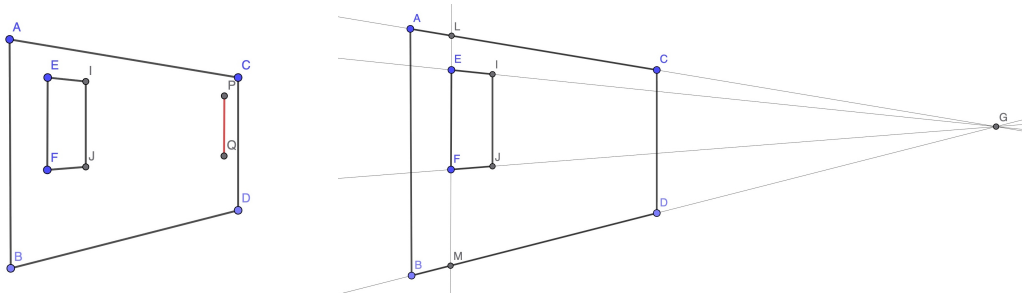
Problem 2 solution: The drawing on the left shows only the necessary pieces of the given drawing, namely the front wall and the window. It also shows the window edge symmetric to EF that we intend to draw. On the right, we have added support lines to show the vanishing point of the horizontal edges.



To find PQ we start by intersecting the two diagonals $AD \cdot BC$ to find the center K of the wall. Extending EF vertically, mark where it hits AC and BD as L and M respectively.

The symmetry requires that in real life, L, M, N and O will be points of a rectangle whose center is the same as the center of the wall. Therefore, we can find N by intersecting the ray MK with AC. Similarly, we define $O = LK \cdot BD$. Once we have the line NO it's easy to draw PQ by cutting it off at the images of horizontals (lines through G). Thus $P = NO \cdot IG$ and $Q = NO \cdot JG$.