

# Representação Digital

# 2023-2024

20221233

JOANA PRADO ROCHA



U LISBOA

UNIVERSIDADE  
DE LISBOA



FACULDADE DE ARQUITETURA  
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

ReDig

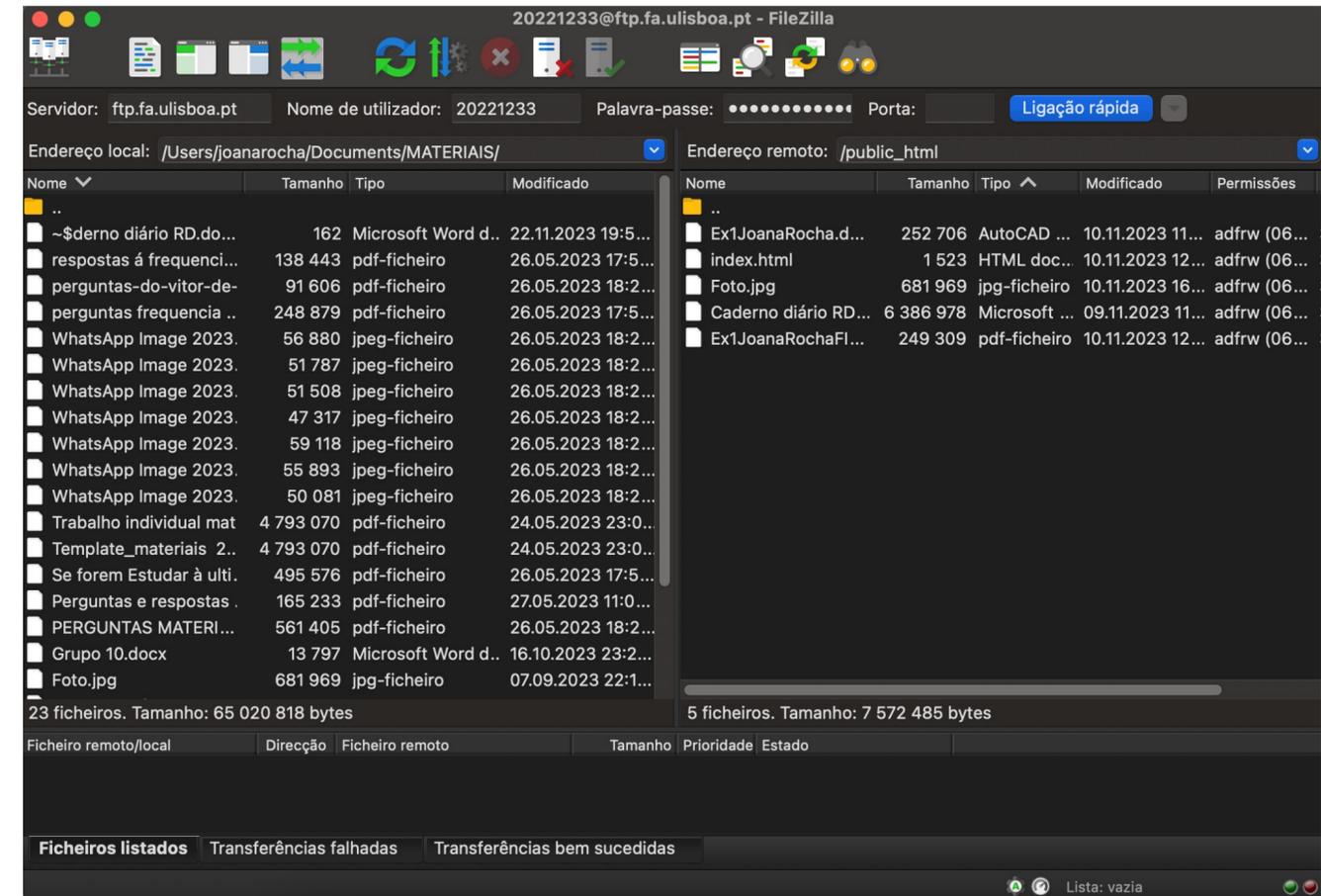
Mestrado Integrado em Arquitectura  
Ano Lectivo 2023-2024 1º Semestre  
Docente - Nuno Alão 2º Ano

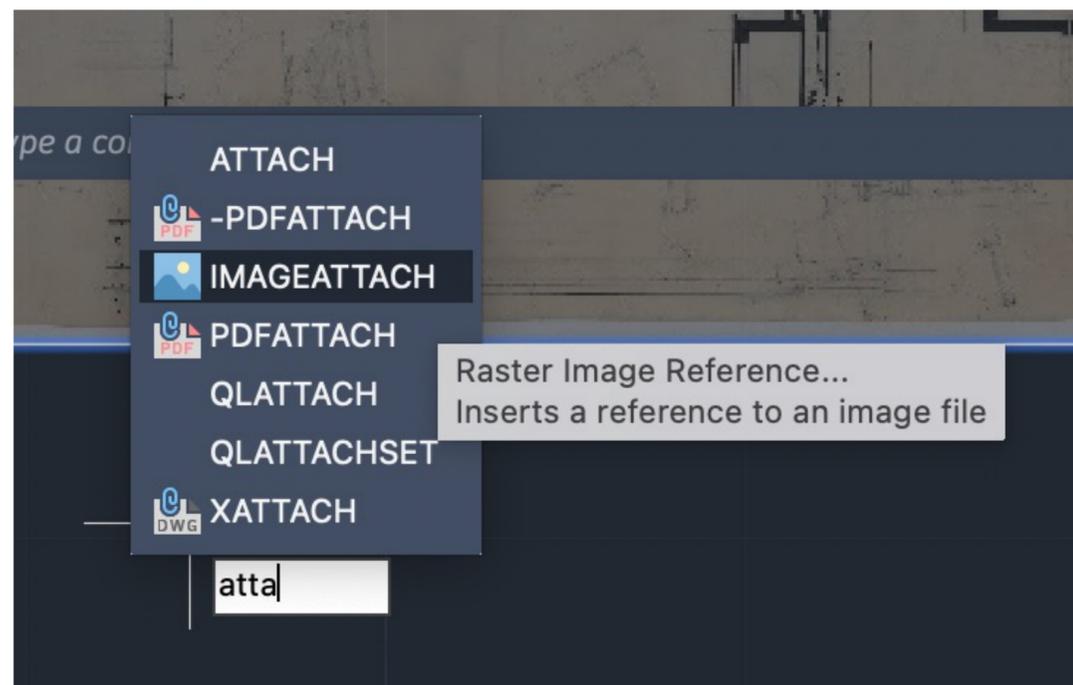
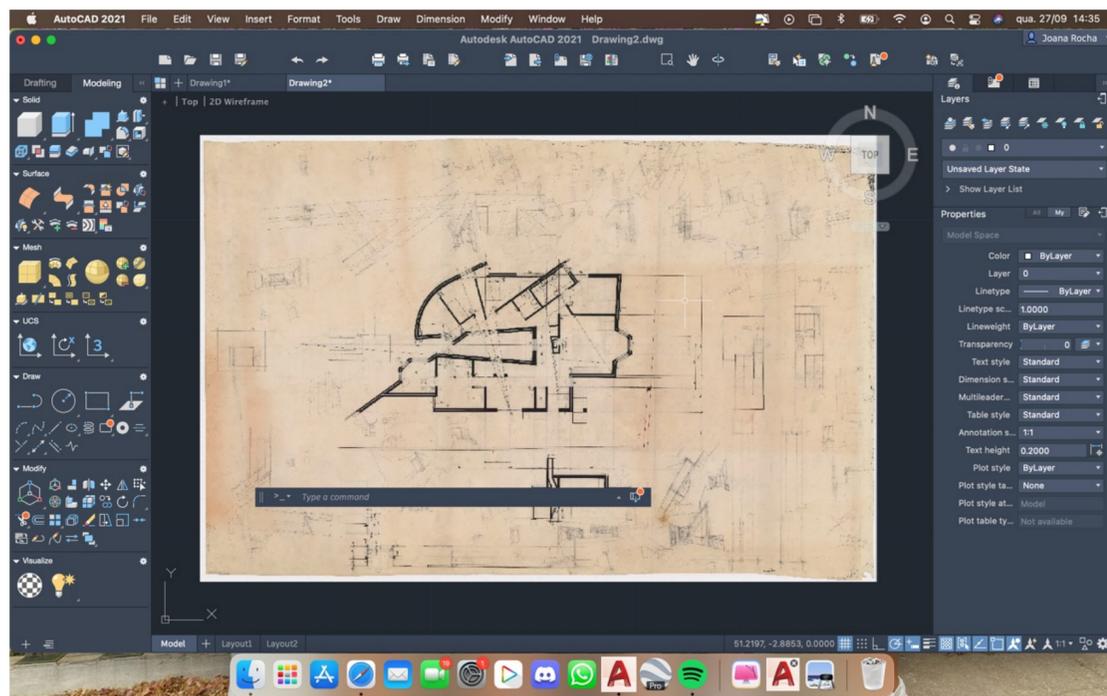
# ÍNDICE

# Instalar Filezilla e Sublime- plataformas de entrega de trabalhos e criação da ficha de identificação de aluno para o site

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ficha.html
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title> Joana Rocha </title>
4 <style>
5 body {
6   background-color: powderblue;
7   font-family: Arial, monospace;
8 }
9 p.sansserif {
10  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
11 }
12 h1 {
13  color: white;
14  text-align: left;
15  font-family: arial, sans-serif;
16  font-size: 35px;
17 }
18 footer {
19  color: white;
20  text-align: center;
21  font-family: arial, sans-serif;
22  font-size: 15px;
23 }
24 </style>
25 </head>
26 <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="estilos.css">
27 <body>
28 <div id="foto" style="position:absolute; left:600px; width:430px; height:50px; z-index:0 ; margin-left:300px;margin-bottom: 250px">
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30 <br>
31 <br>
32 <br>
33 </div>
34 <div class="quadro">
35 <fa>
36 <a href="http://www.fa.ulisboa.pt/">Faculdade de Arquitetura - ULisboa </a>
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56 ARQUITETURA 2&ordm; Turma F

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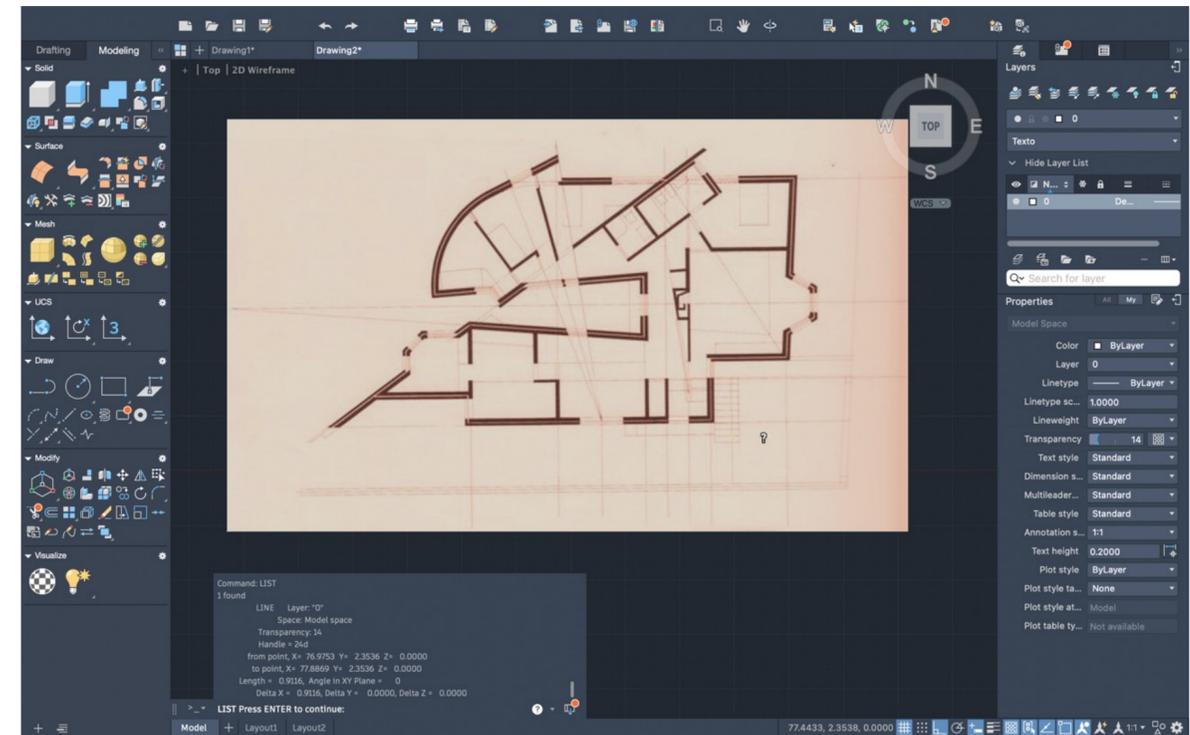
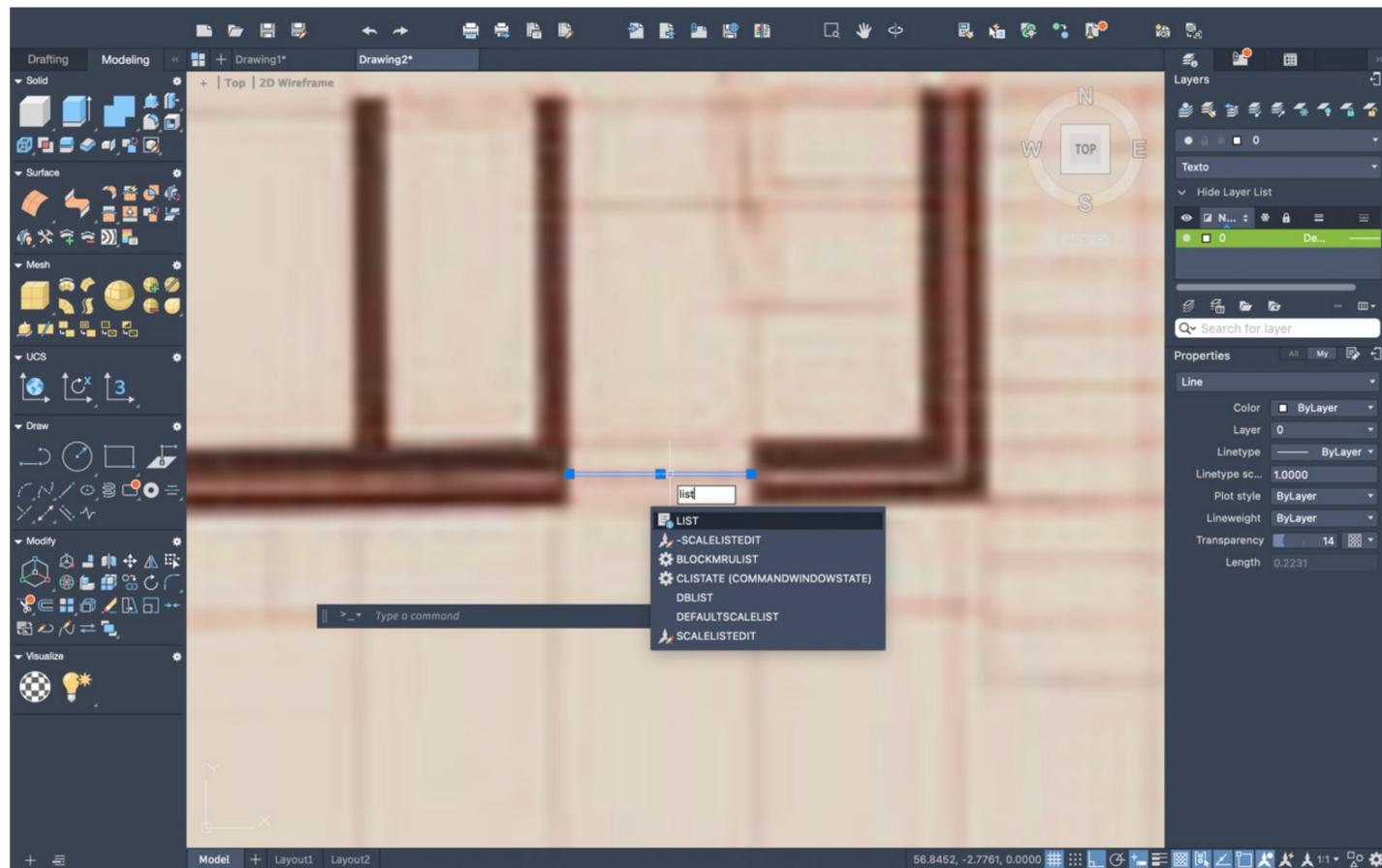


Através do comando “IMAGEATTACH”, inserimos a fotografia.

