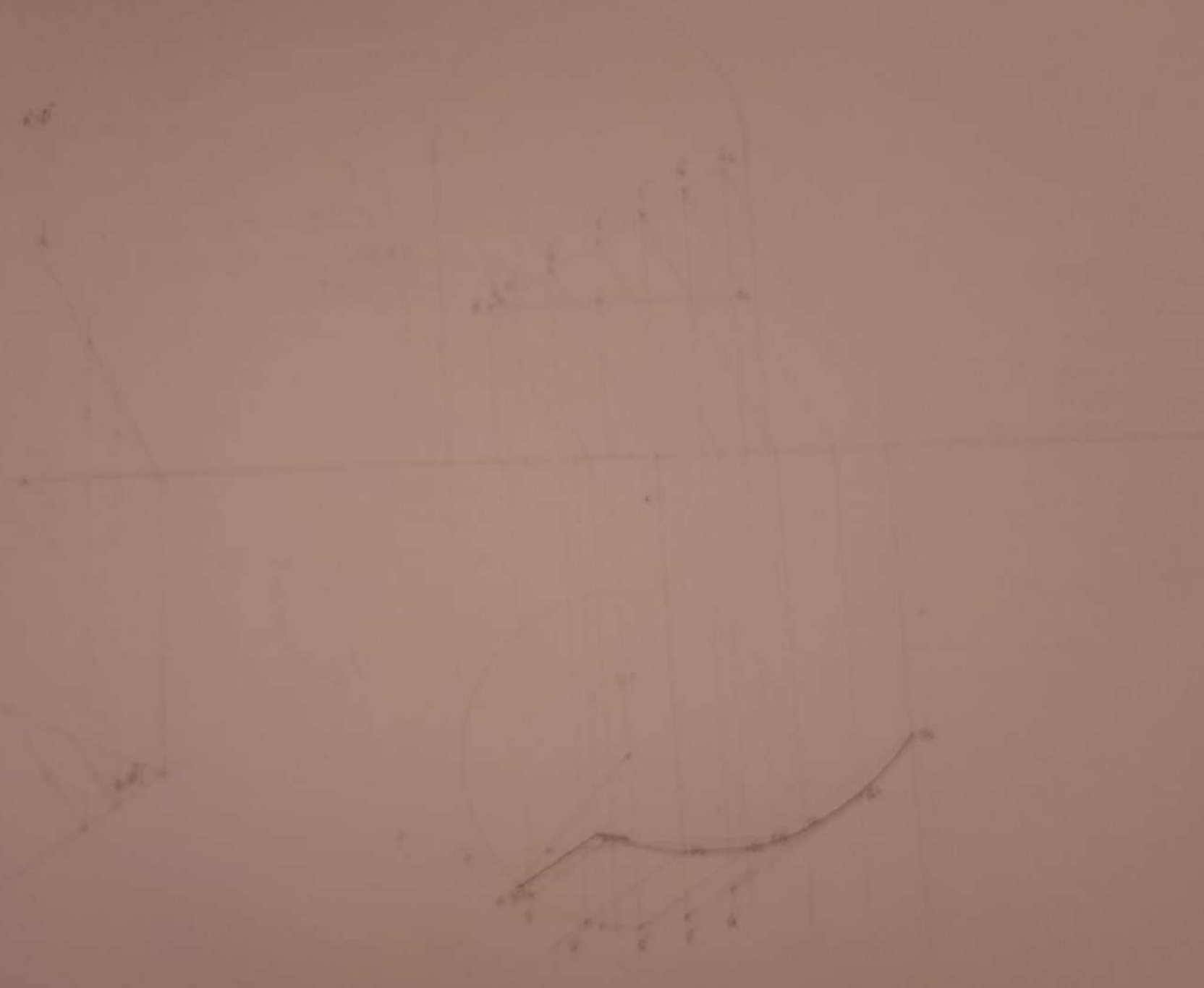


11 maio 00 dia
05 14h

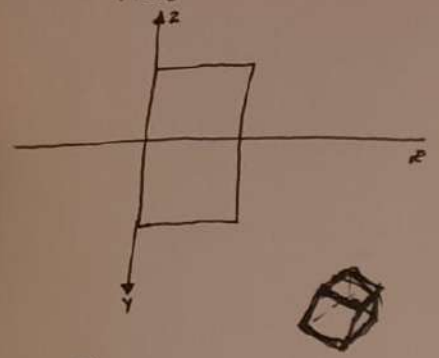
a - 58.7
h - 143.2

Casa 30°
N
sombra de dia
8 agosto 27
13h

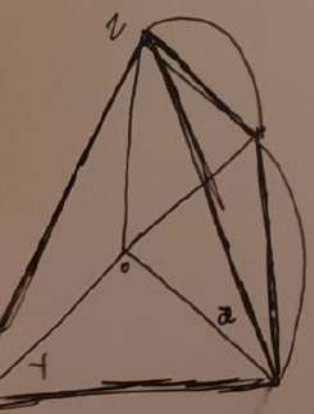
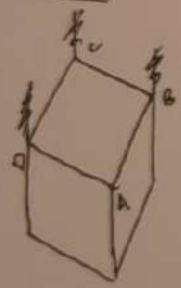
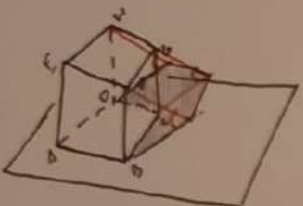
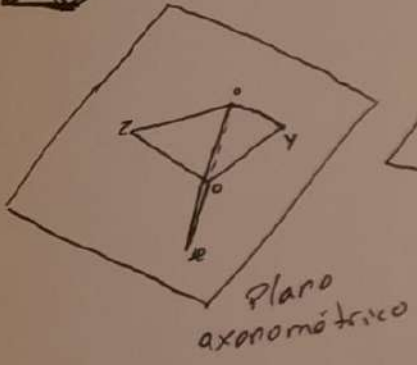


Projeção ortogonal

Outra projeção ortogonal
 Projeções cotadas
 axonometrias



Perspectiva axonométrica

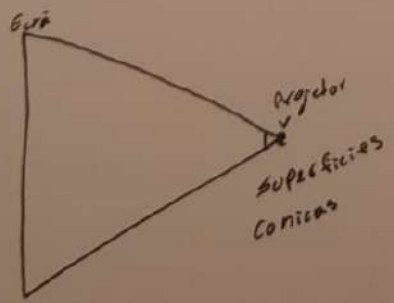
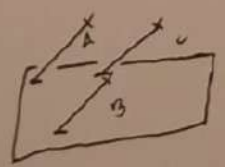


Projeção oblíquas

Perspectiva Militar
 Perspectiva cavaleira

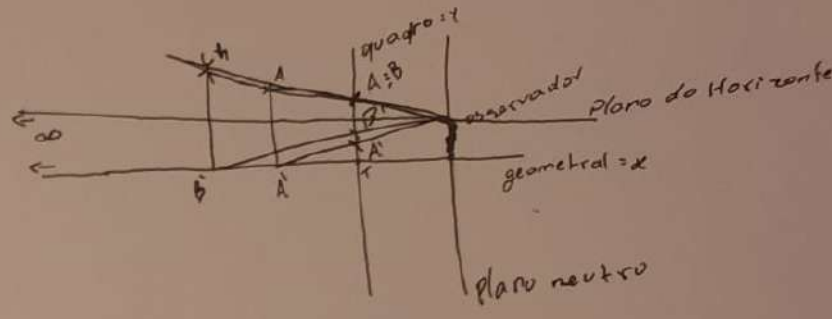


- Objeto
- Plano de projeção
- Linhas projetantes

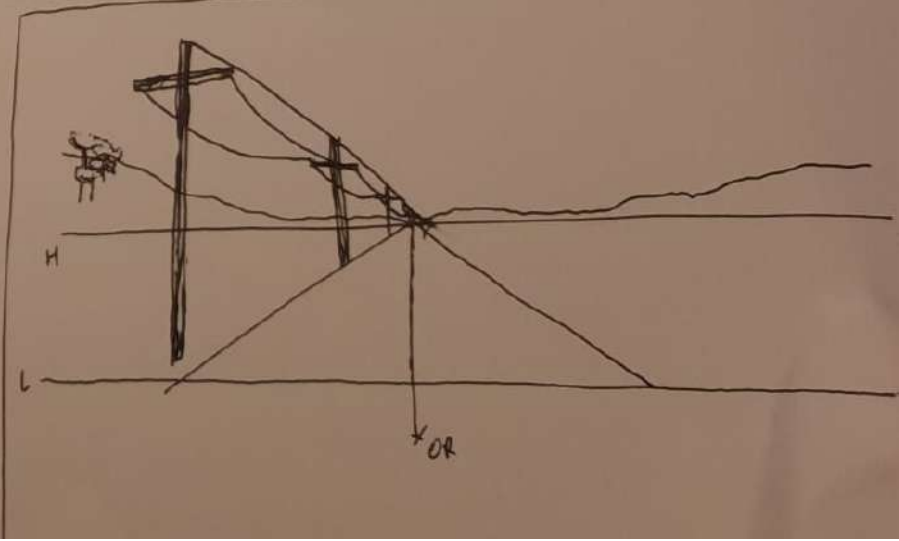
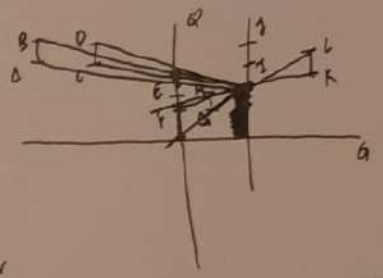


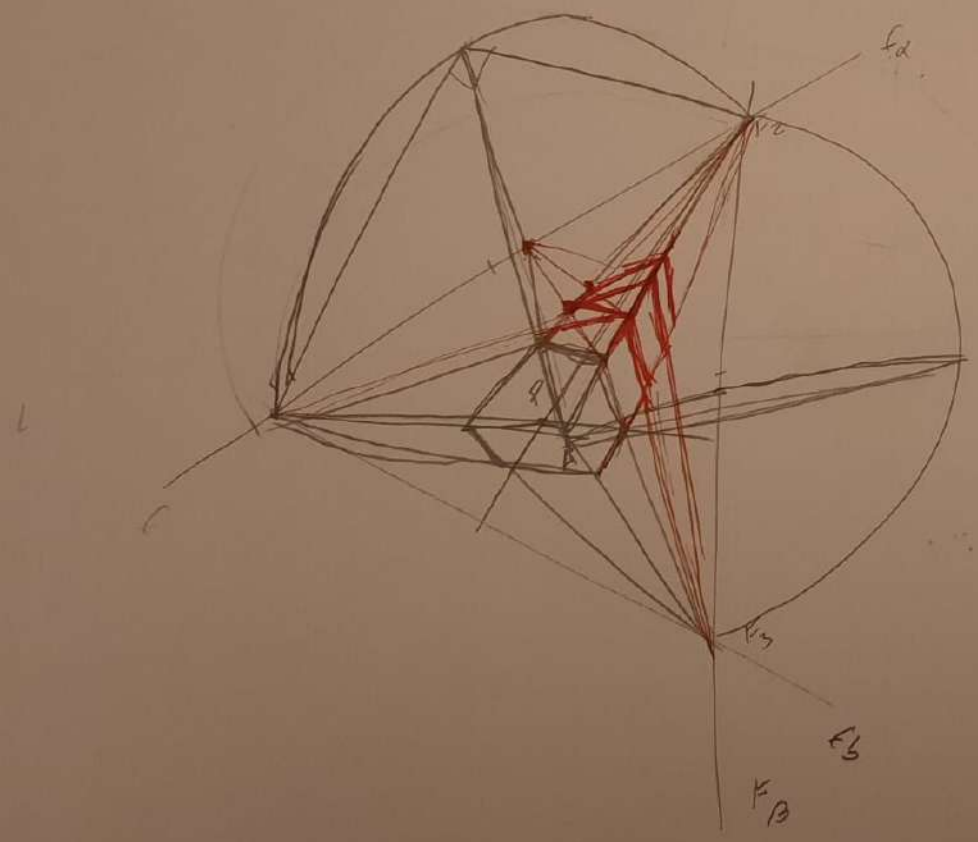
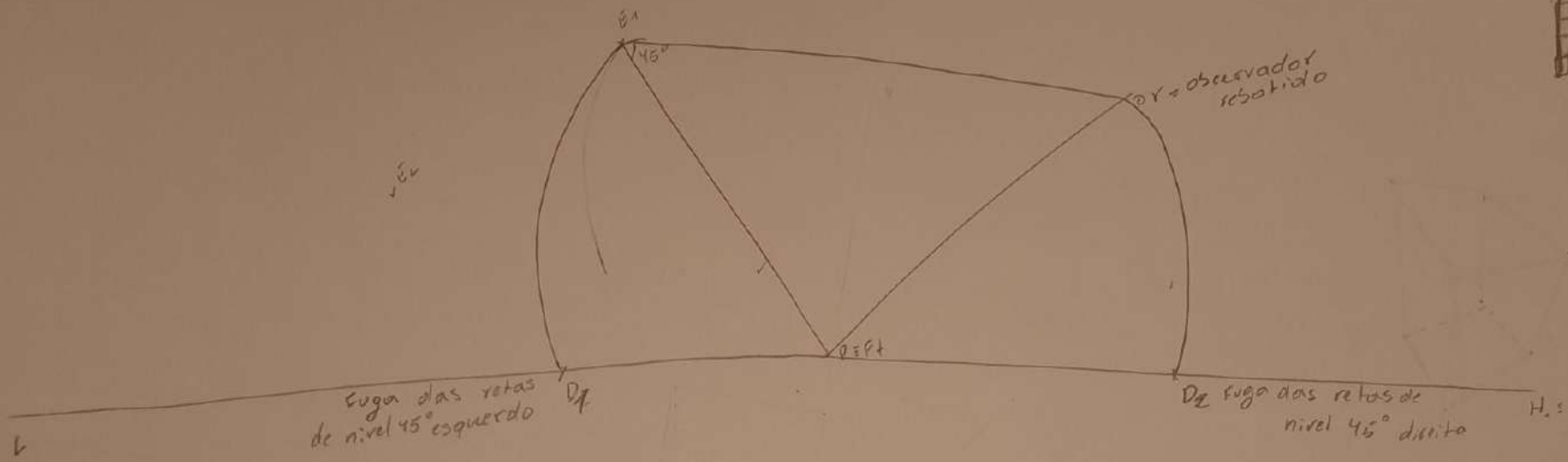
Projeção cônicas

Perspectiva cônica
 Linear central



- 1º Ponto P (onde estão os olhos)
- 2º Linha H_h horizontal em P
- 3º Linha terra horizontal
- 4º OH perpendicular

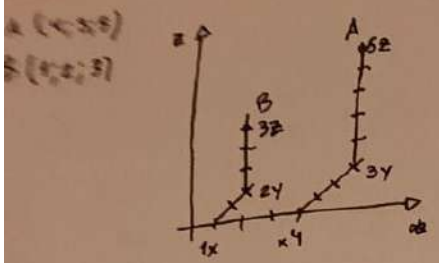




SISTEMAS DE COORDENADAS

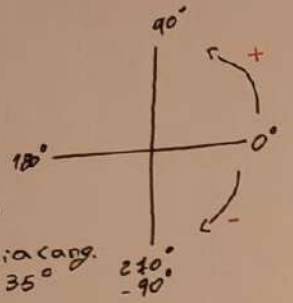
coordenadas ortogonais ou Cartesianas

coordenadas Absolutas

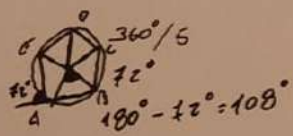
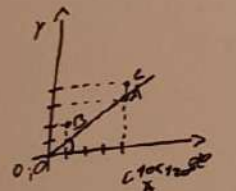


coordenadas Polares - sistema plano

distancia < ângulos no plano
 0° - Horizontal para a direita
 Angulos incrementares no sentido positivo que é o sentido Anti-Horário



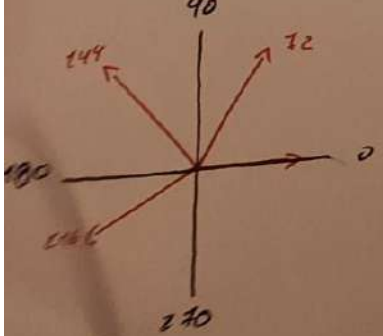
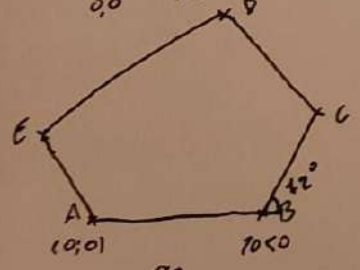
A(4; 3) distancia ang. $5 < 35^\circ$
 B(1; 2)
 C(4; 4)



Coordenadas relativas

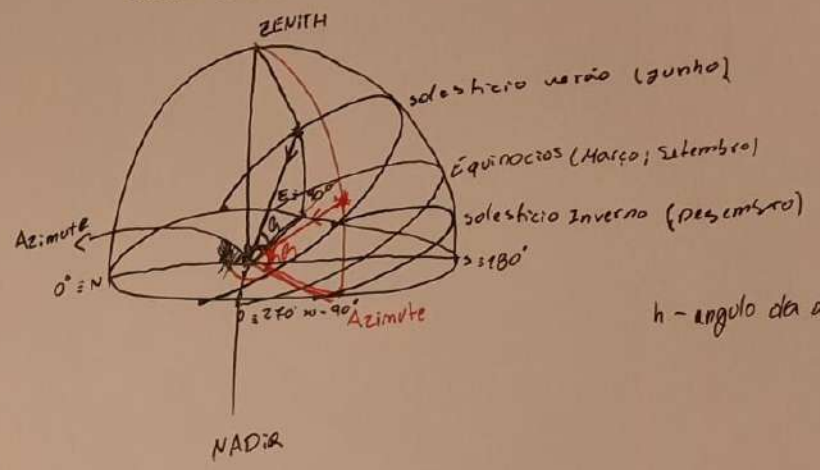
- A (0; 0) (0<0)
- B (10<0)
- C (10<72)
- D (10<144)
- E (10<216)

felha a ou seja este ponto do primeiro



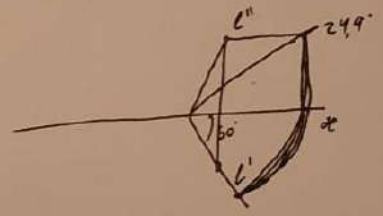
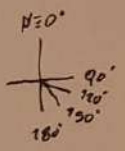
Coordenadas esfericas

