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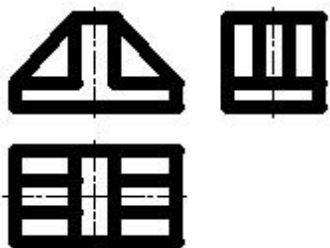
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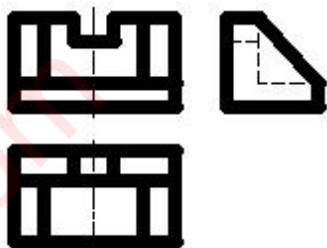
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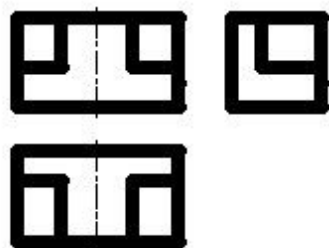
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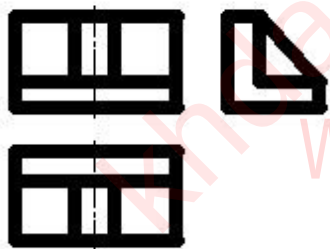
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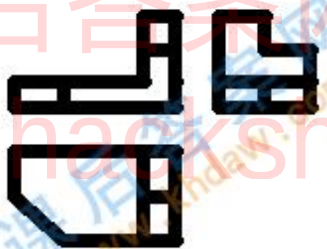
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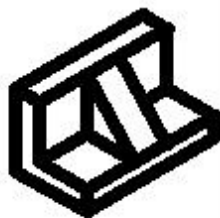
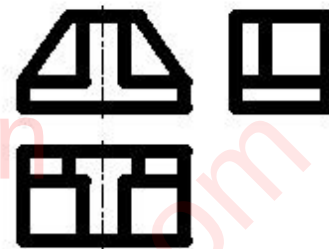
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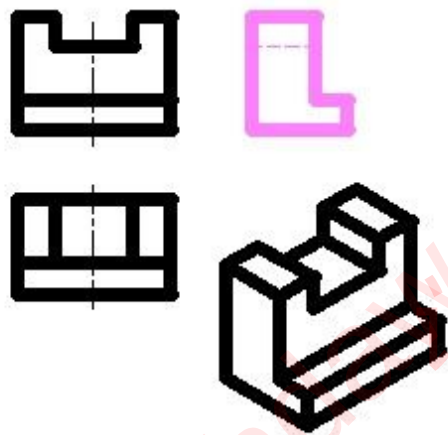
学号

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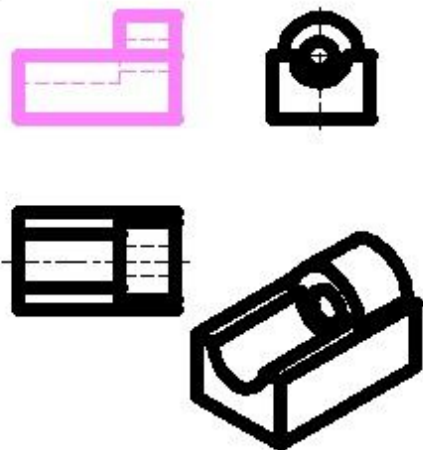
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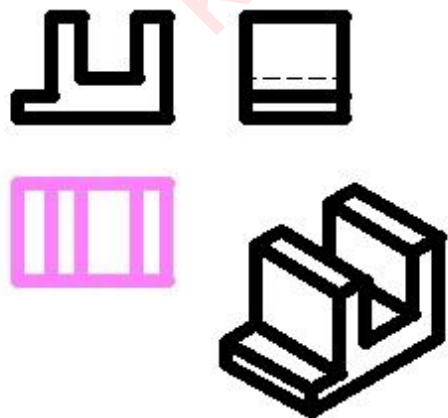
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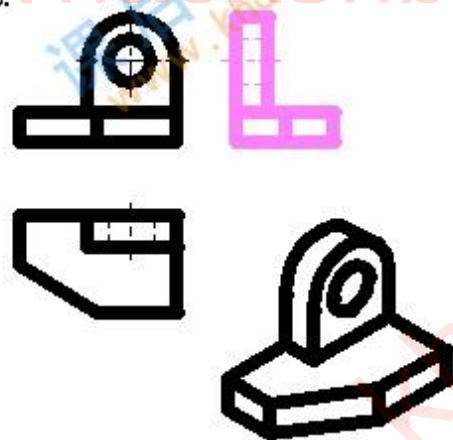
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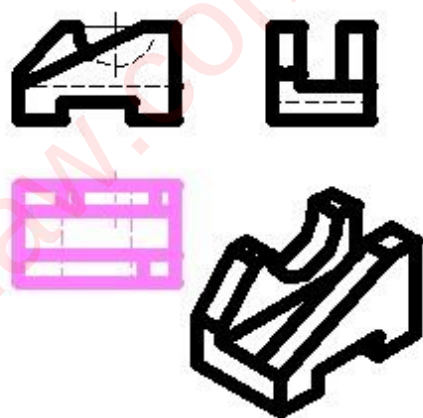
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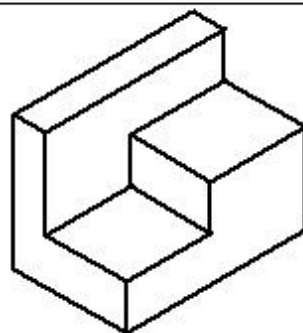
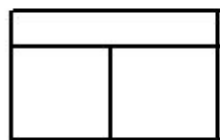
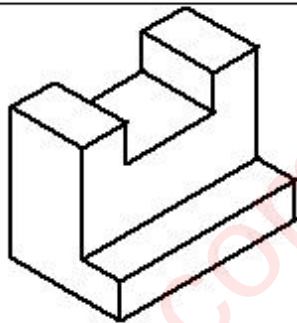
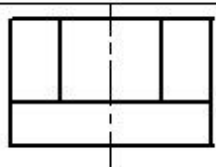
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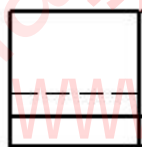
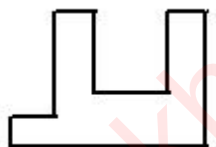
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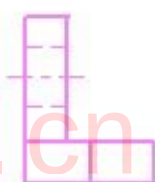
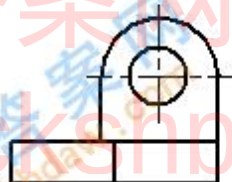
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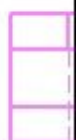
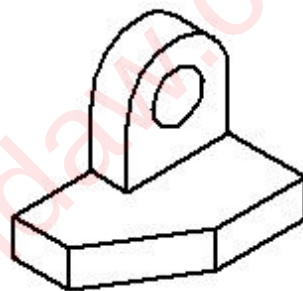
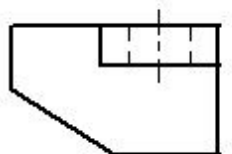
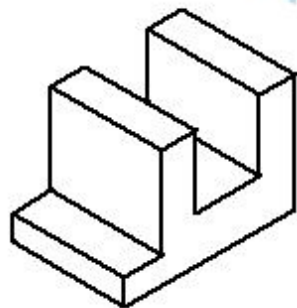
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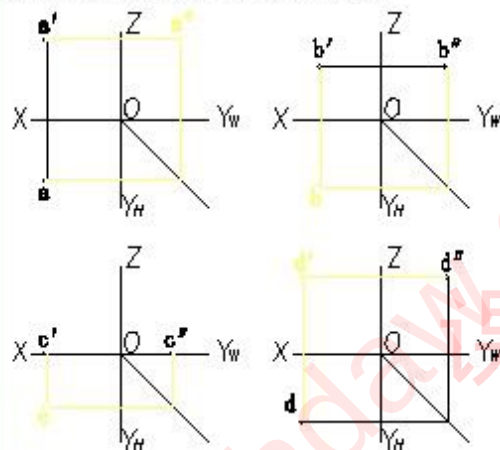


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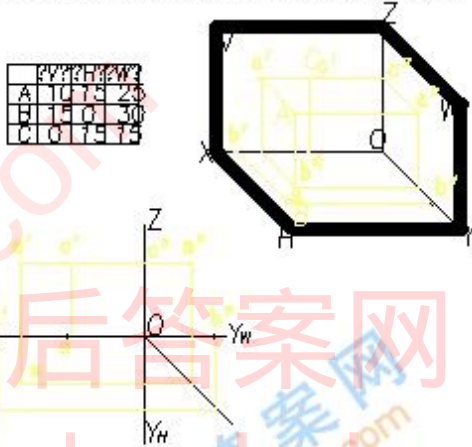
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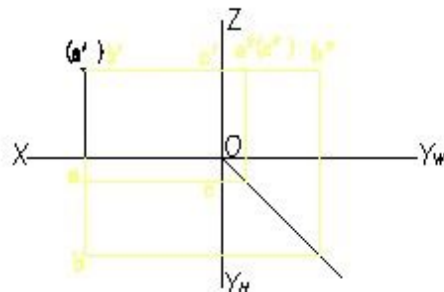
1. 已知A、B、C、D点的两面投影，求作其三面投影。



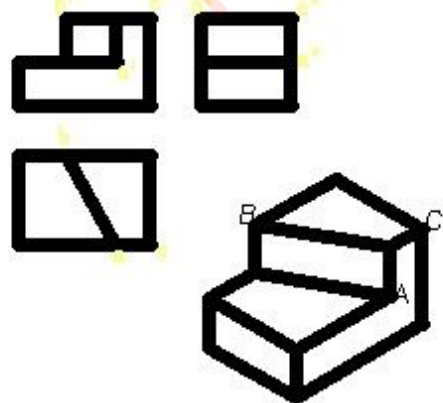
2. 已知A、B、C各点到投影面的距离，画出其三面投影图 and 空间点。



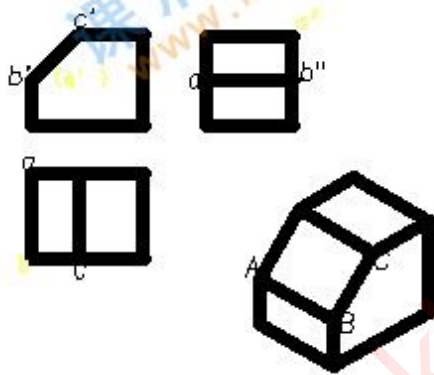
3. 已知 $\gamma=5\text{mm}$ ，点B在点A的正前方15mm，点C在点A的正右方 γ 面上，求作三点A、B、C的投影图，并判断可见性。



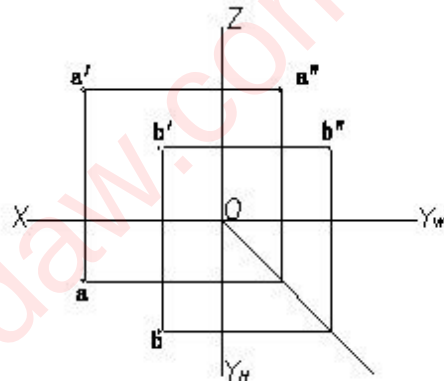
4. 在立体的三面投影图中，标出A、B、C三点的投影。



5. 已知立体上A、B、C三点的两面投影，求作其三面投影。



6. 判断A、B两点的相对位置。



点A在点B的 上、右、前 方。

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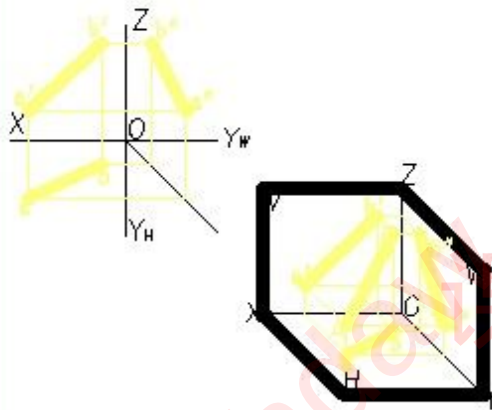
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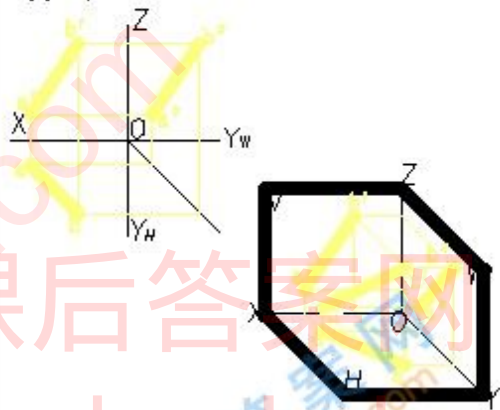
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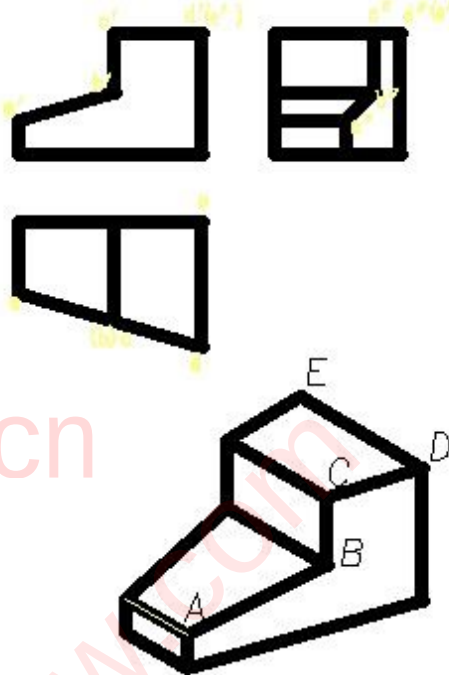
1. 已知直线两端点A(20, 12, 6)和B(5, 5, 20), 求作直线AB的三面投影和轴测图。



2. 已知直线AB的端点A在V面上方5mm, W面前方5mm, W面左方20mm, 端点B在A右面10mm, 比A点高15mm, 比A点前10mm, 作细的三面投影和轴测图。

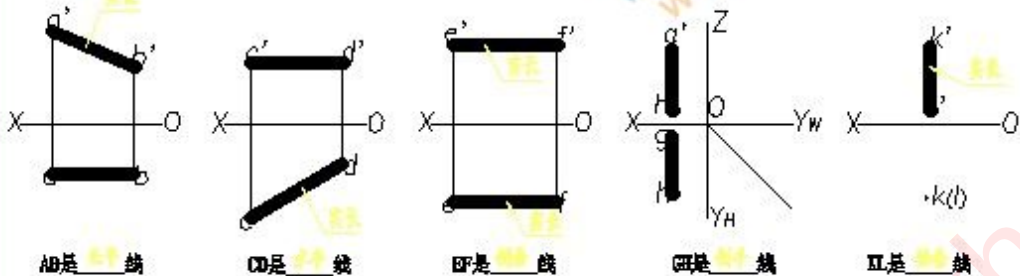


3. 根据立体上标示的直线AB、BC、CD、DE, 在三面投影图中标出其投影, 并判断各是什么位置直线。



AB 直线
BC 直线
CD 直线
DE 直线

4. 判断下列各直线的位罝, 称为什么线? 并在反映实长的投影旁注出“实长”两字。



AB是 线

CD是 线

EF是 线

GH是 线

KL是 线

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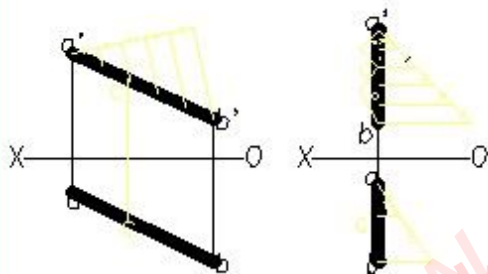
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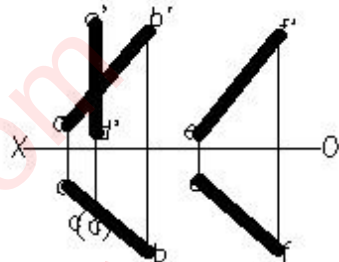
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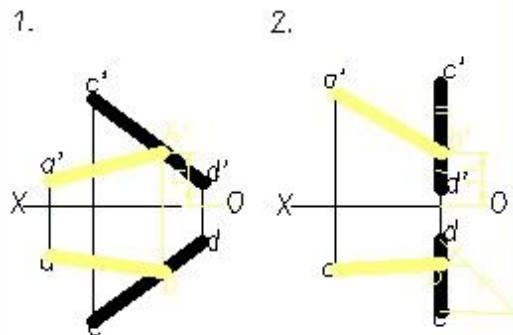
1. 在直线AB上取一点C, 使AC:CB=1:2, 求点C的两面投影。



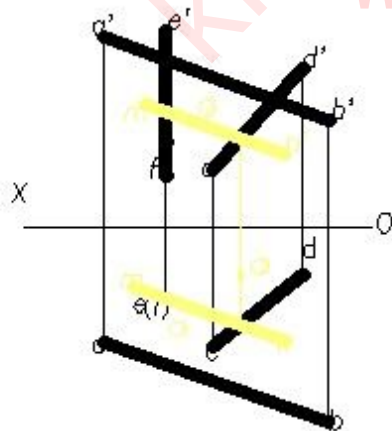
2. 判断两直线的相对位置。



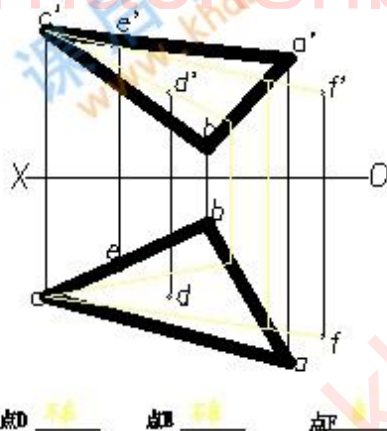
3. 由点A作直线AM, 与直线CD相交, 交点距CD面11mm。



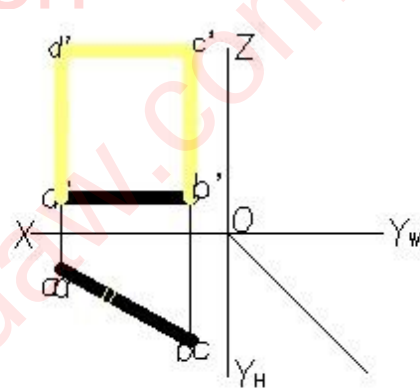
4. 过点A作一直线DE与直线AB平行, 且与CD、EF两直线相交。



5. 判断点D、E、F是否在△ABC平面上。(请在与不在, 要有判断过程)



6. 以直线AB为一正方形, 使它垂直于CD面。



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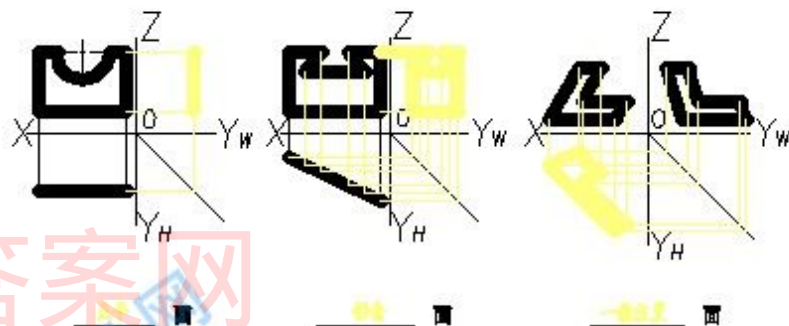
成绩

1. 在投影图中用字母标出立体图中所示各表面的三个投影,并说明其空间的位置。

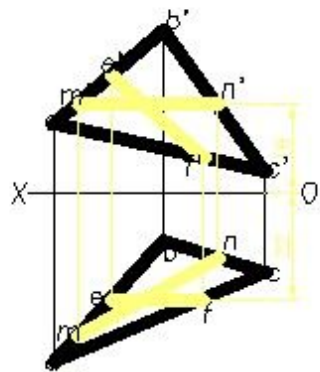


是____面 是____面 是____面 是____面

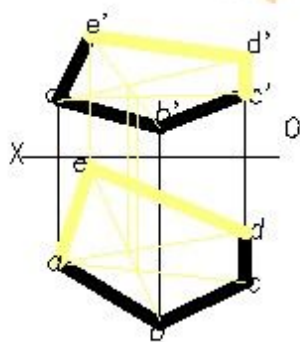
2. 根据平面的两面投影,求作第三面投影,并判断其空间位置。



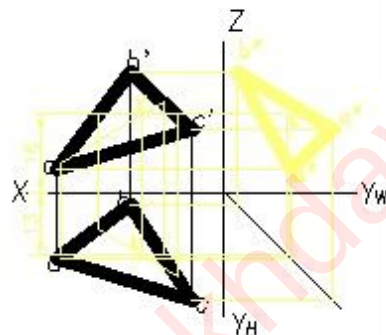
3. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 平面上作属于该平面的正平线 EF , E 在 V 面之前 22mm ,作该平面的水平线 GH , G 在 H 面之上 18mm 。



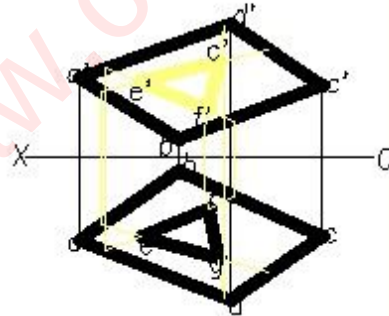
4. 补全平面图形 $ABCD$ 的两面投影。



5. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 平面的两面投影,求其侧面投影,并在 $\triangle ABC$ 内取一点 E ,使 E 点距 V 面 13mm ,距 H 面 10mm 。



6. 已知平面 $ABCD$ 上 $\triangle EFG$ 的水平投影,求其正面投影。



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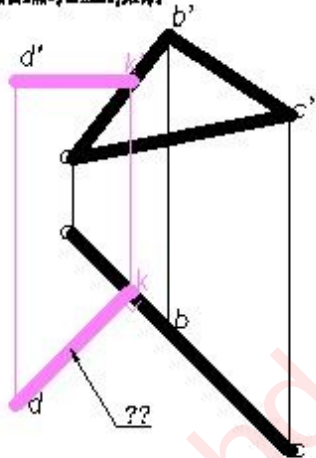
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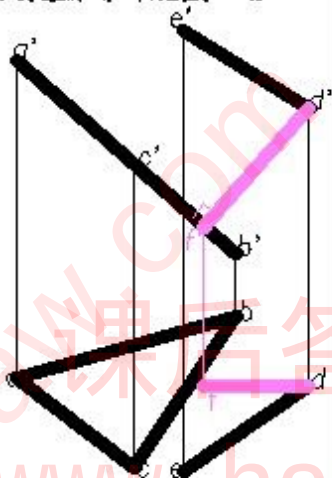
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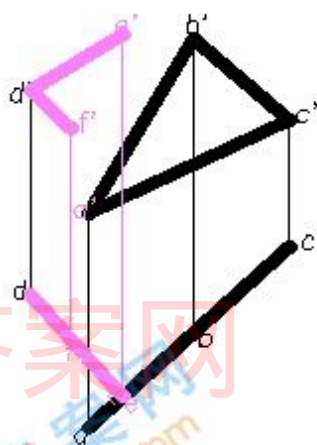
1. 自D点向 $\triangle ABC$ 作垂线, 并求垂足, 即由D点与 $\triangle ABC$ 的距离。



