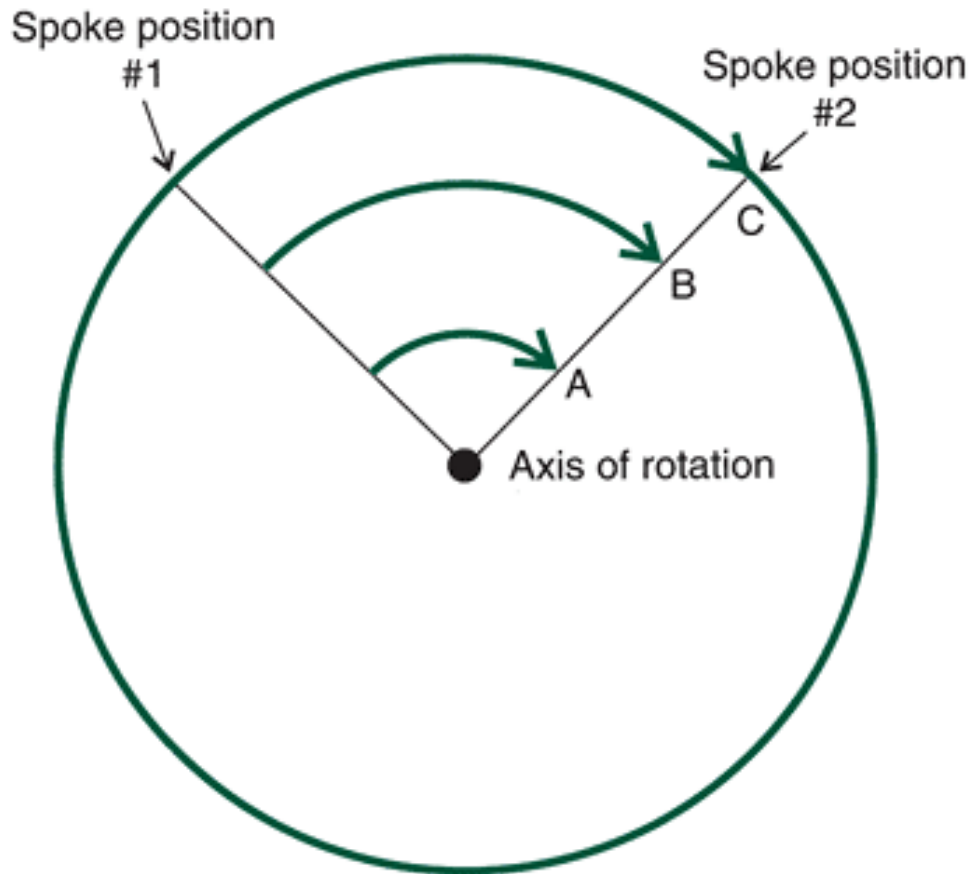


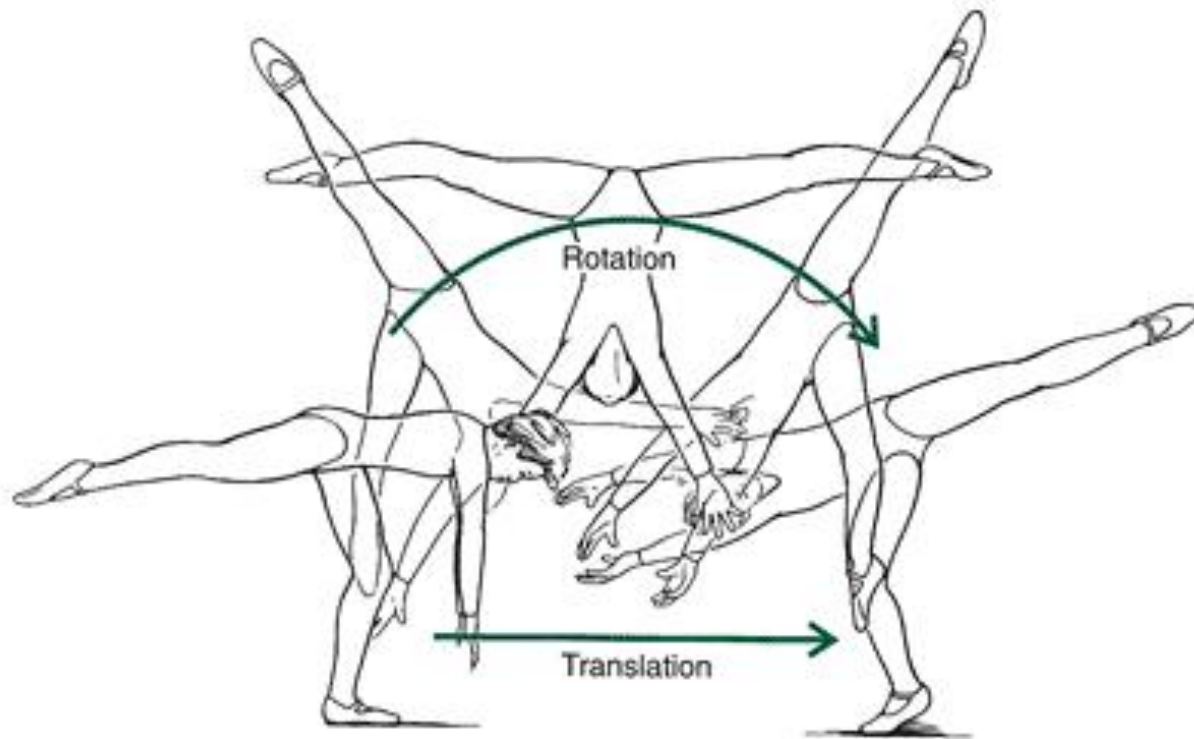
# Cinemática angular

# Movimento angular

