

```

> restart:
> with(plots):
> with(linalg):

                                     `?`
(1)

[CURVAS DE BEZIER]

> po[1]:=1;po[2] := -3.0;
                                     po1 := 1
                                     po2 := -3.0
(2)

> p1[1] := 0; p1[2] := -1.0;
                                     p11 := 0
                                     p12 := -1.0
(3)

> p2[1] := 2;p2[2] := -1.0;
                                     p21 := 2
                                     p22 := -1.0
(4)

> p3[1] := 1;p3[2] := -3.0;
                                     p31 := 1
                                     p32 := -3.0
(5)

> p0:=vector(2,[po[1],po[2]]);
                                     p0 := [ 1 -3.0 ]
(6)

> p1:=vector(2,[p1[1],p1[2]]);
                                     p1 := [ 0 -1.0 ]
(7)

> p2:=vector(2,[p2[1],p2[2]]);
                                     p2 := [ 2 -1.0 ]
(8)

> p3 := vector(2, [p3[1],p3[2]]);
                                     p3 := [ 1 -3.0 ]
(9)

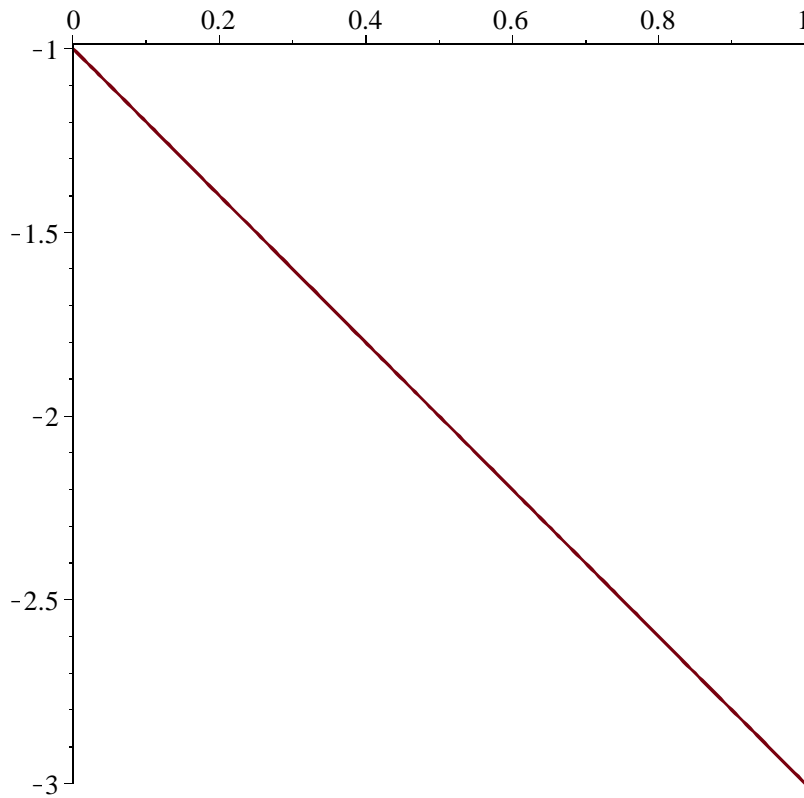
                                     `?`
(10)

> P01(t) := (1-t)*p0[1]+t*p1[1];      # primeira componente
                                     P01 := t → (1-t) p01 + t p11
(11)

> Q01(t) := (1-t)*p0[2]+t*p1[2];
                                     #segunda componente as duas componentes é a reta que liga o ponto P0 a P1
                                     Q01 := t → (1-t) p02 + t p12
(12)

> plot([P01(t), Q01(t), t=0..1]);    # a reta definida pelos pontos p0, p1

