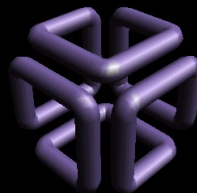


Computação Gráfica:

Aula 9:

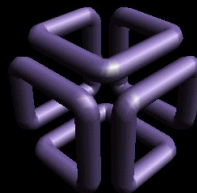
Modelos Hierárquicos em Computação Gráfica

Prof. Dr. rer.nat. Aldo von Wangenheim

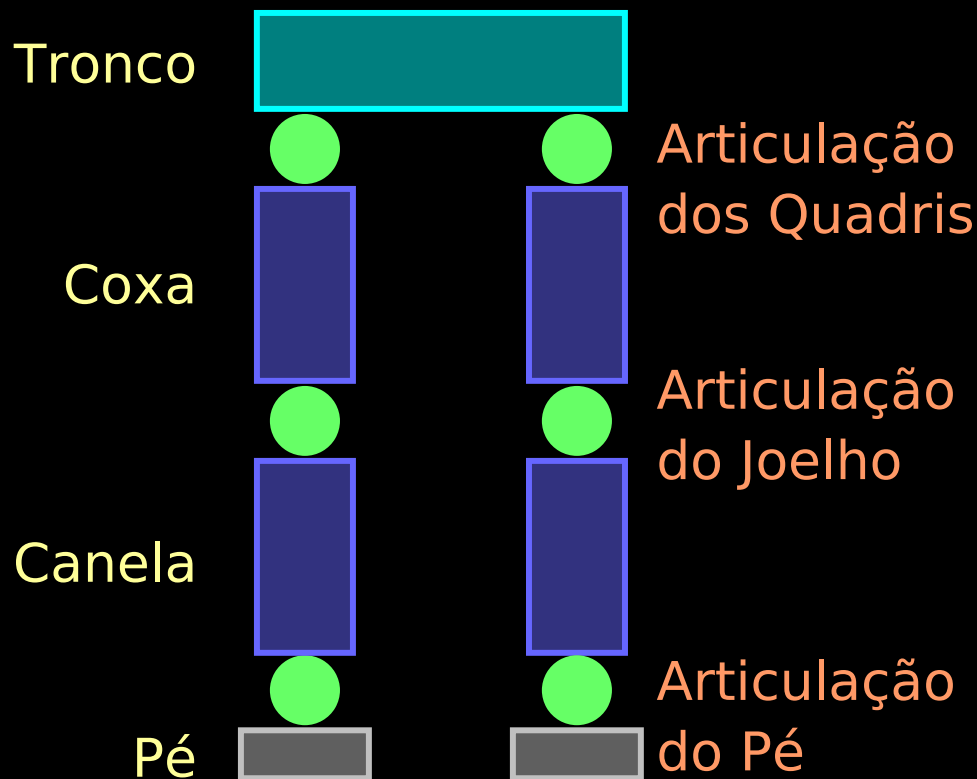


Modelos Hierárquicos

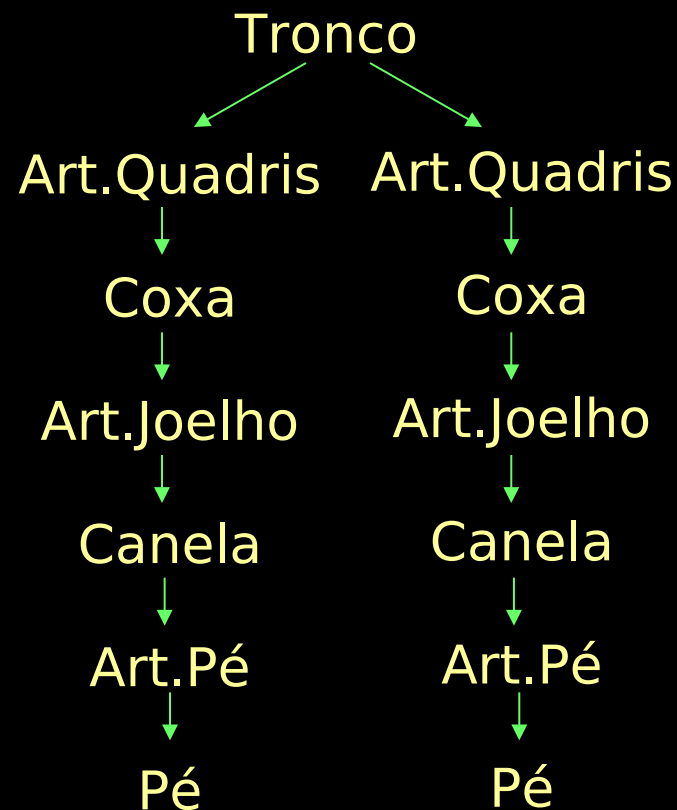
- Técnica para representar estruturas articuladas
 - Animais, humanos, robôs humanóides, braços mecânicos
- Usamos uma filosofia hierárquica para representar um objeto: árvore
 - Cada parte móvel ou articulada do nosso objeto é um nodo
 - Dependências de movimentos estão no modelo: hierarquia:
 - explícita: estrutura de dado árvore
 - implícita: algoritmos hierárquicos
- Facilidade de aplicar transformações
 - Uma transformação se reflete sobre o nodo sobre o qual é aplicada e todos os seus filhos

