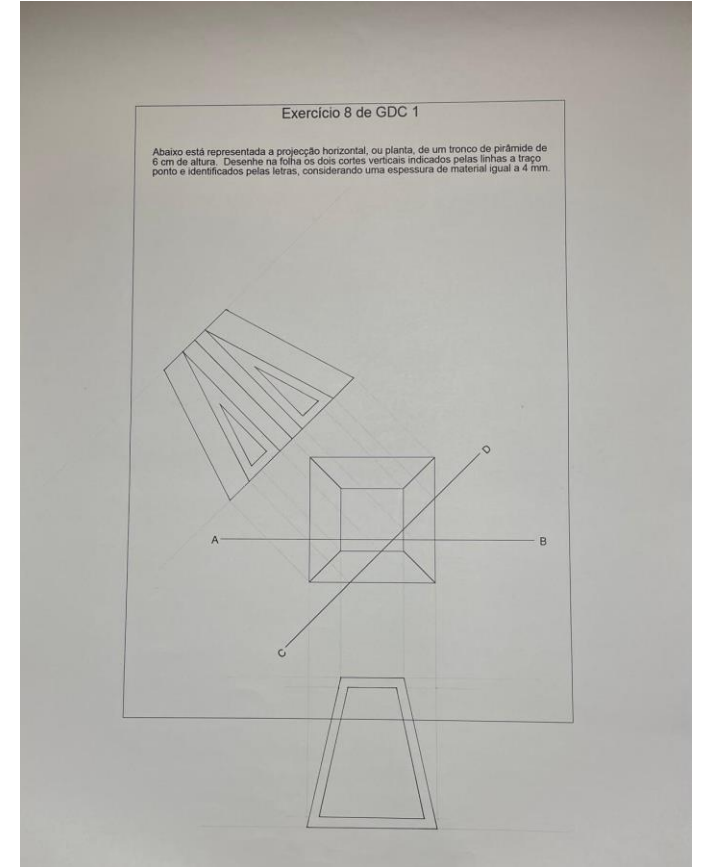
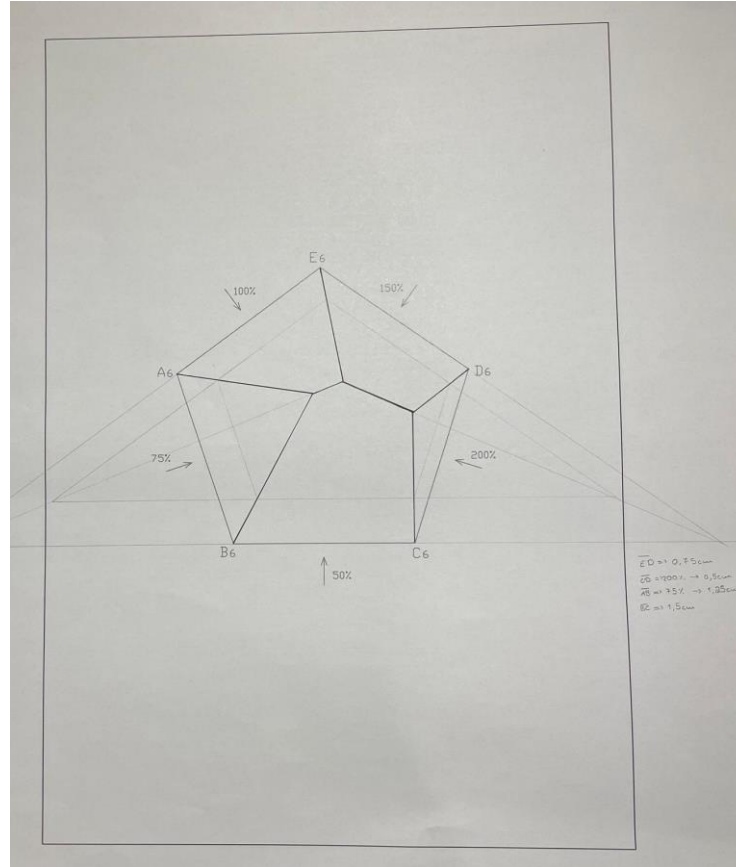
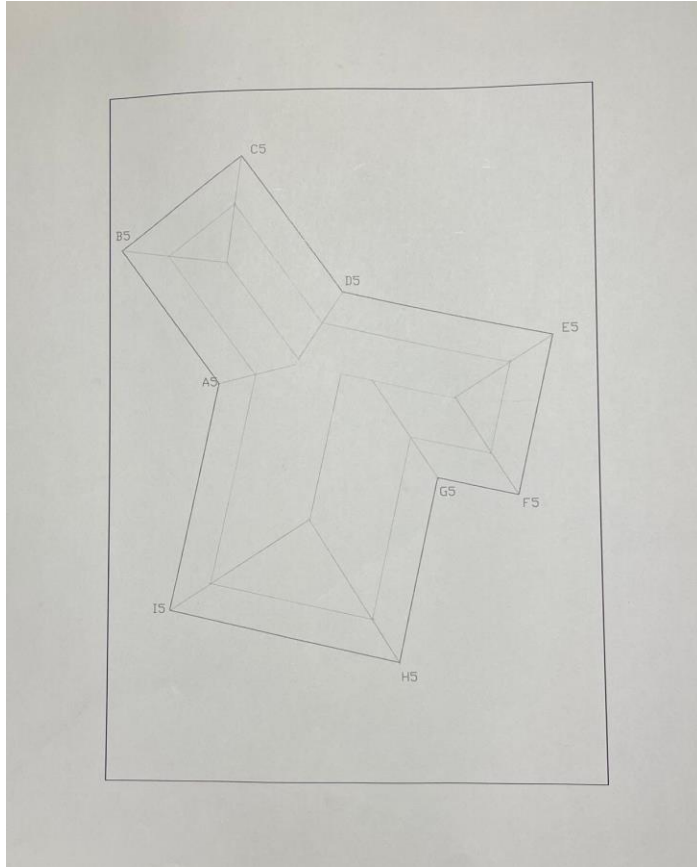


