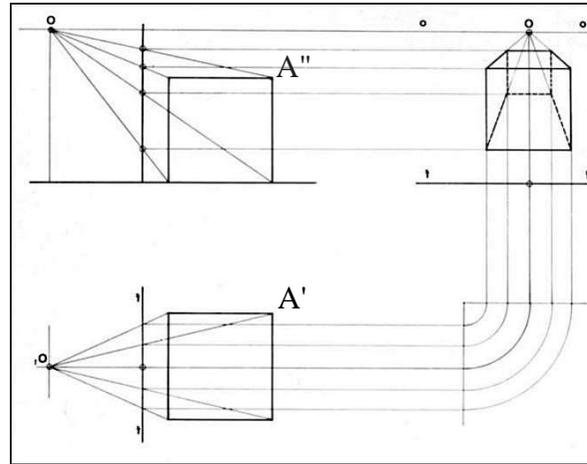
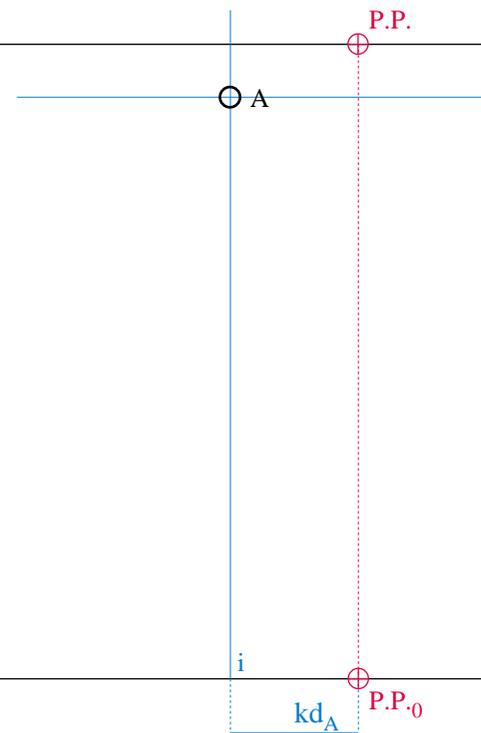
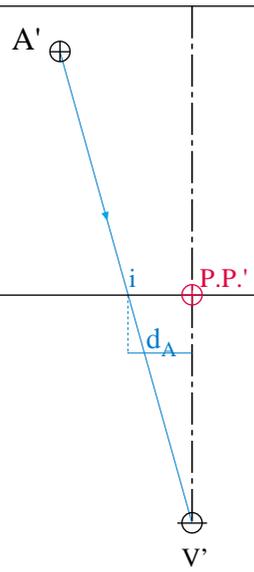


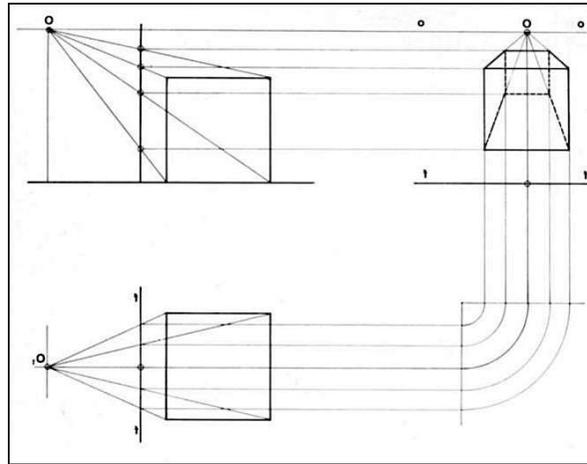
L.O.

L.T.



t₁Q.P.

