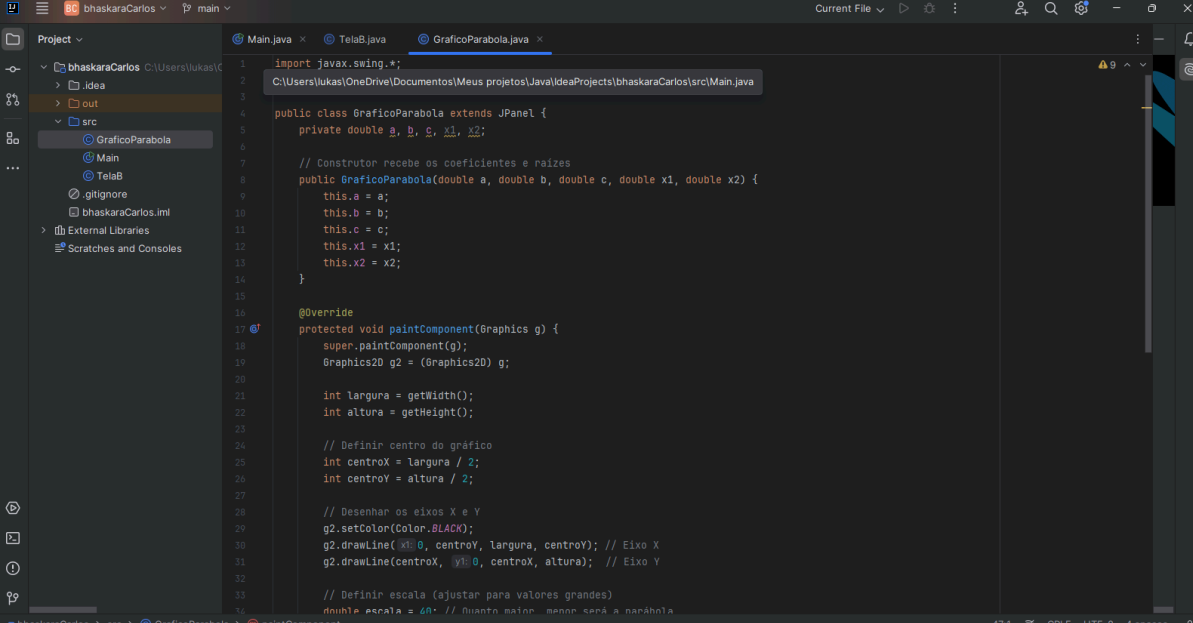


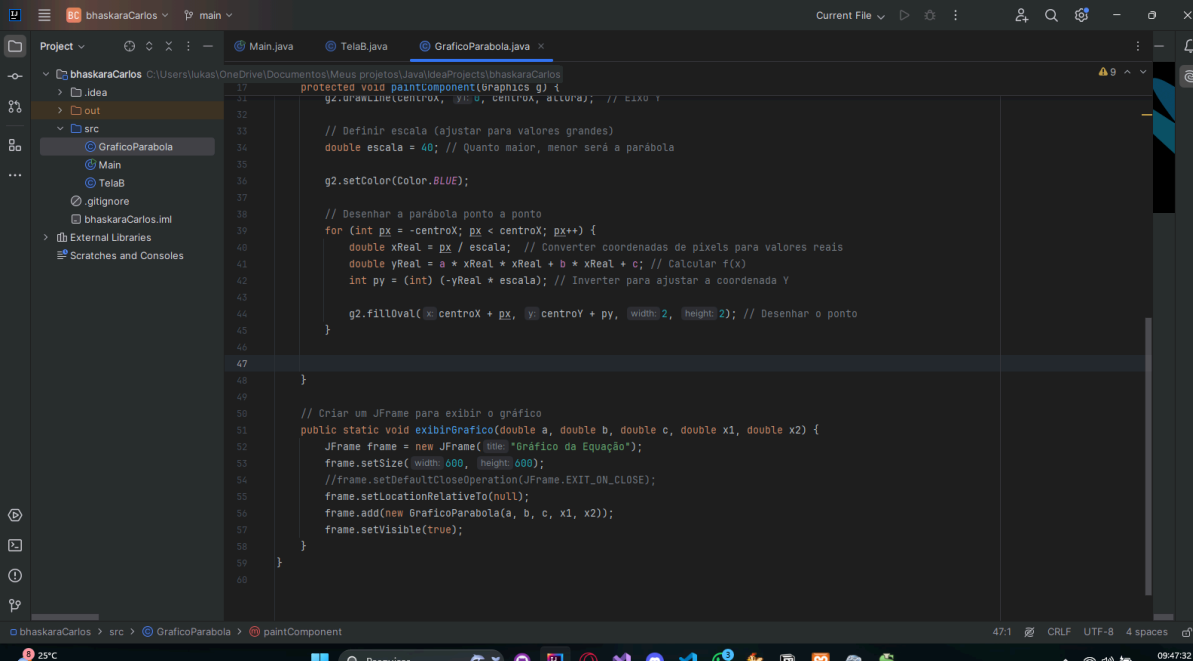
atvd bhaskara Lukas R. Bariani

<https://github.com/LukasBariani/Java/tree/main/IdeaProjects/bhaskaraCarlos>

classe para fazer o grafico da parabola

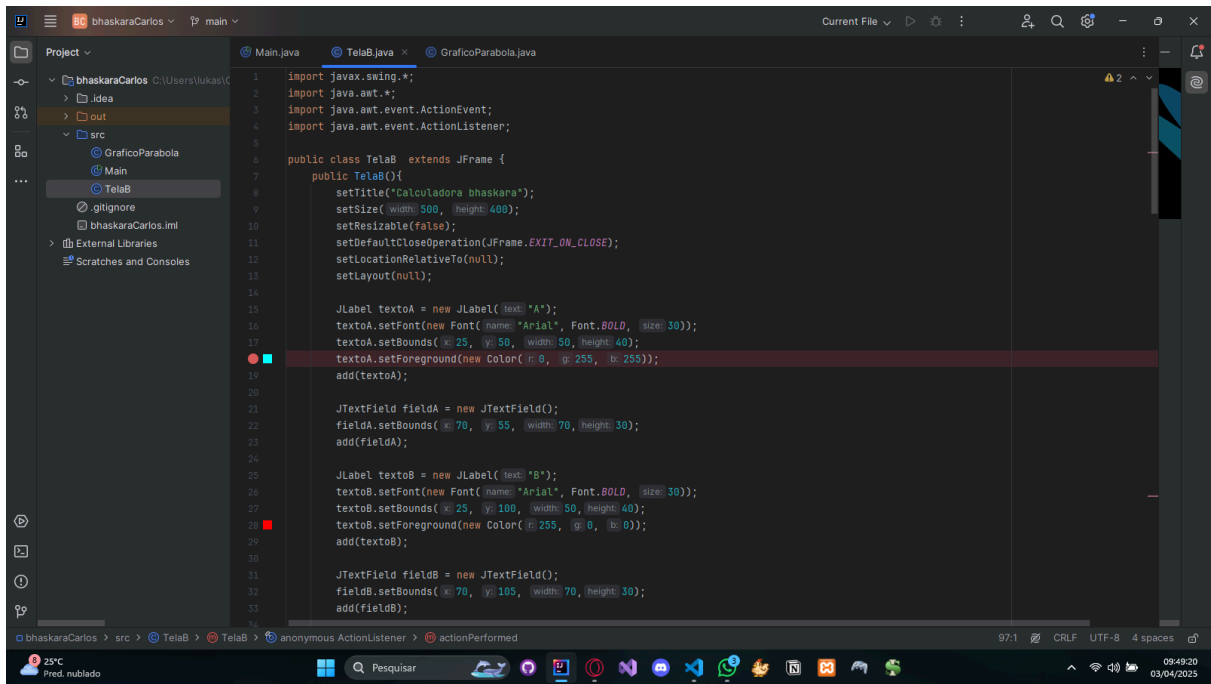


```
1 import javax.swing.*;
2
3 public class GraficoParabola extends JPanel {
4     private double a, b, c, x1, x2;
5
6     // Construtor recebe os coeficientes e raizes
7     public GraficoParabola(double a, double b, double c, double x1, double x2) {
8         this.a = a;
9         this.b = b;
10        this.c = c;
11        this.x1 = x1;
12        this.x2 = x2;
13    }
14
15
16    @Override
17    protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
18        super.paintComponent(g);
19        Graphics2D g2 = (Graphics2D) g;
20
21        int largura = getWidth();
22        int altura = getHeight();
23
24        // Definir centro do gráfico
25        int centroX = largura / 2;
26        int centroY = altura / 2;
27
28        // Desenhar os eixos X e Y
29        g2.setColor(Color.BLACK);
