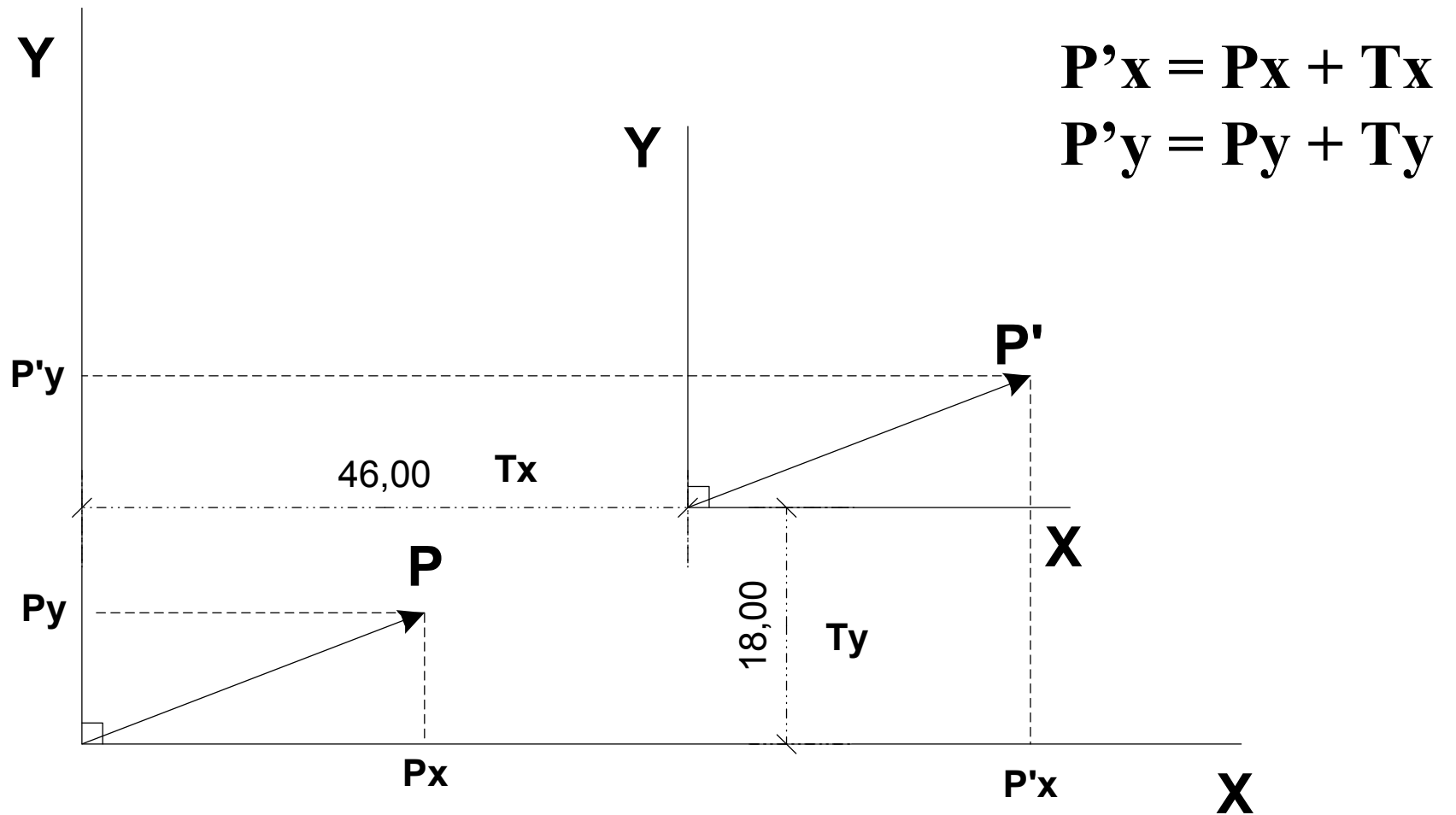


Translação



Rotação

$$P_x = L \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$P_y = L \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

$$P'_x = L \cdot \cos(\alpha + \theta) = L \cdot \cos(\theta) \cdot \cos(\alpha) - L \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

$$P'_y = L \cdot \sin(\alpha + \theta) = L \cdot \cos(\theta) \cdot \sin(\alpha) + L \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$P'_x = P_x \cdot \cos(\theta) - P_y \cdot \sin(\theta)$$

$$P'_y = P_x \cdot \sin(\theta) + P_y \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

