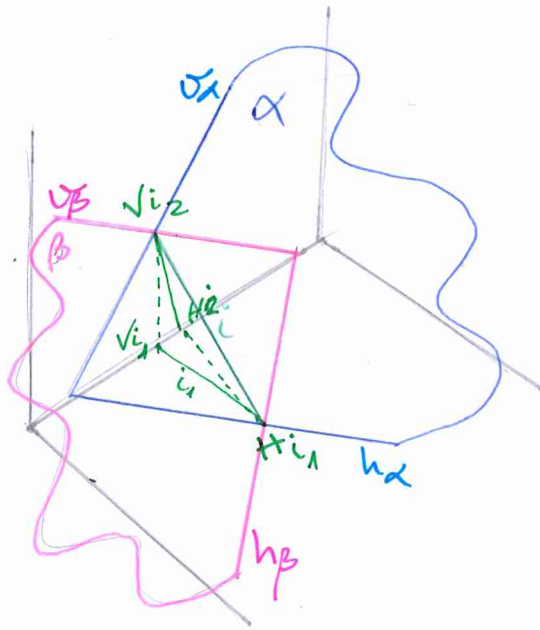
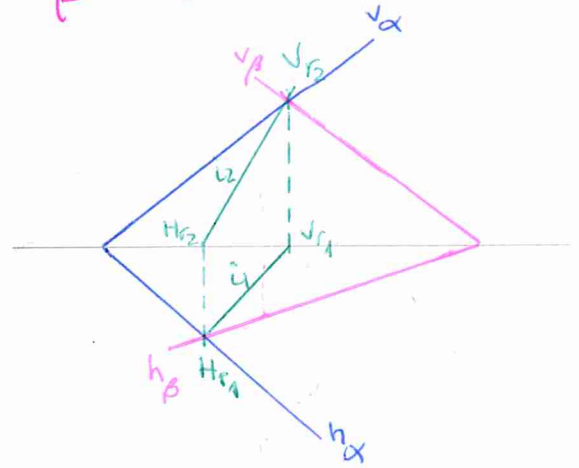


INTERSECCIÓN ENTRE PLANOS. = una recta.

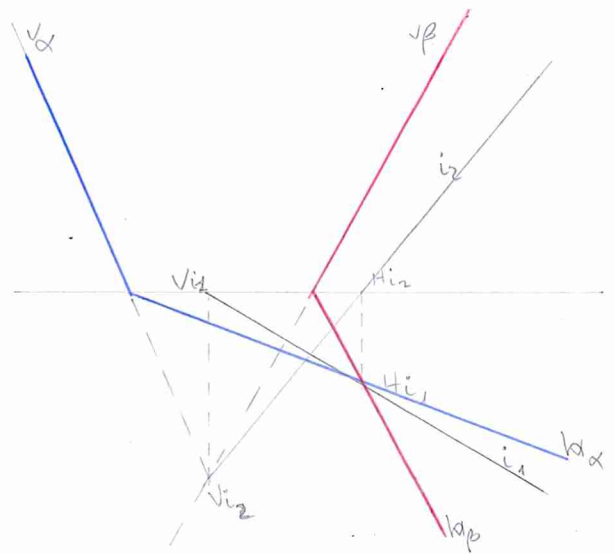
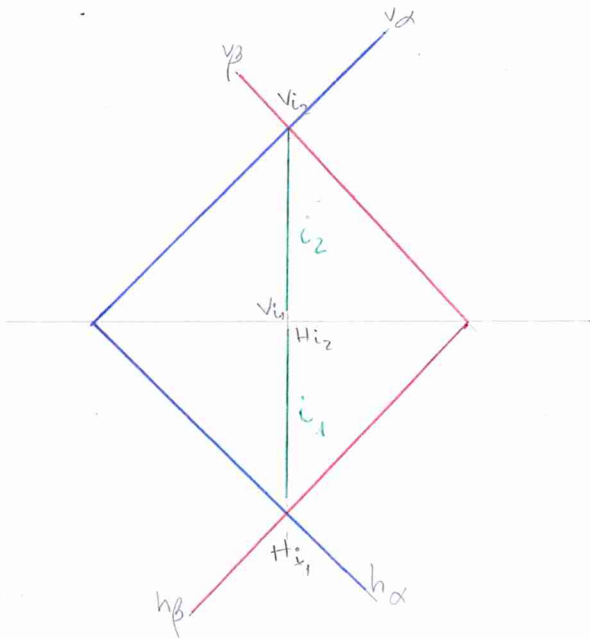


