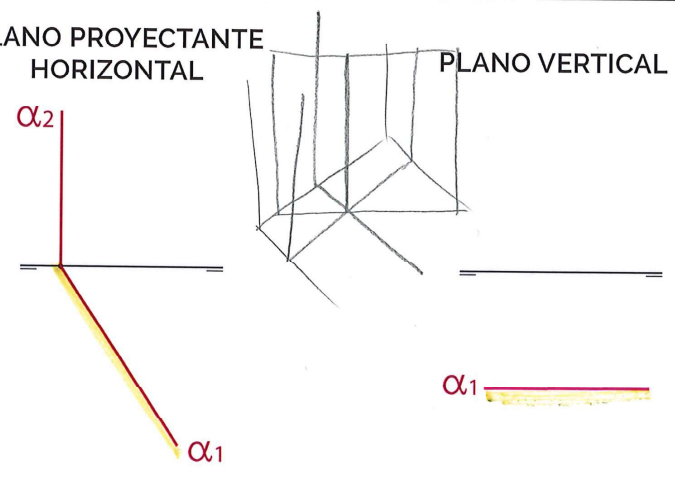
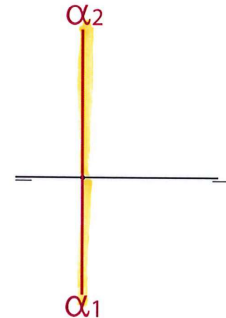
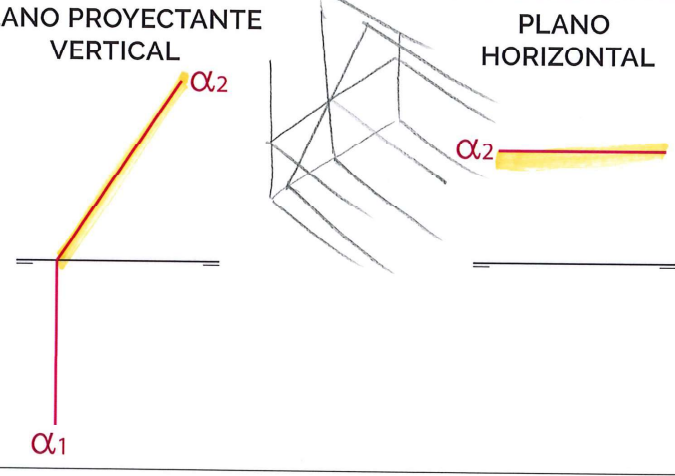
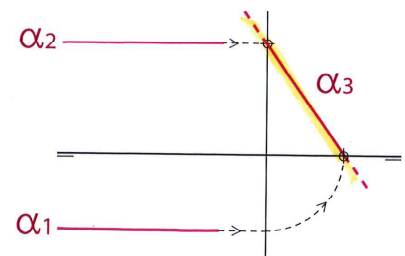
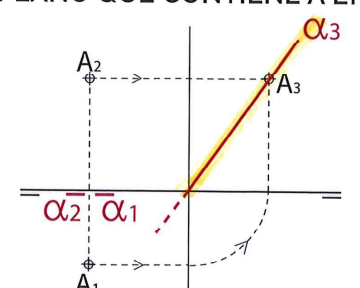


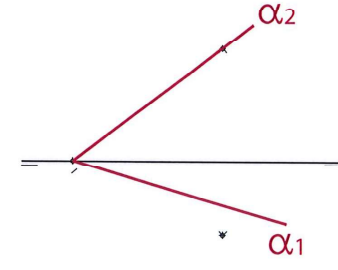
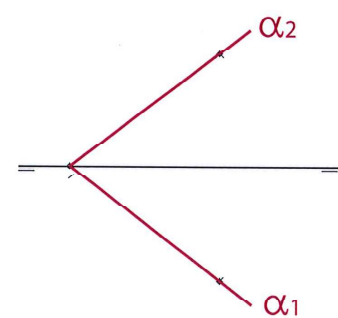
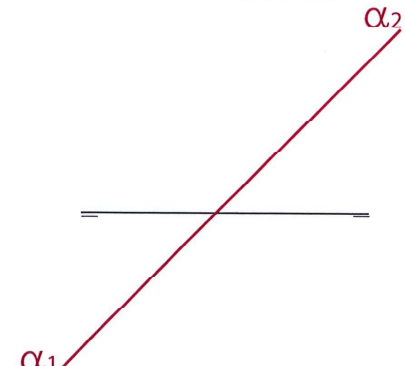
#O9. SISTEMA DIÉDRICO. PLANO Y SÓLIDOS

#O9.2 ALFABETO DEL PLANO

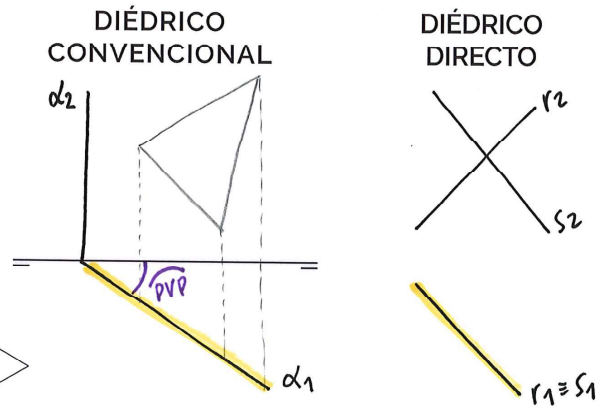
PLANOS PERPENDICULARES A LOS PP

<i>Cuchilla α_2</i> <i>Cuchilla α_2</i> <i>Cuchilla α_3</i>	PERPENDICULAR AL PHP	PLANO PROYECTANTE HORIZONTAL  PLANO VERTICAL 	PLANO DE PERFIL 
	PERPENDICULAR AL PVP	PLANO PROYECTANTE VERTICAL  PLANO HORIZONTAL 	
	PERPENDICULAR AL PP	PLANO PARALELO A LT  PLANO QUE CONTIENE A LT 	

