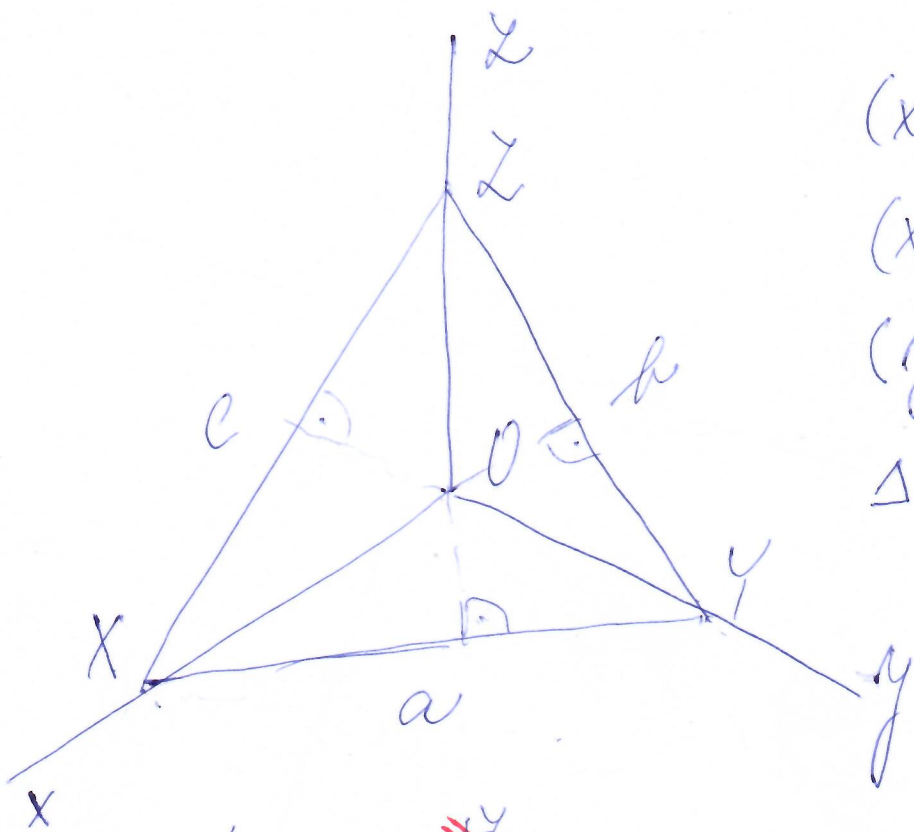


Kolma' axonometrie



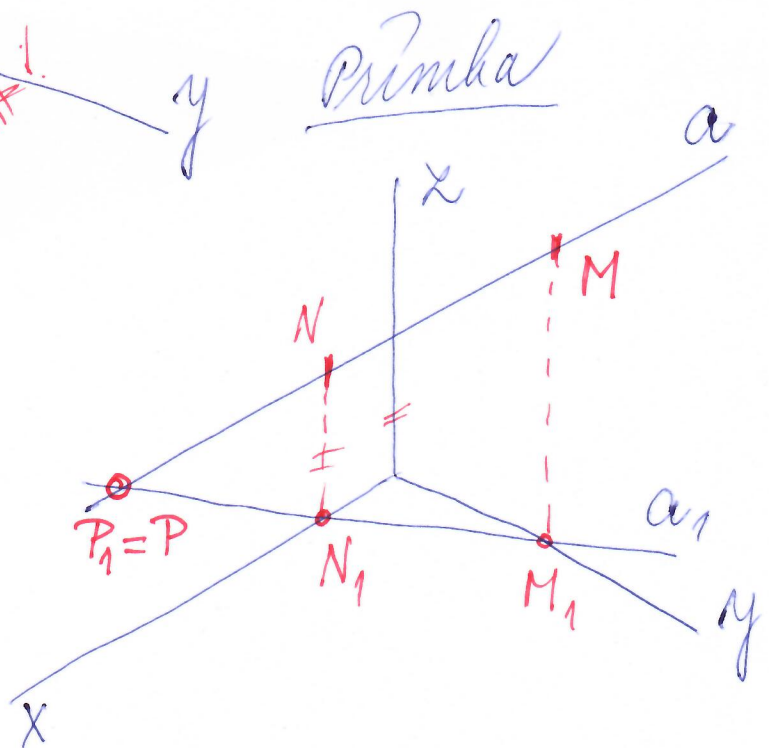
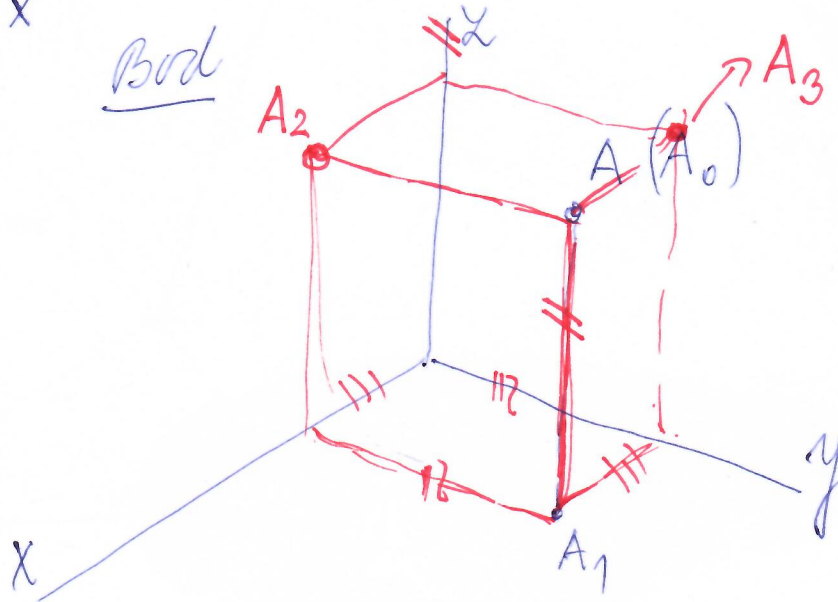
$$(x, y) = \pi$$