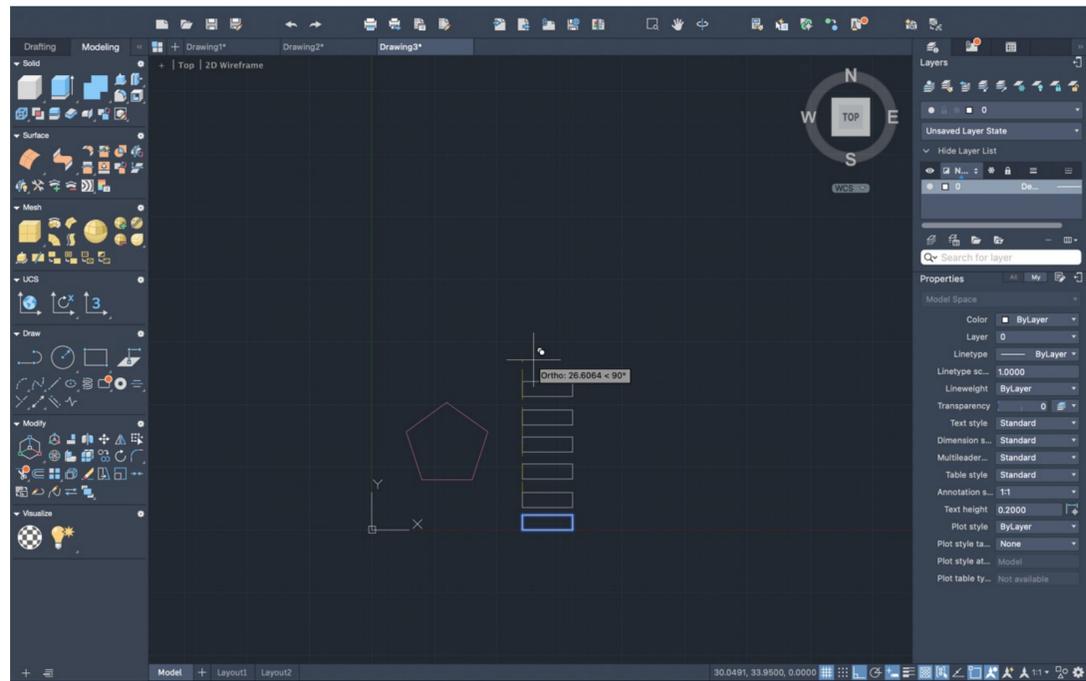
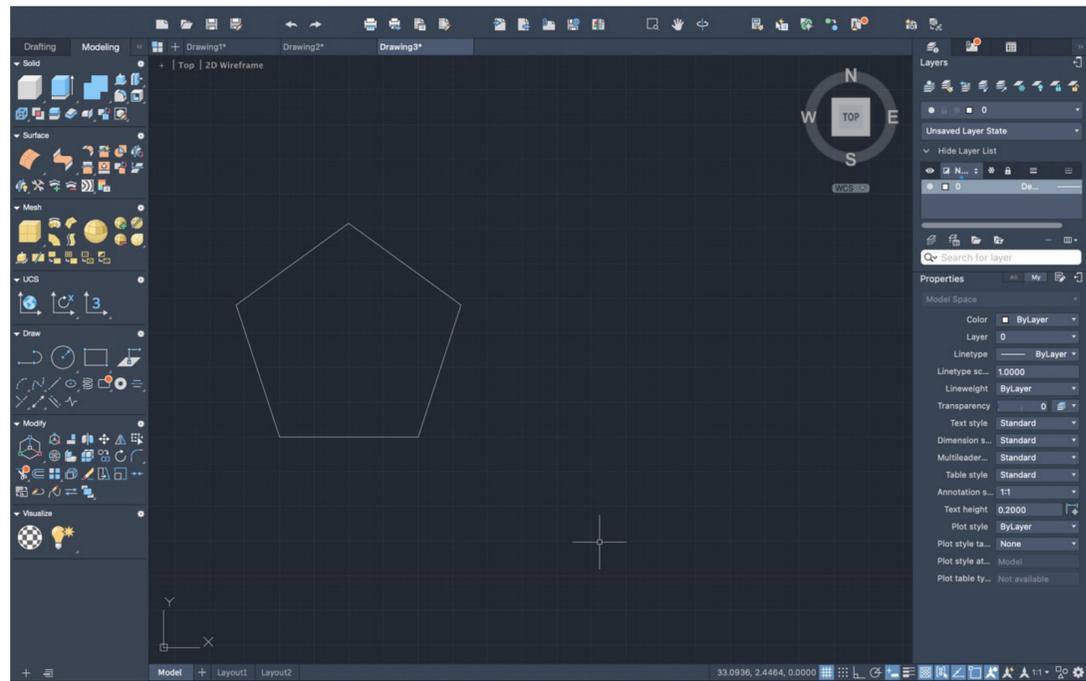
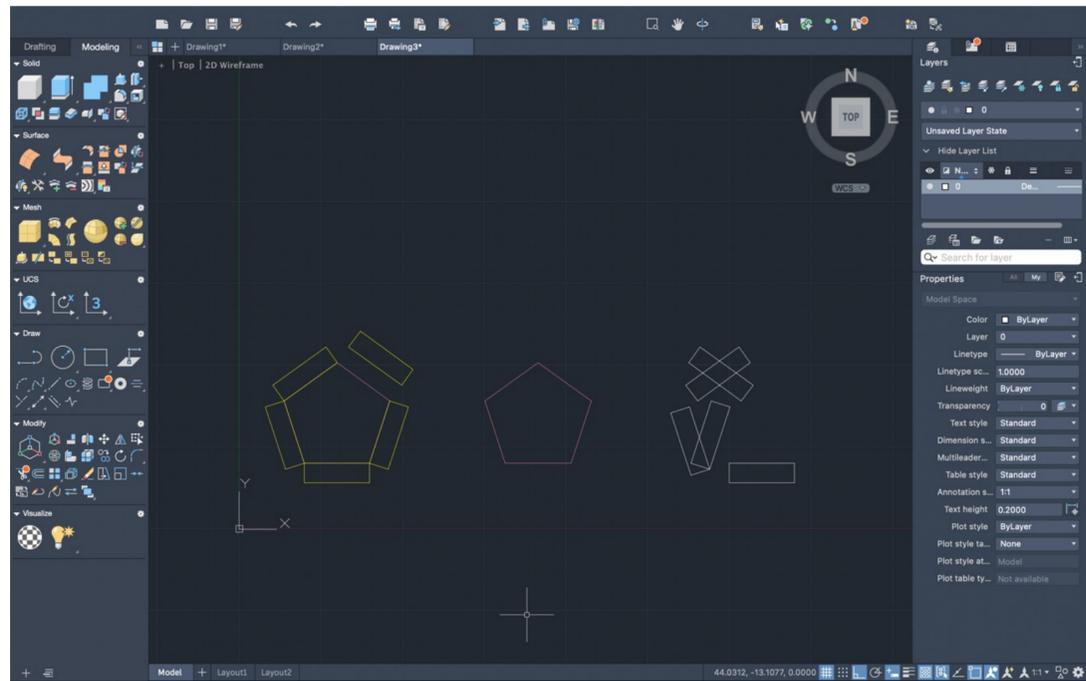
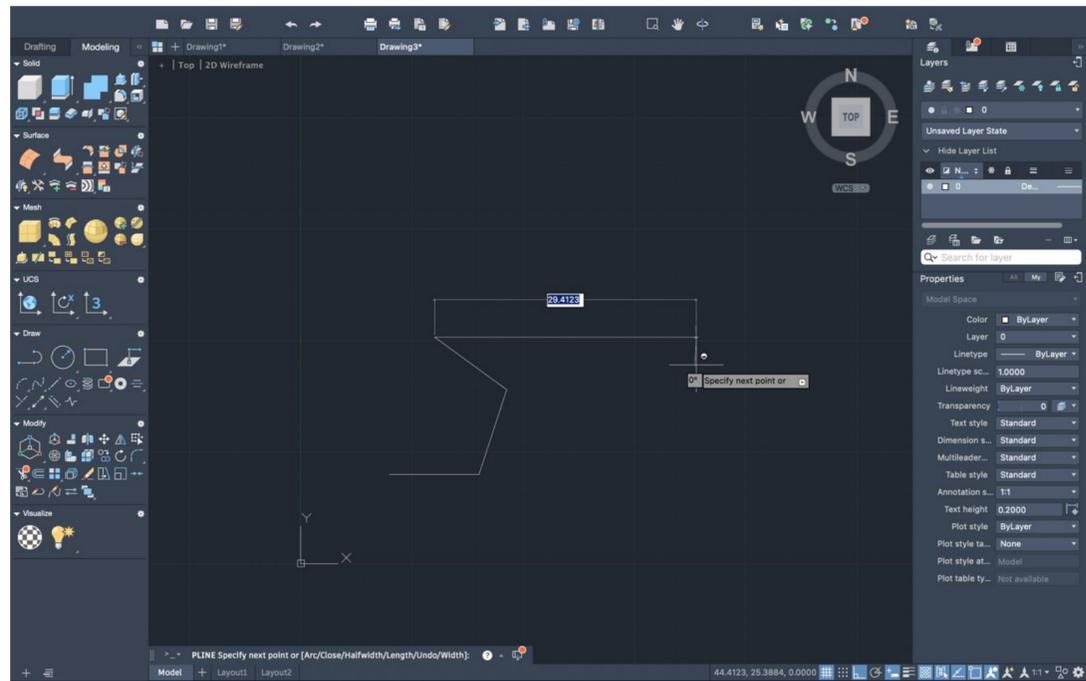
Primeiramente, procurar saber que dimensões tem a nossa imagem. À escala real, em metros.

Para descobrir, medimos uma porta, ou outro elemento com medidas que são frequentemente iguais.

Ligar o Ortho On para ter apenas linhas verticais ou horizontais. Selecionar a linha feita e escolher o comando List.



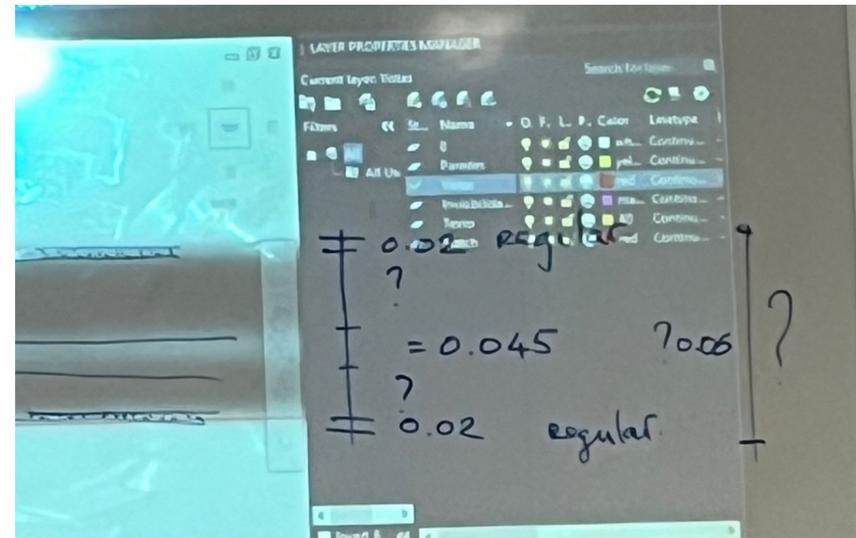
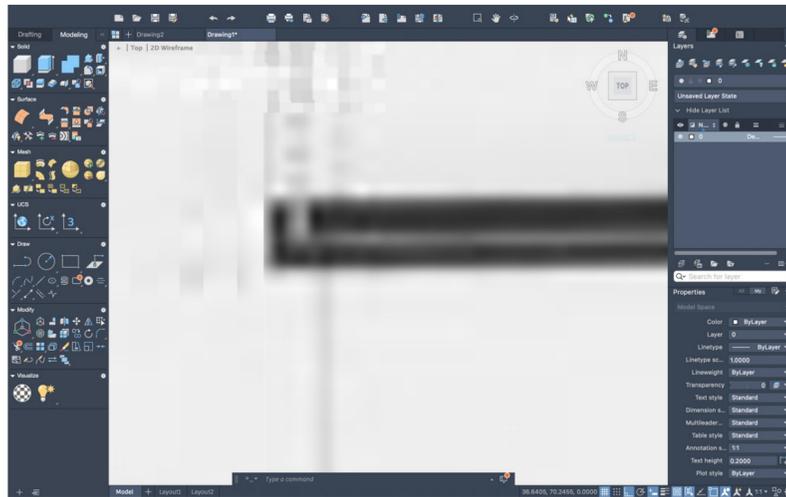
De seguida, obtenho a medida da linha, que neste caso foi 0,22. Como usualmente uma porta tem 0,80m, é possível escalar o objeto.



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Semana 2

As paredes são compostas por parede interior, caixa de ar e parede exterior.  
A caixa de ar deve ter aproximadamente 4,5cm de espessura.



Resumindo, é necessário perceber quais as medidas a atribuir às paredes interiores e exteriores, conhecendo as medidas da caixa de regularização e da caixa de ar.

Coordenadas absolutas: precedidas de #

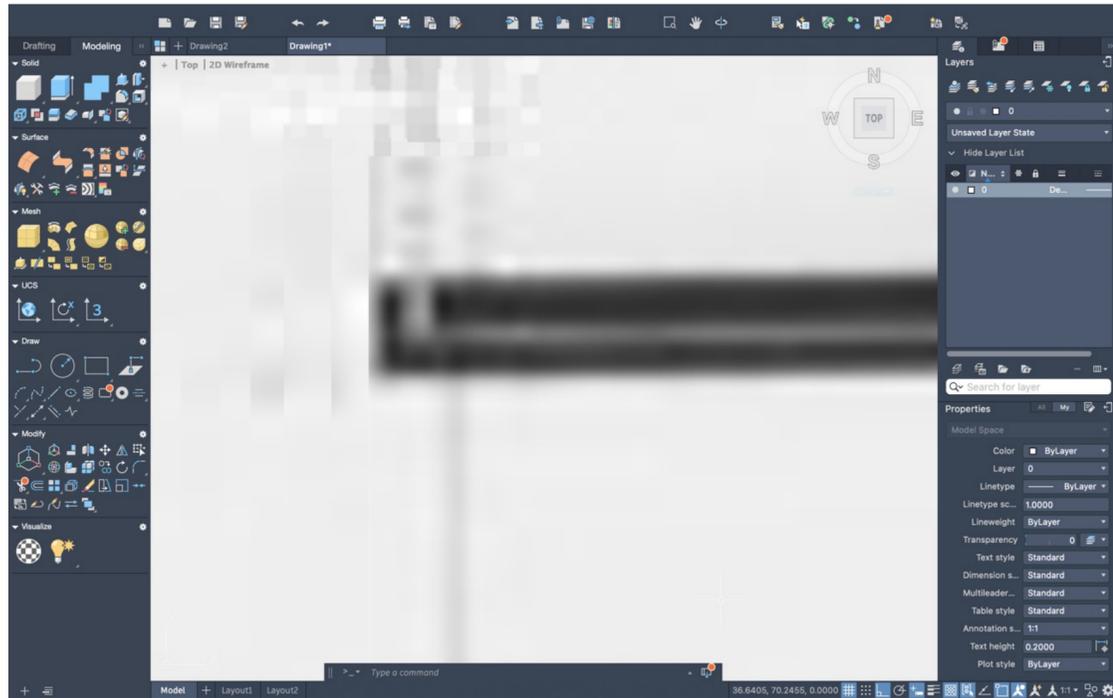
Coordenadas relativas: precedidas de @

Comando DRAWORDER: serve para definir a ordem de apresentação dos elementos, que podem vir a estar sobrepostos- Front/Back ou Above/Under

As paredes em tijolo, têm uma camada de revestimento em betão ou argamassa de cimento para regularizar a colocação dos tijolos. Esta camada tem no mínimo 2cm.

Cálculo da espessura da caixa de ar e das paredes interior e exterior, sabendo que as medidas

## QUAL A ESPESSURA TOTAL DE PAREDE QUE TEMOS



Assumimos a parede interior e exterior com 15cm cada, a caixa de ar com 4,5cm e os 4cm de regularização de cada camada obtemos uma espessura total de 34,5cm aproximadamente (a imagem pode ter irregularidades porque foi desenhada à mão).

Depois definimos OFF7.

Começamos a desenhar no Layer das paredes. Se tivesse feito no layer vistas, basta utilizar o comando CHPROP para alterar as propriedades da linha. Assim alteramos o layer, escrevendo o nome do layer para o qual queremos alterar.

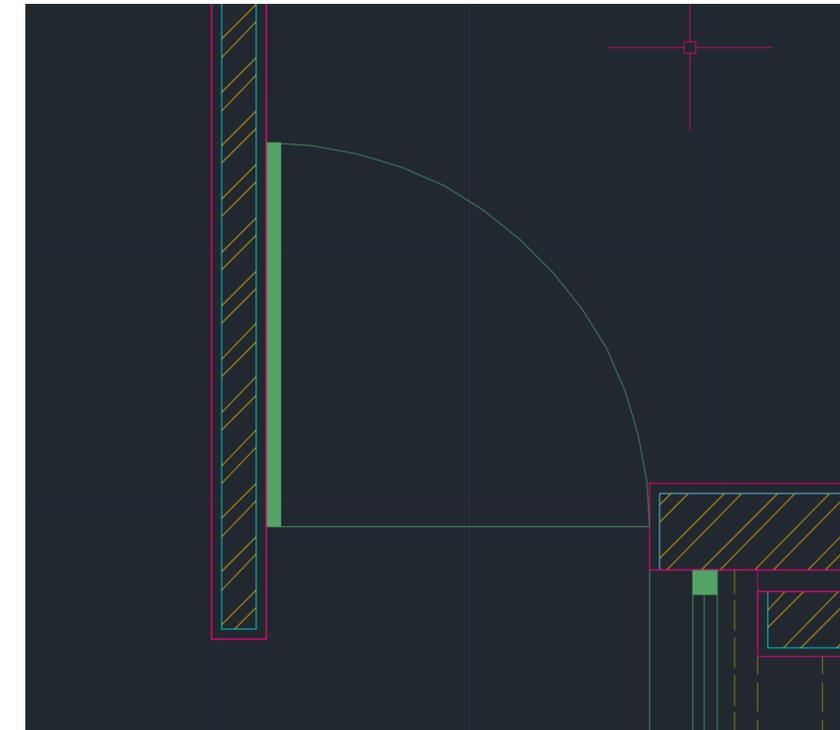
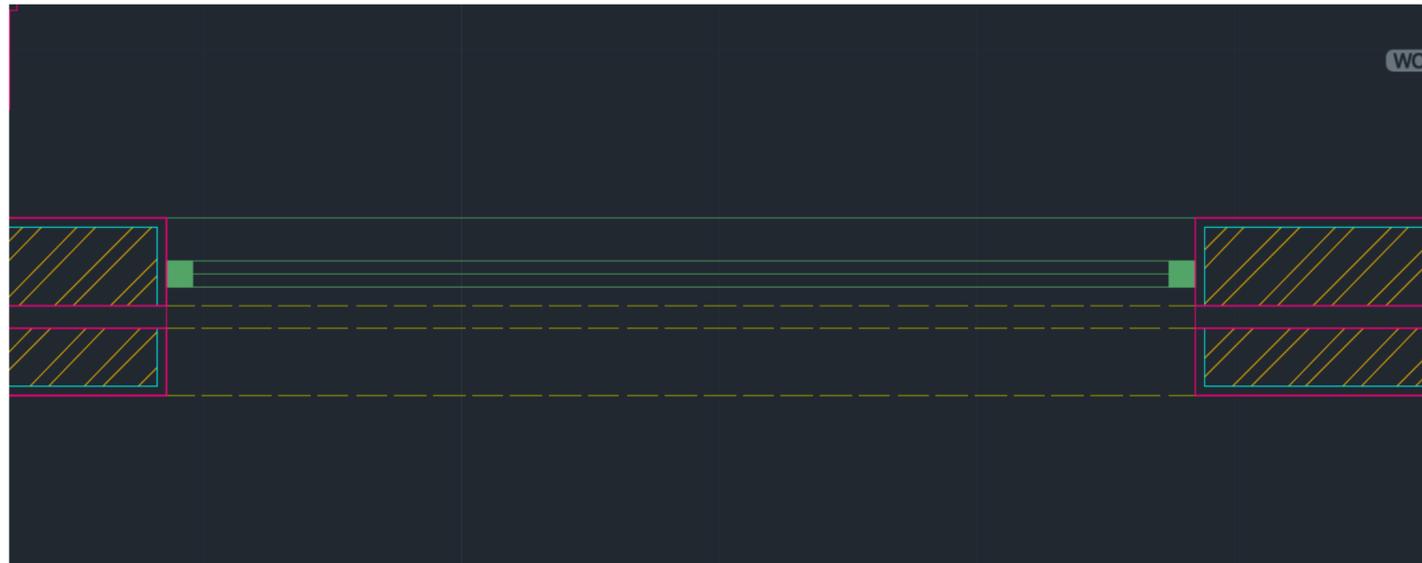
Linhas não visíveis- traço interrompido (nesse layer não há linha contínua).  
No layer invisibilidades, selecionamos Select Line Type

