

Εργαστηρίους 1999 - 2000

Επ. 4

Διάτονος επαναφόρδισ  $t_v = 2015.6 \mu\text{sec}$

μα  $\frac{l}{r}$

Ορθογώνιο  $\Rightarrow t_h = 4.1 \mu\text{sec}$

2)  $B = ?$

$r = 1400$  χρονικόν

$C = 1600$  συγχρόνων

$f = 70 \text{ Hz}$

Μη διανομήν

$$B = \frac{l}{2t_p}$$

$$t = \frac{l}{r} \rightarrow \text{πρόμερη ανατίτιση}$$

$$t = C * r + t_p + r * t_h + t_v$$

$$\frac{l}{70 \text{ Hz}} = 1400 * 1600 * t_p + 1400 * 4.1 * 10^{-6} + 2015.6 * 10^{-6}$$

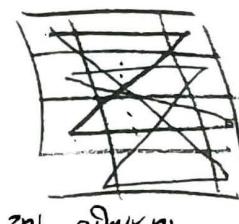
$$t_p = 2.92 \text{ ns}$$

$$B = \frac{l}{2t_p} \Rightarrow B = 271 * 10^6$$

Διανομήν

$$t = C * r + t_p + r * t_h + 2t_v$$

$$t = \frac{2}{r}$$



• Σύγκ.  
• Ηλεκτ.

$$\frac{l}{70 \text{ Hz}} = 1400 * 1600 * t_p + 1400 * 4.1 * 10^{-6} + 2 * 2015.6 * 10^{-6}$$

XDDDD  
ανατίτιση στην οδούνη

$$t_p = 8.39 \text{ ns}$$

$$B = 59 * 10^6$$

8) 32 bit ανα pixel

$$4B = 32 \text{ bit}$$

$$C * r * 4B \approx 9 \text{ MB}$$

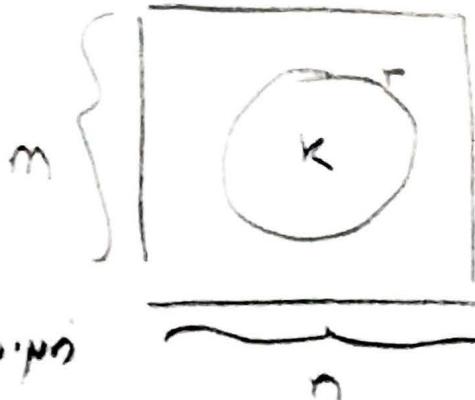
ΛΥΣΗΣ

Εγέρασμα

Πληνεπονητικό χρόνο;?

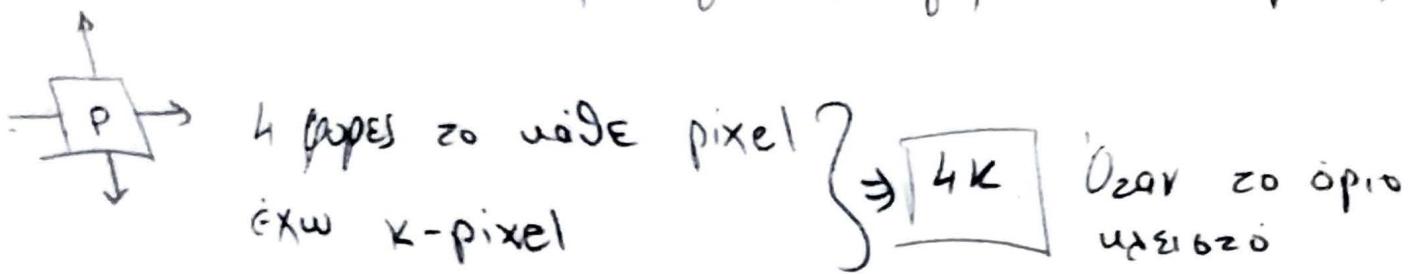
Πληνεπονητικά κώπου;?

Όπως η υπερυποληφή 4fill → πάσι επομένων



4fill

Πληνεπονητικό χρόνο; (Πότε) γραπτό θα γίνεται η ευρεψη  
4fill για να γεμίσουν τα k-pixel)



- Αν ο πότε έχει ανοιχτό τοπεί θα περάσει να έχει  
από το άπιο

- Απα στα τα pixel μας θα αναγράφεται, ,  
 $(n \times m - r) \times k$  που και στην ευρεψη στο κάθε  
pixel.

$$\Rightarrow 4(n \times m - r)$$

Πληνεπονητικά κώπου (Πότε) αναδρόμες υπάρχει ουδέτερη  
κενοτάτη στο γείσμα)

- Αν ο πότε έχει , γραπτό η ευρεψη στην μέση μία  
τηλεοπτική pixel

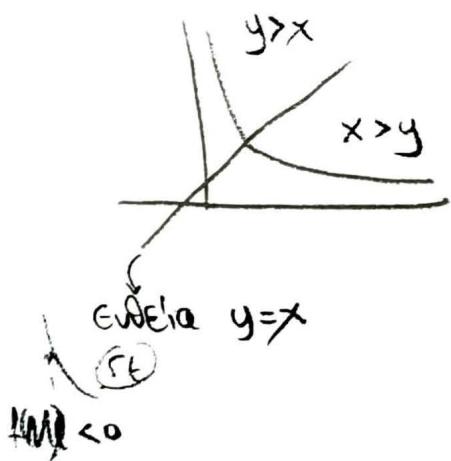
- Αν ο πότε έχει , γραπτό η ευρεψη στην  
μέση μία.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow xy = 10^3 &\Rightarrow y = \frac{1000}{x} \\ xy - 10^3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) = xy - 10^3$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| > \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| = |x| > |y| \quad \begin{array}{c} S \\ N \\ S \\ f(M) > 0 \end{array}$$

Tεριοχή  $y > x$



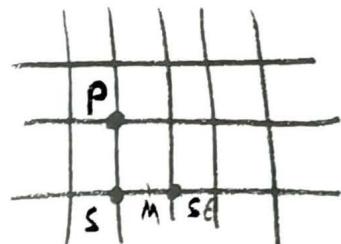
Όταν υπάρχει η εύκλωση  $M(x_0, y_0)$   $M(x + \frac{1}{2}, y - \zeta)$

$$f(M) = (x + \frac{1}{2})(y - \zeta) - 1000$$

$$f(M) = xy - x + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 1000$$

$$f(M) = xy - x + \frac{y}{2} - 1000, s$$

$$\boxed{d = xy - x + \frac{y}{2} - 1000, s}$$



Διαφορά εξιγίων αριθμών βαθμών

Διαφορά  $S(x, y - \zeta)$

$$d = x(y - \zeta) - x + \frac{y - \zeta}{2} - 1000, s = xy - x - x + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 1000, s$$

$$\Rightarrow d' = \boxed{xy - 2x + \frac{y}{2} - 1000, s} \Rightarrow d' - d = -x - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{dS = -x - \frac{1}{2}}$$

Διαφορά  $S(x + \zeta, y - \zeta)$

$$d' = (x + \zeta)(y - \zeta) - x - \frac{y - \zeta}{2} - 1000, s = xy - x + y - \zeta - x + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 1000, s$$

$$d' = \boxed{xy - 2x + y - \frac{y}{2}}$$

$$d' - d = \boxed{y - x - \frac{s}{2} = dS}$$

Dicayopa (classmate) 2<sup>nd</sup> 600000

$$dS = -x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$dSE = y - x - \frac{s}{2}$$

Diagonal SE(x,y-L)

$$dS' = -x - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{diff} = 0 \quad dS \quad dS = 0$$

$$dSE' = y - L - x - \frac{s}{2} \Rightarrow \text{diff} = -1 \quad dS \quad dSE = -1$$

Diagonal SE(x+1,y-L)

$$dS' = -x - L - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{diff} = -1 \quad dSE \quad dS = -1$$

$$dSE = y - L - x - L - \frac{s}{2} \Rightarrow \text{diff} = -2 \quad dSE \quad dSE = -2$$

$$x = L$$

$$y = \frac{1000}{x} \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 1000}$$

$$\boxed{dS = -\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$d = 1000 - L + 500 - 1000, s$$

$$\boxed{d = 498, s}$$

$$dSE = 1000 - \frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow dSE = \frac{2000 - 7}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{dSE = \frac{1993}{2}}$$

while(y > x)

set pixel(x, y, color)

setpixel(y, x, color)

if(d < 0) //SE

$d += dSE$

$dSE -= 2$

$dS -= 1$

$x++, y--$

else //S

$d += dS$

$dSE += 2$

$y--;$

}

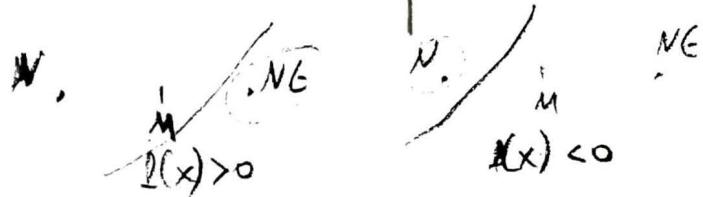
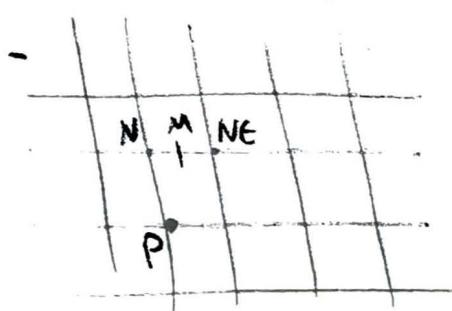
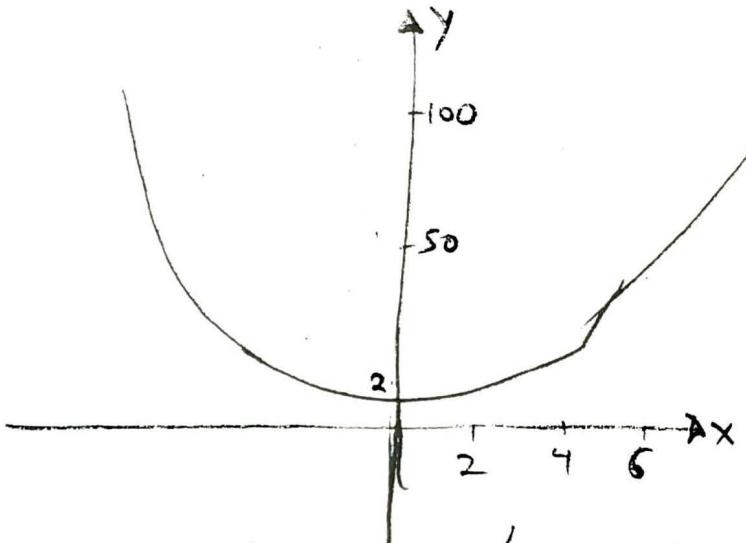
ΑΜΕΑC 2007

$$y = 2x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow y=2$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm 1$$

$$F(P) = y - 2x^2 - 2 = 0$$

- Το γ μερικών ως σημείωσης  
από το x



Περιοχή  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$M\left(x + \frac{1}{2}, y + 1\right), N(x, y + 1), NE(x + 1, y + 1)$$

Διατοπή ωρίων βαθμού.

