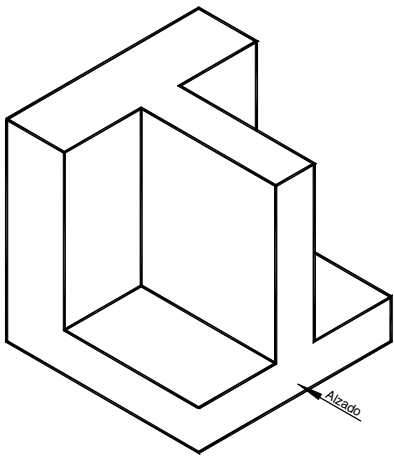
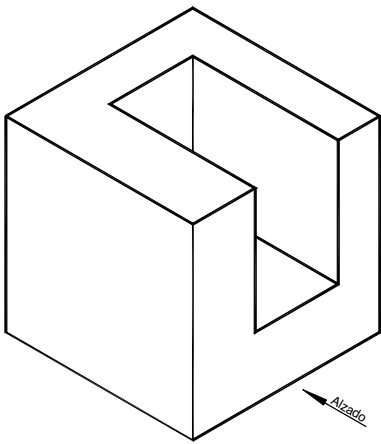
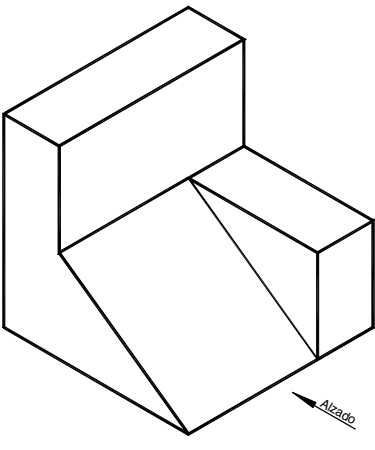
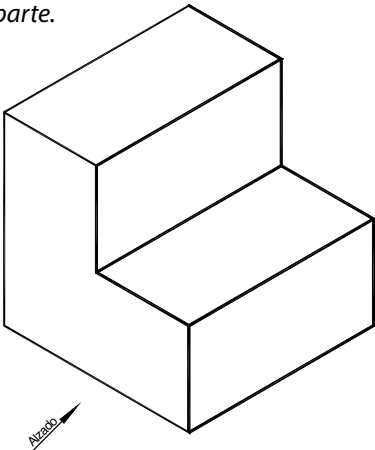
Dibujar las vistas (planta, alzado y perfil izquierdo) de las piezas representadas en isométrica.





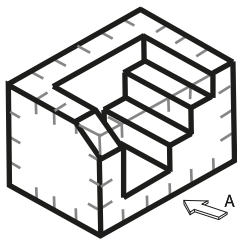
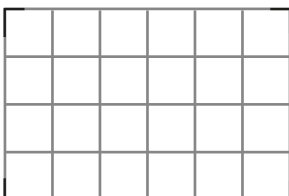
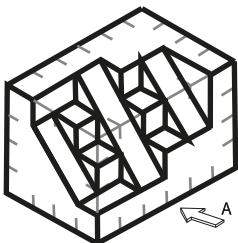
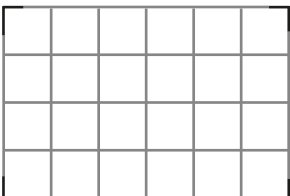
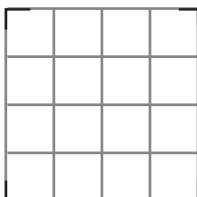
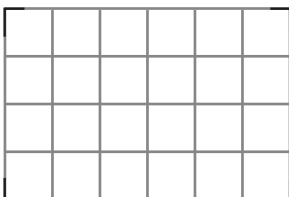
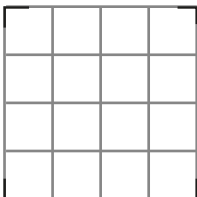
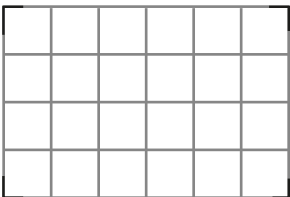
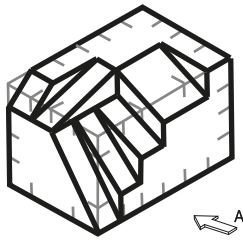
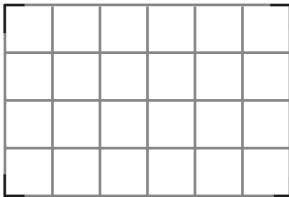
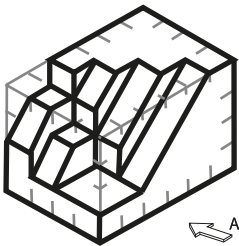
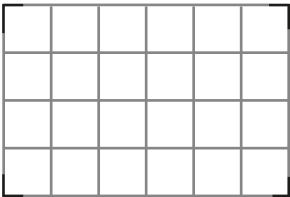
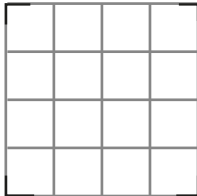
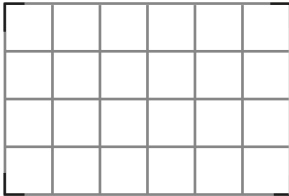
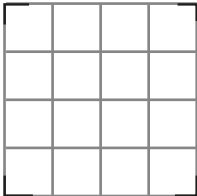
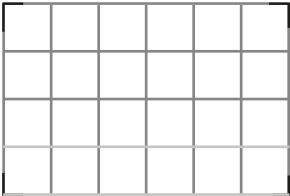
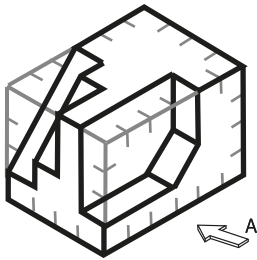
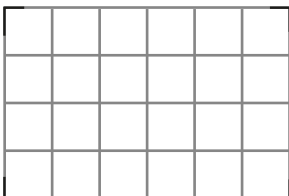
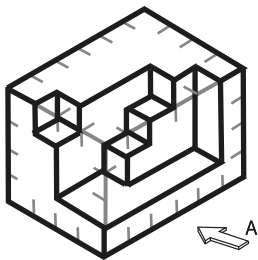
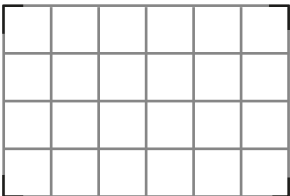
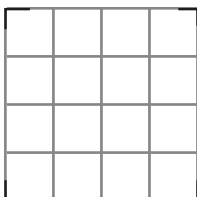
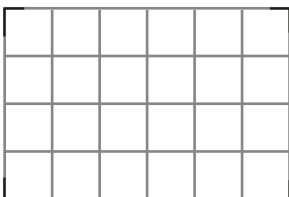
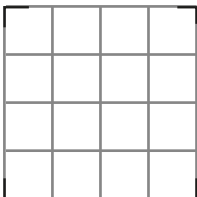
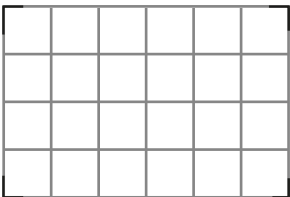
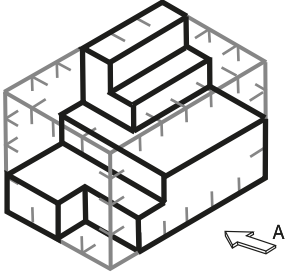
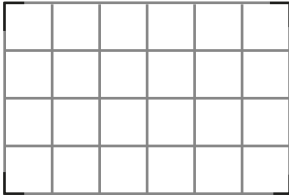
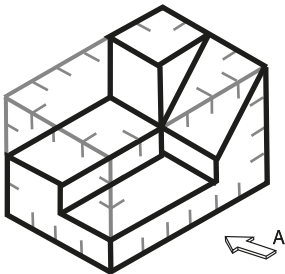
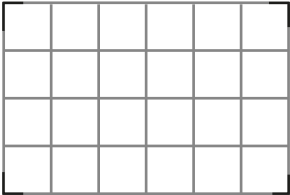
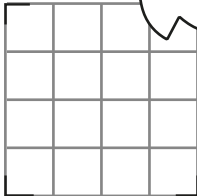
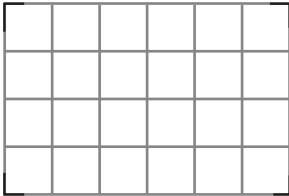
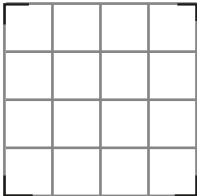
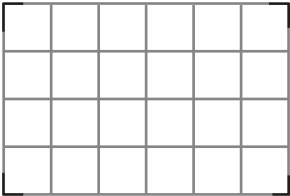
Alumno/a:

