

## Lista de Exercícios 1 - Transformações Geométricas 2D

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1. As coordenadas homogêneas, também chamadas de coordenadas projetivas, são um sistema de coordenadas utilizado em geometria projetiva. Este sistema permite representação de pontos, vetores, matrizes e direções que tendem ao infinito. Além disso, também permite regularizar todas as transformações geométricas, facilitando a generalização de suas operações. A partir das coordenadas homogêneas é possível representar um ponto (x,y) por (x,y,h), onde h assume o valor da unidade (x,y,1).

2. Primeiramente, temos a matriz de translação:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & t_x \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Logo após, multiplicamos pela matriz de rotação:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & t_x \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz resultante:

$$T * R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0.0 & t_x \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0.0 & t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Sendo D = 21 e M = 3, temos a matriz de translação:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 3.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 21.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Logo após, multiplicamos pela matriz de escala com s = 2:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 3.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 21.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * S = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 2.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz resultante:

$$T * S = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 3.0 \\ 0.0 & 2.0 & 0.0 & 21.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. Sendo  $M = 3$  e  $D = 21$ , vamos verificar se  $R(24) = R(3)*R(21)$ :

$$R(24) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(24) & -\sin(24) & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ \sin(24) & \cos(24) & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R(3) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(3) & -\sin(3) & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ \sin(3) & \cos(3) & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * R(21) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(21) & -\sin(21) & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ \sin(21) & \cos(21) & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R(3) * R(21) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(3).\cos(21) - \sin(3).\sin(21) & -\cos(3).\sin(21) - \sin(3).\cos(21) & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ \sin(3).\cos(21) + \cos(3).\sin(21) & -\sin(3).\sin(21) + \cos(3).\cos(21) & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Aplicando as fórmulas do arco duplo, temos que:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(3) * \cos(21) - \sin(3) * \sin(21) &= \cos(3 + 21) = \cos(24) \\ -\cos(3) * \sin(21) - \sin(3) * \cos(21) &= -\sin(3 + 21) = -\sin(24) \\ \sin(3) * \cos(21) + \cos(3) * \sin(21) &= \sin(3 + 21) = \sin(24) \\ -\sin(3) * \sin(21) + \cos(3) * \cos(21) &= -\cos(3 + 21) = -\cos(24) \end{aligned}$$

Portanto,  $R(M+D)$  é igual a  $R(M)*R(D)$ .

5. No eixo x a figura transladou de 20 para 80, e no eixo y, a figura transladou de 20 para 100, produzindo um offset de  $t_x = 60$ ,  $t_y = 80$ . Sendo assim, a matriz de transformação é:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 60.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 80.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculando as coordenadas produzidas por uma escala com  $s=3$ :

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 3.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 3.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 80 \\ 100 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 240 \\ 300 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

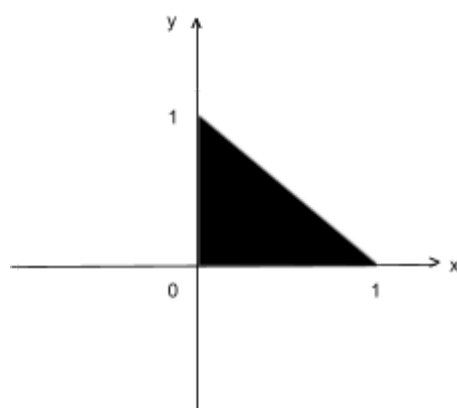
$$B' = \begin{bmatrix} 3.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 3.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 80 \\ 140 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 240 \\ 420 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C' = \begin{bmatrix} 3.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 3.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 120 \\ 140 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 360 \\ 420 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D' = \begin{bmatrix} 3.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 3.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 120 \\ 100 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 360 \\ 300 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Então as coordenadas do quadrado são: A'(240, 300), B'(240, 420), C'(360, 420), D'(360, 300).

