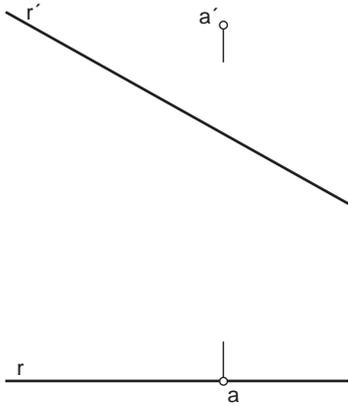


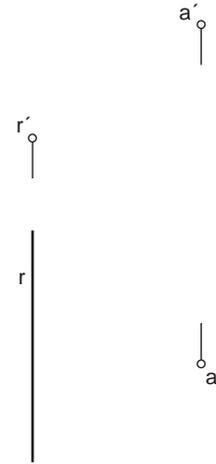


Representar las rectas que, siendo perpendiculares a las rectas que se dan, contengan a los puntos A incluidos y corten a las primeras. Denominar B, en cada caso, al punto secante.

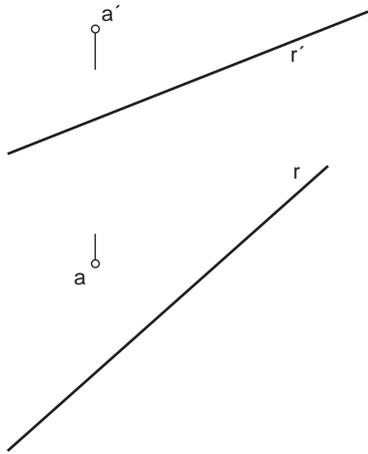
1



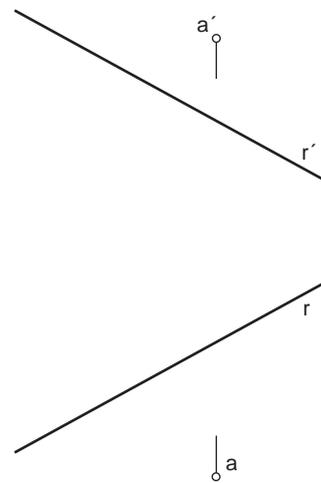
2



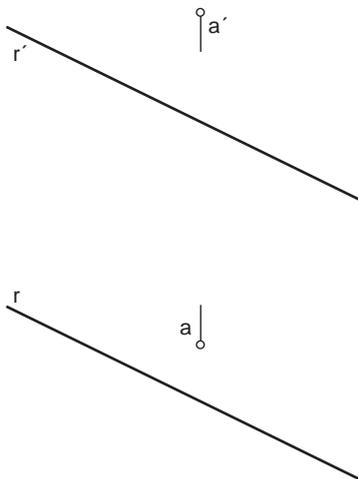
3



4



5



6



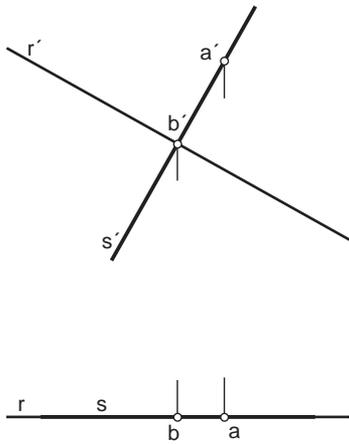
ALUMNO:

ESPECIALIDAD:

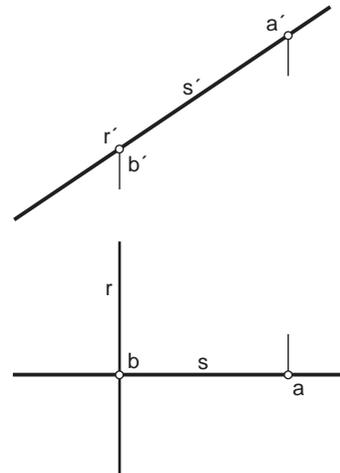
NÚMERO:



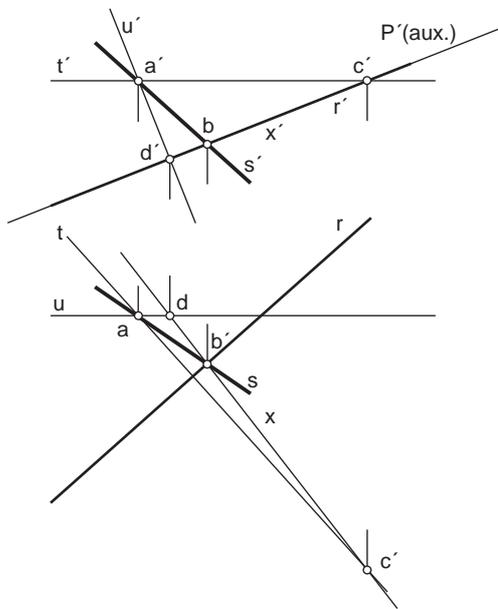
1



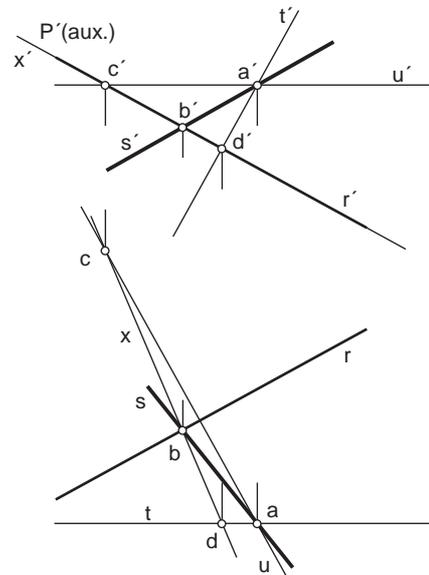
2



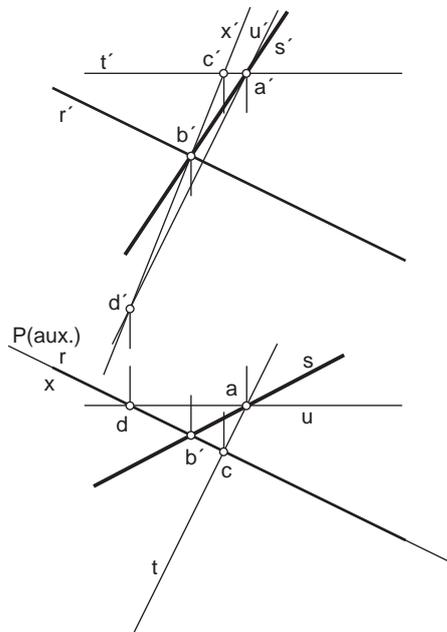
3



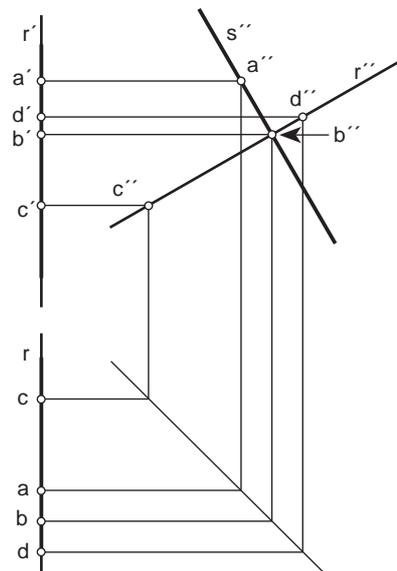
4



5



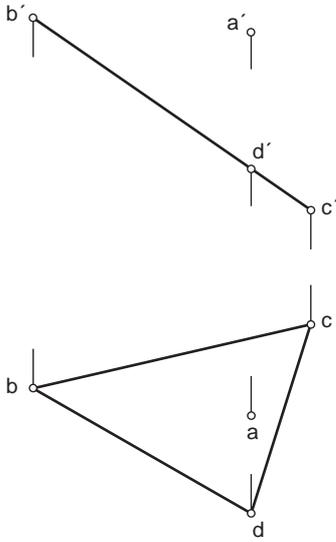
6



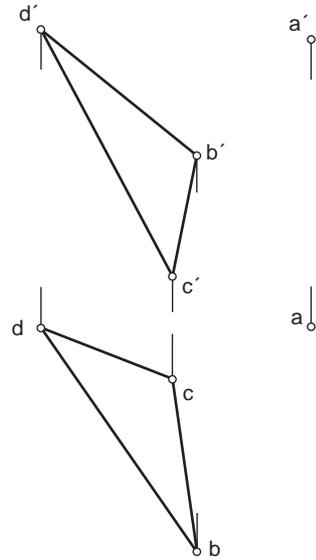