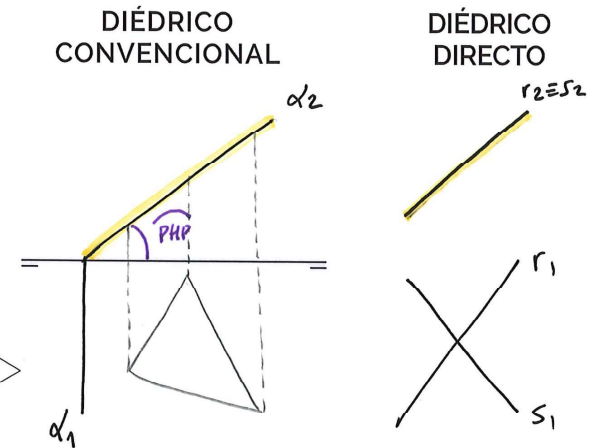
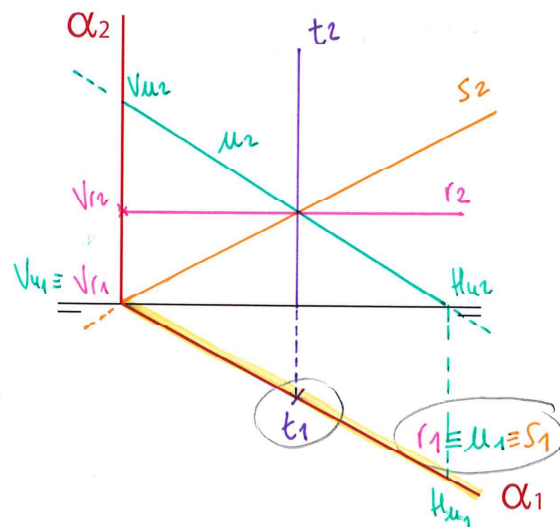
PLANOS NO PERPENDICULARES A LOS PP

PLANO OBLICUO 
PLANO PERPENDICULAR AL 1º BISECTOR 
PLANO PERPENDICULAR AL 2º BISECTOR 

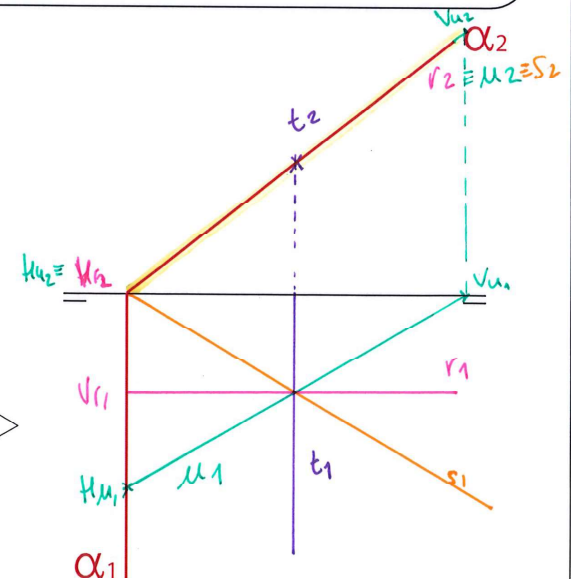
PLANO PROYECTANTE VERTICAL.



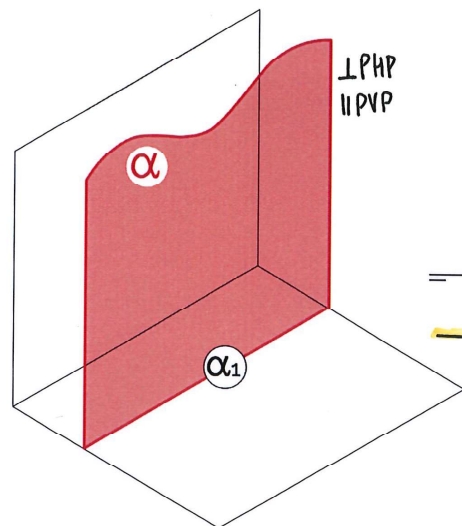
 RECTA FRONTAL
 RECTA DE PUNTA
 RECTA PARALELA A LT
 RECTA DE PERFIL



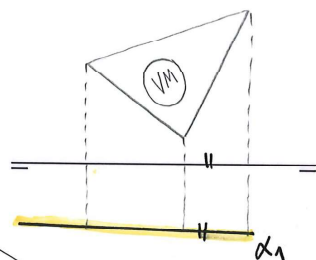
RECTA HORIZONTAL
RECTA VERTICAL
RECTA PARALELA A LT
RECTA DE PERFIL



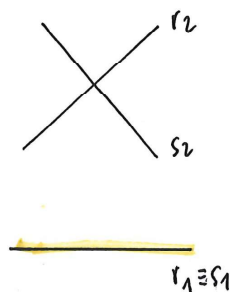
PLANO VERTICAL.



