

23/SET/2024

C3

INÍCIO: 16:08

COMO CHEGAR NA PÁGINA DO CURSO:

PROCURE POR "EDUARDO OCHS"

NO GOOGLE, VÁ PRA ALGUMA SUBPÁGINA

DO <http://anggtwu.net/>

OU DO <http://angg.twu.net/>,

NÃO É HTTPS!!!

E CLIQUE EM "C3" NA BARRA DE NAVEGAÇÃO À ESQUERDA.

DEPOIS PROCURE UMA LINHA QUE DIZ "OS LINKS CURTOS... ESTÃO EXPLICADOS AQUI". CLIQUE NO "AQUI" E ENTENDA COMO ELAS FUNCIONAM.

DEPOIS VOLTE PRA PÁGINA DO CURSO E SIGA O LINK QUE DIZ:

STEWART CAP 14 p 9 FIG 9

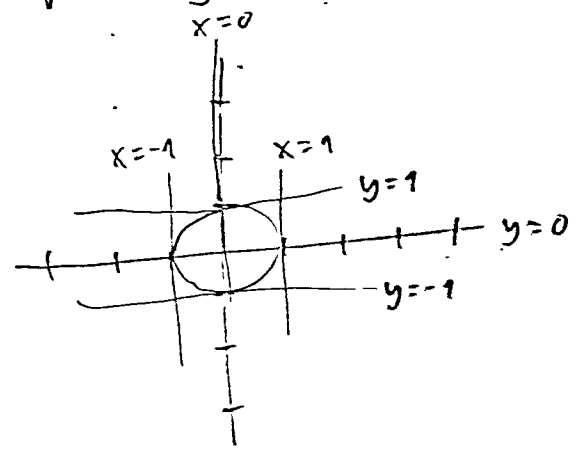
EM C3 A GENTE VAI APRENDER MUITA COISA SOBRE TRAJETÓRIAS E SUPERFÍCIES.

REPARE QUE AQUI O STEWART SÓ TEM UMA OU DUAS SUPERFÍCIES "NÍVEL GEOMETRIA ANALÍTICA", ISTO É, DE GRAU 2... TODAS AS OUTRAS SÃO MAIS COMPLICADAS.

MAXIMA

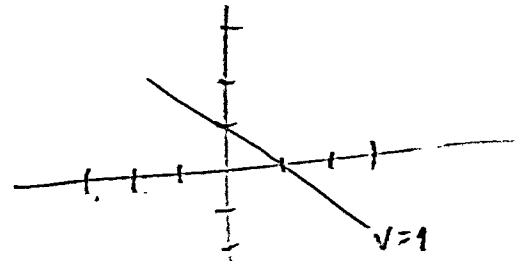
$x^2 + y^2 = 1$
 $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$

$U = x$
 $V = x + y$



$U^2 + V^2 = 1$
 $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \underbrace{U^2}_{x^2} + \underbrace{V^2}_{(x+y)^2} = 1\}$

$x^2 + (x+y)^2 = 1$
 $x^2 + (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) = 1$
 $2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 1$



EXERCÍCIO: DESENHE AS RETAS.

- $V=1,$
- $V=0,$
- $V=-1,$
- $U=1,$
- $U=0,$
- $U=-1.$

E DEPOIS DESENHE O CONJUNTO $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid U^2 + V^2 = 1\}$.

... ESSE EXERCÍCIO VAI SERVIR PARA MOTIVAR UM MONTE DE COISAS QUE QUERO MOSTRAR HOJE.

VÁ PRA PÁGINA DO CURSO AGORA O LINK "PDFZIN" INTRODUZ

$C_1 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$
 $C_2 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 1\}$

$C_3 = \{(U,V) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid U^2 + V^2 = 1\}$

0
GA
DIZ:
p 14 e 9) FIG 9
A GENTE
LEER
COISA SOBRE
SÓRIAS E
FÍCIES.

QUE AQUI
WART SÓ TEM
DUAS SUPERFÍCIES
GEOMETRIA
TICA", ISTO É,
OU 2... TODAS
SÃO MAIS
CATAS.

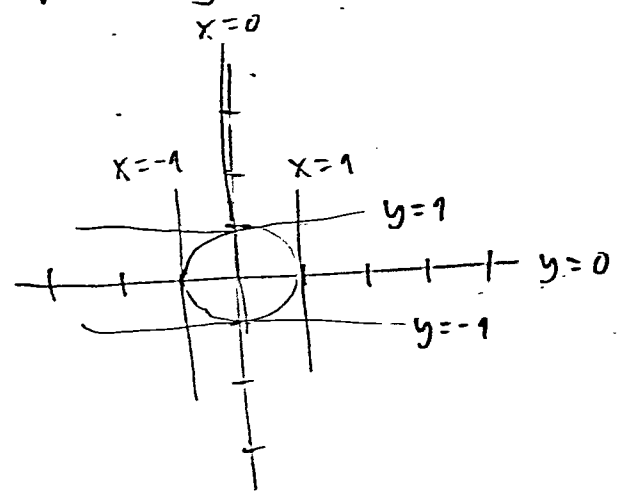
CLIMA

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

$$U = x$$

$$V = x + y$$



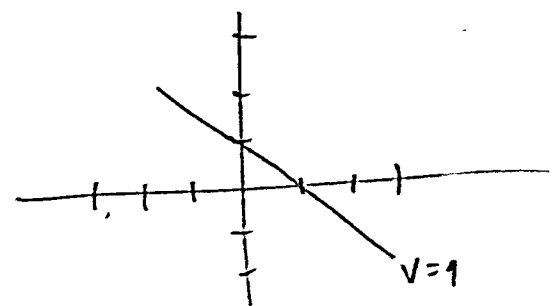
$$u^2 + v^2 = 1$$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \underbrace{u^2}_{x^2} + \underbrace{v^2}_{(x+y)^2} = 1\}$$

$$x^2 + (x+y)^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) = 1$$

$$2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 1$$



EXERCÍCIO:
DESENHE AS RETAS:
 $v=1,$
 $v=0,$
 $v=-1,$
 $u=1,$
 $u=0,$
 $u=-1.$

E DEPOIS
DESENHE O
CONJUNTO
 $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid u^2 + v^2 = 1\}.$

... ESSE EXERCÍCIO
VAI SERVIR DE
MOTIVAÇÃO PRA
UM MONTE DE
COISAS QUE EU
QUERO MOSTRAR
HOJE.

VÁ PRA PÁGINA
DO CURSO E
ABRA O LINK
"PDFZINHO DE
INTRODUÇÃO A C2!"

$$C_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

$$C_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid u^2 + v^2 = 1\}$$

(ONDE $u = x$
E $v = x + y$)

$$C_3 = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid u^2 + v^2 = 1\}$$

AGORA:
MPG P8

23/SET/2024

C3

Inicio: 16:08

$$\underbrace{\{x \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\}}_{\text{GERADOR}} \mid \underbrace{x^2 > 5}_{\text{FILTRO}} = \{3, 4\}$$

$$\underbrace{\{10x\}}_{\text{EXPR}} \mid \underbrace{x \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}}_{\text{GERADOR}} = \{10, 20, 30, 40\}$$

$$\underbrace{\{x \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\}}_{\text{GERADOR}} \mid \underbrace{x^2 > 5}_{\text{FILTRO}} \mid \underbrace{x}_{\text{EXPR}} = \{3, 4\}$$

