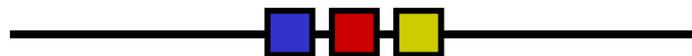
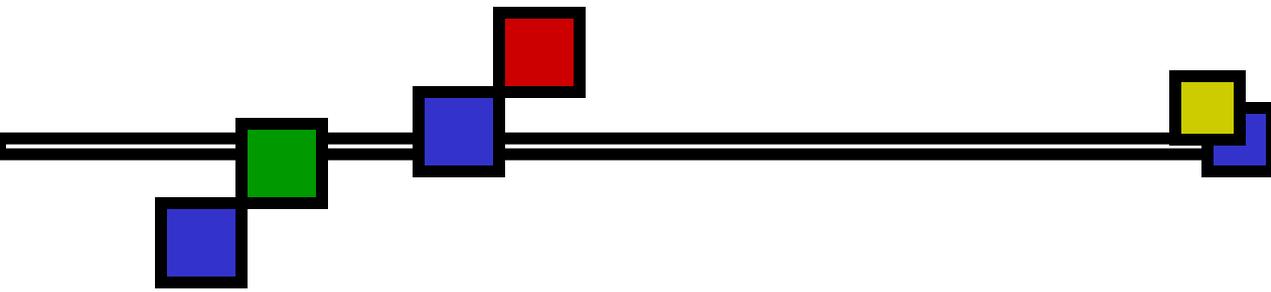


Geometria Descritiva IV

Mudança de Planos



**PCC3100 – Representação Gráfica
para Projeto - Mecatrônica**

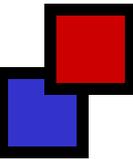


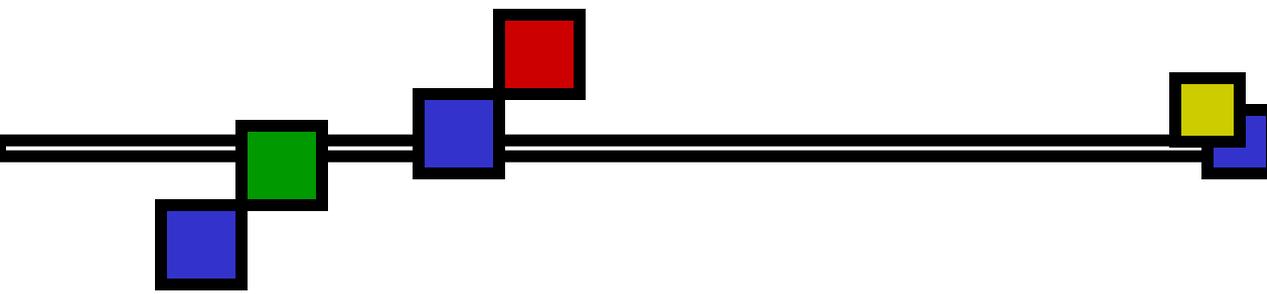
ATENÇÃO:

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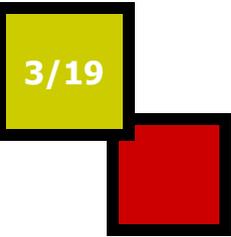
O **Método da Rotação**, que consta na apostila, não será cobrado em exercícios ou em provas.

O **Método de Mudança de Planos** permite resolver igualmente todos os problemas que o Método das Rotações, e será o adotado em todos os exercícios do curso.

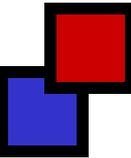


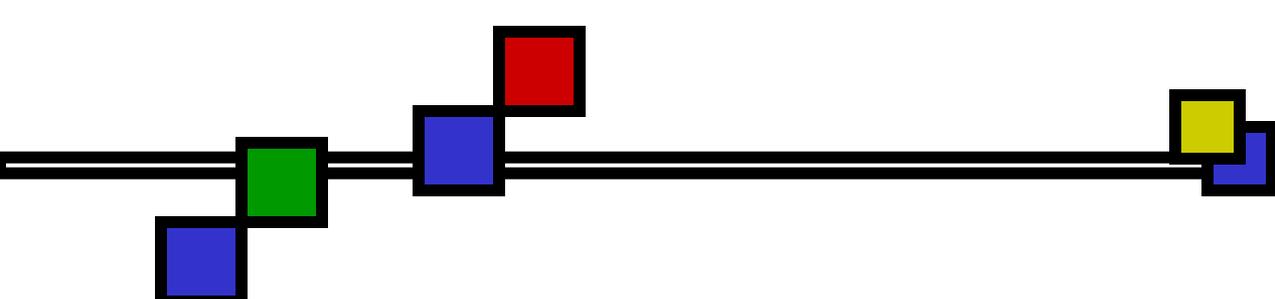


Mudança de plano



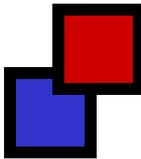
- É trocar o plano de projeção horizontal ou vertical por outro mais conveniente.
 - Se mantém o π_2 e troca o π_1 : mudança de plano horizontal;
 - Se mantém o π_1 e troca o π_2 : mudança de plano vertical;

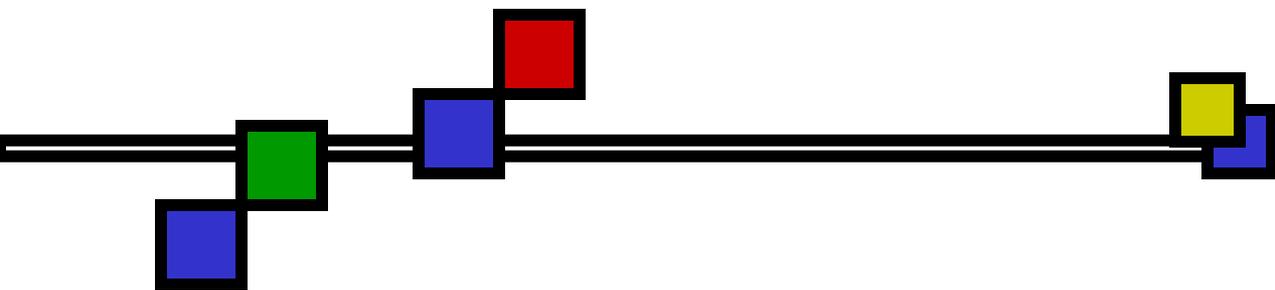




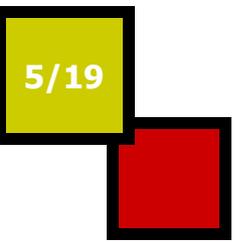
Quando mudar o plano de projeção?