DIÉDRICO CONVENCIONAL



DIÉDRICO DIRECTO

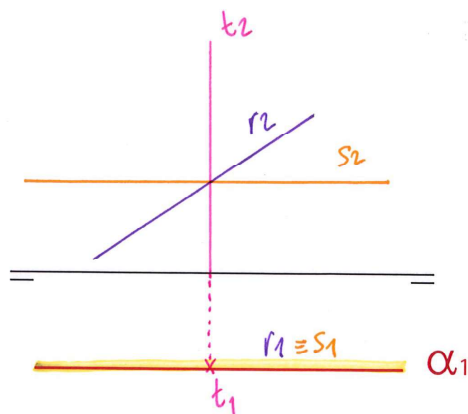
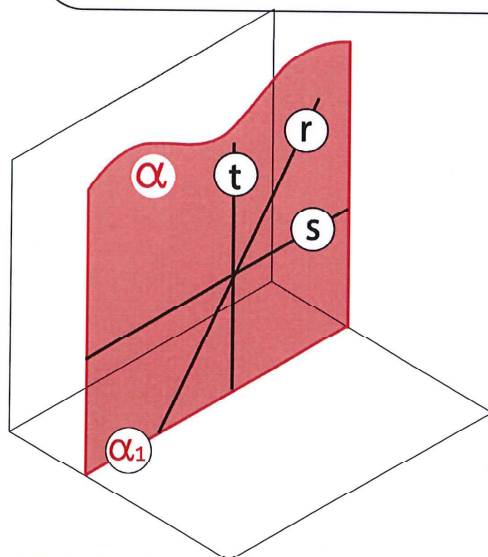


RECTAS CONTENIDAS

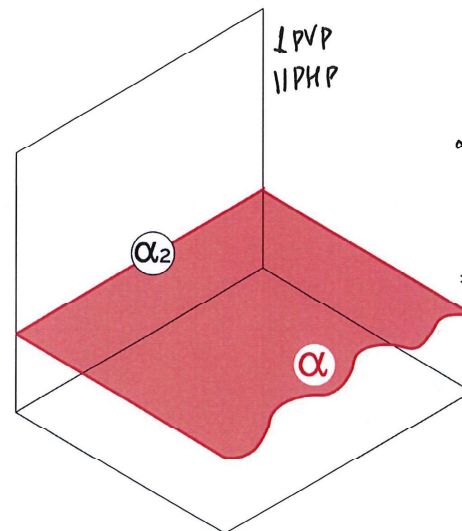
RECTA FRONTAL r
RECTA VERTICAL t
RECTA PARALELA A LT s

RECTAS NO CONTENIDAS

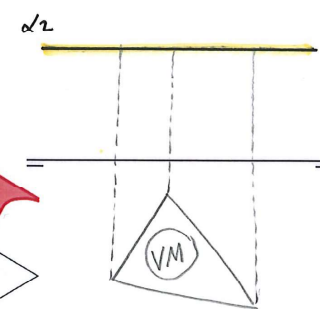
RECTA HORIZONTAL
RECTA DE PUNTA
RECTA OBLICUA
RECTA DE PERFIL
RECTA QUE PASA POR LT



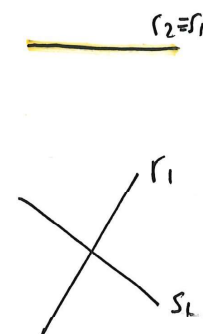
PLANO HORIZONTAL.



DIÉDRICO CONVENCIONAL



DIÉDRICO DIRECTO

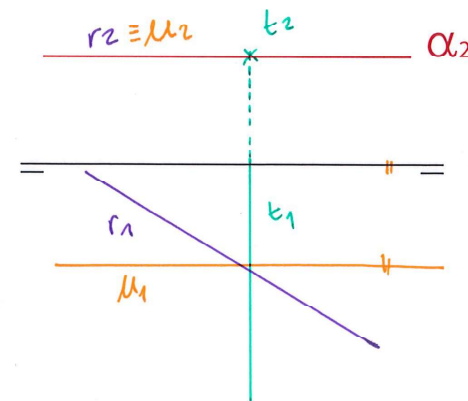
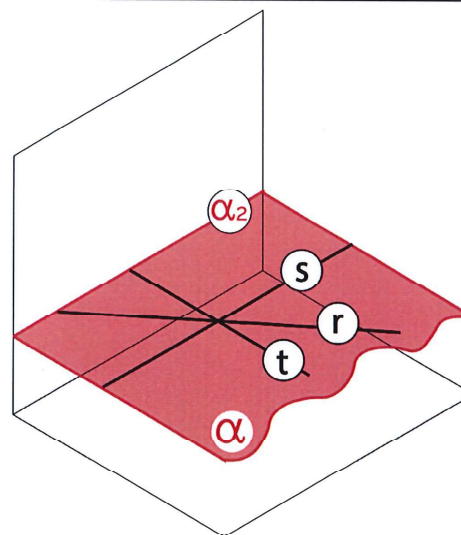


RECTAS CONTENIDAS

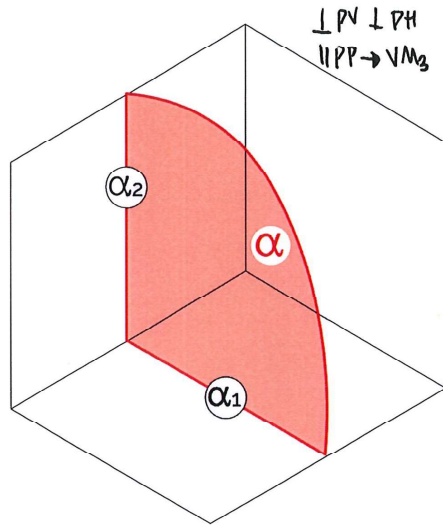
RECTA HORIZONTAL r
RECTA DE PUNTA t
RECTA PARALELA A LT s