Διατοπή N(x, y + 1)

$$dN = y + 1 - 2x^2 - 2 \Rightarrow dN = y - 2x^2 - 1$$

Διατοπή NE(x + 1, y + 1)

$$dNE = y + 1 - 2x^2 - 2 - 2 \Rightarrow dNE = y - 2x^2 - 3$$

Διατοπή επίπεδων βαθμού

Διατοπή N(x, y + 1)

$$dN' = y + 1 - 2x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow dN' - dN = 1 = \text{diff}$$

$$dNE' = y + 1 - 2x^2 - 3 \Rightarrow dNE' - dNE = -2 = \text{diff}$$

Διατοπή NE(x + 1, y + 1)

$$dN' = y + 1 - 2x^2 - 2 - 1 \Rightarrow dN' - dN = -2 = \text{diff}$$

$$dNE = y + 1 - 2x^2 - 2 - 3 \Rightarrow dNE' - dNE = -2 = \text{diff}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} dN \\ dN' \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} dNE \\ dN \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} dN' \\ dN \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} dNE \\ dNE' \end{array}$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y=2$$

$$d = y - 2x^2 - 2 \Rightarrow d = 0$$

$$dN = 1, dNe = -2$$

while ( $y < \infty$ )

  setpixel(x, y, color)

  setpixel(-x, y, color)

  if ( $d < 0$ ) { // N

$$d += y - 2x^2 - 1$$

  dN++

  dNe++

  y++;

  } else {

$$d += y - 2x^2 - 3$$

  dN--

  dNe--

  x++

  y++

funkcija omežjuje uporabo

zavojova zvez

črav ovale so pixel

x, y ovale uveljavo -x, y

$$F(x, y) = F(y, x)$$

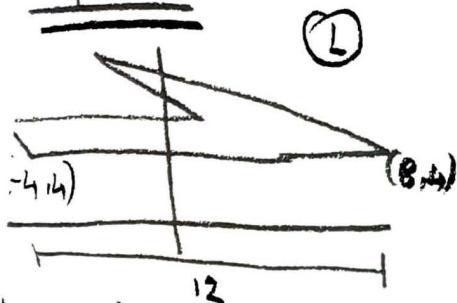
$$y - 2x^2 - 2 = x^2 - 2y^2 - 2$$

$$x^2 = +y^2$$

$$\boxed{x = y}$$

ανατίτρος 98-99

### Εικόνα 3°

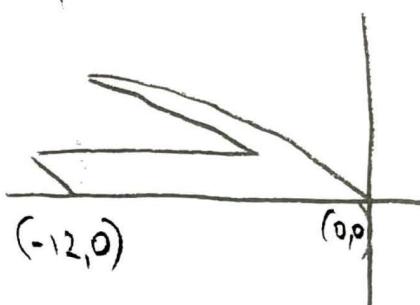


Η αγύνη θέτει  
να μετασχηματίζουμε  
αυτό ①  $\Rightarrow$  ②

τρύπινή ωφελούμε οι από την εικόνα 1  
2 μήνες του σχεδίου είναι 12  
ενώ του ② είναι 8 για πιο μέριο όπα  
θέτει υπομένοντα.

### Εικόνα 1

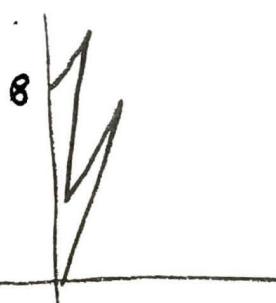
Μετατόπιση:  $T(-8, -4)$



τια να έρθει σενν από  
αν αγάπειν

### Εικόνα 3

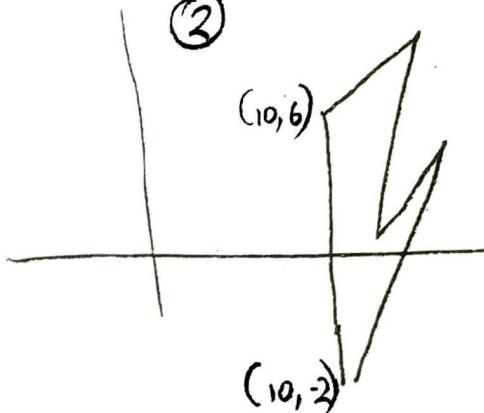
Μετατόπιση:  $S\left(\frac{8}{12}, \frac{8}{12}\right)$



τια έχει το ίδιο σιζε

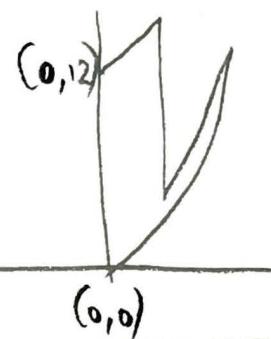
### Εικόνα 1

②



### Εικόνα 2

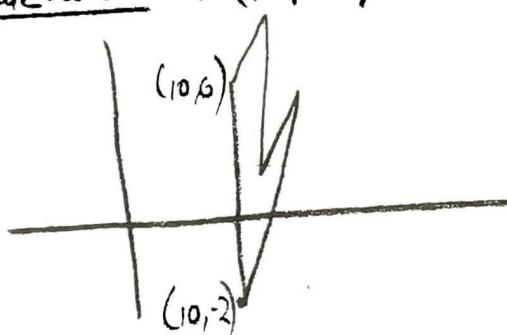
Περιστροφή:  $R(-90^\circ)$



Το περιστρέφειν  
να θέτει σενν ίδια  
περιστροφή με το  
απότομο.

### Εικόνα 4°

Μετατόπιση:  $T(10, -2)$



$$M = T(10, -2) S\left(\frac{8}{12}, \frac{8}{12}\right) R(-90^\circ) T(-8, -4)$$

Lec 98 - 99 Ex. 1 UPTU 3 Answers

$$T \begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L & 0 & dx \\ 0 & L & dy \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x & 0 \\ \sin x & \cos x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} S = \begin{bmatrix} sx & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & sy & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = T(10, -2) S\left(\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{12}\right) R(-90^\circ) T(-8; 4)$$

$$M = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} L & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8/12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8/12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 + L & 0 \\ -L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Matrix multiplication}} \begin{bmatrix} L & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 8/12 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 8/12 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & 0 & +8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8/12 & \frac{22}{3} \\ -8/12 & 0 & \frac{40}{12} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

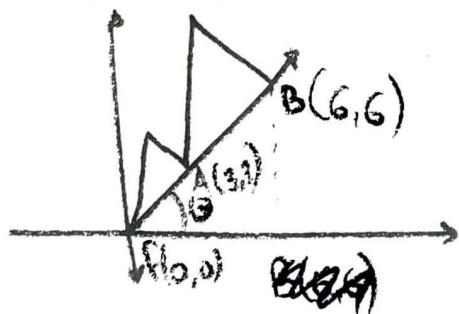
$$\frac{8}{12}(-4) = -\frac{8}{3} + 10 = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$\frac{64}{12} - \frac{24}{12} = \frac{64-24}{12} = \frac{40}{12}$$

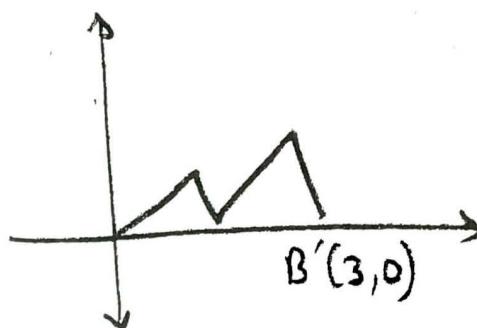
Ex. 32

Defne  $45^\circ$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$\Rightarrow$

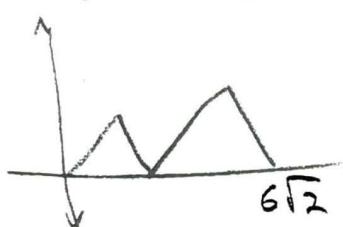


$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$$

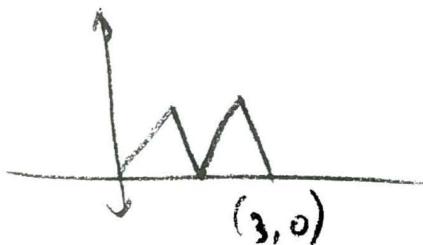
$$\begin{aligned} BR &= \sqrt{6^2 + 6^2} \\ &= \boxed{\sqrt{72}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$R(-45^\circ)$



$$S\left(\frac{3}{6\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3}{6\sqrt{2}}\right) \Rightarrow S\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$$



