

趣味图形题解

王术 刘群 编著

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安徽科学技术出版社

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开 篇 的 话

在学习制图或识图的过程中，补视图是一种非常重要的练习。它象某些有趣的智力测验题目一样，以其巨大的诱惑力吸引着学员，使他们在不断地反复思考中，逐步、牢固地建立起空间想象的能力。如图 1 所示，过去认为只有一个答案（指明是平面立体），现在证实，一共有三个答案（见本书第20页）。

为了吸引读者，补视图也常见于报刊杂志中。如《安徽科技报》从1979年开始，曾多次在报上主办补视图竞赛，每出一题或数题，一次就能收到来自全国各地的答案信件八百多封。有的在来信中盛赞这种活动好，寓学习于茶余饭后，对大家提高识图能力很有帮助。正因为补视图具有强烈的吸引力，才使众多的读者产生了浓厚的兴趣。

必须说明，补视图只是一种学习手段，它与生产上的用图不同。生产上用的图纸则要尽量使它明确，才不致在看图时发生误解。象图 2，在工厂中是常见的，加上图中注有材料符号，就能判断它是一块板件。若从补视图的学

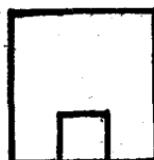


图 1

习角度看，它不是确定的形
状。如果是曲面，它的解答
是无限的；如果指明仅是平
面立体，它的答案有五种
(见图3)，而实际立体物只有
前面两种，后三种答案只是
表示物体位置不同。那么图
4的答案有几种呢(也指明为
平面立体)？是不是只有图
5、图6两种，不是的，它
的答案不是两种，也不是十
种、二十种，而是一百六十
一种(见本书第一部分)！也
许我们还有漏画的，如果有
兴趣的话，请读者逐个进行
检验。这道题答案之多是惊
人的，但却是有限的。如果

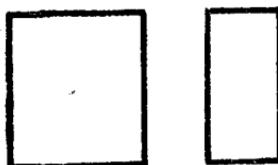


图2

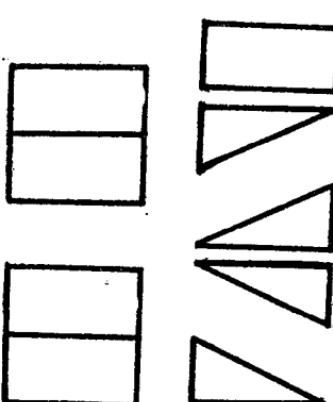


图4

图3

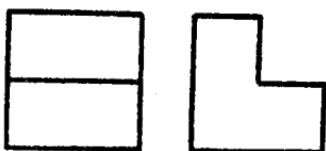


图5

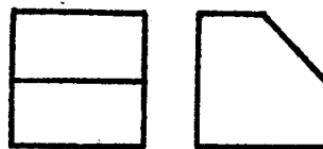
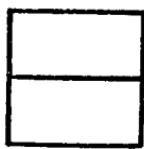


图6



将图 2 中间钻一圆孔，答案只有唯一的一种了(图 7)。关于补视图答案的数目，规律很复杂。如读者希望根据图线和结点对平面立体进行研究，本书将能为你提供大量的感性知识。读了这本书，得知两个识图有一些是不能确定形状的，如作进一步探索，还发现三个视图也不能确定的形状，这就更为有趣了。如图 8，中间实心是一个答案，中间空心则是另一个答案。