$$(x, z) = \beta$$

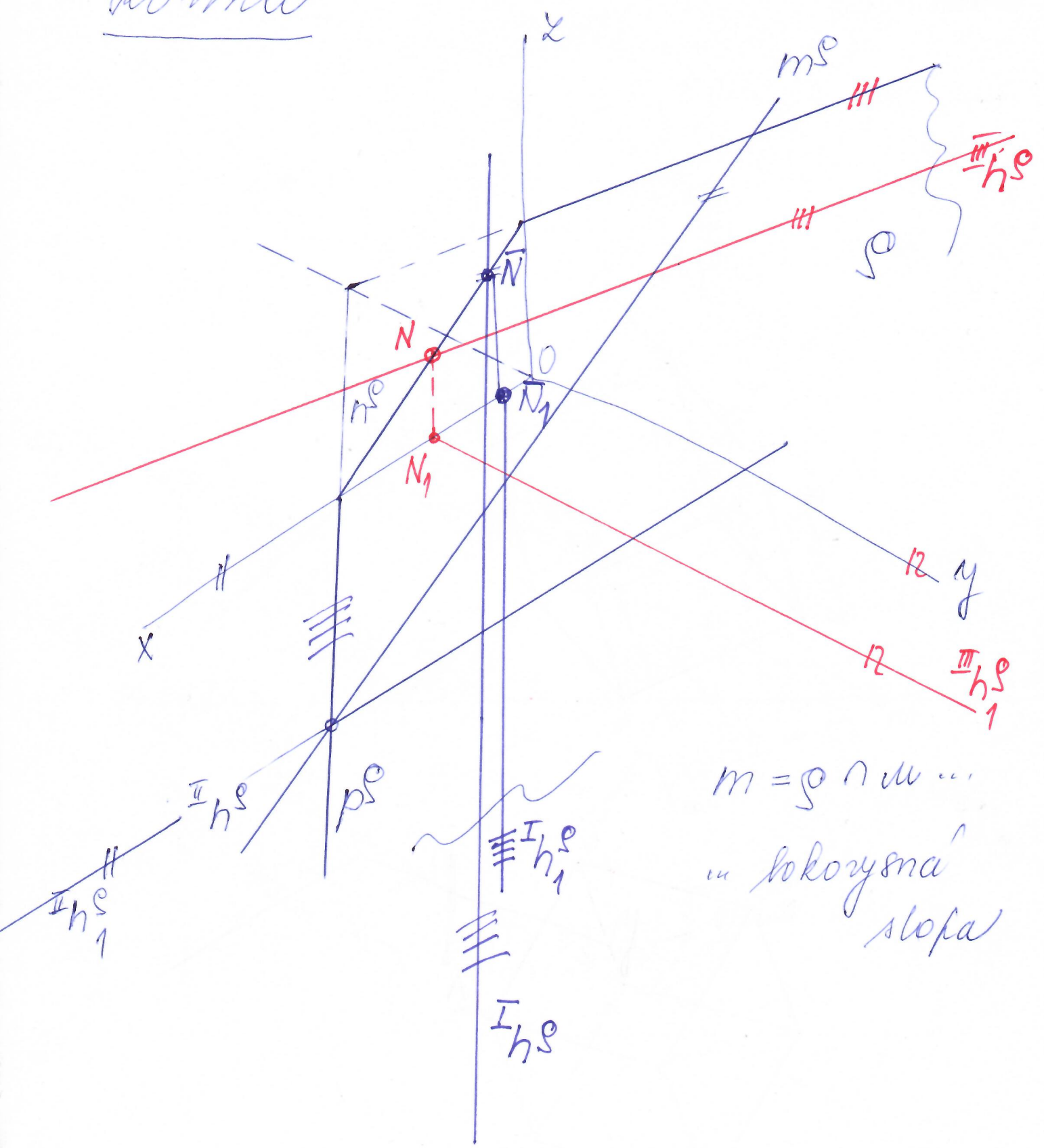
$$(y, z) = \mu \dots \text{lokoystva}$$

$\Delta XYZ \dots$ axonometrická
prímka

