

Unidade V - Coordenadas



IME 04-10842
Computação Gráfica
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Coordenadas

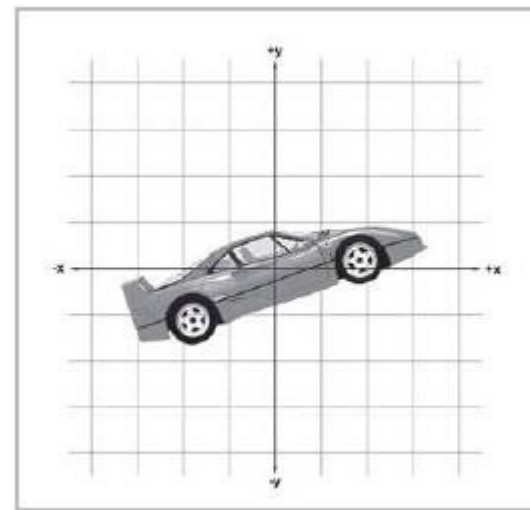
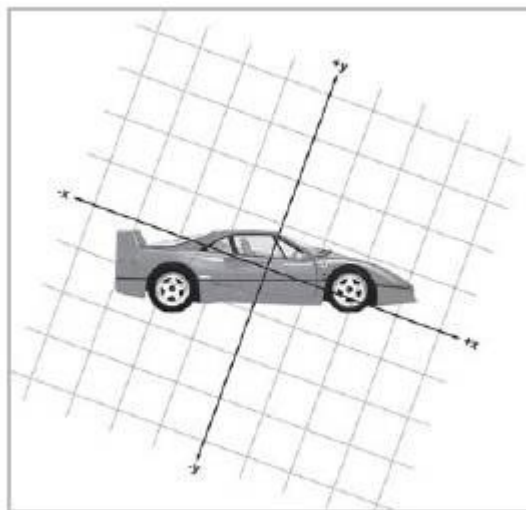
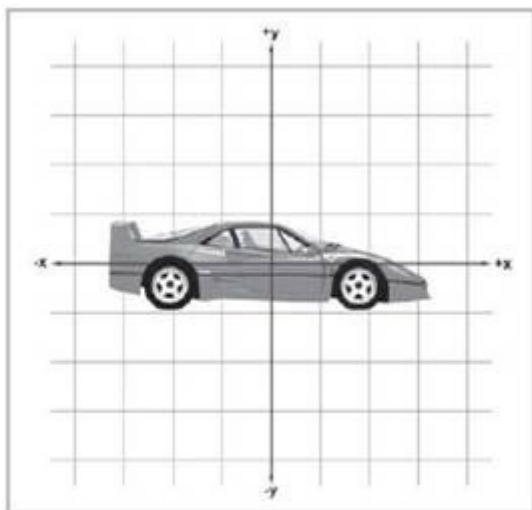
Coordenadas

- Permite uma representação analítica dos objetos
- A representação é dependente do sistema de coordenadas
- Mudar a representação implica em mudar o sistema de coordenadas
- A escolha da representação simplifica a solução de problemas



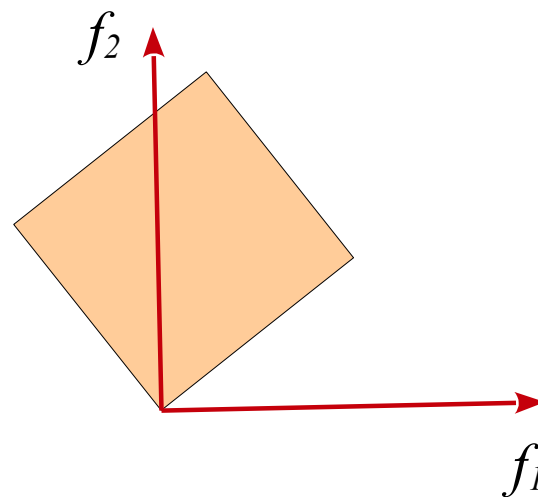
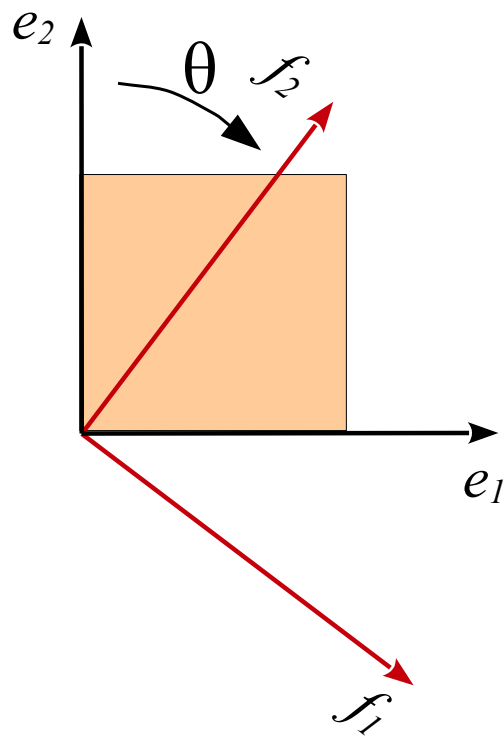
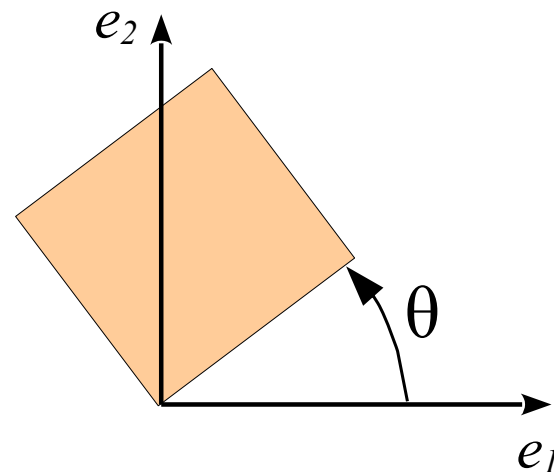
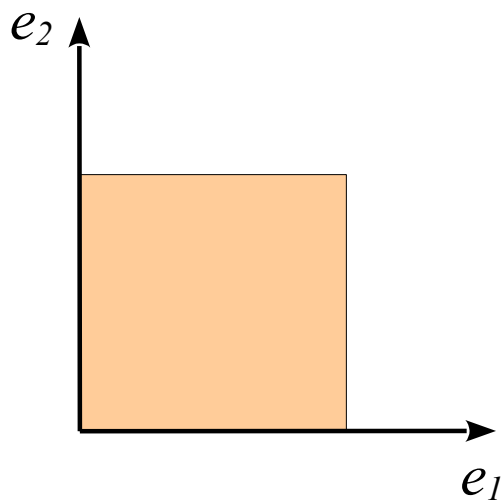
Transformações: objetos, referenciais e coordenadas

Múltiplas Representações de um mesmo objeto



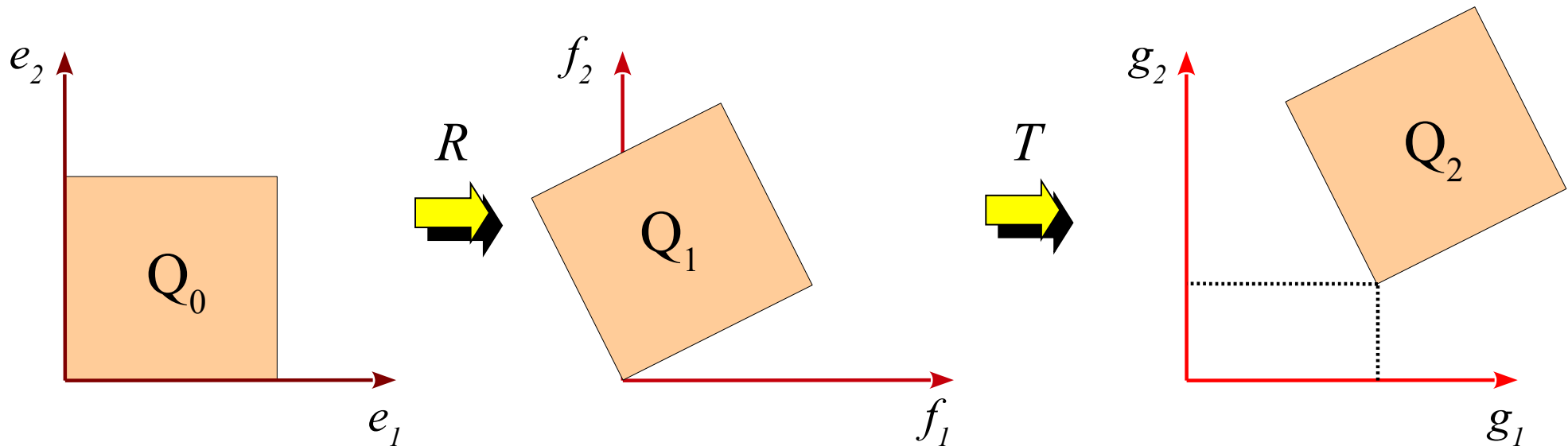
Dois pontos de vista do mesmo problema

Múltiplas Representações de um Mesmo Objeto



Transformando objetos

Movimento de um Objeto

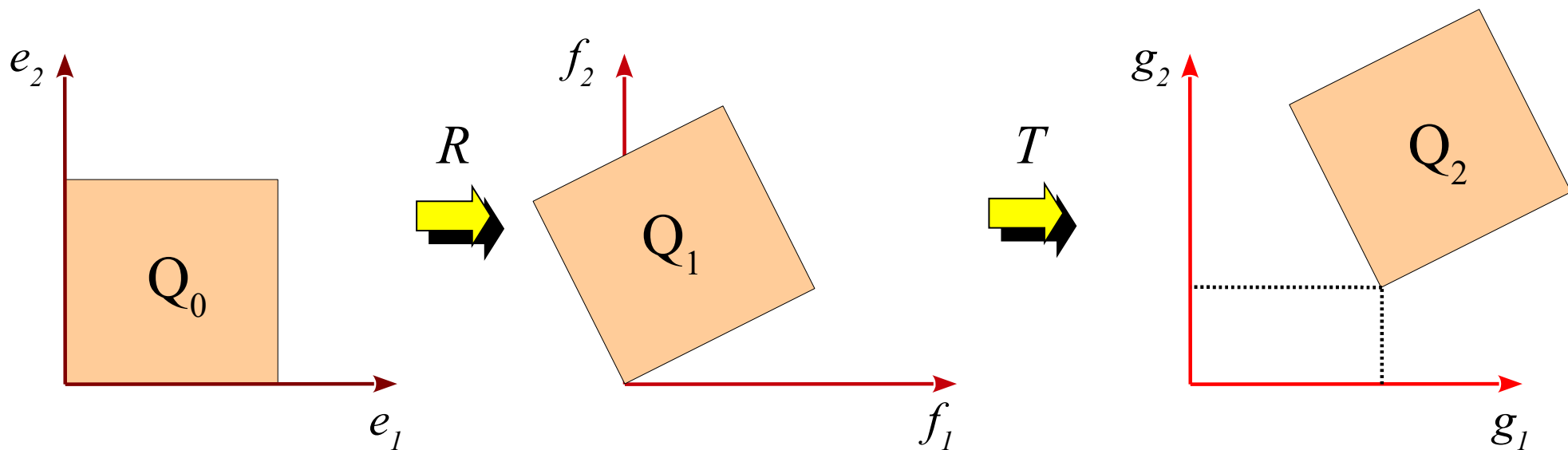


$$R = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\text{sen} \theta & 0 \\ \text{sen} \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_1 \\ 0 & 1 & t_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

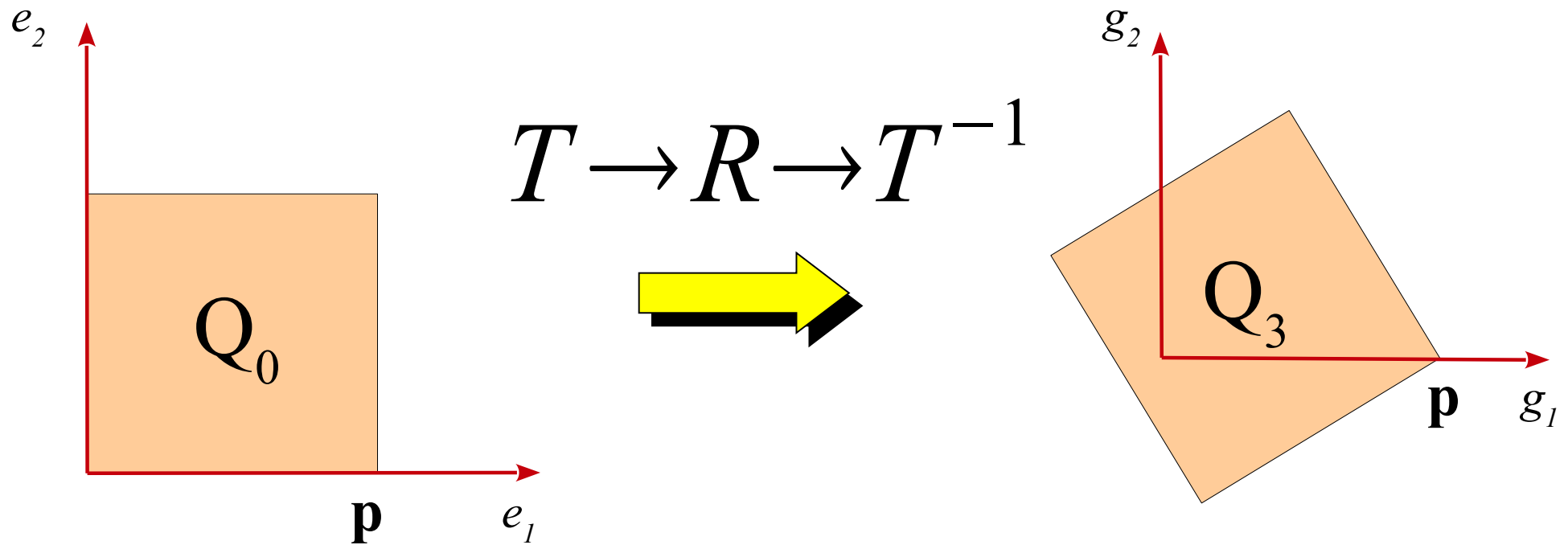
Movimento é parametrizado por θ , t_1 e t_2

