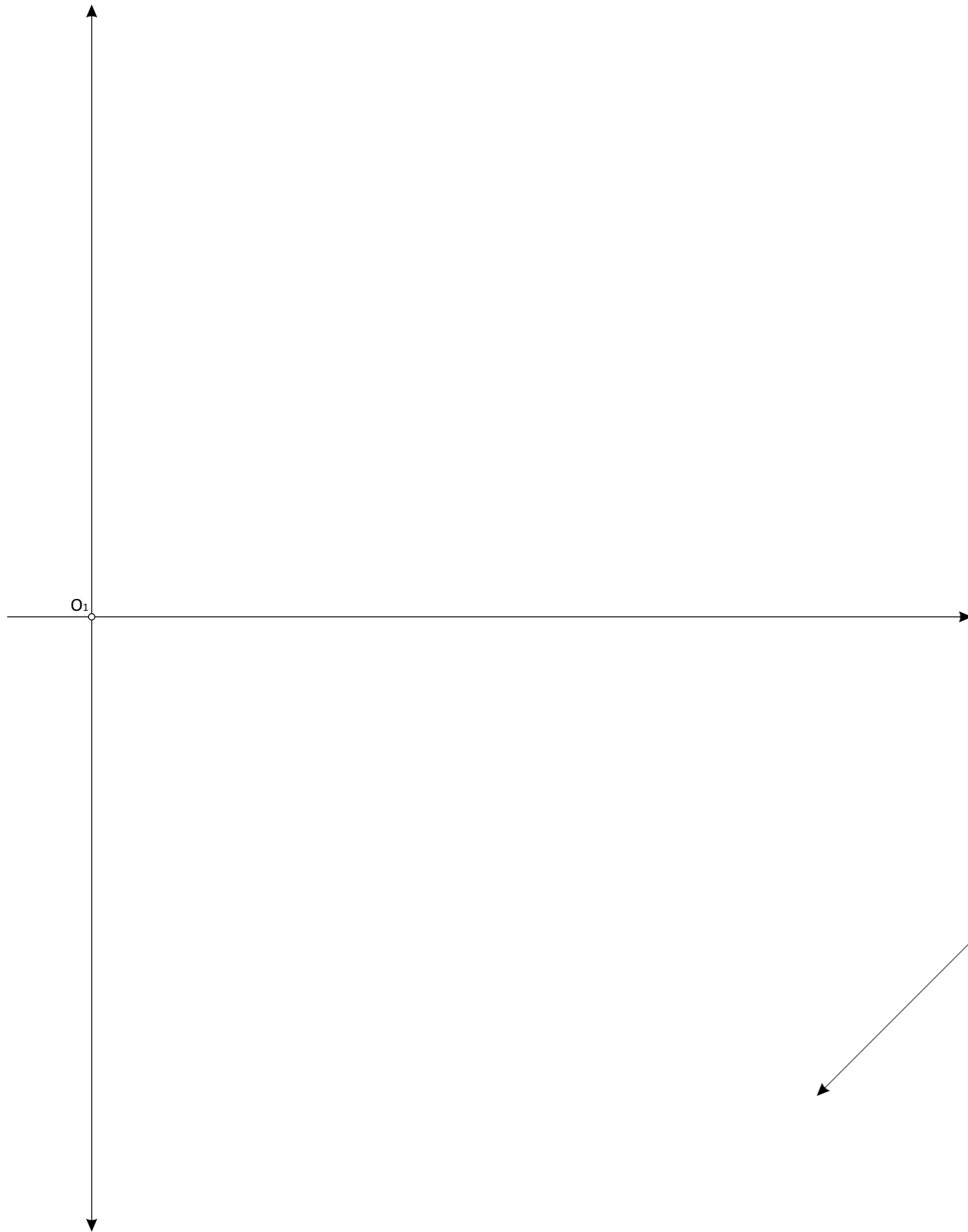