$$\Delta(a, b, c)$$

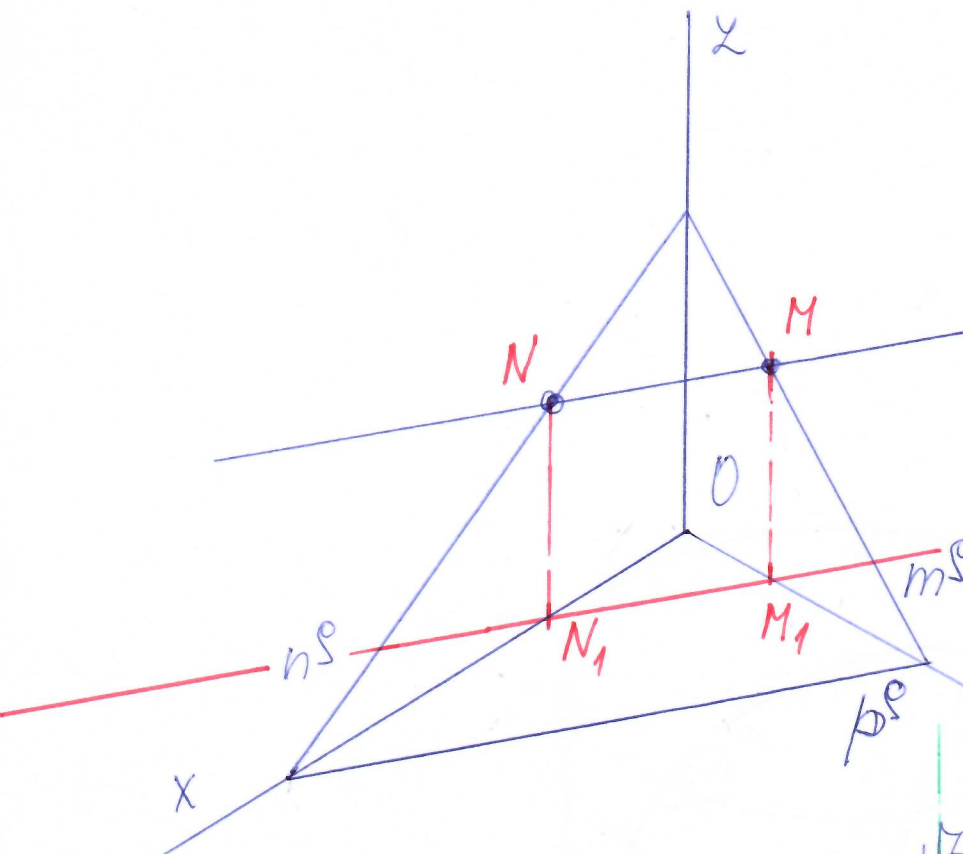


Romma



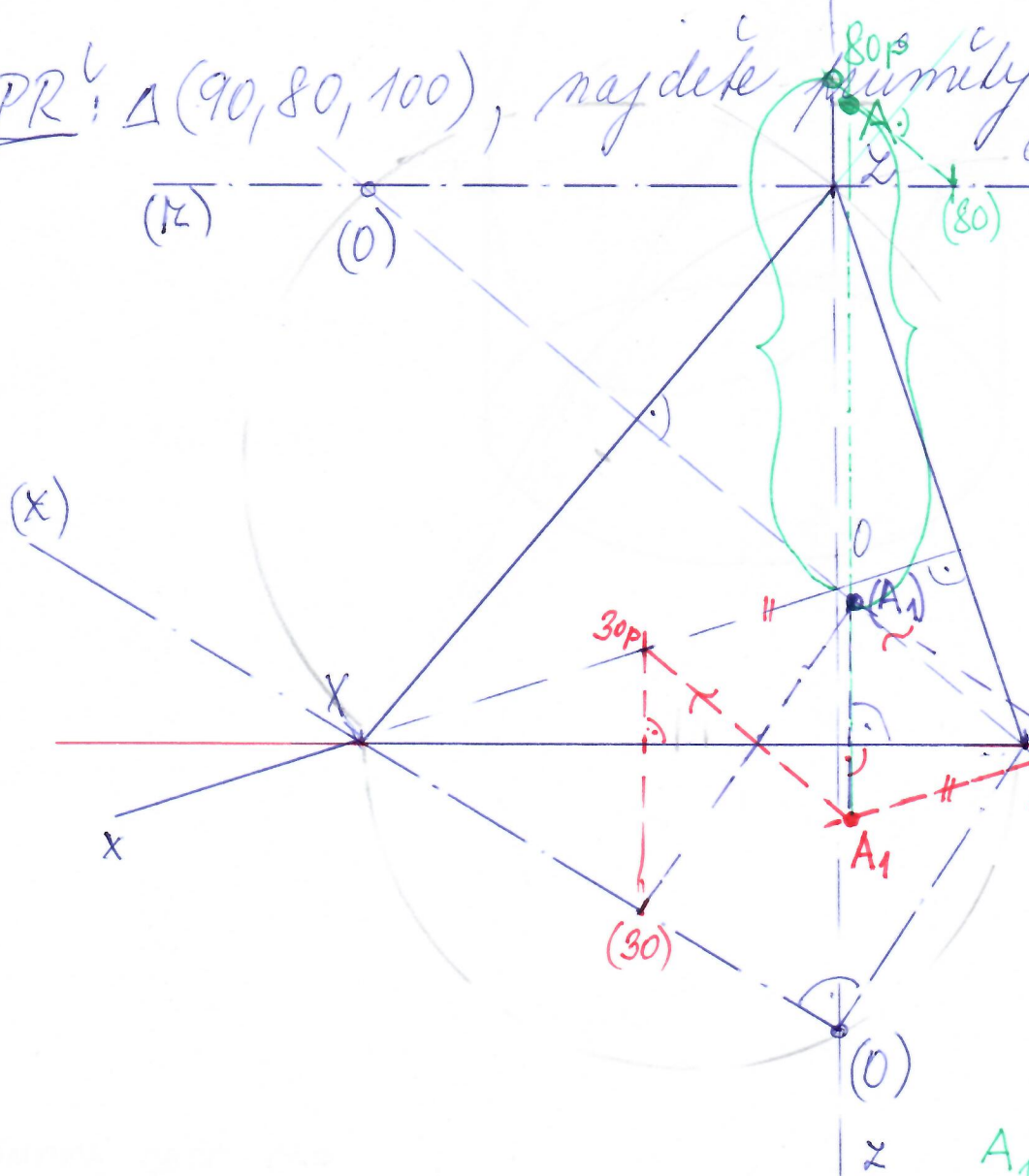
$m = g \cap u \dots$
 " lokorysna'
 slopa