Movimento de um Objeto

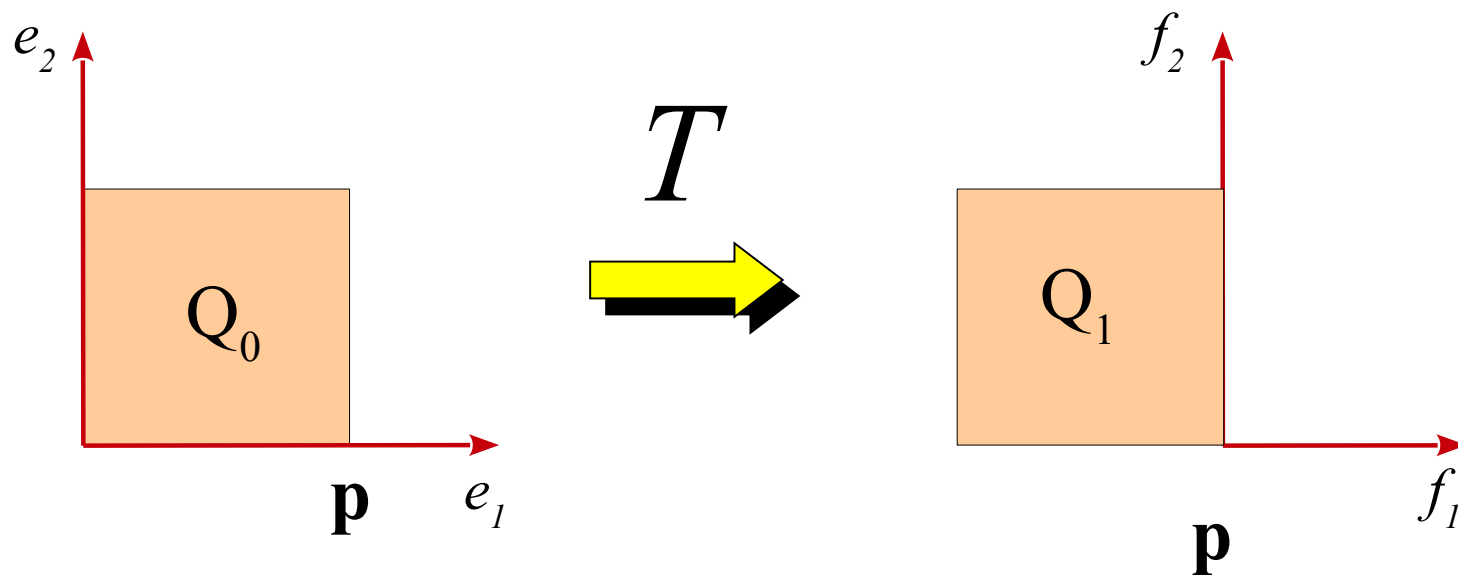


$$T \cdot R = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\text{sen} \theta & t_1 \\ \text{sen} \theta & \cos \theta & t_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Rotação em Torno de um Ponto Arbitrário

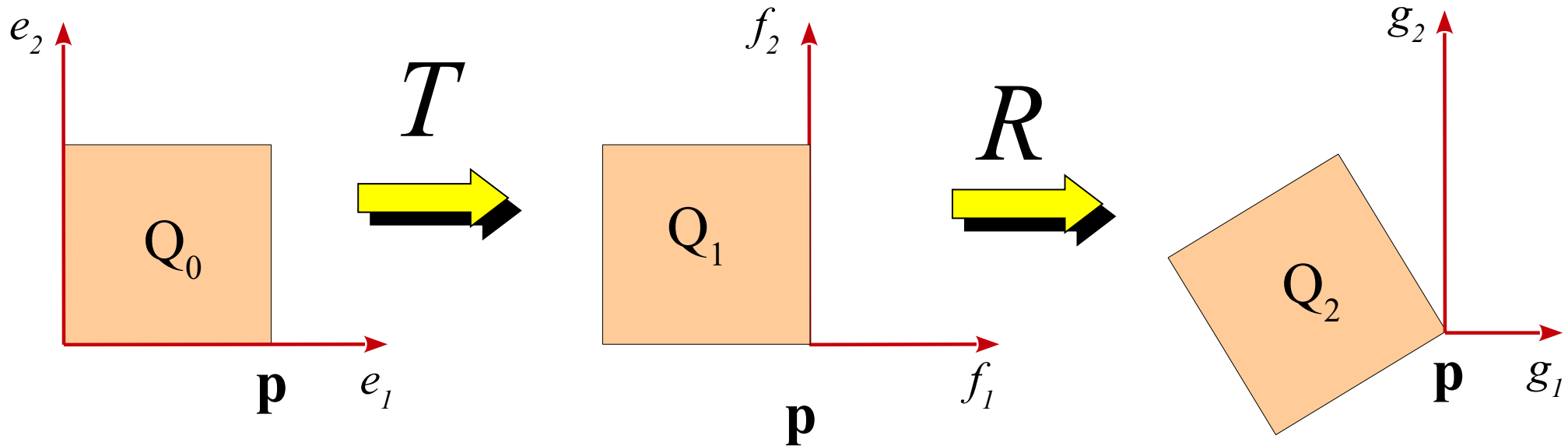


Rotação em Torno de um Ponto Arbitrário



$$T = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -p_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -p_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

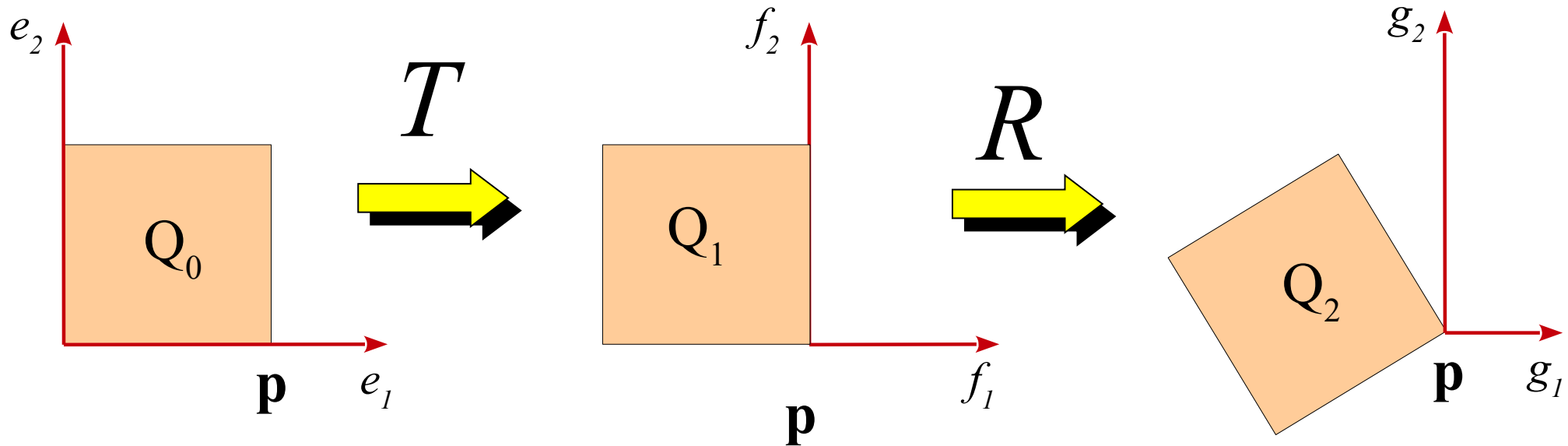
Rotação em Torno de um Ponto Arbitrário



$$R = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

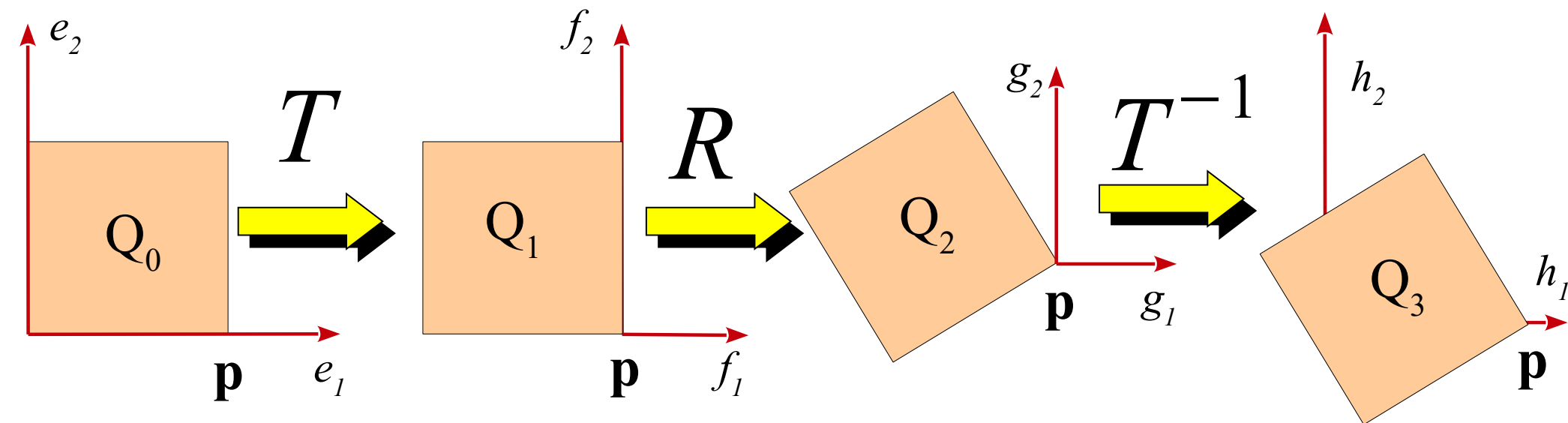
$$T = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -p_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -p_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Rotação em Torno de um Ponto Arbitrário



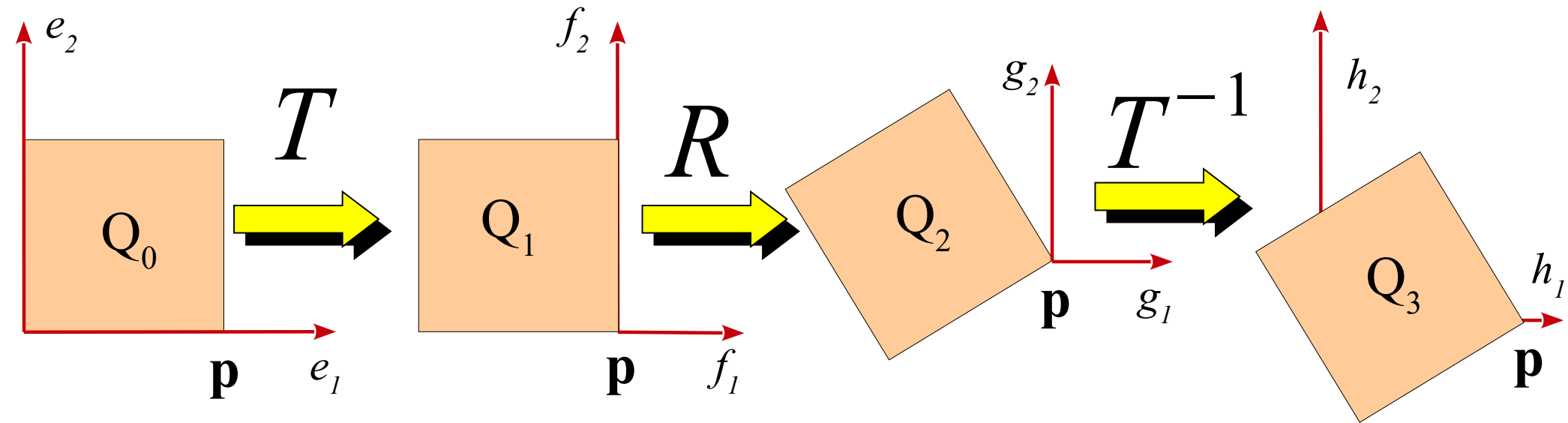
$$R \cdot T = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & -p_1 \cos \theta + p_2 \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & -p_1 \sin \theta - p_2 \cos \theta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Rotação em Torno de um Ponto Arbitrário



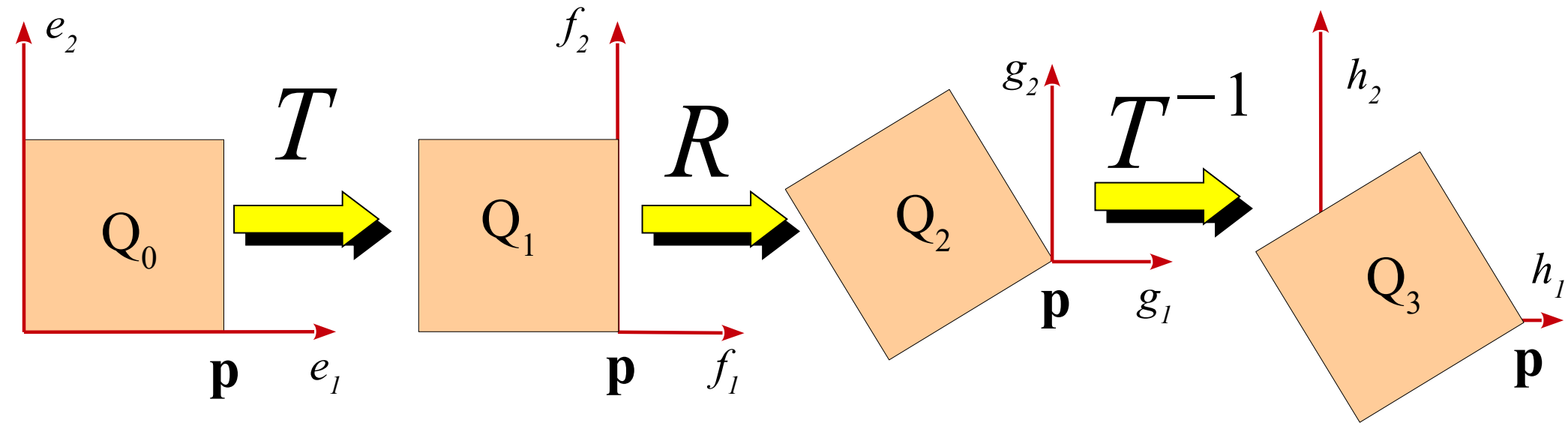
$$T^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & p_1 \\ 0 & 1 & p_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Rotação em Torno de um Ponto Arbitrário