Realiza las las piezas
en folio aparte.





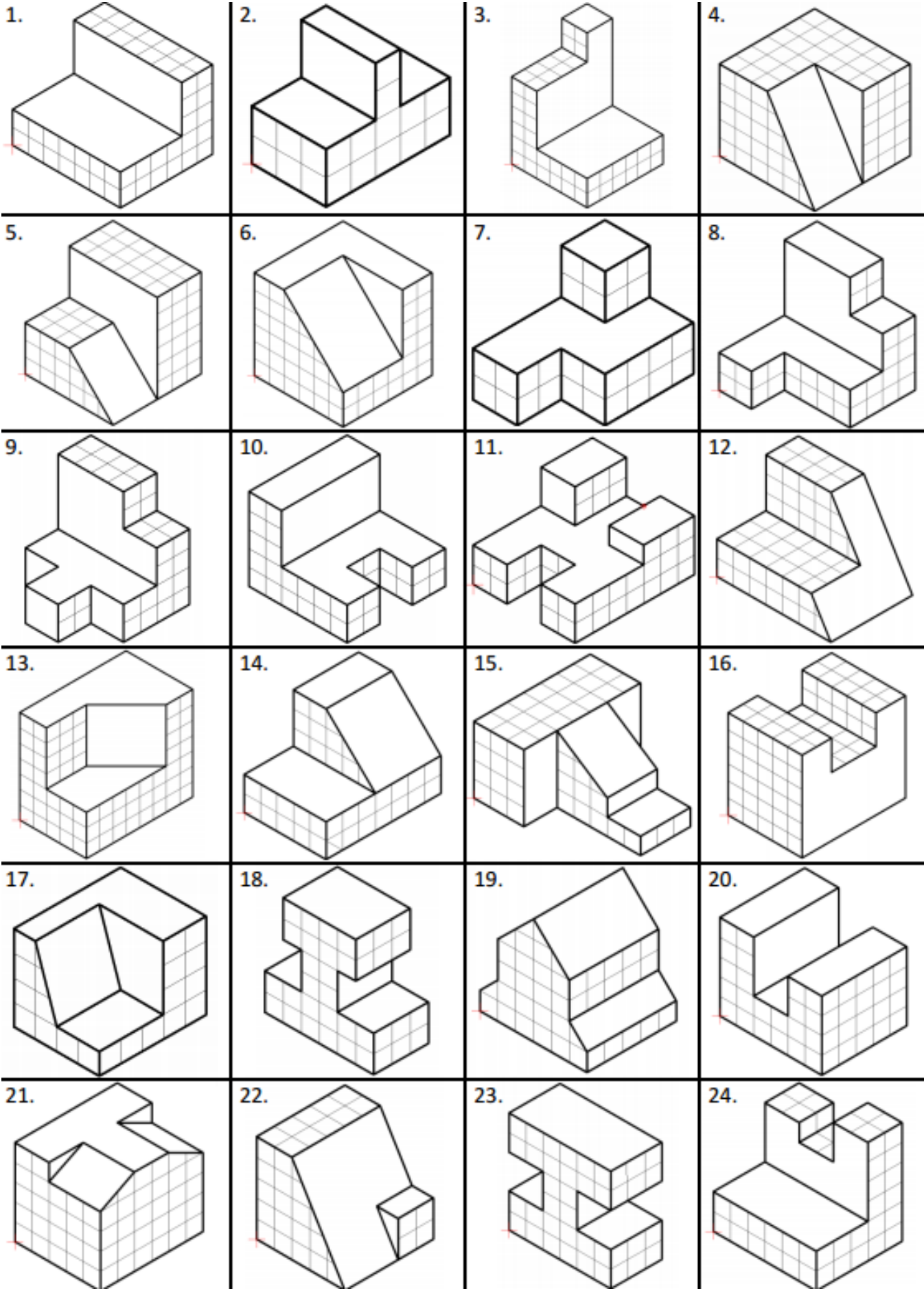
Alumno/a:





Alumno/a:

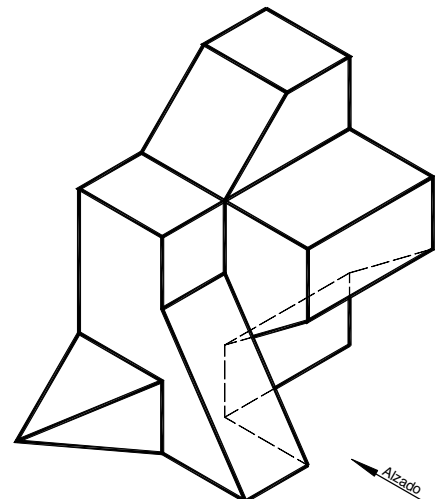
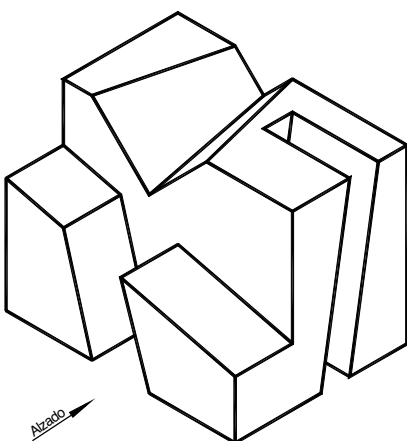
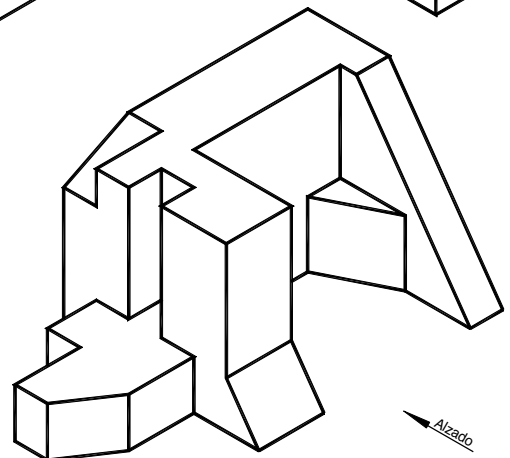
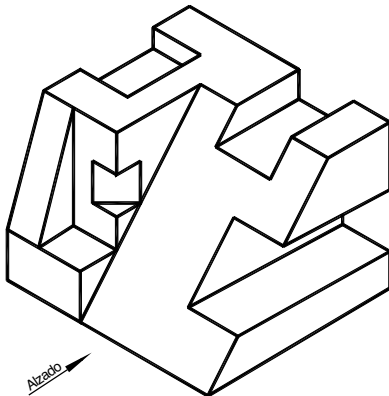
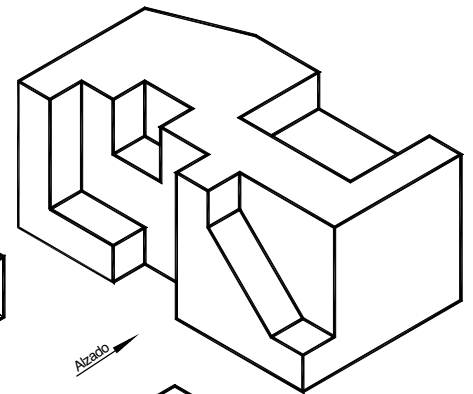
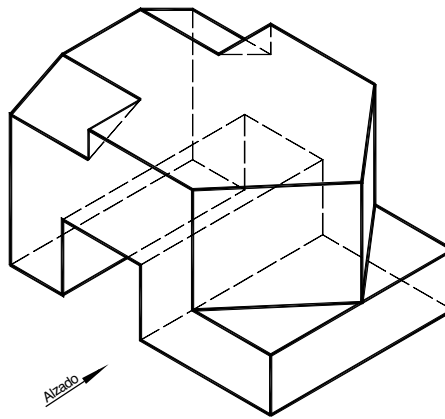
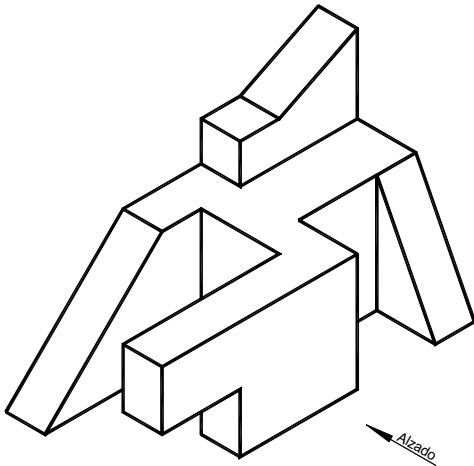
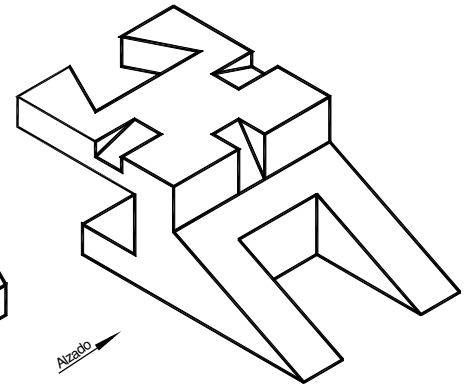
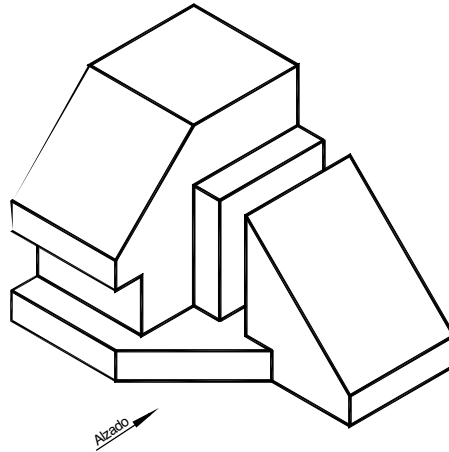
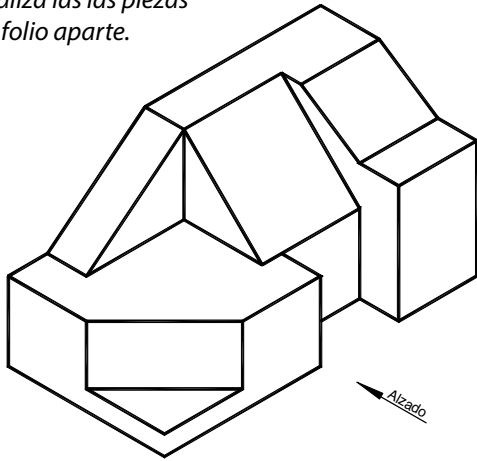
Realiza las las piezas
en folio aparte.