```



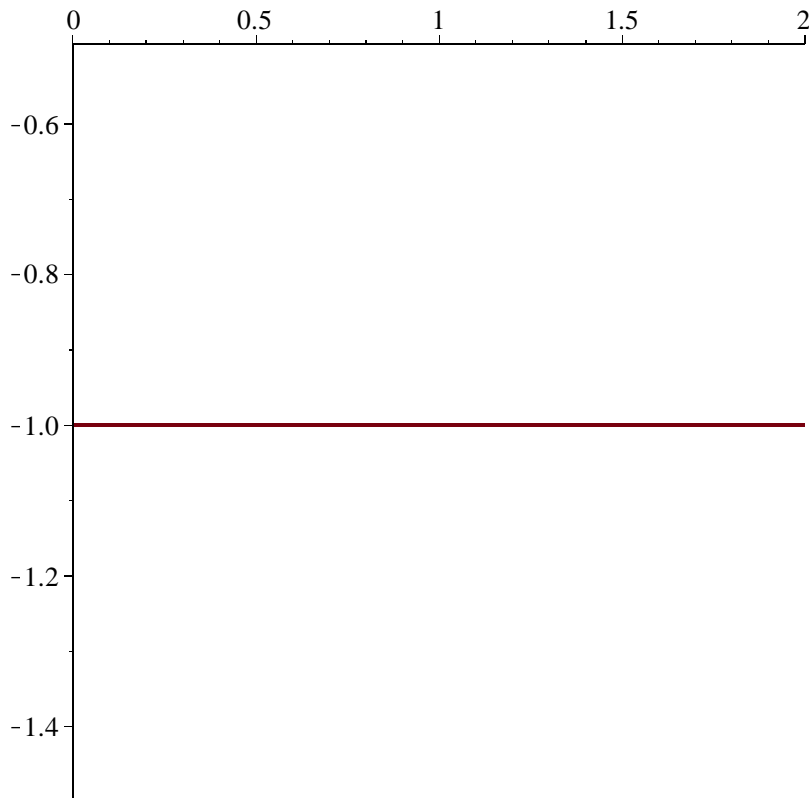
```
> P12(t) := (1-t) * p1[1] + t * p2[1];      # primeira componente
      P12 := t -> (1 - t) p1_1 + t p2_1
```

(13)

```
> Q12(t) := (1-t) * p1[2] + t * p2[2];
      #segunda componente as duas componentes é a reta que liga o ponto P0 a P1
      Q12 := t -> (1 - t) p1_2 + t p2_2
```

(14)

```
> plot([P12(t), Q12(t), t=0..1]); # a reta definida pelos pontos p1, p2
```

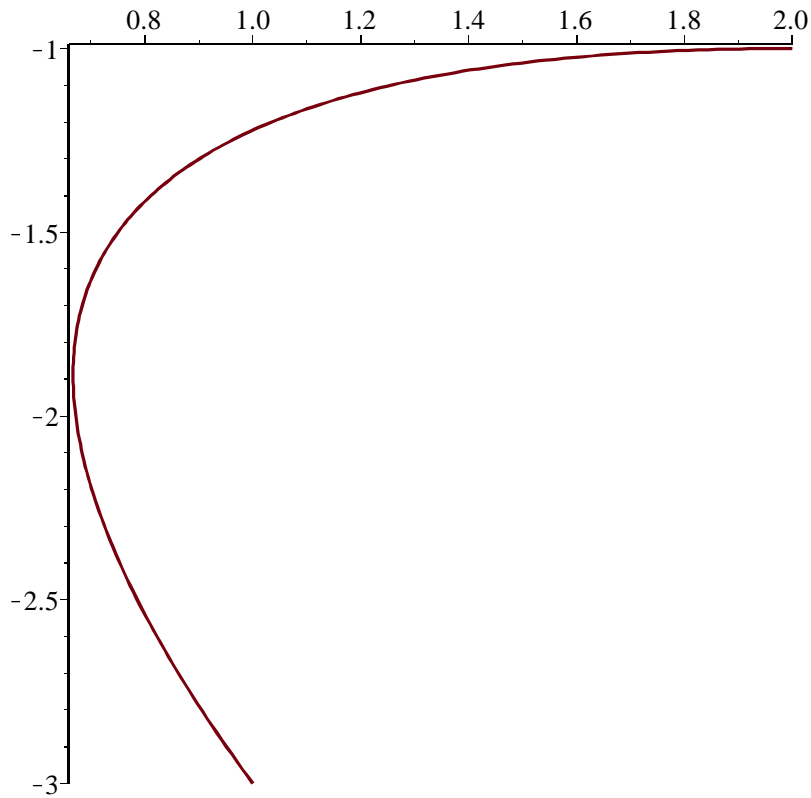


Calculo do polinômio de grau 2 entre P0, P1 e P2. {P0 e P2 são os pontos âncoras e P1 é o ponto de controle}

```
> P02(t) := (1-t) * P01(t) + t * P12(t);
# primeira componente do polinômio de grau 2 entre p0,p1 e p2
P02 := t → (1 - t) P01(t) + t P12(t) (15)
```

```
> Q02(t) := (1-t) * Q01(t) + t * Q12(t);
# segunda componente do polinômio de grau 2 entre p0,p1 e p2
Q02 := t → (1 - t) Q01(t) + t Q12(t) (16)
```

```
\` (17)
> plot([P02(t), Q02(t), t=0..1]); # Polinômio de grau 2 entre os pontos p0,p1 e p2
```

