

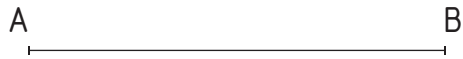
01a

GEOMETRIC TRACING. PARALLEL & PERPENDICULAR LINES

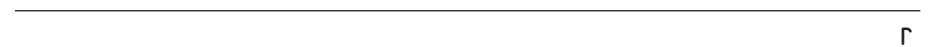
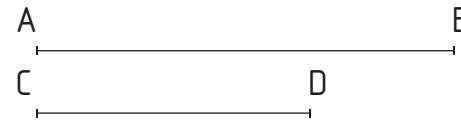
Name and Surname:

Group:

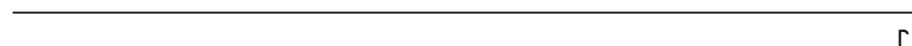
1.- Make a copy of **AB** on **r** line, starting on given dot **A**.



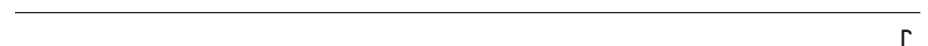
2.- On line **r**, indicate the result of **AB** and **CD** segment addition.



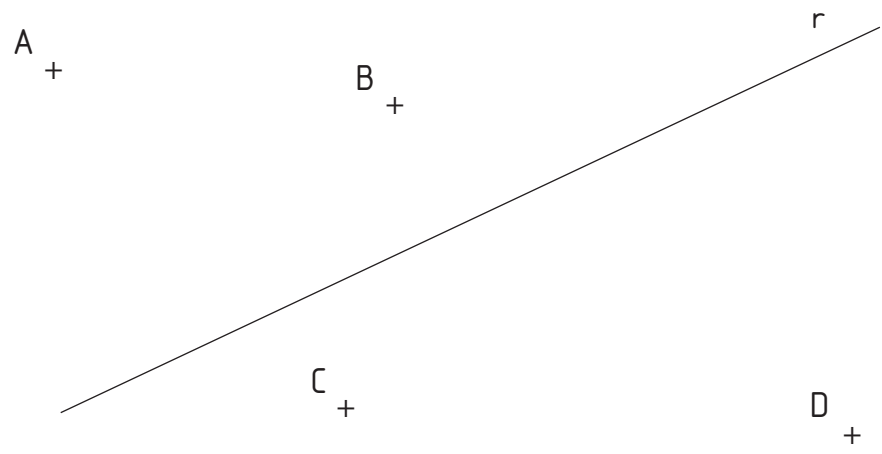
3.- On line **r**, indicate the result of **AB** and **CD** segment subtraction.



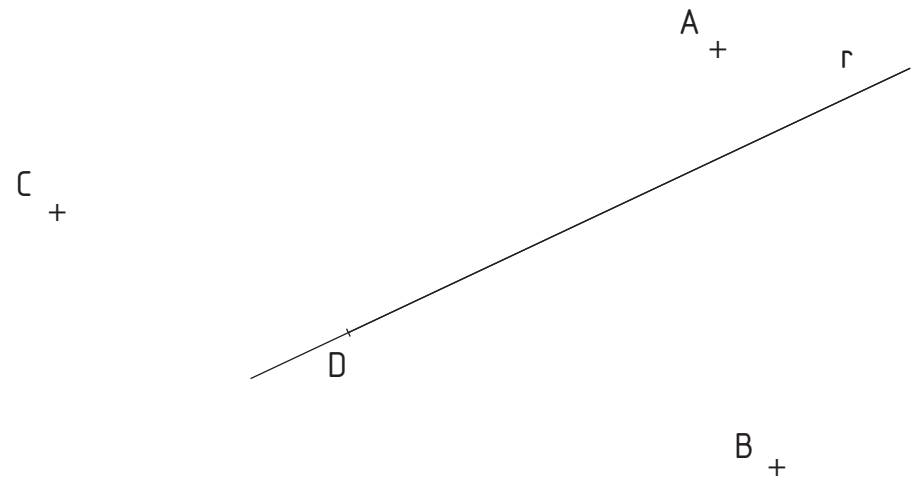
4.- On line **r**, indicate the result of the operation: **AB + CD - EF**.