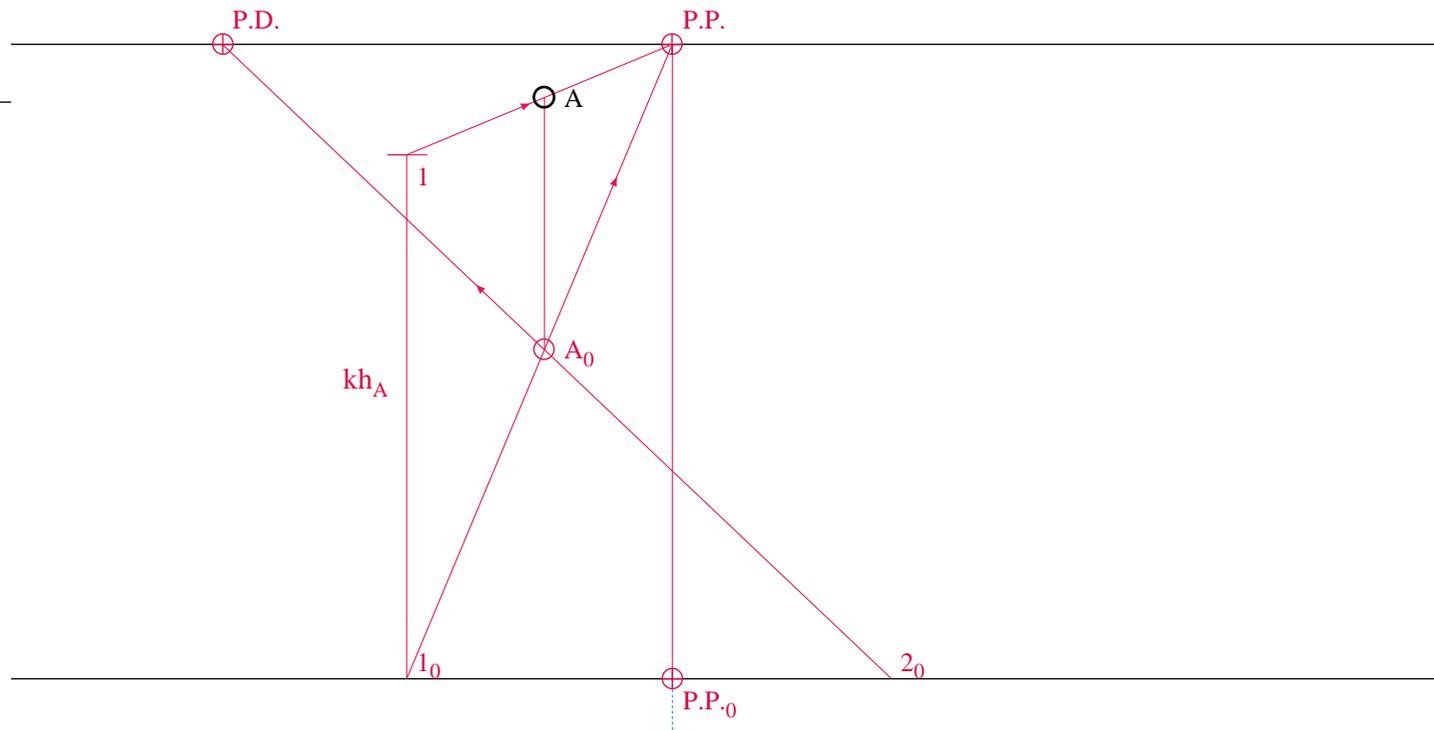
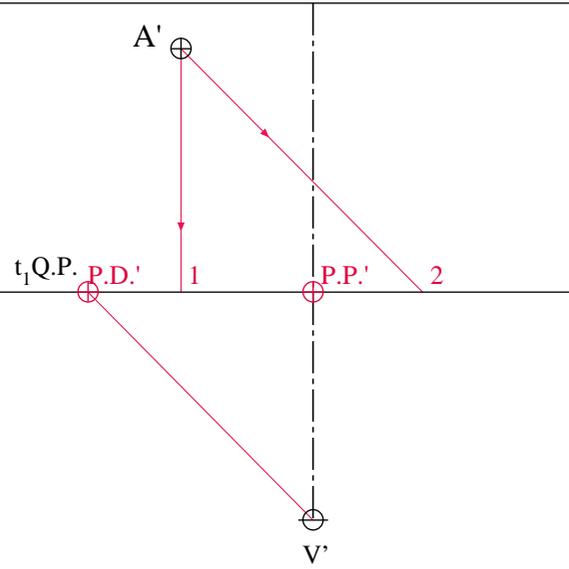