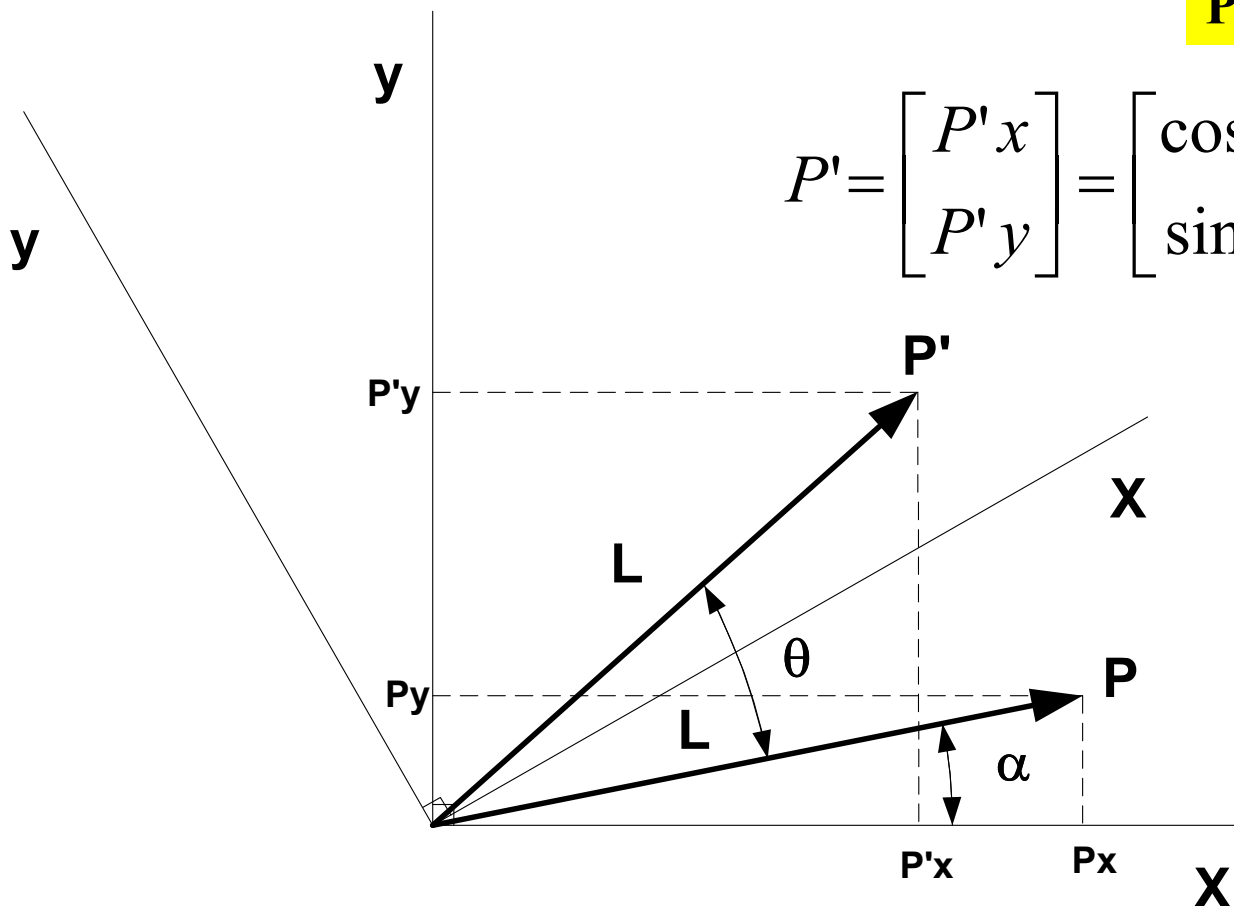
$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} P'_x \\ P'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P' = \text{Rot} \cdot P$$

$$P_x = 50, P_y = 10, \theta = 30$$

$$P'_x = 43.3 - 5 = 38.3$$

$$P'_y = 25 + 8.66 = 33.66$$



Coordenadas Homogéneas

- Foram utilizadas primeiramente na computação gráfica
- Um espaço n -dimensional é representado através de $n+1$ dimensões
- (x,y,x) – coordenada ordinária torna-se (hx,hy,hz,h) – coordenada homogénea
- O mapeamento do espaço a n coordenadas para $n+1$ é 1 para n , o que quer dizer que existe uma representação infinita dos objectos n coordenadas no espaço $n+1$
- Do espaço $n+1$ para o espaço n é n para 1 e é chamado projecção
- Um vector no espaço $n+1$ pode ser visto como um vector do espaço n através da adição de uma nova coordenada: um factor de escala
- O mapeamento de um ponto homogéneo (a,b,c) de volta às duas dimensões pode ser $(a/c, b/c)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \doteq \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Coordenadas Homogéneas

- Suponha-se que queremos representar
 - $\mathbf{P} = (0.25, 0.1, 10)$ mas só podemos usar inteiros

$$[5 \quad 2 \quad 200 \quad 20] \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [4160 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 20]$$

$$[4160 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 20] \doteq [2080 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 10]$$

$$[208 \quad 0 \quad 0]$$

Coordenadas Homogêneas

$$\text{Translação} - \begin{cases} P'x = Px + Tx \\ P'y = Py + Ty \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & Tx \\ 0 & 1 & Ty \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rotação} - \begin{cases} P'x = Px \cdot \cos(\theta) - Py \cdot \sin(\theta) \\ P'y = Px \cdot \sin(\theta) + Py \cdot \cos(\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Translação e Rotação