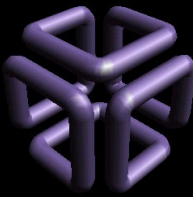


Pernas: Componentes Básicos e sua Hierarquia

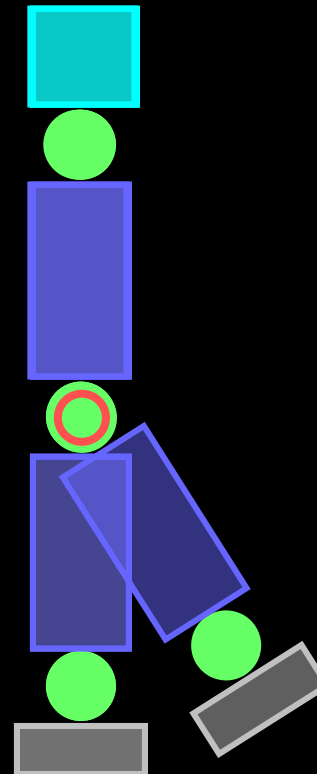
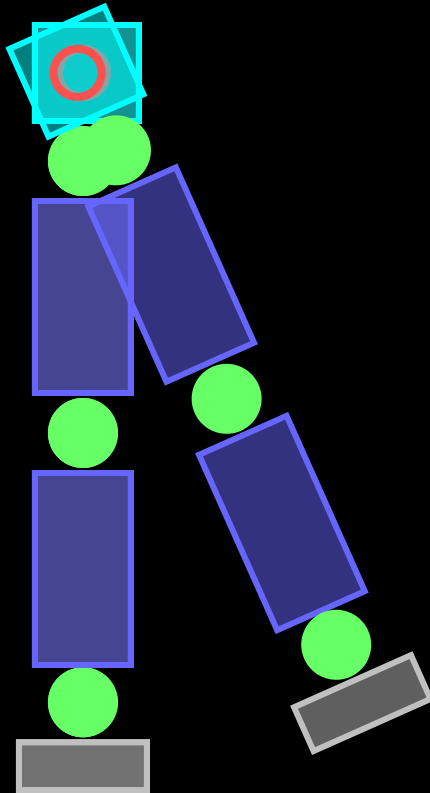