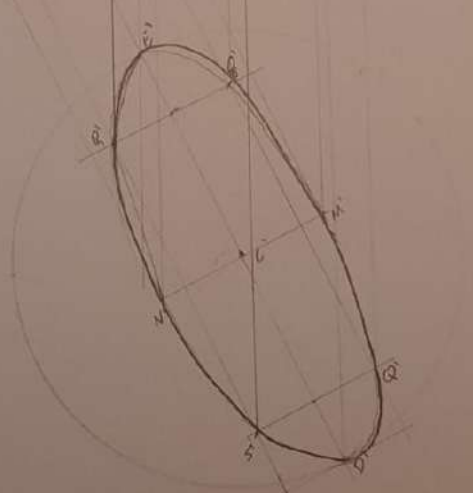
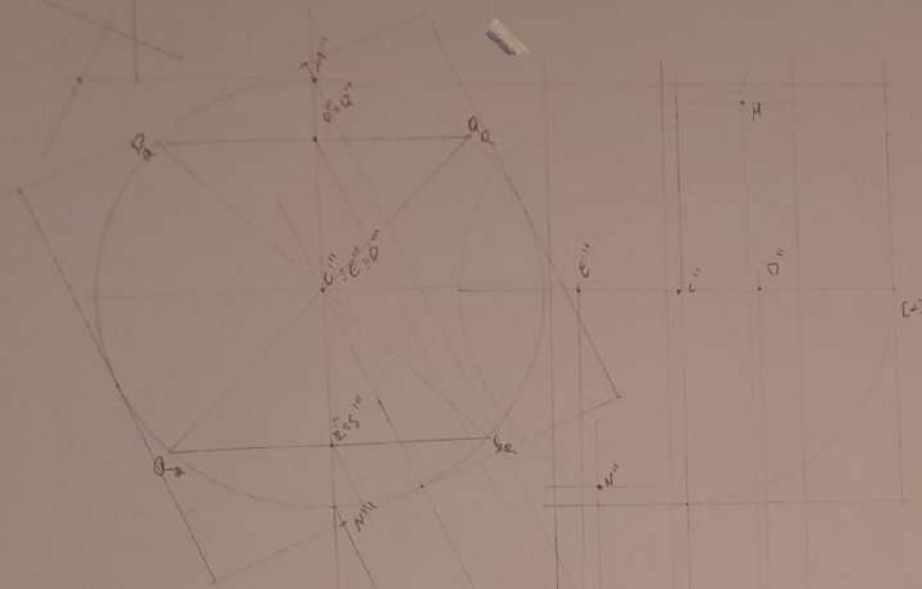
Asobada celeste



h - angulo da altura do sol

Jun/jul
 10 horas - a - 148,8
 h - 24,9

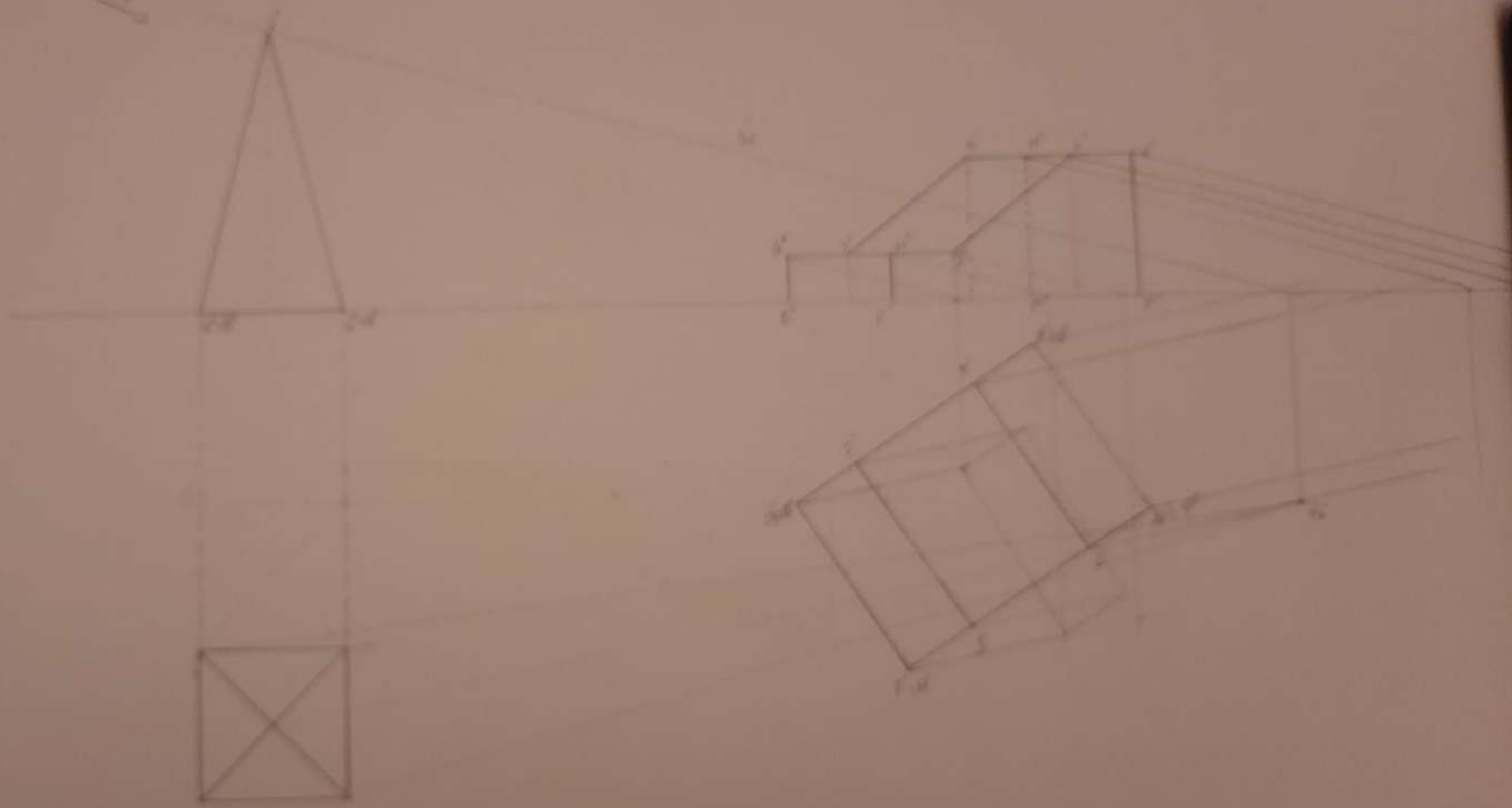




[P']

[P]

10

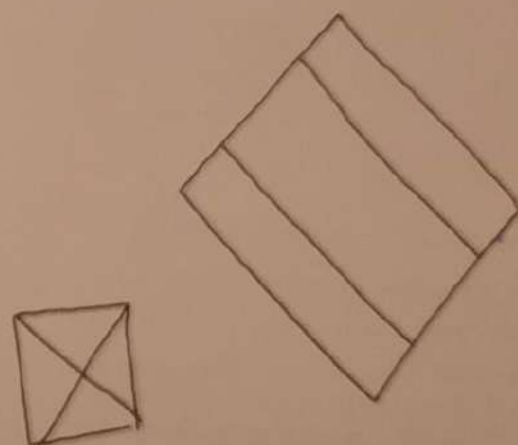


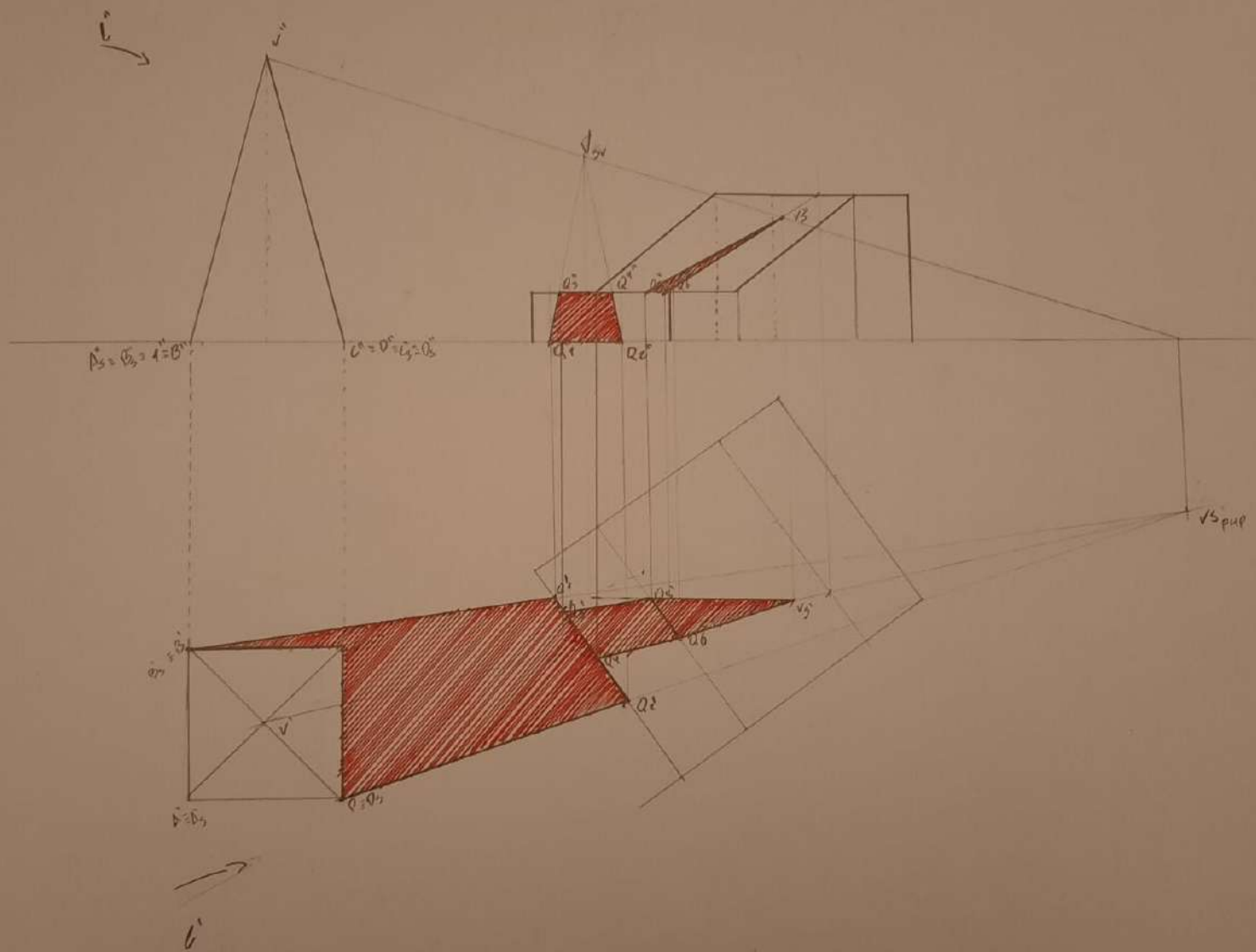
11



MÉTODOS DE DETERMINAÇÃO DE SOMBRAS

- 1- Planos secantes
- 2- Superfícies concordantes
- 3- Pontos de quebra e perda

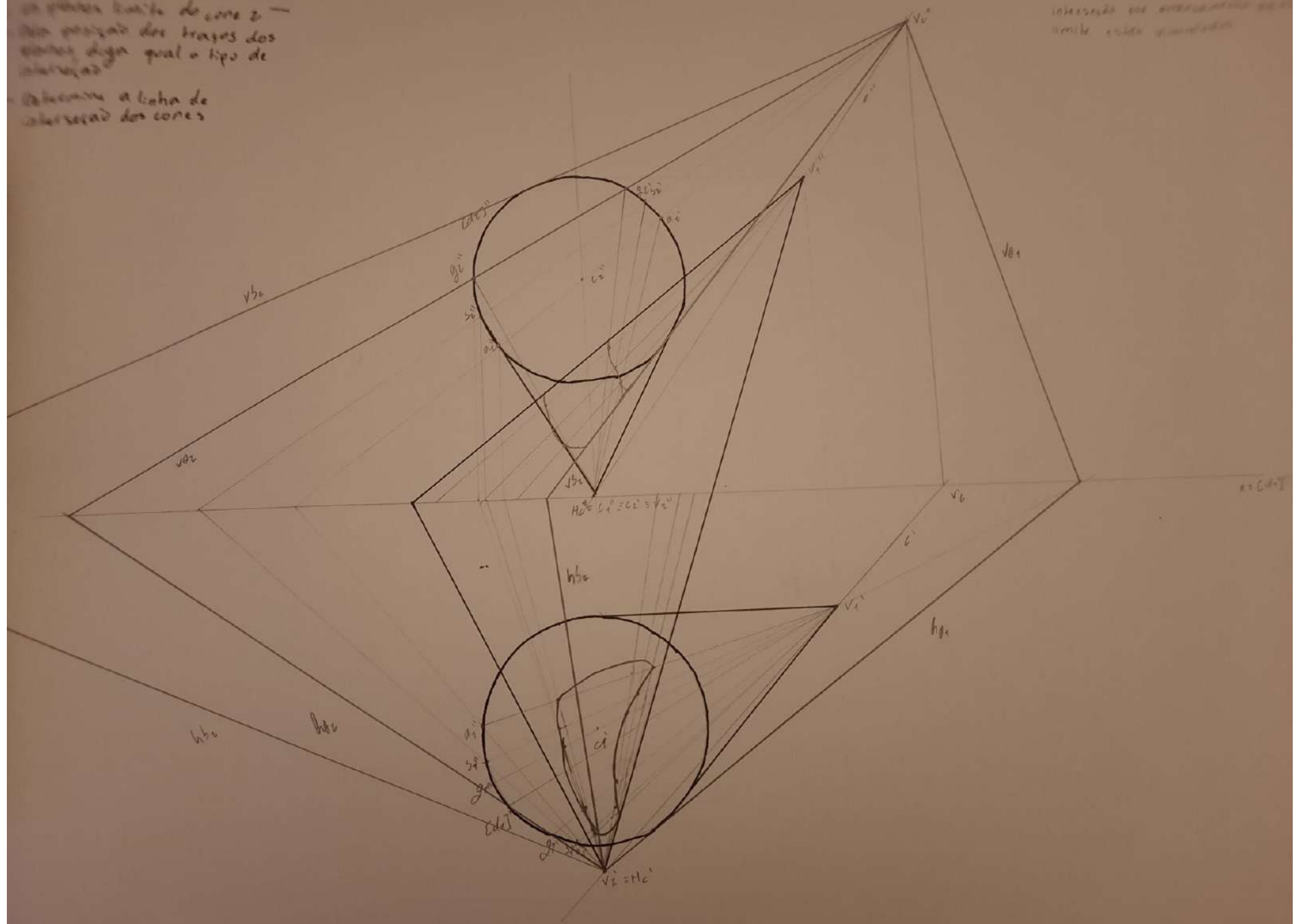


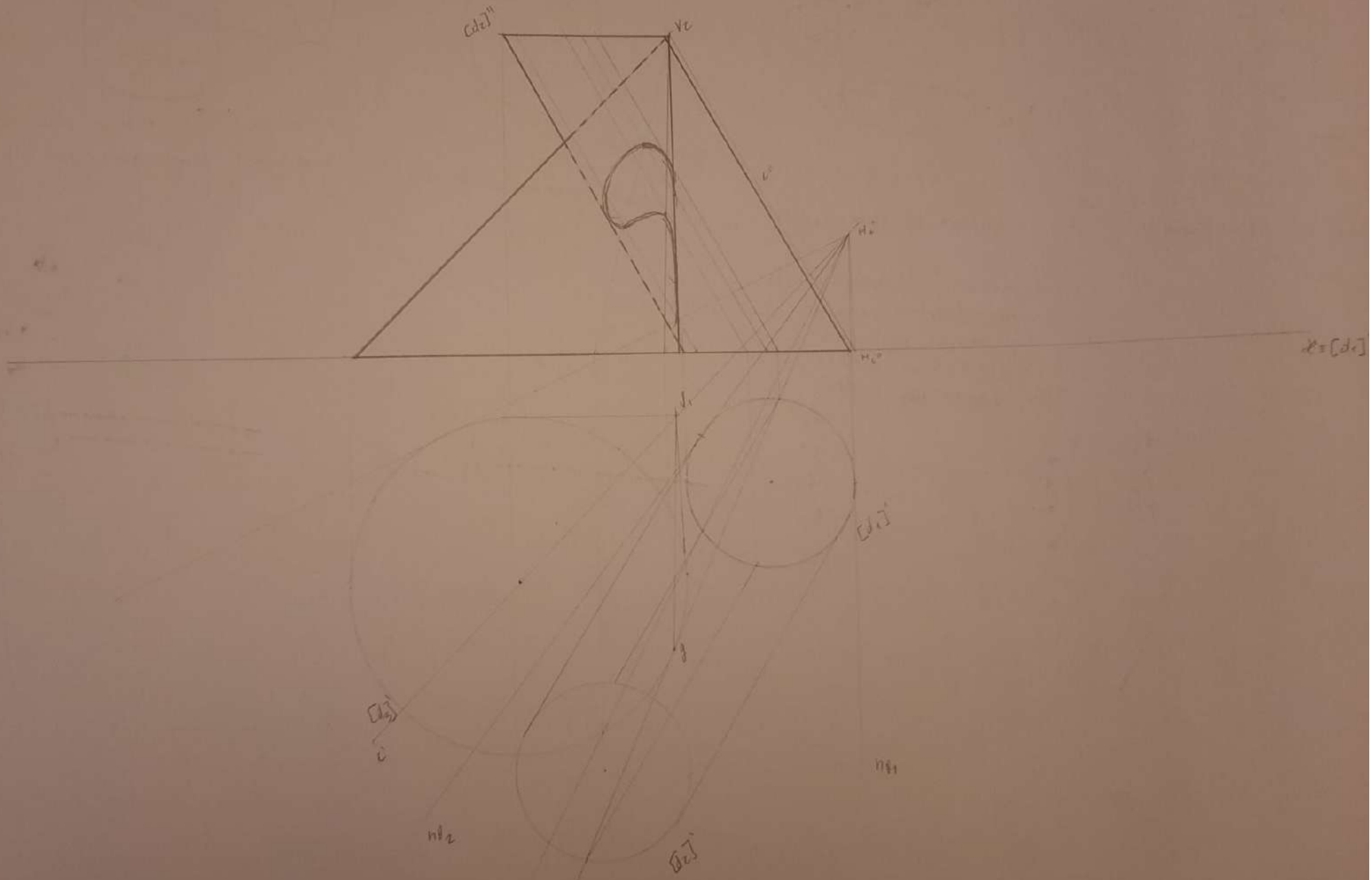


a) qual a linha de cone 1 —
 b) qual a linha de cone 2 —
 c) qual a posição dos traços dos
 planos de projeção qual o tipo de
 interseção

