



# Projeções



# Projeções: leitura recomendada

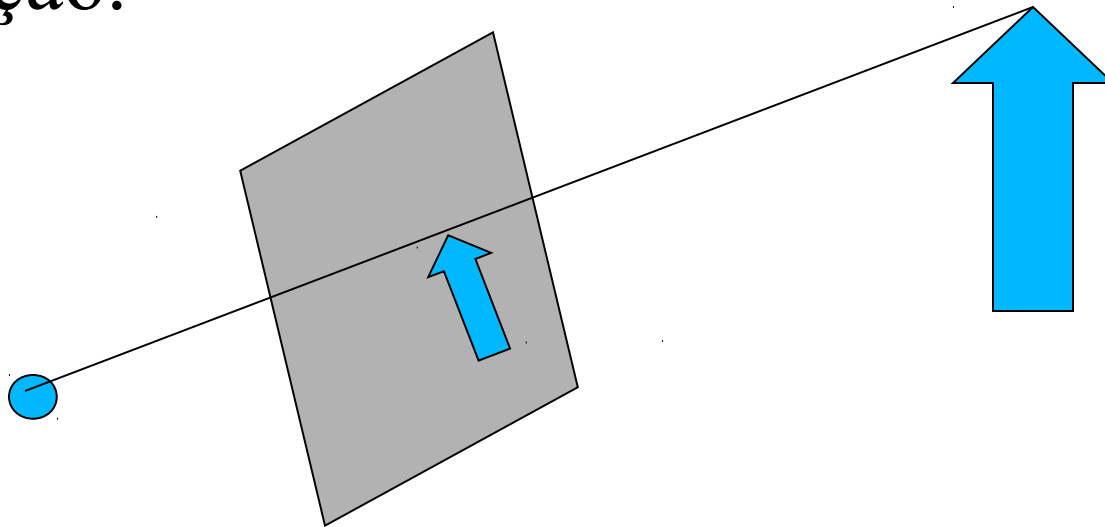
- Aulas 3, 4 e 10 da apostila Telecurso 2000
-

# Projeções: conceitos

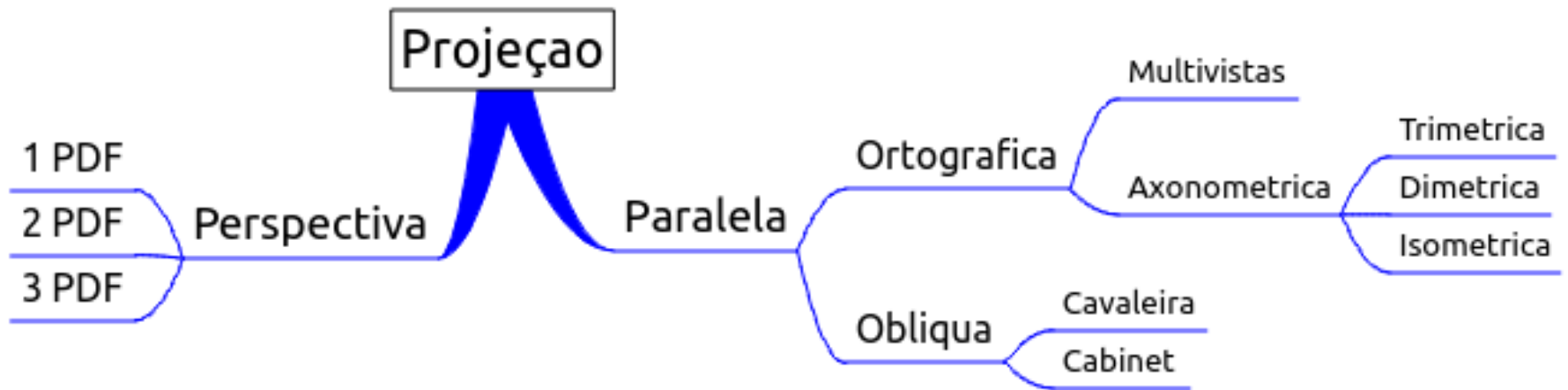
- A projeção transforma pontos 3D  $(X, Y, Z)$  em 2D  $(x_i, y_i)$

# Projeções: conceitos

- *Raios de projeção* emanam do *centro de projeção*, passam por cada ponto do objeto e intersectam o *plano de projeção*, formando a projeção.



# Projeções – visão geral



# Projeções: conceitos

Projeção *em perspectiva*: centro de projeção é um ponto do espaço, a ser especificado. O objeto é deformado de forma inversamente **proporcional** à distância ao centro de projeção.

Projeção *paralela*: centro de projeção no infinito. Deve-se especificar um vetor, que é a direção da projeção. Pode ser usada para tomada de algumas medidas = raios de projeção paralelos entre si

# Projeções: conceitos

A projeção em perspectiva não preserva retas paralelas, com algumas exceções: retas paralelas contidas num plano paralelo ao plano de projeção. Ângulos são preservados também nesta situação.

A projeção paralela preserva retas paralelas; ângulos são preservados apenas em plano paralelos ao plano de projeção.



# Projeção perspectiva (cônica)

Retas paralelas que não são paralelas ao plano de projeção convergem para um *ponto de fuga*.  
Retas paralelas se intersectam em pontos ideais. Existem infinitos pontos de fuga, um para cada possível direção de retas paralelas.



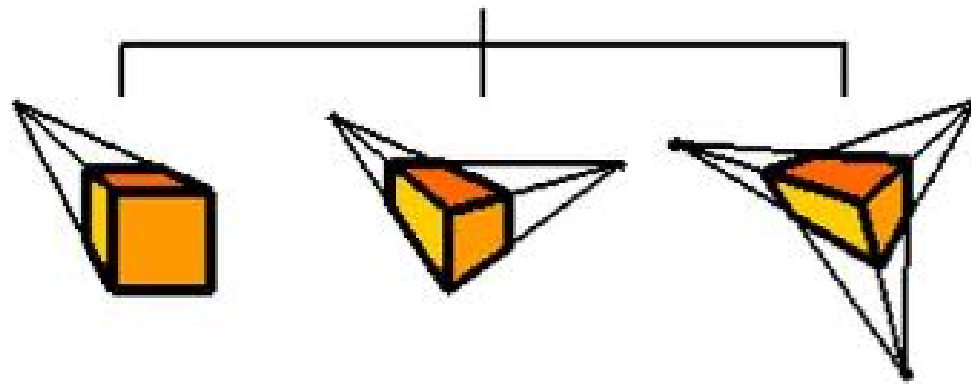
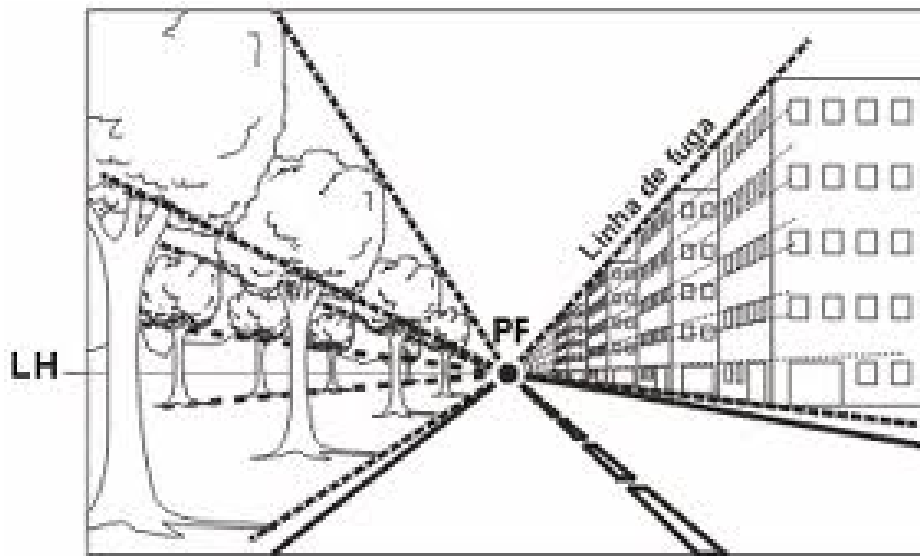


# Projeção perspectiva

Se o feixe de retas paralelas é paralelo ao algum dos três **eixos principais**, o ponto de fuga é dito *axial*.

Podem existir, **um, dois ou três pontos de fuga axiais**. Os pontos de fuga axiais aparecem no plano de projeção quando este corta um ou mais eixos principais.

