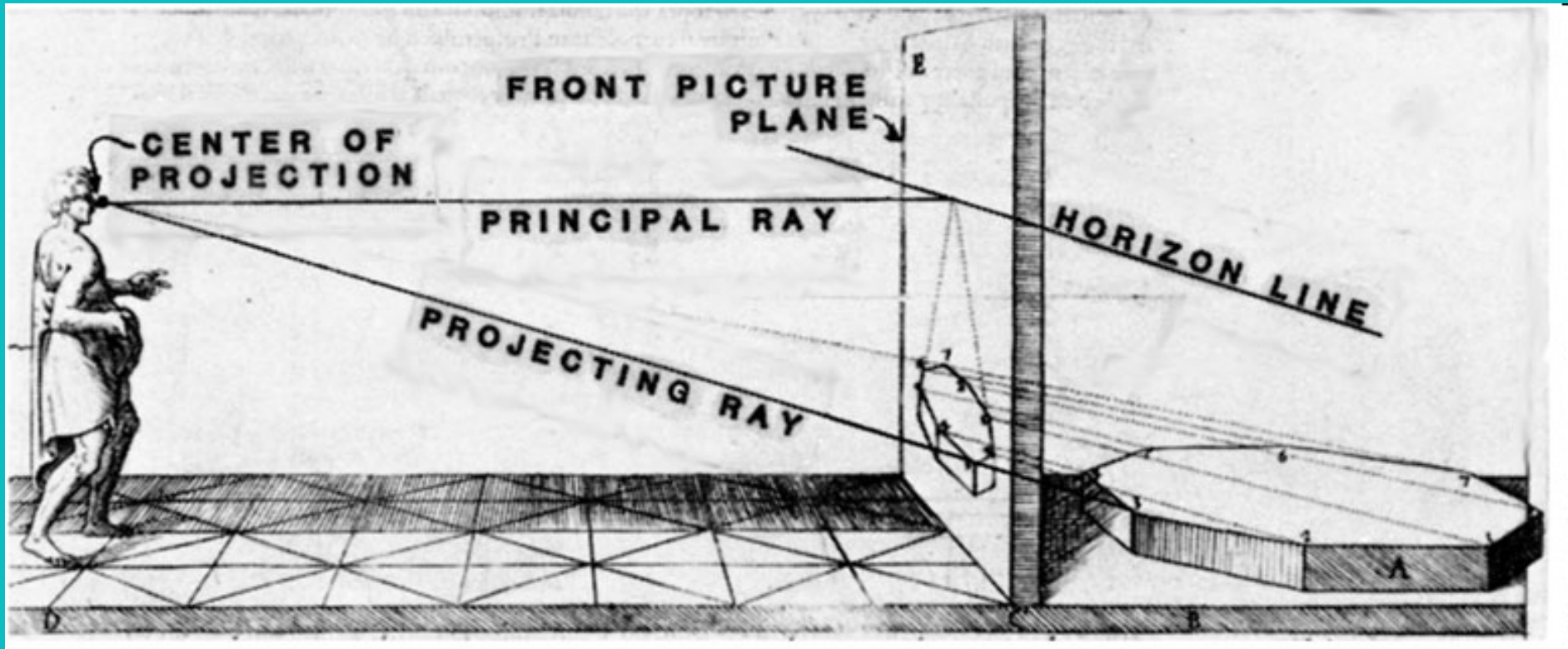


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS



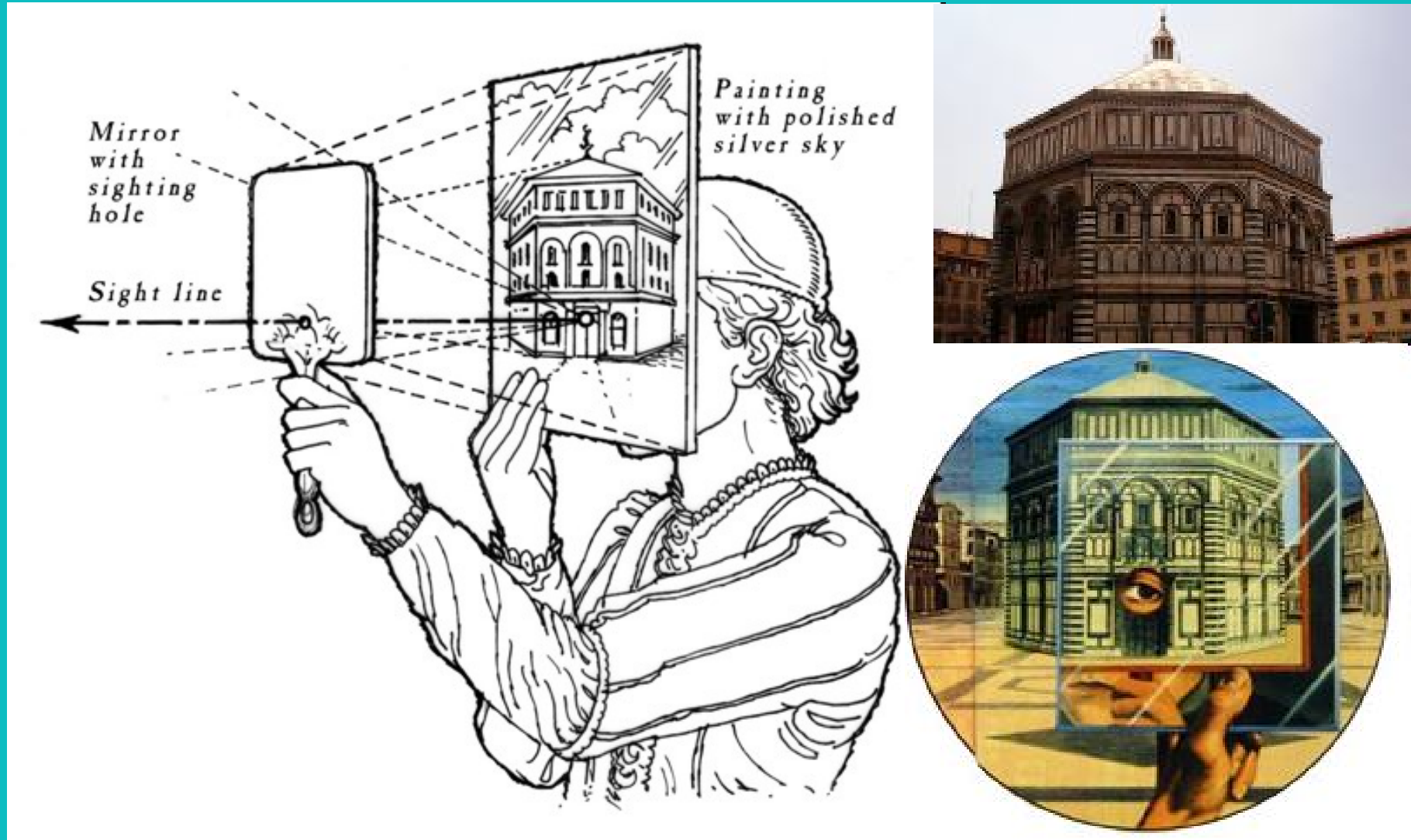
MARIA DO CÉU SIMÕES TERENO - 2011

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR -FUNDAMENTOS

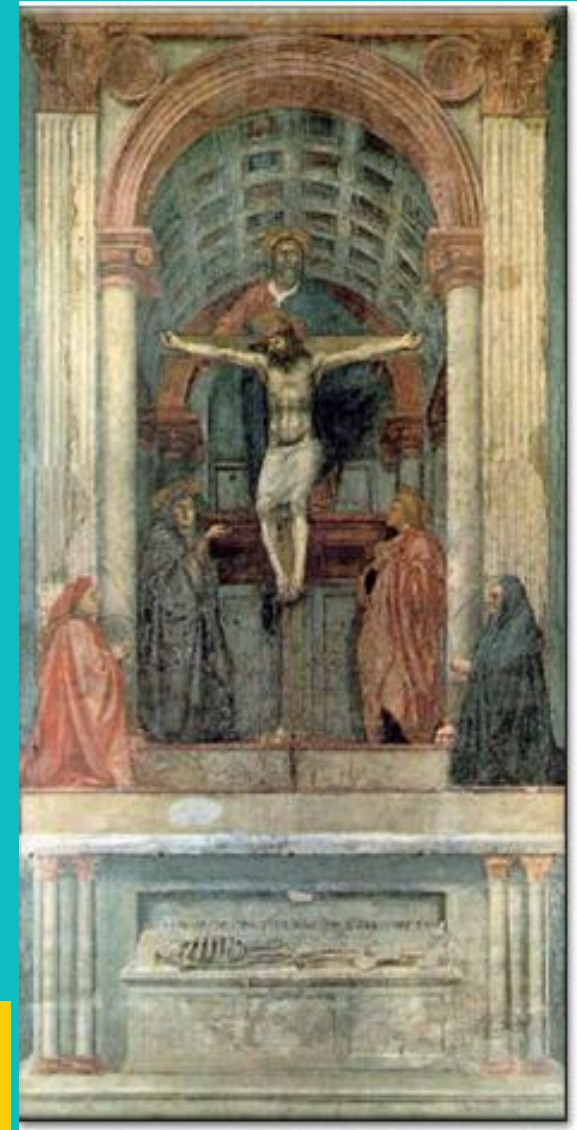
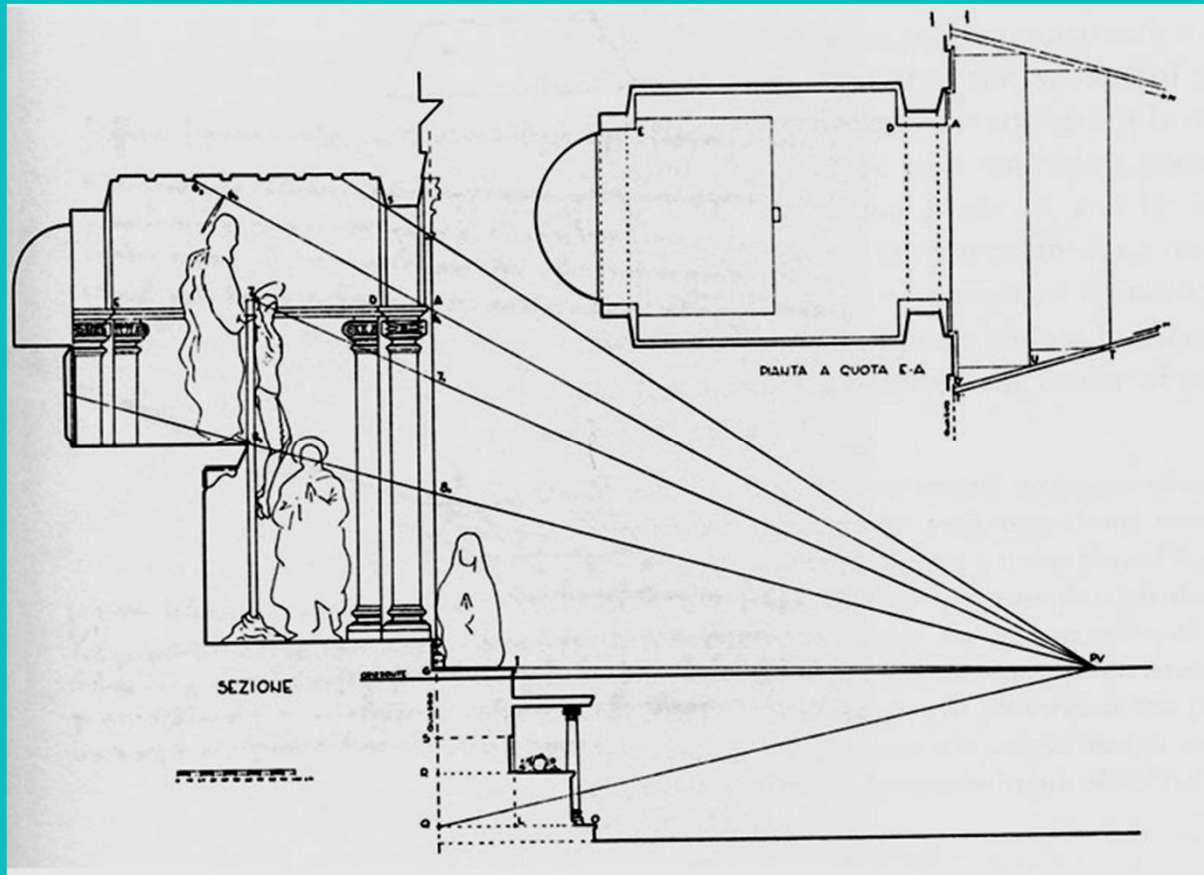


Perspectógrafo de Alberti.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR -FUNDAMENTOS

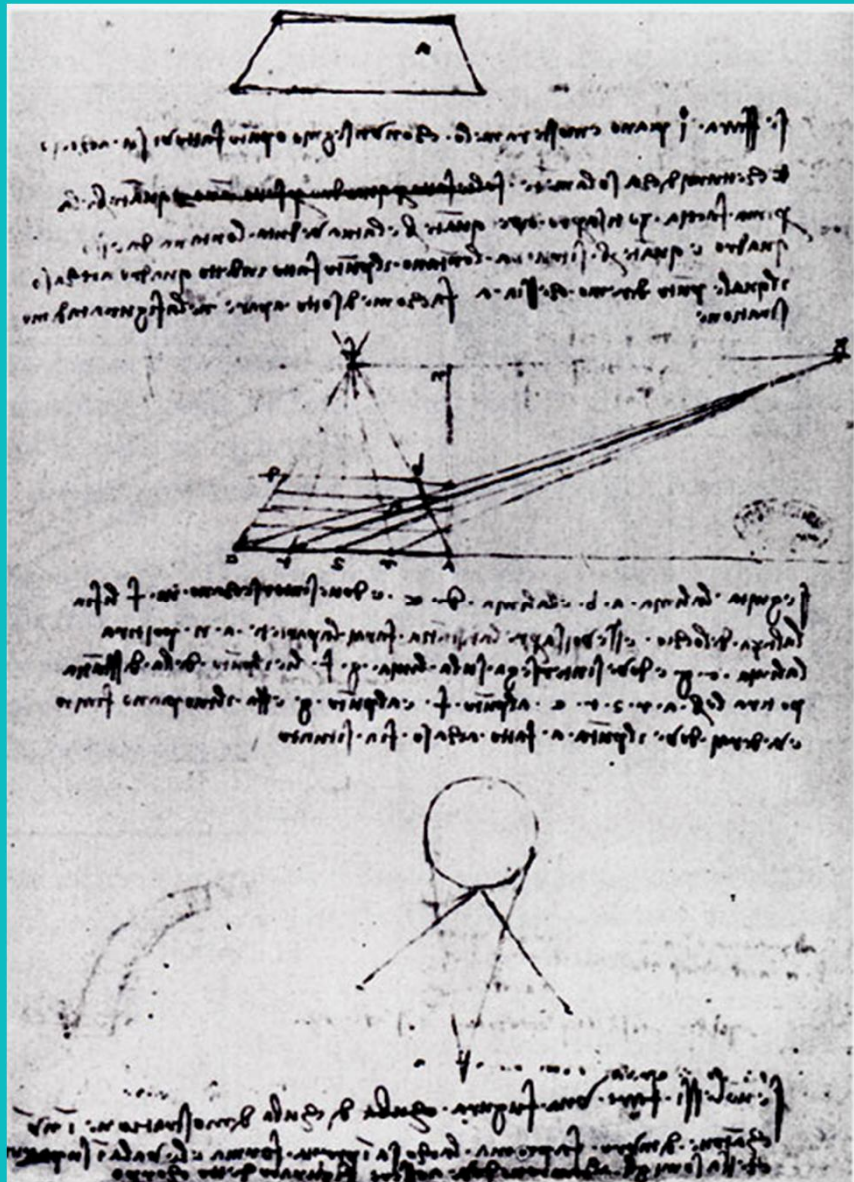


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS

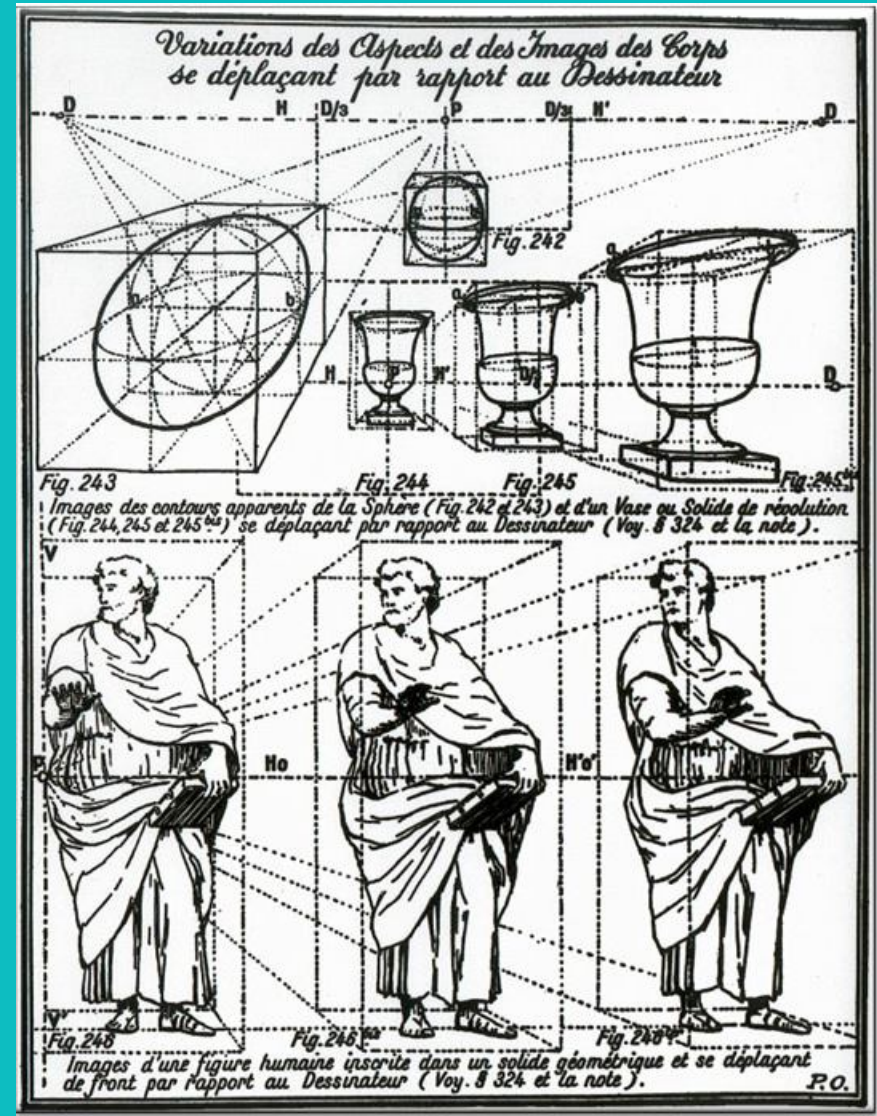


Plan and elevation of Masaccio's Trinity (according to Sanpaolesi, 1962, figure C, opp. p. 52).