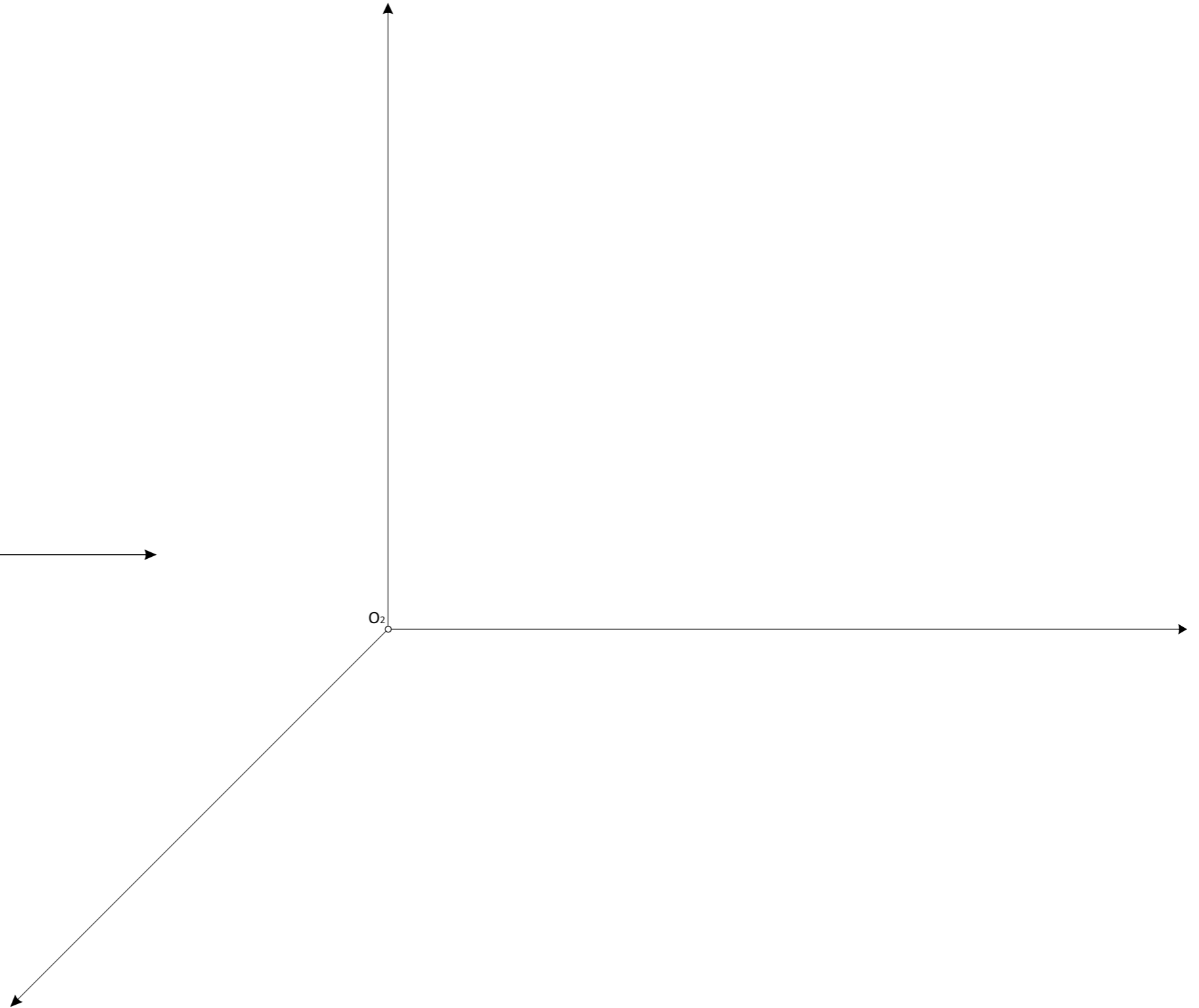