- Aplicação do teorema da conservação do perpendicularismo:
 - Trocar o plano de projeção por um que seja paralelo à uma das retas;
- Aplicação do teorema da V.G.:
 - Trocar o plano de projeção por um que seja paralelo ao segmento ou ângulo.
- Etc.

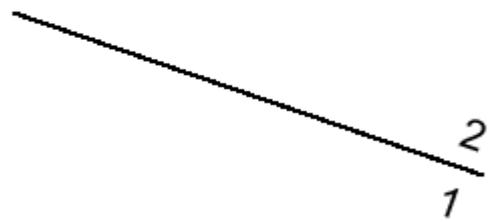




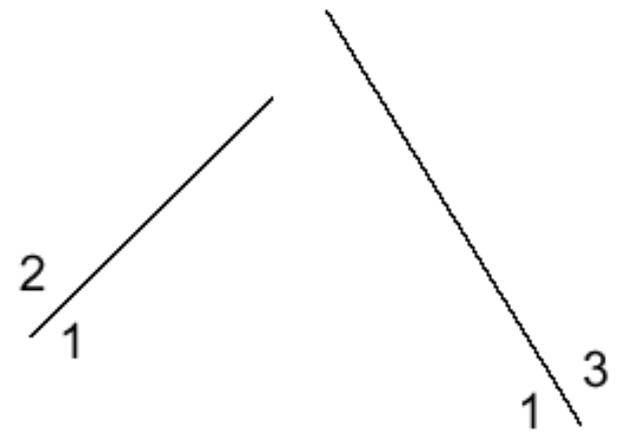
Épuras



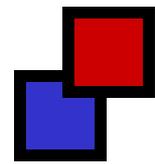
- Épuras "diferentes" mas válidas !

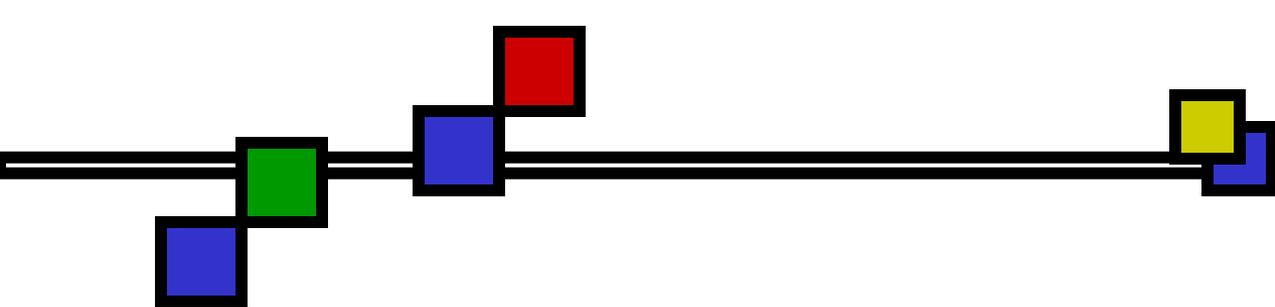


Ex. 1



Ex. 2

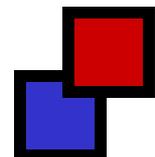
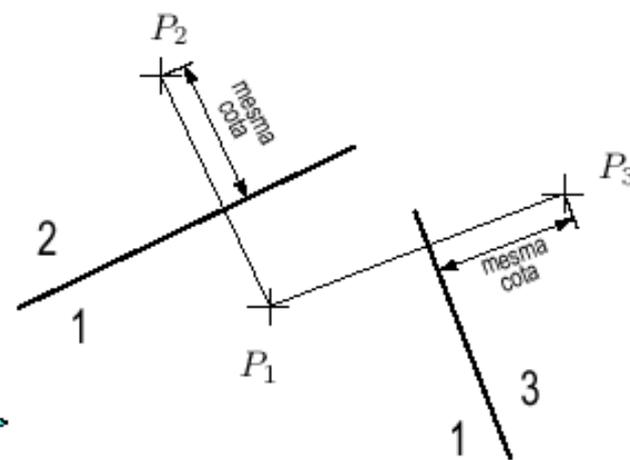
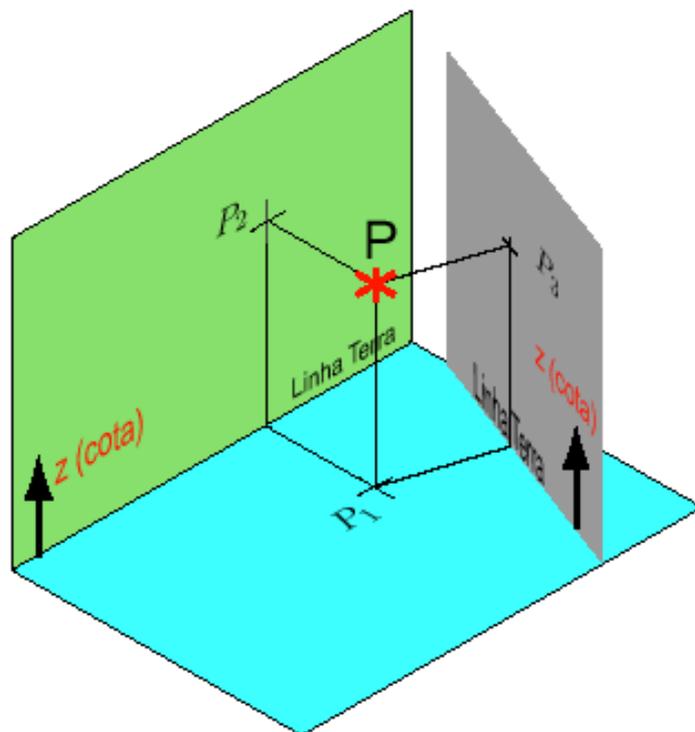