# Projeção perspectiva



# Projeção perspectiva

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = f \begin{bmatrix} X/Z \\ Y/Z \end{bmatrix}$$



# Projeção perspectiva - exercício

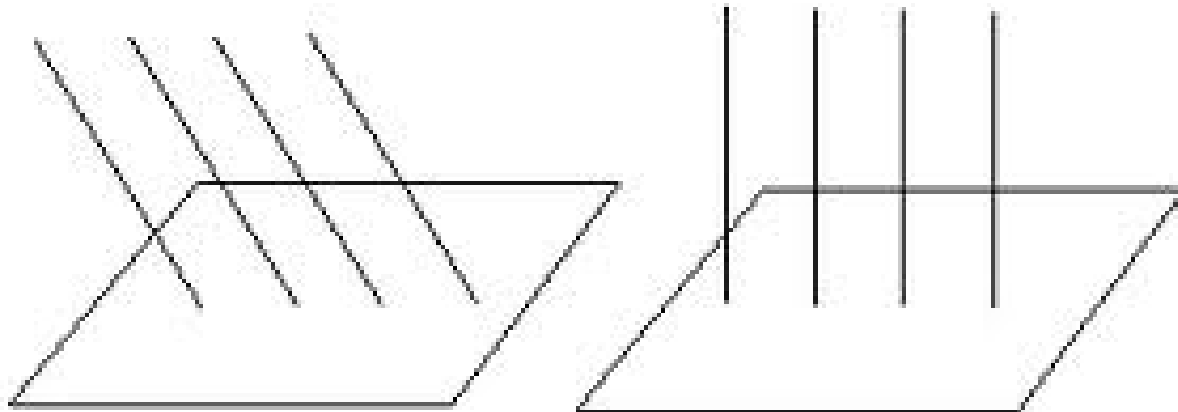
Desenhe um cubo utilizando projeção perspectiva e 1 ponto de fuga e 2 pontos de fuga

# Projeção paralela

Existem dois tipos de projeções paralelas:

*Ortográfica*: raios de projeção normais ao plano de projeção

*Oblíqua*: raios de projeção oblíquos ao plano de projeção



# Projeção paralela ortográfica

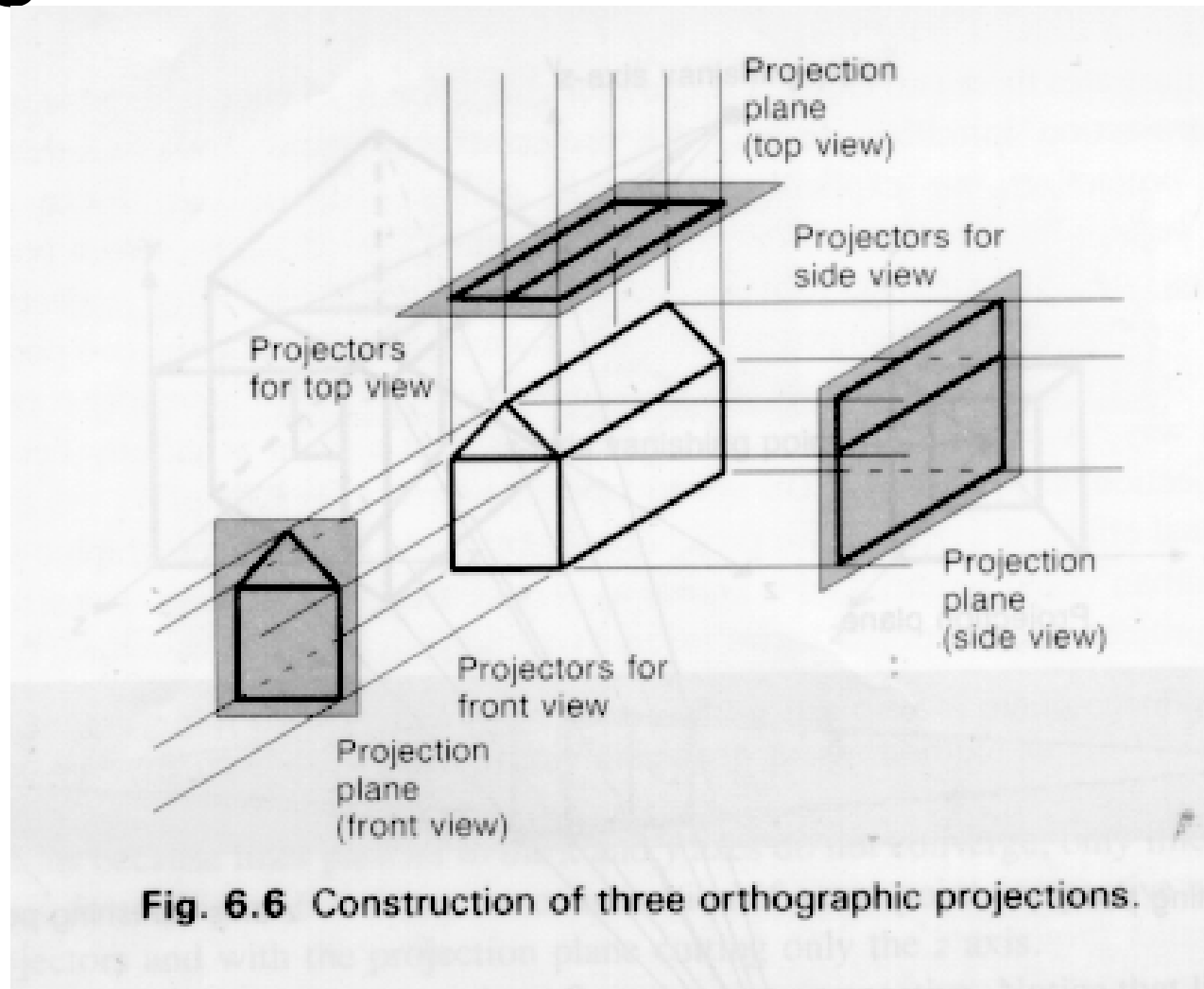
*Ortográfica:*

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

# Projeção paralela ortográfica - vistas

Os tipos mais comuns de projeções ortográficas são: vista frontal, lateral e superior. São importantes para desenhos de engenharia para representar partes de máquinas e prédios, pois as distâncias e os ângulos podem ser medidos a partir delas.

# Projeção paralela ortográfica - vistas







# Projeção paralela ortográfica - vistas

Desenhe as vistas frontal, superior e lateral  
de um dado

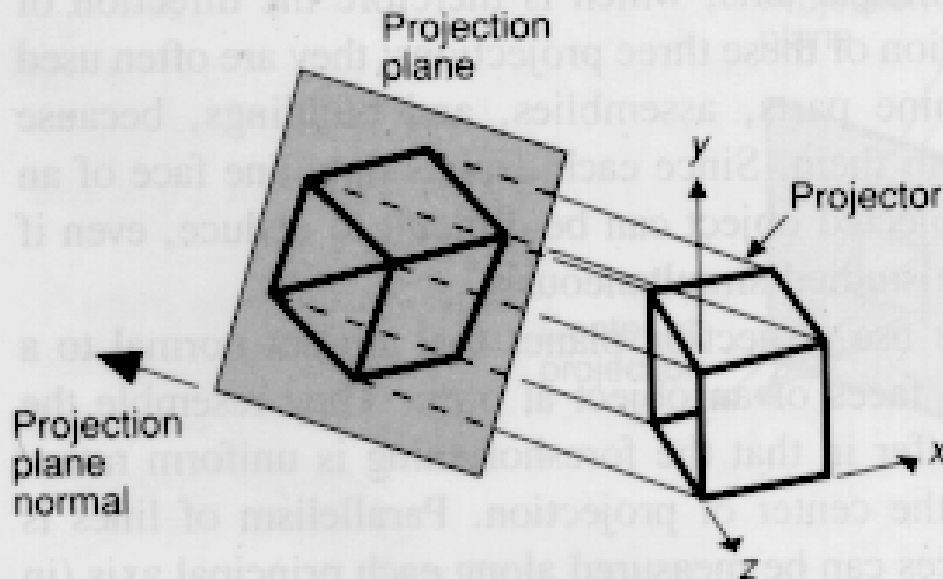
# Projeção paralela ortográfica axonométrica

Outro tipo de projeção ortográfica é a chamada *axonométrica*, que ocorre quando o plano de projeção não é ortogonal a algum eixo principal do sistema. Retas paralelas são projetadas em retas paralelas, mas os ângulos não são preservados. As medidas podem ser tomadas ao longo de cada eixo principal, em geral com um fator de escala distinto.

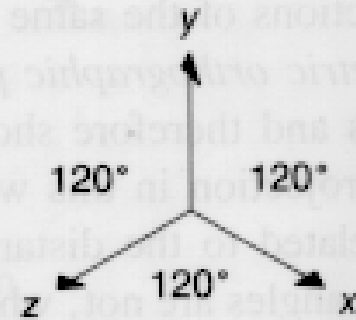
# Projeção paralela ortográfica axonométrica

Um tipo especial de projeção ortográfica axonométrica é a projeção *isométrica*. Trata-se de um caso especial em que o plano de projeção forma o mesmo ângulo com os três eixos principais. As projeções dos três vetores unitários canônicos formam ângulos de  $120^\circ$  entre si. Isto permite que as medições feitas na projeção em cada eixo utilize a mesma escala.