Determine a linha de
 interseção dos cones

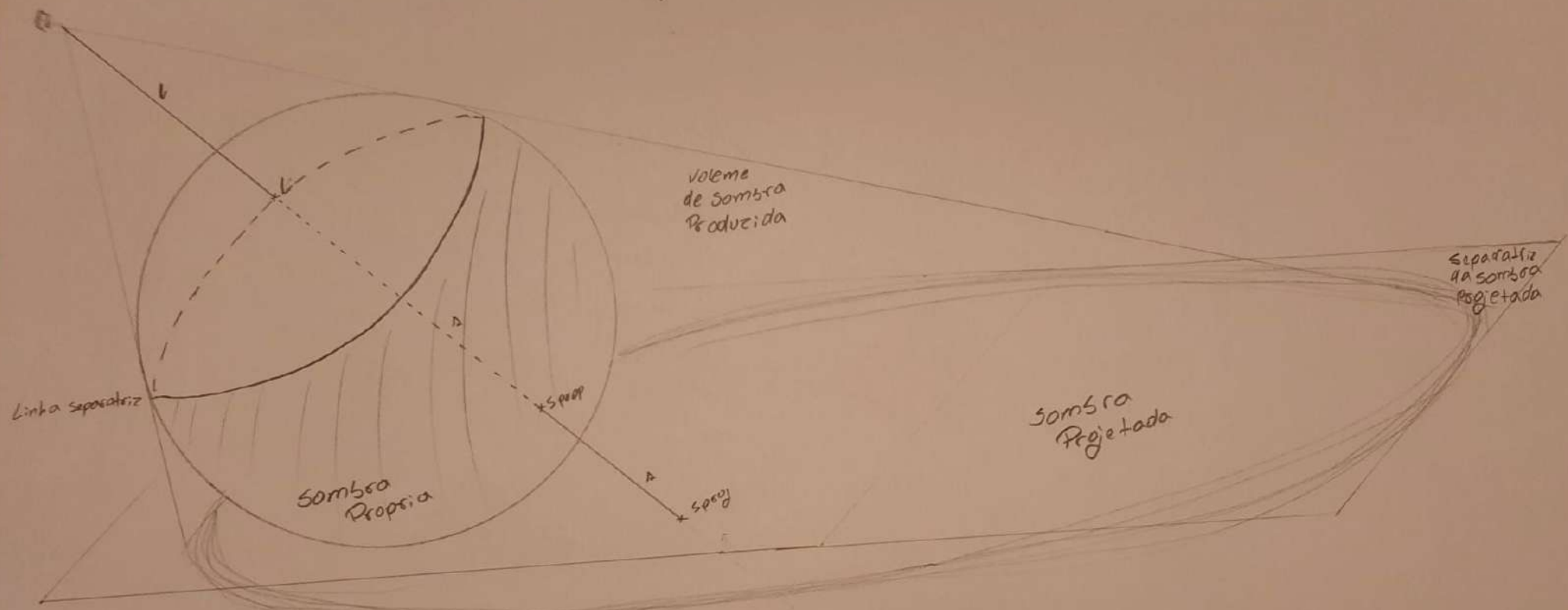
interseção dos cones...
 similar...



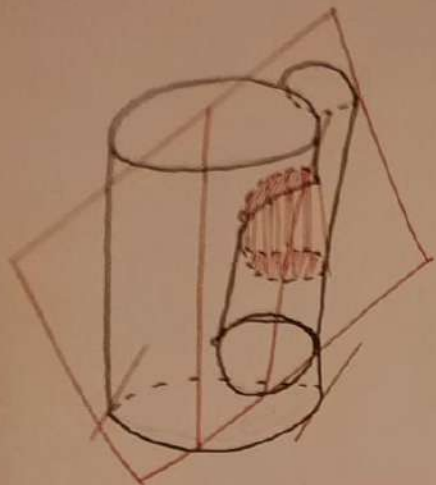


Teoria geral de Sombras

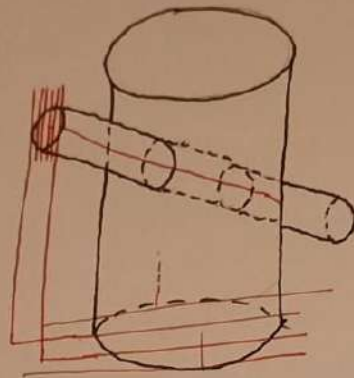
- Fonte luminosa E.g.o - IMPROPRIA E.g.x - PROPRIA
 a fonte da luz é sempre um ponto que está no infinito



Teoria geral de sombras -> com origem numa
 qualquer fonte luminosa, propria ou impropria,
 um raio de luz viaja pelo espaço ate encontrar
 um ponto opaco. Quando o intersesta deixa nele
 depositado um ponto de luz transformando-se
 imediatamente num raio de sombra e assim
 continuando pelo espaço fora.

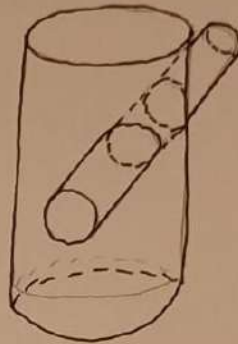
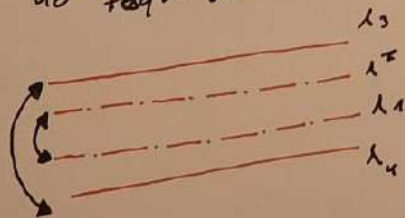
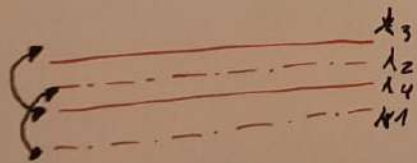


Interseção por Arrancamento
1 linha de interseção

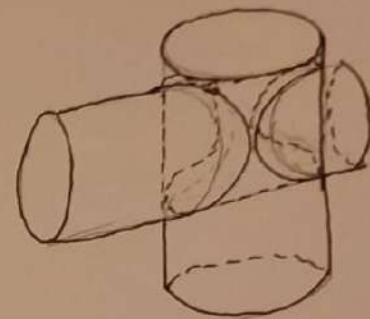


Interseção por penetração
2 linhas de interseção

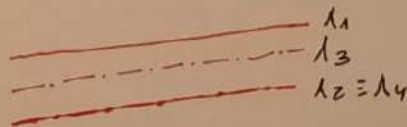
- Quando os planos limite (concordantes com as superfícies) de uma figura fica dentro do feixe da outra



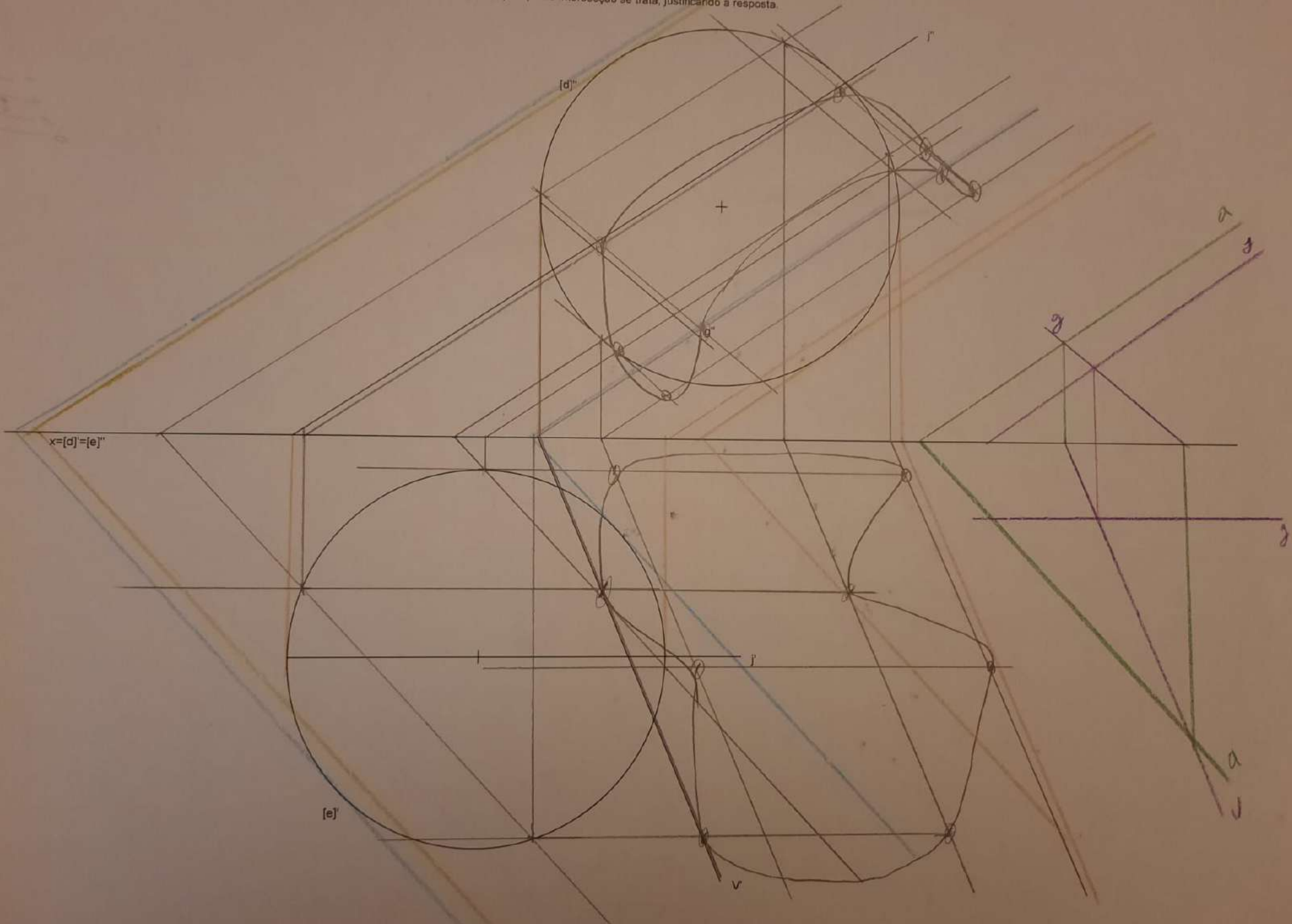
Interseção por beijamento
2 linhas tangentes num ponto



Interseção por dupla penetração
2 linhas tangentes em 2 pontos



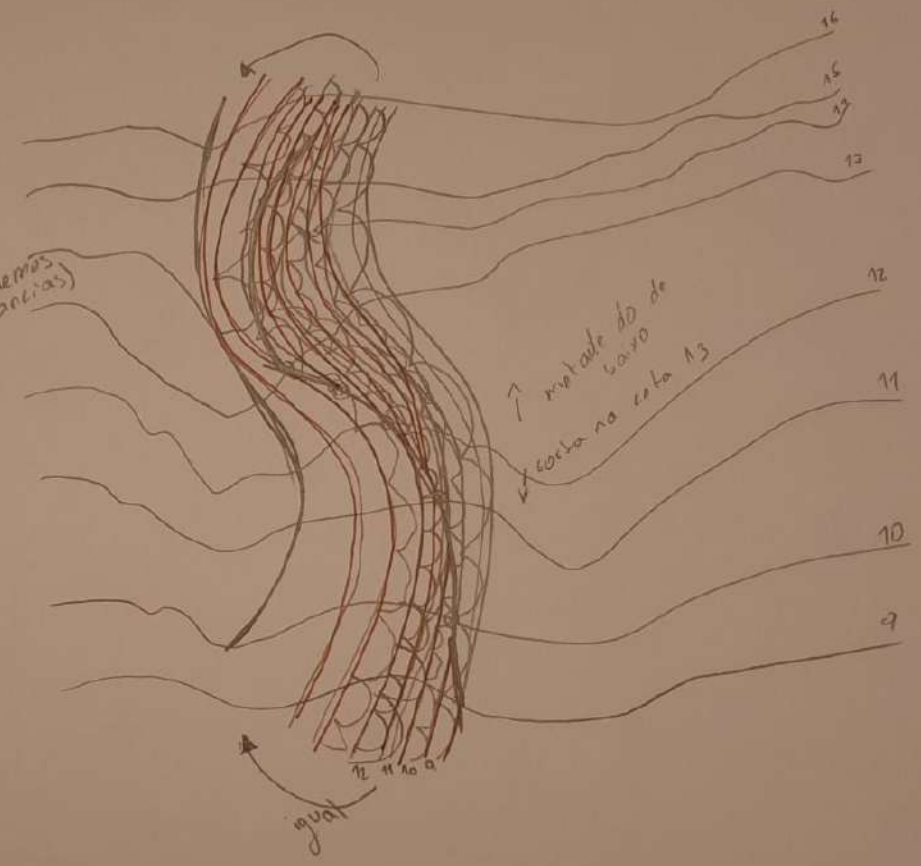
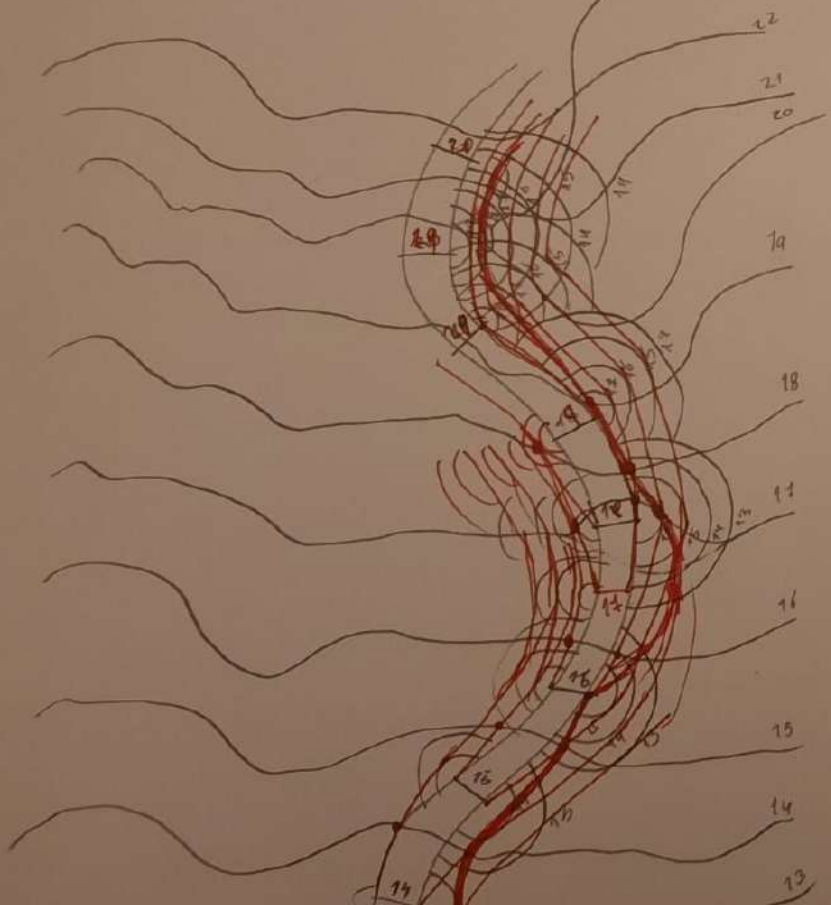
Dados os cilindros representados na folha, determine a sua intersecção e indicando de que tipo de intersecção se trata, justificando a resposta.

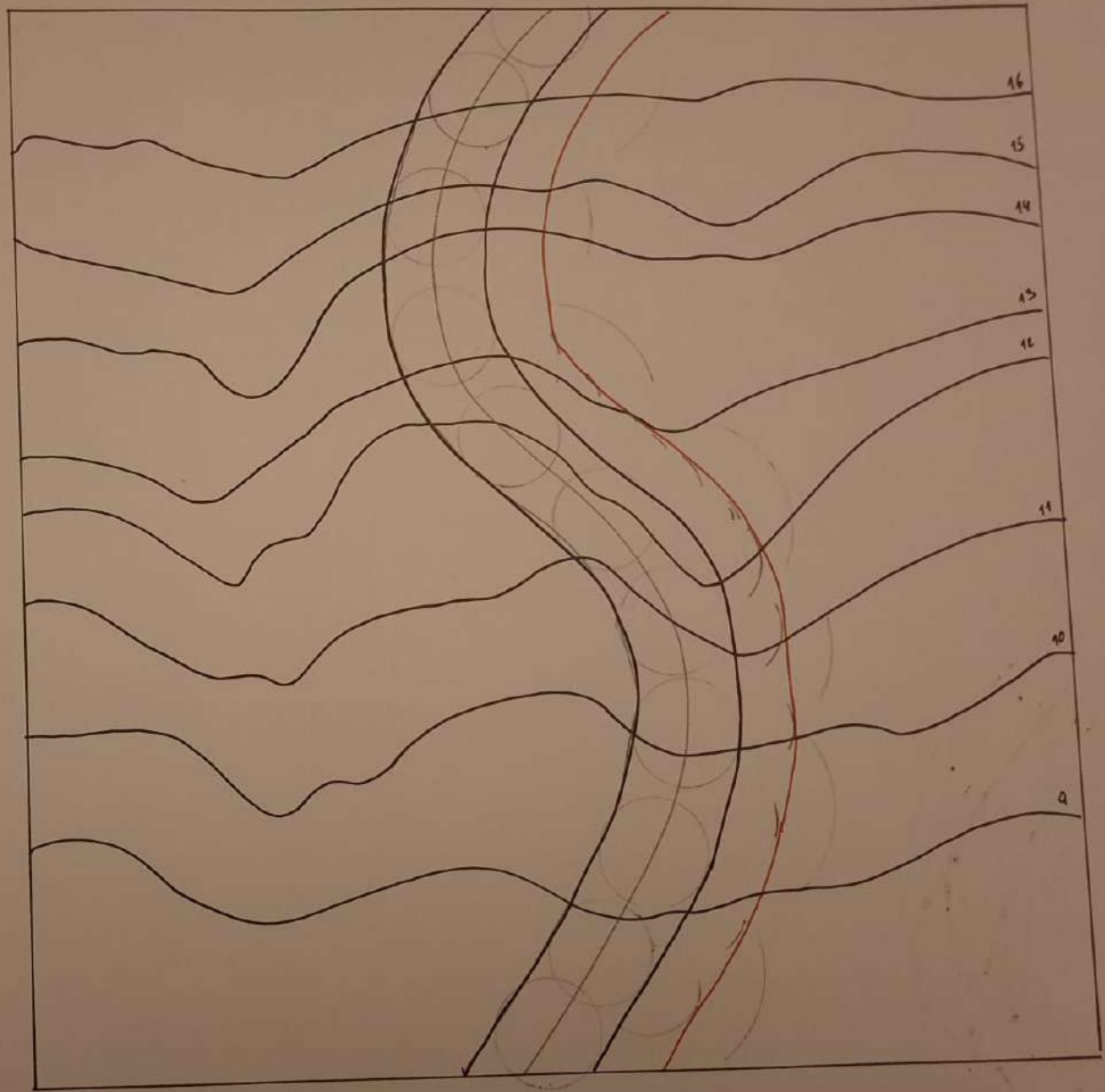


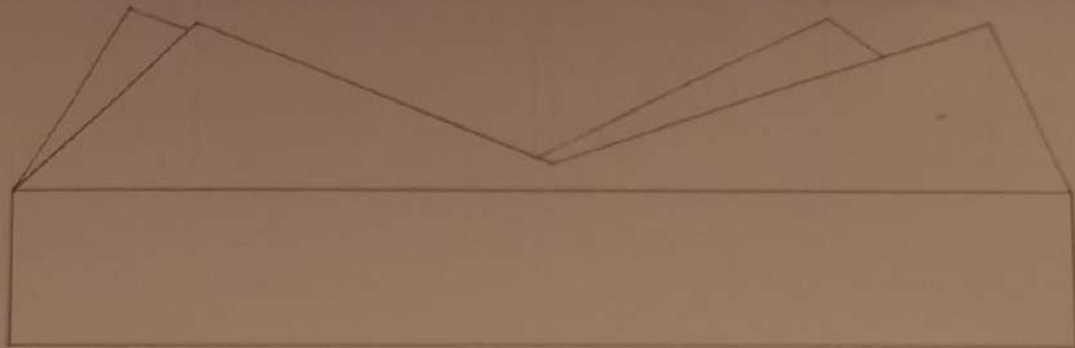
RT=85°
RLS=60°



Distância
iguais
(nos esboços
as distâncias)