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS



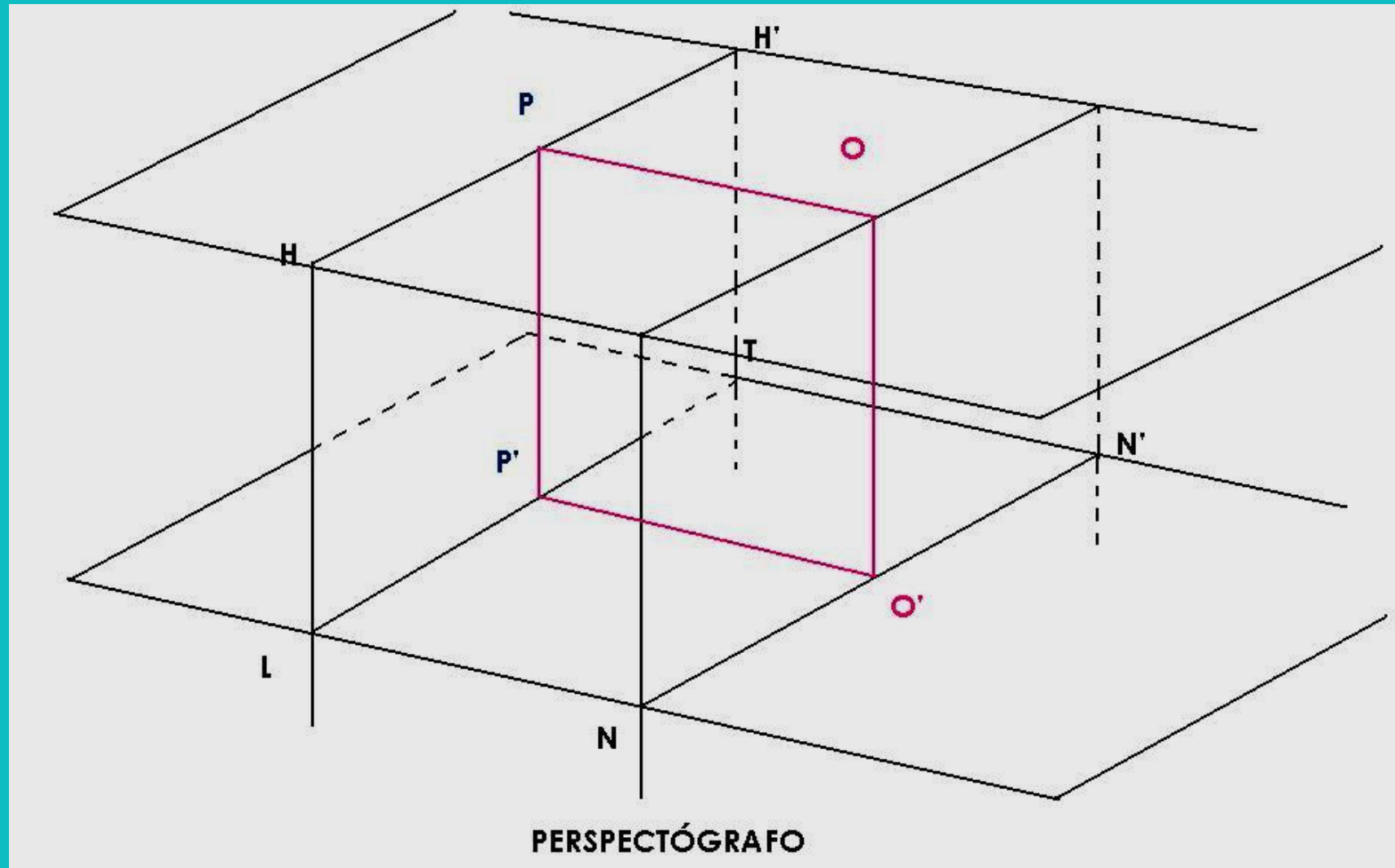
Costruzione legitima, Leonardo da Vinci



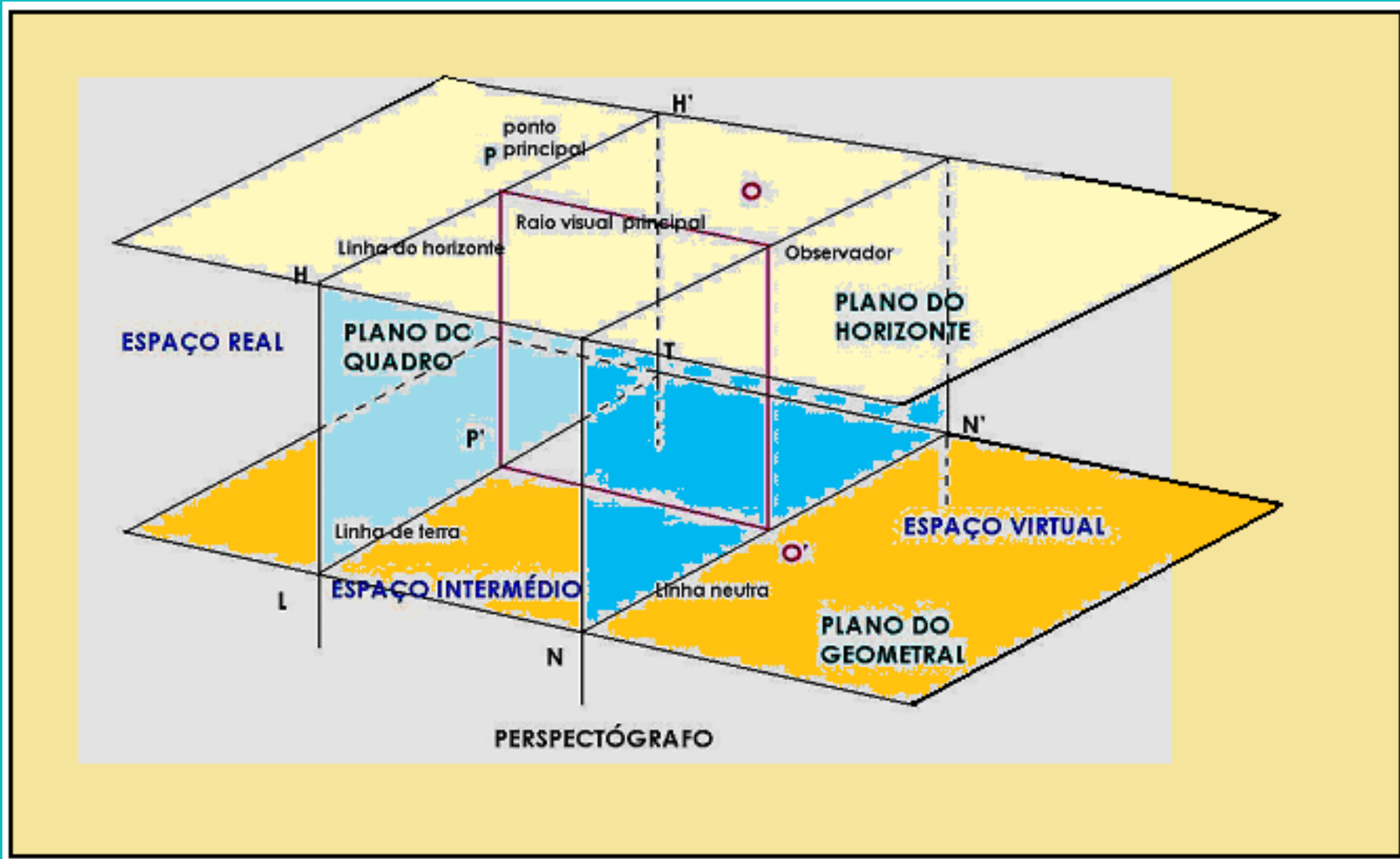
Desenhos de Rafael

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR -FUNDAMENTOS

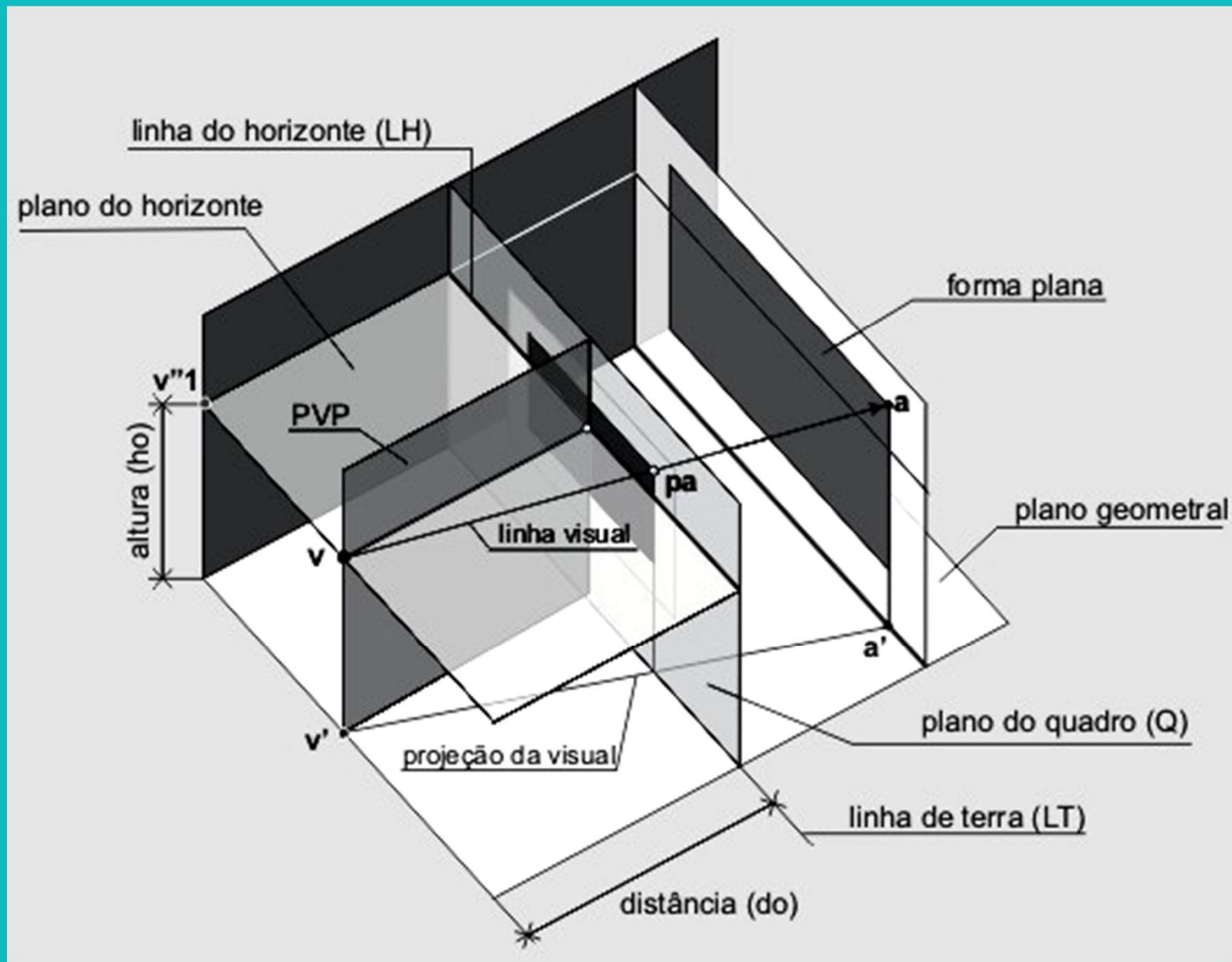
PERSPECTIVA LINEAR / ARQUITECTOS/ ARTISTAS/ CÓNICA



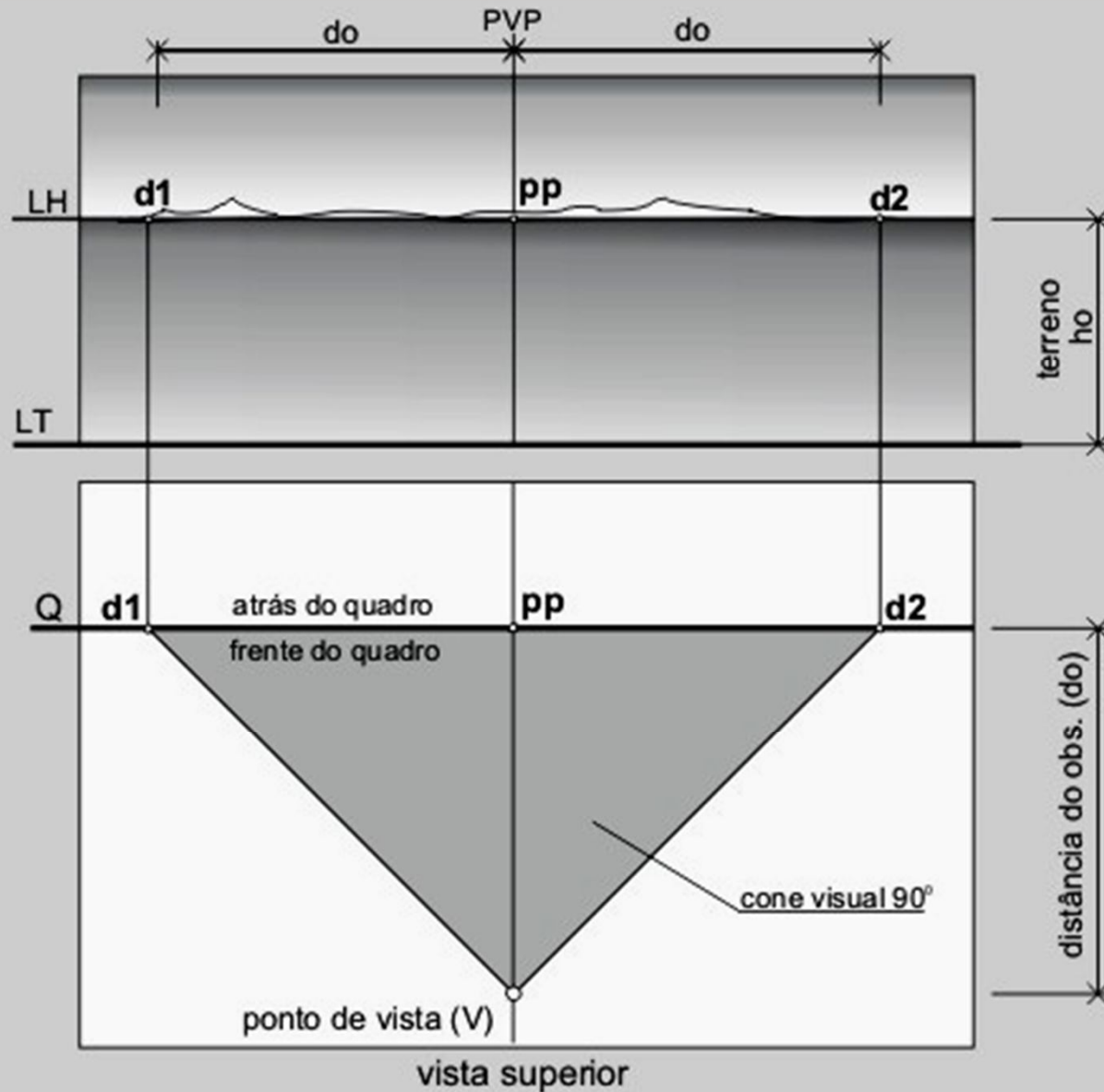
PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS



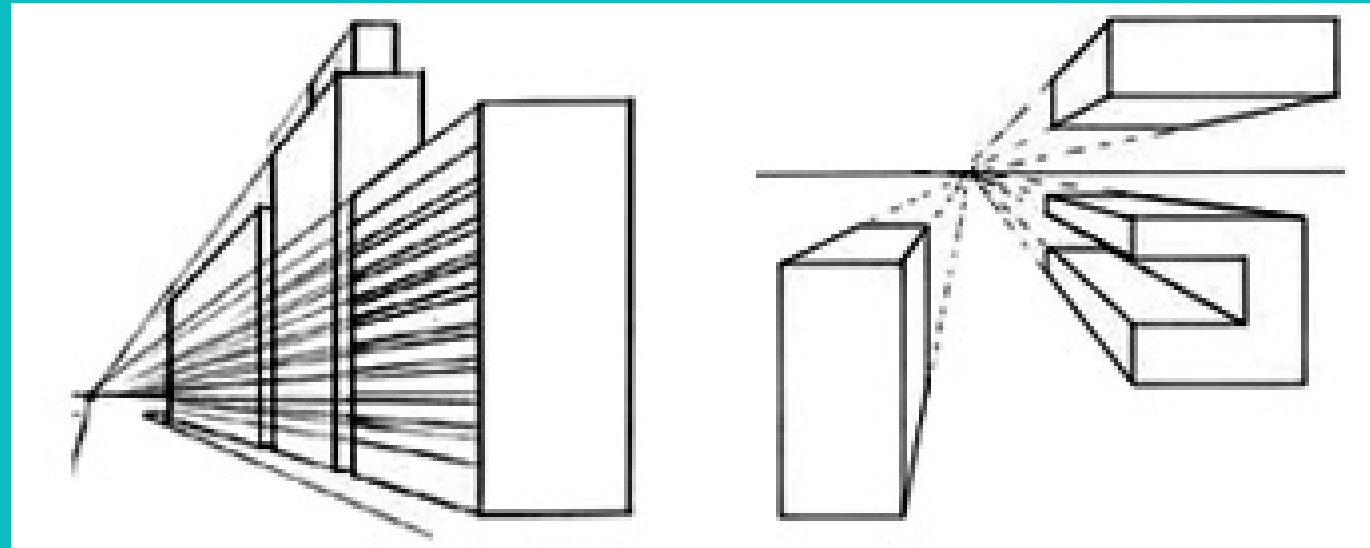
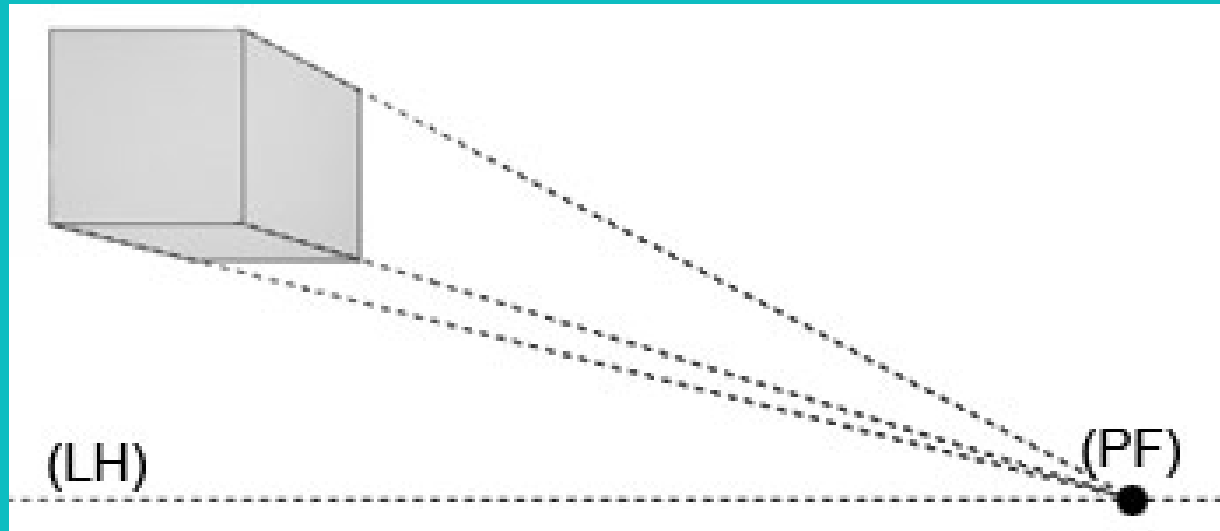
PERSPECTIVA LINEAR