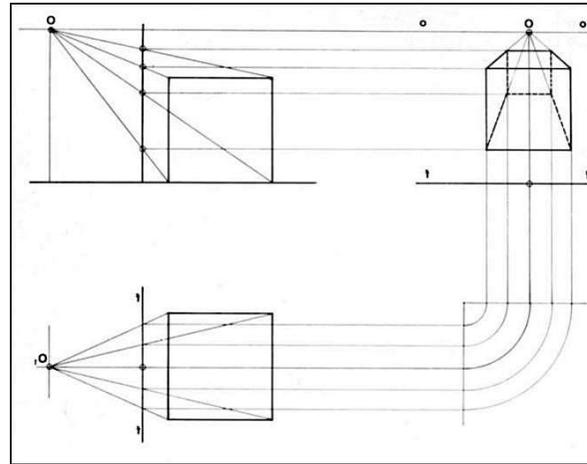
L.O.

$A'' \oplus$ h_A

L.T.



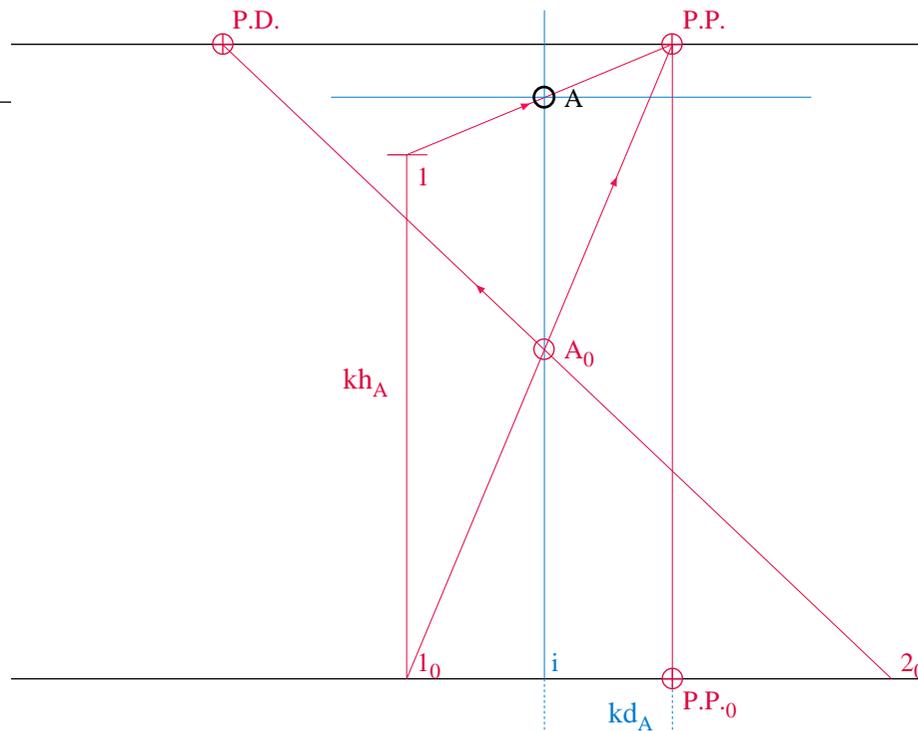
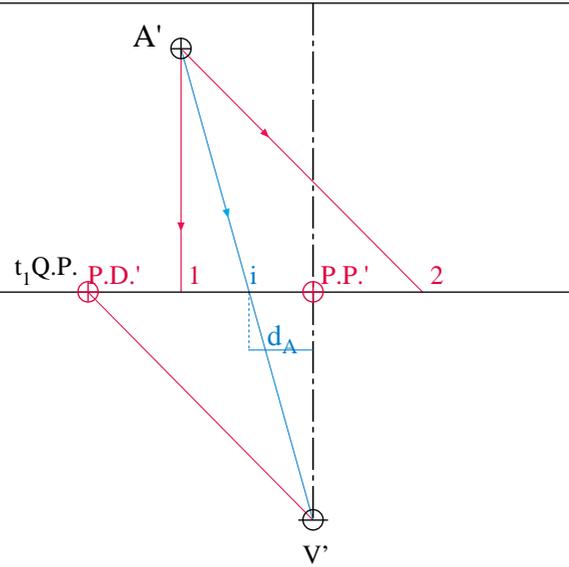
Sovrapposizione
delle immagini ottenute
con i due metodi