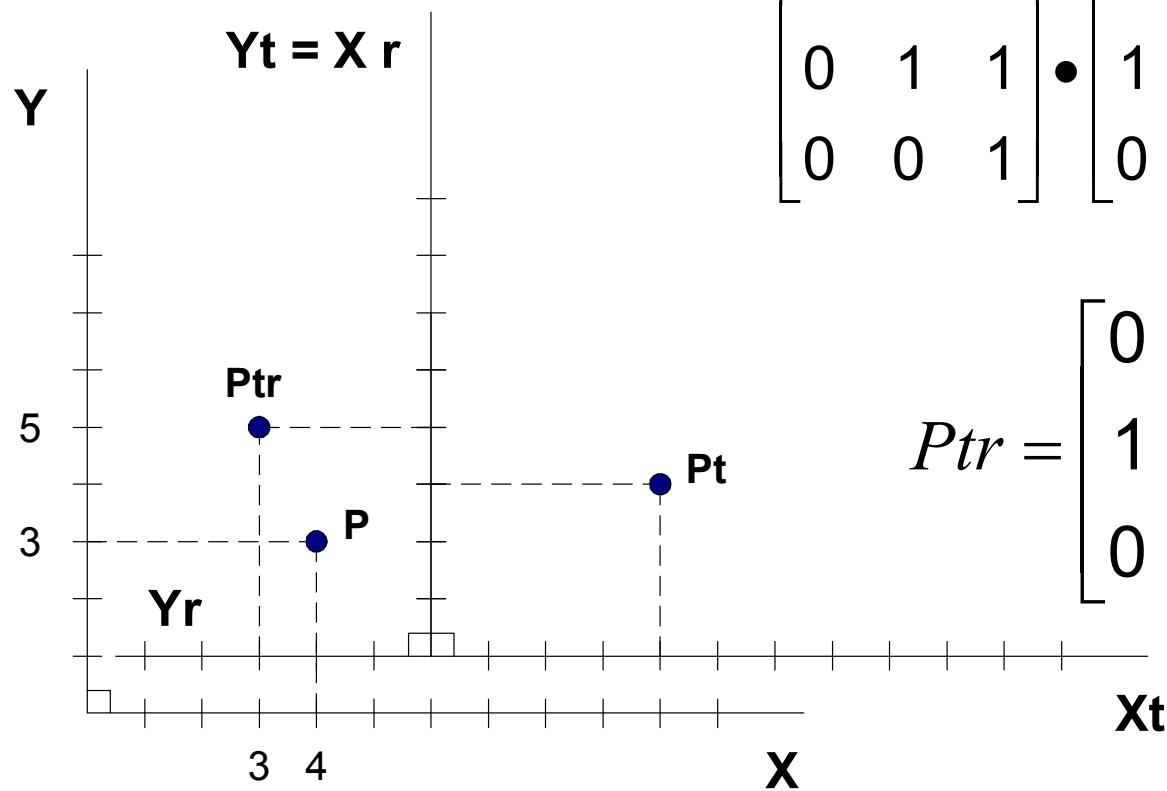
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & Tx \\ 0 & 1 & Ty \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the transformation matrix into rotation and translation components. The rotation matrix is highlighted in yellow, and the translation vector is highlighted in green.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & Tx \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & Ty \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemplo

$$Ptr = \text{trans}(x=6,y=1).\text{rot}(\theta=90)$$



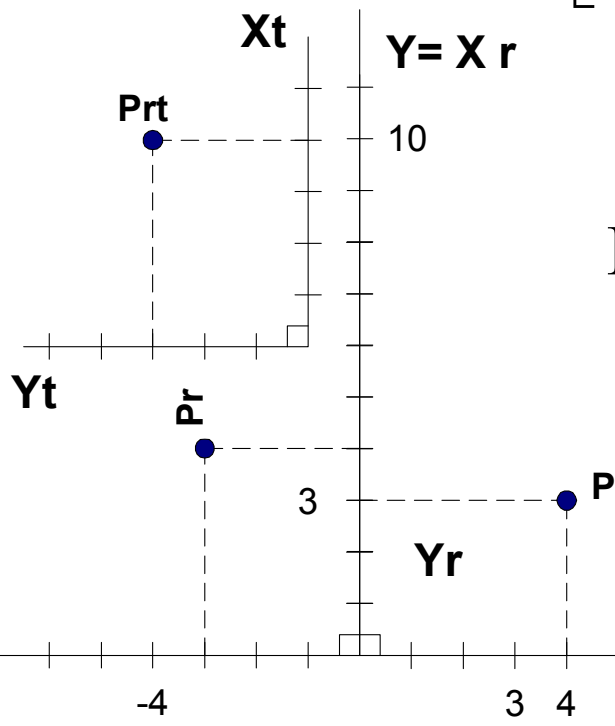
$$\begin{matrix} & \text{tr} & & \text{rot} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \bullet & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & = & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$Ptr = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemplo

$$\mathbf{Ptr} = \text{rot}(\theta=90).\text{trans}(x=6,y=1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\mathbf{Pr}t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 10 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Translação em 3D

$$P'_z = P_z + T_z$$

$$P'_x = P_x + T_x$$

$$P'_y = P_y + T_y$$

$$Trans(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P'_x \\ P'_y \\ P'_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