$\frac{\pi}{4}$

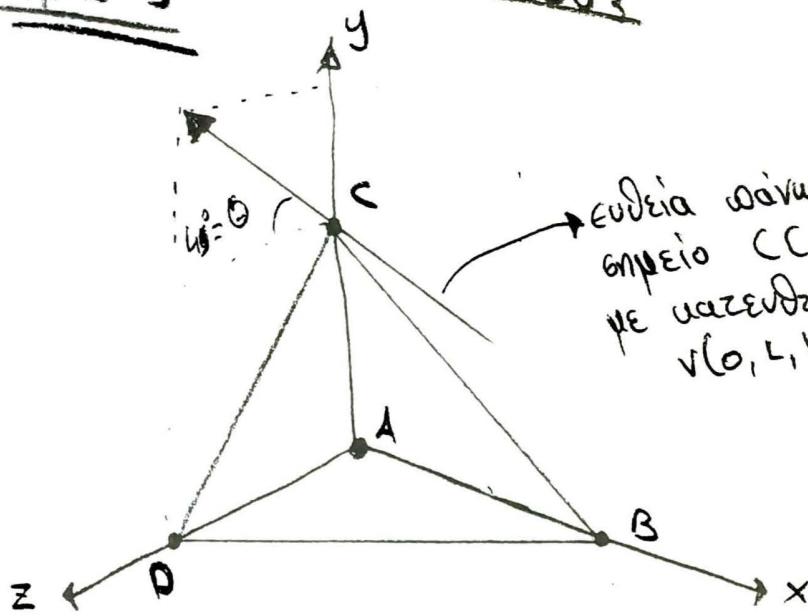
$$M = R(-45^\circ) \cdot S\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_P \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

↓  
A

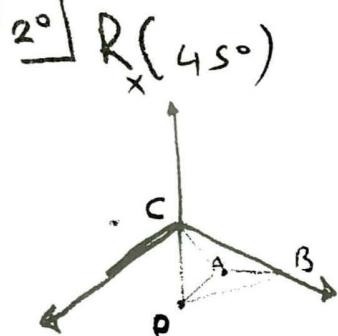
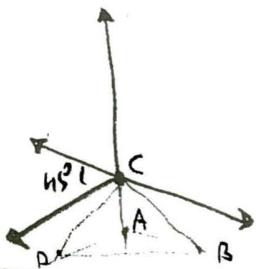


A(0,0,0)  
B(L,0,0)  
C(0,L,0)  
D(0,0,L)

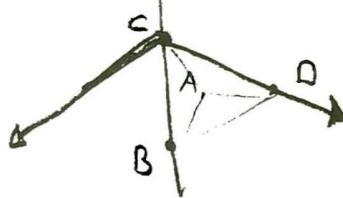
Πρώτη οριγματική 45°

Θα γέρω την εύθεια  
ώστις σε άριθμο  
έτσι ώστε να γίνεται  
σε προσφορά ναι ωστις

$$T(0, -L, 0) \Rightarrow \text{Μετατόπιση} \quad | \quad R_x(45^\circ)$$

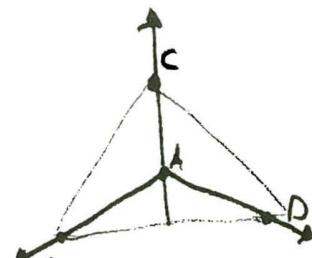
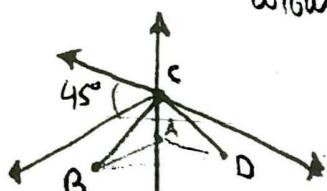


$$| \quad R_z(180^\circ)$$



$$| \quad R_x(-45^\circ) \text{ συρά οριγματική } 5^\circ | \quad T(0, L, 0)$$

στην εύθεια  
το σχήμα μας  
ωστις



$$M = T(0, L, 0) \times R_x(-45^\circ) \times R_z(180^\circ) R_x(45^\circ) T(0, -L, 0)$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Επεξεργασία R μετατόπιση  
την άριθμο × τοπεισμό  
την άριθμο × προσφορά

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

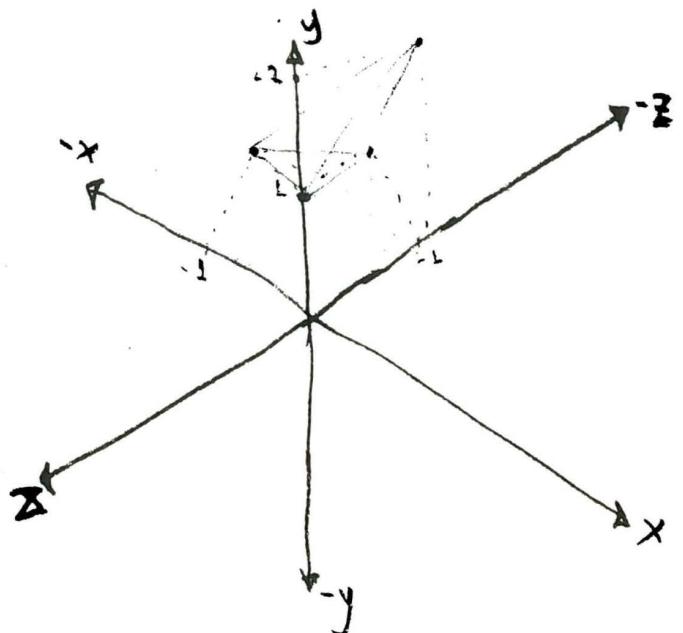
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} &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

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow M = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P' = M \cdot P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

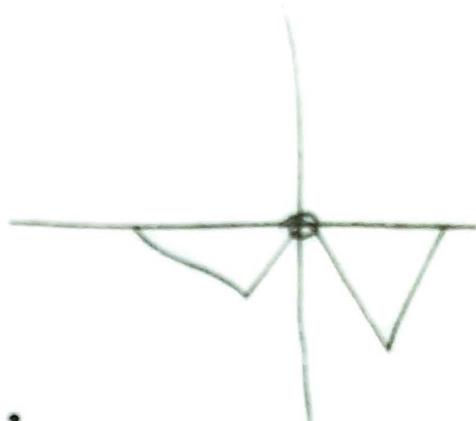
$$\begin{aligned} A & (0 & 1 & -1) \\ B & (-1 & 1 & -1) \\ C & (0 & 1 & 0) \\ D & (0 & 2 & -2) \end{aligned}$$



2.8

Exercice 2

⇒

Exercice 1

$$S(-1, -1)$$



Transformation d'origine

Exercice 2

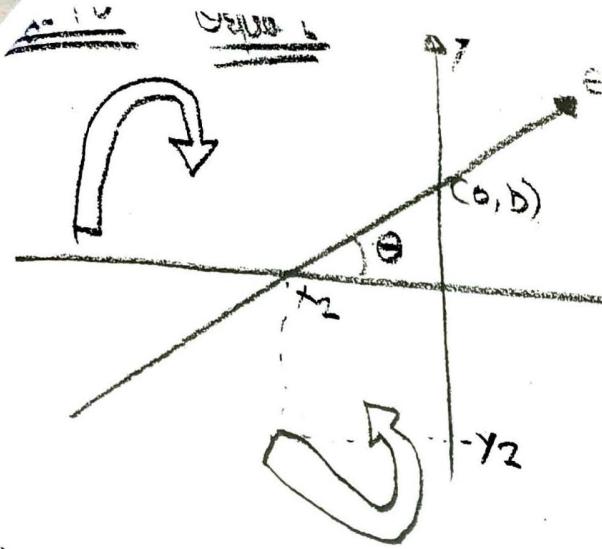
$$T(-x, 0)$$



Transformation de l'axe des abscisses

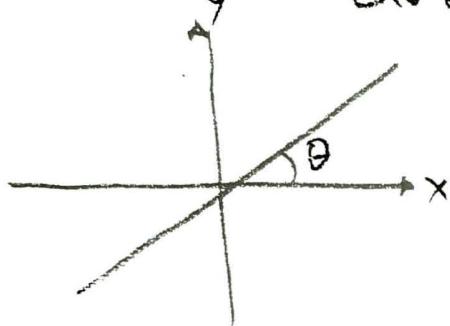
$$M = S(-1, -1) T(-x, 0) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -x \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Brija 1°

$T(0, -b)$   $\Rightarrow$  Μεταβολή  
zur Endelie

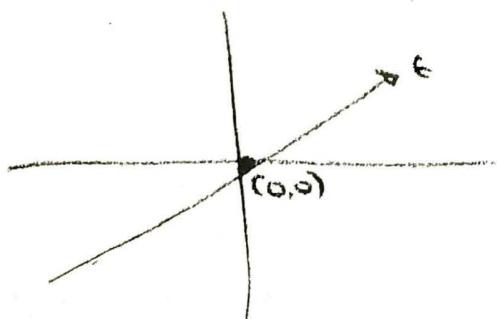


$\Rightarrow$  Κίνηση παρακάμψης  
 $\Leftrightarrow$  για τα μέτρα της γραμμής  
νόμων

μεταβολή παρακάμψης  
είναι είναι συν δύο  
της λειτουργίας

Brija 4°

$R(+\theta)$   $\Rightarrow$  Βαθμοποίηση

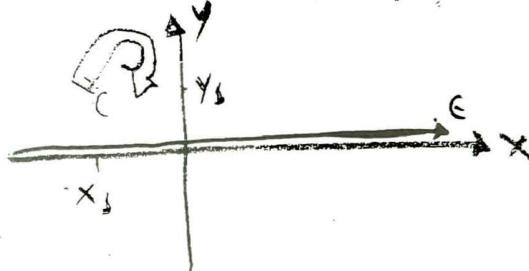


Συμ.