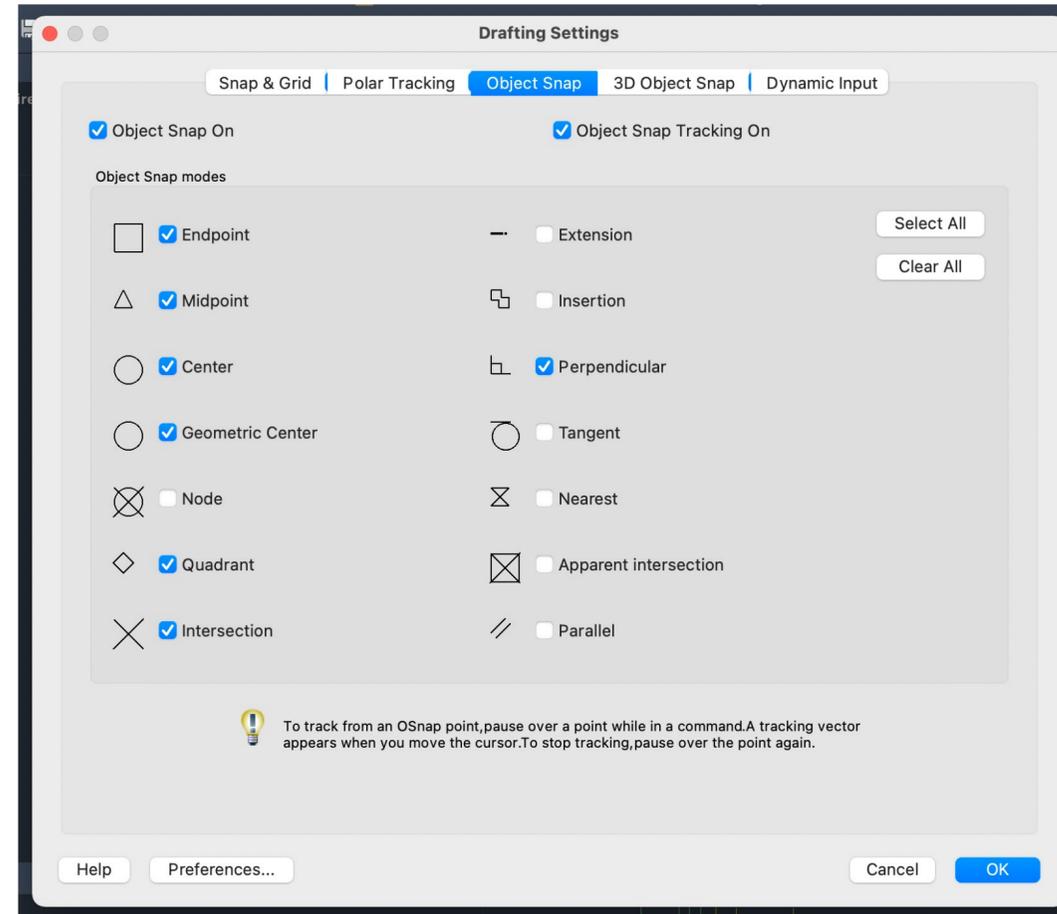
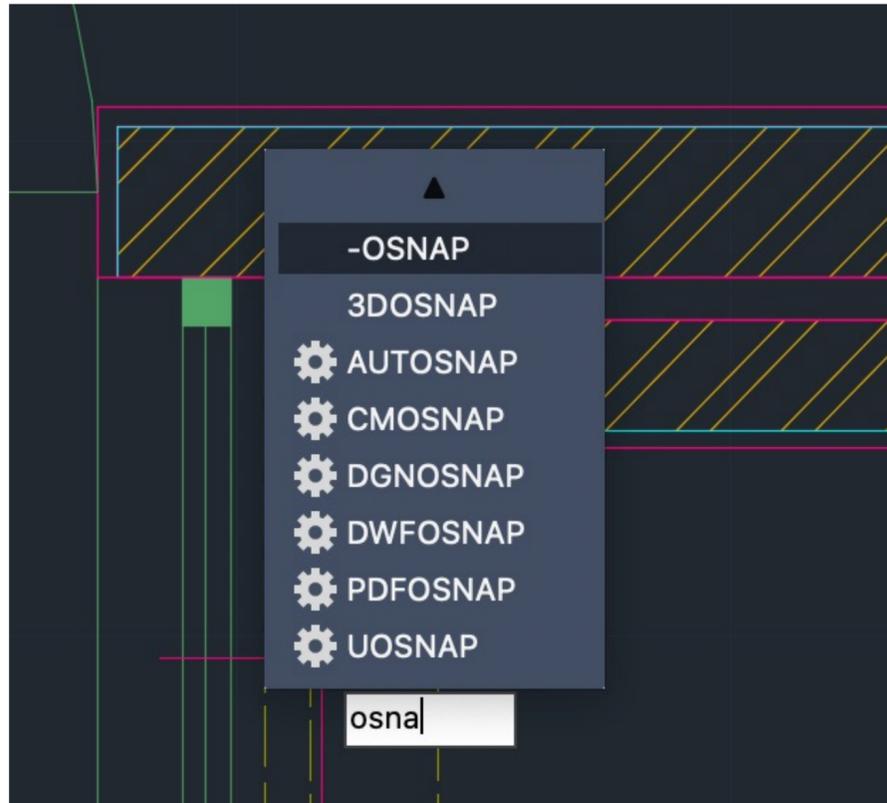
Utilizamos comandos como **CHPROP** para que diferentes linhas ou objetos partilhem as mesmas propriedades como cor, tipo de linha, etc

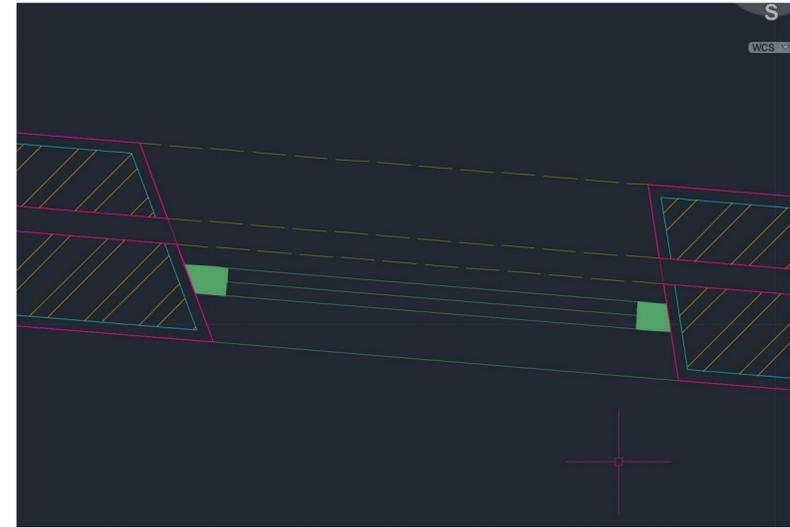
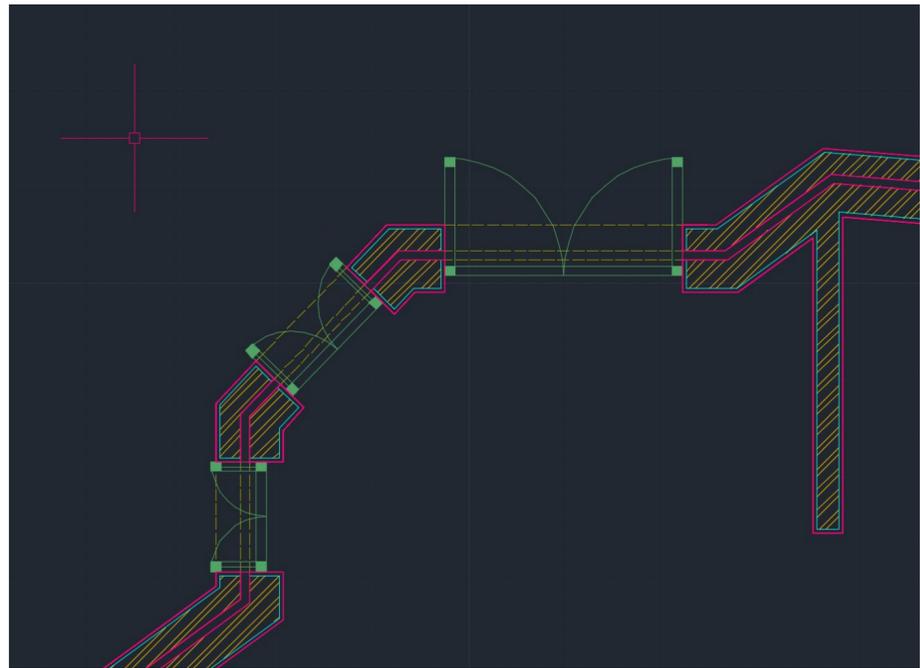
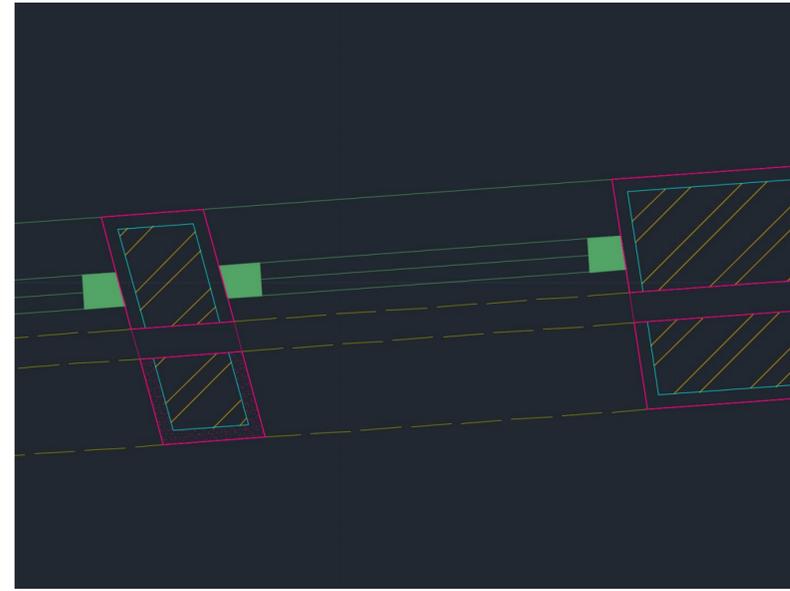
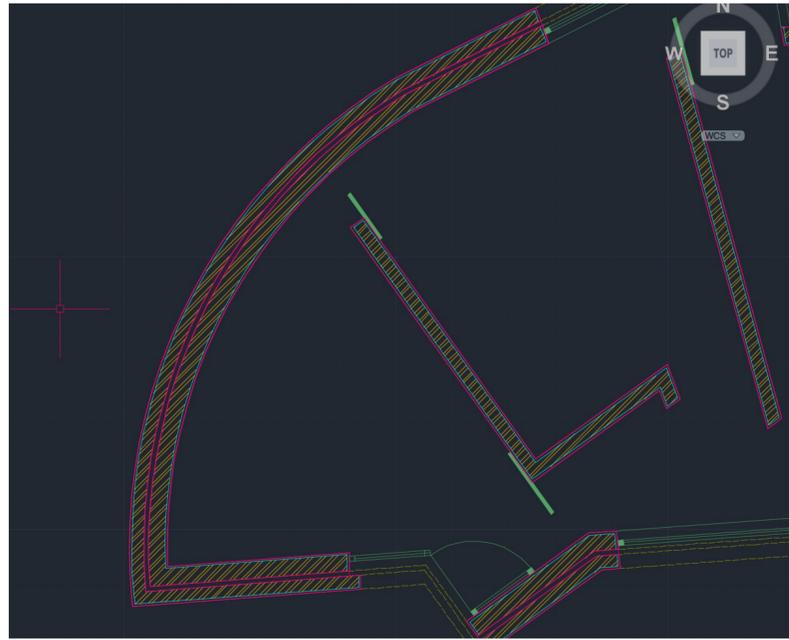
Desenho da janela e da porta. Espessura do caixilho: 5cm

Utilização do comando **OFFSET** para criar linhas paralelas com determinada distância e **TRIM** para cortar as que não são necessárias ou **FILLET** para unir linhas perpendiculares.

Utilizar **CIRCLE** para definir o arco da trajetória da porta



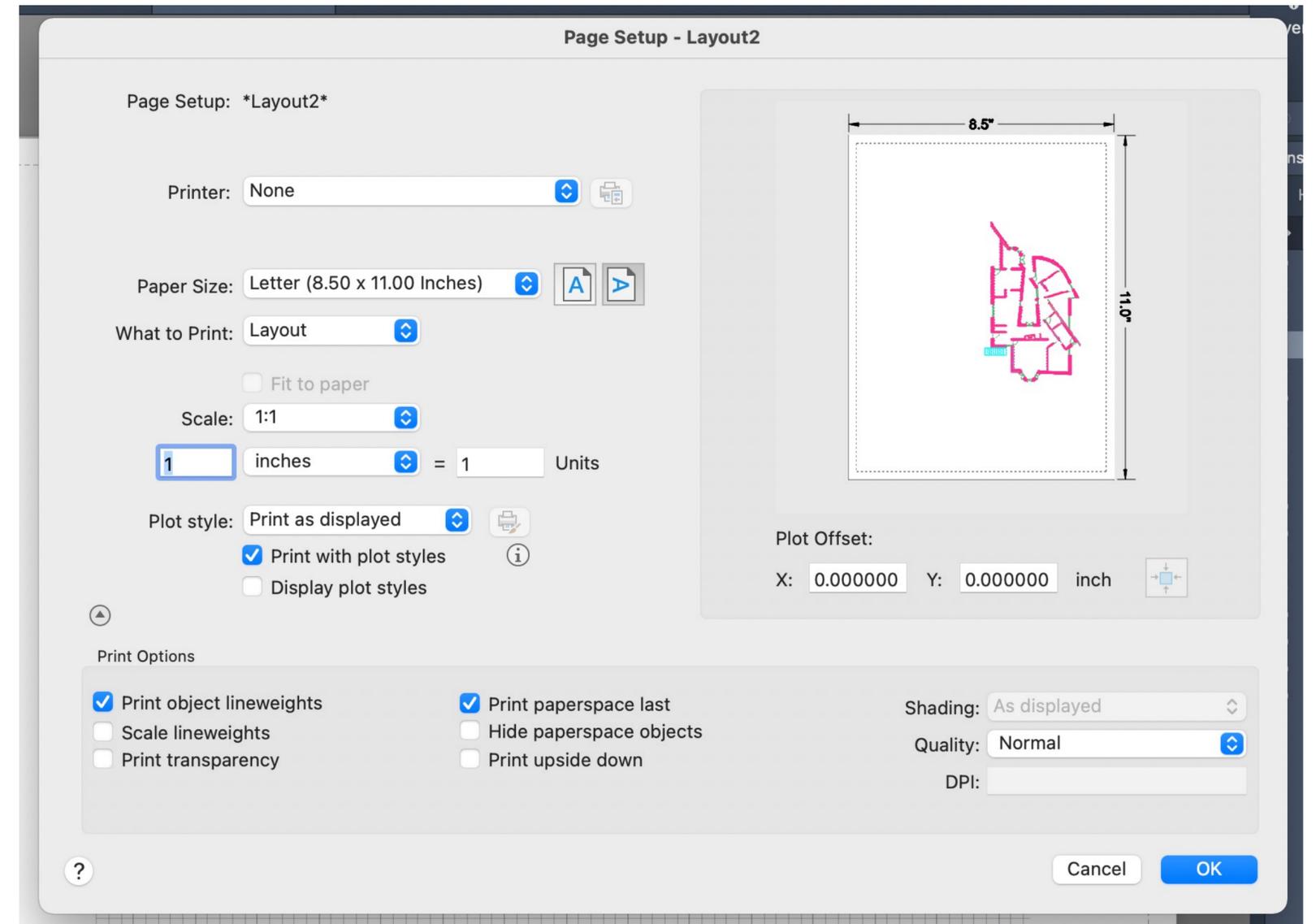
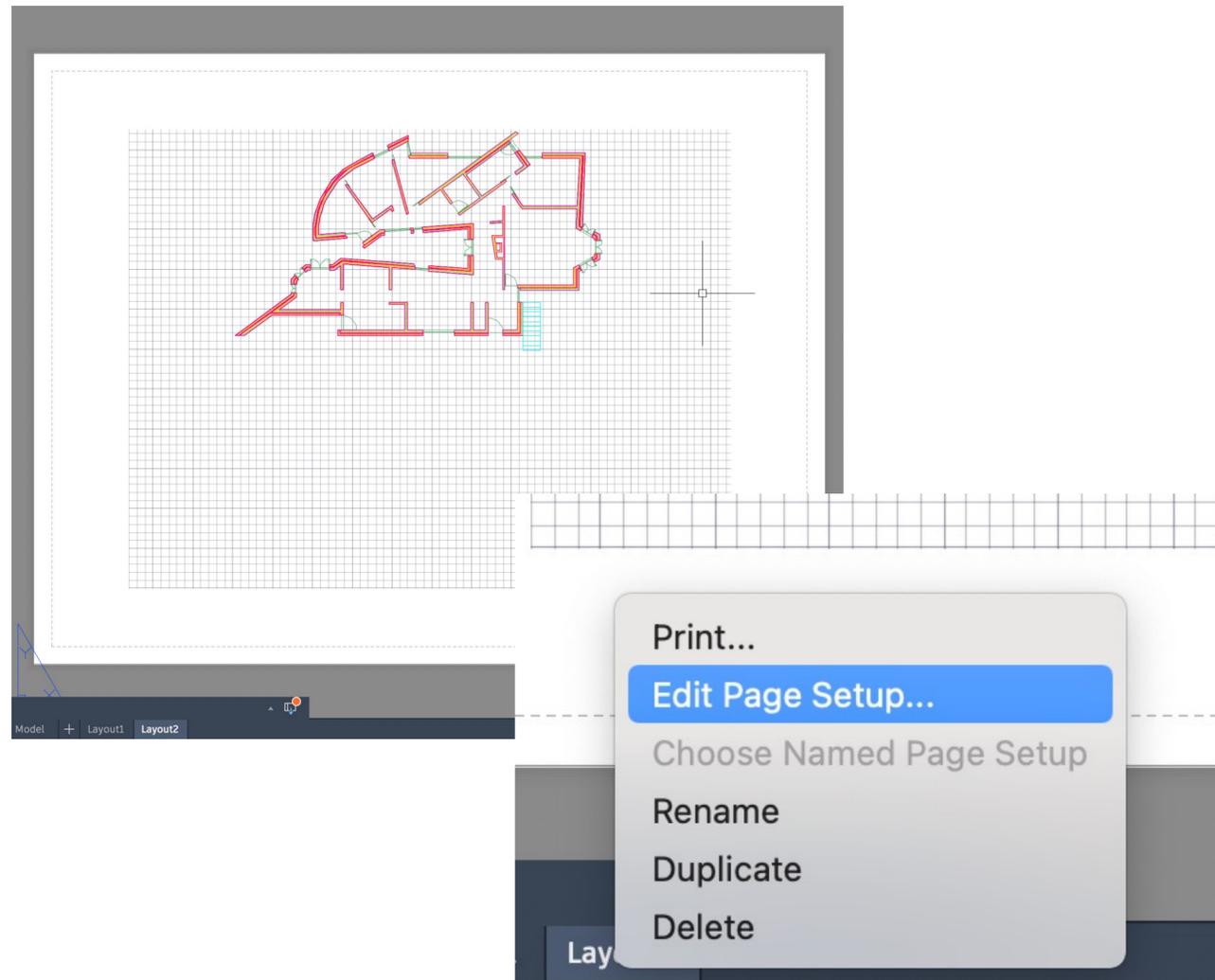