ALÇADO



ALÇADO
OBLÍQUO



Corte

SUPERFICIES TOPOGRAFICAS

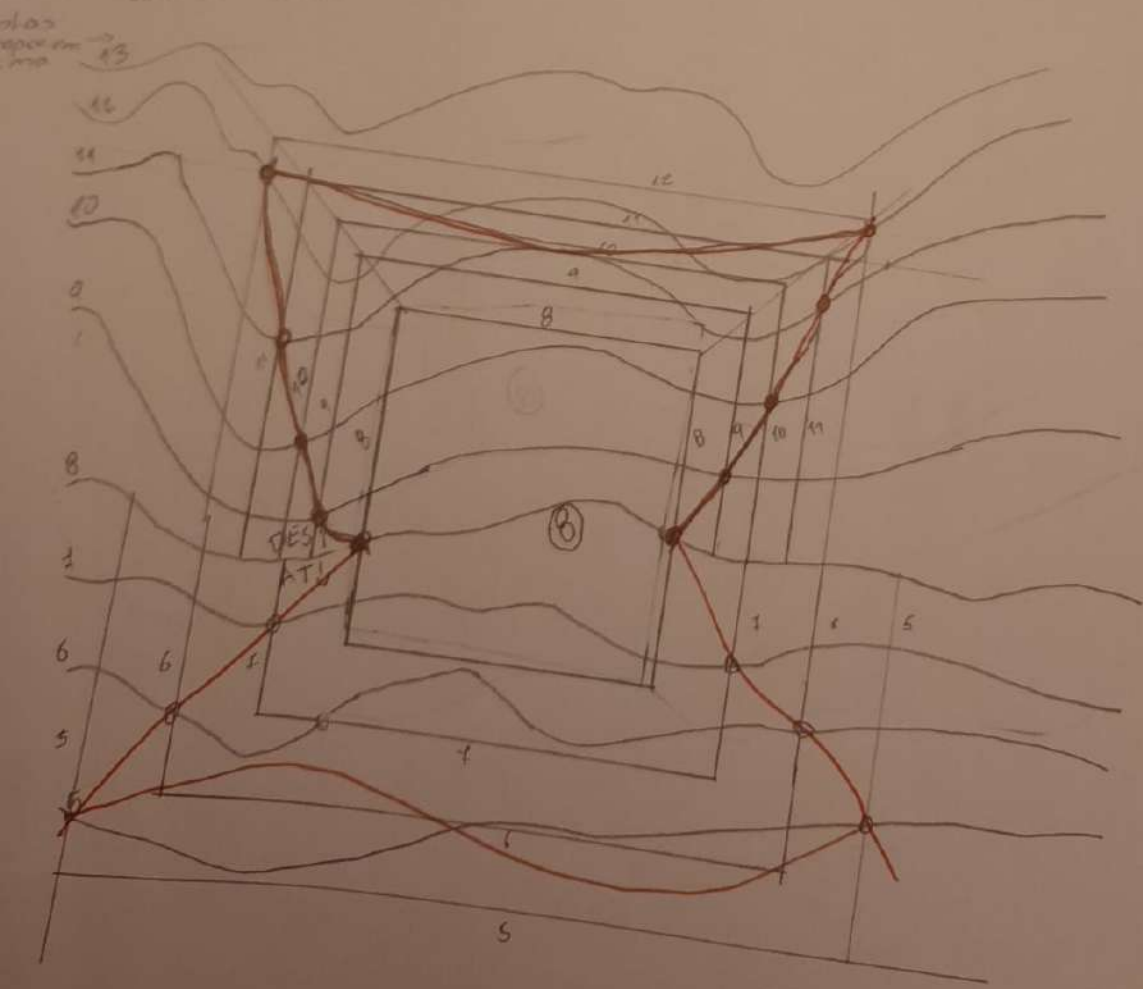
MODELAÇÃO DE TERRENO

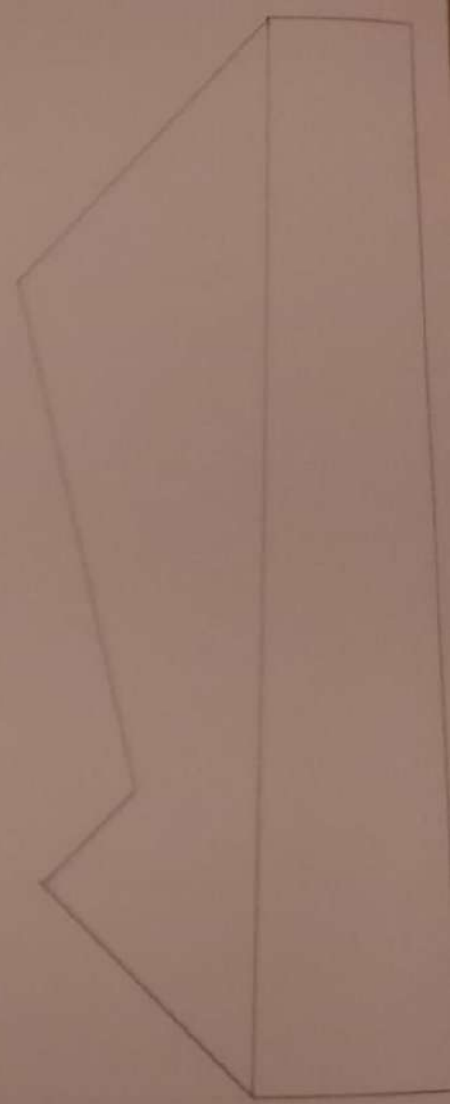
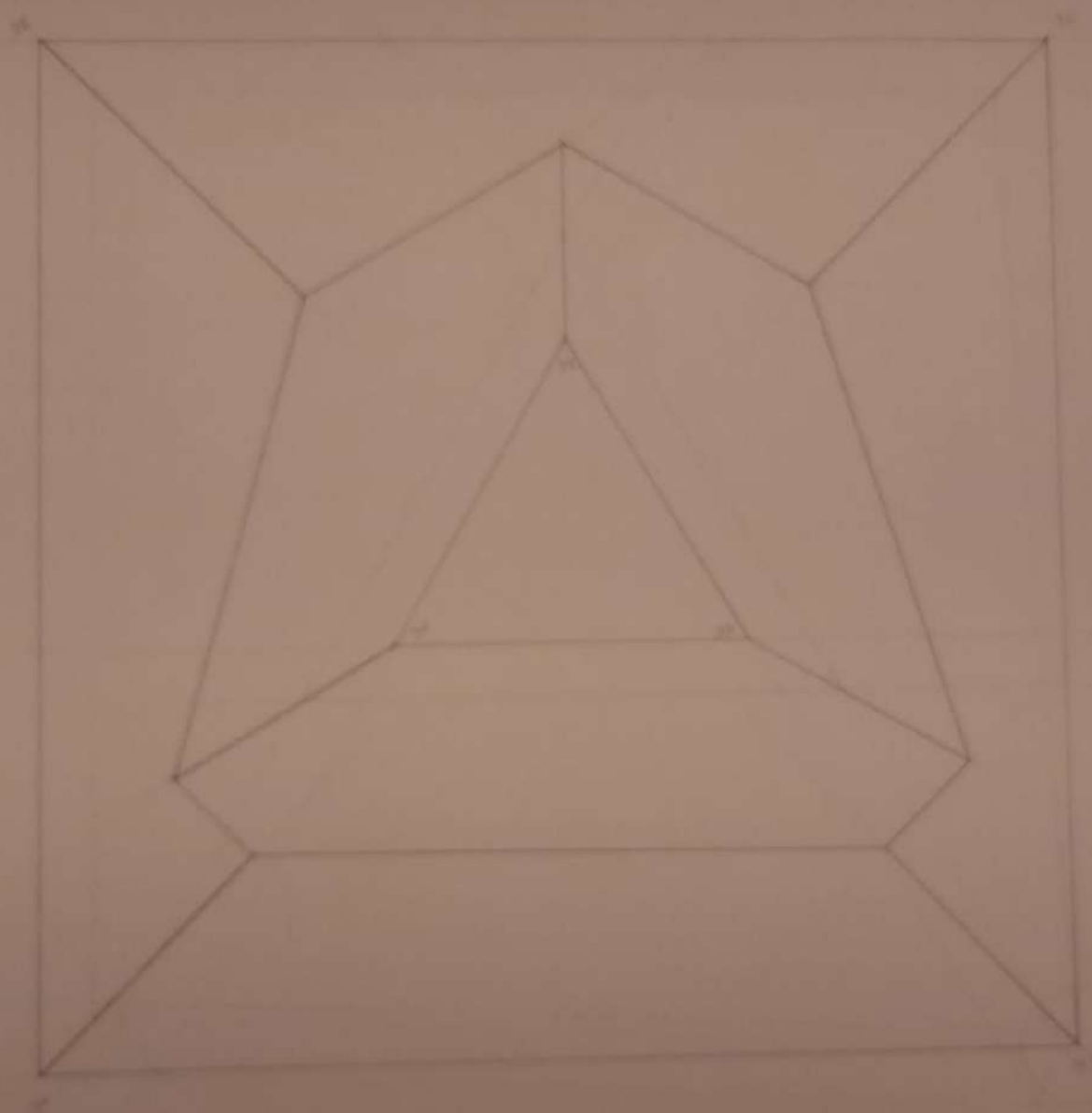
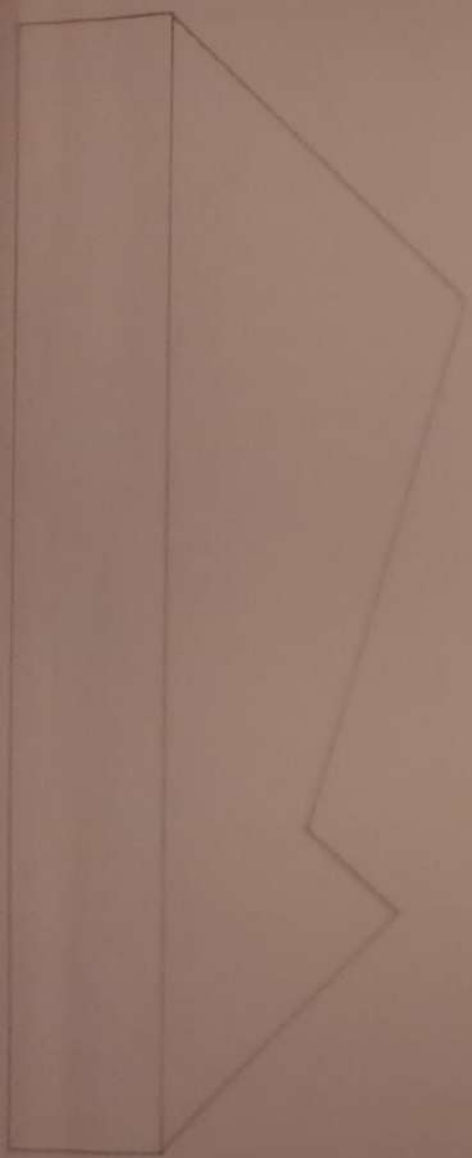
- Linhas d'agua → TALVEGUES
- Planos de nível - PATAMARES
- Planos oblíquos - TALUDES
- Planos verticais - MUROS DE SUPORTE



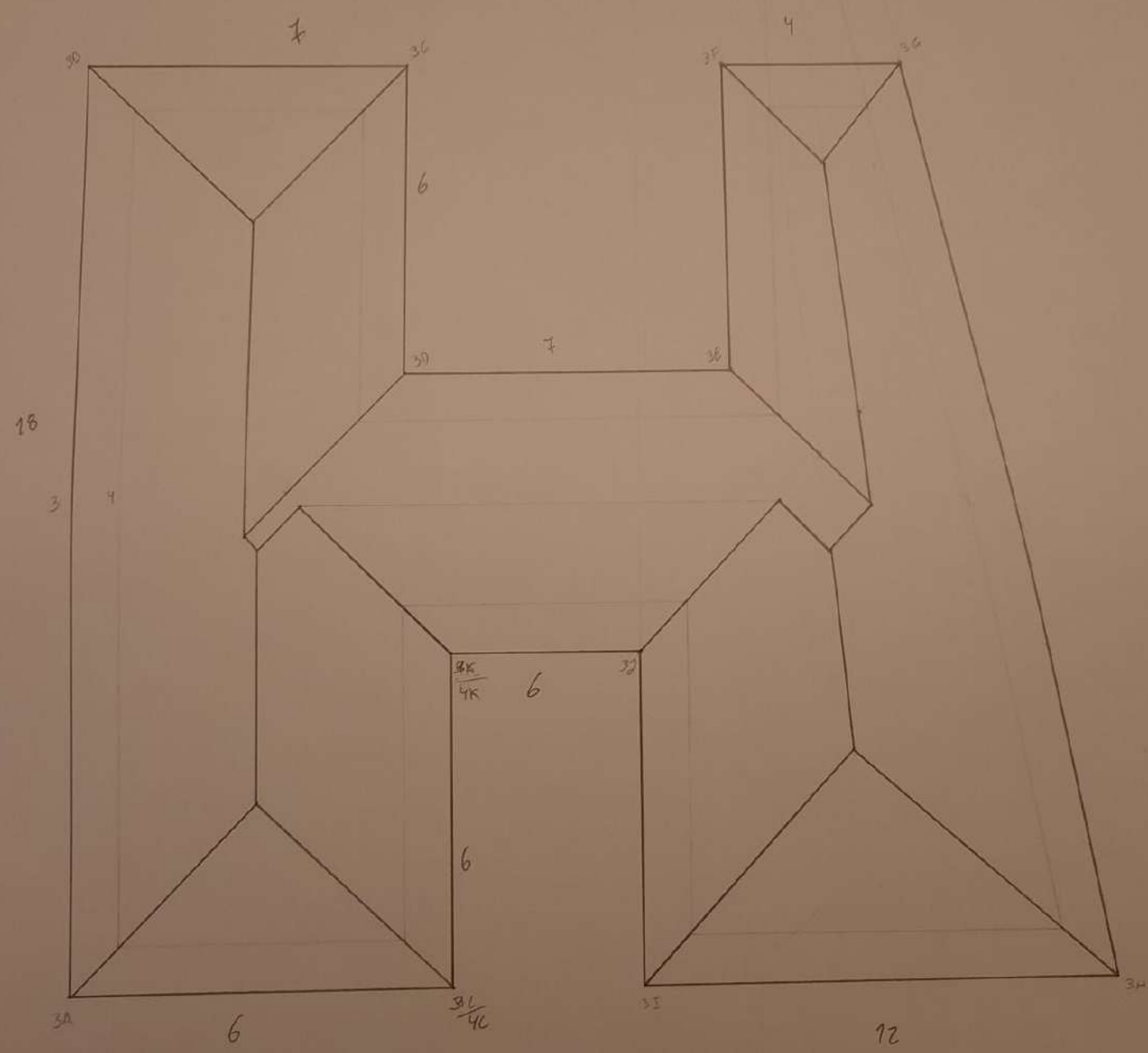
$1 \text{ un. a.} = 1 \text{ m}$
 Declives
 $\text{decl.} > \text{DESATERRO} = 60^\circ$
 $\text{decl.} < \text{ATERRO} = 45^\circ$

- Esc. 1/200 ou 1/400 $1 \text{ un. a.} = 1 \text{ m ou } 0,5 \text{ m}$
- Esc. 1/500 ou 1/1000 $1 \text{ un. a.} = 5 \text{ m}$
- Esc. 1/1000 ou 1/500 ou 1/200 $1 \text{ un. a.} = 1 \text{ m}$





leng. 1cm
 $d=6^\circ$



antes as mesma
 cotas dos 4
 e mudar mais
 2 pontos
 a seguir
 fazer este
 corte as
 diagonais
 dos 3
 retângulos



100
 19
 100



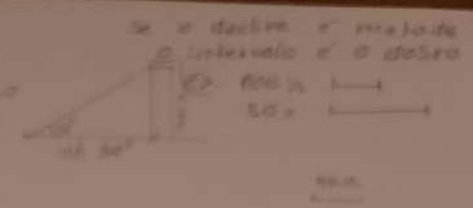
dedives
 AB - 100x
 BC - 100x
 CD - 30°
 DE - 100x

PROJEÇÕES

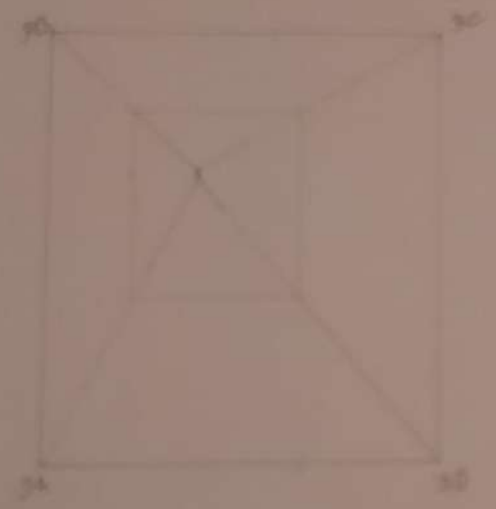
Unid. = 1m à escala
 Escalas → 1:100 = 1m = 1cm
 1:200 = 1m = 0,5cm

Fig. 2.