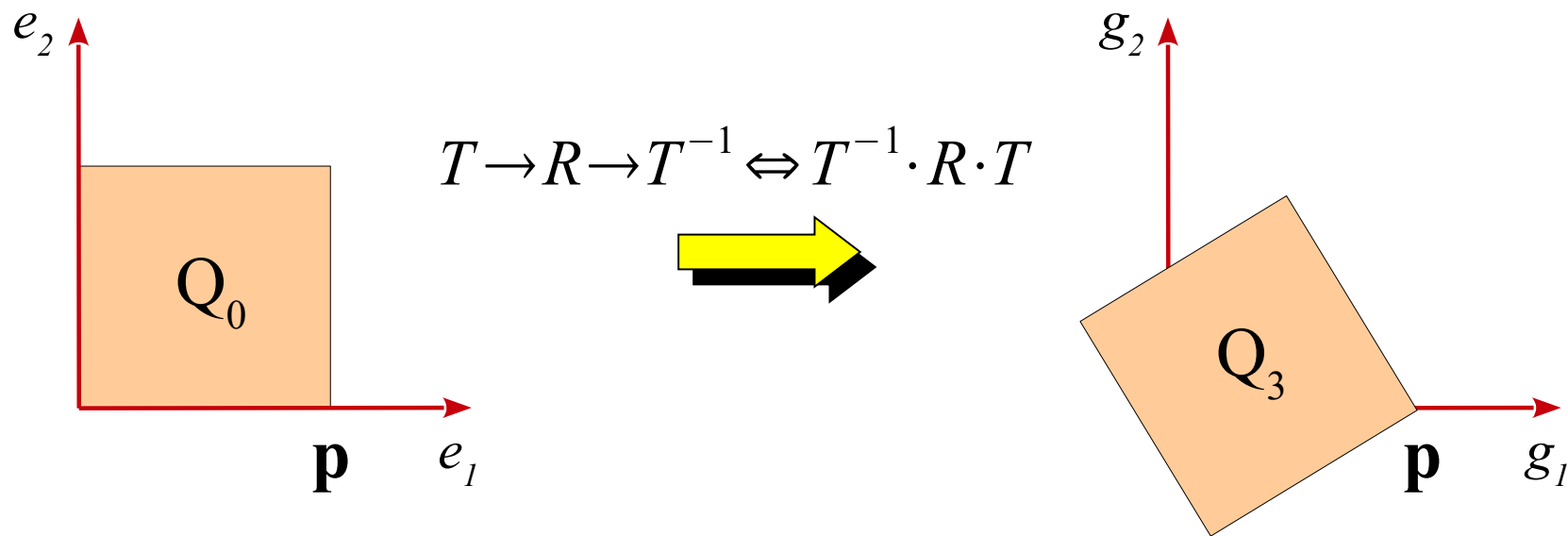
$$T^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & p_1 \\ 0 & 1 & p_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad R \cdot T = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & -p_1 \cos \theta + p_2 \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & -p_1 \sin \theta - p_2 \cos \theta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Rotação em Torno de um Ponto Arbitrário



$$T^{-1} R T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & p_1(1 - \cos \theta) + p_2 \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & p_2(1 - \cos \theta) - p_1 \sin \theta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotação em Torno de um Ponto Arbitrário

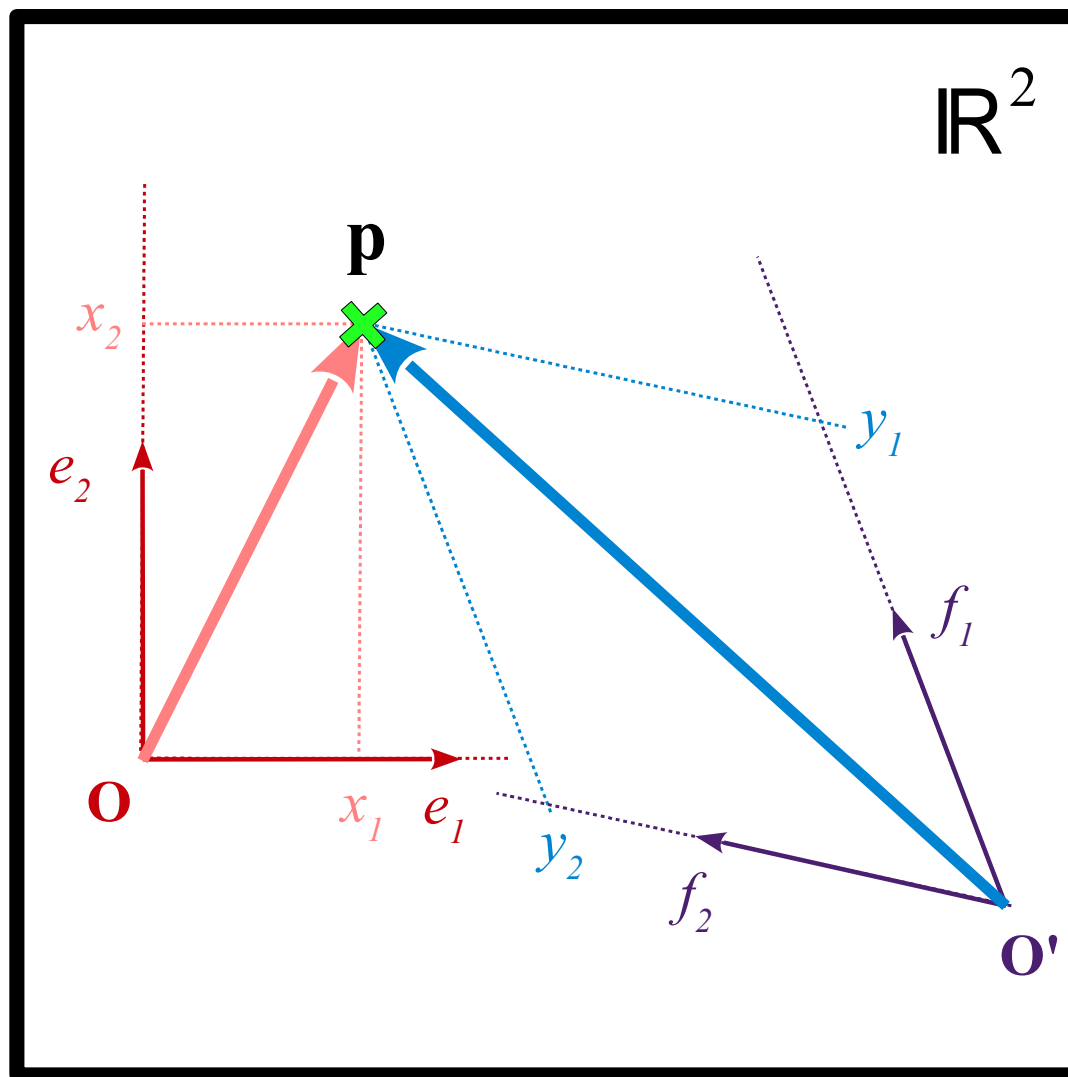


$$T^{-1} R T = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & p_1(1 - \cos \theta) + p_2 \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & p_2(1 - \cos \theta) - p_1 \sin \theta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Transformando referenciais

Referenciais e Sistemas de Coordenadas

- Um sistema de coordenadas fica definido por um referencial



$$\mathcal{E} = (\mathbf{O}, \{e_1, e_2\})$$

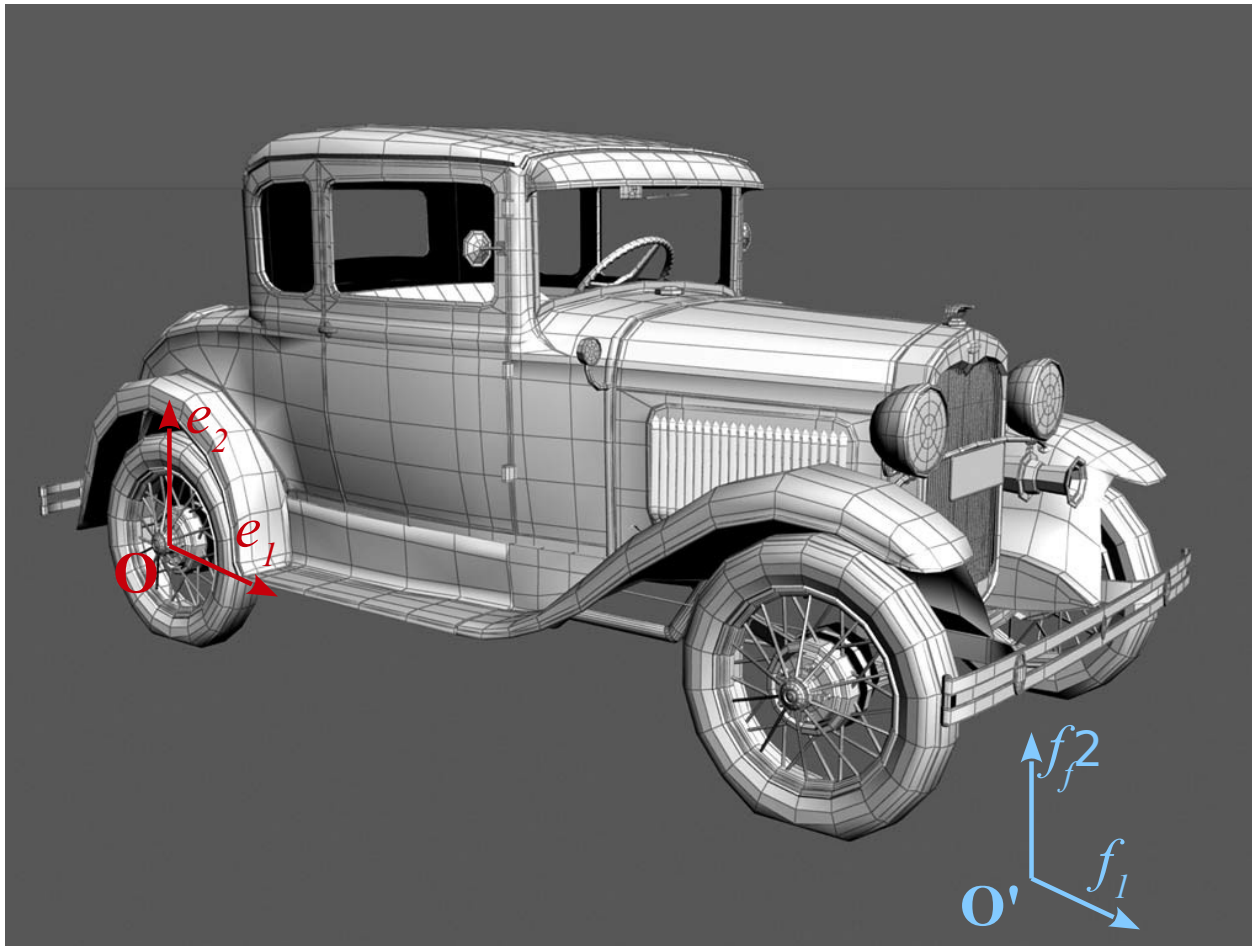
$$\overrightarrow{OP} = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2$$

$$\mathcal{F} = (\mathbf{O}', \{f_1, f_2\})$$

$$\overrightarrow{O'P} = y_1 f_1 + y_2 f_2$$

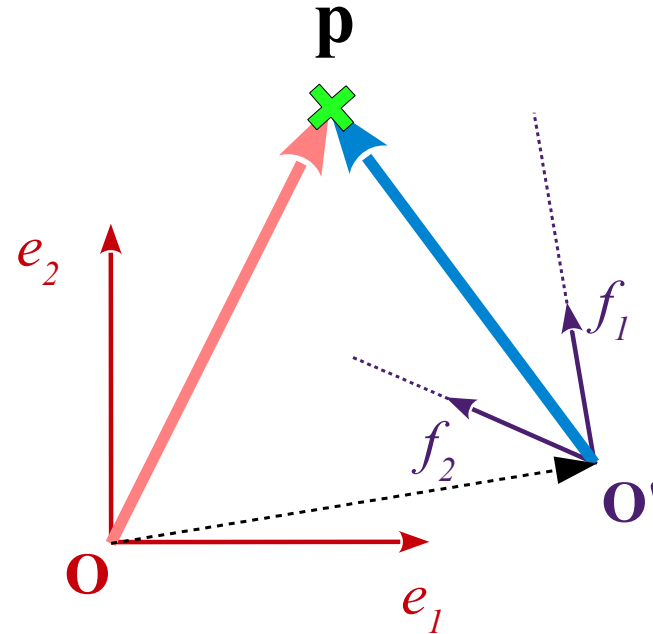
Importância da Escolha do Sistema de Coordenadas

- Exemplo Movimento da Roda de um Carro



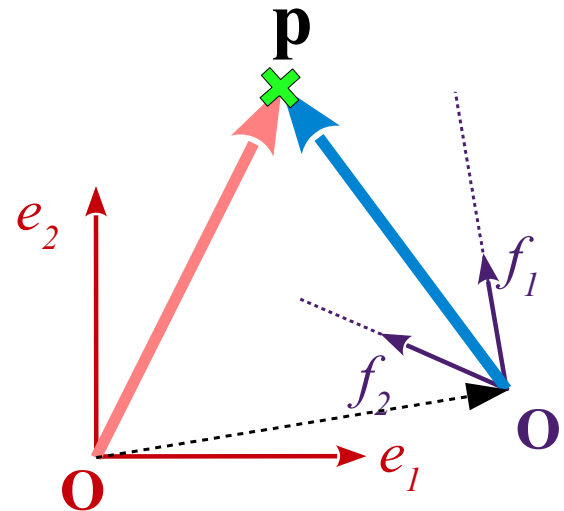
Transformação entre os Referenciais \mathcal{E} e \mathcal{F}

- $\mathcal{E} = (O, \{e_1, e_2\})$
- $\mathcal{F} = (O', \{f_1, f_2\})$
- Etapas do processo:
 - Determinação da transformação linear L que leva a base $\{e_1, e_2\}$ na base $\{f_1, f_2\}$;
 - Determinação da translação T que leva a origem O do referencial \mathcal{E} na origem O' do referencial \mathcal{F} .