| | datum | bodovi | grupa | index | ime i prezime |
|----|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|
| 9. | | | | | |



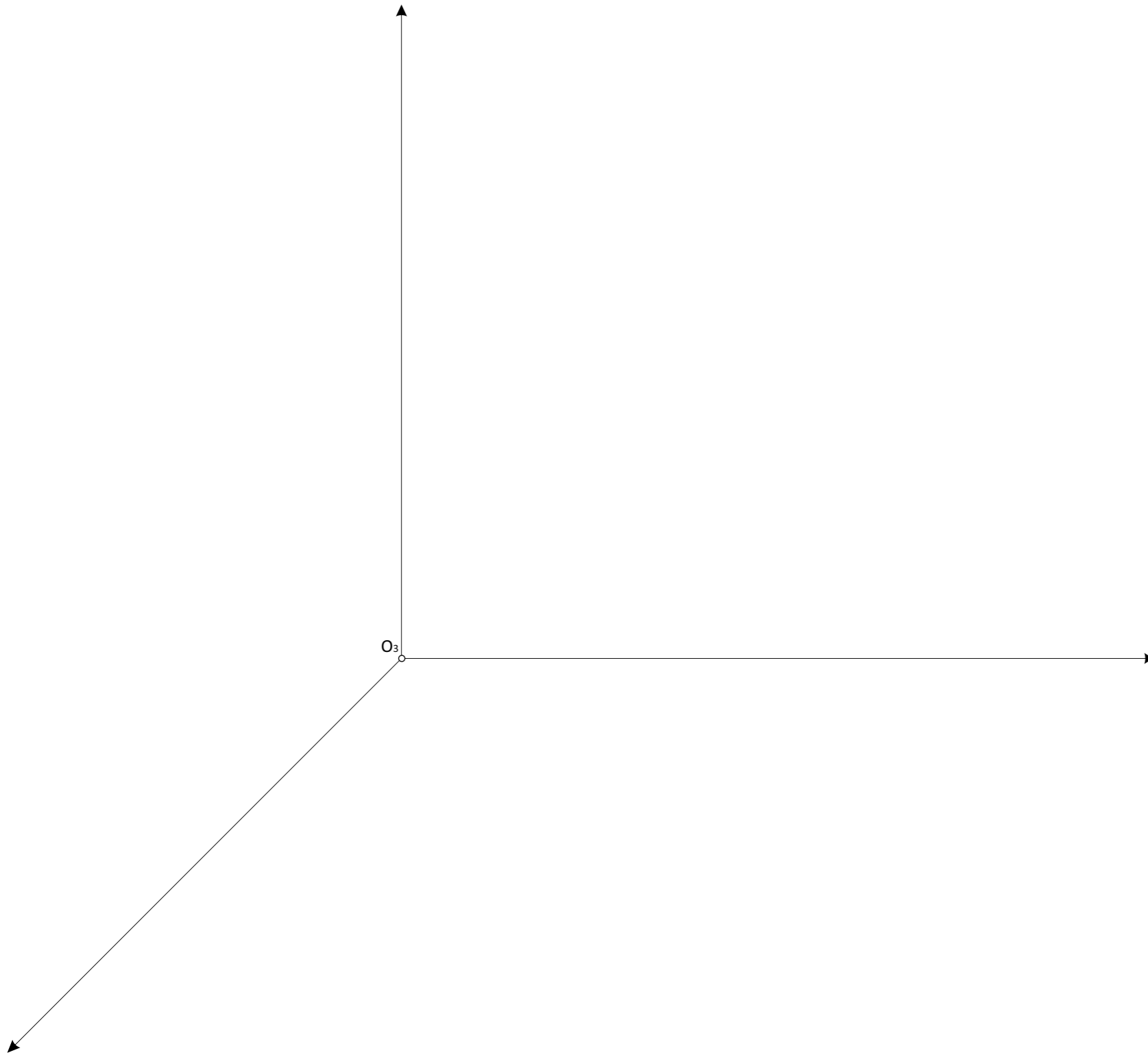
O₁ (3; 14)

U ortogonalnoj projekciji odrediti prodor dvije trostrane prizme.
 Prizma I: **A (3; 0; 0), B (7; 0; 3), C (2; 0; 4), A₁ (10; 8; 7.5)**
 Prizma II: **D (7; 0; 2), E (11; 0; 0), F (11.5; 0; 4); D₁ (0; 8.5; 8.5)**