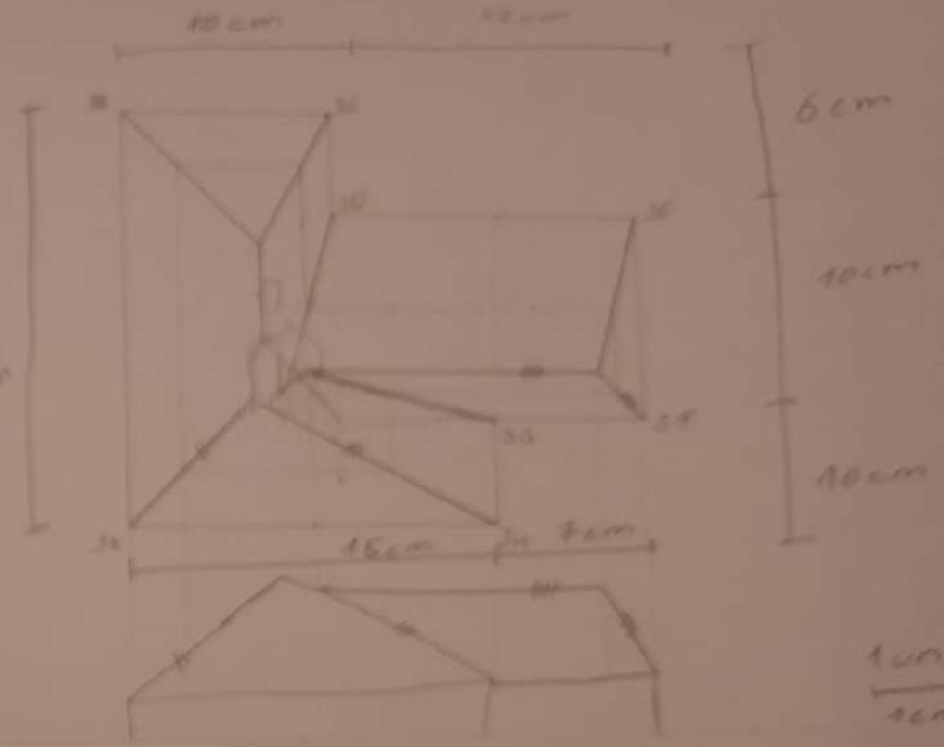
Declives	Intervalos
AB - 40%	_____
BC - 45°	_____
CD - 30°	_____
EA - 65-80%	_____



45° é igual à Unid.
 Se o declive é 2 ou 200% é metade da Unid.



Fazer

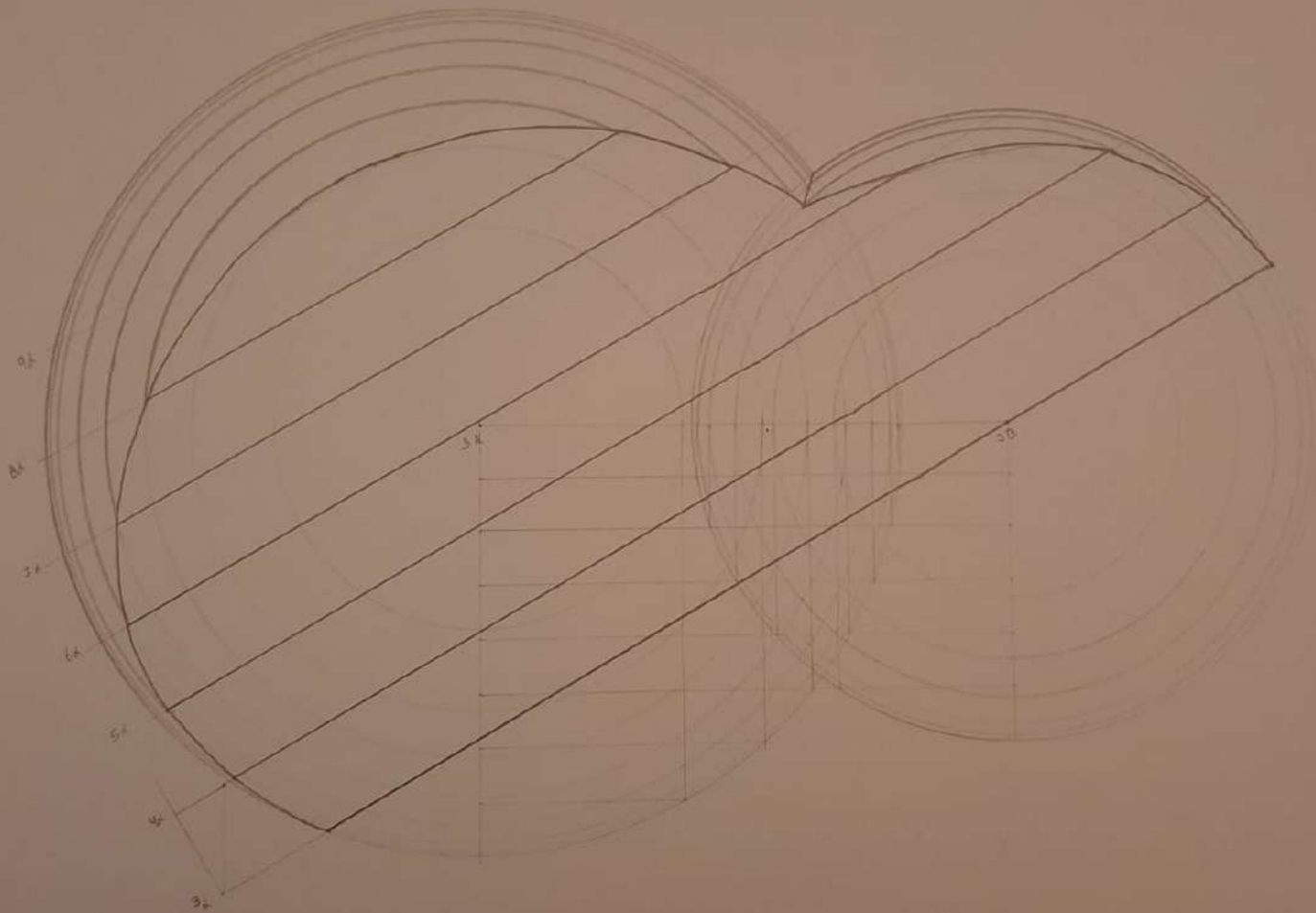


Declives
AB - 1
BC - 100%
CD - 60°
DE - 30°
EF - 2
FG - 100%
GA - 60%
HA - 45°



Fazer alçados à volta da planta e copiá-los para um A3 ou diretamente à parte

Represente um segmento de arco com 10 cm de comprimento no meio da folha e numa posição qualquer. O extremo desse segmento é o centro de um equador de uma calota esférica com 8 cm de raio. O outro extremo é o centro de outro equador de outra calota com 6 cm de raio. Estes equadores estão ambos à cota 3 e as calotas desenvolvem-se para cima. A unidade altimétrica é 1 cm. No centro do equador maior, faça passar uma reta de nível de cota 3 de um plano, sabendo que faz um ângulo de 30° com o segmento que une os centros. Este plano tem um declive de 30° e desenvolve-se com cotas crescentes para cima da linha que une os centros. Determine o resultado da união das calotas e a extração produzida pela interseção do plano.

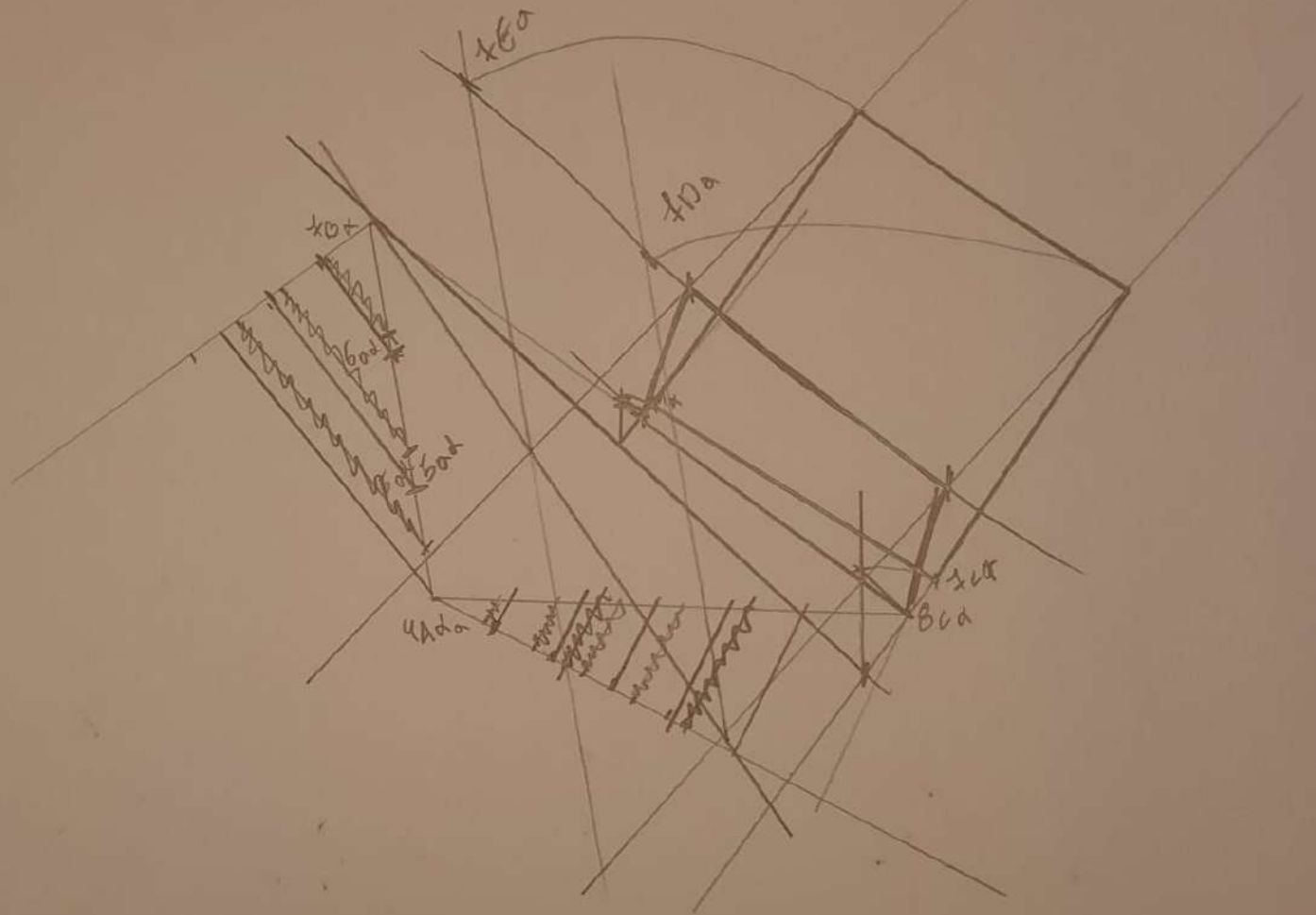




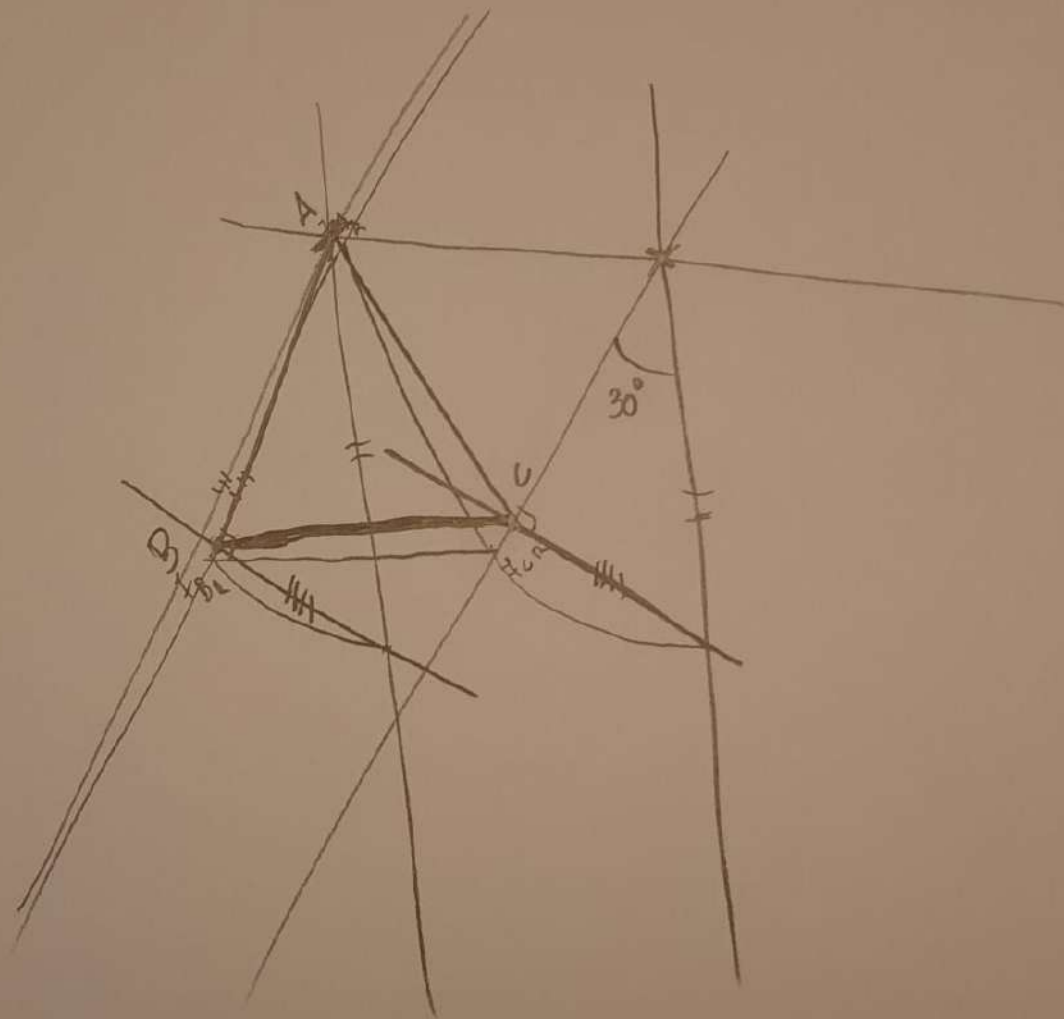
metade
 DC e lado do
 quadrado MADE
 assente em X

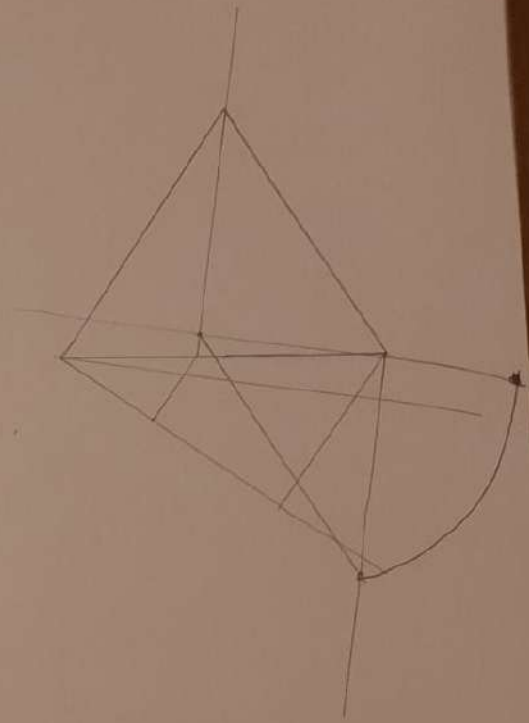
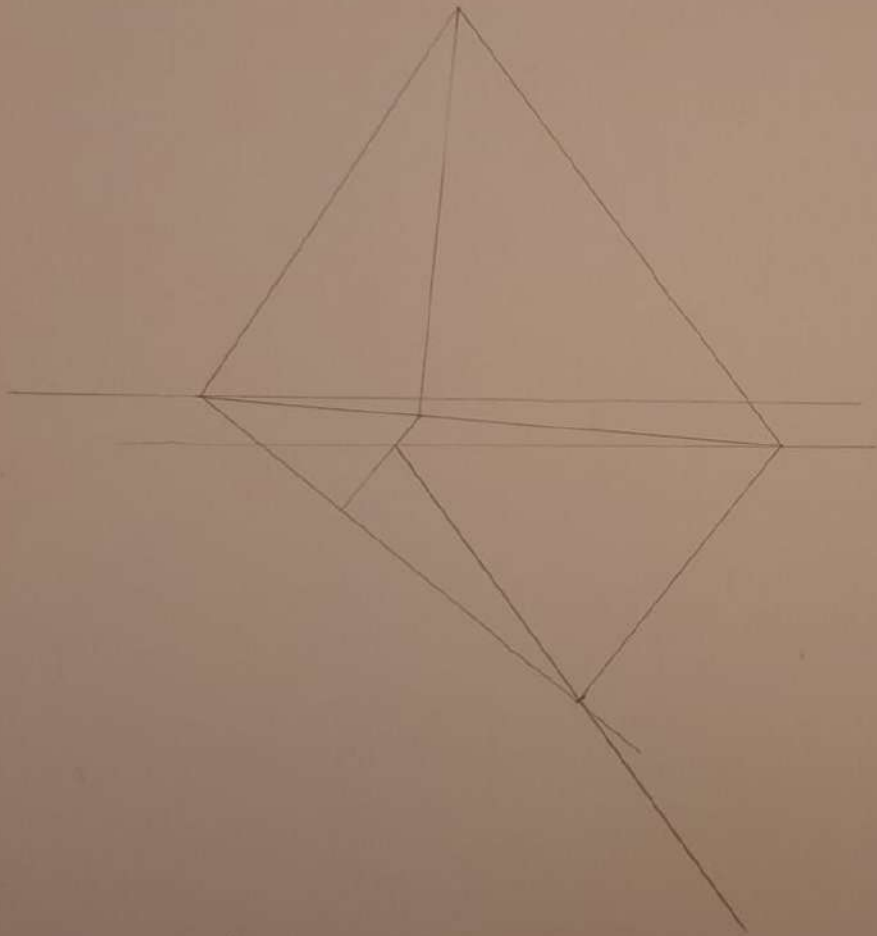
Determine a sua
 projeção.