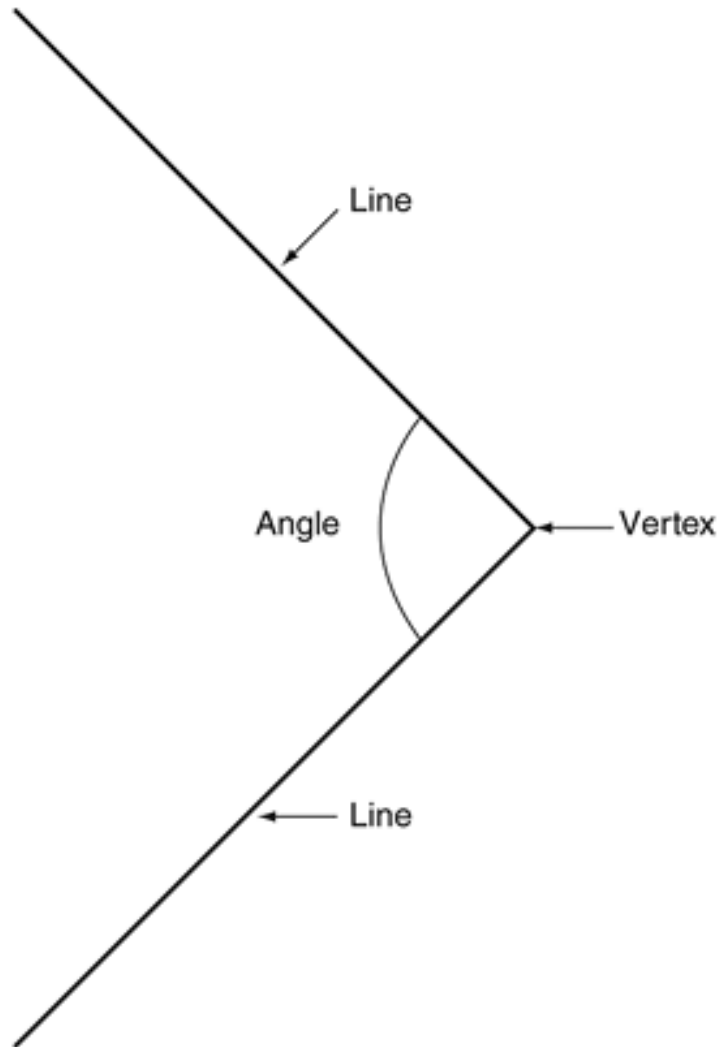


# Movimento geral

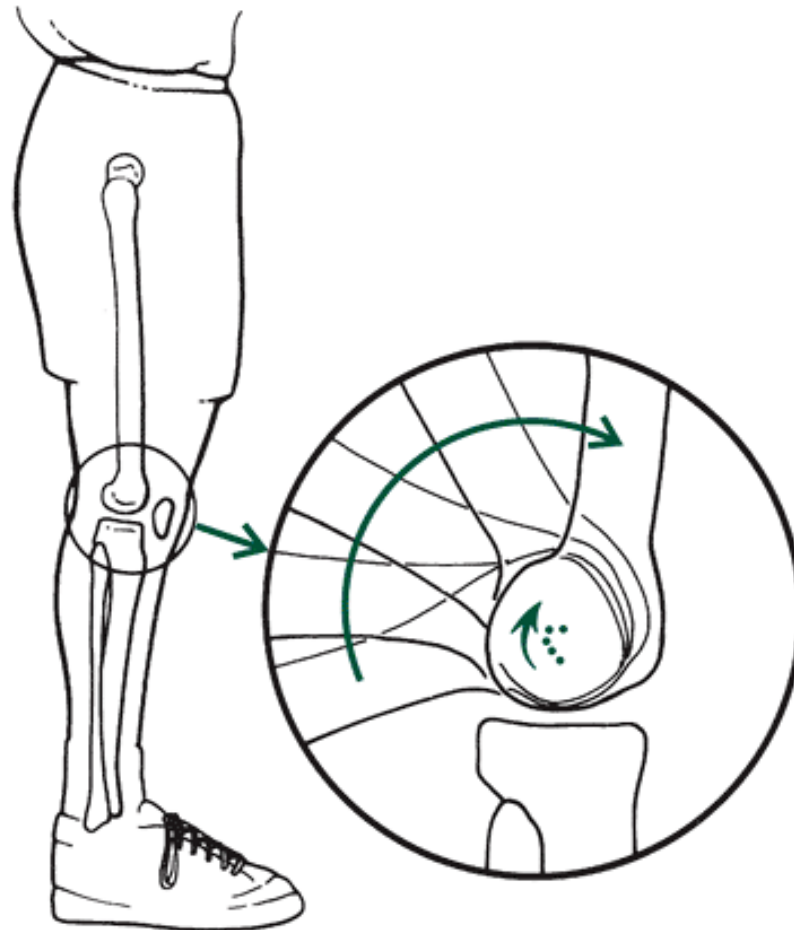