Prímka
a rovina



$? = a_1$
 $a \in \rho$
 \Rightarrow stopničky
lúže na
y stopach

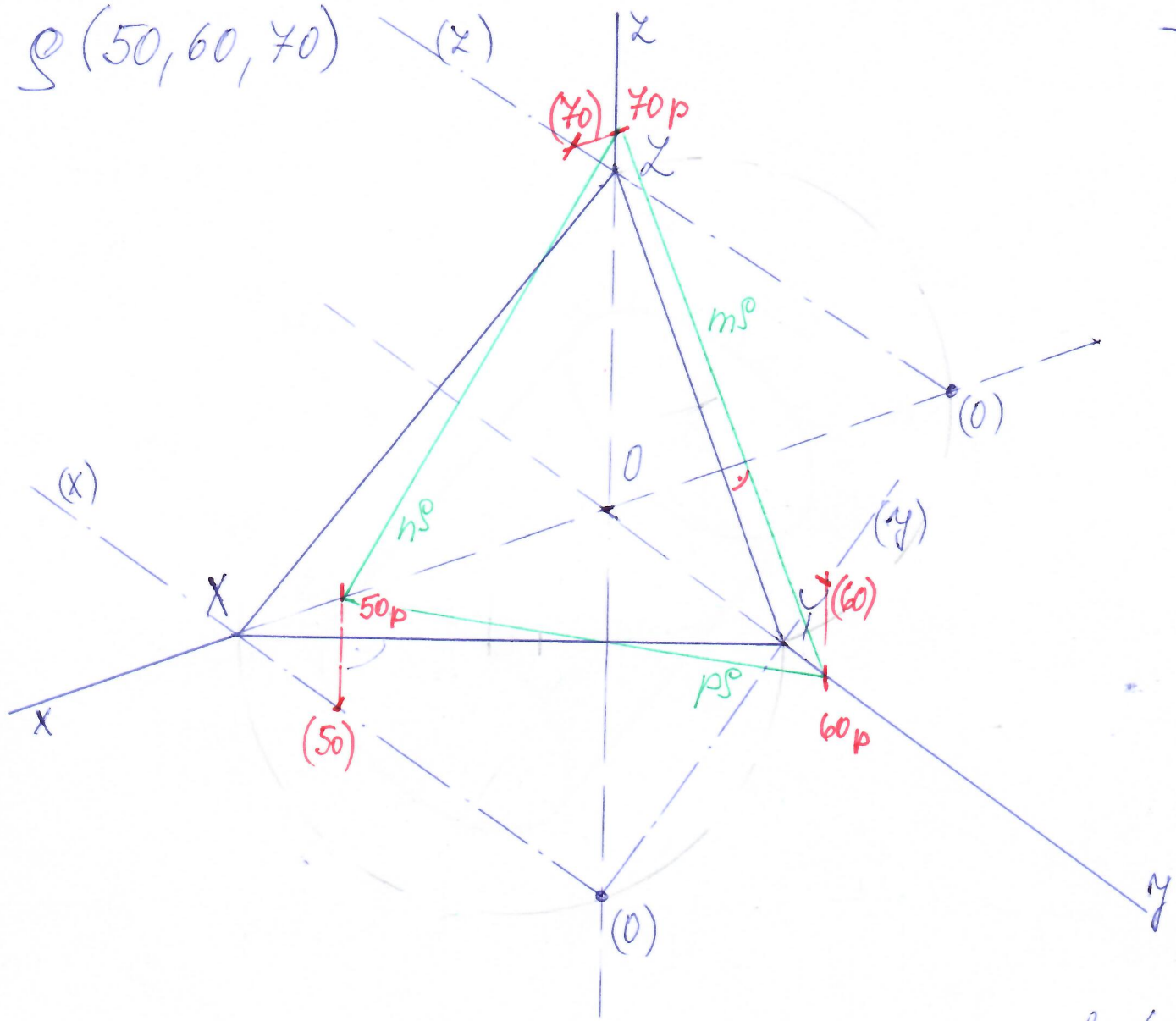
PR: $\Delta(90, 80, 100)$, najdiť prímku $A[30, 50, 80]$ a $\rho(50, 60, 70)$



! , otočení π
do ax. prím.
 \rightarrow Thal. hr.
nad XY
(y) $\nabla A_1(A_1)$
 \perp
XY !