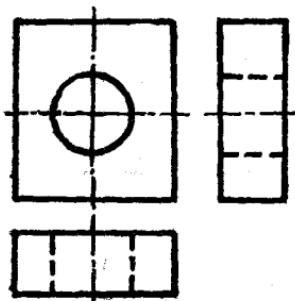


图 7

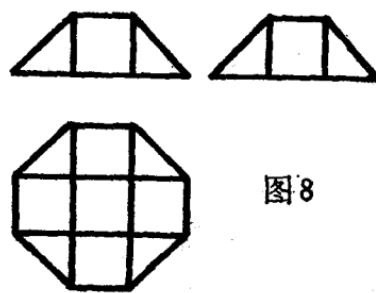


图 8

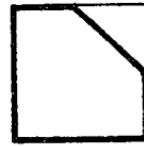
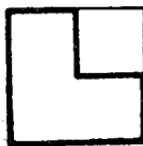
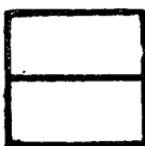
当然，本书的目的，还是为广大的制图或识图的读者服务。读者如能先作题再对答案，不仅增强兴趣，并能从中掌握较多的补视图规律与技巧，从而对“体”的概念会产生新的了解。

作者

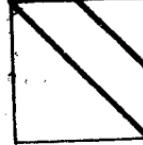
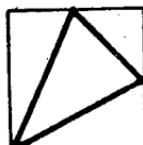
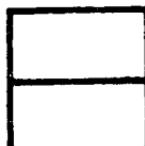
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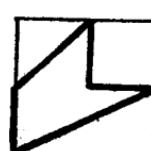
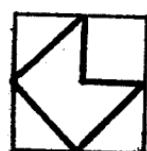
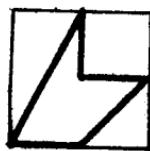
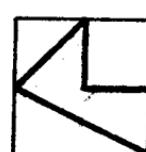
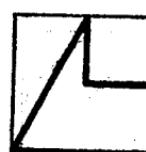
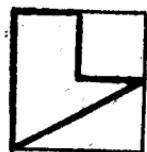
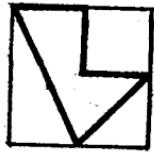
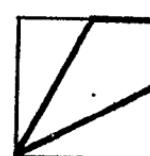
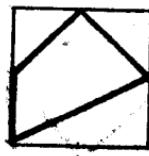
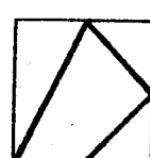
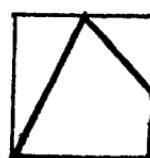
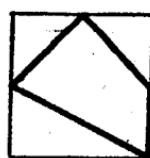
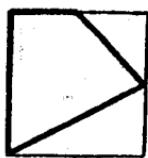
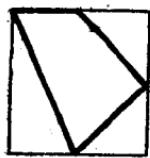
(由主视图、俯视图求侧视图, 题解为平面立体)

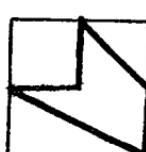
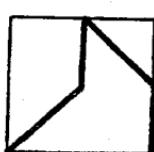
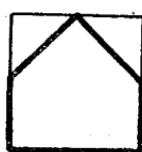
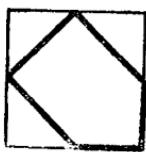
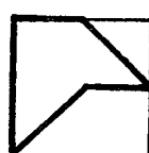
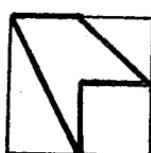
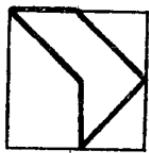
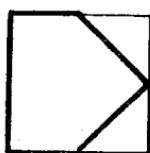
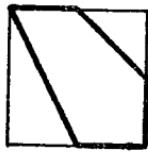
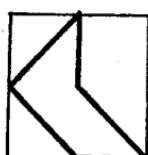
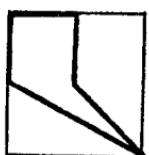
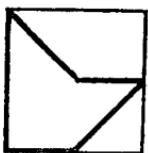
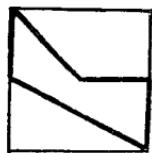
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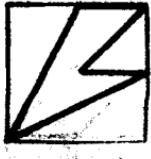
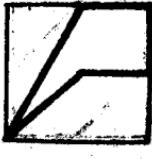
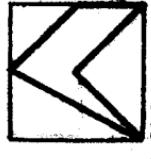
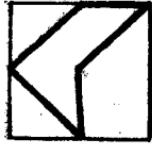
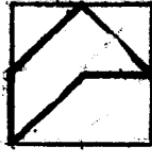
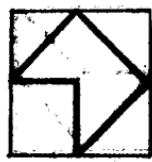
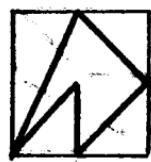
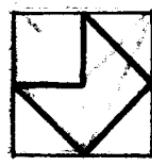
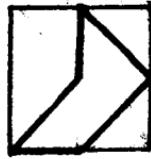
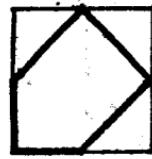
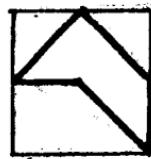