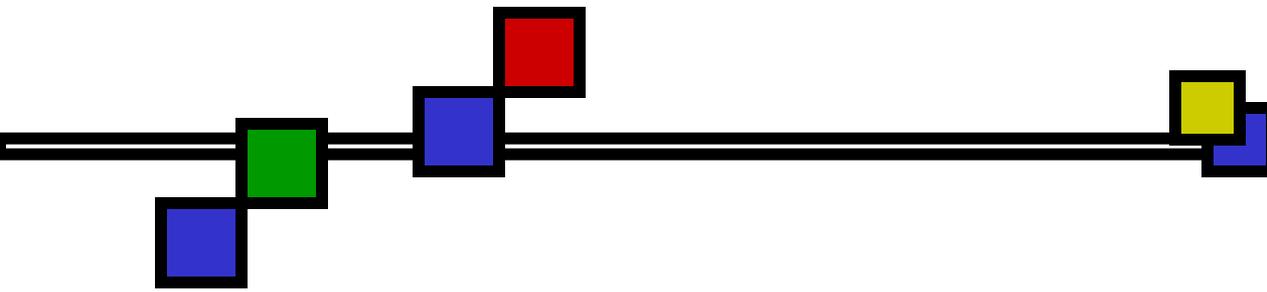


Mudança de plano vertical

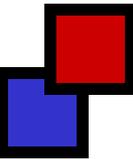
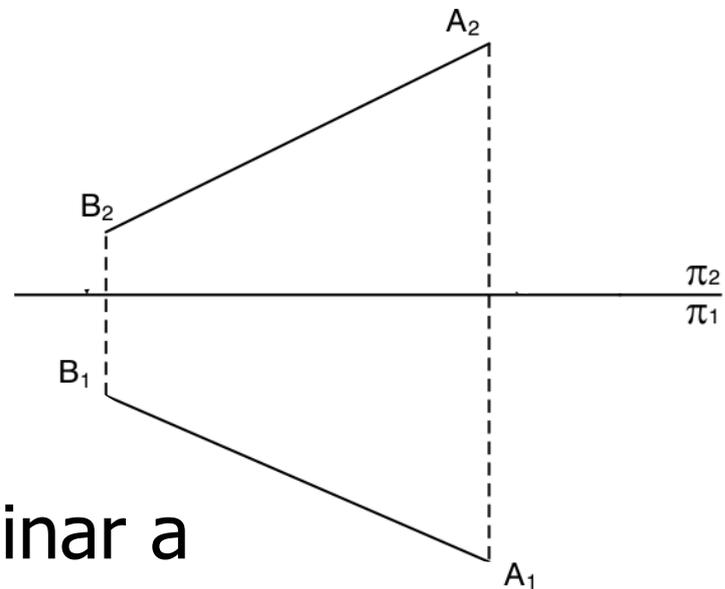
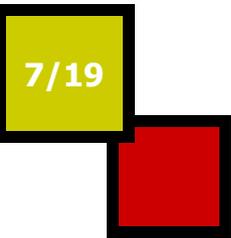
- Conservação da **cota**

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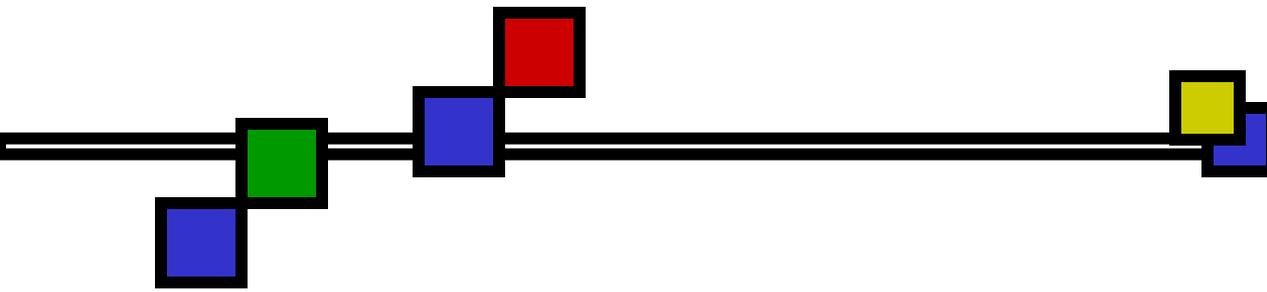




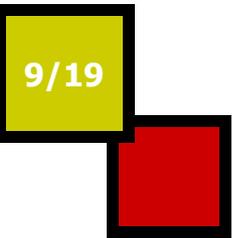
Mudança de plano vertical



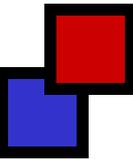
- Exemplo: Determinar a VG do segmento AB