Caderno Gráfico de Geometria Descritiva

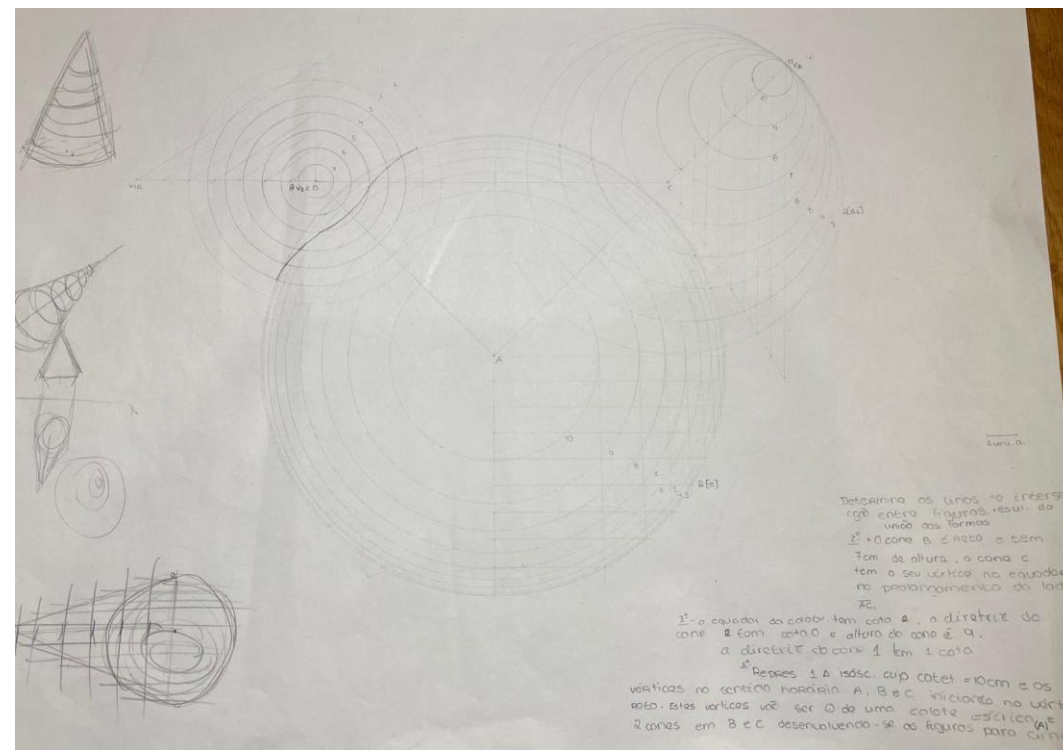
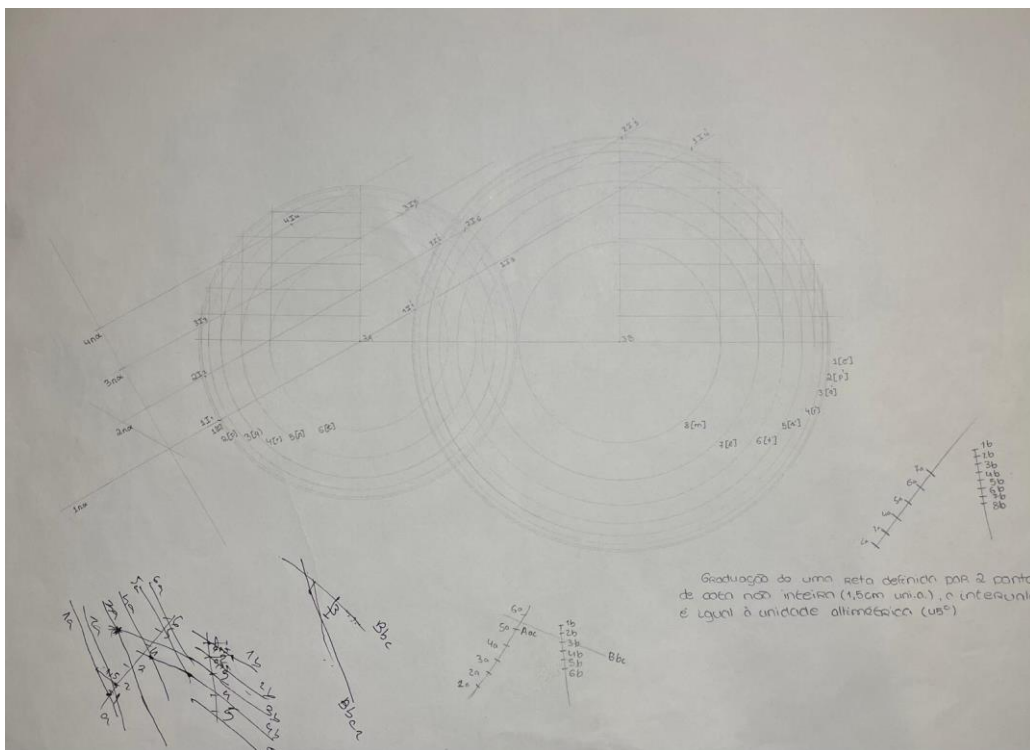
Duarte Henriques