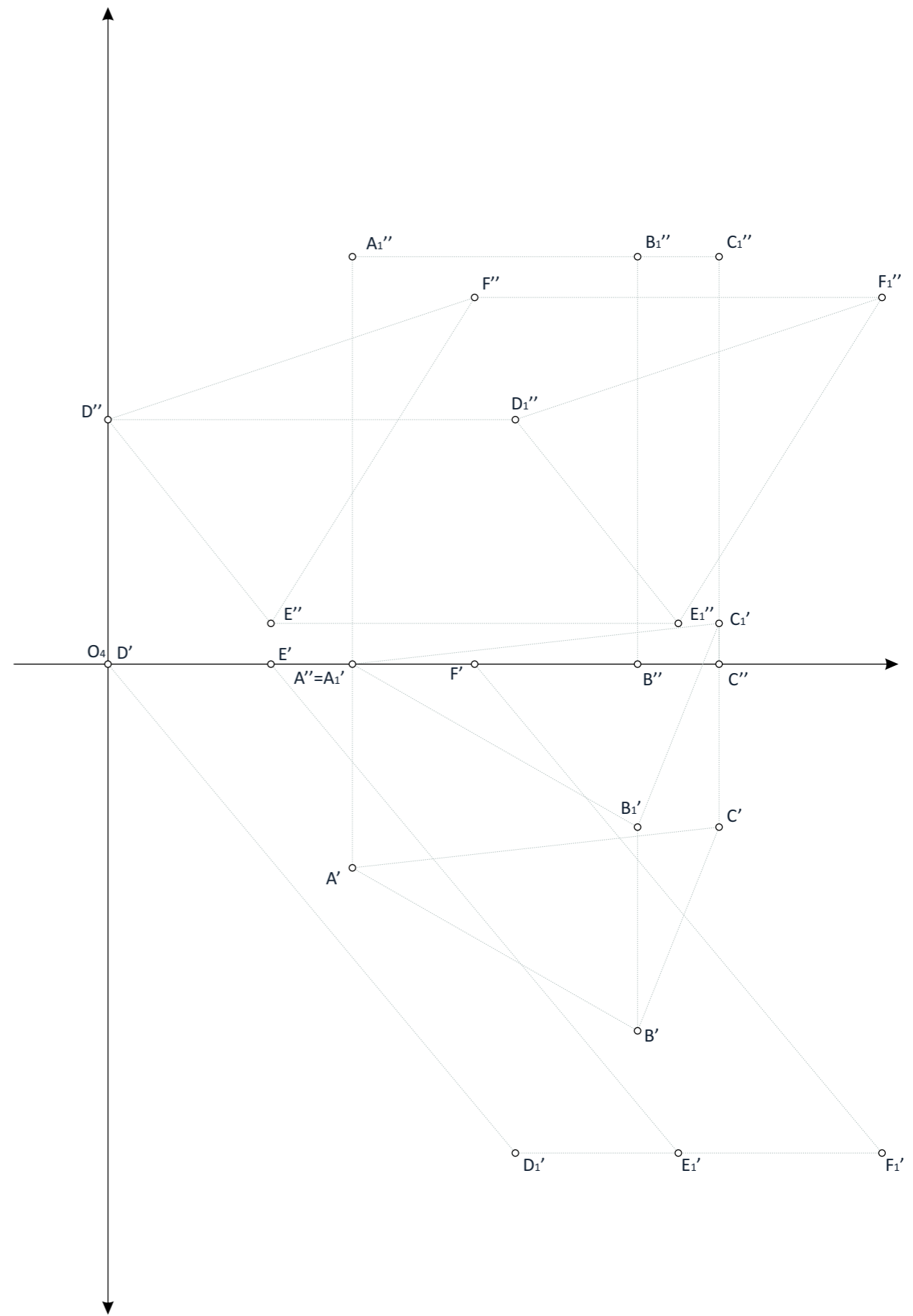
O₂ (24.5; 15.5)

Odrediti u kosoj projekciji ($-xy=45^\circ$, $y:y_k=1:1$) prodor trostrane i četverostrane prizme.
 Prizma 1: **A (1; 9; 0), B (4; 3; 0), C (9; 8; 0), A₁ (6; 6; 10)**
 Prizma 2: **K (1; 0; 8), L (9; 0; 7), M (8; 0; 3); N(2; 0; 3), K₁ (0; 10; 7)**



O₃ (7; 16)

Odrediti u kosoj projekciji ($-xy=45^\circ$, $y:yk=1:1$) prodor trostrane i četverostrane prizme.
 Prizma 1: A (0; 4; 0), B (2; 1; 0), C (6; 8; 0), A₁ (4; 3; 7)
 Prizma 2: M (6; 6; 0), N (6; 2; 0), O (10; 2; 0); P(9; 7; 0), M₁ (1.5; 5.5; 9)



O₄ (25.5; 14.5)

U ortogonalnoj projekciji odrediti prvu i drugu projekciju prodora dvije trostrane prizme.
 Prizma 1: A (4.5; 3.75; 0), B (9.75; 6.75; 0), C (11.25; 3; 0), A₁ (4.5; 0; 7.5)
 Prizma 2: D (0; 0; 4.5), E (3; 0; 0.75), F (6.75; 0; 6.75), D₁ (7.5; 9; 4.5)