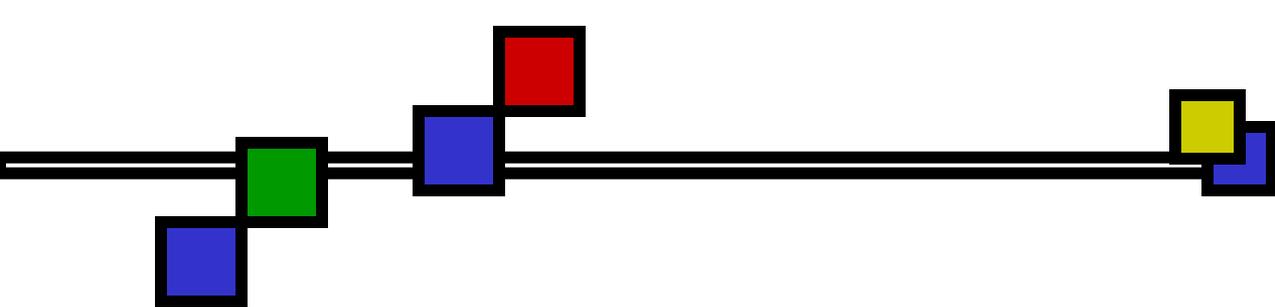


Mudança de plano horizontal



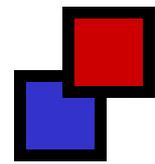
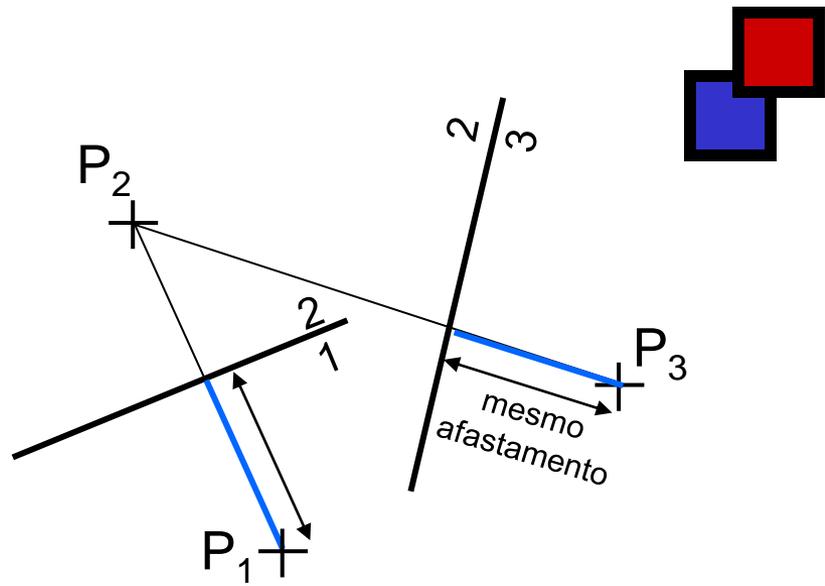
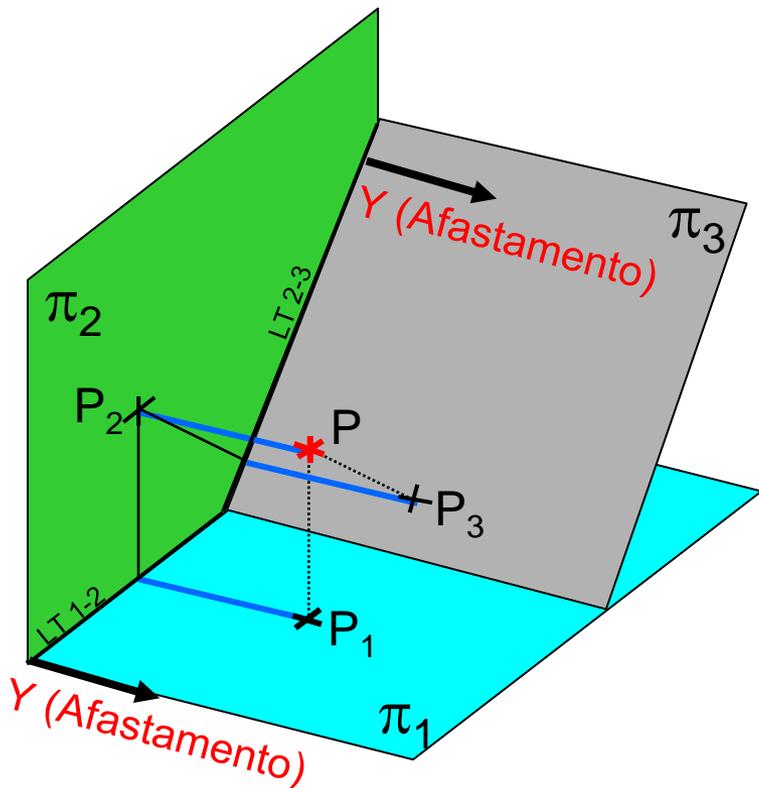
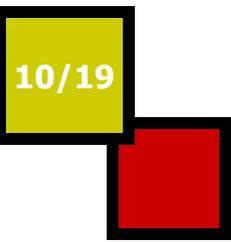
- Os planos de projeção horizontal e vertical são equivalentes !
 - Tudo que se pode fazer com um, pode-se fazer com o outro, analogamente.
 - O que se faz com **cota** (dist. proj_2 - LT) num plano, se faz com **afastamento** (dist. proj_1 - LT) no outro.





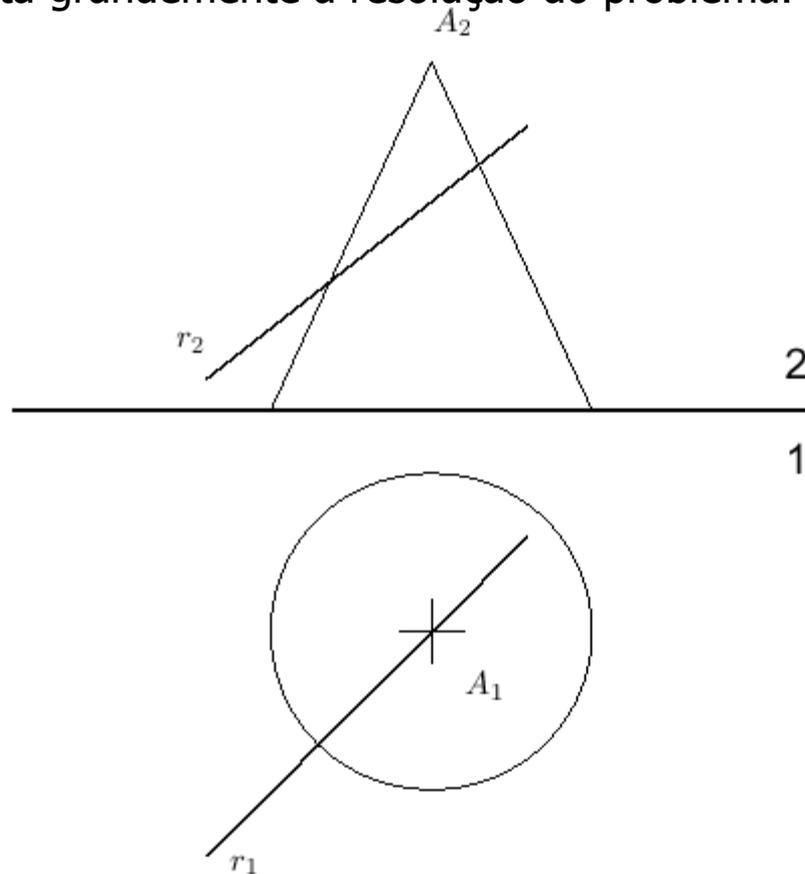
Mudança de plano horizontal

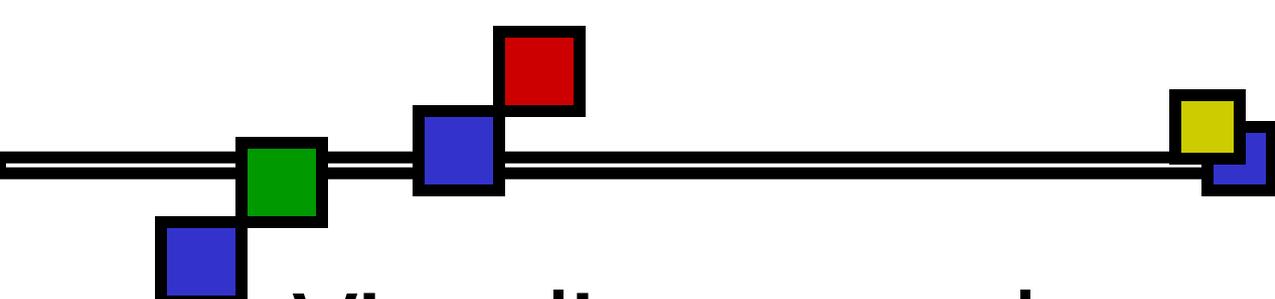
- Conservação do **afastamento**



Exercício 2.14

Determinar a intersecção da reta r com o cone γ . Note que r está numa posição particular que facilita grandemente a resolução do problema.