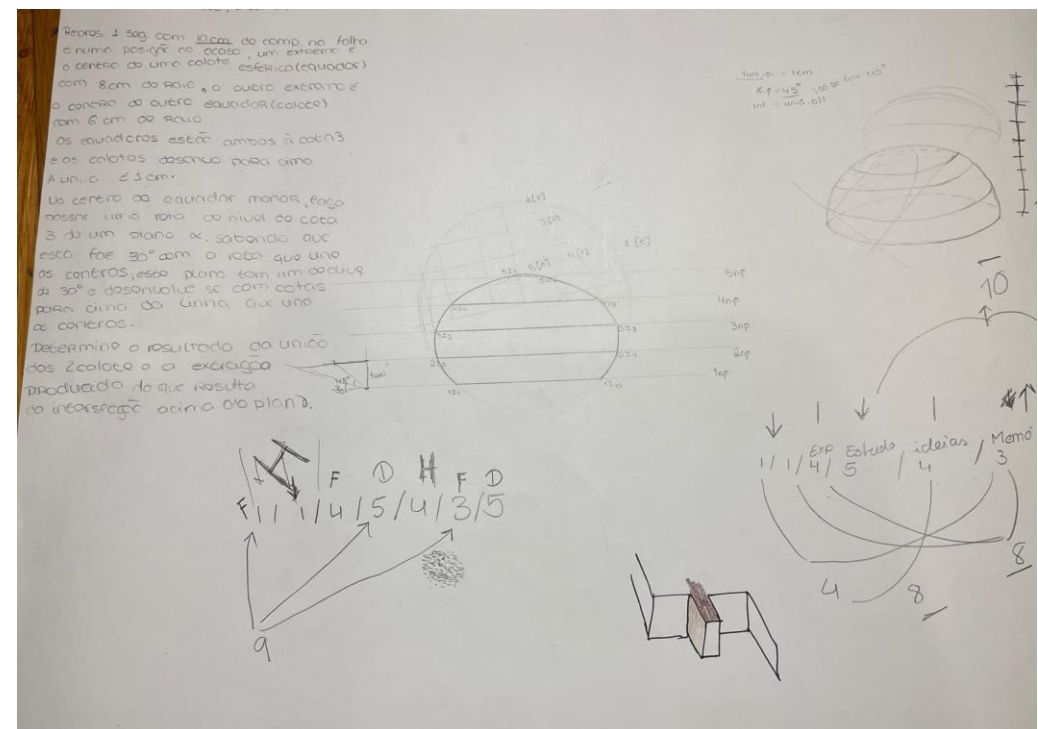
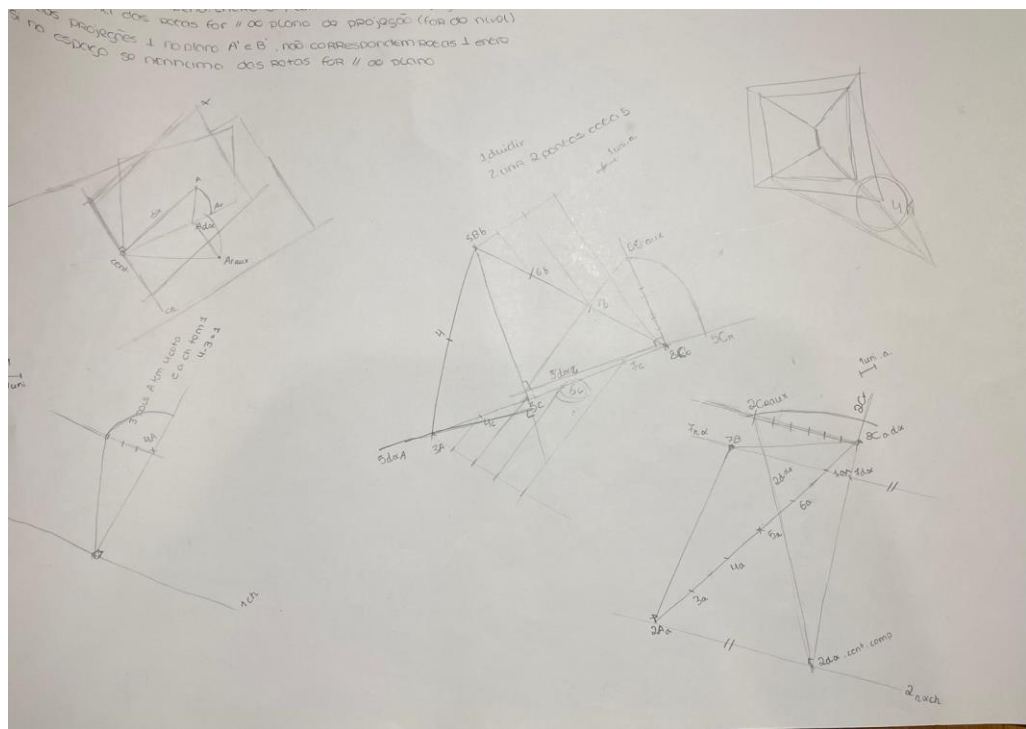
Turma G

Coberturas

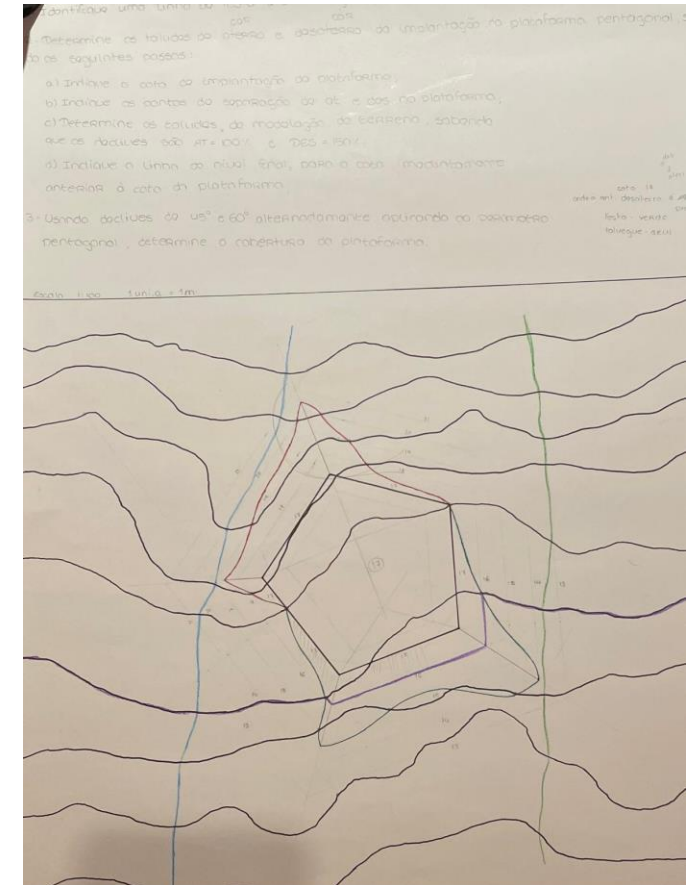
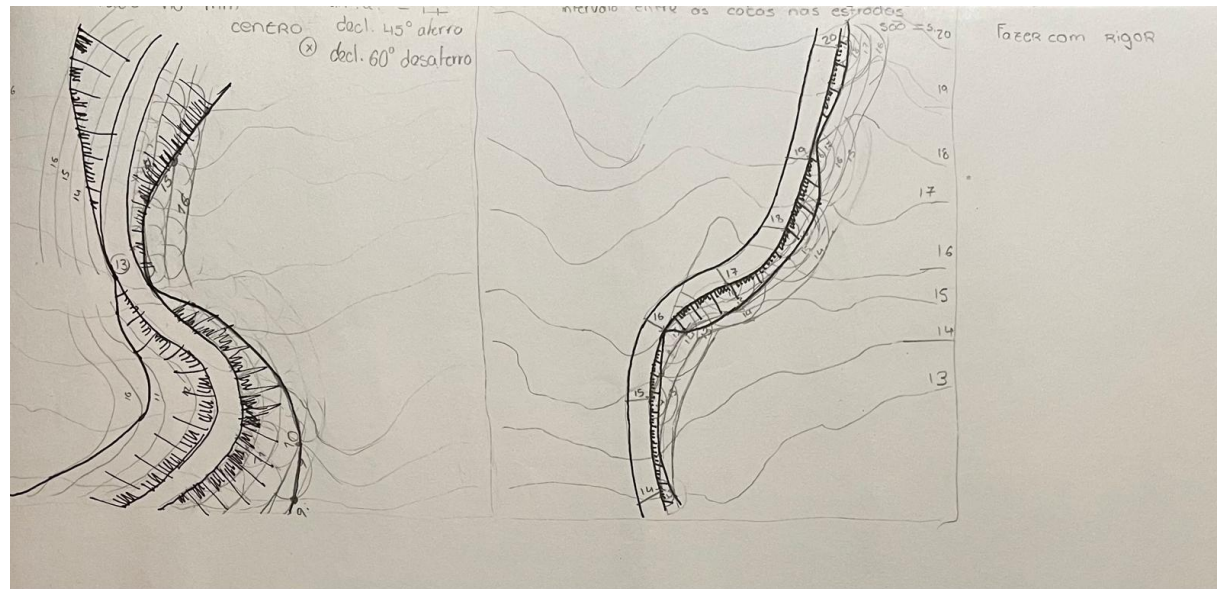