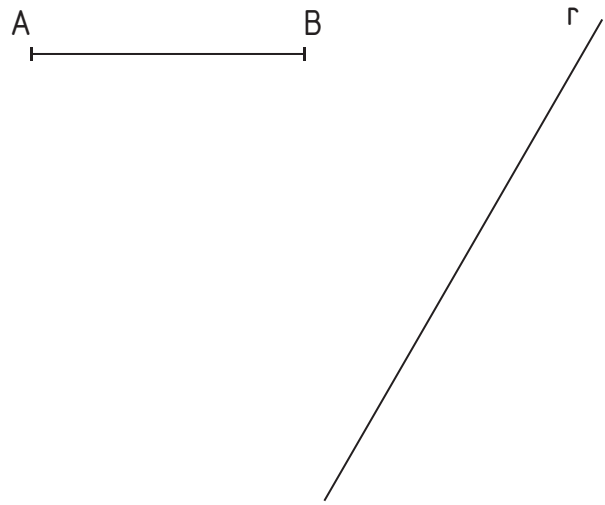
1.- Using set square, trace parallel lines to line **r** through indicated dots.



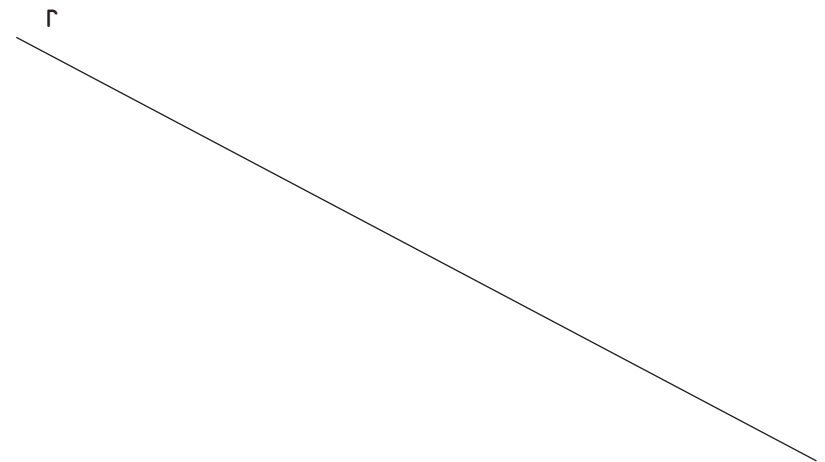
2.- Using set square, trace perpendicular lines to line **r** through indicated dots.



3.- Draw parallel lines to given line **r** at a distance equal to segment **AB** length.



4.- Draw parallel lines to given line **r** at a distance of 32 mm.



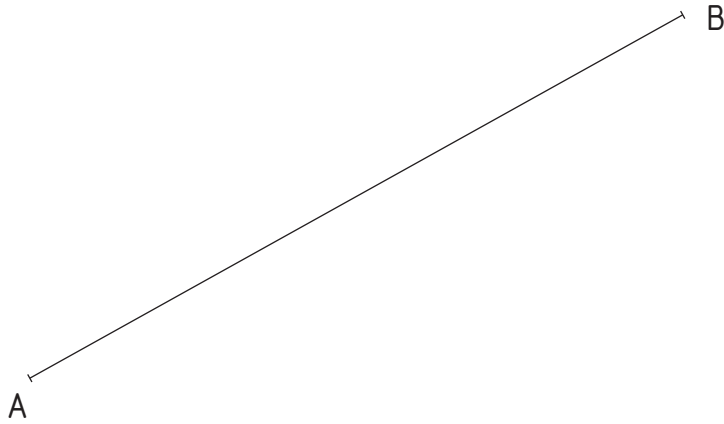
1.- Using Thales' Theorem, divide given **AB** segment in **5** equal parts.