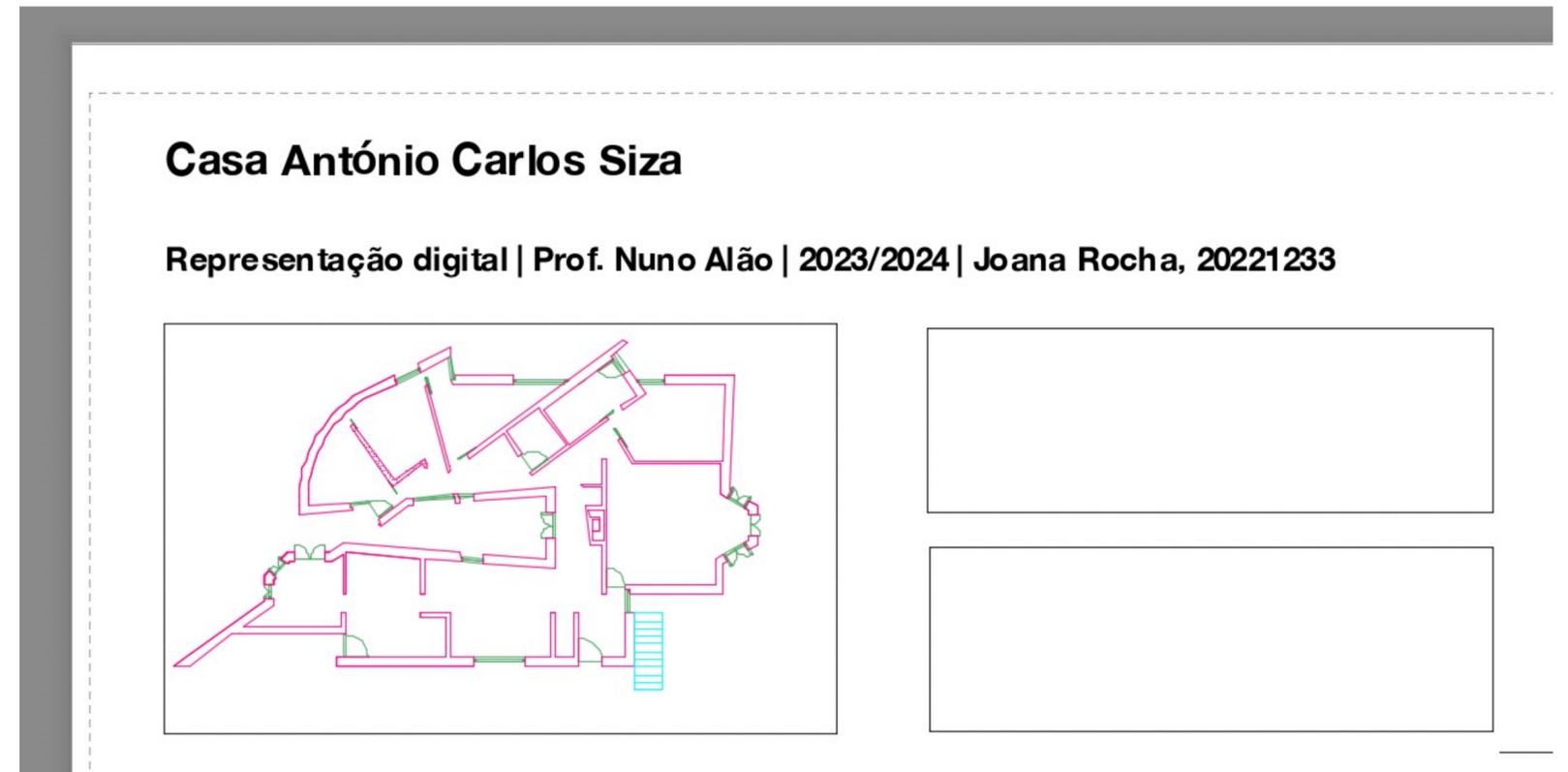
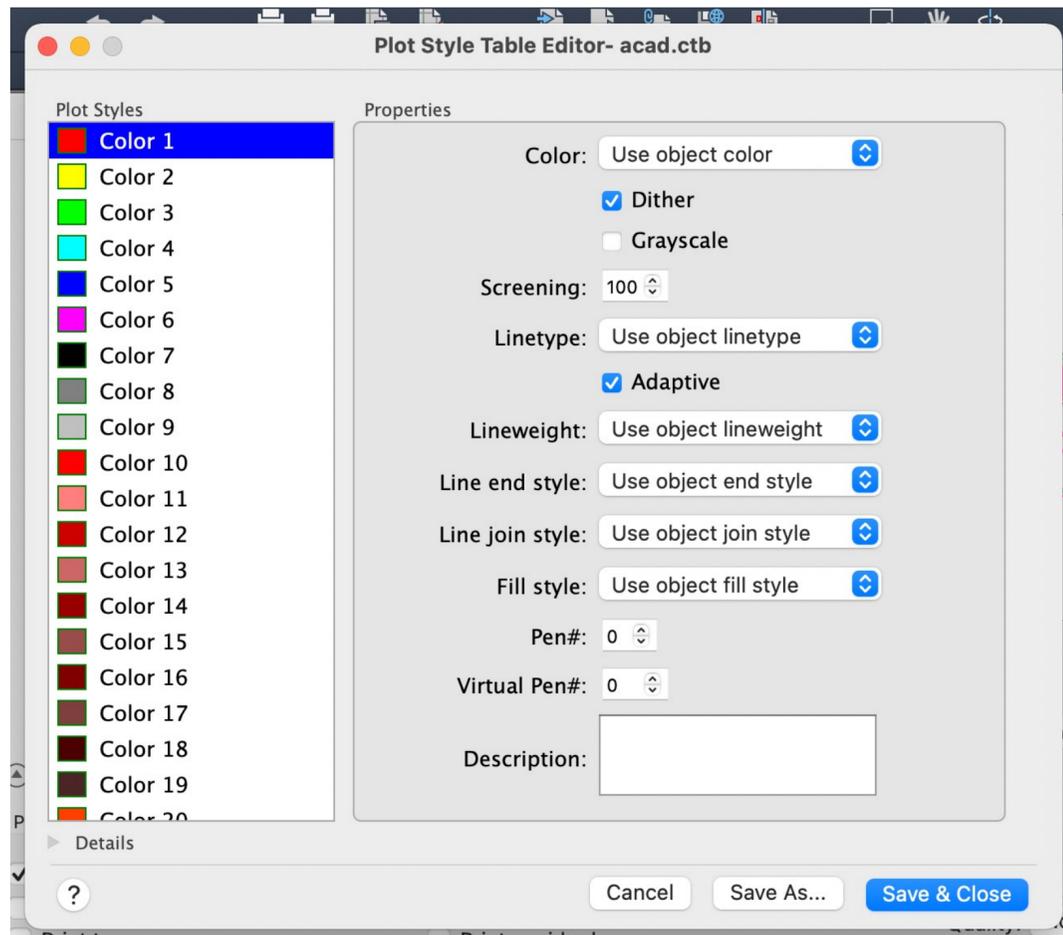


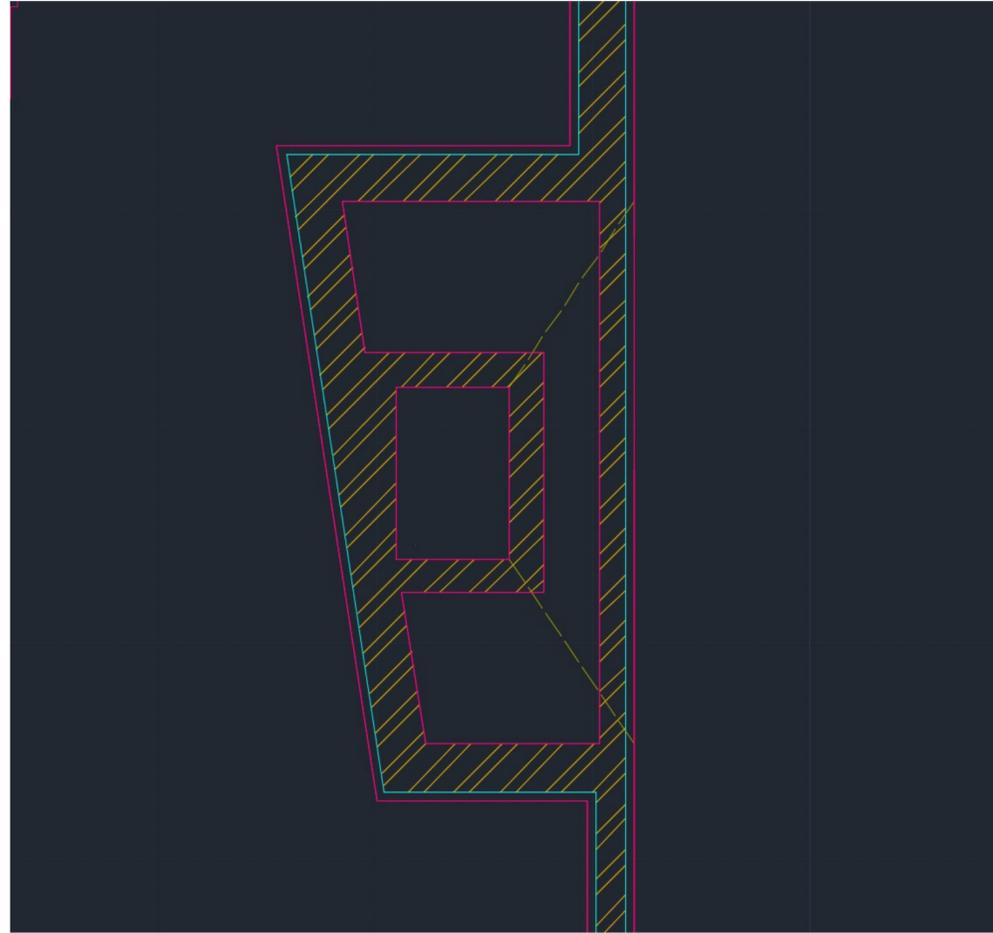
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Semana 4

# Introdução ao layout

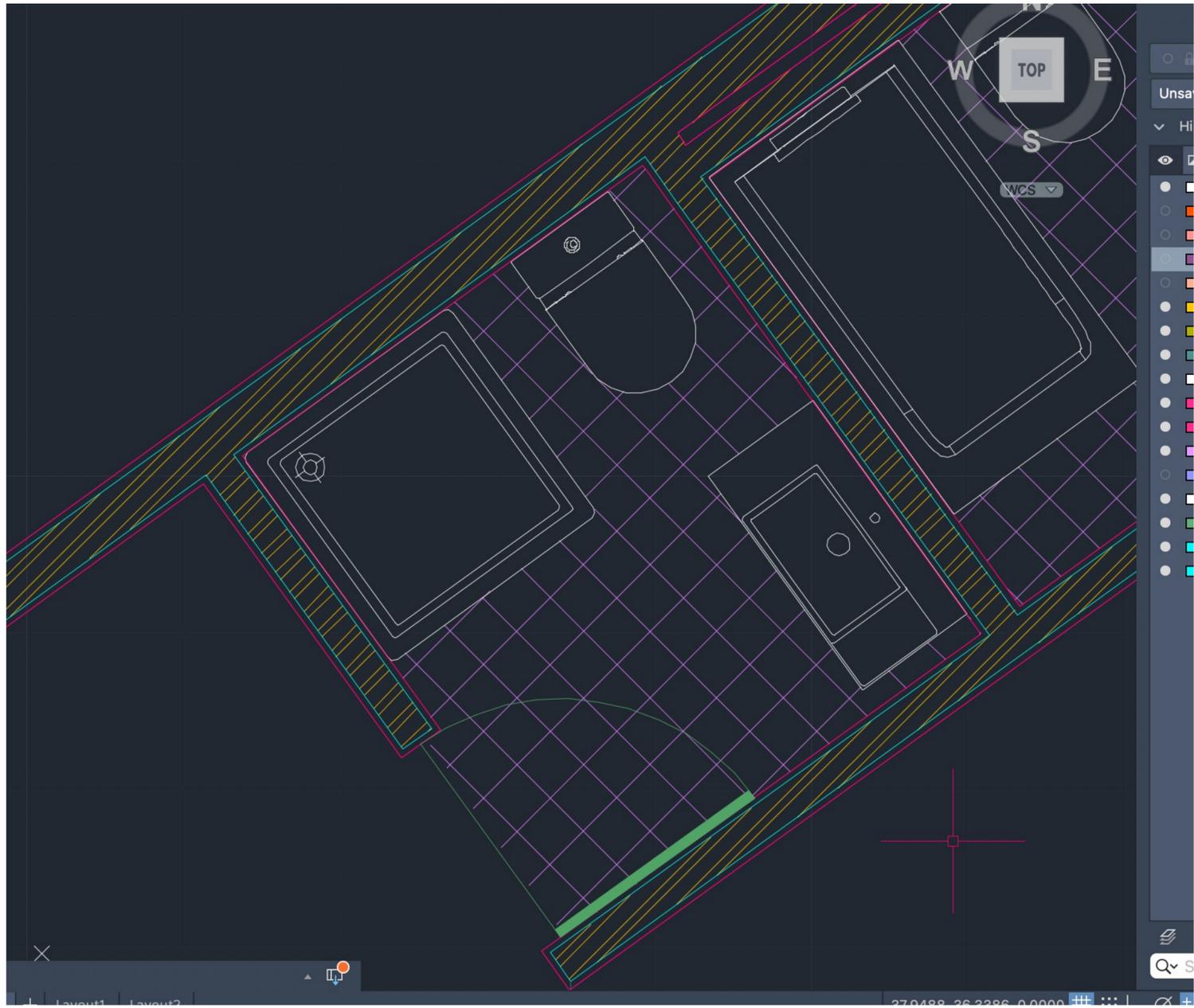






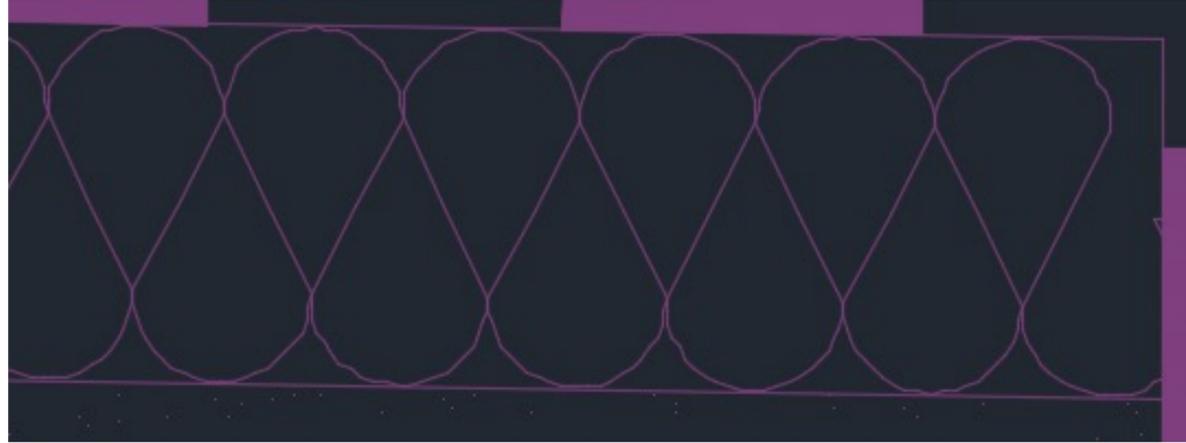
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Semana 6



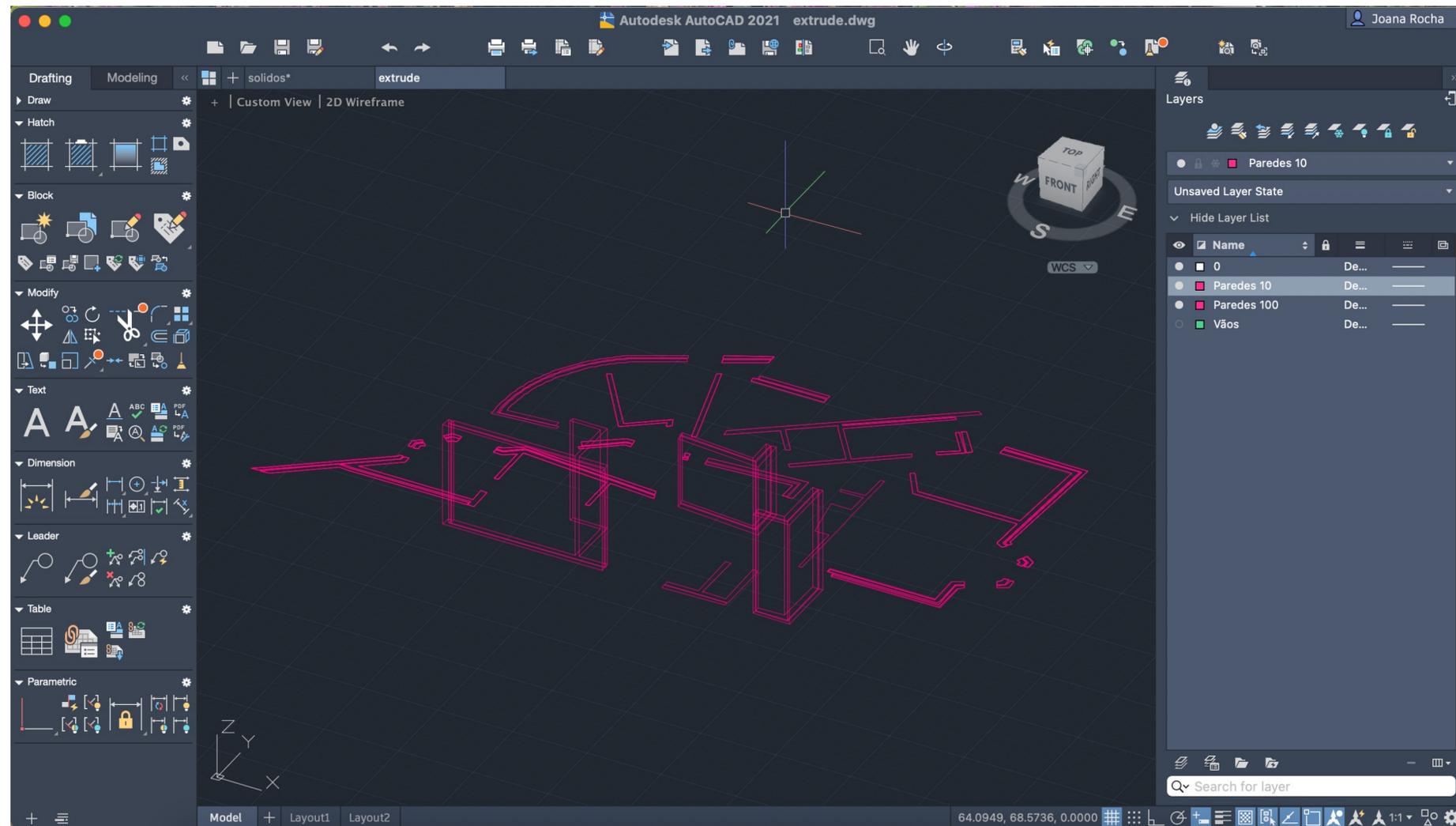
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Semana 6

