FERRA REYALDI
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4 REGA - UTS GRAFIKA KOMPUTER
BAGIAN A

1) Rotasi 45° techaday Mik origin (0,0)

a. misal Tadalah matriks 2x3 untuk segiliga disaal

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} X_{A} & X_{B} & X_{C} \\ Y_{A} & Y_{B} & Y_{C} \end{bmatrix}, T' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos q50 & -\sin q5^{\circ} \\ \sin q5^{\circ} & \cos q5^{\circ} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0-0 & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} \\ 0+0 & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Jak. A'(0.0), B'(0. NZ), C'(3/2 NZ, 3/2 NZ.

b. Rotari 45° terhaday link P(-1,-1)

$$T' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 45^{\circ} & -\sin 45^{\circ} \\ \sin 45^{\circ} & \cos 45^{\circ} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 - (-1) & 1 - (-1) & 5 - (-1) \\ 0 - (-1) & 1 - (-1) & 2 - (-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ -1 + \sqrt{2} & -1 + \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Jack, A'(-1,-1+N2), B'(-1,-1+2N2), C'(-1+3/2N2,-1+3/2N2)

2) Agar litik C telap saat stilakukan pemberaran, maka litik C hanut menjadi pivot. C pembesaran 2 tali terhadap litik C (5,2)).

misal T matriks semua lifik di segiliga.

T= 
$$\begin{bmatrix} X_k & X_k & X_c \end{bmatrix}$$
 =  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -4 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -10-0 & -8-0 & 0+0 \\ 0+(-4) & 0-2 & 0+0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 & 5 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jak fifik-lifelik setdah pembesar adalah A'(-5,-2), B'(-3,0), C'(5,2).

3 Godlen gais I adalah m dengan lihik potong terhadap sawku  $\gamma$  da (0,6)

Persamaan garis: y-b = m(x-0) y = mx + b C = 15...

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1} = \frac{2 \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} \times \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{2 \cdot \sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \cdot \sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{\cos 2\theta = \frac{\cos 2\theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 - \ln^2 \theta}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}$$

Rumus datar Pencerminan terhadop garis L.

misal ada hhk A yang dicuminkan dungan Xa sebagai abois dan Ya sebagai ordinat.

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{A}' \\ Y_{A}' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1-m^2}{1+m^2} & \frac{2m}{m^2+1} \\ \frac{2m}{m^2+1} & -\frac{1-m^2}{1+m^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{A} \\ Y_{A} - b_{m} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

Untik mencan jumakan berupa matriks, maka hanut diperhatikan

schip prices your terjact dan wenningarten homogenous coordinates.

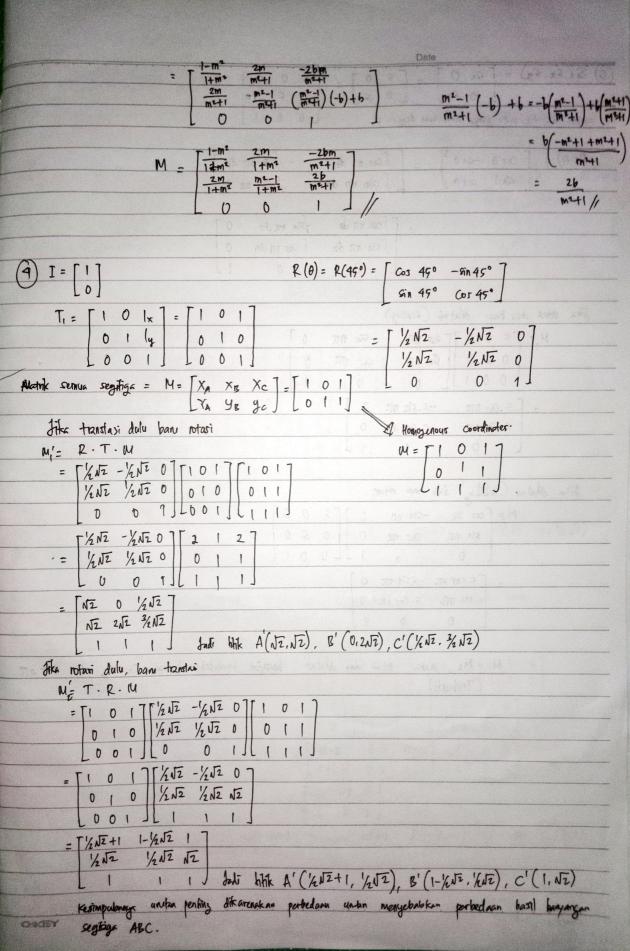
schings protective adalah:

missi W addeh matrik haril. make M = Translari Akhir · Reflekti · Translari Avad.

Translagi Aux | = 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -b \end{bmatrix}$$
 | Reflets i =  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1-m^2}{1+m^2} & \frac{2m}{m^4+1} & 0 \\ \frac{2m}{m^4+1} & \frac{m^4-1}{1+m^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1-m^2}{1+m^2} & \frac{2m}{m^2+1} & 0 \\ \frac{2m}{m^2+1} & \frac{m^2-1}{1+m^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1-m^2}{1+m^2} & \frac{2m}{m^2+1} & 0 \\ \frac{2m}{m^2+1} & \frac{m^2-1}{1+m^2} & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Date

(b) 
$$S(Sx, Sy) = [Sx 0] = [S 0] = [S 0 0]$$
  
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 $[Sx, Sy] = [Sx 0] = [Sx 0] = [Sx 0]$ 

$$R(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \eta & -\sin \eta \\ -\sin \eta & \cos \eta \end{bmatrix}$$

Jika rotais dulu banı dilatais (scaling)

[ 0 0 1]

Jika shatai (schlig) dulu banı rotasi.

 $M_1 = M_2$ , maka notasi dan dilatasi bersifat komutzlif ketika Sx = Sy dan  $\Theta = n\pi C$ . (Terbukli).

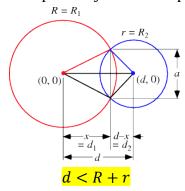
#### UTS GRAFIKA KOMPUTER BAGIAN B

```
#Nama: Ferza Revaldi
#NIM: 09021281924060
#UTS Grafika Komputer
#Import library yang dibutuhkan
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
#Method untuk melakukan dilatasi
def scaling(radius, scale):
  return radius*scale
#Method mencari jarak titik pusat antara dua lingkaran
def distance (x1, y1, x2, y2):
  return math.sqrt(math.pow(x1-x2, 2) + math.pow(y1-y2, 2))
#Input Jari-jari lingkaran
radius = float(input("Jari-jari lingkaran: "))
#Input 3 titik pusat lingkaran
points = np.array([[0,0], [0,0], [0,0]])
for x in range(3):
  points[x,0] = float(input('nilai x pada titik pusat lingkaran C{}: '.
format(x+1))
  points[x,1] = float(input('nilai y pada titik pusat lingkaran C{}: '.
format(x+1))
#Menghitung jarak titik pusat masing-masing pasangan lingkaran
distance01 = distance(points[0,0], points[0,1], points[1,0], points[1,1]
distance02 = distance(points[0,0], points[0,1], points[2,0], points[2,1
1)
distance12 = distance(points[1,0], points[1,1], points[2,0], points[2,1
#Nilai Default
isIntersected = False;
iteration = 1;
#Looping untuk melakukan Scaling dan mengecek apakah sudah terjadi iris
while(not(isIntersected) and iteration < 100000):</pre>
  radius = scaling(radius, 2)
  iteration+=1
```

```
if (distance01 < 2 * radius and distance02 < 2 * radius and distance1
2 < 2 * radius):
    isIntersected = True
#Konklusi
if (iteration < 100000):</pre>
  print("Banyak iterasi agar terjadi irisan: {}".format(iteration-1))
  print("Tidak terjadi irisan sampai dengan iterasi ke-
{}".format(iteration-1))
#Pembuatan Koordinat Kartesius
figure, axes = plt.subplots()
axes.axis([-4*radius, 4*radius, -4*radius, 4*radius])
axes.grid(True)
axes.axvline(color="red")
axes.axhline(color="red")
#Pembuatan Objek Lingkaran
circle0 = plt.Circle((points[0,0], points[0,1]), radius, color='g', fil
l=False, label='C1')
circle1 = plt.Circle((points[1,0], points[1,1]), radius, color='b', fil
l=False, label='C2')
circle2 = plt.Circle((points[2,0], points[2,1]), radius, fill=False, la
bel='C3')
axes.set aspect(1)
axes.add artist(circle0)
axes.add artist(circle1)
axes.add artist(circle2)
plt.show()
```