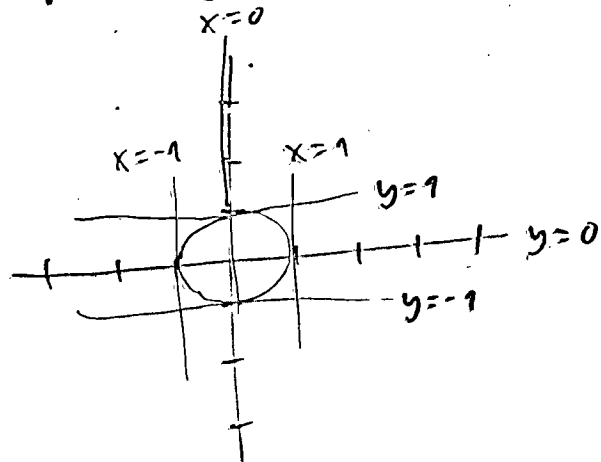
$$\underbrace{\{x \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\}}_{\text{GERADOR}} \mid \underbrace{10x}_{\text{EXPR}} = \{10, 20, 30, 40\}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

$$U = x$$

$$V = x + y$$



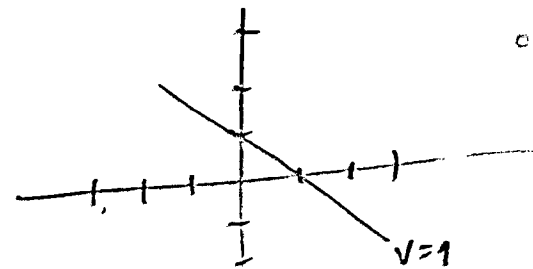
$$U^2 + V^2 = 1$$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \underbrace{U^2}_{\frac{x^2}{x^2}} + \underbrace{V^2}_{\frac{(x+y)^2}{(x+y)^2}} = 1\}$$

$$x^2 + (x+y)^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) = 1$$

$$2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 1$$



EXERCÍCIO:
DESENHE AS RETAS:
 $V=1,$
 $V=0,$
 $V=-1,$
 $U=1,$
 $U=0,$
 $U=-1.$

E DEPOIS
DESENHE O
CONJUNTO
 $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid U^2 + V^2 = 1\}$.

23/SEP/2024

C3

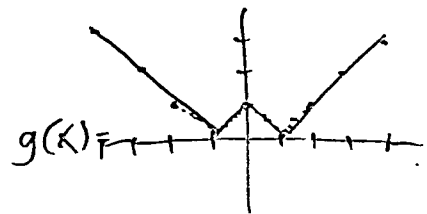
INÍCIO: 16:08

EM CALCULO 3 A GENTE VAI USAR TÉCNICAS MUITO DIFERENTES DAS QUE VOCÊS VIRAM EM C2 E C1...

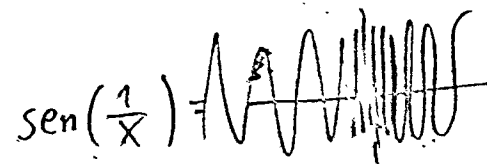
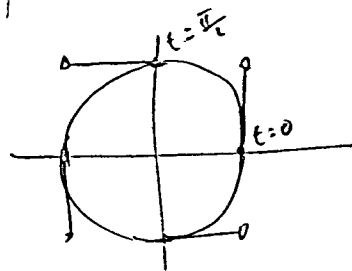
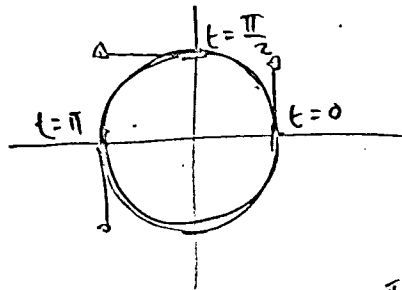
EXEMPLO:

SEJAM $f(x) = |x| - 1$
E $g(x) = |f(x)|$.

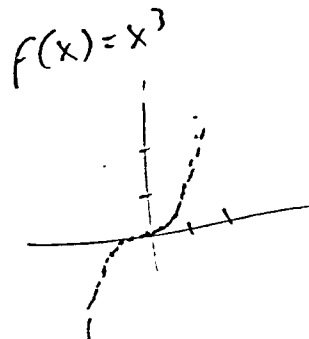
x	x	f(x)	g(x)
4	4	3	3
3	3	2	2
2	2	1	1
1	1	0	0
0	0	-1	1
-1	1	0	0
-2	2	1	1
-3	3	2	2
-4	4	3	3



$$P(t) = (\cos t, \sin t);$$



$g(0.5)$
 $g(1.5)$



"ADIVINDHAR TRAJETÓRIAS"

C3 25/SET/2024

INÍCIO: 16:20

NA AULA PASSADA A GENTE COMEÇOU A VER QUE SE

$$U = X$$
$$V = X + Y$$

$$C = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid U^2 + V^2 = 1\}$$

ENTÃO DAÍ PRA USAR VÁRIOS MÉTODOS PRA DESENHAR O CONJUNTO C, E OS MÉTODOS MAIS ÓBVIOS VÃO DEMORAR MUITO...

ABRAM UM PDFZINHO DE 2024.1 CHAMADO "MAIS TRAJETÓRIAS".

EM ÁLGEBRA LINEAR A GENTE NÃO DISTINGUE PONTOS E VETORES...

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 31 \\ 42 \end{pmatrix}$$

MAS EM GA SIM:

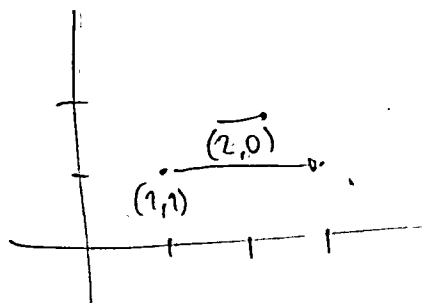
$$(1,2) + (30,40) = (31,42)$$

CONVENÇÃO (PRA HOJE!!!): (SLIDE 8)

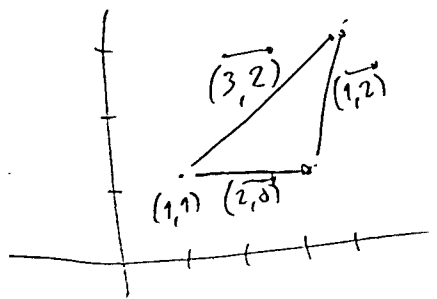
$$(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$$

COMO DESENHAR ISSO?

$$(1,1) + (2,0) = (1+2, 1+0)$$



$$((1,1) + (2,0)) + (1,2) = (1,1) + ((2,0) + (1,2))$$



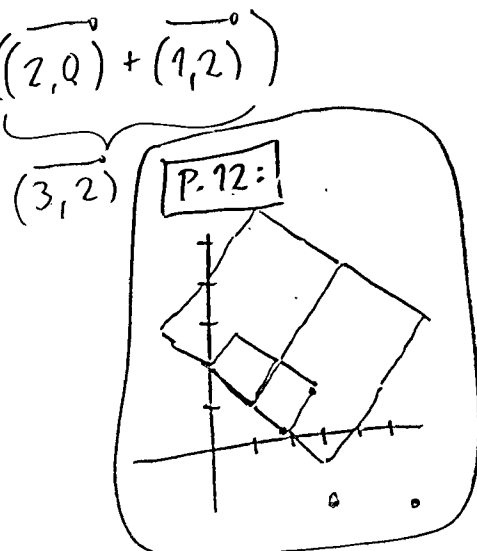
LEIAM A P.10 E FAÇAM O EXERCÍCIO DA P.11.

SEJAM

$$A = (3,1), \vec{v} = (1,0), \vec{w} = (0,1)$$

$$b) \underbrace{(A + \vec{v})}_{(3,1)} + \underbrace{\vec{w}}_{(0,1)} = (4,2)$$

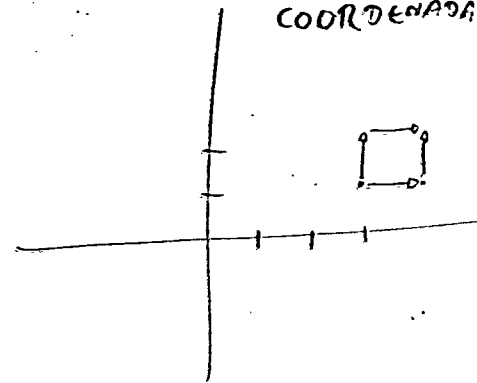
$$c) (A + \vec{w}) + \vec{v}$$



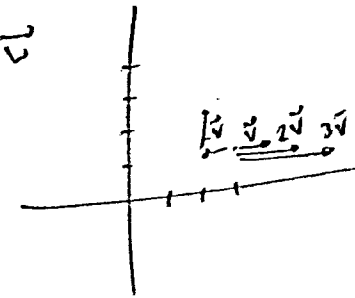
QUANDO VOCÊS TERMINAREM DÊEM MAIS UM RELOAD NA PÁGINA DO CURSO E DÊEM UMA OLHADA NO LINK MP6 P19 - SISTEMAS DE COORDENADAS...