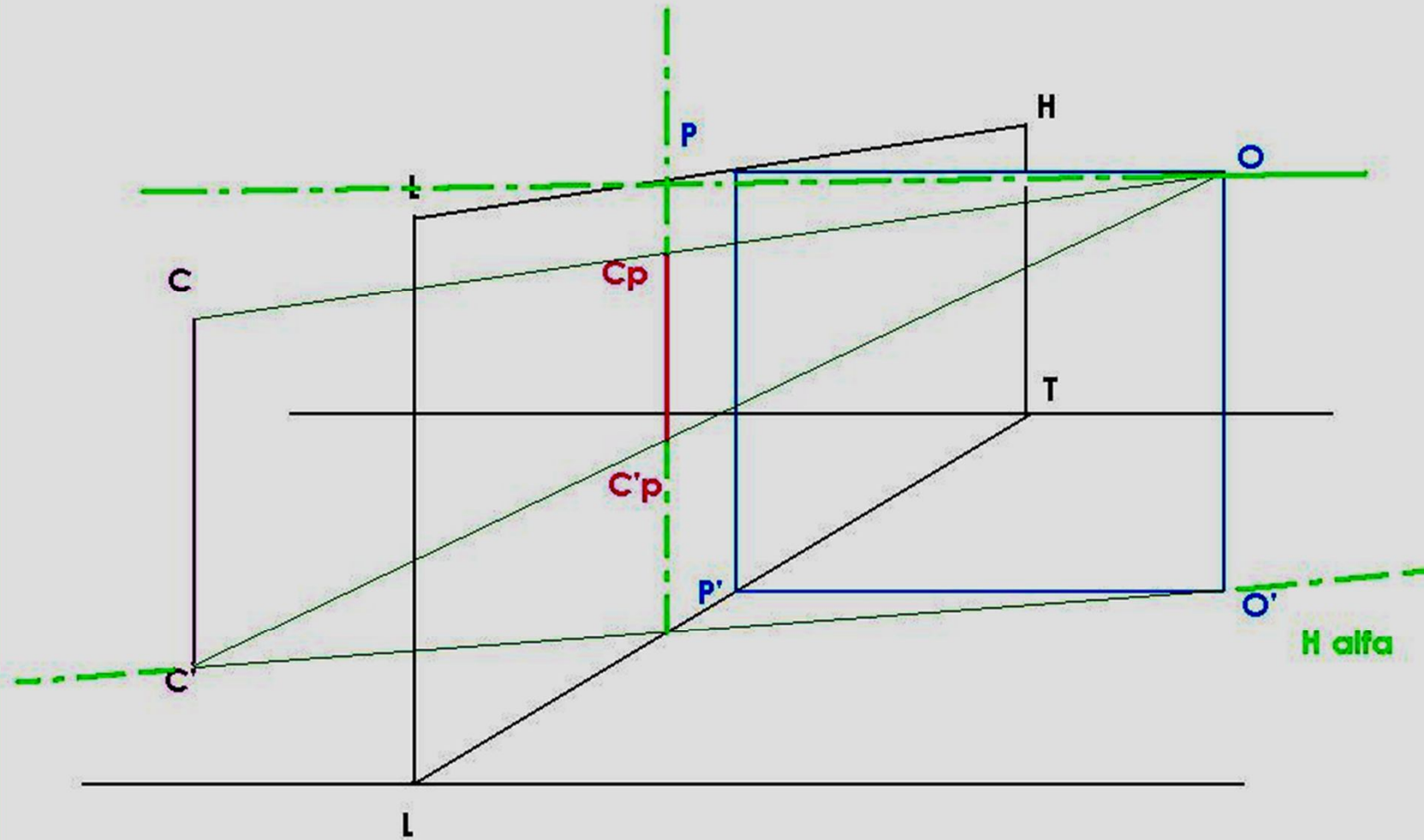
PERSPECTIVA LINEAR



PERSPECTIVA LINEAR

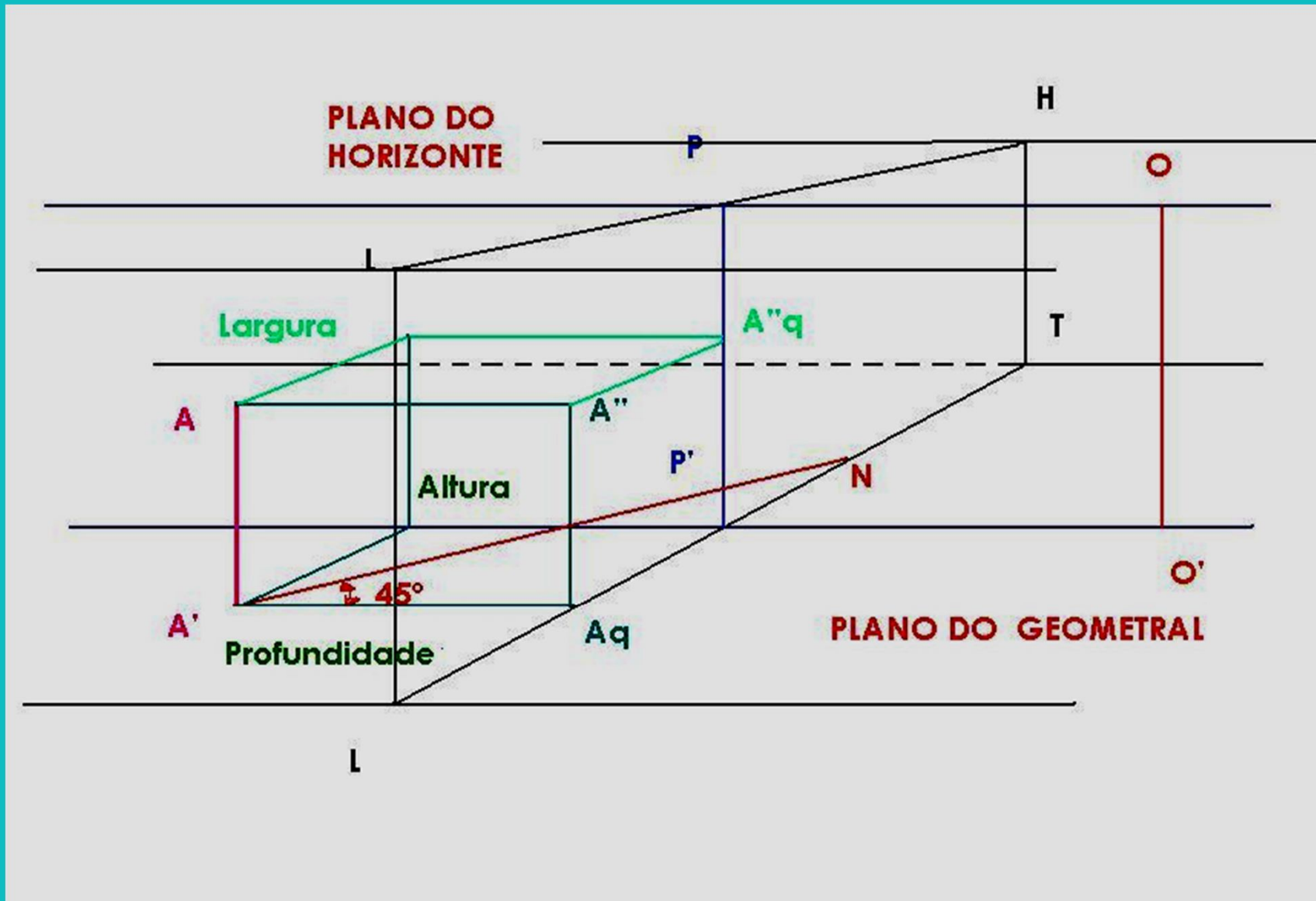


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR -FUNDAMENTOS

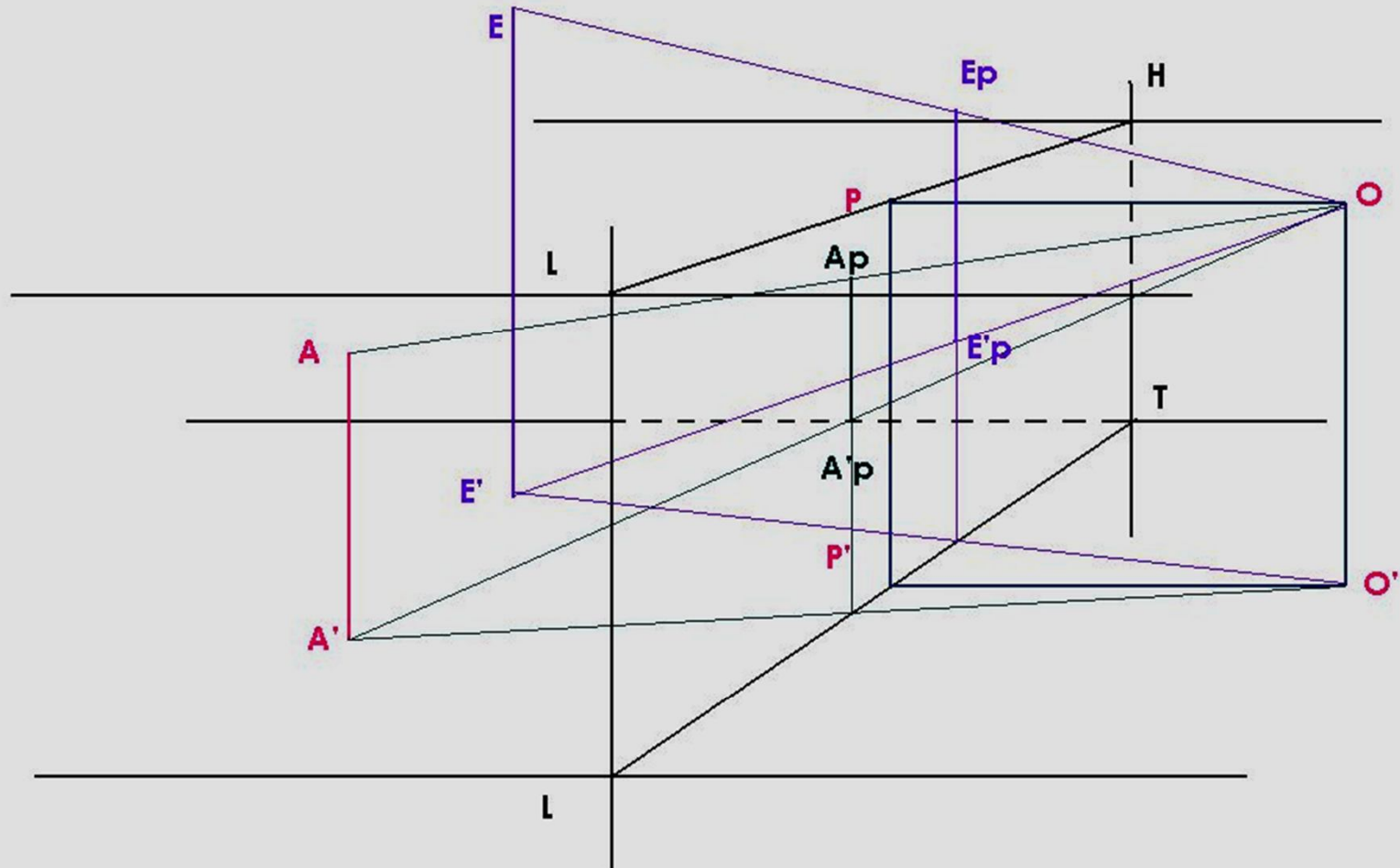


Determinação da perspectiva de um ponto

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS

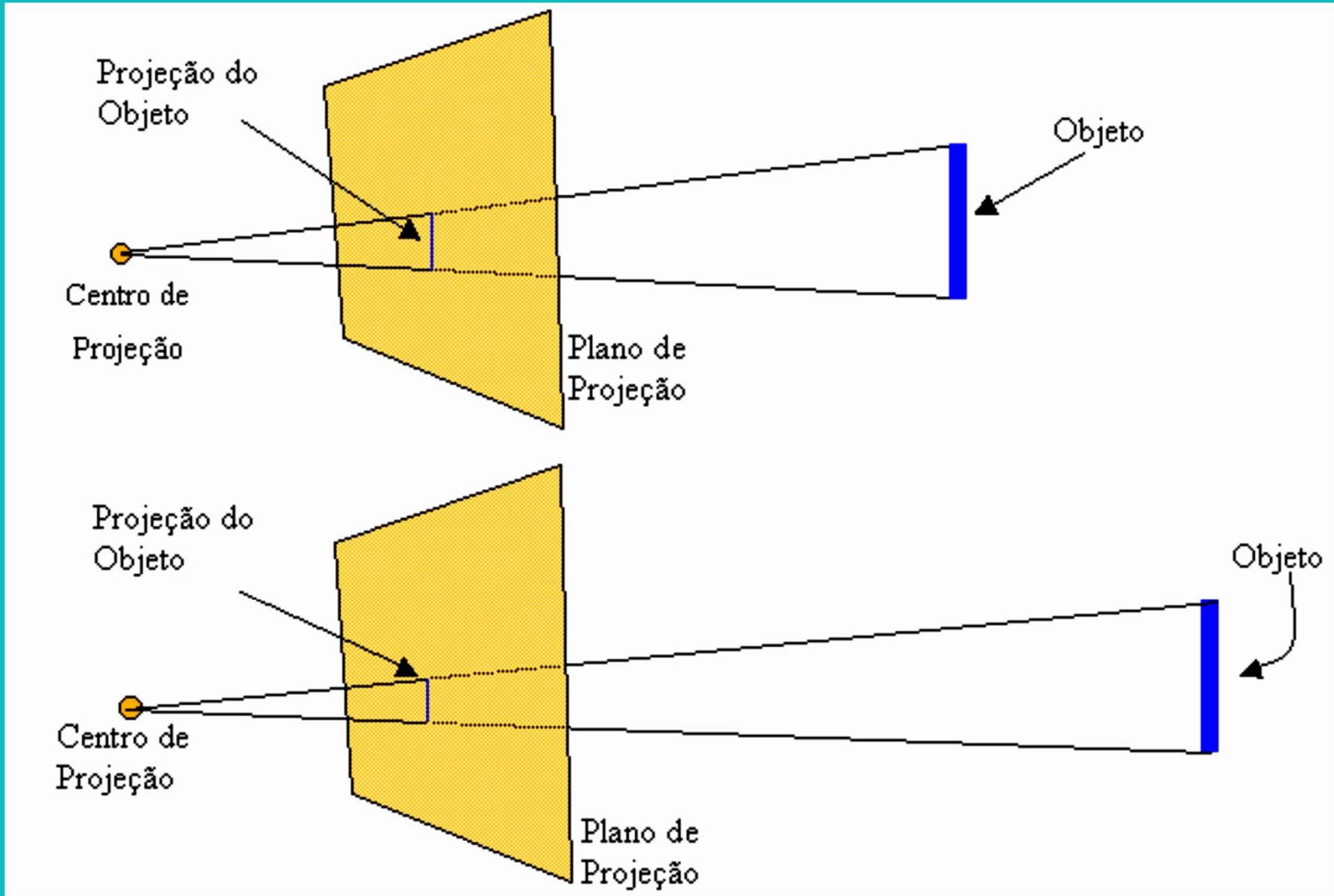


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS



PERSPECTIVA DE PONTOS DO ESPAÇO REAL

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS



PERSPECTIVA LINEAR -FUNDAMENTOS

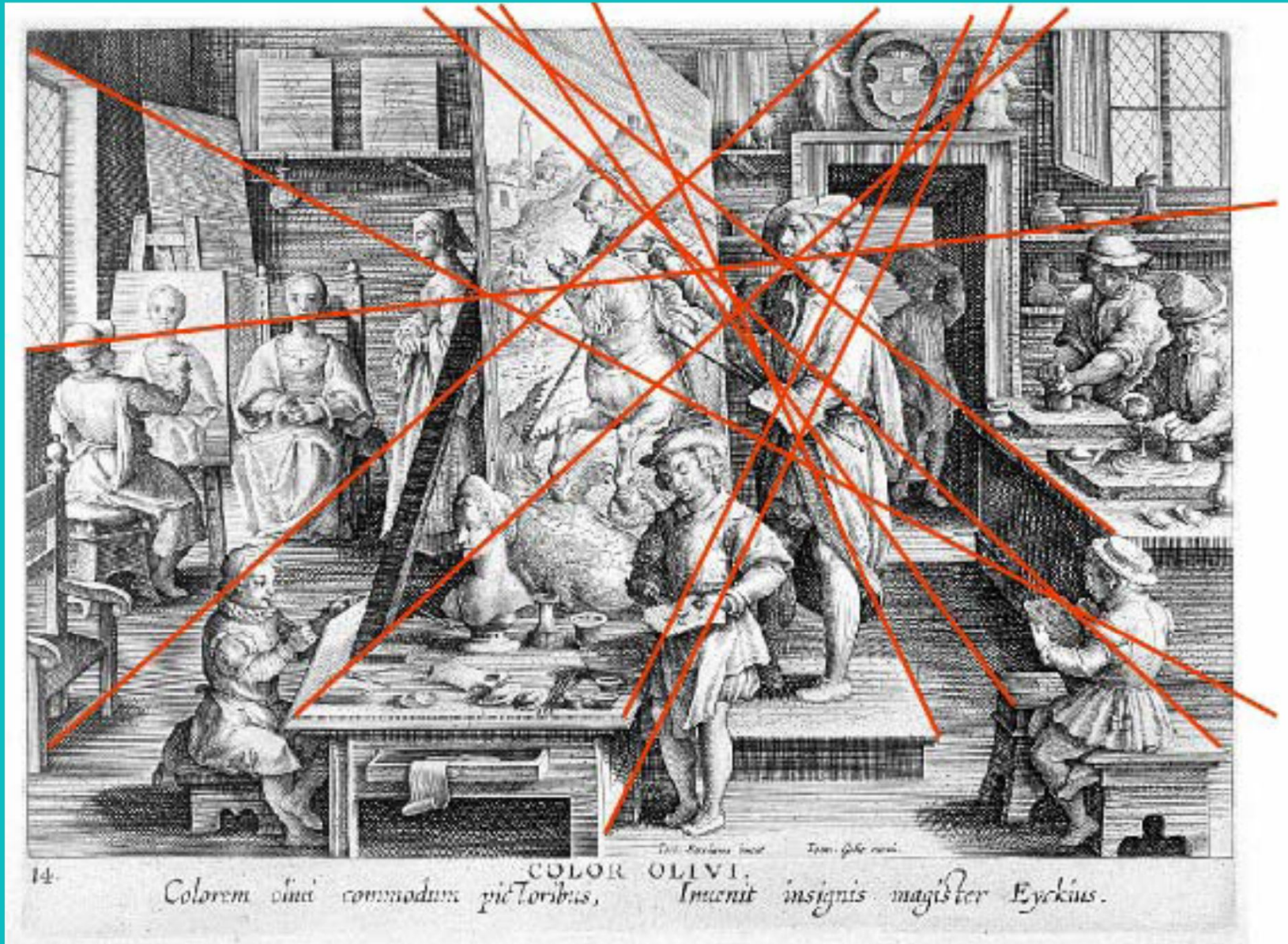


14.

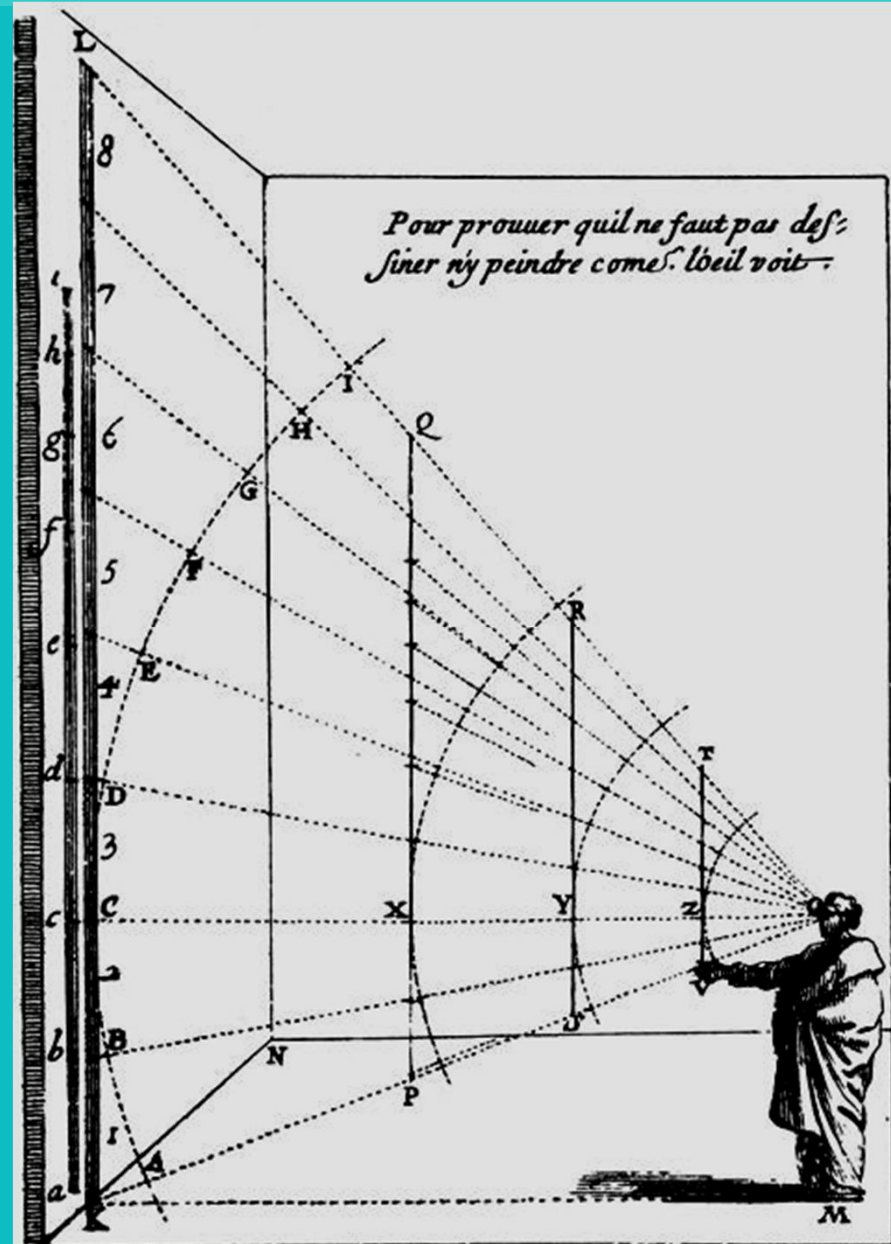
COLOR OLIVI.
Colorem oliui commodum pictoribus, Inuenit insignis magister Eyckius.