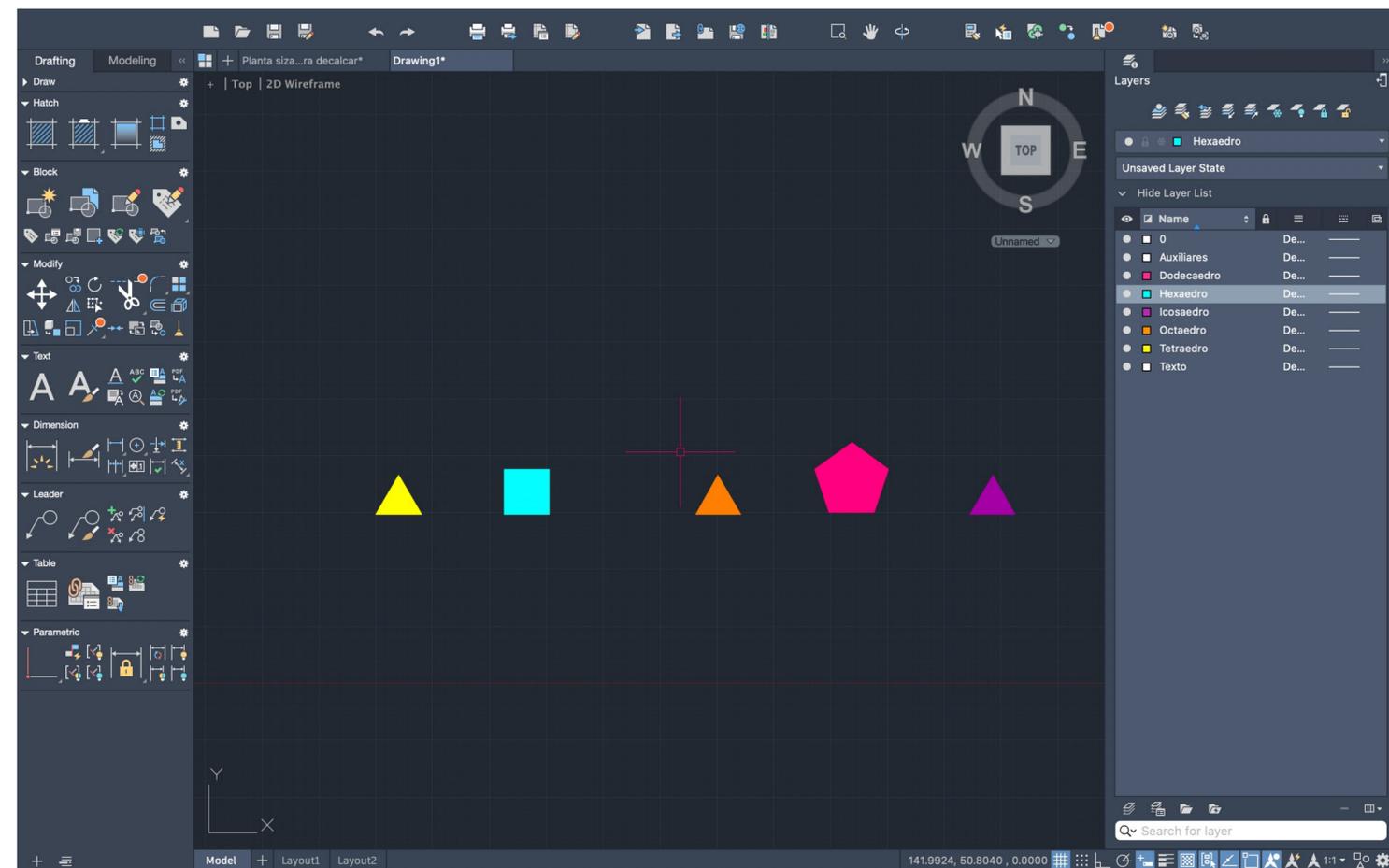
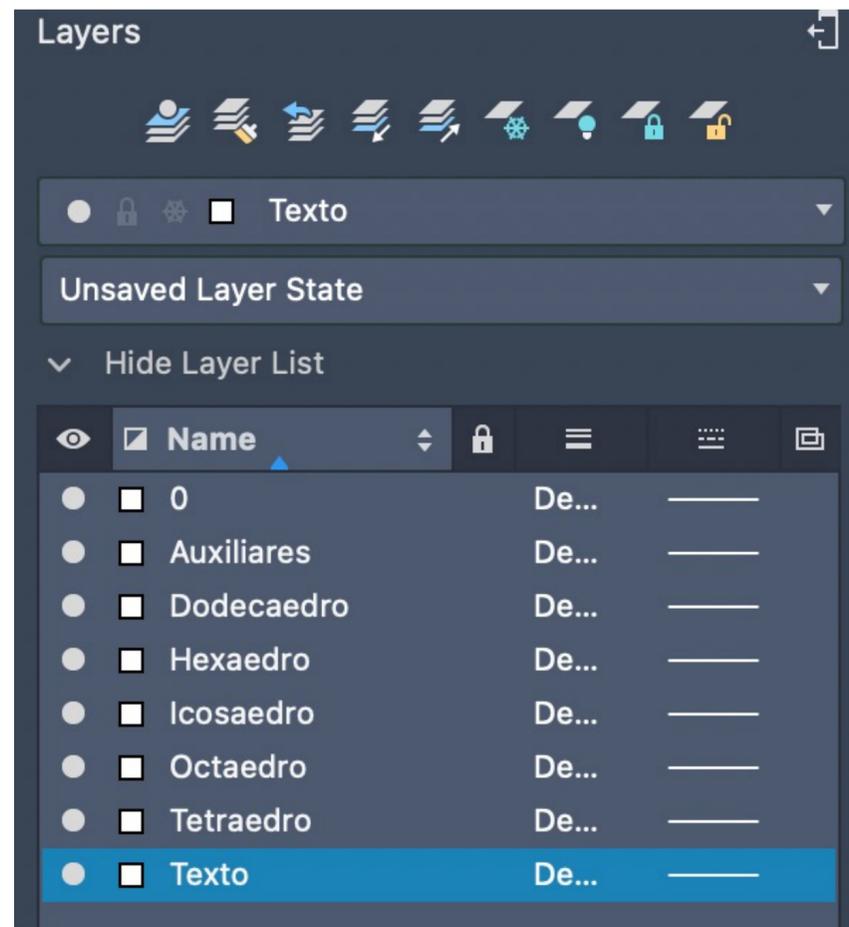


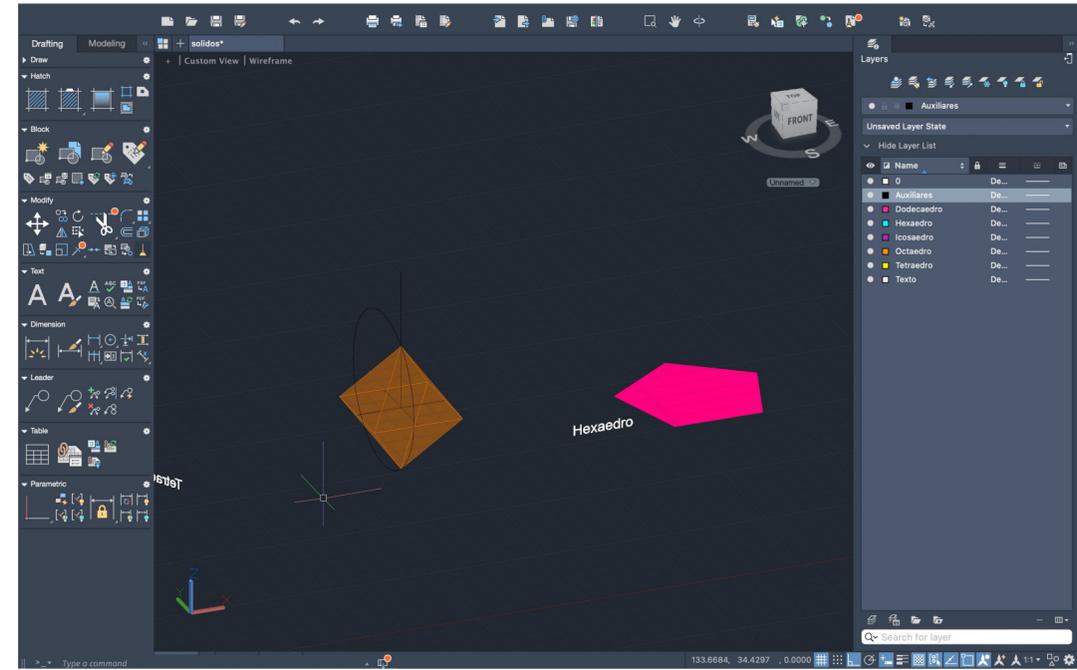
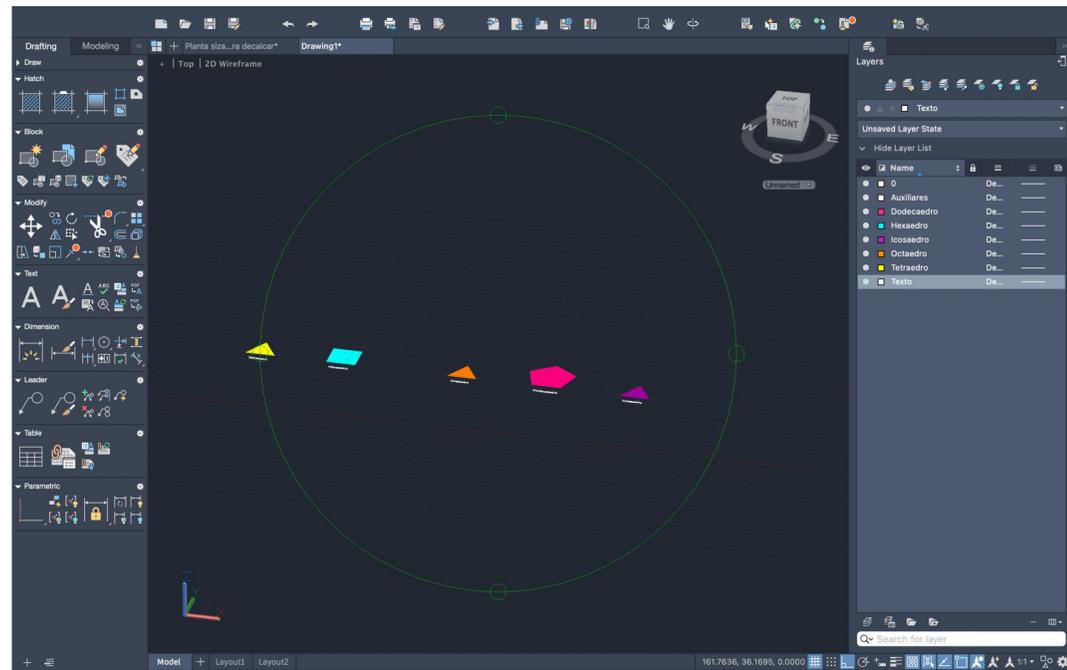
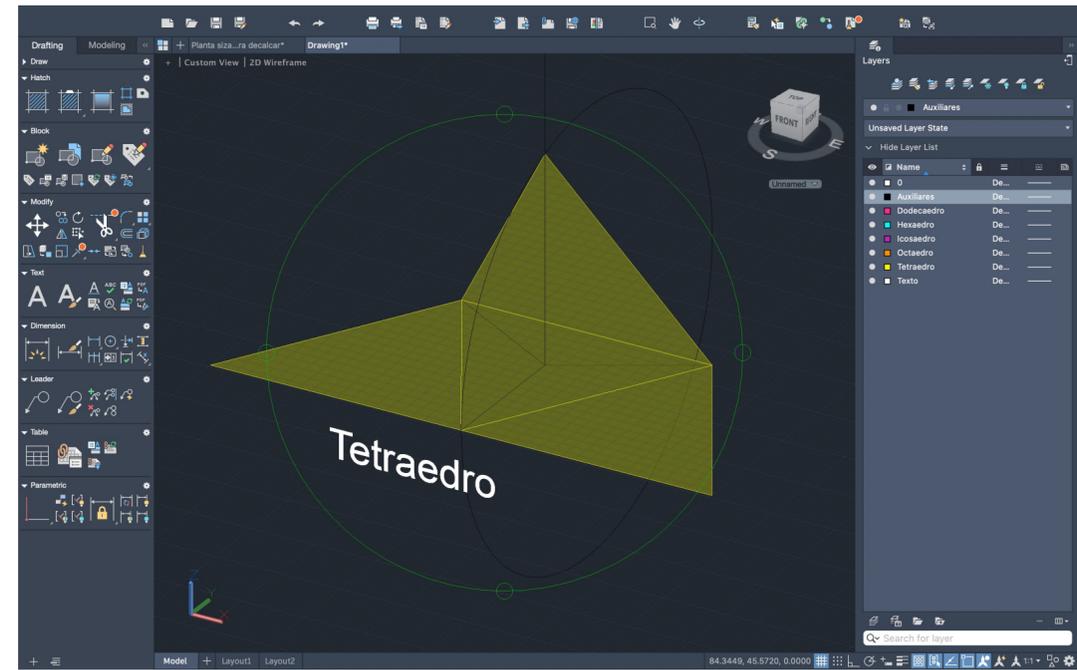
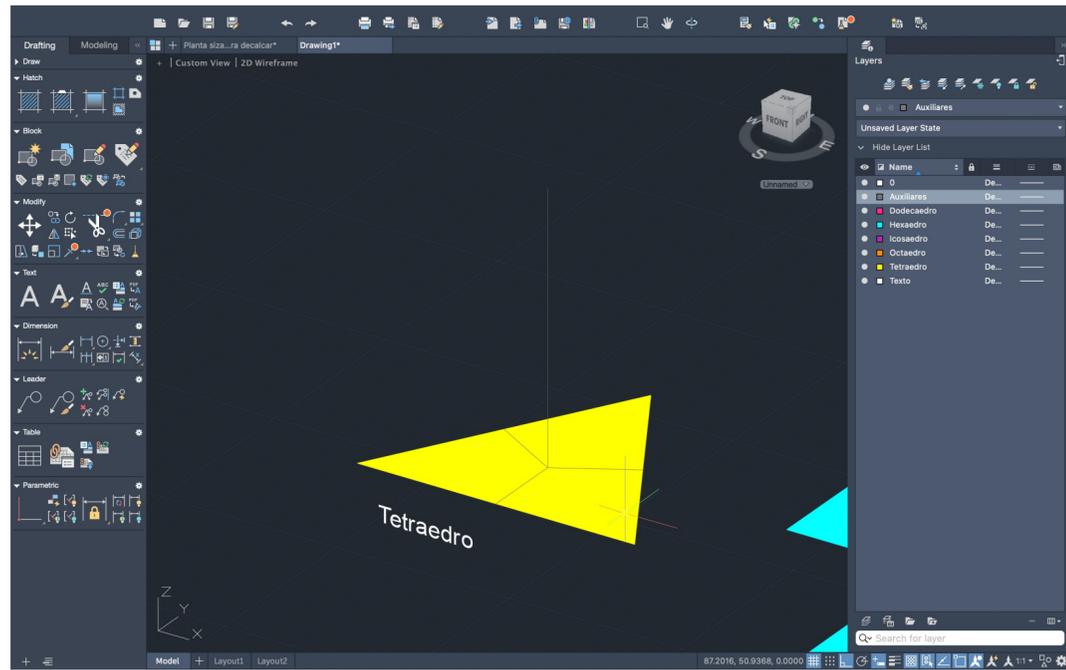
**Desenho de uma parábola:**

**Comandos PEDIT e JOIN para unir as linhas numa polyline**  
**ORBIT para visualizar em 3D**  
**EXTRUDE para dar volume às paredes**



