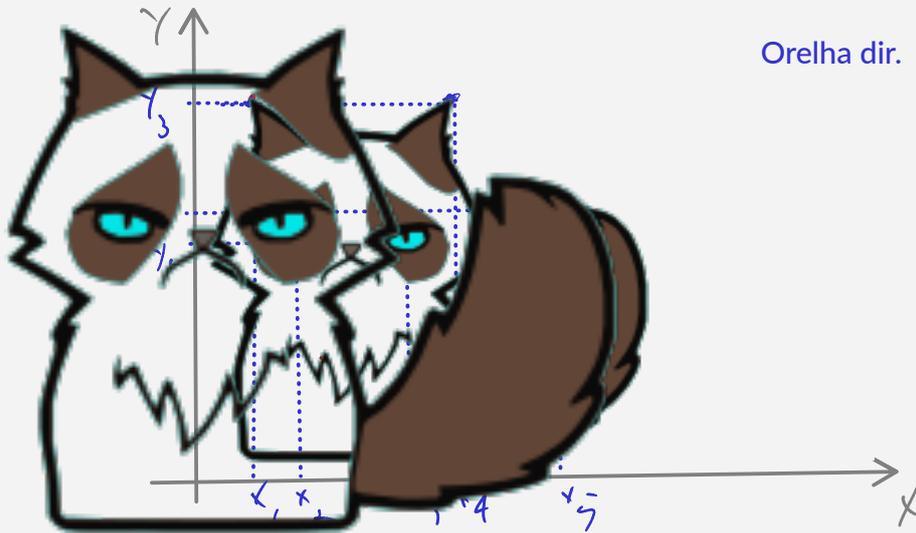


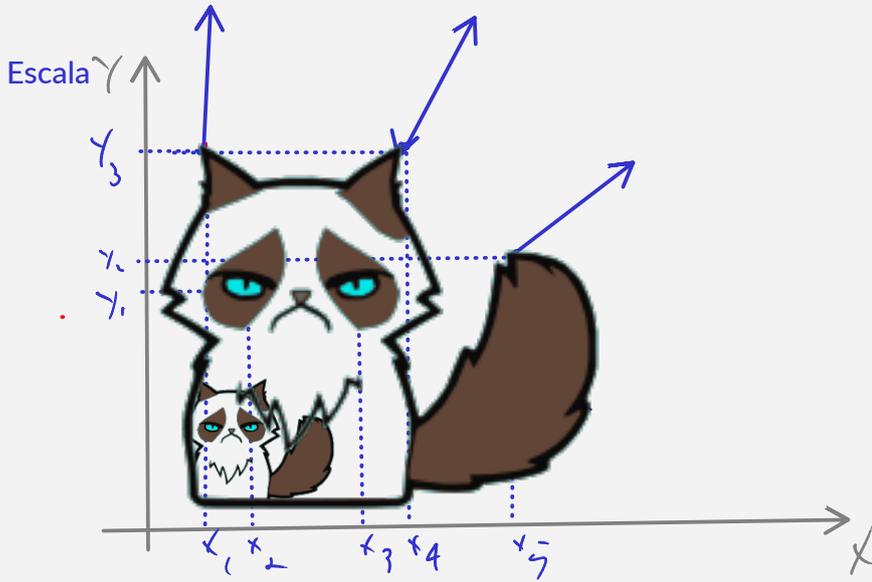
\mathbb{R}^2



Orelha dir. (x_1, y_1)



