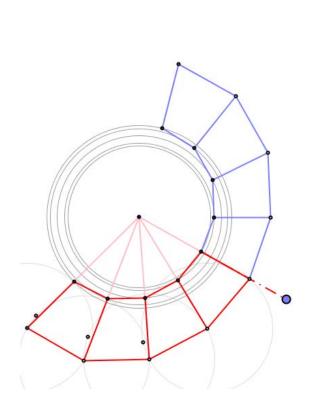
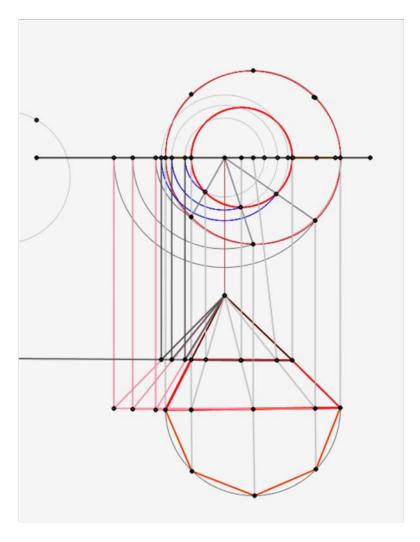
A truncated oblique cone is shown in figure below. Develop the lateral surface.

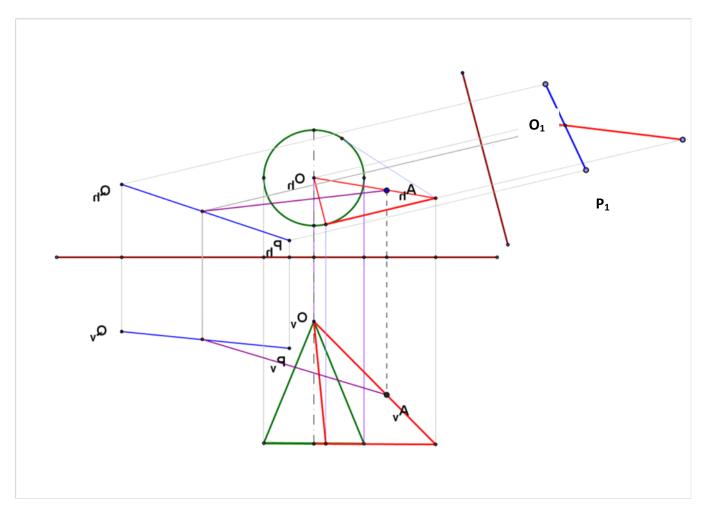
All construction lines should also be visible lightly (2H). Diagrams have to be neat, accurate and self explanatory.





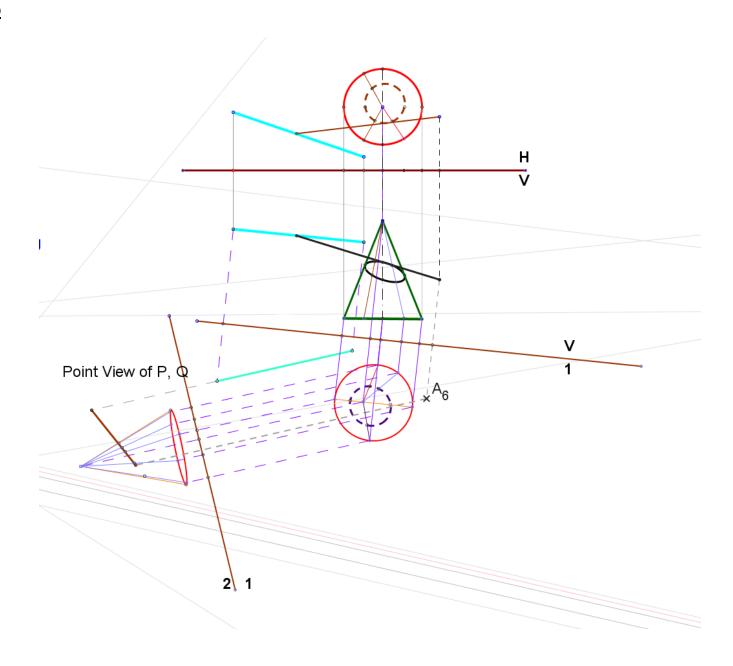
1) A line AB is drawn from given point A while B on the line PQ. The line is drawn such that it just passes by the cone and touching it. Find the point B and the line.All construction lines should also be visible lightly (2H). Diagrams have to be neat, accurate and self explanatory.