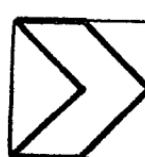
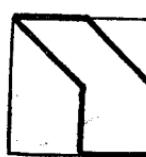
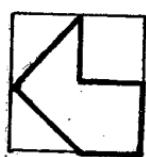
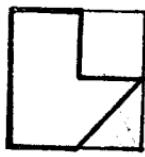
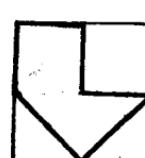
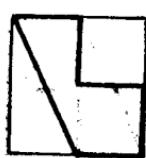
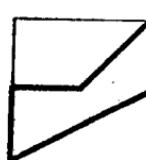
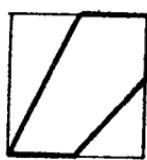
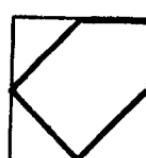
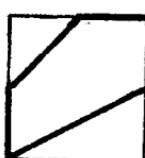
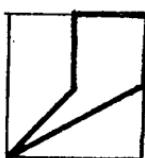
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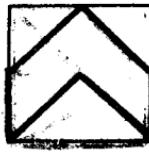
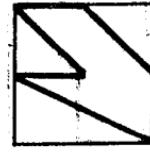
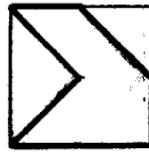
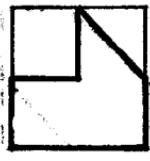
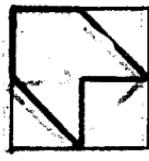
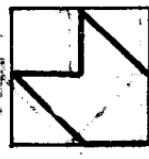
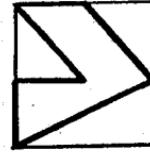
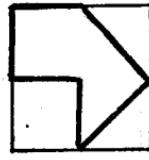
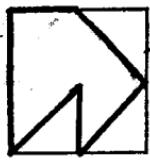


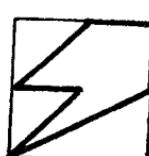
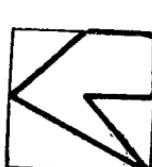
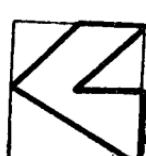
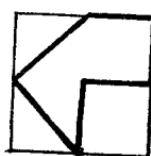
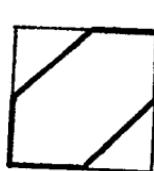
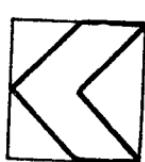
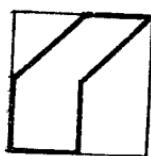
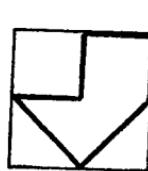
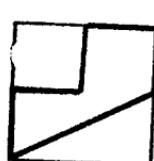
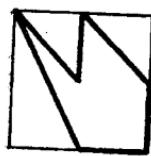
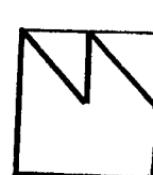
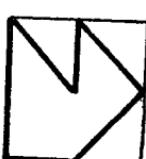
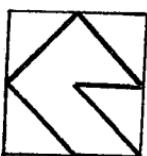
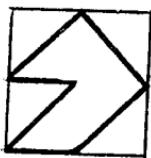