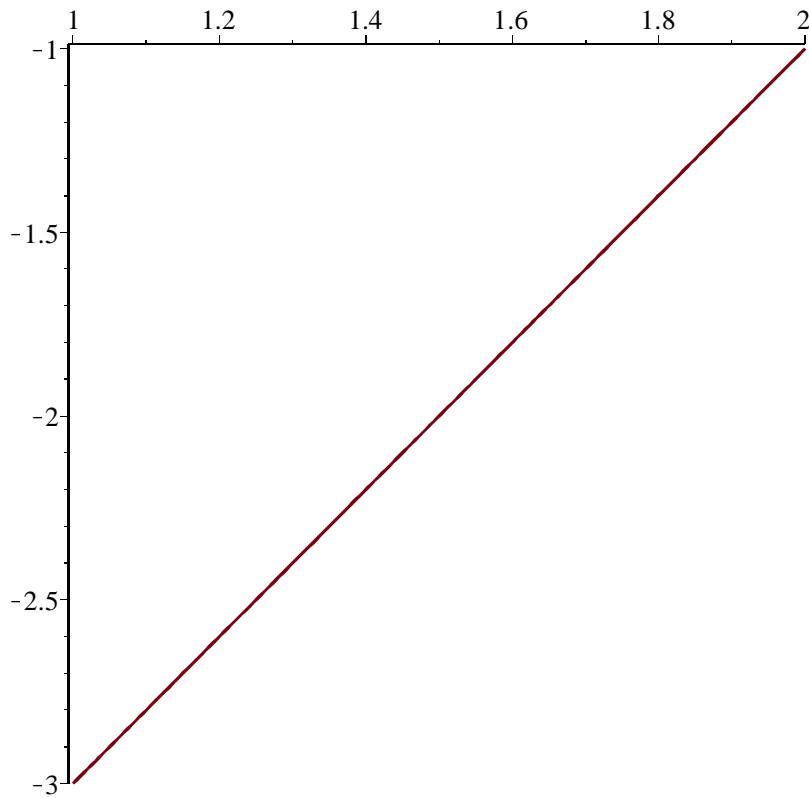


```
> P23(t) := (1-t) * p2[1] + t * p3[1];      # primeira componente
   P23 := t -> (1 - t) p2_1 + t p3_1      (18)
```

```
      `?`      (19)
```

```
> Q23(t) := (1-t) * p2[2] + t * p3[2];
   #segunda componente as duas componentes é a reta que liga o ponto P0 a P1
   Q23 := t -> (1 - t) p2_2 + t p3_2      (20)
```