Transformação entre os Referenciais \mathcal{E} e \mathcal{F}

- Etapas do processo:
 - Determinação da transformação linear L que leva a base $\{e_1, e_2\}$ na base $\{f_1, f_2\}$;
 - $f_1 = L(e_1) = a_{11}e_1 + a_{21}e_2$
 - $f_2 = L(e_2) = a_{12}e_1 + a_{22}e_2$
 - Determinação da translação T que leva a origem O do referencial \mathcal{E} na origem O' do referencial \mathcal{F} .
 - $\overrightarrow{OO'} = t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2$

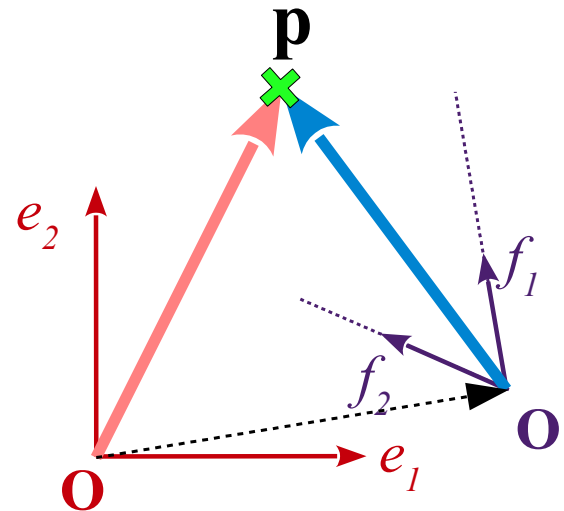


Transformação entre os Referenciais \mathcal{E} e \mathcal{F}

- Etapas do processo:
 - Determinação da translação T que leva a origem O do referencial \mathcal{E} na origem O' do referencial \mathcal{F} .

- $\overrightarrow{OO'} = t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2$

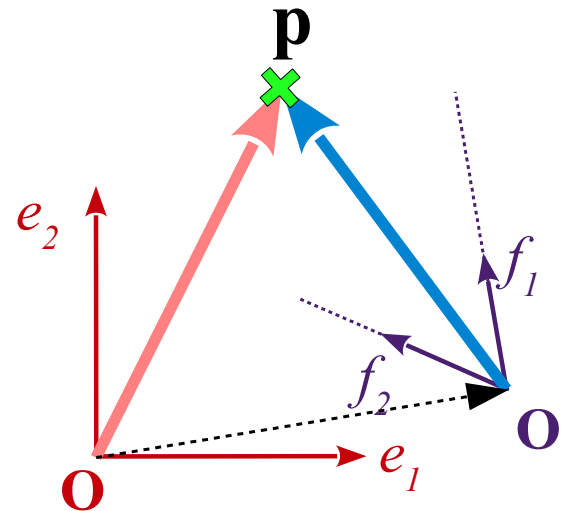
$$T = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_1 \\ 0 & 1 & t_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



Transformação entre os Referenciais \mathcal{E} e \mathcal{F}

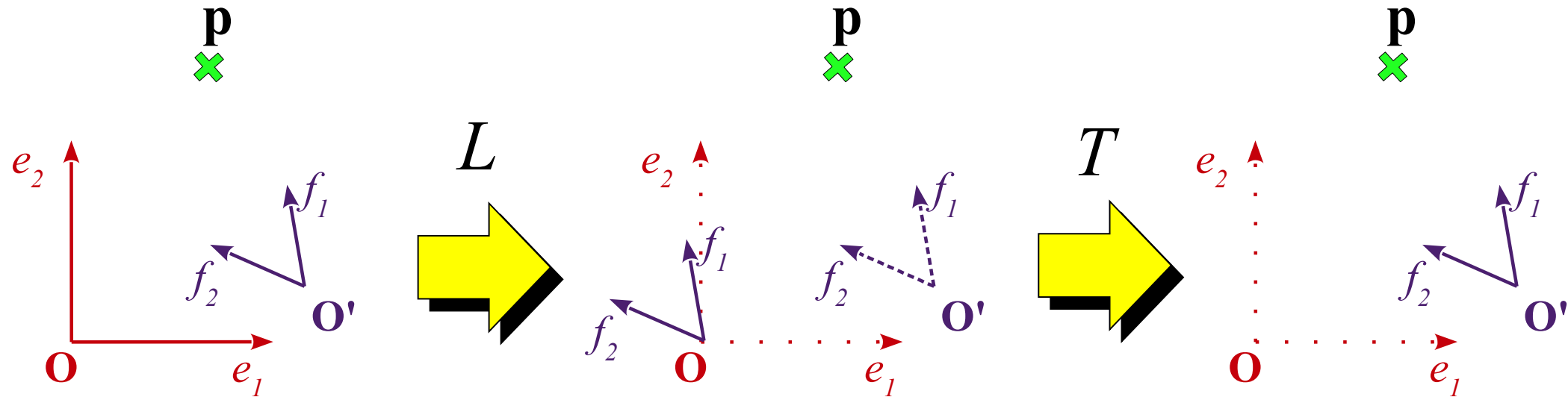
- Etapas do processo:
 - Determinação da transformação linear L que leva a base $\{e_1, e_2\}$ na base $\{f_1, f_2\}$;
 - $f_1 = L(e_1) = a_{11}e_1 + a_{21}e_2$
 - $f_2 = L(e_2) = a_{12}e_1 + a_{22}e_2$

$$L = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



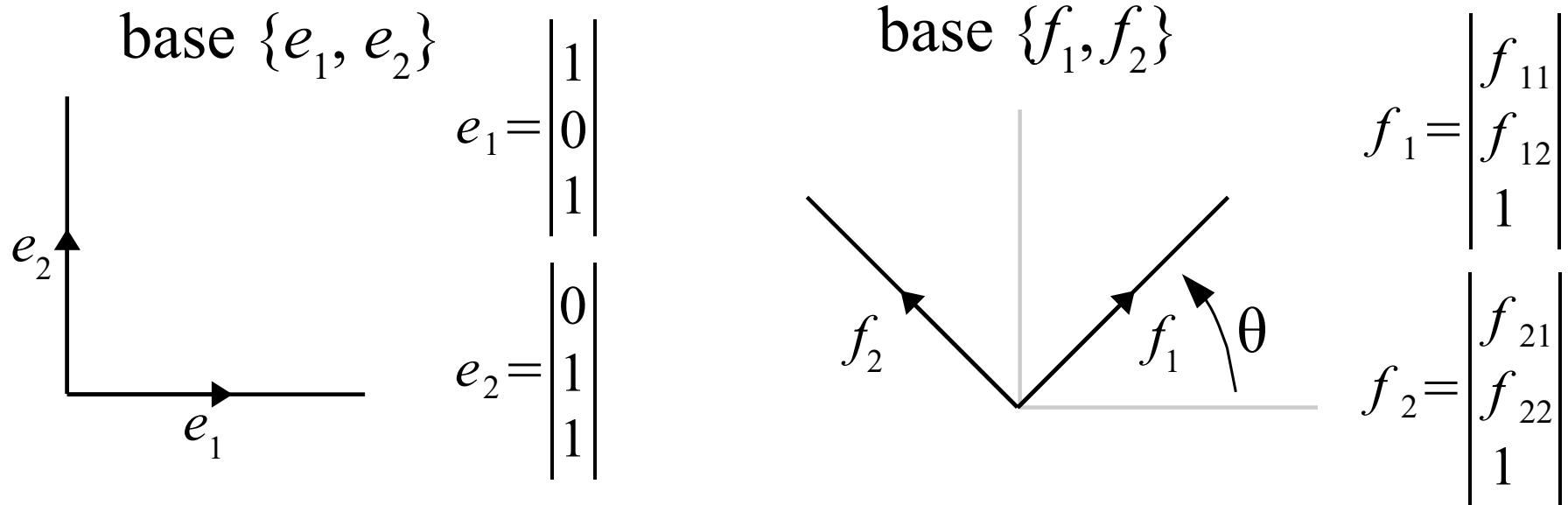
Transformação entre os Referenciais \mathcal{E} e \mathcal{F}

$$A_{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} = T \cdot L = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_1 \\ 0 & 1 & t_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



Transformação entre os Referenciais \mathcal{E} e \mathcal{F}

Exemplo: Mudança de base



L : leva a base $\{e_1, e_2\}$ na base $\{f_1, f_2\}$:

$$f_1 = L(e_1) = a_{11}e_1 + a_{21}e_2$$

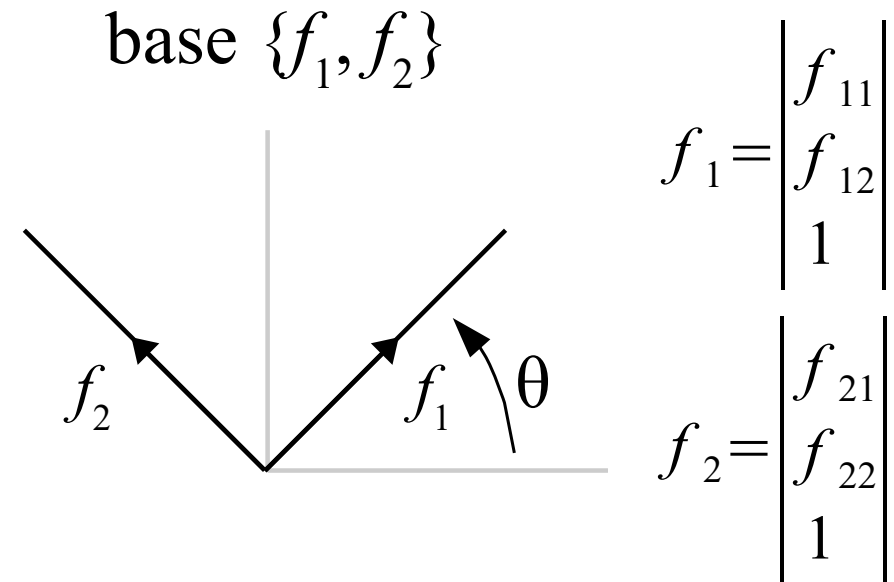
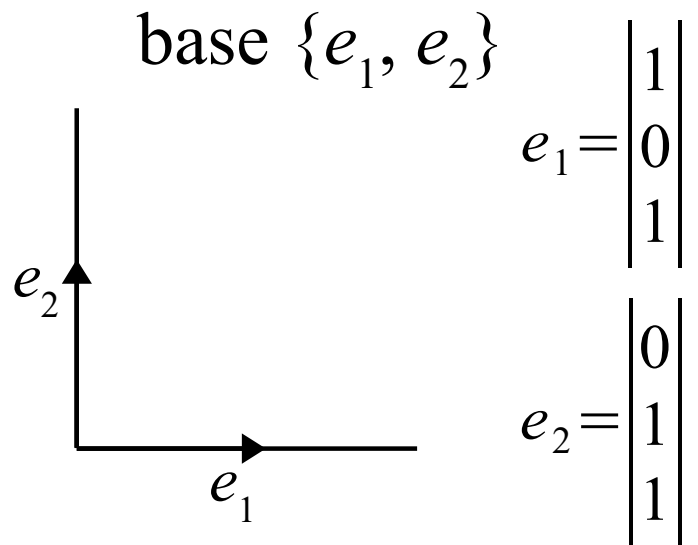
$$f_1 = L(e_1) = e_1 \cos \theta + e_2 \sin \theta$$

$$f_2 = L(e_2) = a_{12}e_1 + a_{22}e_2$$

$$f_2 = L(e_2) = -e_1 \sin \theta + e_2 \cos \theta$$

Transformação entre os Referenciais \mathcal{E} e \mathcal{F}

Exemplo: Mudança de base



L : leva a base $\{e_1, e_2\}$ na base $\{f_1, f_2\}$:

$$f_1 = L(e_1) = a_{11}e_1 + a_{21}e_2$$

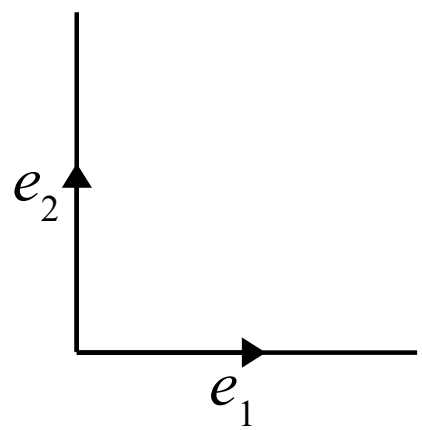
$$f_2 = L(e_2) = a_{12}e_1 + a_{22}e_2$$

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

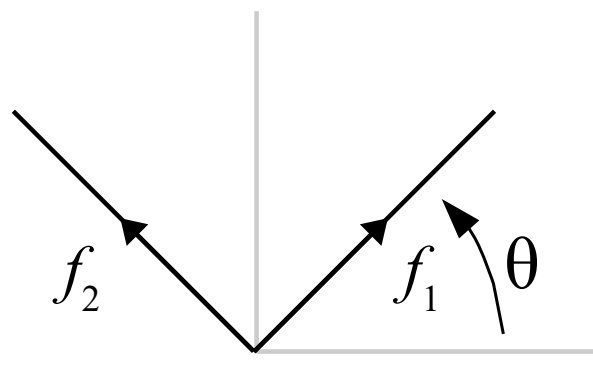
Transformação entre os Referenciais \mathcal{E} e \mathcal{F}

Exemplo: Mudança de base

base $\{e_1, e_2\}$


$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

base $\{f_1, f_2\}$


$$f_1 = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} \\ f_{12} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$f_2 = \begin{bmatrix} f_{21} \\ f_{22} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

L : leva a base $\{e_1, e_2\}$ na base $\{f_1, f_2\}$:

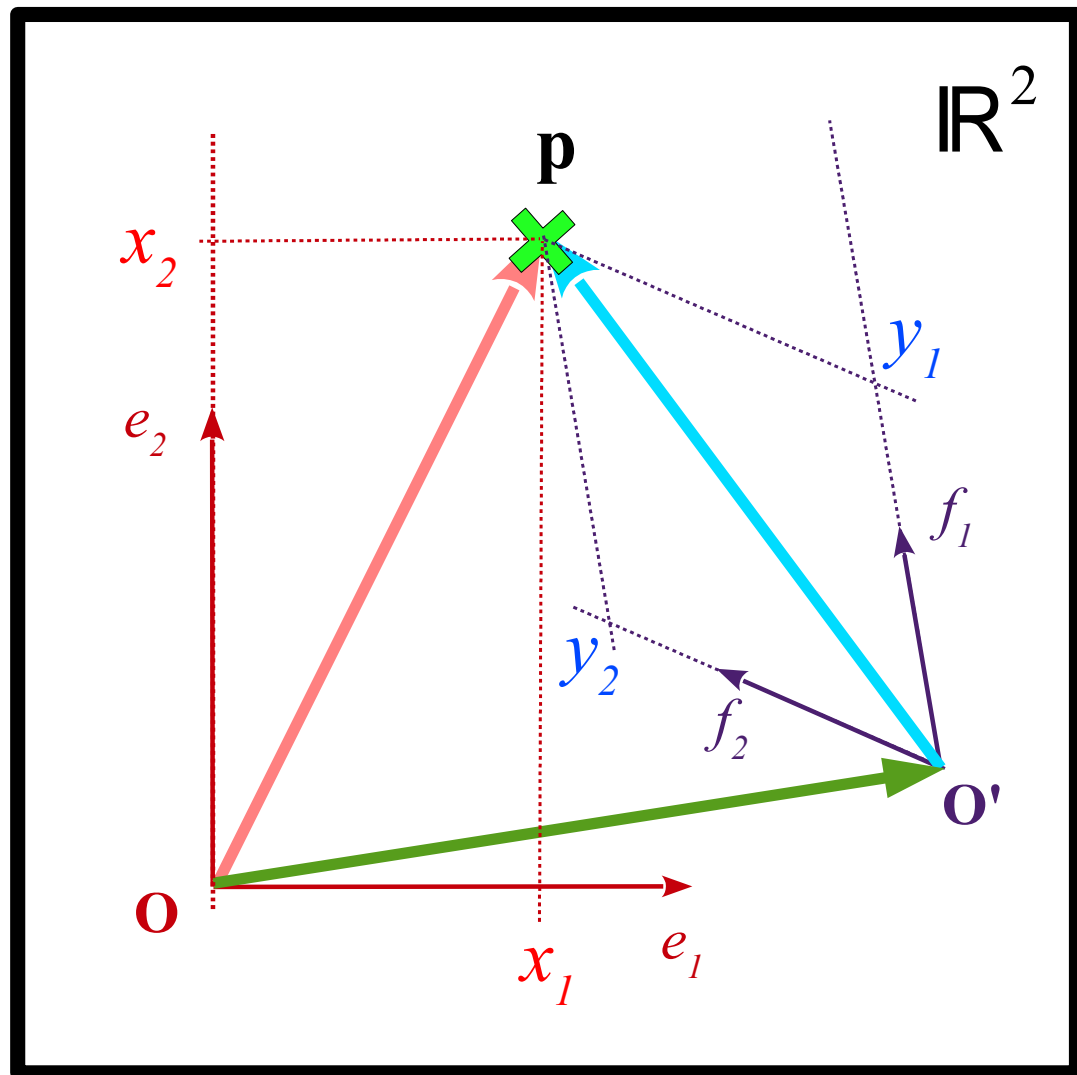
$$f_1 = L(e_1) = a_{11}e_1 + a_{21}e_2$$

$$f_2 = L(e_2) = a_{12}e_1 + a_{22}e_2$$

$$A_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{E}} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Transformando Coordenadas

Transformando Coordenadas



$$\vec{OP} = \vec{OO'} + \vec{O'P}$$

$$\vec{OP} = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2$$

$$\vec{O'P} = y_1 f_1 + y_2 f_2$$

$$\vec{OO'} = t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2$$

Transformando Coordenadas

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OO'} + \overrightarrow{O'P}$$

$$x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 = t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2 + y_1 f_1 + y_2 f_2$$

Transformando Coordenadas

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OO'} + \overrightarrow{O'P}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 &= t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2 + y_1 f_1 + y_2 f_2 \\ &= t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2 + y_1 (a_{11} e_1 + a_{21} e_2) + y_2 (a_{12} e_1 + a_{22} e_2) \end{aligned}$$

Transformando Coordenadas

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OO'} + \overrightarrow{O'P}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 &= t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2 + y_1 f_1 + y_2 f_2 \\&= t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2 + y_1 (a_{11} e_1 + a_{21} e_2) + y_2 (a_{12} e_1 + a_{22} e_2) \\&= t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2 + y_1 a_{11} e_1 + y_1 a_{21} e_2 + y_2 a_{12} e_1 + y_2 a_{22} e_2 \\&= e_1 (t_1 + y_1 a_{11} + y_2 a_{12}) + e_2 (t_2 + y_1 a_{21} + y_2 a_{22})\end{aligned}$$

Transformando Coordenadas

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OO'} + \overrightarrow{O'P}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 &= t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2 + y_1 f_1 + y_2 f_2 \\&= t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2 + y_1 (a_{11} e_1 + a_{21} e_2) + y_2 (a_{12} e_1 + a_{22} e_2) \\&= t_1 e_1 + t_2 e_2 + y_1 a_{11} e_1 + y_1 a_{21} e_2 + y_2 a_{12} e_1 + y_2 a_{22} e_2 \\&= e_1 (t_1 + y_1 a_{11} + y_2 a_{12}) + e_2 (t_2 + y_1 a_{21} + y_2 a_{22})\end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = t_1 + y_1 a_{11} + y_2 a_{12}$$

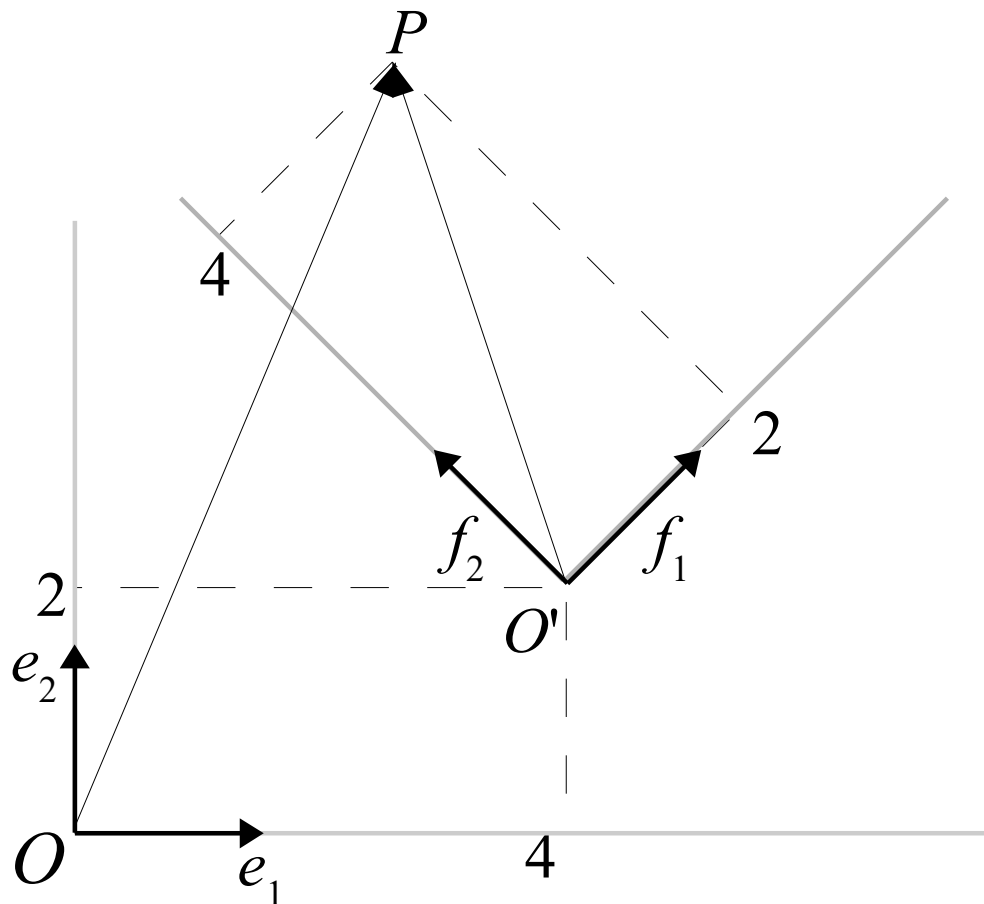
$$x_2 = t_2 + y_1 a_{21} + y_2 a_{22}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Transformando Coordenadas: Exemplo

Seja $\mathcal{E} = (O, \{e_1, e_2\})$, onde $O = (0, 0)$, $e_1 = (1, 0)$ e $e_2 = (0, 1)$.

Seja $\mathcal{F} = (O', \{f_1, f_2\})$, onde $O' = (4, 2)$ e vetores f_1 e f_2 obtidos por uma rotação de e_1, e_2 de 45° no sentido anti-horário. Qual a coordenada do ponto $P = (2, 4)$ de \mathcal{F} no referencial \mathcal{E} ?



Transformando Coordenadas: Exemplo

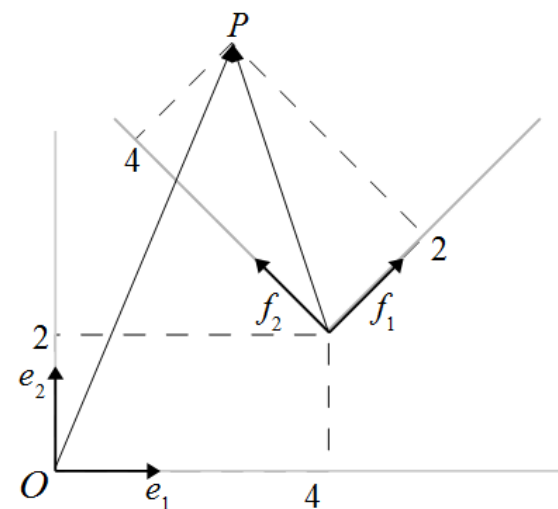
Seja $\mathcal{E} = (O, \{e_1, e_2\})$, onde $O = (0, 0)$, $e_1 = (1, 0)$ e $e_2 = (0, 1)$.

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$$f_1 = L(e_1) = e_1 \cos \pi/4 + e_2 \sin \pi/4$$

$$f_2 = L(e_2) = -e_1 \sin \pi/4 + e_2 \cos \pi/4$$

$$O' = 4e_1 + 2e_2$$



Transformando Coordenadas: Exemplo

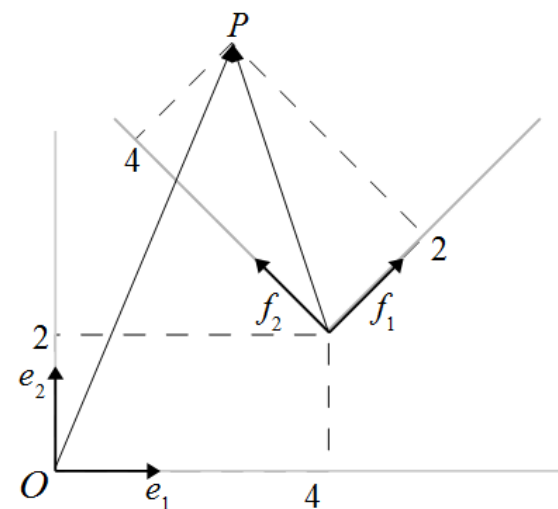
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$$f_1 = L(e_1) = e_1 \cos \pi/4 + e_2 \sin \pi/4$$

$$f_2 = L(e_2) = -e_1 \sin \pi/4 + e_2 \cos \pi/4$$

$$O' = 4e_1 + 2e_2$$



$$A_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{E}} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} & 0 \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} & \cos \frac{\pi}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & 4 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Transformando Coordenadas: Exemplo

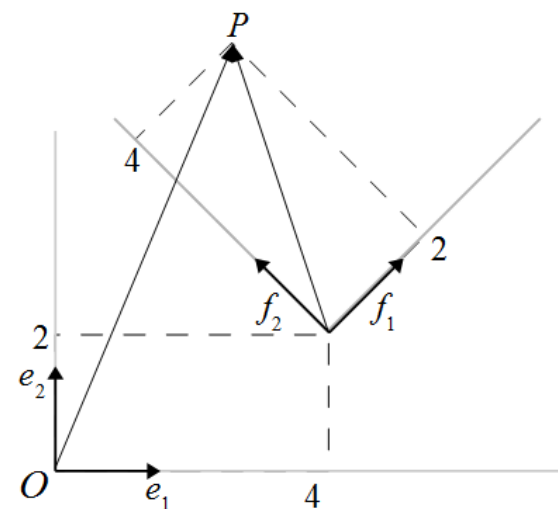
Seja $\mathcal{E} = (O, \{e_1, e_2\})$, onde $O = (0, 0)$, $e_1 = (1, 0)$ e $e_2 = (0, 1)$.