Όταν μεταβιβάζουμε την εύθετη  
να επιλεγεί η αρχή στον  
αξονα  $x$ , έτσι θα  
γίνεται Α Έτσι επιλεγεί  
μεταβολή παρακάμψης  
όταν μεταβιβάζουμε την εύθετη  
αλλά υπό την άποψη της γραμμής.

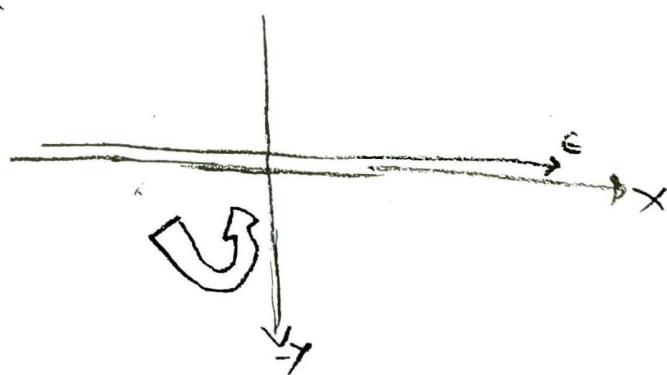
Brija 2°

$R(-\theta)$   $\Rightarrow$  Οπίστροφη - Ι και δύο α



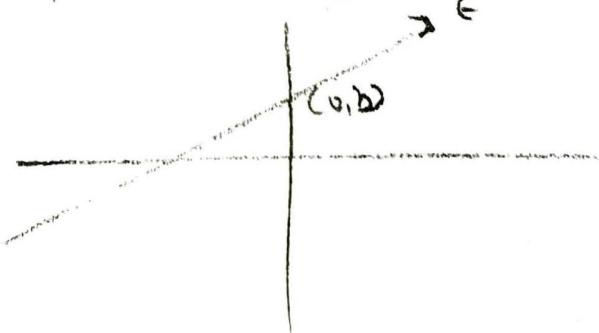
Brija 3°

$S(1, -1)$



Brija 5°

$T(0, +b)$



$$\begin{aligned} \cos(-\theta) &= \cos \theta \\ \sin(-\theta) &= -\sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$M = T(0, b) R(\theta) S(1, -1) R(-\theta) T(0, -b)$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

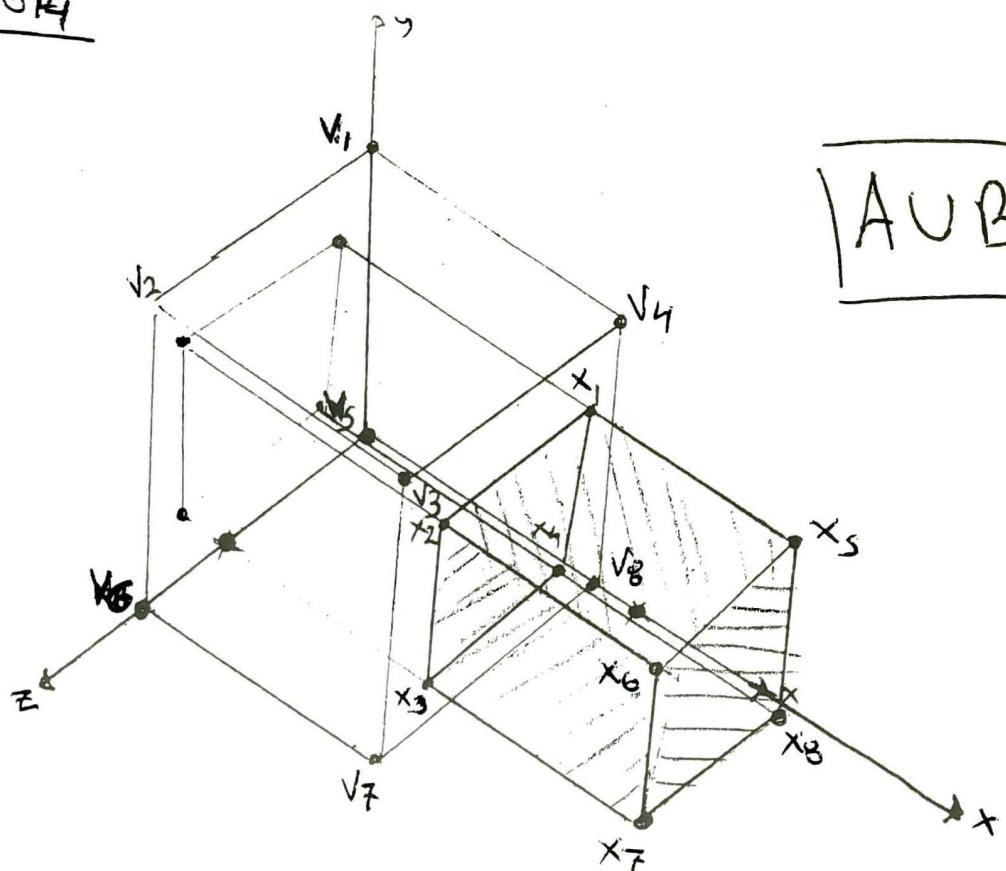
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & -\sin \theta \cos \theta & -b \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta & \sin^2 \theta & b \sin^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta + b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta & 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta & -2b \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta & \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta & b(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta & 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta & -2b \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta & -\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta & 2b \cos^2 \theta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

novápius 2014

čísla 4



AUB

Koordináty

$$V_1(0, 1, 0) \quad X_1(1, 0.8, 0.2)$$

$$V_2(0, 1, 1) \quad X_2(1, 0.8, 0.8)$$

$$V_3(1, 1, 1) \quad X_3(1, 0.2, 0.8)$$

$$V_4(1, 1, 0) \quad X_4(1, 0.2, 0.2)$$

$$V_5(0, 0, 0) \quad X_5(2, 0.8, 0.2)$$

$$V_6(0, 0, 1) \quad X_6(2, 0.8, 0.8)$$

$$V_7(1, 0, 1) \quad X_7(2, 0.2, 0.8)$$

$$V_8(1, 0, 0) \quad X_8(2, 0.2, 0.2)$$

Epidemie

V<sub>1</sub> V<sub>5</sub> V<sub>6</sub> V<sub>2</sub>

V<sub>1</sub> V<sub>2</sub> V<sub>3</sub> V<sub>4</sub>

V<sub>1</sub> V<sub>4</sub> V<sub>8</sub> V<sub>5</sub>

V<sub>3</sub> V<sub>8</sub> V<sub>7</sub> V<sub>6</sub>

V<sub>6</sub> V<sub>7</sub> V<sub>3</sub> V<sub>2</sub>

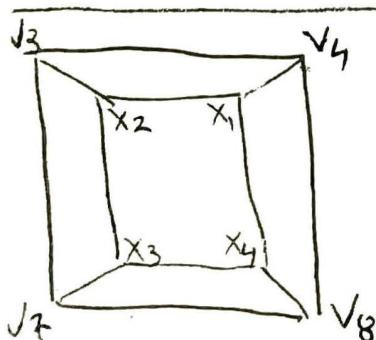
X<sub>1</sub> X<sub>5</sub> X<sub>8</sub> X<sub>4</sub>

X<sub>5</sub> X<sub>6</sub> X<sub>7</sub> X<sub>8</sub>

X<sub>4</sub> X<sub>8</sub> X<sub>2</sub> X<sub>3</sub>

X<sub>2</sub> X<sub>3</sub> X<sub>7</sub> X<sub>6</sub>

X<sub>1</sub> X<sub>2</sub> X<sub>6</sub> X<sub>5</sub>



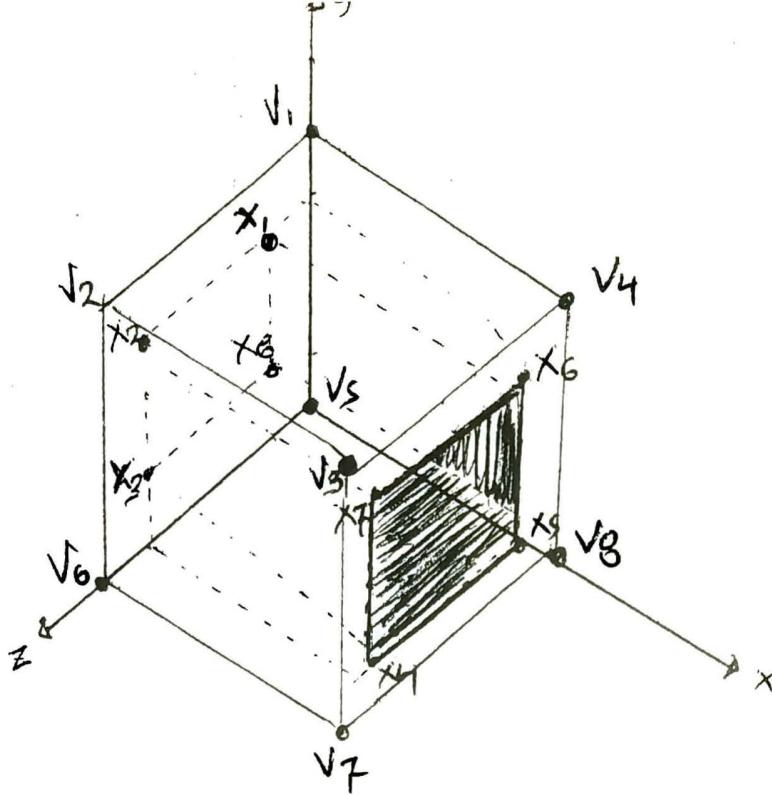
V<sub>3</sub> X<sub>2</sub> X<sub>1</sub> V<sub>4</sub>

V<sub>3</sub> V<sub>7</sub> X<sub>3</sub> X<sub>2</sub>

V<sub>7</sub> V<sub>8</sub> X<sub>4</sub> X<sub>3</sub>

V<sub>8</sub> V<sub>4</sub> X<sub>1</sub> X<sub>4</sub>

A - B



Kopie's new old.