30        g2.drawLine(x1, 0, centroX, largura, centroY); // Eixo X
31        g2.drawLine(centroX, y1, 0, centroX, altura); // Eixo Y
32
33        // Definir escala (ajustar para valores grandes)
34        double escala = 40; // Quanto maior, menor será a parábola
35    }
36
37    // Criar um JFrame para exibir o gráfico
38    public static void exibirGrafico(double a, double b, double c, double x1, double x2) {
39        JFrame frame = new JFrame("Gráfico da Equação");
40        frame.setSize(600, 600);
41        //frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
42        frame.setLocationRelativeTo(null);
43        frame.add(new GraficoParabola(a, b, c, x1, x2));
44        frame.setVisible(true);
45    }
46
47 }
```

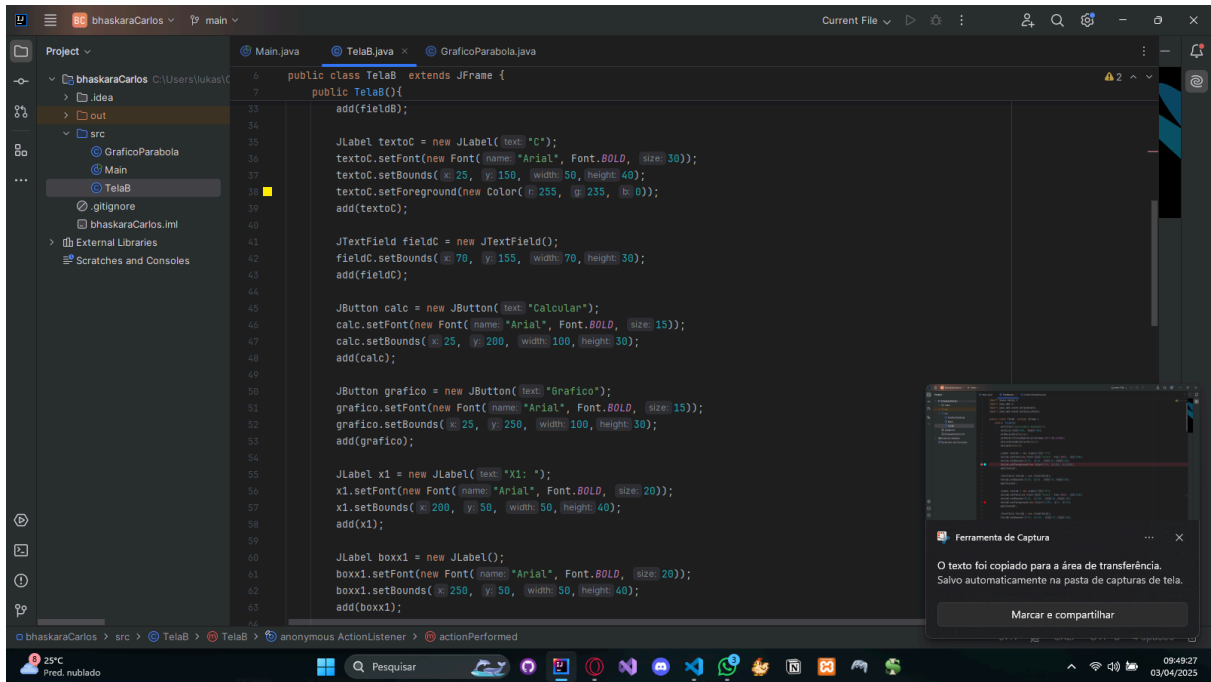


```
17 protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
18     g2.drawLine(centroX, y1, 0, centroX, altura); // Eixo Y
19
20     // Definir escala (ajustar para valores grandes)
21     double escala = 40; // Quanto maior, menor será a parábola
22
23     g2.setColor(Color.BLUE);
24
25     // Desenhar a parábola ponto a ponto