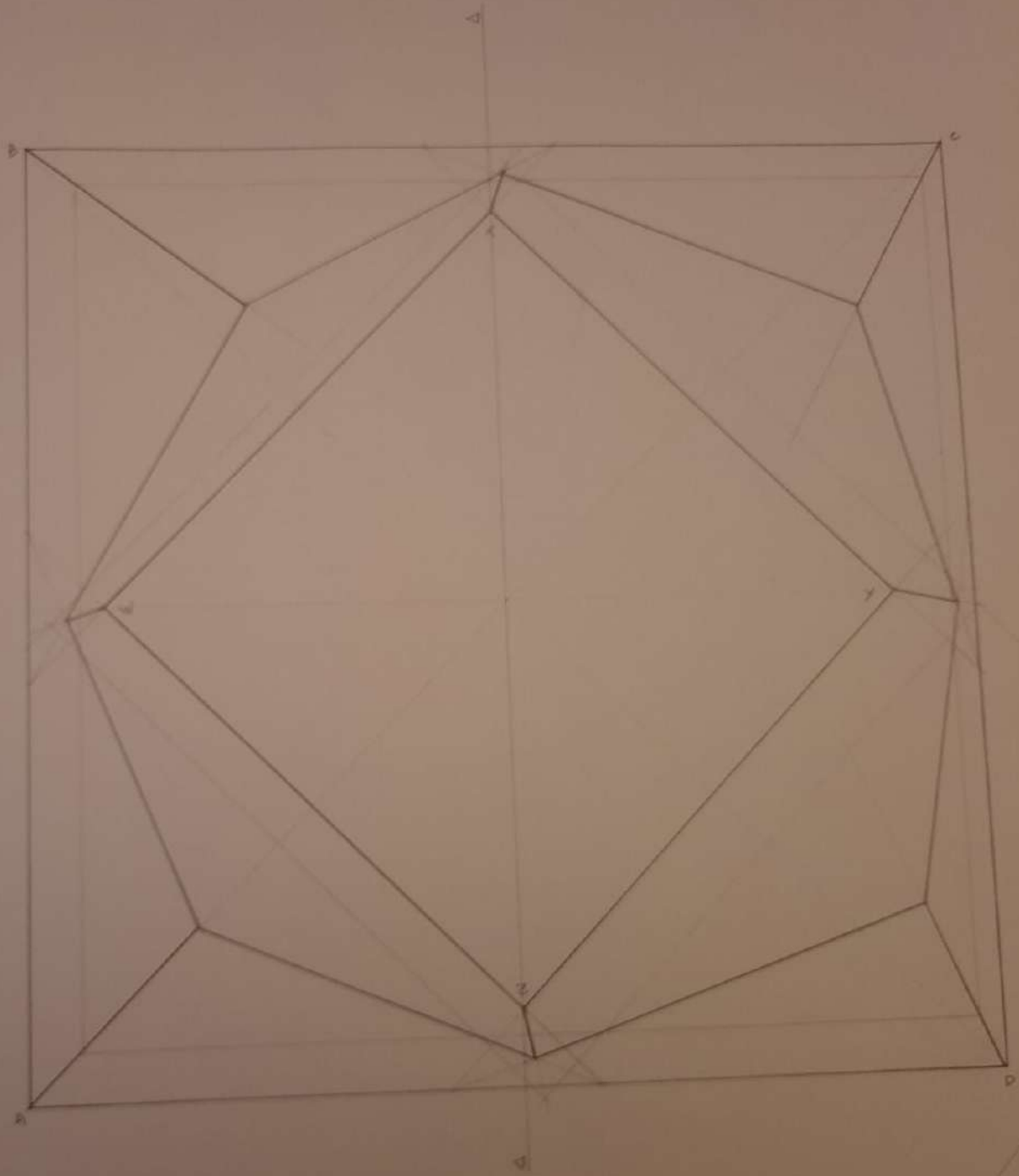
Estudo
 esta casa



... na sua folha um triângulo equilátero foi resaltado e por isso em V6, com θ em de lado
 ... um triângulo ABC
 ... que o segmento AB que pertence a reta de maior declive do triângulo
 ... o plano tem um declive de 30° e o ponto A tem cota 7 determina a projeção do triângulo quando este
 ... construído no espaço







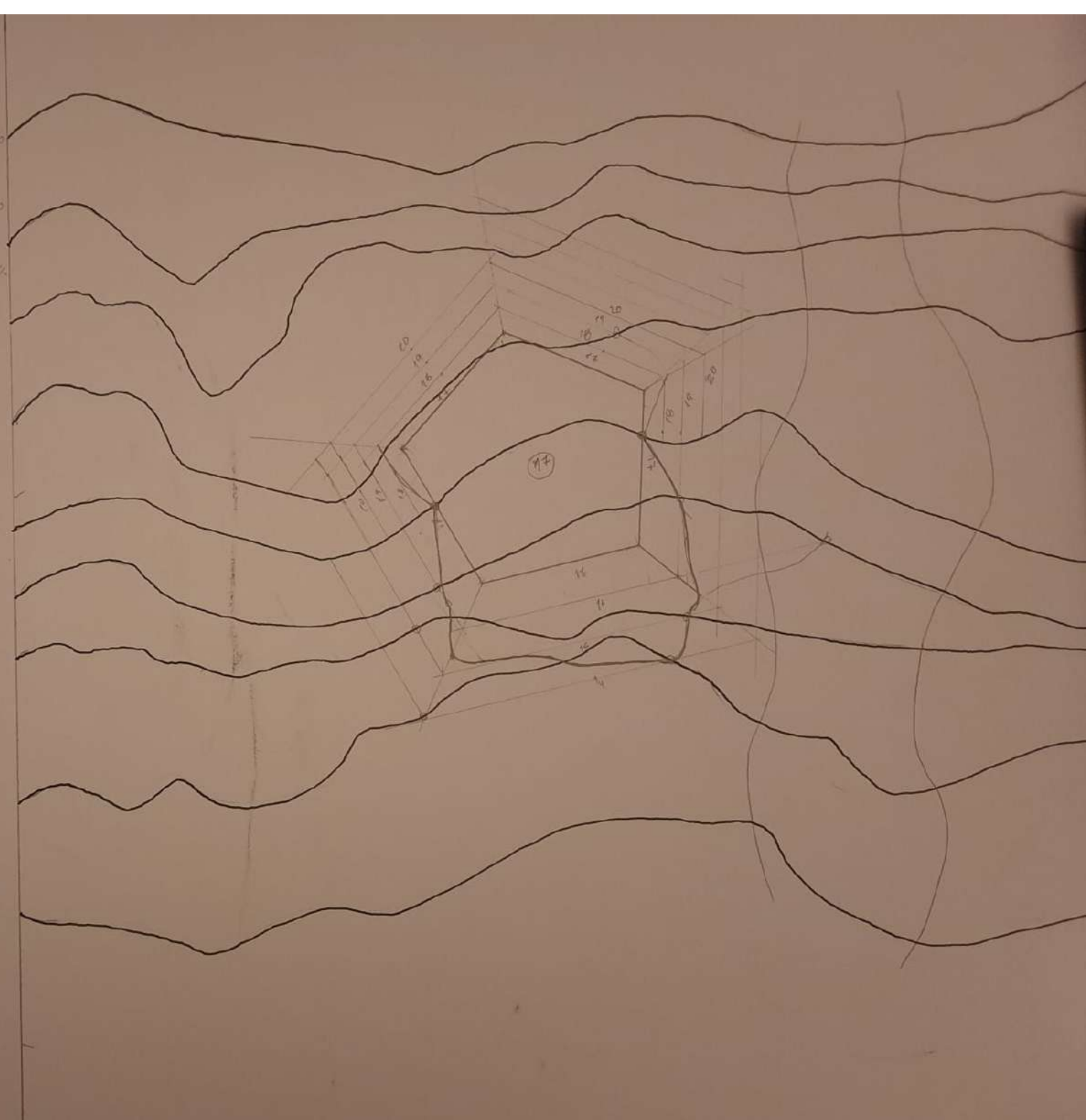
Handwritten notes in the top-left corner, consisting of several lines of text and small diagrams. The text is partially obscured and difficult to read, but appears to be related to the geometric construction shown on the page. It includes some numbers and symbols, possibly indicating steps or measurements in the construction process.

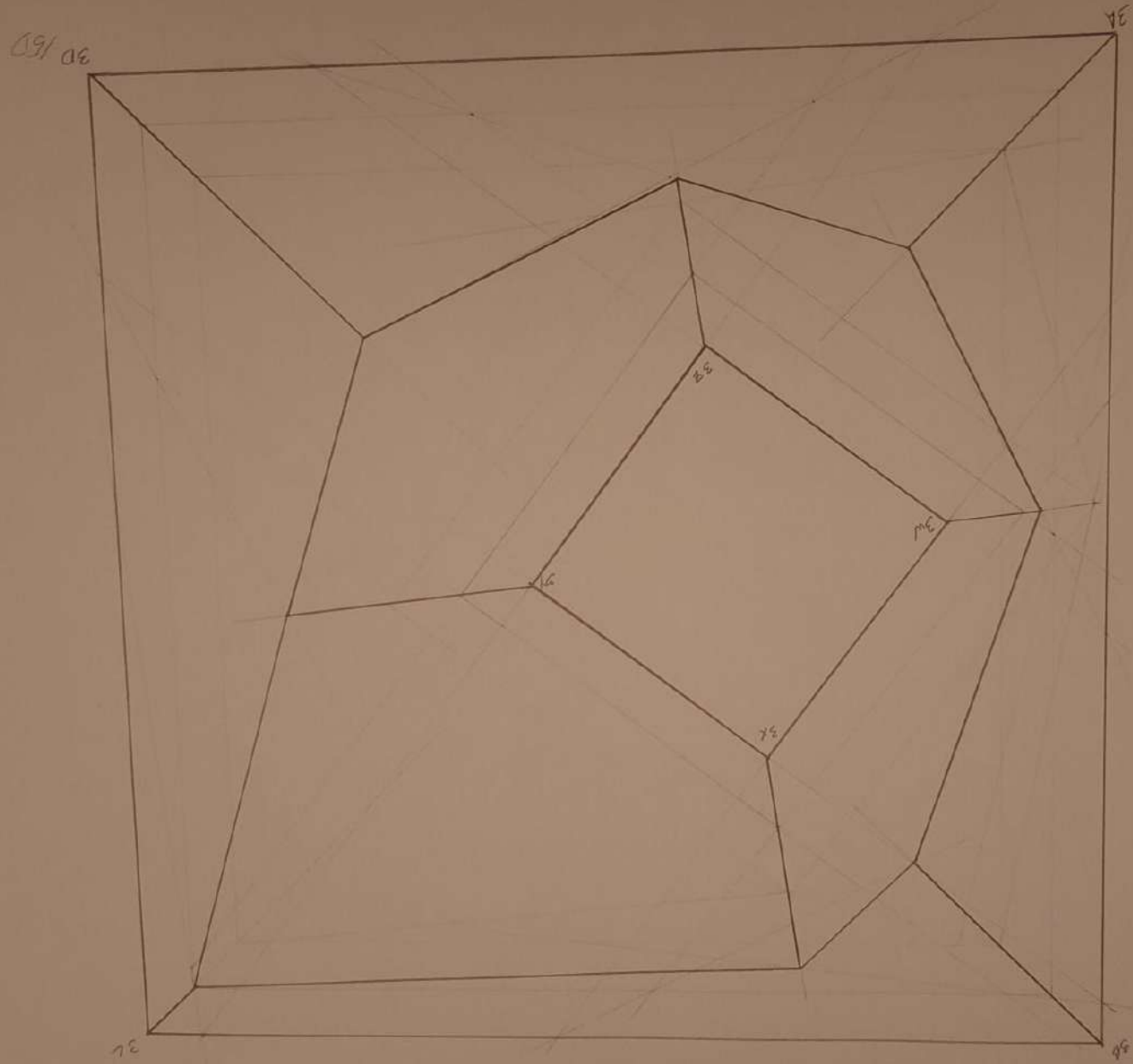
Identificar uma linha de cota e um Talvegue do Terreno representando na planta topográfica

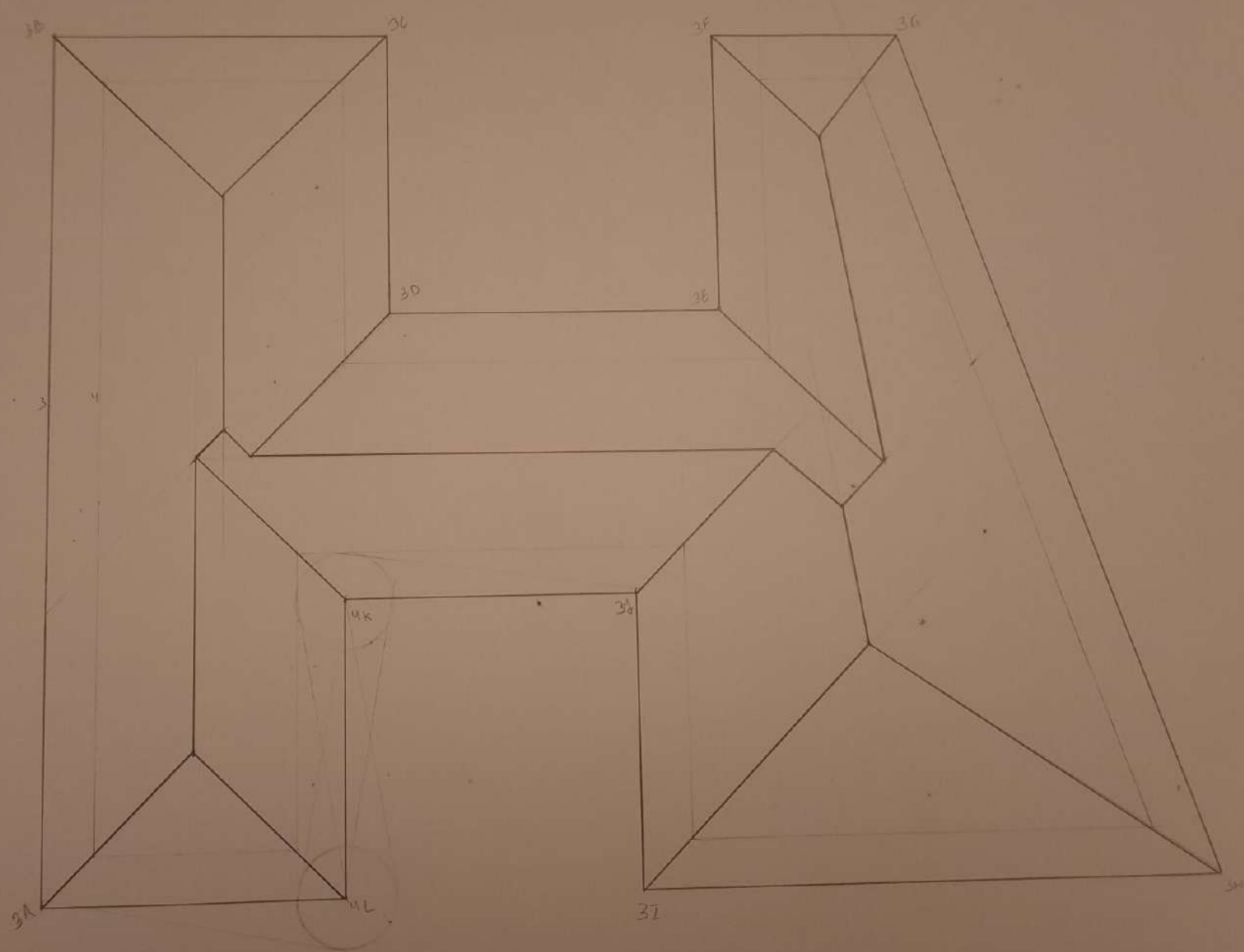
- implantando os taludes de Aterro e Desaterro, da implantação da plataforma pentagonal, segundo os seguintes passos
- 1) Indicar a cota de implantação da plataforma
 - 2) Indicar os pontos de aplicação de Aterro e Desaterro na plataforma
 - 3) Determinar os taludes de modelação de terreno, sabendo que os declives são: AT = 100% e DS = 150%
 - 4) Indicar a linha de nível Cimal, para a cota imediatamente anterior à cota da plataforma
- 3- usando declives 45° e 60° alternadamente aplicados ao pé do talco pentagonal, determinar a cobertura da plataforma.