Representar las rectas que, siendo perpendiculares a los planos que se dan, contengan a los puntos A incluidos. Determinar en cada caso la visibilidad de las rectas.

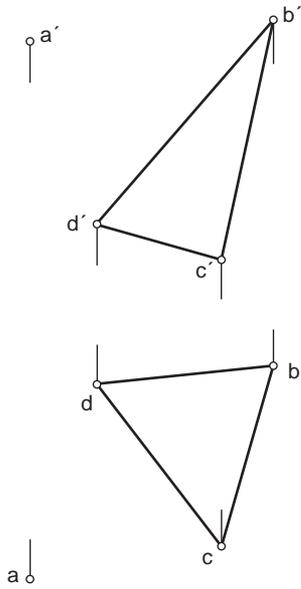
1



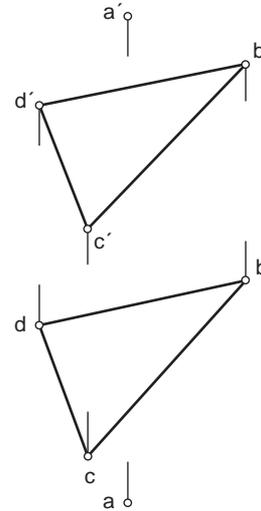
2



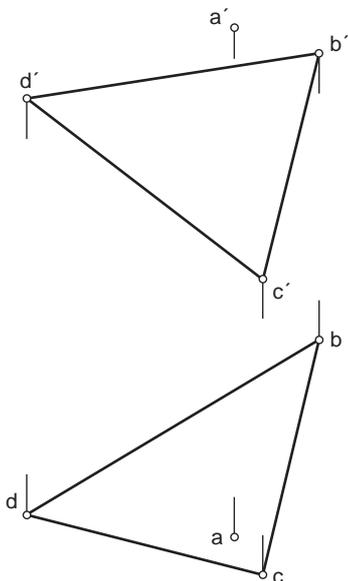
3



4



5



6



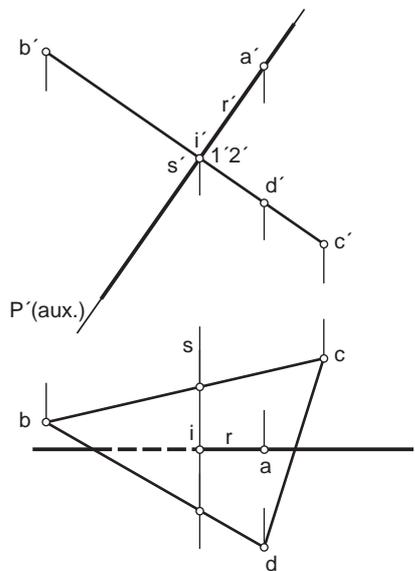
ALUMNO:

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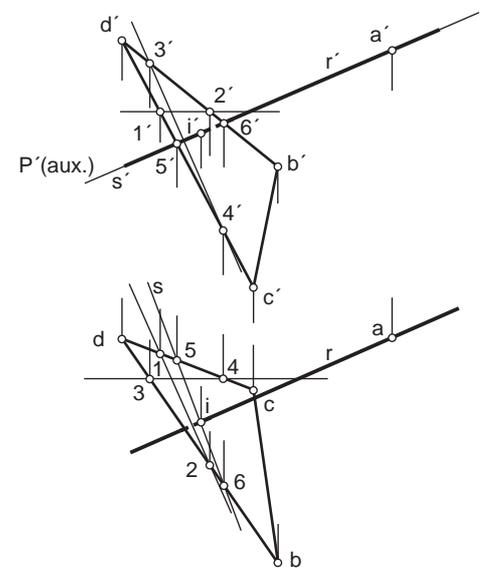
NÚMERO:



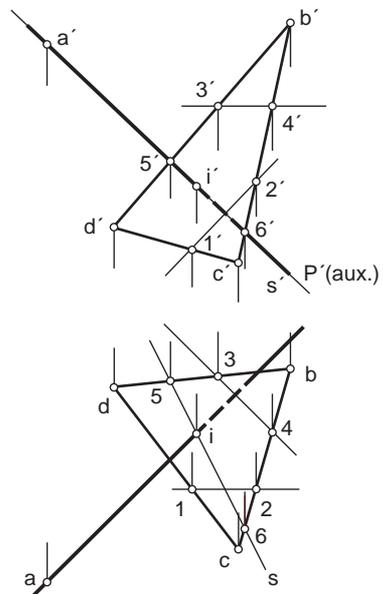
1



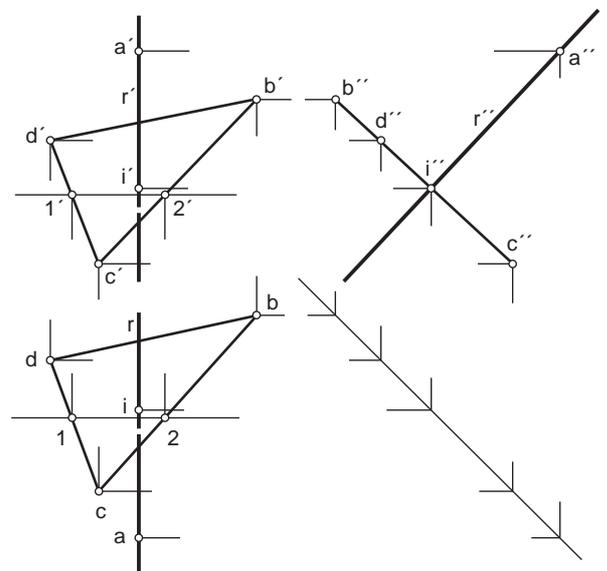
2



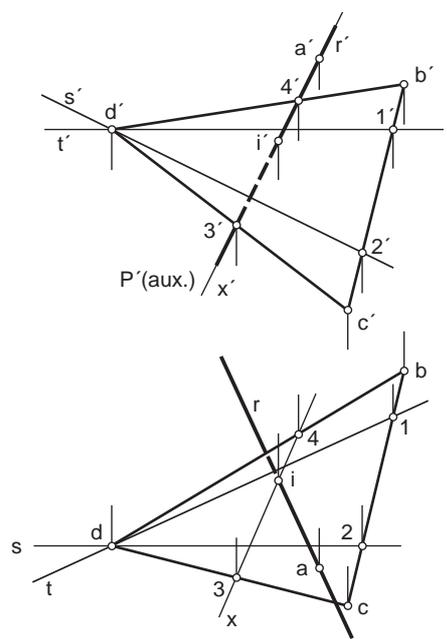
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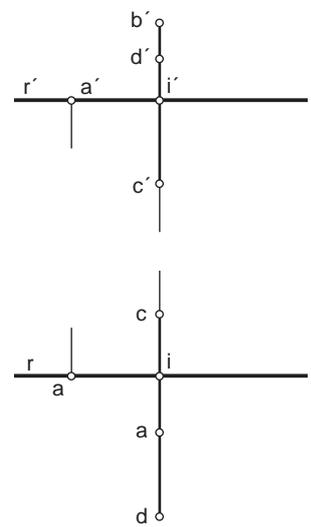
4