EDGE VIEW METHOD

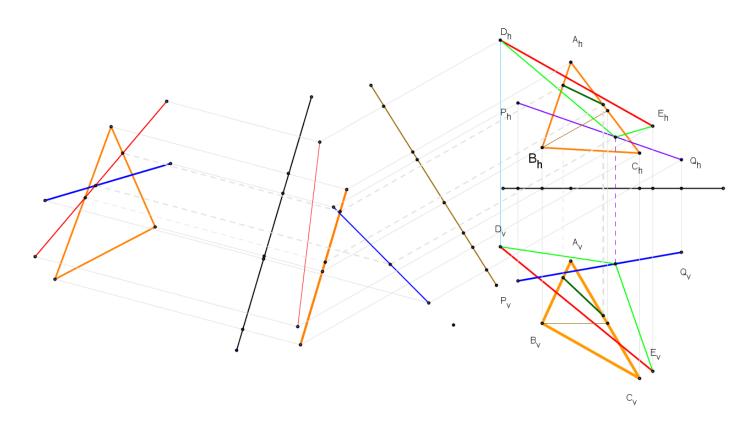


can also be found using Cutting Plane Method

POINT VIEW METHOD

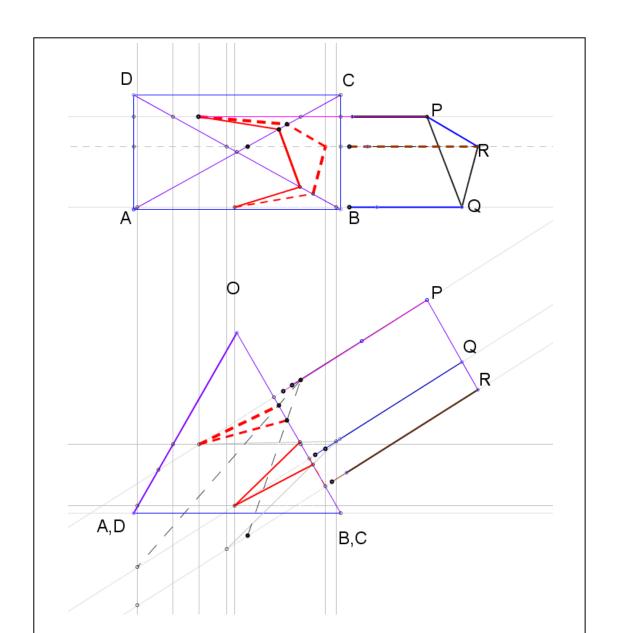


3) Triangle ABC and Vertices of D and E of Triangle DEF are given. F is constrained to be on line PQ. Find the vertex F of the triangle DEF such that it is perpendicular to triangle ABC. Clearly mark all the Edge view (EV), True Shapes (TS), true lines (TL), point views (PV). All construction lines should also be visible lightly (2H). Diagrams have to be neat, accurate and self explanatory.



4) Triangle ABC and Vertices of D and E of Triangle DEF are given. F is constrained to be on line PQ. Find the vertex F of the triangle DEF such that it is perpendicular to triangle ABC. Clearly mark all the Edge view (EV), True Shapes (TS), true lines (TL), point views (PV)

All construction lines should also be visible lightly (2H). Diagrams have to be neat, accurate and self explanatory.



5) A building top view is shown below. Its height information is given in the side diagram. Draw the perspective view of the building. Isometric View is shown for your convenience.

All construction lines should also be visible lightly (2H). Diagrams have to be neat, accurate and self explanatory