26     for (int px = -centroX; px < centroX; px++) {
27         double xReal = px / escala; // Converter coordenadas de pixels para valores reais
28         double yReal = a * xReal * xReal + b * xReal + c; // Calcular f(x)
29         int py = (int) (-yReal * escala); // Inverter para ajustar a coordenada y
30
31         g2.fillOval((x)centroX + px, y)centroY + py, (width)2, (height)2); // Desenhar o ponto
32     }
33
34     // Criar um JFrame para exibir o gráfico
35     public static void exibirGrafico(double a, double b, double c, double x1, double x2) {
36         JFrame frame = new JFrame("Gráfico da Equação");
37         frame.setSize(600, 600);
38         //frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
39         frame.setLocationRelativeTo(null);
40         frame.add(new GraficoParabola(a, b, c, x1, x2));
41         frame.setVisible(true);
42     }
43
44 }
```

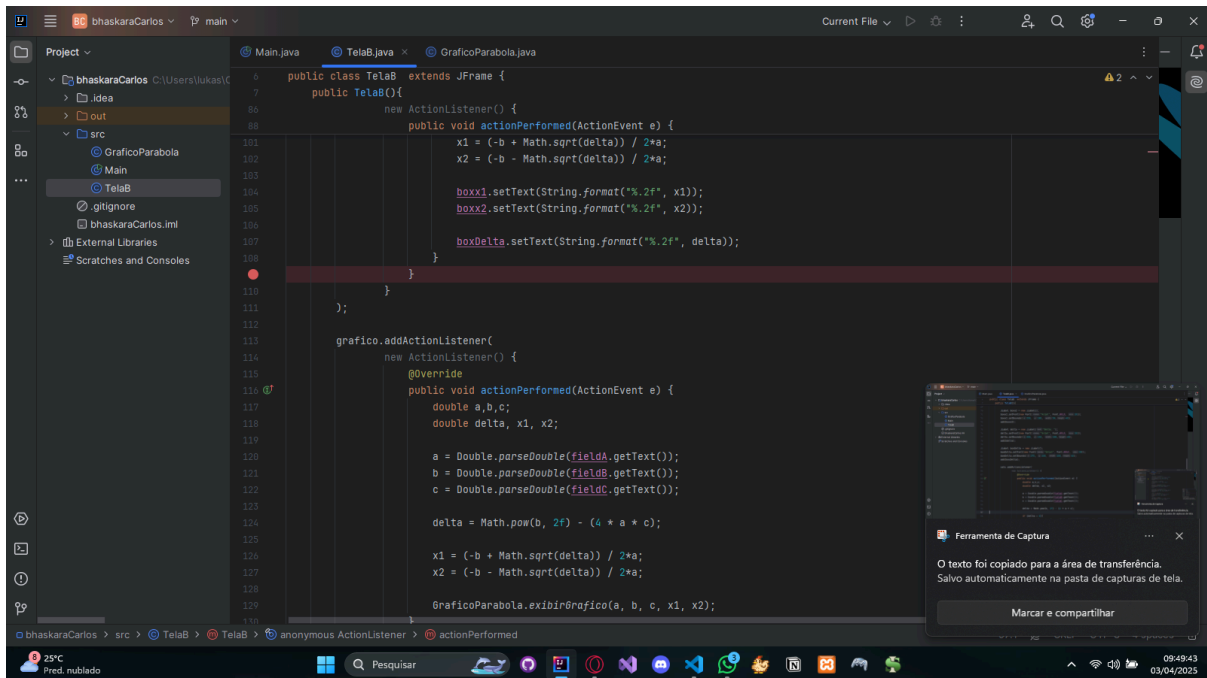
classe para a tela principal



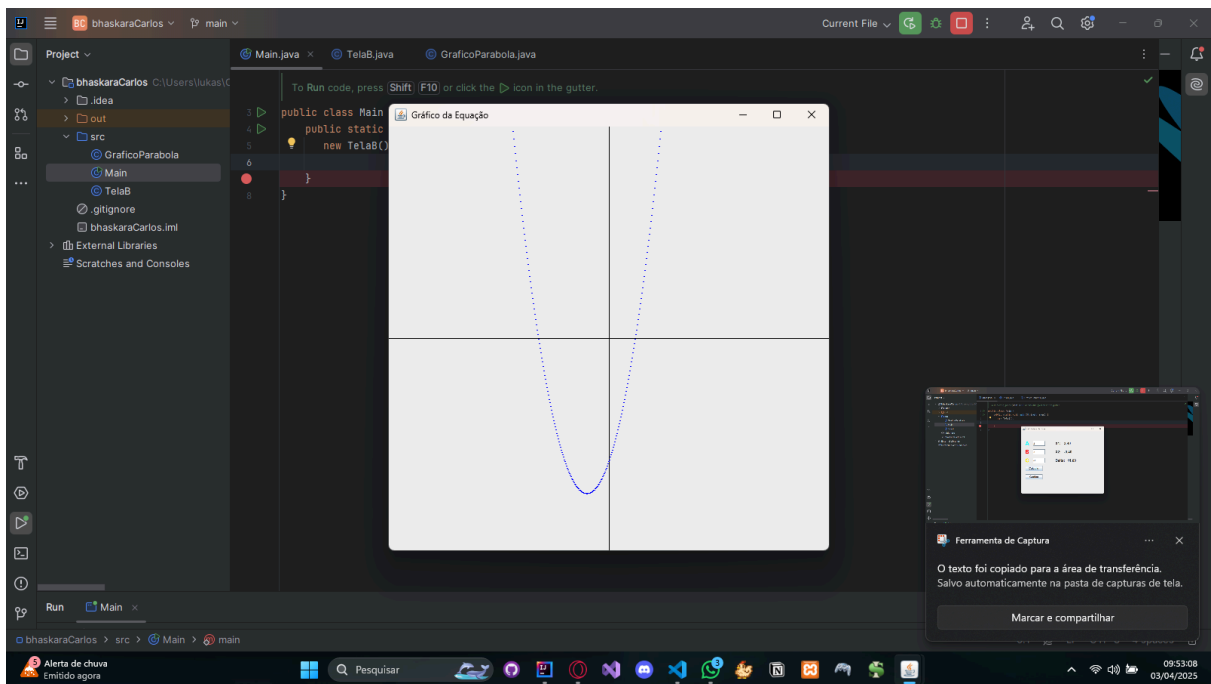
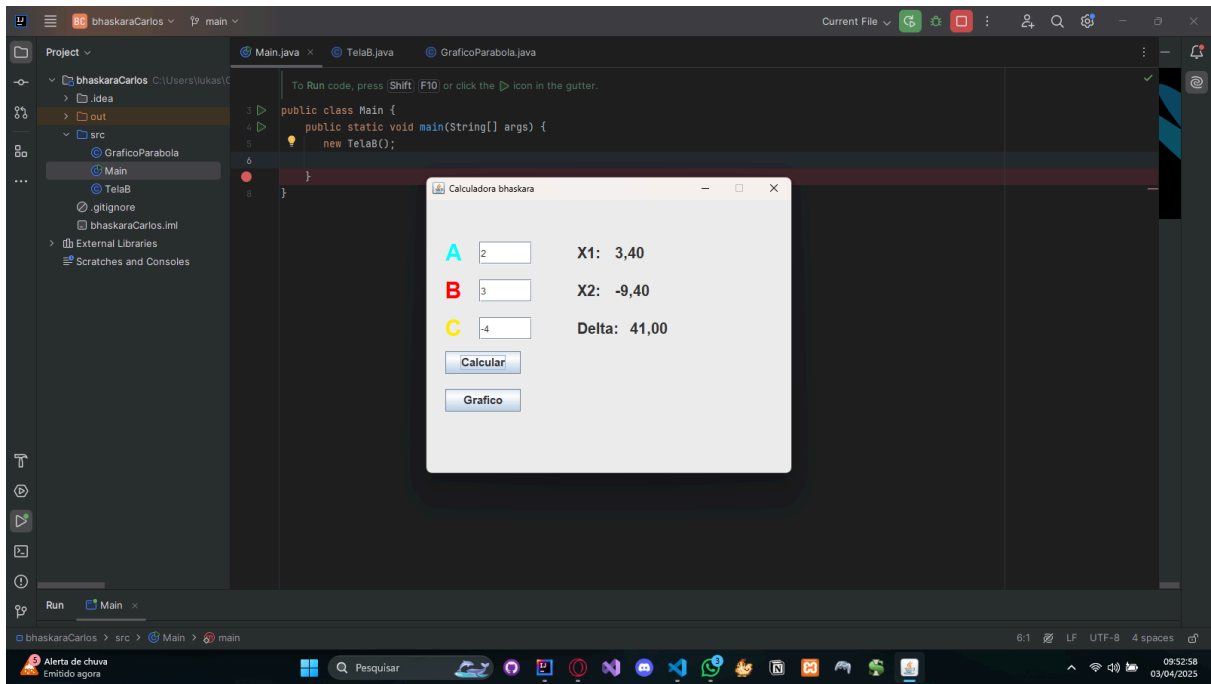
```
1 import javax.swing.*;