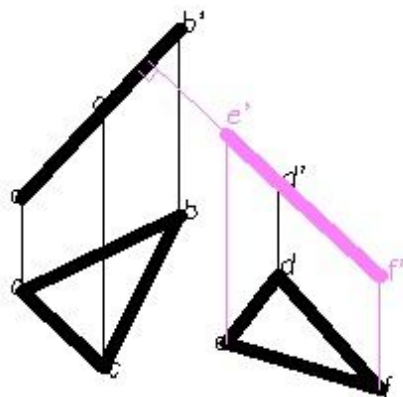
2. 过直线DE作一平面垂直于 $\triangle ABC$ 。



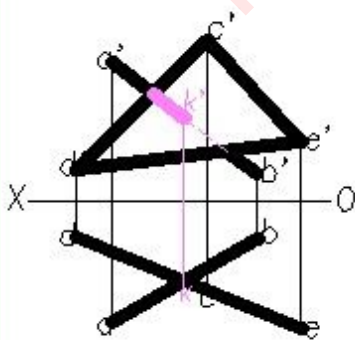
3. 过D点作一平面垂直于 $\triangle ABC$ 。



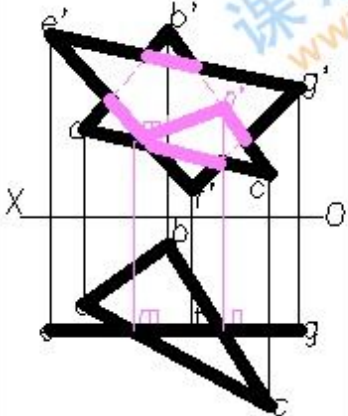
4. 已知 $\triangle DEF$ 为一正垂面, 并垂直于 $\triangle ABC$, 求其正投影。



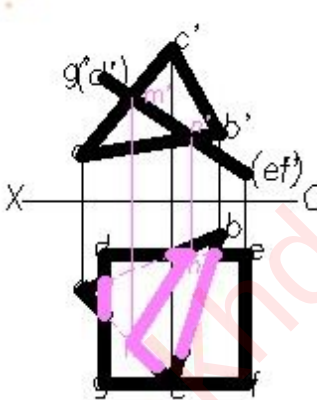
5. 求直线AB与平面CDE的交点, 并判断可见性。



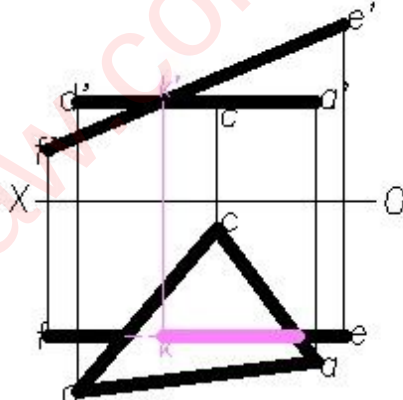
6. 求平面与平面的交线, 并判断可见性。



7. 求平面与平面的交线, 并判断可见性。



8. 求直线DE与 $\triangle ABC$ 的交点, 并判断可见性。



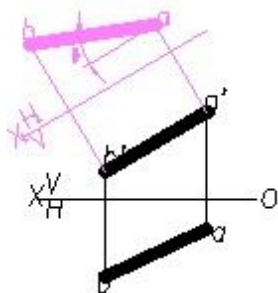
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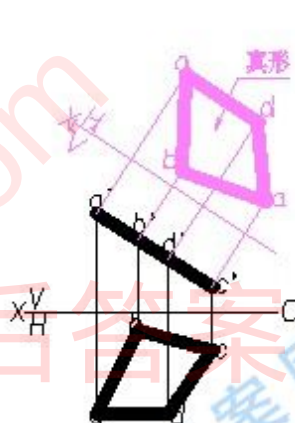
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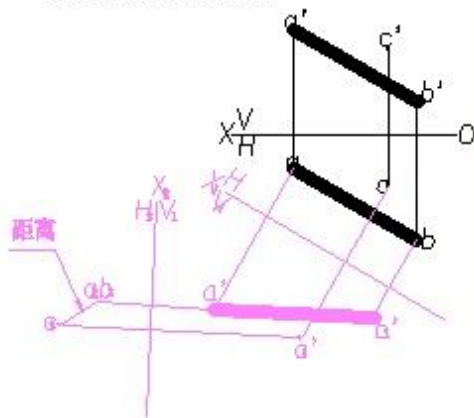
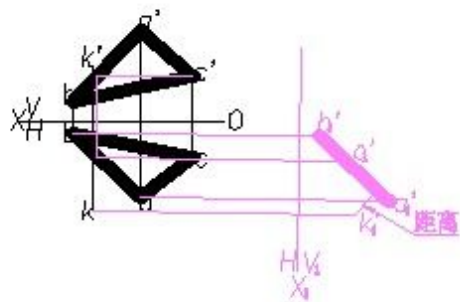
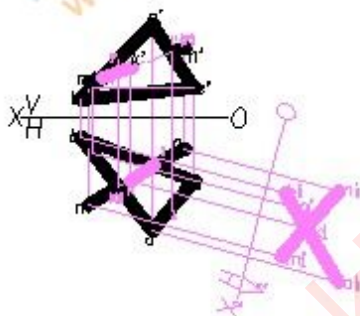
成绩

1. 用换面法求直线AB的实长及倾角 θ 。

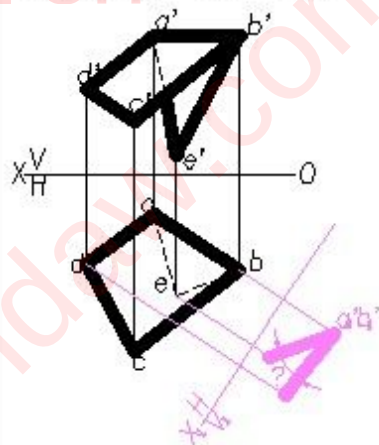
2. 用换面法求作四边形ABCD的真形。



3. 用换面法求作点C到AB的距离。

4. 用换面法求作点E到 $\triangle ABC$ 的距离。5. 用换面法求AB与 $\triangle ABC$ 的交点。

6. 用换面法求作平面ABE与平面ABC的夹角。



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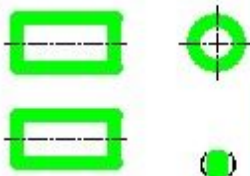
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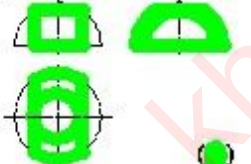
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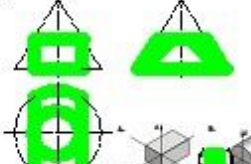
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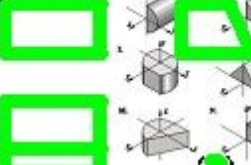
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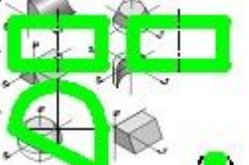
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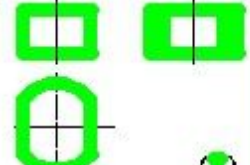
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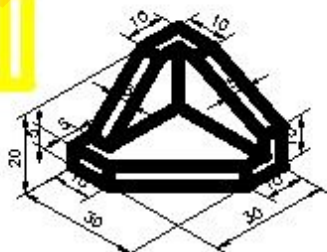
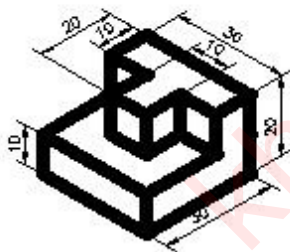
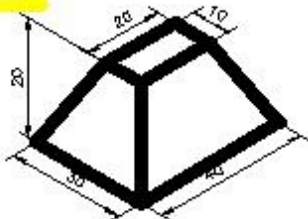
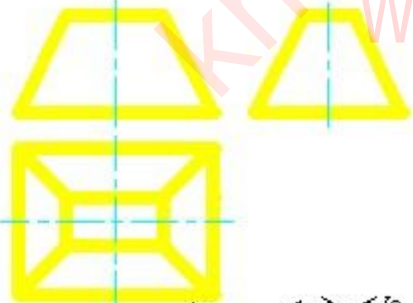
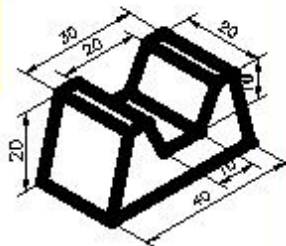
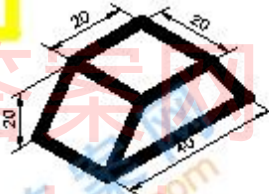
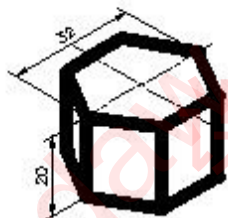
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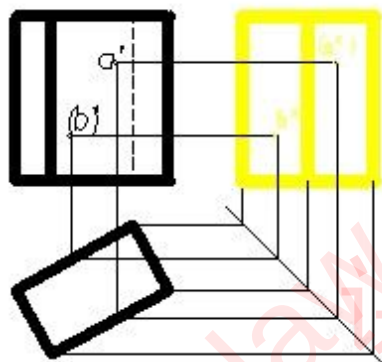
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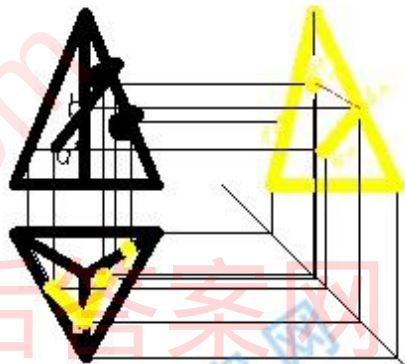
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1. 已知立体的两面投影, 求作第三投影, 并作出其表面上所示点、线的另两面投影。

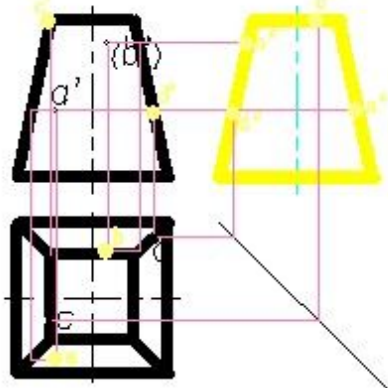
?1?



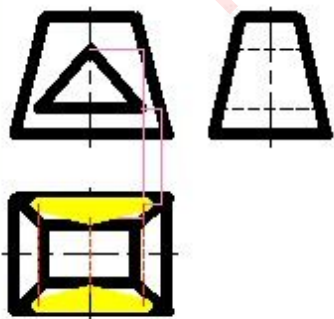
?2?



?3?

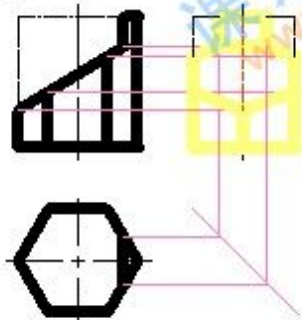


2. 完成所示物体的水平投影。

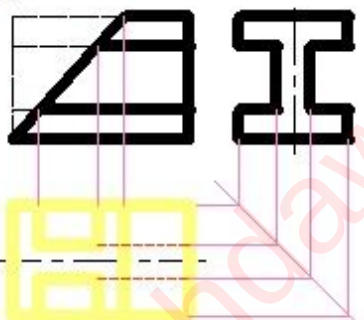


3. 完成棱柱被截切后的第三面投影。

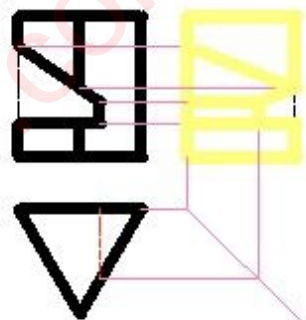
?1?



?2?



?3?



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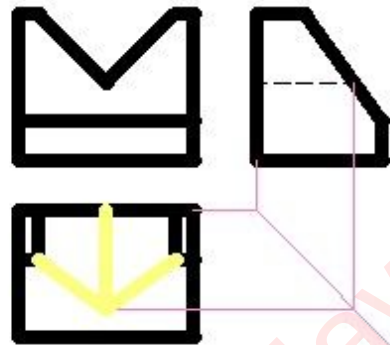
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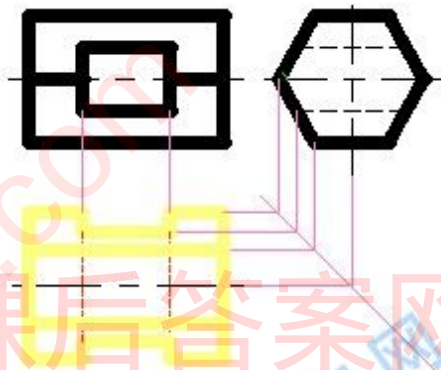
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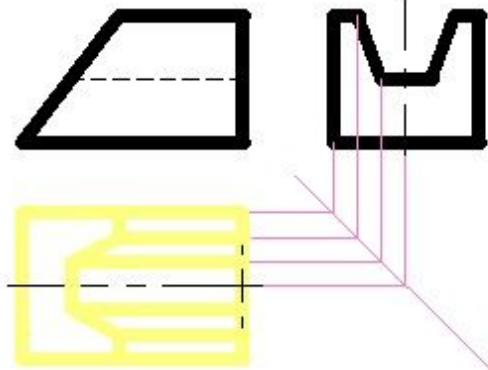
1. 补画由主视图的左面投影中补画线条。



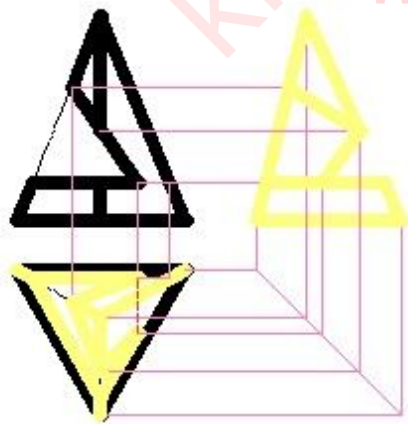
2. 补画出被穿孔的六棱柱的左面投影。



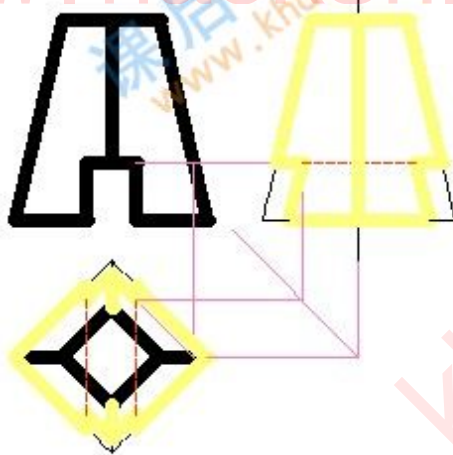
3. 补画由六棱柱被切口和开槽后的左面投影。



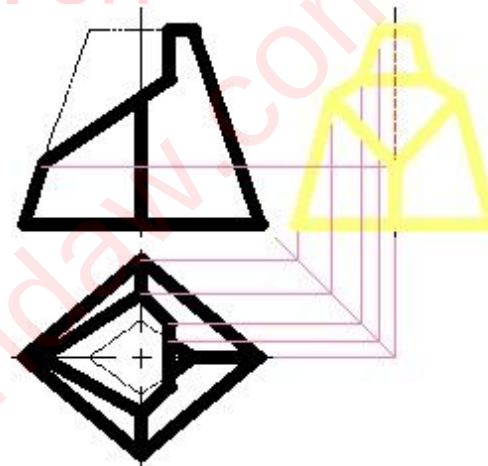
4. 补画出被截切的四棱锥的左、侧面投影。



5. 补画出被截切的四棱台的左、侧面投影。



6. 补画出被截切的四棱台的左、侧面投影。



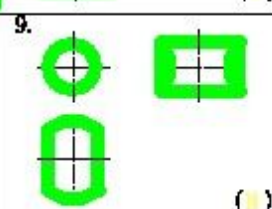
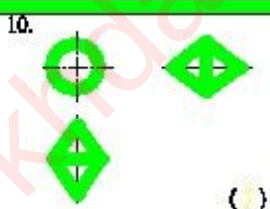
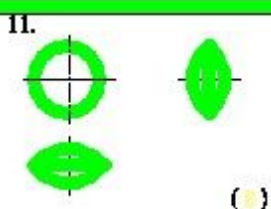
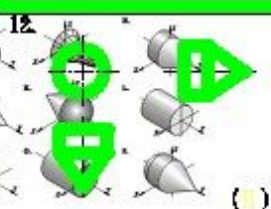
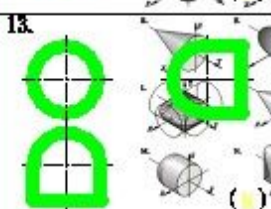
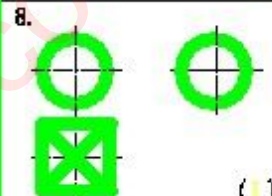
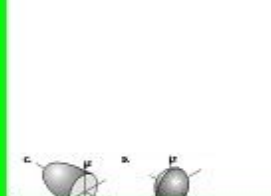
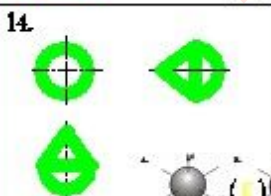
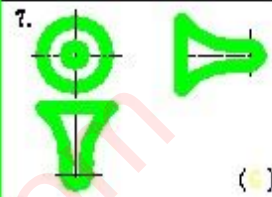
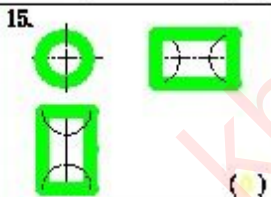
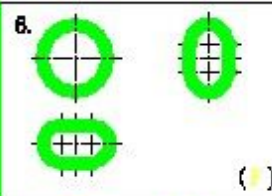
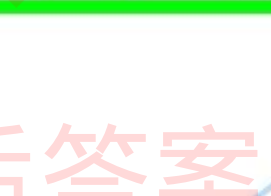
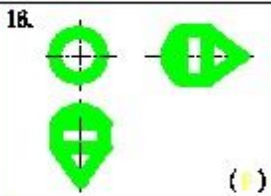
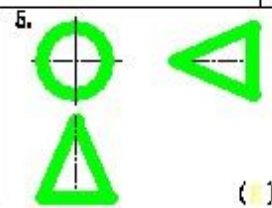
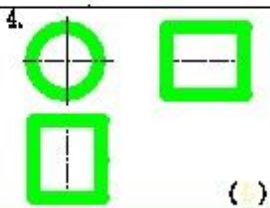
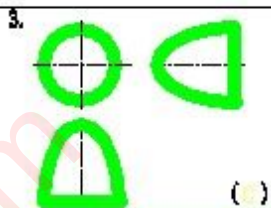
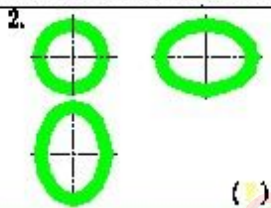
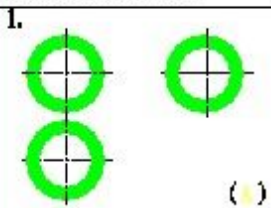
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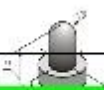
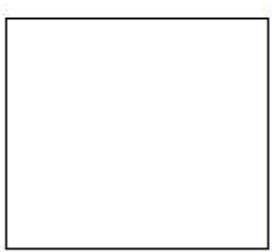
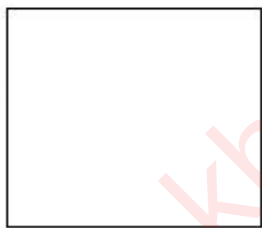
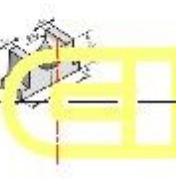
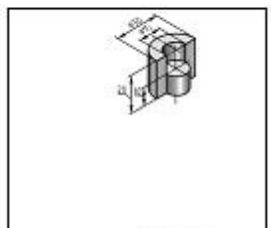
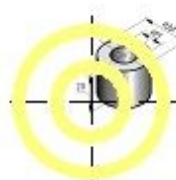
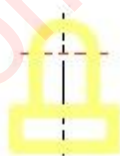
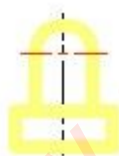
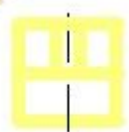
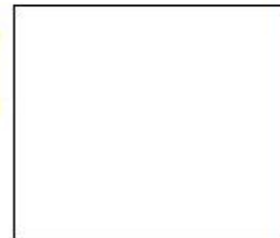
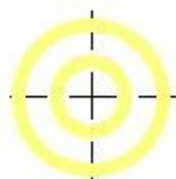
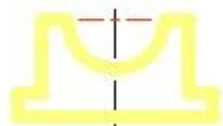
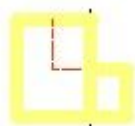
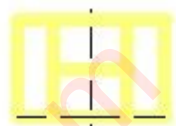
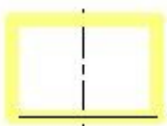
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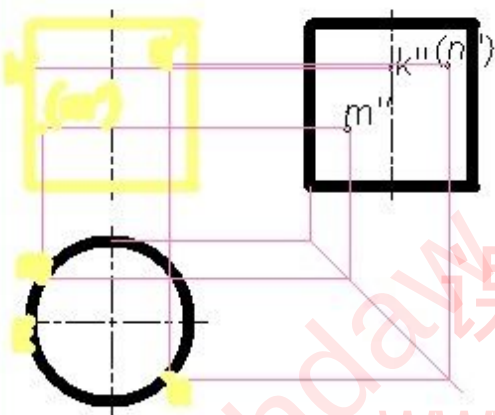
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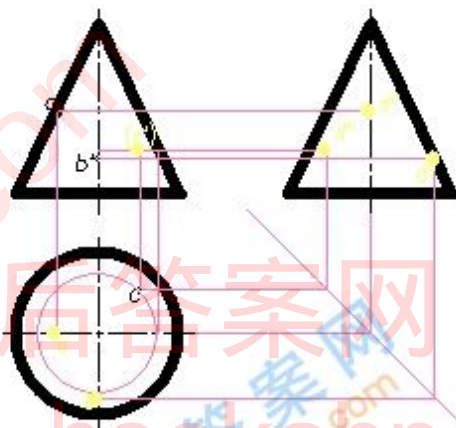
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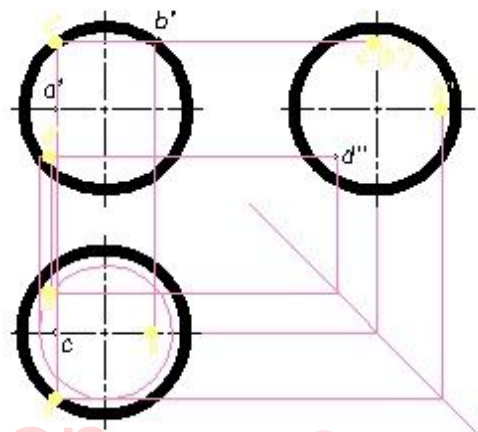
1. 补画圆柱的正面投影及表面各点所缺的投影。