## Rotação + translação



# Medida dos ângulos

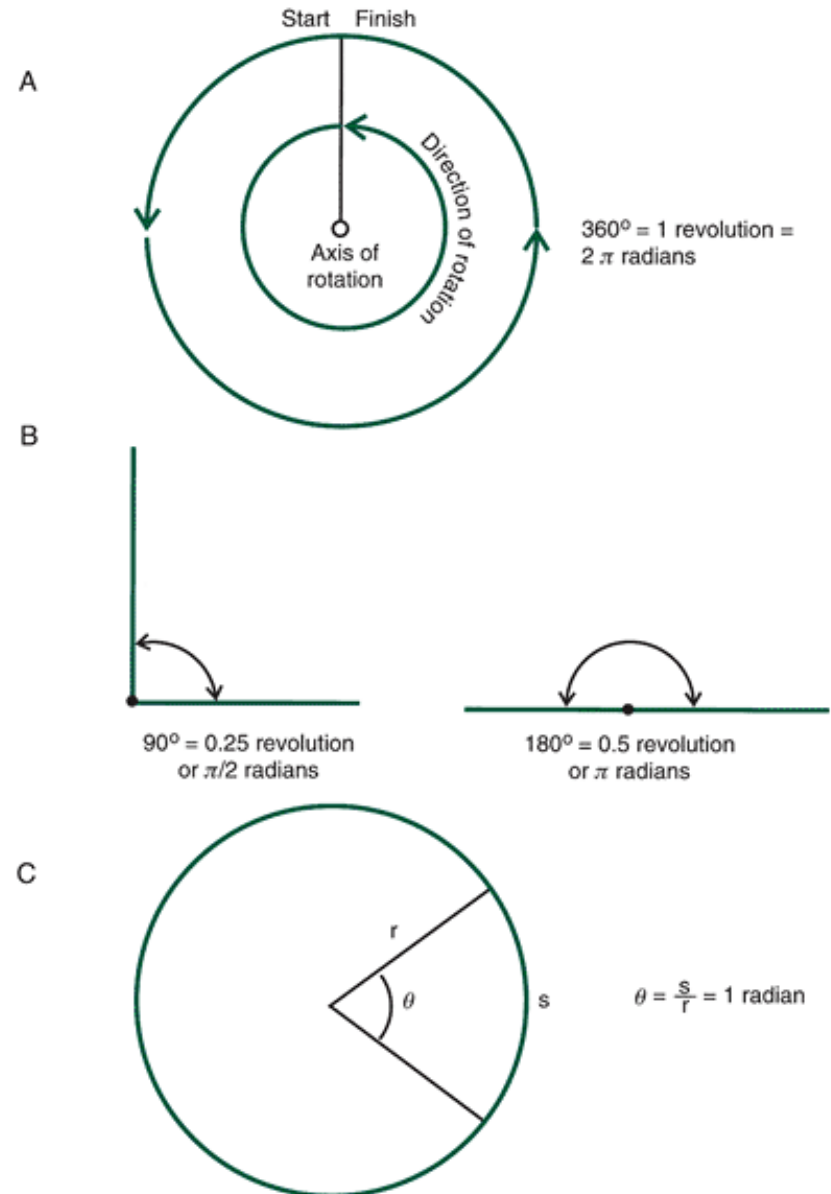


# Centro instantâneo de rotação do joelho