RECTAS NO CONTENIDAS

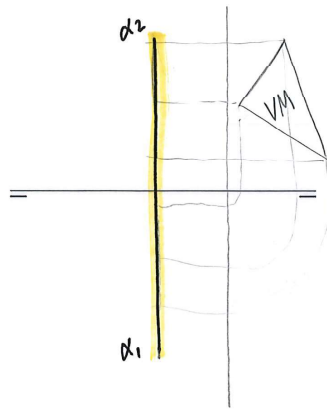
RECTA FRONTAL
RECTA VERTICAL
RECTA OBLICUA
RECTA DE PERFIL
RECTA QUE CORTA LT



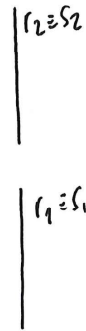
PLANO DE PERFIL



DIÉDRICO CONVENCIONAL



DIÉDRICO DIRECTO

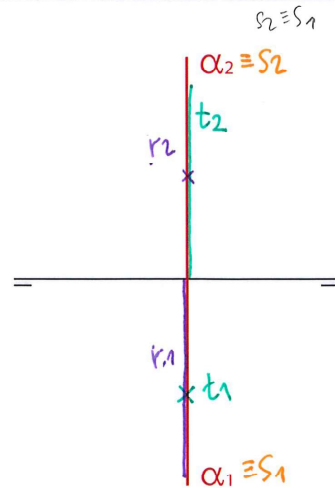
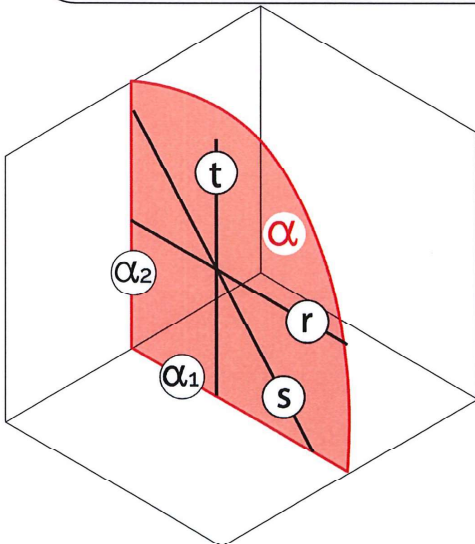


RECTAS CONTENIDAS

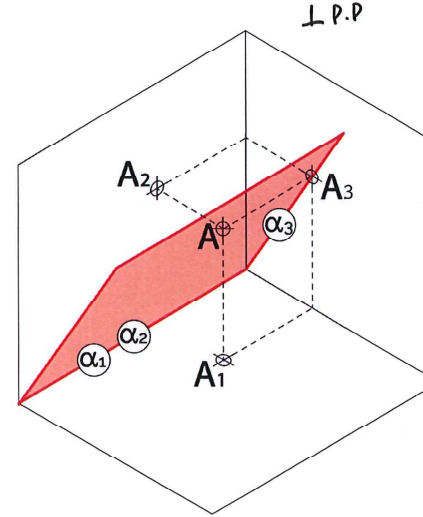
RECTA DE PUNTA t
RECTA VERTICAL t
RECTA DE PERFIL s

RECTAS NO CONTENIDAS

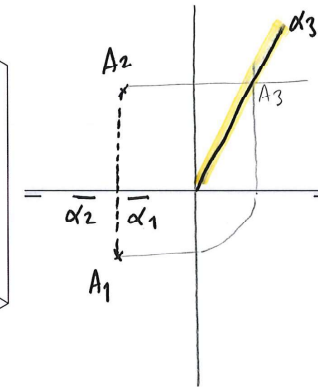
RECTA HORIZONTAL
RECTA FRONTAL
RECTA OBLICUA
RECTA PARALELA A LT
RECTA QUE CORTA LT



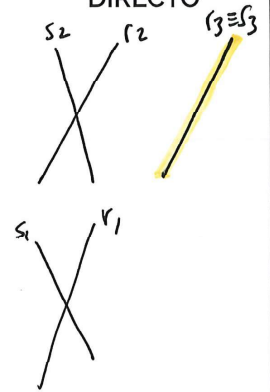
PLANO QUE CONTIENE A LT



DIÉDRICO CONVENCIONAL



DIÉDRICO DIRECTO

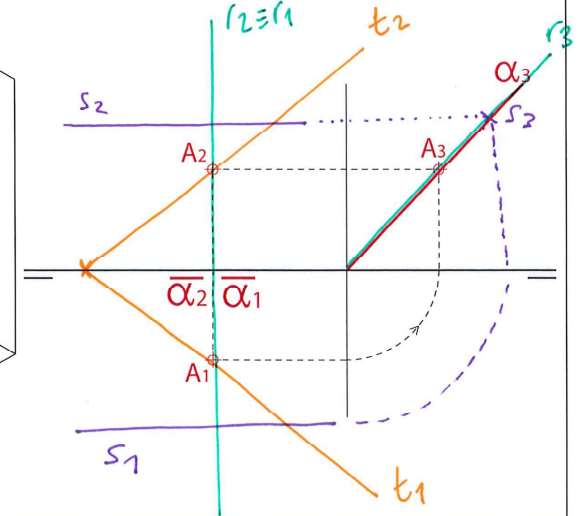
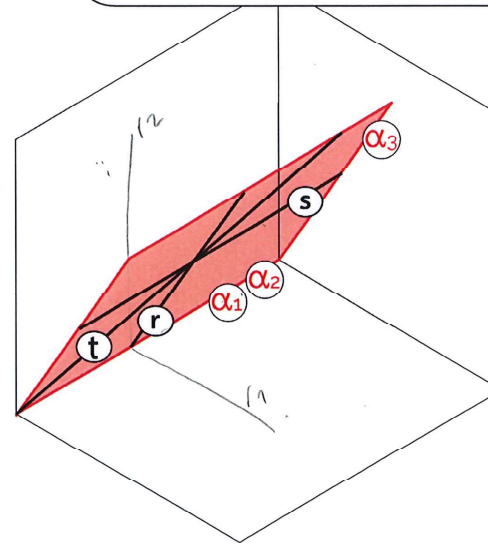