Estrutura de Dados

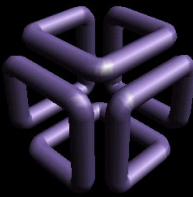




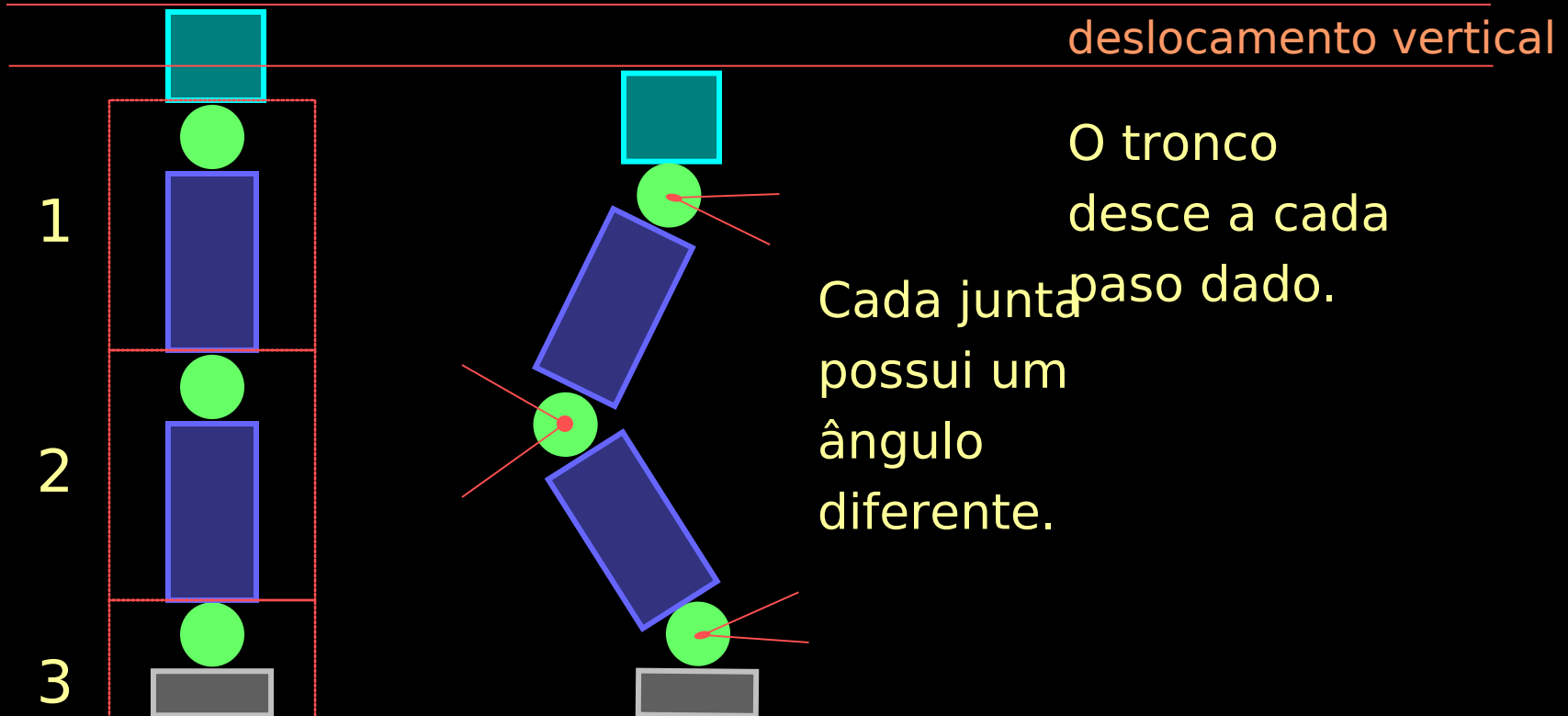
Aplicando rotação em diferentes componentes do Modelo

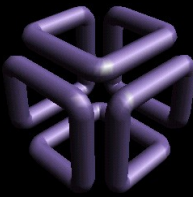


Atingimos diferentes resultados e provocamos diferentes efeitos dependendo de onde aplicamos a rotação.

