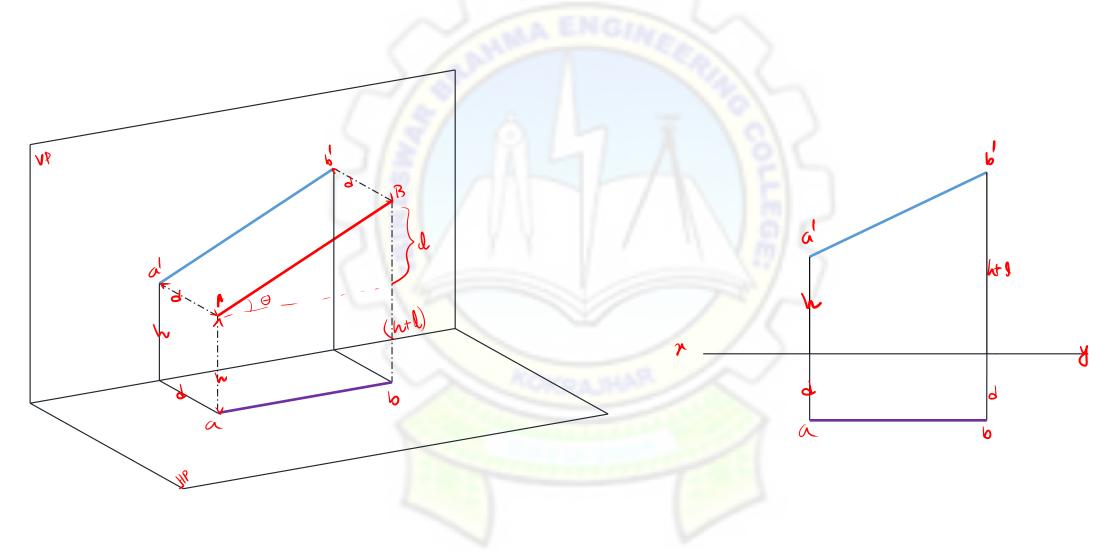
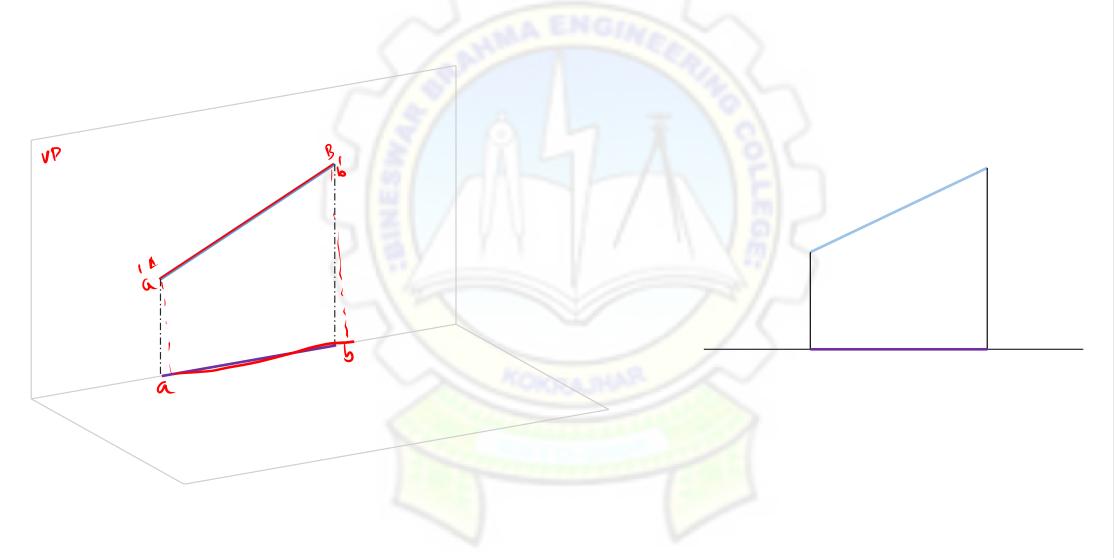