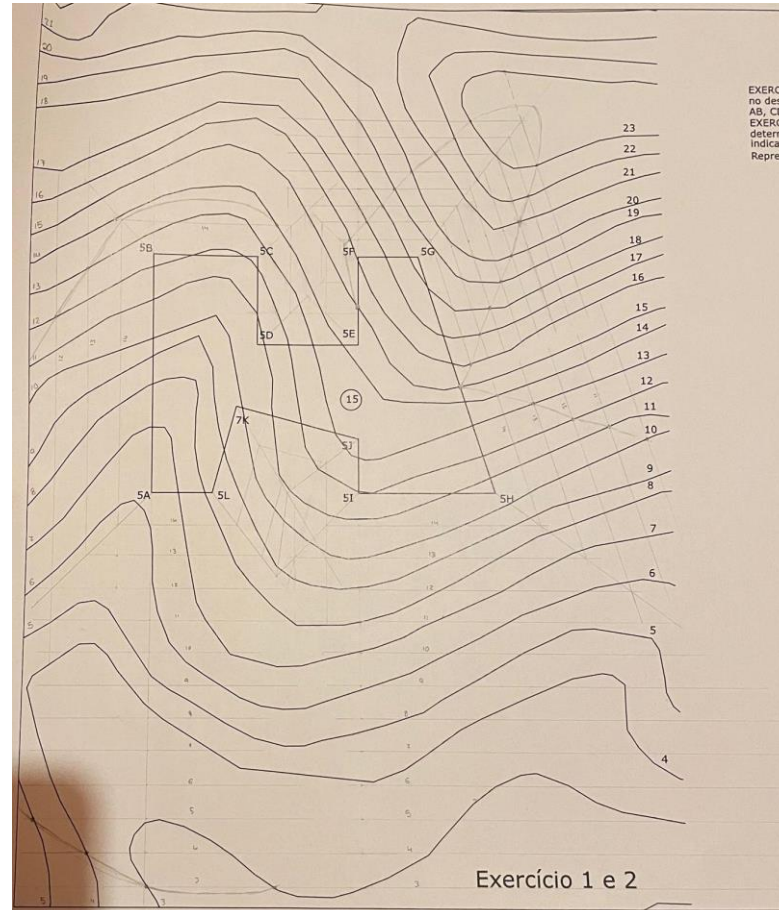
Projeções Cotadas



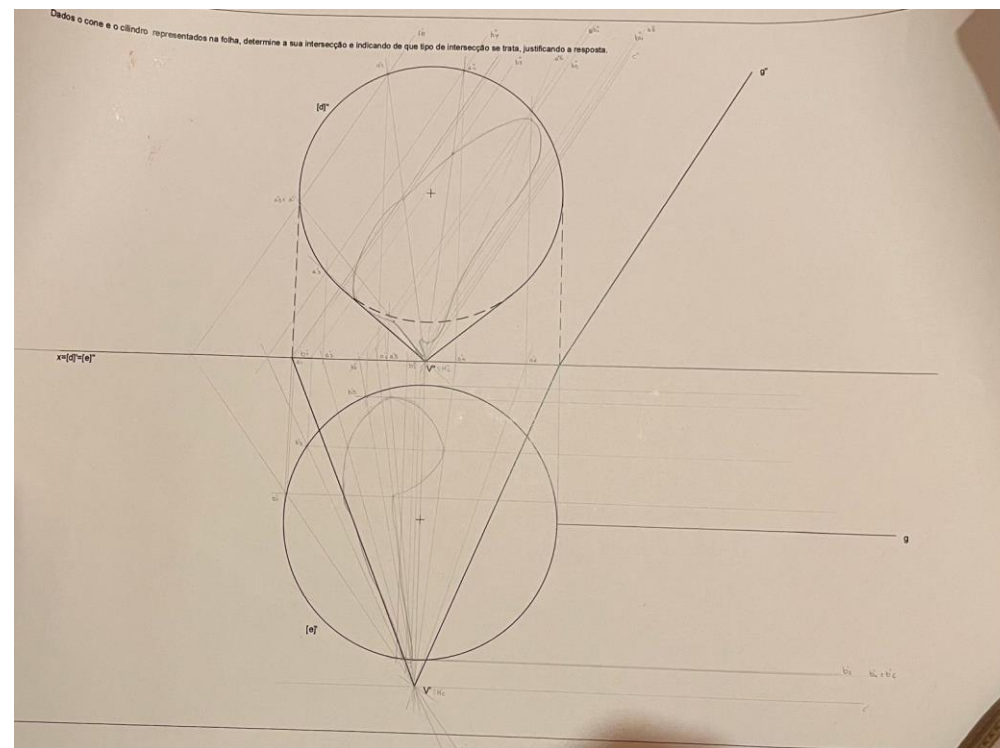
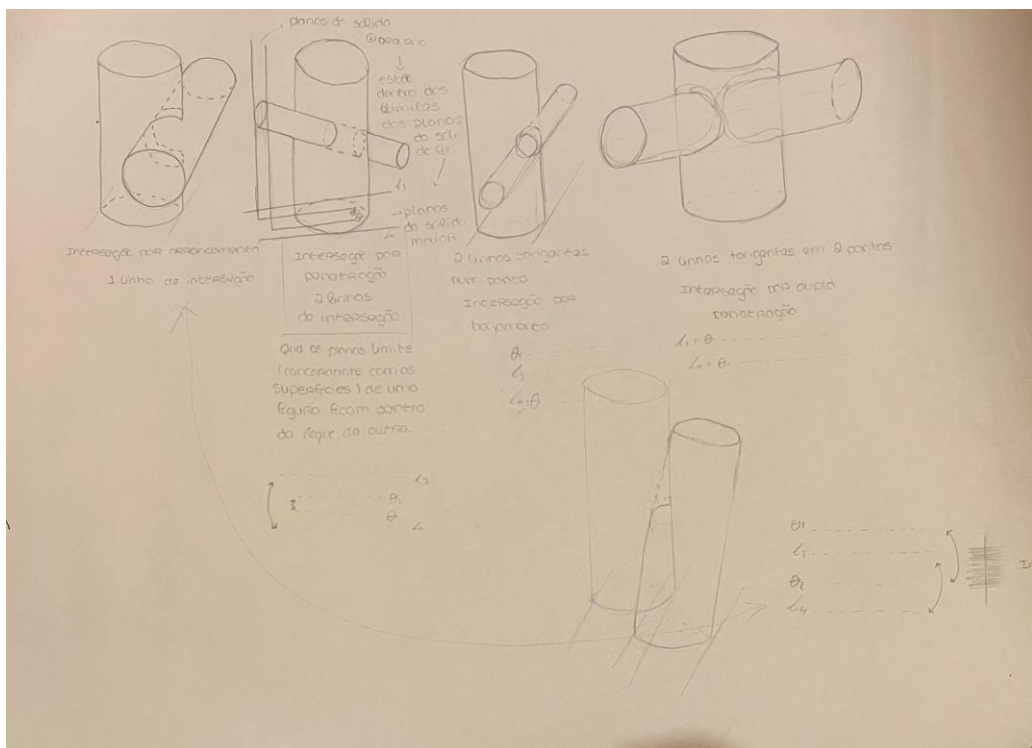