5



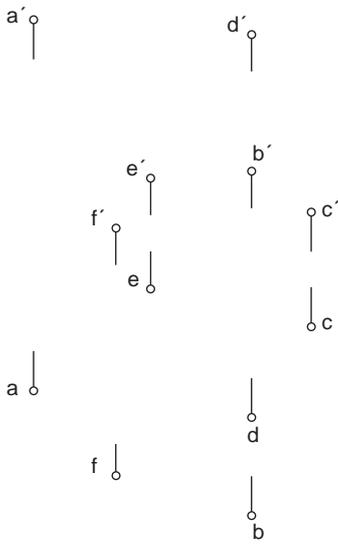
6



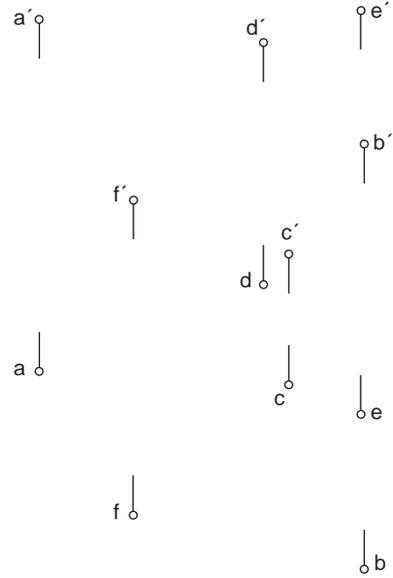


Señalar en qué casos los planos determinados por los puntos A–B–C y D–E–F, respectivamente, son perpendiculares entre sí.