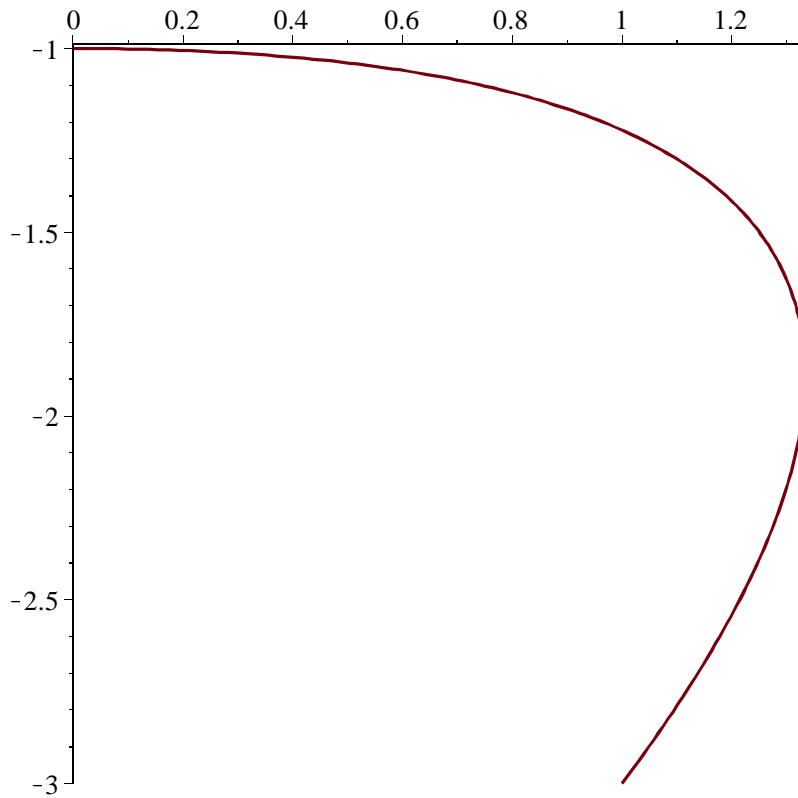
```
> plot([P23(t), Q23(t), t=0..1]); # a reta definida pelos pontos p2, p3
```



```
> P13(t) := (1-t) * P12(t) + t * P23(t);
# primeira componente do polinômio de grau 2 entre p0,p1 e p2
P13 := t → (1 - t) P12(t) + t P23(t) (21)
```

```
> Q13(t) := (1-t) * Q12(t) + t * Q23(t);
# segunda componente do polinômio de grau 2 entre p0,p1 e p2
Q13 := t → (1 - t) Q12(t) + t Q23(t) (22)
```

```
\? (23)
> plot([P13(t), Q13(t), t=0..1]);
# o polinômio de grau 2 definida pelos pontos p1, p2 e p3 {P1 e P3 são os pontos âncoras e P2
é o ponto de controle}
```



\`?

(24)

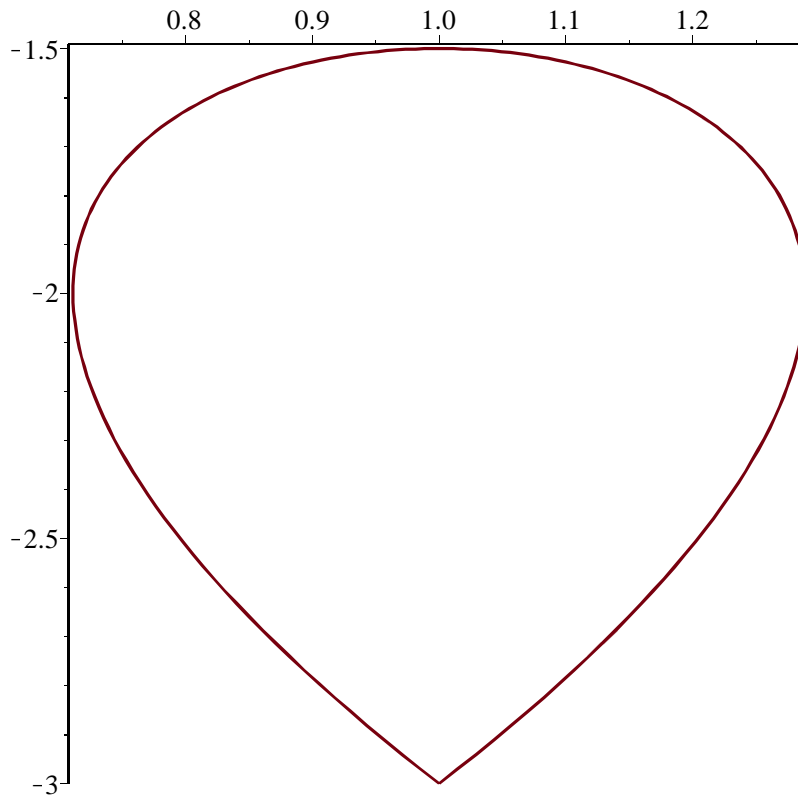
```
> P03(t) := (1-t) * P02(t) + t * P13(t);
# primeira componente do polinômio de grau 3 entre p0,p1 ,p2 e p3
P03 := t → (1 - t) P02(t) + t P13(t)
```

(25)

```
> Q03(t) := (1-t) * Q02(t) + t * Q13(t); #SEGUNDA componente do polinômio
de grau 3 entre p0,p1,p2 e p3
```

```
Q03(t) := (1 - t) ((1 - t) (-3.0 + 2.0 t) - 1.0 t) + t (-1.0 + 1.0 t + t (-1.0 - 2.0 t)) (26)
```

```
> plot([P03(t), Q03(t), t=0..1]);
#Polinômio de grau 3 definida pelos pontos p0,p1,p2 e p3 {P0 e P3 são os pontos âncoras e P1
e P2 são os pontos de controle}
```



```

> restart:
> with(plots):
> with(linalg):

```

```

[CURVAS DE BEZIER]

```

```

> po[1]:=0;po[2] := -1.0;

```

```

    po1 := 0
    po2 := -1.0

```

(27)

```

> p1[1] := 1.0; p1[2] := 0.0;

```

```

    p11 := 1.0
    p12 := 0.