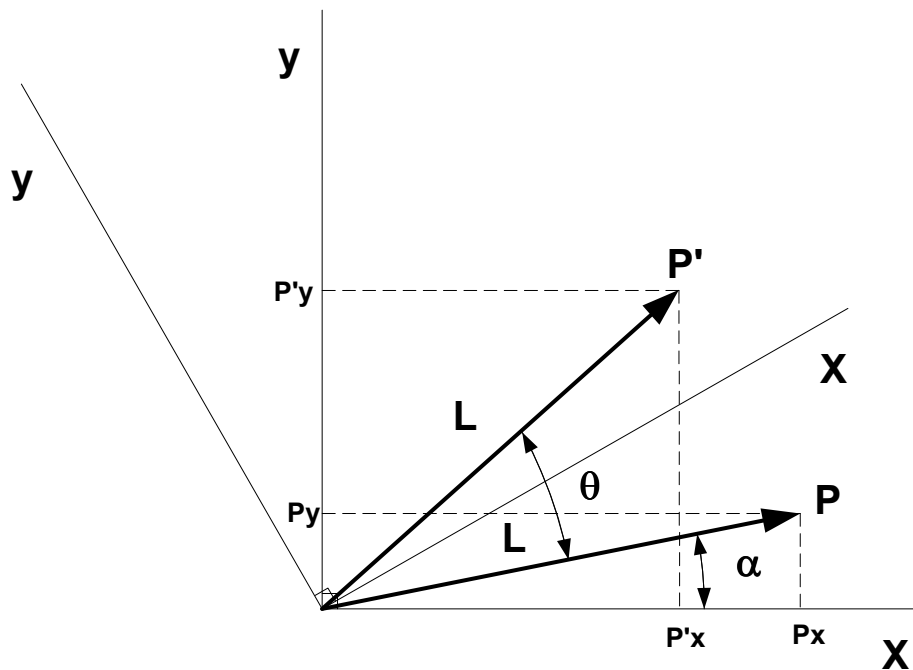
Matriz de Rotação em Z

$$P'_z = P_z$$

$$P'_x = P_x \cdot \cos(\theta) - P_y \cdot \sin(\theta)$$

$$P'_y = P_x \cdot \sin(\theta) + P_y \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

$$Rot(z, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} P'_x \\ P'_y \\ P'_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de Rotação em Y

$$P'y = Py$$

$$P'z = Pz \cdot \cos(\phi) - Px \cdot \sin(\phi)$$

$$P'x = Pz \cdot \sin(\phi) + Px \cdot \cos(\phi)$$

$$Rot(y, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\phi) & 0 & \sin(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin(\phi) & 0 & \cos(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P'x \\ P'y \\ P'z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\phi) & 0 & \sin(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin(\phi) & 0 & \cos(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} Px \\ Py \\ Pz \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz Rotação em X

$$P'_x = Px$$

$$P'_y = Py \cdot \cos(\alpha) - Pz \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

$$P'_z = Py \cdot \sin(\alpha) + Pz \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$Rot(x, \alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P'_x \\ P'_y \\ P'_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} Px \\ Py \\ Pz \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Combinação Translação - Rotação

$$Trans(T_x, T_y, T_z)Rot(x, \alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) & T_y \\ 0 & \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

De notar que a rotação e a translação incluídas na mesma matriz só pode acontecer se ambas estiverem a referir-se ao mesmo referencial

Transformações Complexas

$\text{rot}(z,\theta).\text{rot}(y,\phi)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] & -1. \text{Sin}[\theta] & \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & 0. \\ \text{Cos}[\phi] \text{Sin}[\theta] & \text{Cos}[\theta] & \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & 0. \\ -1. \text{Sin}[\phi] & 0. & \text{Cos}[\phi] & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{rot}(y,\phi). \text{rot}(z,\theta).$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] & -1. \text{Cos}[\phi] \text{Sin}[\theta] & \text{Sin}[\phi] & 0. \\ \text{Sin}[\theta] & \text{Cos}[\theta] & 0. & 0. \\ -1. \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & \text{Cos}[\phi] & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{pmatrix}$$

Transformações complexas

$$\text{Rot}(x,\alpha).\text{rot}(z,\theta).\text{rot}(y,\phi)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] & -1. \text{Sin}[\theta] & \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & 0. \\ \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Cos}[\phi] \text{Sin}[\theta] + \text{Sin}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\phi] & \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Cos}[\theta] & -1. \text{Cos}[\phi] \text{Sin}[\alpha] + \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & 0. \\ \text{Cos}[\phi] \text{Sin}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\theta] - 1. \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\phi] & \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\alpha] & \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Cos}[\phi] + \text{Sin}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Rot}(z,\alpha).\text{rot}(y,\theta).\text{rot}(x,\phi)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] & -1. \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\theta] + \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\phi] & \text{Sin}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\theta] + \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & 0. \\ \text{Cos}[\phi] \text{Sin}[\theta] & \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Cos}[\theta] + \text{Sin}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & -1. \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\alpha] + \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Sin}[\phi] & 0. \\ -1. \text{Sin}[\phi] & \text{Cos}[\phi] \text{Sin}[\alpha] & \text{Cos}[\alpha] \text{Cos}[\phi] & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{array} \right)$$