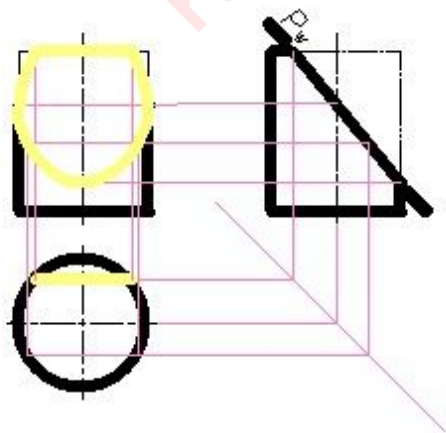
2. 补画圆锥的侧面投影及表面各点所缺的投影。



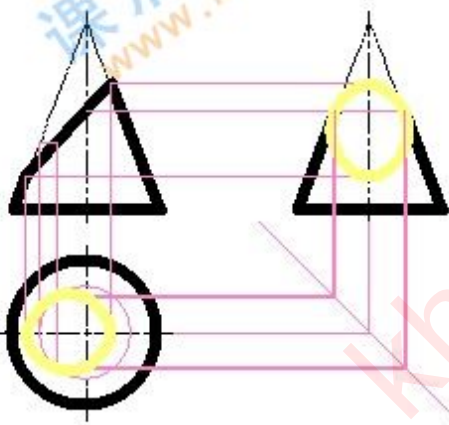
3. 已知球面上点的一个投影, 作出其另外两个投影。



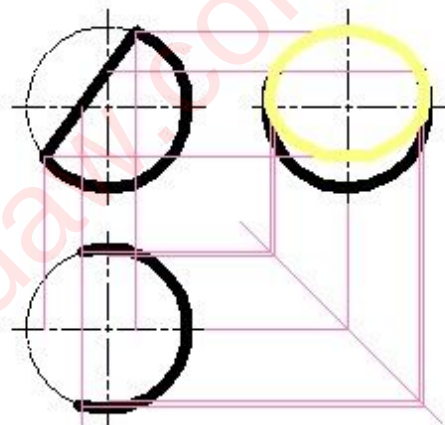
4. 作出圆柱被平面切割后的另两个投影。



5. 作出圆锥被截切后的另两个投影。



6. 作出圆球被截切后的水平投影和侧面投影。



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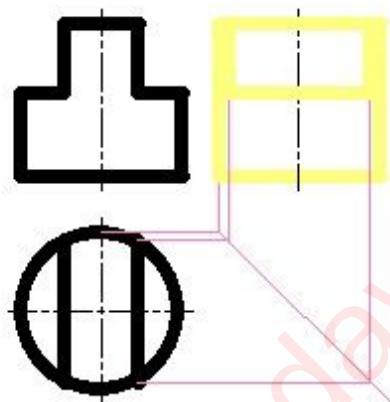
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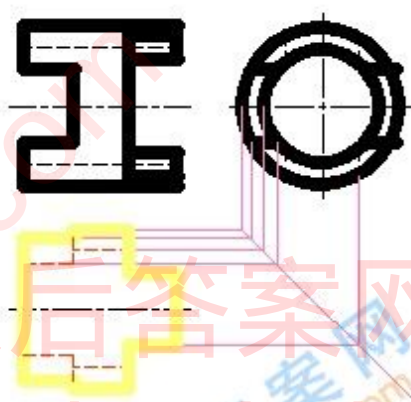
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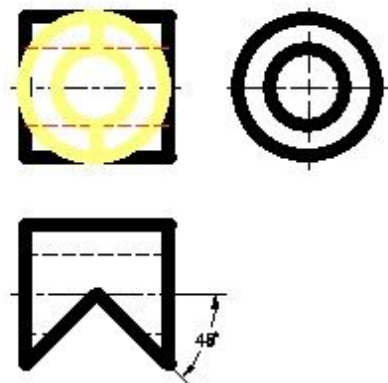
1. 画出侧面投影。



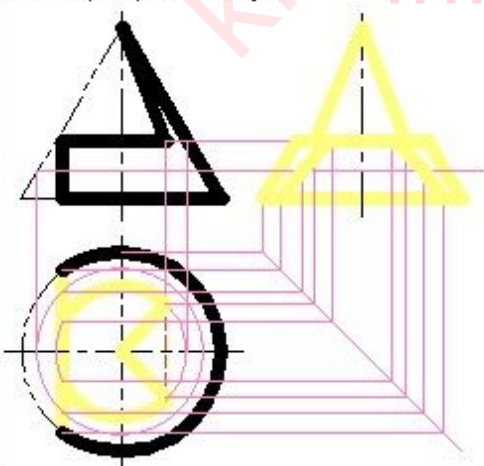
2. 画出水平面投影。



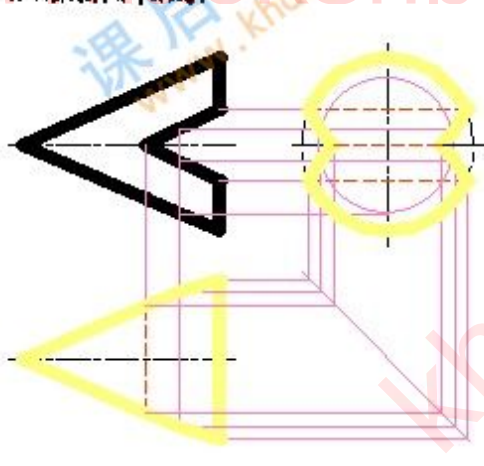
3. 补全正面投影。



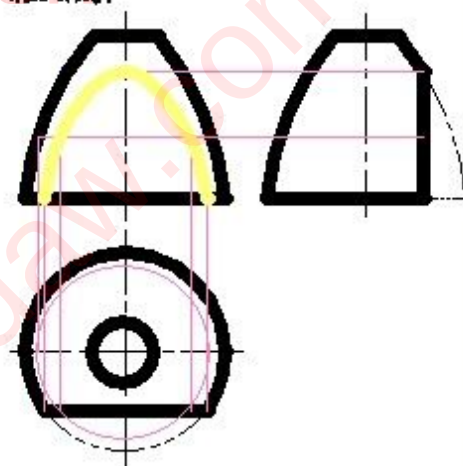
4. 补全水平面投影，画出侧面投影。



5. 画出侧面和水平面投影。



6. 补全正面投影。



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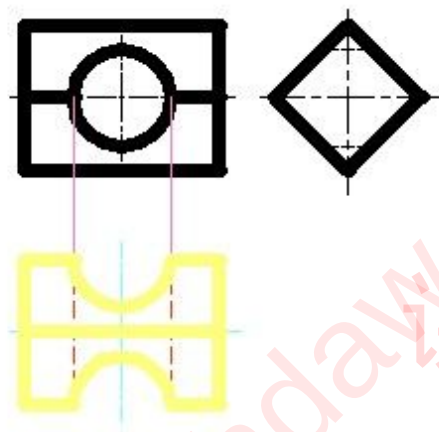
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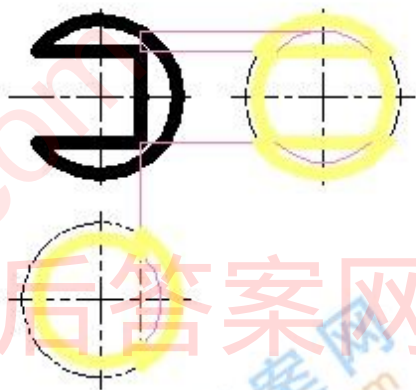
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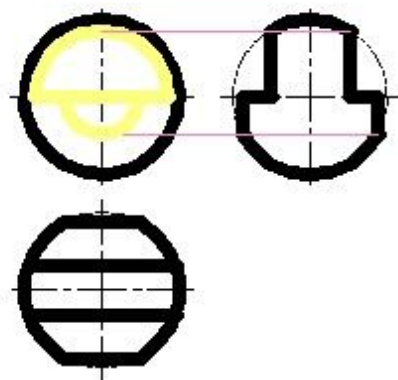
1. 补画出水平面投影。



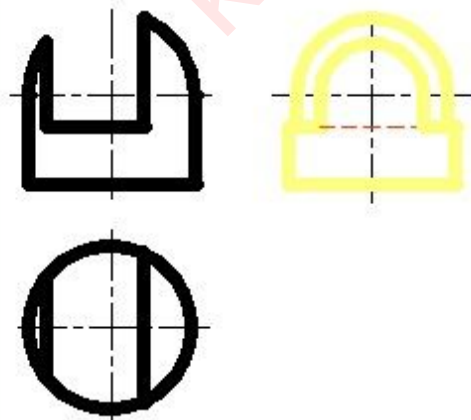
2. 补画出左视图和侧视图。



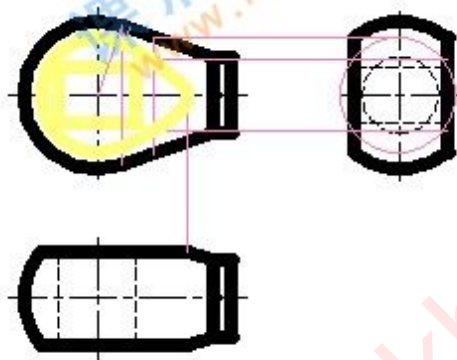
3. 补画出正面投影中所缺的图线。



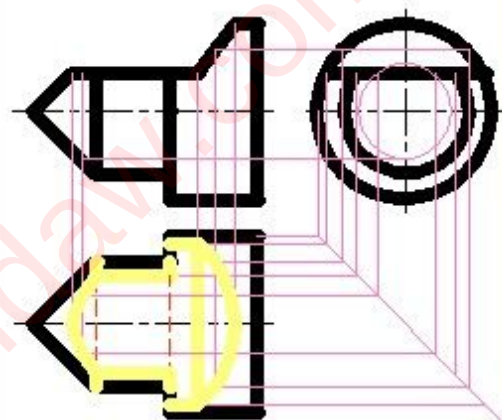
4. 补画出侧面投影。



5. 补画出正面投影中所缺的图线。



6. 补画出水平面投影中所缺的图线。



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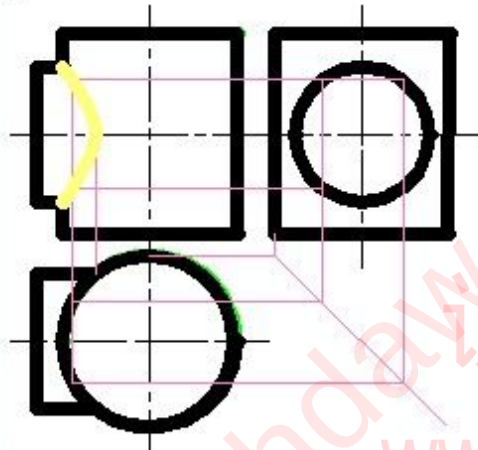
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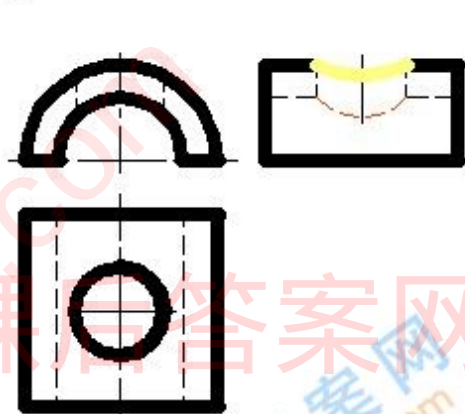
审核

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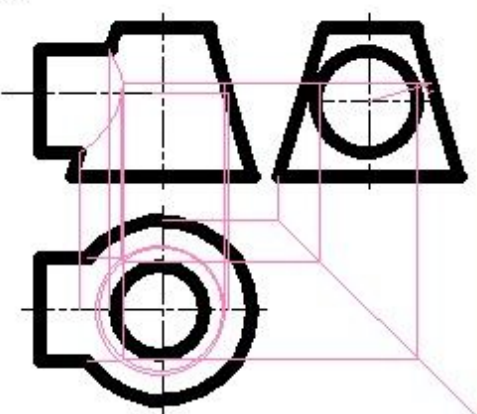
1.



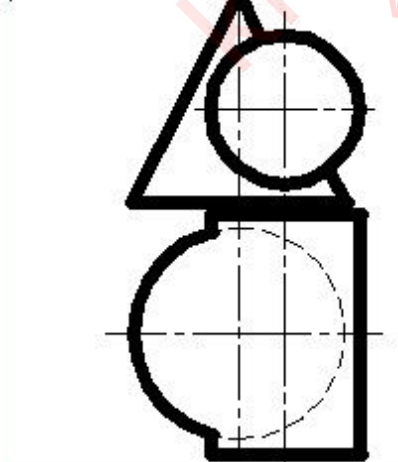
2.



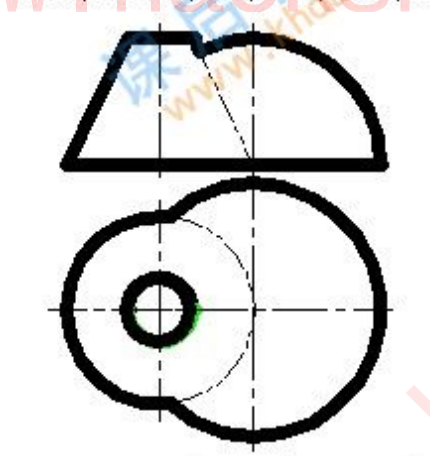
3.



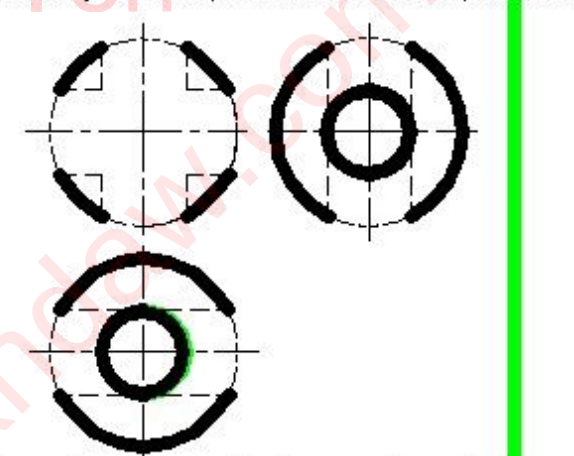
4.



5. 形体分析提示: 圆台与半圆球相贯, 它们有公共的底平面。



6. 形体分析提示: 圆柱体上有被截分为前后两部分的两个等径圆。形通孔。



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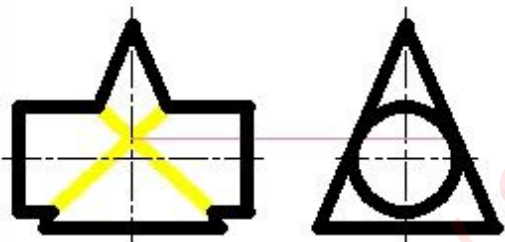
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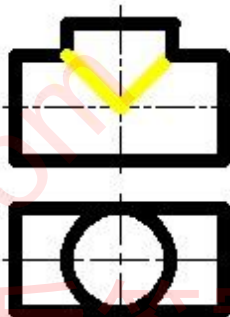
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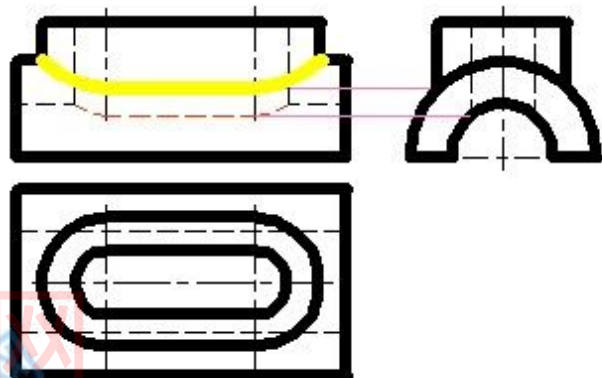
1. 求圆柱与圆锥相贯线的正面投影。



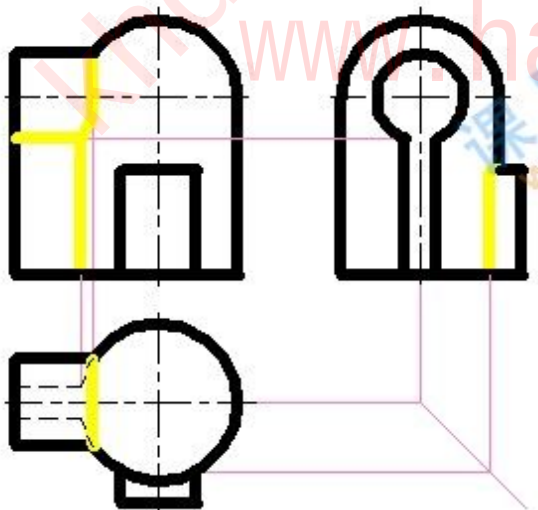
2. 求等直径两圆柱相贯线的正面投影。



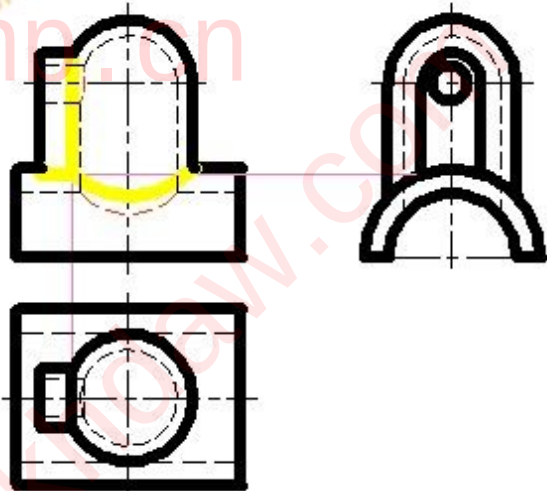
3. 补全主视图。



4. 补全各视图所缺的图线。



5. 补全主视图。



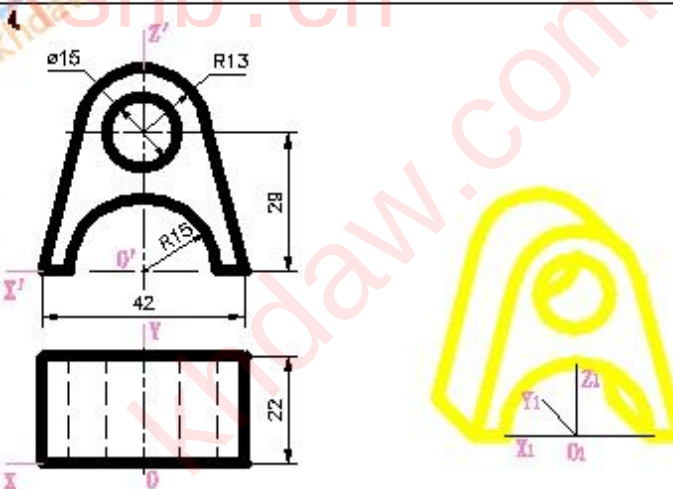
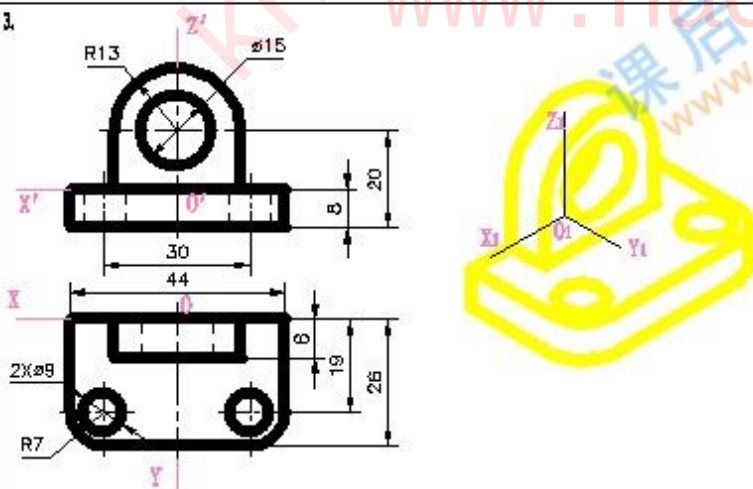
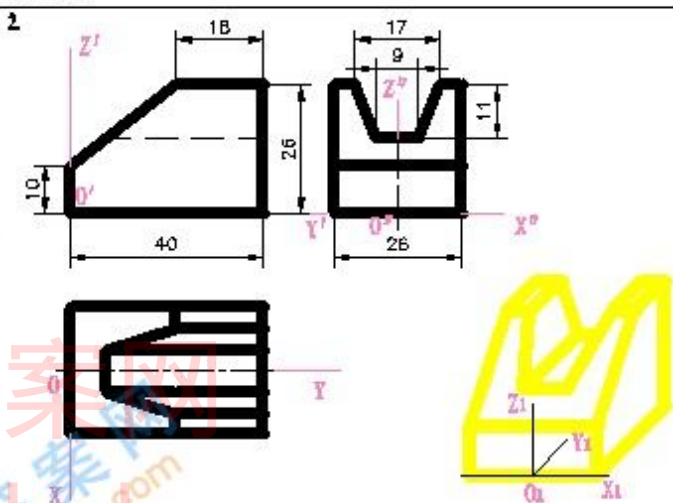
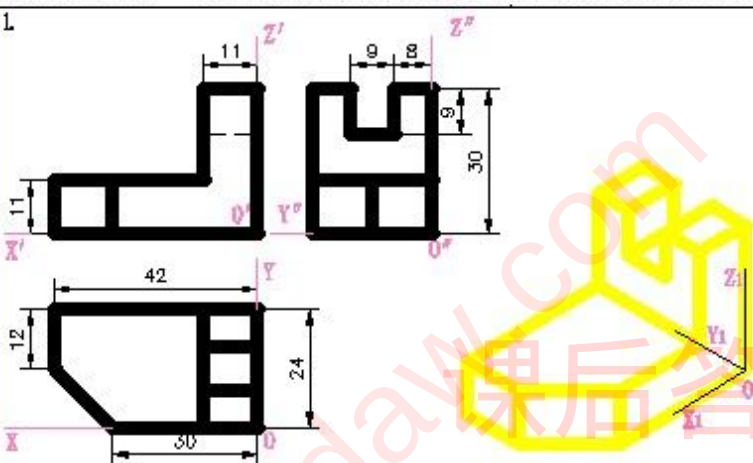
专业班级