EM GA A GENTE APRENDE QUE DAÍ PRA FAZER ALGUNS DESENHOS NUM SISTEMA DE COORDENADAS SIMPLES E

DEPOIS REFAZER ELES NUM OUTRO SISTEMA DE COORDENADAS MAIS COMPLICADO... ISSO É PARECIDO COM O QUE A GENTE ESTÁ FAZENDO AGORA.



$$(A - \vec{v}) + \vec{w}$$
$$(A + (-\vec{v})) + \vec{w}$$



ALGO "MAI E DEL SIO

E DE BO IT UM

C

q(t) a(0) a(1) a(2)

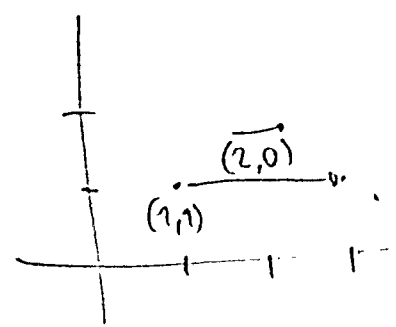


CONVENÇÃO
(PARA HOJE!!!):
(SLIDE 8)

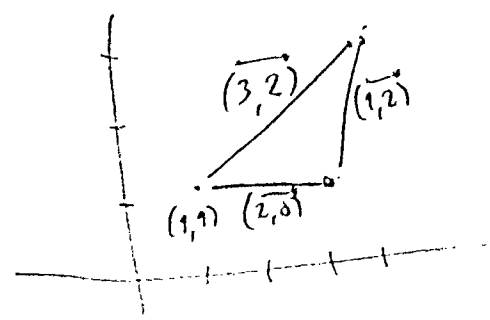
$$(a, b) + \overrightarrow{(c, d)} = (a+c, b+d)$$

COMO DESENHAR ISSO?

$$(1, 1) + \overrightarrow{(2, 0)} = (\underbrace{1+2}_3, \underbrace{1+0}_1)$$



$$((1, 1) + \overrightarrow{(2, 0)}) + \overrightarrow{(1, 2)} = (1, 1) + \overrightarrow{((2, 0) + (1, 2))}$$



LEIAM A P.10
E FAÇAM O
EXERCÍCIO DA P.11.

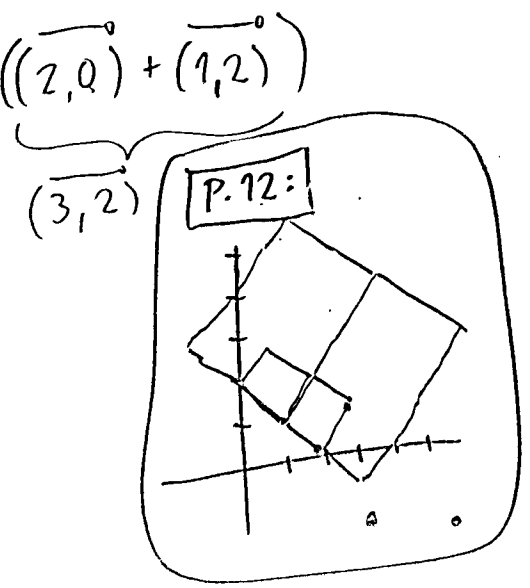
SEJAM :

$$A = (3, 1), \quad \vec{v} = \overrightarrow{(1, 0)}, \quad \vec{w} = \overrightarrow{(0, 1)}$$

b) $(\underbrace{A}_{(3,1)} + \underbrace{\vec{v}}_{(1,0)}) + \underbrace{\vec{w}}_{(0,1)}$

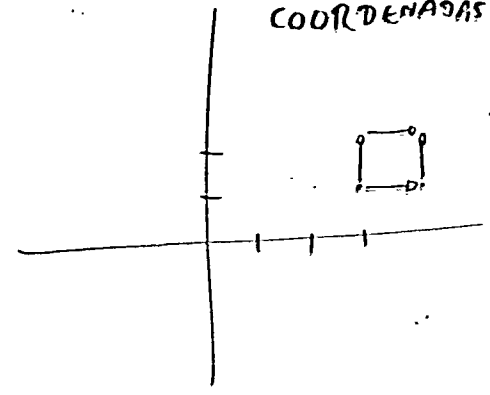
$$(4, 1) + (0, 1) = (4, 2)$$

c) $(A + \vec{w}) + \vec{v}$



QUANDO VOCÊS TERMINAREM
DÊM MAIS UM RELOAD NA
PÁGINA DO CURSO E DÊM
UMA OLHADA NO LINK
MPG P19 = SISTEMAS DE
COORDENADAS...

EM GA A GENTE APRENDE
QUE DÁ PRA FAZER ALGUNS
DESENHOS NUM SISTEMA DE
COORDENADAS SIMPLES E



DEPOIS REFIZER
ELES NUM OUTRO
SISTEMA DE
COORDENADAS
MAIS COMPLICADO...
ISSO É PARECIDO
COM O QUE A GENTE
ESTÁ FAZENDO
AGORA.

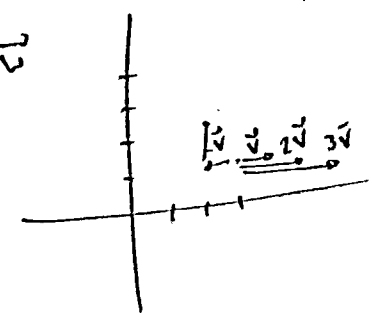
AGORA VOLTE PRO
"MAIS TRAJETÓRIAS"
E VÁ PRA P.16
DELE...

SIGA O LINK
BORT 6 p 2
E ENTENDA A
DEFINIÇÃO DO
BORTOLASSI PRO
"TRAÇO" DE
UMA CURVA...

... E FAÇA
O EXERCÍCIO 5.

$$(A - \vec{v}) + \vec{w}$$

$$(A + (-\vec{v})) + \vec{w}$$

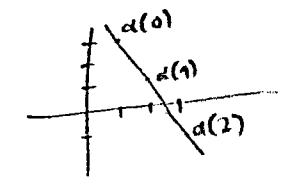


$$a(t) = (1+t, 3-2t)$$

$$a(0) = (1+0, 3-2 \cdot 0) = (1, 3)$$

$$a(1) = (1+1, 3-2 \cdot 1) = (2, 1)$$

$$a(2) = (1+2, 3-2 \cdot 2) = (3, -1)$$



C3 25/SET/2024

INÍCIO: 16:20

UM AVISO SOBRE
O MAXIMA

EU INSTALEI ELE
NUMA MÁQUINA DO
LABINFO!

SE ALGUÉM QUISER
FAZER UMA OFICINA
DE INSTALAÇÃO AO VIVO -
AO INVÉS DE FAZER
POR WHATSAPP OU
TELEGRAM - A
GENTE PODE IR PRO
LABINFO E FAZER LÁ...
EU DESINSTALO O
EEV E O MAXIMA E
VOCÊS REINSTALAM,
E REINSTALAR TUDO
NO LABINFO VAI
SER PARECIDO COM
~~RE~~INSTALAR NA
CASA DE VOCÊS.

ÚLTIMA COISA
DE HOJE:

VÁ PRA P. 17

DO "MAIS TRAJETÓRIAS"

E FAÇA OS EXERCÍCIOS
DE LÁ.

C3 30/06/2024

INÍCIO: 14:25

AVISO: A PÁGINA DO CURSO CONTINUA EM INÍCIO DE CONSTRUÇÃO!!

ABRIR O PDFZINHO SOBRE "MAIS TRAJETÓRIAS"...

LEMBREM QUE AS TÉCNICAS QUE VÃO NOS AJUDAR A FAZER DESENHOS NA MÃO - OBS: COM POUCAS CORTAS -

SÃO TOTALMENTE DIFERENTES DAS TÉCNICAS PARA FAZER DESENHOS NO COMPUTADOR...

NÃO FAÇA NADA NO COMPUTADOR HOJE!