O interior da oficina de pintura de Jan van Eyck, segundo Stradanus

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR -FUNDAMENTOS

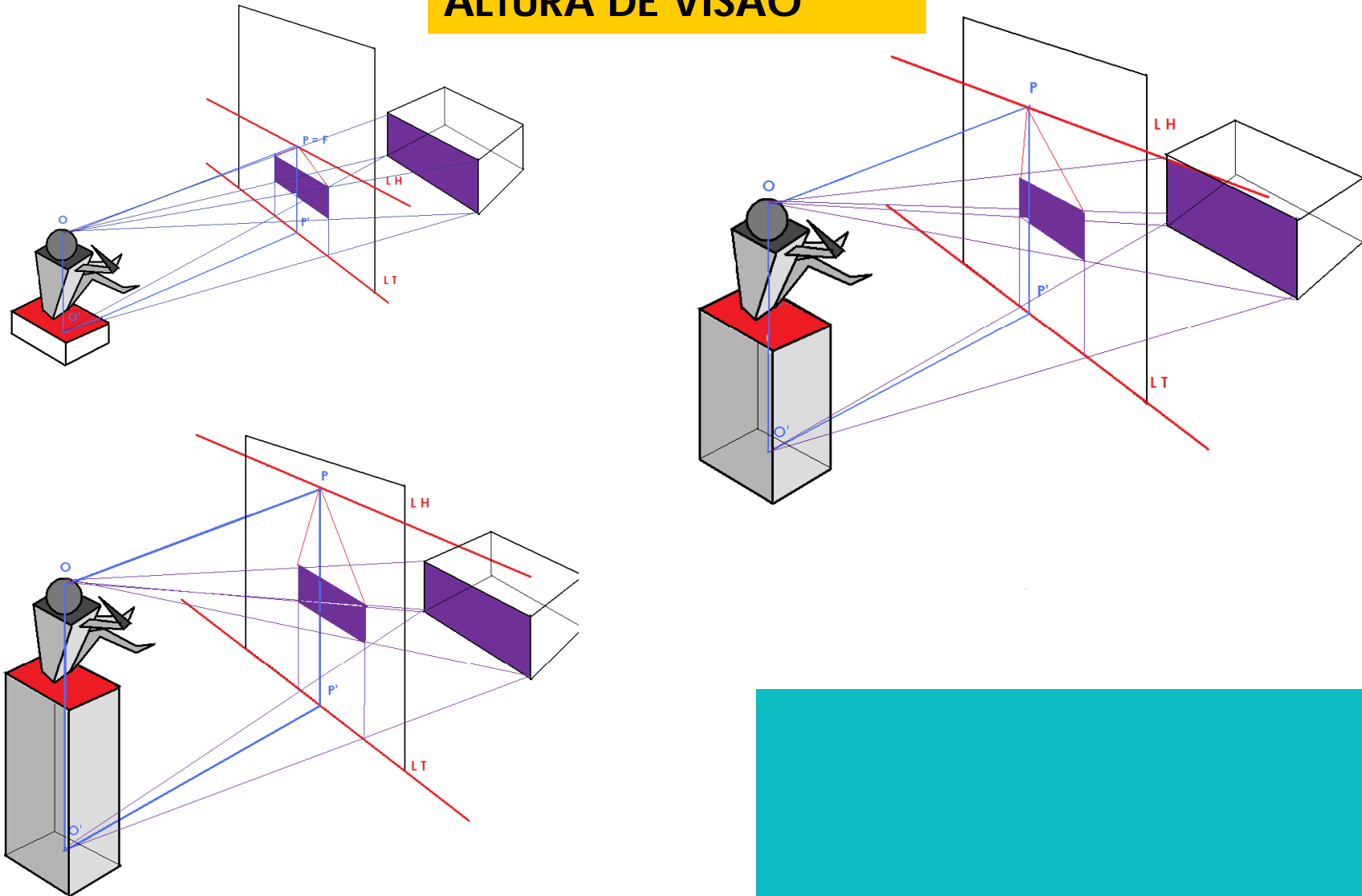


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR -FUNDAMENTOS



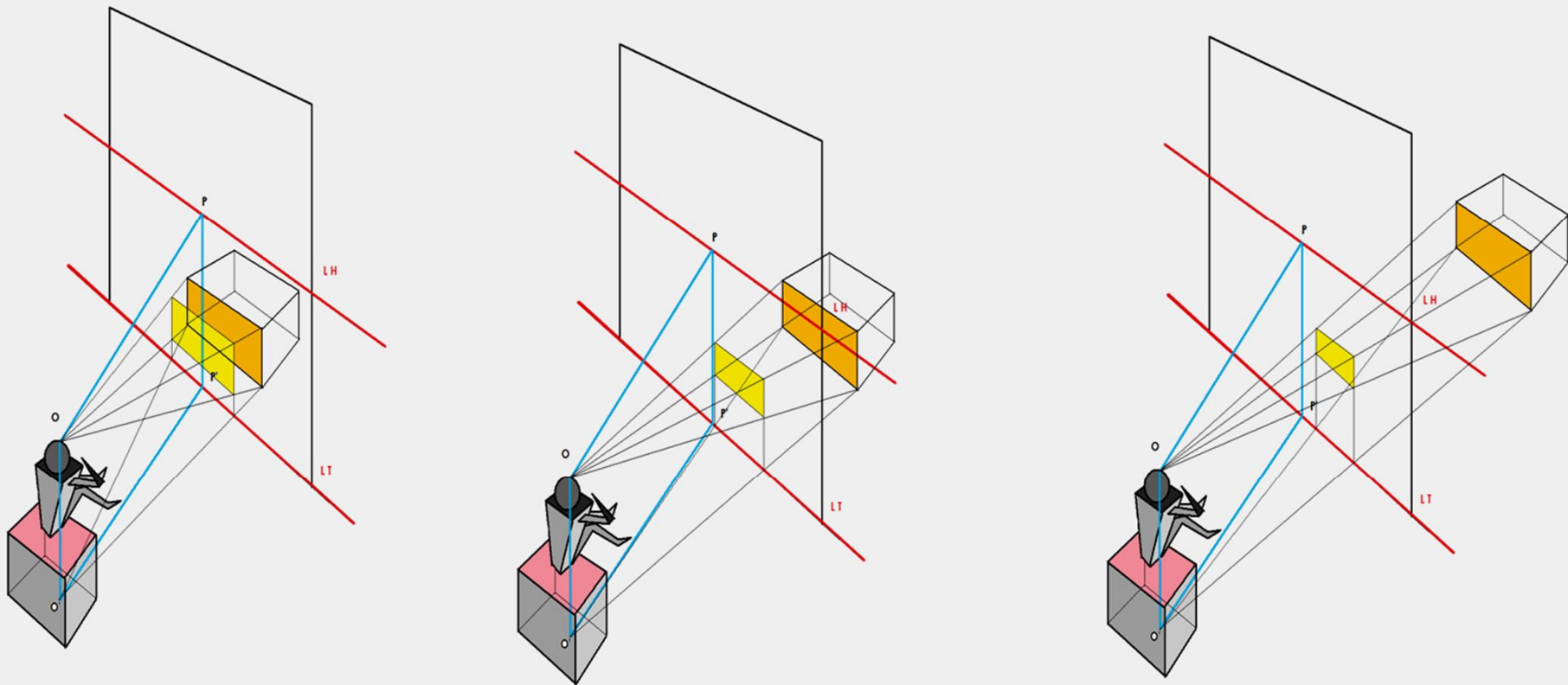
PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS

ALTURA DE VISÃO



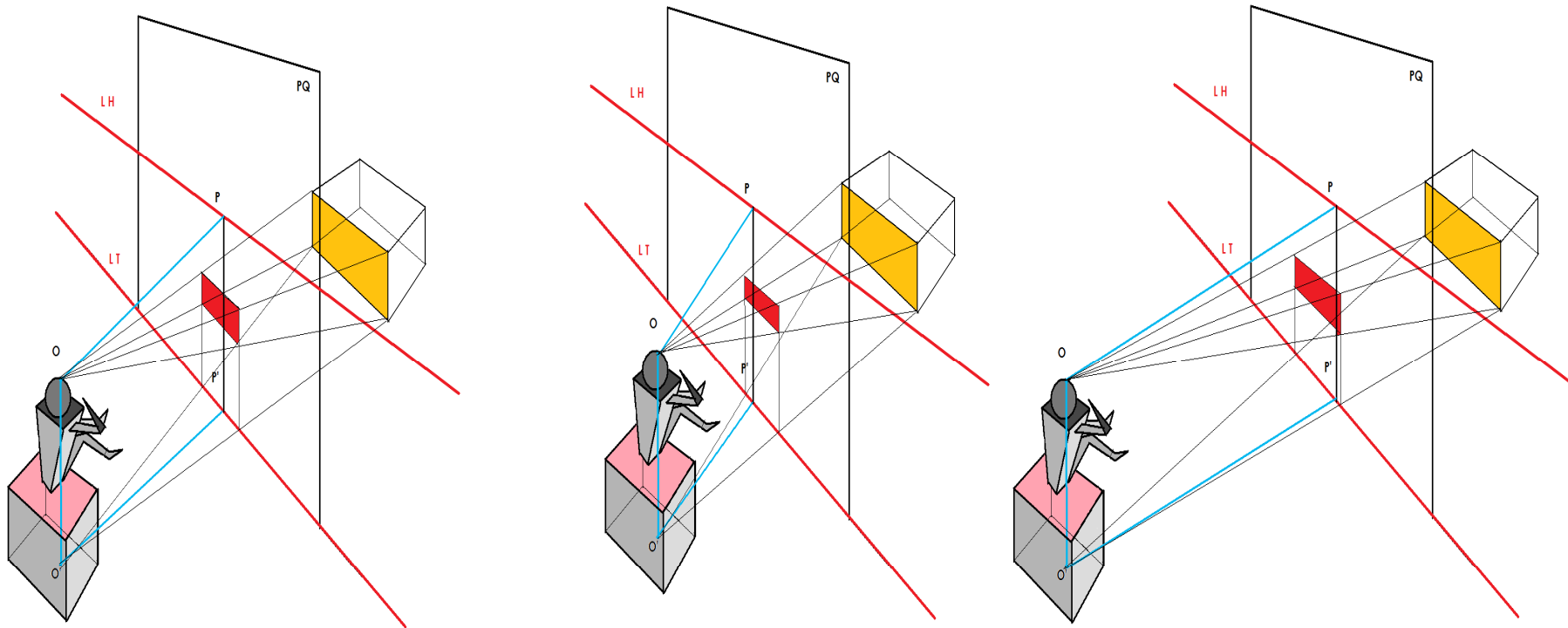
PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS

AFASTAMENTO DO OBJECTO EM RELAÇÃO AO PLANO DO QUADRO



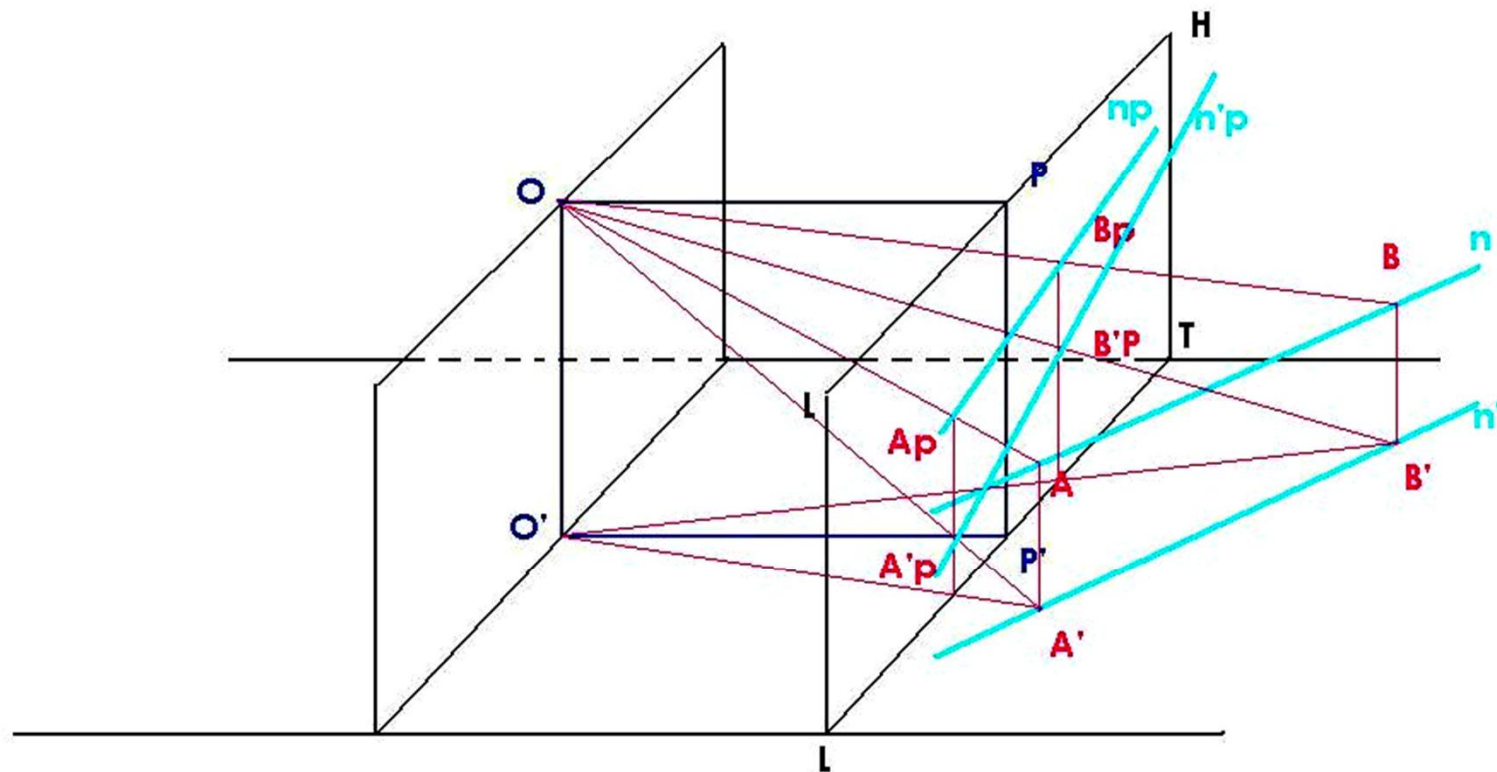
PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - FUNDAMENTOS