$$v_{\alpha} \cap v_{\beta} = V_2$$

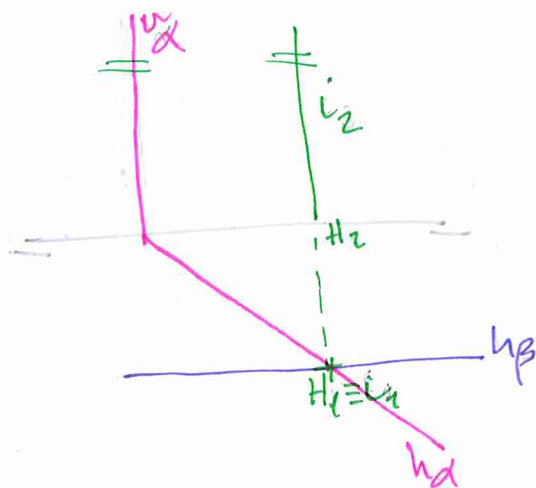
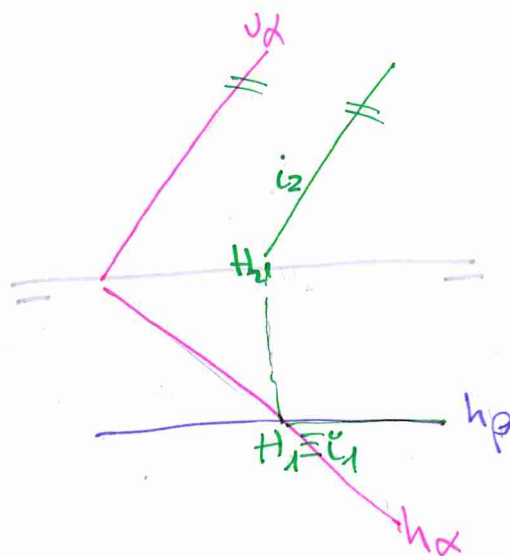
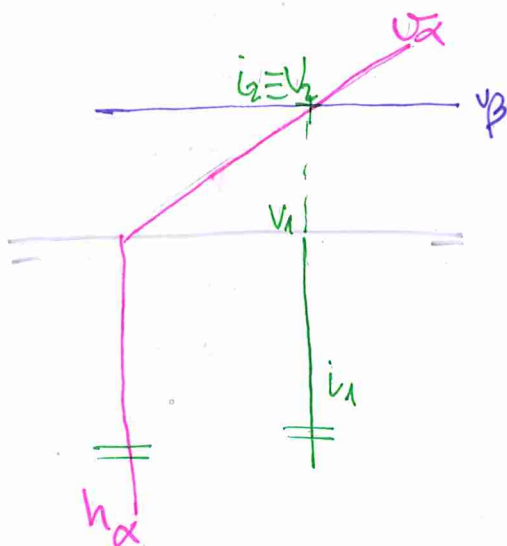
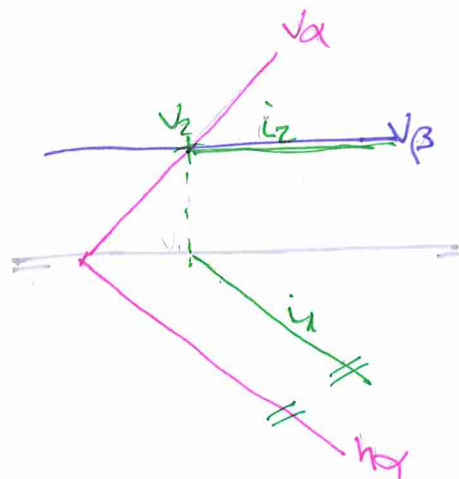
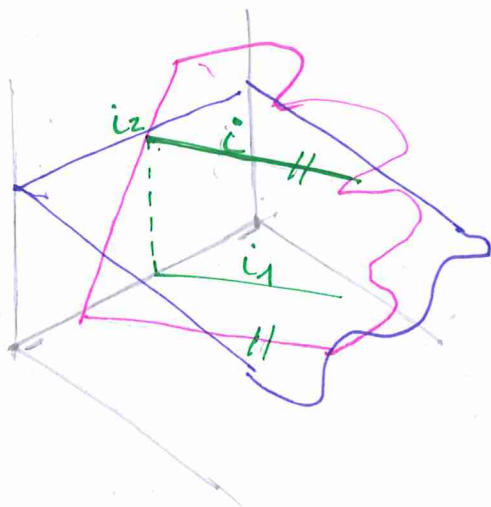
$$h_{\alpha} \cap h_{\beta} = H_1$$