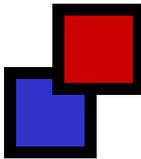


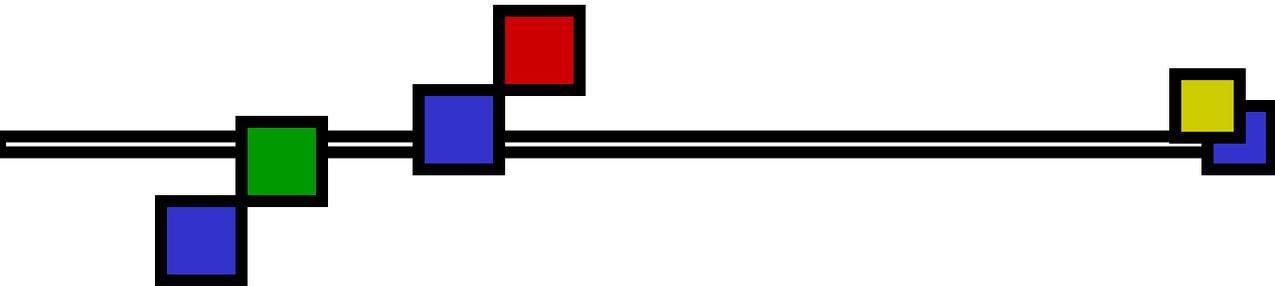


Visualizar um plano de perfil

(uma operação muito importante para solução de vários problemas)

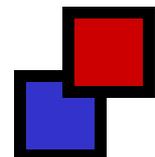
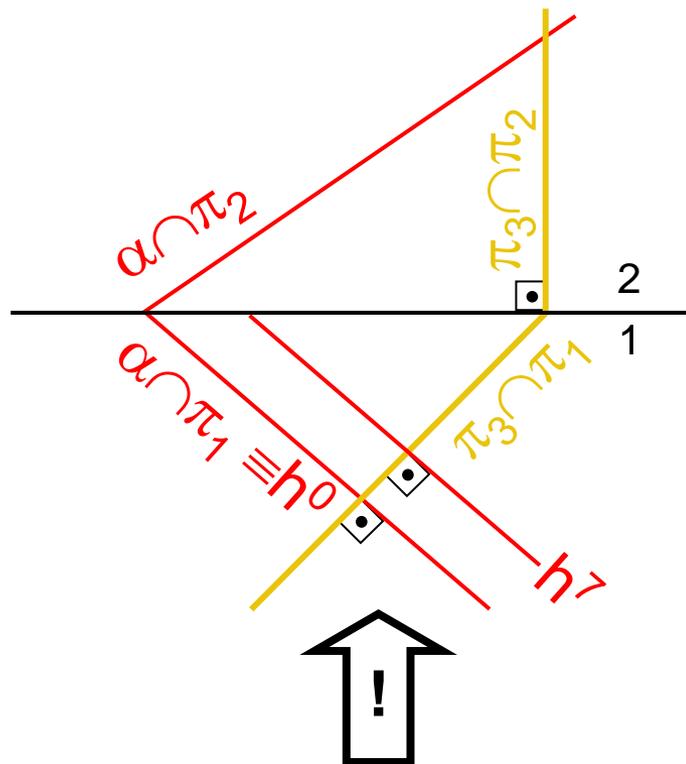
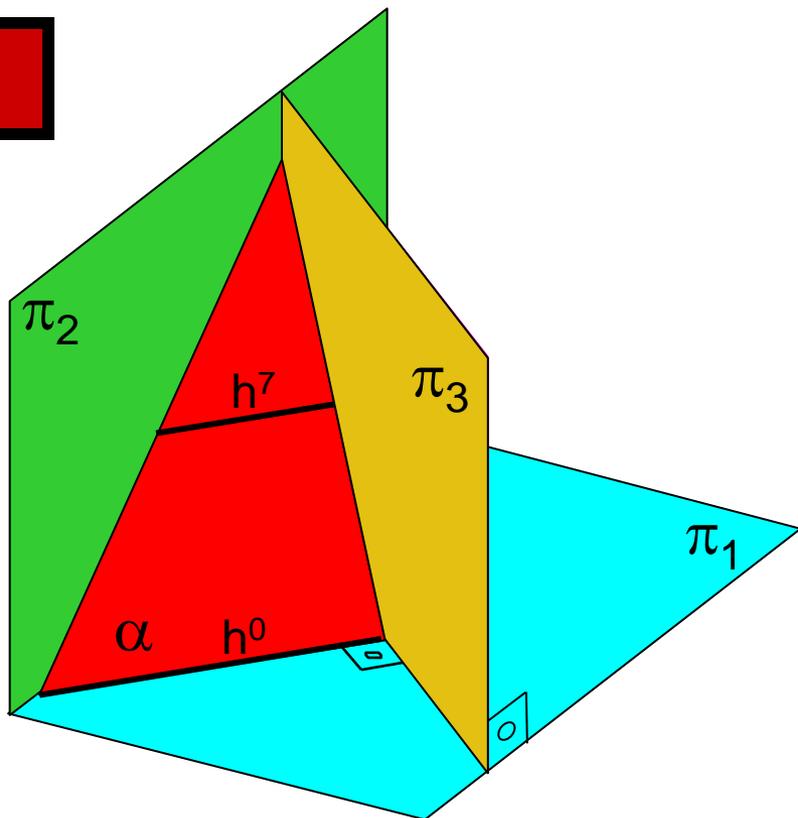
- A projeção de todos os elementos do plano vai coincidir numa única linha;
- Retas do plano perpendiculares ao plano de projeção terão projeção reduzida à um ponto.
 - Se o novo plano de projeção π_3 é vertical ($\pi_3 \perp \pi_1$) então como é uma reta perpendicular à π_3 ?
 - É // π_1 , ou seja, é HORIZONTAL.