# Unidades de medidas

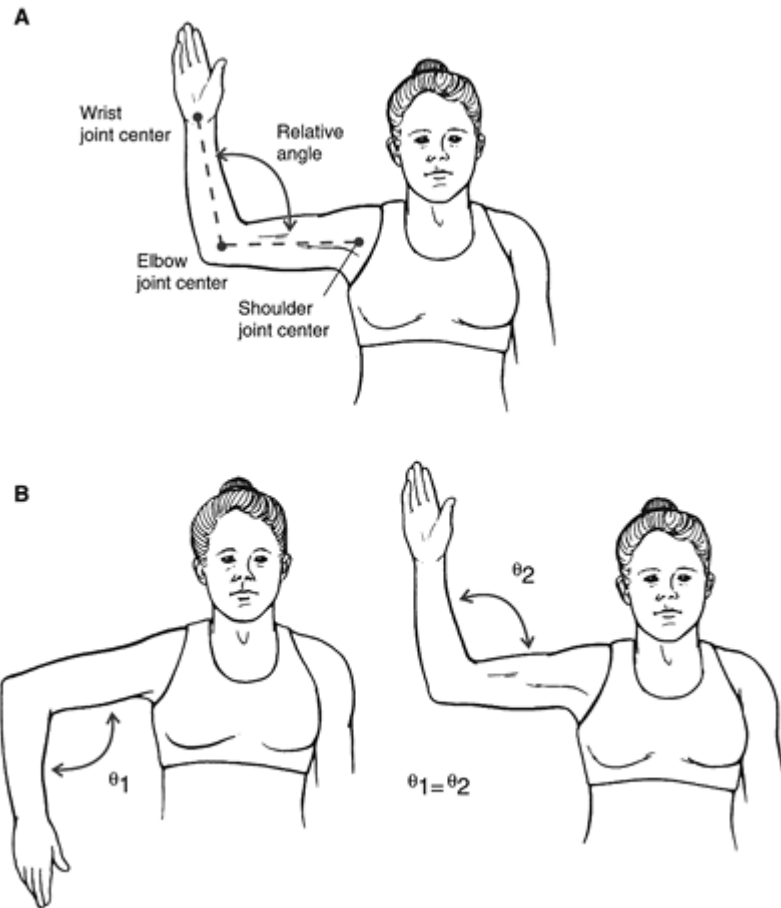
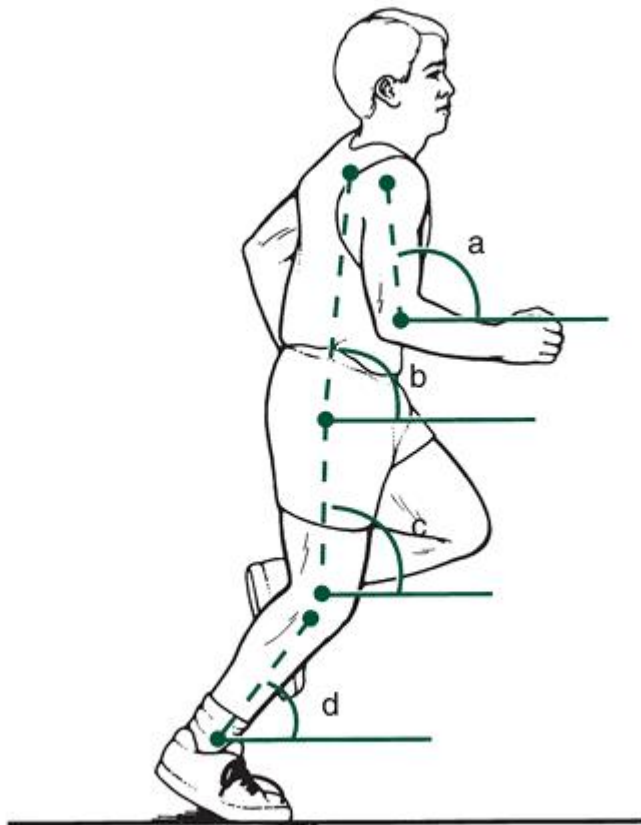
- Grau (°)
- radiano