Does V use  $x_6 = x_1, x_7 = x_2, x_4 = x_3, x_5 = x_4$  others will

new

$$x_1(0, 0.8, 0.2)$$

$$x_2(0, 0.8, 0.8)$$

$$x_3(0, 0.2, 0.8)$$

$$x_8(0, 0.2, 0.2)$$

Eckenwerte

$$V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4$$

$$V_1 V_4 V_8 V_5 \quad \text{egwerte}$$

$$V_5 V_8 V_7 V_6$$

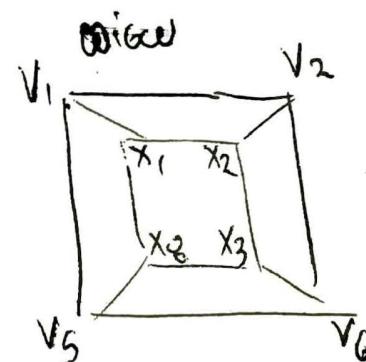
$$V_2 V_6 V_7 V_3$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_7 x_6$$

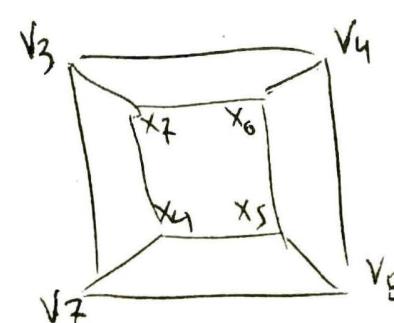
$$x_1 x_6 x_5 x_8 \quad \Rightarrow \text{egwerte}$$

$$x_8 x_5 x_4 x_3$$

$$x_2 x_3 x_4 x_7$$

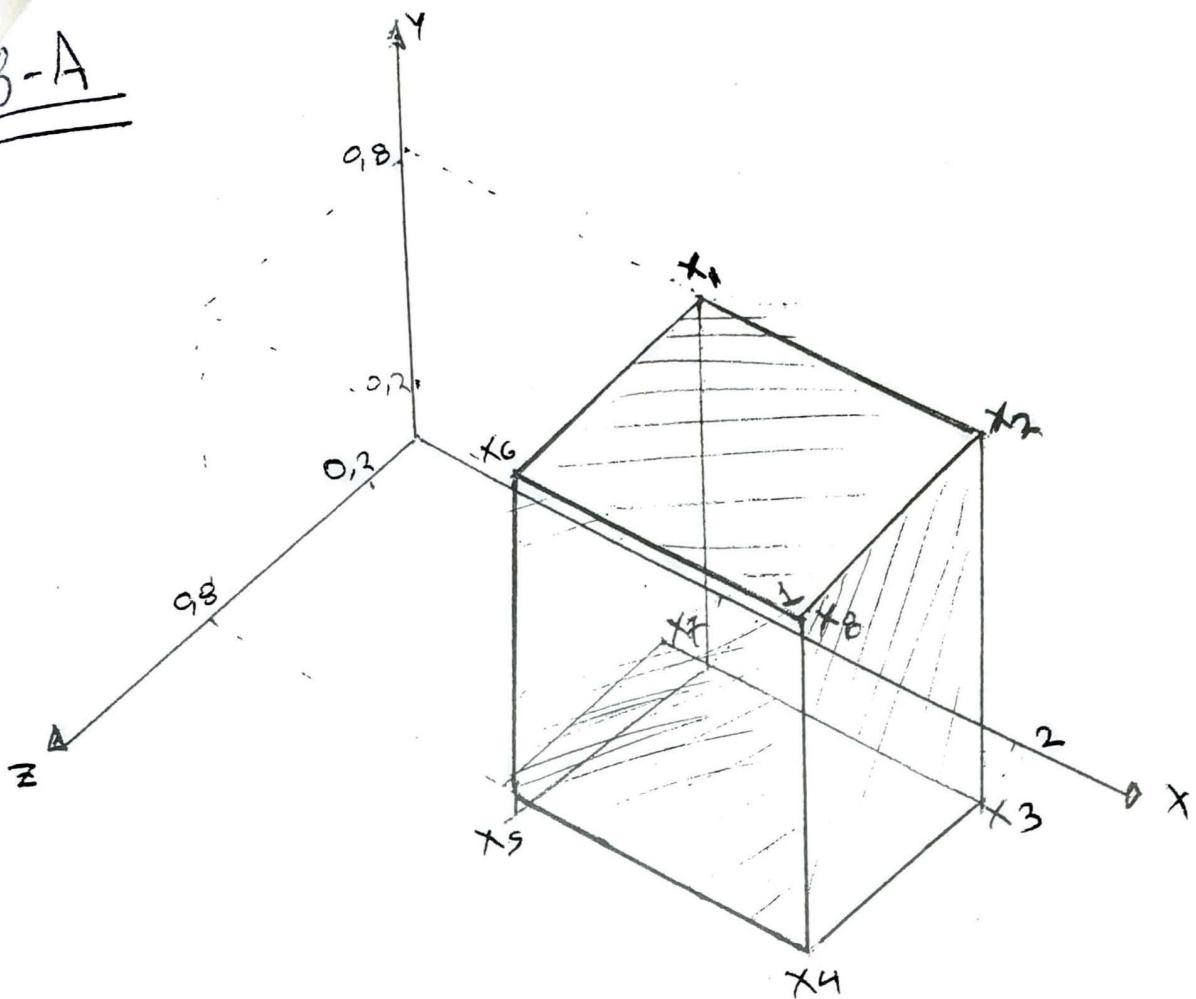


$V_1 x_1 x_2 V_2$   
 $V_1 V_5 x_8 x_1$   
 $V_5 V_6 x_3 x_8$   
 $V_6 V_2 x_2 x_3$



$V_3 V_7 x_4 x_7$   
 $V_7 V_8 x_5 x_4$   
 $V_8 V_4 x_6 x_5$   
 $V_4 V_3 x_7 x_6$

B-A



Λαρνάκι

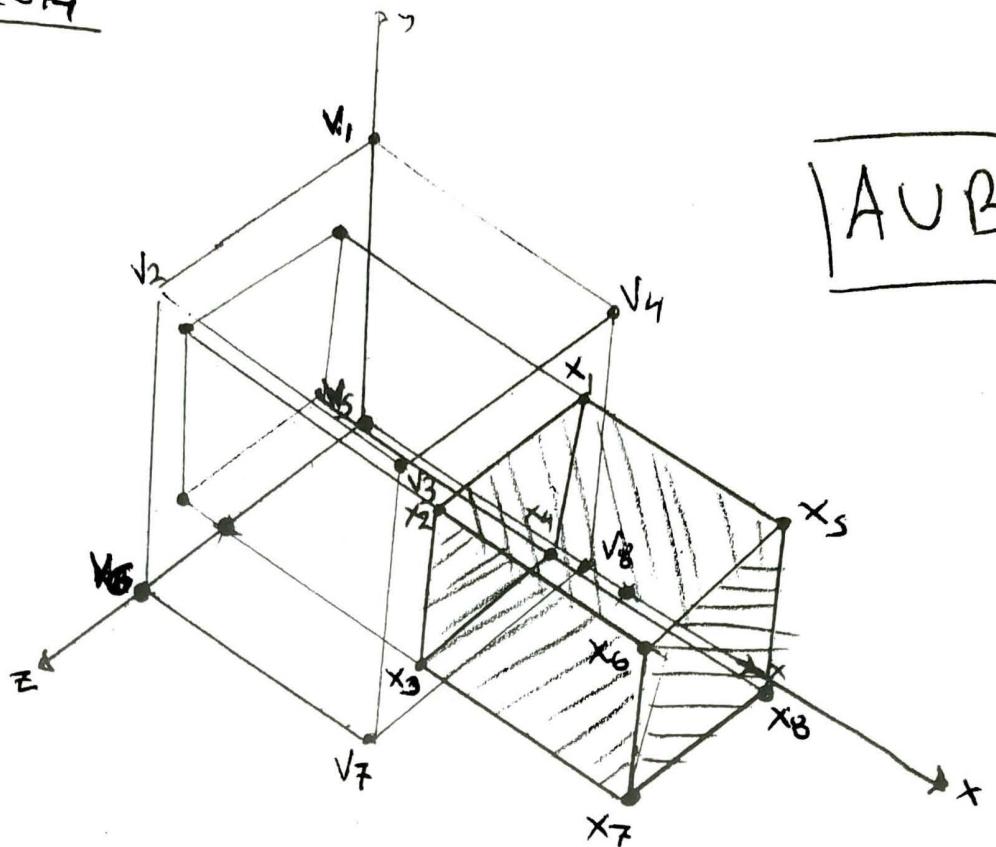
- $x_1(1, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $x_7(1, 0.2, 0.2)$
- $x_5(1, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $x_6(1, 0.8, 0.8)$
- $x_2(2, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $x_3(2, 0.2, 0.2)$
- $x_4(2, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $x_8(2, 0.8, 0.8)$

Εωψινεύς

- $x_1 \ x_6 \ x_8 \ x_2$
- $x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_7$
- $x_7 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5$
- $x_6 \ x_5 \ x_4 \ x_8$
- $x_1 \ x_7 \ x_5 \ x_6$
- $x_2 \ x_8 \ x_4 \ x_3$