Seja $\mathcal{F} = (O', \{f_1, f_2\})$, onde $O' = (4, 2)$ e vetores f_1 e f_2 obtidos por uma rotação de e_1, e_2 de 45° no sentido anti-horário. Qual a coordenada do ponto $P = (2, 4)$ de \mathcal{F} no referencial \mathcal{E} ?

$$f_1 = L(e_1) = e_1 \cos \pi/4 + e_2 \sin \pi/4$$

$$f_2 = L(e_2) = -e_1 \sin \pi/4 + e_2 \cos \pi/4$$

$$O' = 4e_1 + 2e_2$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} 2.6 \\ 6.2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \sqrt{2} \\ 2 + 3\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & 4 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Transformando Coordenadas

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = A_{\mathcal{E}}^{\mathcal{F}} \begin{vmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

\mathcal{E}

\mathcal{F}

Transformando Coordenadas

C_E

C_F

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = A_E^F \begin{vmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

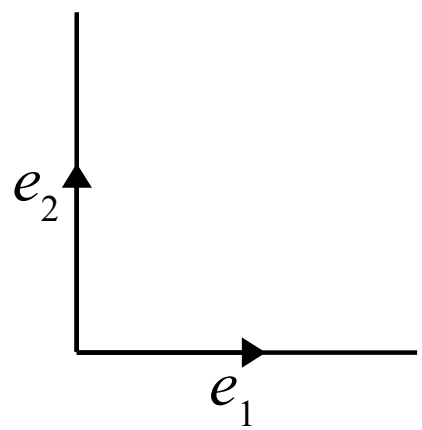
$$A_E^{F^{-1}} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x} \end{vmatrix} = A_E^F \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_E^{F^{-1}} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{y} \end{vmatrix}$$

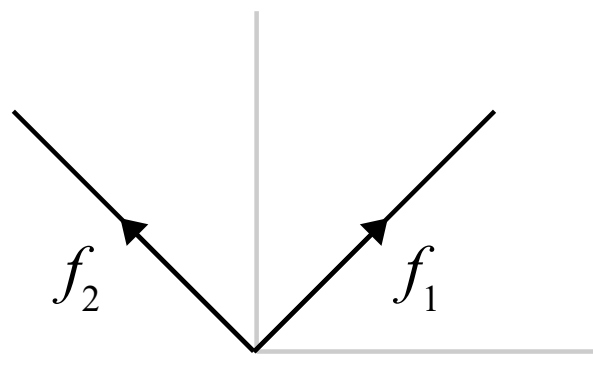
Transformando Coordenadas

Exemplo: Mudança de base

base $\{e_1, e_2\}$


$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

base $\{f_1, f_2\}$


$$f_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$f_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

L^{-1} : leva a base $\{f_1, f_2\}$ na base $\{e_1, e_2\}$:

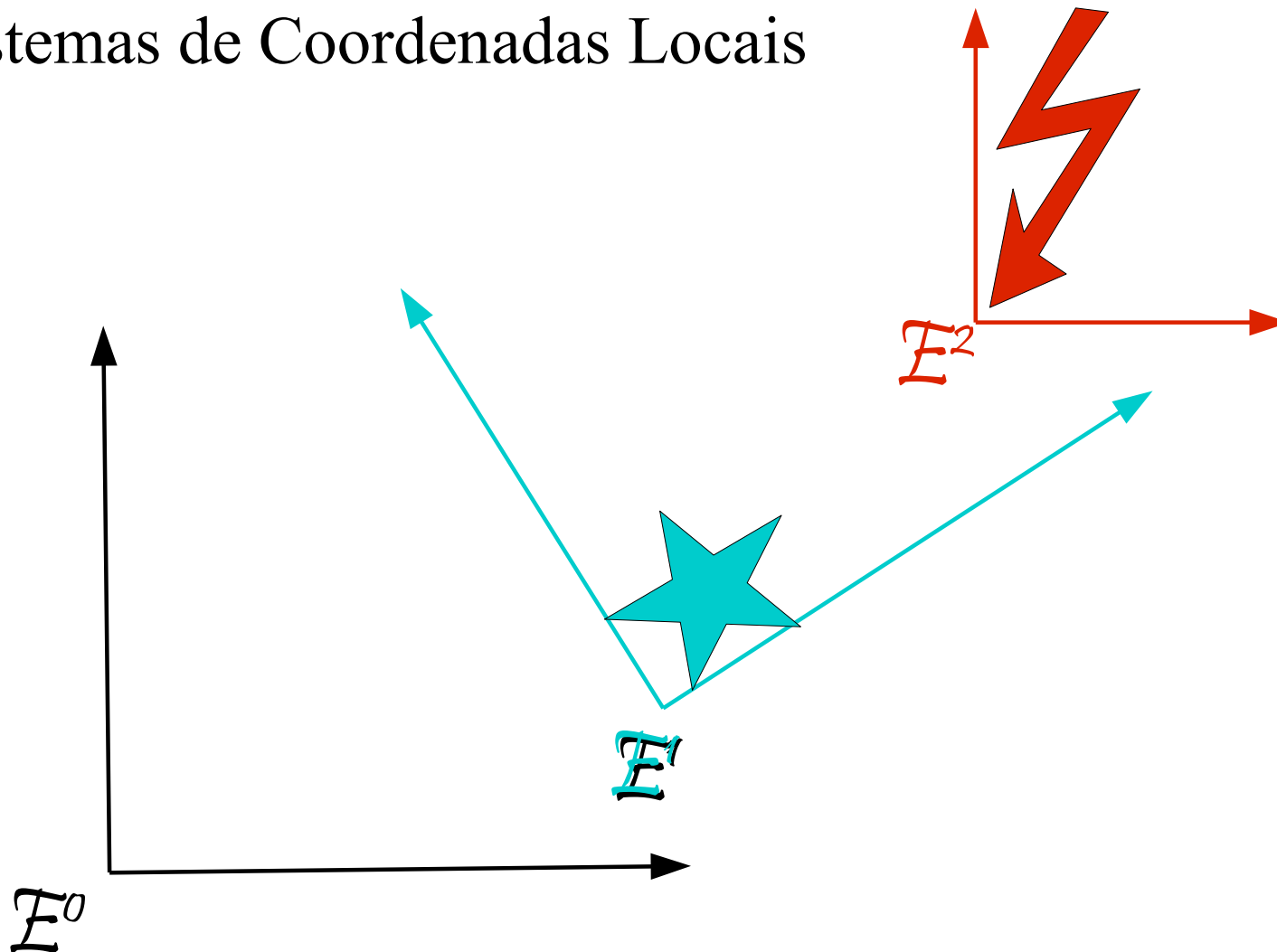
$$L = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

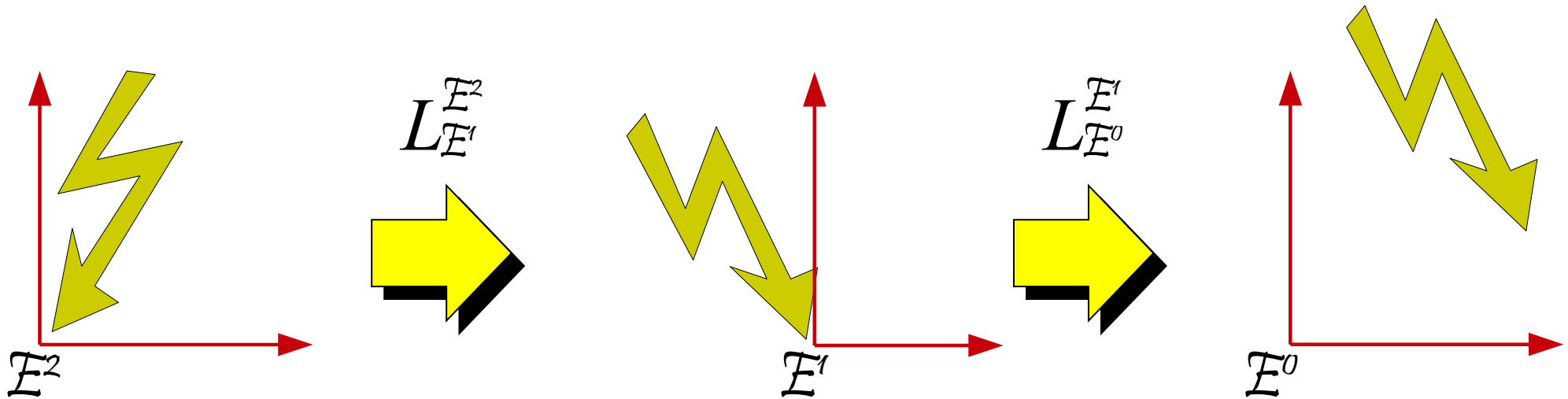
Transformações Locais e Globais

Transformações Locais e Globais

- Sistema de Coordenadas do Mundo
- Sistemas de Coordenadas Locais



n Etapas do Movimento de Um Corpo Rígido



$$F^0 = (O^0, \{b_1^0, b_2^0, \dots, b_m^0\}) \quad \text{Referencial Global}$$

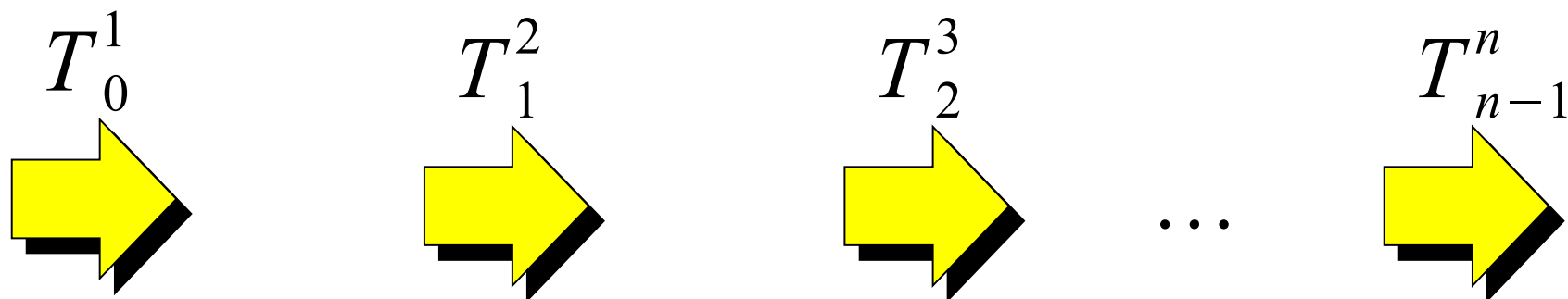
$$F^1 = (O^1, \{b_1^1, b_2^1, \dots, b_m^1\}) \quad \text{Referenciais Sucessivos}$$

$$F^2 = (O^2, \{b_1^2, b_2^2, \dots, b_m^2\})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$F^n = (O^n, \{b_1^n, b_2^n, \dots, b_m^n\})$$

n Etapas do Movimento de Um Corpo Rígido



$$\mathcal{E}^0 = (O^0, \{b_1^0, b_2^0, \dots, b_m^0\}) \quad \text{Referencial Global}$$

$$\mathcal{E}^1 = (O^1, \{b_1^1, b_2^1, \dots, b_m^1\}) \quad \text{Referenciais Sucessivos}$$

$$\mathcal{E}^2 = (O^2, \{b_1^2, b_2^2, \dots, b_m^2\})$$

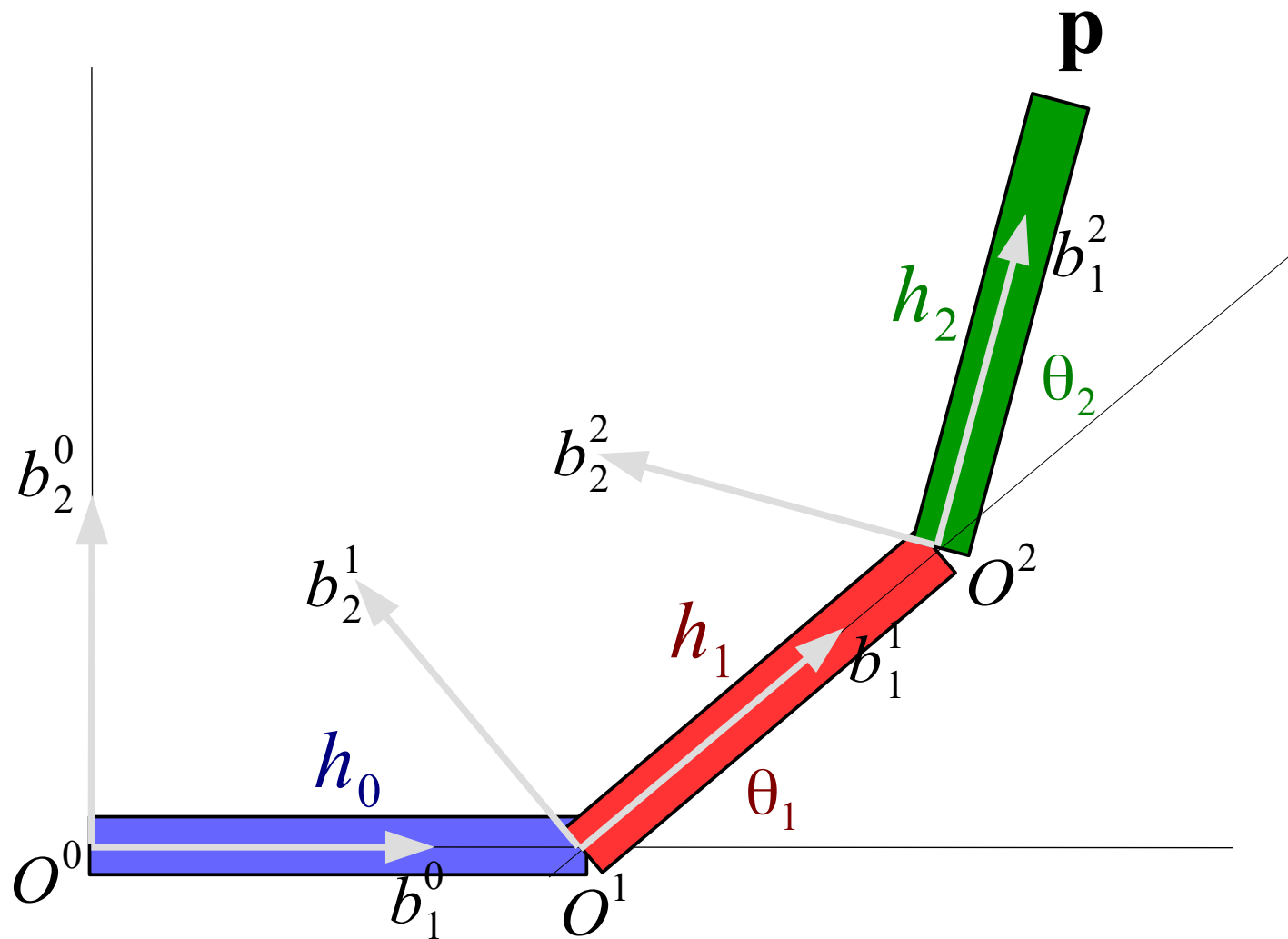
$$\vdots$$

$$\mathcal{E}^n = (O^n, \{b_1^n, b_2^n, \dots, b_m^n\})$$

$$L_{\mathcal{E}^{n-1}}^{\mathcal{E}^n} = T_{n-1}^n$$

$$T = T_0^1 T_1^2 T_2^3 \dots T_{n-1}^n$$

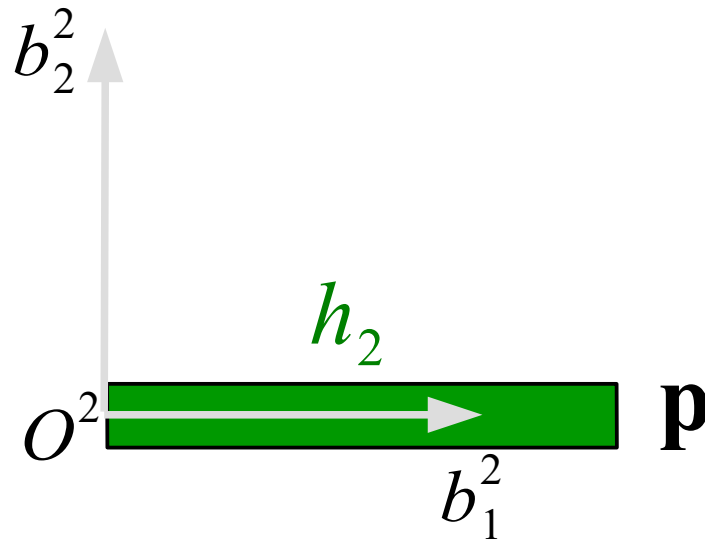
Exemplo: Vários Referenciais em uma Hierarquia