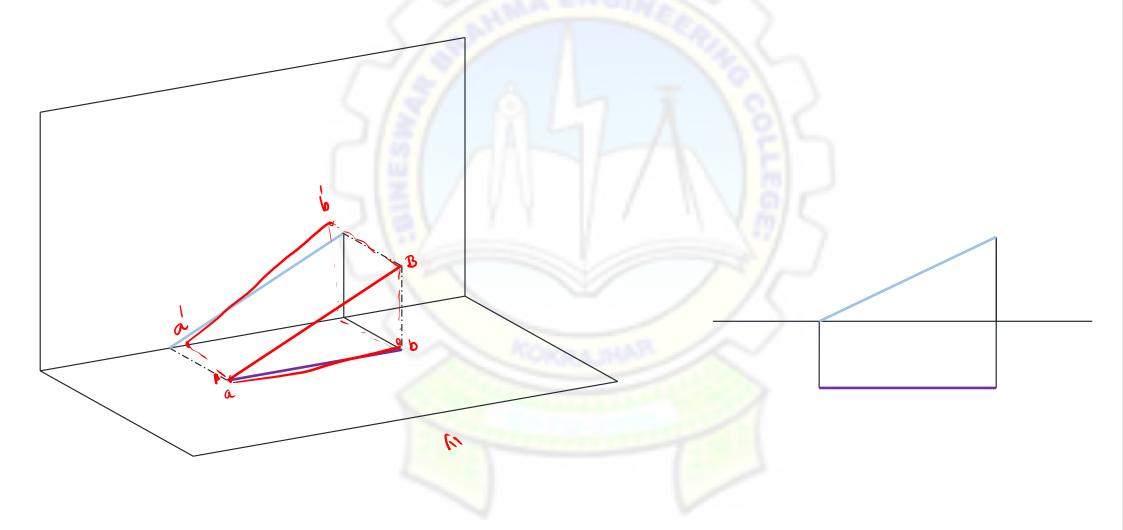
Case-1: Draw the projection of a line which is parallel to VP and inclined to HP. The nearest end of this line is "h" height above HP and "d" distance infront of VP.



Case-2: Draw the projection of a line which is parallel to both HP and VP and one of the end of this line is directly on HP and "d" distance infront of VP.



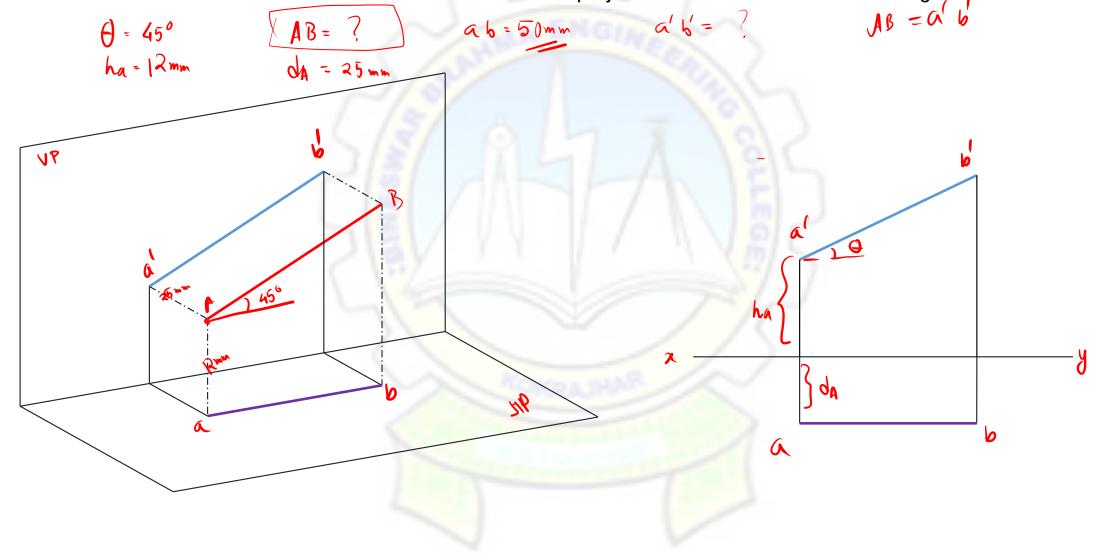
Case-2: Draw the projection of a line which is parallel to both HP and VP and one of the end of this line is directly on HP and "d" distance infront of VP.



Case-2: Draw the projection of a line which is parallel to both HP and VP and one of the end of this line is directly on HP and "d" distance infront of VP.

Case-3: Draw the projection of a line which is parallel to both HP and VP and one of the end of this line is "h" height above HP and also it is directly on VP.

Q.3 The length of the top view of a line parallel to VP and inclined at 45 degree to HP is 50 mm. One end of the line is 12 mm above HP and 25 mm in front of VP. Draw the projection and determine the true length of the line.



Q.3 The length of the top view of a line parallel to VP and inclined at 45 degree to HP is 50 mm. One end of the line is 12 mm above HP and 25 mm in front of VP. Draw the projection and determine the true length of the line.

ab = 50 mm

 $\theta = 45^\circ$, $h_A = Rmm$, $d_A = 25 mm$