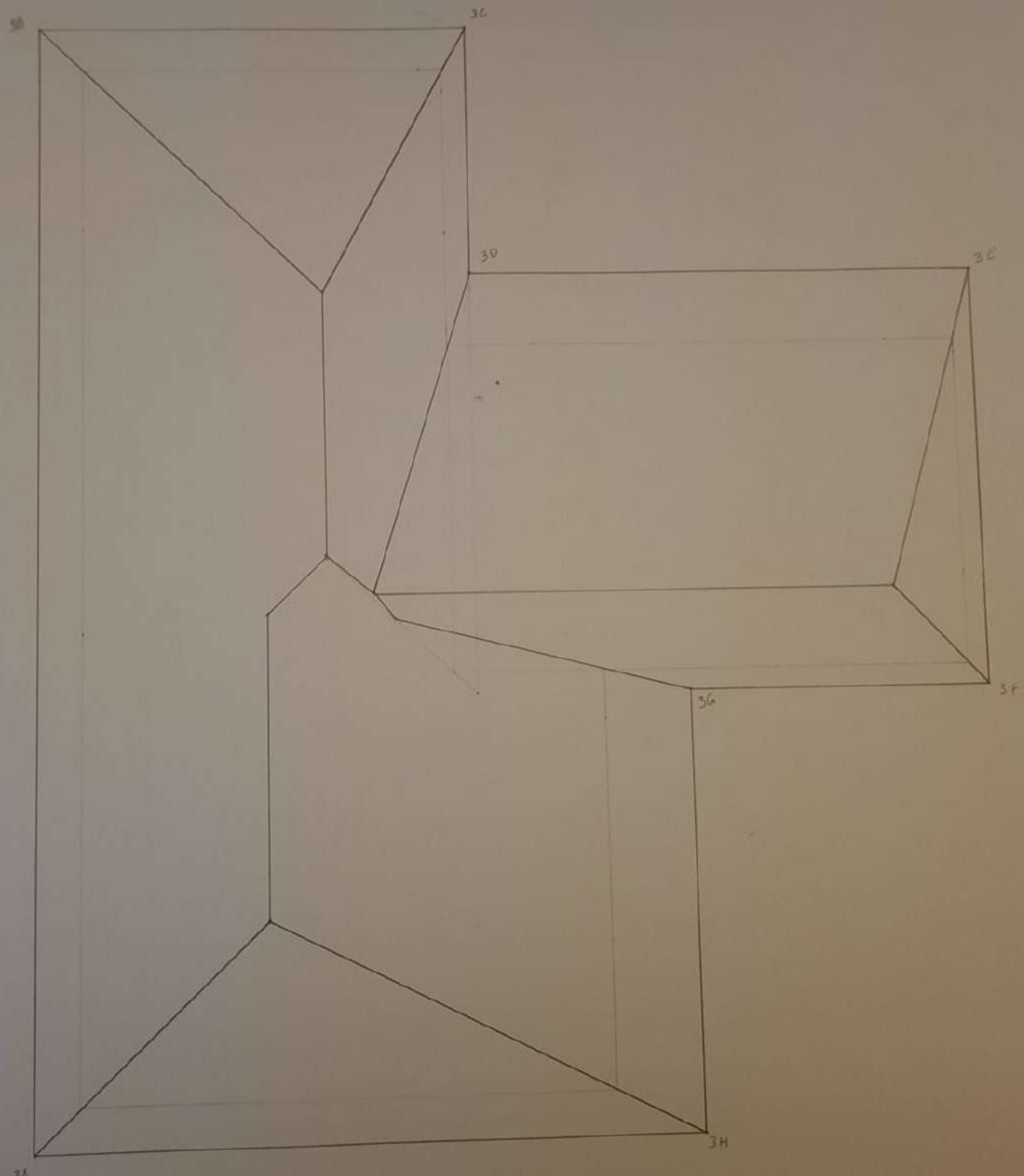
cota +18
Pontos \bullet \times







Handwritten notes and a small diagram in the top left corner. The notes include the name "A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z." and a small sketch of a rectangular object with a vertical line and a horizontal line, possibly representing a cross-section or a specific part of the main drawing.



$$100\% = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{100}{100} = 1$$

$$50\% = 0,5$$

$$15\% = \frac{15}{100} = 0,15$$

$$0,63 = 63\% = \frac{63}{100}$$

significa que decaio 15 m em 100 m

un. a

Quilômetros são dados em 10

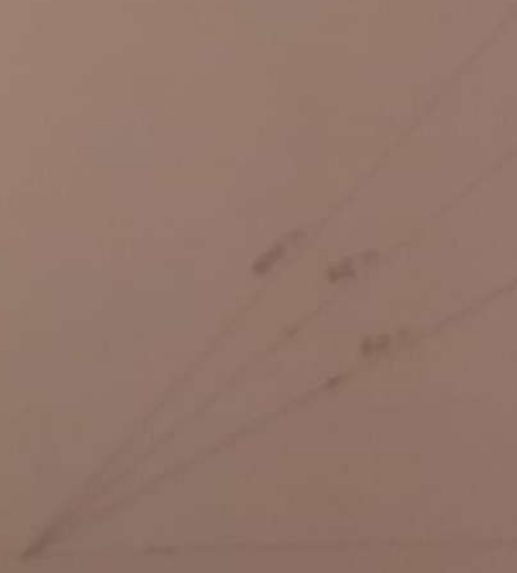
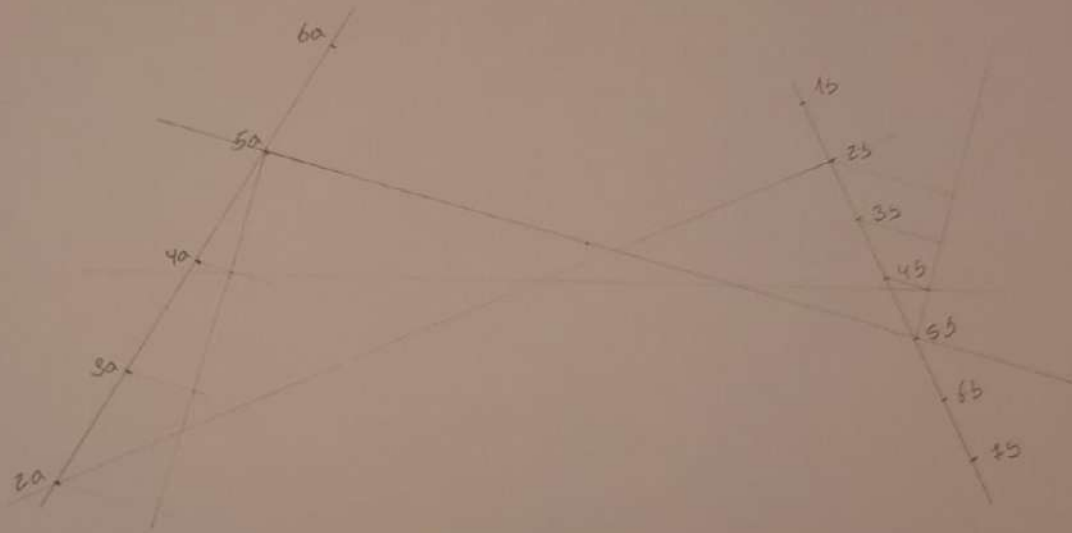
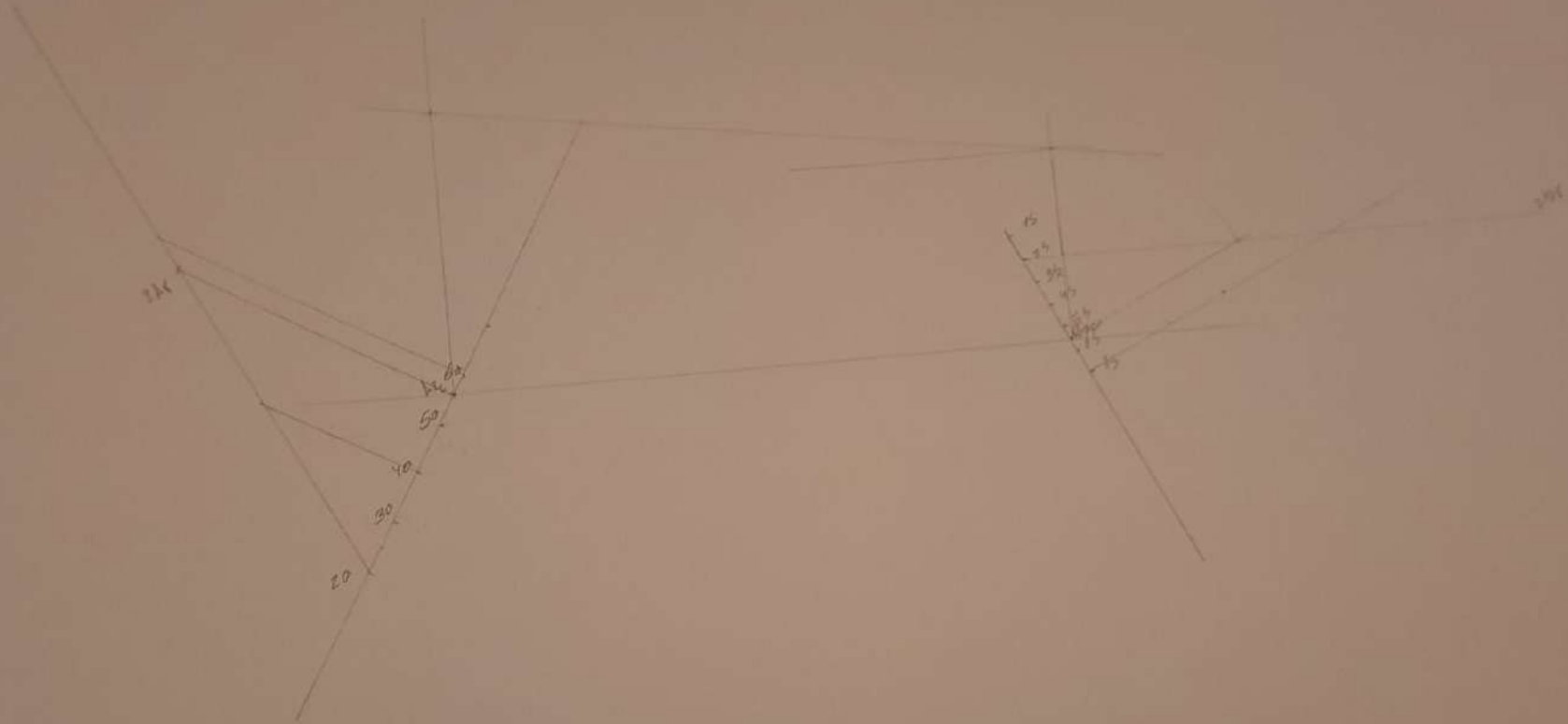
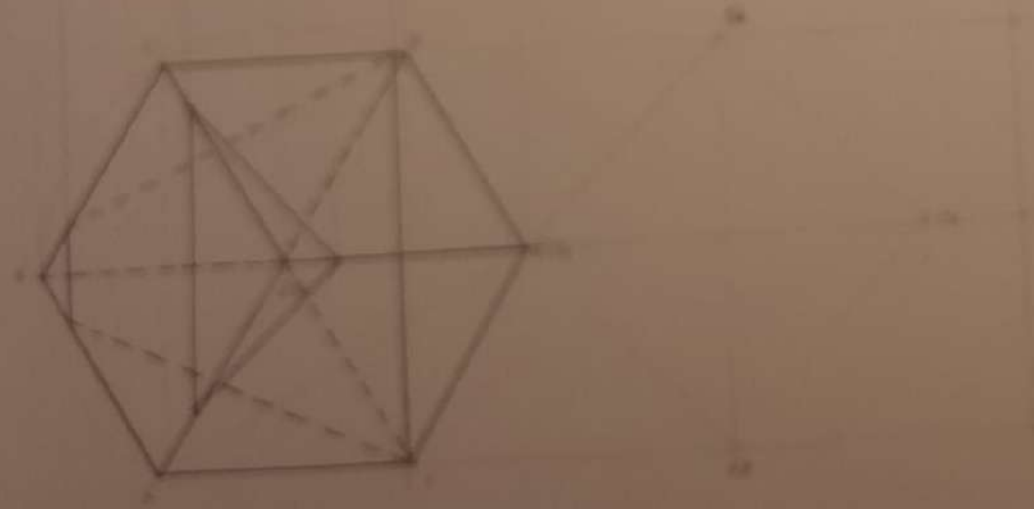
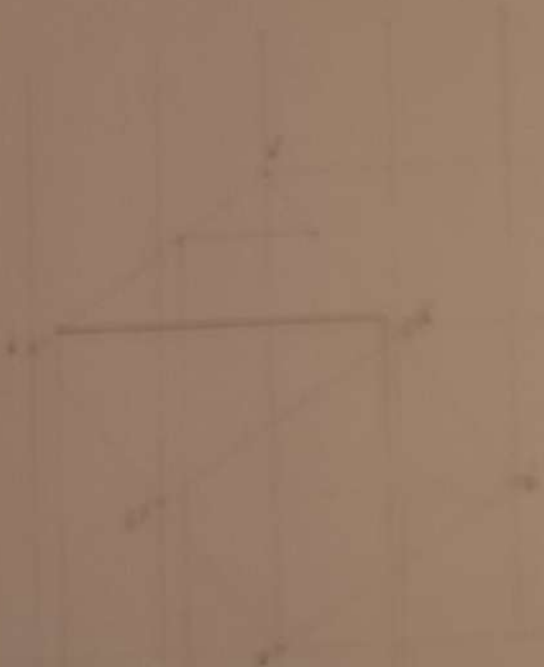


Fig. 2.
2 cm







Algebra



3/4
3/4

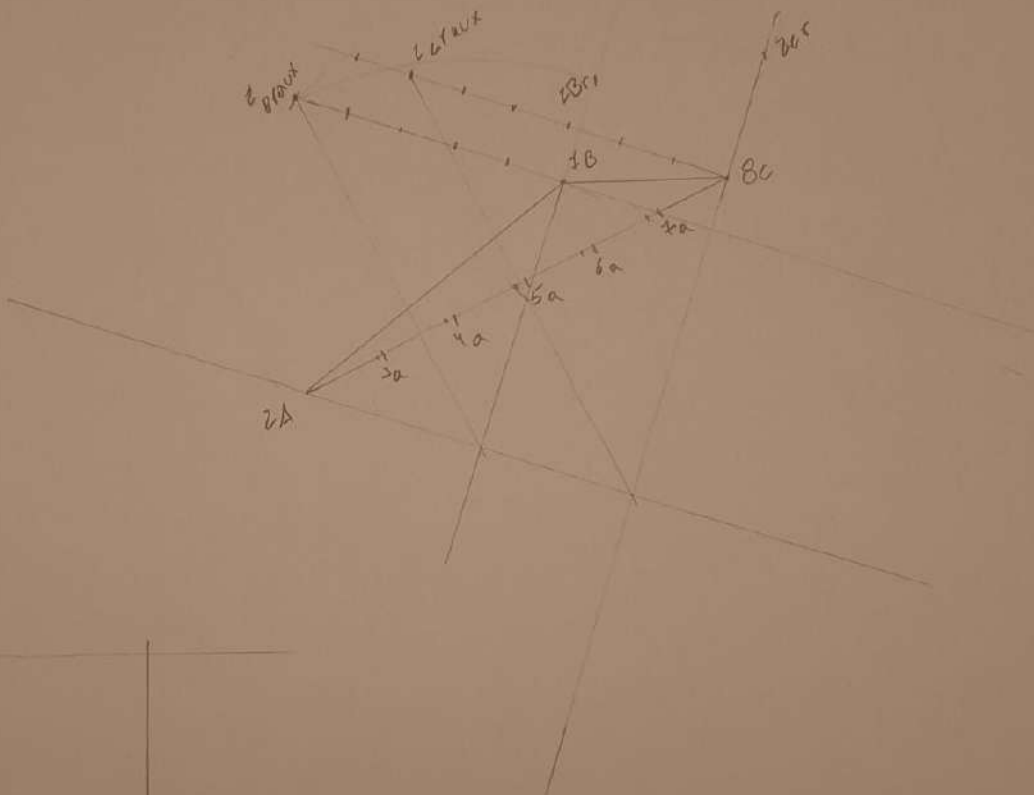
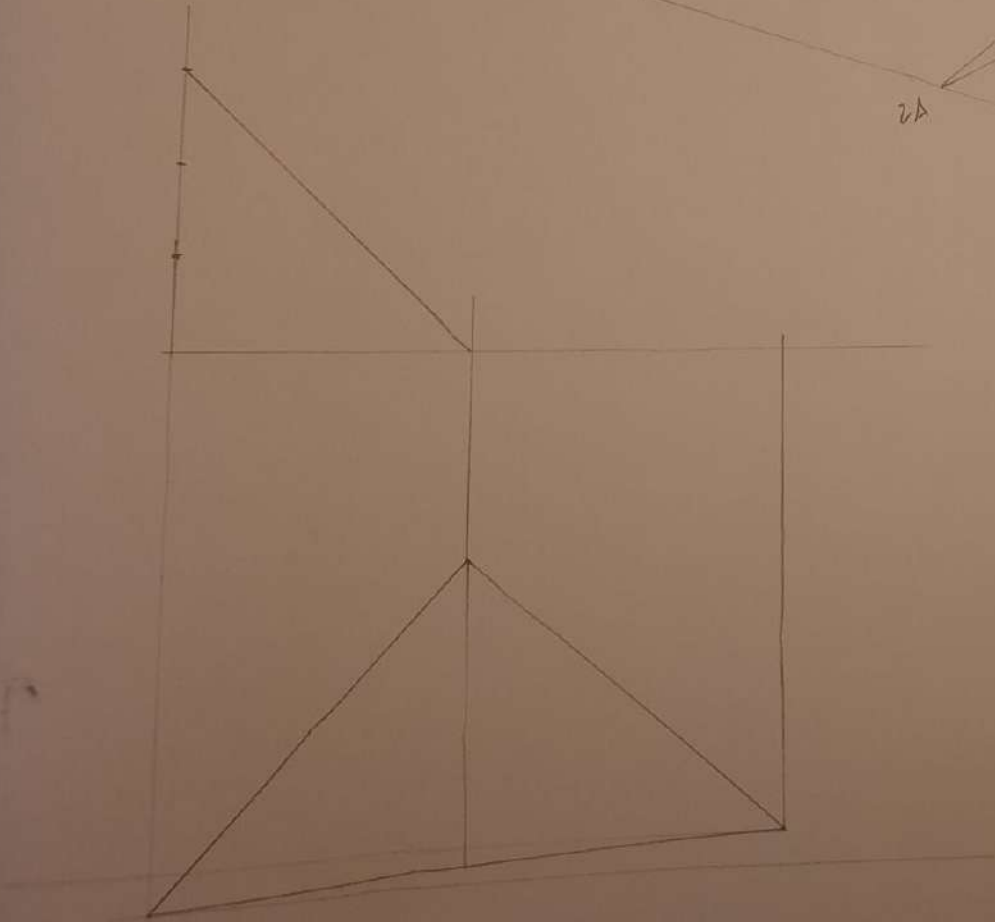
da primeira do
segunda

circunscrita

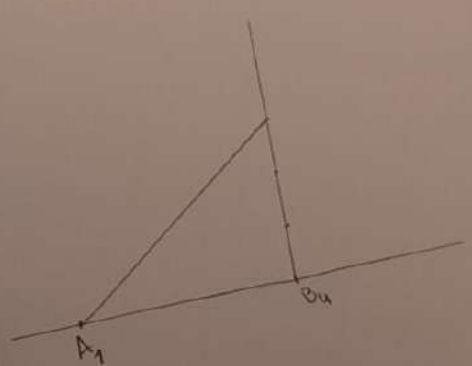
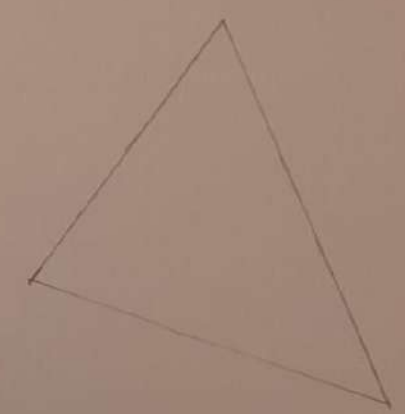