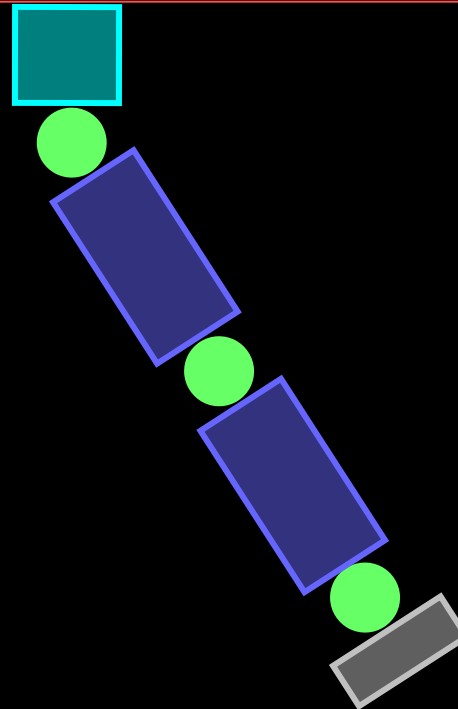


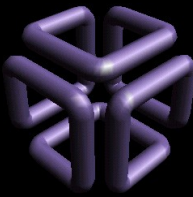
Tornando o Modelo Realista



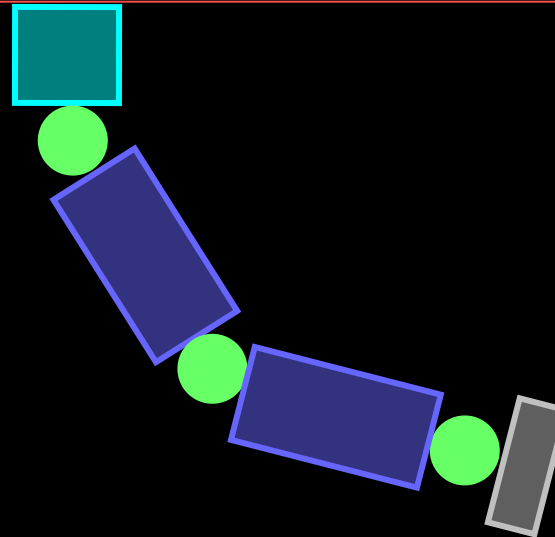


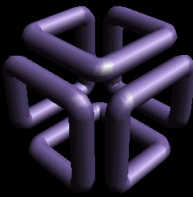
Movimentando o Modelo de Maneira Simples



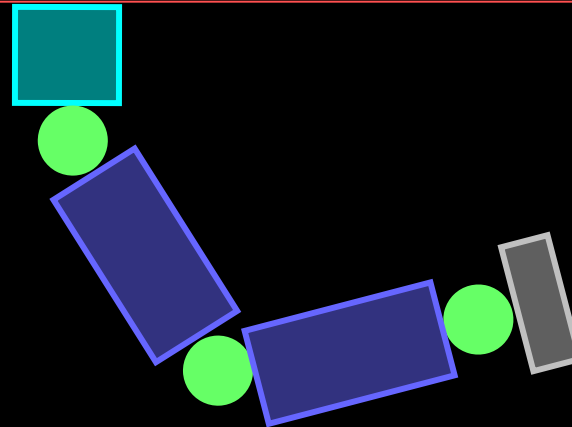


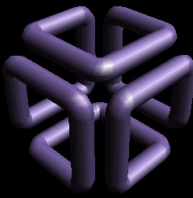
Movimentando o Modelo de Maneira Simples



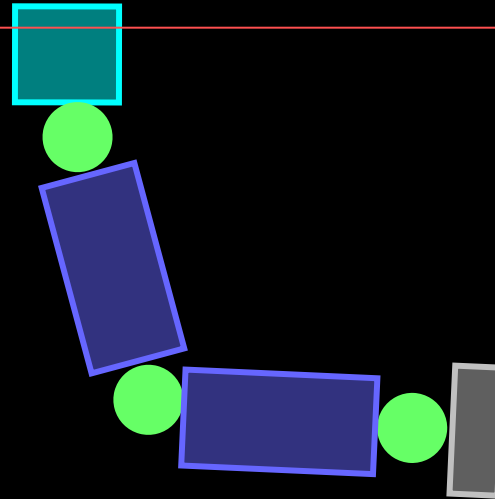


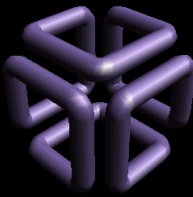
Movimentando o Modelo de Maneira Simples



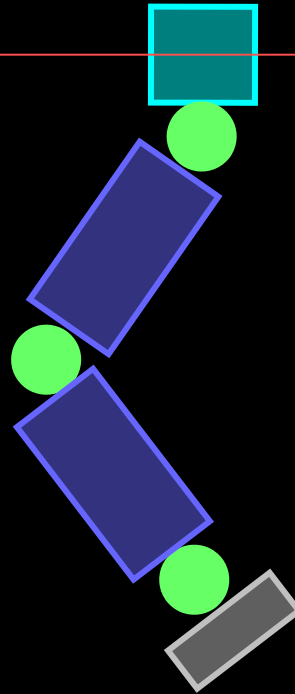


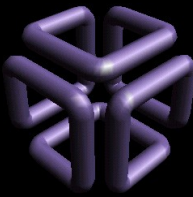
Movimentando o Modelo de Maneira Simples