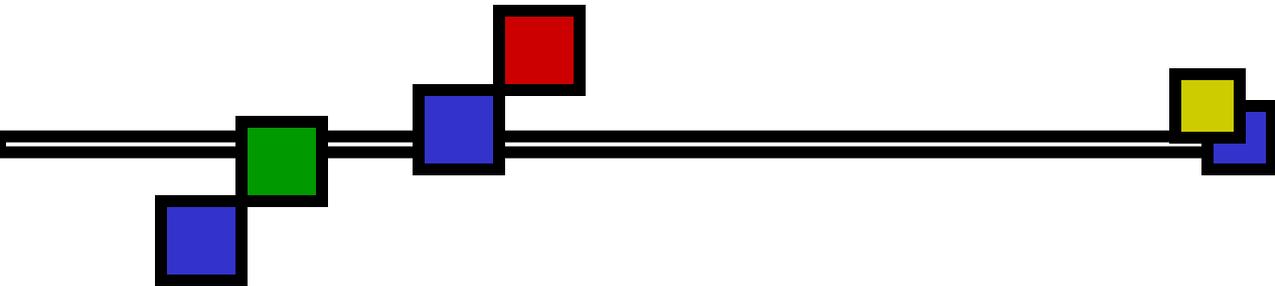




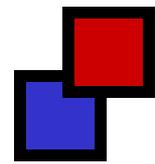
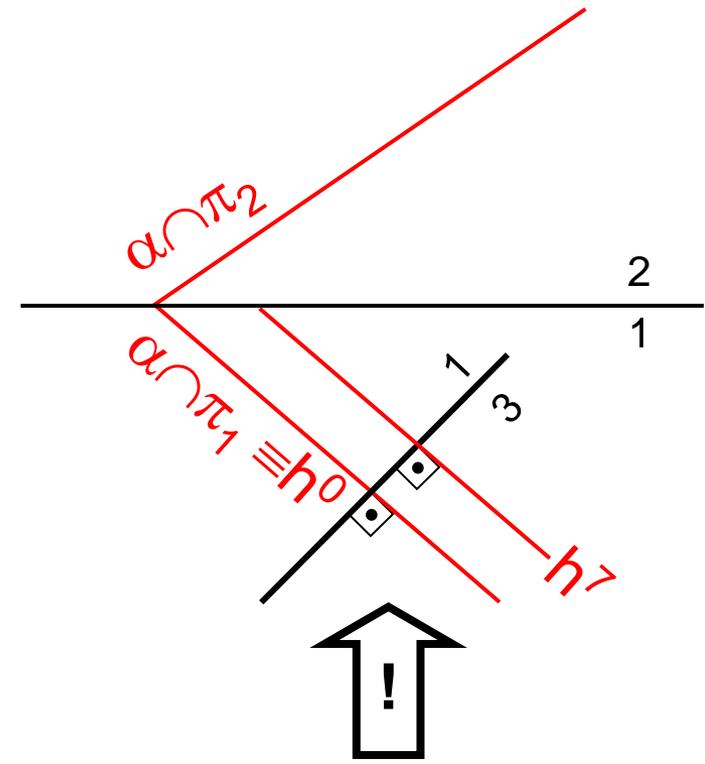
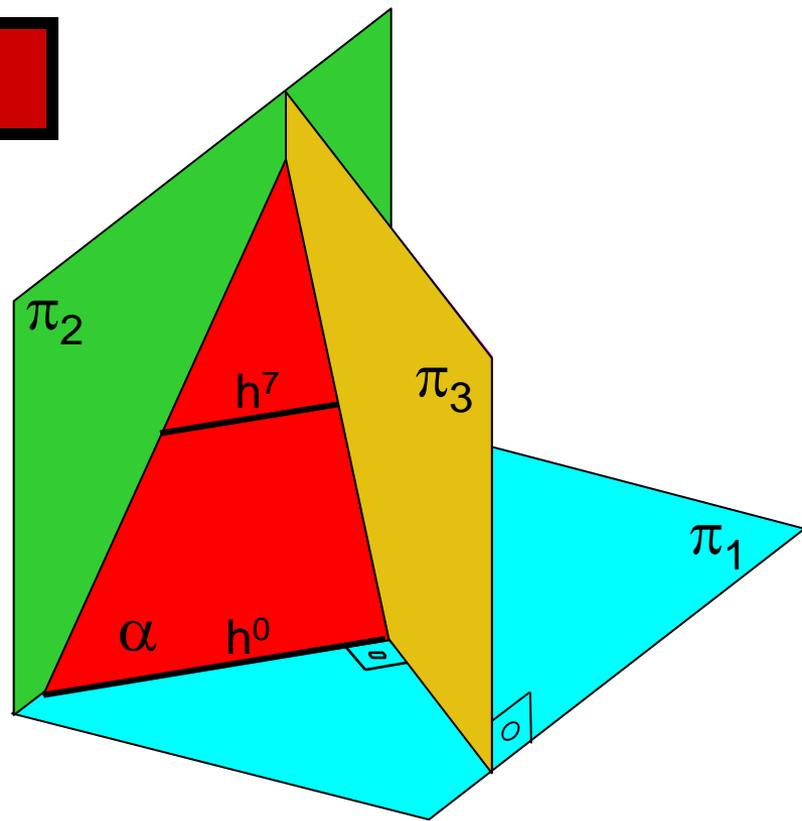
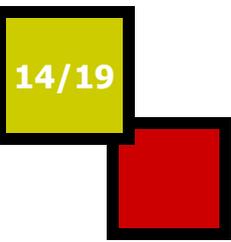
Projetando um plano de perfil