6. Antes de aplicar a matriz resultante temos o seguinte triângulo:



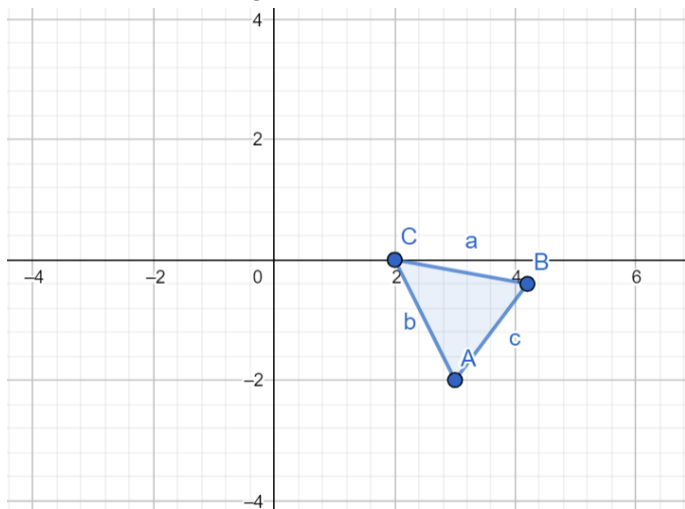
Encontrando os novos vértices:

$$A' = M * A = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1.6 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B' = M * B \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1.6 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.2 \\ -0.4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C' = M * C \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1.6 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Temos então os seguintes vértices: A'(3, -2), B'(4.2, -0.4), C'(2, 0).



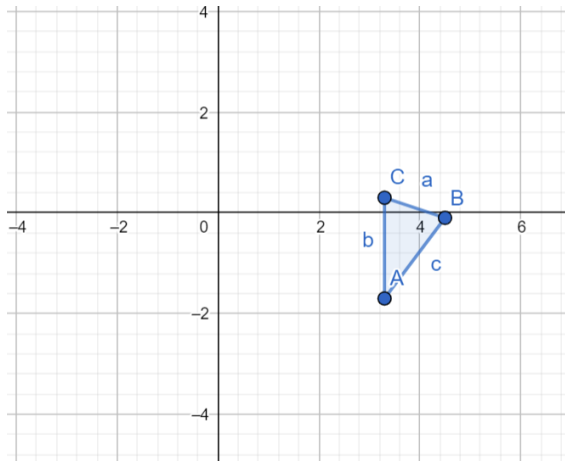
Realizando a translação por  $t_x = \frac{M}{10}$ ,  $t_y = \frac{M}{10}$ , temos os seguintes novos pontos: A''(3.3, -1.7), B''(4.5, -0.1), C''(2.3, 0.3)

$$A'' = M * A' \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 3/10 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 3/10 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.3 \\ -1.7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B'' = M * B' \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 3/10 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 3/10 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 4.2 \\ -0.4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.5 \\ -0.1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C'' = M * C' \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 3/10 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 3/10 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Representação gráfica:



7. Multiplicando a seguinte matriz de translação com a de escala:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 3.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 21.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * S = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 2.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz resultante:

$$T * S = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 3.0 \\ 0.0 & 2.0 & 0.0 & 21.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Agora, invertendo a ordem de multiplicação:

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 2.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 3.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 21.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

A matriz resultante será:

$$S * T = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 6.0 \\ 0.0 & 2.0 & 0.0 & 42.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. Ambas só serão comutativas para casos em que a escala é uniforme, ou seja, quando  $s_x = s_y$ . Vejamos:

**Aplicando rotação e depois escala:**

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & s_y & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz resultante:

$$R * S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x.\cos\theta & -s_y.\sin\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ s_x.\sin\theta & s_y.\cos\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Aplicando escala e depois rotação:**

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & s_y & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz resultante:

$$S * R = \begin{bmatrix} s_x.\cos\theta & -s_x.\sin\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ s_y.\sin\theta & s_y.\cos\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

9. Já a transformação de translação não é comutativa nem com a de escala, nem com a de rotação. Vejamos:

**Aplicando translação e depois escala:**

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & t_x \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & s_y & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz resultante:

$$T * S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0.0 & 0.0 & t_x \\ 0.0 & s_y & 0.0 & t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Aplicando escala e depois translação:**

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & s_y & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & t_x \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz resultante:

$$S * T = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0.0 & 0.0 & s_x.t_x \\ 0.0 & s_y & 0.0 & s_y.t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Aplicando translação e depois rotação:**