```

(28)

```

> p2[1] := -1.0; p2[2] := 1.0;

```

```

    p21 := -1.0
    p22 := 1.0

```

(29)

$$\begin{aligned} > p3[1] := 0.0; p3[2] := 1.0; \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad p3_1 := 0. \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad p3_2 := 1.0 \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > p0 := \text{vector}(2, [p0[1], p0[2]]); \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad p0 := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1.0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > p1 := \text{vector}(2, [p1[1], p1[2]]); \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad p1 := \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0. \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > p2 := \text{vector}(2, [p2[1], p2[2]]); \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad p2 := \begin{bmatrix} -1.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > p3 := \text{vector}(2, [p3[1], p3[2]]); \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad p3 := \begin{bmatrix} 0. & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad \backslash ? \tag{35}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > P01(t) := (1-t) * p0[1] + t * p1[1]; \qquad \# \text{primeira componente} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad P01 := t \rightarrow (1-t) p0_1 + t p1_1 \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > Q01(t) := (1-t) * p0[2] + t * p1[2]; \\ & \qquad \# \text{segunda componente as duas componentes é a reta que liga o ponto P0 a P1} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad Q01 := t \rightarrow (1-t) p0_2 + t p1_2 \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{plot}([P01(t), Q01(t), t=0..1]) ;; \qquad \# \text{a reta definida pelos pontos } p0, p1 \\ > P12(t) := (1-t) * p1[1] + t * p2[1]; \qquad \# \text{primeira componente} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad P12 := t \rightarrow (1-t) p1_1 + t p2_1 \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > Q12(t) := (1-t) * p1[2] + t * p2[2]; \\ & \qquad \# \text{segunda componente as duas componentes é a reta que liga o ponto P0 a P1} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad Q12 := t \rightarrow (1-t) p1_2 + t p2_2 \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

$$> \text{plot}([P12(t), Q12(t), t=0..1]) ;; \# \text{a reta definida pelos pontos } p1, p2$$

Calculo do polinômio de grau 2 entre P0, P1 e P2.

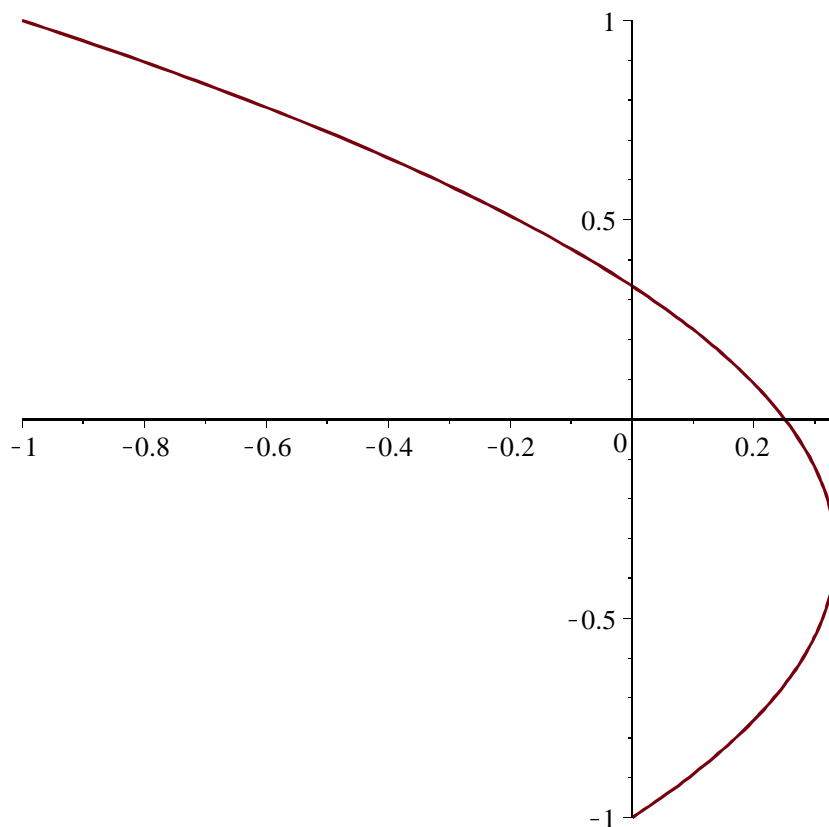
$$\begin{aligned} > P02(t) := (1-t) * P01(t) + t * P12(t); \\ & \qquad \# \text{primeira componente do polinômio de grau 2 entre } p0, p1 \text{ e } p2 \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad P02 := t \rightarrow (1-t) P01(t) + t P12(t) \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > Q02(t) := (1-t) * Q01(t) + t * Q12(t); \\ & \qquad \# \text{segunda componente do polinômio de grau 2 entre } p0, p1 \text{ e } p2 \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad Q02 := t \rightarrow (1-t) Q01(t) + t Q12(t) \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad \backslash ? \tag{42}$$