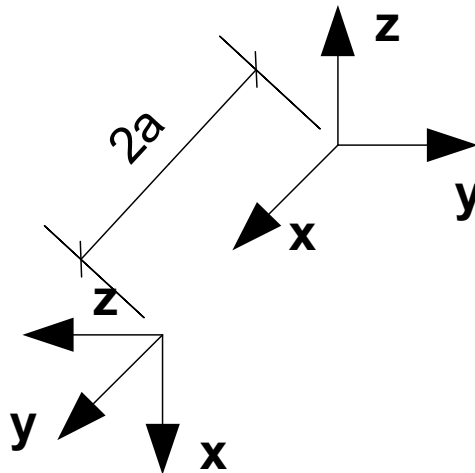
$$\text{Rot}(y,90).\text{trans}(z,a).\text{rot}(x,90).\text{trans}(y,\alpha)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0. & 1. & 0. & 2. a \\ 0. & 0. & -1. & 0. \\ -1. & 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 1. \end{array} \right)$$

Transformações Complexas

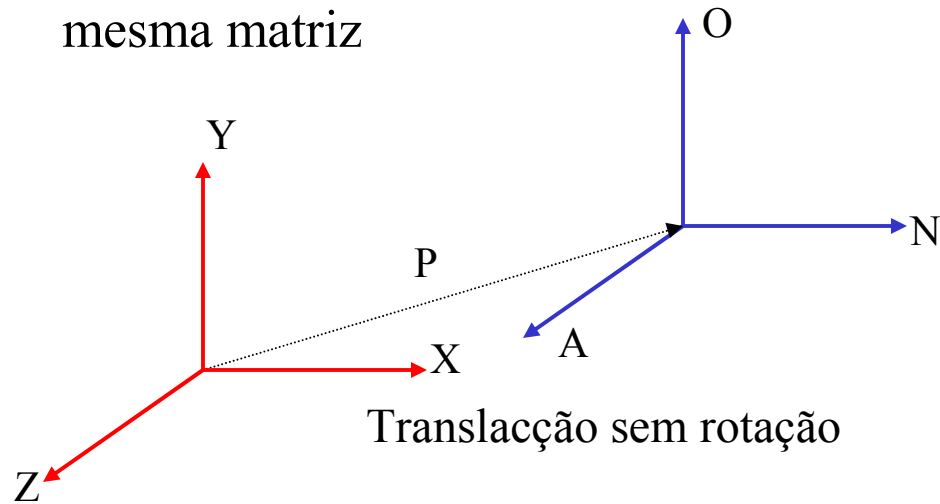
O ponto $P = (K_x, K_y, K_z)$ onde está no referencial antigo?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & kx \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & ky \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & kz \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 2a + ky \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -kz \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -kx \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

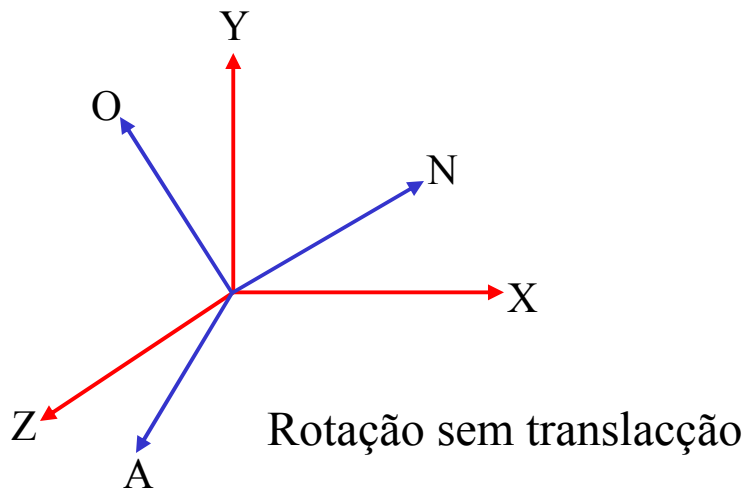


Matrizes Homogeneas a 3D

H é uma matrix 4x4 que pode descrever uma translacção, rotação, ou ambas na mesma matrix



$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{P}_x \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{P}_y \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{P}_z \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