# Projeção paralela ortográfica axonométrica



**Fig. 6.7** Construction of an isometric projection of a unit cube. (Adapted from [CARL78], Association of Computing Machinery, Inc.; used by permission.)



**Fig. 6.8** Isometric projection of unit vectors, with direction of projection (1, 1, 1).



# Projeção paralela ortográfica axonométrica

Outros tipos de projeções axonométricas:  
dimétricas (ex: 100,100,160) e trimétricas.

Exercício: Desenhe um cubo utilizando a  
projeção isométrica

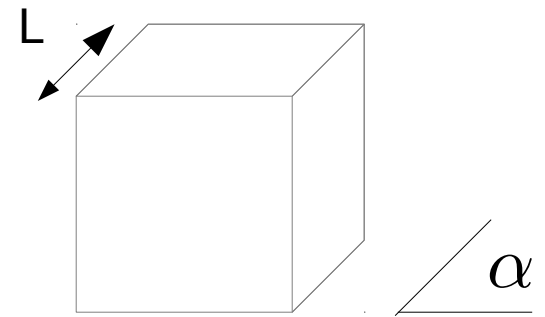
# Projeção paralela oblíqua

Projeções *Oblíquas*: os raios de projeção não são paralelas à normal ao plano de projeção. O plano de projeção é normal a algum eixo principal. Isto significa que projeções de faces paralelas a este plano preservam ângulos e distâncias.

# Projeção paralela oblíqua

*Obliqua:*

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X + ZL \cos \alpha \\ Y + ZL \sin \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$



# Projeção paralela oblíqua

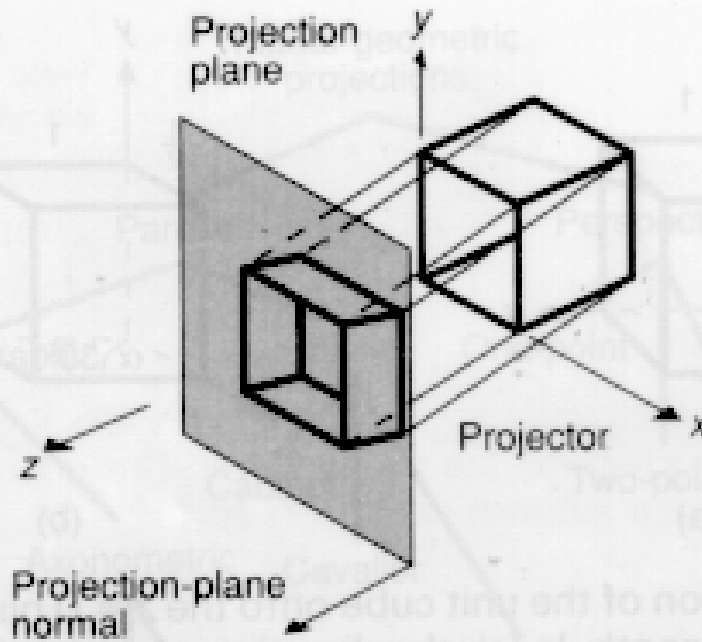


Fig. 6.9 Construction of oblique projection. (Adapted from [CARL78], Association for Computing Machinery, Inc.; used by permission.)





# Projeção paralela oblíqua

Projeções oblíquas permitem visões das faces superiores, frontais e laterais, e ainda permitem que medidas de distância possam ser tomadas em faces não paralelas ao plano de projeção, mas não ângulos. Geralmente as medidas de distância para estas faces têm um fator de escala associado.

# Projeção paralela oblíqua

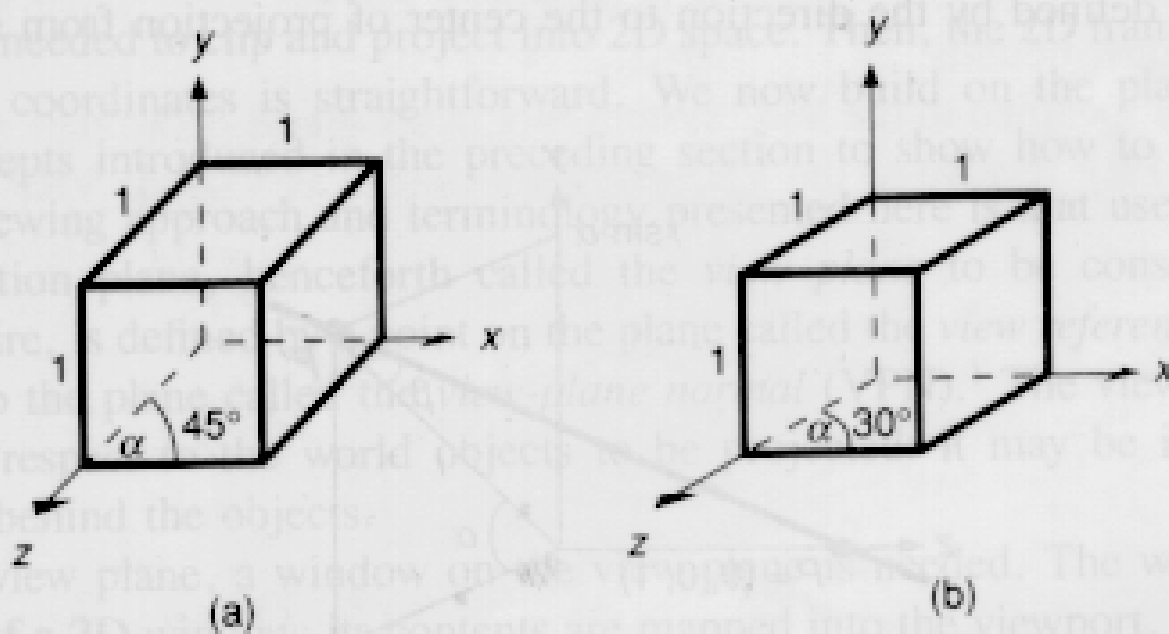
Os dois tipos de projeções oblíquas mais utilizados são: *cavaleira* e *cabinet*.

Cavaleira:  $L = 1$

Cabinet:  $L = 1/2$

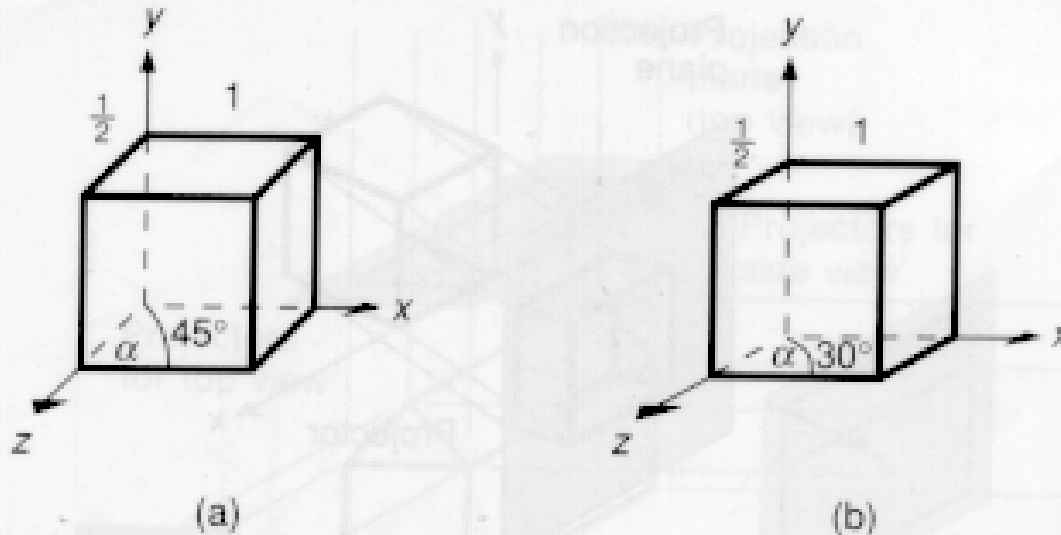
$$\alpha = \begin{cases} 30^\circ \\ 45^\circ \\ 60^\circ \end{cases}$$

# Projeção paralela oblíqua



**Fig. 6.10** Cavalier projection of the unit cube onto the  $z = 0$  plane. All edges project at unit length. In (a), the direction of projection is  $(\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2, -1)$ ; in (b), it is  $(\sqrt{3}/2, 1/2, -1)$ .