$$> \text{plot}([P02(t), Q02(t), t=0..1]); \# \text{Polinômio de grau 2 entre os pontos } p0, p1 \text{ e } p2$$





```
> P23(t) := (1-t) * p2[1] + t * p3[1];      # primeira componente
      P23 := t -> (1 - t) p2_1 + t p3_1      (43)
```

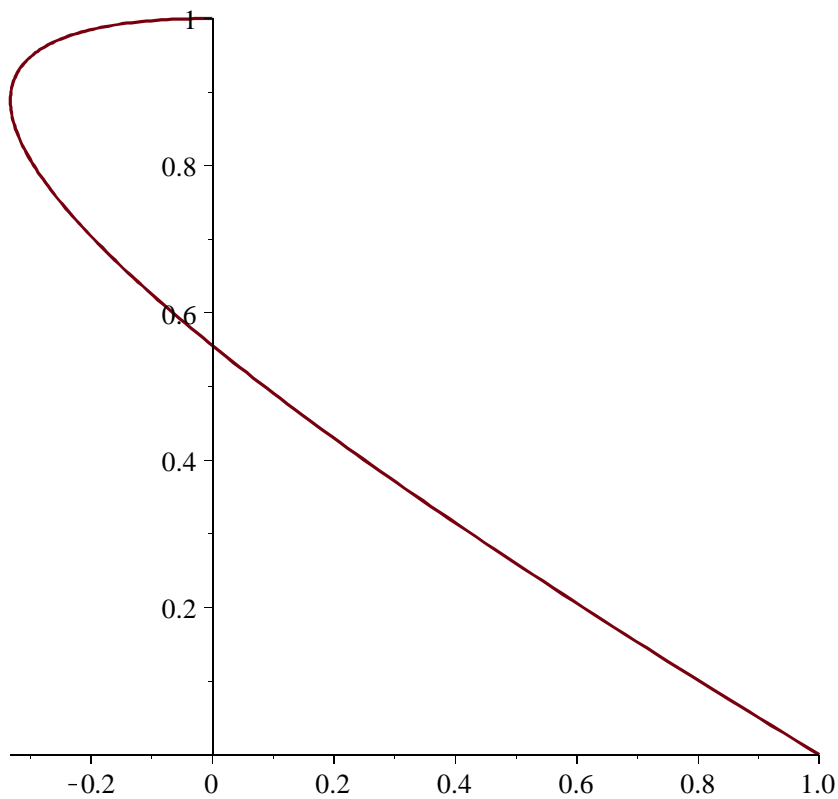
```
      `?`                                     (44)
```

```
> Q23(t) := (1-t) * p2[2] + t * p3[2];
      #segunda componente as duas componentes é a reta que liga o ponto P0 a P1
      Q23 := t -> (1 - t) p2_2 + t p3_2      (45)
```

```
> plot([P23(t), Q23(t), t=0..1]) ;; # a reta definida pelos pontos p2, p3
> P13(t) := (1-t) * P12(t) + t * P23(t);
      # primeira componente do polinômio de grau 2 entre p0,p1 e p2
      P13 := t -> (1 - t) P12(t) + t P23(t)  (46)
```

```
> Q13(t) := (1-t) * Q12(t) + t * Q23(t);
      # segunda componente do polinômio de grau 2 entre p0,p1 e p2
      Q13 := t -> (1 - t) Q12(t) + t Q23(t)  (47)
```