2/3



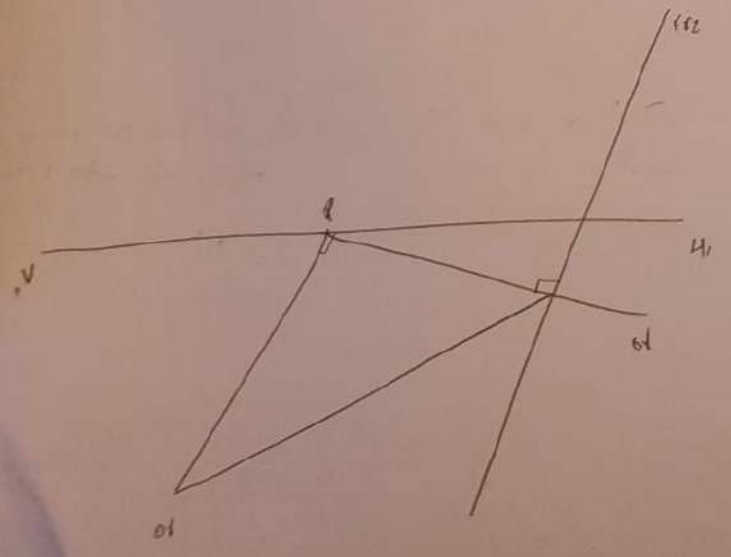
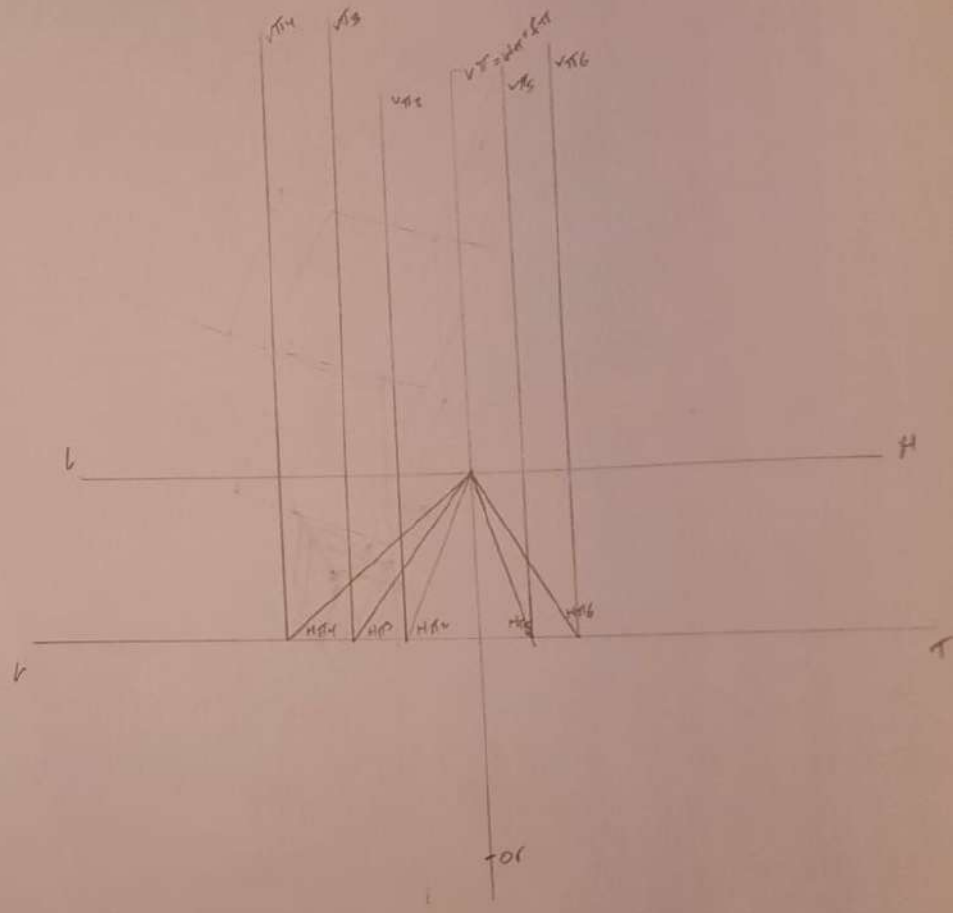
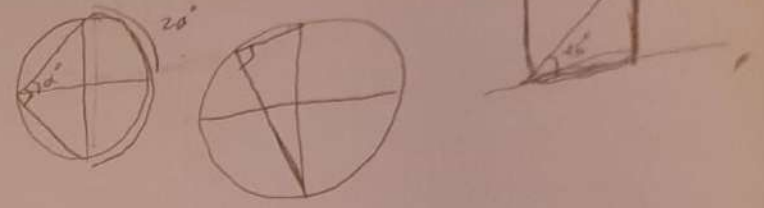
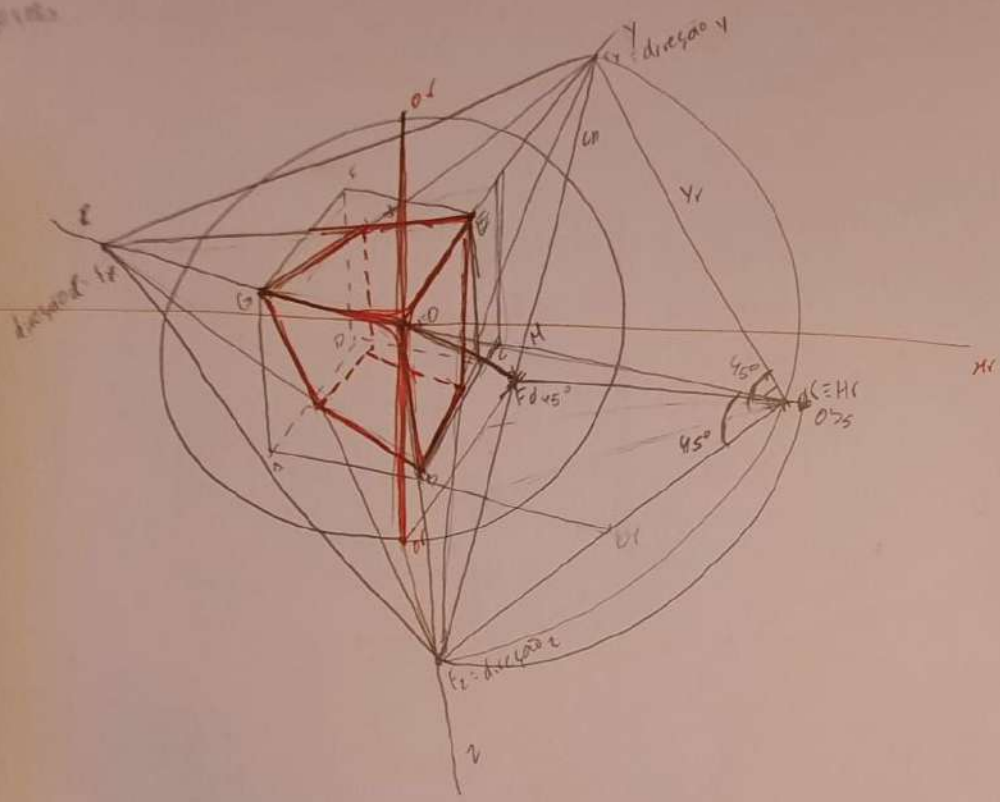


Se as retas A e B perpendiculares entre si correspondem a projeções A' e B' \perp no plano se pelo menos 1 das retas for \perp ao plano de projeção (ou de nível) A_3^* e projeção perpendicular no plano A' e B' ~~se~~ não corresponde
 as retas perpendiculares entre si no espaço se nenhuma das retas for \perp ao plano de projeção
 as retas \perp no espaço são \perp entre si:



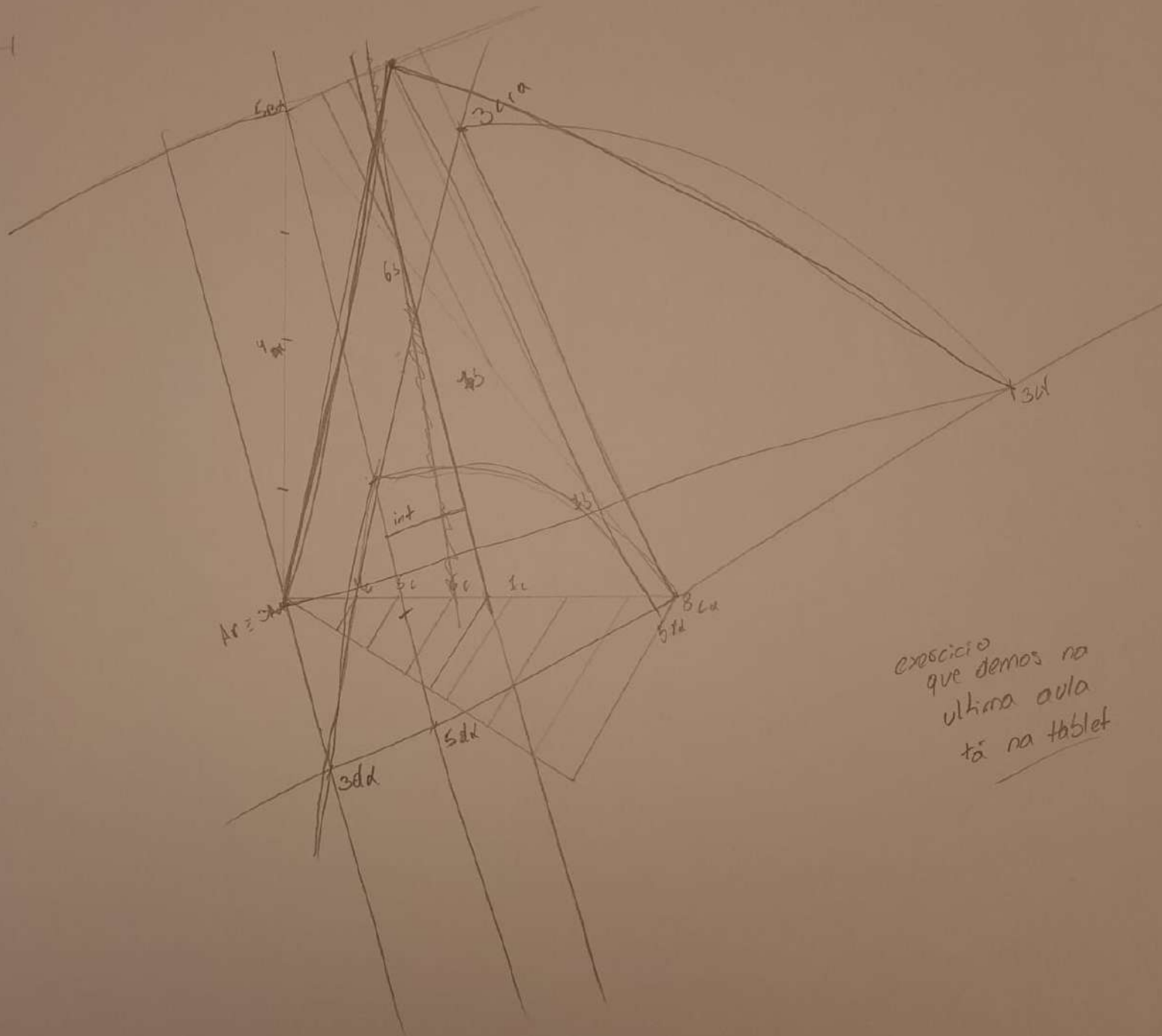
2. Construct a cube of side 40 mm, resting on one of its faces on the ground line, such that one of its diagonals is inclined to the ground line at an angle of 45°.

Fig. 10



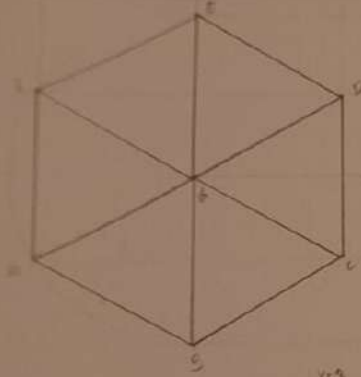


lunch

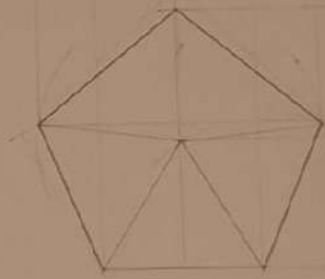


exercício
que demos na
ultima aula
tã na tablet

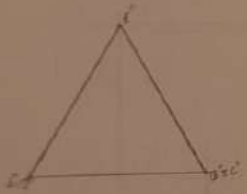
Ex de caso



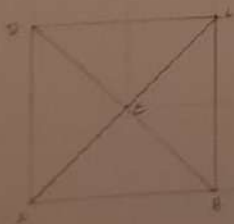
n3



n3



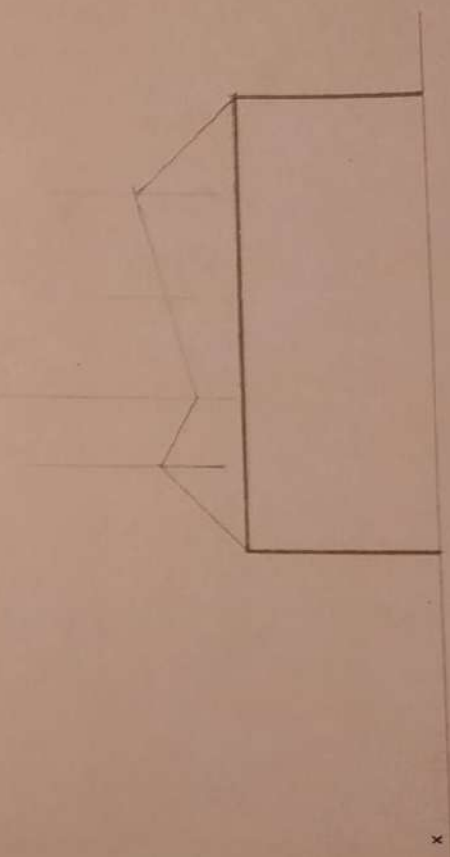
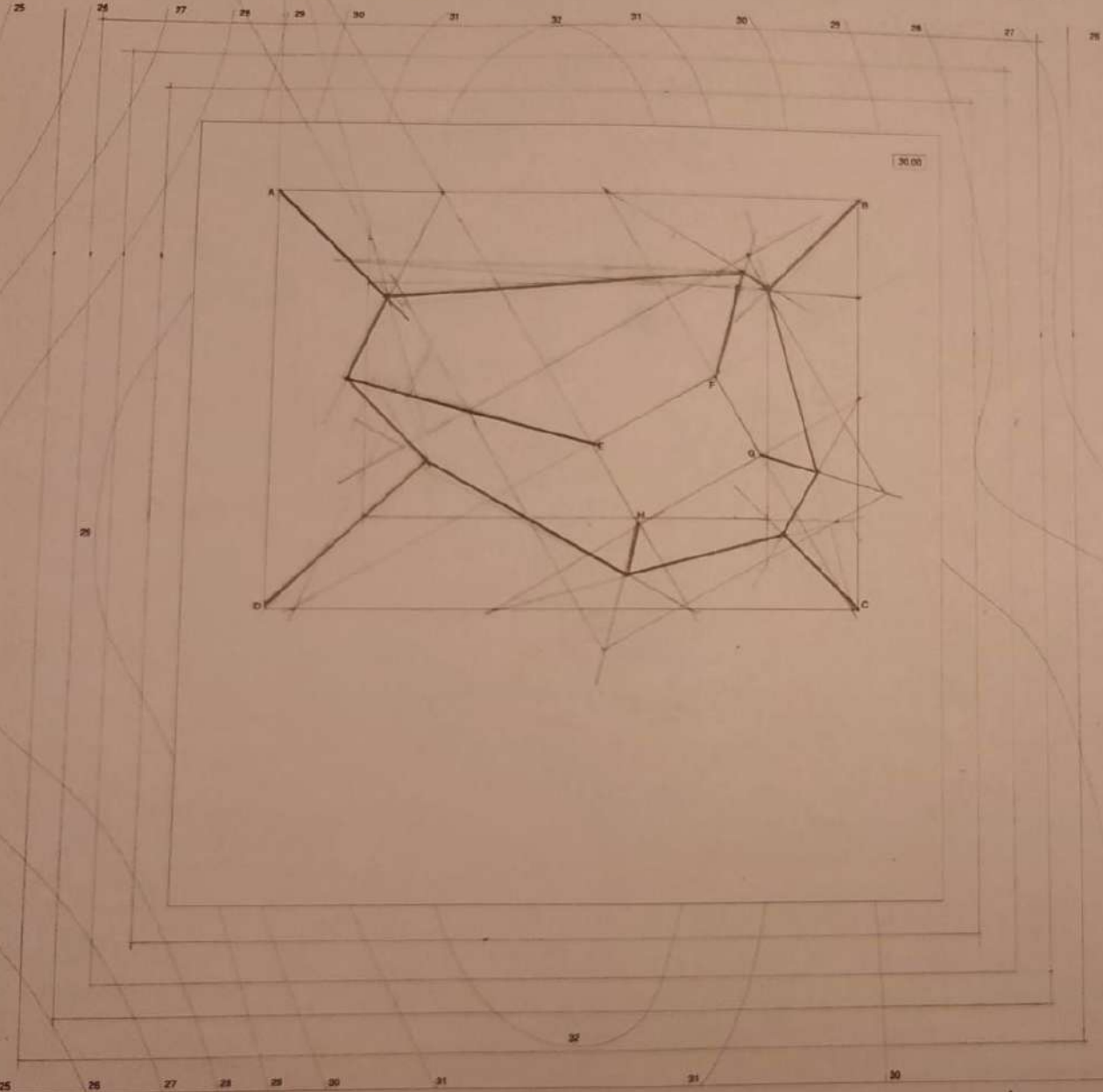
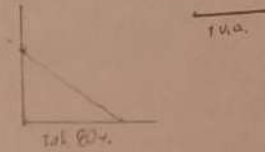
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EXERCÍCIO

Os polígonos dados [ABCD] e [FGHI], na escala 1/200, correspondem ao limite de uma construção com um pátio (pequeno retângulo interior). Todos os vértices dos polígonos têm cota 35m.
 A cobertura da construção tem uma pendente constante de 80%.

- Qual o intervalo correspondente à pendente dada (apresente os cálculos numéricos ou gráficos)? (1 val)
- Resolva a planta da cobertura não esquecendo de destacar as linhas de nível do objecto final. (5 val)
- Resolva os taludes de escavação e aterro da plataforma dada à cota 30m considerando a pendente de 100%, não esquecendo de destacar as linhas de nível finais. (5 val)
- Desenhe o alçado indicado, incluindo edifício, telhado e taludes, considerando o eixo como referência para a cota 30m. Em relação aos taludes, considere apenas os que são visíveis. (5 val)
- Determine a verdadeira grandeza da superfície do telhado que contém o segmento [CD]. (2 val)



Número: 20241249

Nome: Matilde Alexandra Pinto Moura

Turma 61