1.- CUANDO TODAS LAS TRAZAS SE CORTAN



3. CUANDO UNO DE LOS PLANOS TIENE SÓLO UNA TRAZA.



1v o 1h NO EXISTE

$$v_{\alpha} \cap v_{\beta} \rightarrow v_2$$

$$h_{\alpha} \cap h_{\beta} \rightarrow i_1 \parallel h_{\alpha}$$

NO EXISTE

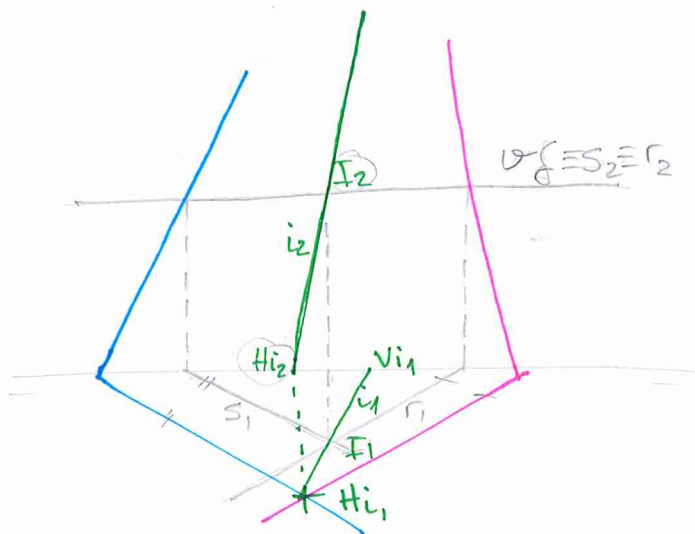
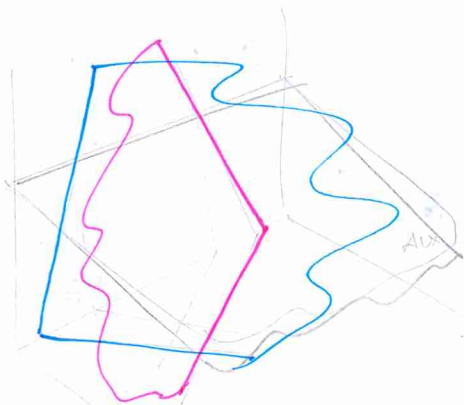
NO EXISTE

$$v_{\alpha} \cap v_{\beta} \rightarrow i_2 \parallel v_{\alpha}$$

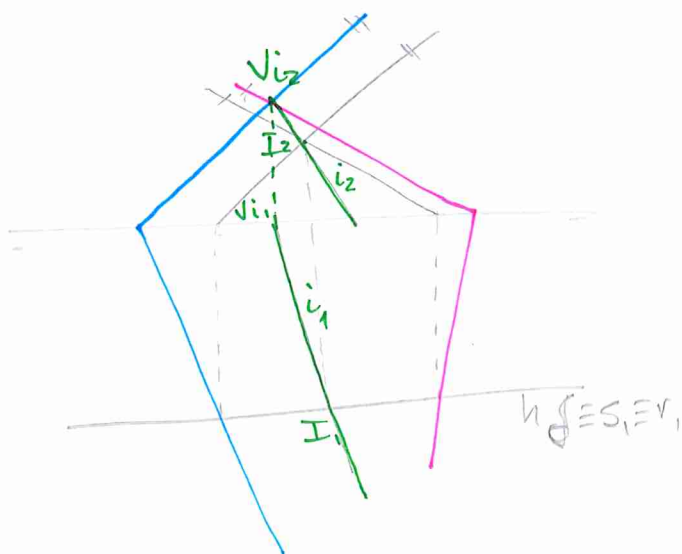
$$h_{\alpha} \cap h_{\beta} \rightarrow h_1$$