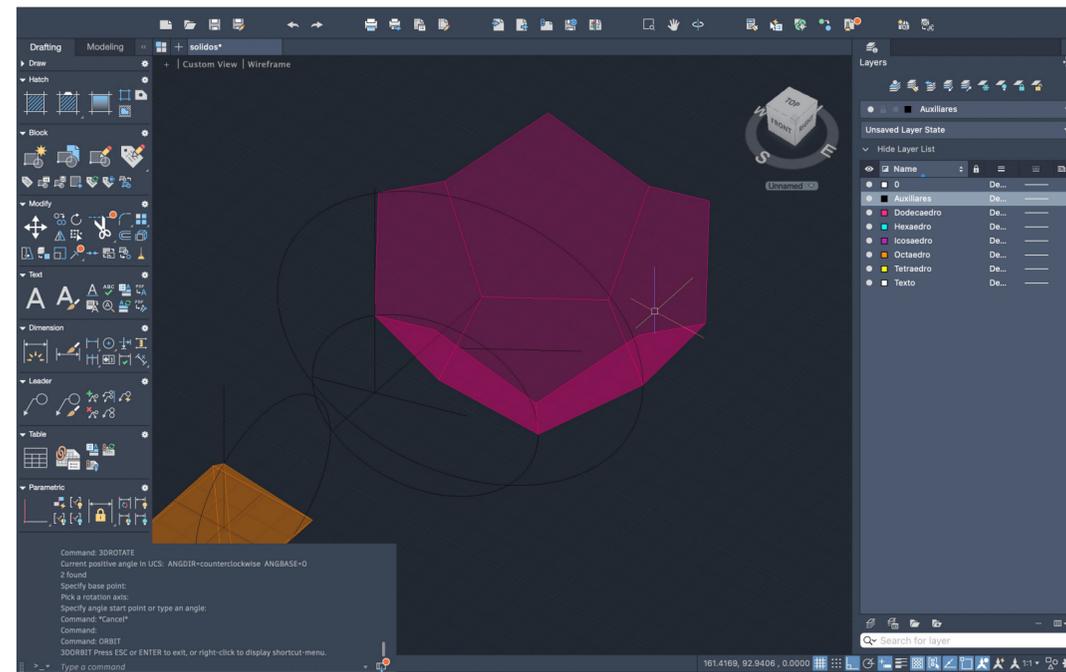
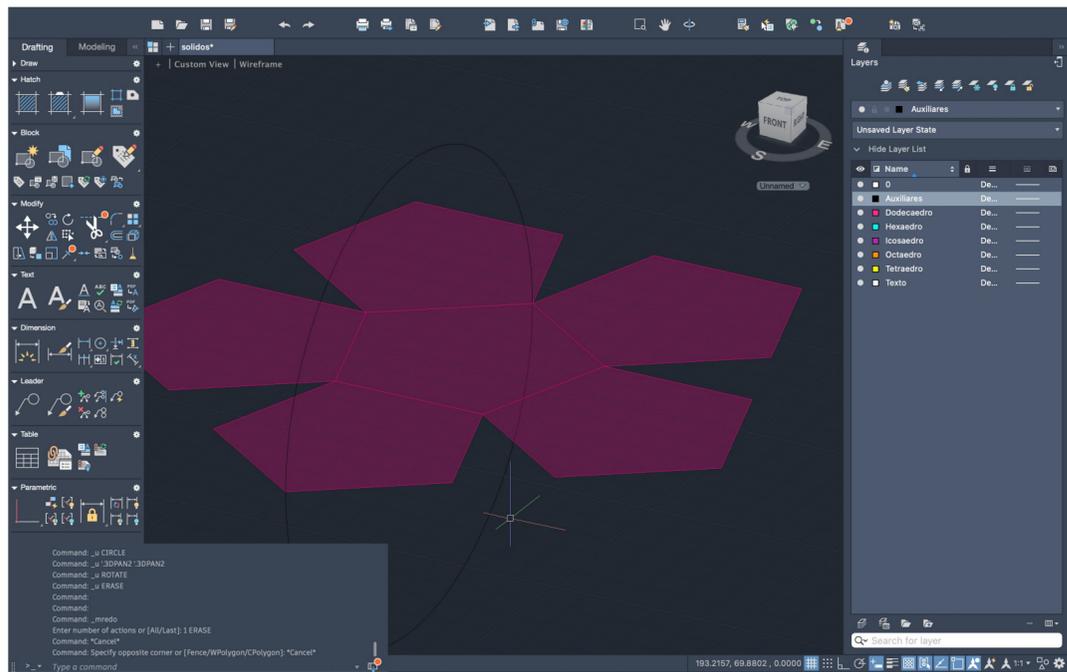
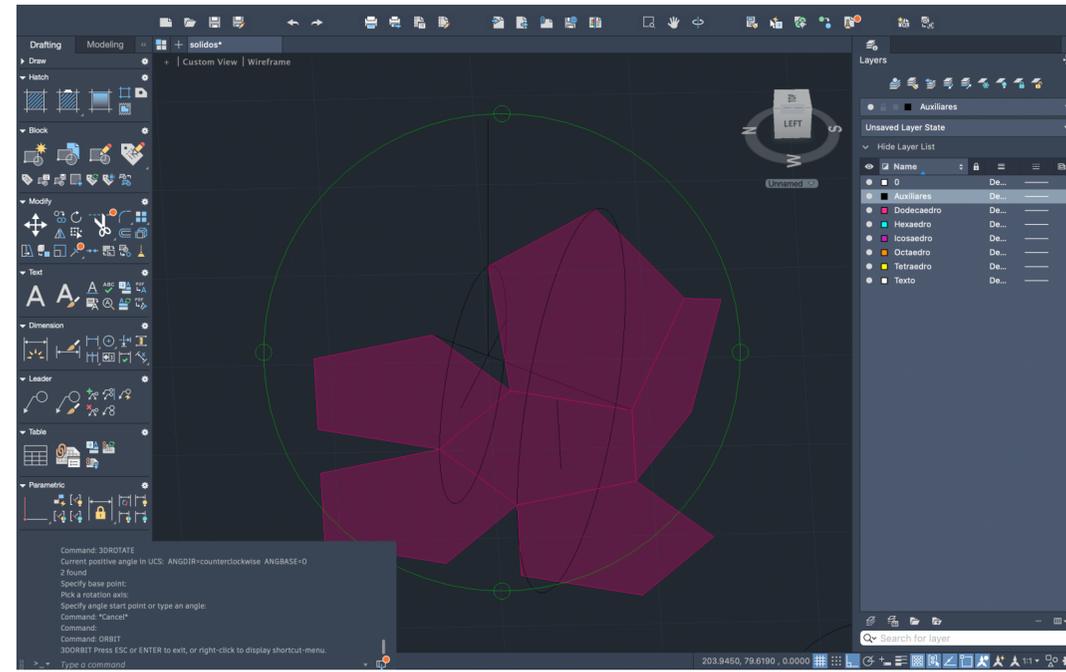
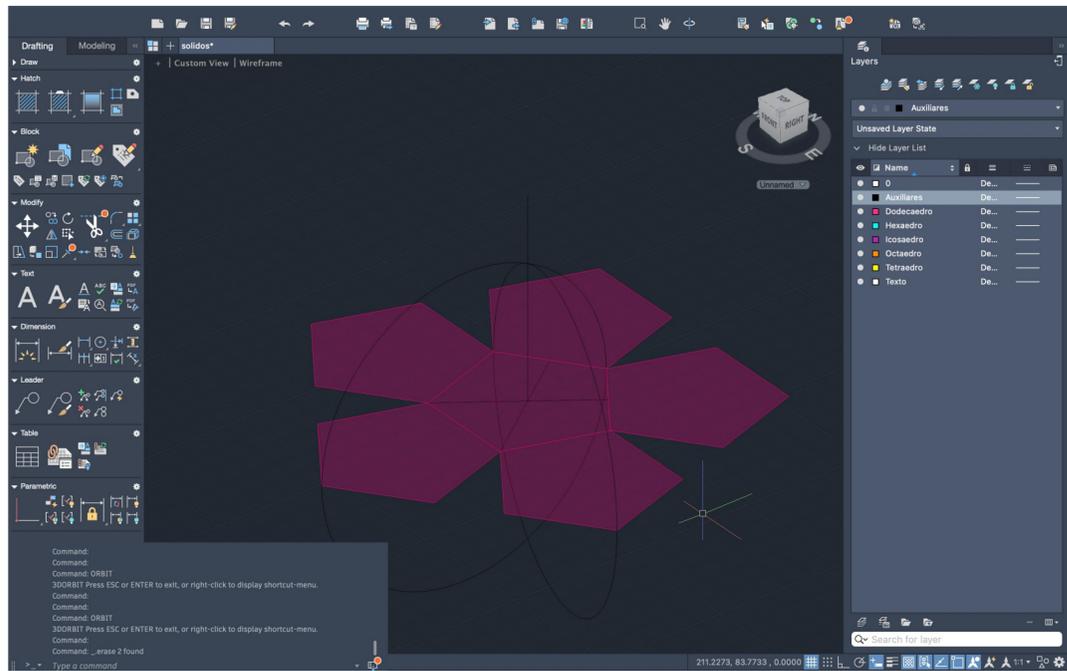
## Novo exercício: Sólidos





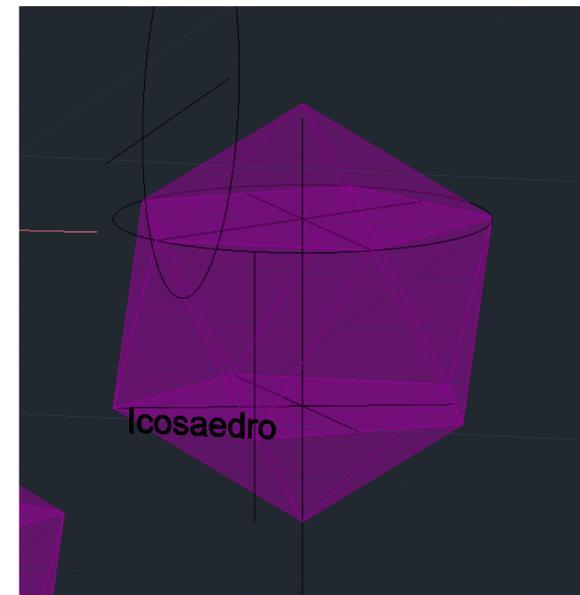
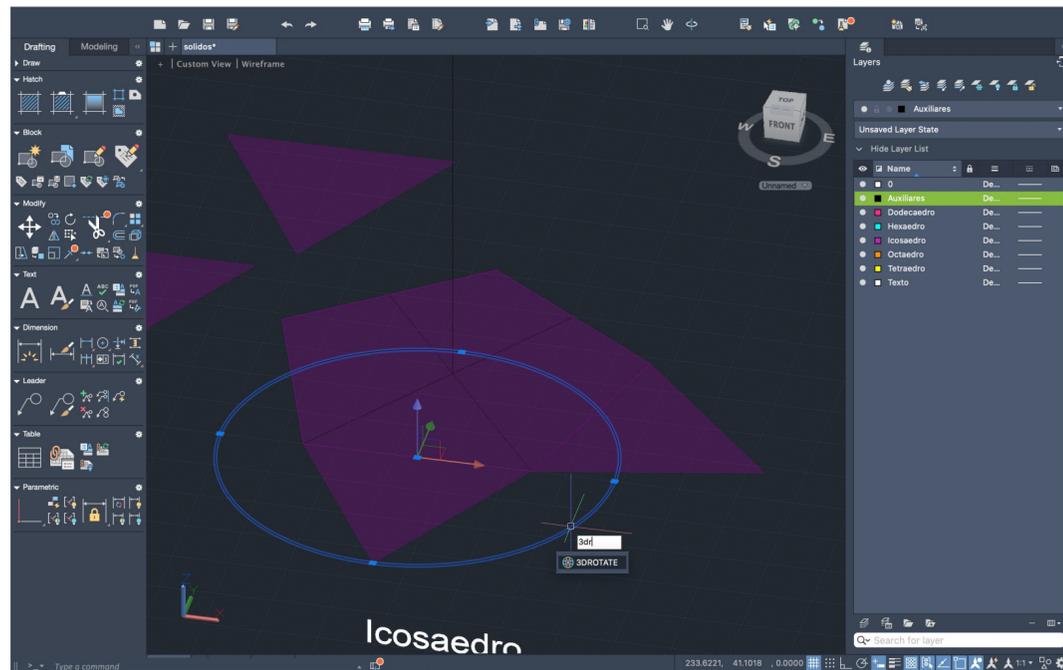
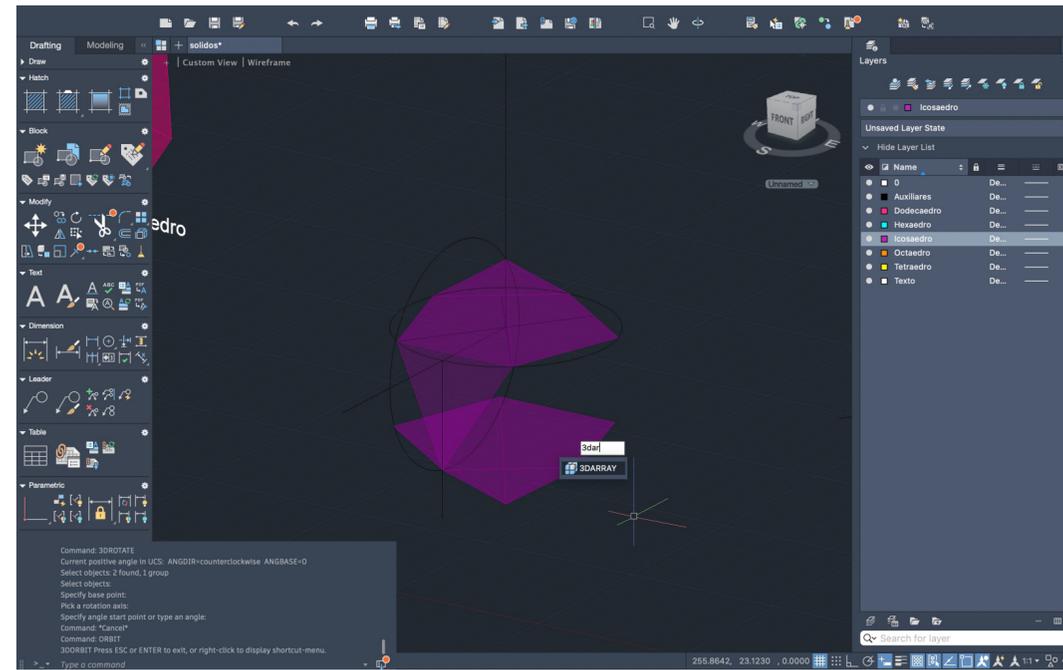
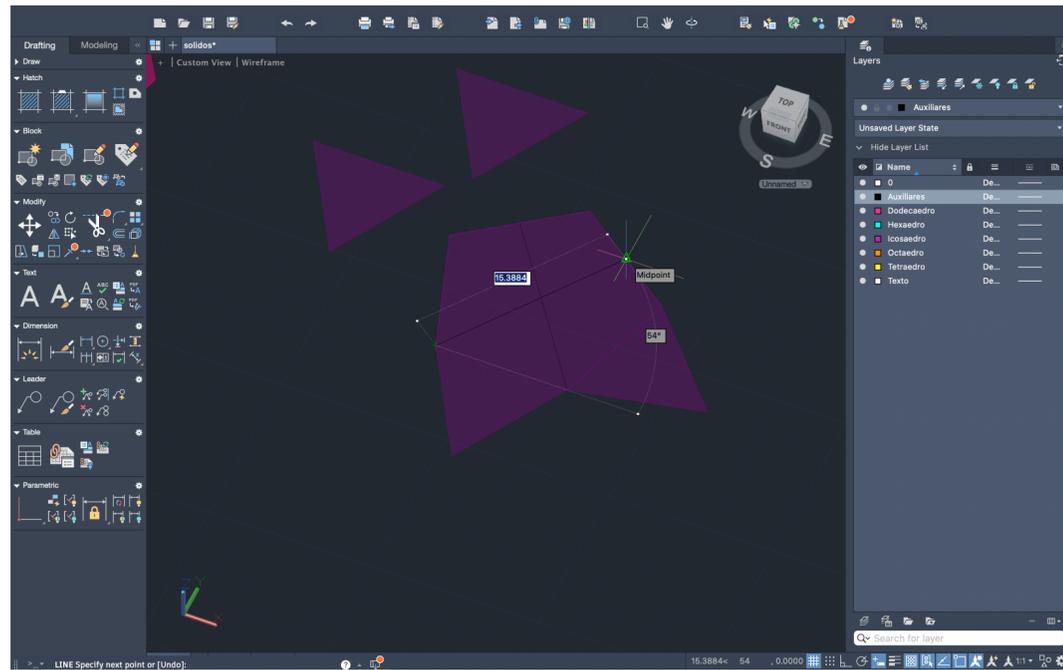
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Semana 8



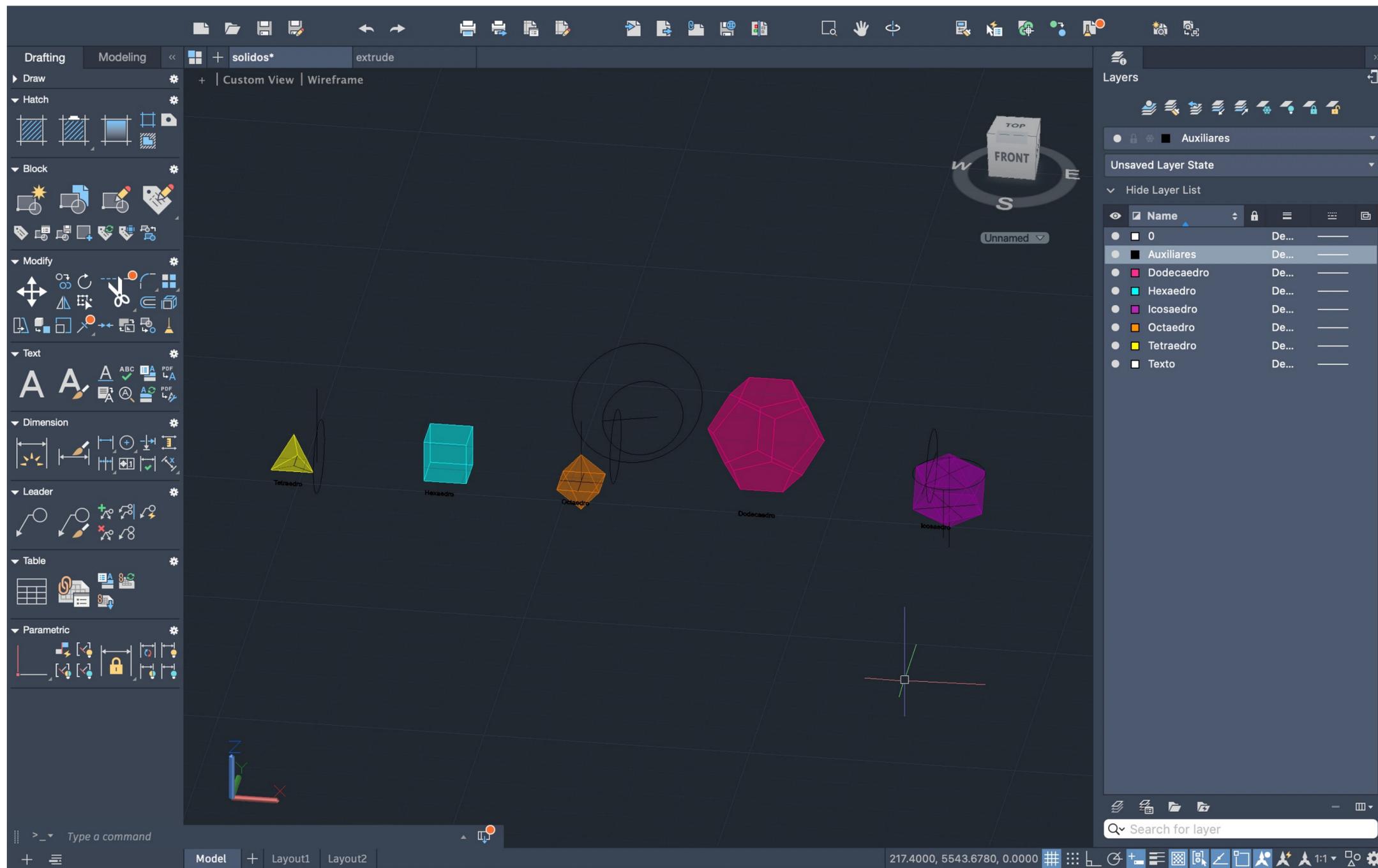
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Semana 9



ReDig

Semana 9



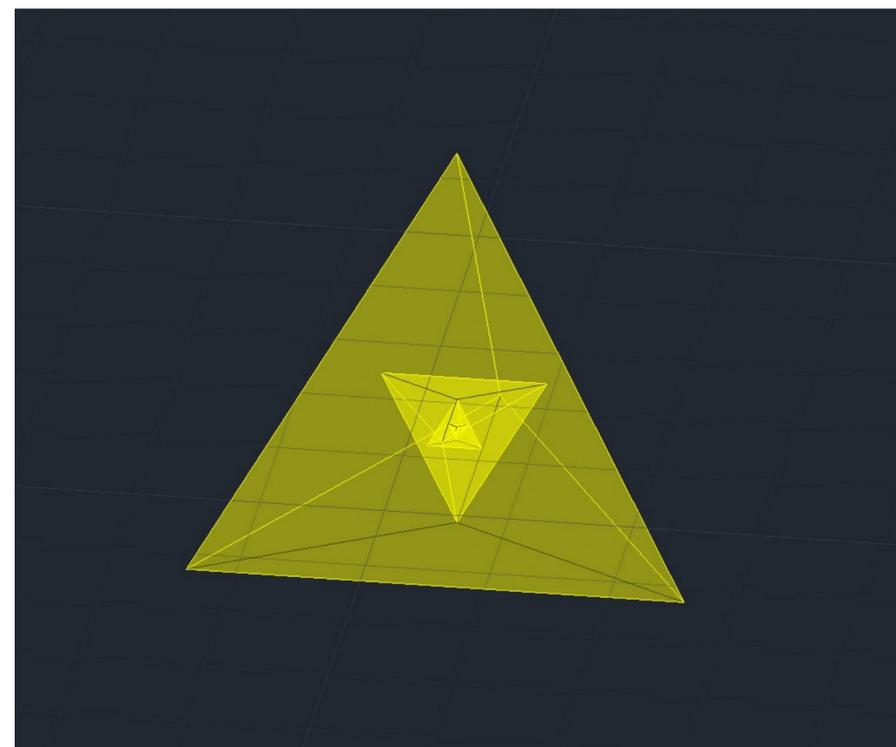
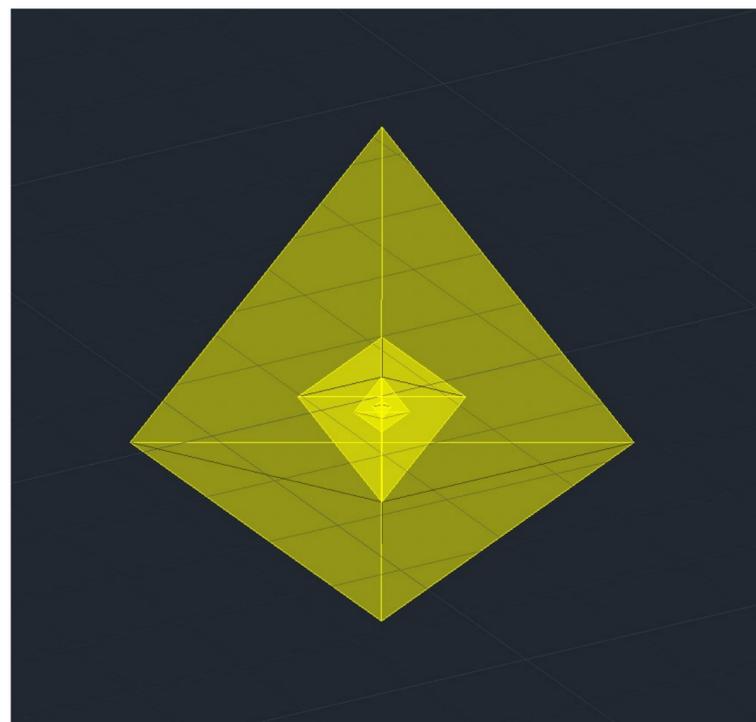
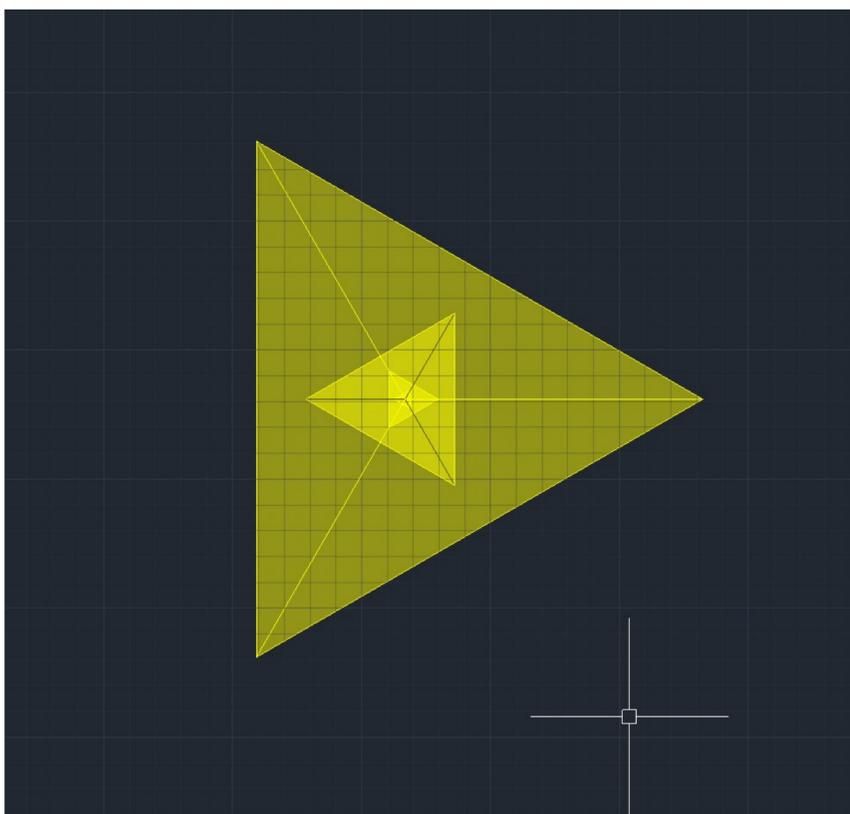
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Semana 9