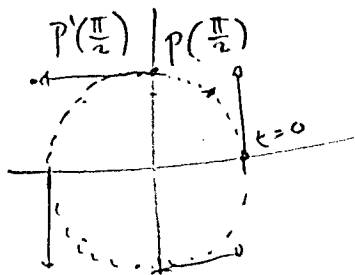
DIGAMOS QUE

$$P(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$P'(t) = ((\cos t)', (\sin t)') = (-\sin t, \cos t)$$

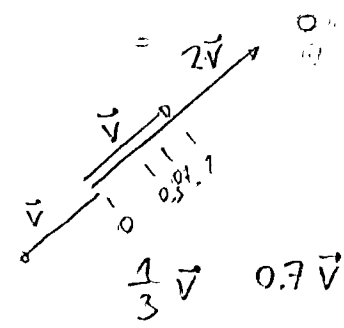
EXERCÍCIO 6 (p.17)

$$P\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + P'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \underbrace{\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2}, \sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}_{(0,1)} + \underbrace{\left(-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}_{(-1,0)}$$



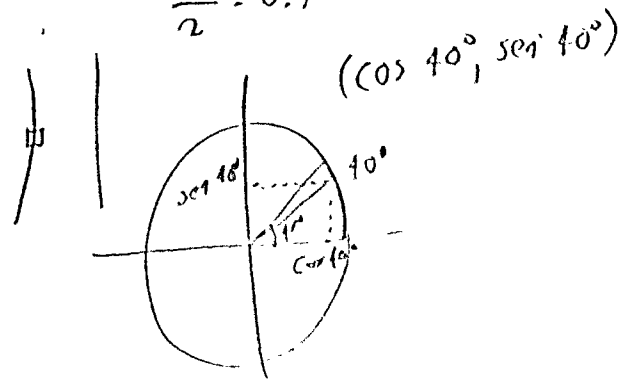
t	P(t)	P'(t)
0	(1,0)	(0,1)
π/2	(0,1)	(-1,0)
π	(-1,0)	(0,-1)
3/2 π	(0,-1)	(1,0)
2π	(1,0)	(0,1)

t	P(t)	P'(t)
0	(1,0)	(0,1)
π/4	(√2/2, √2/2)	(√2/2, √2/2)
2π/4	(0,1)	(-1,0)
3π/4	(-√2/2, √2/2)	(-√2/2, √2/2)
4π/4	(-1,0)	(0,-1)
5π/4	(-√2/2, -√2/2)	(-√2/2, -√2/2)
6π/4	(0,-1)	(1,0)
7π/4	(√2/2, -√2/2)	(√2/2, -√2/2)
8π/4	(1,0)	(0,1)



$$\sqrt{2} = 1.4142... = 1.4$$

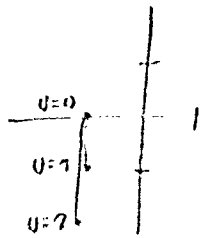
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.7$$



$$Q(0) = P(\pi) + uP'(0) = (-1,0) + u(0,1)$$

$$Q(1) = (-1,0) + 1(0,1) = (-1,1)$$

$$Q(2) = (-1,0) + 2(0,1) = (-1,2)$$



$$r = \{(3,3) + t(2,1)\}$$

$$P(1) = (3,3) + 1(2,1) = (5,4)$$

$$P(0) = (3,3)$$

$$P(1) = (3,3) + 1(2,1)$$

que

$$= (\cos t, \sin t)$$

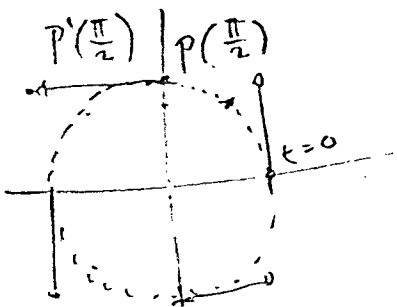
$$= ((\cos t)', (\sin t)')$$

$$= (-\sin t, \cos t)$$

Exercício 6 (p. 17)

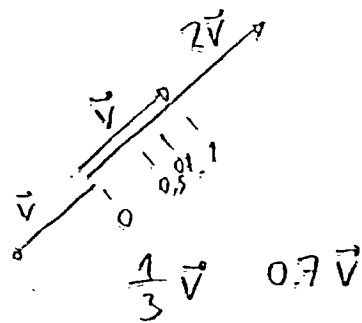
$$P\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + P'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2}, \sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}_{(0, 1)} + \underbrace{\left(-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}_{(-1, 0)}$$



t	P(t)	P'(t)
0	(1, 0)	(0, 1)
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	(0, 1)	(-1, 0)
π	(-1, 0)	(0, -1)
$\frac{3}{2}\pi$	(0, -1)	(1, 0)
2π	(1, 0)	(0, 1)

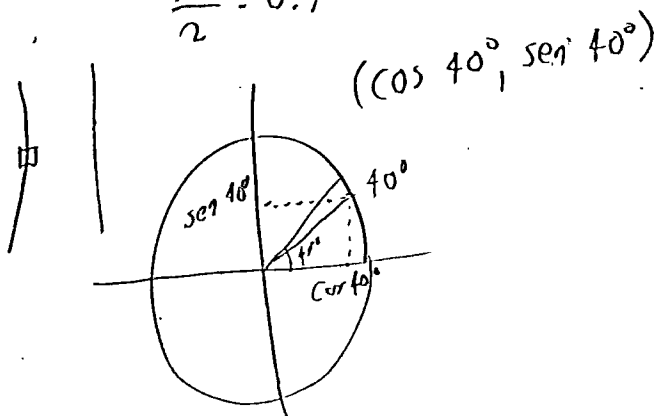
t	P(t)	P'(t)
0		
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$	
$\frac{2\pi}{4}$		
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$		
$\frac{4\pi}{4}$		
$\frac{5\pi}{4}$		
$\frac{6\pi}{4}$		
$\frac{7\pi}{4}$		
$\frac{8\pi}{4}$		



$$\sqrt{2} = 1.4142 \dots$$

$$= 1.4$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.7$$



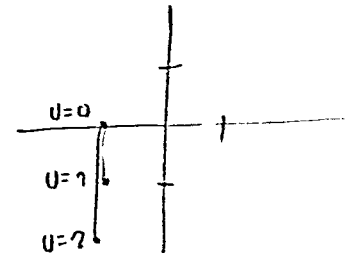
$$Q(u) = P(\pi) + uP'(\pi)$$

$$\underbrace{(-1, 0)}_{P(\pi)} + u \underbrace{(0, -1)}_{P'(\pi)}$$

$$Q(0) = (-1, 0) + 0(0, -1) = (-1, 0)$$

$$Q(1) = (-1, 0) + 1(0, -1) = (-1, 0) + (0, -1)$$

$$Q(2) = (-1, 0) + 2(0, -1) = (-1, 0) + (0, -2)$$



$$r = \{(3, 3) + t(2, -1) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$P(t) = (3, 3) + t(2, -1)$$

$$P(0) = (3, 3)$$

$$P(1) = (3, 3) + (2, -1) = (5, 2)$$

C3 / 024

INÍCIO: 16:23

HOJE:

LISSAJNS - DUAS

FIGURAS,

ÓRBITA

E SE DÊR TEMPO

A INTRODUÇÃO A

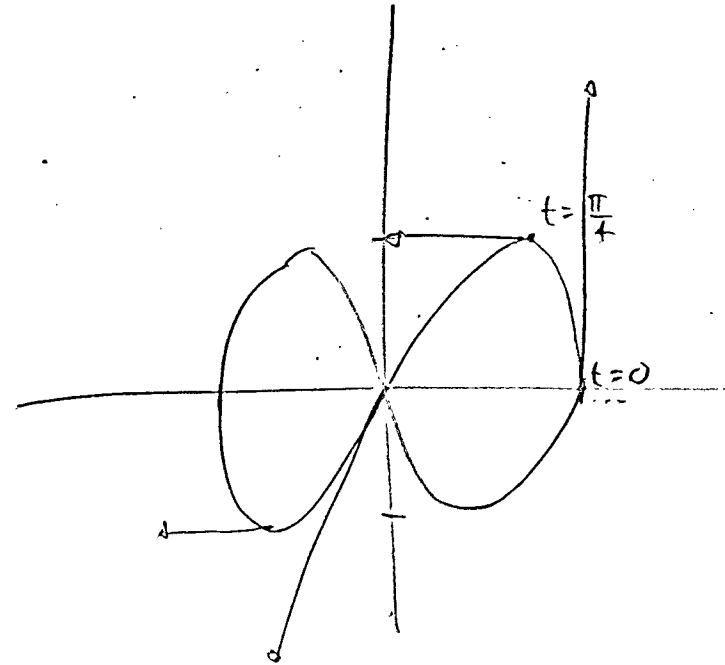
"PONTOS MAIS FÁCEIS
DE CALCULAR"

sem
Números
exatos...