5. LAS TRAZAS SE CORTAN FUERA DEL PAPEL

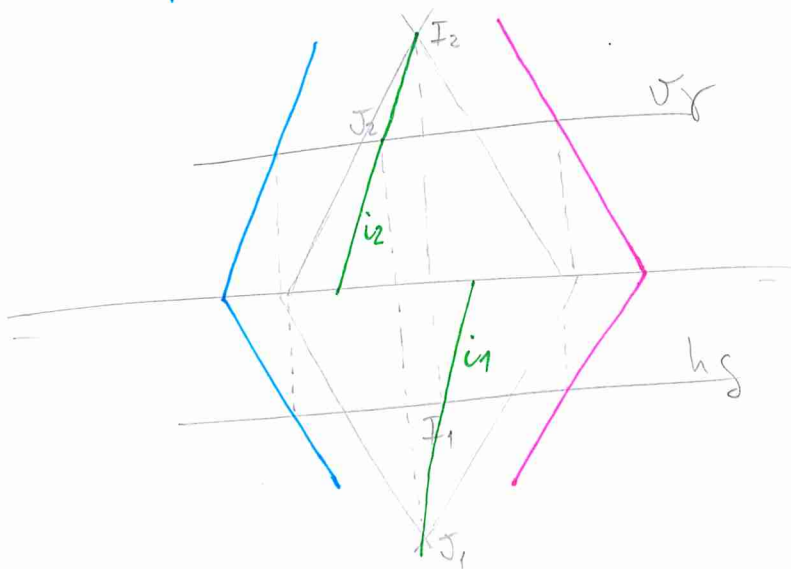
→ MÉTODO PLANO AUXILIAR.



$U_g \rightarrow 2$ rectas horizontales
 $r \cap s \rightarrow I$
 $I_1 \cup H_{i_1} \rightarrow i_1$
 $I_2 \cup H_{i_2} \rightarrow i_2$



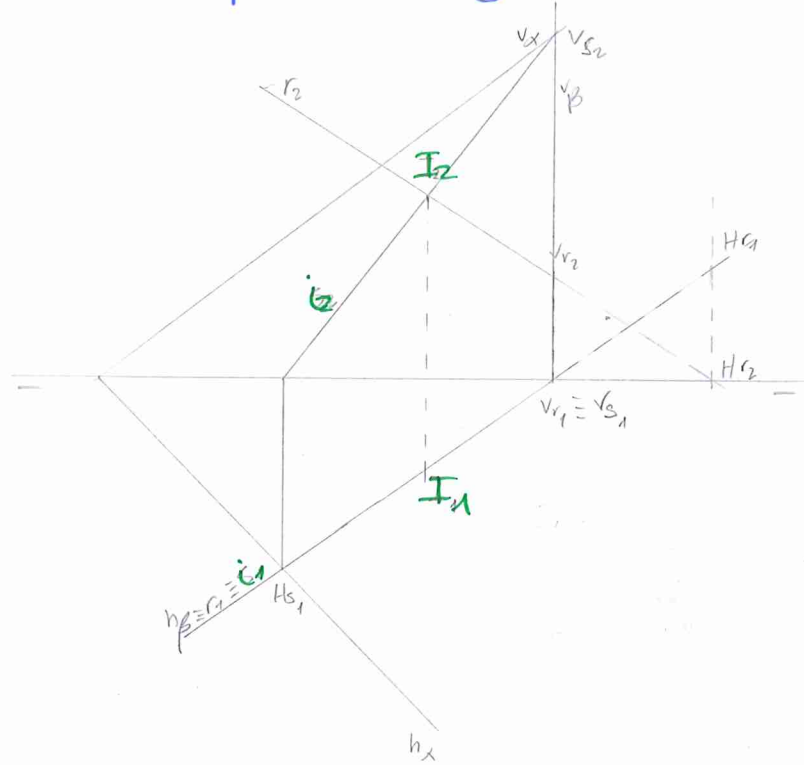
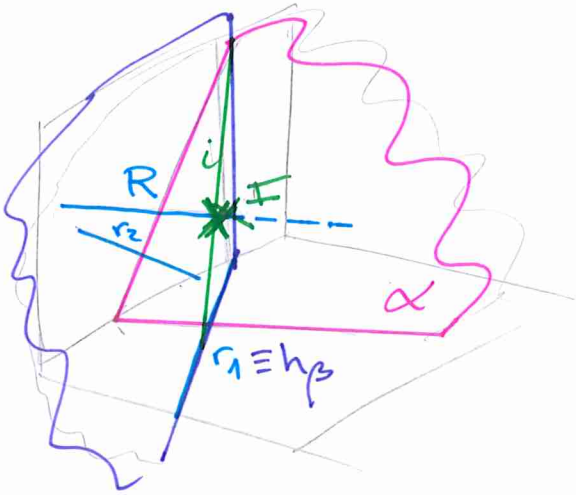
$h_g \rightarrow 2$ rectas frontales
 $r \cap s \rightarrow I$
 $I_2 \cup V_{i_2} \rightarrow i_2$
 $I_1 \cup V_{i_1} \rightarrow i_1$



