

**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ**  
**SETOR DE CIÊNCIAS DA TERRA**  
**DEPARTAMENTO DE GEOMÁTICA**

**AJUSTAMENTO de OBSERVAÇÕES – GA751**

Prof. Alvaro Muriel Lima Machado

1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ajustamento com Injunções

Linha com zeros na matriz A

Só observações

↓

Equações de condição

condições

Linha com zeros na matriz B

Sem observações

↓

equações de injunção

injunções  
parameter constraints

X

Em alguns casos, a matriz N é singular ( $\text{rank}(N) < u$ ).  
Deficiência =  $s = u - \text{rank}(N)$   
Para se resolver o ajustamento deve-se acrescentar mais equações.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ajustamento Paramétrico com Injunções

O modelo matemático para injunções ponderadas é  $G(X_a) = 0$   
ou em sua forma linearizada  $CX + W' = 0$

A função a ser minimizada assume a forma:

$$\phi = V^T P V + V' P' V' - 2K^T (AX + L - V) - 2K'^T (CX + W')$$

Derivando e igualando a primeira derivada a zero, resulta:

$$X = -(A^T P A + C^T P_c C)^{-1} (A^T P L + C^T P_c \mathcal{E}_c)$$

ou  $X = -(N + N_c)^{-1} (U + U_c)$

$\mathcal{E}_c = W' = \text{calculado} - \text{observado}$

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ajustamento com Injunções

Algumas injunções frequentemente empregadas:

- a) Posição
- b) Distância
- c) Altura
- d) Direção
- e) Posição relativa

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ajustamento Paramétrico com Injunções

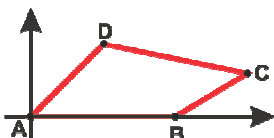
Dado um polígono ABCD com coordenadas conhecidas e isentas de erro no referencial  $X_1, X_2$ , aplicou-se a transformação dada por:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = ax_1 - bx_2 + c \\ y_2 = bx_1 + ax_2 + d \end{cases}$$

Coordenadas	$X_1$	$X_2$
A	0	0
B	10	0
C	15	3
D	5	5

Sabe-se que, após a transformação, o ponto D deve ter a coordenada fixada em (-16,00; 60,00). Os demais pontos tiveram suas coordenadas observadas segundo a tabela abaixo.

Ponto	$Y_1$	$Y_2$
A	11,30	9,30
B	34,70	84,50
C	23,00	133,60



5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

1) Modelo Matemático

$$\begin{cases} y_{1_A} = ax_{1_A} - bx_{2_A} + c \\ y_{2_A} = bx_{1_A} + ax_{2_A} + d \\ y_{1_B} = ax_{1_B} - bx_{2_B} + c \\ y_{2_B} = bx_{1_B} + ax_{2_B} + d \\ y_{1_C} = ax_{1_C} - bx_{2_C} + c \\ y_{2_C} = bx_{1_C} + ax_{2_C} + d \end{cases}$$

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

2) Modelo Matemático das Injunções

$$G(X_a) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} ax_{1_d} - bx_{2_d} + c - y_{1_d} = 0 \\ bx_{1_d} + ax_{2_d} + d - y_{2_d} = 0 \end{cases}$$

7

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

3) Matriz  $L_b$

8

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

$$X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

9

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

4) Cálculo da matriz A

10

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

5) Cálculo da matriz C

6) Cálculo da matriz  $W' = \epsilon_c$

11

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

7) Cálculo da matriz N, U,  $N_c$ ,  $U_c$

$N = A^T P A$                        $U = A^T P L$

$N_c = C^T P_c C$                        $U_c = C^T P_c \epsilon_c$

12

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

8) Cálculo de  $X_a$

$$X = -(N + N_c)^{-1}(U + U_c)$$

$$X_a = X_0 + X$$

13

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

No FreeMat...

14

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

No FreeMat...

15

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico com Injunções**

**Injunção ≡ restrição imposta a parâmetros**

$$X = -(N + N_c)^{-1}(U + U_c)$$

$$\begin{cases} N = A^T P A \\ U = A^T P L \end{cases} \quad L = L_0 - L_b$$

$$\begin{cases} N_c = C^T P_c C \\ U_c = C^T P_c \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} G(X_a) = 0 \\ \varepsilon = \text{Valor}_{\text{Calculado}} - \text{Valor}_{\text{Observado}} \end{cases}$$

16

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico com Injunções**

Os ângulos internos de um triângulo foram observados:

A	40°
B	60°
C	78°

17

---

---

---

---

---

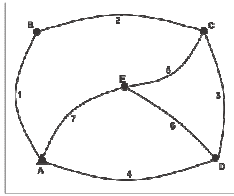
---

---

---

**Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico com Injunções**

**Rede de nivelamento geométrico: ajustamento com injunção**



Linha	Desnível (m)	Extensão (km)
1: A→B	25,15	7
2: B→C	-10,57	5
3: C→D	-1,76	3
4: D→A	-12,65	8
5: C→E	-7,06	3
6: E→D	5,37	5
7: E→A	-7,47	5

$$H_A = 1300,62m$$

$$\Delta_{H_{EB}} = H_B - H_E = 17,60m$$

18

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método paramétrico com injeção

$$X = -(N + N_c)^{-1}(U + U_c)$$

$$\begin{cases} N = A^T P A \\ U = A^T P L \end{cases} \quad L = L_0 - L_b$$

$$\begin{cases} N_c = C^T P_c C \\ U_c = C^T P_c \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} G(X_a) = 0 \\ \varepsilon = \text{Valor}_{\text{Calculado}} - \text{Valor}_{\text{Observado}} \end{cases}$$

19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

a) Modelo matemático funcional

b) Equações de injeção

20

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

c) Matriz Lb                      d) Matriz de Pesos P

e) Matriz Xo                      f) Matriz Lo

21

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

g) Matriz A

h) Matriz C

i) Matriz Peso das injunções  $P_c$

j) Matriz Erro de fechamento

22

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

k) Matriz N

l) Matriz U

m) Matriz  $N_c$

n) Matriz  $U_c$

23

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

o) Vetor das correções X

p) Vetor de Resíduos V

q) Variância a posteriori

24

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





Ajustamento: Método Paramétrico

No FreeMat...