RECTAS CONTENIDAS

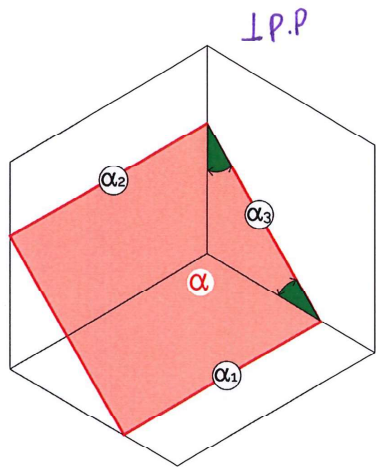
RECTA DE PERFIL r
RECTA QUE CORTA LT t
RECTA PARALELA A LT s

RECTAS NO CONTENIDAS

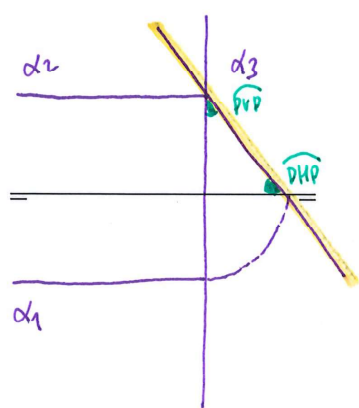
RECTA HORIZONTAL
RECTA FRONTAL
RECTA DE PUNTA
RECTA VERTICAL
RECTA OBLICUA



PLANO PARALELO A LT



DIÉDRICO CONVENCIONAL



DIÉDRICO DIRECTO

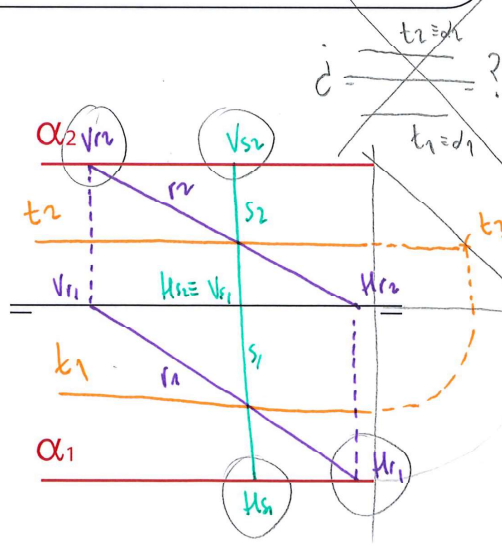
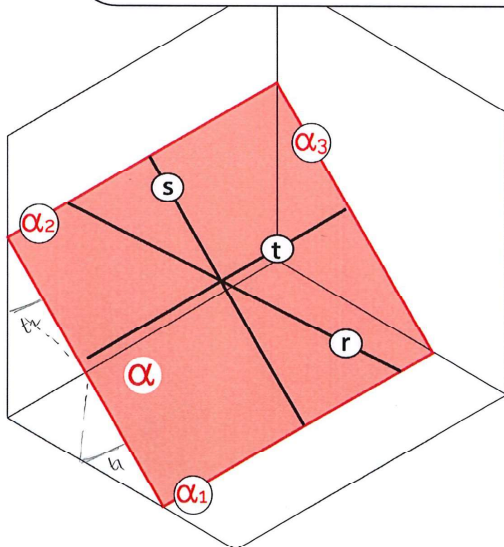


RECTAS CONTENIDAS

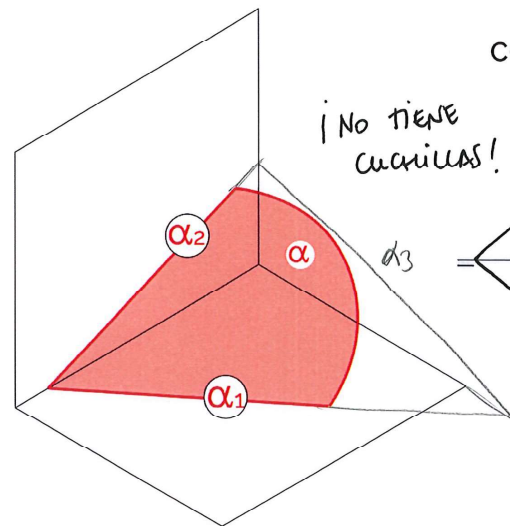
RECTA OBLICUA r
RECTA DE PERFIL s
RECTA PARALELA A LT t

RECTAS NO CONTENIDAS

RECTA HORIZONTAL
RECTA FRONTAL
RECTA DE PUNTA
RECTA VERTICAL
RECTA QUE CORTA LT

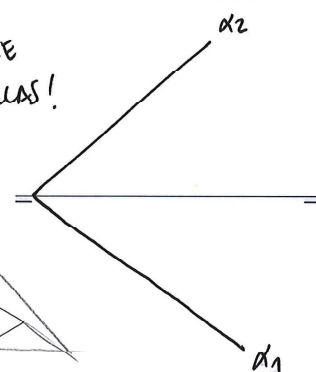


PLANO OBLICUO

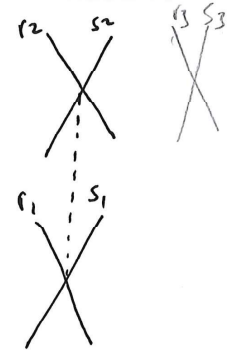


DIÉDRICO CONVENCIONAL

¡No tiene cucullas!