Iarvūčių 2014

Teja 4



Vloptys

$$v_1(0,0,0) \quad x_1(1,0.8,0.2)$$

$$v_2(0,1,0) \quad x_2(2,0.8,0.8)$$

$$v_3(1,1,0) \quad x_3(2,0.2,0.8)$$

$$v_4(1,0,0) \quad x_4(1,0.2,0.2)$$

$$v_5(0,0,1) \quad x_5(2,0.8,0.2)$$

$$v_6(0,1,1) \quad x_6(2,0.2,0.8)$$

$$v_7(1,0,1) \quad x_7(2,0.2,0.8)$$

$$v_8(0,1,0) \quad x_8(2,0.2,0.2)$$

Empijoneles

$$v_1 \ v_2 \ v_6 \ v_2$$

$$v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4$$

$$v_1 \ v_4 \ v_8 \ v_5$$

$$v_3 \ v_8 \ v_7 \ v_6$$

$$v_6 \ v_7 \ v_3 \ v_2$$

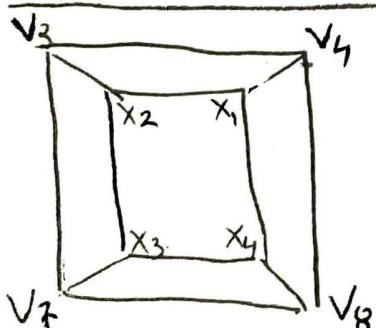
$$x_1 \ x_5 \ x_8 \ x_4$$

$$x_5 \ x_6 \ x_7 \ x_8$$

$$x_4 \ x_8 \ x_2 \ x_3$$

$$x_2 \ x_3 \ x_7 \ x_6$$

$$x_1 \ x_2 \ x_6 \ x_5$$



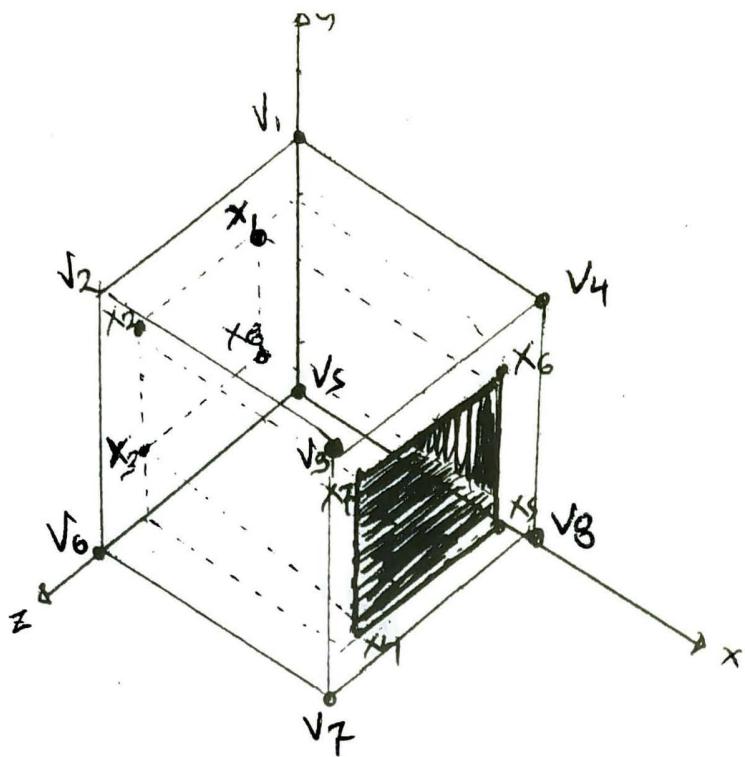
$$v_3 \ x_2 \ x_1 \ v_4$$

$$v_3 \ v_7 \ x_3 \ x_2$$

$$v_7 \ v_8 \ x_4 \ x_3$$

$$v_8 \ v_4 \ x_1 \ x_9$$

-B



Κορυφές new old.

oldes V new  $x_6 = x_1$ ,  $x_7 = x_2$ ,  $x_4 = x_3$ ,  $x_5 = x_4$  others wptiv

\* new

$x_1(0, 0.8, 0.2)$

$x_2(0, 0.8, 0.8)$

$x_3(0, 0.2, 0.8)$

$x_8(0, 0.2, 0.2)$

Εδάφειες

$V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4$

$V_1 V_4 V_8 V_5$

$V_5 V_8 V_7 V_6$

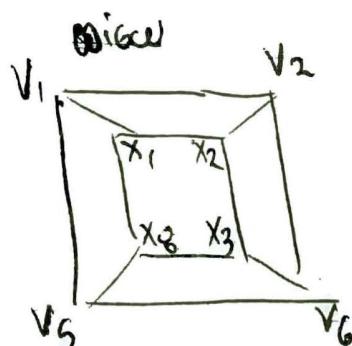
$V_2 V_6 V_7 V_3$

$x_1 x_2 x_7 x_6$

$x_1 x_6 x_5 x_8$

$x_8 x_5 x_4 x_3$

$x_2 x_3 x_4 x_7$

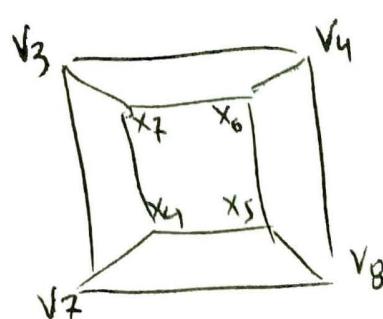


$V_1 x_1 x_2 V_2$

$V_1 V_5 x_8 x_1$

$V_5 V_6 x_3 x_8$

$V_6 V_2 x_2 x_3$



$V_3 V_7 x_4 x_7$

$V_7 V_8 x_5 x_4$

$V_8 V_4 x_6 x_5$

$V_6 V_3 x_7 x_6$

Lerovagros 2006

GES. 3L

Ωρα 3<sup>o</sup>

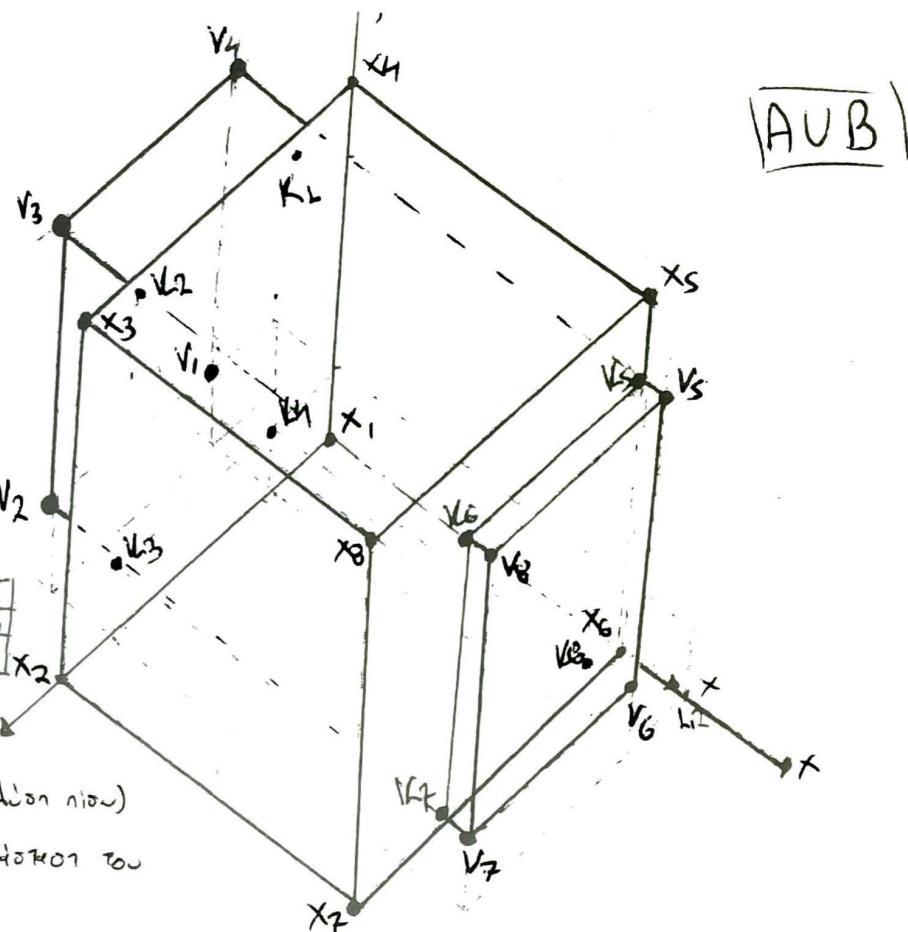
Diversos o fórmulas vips  
1 με τον υπότιτλο πίνακα  
σφράγισης και διάθεσης για την  
σφράγιση

0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	0

1 η αρχική μέθοδος B

2.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
-2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8
1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2

Σχεδιάζεται το η τη σφράγιση  
σφράγισης του διάτημα της Ζ  
σφράγισης της Α, δηλαδί B-A (λίγο μικρό)  
Διατί την πλευρική αναπτύξη του  
εποντάδων  
& τη AUB είναι εξηρά



|AUB|

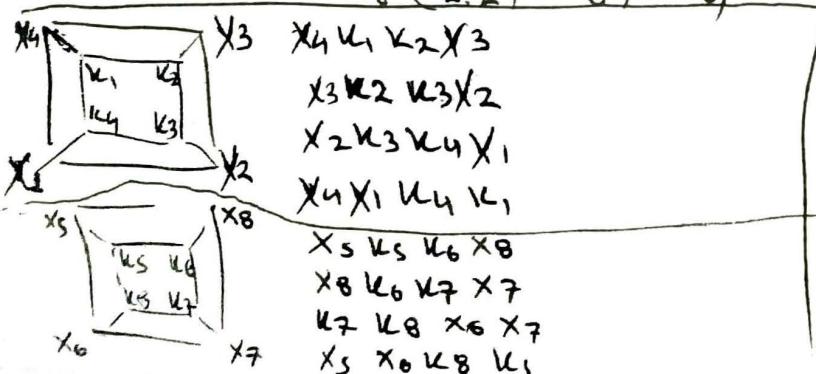
Kοπίεις

- $x_1(0,0,0)$   $v_1(-0.2, 0.2, 0.2)$
- $x_2(0,0,1)$   $v_2(-0.2, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $x_3(0,1,1)$   $v_3(-0.2, 0.8, 0.8)$
- $x_4(0,1,0)$   $v_4(-0.2, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $x_5(1,1,0)$   $v_5(1.2, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $x_6(1,0,0)$   $v_6(1.2, 0.2, 0.2)$
- $x_7(1,0,1)$   $v_7(1.2, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $x_8(1,1,1)$   $v_8(1.2, 0.8, 0.8)$