$$7) P(t) = (\cos t, \sin 2t)$$

$$P'(t) = (-\sin t, 2 \cos 2t)$$

t	cos(t)	sen(t)	cos(2t)	sen(2t)	P(t) = (cos t, sen 2t)	P'(t) = (-sen t, 2 cos 2t)
0	1	0	1	0	(1, 0)	(0, 2)
$\frac{\pi}{4}$			0	1	(0.7, 1)	(-0.7, 0)
$2\frac{\pi}{4}$	0	1	-1	0	(0, 0)	(-1, -1)
$3\frac{\pi}{4}$			0	-1	(-1, 0)	(-1, 0)
$4\frac{\pi}{4}$	-1	0	1	0	(-1, 0)	(0, 2)
$5\frac{\pi}{4}$			0	1	(0, 0)	(0.7, 0)
$6\frac{\pi}{4}$	0	-1	-1	0	(0, 0)	(1, -1)
$7\frac{\pi}{4}$			0	-1	(1, 0)	(1, 0)
$8\frac{\pi}{4}$	1	0	1	0	(1, 0)	(0, 2)



C3 2/OUT/2024

INÍCIO: 16:23

HOJE:

LISSAJNS - DUAS

FIGURAS,

ÓRBITA

E SE DÊR TEMPO

A INTRODUÇÃO A

"PONTOS MAIS FÁCEIS
DE CALCULAR"

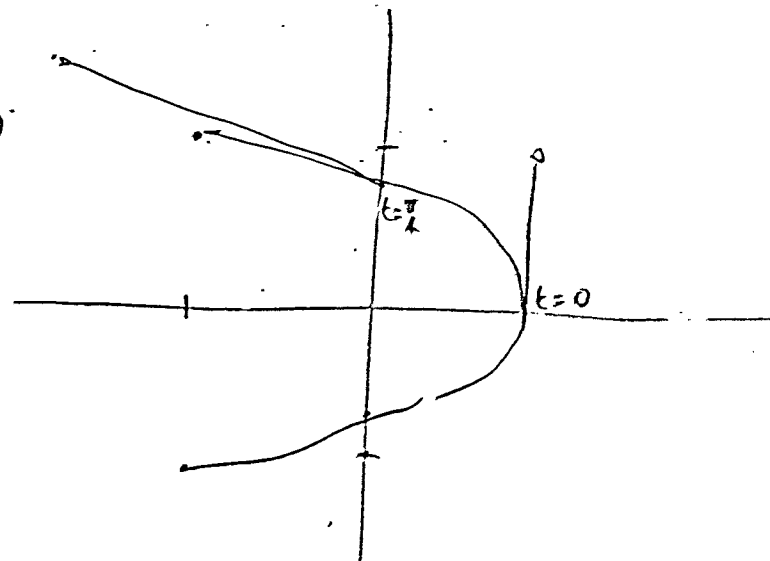
SEM
NÚMEROS
EXCETO...

$$8) P(t) = (\cos 2t, \sin t)$$
$$P'(t) = (-2\sin 2t, \cos t)$$

=

t	cos(t)	sen(t)	cos(2t)	sen(2t)	P(t) = (cos 2t, sen t)	P'(t) = (-2sen 2t, cos t)
0	1	0	1	0	(1 0)	(0 1)
$\frac{\pi}{4}$			0	1	(0 0.7)	(-2 0.7)
$\frac{2\pi}{4}$	0	1	-1	0	(-1 1)	(0 0)
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$			0	-1	(0 0.7)	(2 -0.7)
$\frac{4\pi}{4}$	-1	0	1	0	(1 0)	(0 -1)
$\frac{5\pi}{4}$			0	1	(0 -0.7)	(-2 -0.7)
$\frac{6\pi}{4}$	0	-1	-1	0	(-1 -1)	(0 0)
$\frac{7\pi}{4}$			0	-1	(0 -0.7)	(2 0.7)
$\frac{8\pi}{4}$	1	0	1	0	(1 0)	(0 1)

P'(t)



C3 2/OCT/2024

INÍCIO: 16:23

HOJE:

LISSAJONS - DUAS

FIGURAS,

ÓRBITA
E SE DÊR TEMPO
A INTRODUSÃO A
"PONTOS MAIS FÁCEIS
DE CALCULAR":

SEM
NÚMEROS
EXCETO...

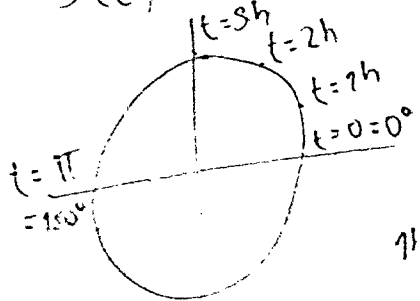
ÓRBITA

$$P(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$Q(t) = (\cos 4t, \sin 4t)$$

$$R(t) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 4t, \sin 4t)$$

$$S(t) = P(t) + R(t)$$

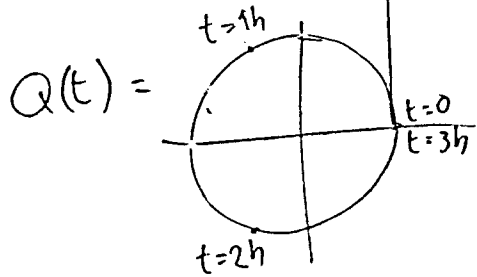
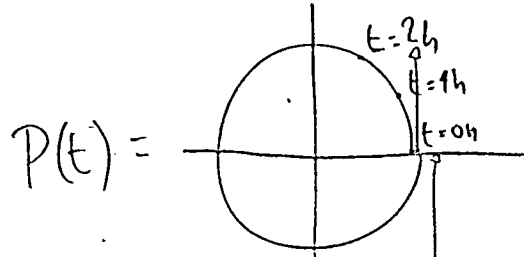


$$180^\circ = \pi$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

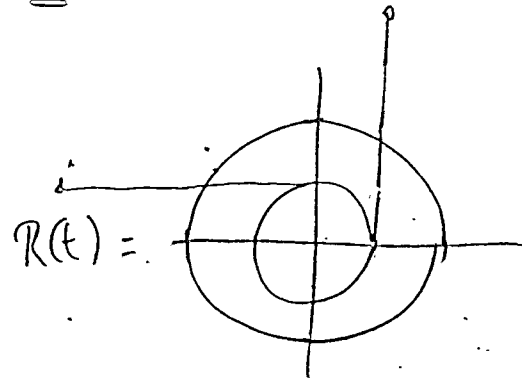
$$0^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$1h = 30^\circ$$



$$Q(1h) = (\underbrace{\cos 4 \cdot 1h}_{\cos 4h}, \underbrace{\sin 4 \cdot 1h}_{\sin 4h})$$

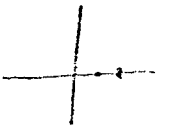
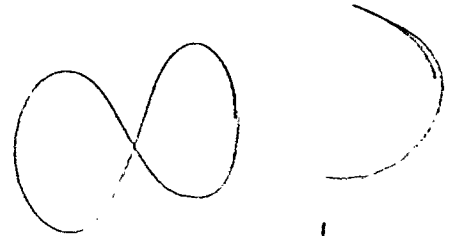
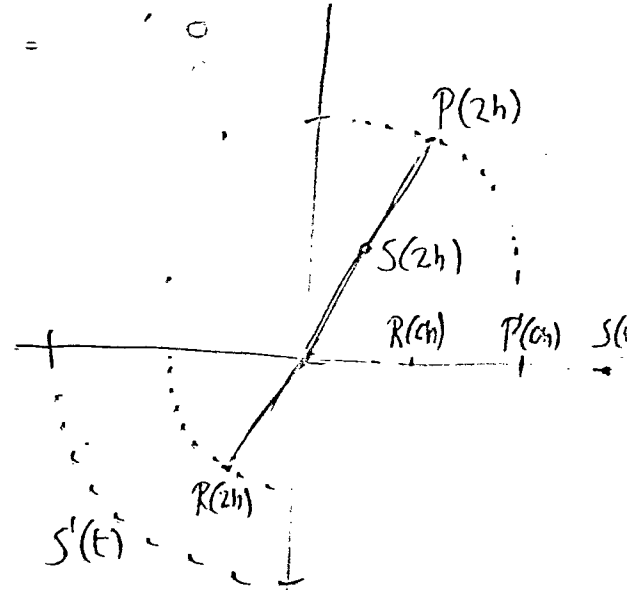
$$Q(2h) = (\cos \underbrace{4 \cdot 2h}_{8h}, \sin \underbrace{4 \cdot 2h}_{8h})$$



$$S(t) = P(t) + R(t)$$

t	P(t)	Q(t)	R(t)	S(t)	S'(t)
0h	+	+	+	+	
1h	+	+	+	+	
2h	+	+	+	+	
3h	+	+	+	+	

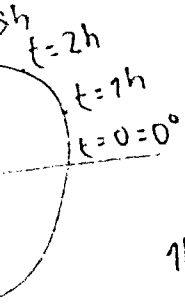
$S(t) =$



sem. Números Ex(eto...)