Transformações geométricas no plano

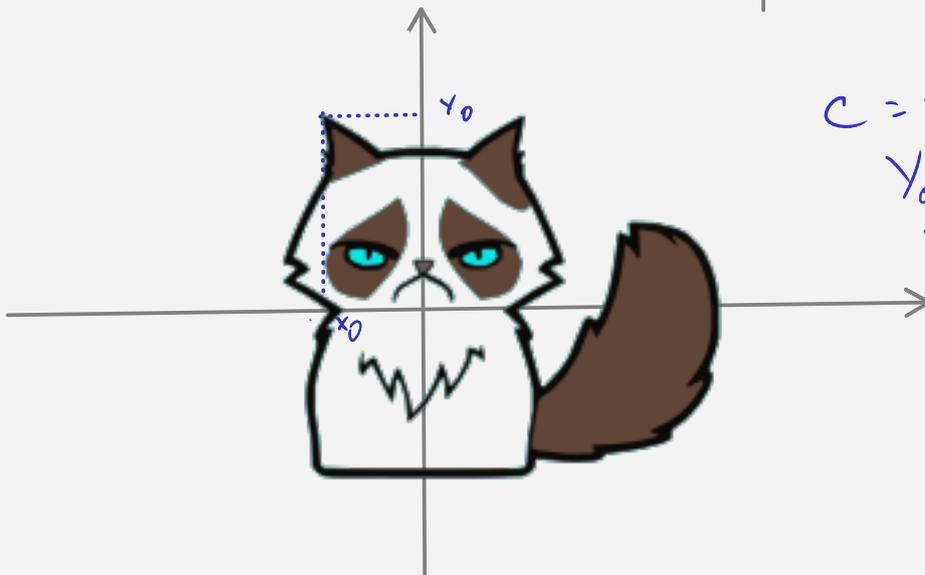
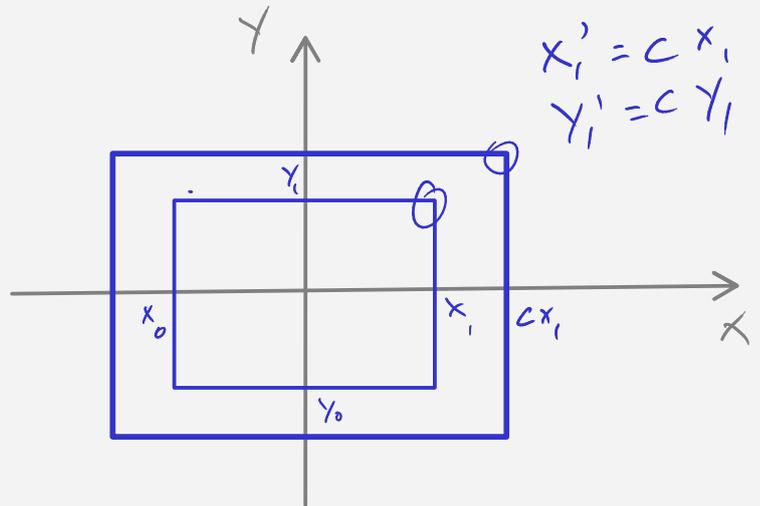


Para cada ponto (x,y) :

Escala por um fator c :

$c > 1$ = ampliação

$0 < c < 1$ = redução



Para cada ponto (x, y)

$$(x', y') = S(x, y) = (cx, cy)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c & 0 \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = c \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

Escala assimétrica

$$S(x, y) = (c_1 x, c_2 y)$$

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$c_1 \approx \frac{2}{3}$$

$$c_2 = 2$$

\mathbb{R}^3

Para cada ponto (x, y, z)

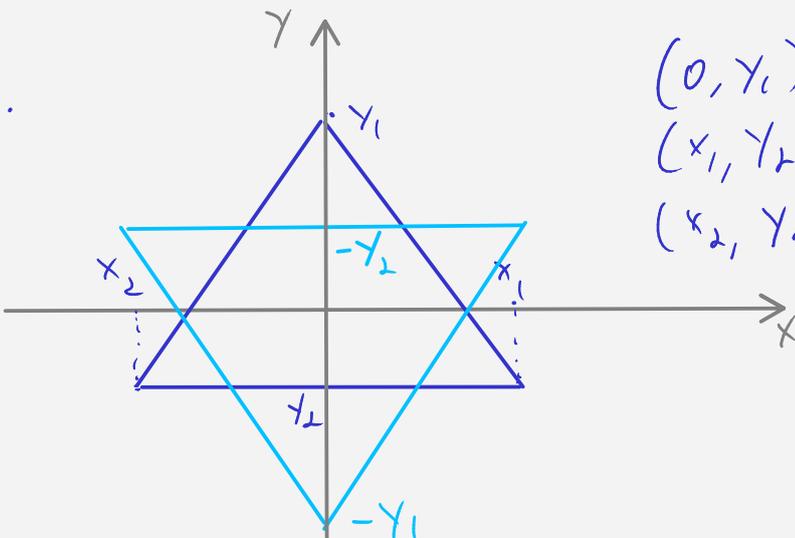
$$(x', y', z') = S(x, y, z)$$

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

diagonalis

Reflexão em torno de um eixo

Refletir em torno do eixo x



$$(0, y_1)$$

$$(x_1, y_2)$$

$$(x_2, y_2)$$

$$(x', y') = E_x(x, y)$$

$$= (x, -y)$$

$$[E_x] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

No eixo y :

$$(x', y') = E_y(x, y) = (-x, y)$$

$$[E_y] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbb{R}^3 Reflexões em relação a planos:

$$(x, y, z)$$

Reflexão no plano (xy)