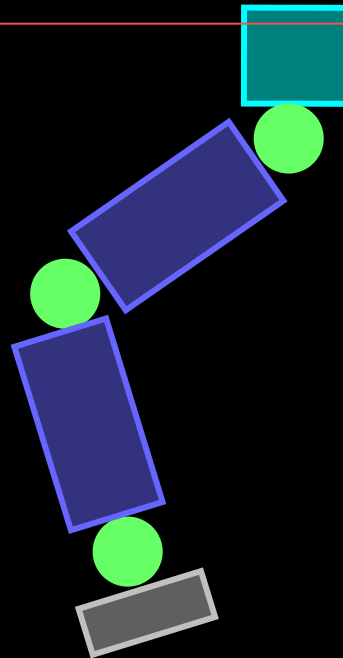


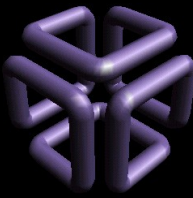
Movimentando o Modelo de Maneira Simples



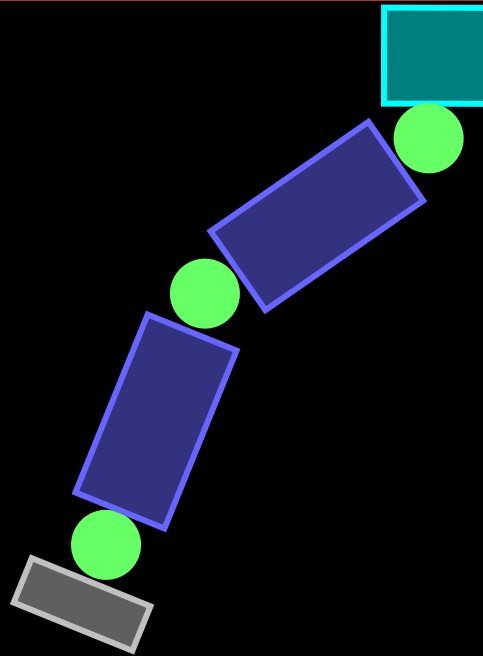


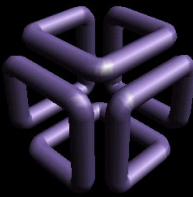
Movimentando o Modelo de Maneira Simples



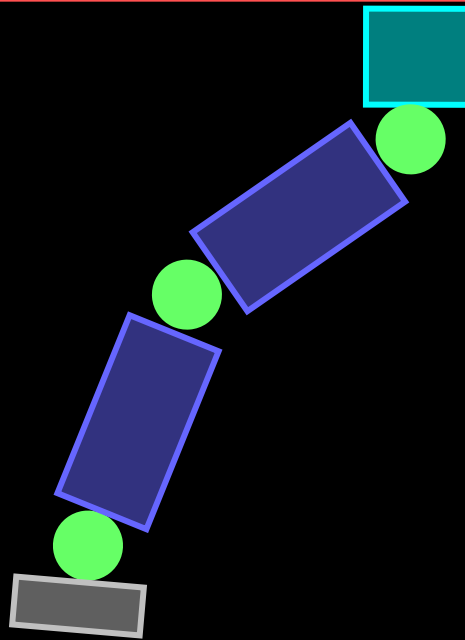


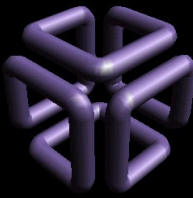
Movimentando o Modelo de Maneira Simples