# Projeção paralela oblíqua



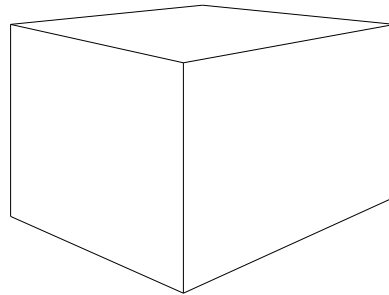
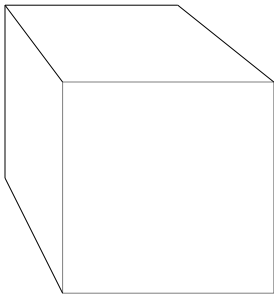
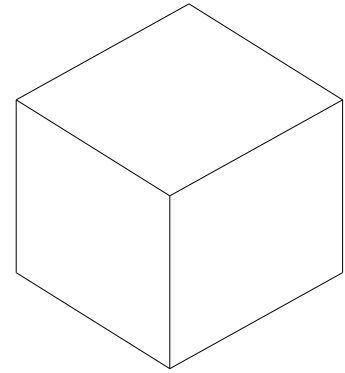
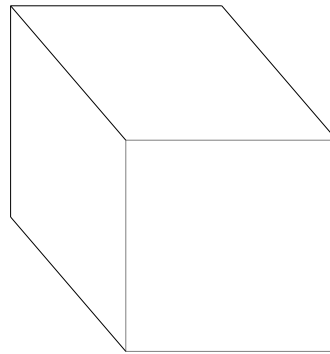
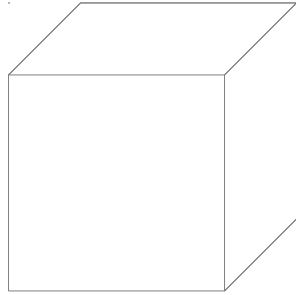
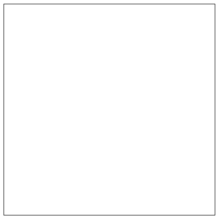
**Fig. 6.11** Cabinet projection of the unit cube onto the  $z = 0$  plane. Edges parallel to the  $x$  and  $y$  axes project at unit length. In (a), the direction of projection is  $(\sqrt{2}/4, \sqrt{2}/4, -1)$ ; in (b), it is  $(\sqrt{3}/4, 1/4, -1)$ .