Εωιμαριές

- ~~$x_1 x_3 x_5 x_8$~~
- $x_4 x_3 x_8 x_5$
- $x_4 x_5 x_6 x_1$
- $x_1 x_6 x_7 x_2$
- $x_2 x_7 x_8 x_3$
- $v_4 v_1 v_2 v_3$
- $v_4 v_1 v_4 v_1$
- $v_1 v_4 v_3 v_2$
- $v_3 v_2 v_3 v_2$
- $v_4 v_3 v_2 v_1$

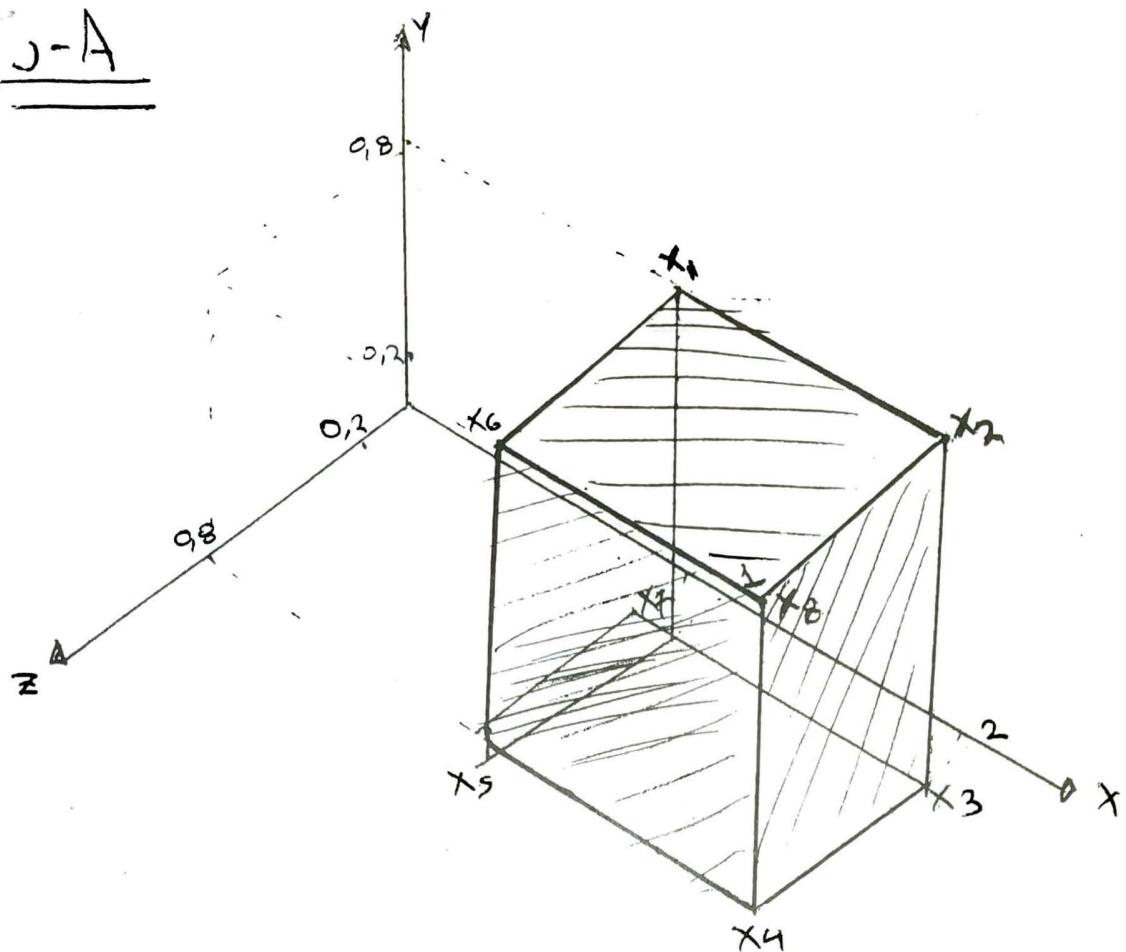
W16W



$v_5 v_8 v_6 v_8$     $v_5 v_8 v_6 v_7$   
 $v_8 v_6 v_7 v_7$   
 $v_6 v_7 v_7 v_8$   
 $v_5 v_6 v_8 v_8$

Mαριανά

J-A

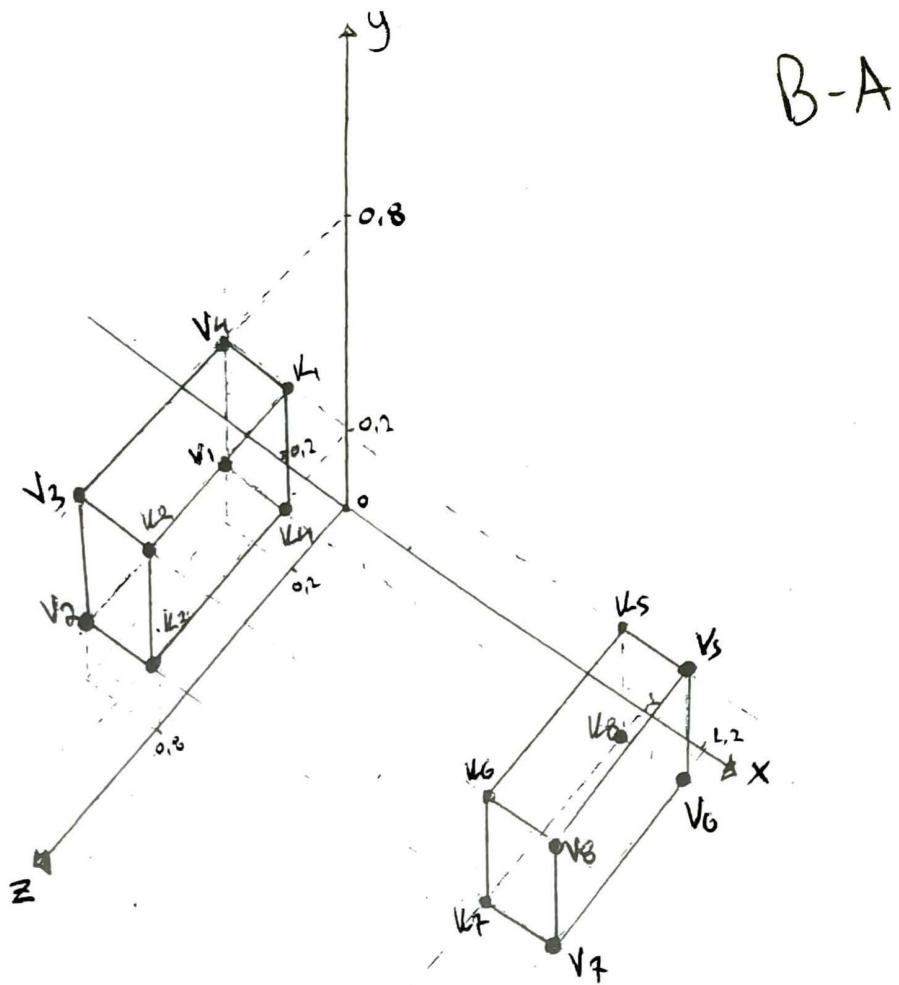


Koordinatis

- $x_1(1, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $x_7(1, 0.2, 0.2)$
- $x_5(1, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $x_6(1, 0.8, 0.8)$
- $x_2(2, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $x_3(2, 0.2, 0.2)$
- $x_4(2, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $x_8(2, 0.8, 0.8)$

Eulerianεις

- $x_1 x_6 x_8 x_2$
- $x_1 x_2 x_3 x_7$
- $x_7 x_3 x_4 x_5$
- $x_6 x_5 x_4 x_8$
- $x_1 x_7 x_5 x_6$
- $x_2 x_8 x_4 x_3$



Kopys

- $V_1(-0.2, 0.2, 0.2)$
- $V_2(-0.2, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $V_3(-0.2, 0.8, 0.8)$
- $V_4(-0.2, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $K_1(0, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $K_2(0, 0.8, 0.8)$
- $K_3(0, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $K_4(0, 0.2, 0.2)$

view

- $V_5(L.2, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $V_6(L.2, 0.2, 0.2)$
- $V_7(L.2, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $V_8(L.2, 0.8, 0.8)$
- $K_5(1, 0.8, 0.2)$
- $K_6(1, 0.8, 0.8)$
- $K_7(1, 0.2, 0.8)$
- $K_8(1, 0.2, 0.2)$

upward

Ecken

- $V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4$
- $V_4 K_1 K_2 V_1$
- $K_1 K_4 K_3 K_2$
- $V_2 K_3 V_2 V_3$
- $V_4 V_3 K_2 K_1$
- $V_1 K_4 K_3 V_2$