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姓名

审核

成绩



专业班级

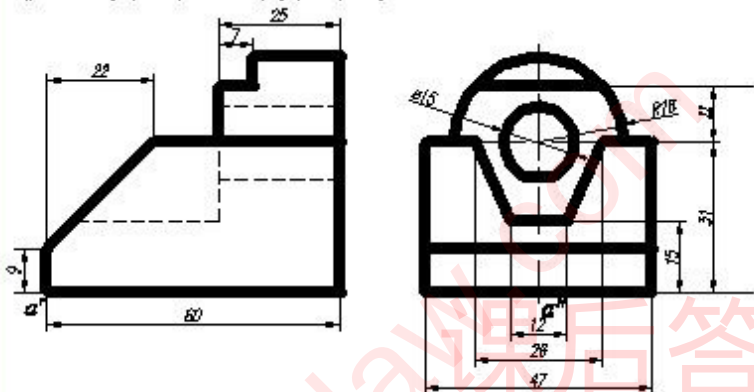
学号

姓名

审核

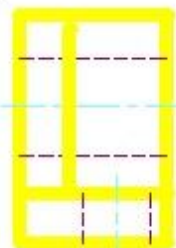
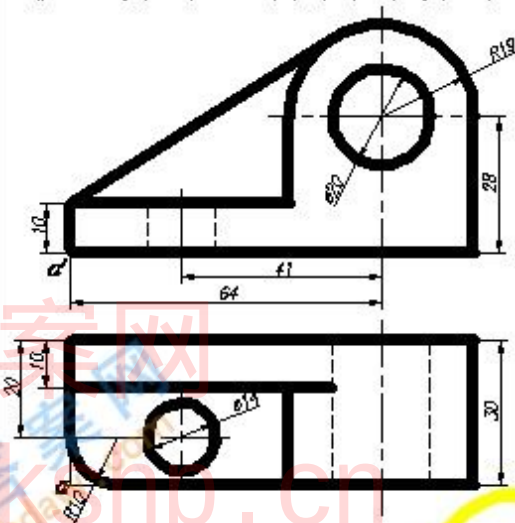
成绩

1. 根据二面投影图及尺寸，画由立体的斜二测轴测图。



A

2. 根据二面投影图及尺寸，画出立体的正等轴测图，并补画由第三面投影图。



A

作业提示：可选其一，在8开幅面的图纸上完成，注意作图比例。图名：组合体轴测图

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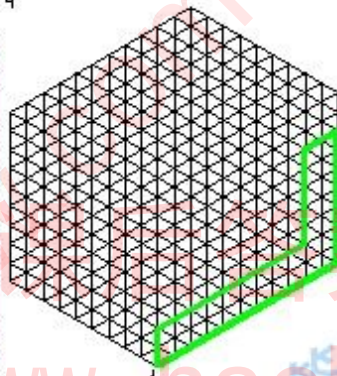
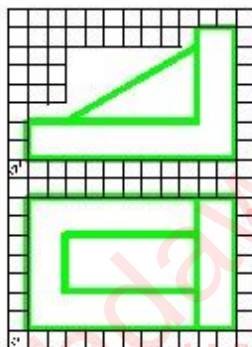
学号

姓名

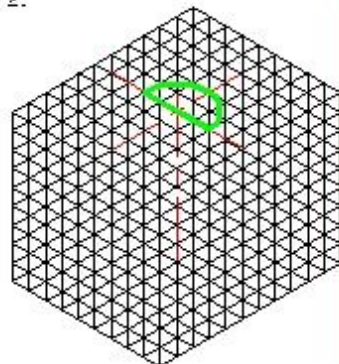
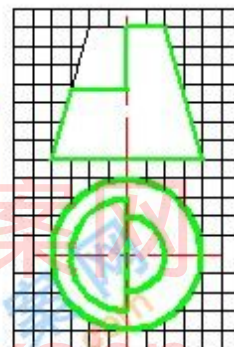
审核

成绩

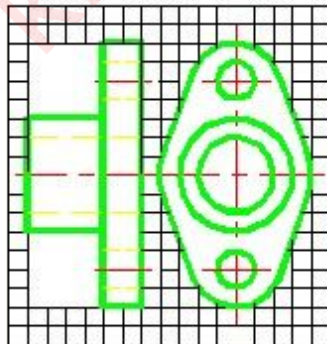
1. 根据主视图和俯视图，补画左视图。



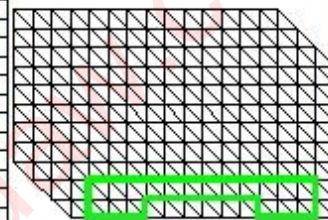
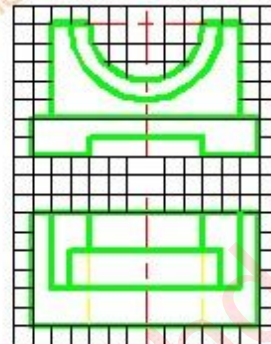
2. 根据两个视图，补画第三个视图。



3. 根据三个视图，补画左视图。



4. 根据三个视图，补画左视图。



5. 根据三个视图，补画左视图。

考号

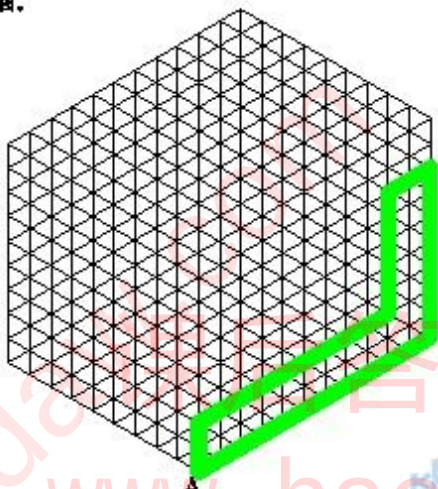
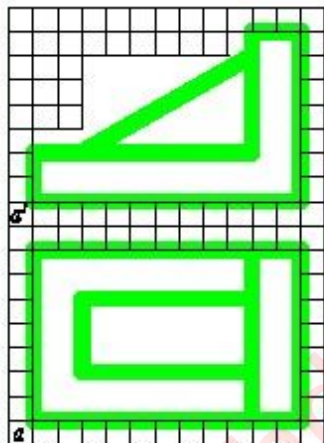
学号

姓名

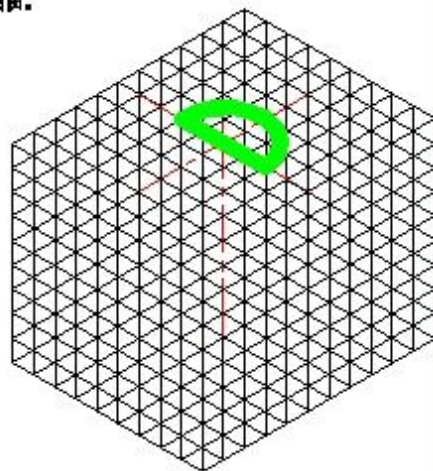
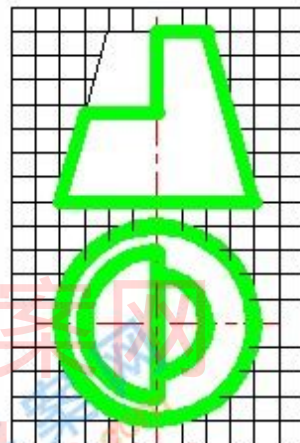
成绩

总分

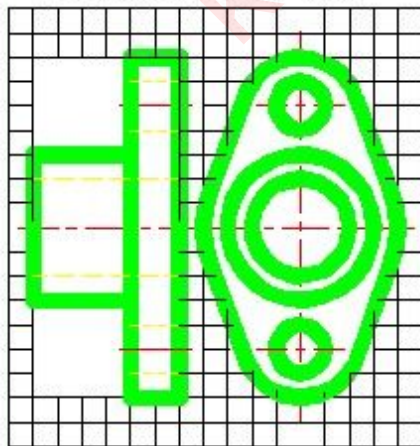
1. 根据两个视图, 画出立体的正等轴测图。



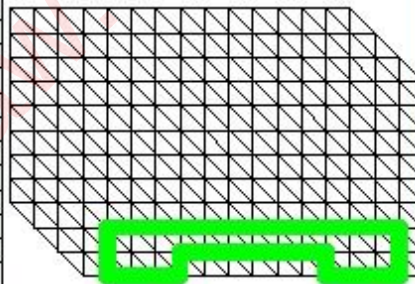
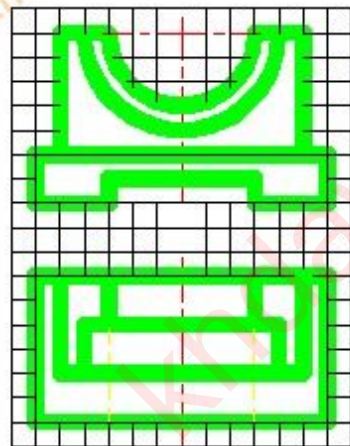
2. 根据两个视图, 画出立体的正等轴测图。



3. 根据两个视图, 画出立体的斜二轴测图。



4. 根据两个视图, 画出立体的斜二轴测图。



作业提示: 直接用手按1:1绘制。注意斜二测的轴间角和系数。

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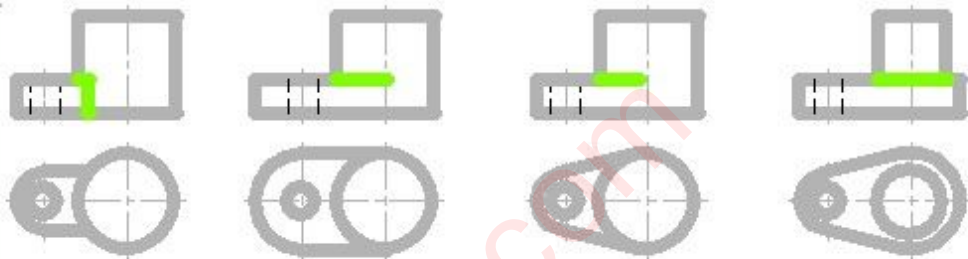
学号

姓名

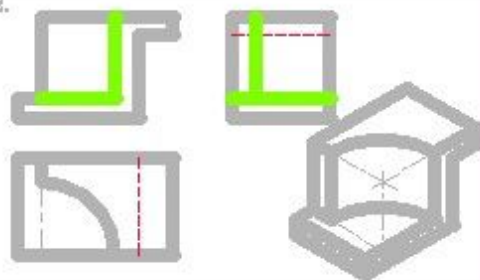
审核

成绩

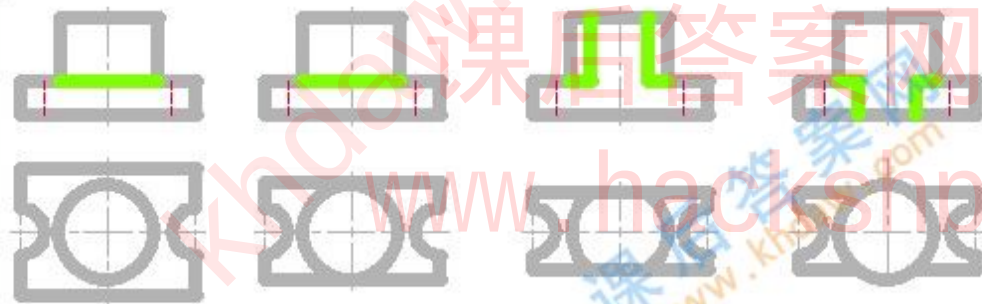
1.



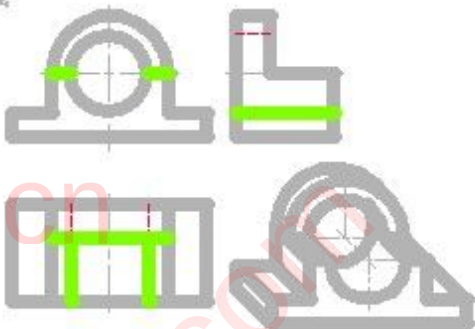
2.



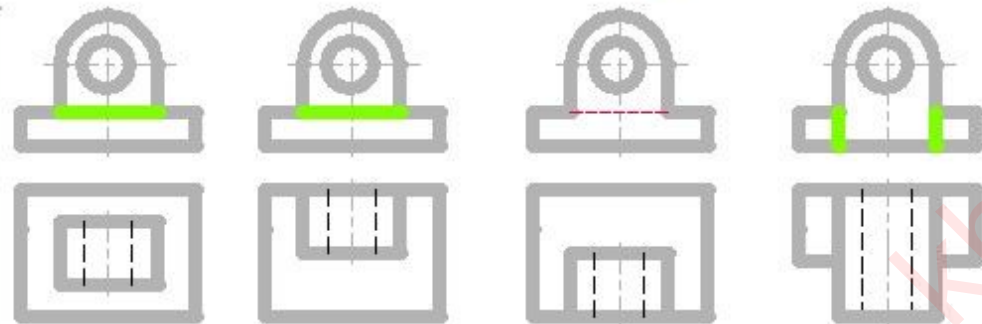
3.



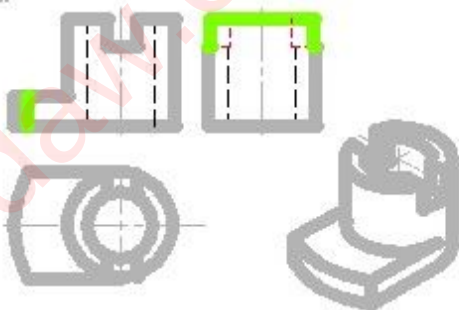
4.



5.



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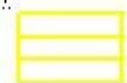
成绩



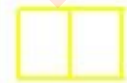
图 3-1



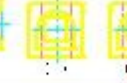
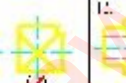
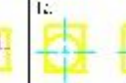
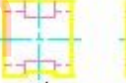
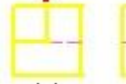
3.



3.



4.



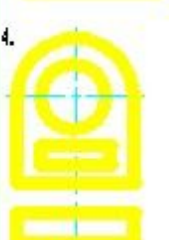
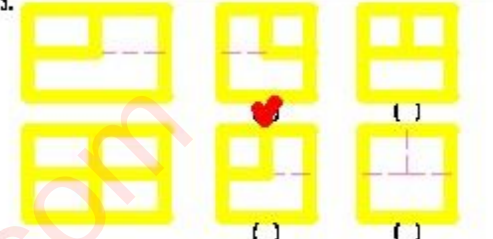
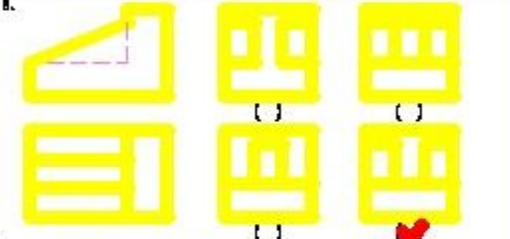
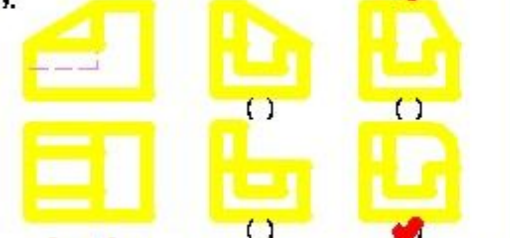
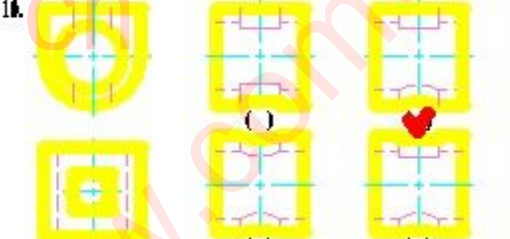
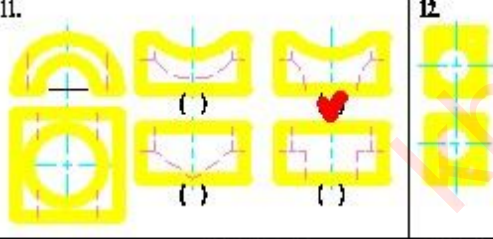
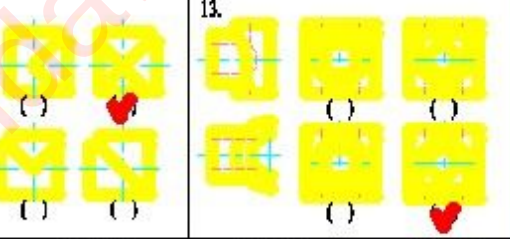
1. 主视图

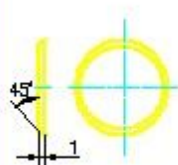
2. 俯视图

3. 左视图

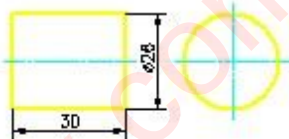
4. 右视图

5. 后视图

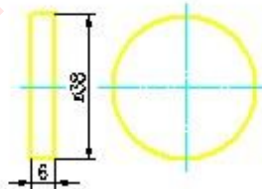
1. (略)  2.  3.  4. 	5.  6.  7. 	8.  9.  10. 			
	11. 	12.  13.			
	专业班级	学号	姓名	审核	成绩



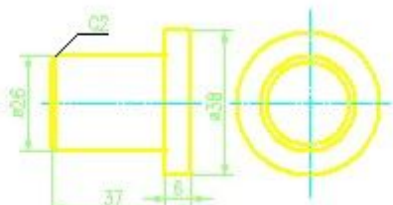
● 370



10. ବିଜ୍ଞାନ



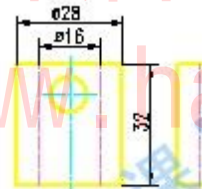
1. 5. 2019



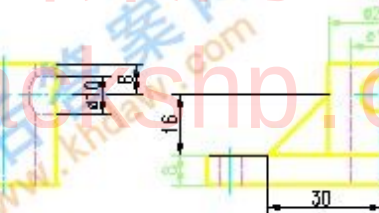
44: 10



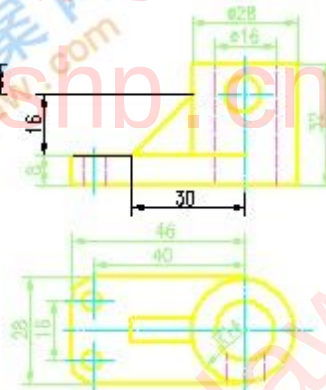
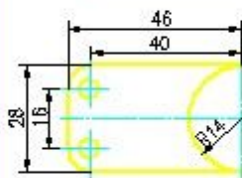
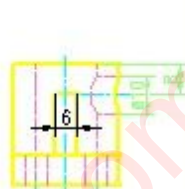
∴ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$



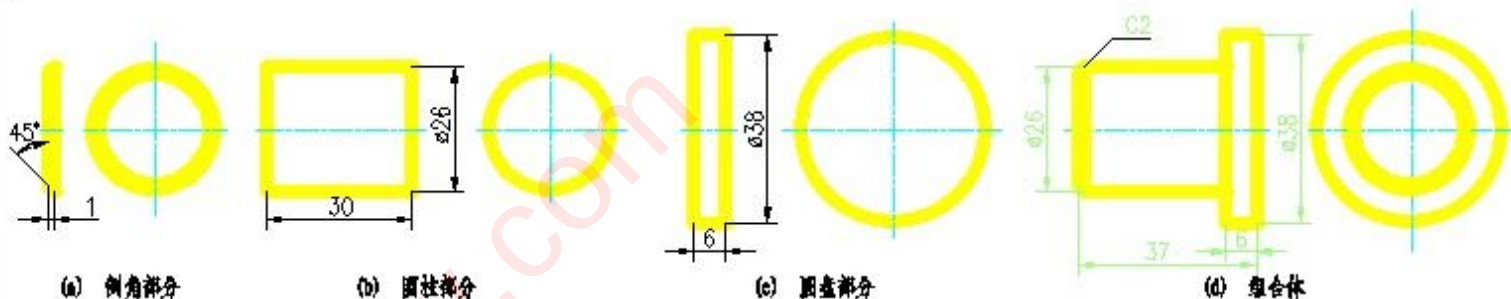
7. Yes



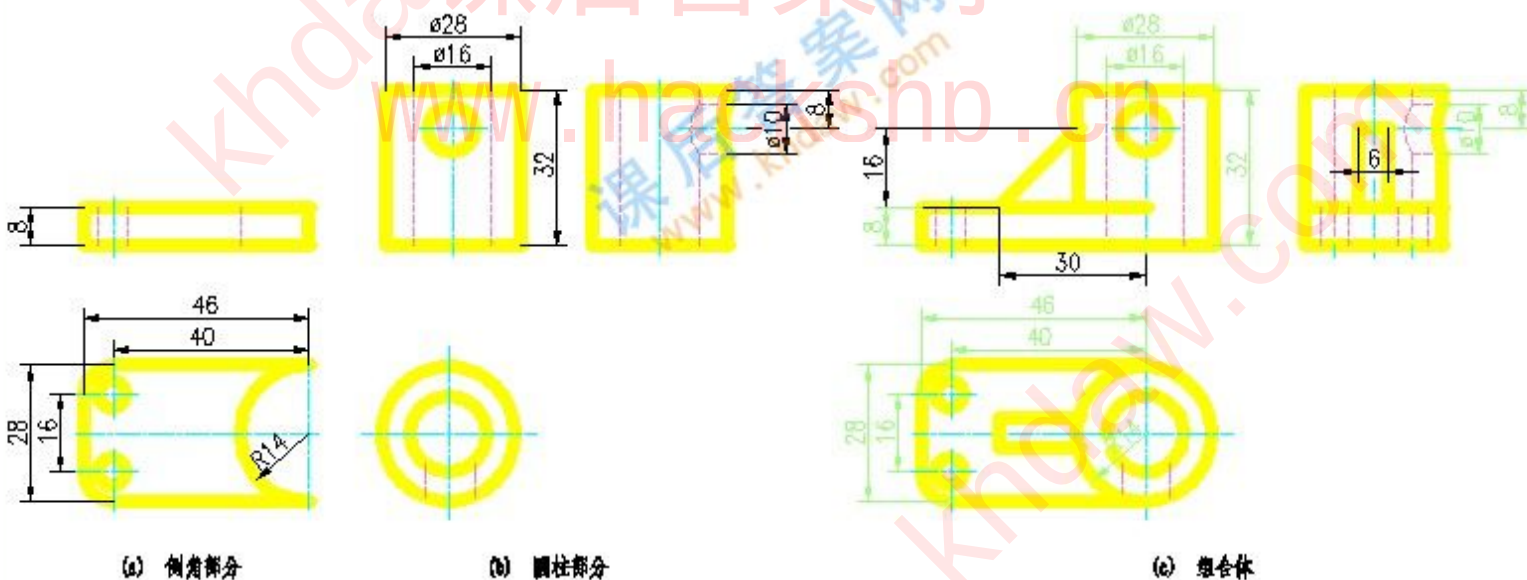
2.1.2.1



1.