2 import java.awt.*;
3 import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
4 import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
5
6 public class TelaB extends JFrame {
7     public TelaB(){
8         setTitle("Calculadora bhaskara");
9         setSize( width: 500, height: 400);
10        setResizable(false);
11        setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
12        setLocationRelativeTo(null);
13        setLayout(null);
14
15        JLabel textoA = new JLabel( text: "A");
16        textoA.setFont(new Font( name: "Arial", Font.BOLD, size: 30));
17        textoA.setBounds( x: 25, y: 50, width: 50, height: 40);
18        textoA.setForeground(new Color( r: 0, g: 255, b: 255));
19        add(textoA);
20
21        JTextField fieldA = new JTextField();
22        fieldA.setBounds( x: 70, y: 55, width: 70, height: 30);
23        add(fieldA);
24
25        JLabel textoB = new JLabel( text: "B");
26        textoB.setFont(new Font( name: "Arial", Font.BOLD, size: 30));
27        textoB.setBounds( x: 25, y: 100, width: 50, height: 40);
28        textoB.setForeground(new Color( r: 255, g: 0, b: 0));
29        add(textoB);
30
31        JTextField fieldB = new JTextField();
32        fieldB.setBounds( x: 70, y: 105, width: 70, height: 30);
33        add(fieldB);
34    }
35}
```



```
35
36 public class TelaB extends JFrame {
37     public TelaB(){
38         add(fieldB);
39
40         JLabel textoC = new JLabel( text: "C");
41         textoC.setFont(new Font( name: "Arial", Font.BOLD, size: 30));
42         textoC.setBounds( x: 25, y: 150, width: 50, height: 40);
43         textoC.setForeground(new Color( r: 255, g: 255, b: 0));
44         add(textoC);
45
46         JTextField fieldC = new JTextField();
47         fieldC.setBounds( x: 70, y: 155, width: 70, height: 30);
48         add(fieldC);
49
50         JButton calc = new JButton( text: "Calcular");
51         calc.setFont(new Font( name: "Arial", Font.BOLD, size: 15));
52         calc.setBounds( x: 25, y: 200, width: 100, height: 30);
53         add(calc);
54
55         JButton grafico = new JButton( text: "Grafico");