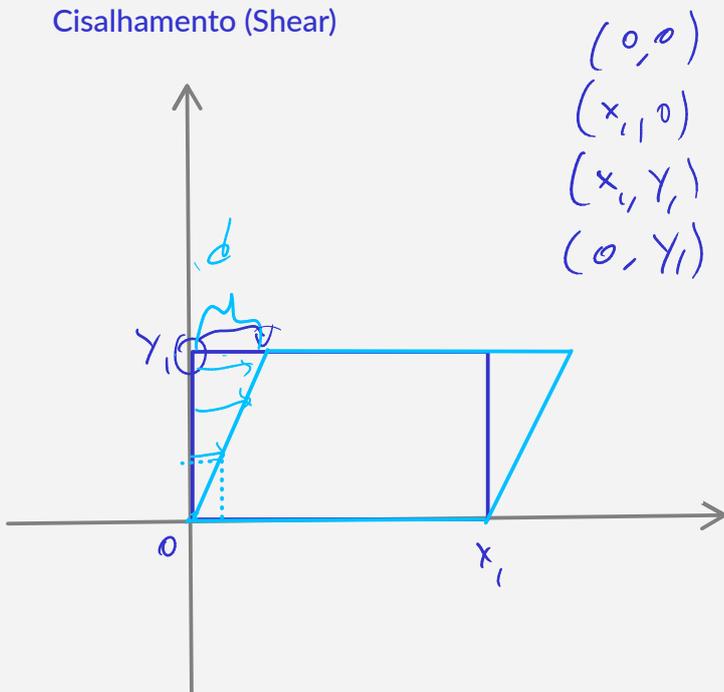
$$(x', y', z') = (x, y, -z)$$



No plano x, z

$$E_{xz}(x, y, z) = (x, -y, z)$$

Cisalhamento (Shear)



$$\begin{aligned}
 (x,y) &= (x + \alpha y, y) \\
 &= \left(x + \frac{d}{y_1} y, y\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Cisalhamento na direção x

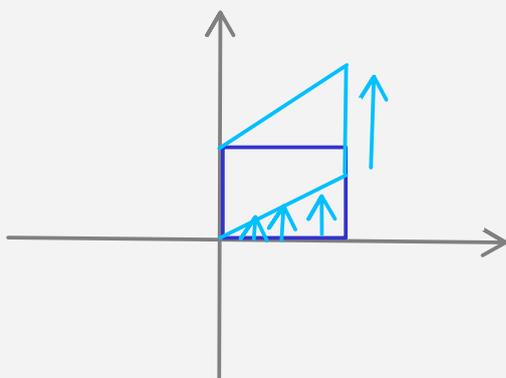
$$C_x(x,y) = (x + \alpha y, y)$$

$$[C_x] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + \alpha y \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