DIÉDRICO DIRECTO



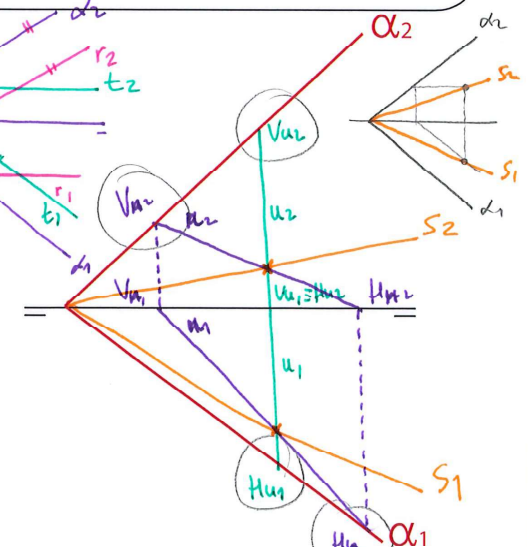
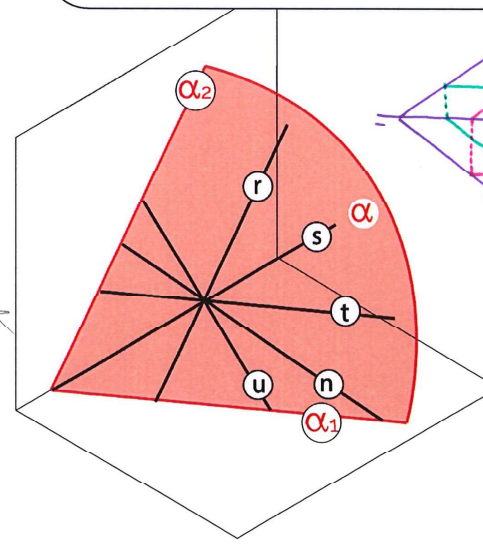
RECTAS CONTENIDAS

RECTA OBLICUA m
RECTA HORIZONTAL t
RECTA FRONTAL r
RECTA DE PERFIL u
RECTA QUE CORTA LT s

¡IMPORTANTE!

RECTAS NO CONTENIDAS

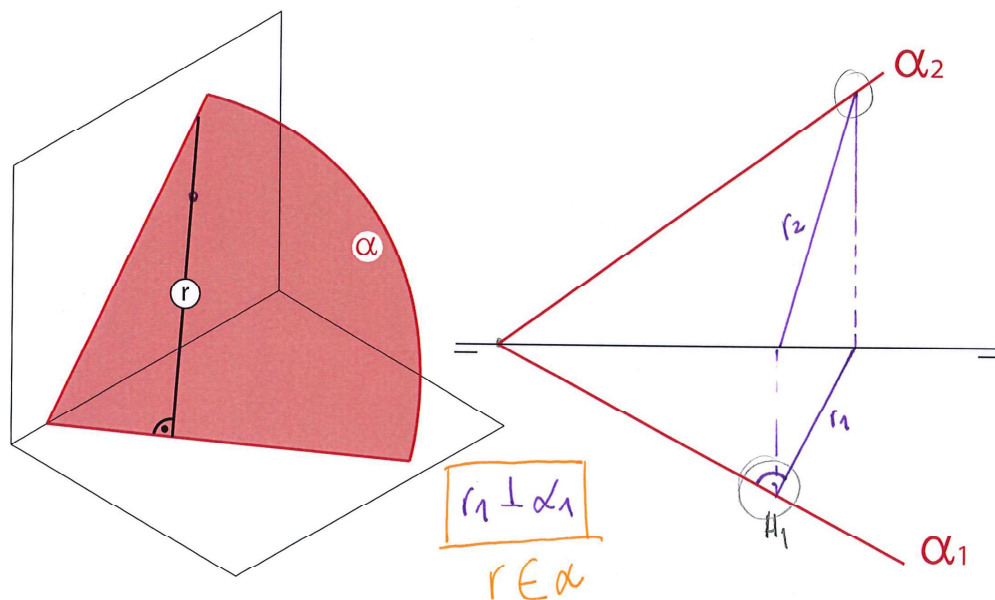
RECTA DE PUNTA
RECTA VERTICAL
RECTA PARALELA A LT



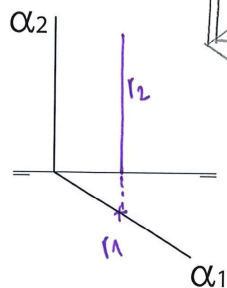
#O9.3 RECTAS DE MÁXIMA PENDIENTE/INCLINACIÓN DE UN PLANO.

→ RECTA DE MÁXIMA PENDIENTE.

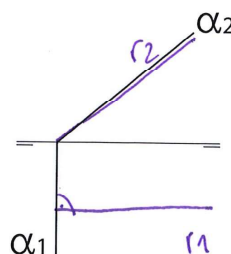
La **recta de máxima pendiente** es la recta del plano que forma el mayor ángulo con el plano horizontal. Además se dice que esta recta es el recorrido más corto que hace un gota de agua cayendo sobre el plano.