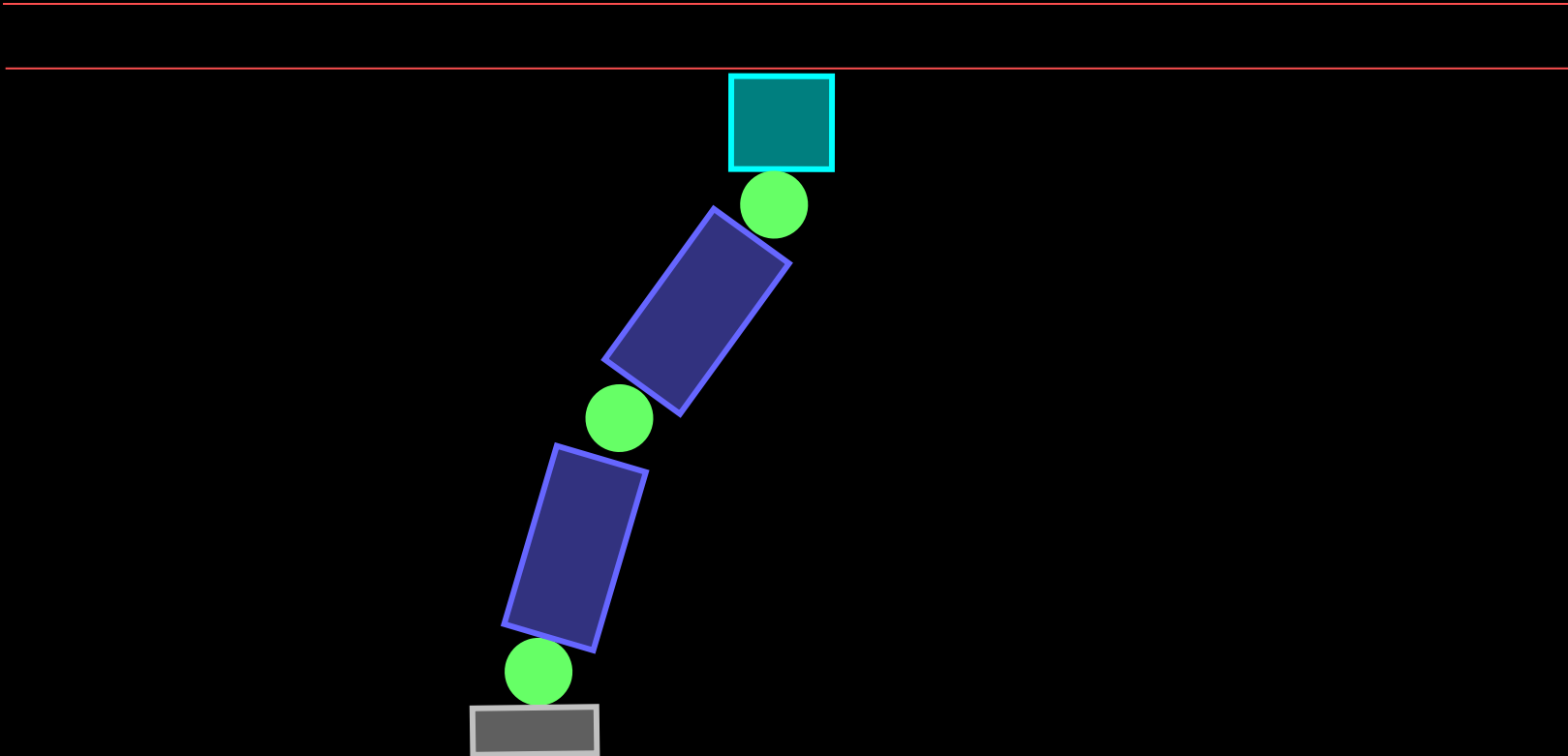


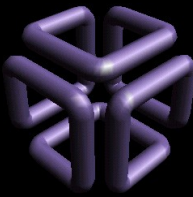
Movimentando o Modelo de Maneira Simples