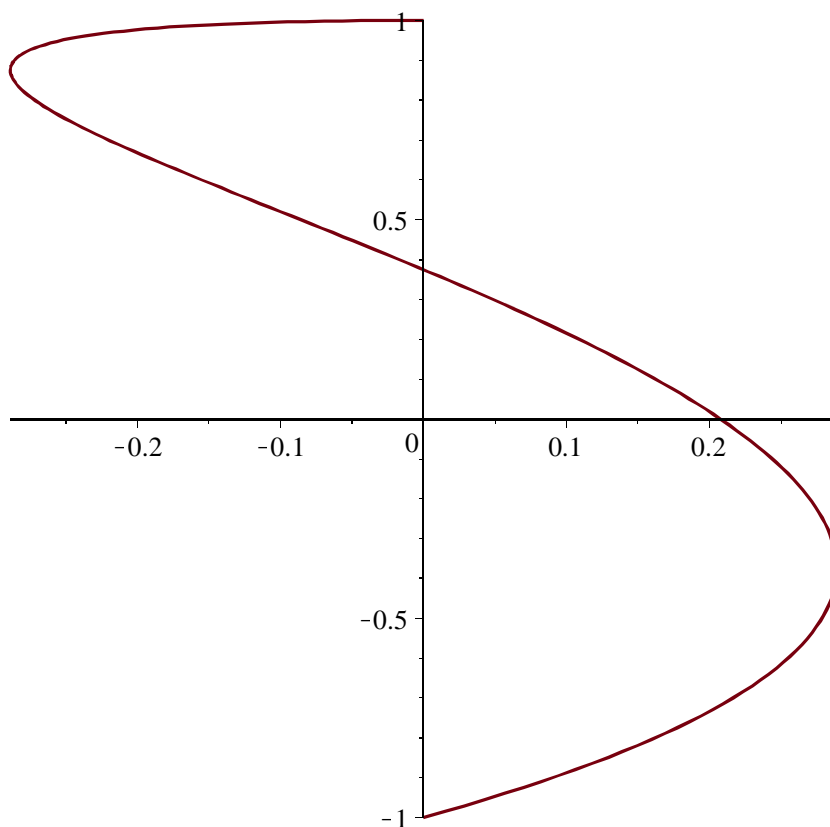
```
> plot([P13(t), Q13(t), t=0..1]); # o polinômio de grau 2 definida pelos pontos p1, p2 e p3
```



```
> P03(t) := (1-t) * P02(t) + t * P13(t);
# primeira componente do polinômio de grau 3 entre p0,p1 ,p2 e p3
P03 := t -> (1 - t) P02(t) + t P13(t) (48)
```

```
> Q03(t) := (1-t) * Q02(t) + t * Q13(t); #SEGUNDA componente do polinômio
de grau 3 entre p0,p1,p2 e p3
Q03(t) := (1 - t) ((1 - t) (-1.0 + 1.0 t) + 1.0 t^2) + t (1.0 (1 - t) t + 1.0 t) (49)
```

```
> plot([P03(t), Q03(t), t=0..1]); #Polinômio de grau 3 definida pelos pontos p0,p1,p2 e p3
```



?

(50)

EXEMPLO 3: PARA OBTENHA A CURVA DE BEZIER DE GRAU  $n$ , PODEMOS APLICAR DIRETAMENTE A FORMULA, DADA ABAIXO:

$$P_n(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n B_{\{jn\}}(t) p_j, \text{ onde } B_{\{jn\}}(t) = \binom{n}{j} t^j (1-t)^{n-j}$$

Se  $n=3$  (curvas de grau 3) então  $P_3(t) := (1-t)^3 \cdot p_0 + 3(1-t)^2 \cdot t \cdot p_1 + 3(1-t) \cdot t^2 \cdot p_2 + t^3 \cdot p_3$ ;

> po[1]:=0;po[2] := -1.0;

po<sub>1</sub> := 0  
po<sub>2</sub> := -1.0

(51)

> p1[1] := 1.0; p1[2] := 0.0;

p1<sub>1</sub> := 1.0  
p1<sub>2</sub> := 0.