2.



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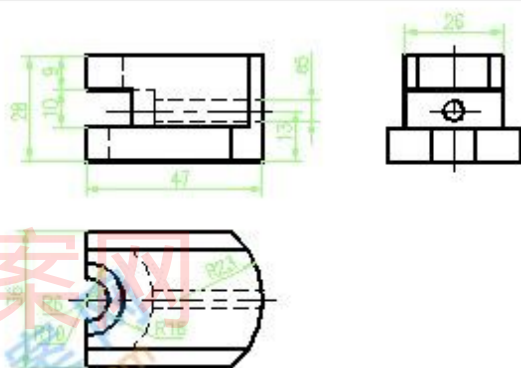
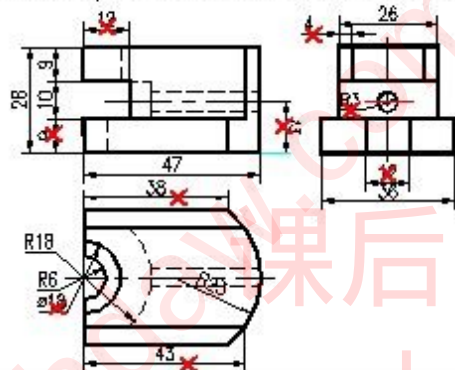
学号

姓名

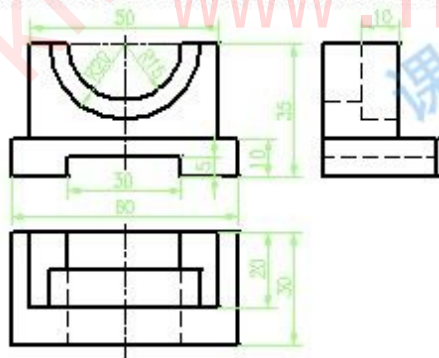
审核

成绩

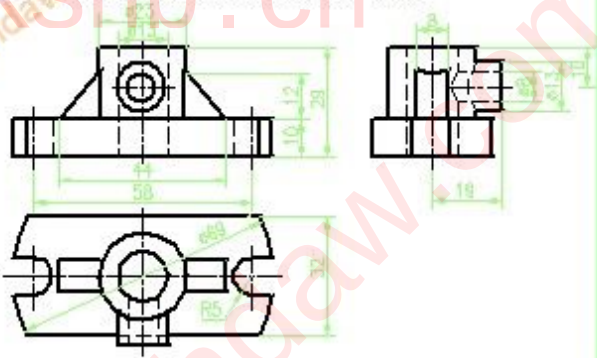
1. 补全下列视图中的缺线(注: 补全视图时, 凡有虚线, 均用细实线补全)。



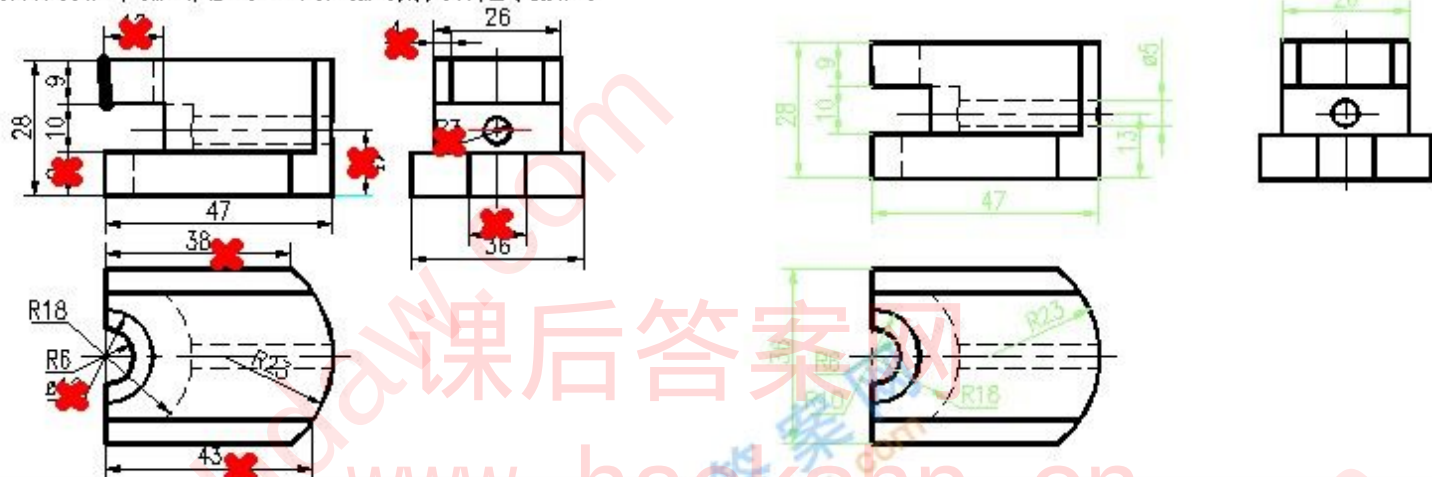
2. 补全下列视图中的缺线(注: 补全视图时, 凡有虚线, 均用细实线补全)。



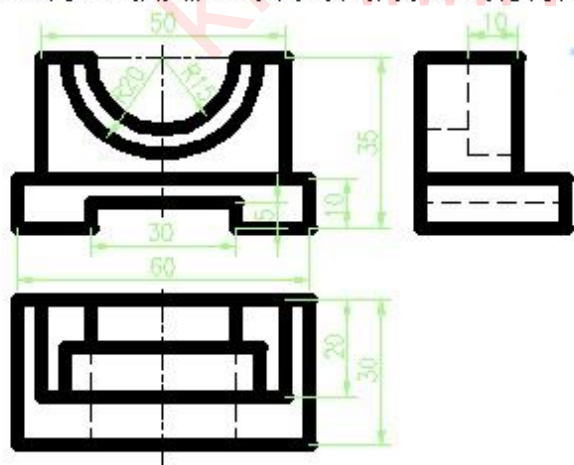
3. 补全下列视图中的缺线(注: 补全视图时, 凡有虚线, 均用细实线补全)。



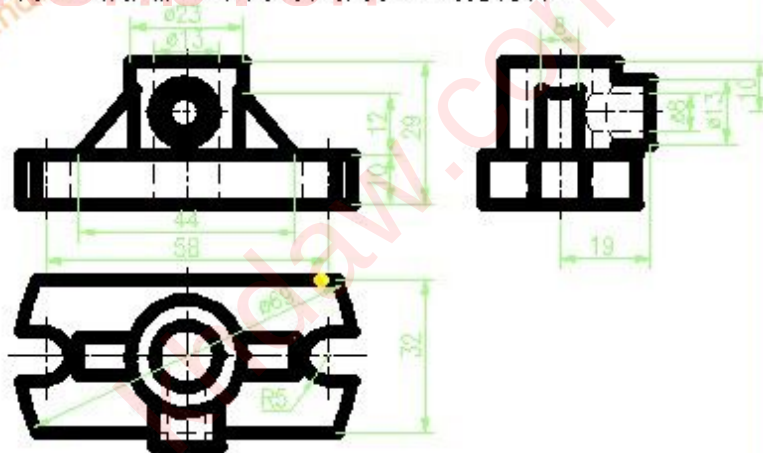
1. 指出下图尺寸标注中的错误(在错误处画“×”, 共9处错误), 并在右图中重新进行标注。



2. 下面视图是按1:1绘制的, 试标注组合体的尺寸(尺寸数值直接从视图中量取整数)。



3. 下面视图是按1:2绘制的, 试标注组合体的尺寸(尺寸数值直接从视图中量取整数)。



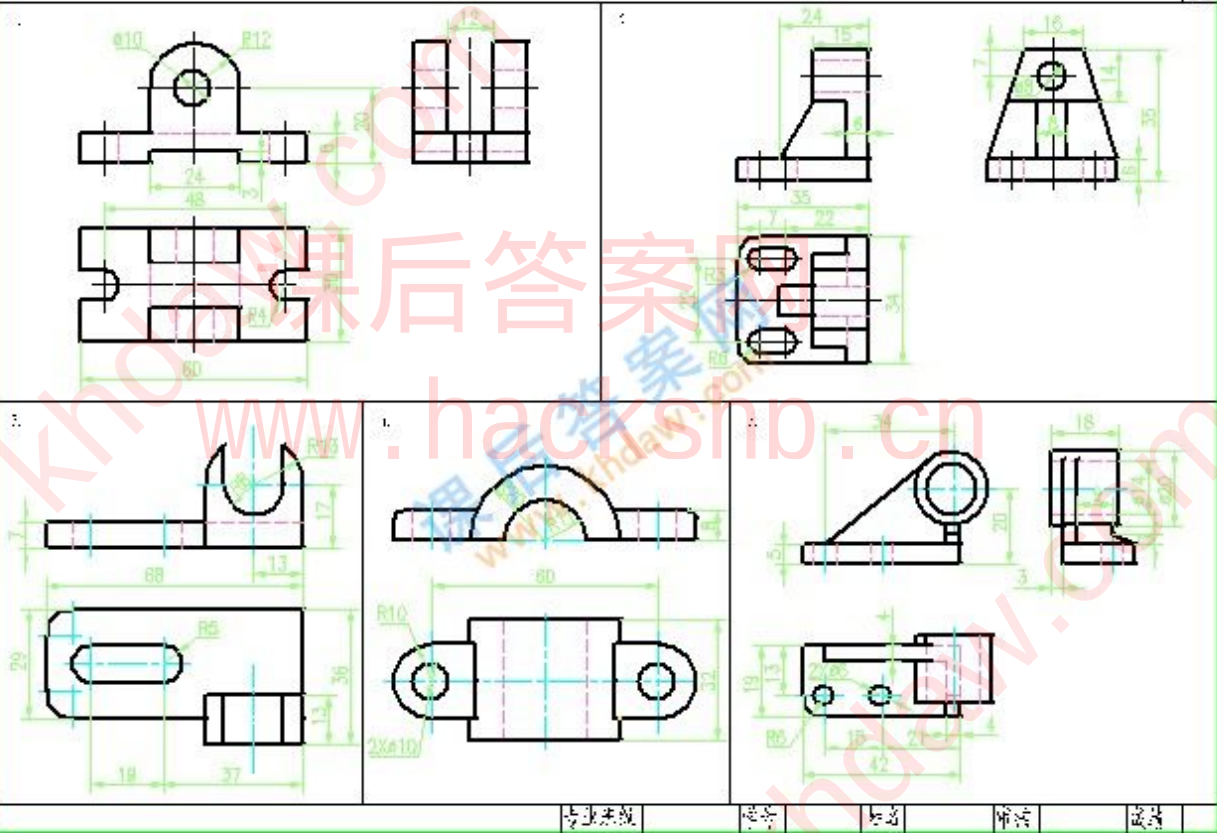
专业班级

学号

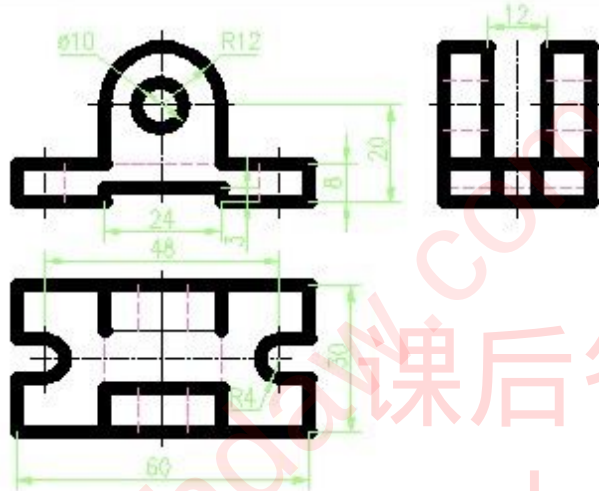
姓名

审核

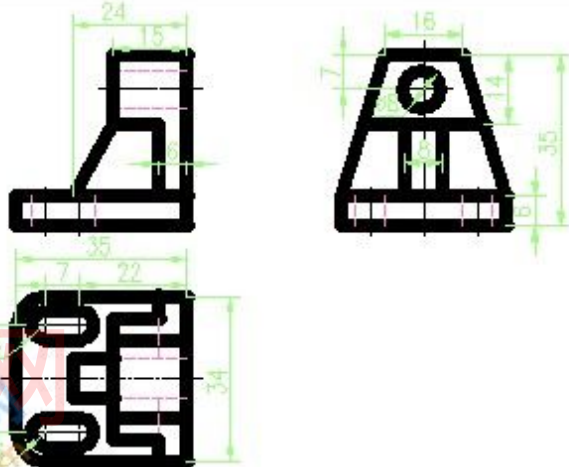
成绩



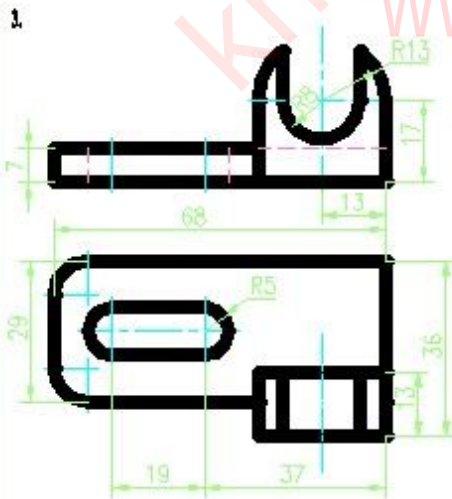
1



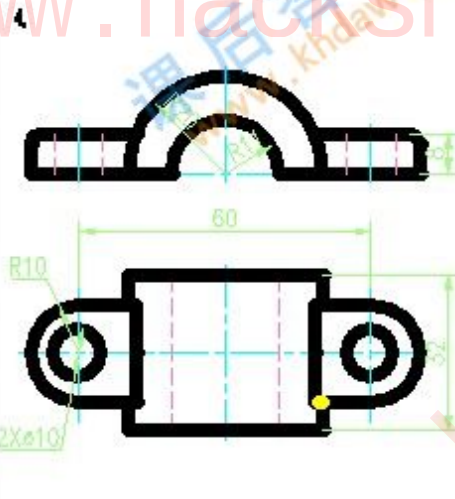
2



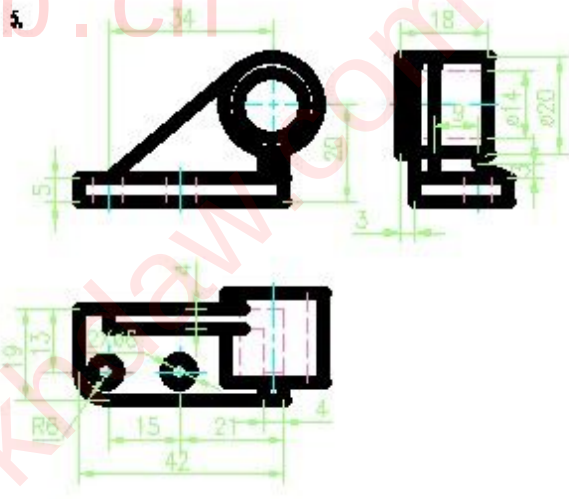
1



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审核

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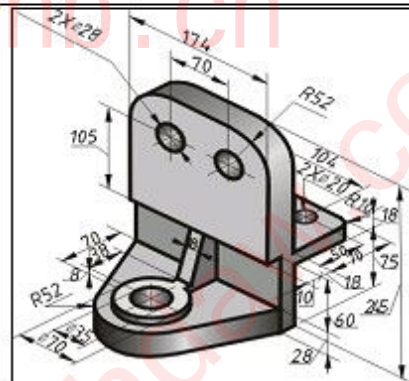
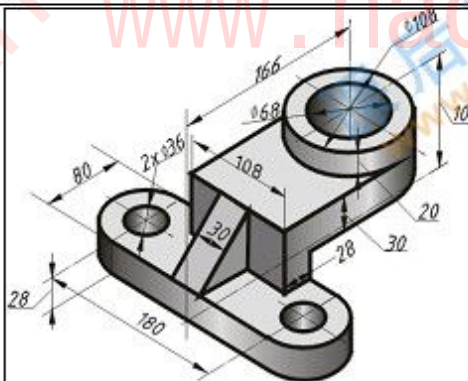
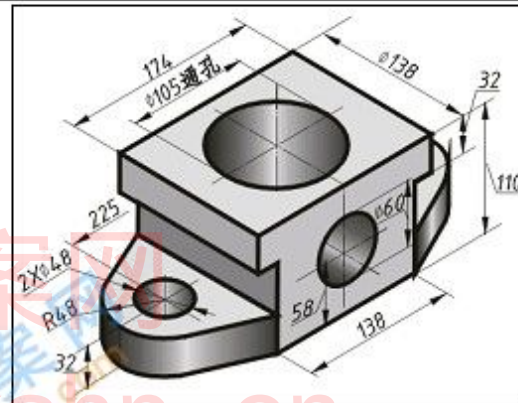
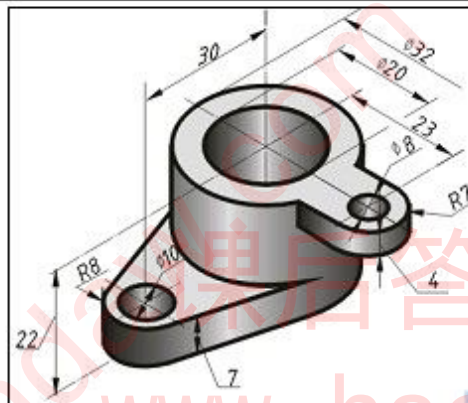


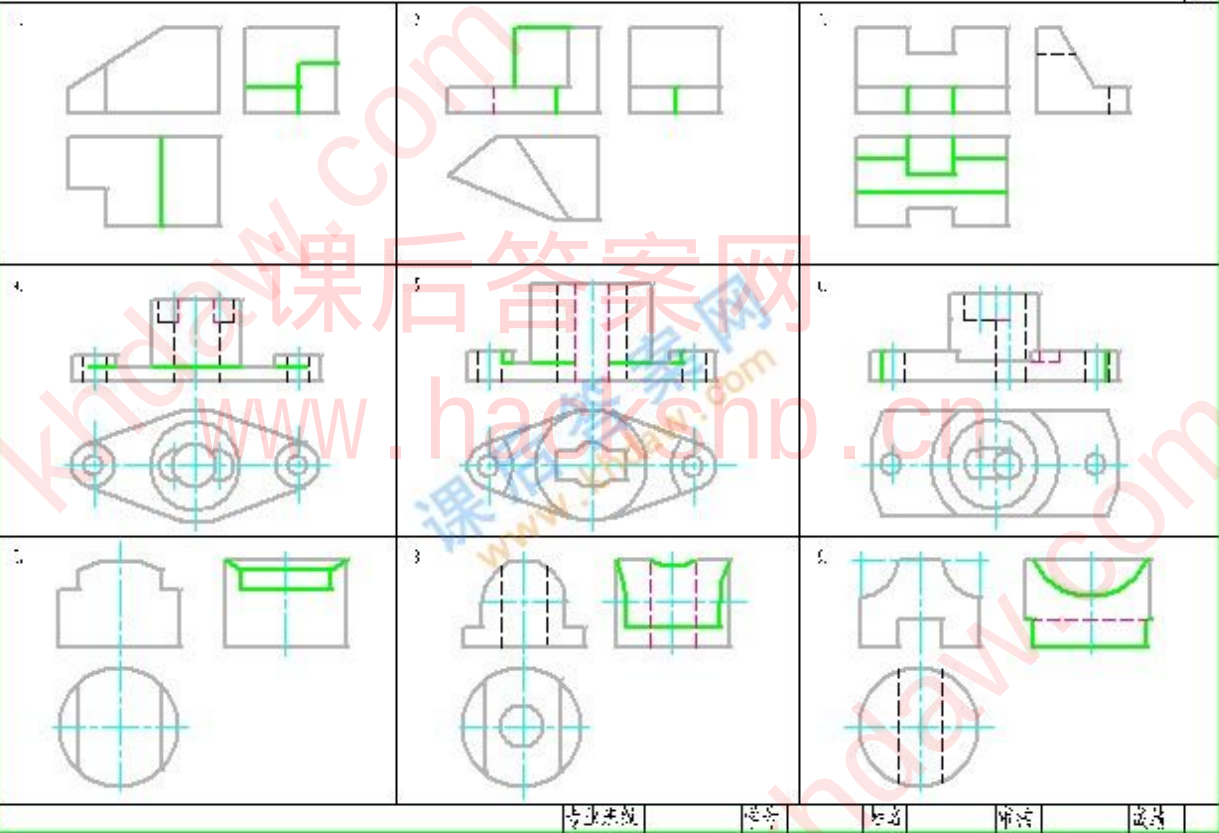
图 1

图 2

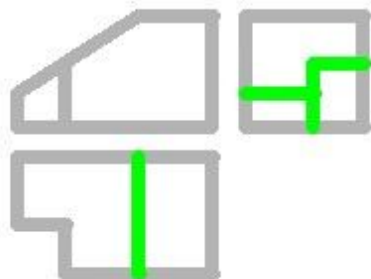
图 3

图 4

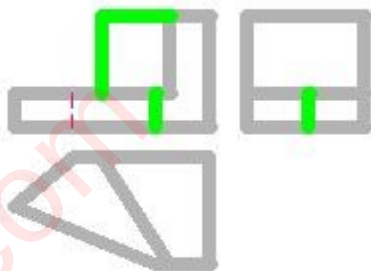
图 5



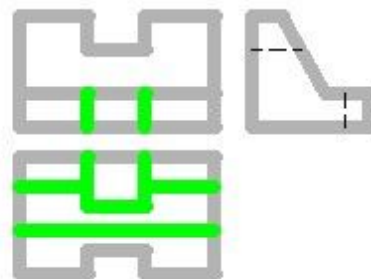
1.



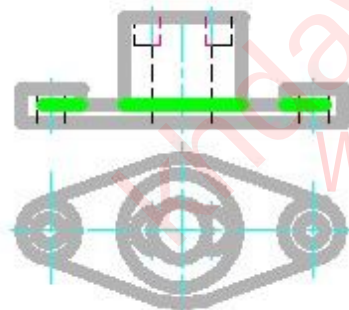
2.



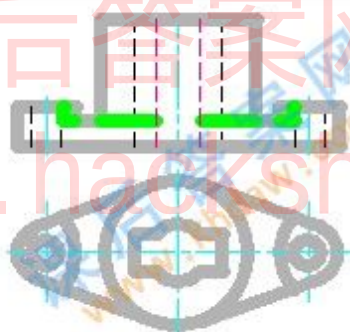
3.