## Dualidade entre sólidos

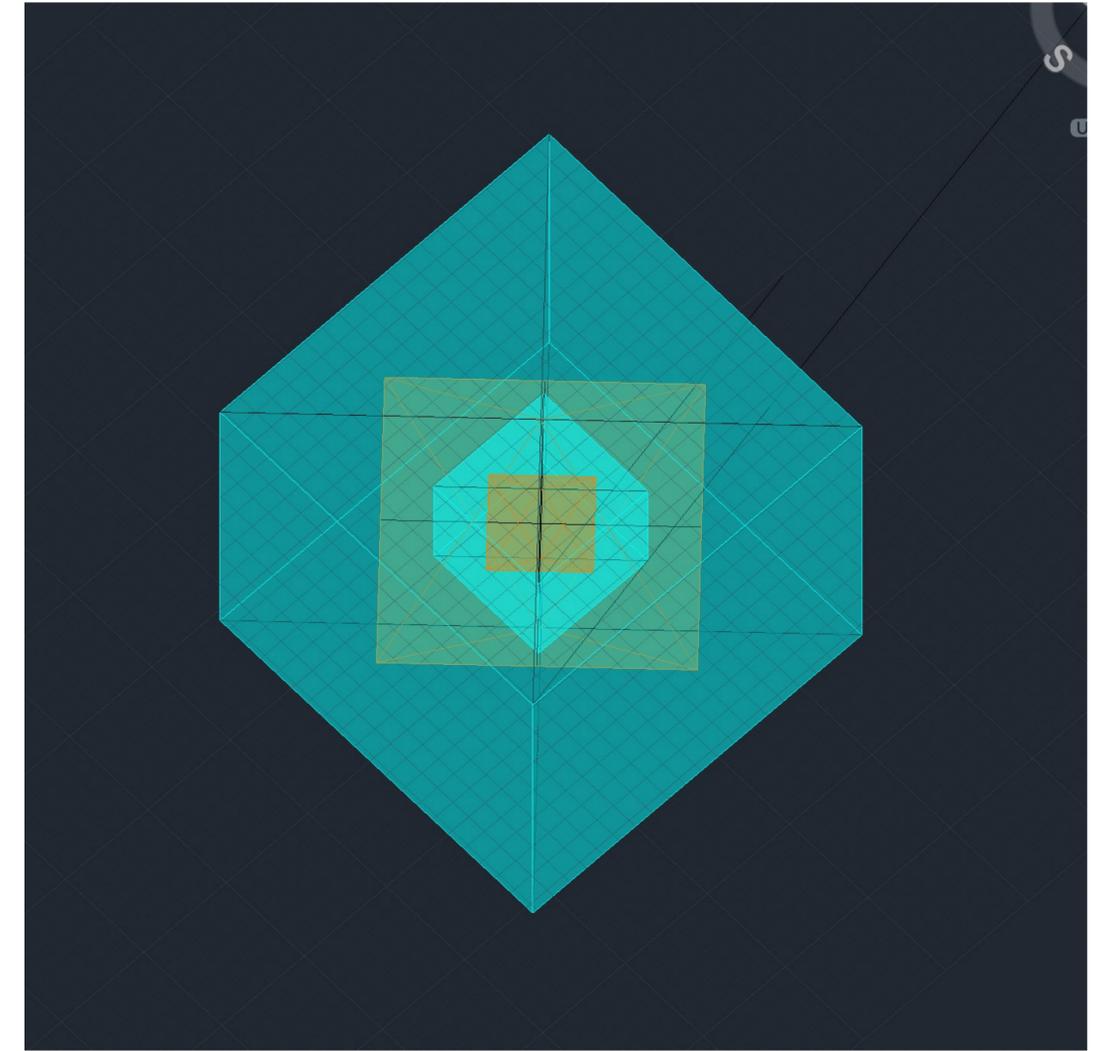
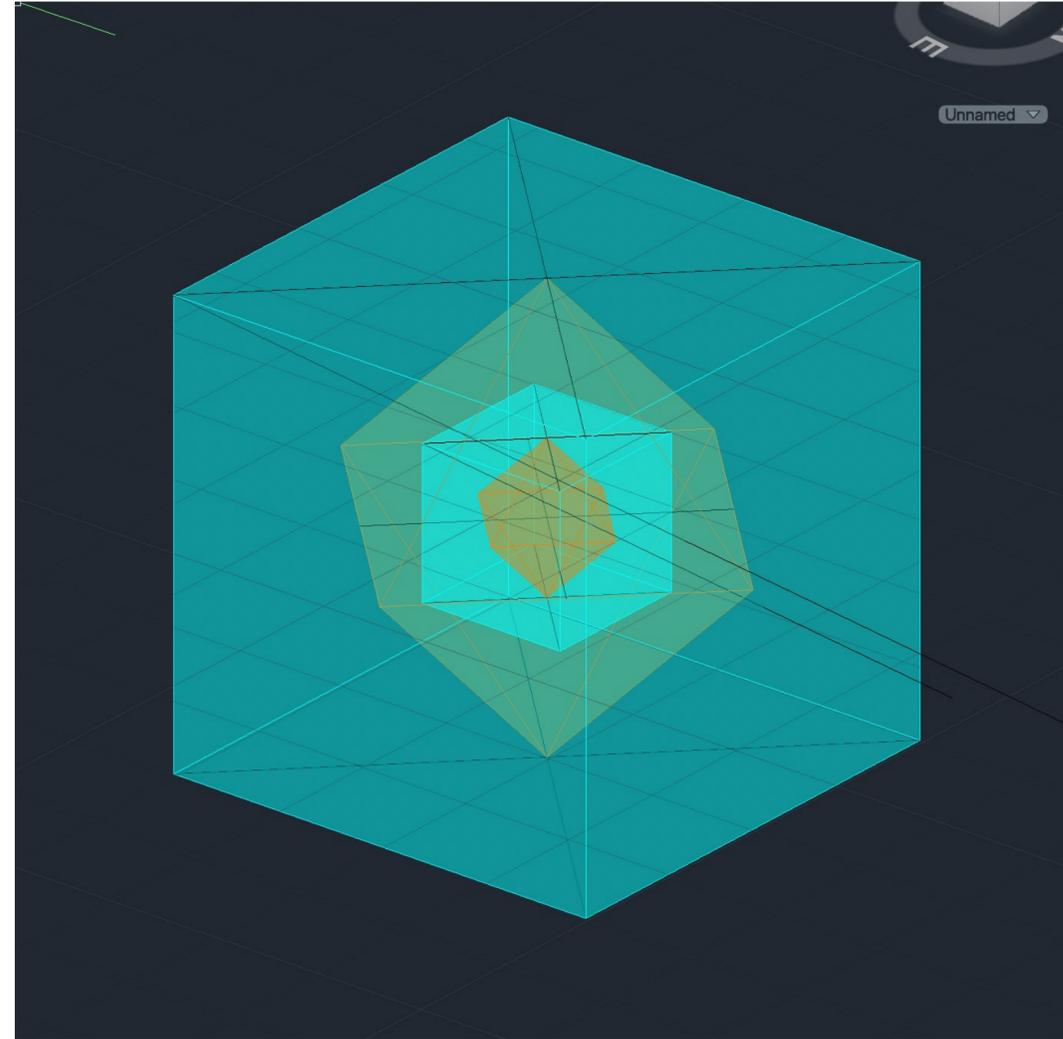
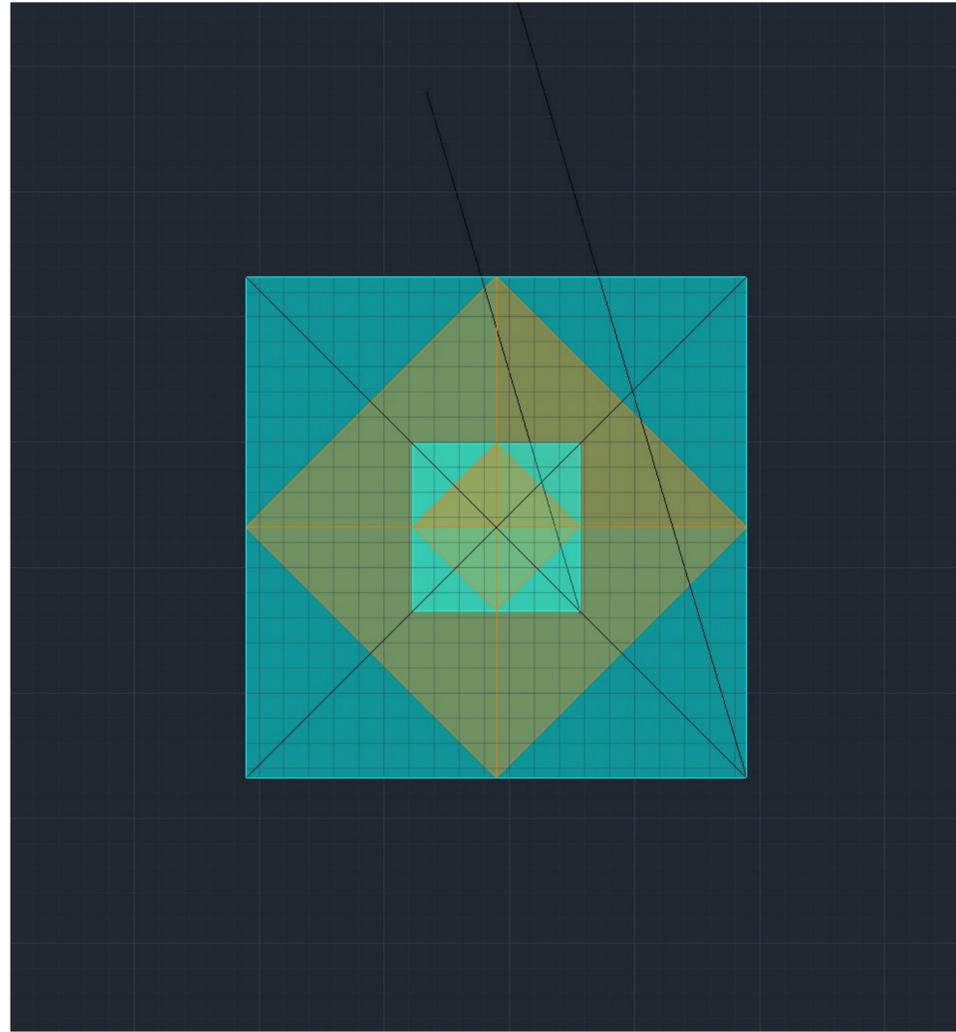
Estes sólidos gozam de uma propriedade chamada dualidade, dois a dois. Estes sólidos estabelecem uma relação entre o número de faces e vértices, sendo assim possível inscrever e circunscrever estes pares de sólidos uns dos outros.

Para isto utilizamos o comando **ALIGN** e a função **GEOMETRIC CENTRE** ativada no **OSNAP**



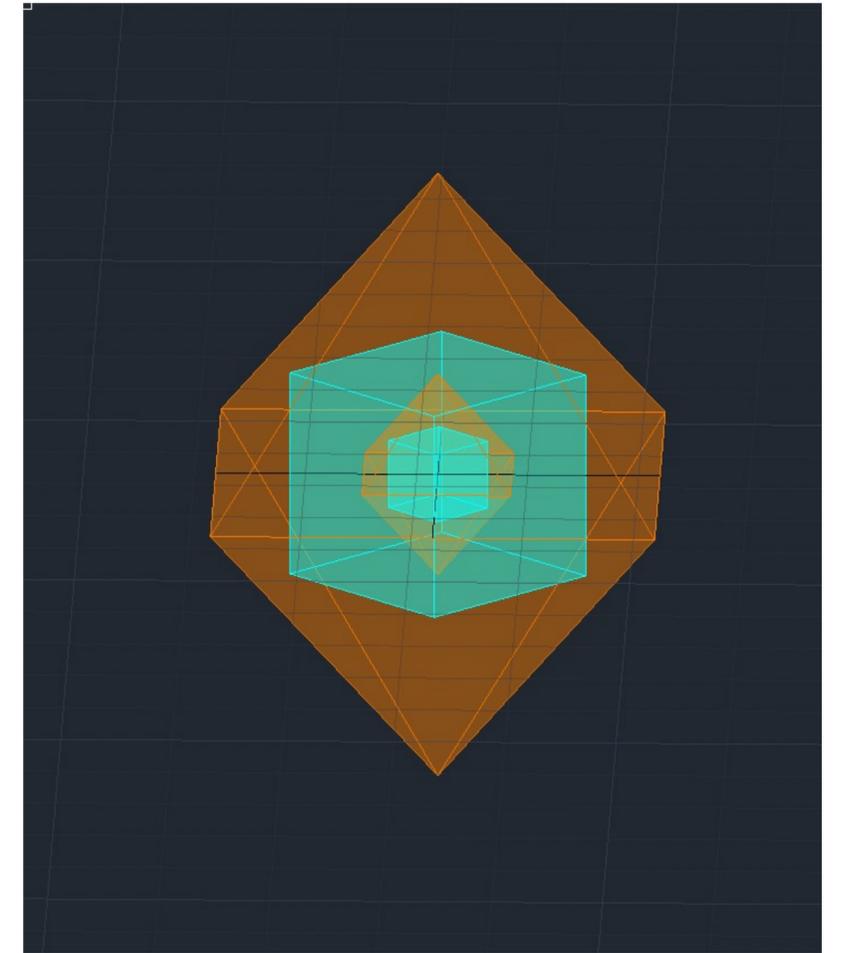
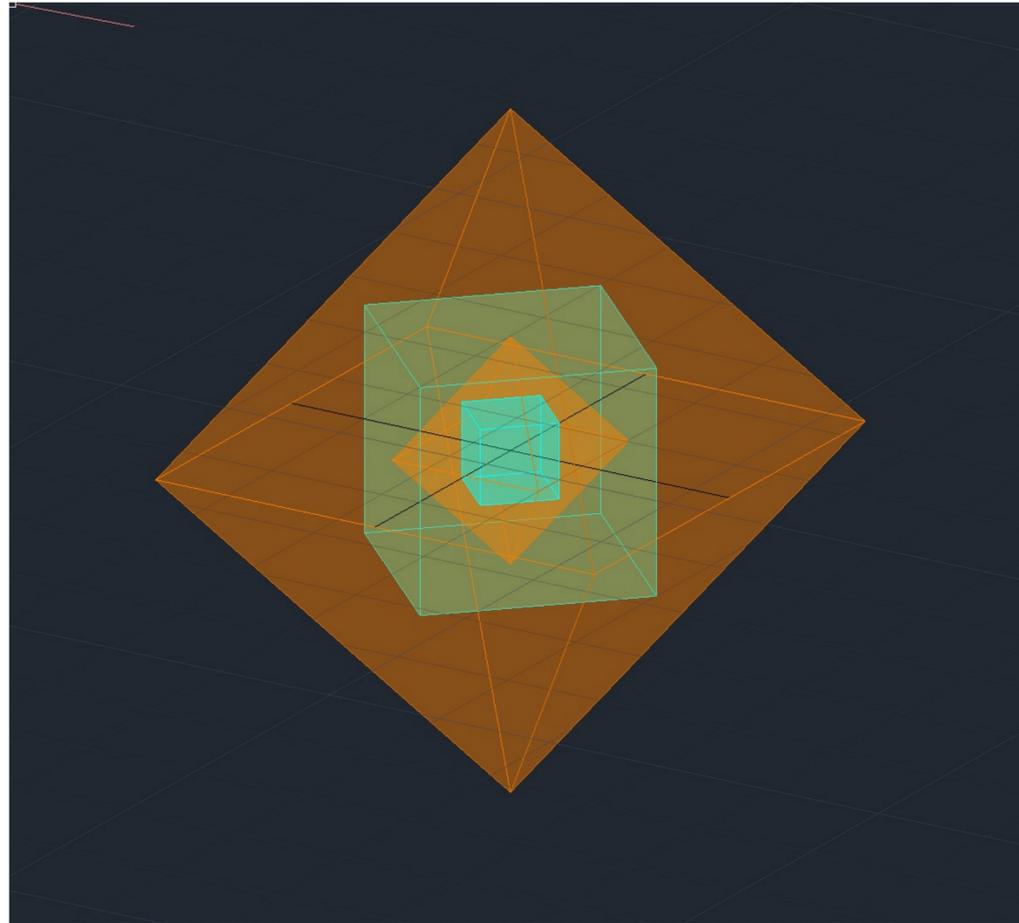
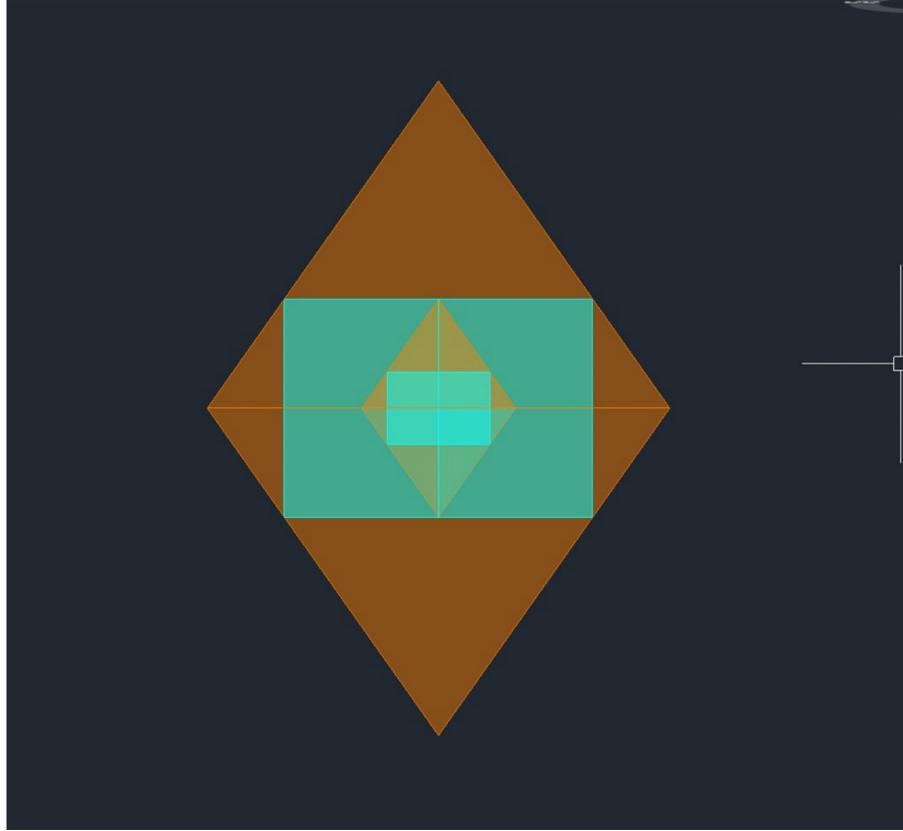
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Semana 8