(52)

> p2[1] := -1.0; p2[2] := 3.0;

p2<sub>1</sub> := -1.0

$$p2_2 := 3.0 \quad (53)$$

> p3[1] := -1.0; p3[2] := -2.0;

$$p3_1 := -1.0$$

$$p3_2 := -2.0 \quad (54)$$

> p0 := vector(2, [p0[1], p0[2]]);

$$p0 := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1.0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (55)$$

> p1 := vector(2, [p1[1], p1[2]]);

$$p1 := \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0. \end{bmatrix} \quad (56)$$

> p2 := vector(2, [p2[1], p2[2]]);

$$p2 := \begin{bmatrix} -1.0 & 3.0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (57)$$

> p3 := vector(2, [p3[1], p3[2]]);

$$p3 := \begin{bmatrix} -1.0 & -2.0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (58)$$

> P03(t) := (1-t)<sup>3</sup>·p0[1] + 3(1-t)<sup>2</sup>·t·p1[1] + 3(1-t)·t<sup>2</sup>·p2[1] + t<sup>3</sup>·p3[1];

$$P03 := t \rightarrow (1-t)^3 p0_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t p1_1 + (3-3t) t^2 p2_1 + t^3 p3_1 \quad (59)$$

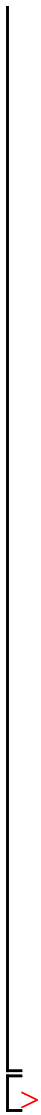
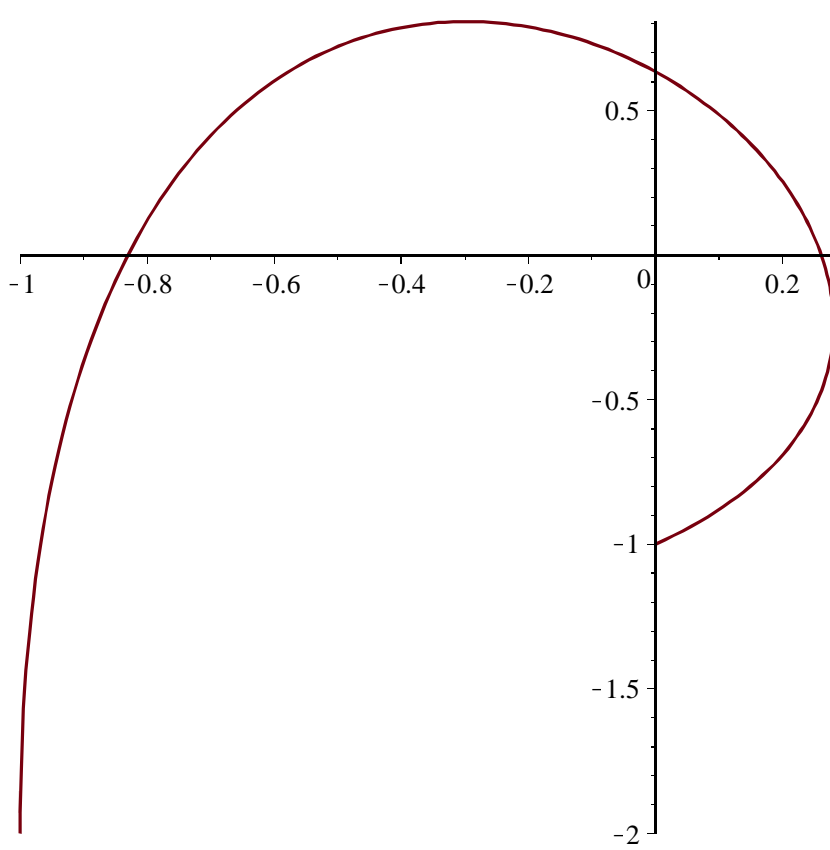
> Q03(t) := (1-t)<sup>3</sup>·p0[2] + 3(1-t)<sup>2</sup>·t·p1[2] + 3(1-t)·t<sup>2</sup>·p2[2] + t<sup>3</sup>·p3[2];

$$Q03 := t \rightarrow (1-t)^3 p0_2 + 3(1-t)^2 t p1_2 + (3-3t) t^2 p2_2 + t^3 p3_2 \quad (60)$$

\`?\`

(61)

> plot([P03(t), Q03(t), t=0..1]); #Polinômio de grau 3 definida pelos pontos p0, p1, p2 e p3



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