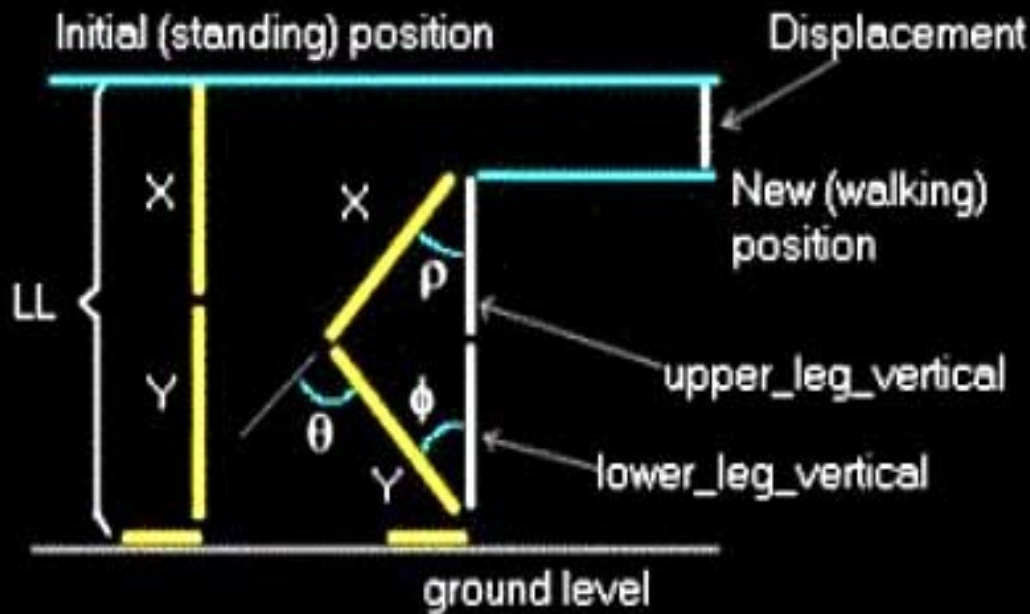


Movimentando o Modelo de Maneira Simples





Cálculos do Deslocamento Vertical



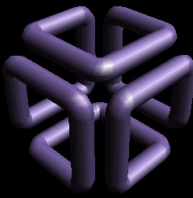
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Displacement} &= \\ &LL - (\text{upper_leg_vertical} + \text{lower_leg_vertical}) \\ \text{upper_leg_vertical} &= X * \cos(\rho) \\ \text{lower_leg_vertical} &= Y * \cos(\phi) \\ \phi &= \rho - \theta\end{aligned}$$

Importante: Lembre-se de calcular o deslocamento para cada perna e depois tomar o menor deles como global.



Programando Modelos Hierárquicos

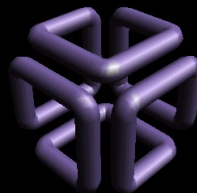




Desenhando o tronco

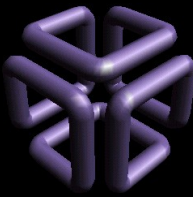
```
void desenhaTronco()
{
    glPushMatrix();
    glScalef(LARGTRONCO, ALTTRONCO, TORSO);
    glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 1.0);

    glutSolidCube(1.0);
    glPopMatrix();
}
```



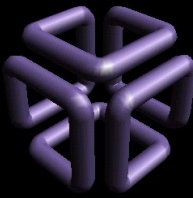
Desenhando a perna

- **desenhaPerna()** é uma função que reflete a hierarquia da perna: **dividida em três segmentos articulados**.
- Cada um desses segmentos deve ser movido por uma função particular (com suas matrizes).
- A função **desenhaPerna()** integra estas três funções, chamando-as com os ângulos adequados e também gerenciando as matrizes gloais da perna.



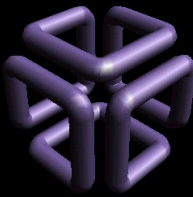
Desenhando a Perna: #1, a Coxa

```
void desenhaCoxa()
{
    glPushMatrix();
        glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    glScalef(TAMARTQUADRIL, TAMARTQUADRIL, TAMARTQUADRIL);
    glutSolidSphere(1.0, 8, 8);
    glPopMatrix();
    glTranslatef(0.0, - ALTCOXA * 0.75, 0.0);
    glPushMatrix();
        glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
    glScalef(LARGCOXA, ALTCOXA, LARGCOXA);
    glutSolidCube(1.0);
    glPopMatrix();
}
```



Desenhando a Perna

```
void desenhaPerna(int ladoCorpo)
{
    → glPushMatrix();
      glRotatef(angulos[ladoCorpo][0], 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    → desenhaCoxa();
      glTranslatef(0.0, - ALTCOXA * 0.75, 0.0);
      glRotatef(angulos[ladoCorpo][1], 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    → desenhaCanela();
      glTranslatef(0.0, - ALTCANELA * 0.75, 0.0);
      glRotatef(angulos[ladoCorpo][2], 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    → desenhaPe();
    → glPopMatrix();
}
```



Desenhando o Corpo

```
void desenhaTroncoEPernas()  
{  
- glPushMatrix();  
  glTranslatef(0.0, deslVertical(), 0.0);  
  desenhaTronco();  
  glTranslatef(0.0, -(ALTTRONCO), 0.0);  
- glPushMatrix();  
  glTranslatef(LARGTRONCO * 0.33, 0.0, 0.0);  
  desenhaPerna(ESQUERDA);  
->      glPopMatrix();  
  glTranslatef(- LARGTRONCO * 0.33, 0.0, 0.0);  
  desenhaPerna(DIREITA);  
->      glPopMatrix();  
}
```