# Transformações de unidades

- $1 \text{ rad} = 57,3^\circ$
- $72^\circ = 72^\circ \div 57,3^\circ = 1,26 \text{ rad}$
- Radianos para grau
- $0,67 \text{ rad} = 0,67 \text{ rad} * 57,3 = 38,4^\circ$
- $\pi = 3,1416$
- $360^\circ = 2\pi \text{ rad}$ ;  $180^\circ = \pi \text{ rad}$ ;  $90^\circ = \pi/2$
- Rad para graus  $\rightarrow \text{rad} * 180/\pi$
- Graus para rad  $\rightarrow \text{ângulo } ^\circ * \pi/180$

# Ângulo absoluto e ângulo relativo





Como calcular?

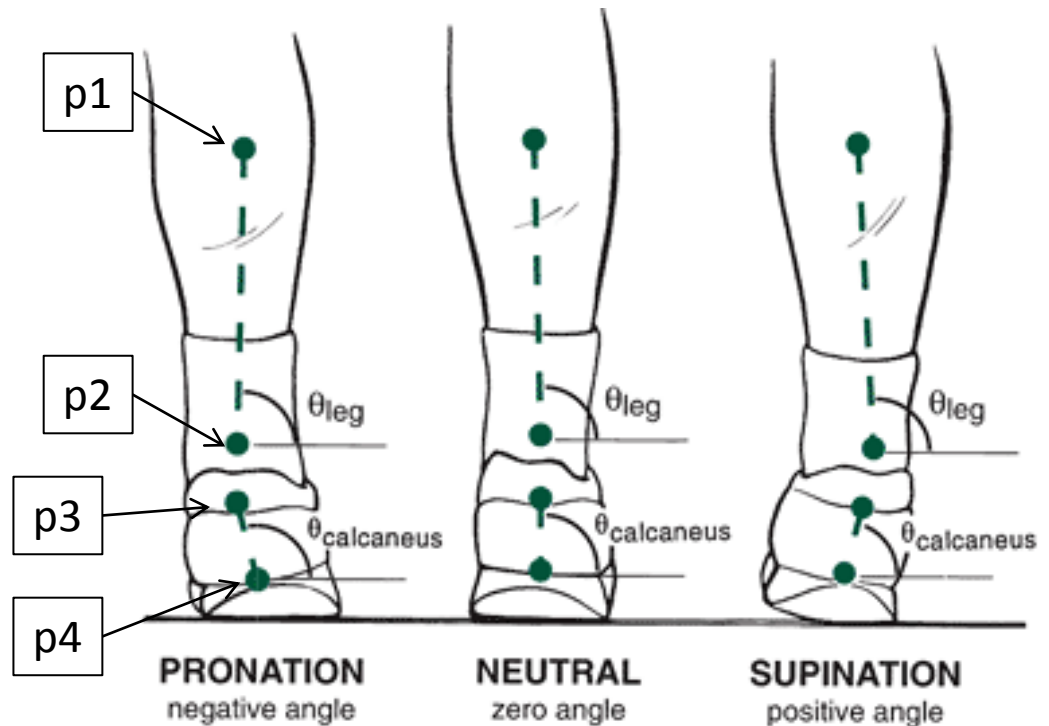
Produto interno dos vetores normalizados