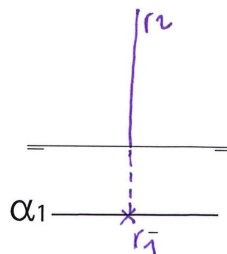
PLANO PROYECTANTE HORIZONTAL



PLANO PROYECTANTE VERTICAL

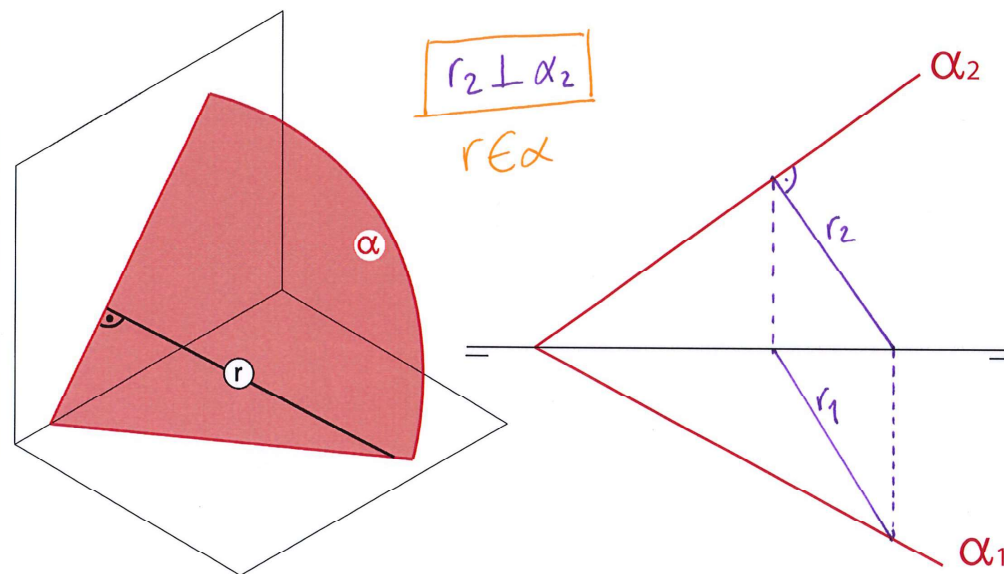


PLANO VERTICAL

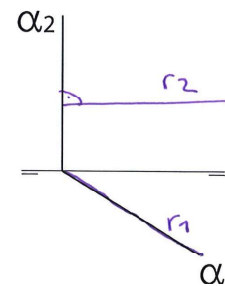


→ RECTA DE MÁXIMA INCLINACIÓN.

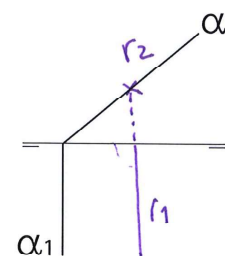
La **recta de máxima inclinación** es la recta del plano que forma el mayor ángulo con el plano vertical.