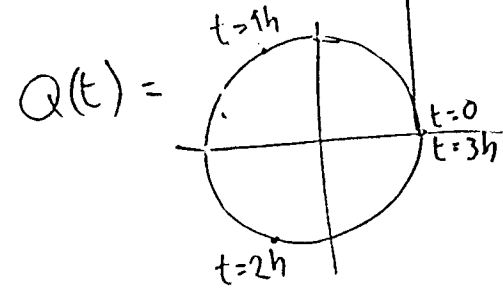
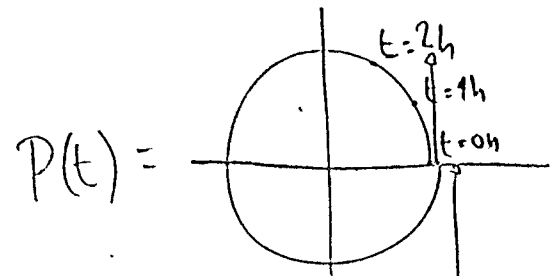
ES

$(t, \text{sen } t)$
 $(4t, \text{sen } 4t)$
 $(\cos 4t, \text{sen } 4t)$
 $(t) + R(t)$



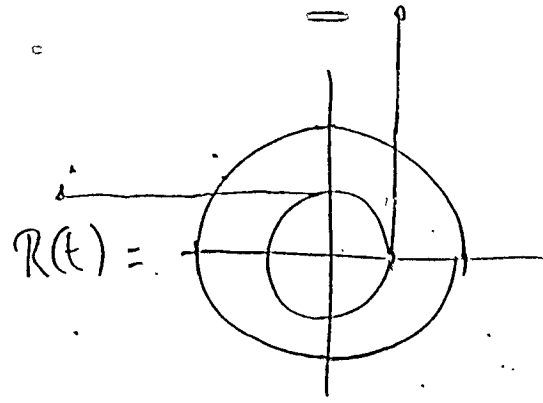
$180^\circ = \pi$
 $90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $0^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180}$

$1h = 30^\circ$



$Q(1h) = (\underbrace{\cos 4 \cdot 1h}_{\cos 4h}, \underbrace{\text{sen } 4 \cdot 1h}_{\text{sen } 4h})$

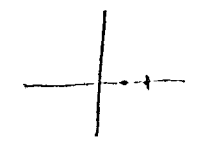
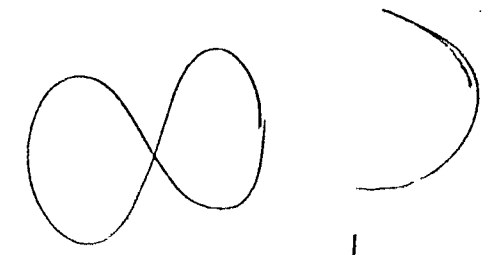
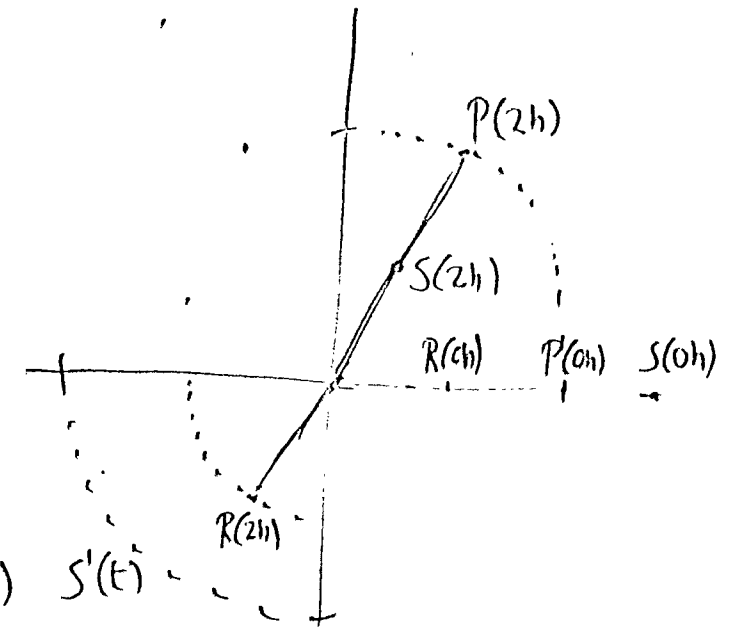
$Q(2h) = (\underbrace{\cos 4 \cdot 2h}_{8h}, \underbrace{\text{sen } 4 \cdot 2h}_{8h})$



$S(t) = P(t) + R(t)$

t	P(t)	Q(t)	R(t)	S(t)	S'(t)
0h					
1h					
2h					
3h					

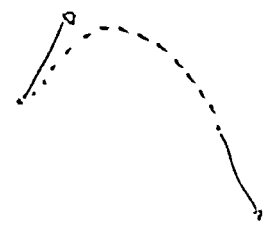
$S(t) =$



C3 7/OUT/14.024

Início: 16:20

HOJE: REVISÃO
 MUITO RÁPIDA
 DO EXERCÍCIO DA
 ÓRBITA...
 DEPOIS:
 COMO É QUE
 COMPUTADORES
 CONSTRÓEM A
 CURVA QUE
 COMPLETA ISSO
 AQUI?



$$P(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$Q(t) = (\cos 4t, \sin 4t)$$

$$R(t) = \frac{1}{2} Q(t)$$

$$S(t) = P(t) + R(t)$$

$$P'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t)$$

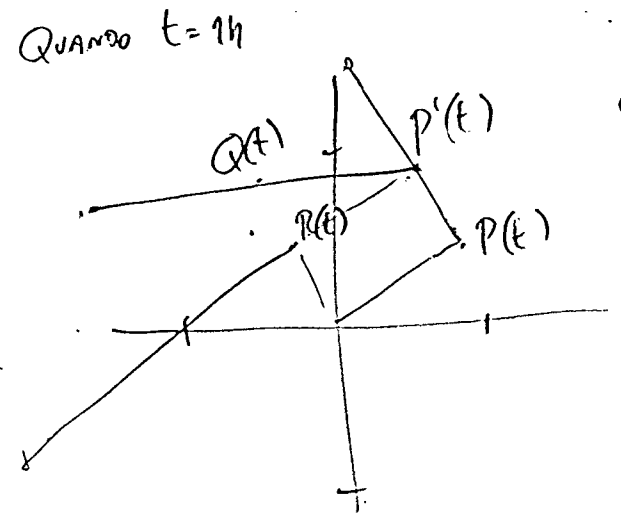
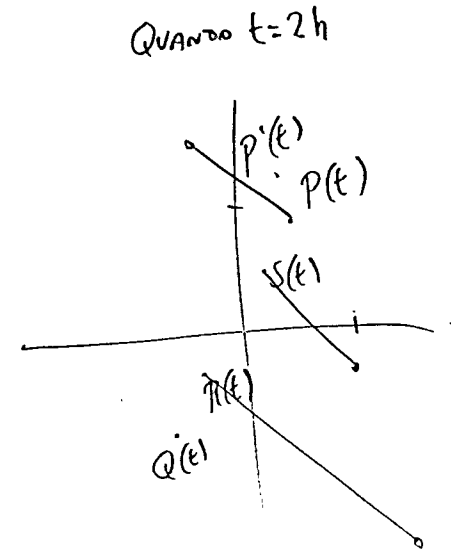
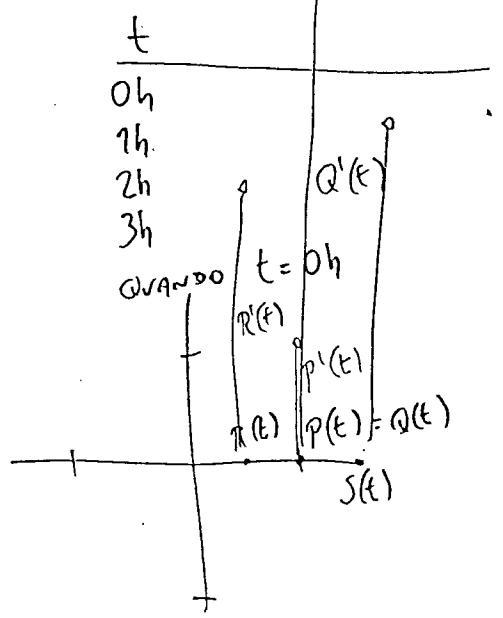
$$Q'(t) = (-4\sin 4t, 4\cos 4t)$$

