



# NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

## CIVIL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

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### SYLLABUS - ENGINEERING DRAWING II

#### I. GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>CODE</b>	: CB121
<b>SEMESTER</b>	: 2
<b>CREDITS</b>	: 4
<b>HOURS PER WEEK</b>	: 5 (Theory - Practice - Laboratory)
<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	: CB101 Engineering Drawing I
<b>CONDITION</b>	: Compulsory
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	: Basic Sciences
<b>INSTRUCTOR</b>	: Edwin Apolinario, E. Ortiz, E. Rivera
<b>INSTRUCTOR E-MAIL</b>	: ewapolinario@hotmail.com

#### II. COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is theoretical and practical and is based on creativity. Its aim is to provide students with the practical and conceptual framework of the main aspects related to projection of objects placed in the outer space and represented in a plane based on the drawing. It also encompasses the following: 1) Point, Straight line, Plane, Planes and Straight lines: Distances, angles, parallelism and perpendicularity and intersections. 2) Polyhedron intersections and surfaces of revolution. 3) Volumes formation.

#### III. COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand and apply the principles of projection in one plane and the concepts of descriptive geometry.
2. Understand and apply the concepts of geometric constructive drawings.
3. Allow the conceptual and practical development of the main aspects as the projection of objects as rational and creative framework for other courses.
4. Organize the imagination to express through creativity two-dimensional and three-dimensional technical objects.
5. Determine the constructive drawing regarding the necessary size conveniently using the scale and establishing the need.
6. Apply national and international standards in the representation of engineering drawings.  
National case: National Regulation for buildings.

#### IV. LEARNING UNITS

##### **1. POINT, STRAIGHT LINE, PLANE, PLANES AND STRAIGHT LINES: DISTANCES, ANGLES, PARALLELISM AND PERPENDICULARITY AND INTERSECTIONS / 42 HOURS**

The point / Definition / Application of the orthogonal projection principles to the descriptive geometry / Plan view of a point / Drawing of a point using coordinates / Relative positions of 2 points / Consecutive position of a point or geometric solids in space / Visibility rule / The straight line / Positions: particular and particulars of straight lines, cases: oblique, horizontal, in profile, normal and vertical / relative positions of two straight lines in space: concurrent parallel, crossing and perpendicular / Distance from a point to a straight line / Straight line: real length, orientation and slope / The oblique line and its consecutive views: Auxiliary views or direct method and the

contour differences method / The plane / representation of a plane surface. For two concurrent straight lines, for two parallel straight lines, for a straight line and an external point and for 3 noncollinear points / Particular positions of a plane: Horizontal plane, frontal plane, profile plane, normal plane and vertical plane. Plan view of an oblique plane / Notable lines in a plane / Inclination angle of a plane / Oblique plane / Orientation of any plane / Edged projection of a plane / Slope and real magnitude of any plane / Lines and planes distances: Shortest distance between two crossing points and their technical characteristics / Angles: straight, plane and dihedral / Lines and planes: Parallelism and perpendicularity conditions / For an external point to a given plane, stroke a line or plane parallel to it / Bisector plane / For an external point to a given plane, stroke a line or plane perpendicular to it / Lines and planes: Intersections and visibility / line-plane intersection. Methods: Edged view and sectioning plane / Planes intersection. Cases: Limited and unlimited planes. Methods. Edged plane and sectioning planes.

## **2. POLYHEDRONS INTERSECTION AND SURFACES OF REVOLUTION / 24 HOURS**

Polyhedrons, their representation / Points in the face of a polyhedron / Intersection and visibility of a line and a polyhedron. Cases: Prisms and pyramids / Sectioning plane and edged plane methods / Polyhedrons intersection and visibility: Intersection in particular positions and numeral systems / Surfaces of revolution and their representation / Points in the surface of revolution / Visibility / Intersection of a line and a surface of revolution, cases. With cylinder and sphere / Sectioning plane method. Application in engineering / Intersection of surfaces of revolution / Types of intersections in particular positions / Cones intersection, cylinders intersection and intersection between a cone and a cylinder. Method: Sectioning plane / Application in civil engineering.

## **3. VOLUMES FORMATION / 18 HOURS**

Formations: Definition / Methods: triangulation and others / Oblique and right prism formation / Oblique and right pyramid formation / Oblique and right cone formation / Application in designing and formation of a civil engineering container or module and its multiple use / Formation of the intersection of two polyhedrons / Formation of the intersection of two surfaces of revolution / Application in designing and formation of a civil engineering container or module and its multiple use / Conference: Modern structures (filmic projection, in the classroom). Cases: Buildings and bridges. Speaker: Instructor of the course.

## **V. LABORATORY EXPERIENCES**

Lab. 1. Software for graphic representation.  
Lab. 2. Point and line.  
Lab. 3. Plane. Intersections.  
Lab. 4. Polyhedrons.

Lab. 5. Revolution surfaces.  
Lab. 6. Angles and rotations.  
Lab. 7. Distances and tangent surfaces.  
Lab. 8. Final project.

## **VI. METHODOLOGY**

The course is carried out in theory and practice sessions. In theory sessions, the instructor introduces and explains concepts and definition of the subjects. In practice sessions, the instructor applies concepts and definitions of the subjects studied in theory sessions. Likewise, these practical works are exercises and the others are graded using drawing engineering materials. There will also be five quizzes and the lowest grade will be eliminated, all quizzes worth the same.

## **VII. EVALUATION FORMULA**

The average grade PF is calculated as follows:

$$PF = 0.25 EP + 0.50 EF + 0.25 PP + 0.25 TE$$

EP: Mid-Term Exam

EF: Final Exam

PP: Average of three quizzes

TE: Average of three projects

## VIII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

### 1. DESKREP, C.L.

Descriptive Geometry  
University Library Editions, 2011

### 2. MINOR CLYDE HAWK

Descriptive Geometry  
Mc Graw – Hill Editorial, Mexico, 2002

## IX. COURSE CONTRIBUTIONS TO STUDENT OUTCOMES ATTAINMENT

Course contributions to Student Outcomes are shown in the following table:

**K** = Key

**R** = Related

**Empty box** = Does not apply

	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
Engineering Design	Design civil works satisfying requirements and needs as well as given constraints and limitations.	<b>K</b>
Problem solving	Identify, formulate and solve engineering problems properly using the methods, techniques and tools of civil engineering.	<b>K</b>
Sciences Application	Apply the knowledge and skills of mathematics, sciences and engineering to solve civil engineering problems.	<b>K</b>
Experimentation	Conceive and conduct experiments, analyze data and interpret results	
Modern Engineering	Use and apply techniques, methods and tools of modern engineering necessary for the practice of civil engineering.	<b>K</b>
Engineering Impact	Understand the impact of engineering solutions on people and society in local and global contexts.	<b>K</b>
Project Management	Plan and manage civil engineering projects taking into account efficiency and productivity criteria.	
Environmental Appraisal	Takes into account the importance of preserving and improving the environment in the development of their personal and professional activities.	
Lifelong Learning	Recognize the need to keep their knowledge and skills up to date according to advances of civil engineering and engage in lifelong learning.	
Contemporary Issues	Know and analyze relevant contemporary issues in local, national and global contexts.	
Ethics and Professional Responsibility	Evaluate their decisions and actions from a moral perspective and assume responsibility for the executed projects.	
Communication	Communicate clearly and effectively in oral, written and graphical formats, interacting with different types of audiences.	
Teamworking	Appraise the importance of teamworking and participate actively and effectively in multidisciplinary teams.	