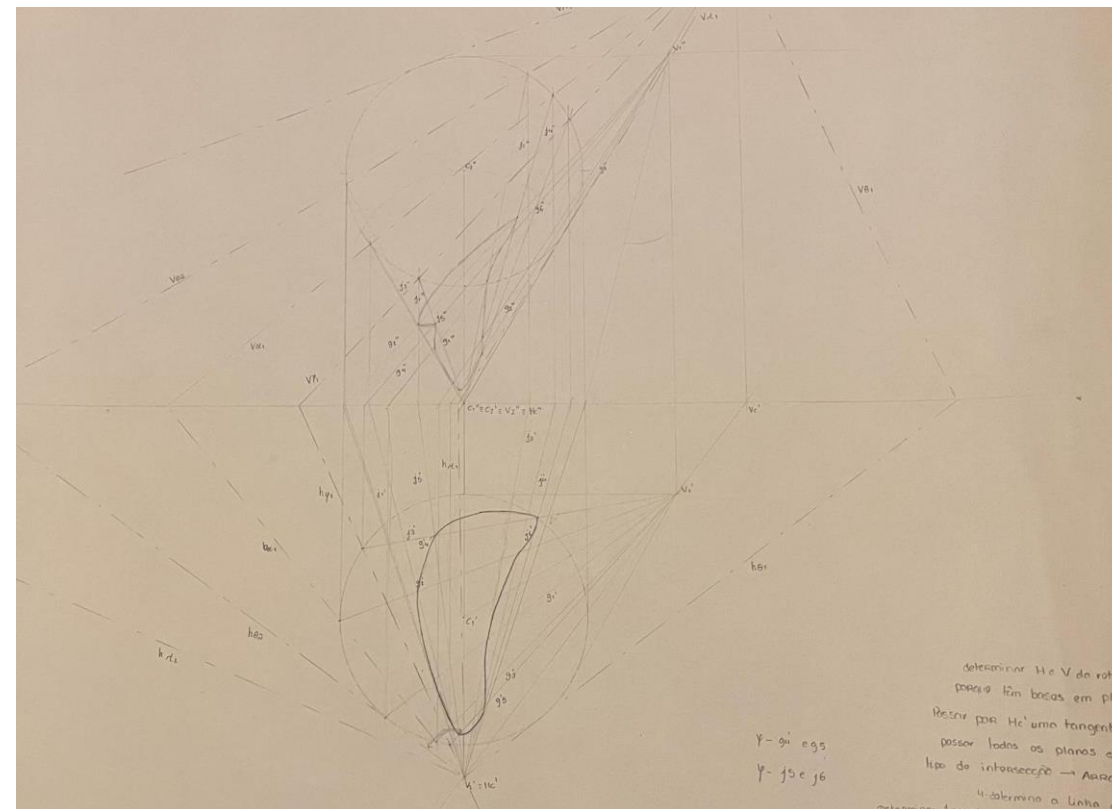
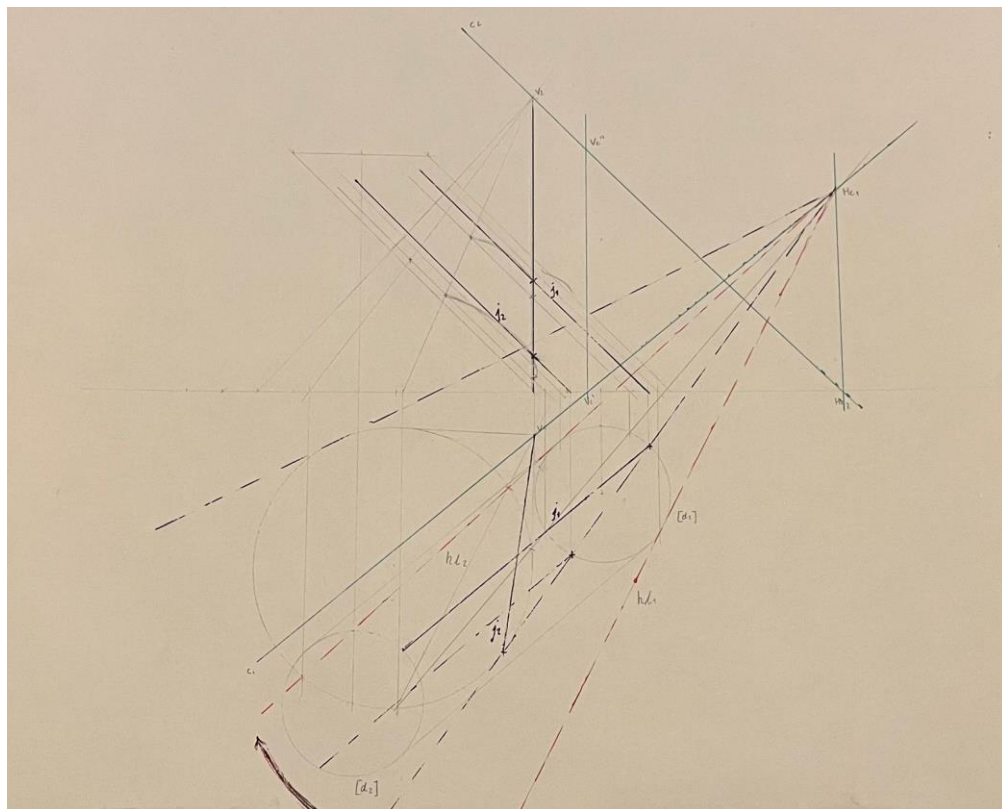
Topografia , Aterros e Desaterros