DISTÂNCIA DO OBSERVADOR AO PLANO DO QUADRO

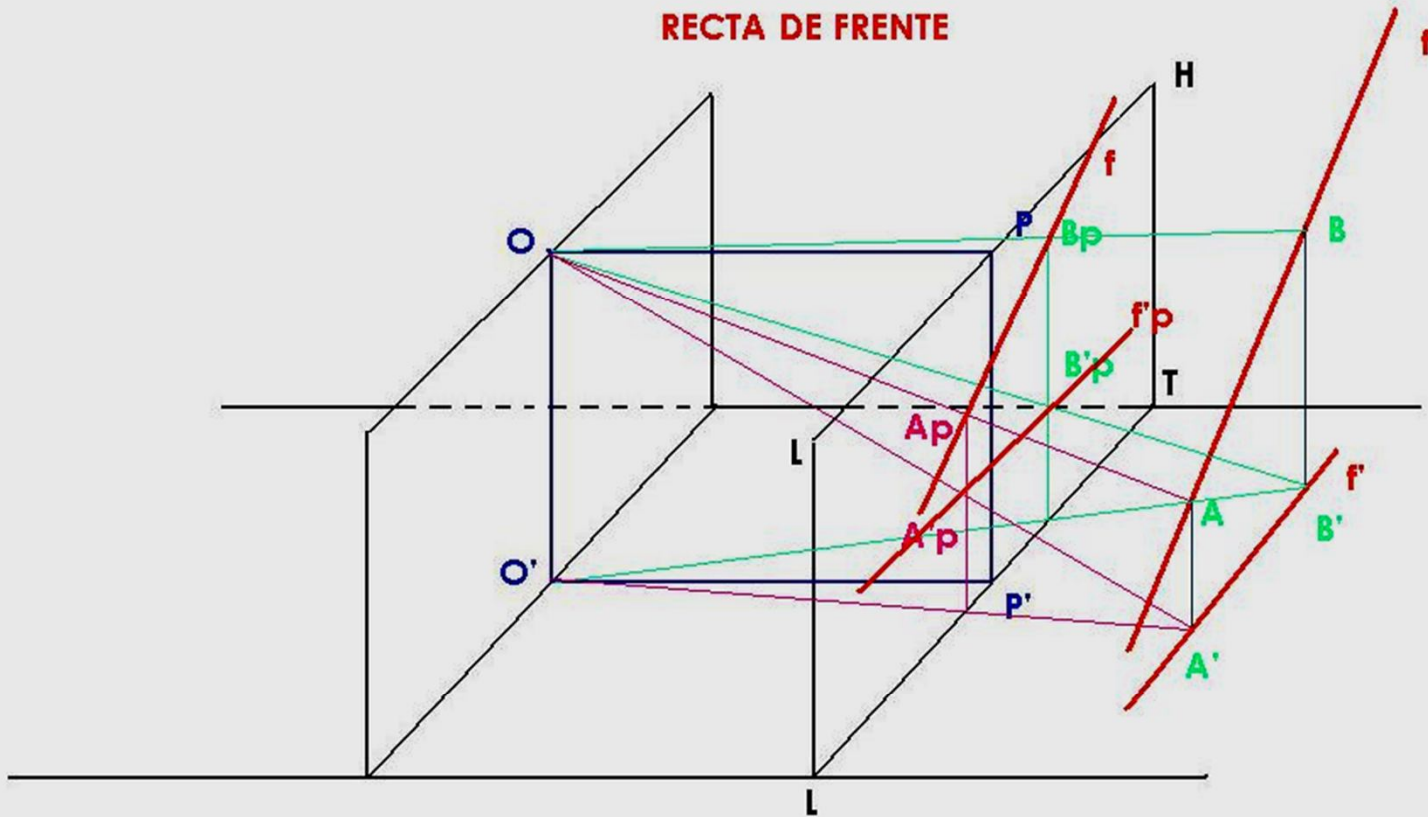


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS

RECTA DE NÍVEL

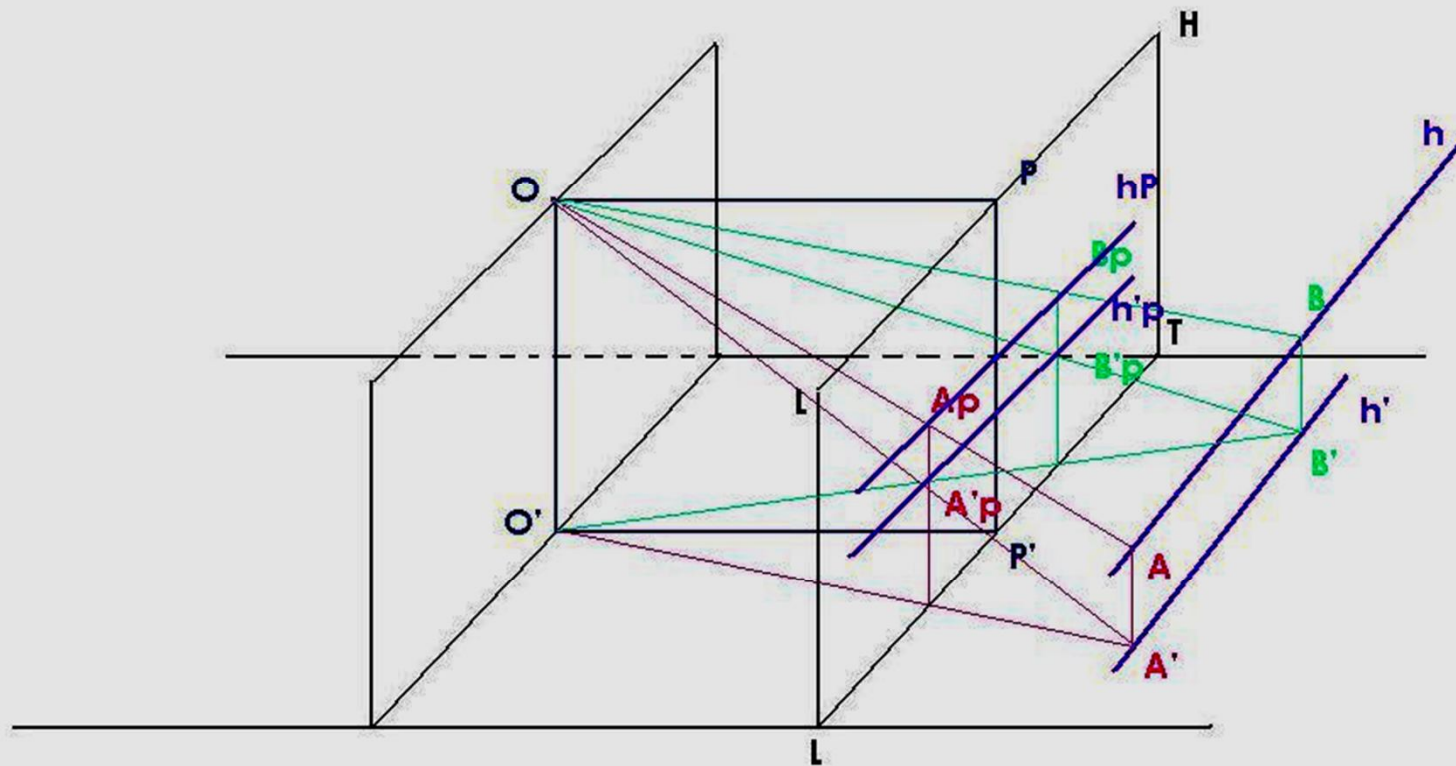


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS



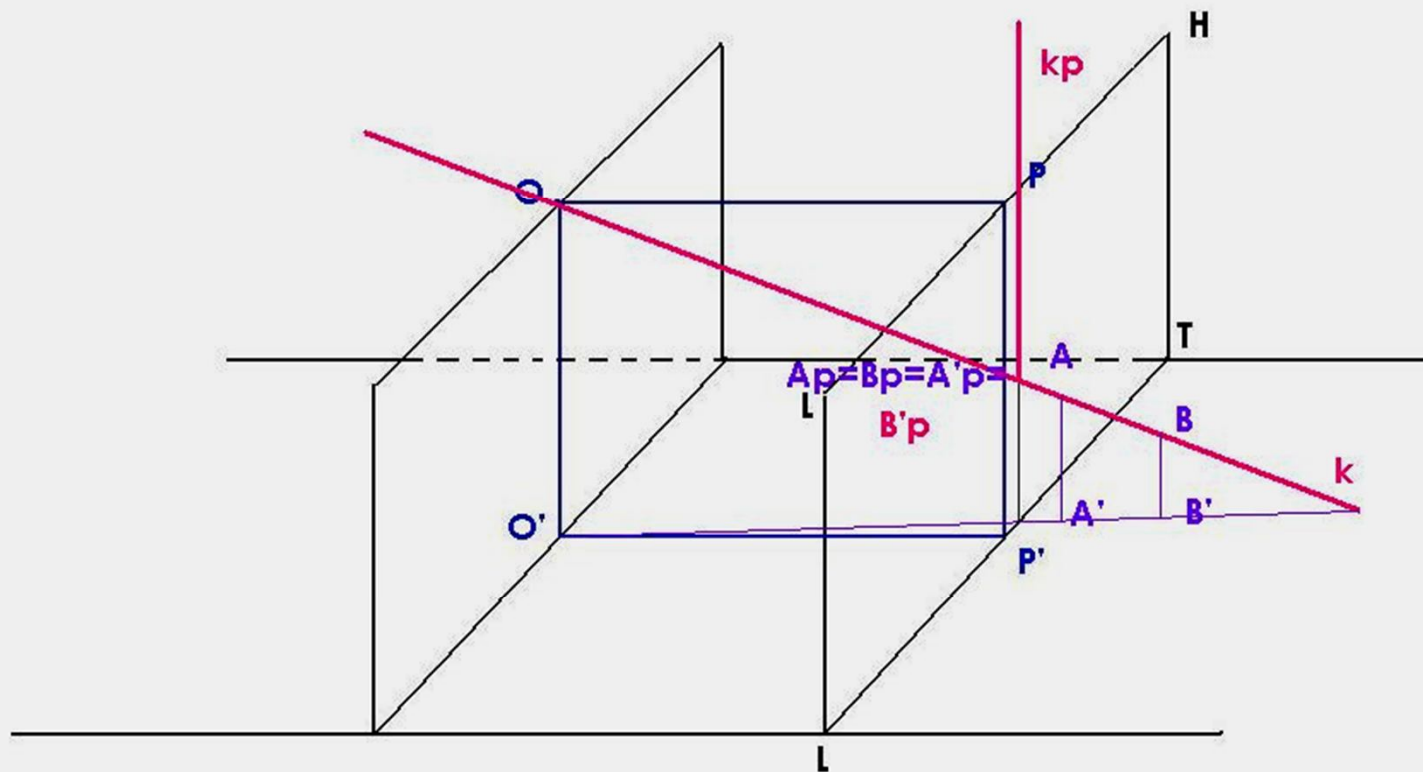
PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS

RECTA HORIZONTAL DE FRENTE

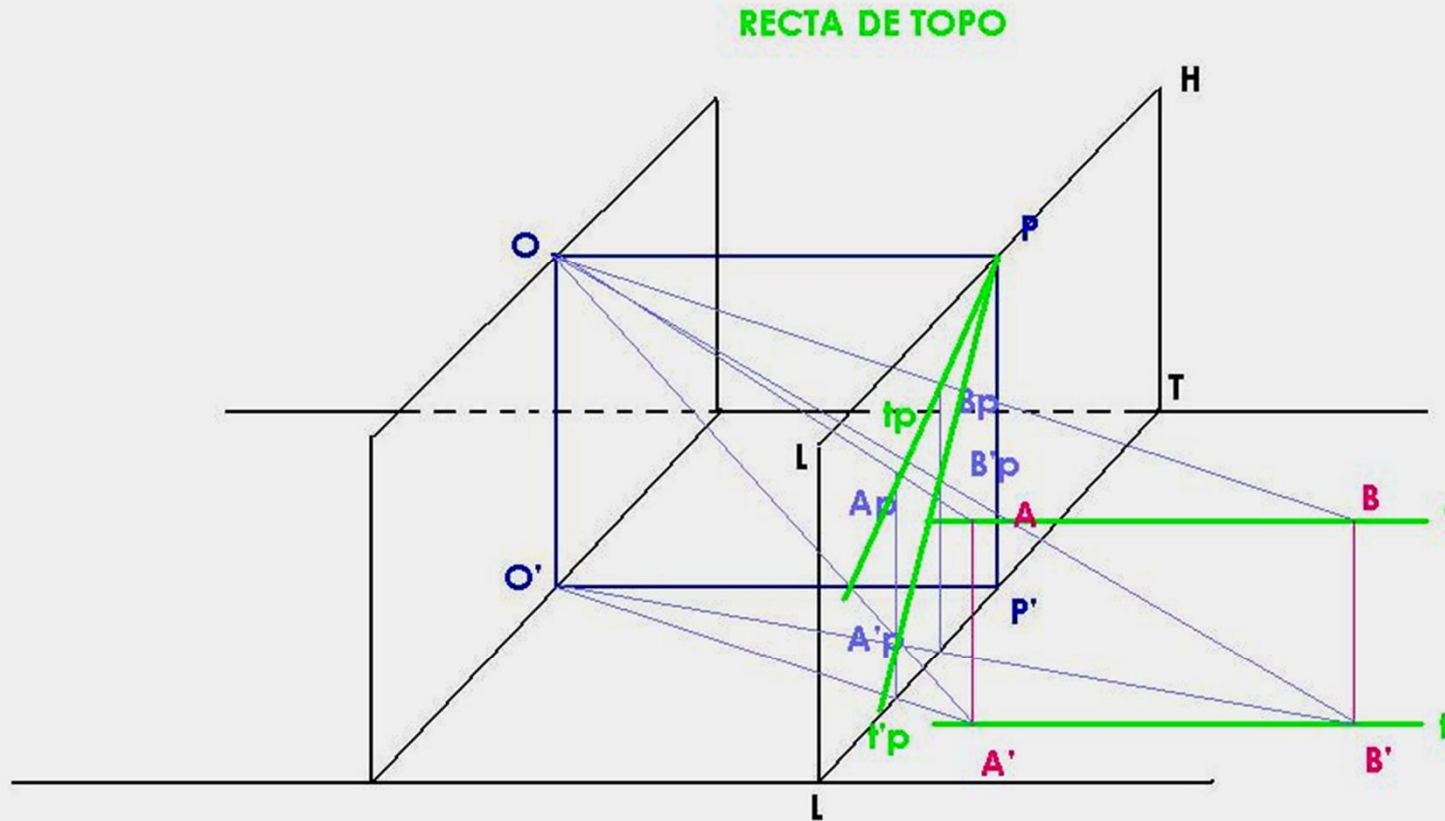


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS

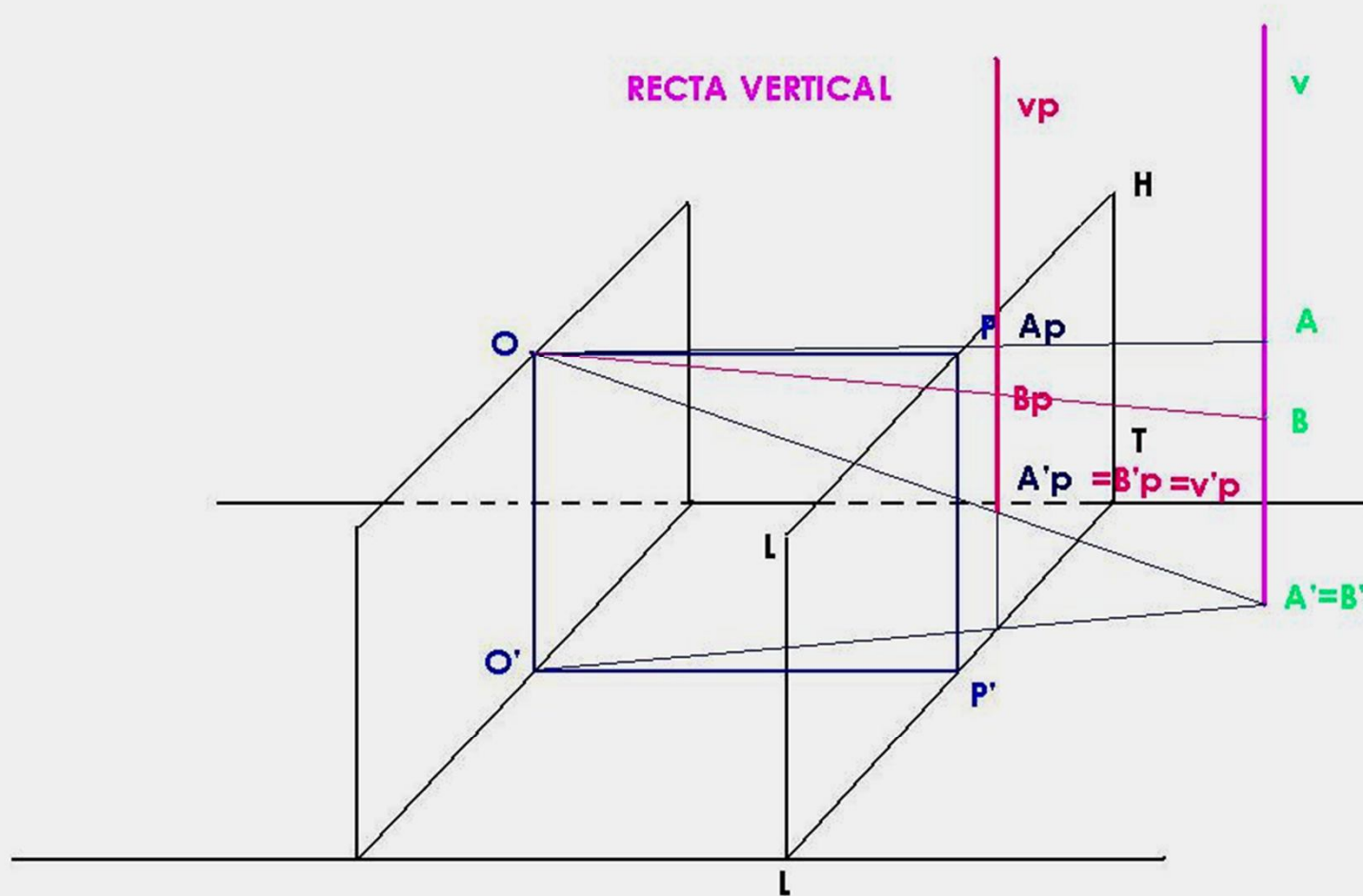
RECTA PASSANTE PELO OBSERVADOR



PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS

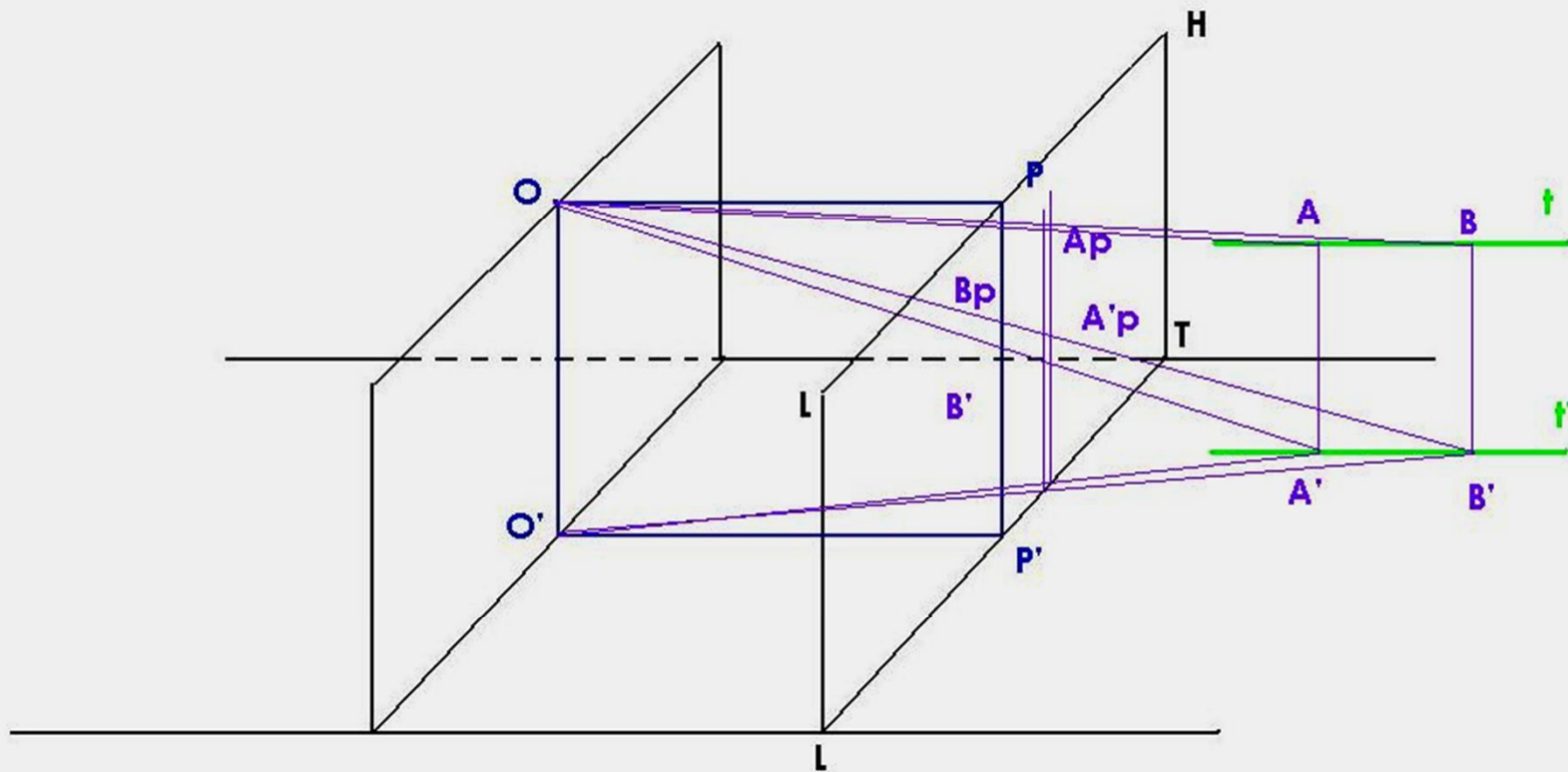


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS

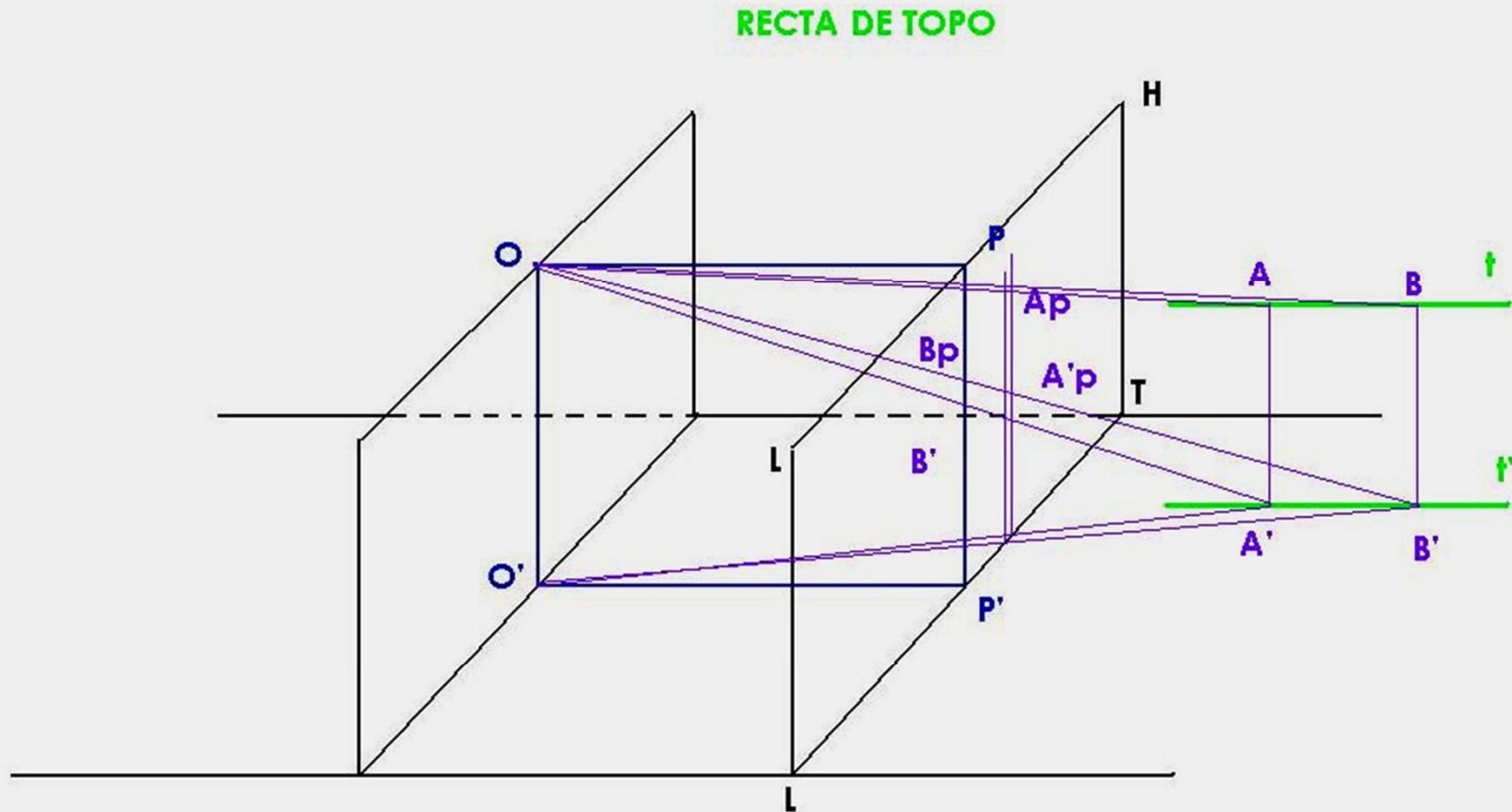


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS

RECTA DE TOPO

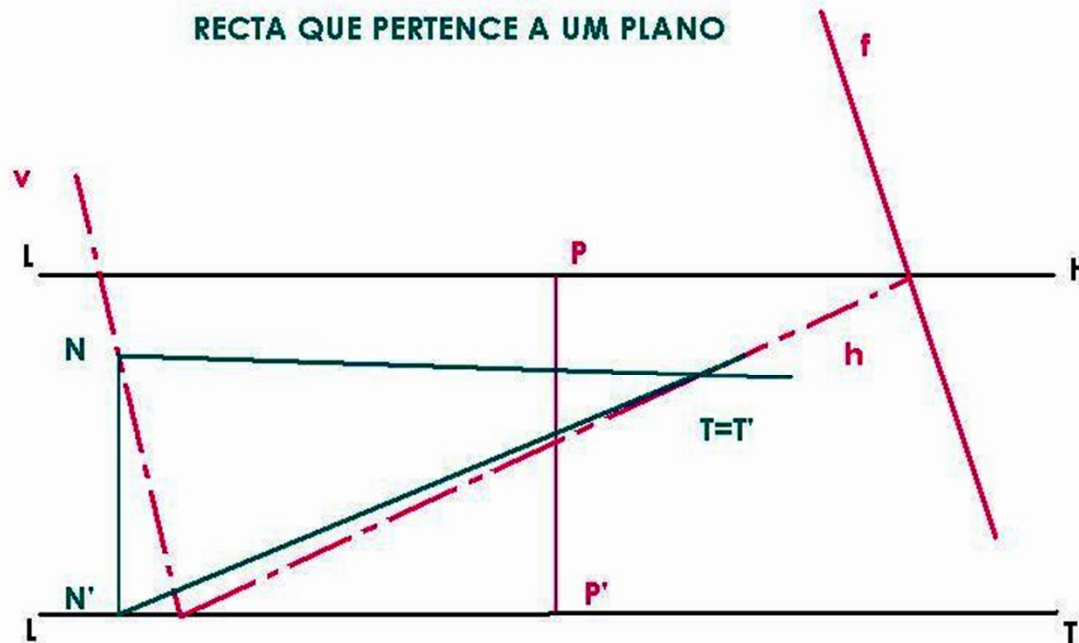


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS



PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS

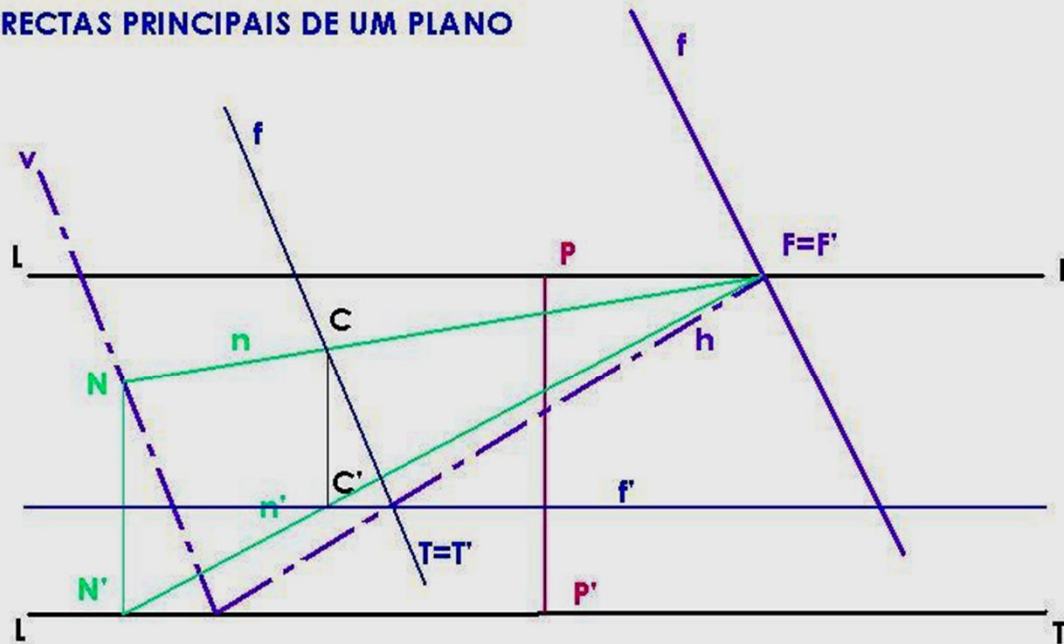
RECTA QUE PERTENCE A UM PLANO



- O ponto de nascença tem de pertencer ao traço vertical do plano.
- O ponto do Geometral tem de pertencer ao traço horizontal do plano.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS

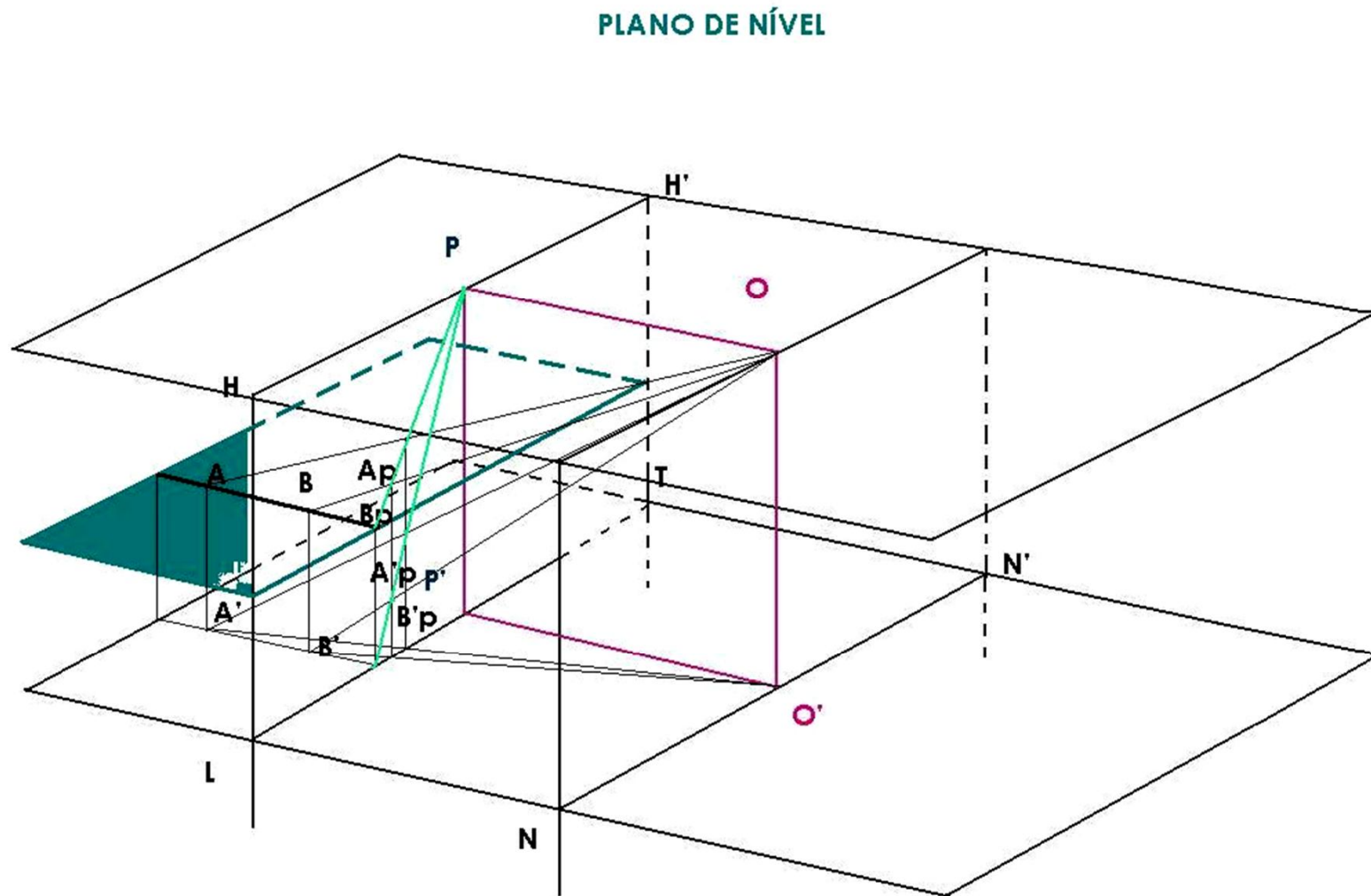
RECTAS PRINCIPAIS DE UM PLANO



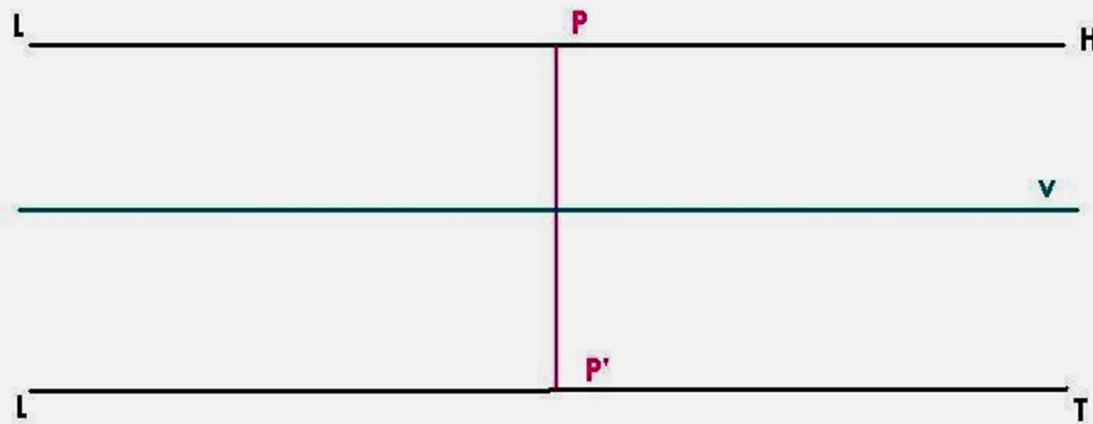
Recta de nível

Recta de frente

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS



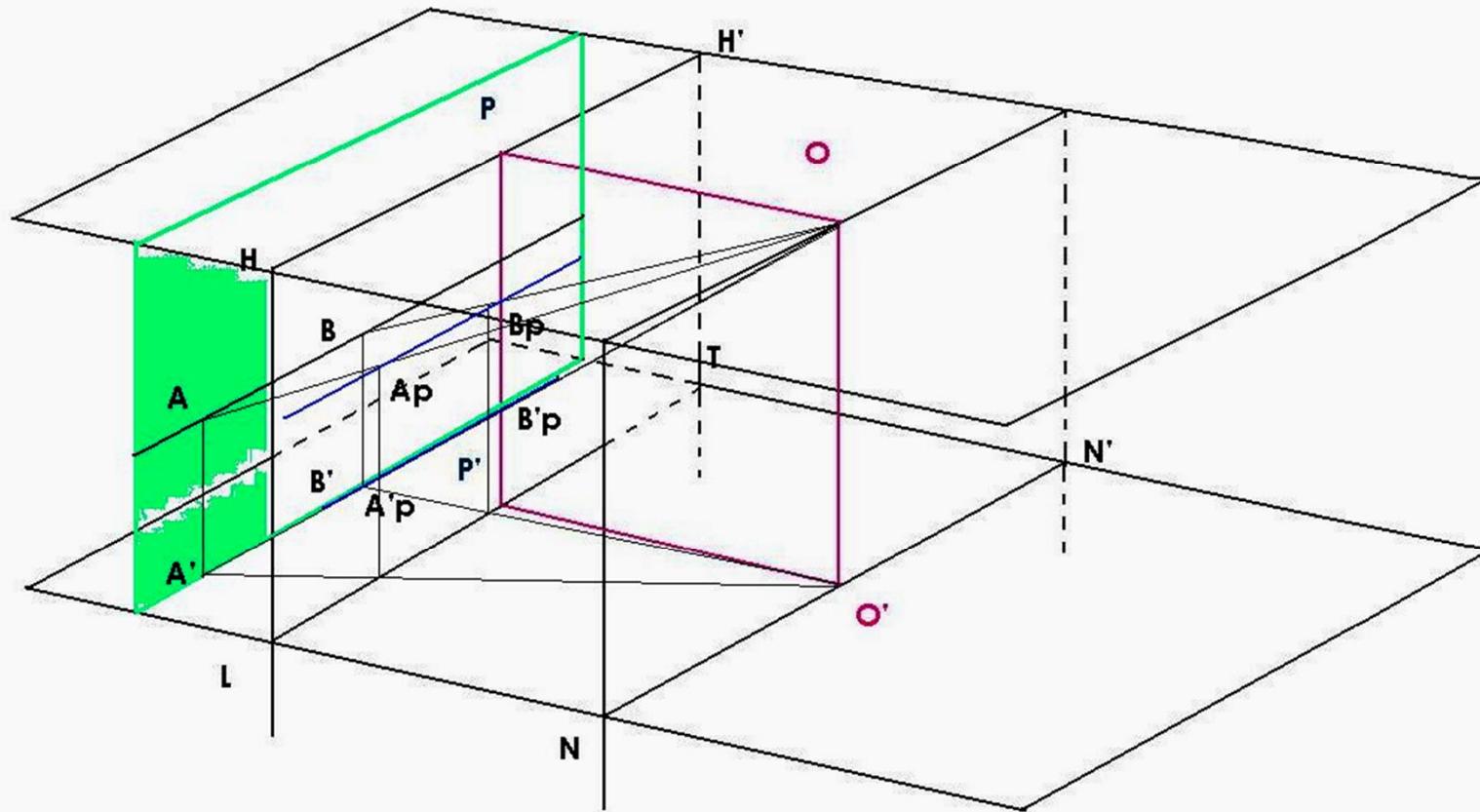
PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS



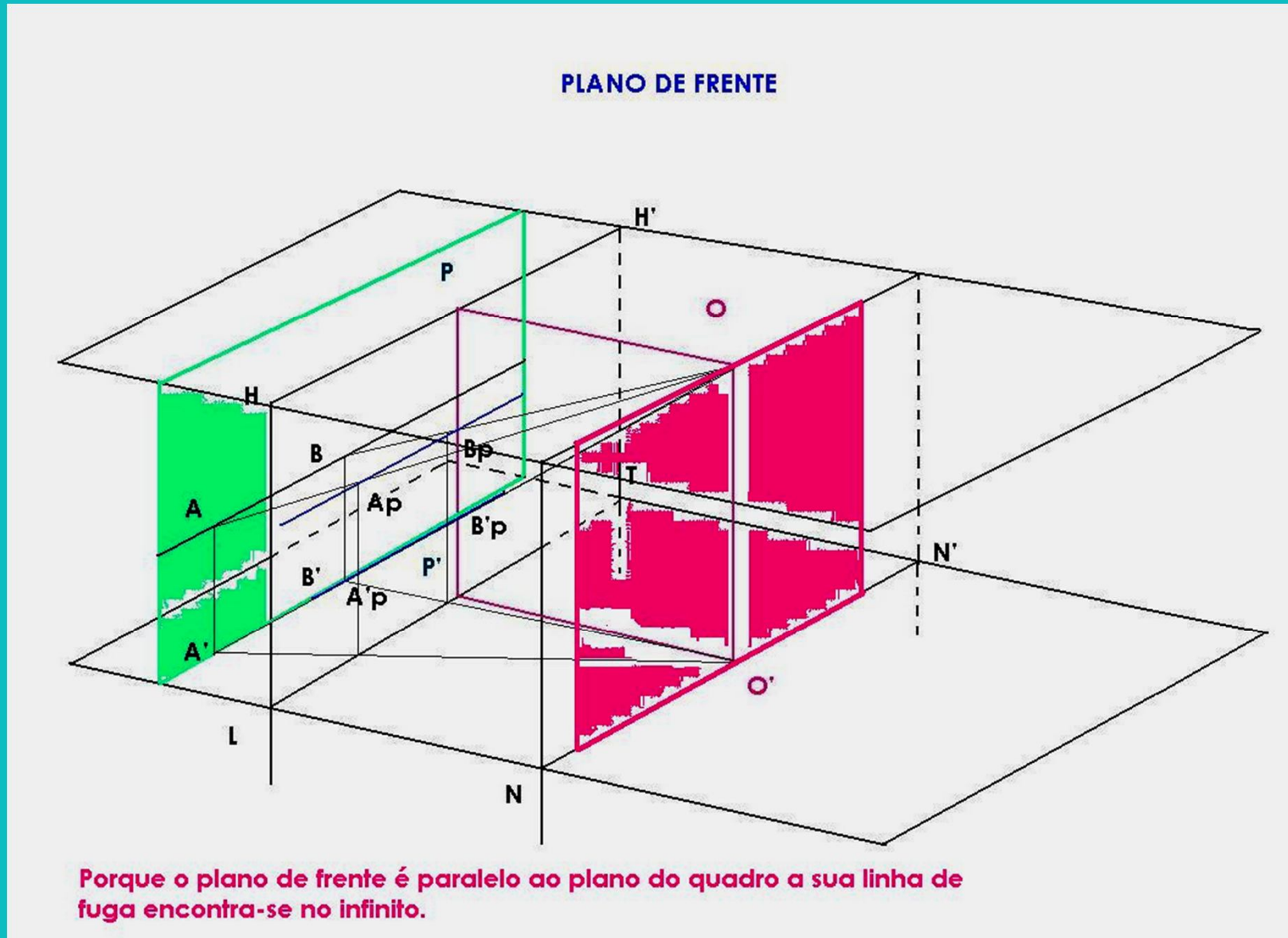
Traço vertical é paralelo a L.T., porque o plano é paralelo ao Geometral.
Traço horizontal existe no infinito porque se trata de um plano paralelo ao Geometral.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