# Calcule os ângulo do tornozelo

- $p1 = (46.6846, 53.5654)$
- $p2 = (44.2861, 163.2939)$
- $P3 = (44.8857, 185.4795)$
- $P4 = (52.0811, 214.2607)$

- $(154.6143, 49.3682)$
- $(157.6123, 160.2959)$
- $(158.2119, 183.6807)$
- $(157.0127, 210.0635)$

- $(275.7354, 51.7666)$
- $(281.1318, 165.6924)$
- $(277.5342, 186.0791)$
- $(270.9385, 210.6631)$



$$\text{Rear foot angle} = \theta_{calcanus} - \theta_{leg}$$

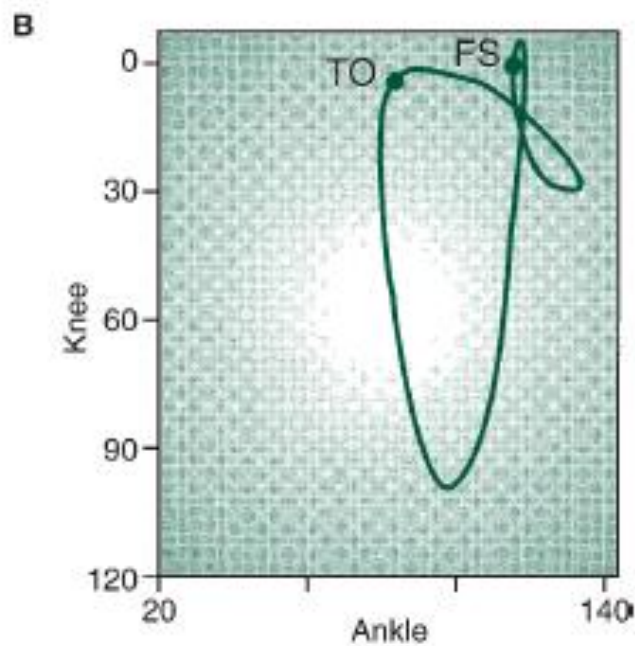
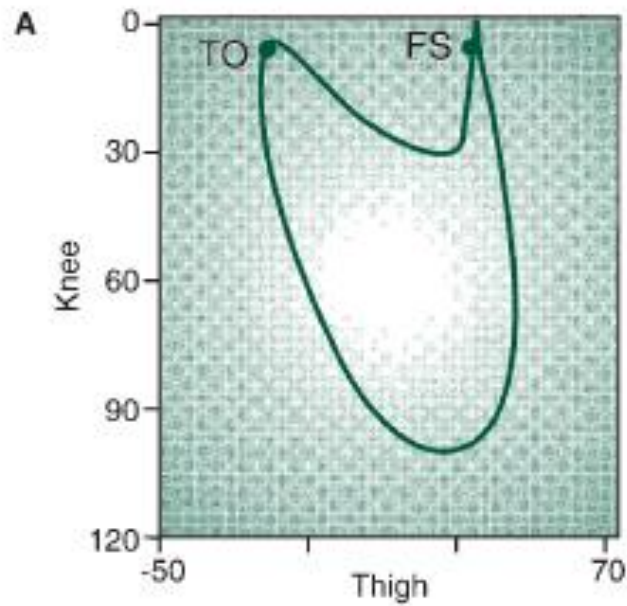


Diagrama de  
ângulo