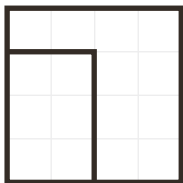
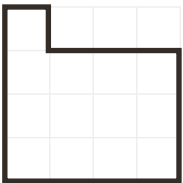
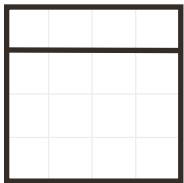
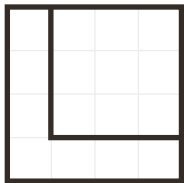
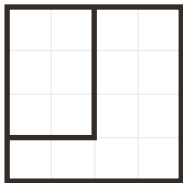


Alumno/a:

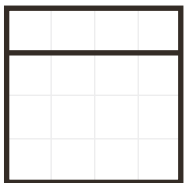
Realiza las las piezas
en folio aparte.



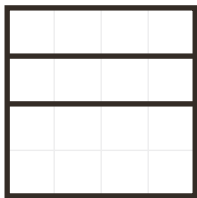
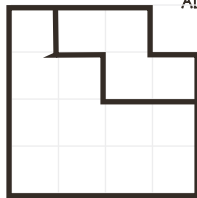
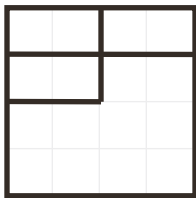
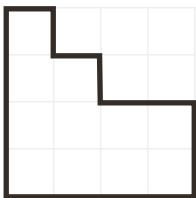
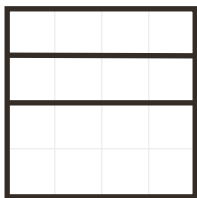
Alumno/a:



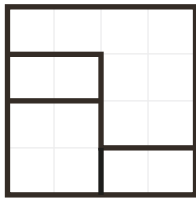
ALZADO



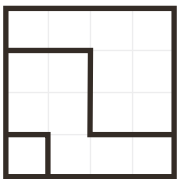
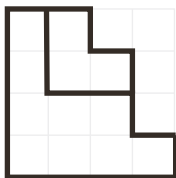
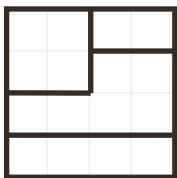
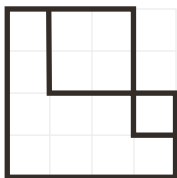
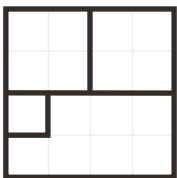
ALZADO



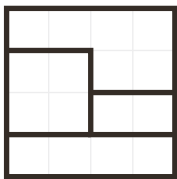
ALZADO



ALZADO



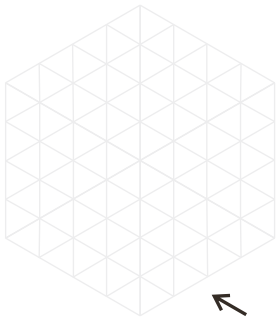
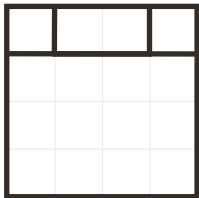
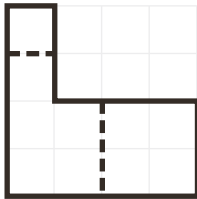
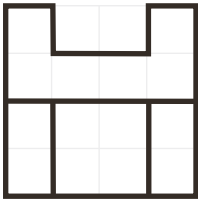
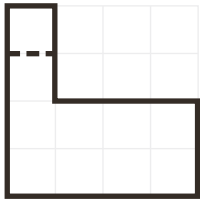
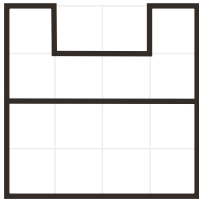
ALZADO



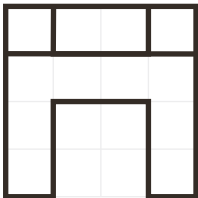
ALZADO



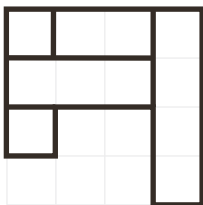
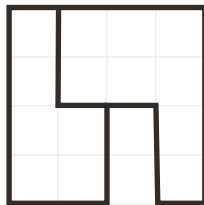
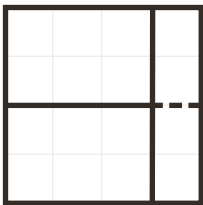
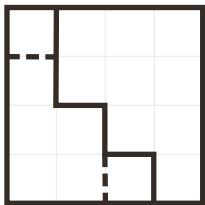
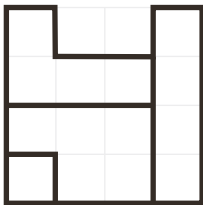
Alumno/a:



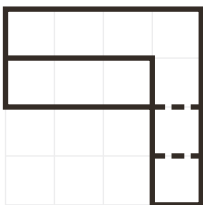
ALZADO



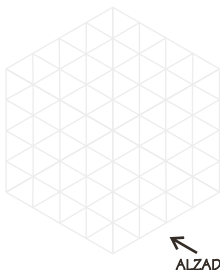
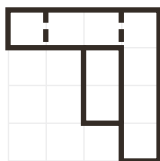
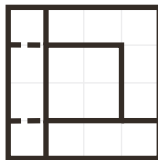
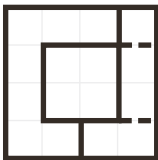
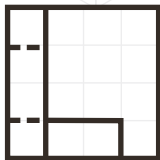
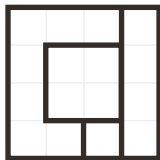
ALZADO