Exemplo: Vários Referenciais em uma Hierarquia

Em \mathcal{E}^2 :

Desenhar a haste de dimensão h_2 : $(0, 0) \rightarrow (h_2, 0)$



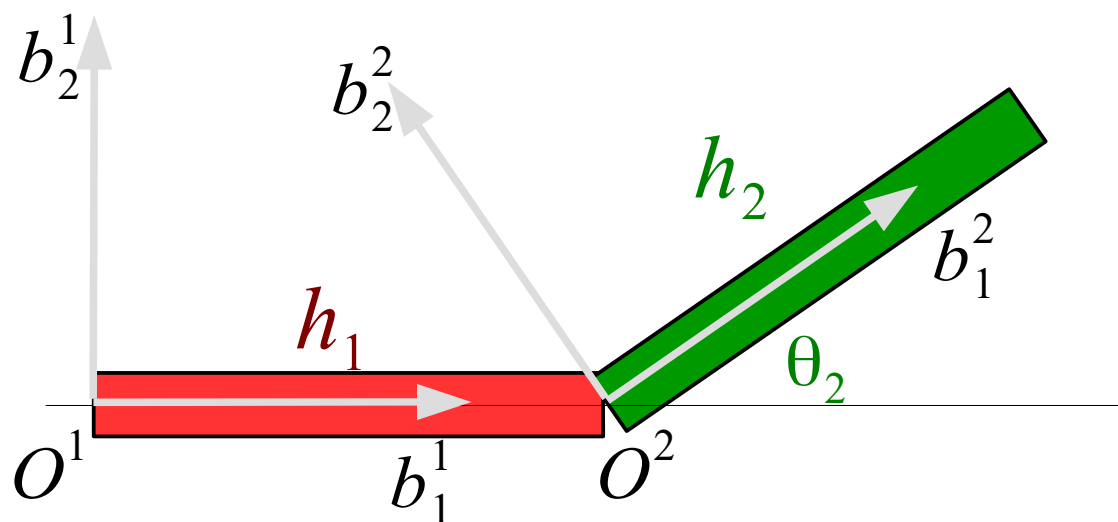
Exemplo: Vários Referenciais em uma Hierarquia

Em \mathcal{F}^1 :

1) Calcular $T_1^2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & h_1 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

2) Converter coordenadas de objetos em \mathcal{F}^2 para \mathcal{F}^1

3) Desenhar a haste de dimensão h_1 : $(0, 0) \rightarrow (h_1, 0)$



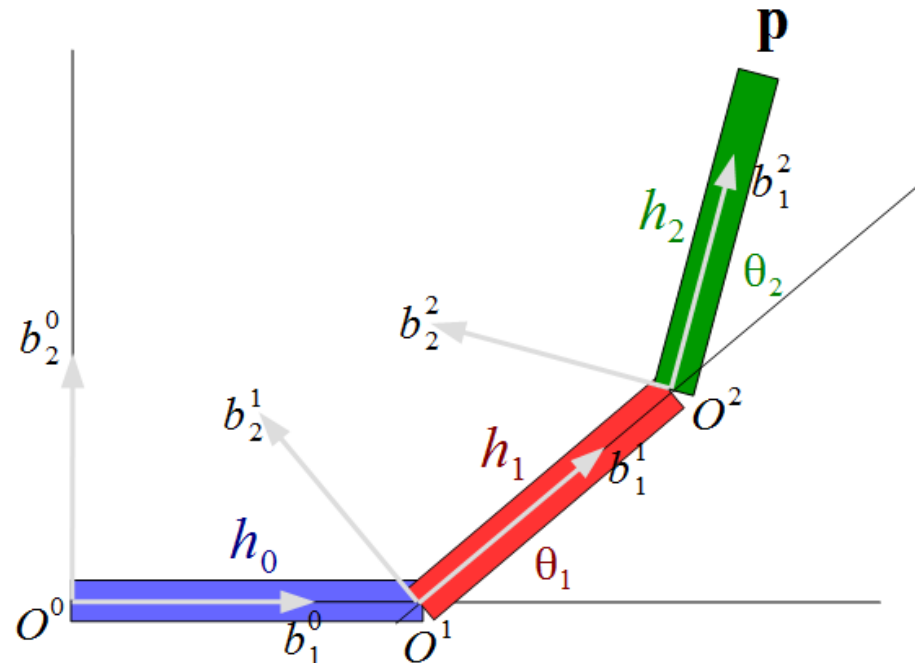
Exemplo: Vários Referenciais em uma Hierarquia

Em \mathcal{F}^2 :

1) Calcular $T_0^1 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & h_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

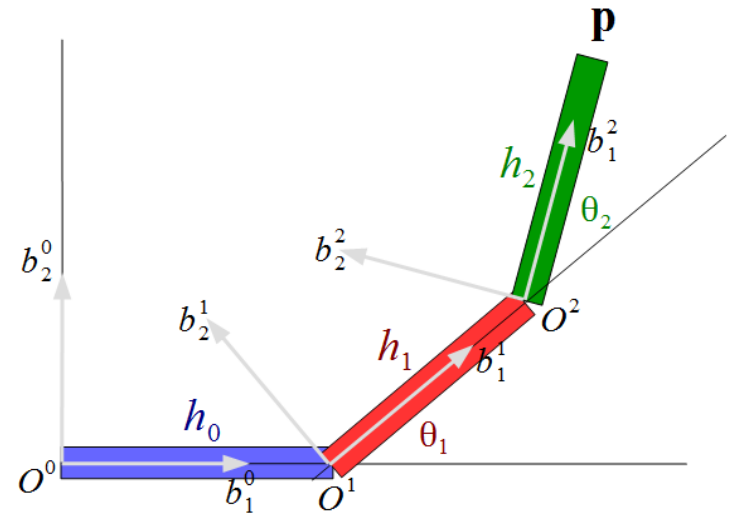
2) Converter coordenadas de objetos em \mathcal{F}^2 para \mathcal{F}^1

3) Desenhar a haste de dimensão h_0 : $(0, 0) \rightarrow (h_0, 0)$



Exemplo: Vários Referenciais em uma Hierarquia

$$T = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & h_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & h_1 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$= \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 & -\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 & h_1 \cos \theta_1 + h_0 \\ \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 & h_1 \sin \theta_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & h_1 \cos \theta_1 + h_0 \\ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & h_1 \sin \theta_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Transformando Coordenadas 3D

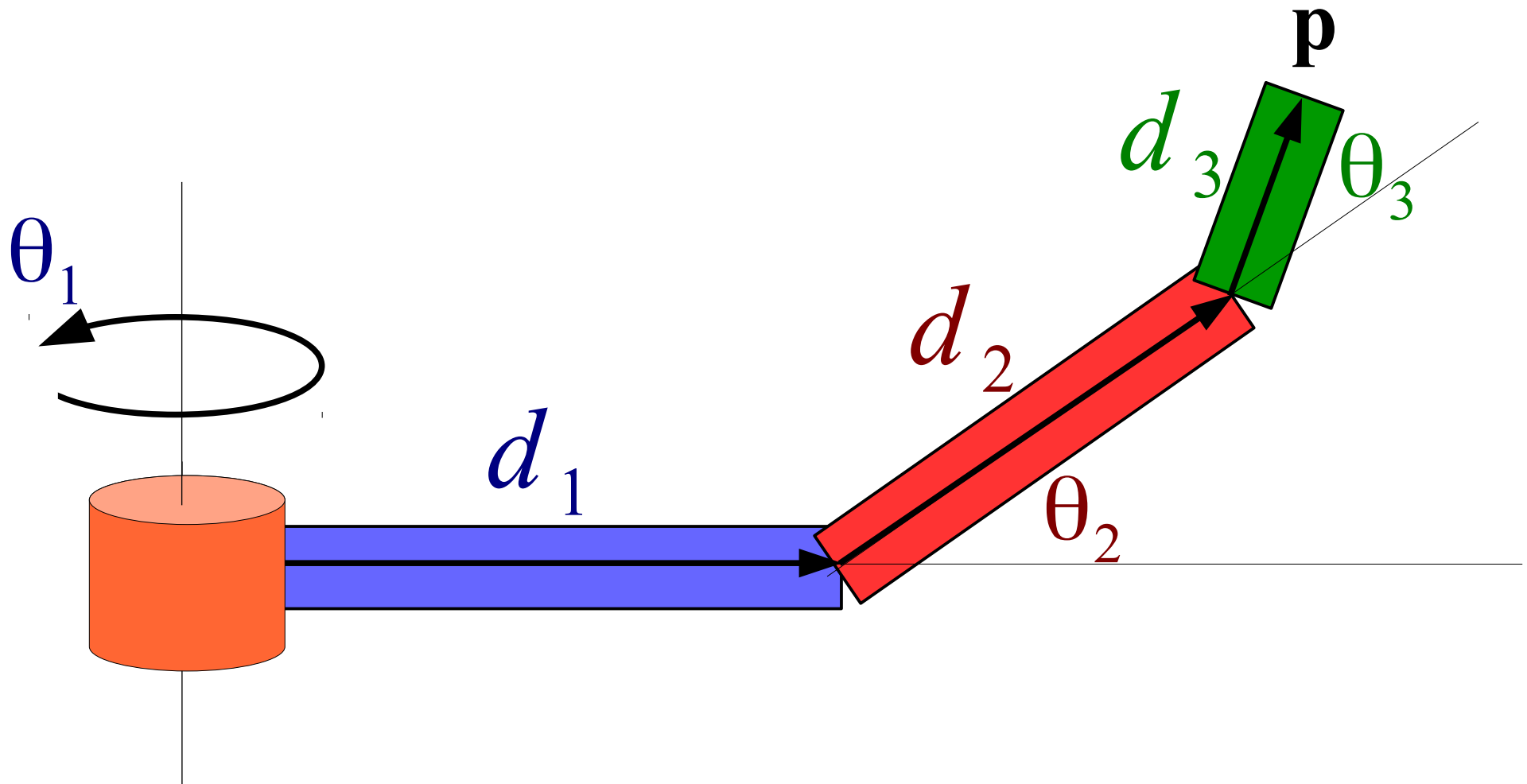
Rotações 3D

$$R_z = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

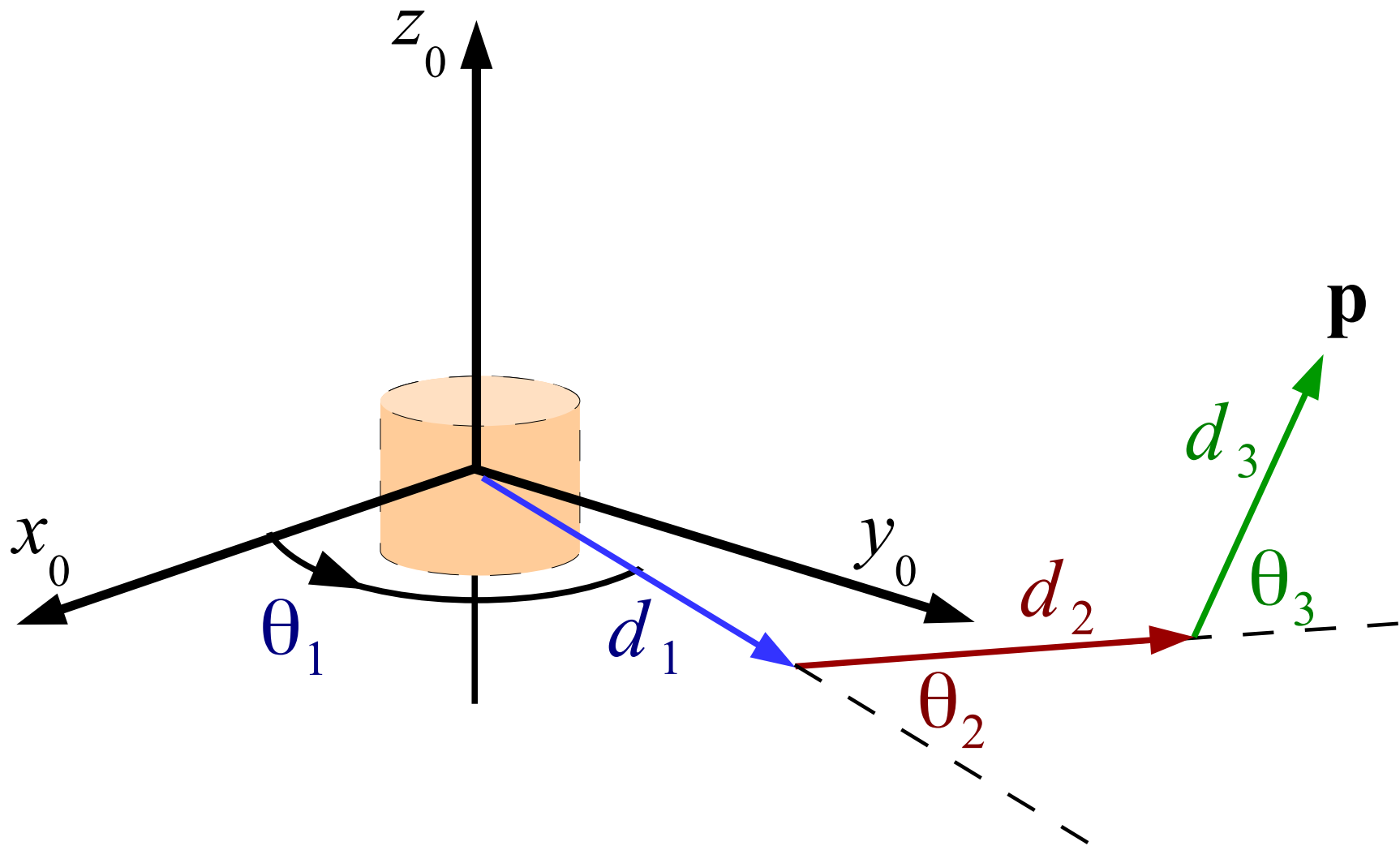
$$R_y = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$R_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