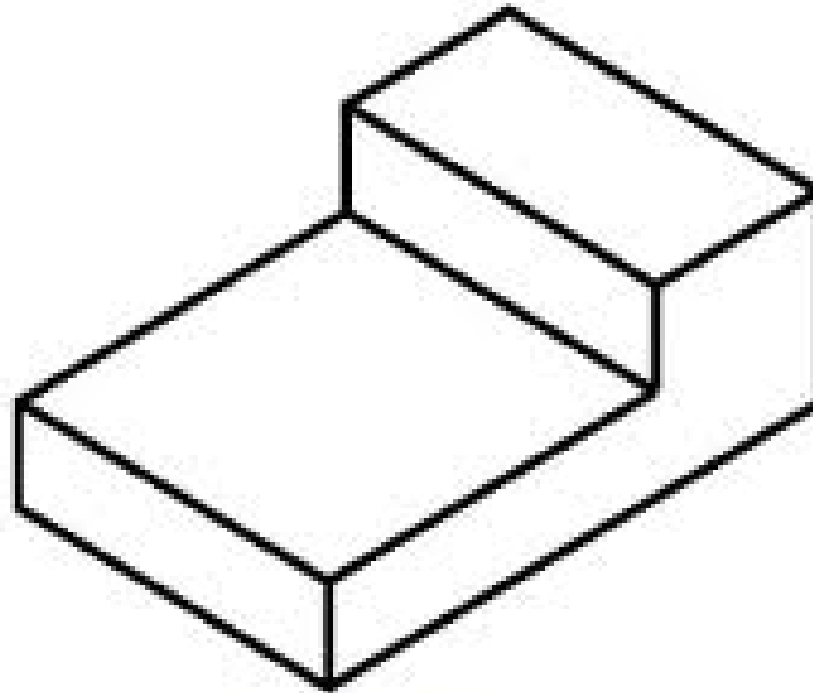
# Projeção paralela oblíqua

Desenhe um cubo utilizando projeção cabinet com  $L/2$  e  $\alpha = 45$

# Projeções - resumo

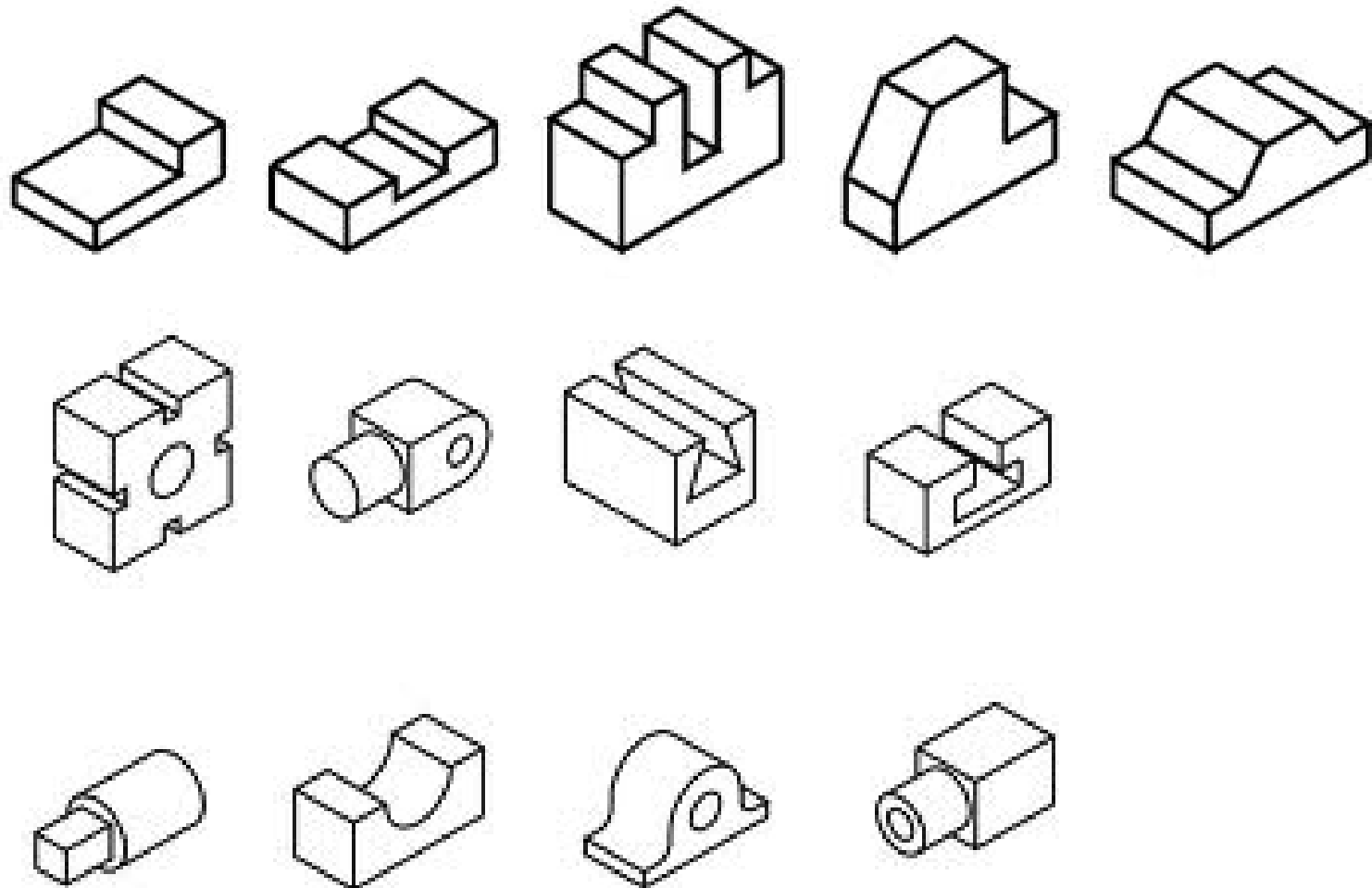


# Projeções - exercícios



**Modelo n° 1**

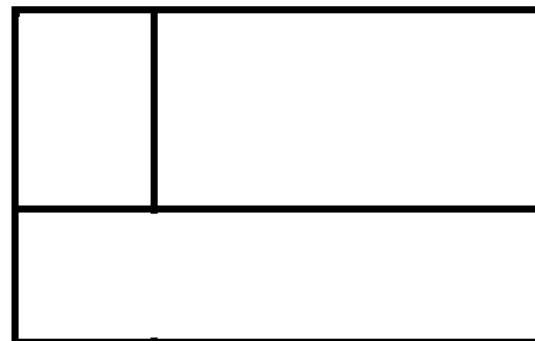
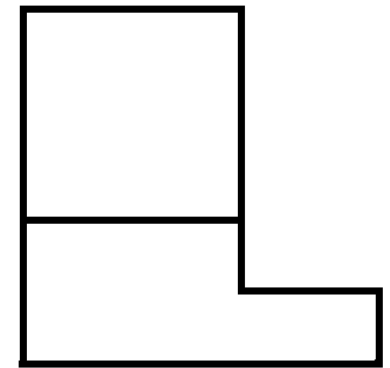
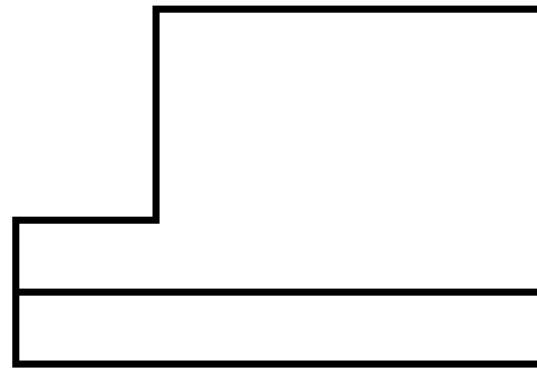
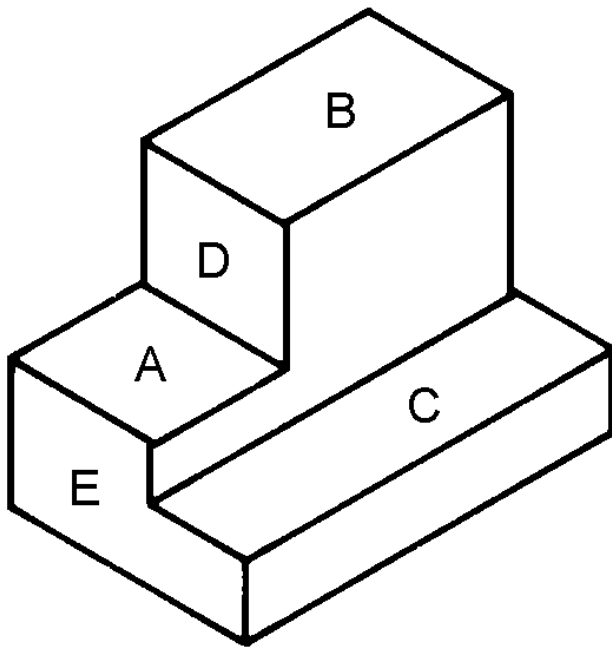
# Projeções - exercícios





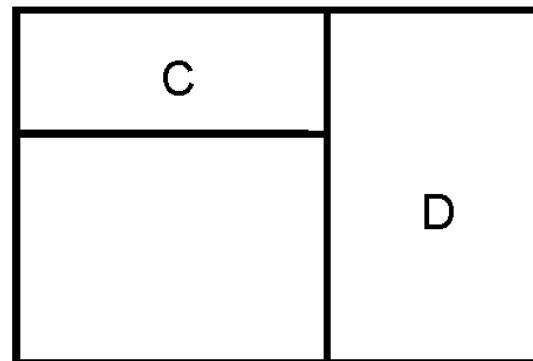
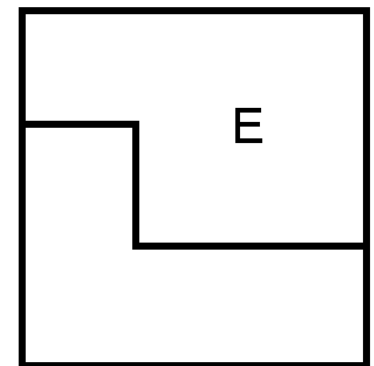
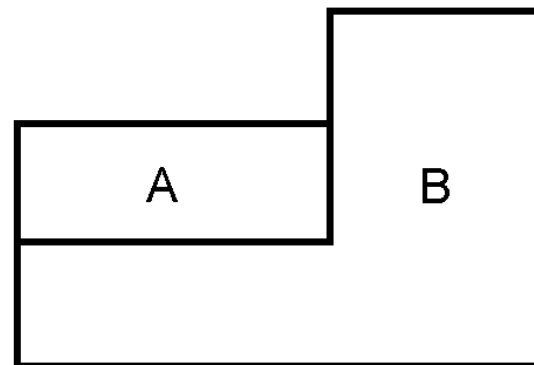
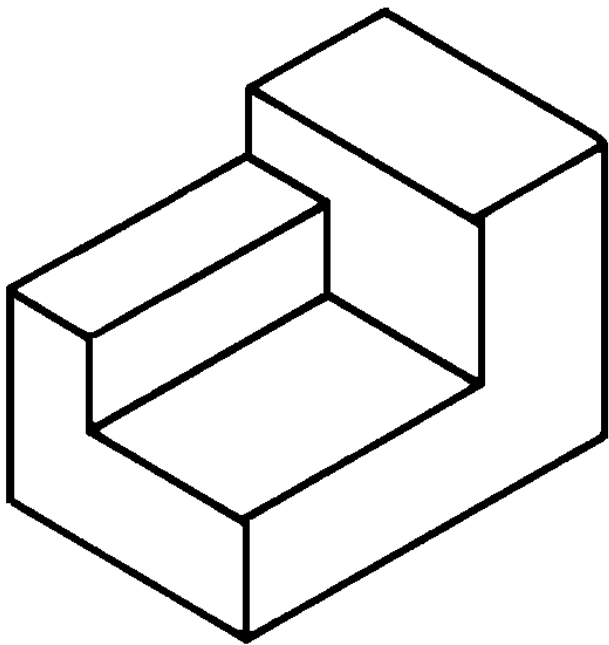
# Relação entre vistas

Identifique as faces indicadas nas vistas frontal, superior e lateral esquerda:



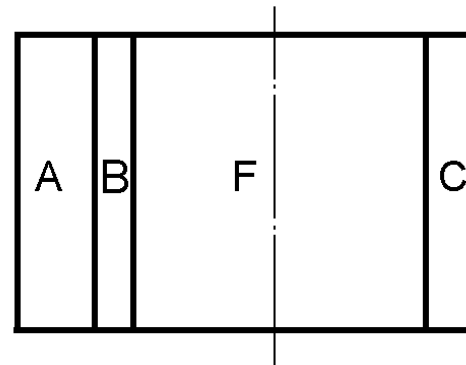
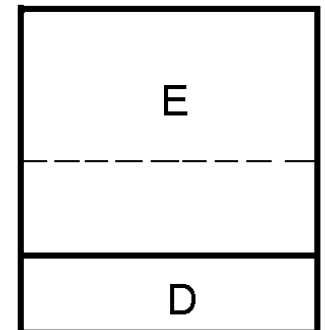
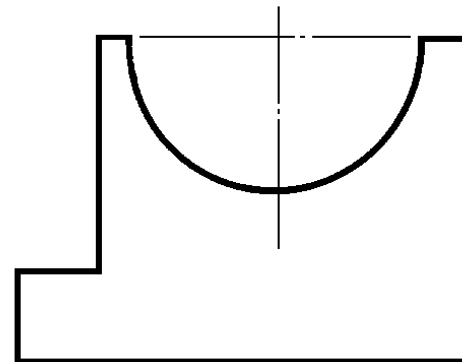
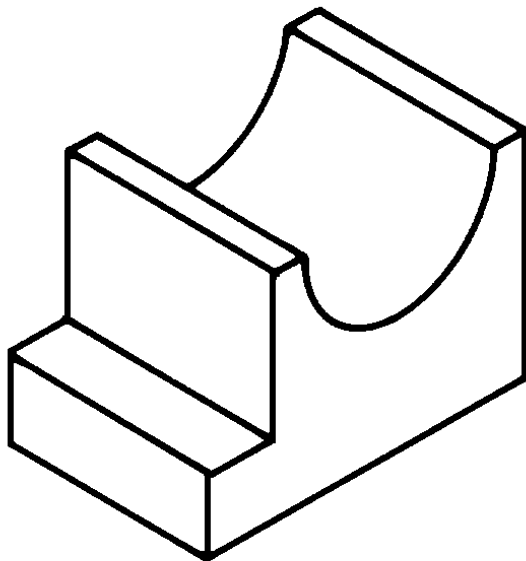
# Relação entre vistas

Identifique as faces indicadas na vista isométrica:

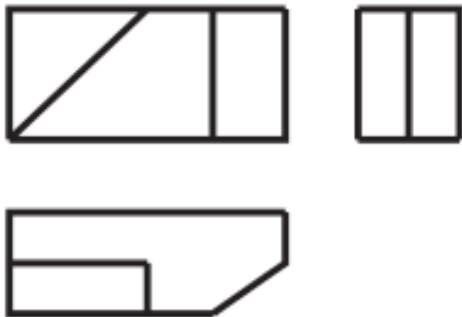
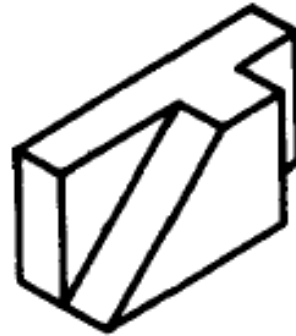