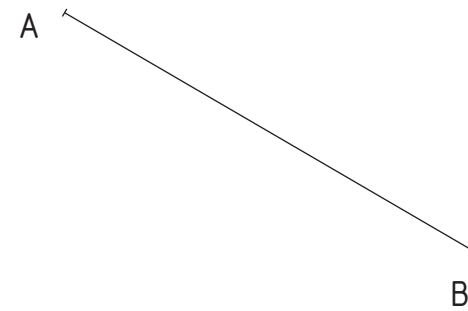
2.- Divide given **AB** segment in **7** equal parts.



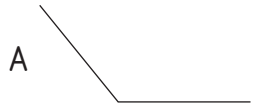
3.- Indicate the segment which length is equal to **5/7** of the length of **AB** segment.



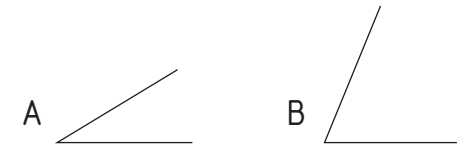
4.- Indicate the segment with **11/6** of the length of **AB** segment.



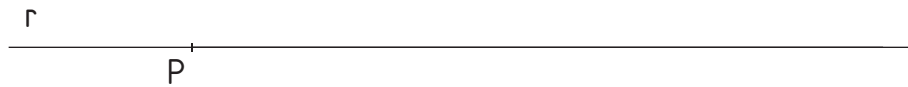
1.- Move **A** angle to **A** dot, on **r** line.



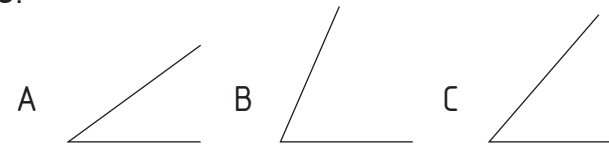
2.- On **P** dot, indicate the resulting angle of **A** and **B** angle addition: **A + B**.



3.- On **P** dot, line **r**, indicate the resulting angle of **A** and **B** angle subtraction: **A - B**.



4.- On **P** dot, line **r**, indicate the resulting angle for the following operation: **A + B - C**.



1.- Draw a 60° angle using compass.



2.- Build 30° and 15° angles using compass.



3.- Build 120° angle using compass.



4.- Draw 75° and 150° angles using compass.



1.- Draw 90° angle using compass.



2.- Build 45° and $22^\circ 30'$ angle using compass.



3.- Build 135° using compass.

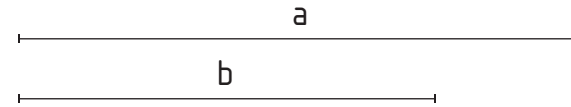


4.- Draw $67^\circ 30'$ angle using compass.



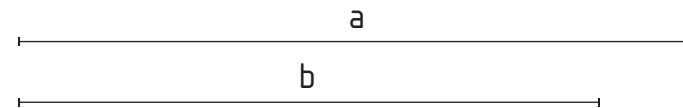
1.- Draw an equilateral triangle with a side length of 62 mm.

2.- Draw the isosceles triangle which equal sides have the length of **b** segment, and different side has a length equal to **a** segment.

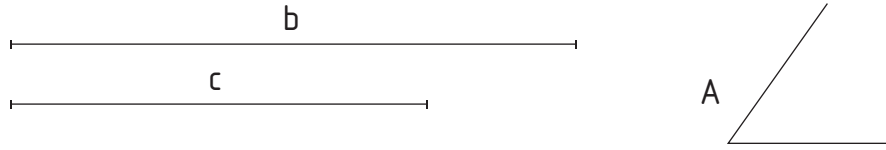


3.- Draw a right angled triangle which catheti have the following lengths: 58 mm y 84 mm.