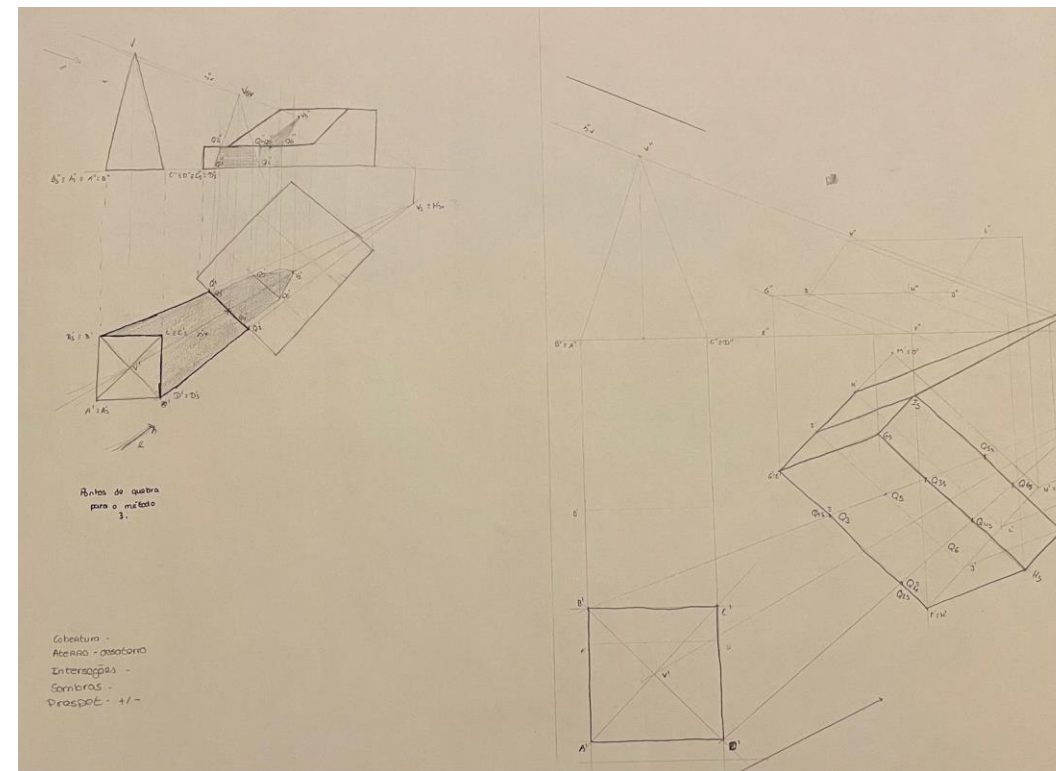
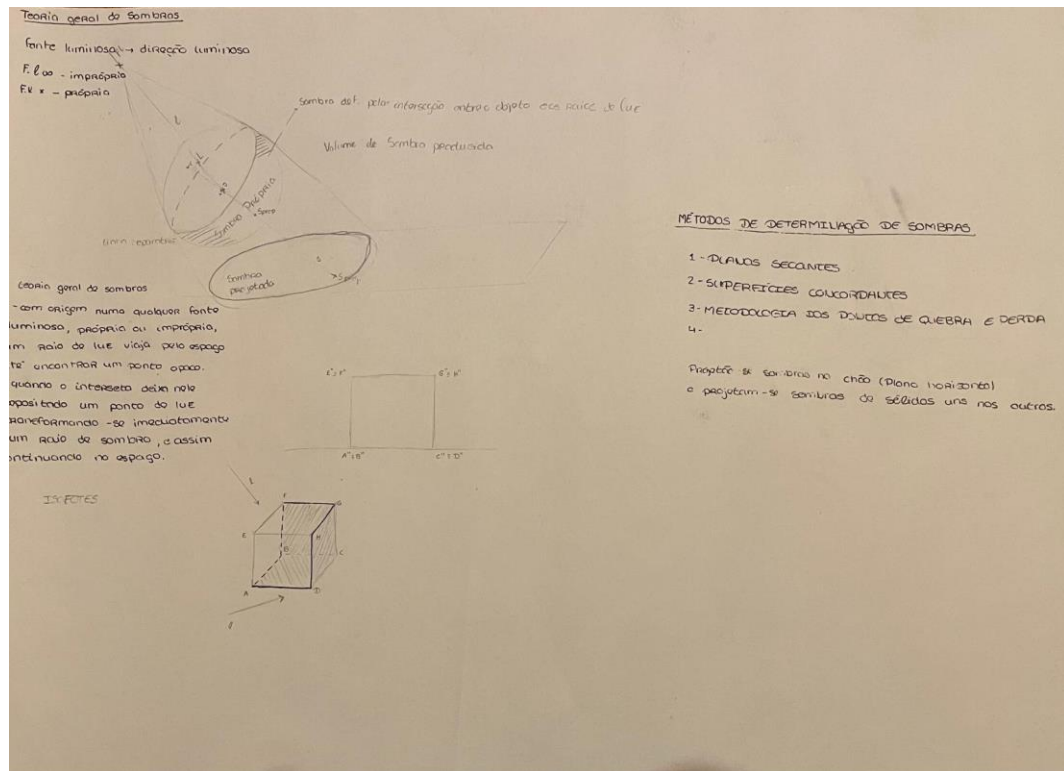