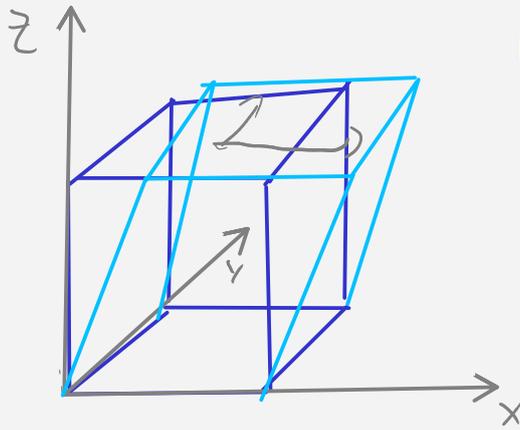
Cisalhamento na direção y

$$(x', y') = C_y(x, y + \alpha x)$$



$$[C_y] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbb{R}^3



Cisalhamento na direção x em termos da coordenada z

Plano xy na direção x

Cisalhamento no eixo z na direção x

$$(x', y', z') = (x + \alpha z, y, z)$$

$$[C_{xy,x}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

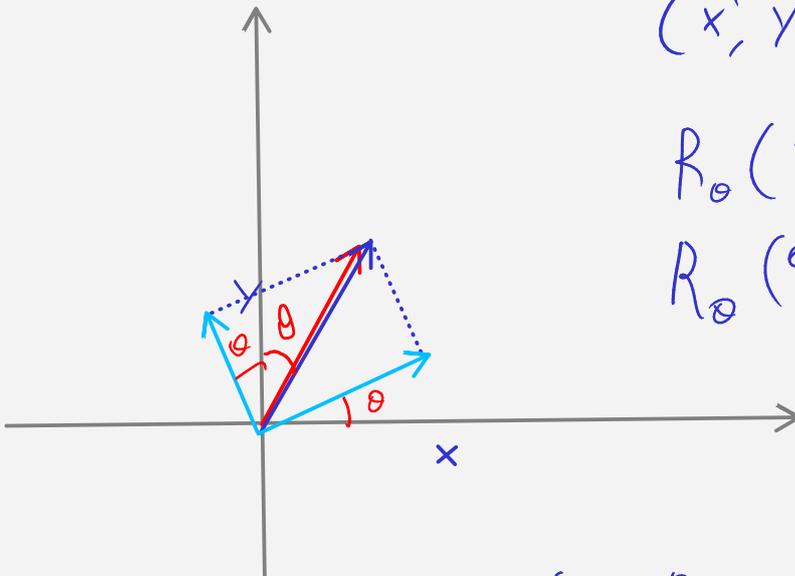
Rotação no plano

Em torno da origem de um ângulo θ

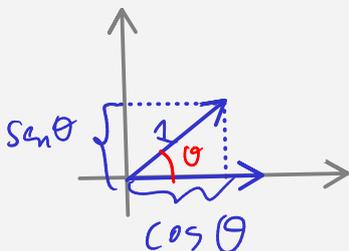
$$(x', y') = R_\theta (x, y)$$

$$R_\theta (1, 0)$$

$$R_\theta (0, 1)$$



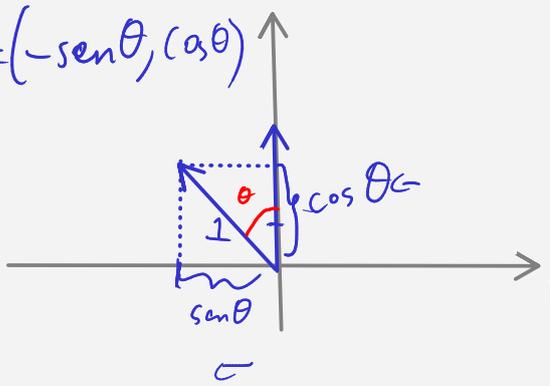
$$R(1, 0) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$



$$[R] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

↪ 1ª col.

$$R(1,0) = (-\sin\theta, \cos\theta)$$



$$[R] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

↳ 2ª col

$$R(x,y) = x R(1,0) + y R(0,1) \leftarrow$$

$$= x (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) + y (-\sin\theta, \cos\theta)$$

$$= (x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta, x \sin\theta + y \cos\theta) \leftarrow$$

$$[R_\theta] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de rotação no \mathbb{R}^2

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_\theta(-1,1) :$$

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

$$(-\cos\theta - \sin\theta, -\sin\theta + \cos\theta)$$

Translação:

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (x + \alpha, y + \beta, z + \gamma)$$

Não é transformação linear.

Não pode ser representada por multiplicação de matriz nessas coordenadas.

Coordenadas HOMOGÊNEAS

$$\rightarrow (x, y, z, 1)$$

$$(x', y', z', 1) = T(x, y, z, 1) = (x + \alpha, y + \beta, z + \gamma, 1)$$

$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

MATRIZ GERAL DE TRANSFORMAÇÃO (COM TRANSLAÇÃO)

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B & C & 0 \\ D & E & F & 0 \\ G & H & I & 0 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbb{R}^3$$

R^2 :

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B & 0 \\ C & D & 0 \\ E & F & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

translation