L.O.

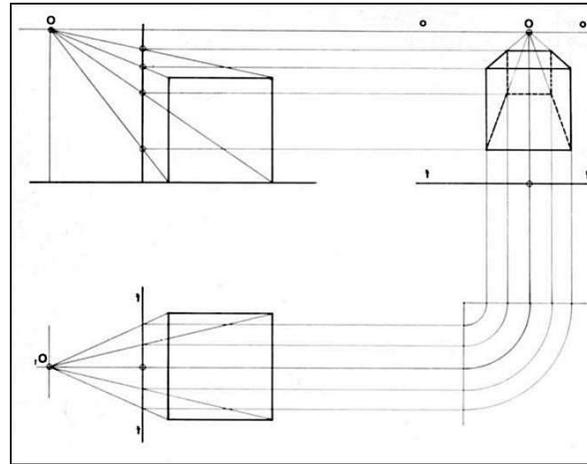
$A'' \oplus$ h_A

L.T.



Riduzione della ridondanza delle rette rispetto alle quali il punto A è punto di incidenza comune.

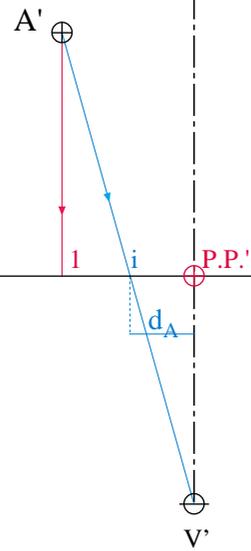
Tale metodo ibrido costituisce appunto il metodo del taglio dei raggi visuali.



L.O.

A'' ⊕ h_A

L.T.



t_1 Q.P.

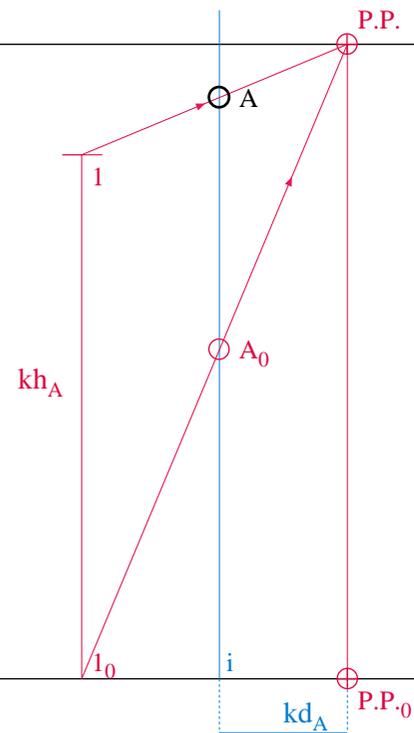
1

i

P.P.'

d_A

V'



P.P.