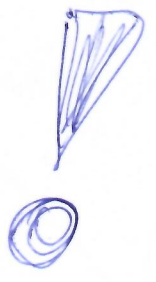
2) $A = ?$
 $\rightarrow 80_p \Rightarrow$ otočení
z !
 $A_1 A = 80_p$

$Q(50, 60, 70)$



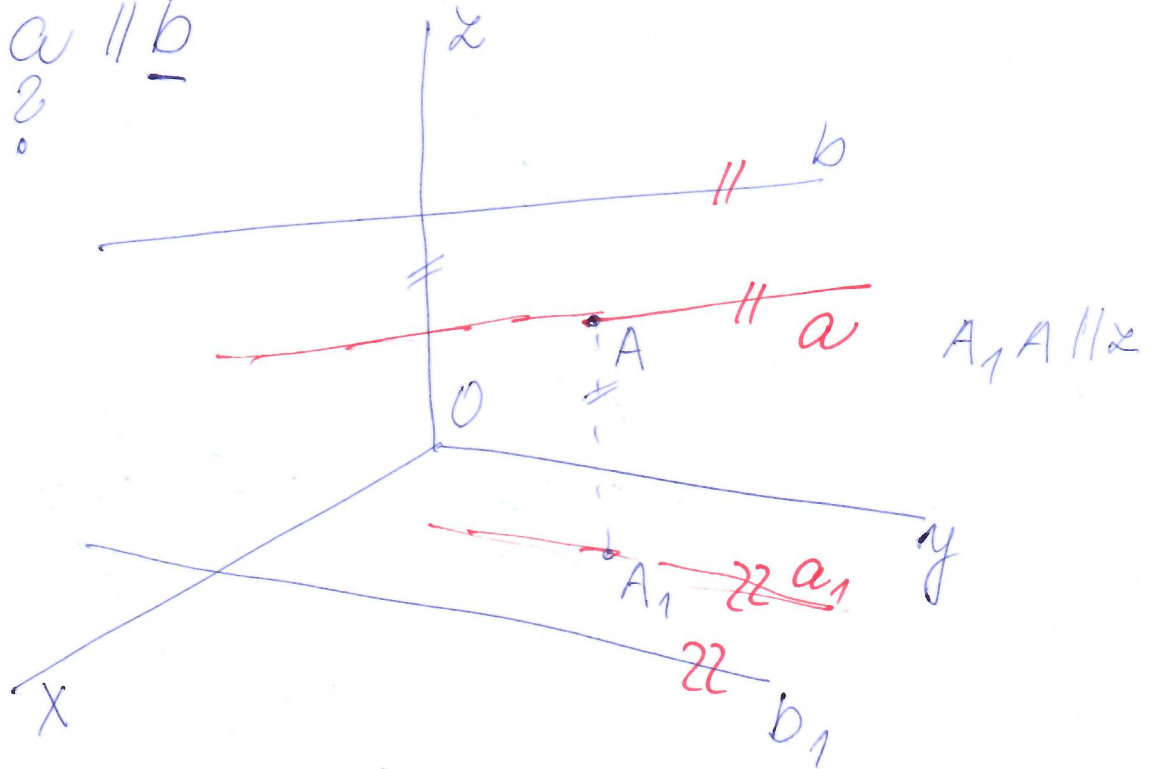
Mezi obecnou $\pi(v, u)$ do ax. průmětny
 a průmětem
 je kolmo afinní zkh , osa af. je