56         grafico.setFont(new Font( name: "Arial", Font.BOLD, size: 15));
57         grafico.setBounds( x: 25, y: 250, width: 100, height: 30);
58         add(grafico);
59
60         JLabel x1 = new JLabel( text: "X1: ");
61         x1.setFont(new Font( name: "Arial", Font.BOLD, size: 20));
62         x1.setBounds( x: 200, y: 50, width: 50, height: 40);
63         add(x1);
64
65         JLabel boxx1 = new JLabel();
66         boxx1.setFont(new Font( name: "Arial", Font.BOLD, size: 20));
67         boxx1.setBounds( x: 250, y: 50, width: 50, height: 40);
68         add(boxx1);
69     }
70 }
```

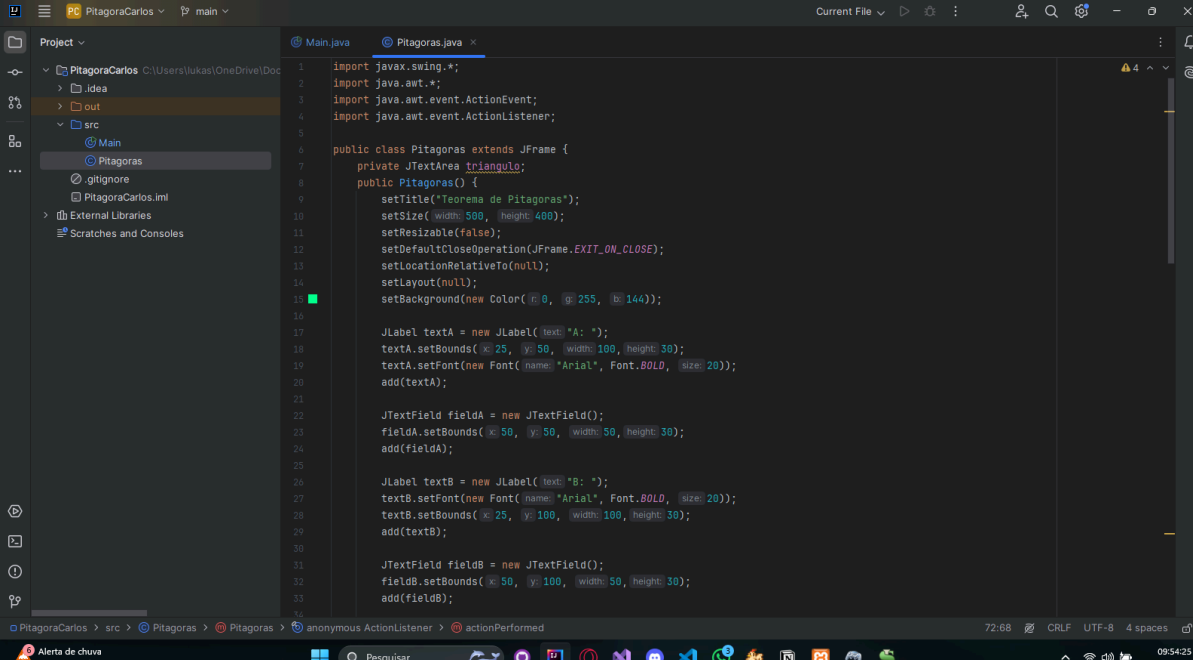


Funcionando

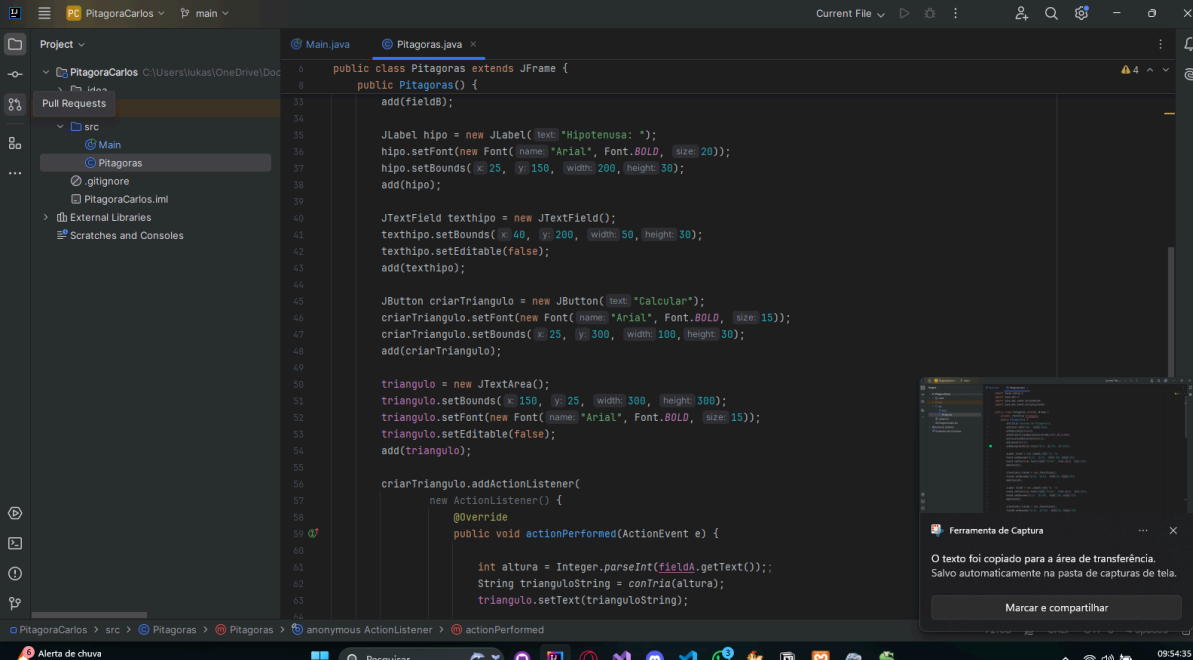


Atvd pitagora

<https://github.com/LukasBariani/Java/tree/main/IdeaProjects/PitagoraCarlos>



```
1 import javax.swing.*;
2 import java.awt.*;
3 import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
4 import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
5
6 public class Pitagoras extends JFrame {
7     private JTextArea triangulo;
8     public Pitagoras() {
9         setTitle("Teorema de Pitagoras");