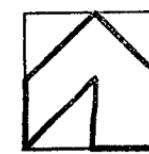
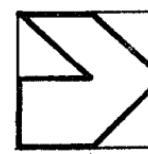
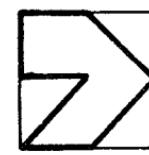
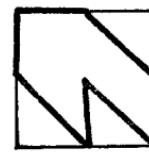
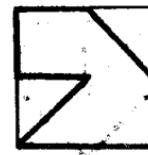
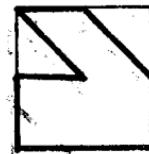
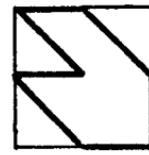
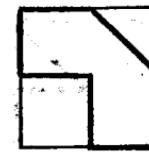
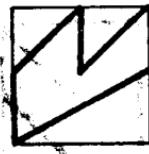
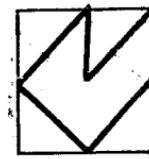
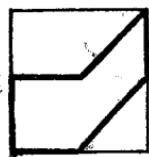
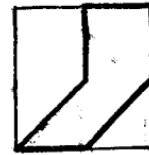
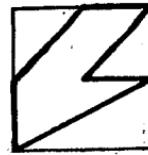
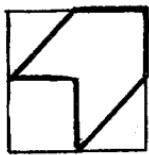


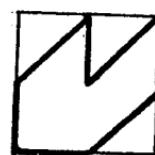
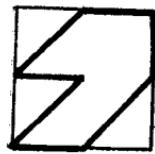
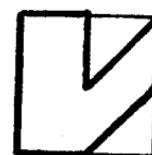
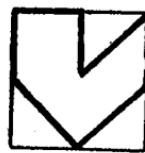
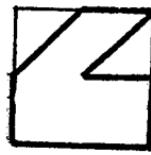
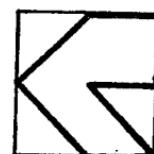
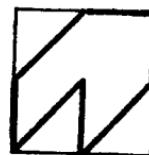
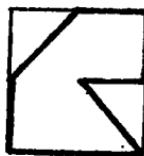
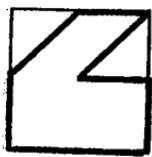
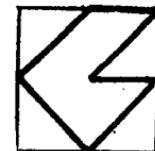
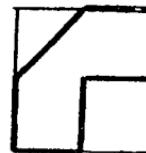








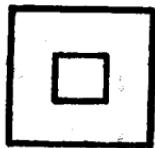




二、由两个相同的图形补第三视图

(主、俯视图完全相同，都是平面立体，外形轮廓线均为正方形。解题时不能在原题上添加任何线条)

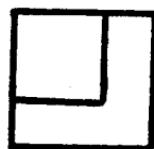
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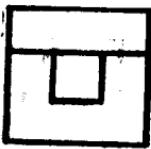
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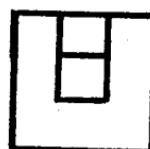
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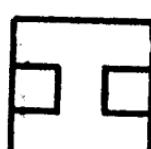
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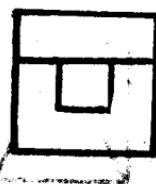
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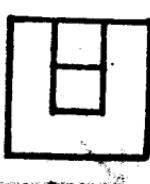
6



7



8



9