Interseções

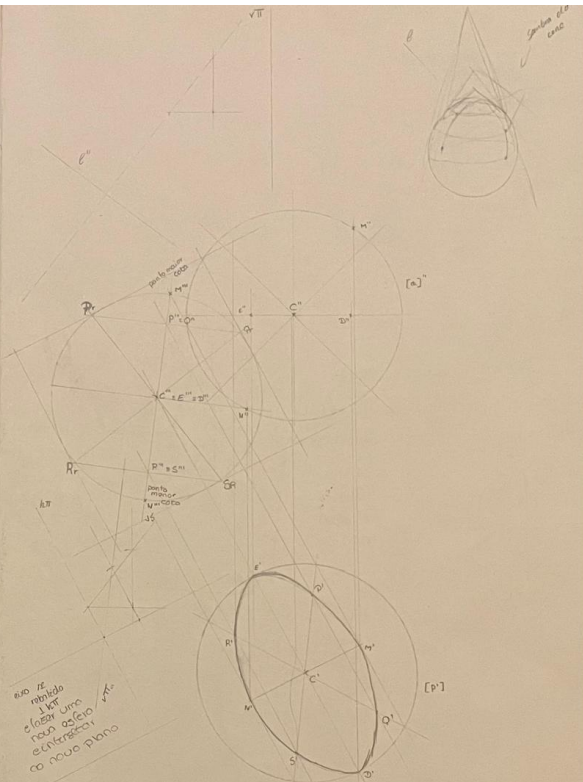
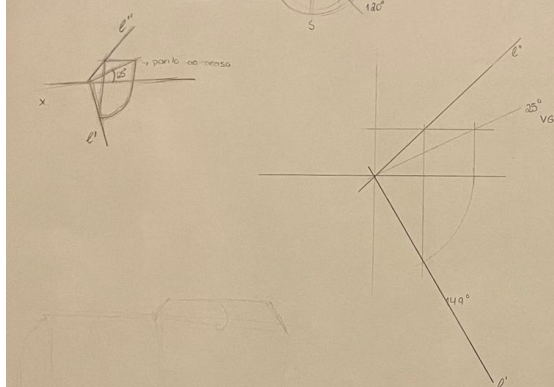
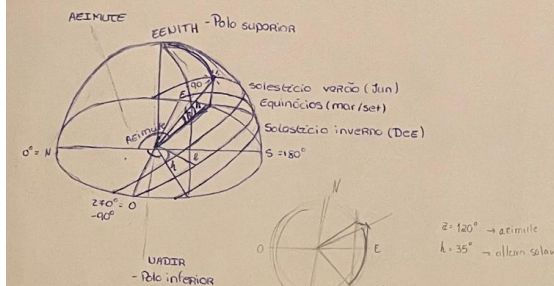




Sombras



Coordenadas esféricas - ABóbATA CELESTE



plano II $\perp$ à direção Quilomera

Sistema de coordenadas

Coordenadas ortogonais ou coordenadas cartesianas - (x, y, z)

Coordenadas absolutas - $A(4, 3, 5)$

↳ A totalidade do valor das coordenadas, dá-nos rigorosamente a sua localização.

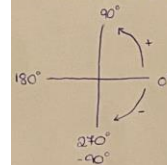
Coordenadas polares - Sistema plano

distância $\angle$ ângulo no plano

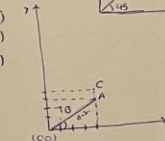
0° - Horizontal para a direita

Ângulos - Incrementado no sentido

positivo que é o sentido anti-horário.



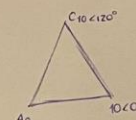
$A(4, 3)$
 $B(1, 2)$
 $C(4, 4)$
 $D(1, 1)$