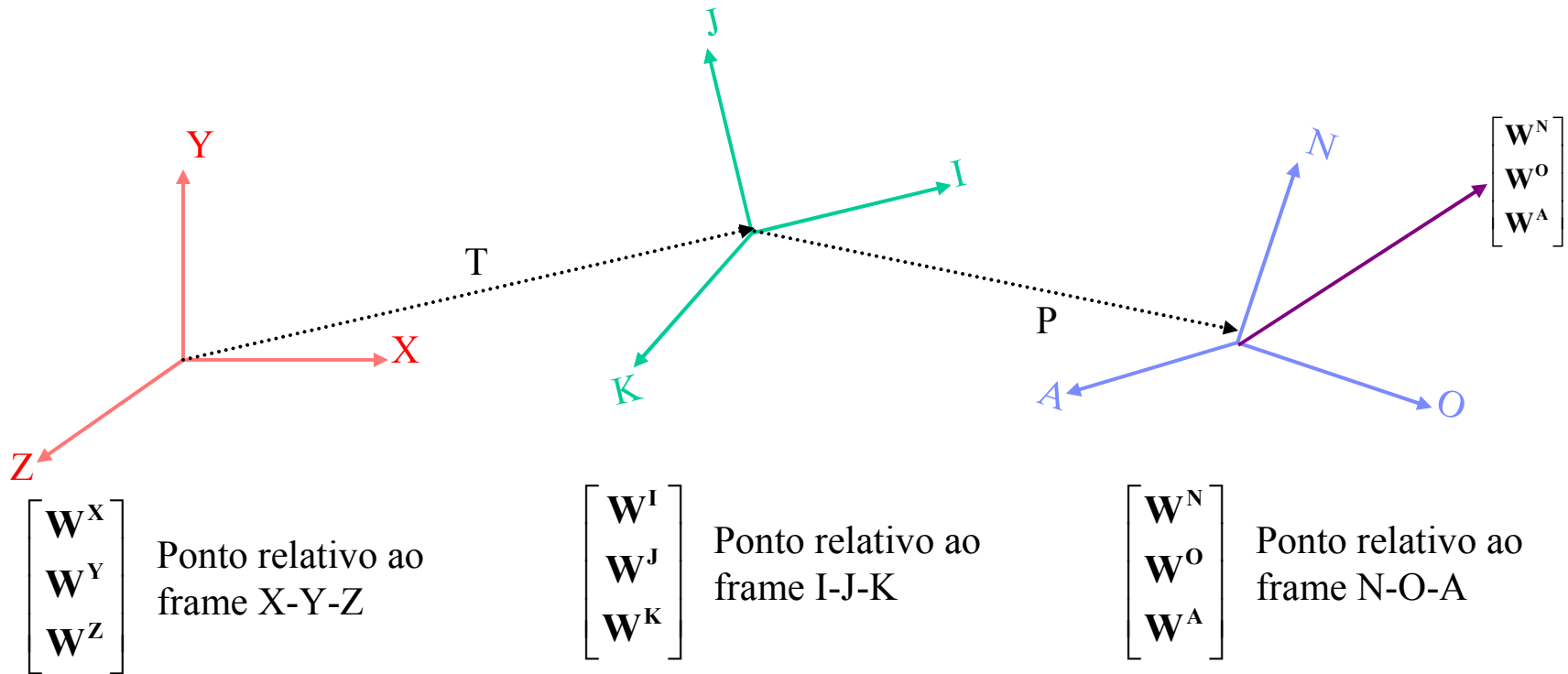


$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{n}_x & \mathbf{o}_x & \mathbf{a}_x & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{n}_y & \mathbf{o}_y & \mathbf{a}_y & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{n}_z & \mathbf{o}_z & \mathbf{a}_z & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \uparrow & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Parte da rotação:

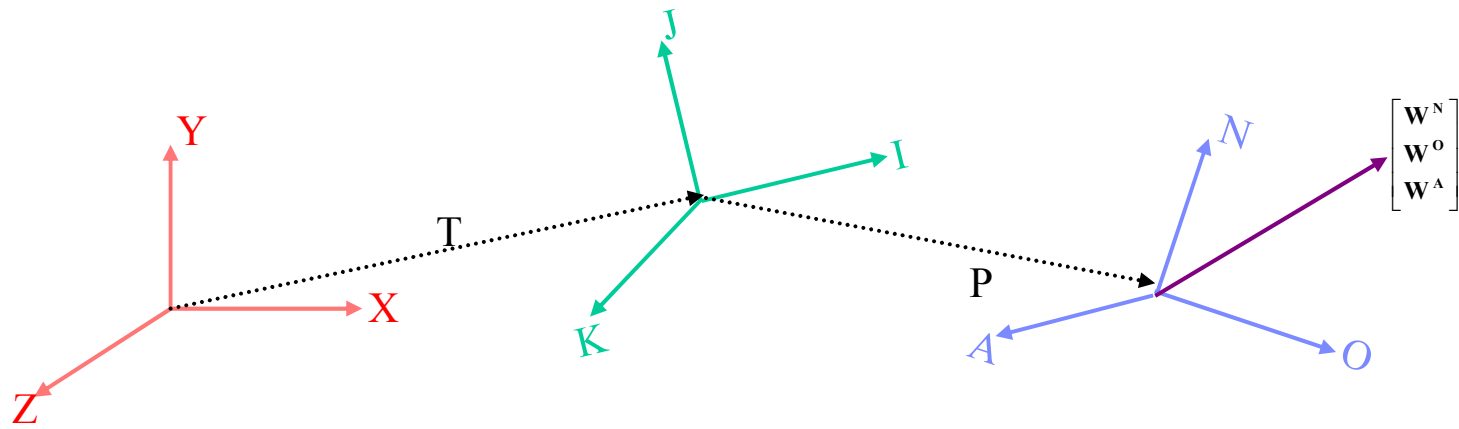
Pode ser uma rotação segundo qualquer um dos eixos x, y, z, ou uma combinação entre eles.