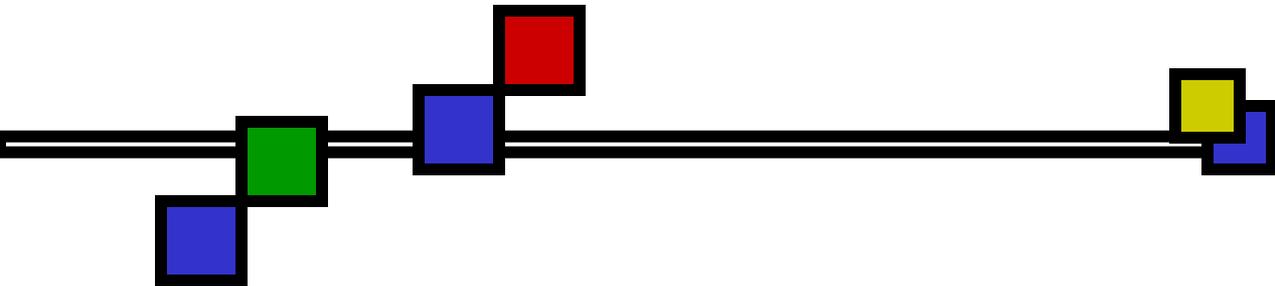
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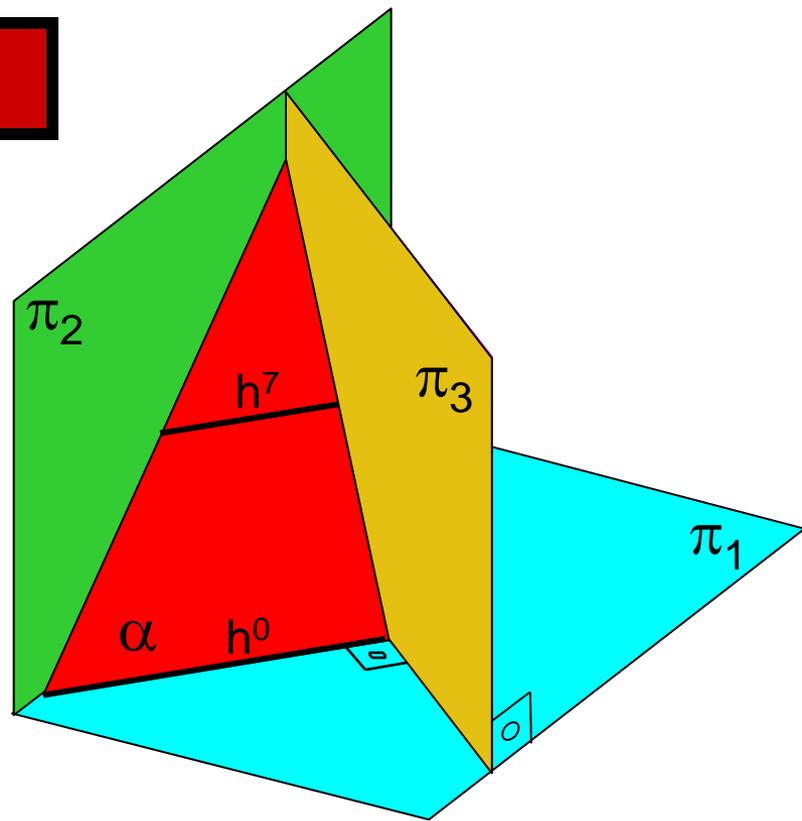
Posicionando a LT 1-3



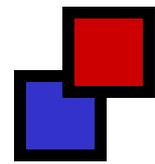
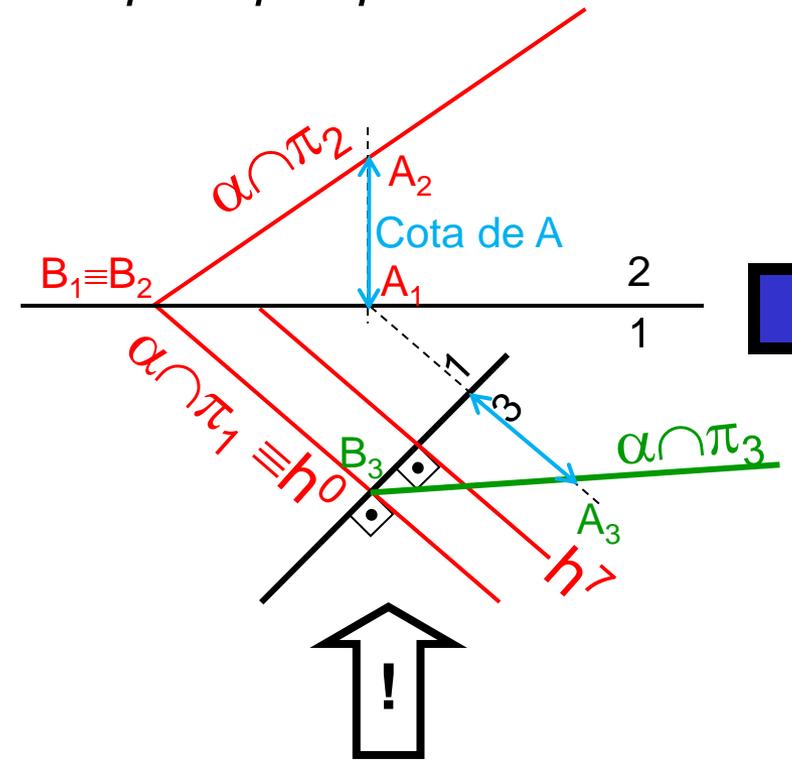


Traçando $\alpha \cap \pi_3$

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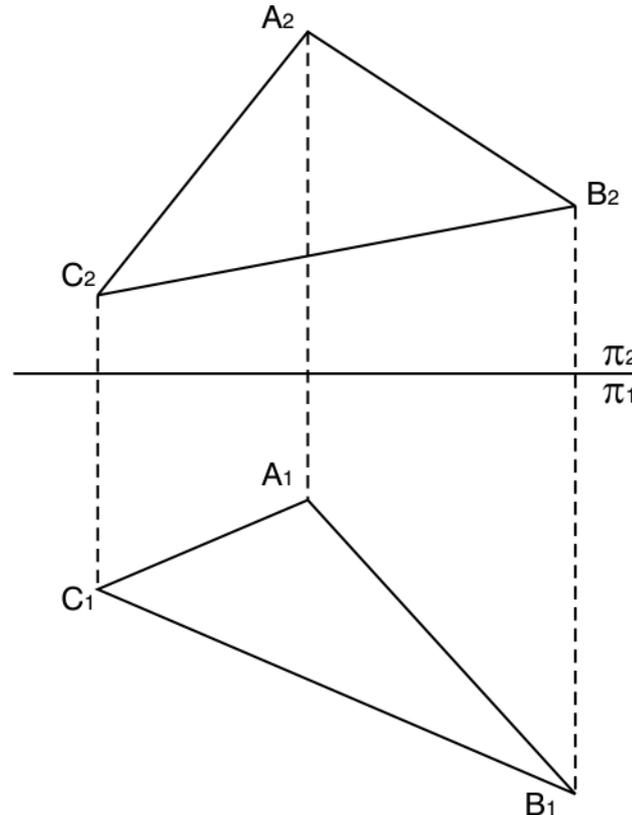


obter seu traço
 Para “projetar” um plano de perfil, basta projetar 2 pontos quaisquer pertencentes a ele.