$XY(XZ, YZ)$

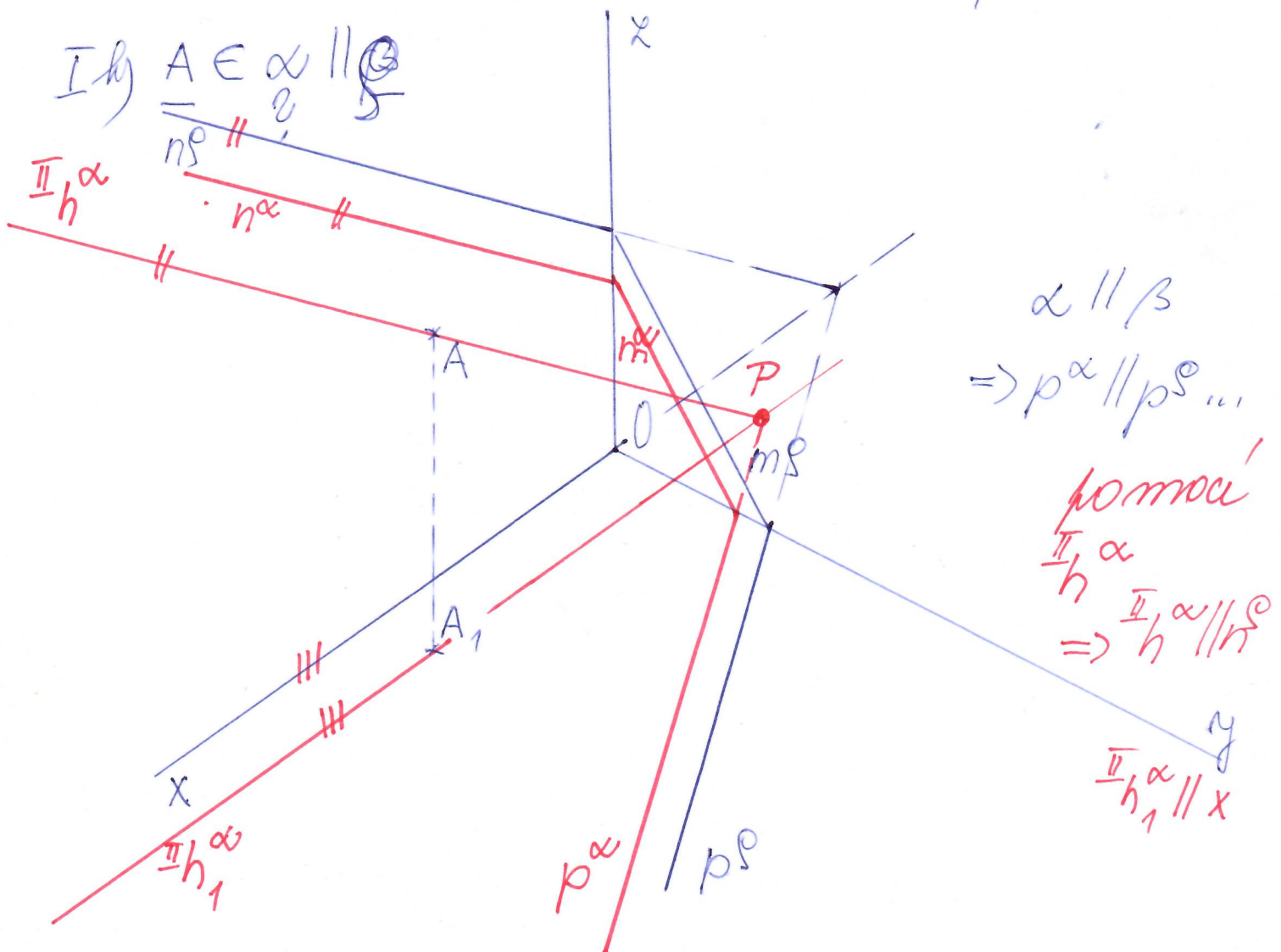


Základní úlohy v KA (pohové)

Ia) $\underline{A} \in \underline{\alpha} \parallel \underline{b}$
 $\begin{matrix} \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ \end{matrix}$