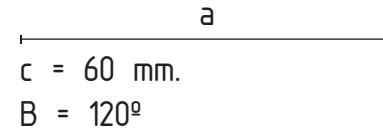
4.- Draw a right angled triangle with given hypotenuse (**a** segment) and one of its cathetus (**b** segment).



1.- Build a triangle with given sides **b** and **c**, and the angle **A**.



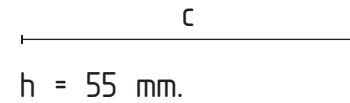
2.- Draw the triangle with given sides **a** and **c**, and angle **B**.



3.- Draw the triangle with the given side **c**, **A** and **B** angles.

$c = 63 \text{ mm.}$
 $A = 45^\circ$
 $B = 75^\circ$

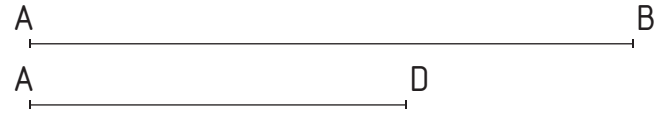
4.- Draw the isosceles triangle knowing the different side **c** and its height **h**.



1.- Draw the **square** with side equal to **50 mm**.



2.- Draw a **rectangle** with given sides **AB** and **CD**.



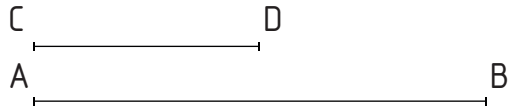
3.- Draw the **Rhombus** with given side **AB** and angle **A = 60°**.



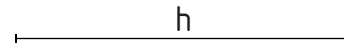
4.- Draw a Rhomboid with given sides **AB = 70 mm.**, **AD = 50 mm.** and angle **A**.



1.- Build the **isosceles trapezium** with given bases **AB** y **CD** and height **h = 40 mm.**



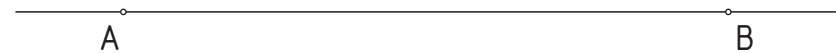
2.- Draw the **rectangle trapezium** with given bases **AB = 60 mm.**, **CD = 30 mm.** and height **h.**



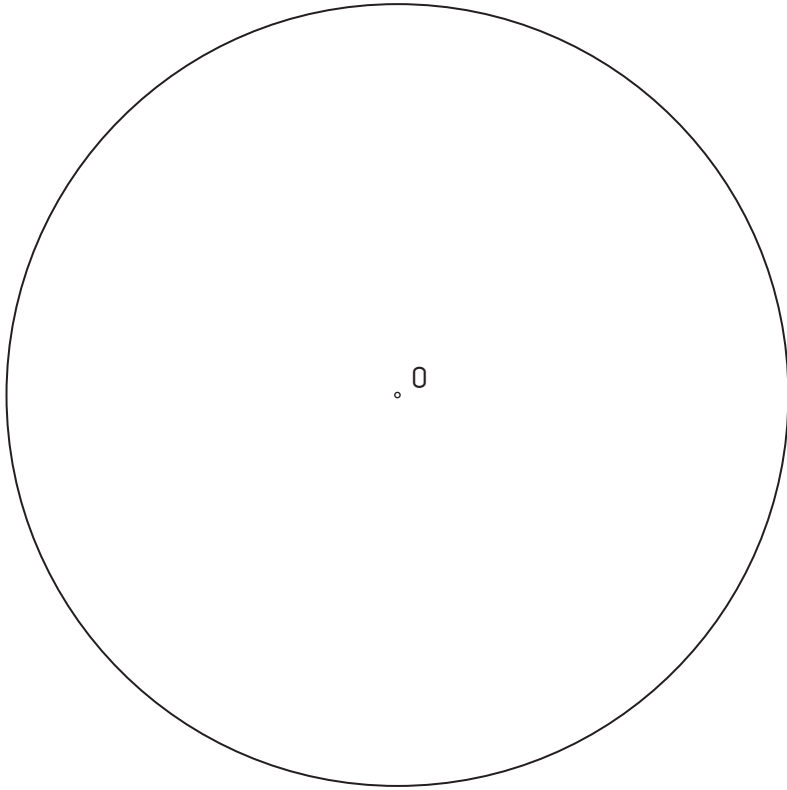
3.- Trace the **scalene trapezium** with given base **AB**, height **h = 35 mm.** and both diagonals **AC = 60 mm.** and **BD = 50 mm.**