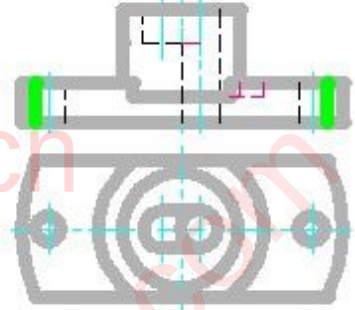
4.



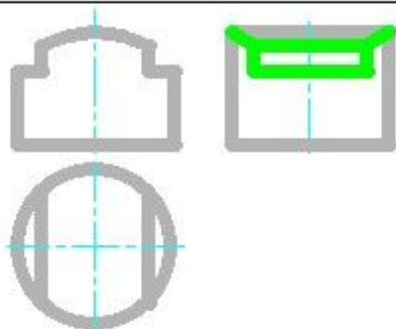
5.



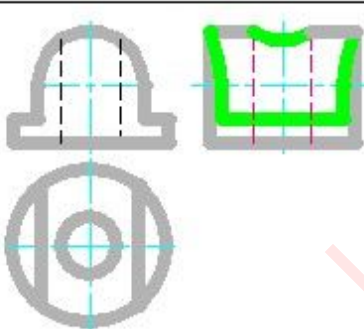
6.



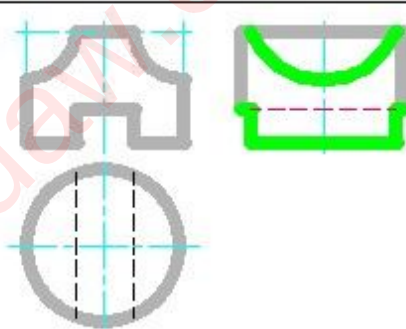
7.



8.



9.



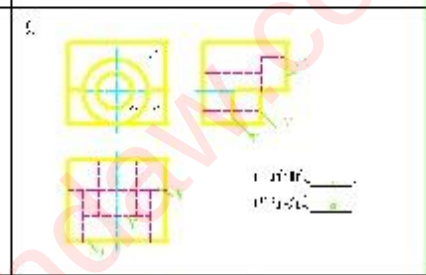
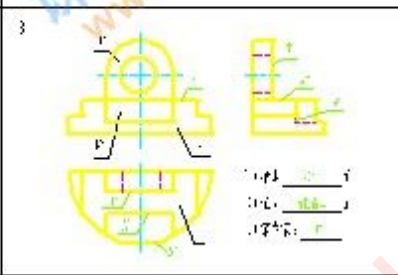
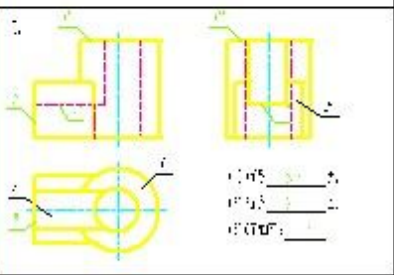
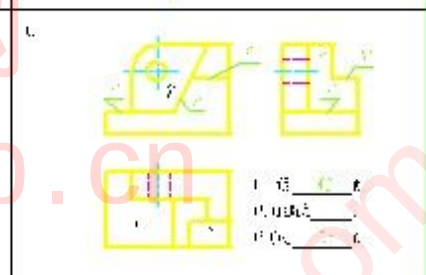
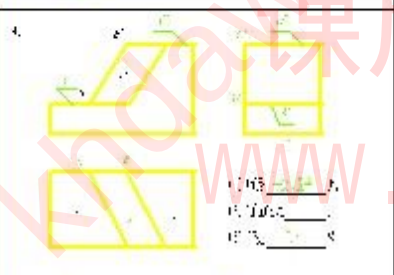
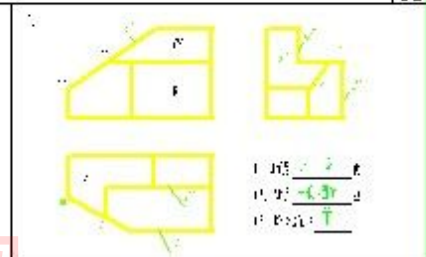
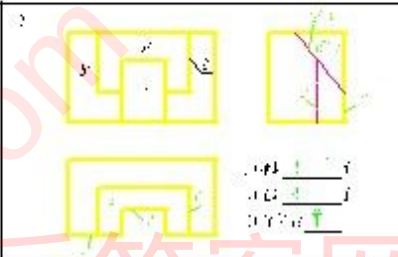
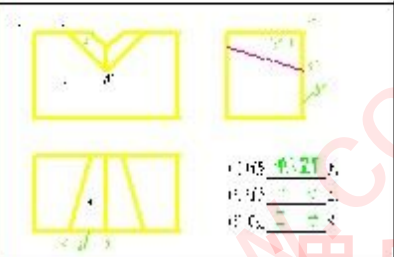
专业班级

学号

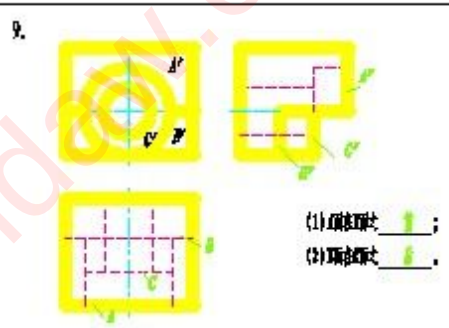
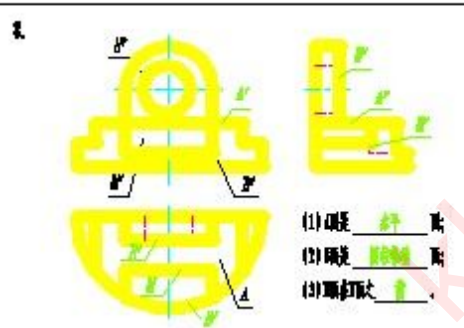
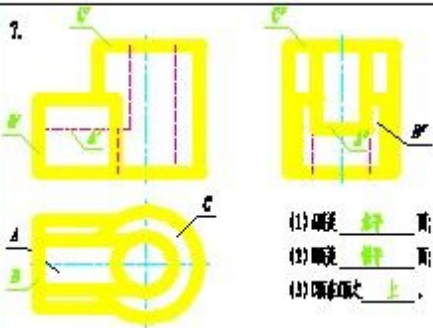
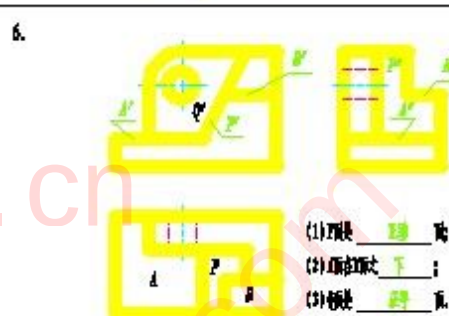
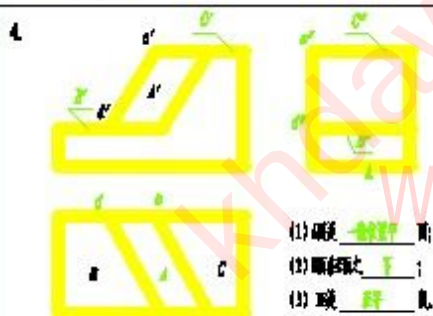
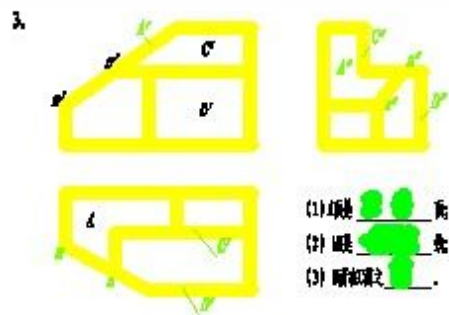
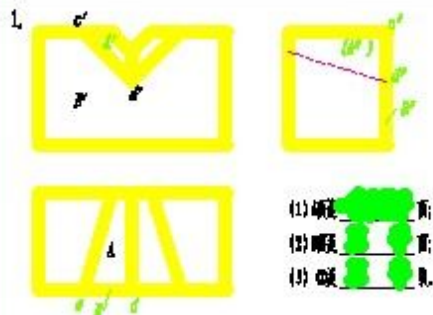
姓名

审核

成绩



1. 补画所缺视图
 2. 标注尺寸
 3. 标注尺寸



专业班级

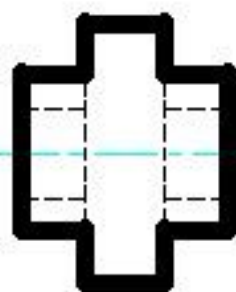
学号

姓名

审核

成绩

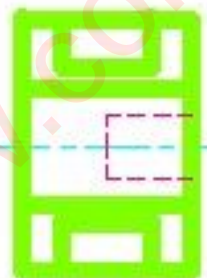
1.



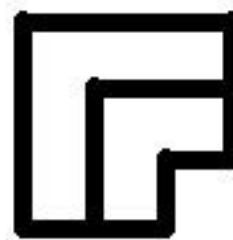
2.



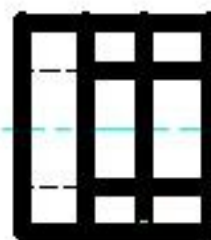
3.



4.



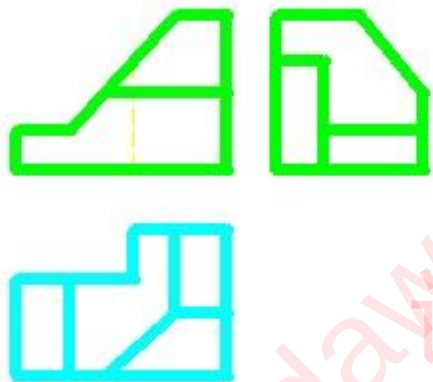
5.



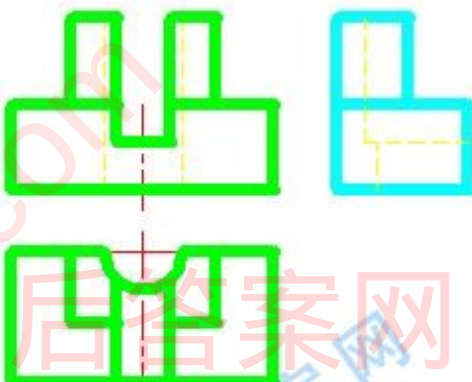
6.



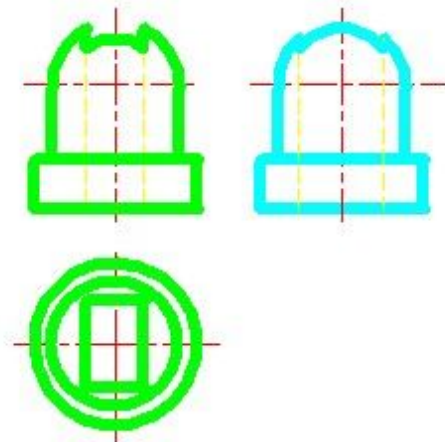
1.



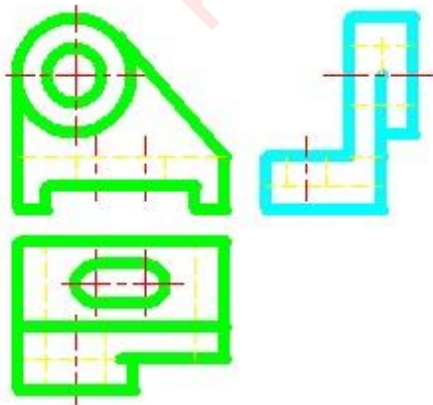
2.



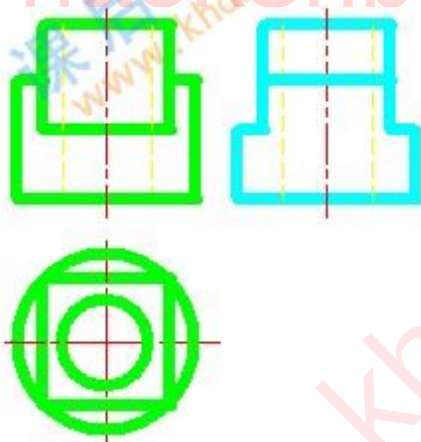
3.



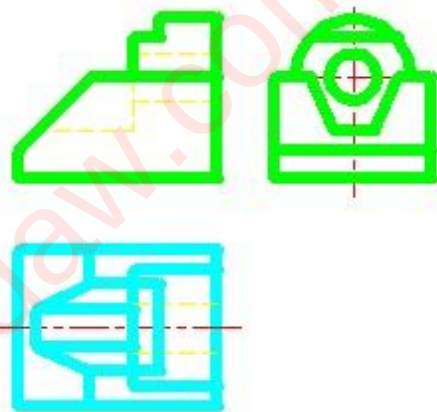
4.



5.



6.



作业提示: 注意形体分析法与线面分析法的综合运用。

专业班级

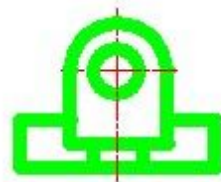
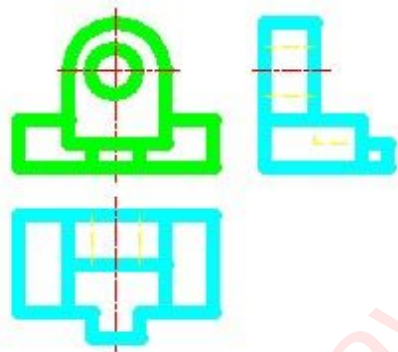
学号

姓名

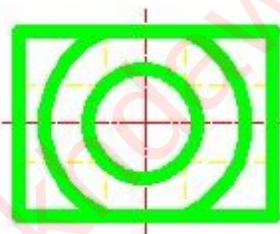
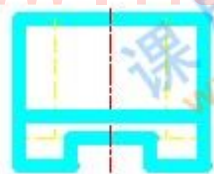
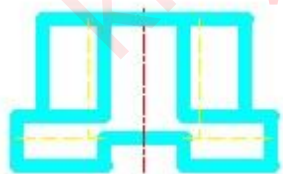
审核

成绩

1. 根据所给主视图, 构造设计组合体, 画出相应的俯视图及左视图。

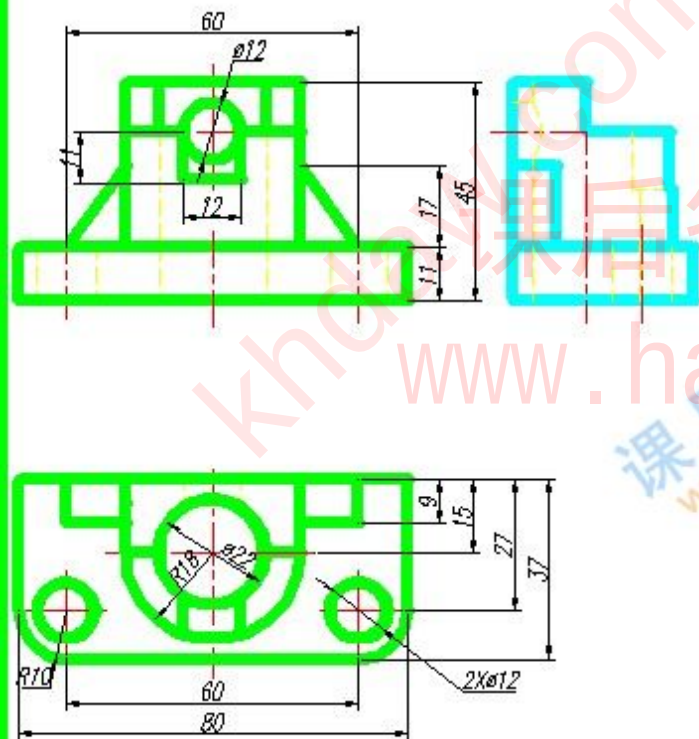


2. 根据所给俯视图, 构造设计组合体, 画出相应的主视图及左视图。

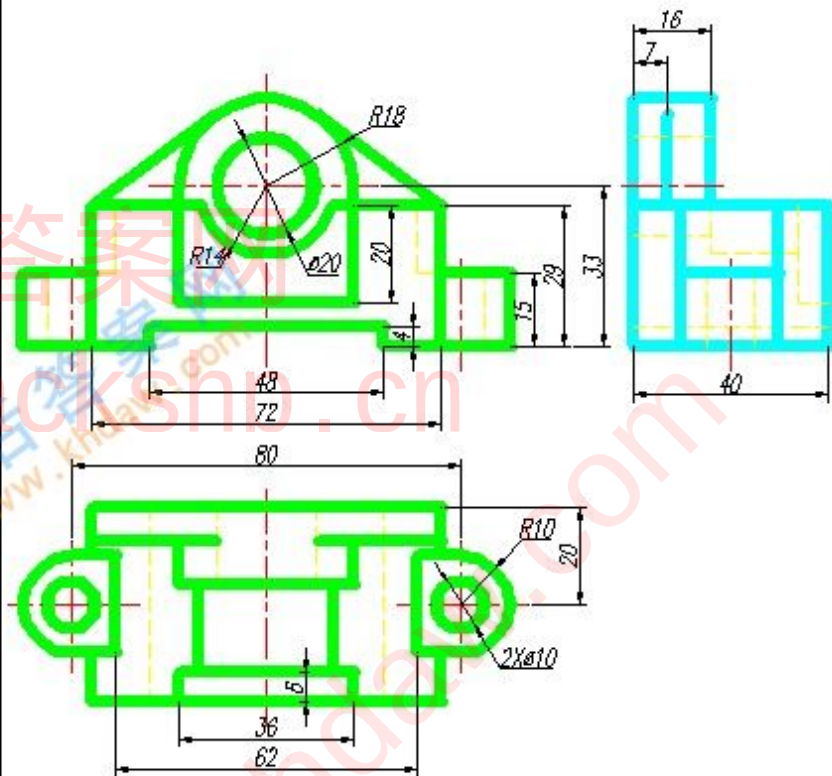


根据所给主视图及俯视图,补画出左视图,并标注该组合体的尺寸(尺寸数字从图中按1:1量取整数)。

1.



2.



作业提示: 可在A3图纸上选其一画图, 注意选用适当比例。图名为“组合体综合练习”。

专业班级

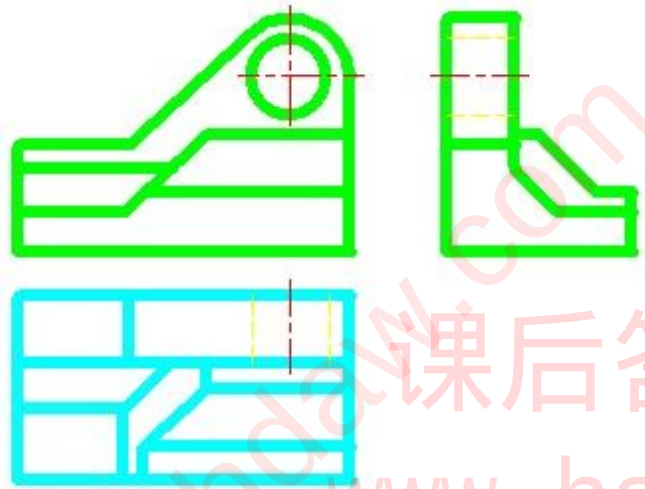
学号

姓名

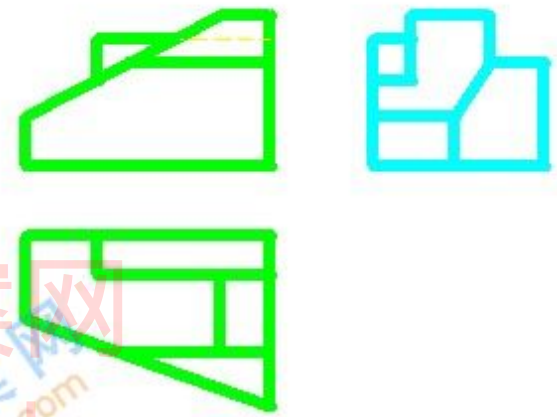
审核

成绩

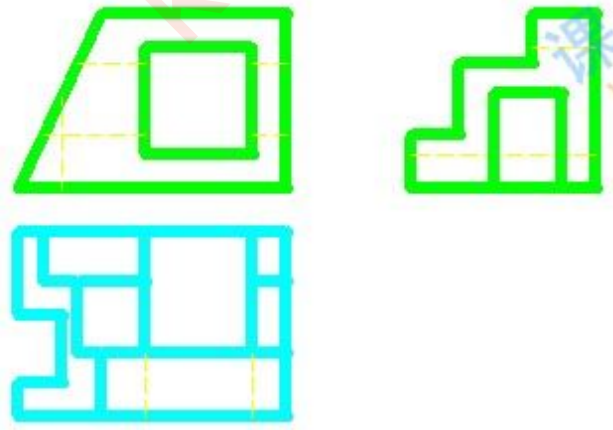
1



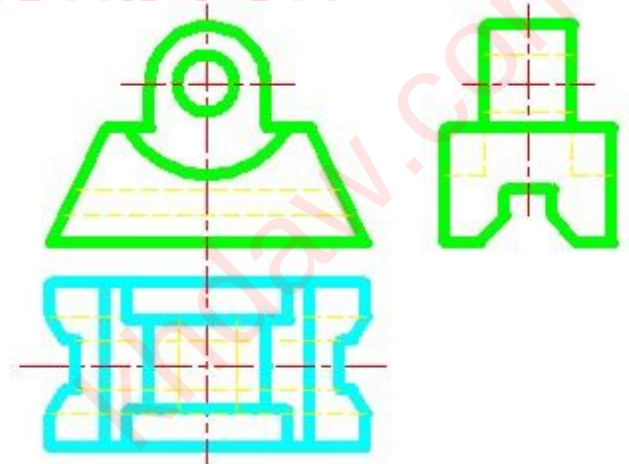
2



3

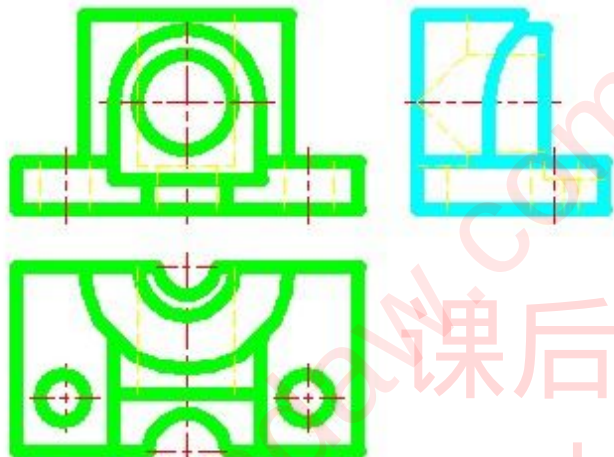


4

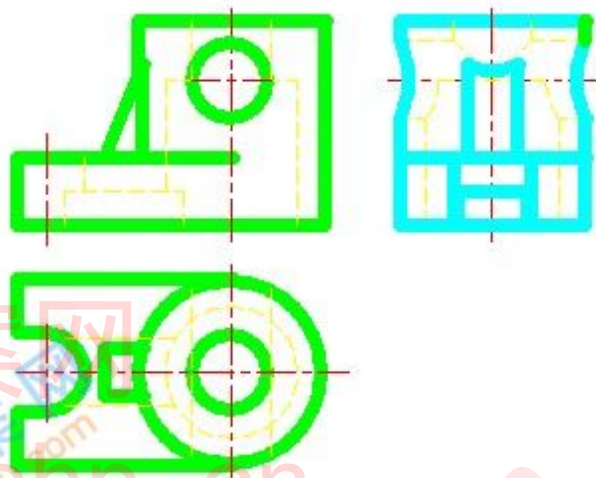


专业班级	学号	姓名	审核	成绩
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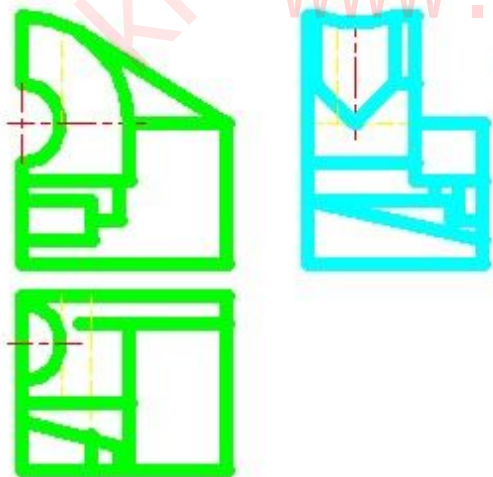
1