#### Penjelasan Singkat Alur Program:

Untuk mengecek apakah dua buah lingkaran beririsan tidak perlu ditinjau melalui titik pada sisi lingkaran karena hal itu mustahil, mengingat lingkaran memiliki titik sudut yang *unlimited*. Hubungan kedua lingkaran tersebut dapat ditinjau dari titik pusatnya. yaitu:



Irisan terjadi apabila jarak diantara dua titik pusat lingkaran (d) lebih kecil dari jumlah kedua jari-jari lingkaran.

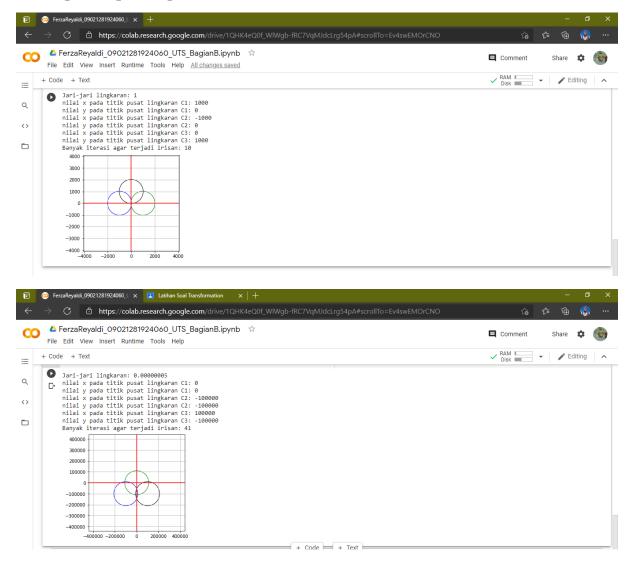
### Alur Program:

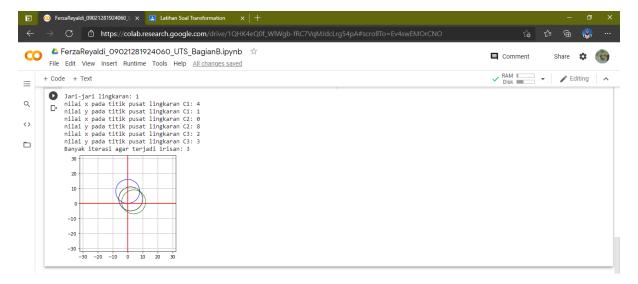
- 1. Input jari-jari (sekali saja, karena jari-jari ketiga lingkaran sama).
- 2. Input titik pusat
- 3. Menghitung jarak titik pusat masing-masing pasangan 2 lingkaran (C1 dan C2, C2 dan C3, C1 dan C3).

## Looping

- 4. Melakukan Scaling (2x).
- 5. Melakukan increment pada nilai n.
- 6. Langkah 4 dan 5 dilakukan terus menerus selama ketiga lingkaran belum saling beririsan.
- 7. Mencetak banyak iterasi
- 8. Menampilkan ilustrasi lingkaran pada koordinat kartesius.

## **Beberapa Sampel Output:**





# Tautan GoogleColab:

 $https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1QHK4eQ0f\_WlWgb-fRC7VqMJdcLrg54pA?usp=sharing$