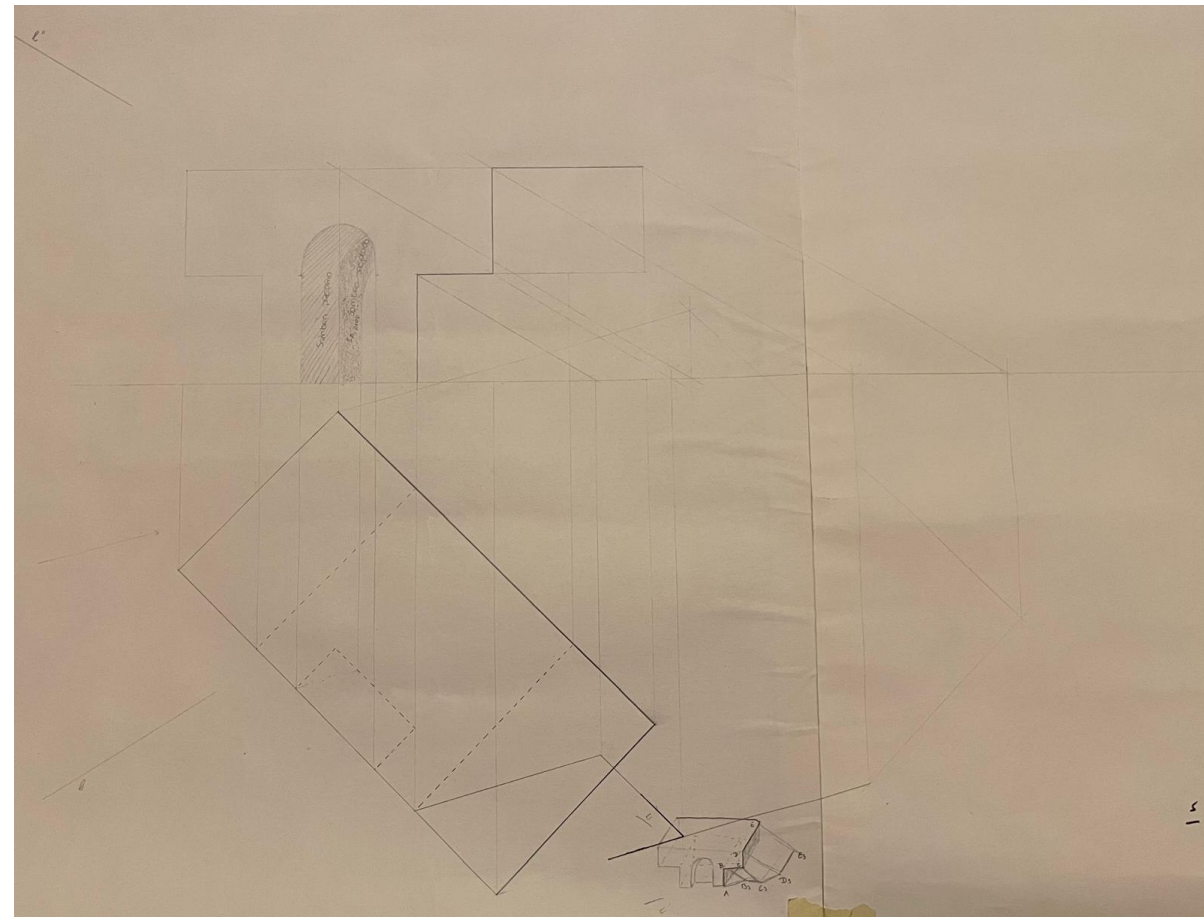
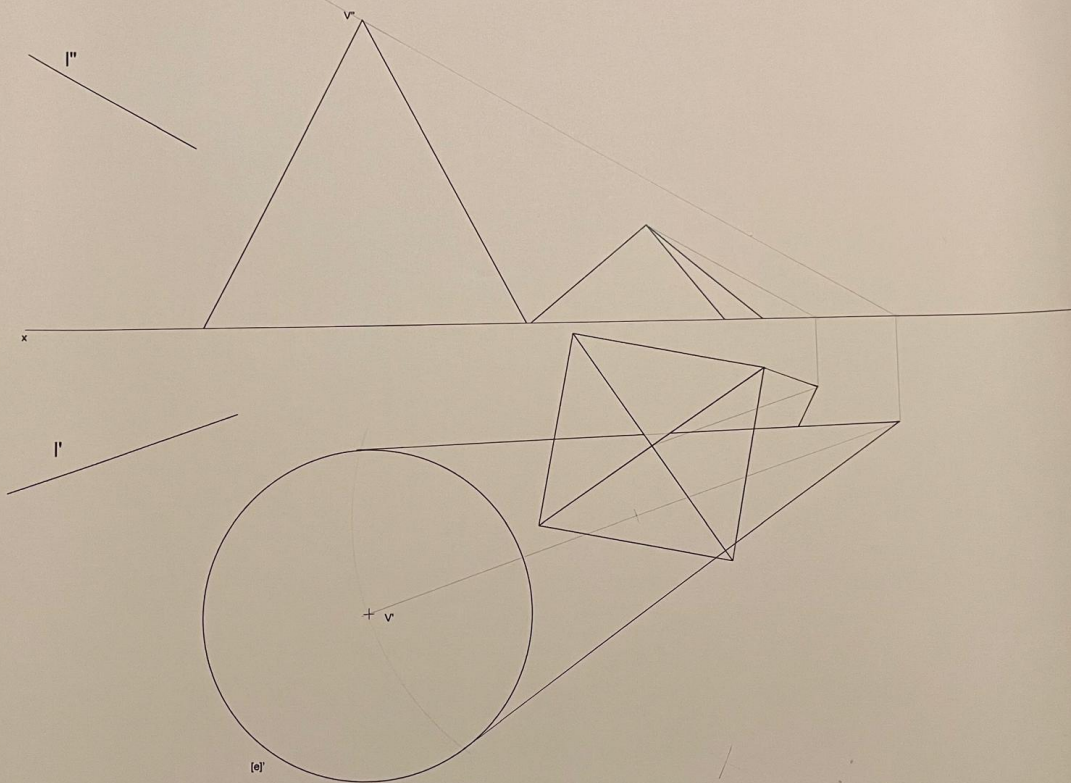
coordenadas polares

$A 10 \angle 45^\circ$
 $B 10 \angle 0^\circ$
 $C 10 \angle 120^\circ$
 $D 10 \angle 180^\circ$
 $E 10 \angle 216^\circ \rightarrow$ fecha a figura

dist $\angle$ ângulo / $5 < 35^\circ$
 $\downarrow$
 CA
 $\uparrow$
 $A \Rightarrow k^2 = c^2 + c^2$



Dados o cone, a pirâmide e a direcção luminosa representadas na folha, determine as sombras, próprias, projectadas no plano horizontal de projecção e projectada do cone sobre a pirâmide, marcando apenas as separatrizes e linha grossa.



Prespectiva