Matriz Homogénea



$$\begin{bmatrix} W^I \\ W^J \\ W^K \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_i \\ P_j \\ P_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n_i & o_i & a_i \\ n_j & o_j & a_j \\ n_k & o_k & a_k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W^N \\ W^O \\ W^A \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} W^I \\ W^J \\ W^K \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n_i & o_i & a_i & P_i \\ n_j & o_j & a_j & P_j \\ n_k & o_k & a_k & P_k \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W^N \\ W^O \\ W^A \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} W^X \\ W^Y \\ W^Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_x \\ T_y \\ T_z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} i_x & j_x & k_x \\ i_y & j_y & k_y \\ i_z & j_z & k_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W^I \\ W^J \\ W^K \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} W^X \\ W^Y \\ W^Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i_x & j_x & k_x & T_x \\ i_y & j_y & k_y & T_y \\ i_z & j_z & k_z & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W^I \\ W^J \\ W^K \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} W^X \\ W^Y \\ W^Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i_x & j_x & k_x & T_x \\ i_y & j_y & k_y & T_y \\ i_z & j_z & k_z & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_i & o_i & a_i & P_i \\ n_j & o_j & a_j & P_j \\ n_k & o_k & a_k & P_k \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W^N \\ W^O \\ W^A \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}^X \\ \mathbf{W}^Y \\ \mathbf{W}^Z \\ \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{H} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}^N \\ \mathbf{W}^O \\ \mathbf{W}^A \\ \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_x & \mathbf{j}_x & \mathbf{k}_x & \mathbf{T}_x \\ \mathbf{i}_y & \mathbf{j}_y & \mathbf{k}_y & \mathbf{T}_y \\ \mathbf{i}_z & \mathbf{j}_z & \mathbf{k}_z & \mathbf{T}_z \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{n}_i & \mathbf{o}_i & \mathbf{a}_i & \mathbf{P}_i \\ \mathbf{n}_j & \mathbf{o}_j & \mathbf{a}_j & \mathbf{P}_j \\ \mathbf{n}_k & \mathbf{o}_k & \mathbf{a}_k & \mathbf{P}_k \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

→ Produto de 2 matrizes

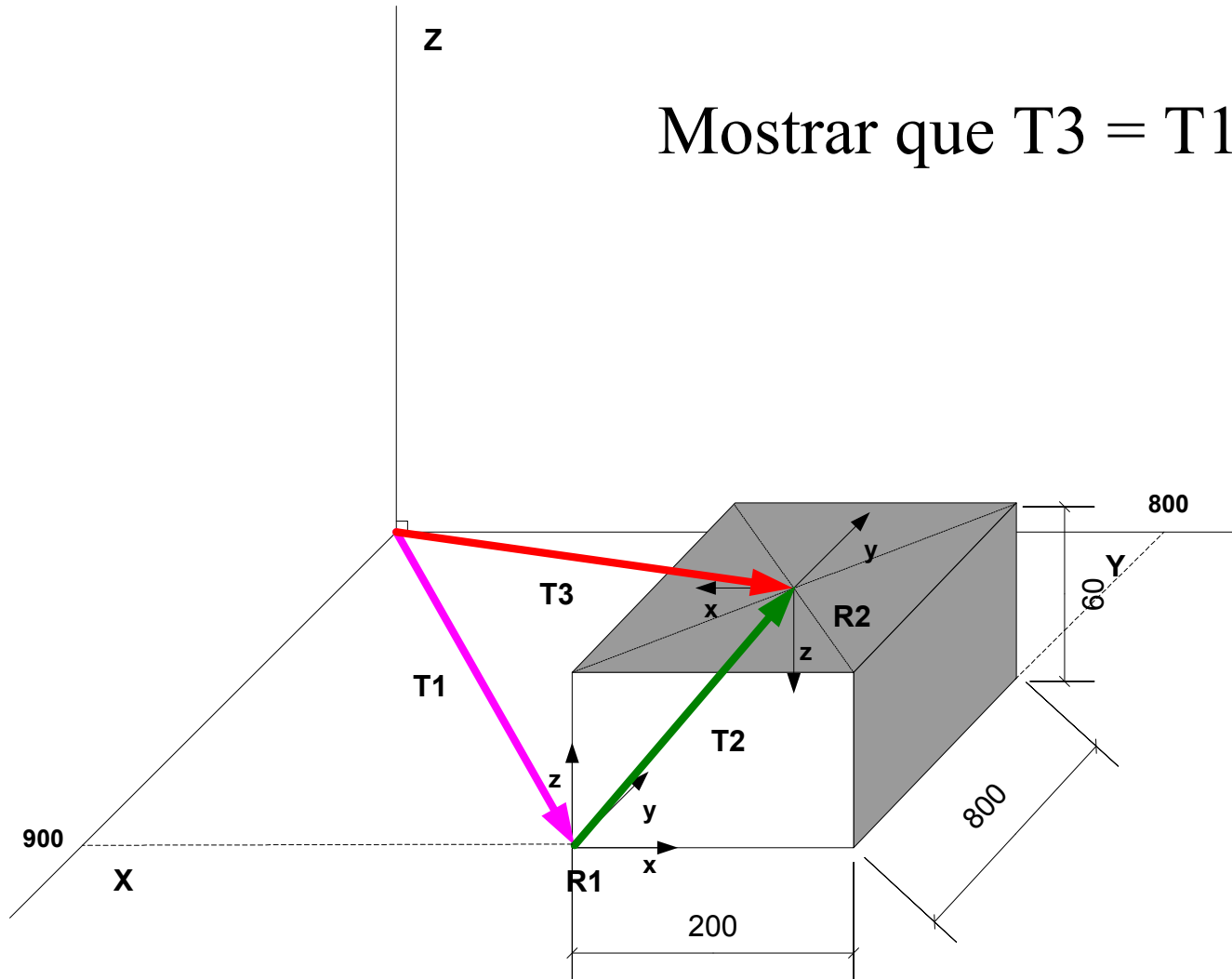
H poderia tb ser escrito da seguinte forma:

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{T}_x \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{T}_y \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{T}_z \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_x & \mathbf{j}_x & \mathbf{k}_x & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{i}_y & \mathbf{j}_y & \mathbf{k}_y & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{i}_z & \mathbf{j}_z & \mathbf{k}_z & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{P}_i \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{P}_j \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{P}_k \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{n}_i & \mathbf{o}_i & \mathbf{a}_i & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{n}_j & \mathbf{o}_j & \mathbf{a}_j & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{n}_k & \mathbf{o}_k & \mathbf{a}_k & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \text{Trans}_{xyz} * \text{Rot}_{xyz} * \text{Trans}_{ijk} * \text{Rot}_{ijk}$$

Exercício

Mostrar que $T3 = T1.T2$



$$Rot(z, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resolução

$$Rot(y, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\phi) & 0 & \sin(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin(\phi) & 0 & \cos(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T1 = \text{trans}(X, 900) \cdot \text{trans}(Y, 600) \cdot \text{rot}(Z, 90) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 900 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 600 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 900 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 600 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T2 = \text{trans}(X, 100) \cdot \text{trans}(Y, 400) \cdot \text{trans}(Z, 60) \cdot \text{rot}(Y, 180) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 100 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 400 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 100 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 400 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T3 = T1 \cdot T2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 900 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 600 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 100 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 400 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 500 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 700 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resolução 2

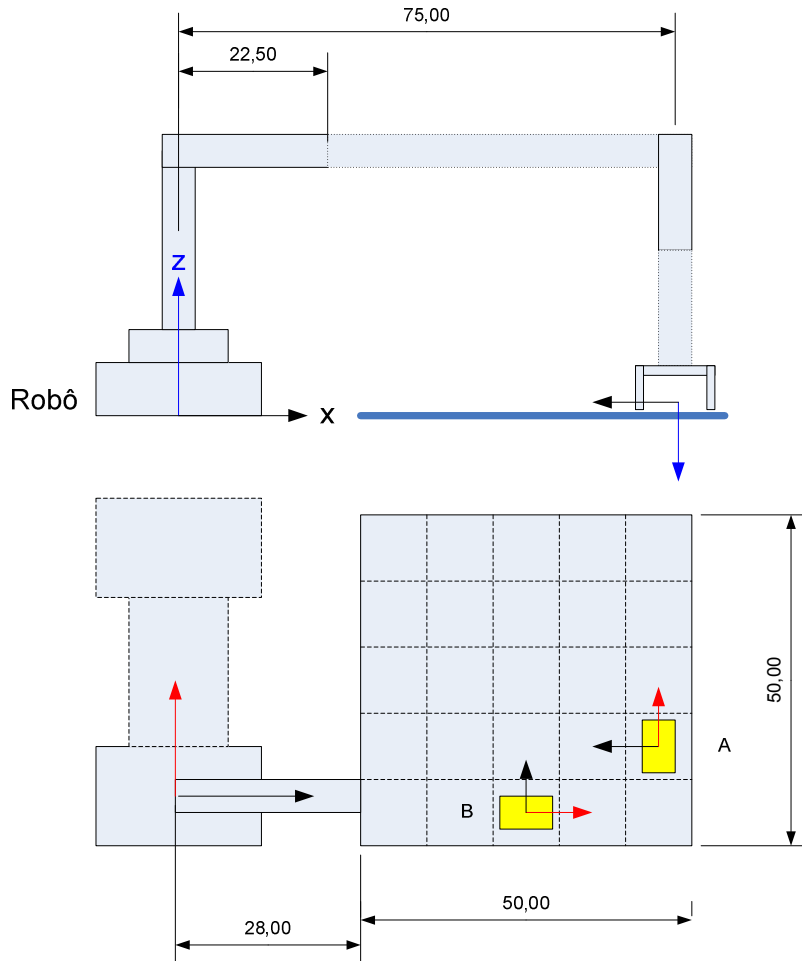
$$T2 = \text{trans}(X,500).\text{trans}(Y,700).\text{trans}(Z,60).\text{rot}(Z,-90).\text{rot}(X,-180)$$

$$\text{Rot}(x,\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rot}(z,\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 700 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 500 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 700 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 500 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 700 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exercício 2



1. Qual a matriz transformada de A em relação ao ref base do robô?
2. Qual a matriz transformada de B em relação ao referencial base do robô?
3. Qual a matriz transformada entre a base do robô e o referencial da garra?
Considere a posição indicada na figura.
4. Se o robô estiver a agarrar a peça A qual é agora a matriz transformada entre o robô e a garra?
5. Suponha agora que o robô se deslocou para a parte superior e pretendia continuar a agarrar na peça A e B. Indique a nova transformada em relação ao referencial base do robô na nova situação, conhecendo as matrizes calculadas no ponto 1 e 2.