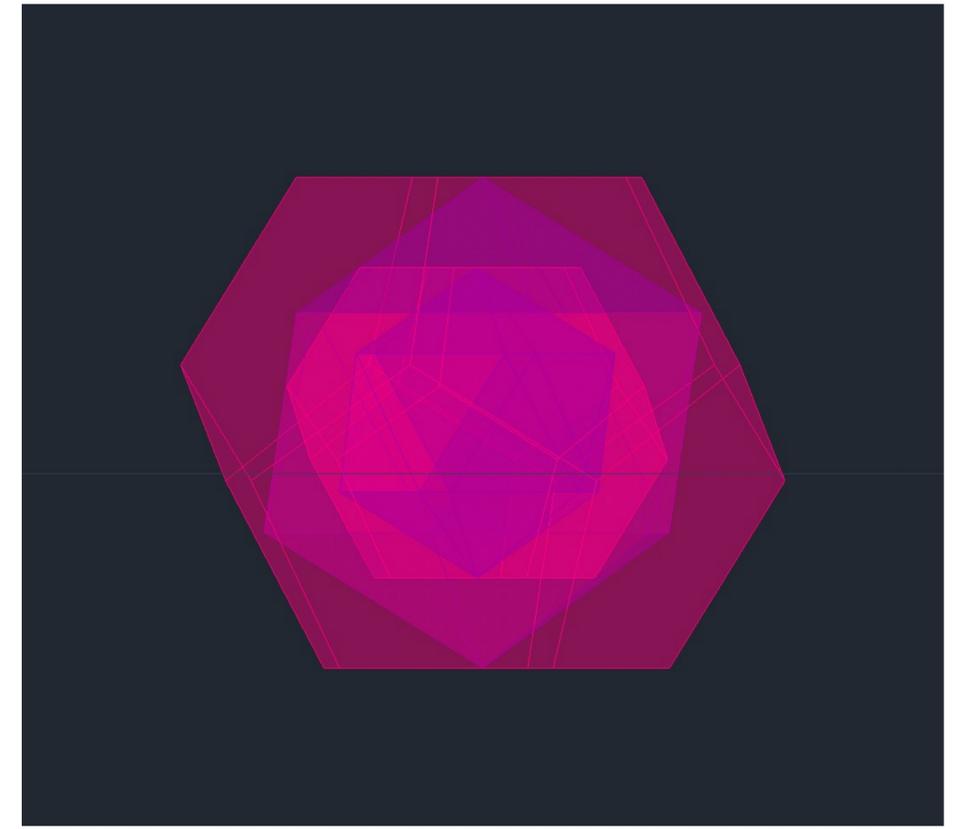
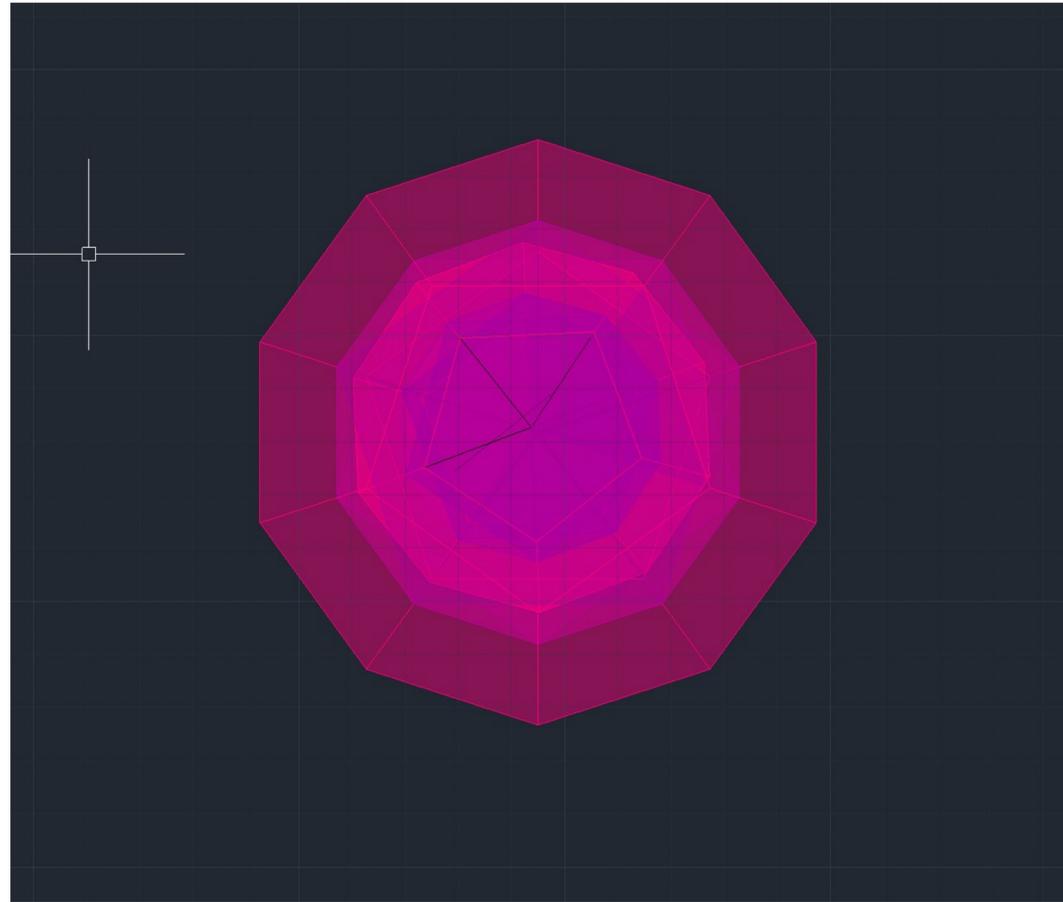
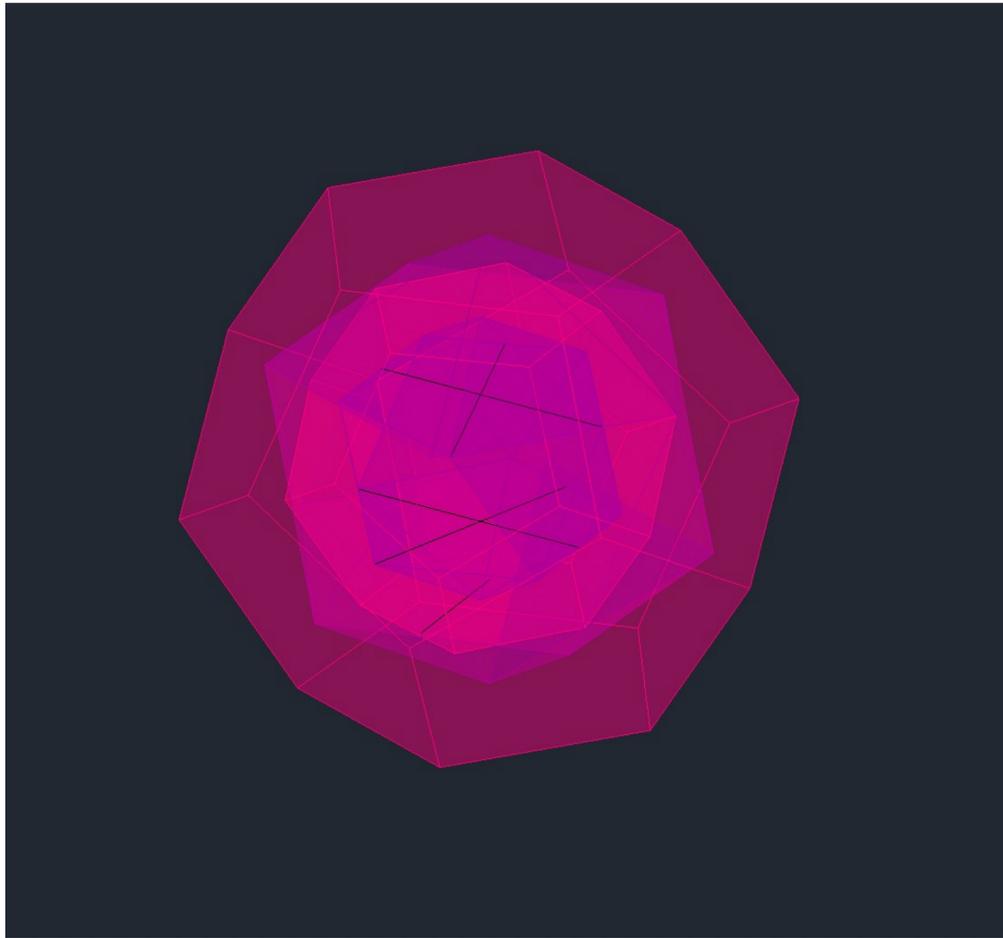
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Semana 8



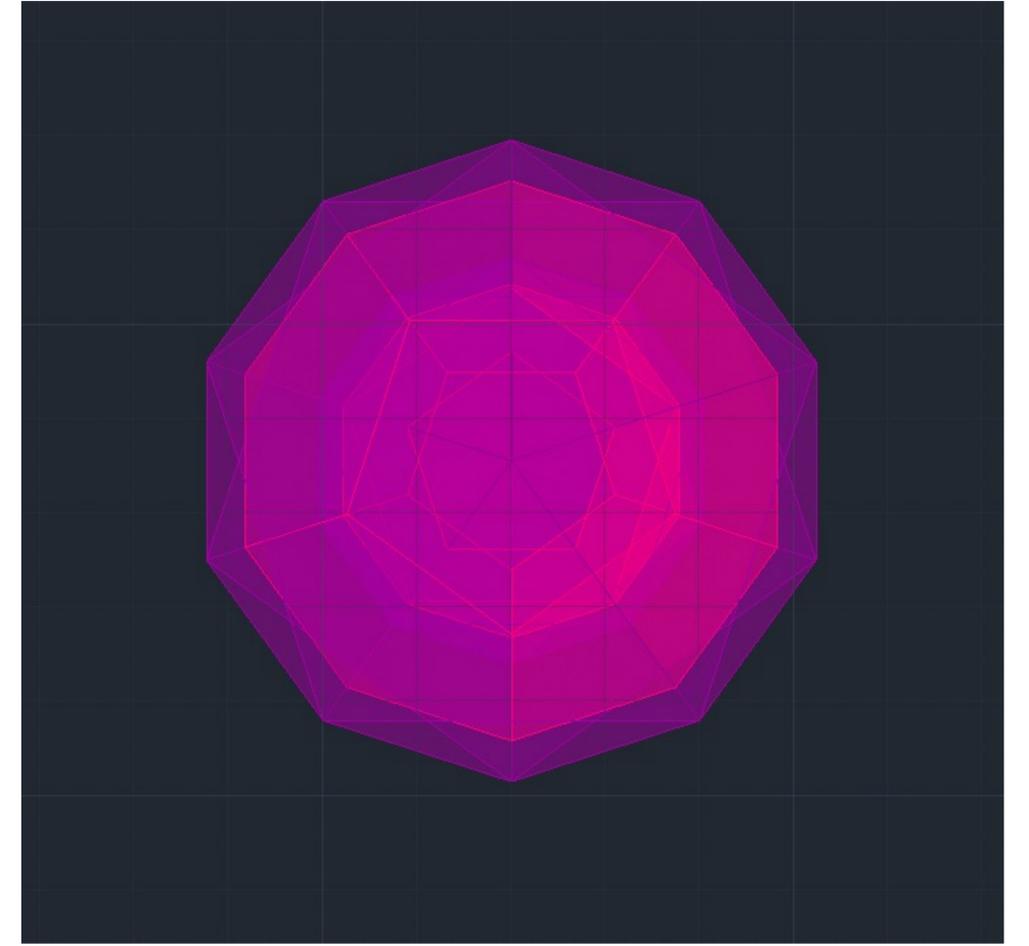
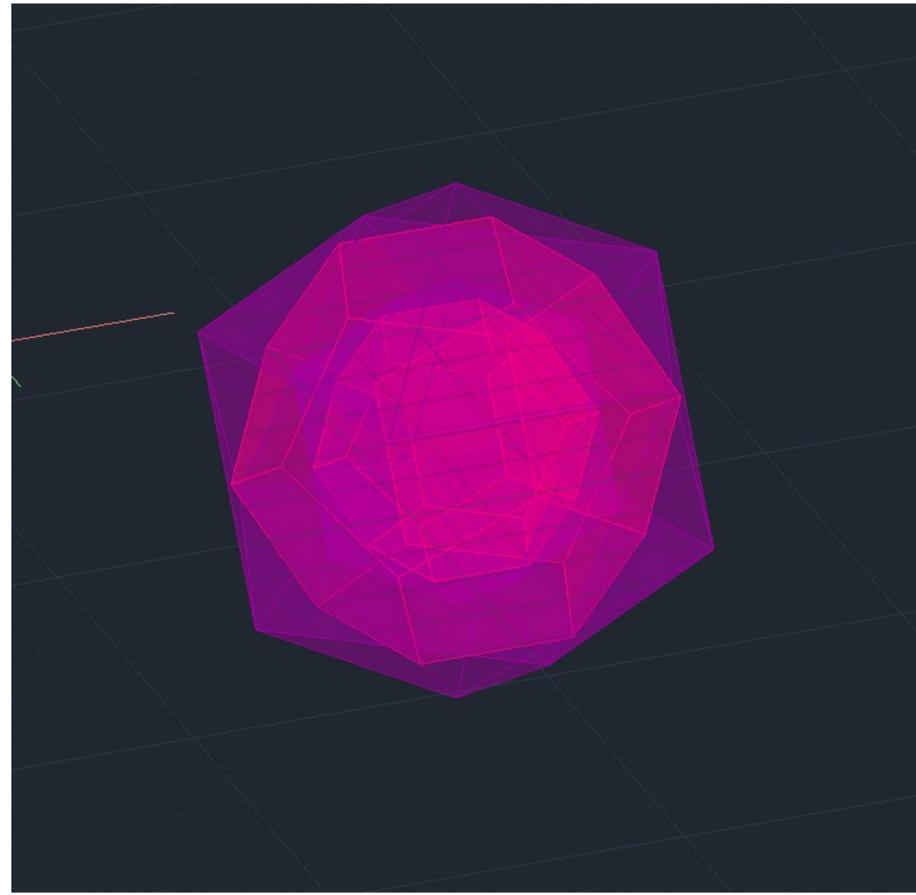
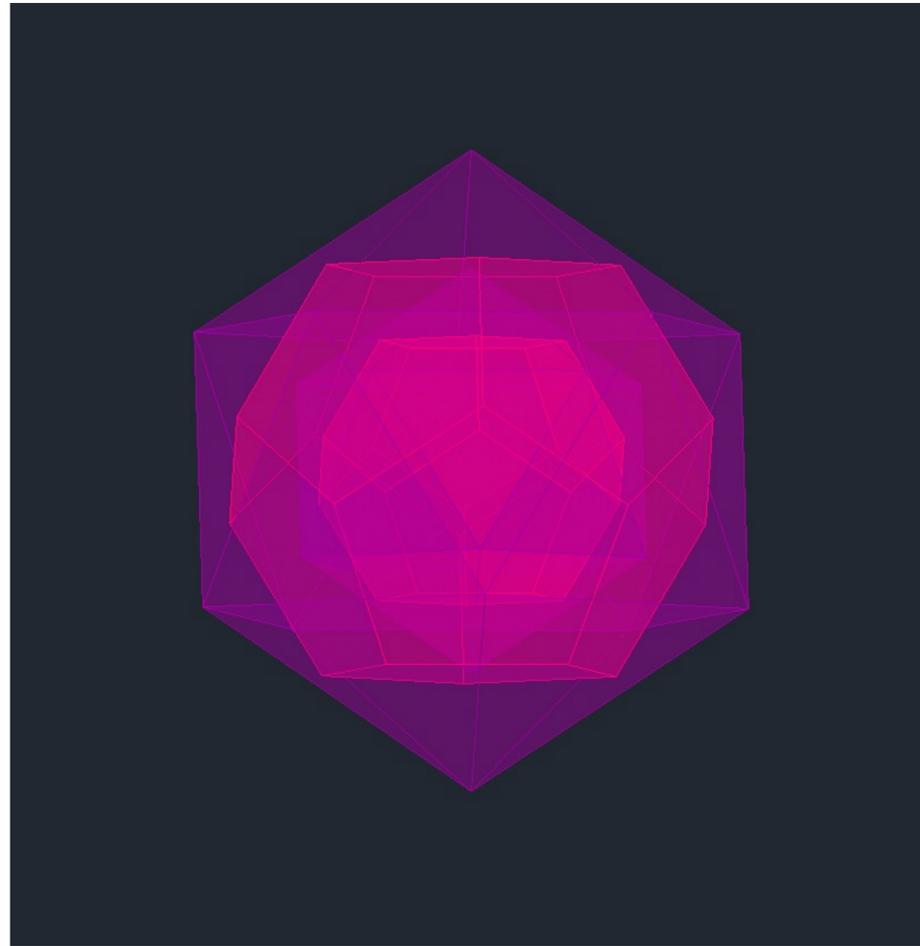
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Semana 8



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