PLANO DE FRENTE

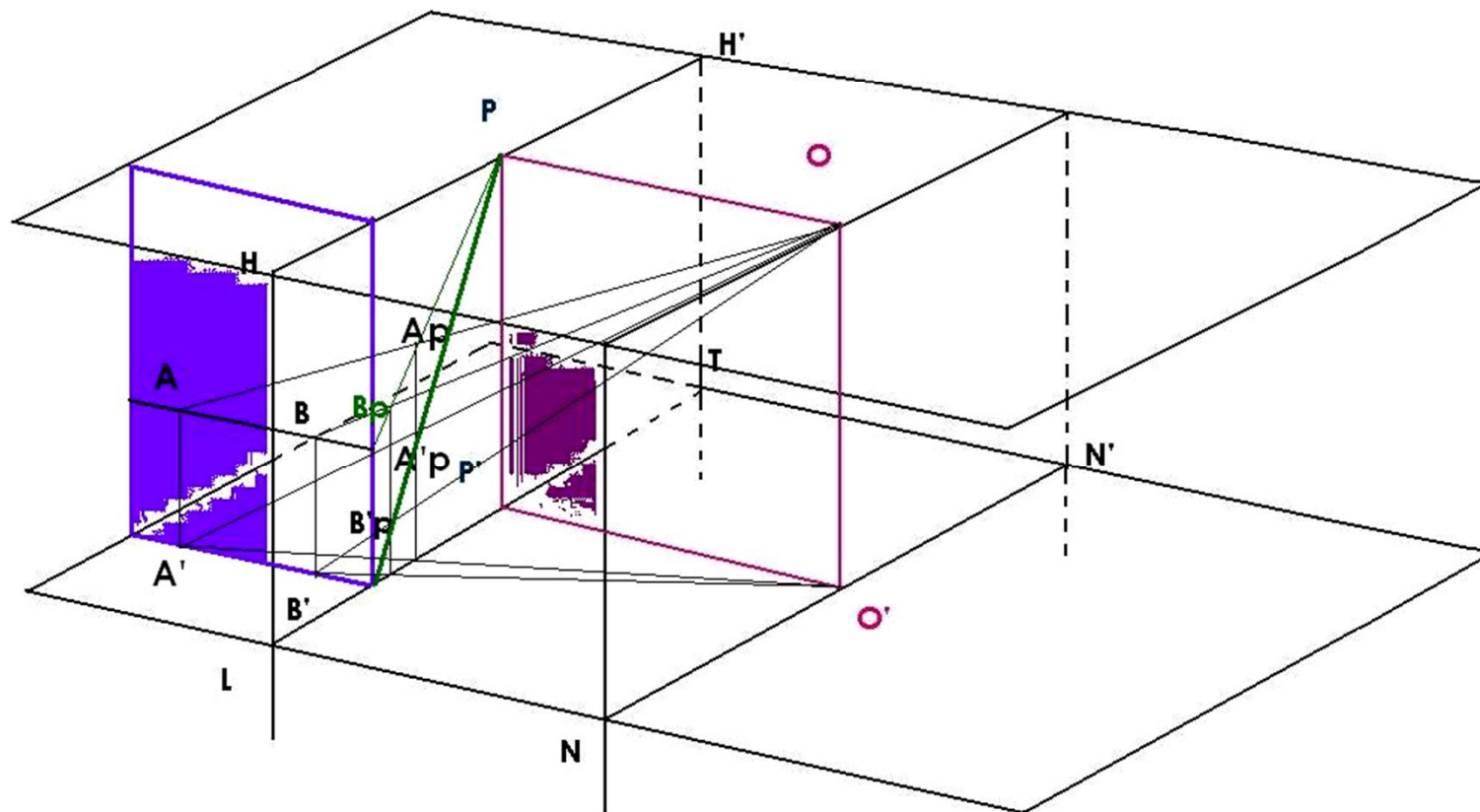


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

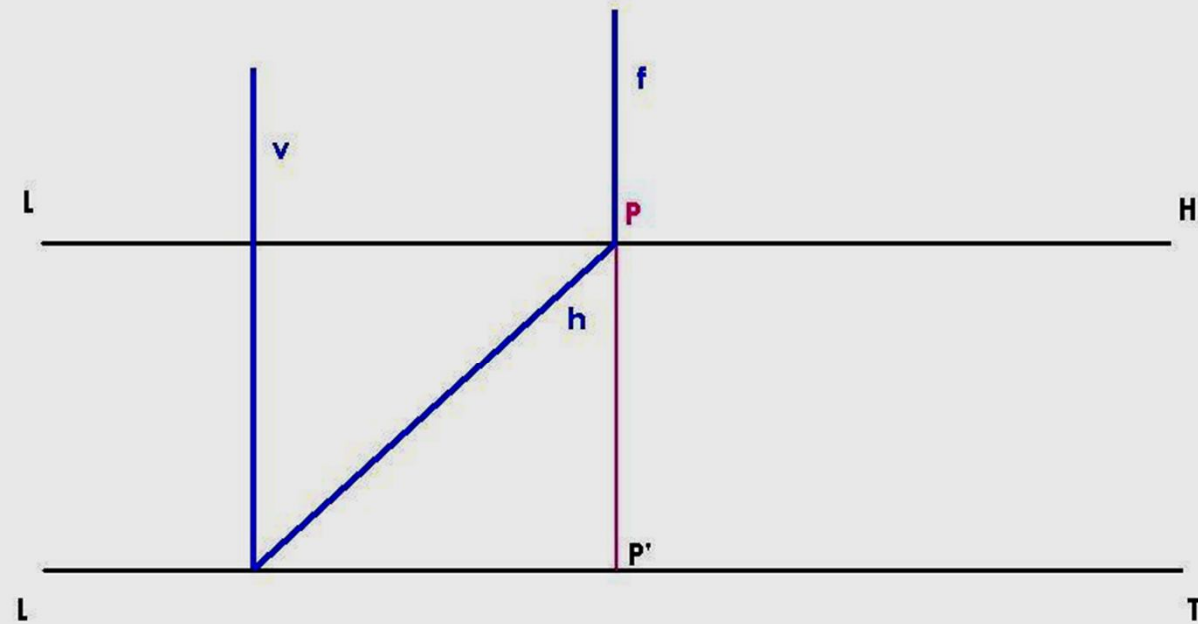


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

PLANO DE PERFIL

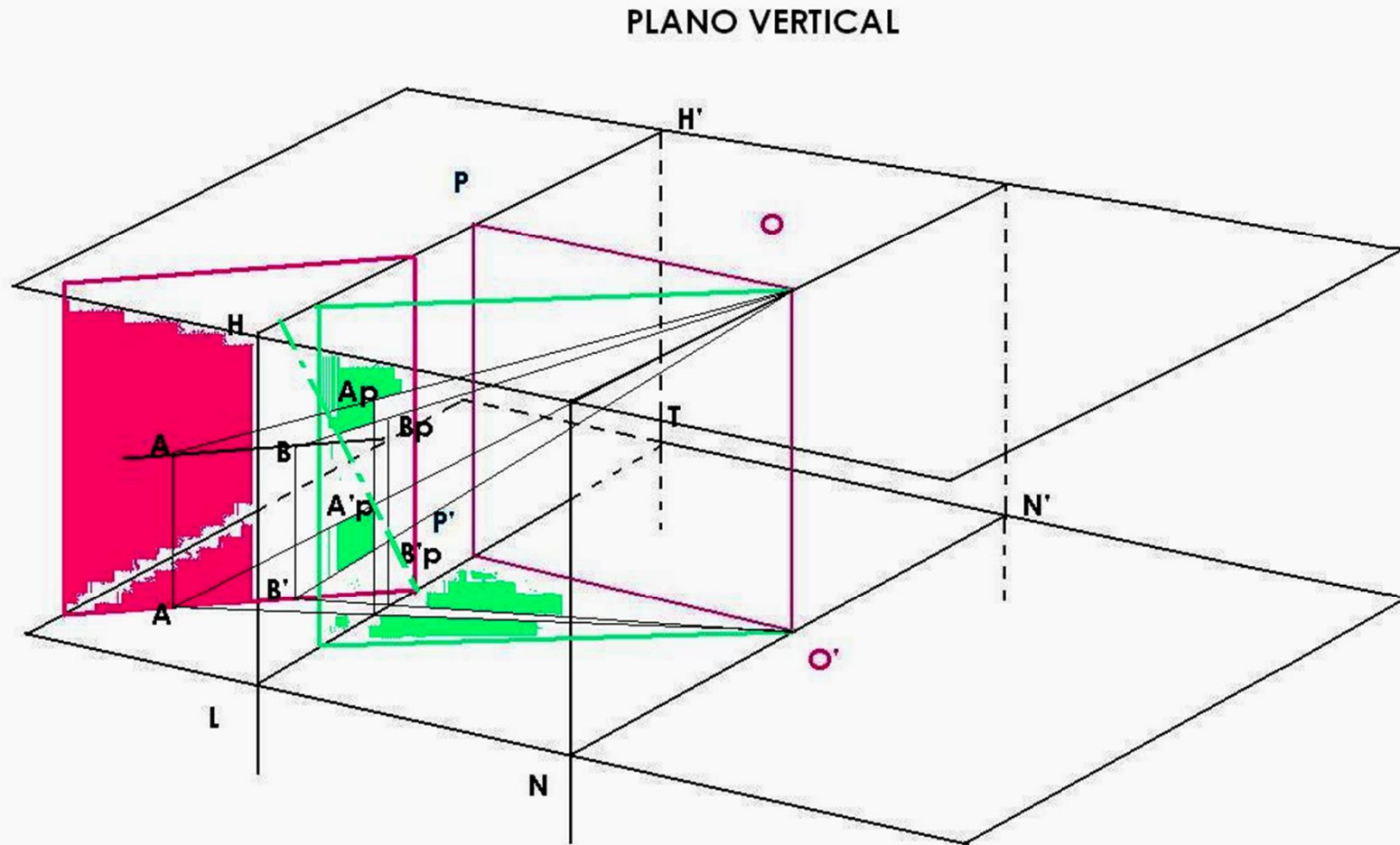


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS



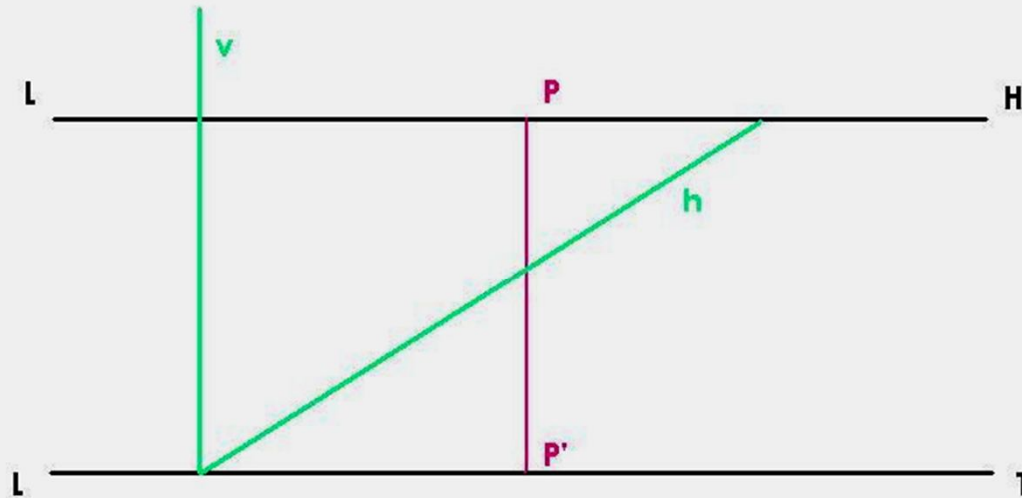
LINHA DE FUGA DE UM PLANO DE PERFIL

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS



PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

PLANO VERTICAL

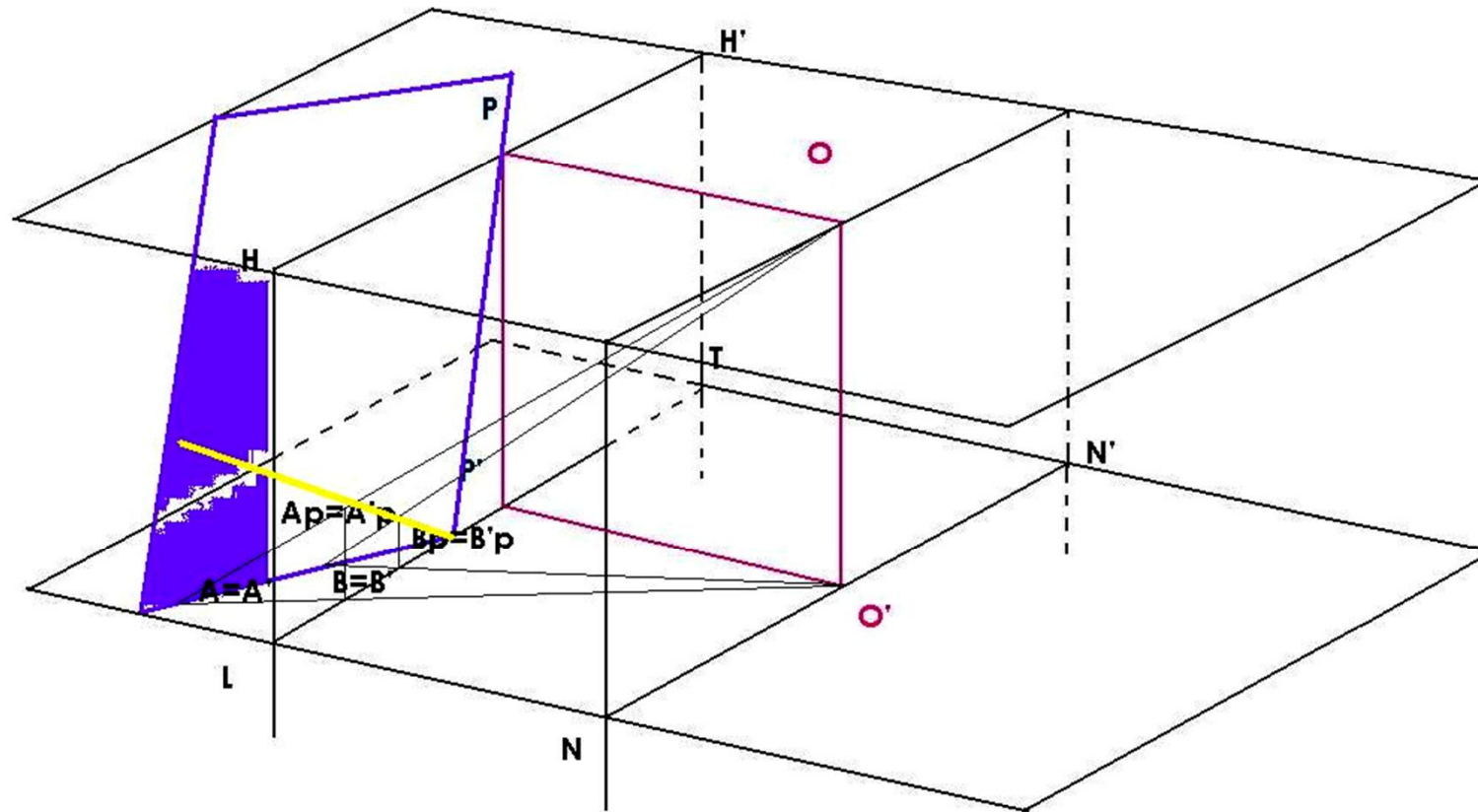


Traço vertical do plano mantém-se perpendicular à L.T.

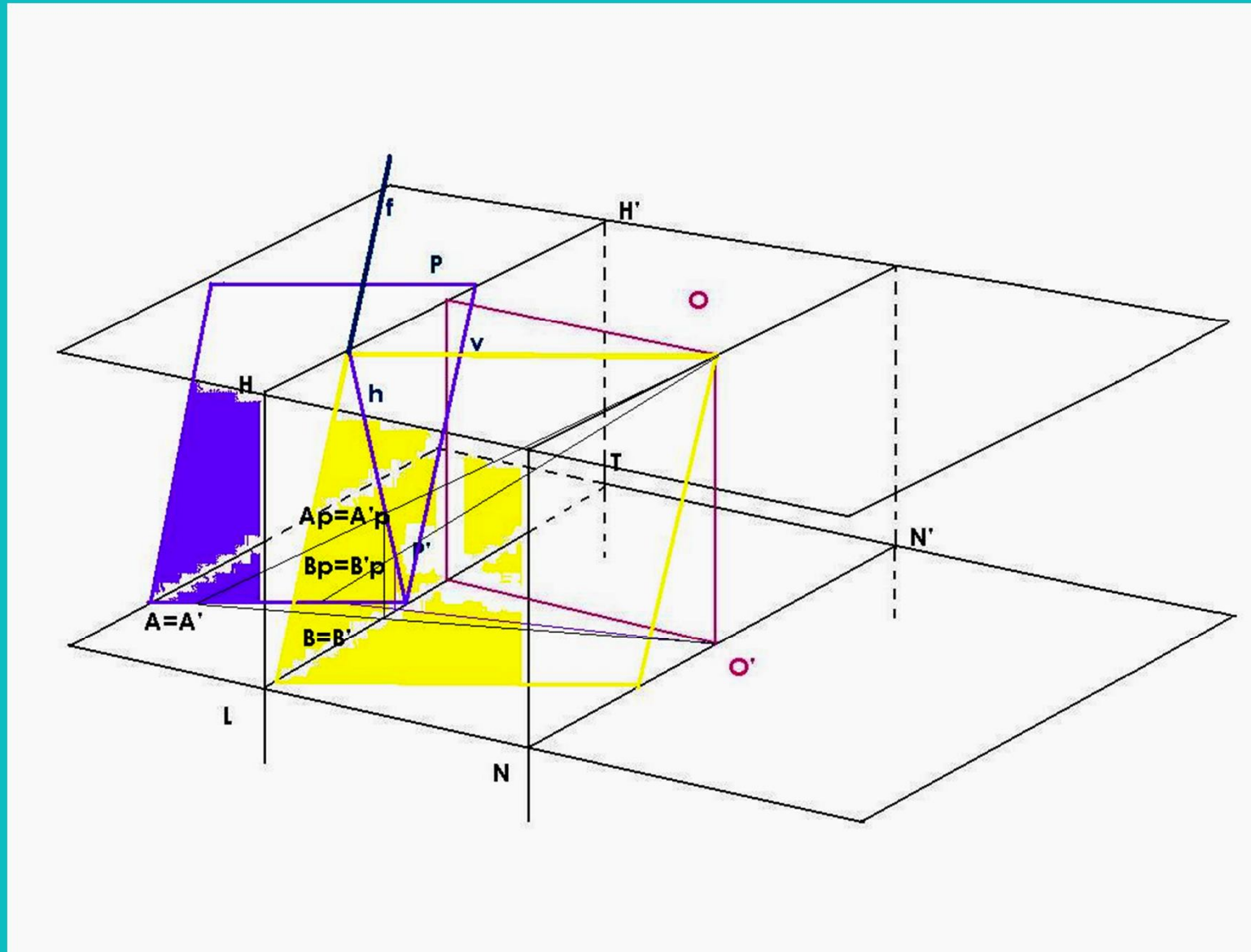
Traço horizontal dirige-se para a linha do horizonte, sendo oblíquo à L.T.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

PLANO OBLÍQUO

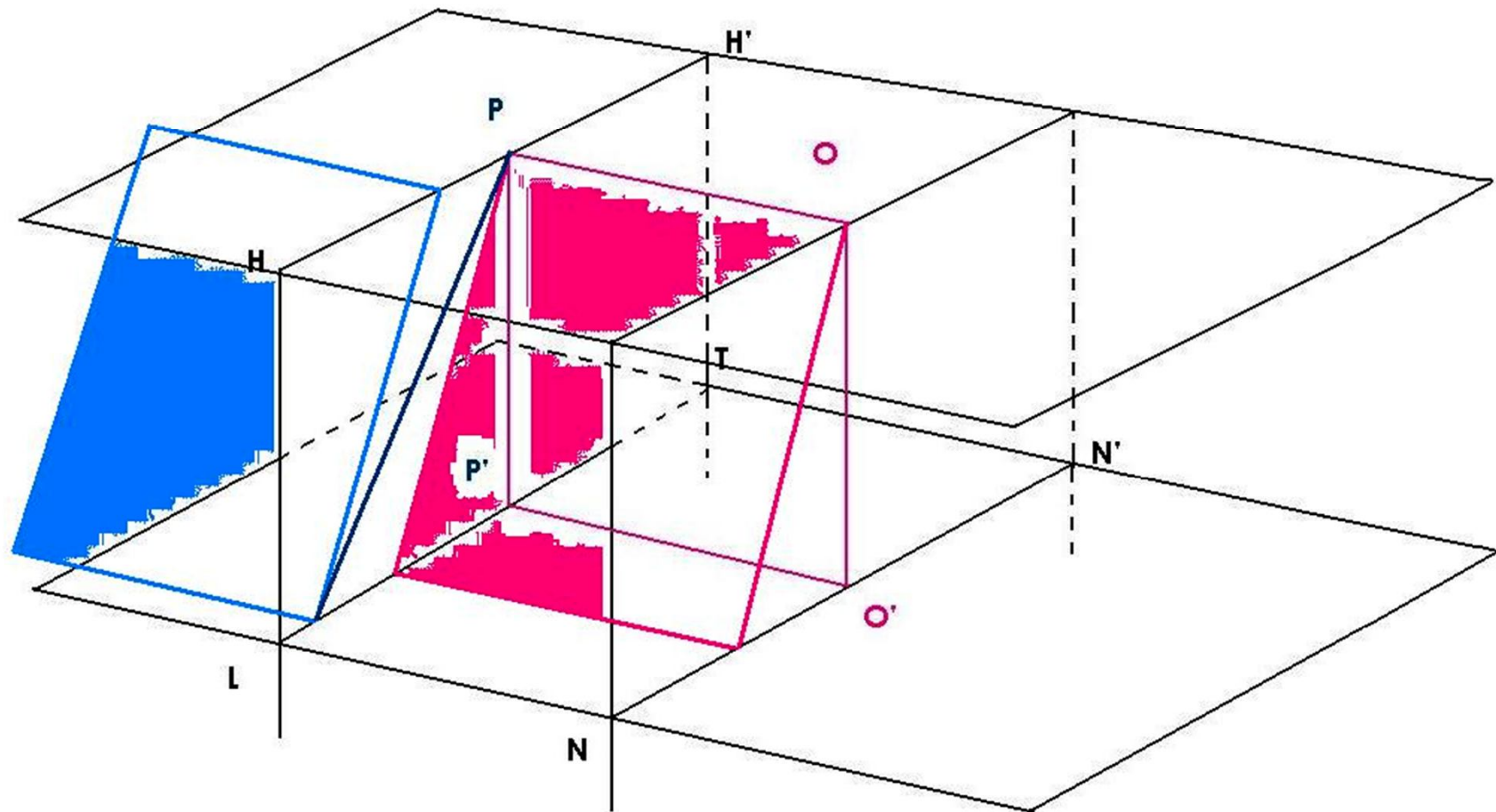


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

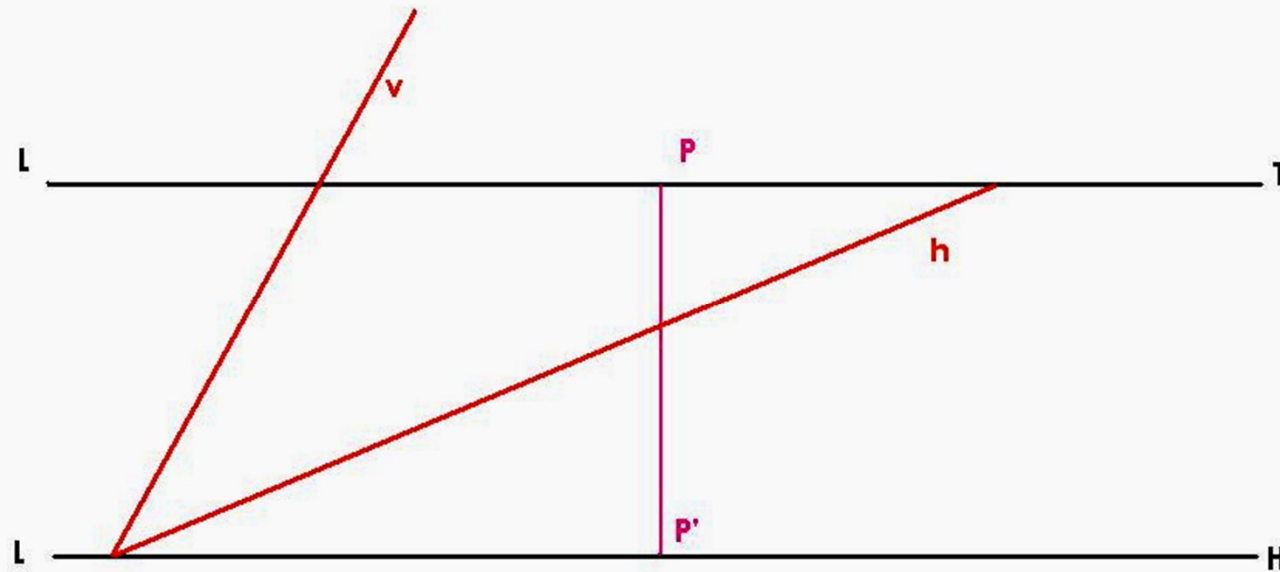


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

PLANO DE TOPO

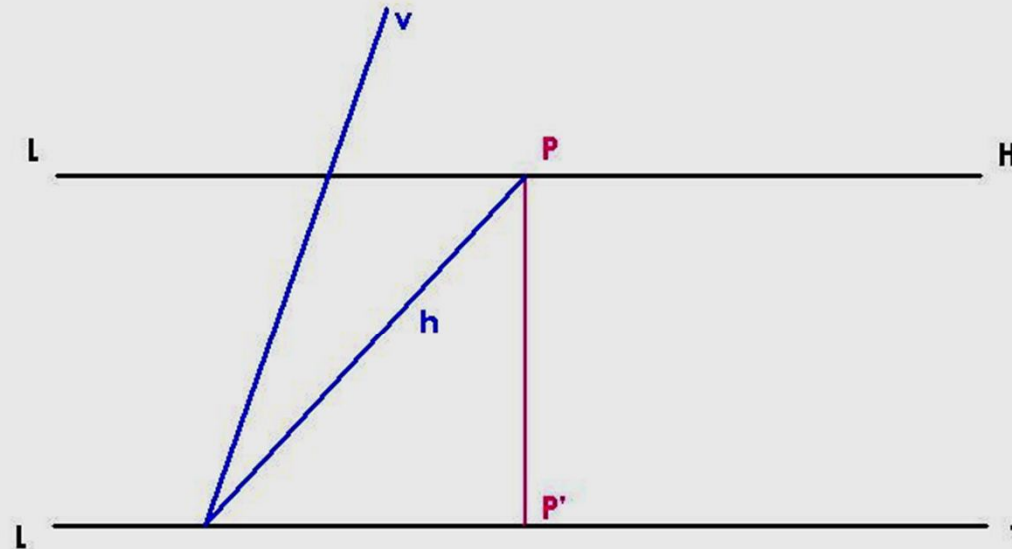


PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS



Traço vertical obluo a L.T.
Traço horizontal obluo a L.T.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