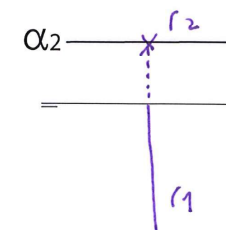
PLANO PROYECTANTE HORIZONTAL



PLANO PROYECTANTE VERTICAL

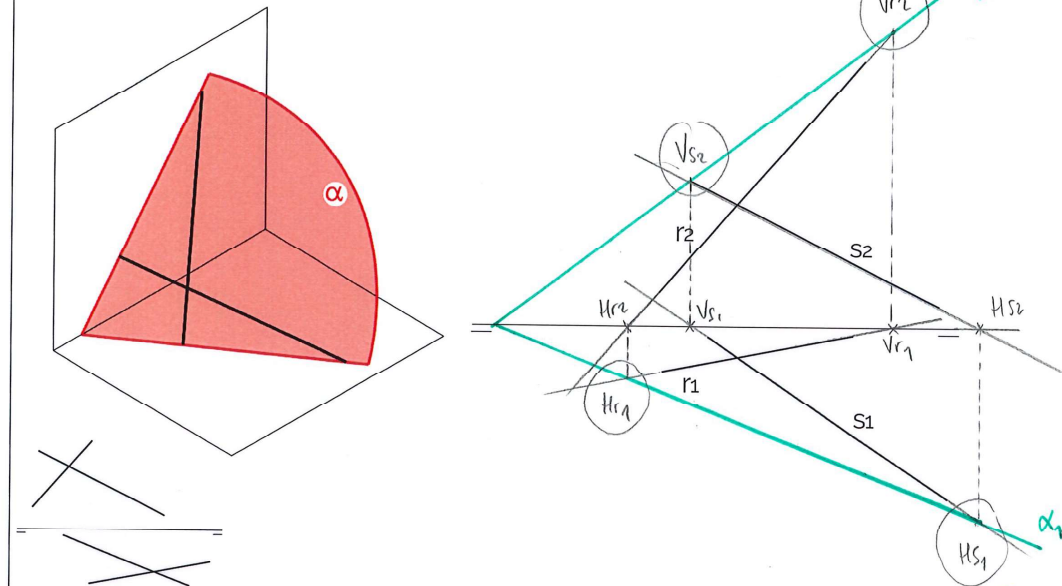


PLANO HORIZONTAL



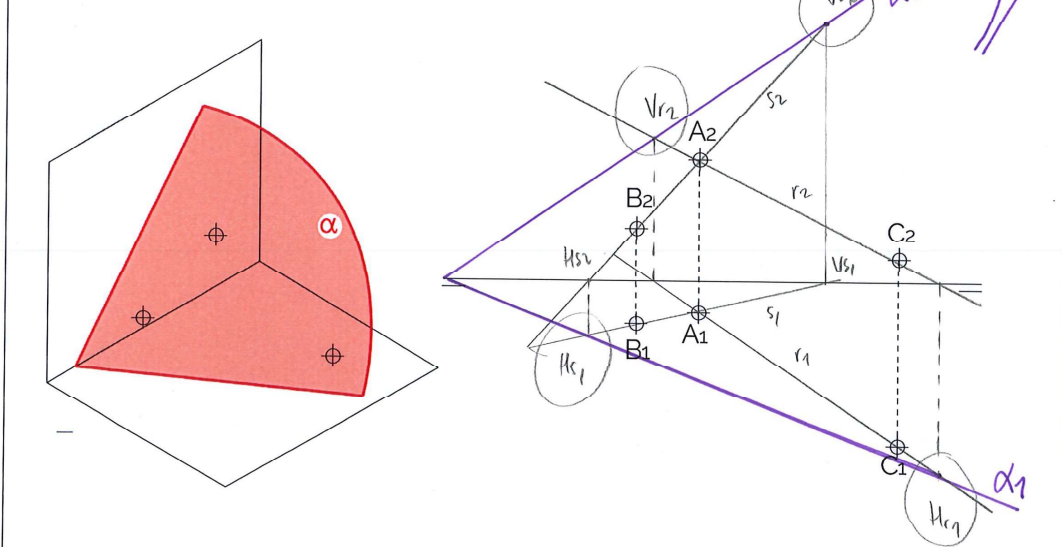
#O9.4 TRAZADO DE PLANOS.

→ PLANO DADO POR DOS RECTAS QUE SE CORTAN.

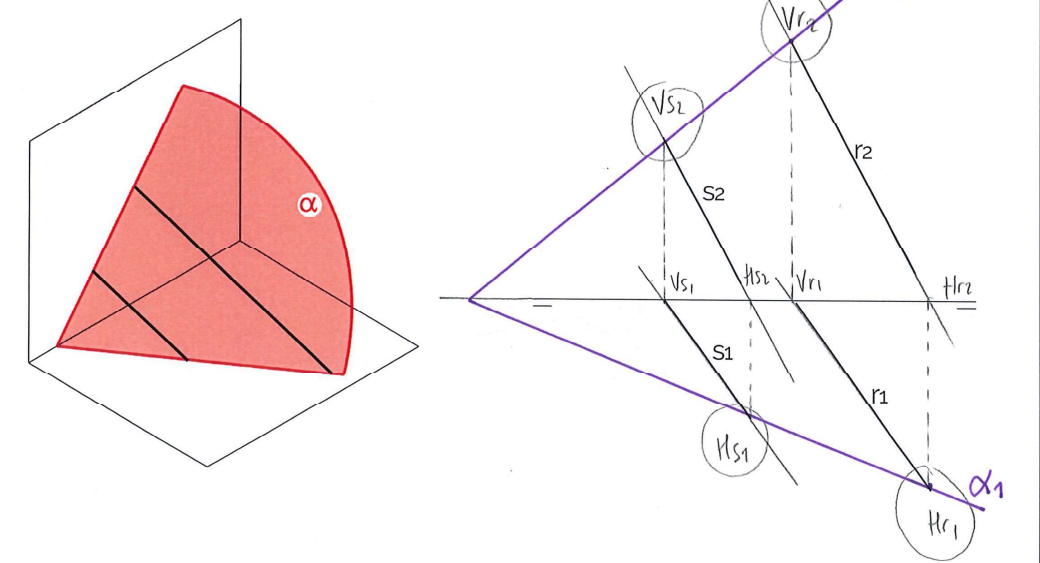


rectas que se cruzan: NO COPLANARIAS

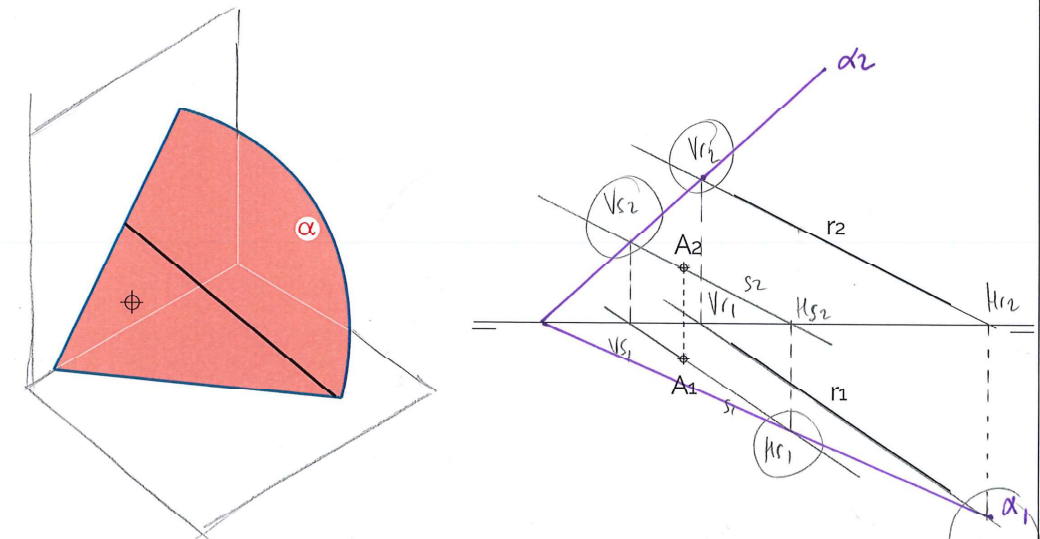
→ PLANO DADO POR TRES PUNTOS NO ALINEADOS.



→ PLANO DADO POR DOS RECTAS PARALELAS.



→ PLANO DADO POR UNA RECTA Y UN PUNTO.



PERTENENCIA PUNTOS-PLANOS