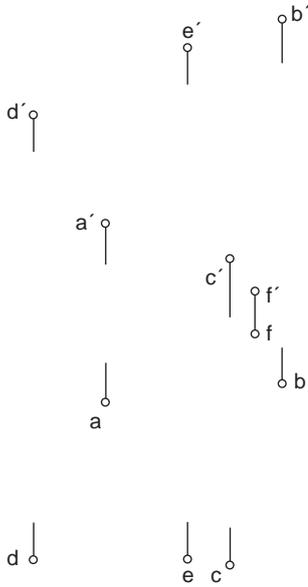
1
Si No



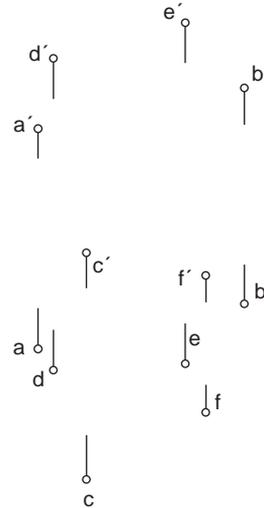
2
Si No



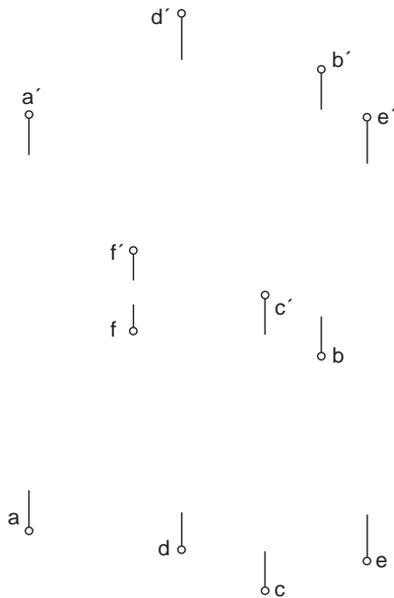
3
Si No



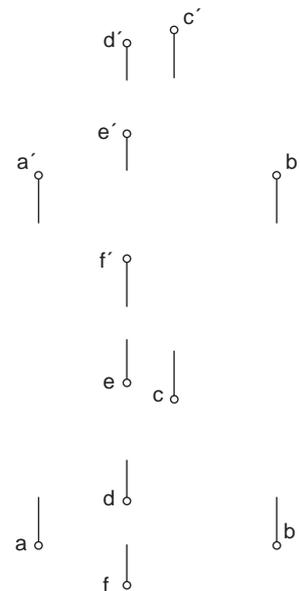
4
Si No



5
Si No



6
Si No



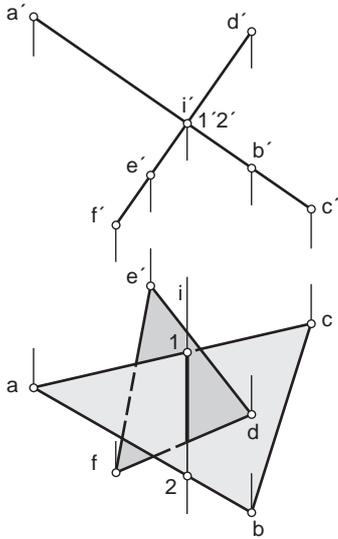
ALUMNO:

ESPECIALIDAD:

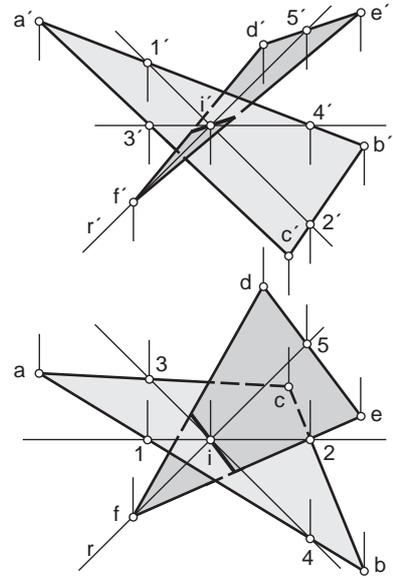
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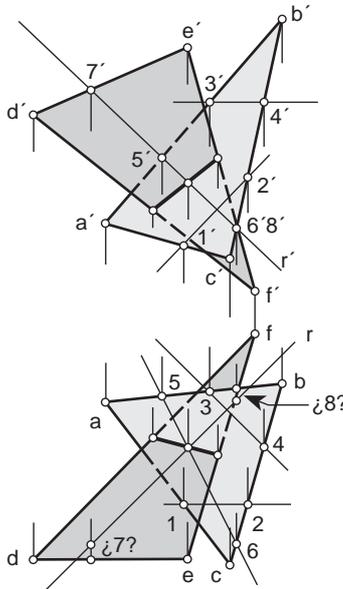
1
Si No