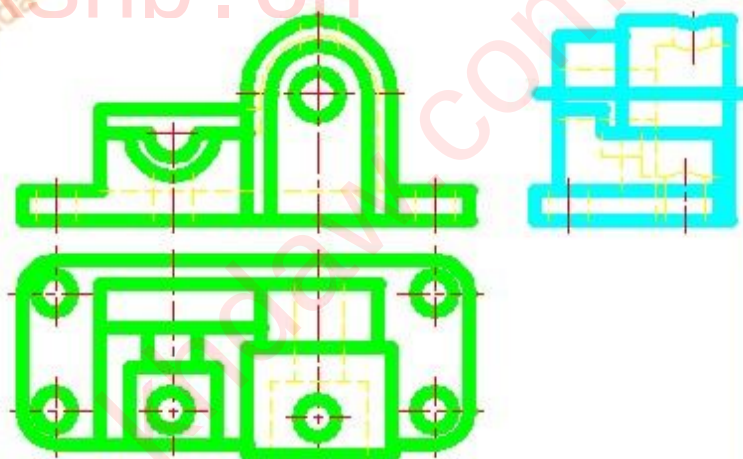
2



3



4



专业班级

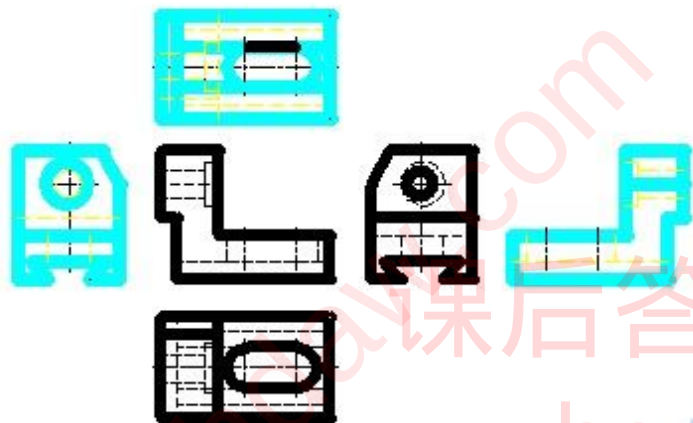
学号

姓名

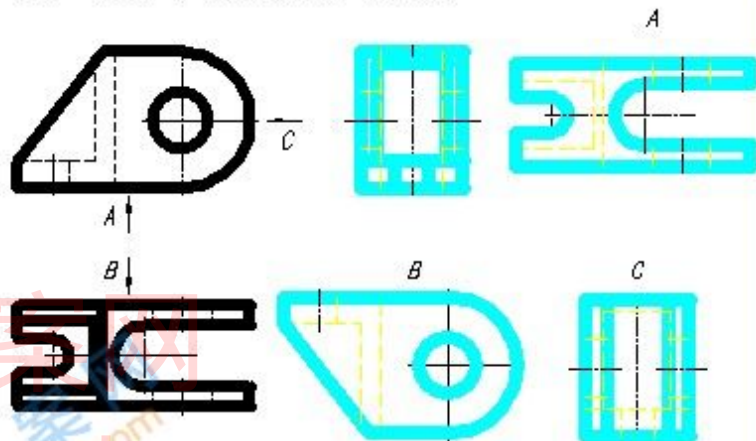
审核

成绩

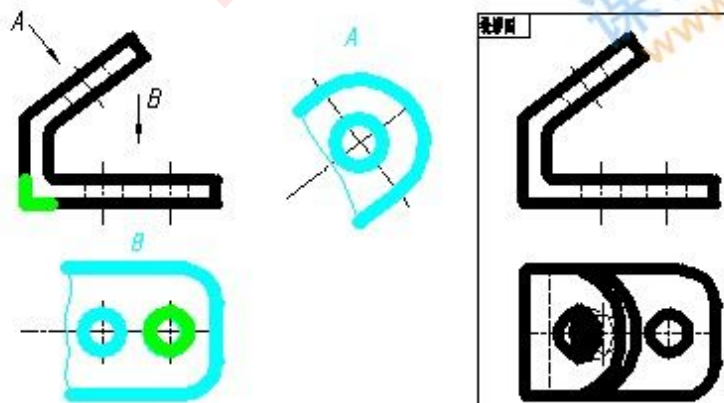
1. 根据主、俯、左视图, 画出其余三个基本视图。



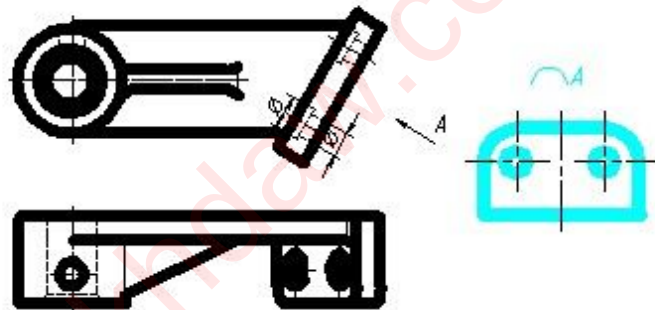
2. 根据主、俯视图, 画出左视图, 并在规定位置作向视图。



3. 画出A向斜视图和B向局部视图。



4. 画出A向斜视图。



专业班级

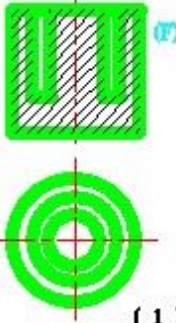
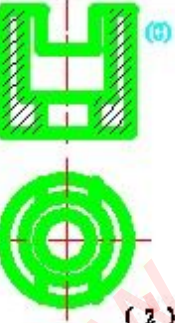
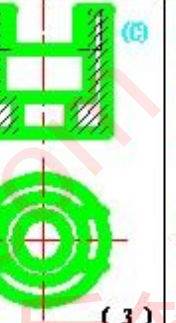
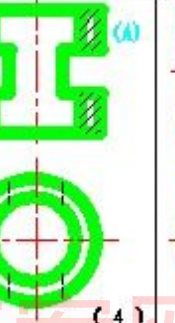
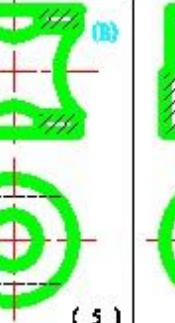
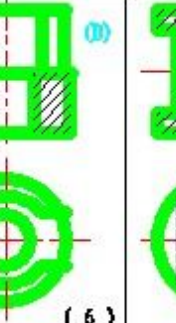
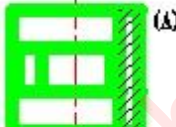
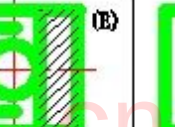
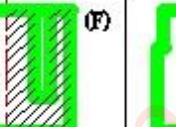
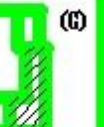
学号

姓名

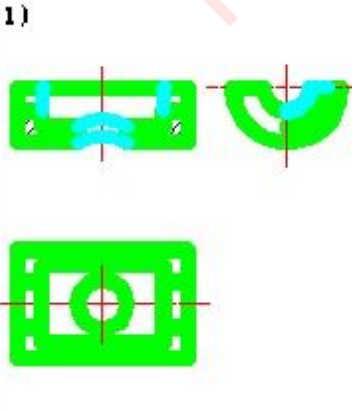
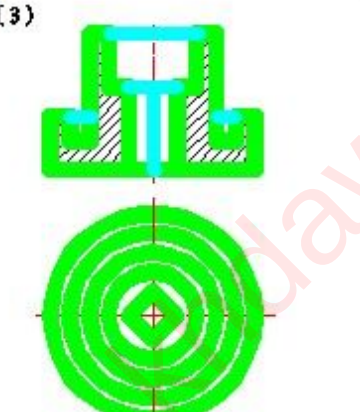
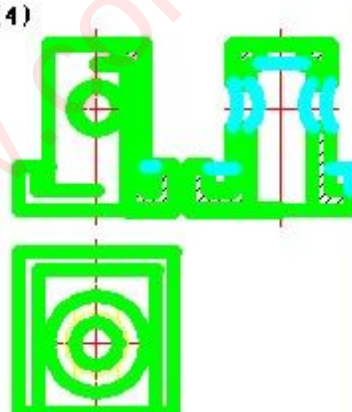
审核

成绩

1. 根据所给主视图和俯视图, 找出对应的左视图, 并将选项填入括号内。

主 俯 视图	 (1)	 (2)	 (3)	 (4)	 (5)	 (6)	 (7)
左 视 图	 (A)	 (B)	 (C)	 (D)	 (E)	 (F)	 (G)

2. 看懂所给视图, 分析主件的内外形状, 根据斜视图画法规定, 补画出斜视图中漏画的线条。

(1) 	(2) 	(3) 	(4) 
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专业班级

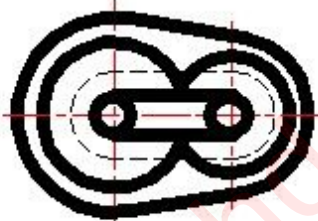
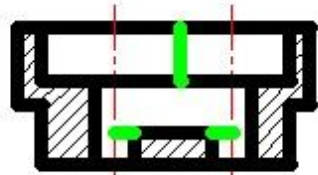
学号

姓名

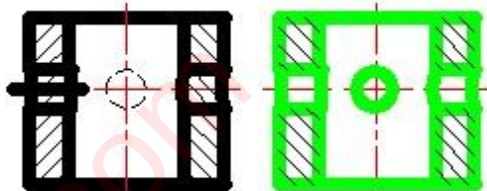
审核

成绩

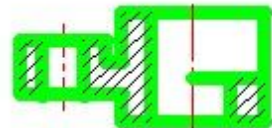
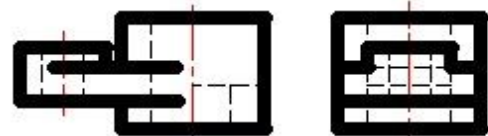
1. 补画所缺视图, 在指定位置将主视图改画成全剖视图。



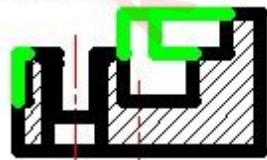
2. 分析图中错误, 在指定位置作出正确的全剖视图。



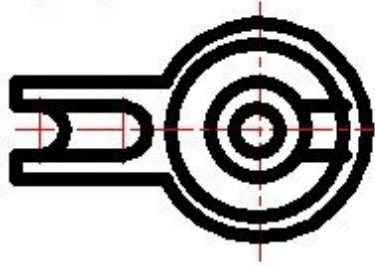
3. 补画所缺视图, 在指定位置将主视图改画成全剖视图。



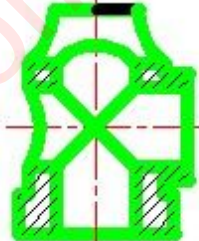
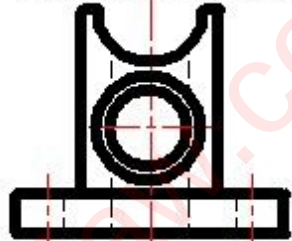
4. 补画主视图中所缺的图线。



5. 补画由主视图中所缺的图线。



6. 补画所缺视图, 补画出全剖视图的左视图。



专业班级

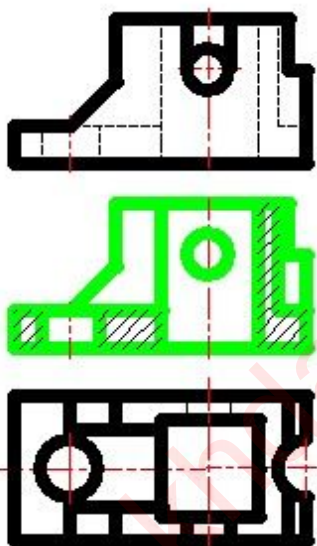
学号

姓名

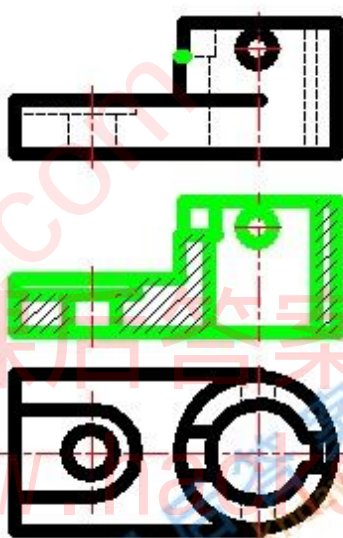
审核

成绩

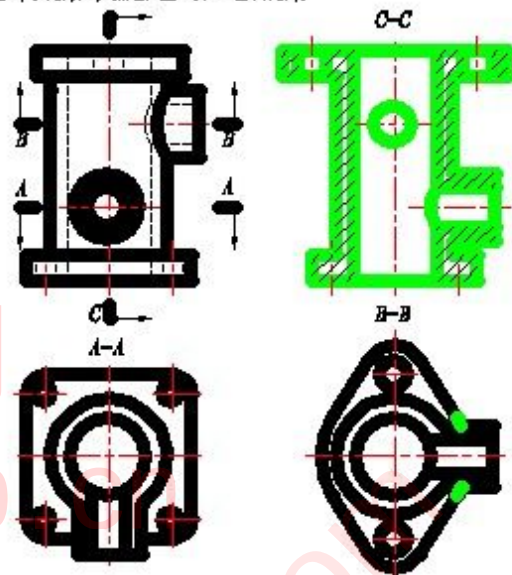
1. 根据所给视图, 在指定位置将主视图画成全剖视图。



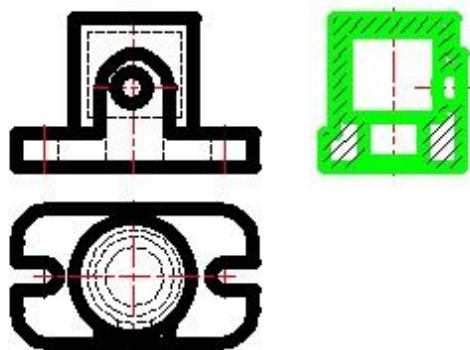
2. 根据所给视图, 在指定位置将主视图画成全剖视图。



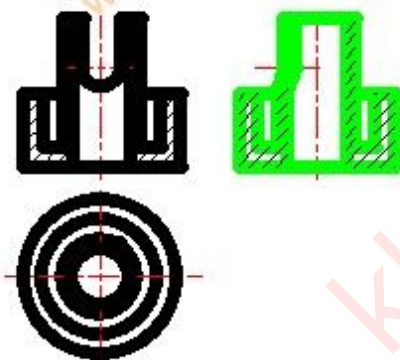
3. 根据所给视图, 在指定位置画出C-C全剖视图。



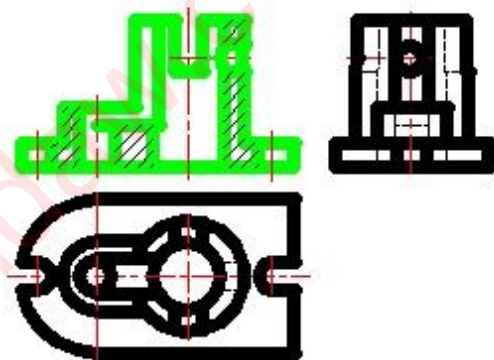
4. 根据所给视图, 补画出全剖视图的左视图。



5. 根据所给视图, 补画出全剖视图的左视图。



6. 根据所给视图, 补画出全剖视图的主视图。



专业班级

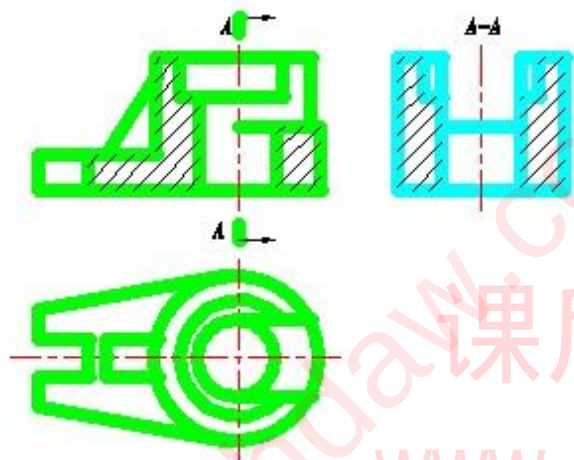
学号

姓名

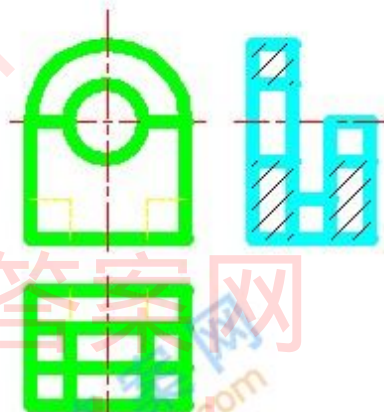
审核

成绩

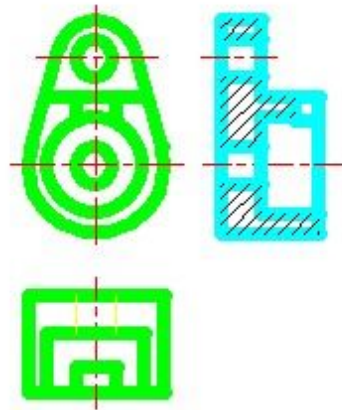
1. 作出A-A全剖视图。



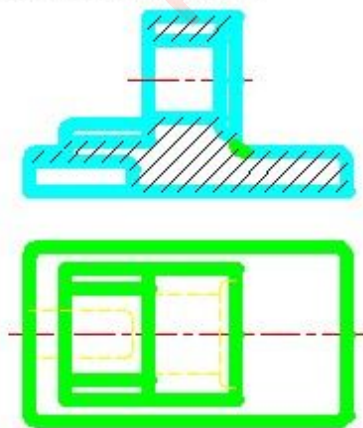
2. 作出全剖的左视图。



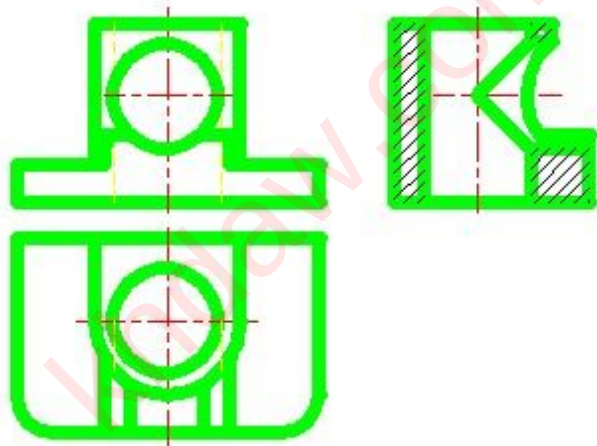
3. 作出全剖的左视图。



4. 根据所给视图, 补画出全剖的主视图。



5. 作出全剖的左视图。



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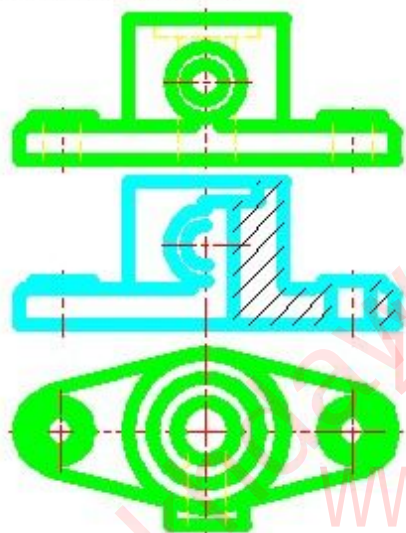
学号