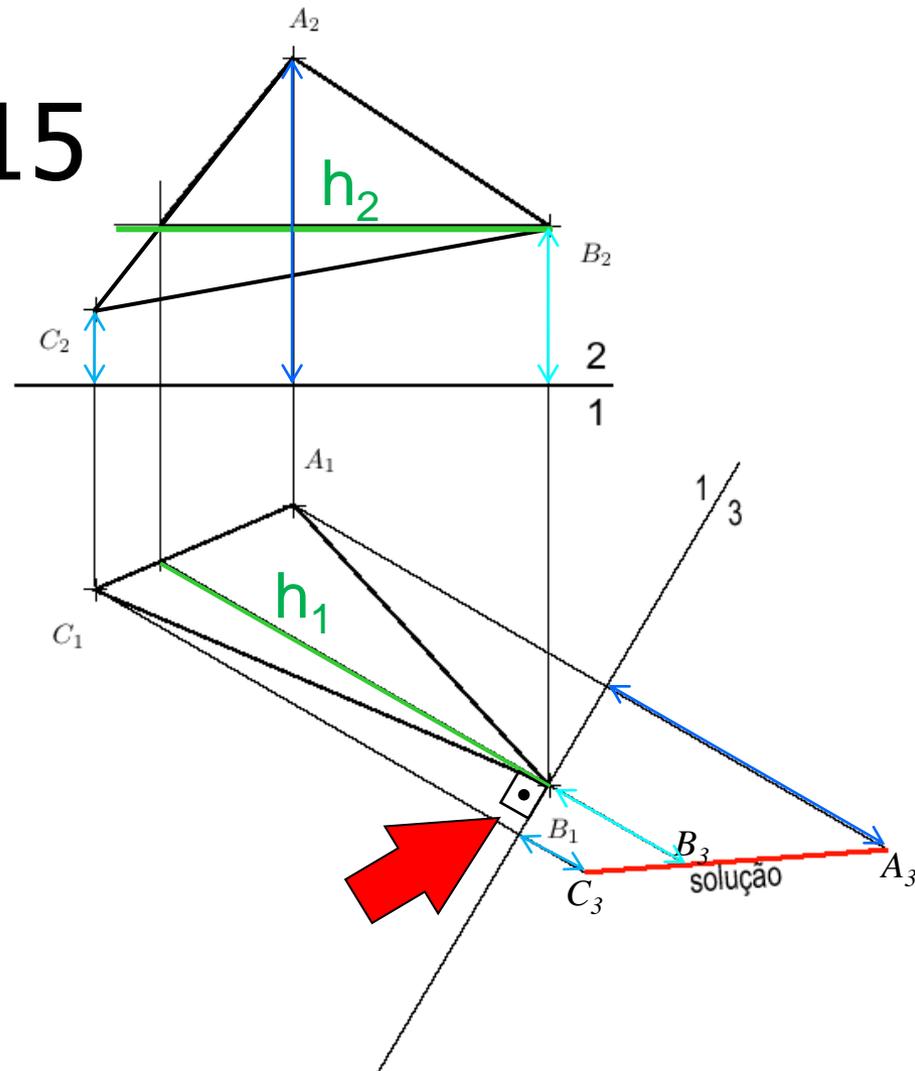
Exercício 2.15

Determinar um plano de projeção π_3 (sua Linha de Terra) perpendicular ao plano definido pelos pontos A, B e C. Além disso, determinar a projeção do triângulo ABC no novo plano π_3 (essa deve resultar apenas num segmento de reta).



Solução Ex. 2.15

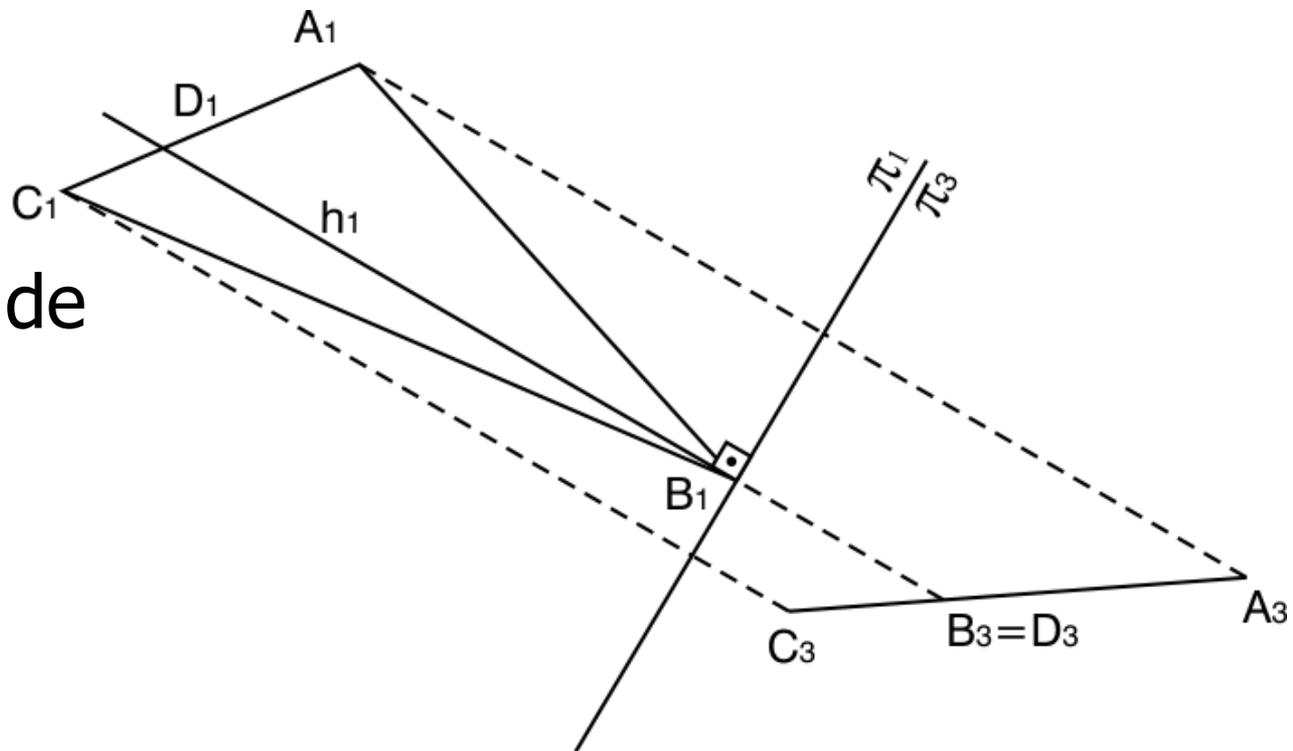
- Encontrar uma **reta horizontal h** do plano ABC ;
- Traçar LT 1-3 perpendicular a h ;
- Projetar pontos do plano (A, B, C) .



Exercício 2.16

Determinar a VG do triângulo ABC representado na épura. Note duas coisas: A épura deste problema é igual à épura da solução do exercício anterior. O triângulo está em uma posição particular.

Obter a VG de
figura em
posição
particular



Juntando os dois passos...

Exercício 2.17

Determinar a VG do triângulo (qualquer) definido pelos pontos A, B, e C.