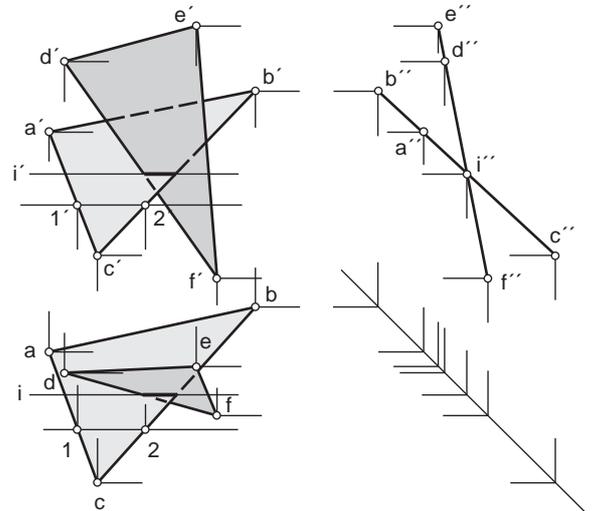
2
Si No



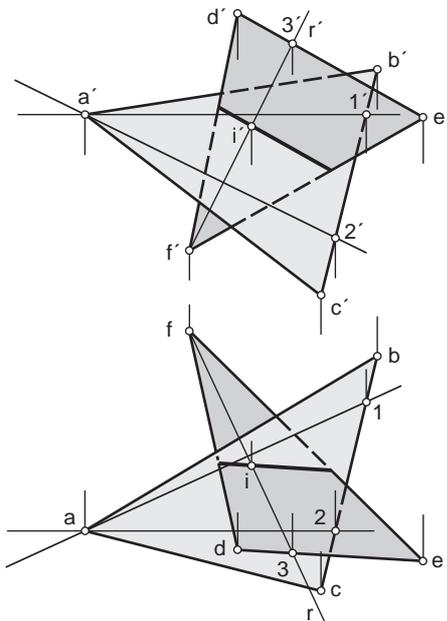
3
Si No



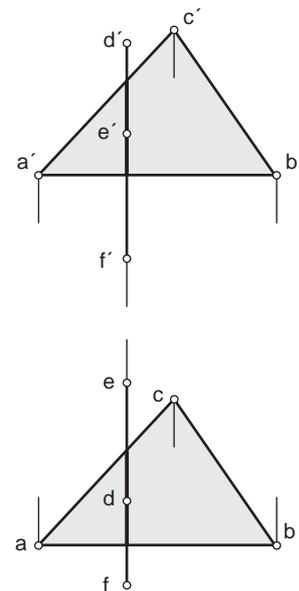
4
Si No



5
Si No

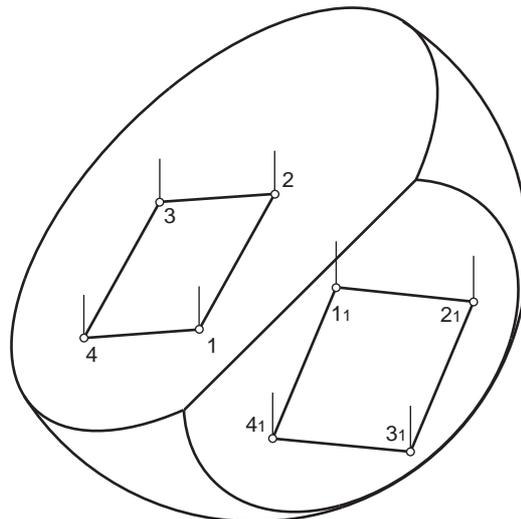
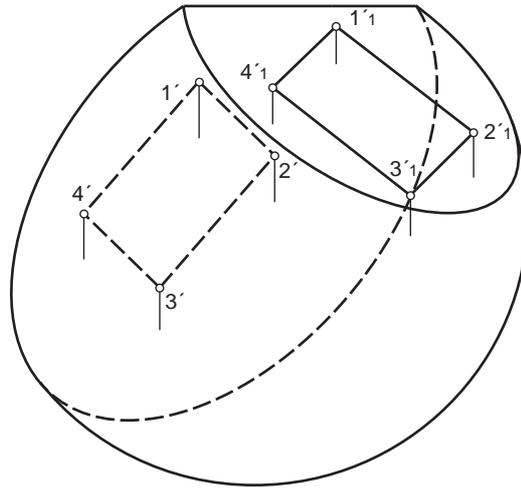
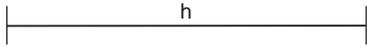


6
Si No





Los puntos 1–2–3–4 y 1₁–2₁–3₁–4₁ son los vértices de dos paralelogramos, bases de sendos paralelepípedos rectos (las aristas convergentes con los vértices dados son perpendiculares a los respectivos planos que los contienen), con los que se quiere transformar la figura dada. La altura de estos paralelepípedos, en proyección horizontal, es igual a la magnitud h . Dibujar las partes vistas y ocultas de dichos paralelepípedos y del conjunto resultante.





h