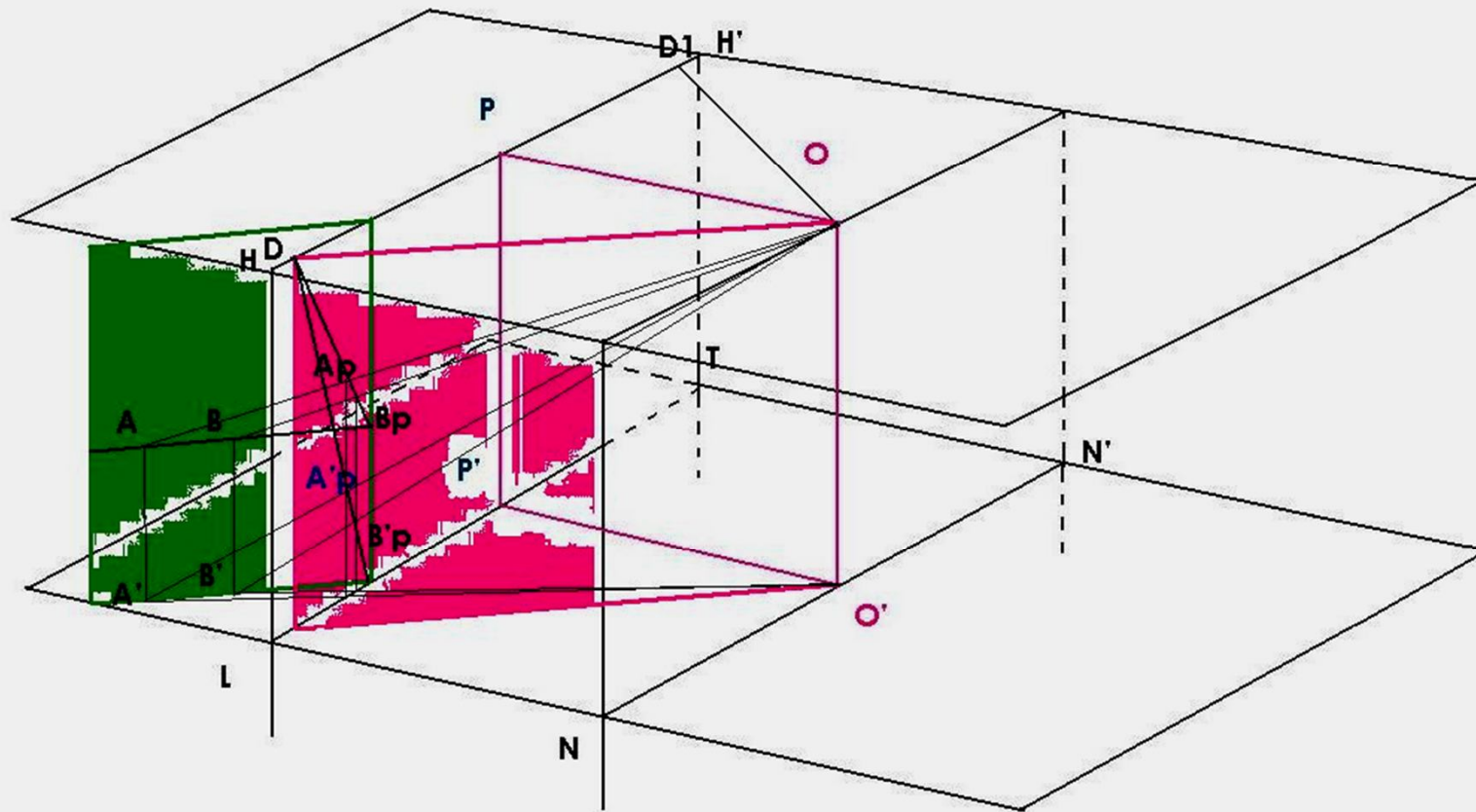


Traço vertical do plano de topo é perpendicular ao plano do Quadro, logo converge em P.

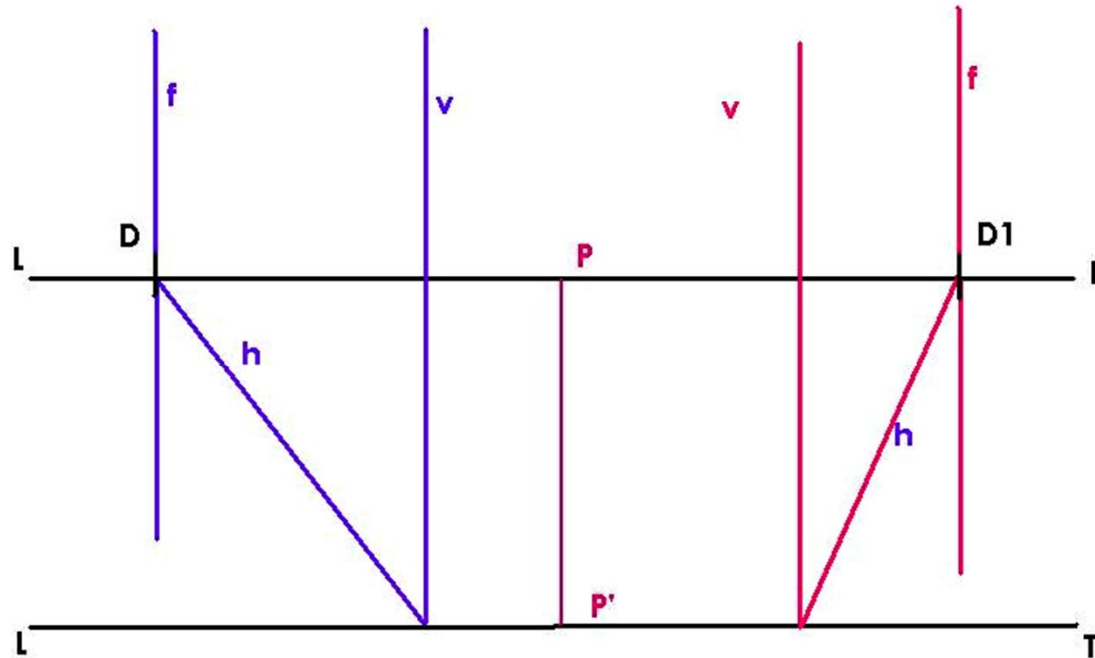
Traço horizontal do plano é oblíquo à Linha de Terra.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

PLANO QUE FAZ 45° COM O QUADRO



PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS



LINHAS DE FUGA DE PLANOS A 45° COM O PLANO DO QUADRO.
São paralelas ao traço vertical do plano, e como este é perpendicular ao Geometral têm a linha de fuga no ponto de Distância Inteira.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

LINHA DE FUGA DE UM PLANO – Pode entender-se como a recta onde a perspectiva do plano termina. É o lugar geométrico de todos os pontos do plano que se situam no infinito ou seja o lugar geométrico de todos os pontos de fuga de todas as rectas do plano.

Dado que todos os pontos pertencentes à linha de fuga se encontram a igual distância do plano do Quadro, a distância infinita, a linha de fuga será pois paralela ao plano do quadro. Como pertence ao plano, é paralela ao traço do plano no quadro, ou seja ao seu traço vertical. A linha de fuga de um plano é sempre paralela ao seu traço vertical.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

RECTAS PRINCIPALES DE UM PLANO

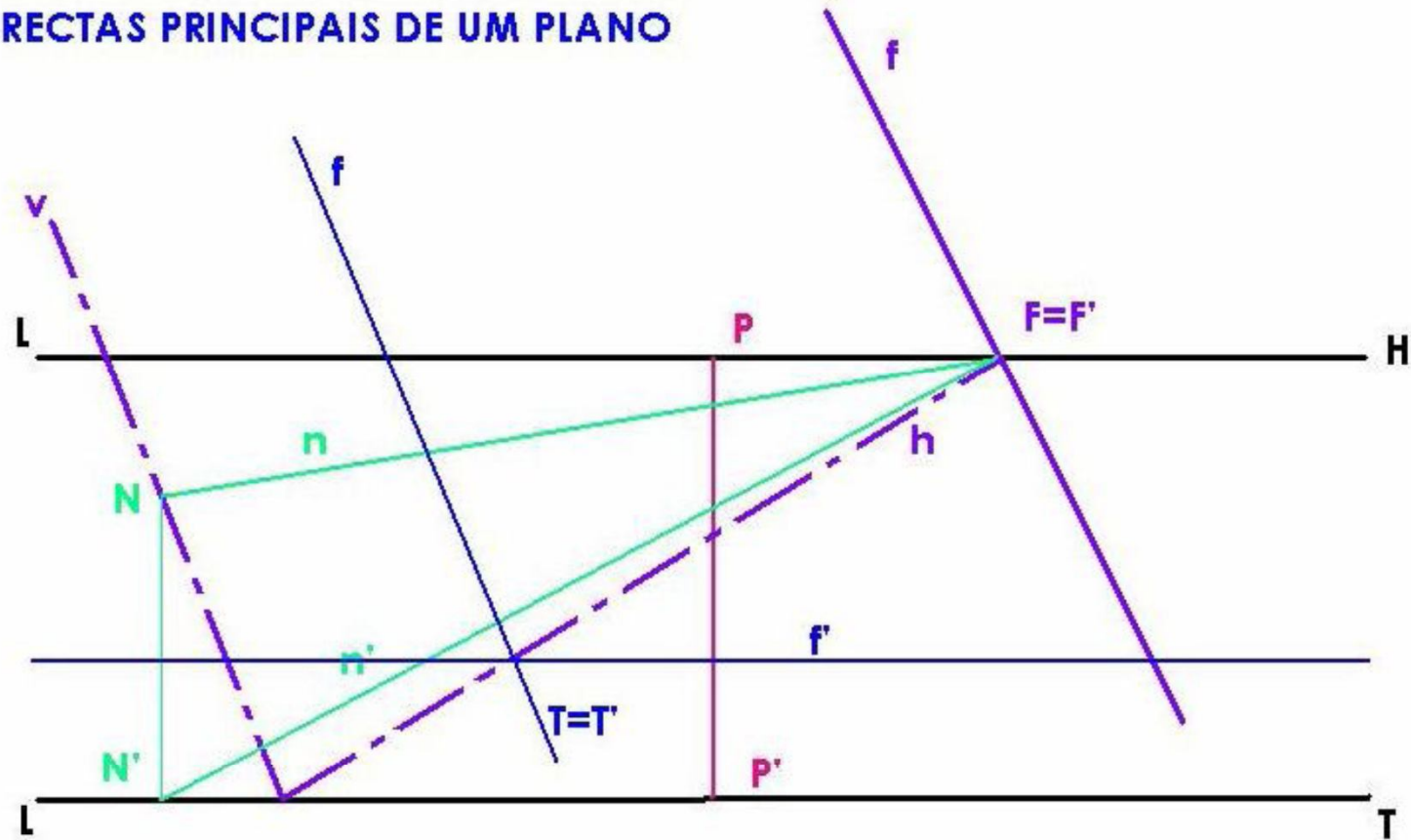
As rectas principais de um plano são as suas rectas de frente e nível.

A recta de nível como é paralela ao Geometral tem o seu ponto de nascença sobre o traço vertical do plano, e o seu ponto de fuga sobre a linha de fuga do plano a que pertence.

A recta de frente, é paralela ao plano do quadro pelo que o seu ponto de fuga se situará no infinito. O seu traço horizontal (traço do geometral) situar-se-á sobre o traço horizontal do plano. A perspectiva da recta será paralela ao traço vertical do plano a que pertence.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

RECTAS PRINCIPAIS DE UM PLANO

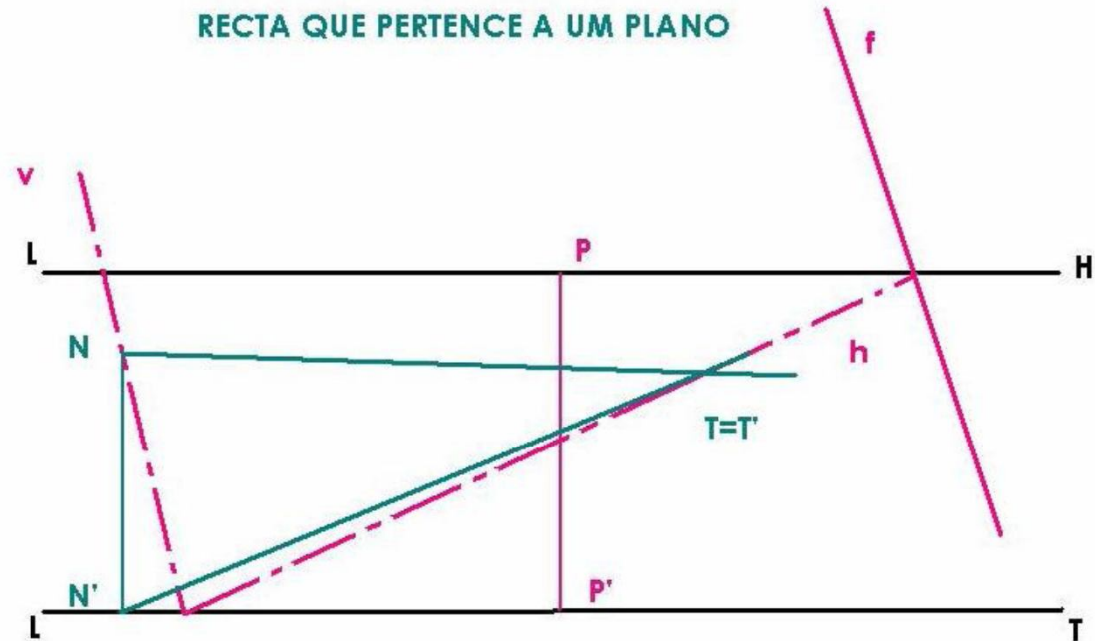


Recta de nível

Recta de frente

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

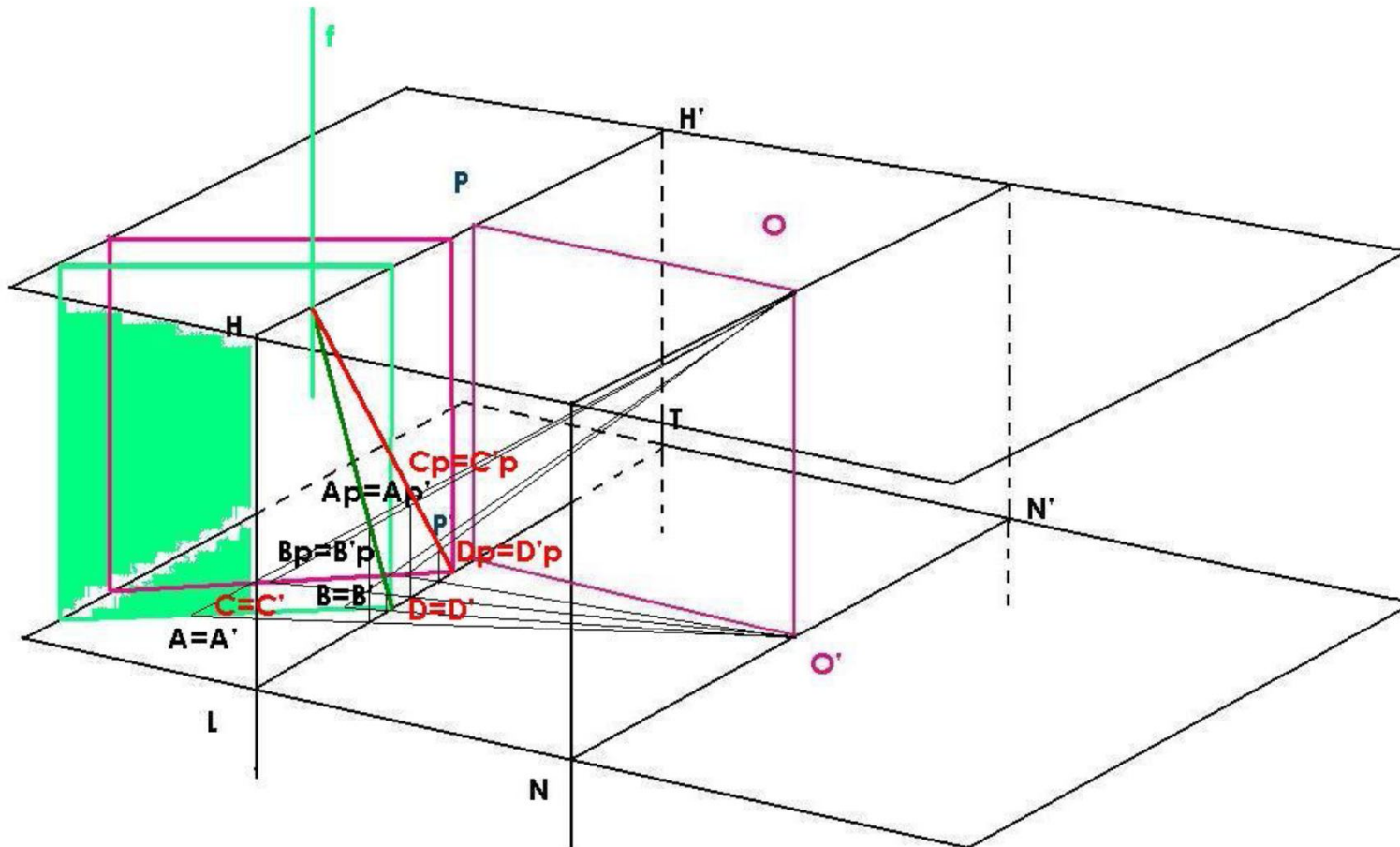
Uma recta pertence a um plano quando tiver os traços com a mesma designação sobre os traços respectivos do plano. Assim o ponto de nascença pertencerá ao traço vertical do plano e o traço da recta no geometral pertencerá ao traço horizontal do plano.



- ponto de nascença tem de pertencer ao traço vertical do plano.
- ponto do Geometral tem de pertencer ao traço horizontal do plano.

PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - PLANOS

PLANOS PARALELOS ENTRE SI



PERSPECTIVA LINEAR - RECTAS