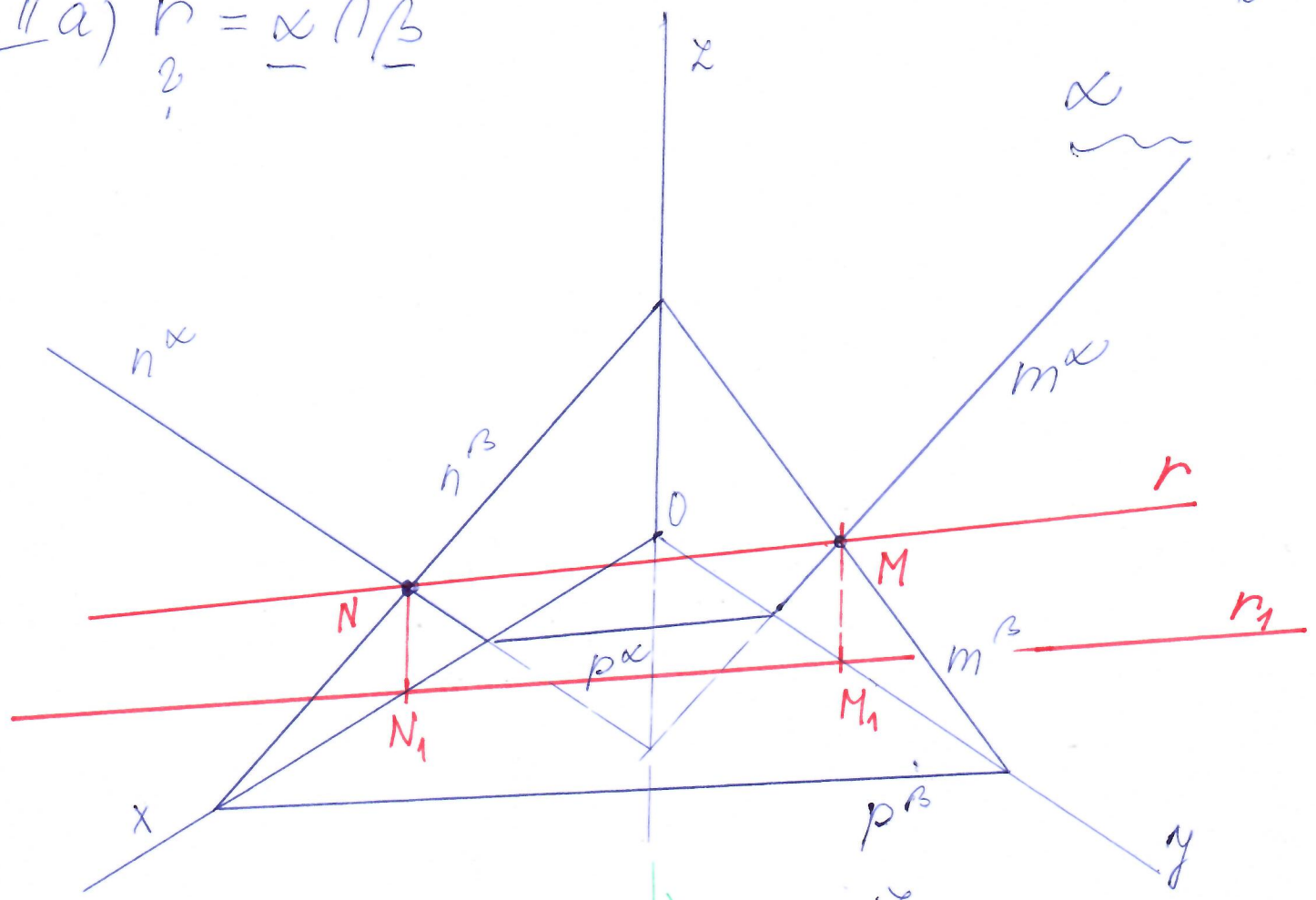


Ib) $\underline{A} \in \underline{\alpha} \parallel \underline{\beta}$
 $\begin{matrix} \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ \end{matrix}$



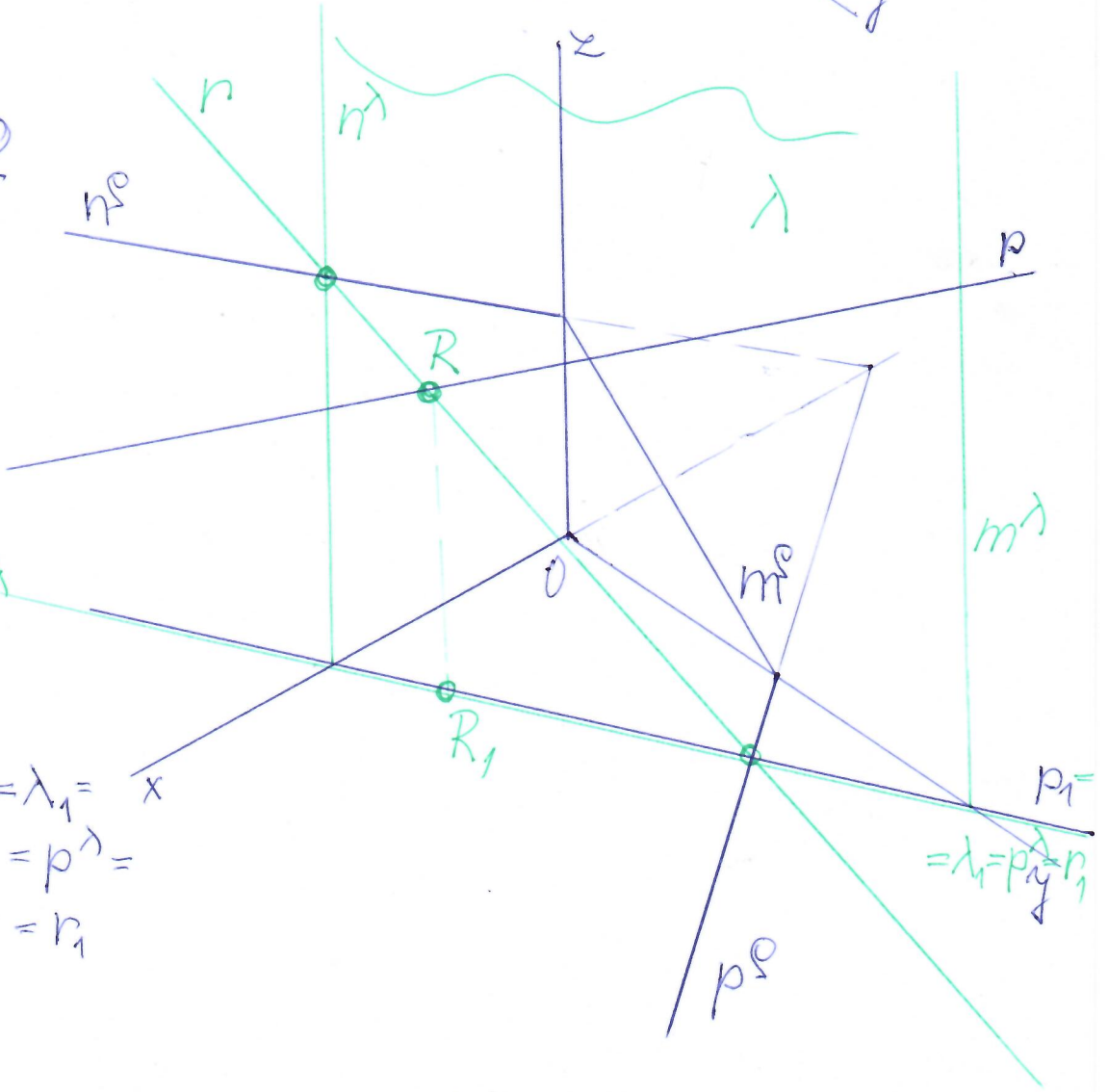
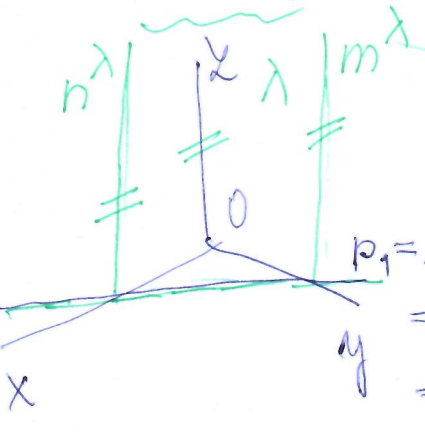
$\alpha \parallel \beta$
 $\Rightarrow p^\alpha \parallel p^\beta \dots$
 pomocí
 $\underline{h} \parallel \underline{h}_1$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{h} \parallel \underline{h}_1$
 $\underline{h}_1 \parallel x$