姓名

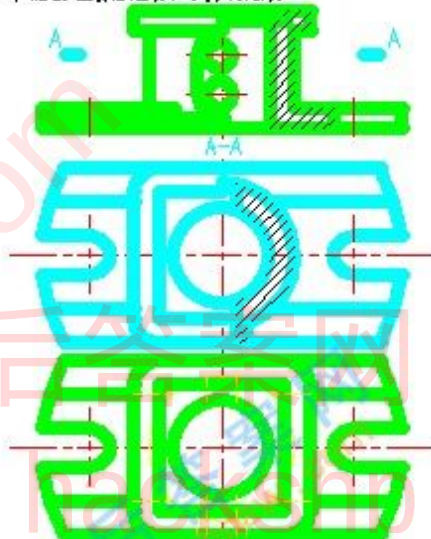
审核

成绩

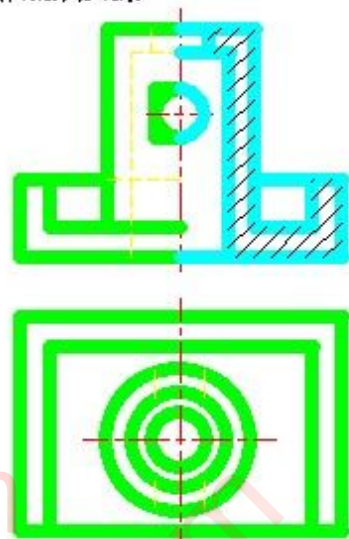
1. 在指定位置将主视图改画成半剖视图。



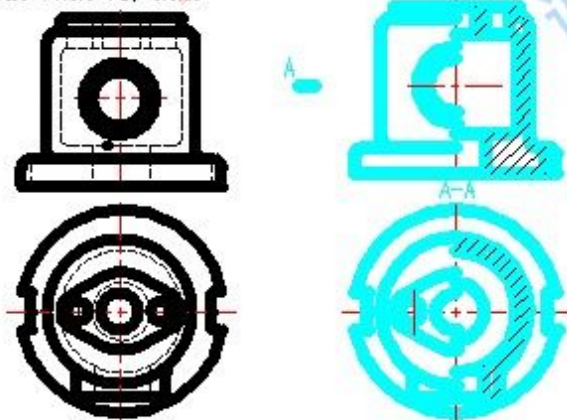
2. 在指定位置将俯视图改画成半剖视图。



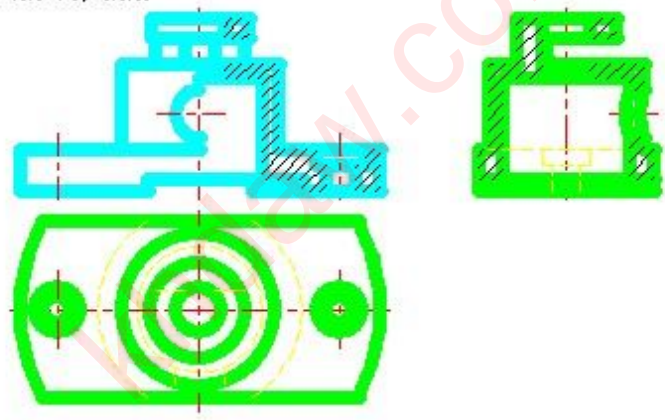
3. 完成半剖视图的主视图。



4. 将主视图、俯视图画成半剖视图。



5. 将主视图画成半剖视图。



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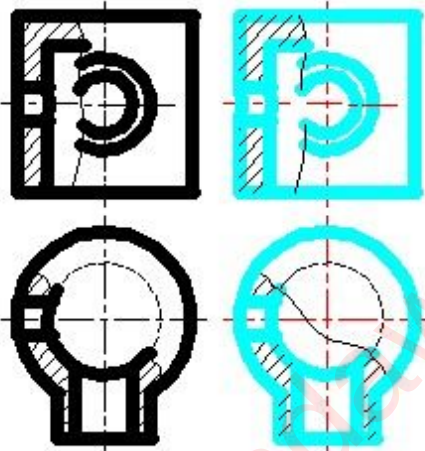
学号

姓名

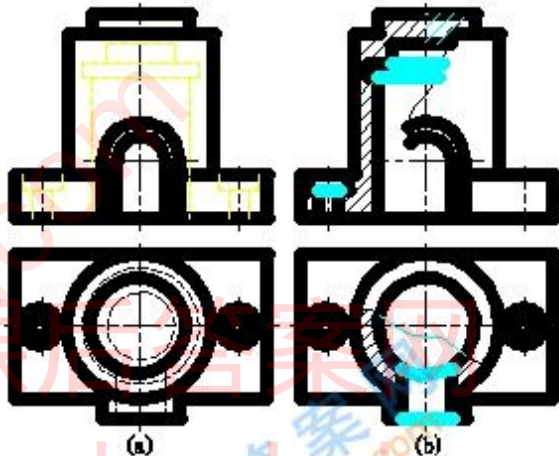
审核

成绩

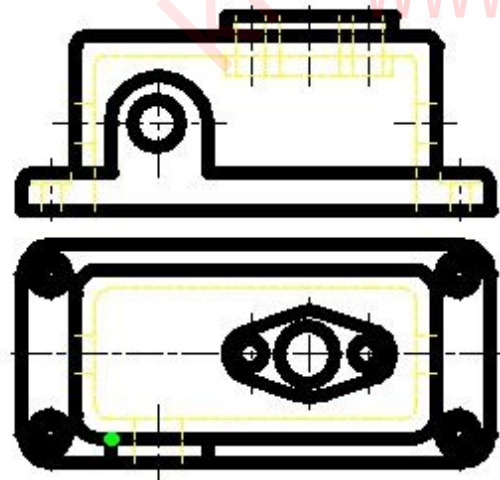
1. 将错误的局部视图,在指定的位置改正。



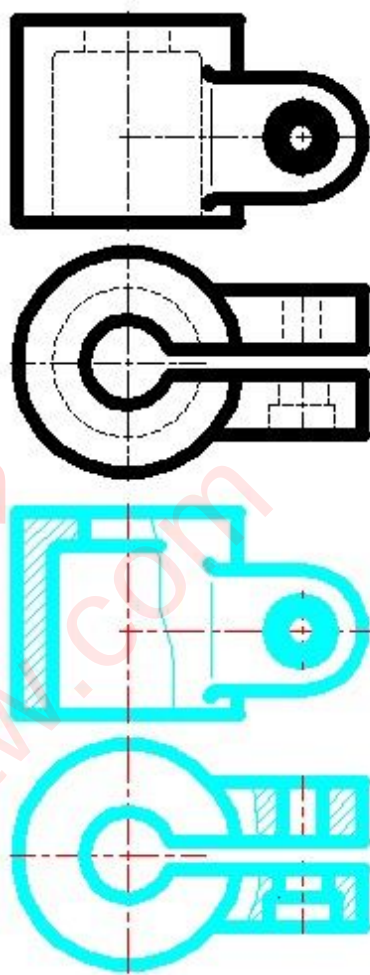
2. 看视图(a),补画(b)中漏画的图线。



3. 在指定的位置将主、俯视图改画成适当的局部视图。



4. 在指定的位置将主、俯视图改画成适当的局部视图。



专业班级

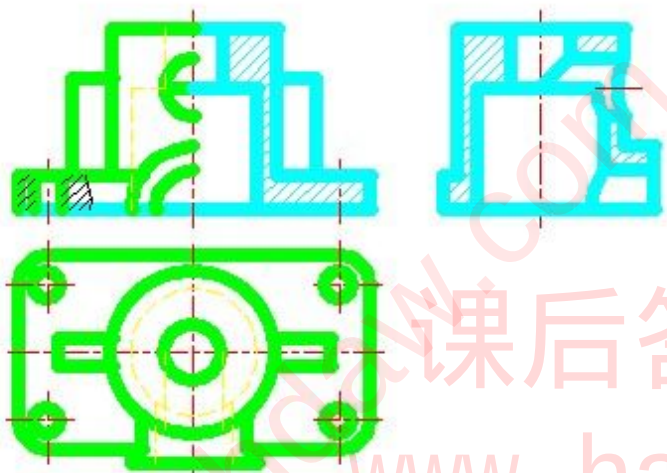
学号

姓名

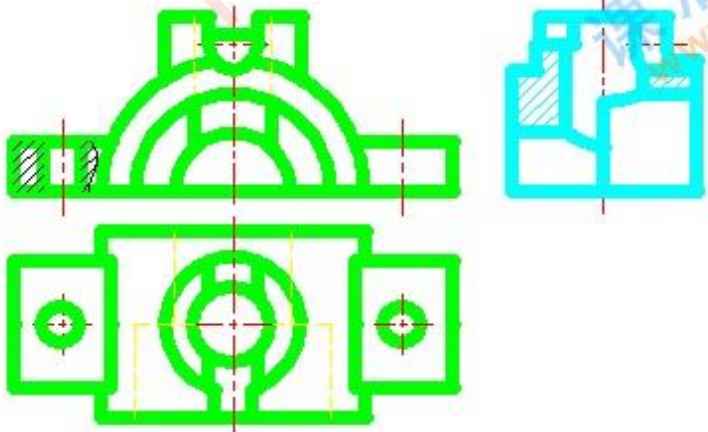
审核

成绩

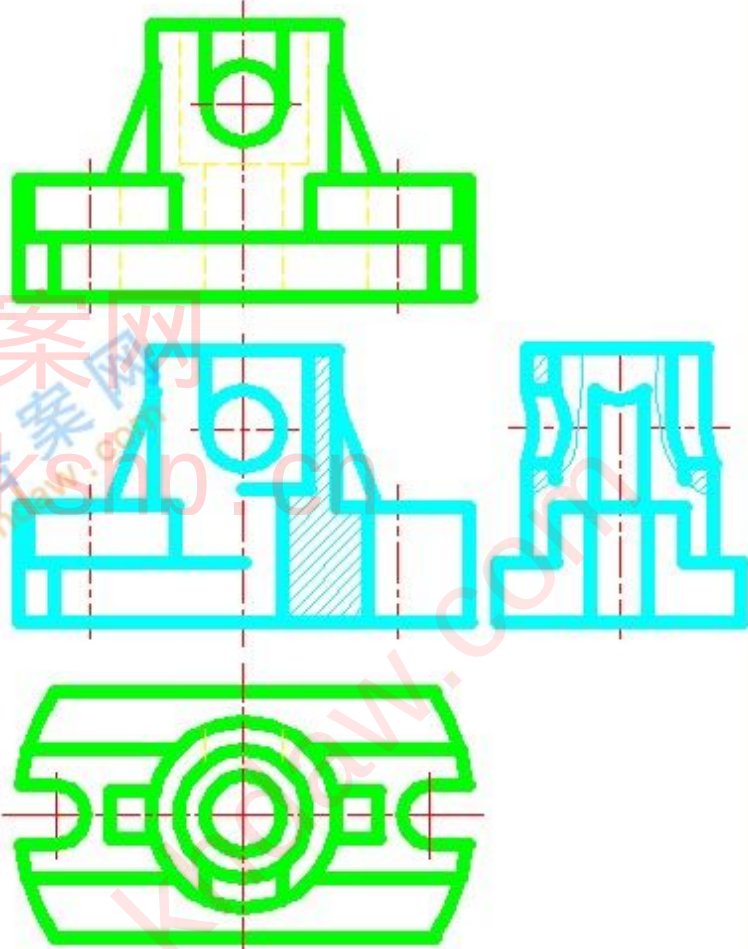
1. 完成半剖视的主视图，画出全剖视的左视图。



2. 画出全剖视的左视图。



3. 读懂原视图后，重新表达该形体。（主视图宜采用半剖视，左视图宜采用局部剖视。）



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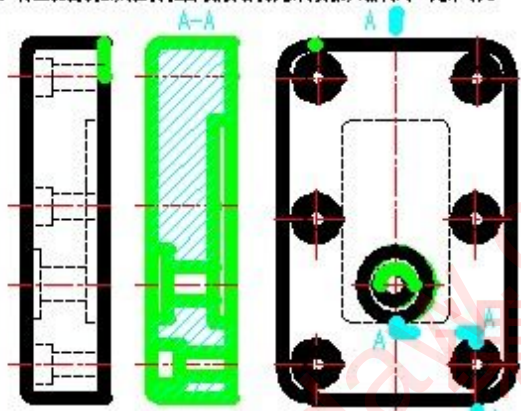
学号

姓名

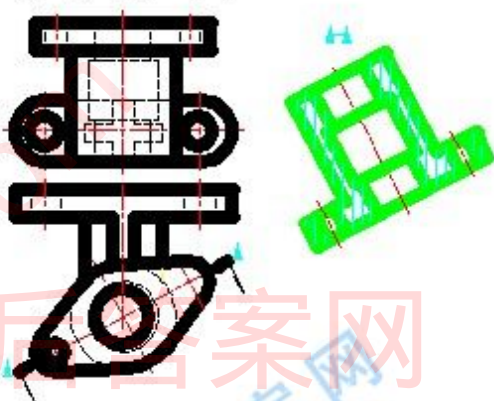
审核

成绩

1. 将主视图改画成全剖视图(用阶梯剖,相同要素只需剖画一处即可)。



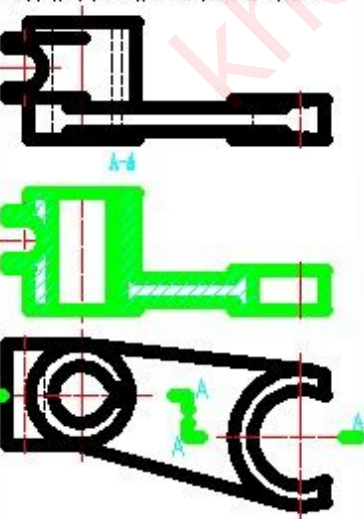
2. 用斜剖的方法,求作1-1剖视图。



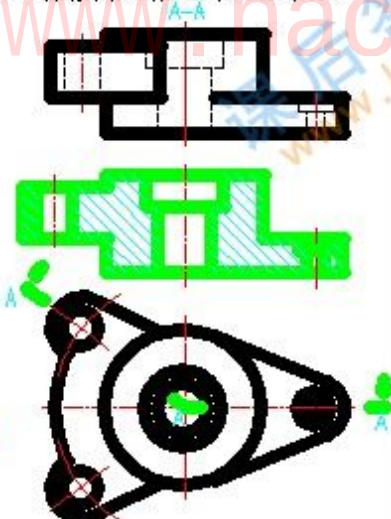
3. 完成1-1全剖视图(物体前后对称)。



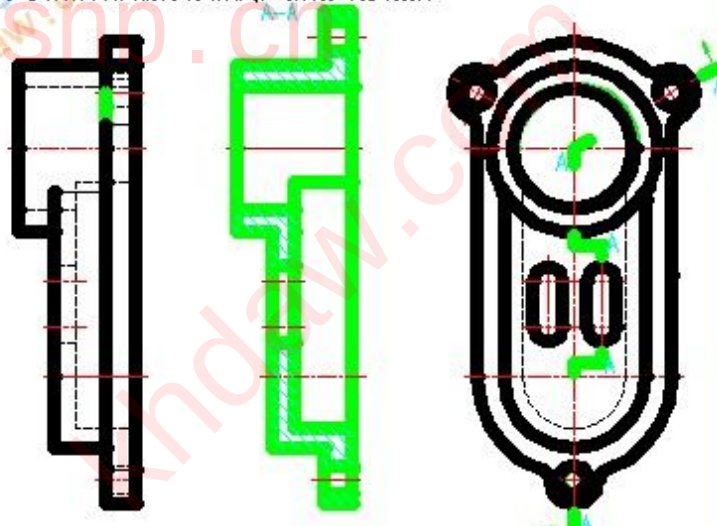
4. 用阶梯剖的方法将主视图改画成全剖视图。



5. 用旋转剖的方法将主视图改画成全剖视图。



6. 选择合适的剖切平面,用复合剖的方法将主视图改画成全剖视图。



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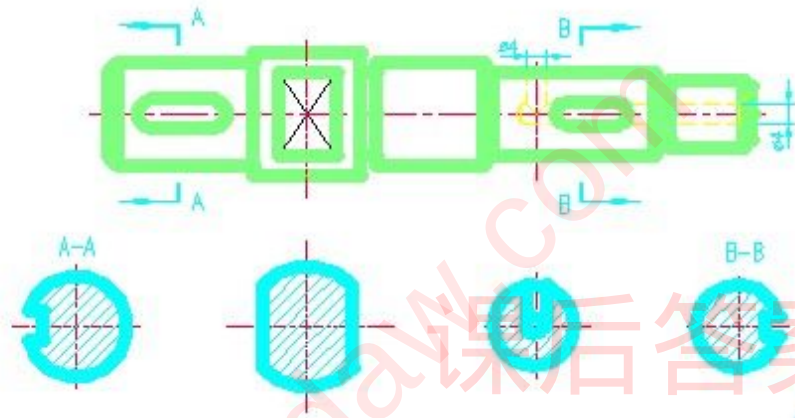
学号

姓名

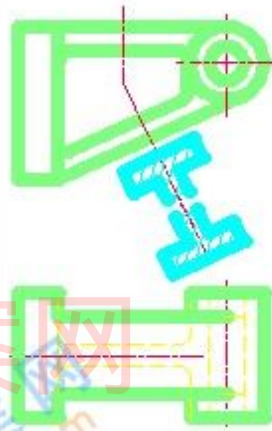
审核

成绩

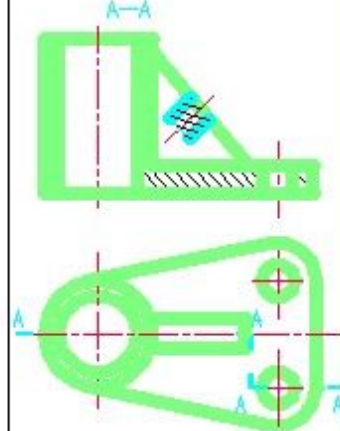
1. 画出轴上指定位置的断面图(A处键槽深3.5mm, B处键槽深3mm, 平面符号处为前后对称的平面)。



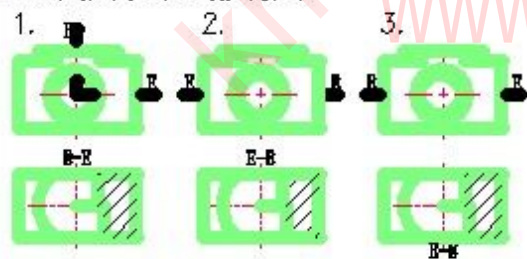
2. 画出工字型钢支承板的断面图。



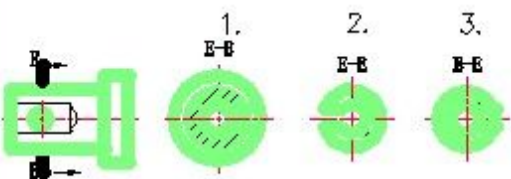
3. 画出肋板的复合断面图。



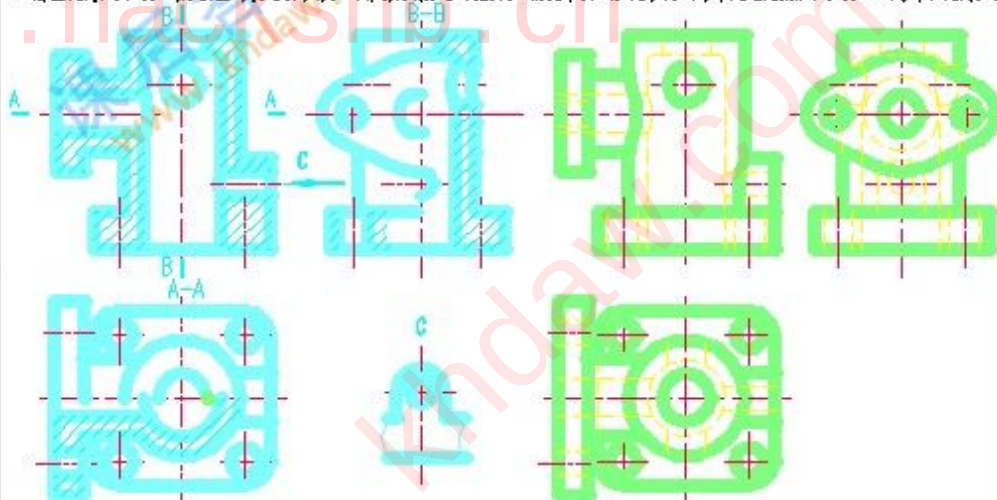
5. B-B半剖视图的正确画法与标注是(2)。



6. B-B移出断面的正确画法是(3)。



7. 看懂视图, 用适当的方法量析表达形状。(推荐方案: 主视全剖, 俯视图半剖, 左视半剖及局部剖及虚线标注。另画一局部右视图。)



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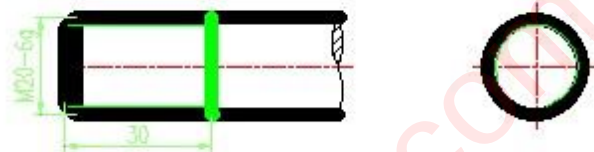
姓名

审核

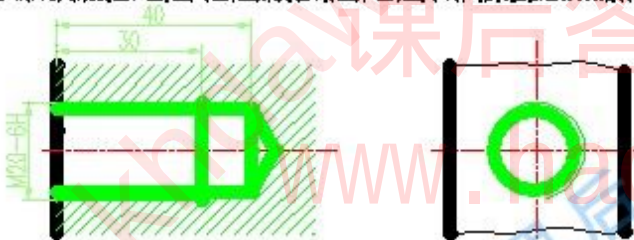
成绩

第7章 标准件和常用件 7-1 螺纹的画法 and 标注 (一)

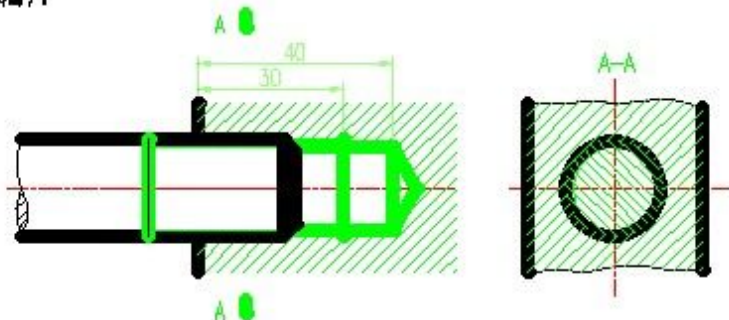
1. 在 $\phi 20\text{mm}$ 的螺孔左端, 制出一段长 30mm 的粗牙普通螺纹, 中径和顶径的公差带代号均为 $6g$ 。试画出螺孔的主、左视图 (螺纹小径按 $0.85d$ 绘制)。



2. 在零件的左端, 制出一段直径为 $\phi 20$ 深度为 30mm 的粗牙普通螺纹, 螺孔深度为 40mm , 中径和顶径的公差带代号均为 $6H$ 。试画出螺孔的主、左视图 (主视图采用全剖视图, 左视图不剖, 钻孔直径按 $0.85d$ 绘制)。



3. 将题1、2的螺孔和螺孔画成连接图, 他们的配合长度为 20mm (主视图采用全剖视图, 左视图采用前视图)。

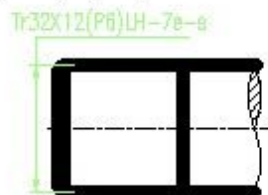


1. 在下剖图中标注螺纹的规定代号。

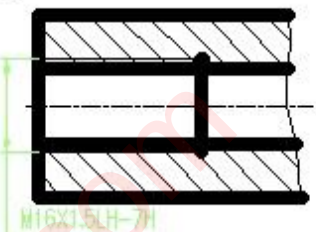
- (1). 粗牙普通螺纹, 大径为 20mm , 右旋, 螺距为 2.5 , 中、顶径公差带代号分别为 $5g$ 、 $6g$, 中等配合长度。



- (2). 梯形螺纹, 大径为 32mm , 导程 12mm , 双纹, 左旋, 中径公差带代号为 $7a$, 短配合长度。



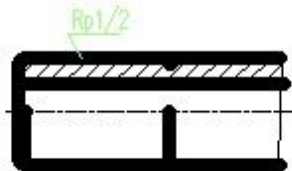
- (3). 细牙普通螺纹, 大径为 16mm , 左旋, 螺距为 1.5 , 中、顶径公差带代号相同, 外螺纹为 $5f$, 内螺纹为 $7H$ 。



- (4). 锯齿形螺纹, 大径 25mm , 螺距 5mm , 右旋



- (5). 密封圆柱管螺纹, 尺寸代号 $1/2$, 右旋



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