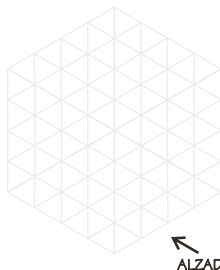
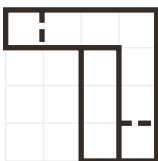
ALZADO



ALZADO



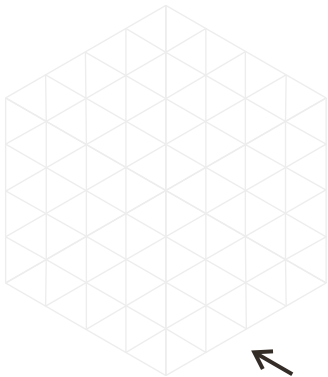
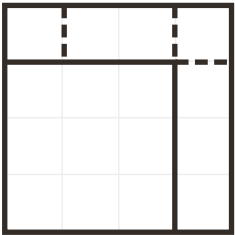
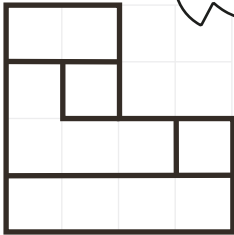
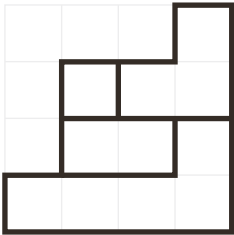
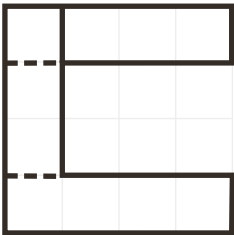
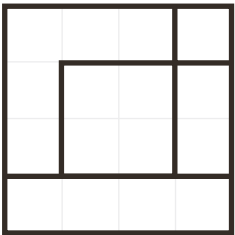
ALZADO



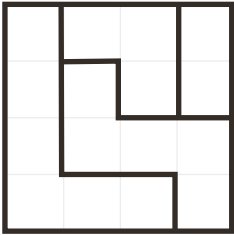
ALZADO



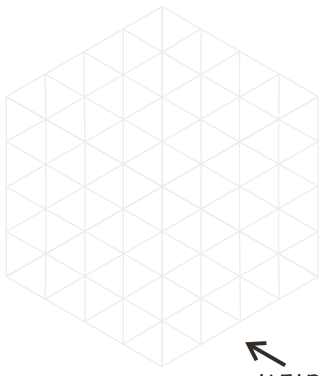
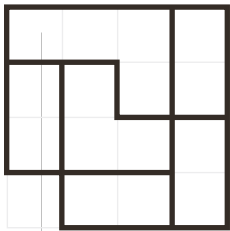
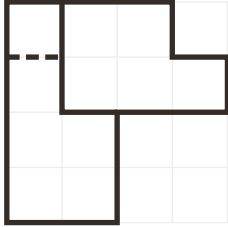
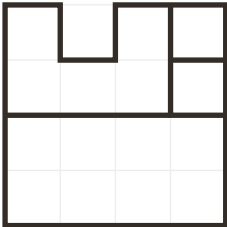
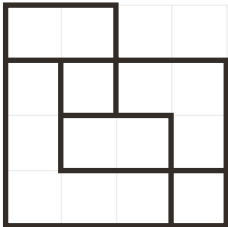
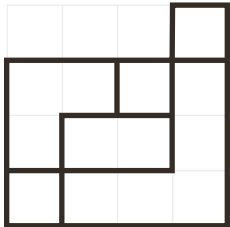
Alumno/a:



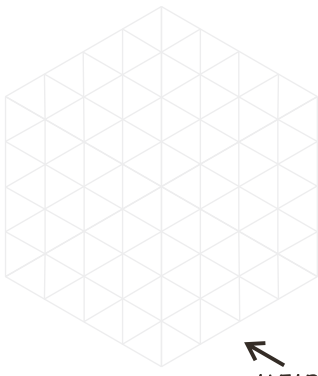
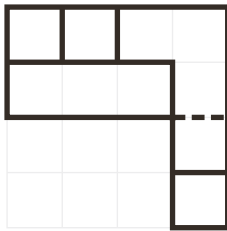
ALZADO



