→ Curva de Bézier

- Algumas propriedades da curra de Bérier são:
- · A curva de Bésier e uma curva politimental expressa como untrespolação limae entre alguno pontos representativos, cha mados "ponto de controle";
- " É oma cuva untéreada em diversos aplicações gráficas coma O Illustrator, Frechand , etc , e em formalos de imagem velorial
- " Ease tipo de cuma também pode originar "Superficies de Bésser", barbante utilisados em madrlogem tridimiensismol, anima ção, dusign de produmo, etc.

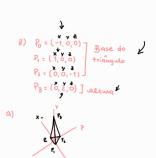


PK = (1-t)2. po + 2t (1-t). p1 + p2 · t2

* utilita-se a equação cúbica quando se tem 4 pontos.

$P_{\kappa} = (1\!\!-\!\!\epsilon)^3 \cdot \rho o + 3\tau \cdot (1\!\!-\!\!t)^2 \cdot \rho_1 + 3t^2 \cdot (1\!\!-\!\!\epsilon) \cdot \rho_2 + t^3 \cdot \rho_3$

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 \begin{aligned} & \mathcal{C}_{n} = \text{quantial O1 dia diams} \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 0, 2 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 0, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1 \right) \\ & \mathcal{P}_{n} = \left( 1, 1, 1
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(0,0,-16) d=16 e SEMPRC +!

$$P_{5} = \begin{bmatrix}
46 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 16 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 116
\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\ 52 \\ 0 \\ 16
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{0} = \begin{bmatrix}
-1 \\ 0 \\ 0
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\ -1 \\ 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_{p^0} = \frac{x \cdot d}{2 + d} = \frac{(-1) \cdot 16}{0 + 16} = \frac{-16}{46} = -1$$

$$y_{p0} = \frac{y \cdot d}{2 \cdot d} = \frac{0 \cdot 16}{0 + 16} = \frac{0}{16} = \emptyset$$