wiew

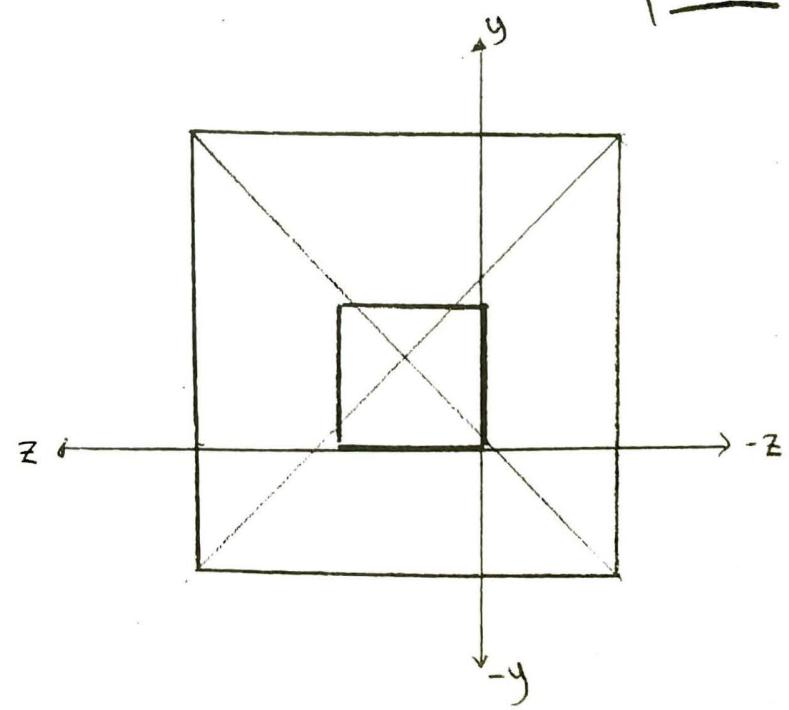
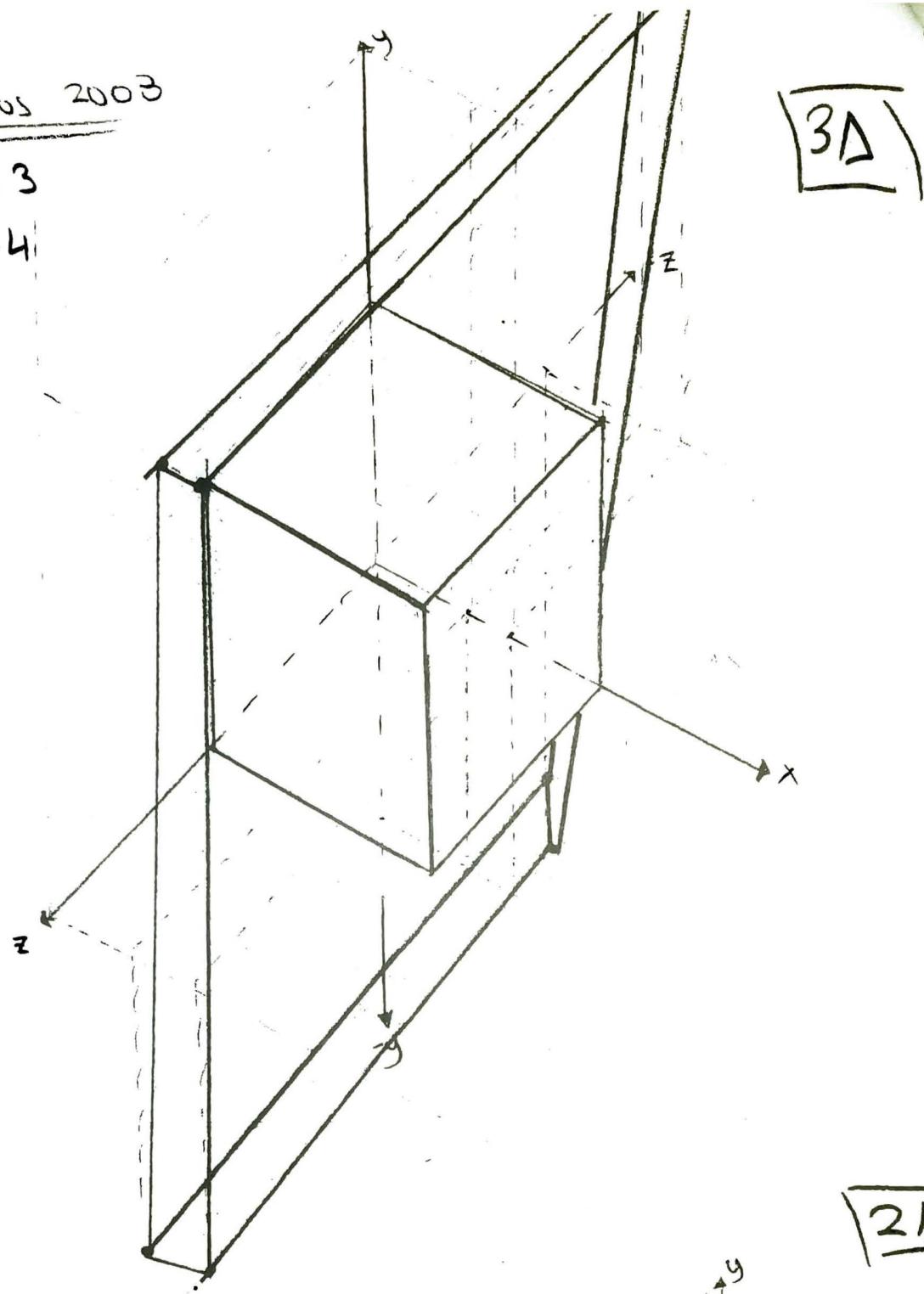
- $V_5 K_8 K_7 K_6$
- $K_5 V_5 V_6 K_8$
- $V_5 V_8 V_7 V_6$
- $K_6 K_7 V_7 V_8$
- $K_5 V_6 V_8 V_5$
- $K_8 V_6 V_7 V_7$

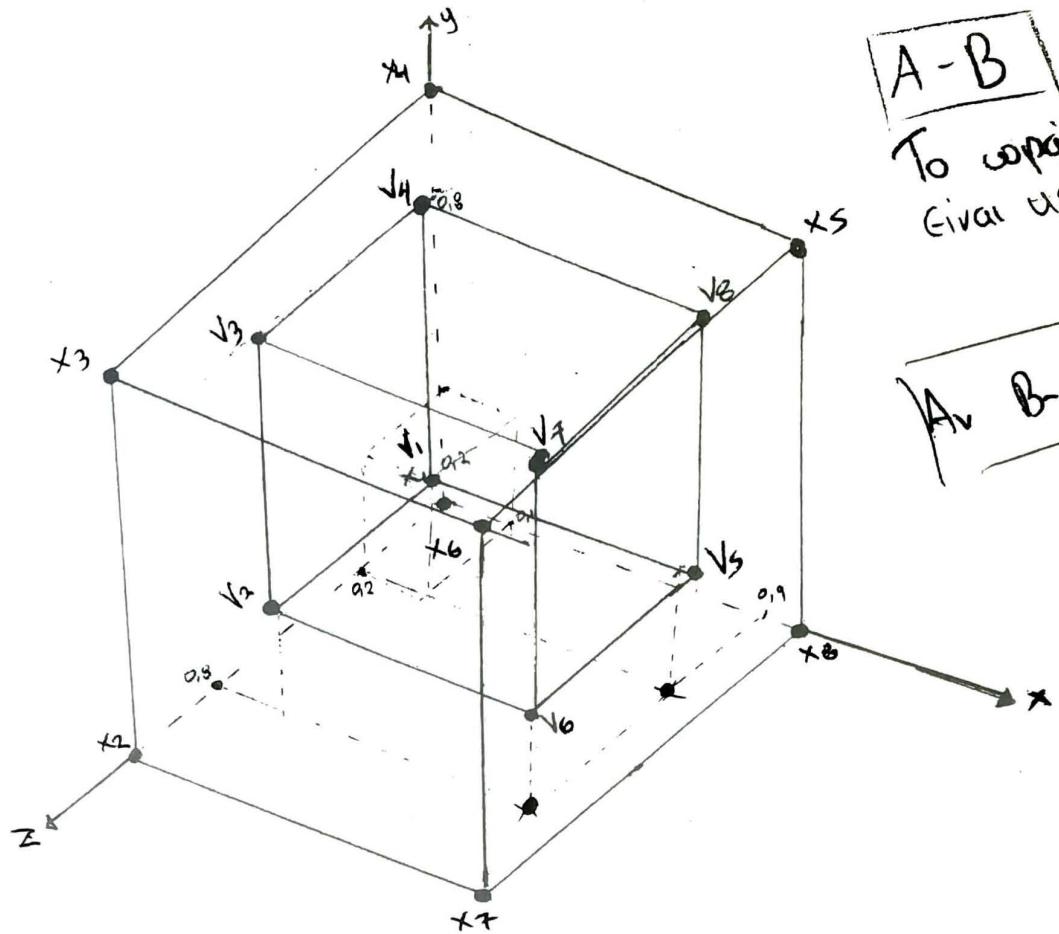
=) Wieder

Σεπτέμβριος 2003

Εξ. 21, 3

Εξ. 22, 4





A - B

To wąpieno eval  
Eval uero

$A \cap B - A = \emptyset$

### Eqwipięci

#### Kopięci

$$x_1(0, 0, 0)$$

$$v_1(0.2, 0.2, 0.2)$$

$$x_2(0, 0, 1)$$

$$v_2(0.2, 0.2, 0.8)$$

$$x_3(0, 1, 1)$$

$$v_3(0.2, 0.8, 0.8)$$

$$x_4(0, 1, 0)$$

$$v_4(0.2, 0.8, 0.2)$$

$$x_5(1, 1, 0)$$

$$v_5(0.9, 0.2, 0.2)$$

$$x_6(1, 1, 1)$$

$$v_6(0.9, 0.2, 0.8)$$

$$x_7(1, 0, 1)$$

$$v_7(0.9, 0.8, 0.8)$$

$$x_8(1, 0, 0)$$

$$v_8(0.9, 0.8, 0.2)$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$$

$$x_1, x_4, x_5, x_8$$

$$x_8, x_5, x_6, x_7$$

$$x_1, x_8, x_7, x_2$$

$$x_2, x_7, x_6, x_3$$

$$x_4, x_5, x_6, x_3$$

$$v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4$$

$$v_1, v_4, v_8, v_5$$

$$v_5, v_8, v_7, v_6$$

$$v_2, v_6, v_7, v_3$$

$$v_4, v_3, v_7, v_8$$

$$v_1, v_5, v_6, v_2$$

gwarancja.

gwarancja  
uero.