# Relação entre vistas

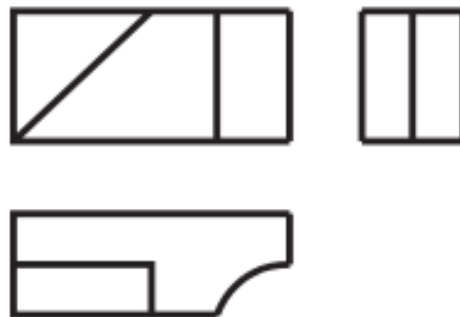
Identifique as faces indicadas na vista isométrica:



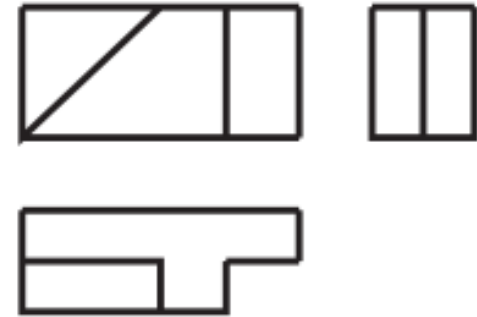
# Vista isométrica



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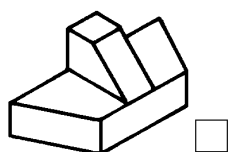
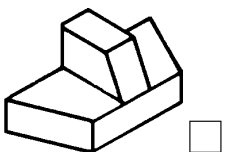
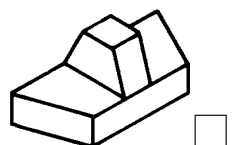
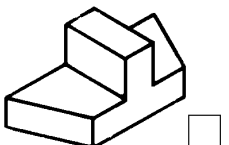
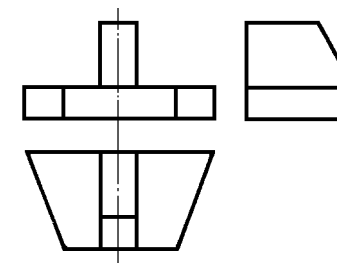
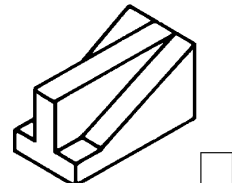
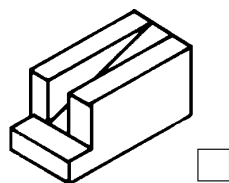
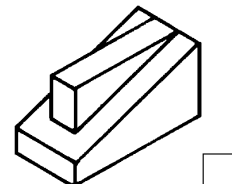
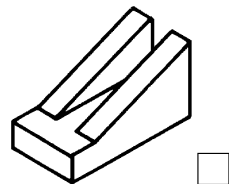
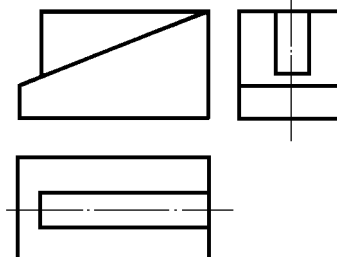
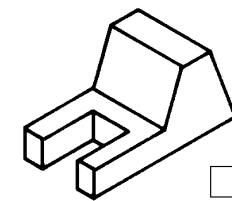
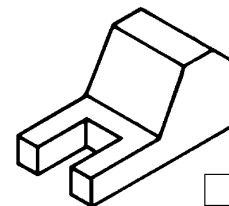
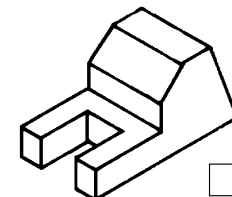
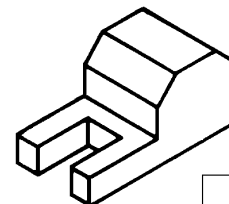
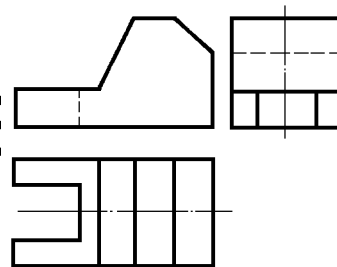


b) ( )



c) ( )

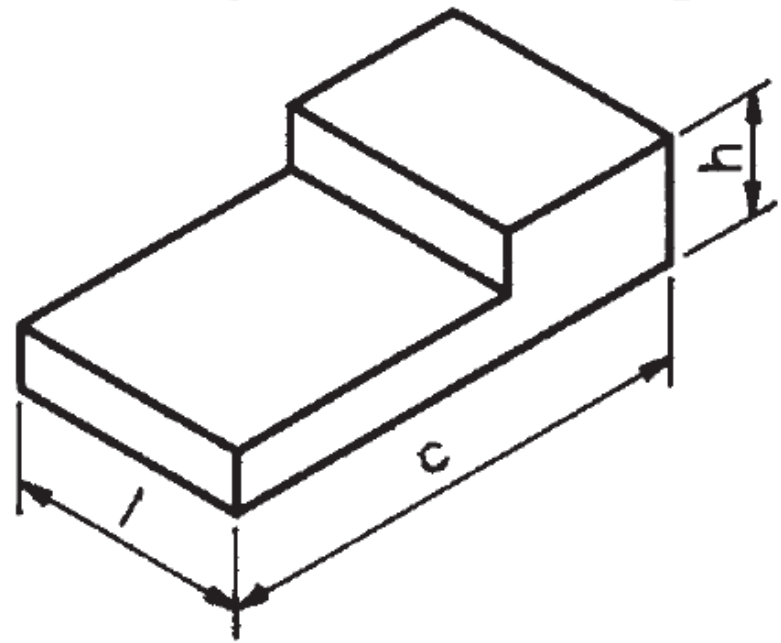
# Exercícios - vista



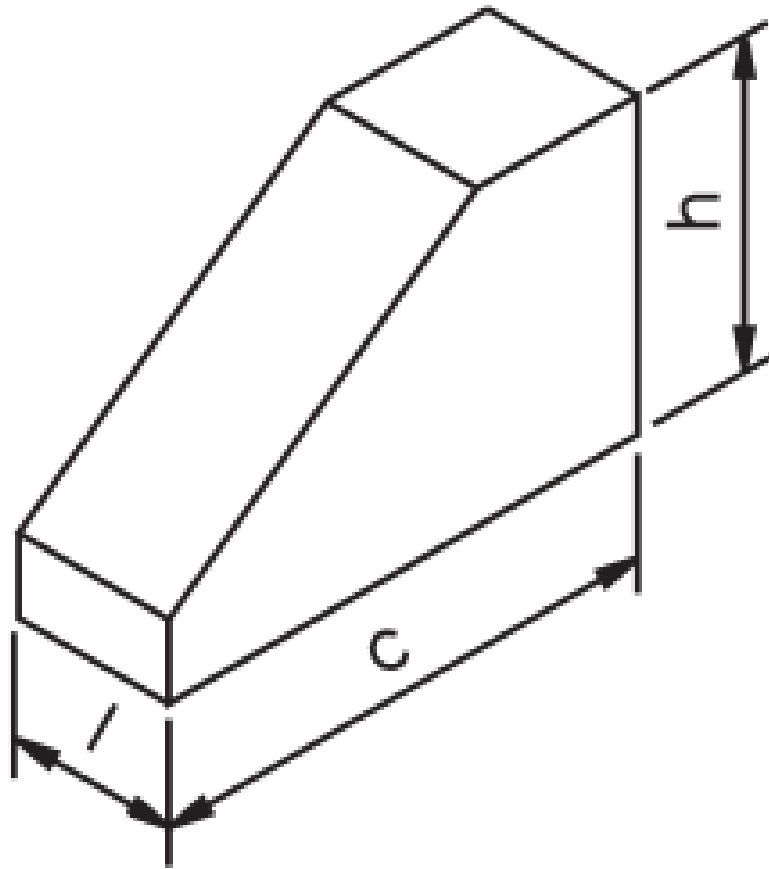
# Esboçando vista isométrica

Faça um esboço do objeto ao lado:

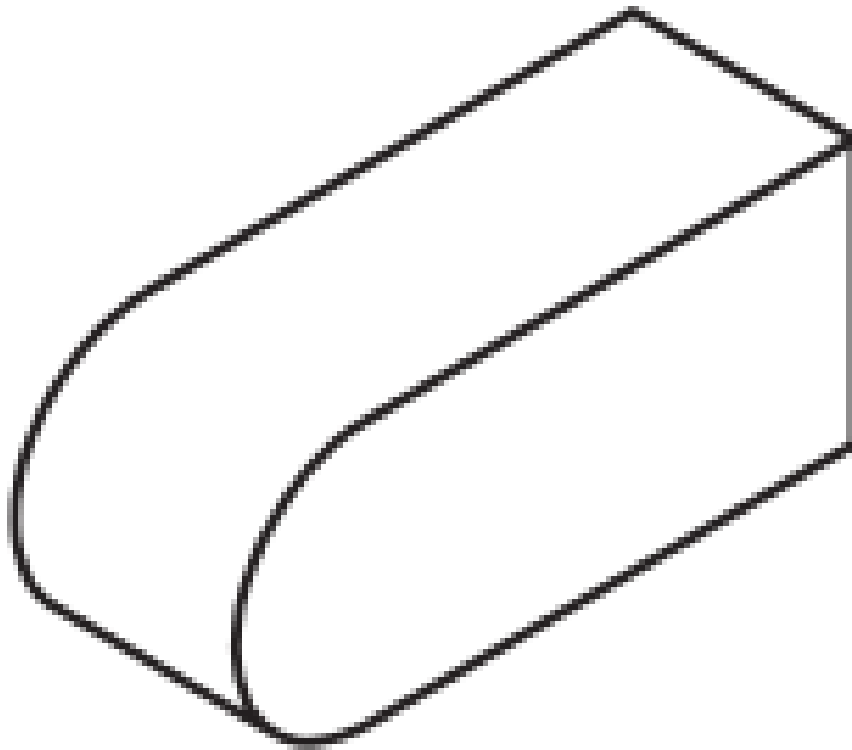
1. Desenhe os 3 eixos isométricos
2. Desenhe uma caixa de tamanho  $c \times l \times h$
3. Desenhe o objeto



# Esboçando vista isométrica

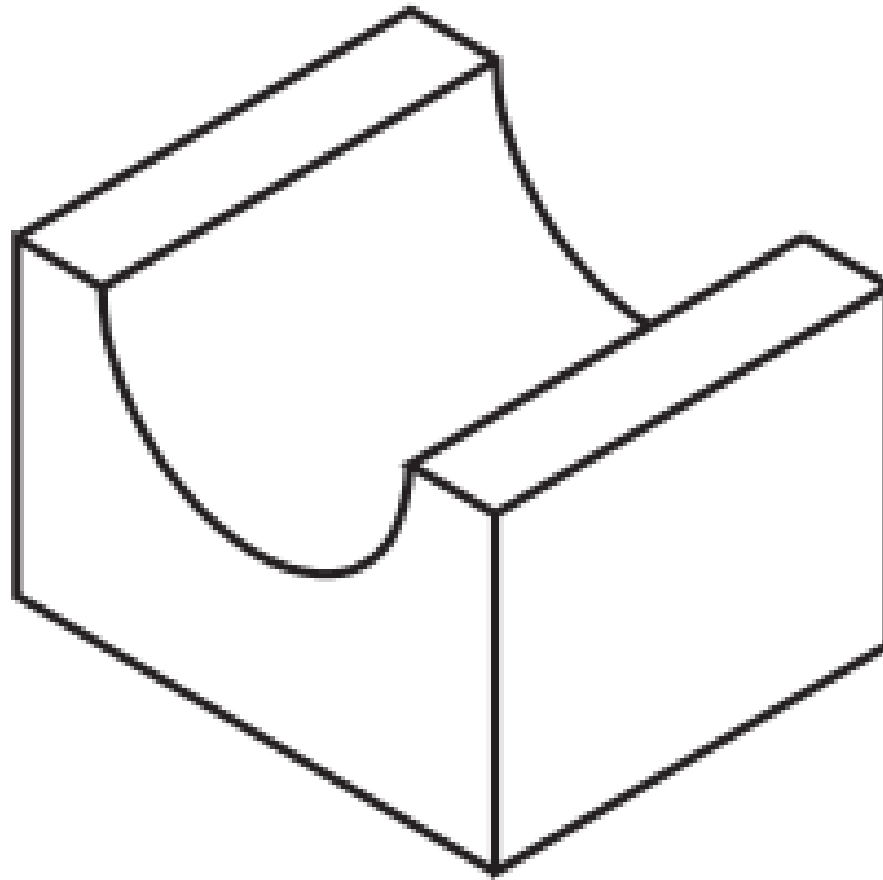


# Esboçando vista isométrica



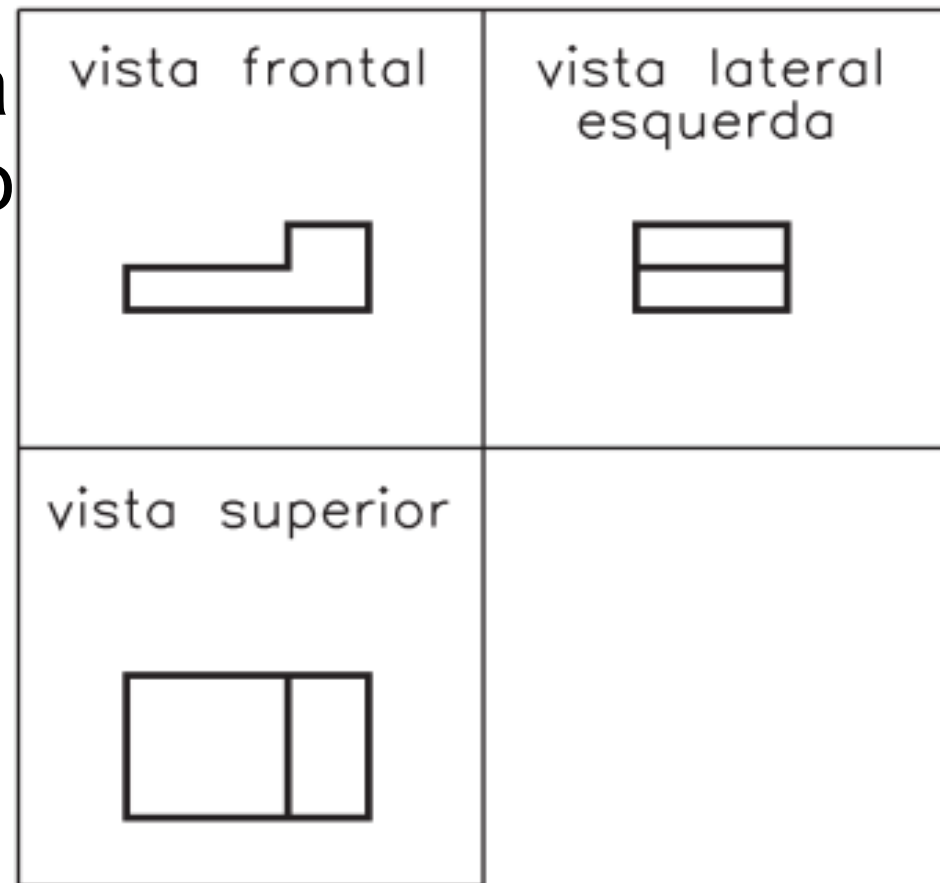


# Esboçando vista isométrica



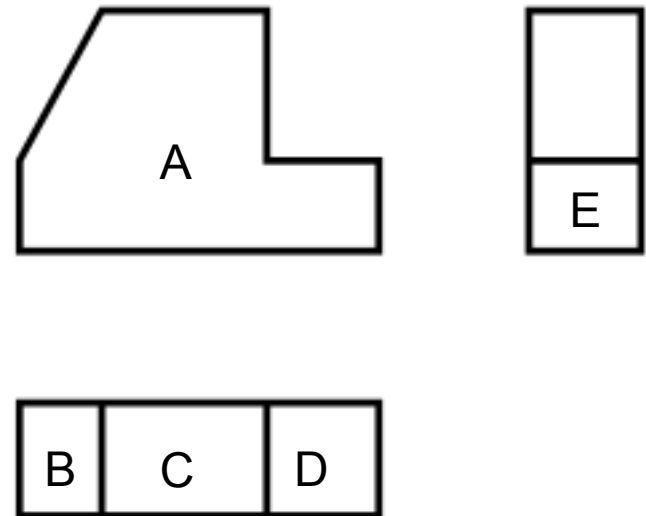
# Vista isométrica

Faça um esboço da vista isométrica do objeto ao lado.