INTERSECCIÓN ENTRE UN PLANO Y UNA RECTA. : 1 PTO.

1. ENTRE UN PLANO OBLÍCUO Y UNA RECTA OBLÍCUA.

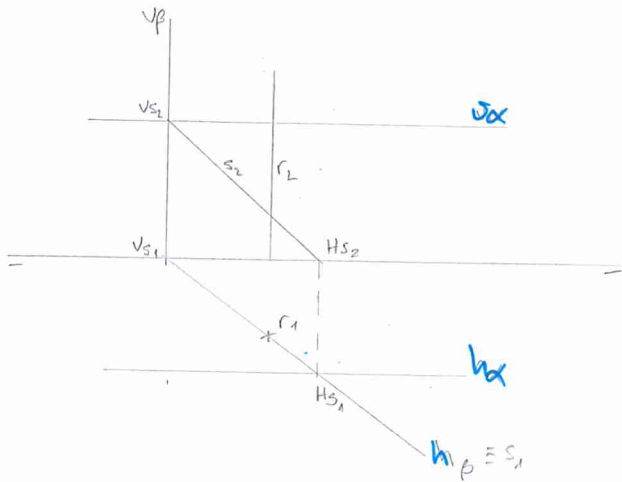
· No va a estar en la intersección de sus trazas.
Necesitamos un plano auxiliar que contenga a la recta.