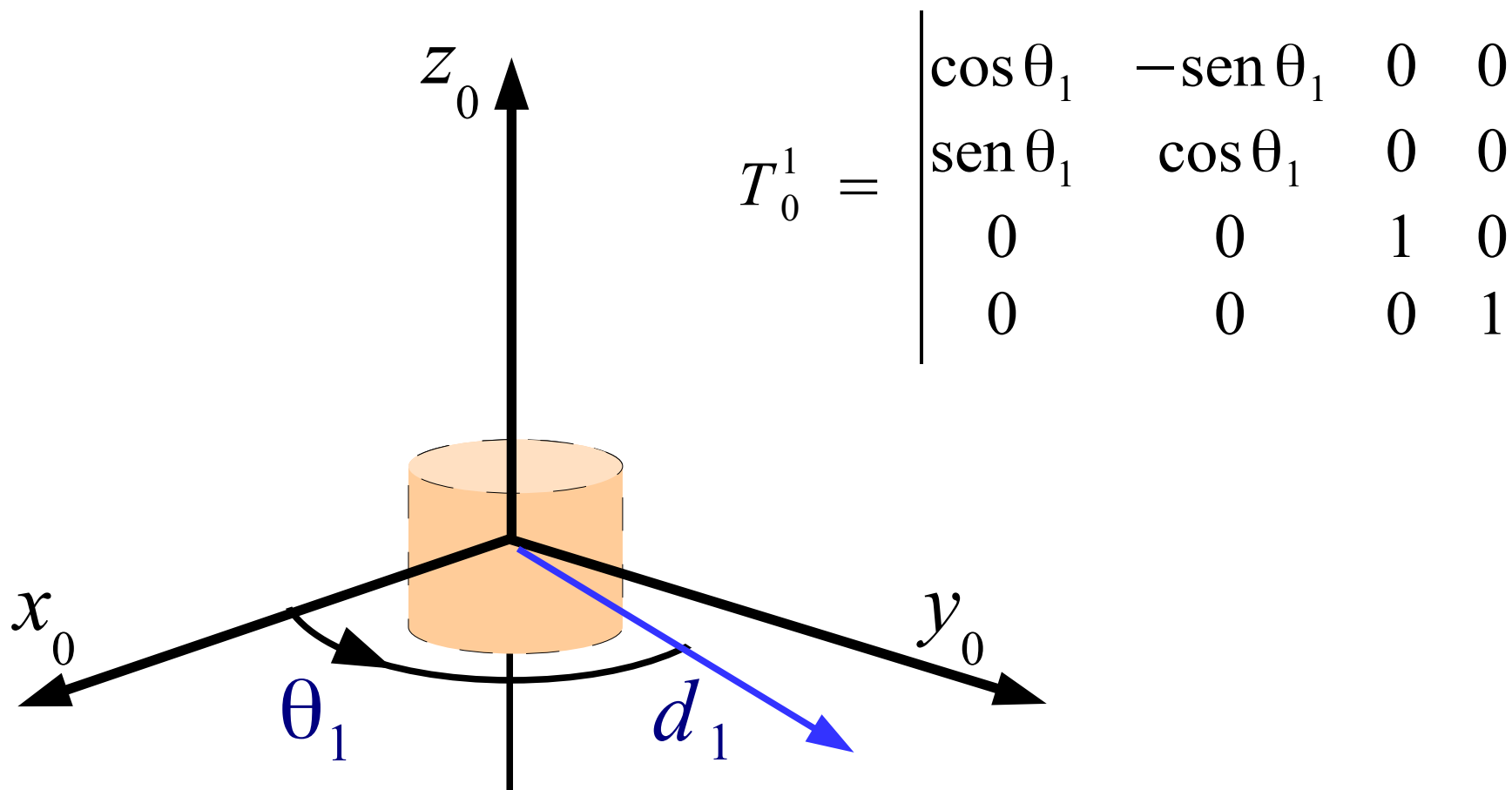
Exemplo 3D: Vários Referenciais



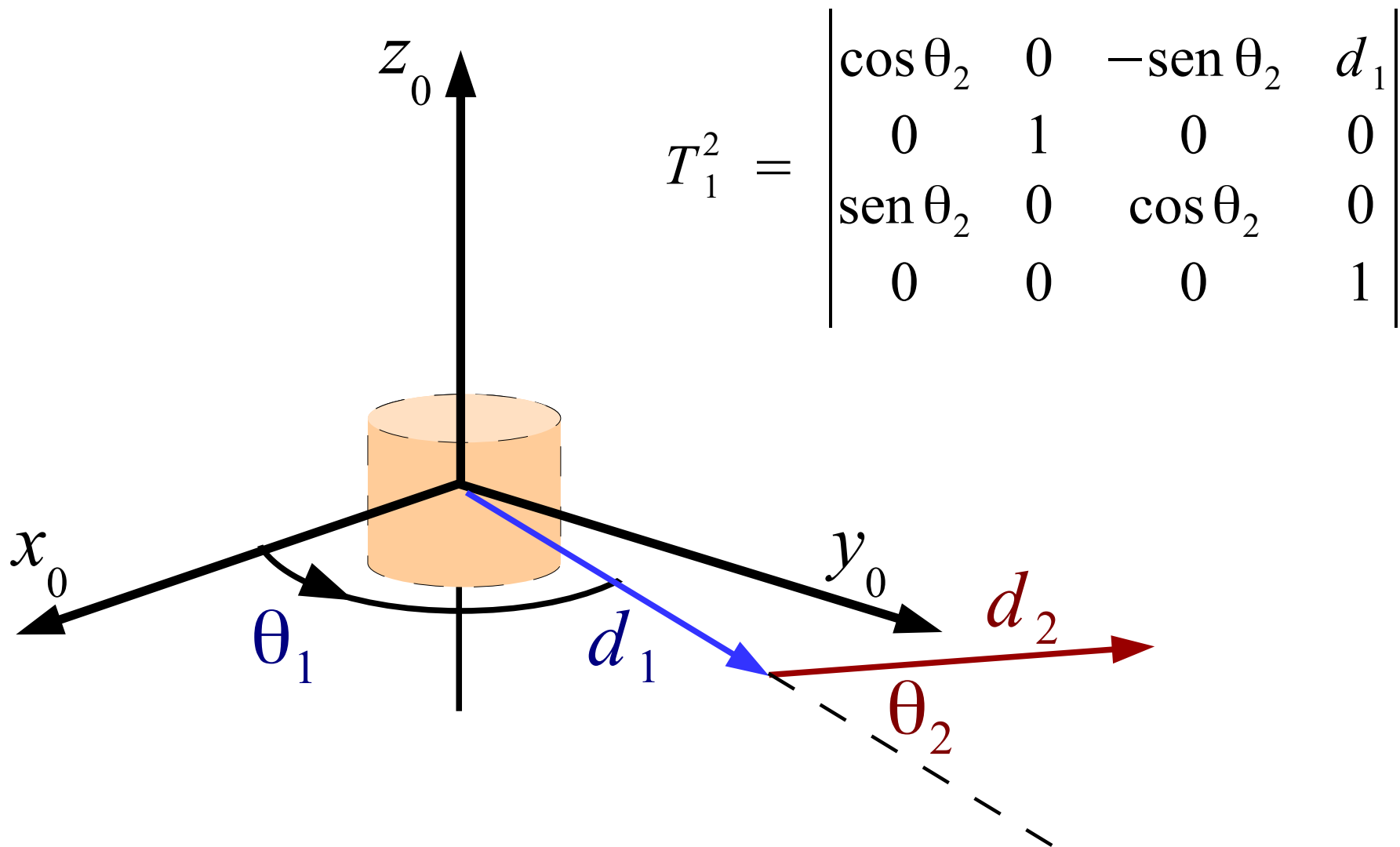
Exemplo 3D: Vários Referenciais



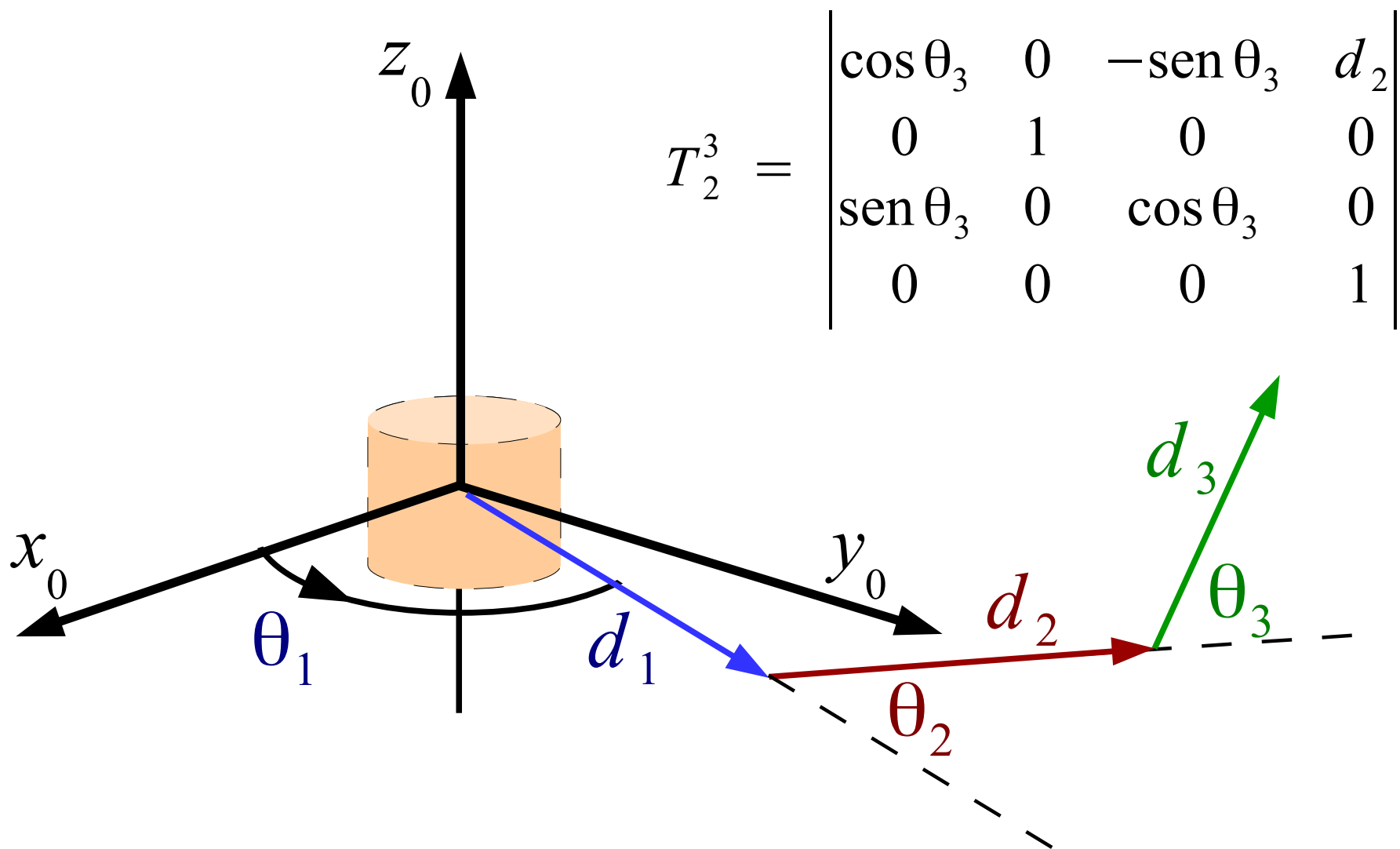
Exemplo 3D: Vários Referenciais



Exemplo 3D: Vários Referenciais

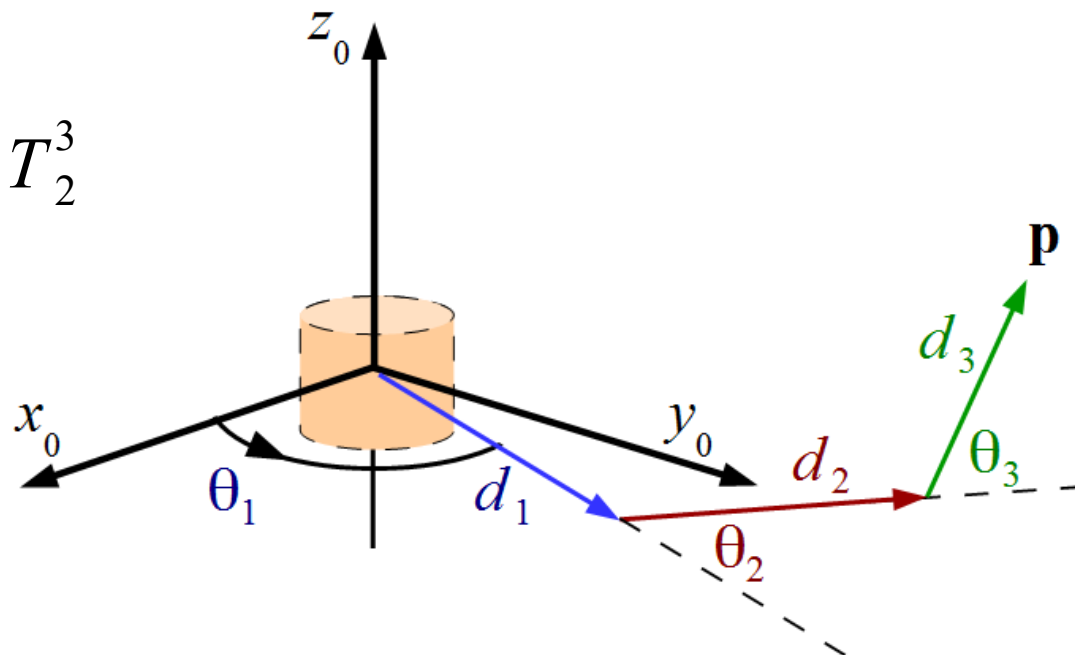


Exemplo 3D: Vários Referenciais



Exemplo 3D: Vários Referenciais

$$T = T_0^3 = T_0^1 \cdot T_1^2 \cdot T_2^3$$



$$T_0^1 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad T_1^2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & 0 & -\sin \theta_2 & d_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_2 & 0 & \cos \theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad T_2^3 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta_3 & 0 & -\sin \theta_3 & d_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_3 & 0 & \cos \theta_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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