II a) $r = \alpha \cap \beta$

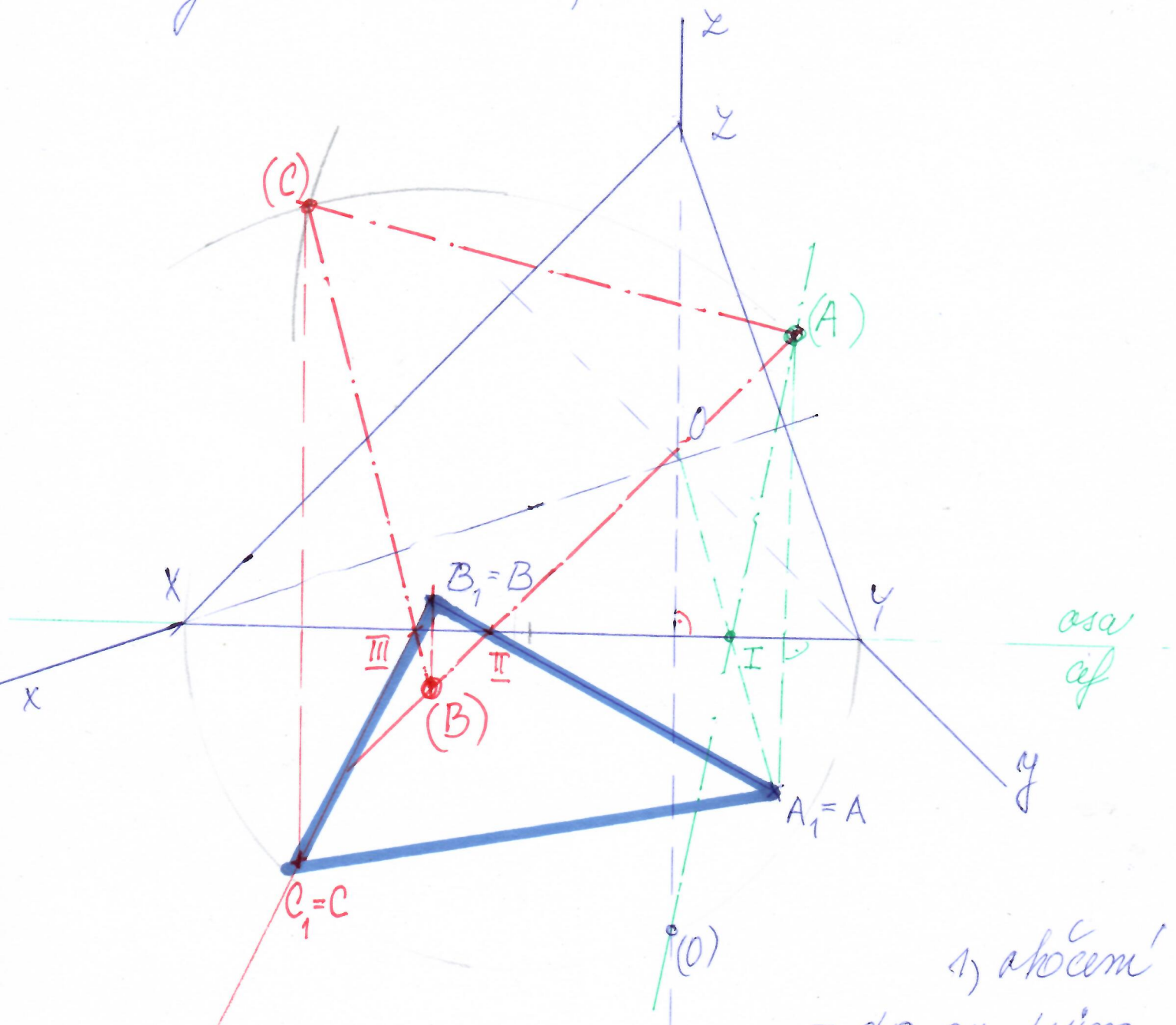


II b) $R \in p \cap \lambda$

$p \subset \lambda \perp \pi$
 $r = \lambda \cap \sigma$
 $R = r \cap p$



PR: sestrojte jeden romoshamy $\triangle ABC \subset \pi$,
daný stranou AB , a KA dané \triangle



1) ročeni
 π do os. přím.
 \rightarrow kolma' af,
 osa je XY
 $\rightarrow (A), (B) + \triangle$

2) příměť
 ABC