ALZADO

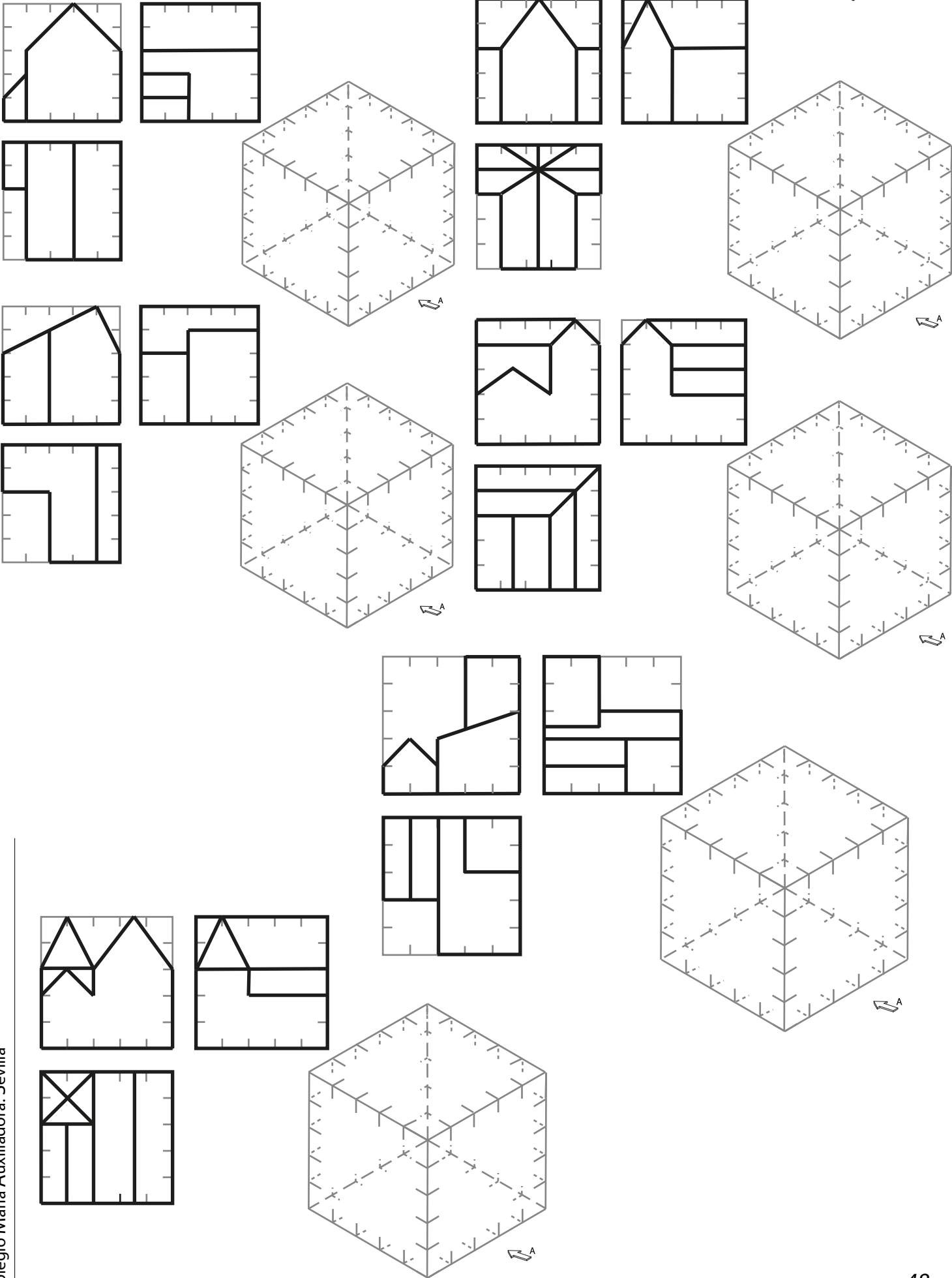


ALZADO



ALZADO

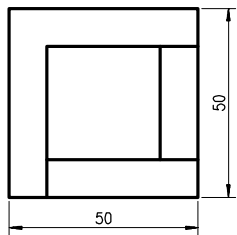
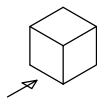
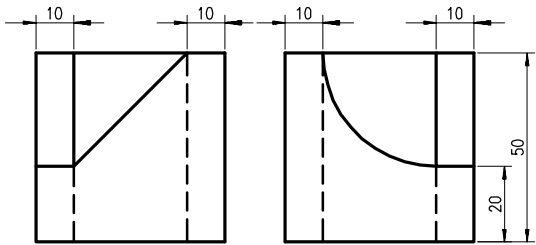
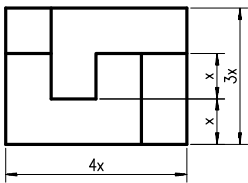
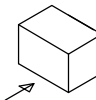
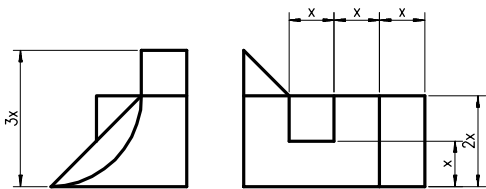
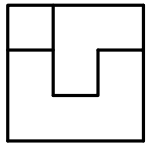
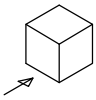
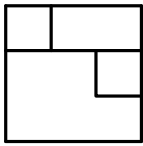
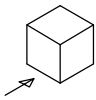
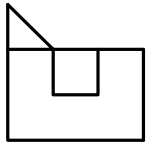
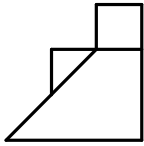
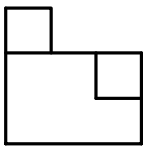
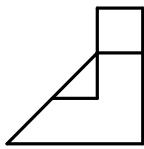
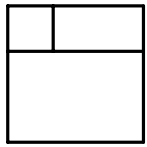
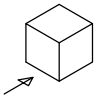
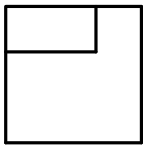
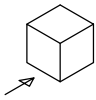
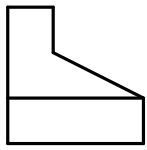
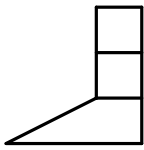
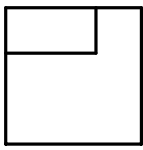
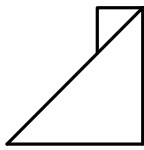
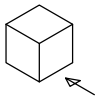
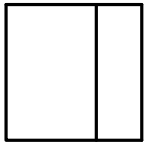
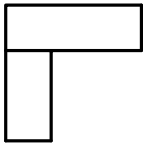
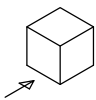
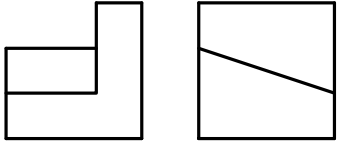
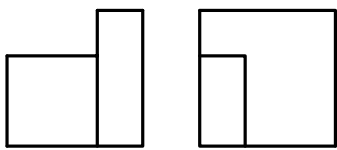
Alumno/a:





Alumno/a:

Dibuja, a mano alzada la perspectiva isométrica de las piezas. Realízalo en folio aparte





Alumno/a:

1

2

3

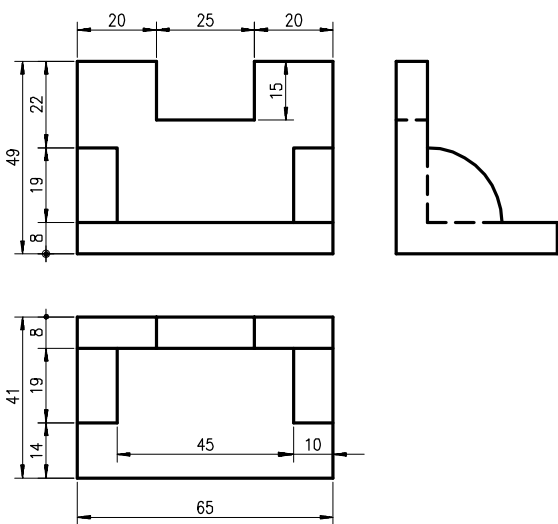
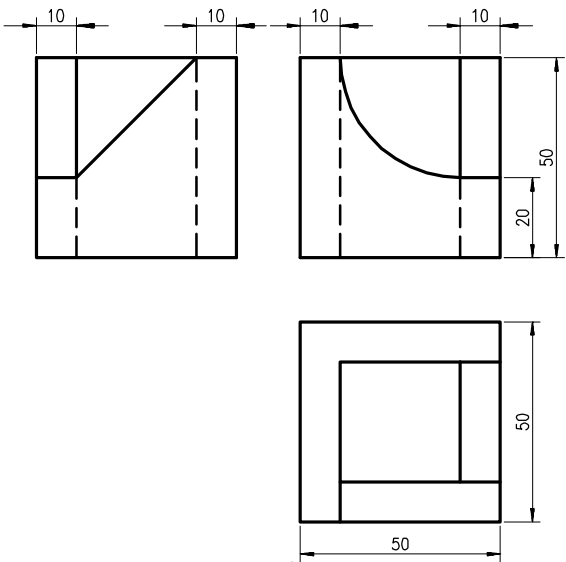
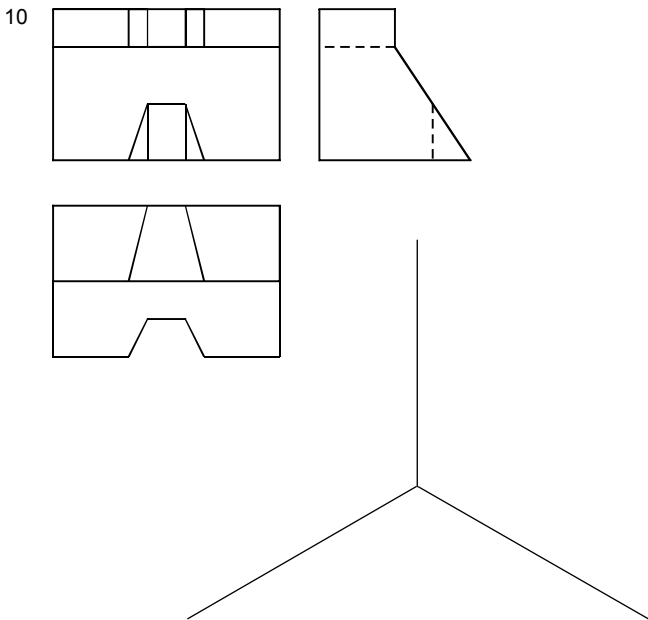
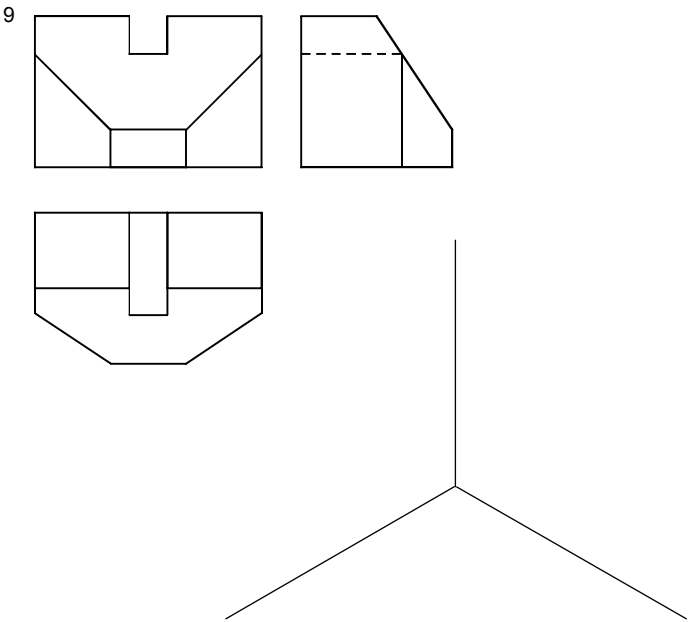
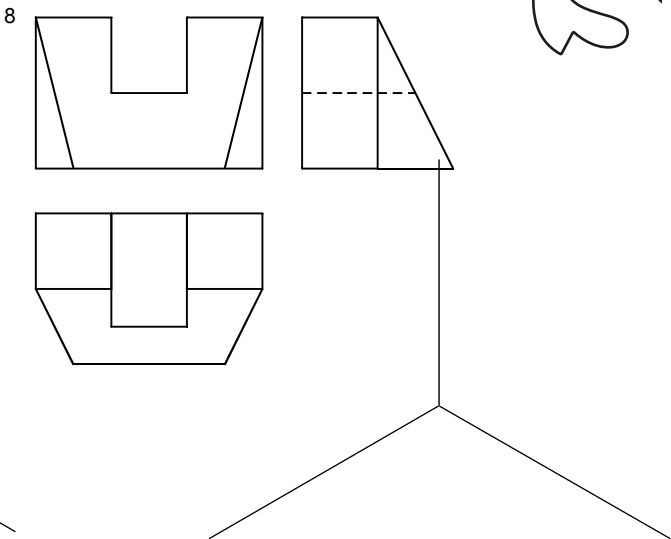
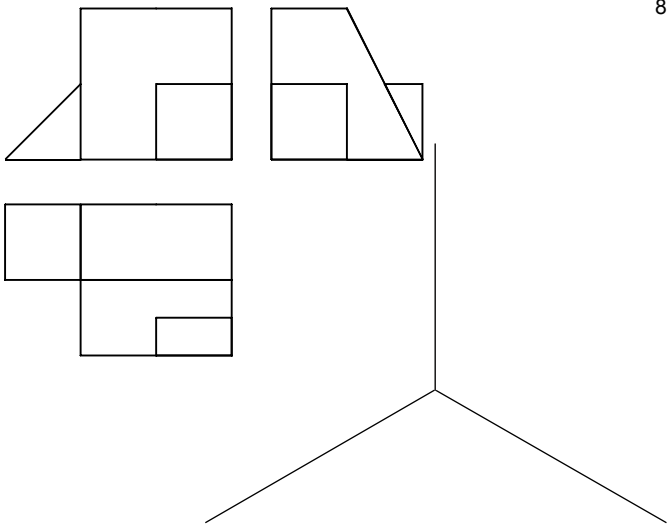
4