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & t_x \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz resultante:

$$T * R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0.0 & t_x \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0.0 & t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Aplicando rotação e depois translação:**

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & t_x \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & t_y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz resultante:

$$R * T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0.0 & t_x.\cos\theta - t_y.\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0.0 & t_x.\sin\theta + t_y.\cos\theta \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 10.** Primeiramente, reduzimos uma unidade tanto no eixo x quanto no y e obtemos a seguinte matriz de translação:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -1.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & -1.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Depois, rotacionamos a figura 90° em torno de p1=(5,2) e obtemos a seguinte matriz de rotação:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\pi/2) & -\sin(\pi/2) & 0.0 & 5.0 - 5\cos(\pi/2) + 2\sin(\pi/2) \\ \sin(\pi/2) & \cos(\pi/2) & 0.0 & 2.0 - 2\cos(\pi/2) - 5\sin(\pi/2) \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

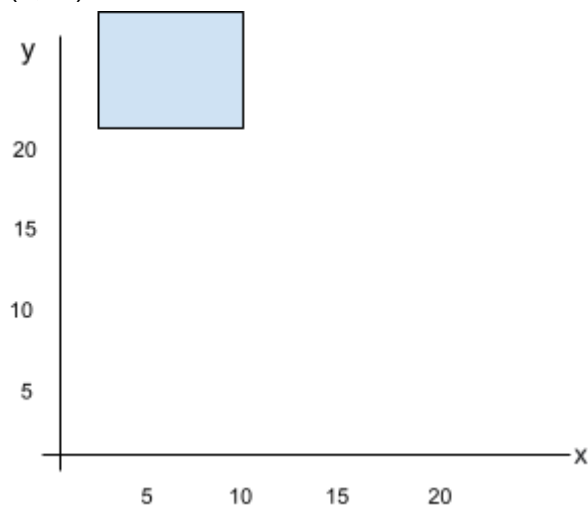
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & -1.0 & 0.0 & 7.0 \\ 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -3.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

A matriz resultante é:

$$T * R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & -1.0 & 0.0 & 6.0 \\ 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -4.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

11. A figura está inicialmente posicionada em (M,D)=(3,21).

Temos que os vértices iniciais desse quadrado são: A(3, 21), B(8, 21), C(3, 26), D(8,26).





Tendo  $L=5$ , o centro está no ponto: Centro=(5.5, 23.5). Vamos rotacionar 45 graus em torno do centro:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\pi/4) & -\sin(\pi/4) & 5.5 - 5.5\cos(\pi/4) + 23.4\sin(\pi/4) \\ \sin(\pi/4) & \cos(\pi/4) & 23.5 - 23.5\cos(\pi/4) - 5.5\sin(\pi/4) \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.71 & -0.71 & 18.22 \\ 0.71 & 0.71 & 10.77 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiplicando a matriz de rotação pelos vértices:

$$A' = R * A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.71 & -0.71 & 18.22 \\ 0.71 & 0.71 & 10.77 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 21 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5.44 \\ 27.81 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B' = R * B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.71 & -0.71 & 18.22 \\ 0.71 & 0.71 & 10.77 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 21 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8.99 \\ 31.36 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C' = R * C = \begin{bmatrix} 0.71 & -0.71 & 18.22 \\ 0.71 & 0.71 & 10.77 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 26 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.89 \\ 31.36 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D' = R * D = \begin{bmatrix} 0.71 & -0.71 & 18.22 \\ 0.71 & 0.71 & 10.77 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 26 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5.44 \\ 34.91 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Os vértices finais são: A'(5.44, 27.81), B'(8.99, 31.36), C'(1.89, 31.36), D'(5.44, 34.91).

12. Temos que  $x=21$  e  $y=3$ , e as matrizes de reflexão em  $x$  e  $y$  são respectivamente:

$$R_x = \begin{bmatrix} -1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Aplicando-as no ponto (21,3), teremos:

$$Ponto * R_x = \begin{bmatrix} -1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -21 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ponto'(-21,3)

$$Ponto * R_y = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ponto'(21,-3).