$$R'(t) = \frac{1}{2} Q'(t)$$

$$S'(t) = P'(t) + R'(t)$$

$$1h = 30^\circ$$

$$1 \text{ RAD} = 1 = 180^\circ$$

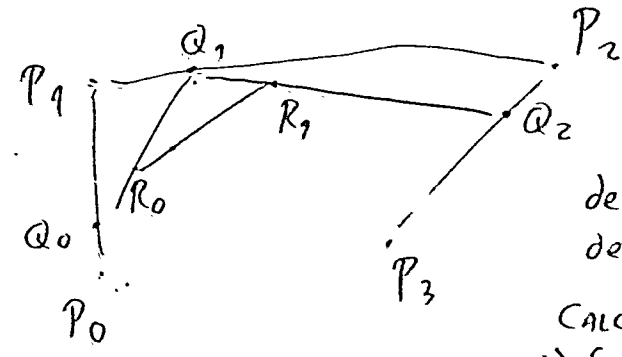
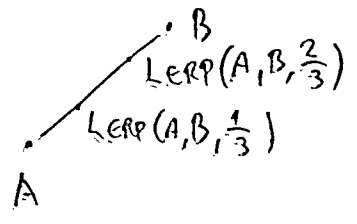


A GENTE ACABOU
 DE ASSISTIR UM
 TRECHO - DO 1:48
 ATÉ O 7:48 -
 DE UM VÍDEO DA
 FREYA HOLMÉR
 CHAMADO "THE
 BEAUTY OF
 BÉZIER CURVES"...

$$\text{LERP}(A, B, t) = A + t(B-A)$$

$$\text{LERP}(A, B, 0) = A + 0(B-A) = A$$

$$\text{LERP}(A, B, 1) = A + 1(B-A) = B$$

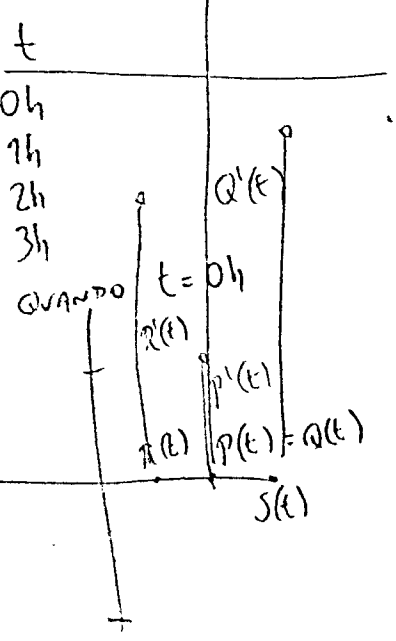


- Q0: LERP(P0, P1, t)
- Q1: LERP(P1, P2, t)
- Q2: LERP(P2, P3, t)
- R0: LERP(Q0, Q1, t)
- R1: LERP(Q1, Q2, t)
- S0: LERP(R0, R1, t)

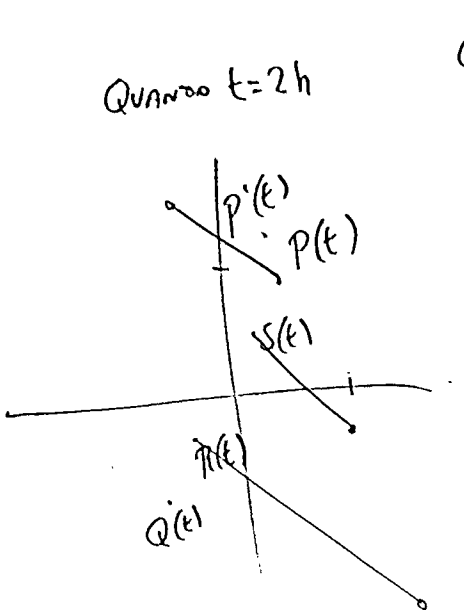
OUTRO
 NOS ITENS
 MUNDO PR
 PONTOS Q
 AGORA TEM
 CUSTO 10
 S0(0.1), S0

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(t) &= (\cos t, \sin t) \\
 Q'(t) &= (-\sin t, \cos t) \\
 R(t) &= \frac{1}{2} Q(t) \\
 R'(t) &= \frac{1}{2} Q'(t) \\
 S(t) &= P(t) + R(t) \\
 S'(t) &= P'(t) + R'(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

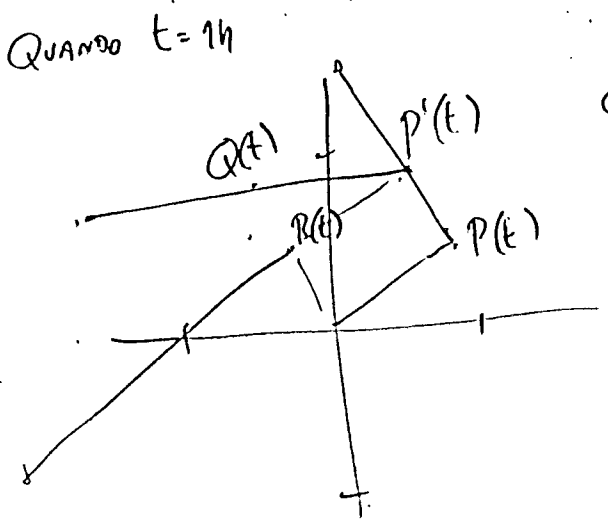
$$\begin{aligned}
 1h &= 30^\circ \\
 1 \text{ RAD} &= 1 = 180^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$



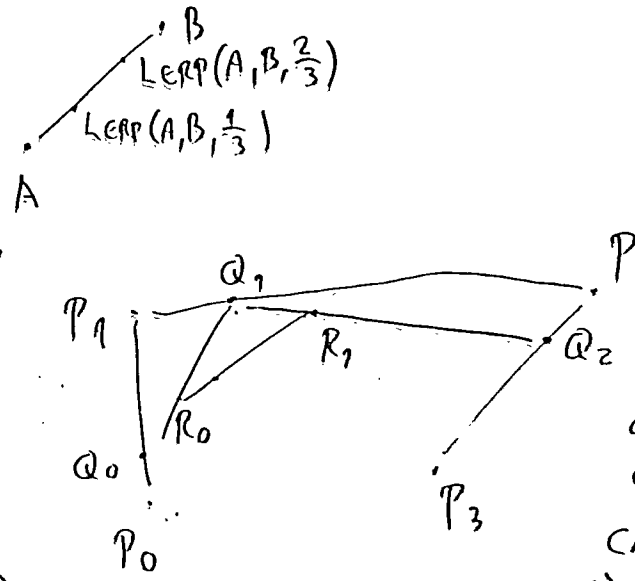
$$\begin{aligned}
 P'(t) &= (-\sin t, \cos t) \\
 Q'(t) &= (-4\sin 4t, 4\cos 4t) \\
 R'(t) &= \frac{1}{2} Q'(t) \\
 S'(t) &= P'(t) + R'(t)
 \end{aligned}$$



A GENTE ACABOU DE ASSISTIR UM TRECHO - DO 1:48 ATÉ O 7:48 DE UM VÍDEO DA FREYA HOLMÉR CHAMADO "THE BEAUTY OF BÉZIER CURVES"...