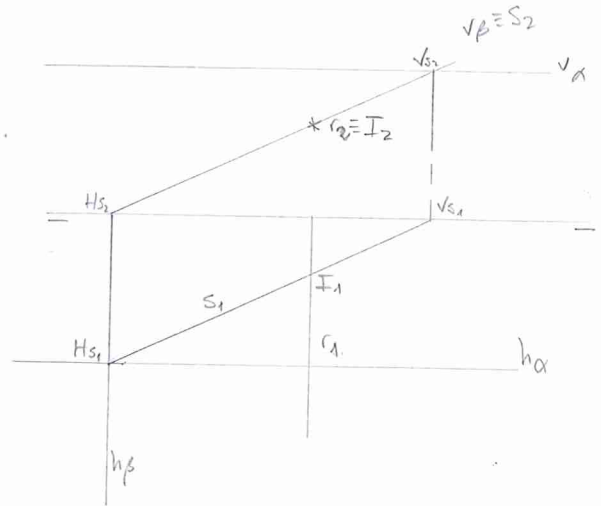
INTERSECCION RECTA - PLANO

1. METER LA RECTA EN UN PLANO
2. RECTA INTERSECCION DE PLANOS
3. PUNTO INTERSECCION DE RECTAS

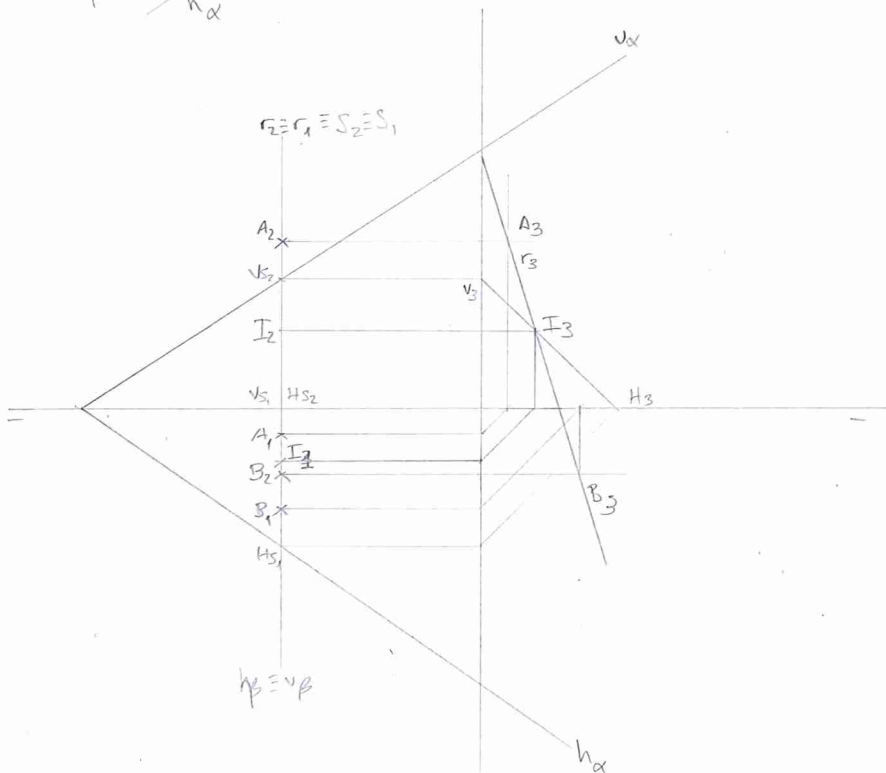
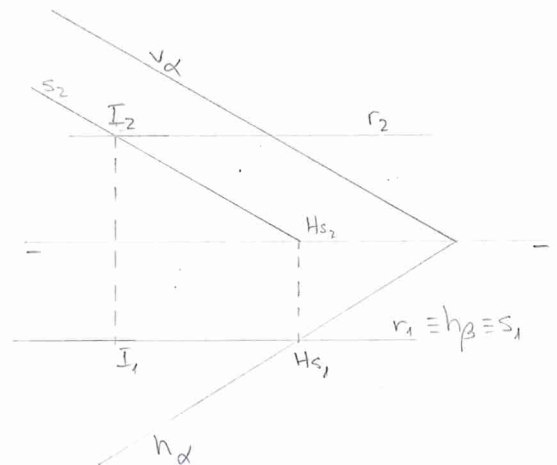
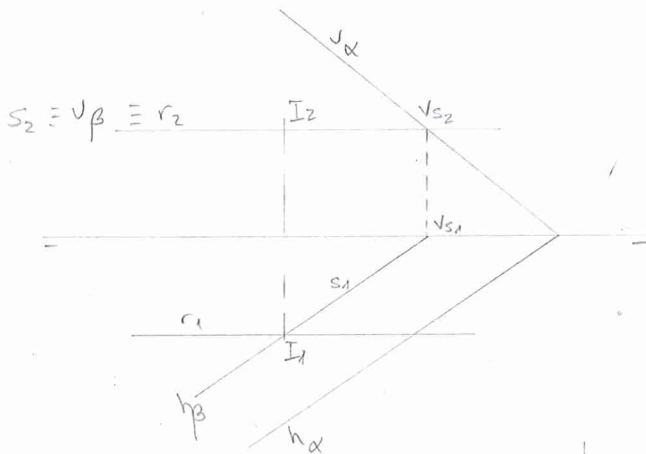
RECTA VERTICAL CON PLANO II L.T.



RECTA DE PUNTA CON PLANO II L.T.



RECTA PARALELA A L.T. CON PLANO OBLICUO



RECTA DE PERFIL CON PLANO OBLICUO