5

6



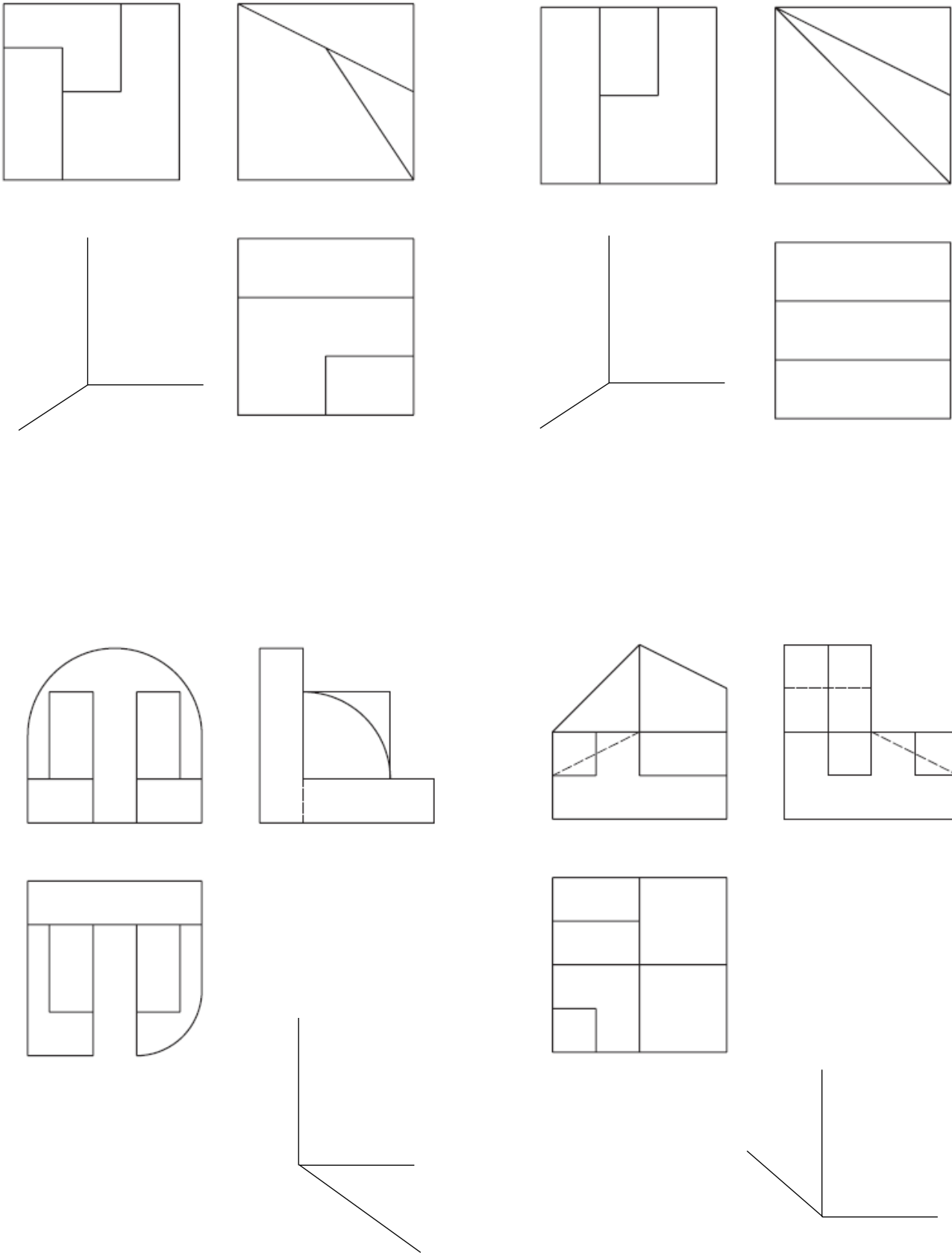
Alumno/a:
7



Alumno/a:



Realiza las las piezas en folio aparte. Procura variar la posición del eje y, como se indica en el dibujo





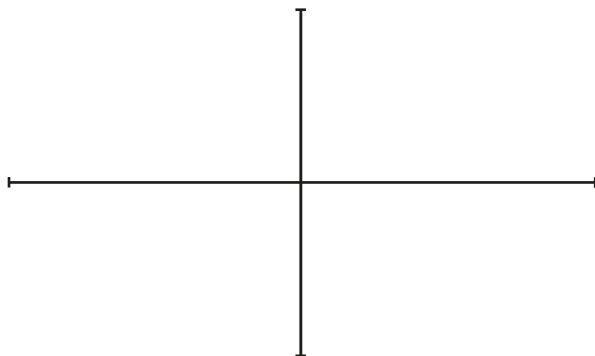
Óvalo dado el eje mayor



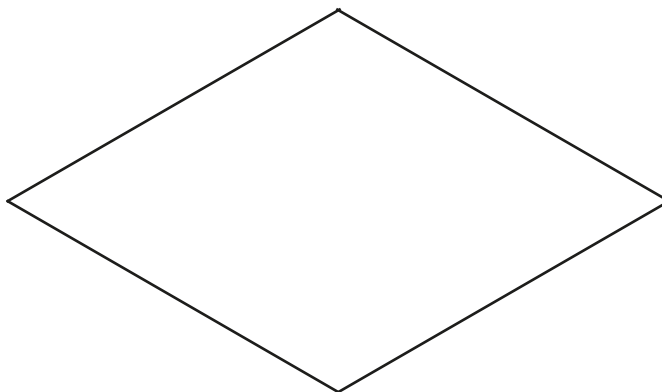
Óvalo dado el eje menor



Óvalo dados ambos ejes



Óvalo dada la "caja" isométrica



Alumno/a:



Ovoide dado el eje mayor



Ovoide dado el eje menor



Ovoide dados ambos ejes
(orientar el extremo de menor radio hacia abajo)