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LERP}(A, B, t) &= A + t(B-A) \\
 \text{LERP}(A, B, 0) &= A + 0(B-A) = A \\
 \text{LERP}(A, B, 1) &= A + 1(B-A) = A + (B-A) = B
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_0 &: \text{LERP}(P_0, P_1, t) \\
 Q_1 &: \text{LERP}(P_1, P_2, t) \\
 Q_2 &: \text{LERP}(P_2, P_3, t) \\
 R_0 &: \text{LERP}(Q_0, Q_1, t) \\
 R_1 &: \text{LERP}(Q_1, Q_2, t) \\
 S_0 &: \text{LERP}(R_0, R_1, t)
 \end{aligned}$$

EXERCÍCIO: SEJAM $[P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3]$: $[[1, 1], [1, 2], [3, 2], [2, 1]]$ E Q_0, Q_1, \dots, S_0 DEFINIDOS COMO ALI A ESQUERDA.

defina $(Q_0(t), Q_0)$; defina $(Q_1(t), Q_1)$; CALCULE - NO OLTÔMETRO!!! -

- $S_0(0)$
- $S_0(1)$
- $S_0(0.5)$
- $S_0(0.75)$
- $S_0(2)$

OUTRO EXERCÍCIO: NOS ITENS ACIMA QUASE TODOS MUNDO PRECISOU DESENHAR OS PONTOS $Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, R_0, R_1, \dots$ AGORA TENTE DESENHAR SÓ ESTES PONTOS: $S_0(0.1), S_0(0.2), \dots, S_0(0.9)$.

C3 9/OUT/2024

INICIO: 16:20

HOJE: ALGUMAS TRAJE-
TÓRIAS COM BICOS E
DISCONTINUIDADES, E
TALVEZ OS EXERCÍCIOS
DO "SEJA O SEU PRÓPRIO
GEOBETA" SOBRE
PONTOS MAIS FÁCEIS
DE CALCULAR...

ABRAM O PDFZINHO
SOBRE "MAIS TRAJE-TÓRIAS"

NA P. 22 O
EXERCÍCIO 10 TEM
UM ERRO - ELE
DEVERIA COMEÇAR
COM ISSO AQUI:

SEJA

$$Q(t) = \begin{cases} (t, 4) & \text{QUANDO } t \leq 6, \\ (6, 10-t) & \text{QUANDO } 6 < t. \end{cases}$$

REPRESENTE GRAFICAMENTE
 $Q(t)$ + $Q'(t)$ PARA
 $t \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$.
DESENHE O TRAJO DE $Q(t)$.

$t = 5.1$
 $t = 5.9$
 $t = 6.1$

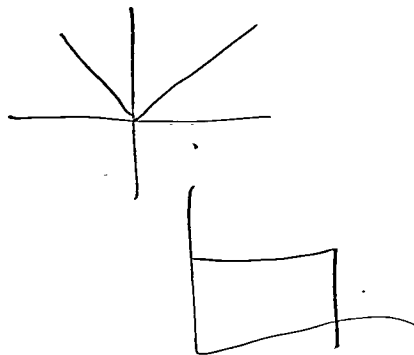
ITEM EXTRA
(VÃO ACRESCENTAR
NO PDF DEPOIS):
REPRESENTE GRAFICAMENTE

$$Q(t_0) + \frac{Q(t_0 + \epsilon) - Q(t_0)}{\epsilon}$$

PARA:

- a) $t_0 = 2, \epsilon = 0.5$
- b) $t_0 = 8, \epsilon = 0.5$
- c) $t_0 = 5.8, \epsilon = 0.1$
- d) $t_0 = 6.2, \epsilon = 0.1$
- e) $t_0 = 0.2, \epsilon = -0.1$

$$f(x) = |x|$$



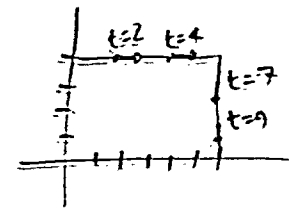
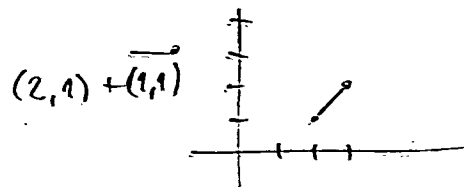
$$f'(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\epsilon) - f(x)}{\epsilon}$$

AGORA VOLTAR
PARA P. 22 E FAZAM
O EXERCÍCIO 11!

... E REPRESENTE
GRAFICAMENTE
 $R(t_0) + \frac{R(t_0 + \epsilon) - R(t_0)}{\epsilon}$

PARA:

- a) $t_0 = 2, \epsilon = 0.5$
- b) $t_0 = 8, \epsilon = 0.5$
- c) $t_0 = 5.9, \epsilon = 0.2$

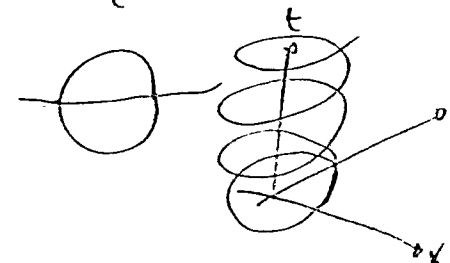
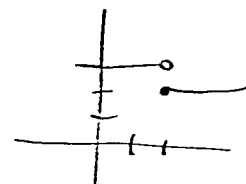


$Q'(t)$
 $Q'(2) =$

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$(2, 1) + (1, 1)$
 $P(0) \quad P'(0)$

$\{P(t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$



ITEM EXTRA
(VIA ACRESCER
NO PDF DEPOIS):
REPRESENTAR GRAFICAMENTE

$$Q(t_0) + \frac{Q(t_0 + \epsilon) - Q(t_0)}{\epsilon}$$

PARA:

- a) $t_0 = 2, \epsilon = 0.5$
- b) $t_0 = 8, \epsilon = 0.5$
- c) $t_0 = 5.8, \epsilon = 0.1$
- d) $t_0 = 6.2, \epsilon = 0.1$
- e) $t_0 = 6.2, \epsilon = -0.1$

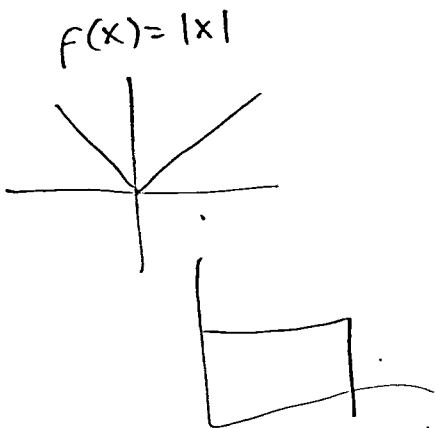
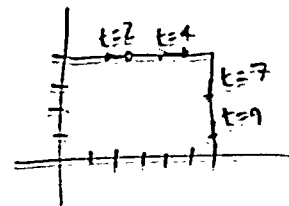
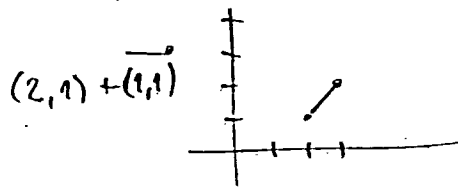
$$f'(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\epsilon) - f(x)}{\epsilon}$$

AGORA VOLTAR
PARA P. 22 E FAZAM
O EXERCÍCIO 11!

... E REPRESENTAR
GRAFICAMENTE
 $R(t_0) + \frac{R(t_0 + \epsilon) - R(t_0)}{\epsilon}$

PARA:

- a) $t_0 = 2, \epsilon = 0.5$
- b) $t_0 = 8, \epsilon = 0.5$
- c) $t_0 = 5.9, \epsilon = 0.1$



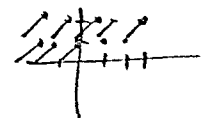
$t \leq 6,$
 $6 < t$

$t = 5.1$
 $t = 5.9$
 $t = 6.1$

$Q'(t)$
 $Q'(2) =$

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$\underbrace{(2, 1)}_{P(t_0)} + \underbrace{\overline{(1, 1)}}_{P'(t_0)}$



$\{P(t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$