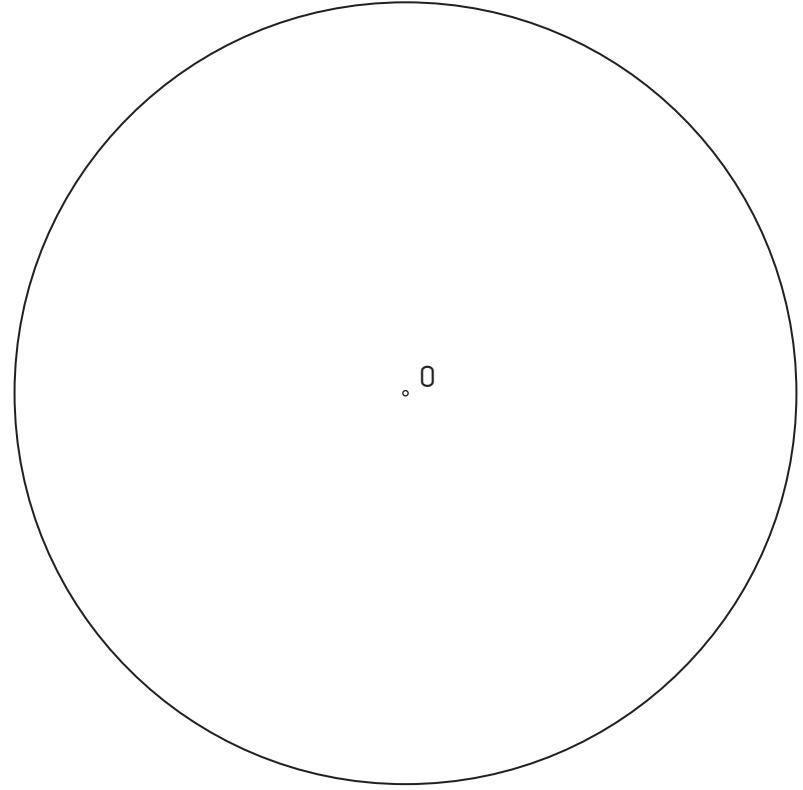
4.- Draw the **trapezoid** with given sides **AB**, **BC = 25 mm.**, **CD = 45 mm.** and **AD = 50 mm.** and diagonal **AC = 70 mm.**



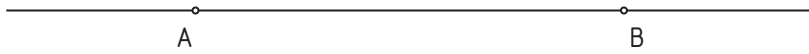
1.- Draw the **regular triangle** and **hexagon** inside given circumference.



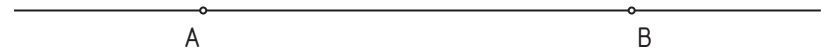
2.- Draw the **regular square** and **octagon** inside given circumference.



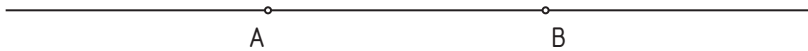
1.- Build the **regular triangle** with given side **AB**.



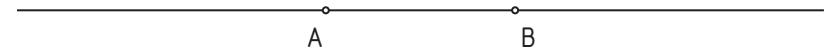
2.- Draw the **square** with given side **AB**.



3.- Build the regular **hexagon** with given side **AB**.



4.- With given **AB** side draw the regular **octagon**.



1.- Divide given circumference in **13 equal parts** using the **General Method to Divide a Circumference**.