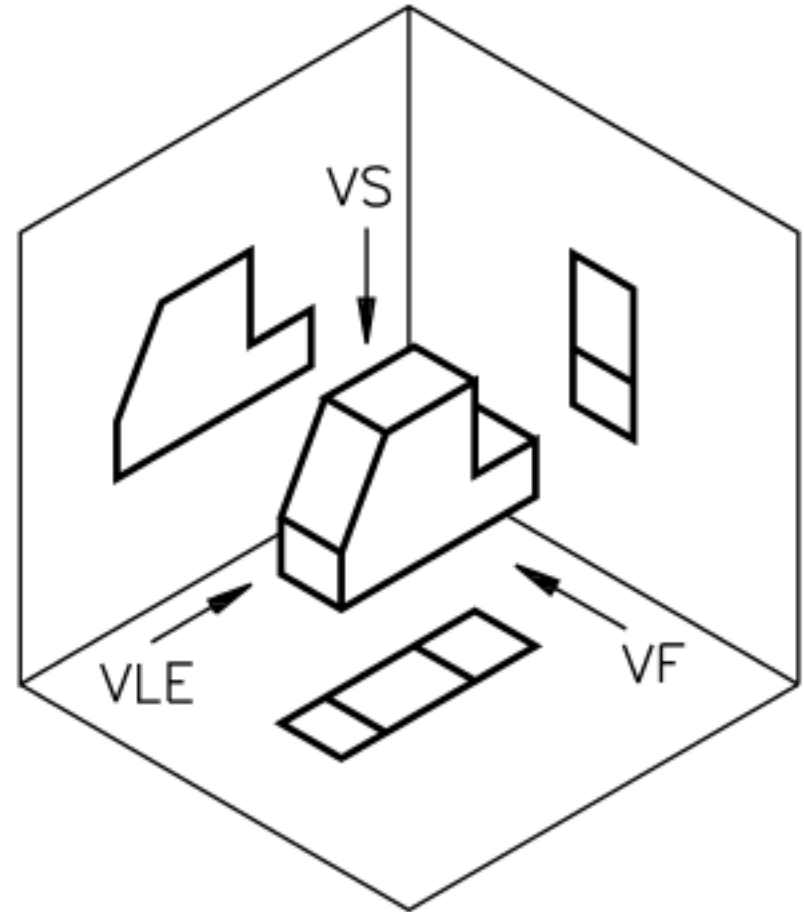
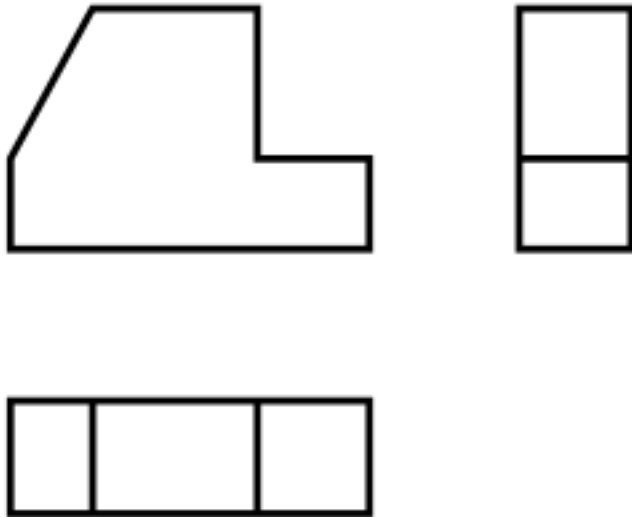


# Vista isométrica

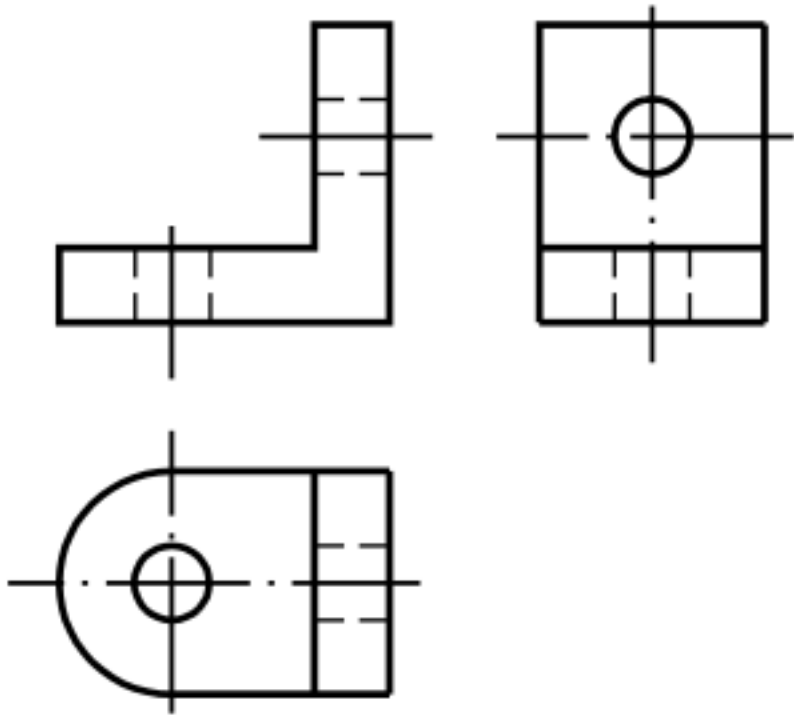
1. Identifique as faces marcadas nas outras vistas
2. Esboce a vista isométrica



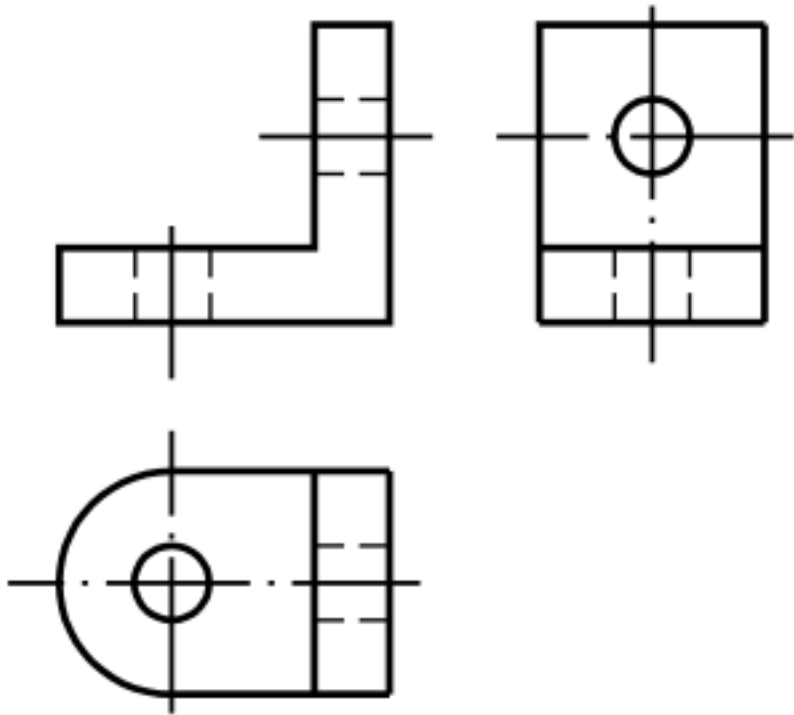
# Vista isométrica

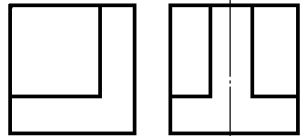


# Vista isométrica

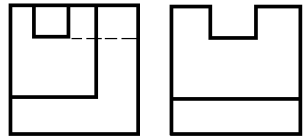
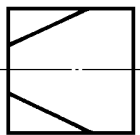


# Vista isométrica

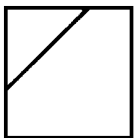
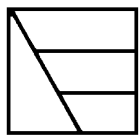




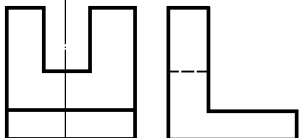
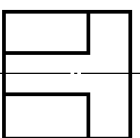
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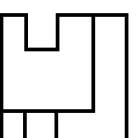
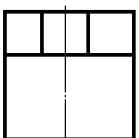
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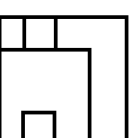
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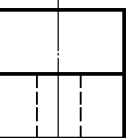
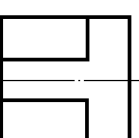
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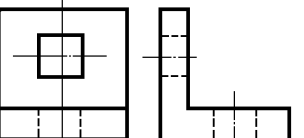
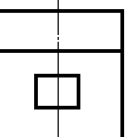
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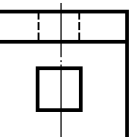
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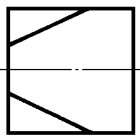
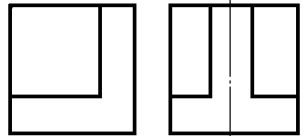


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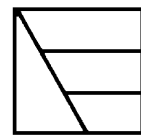
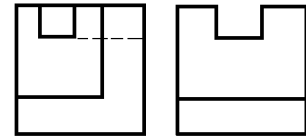


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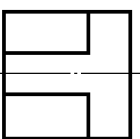
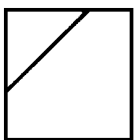




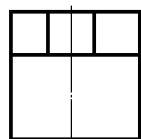
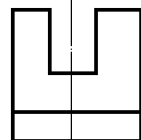
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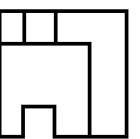
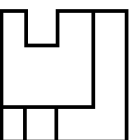
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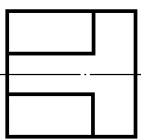
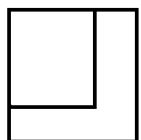
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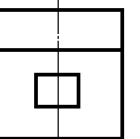
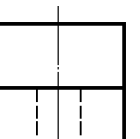
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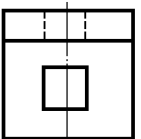
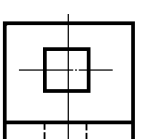
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6



7



8