10        setSize(500, 400);
11        setResizable(false);
12        setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
13        setLocationRelativeTo(null);
14        setLayout(null);
15        setBackground(new Color(0, 0, 255, 0.144));
16
17        JLabel textA = new JLabel("A: ");
18        textA.setBounds(25, 50, 100, 30);
19        textA.setFont(new Font("Arial", Font.BOLD, 20));
20        add(textA);
21
22        JTextField fieldA = new JTextField();
23        fieldA.setBounds(50, 50, 50, 30);
24        add(fieldA);
25
26        JLabel textB = new JLabel("B: ");
27        textB.setBounds(25, 100, 100, 30);
28        textB.setFont(new Font("Arial", Font.BOLD, 20));
29        add(textB);
30
31        JTextField fieldB = new JTextField();
32        fieldB.setBounds(50, 100, 50, 30);
33        add(fieldB);
34    }
35}
```



```
35
36 public class Pitagoras extends JFrame {
37     public Pitagoras() {
38         add(fieldB);
39
40        JLabel hipo = new JLabel("Hipotenusa: ");
41        hipo.setBounds(25, 150, 100, 30);
42        hipo.setFont(new Font("Arial", Font.BOLD, 20));
43        add(hipo);
44
45        JTextField texthipo = new JTextField();
46        texthipo.setBounds(50, 150, 50, 30);
47        texthipo.setEditable(false);
48        add(texthipo);
49
50        JButton criarTriangulo = new JButton("Calcular");
51        criarTriangulo.setBounds(25, 300, 100, 30);
52        criarTriangulo.setFont(new Font("Arial", Font.BOLD, 15));
53        add(criarTriangulo);
54
55        triangulo = new JTextArea();
56        triangulo.setBounds(150, 25, 300, 300);
57        triangulo.setFont(new Font("Arial", Font.BOLD, 15));
58        triangulo.setEditable(false);
59        add(triangulo);
60
61        criarTriangulo.addActionListener(
62            new ActionListener() {
63                @Override
64                public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
65                    int altura = Integer.parseInt(fieldA.getText());
66                    String trianguloString = contria(altura);
67                    triangulo.setText(trianguloString);
68                }
69            }
70        );
71    }
72}
```