A

kh_A

A_0

1

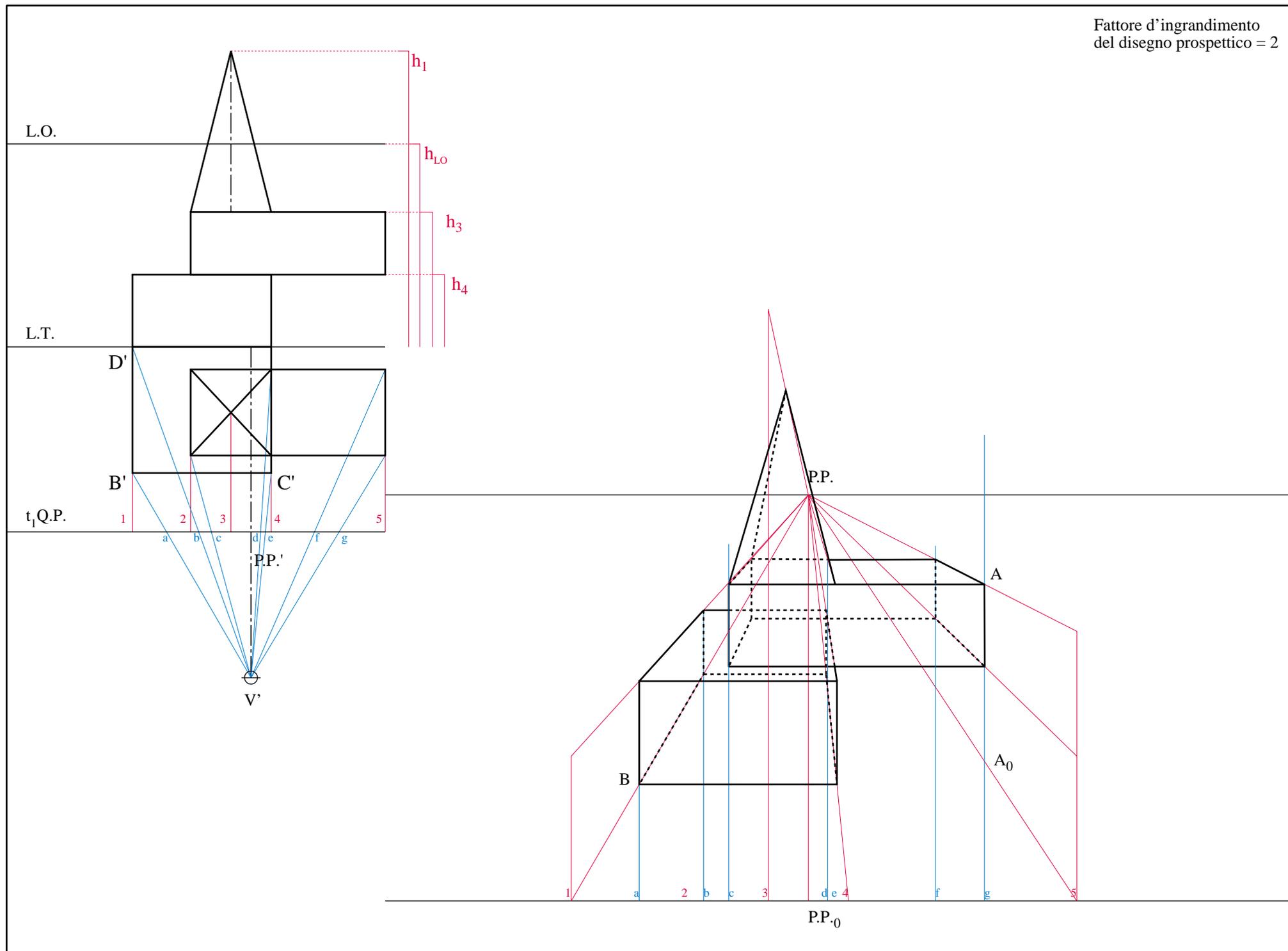
i

kd_A

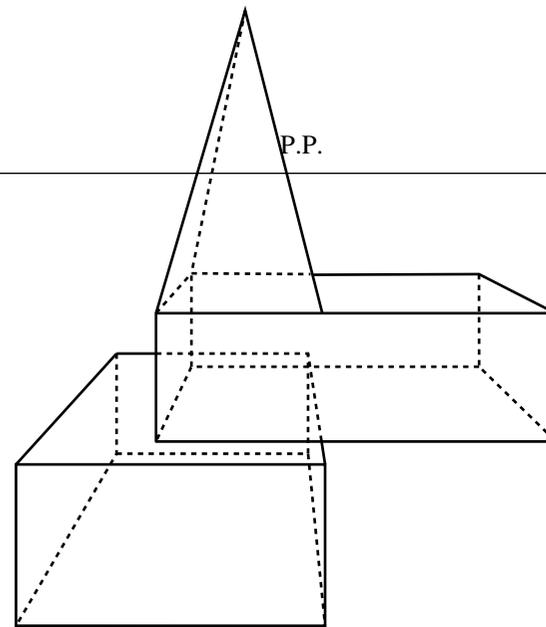
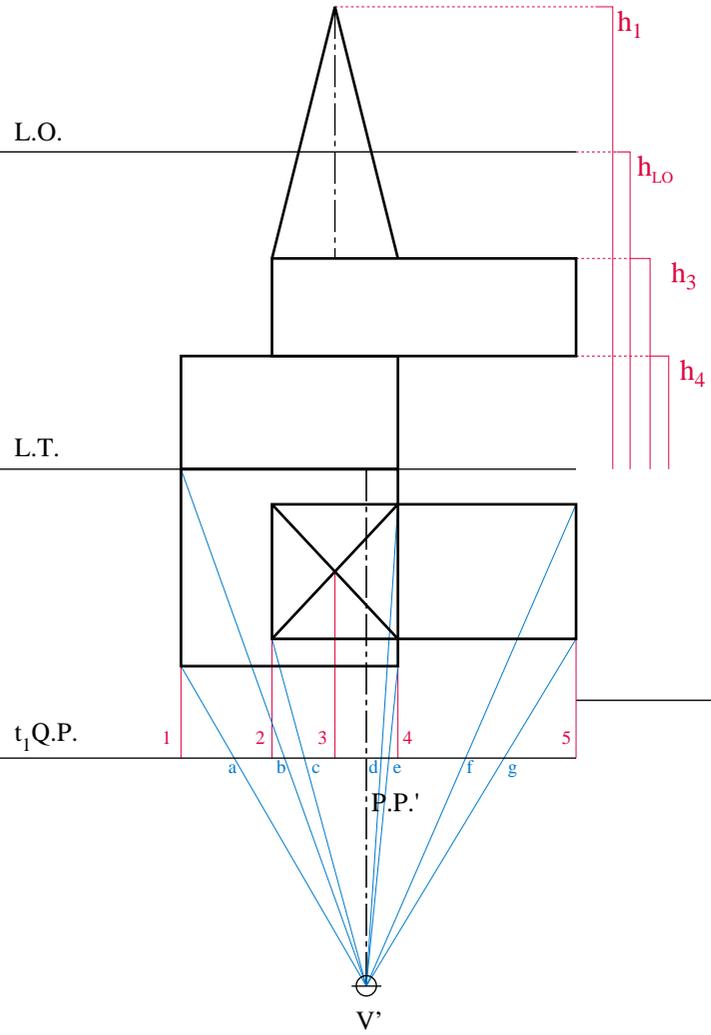
P.P.₀

A_{10}

Fattore d'ingrandimento
del disegno prospettico = 2

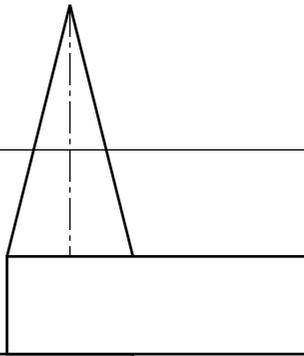


Fattore d'ingrandimento
del disegno prospettico = 2

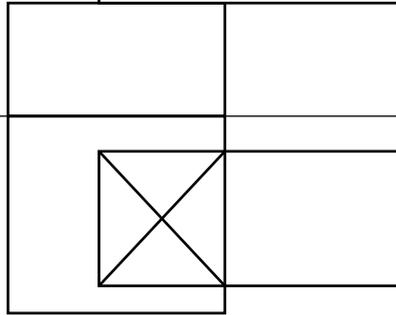


$P.P._0$

L.O.



L.T.



t₁Q.P.

⊕
V'

P.P.