25

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento Paramétrico com Injunções

26

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

Seja o modelo matemático  $F(L_a, X_a) = 0$  envolvendo parâmetros e incógnitas.

Sejam as injunções  $G(X_a) = 0$

Este ajustamento pode ser resolvido em duas etapas:

- Solução pelo método combinado sem considerar a injunção ( $X_*$ )
- Cálculo da influência da injunção ( $\delta X$ )

$$X = X_* + \delta X$$

27

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções**

As equações de injunção  $G(X_a) = 0$

podem ser linearizadas

$$G(X_a) = G(X_0 + X) \approx G(X_0) + \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial X_a} \right|_{X_0} (X_a - X_0) = 0$$

ou  $CX + W' = 0$  onde  $W' = G(X_0)$  e  $C = \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial X_a} \right|_{X_0}$

Então

$$\begin{cases} F(L_a, X_a) = 0 \\ G(X_a) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} AX + BV + W = 0 \\ CX + W' = 0 \end{cases}$$

28

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções**

Equações Normais

$$\phi = V^T PV - 2K^T (AX + BV + W) - 2K'^T (CX + W') = \text{mínimo}$$

As derivadas parciais em relação a V, K, X e K', igualadas a zero, resultam nas seguintes equações matriciais:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial V} = PV - B^T K = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial K} = -(AX + BV + W) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial X} = -A^T K - C^T K' = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial K'} = -(CX + W') = 0$$

29

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções**

As equações anteriores podem ser reunidas:

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & P & -n & B^T & n & 0_u & n & 0_s \\ r & B_n & r & 0_r & r & A_u & r & 0_s \\ u & 0_n & u & A_r^T & u & 0_u & u & C_s^T \\ s & 0_n & s & 0_r & s & C_u & s & 0_s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n & V_1 \\ r & K_1 \\ u & X_1 \\ s & K'_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n & 0_1 \\ r & W_1 \\ u & 0_1 \\ s & W'_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Segue-se que:

$$X_s = -(A^T M^{-1} A)^{-1} A^T M^{-1} W$$

$$K' = (C(A^T M^{-1} A)^{-1} C^T)^{-1} (-CX_s - W')$$

e

$$\delta X = (A^T M^{-1} A)^{-1} C^T K'$$

com

$$X_a = X_0 + X_s + \delta X$$

30

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

Matriz Variância-Covariância dos Parâmetros

Demonstra-se que:

$$\Sigma_{X_s} = \Sigma_{X_s} - \Sigma_{X_s} C^T (C \Sigma_{X_s} C^T)^{-1} C \Sigma_{X_s}$$

onde

$$\Sigma_{X_s} = \sigma_0^2 (A^T M^{-1} A)^{-1}$$

31

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

Dadas as coordenadas observadas de quatro pontos, estimar as coordenadas do centro e o raio da circunferência que melhor se ajusta aos mesmos. A circunferência deve passar pelo ponto (100,0; 50,0)

Pontos	x	$\sigma_x^2$	y	$\sigma_y^2$
1	140,0	0,5	60,0	0,5
2	165,0	1,0	100,0	1,0
3	165,0	0,5	150,0	0,5
4	140,0	1,0	180,0	1,0

a) Modelo matemático

Sejam

$x_a, y_a$  → coordenadas do centro ajustadas

$r_a$  → raio ajustado

$x_i^{(a)}, y_i^{(a)}$  → valores observados ajustados

n = 8 observações  
r = 4 equações  
u = 3 parâmetros

$$f_i = (x_i^{(a)} - x_a)^2 + (y_i^{(a)} - y_a)^2 - r_a^2 = 0 \quad i = 1,2,3,4$$

32

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

b) Modelo linearizado  
 $AX + BV + W = 0$

d) Vetor dos valores observados

c) Vetor Solução Inicial

$$X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ r_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 120 \\ 70 \end{bmatrix}$$

33

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções**

e) Matriz dos Pesos P       $P = (\sum L_b)^{-1}$

34

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções**

f) Vetor Erro de Fechamento       $W = F(L_b, X_0)$

g) Matriz B

$B = \frac{\partial F}{\partial L_a} \Big|_{L_b}$

4 equações

→

[

]

8 observações

←

35

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções**

g) Matriz B

36

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

h) Matriz A  $A = \frac{\partial F}{\partial X_a} \Big|_{X_0}$

37

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

i) Cálculo da Matriz M  $M = BP^{-1}B^T$

j) Cálculo do Vetor de Correções X

$$X_* = -(A^T M^{-1} A)^{-1} A^T M^{-1} W$$

38

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

k) Injunção  $G(X_a) = 0$

l) Cálculo de C e W

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_a} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y_a} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial r_a} \end{bmatrix}$$

39

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

m) Cálculo de  $K'$

$$K' = (C(A^T M^{-1} A)^{-1} C^T)^{-1} (-C X_s - W')$$

n) Cálculo de  $\delta X$

$$\delta X = (A^T M^{-1} A)^{-1} C^T K'$$

o) Cálculo de  $X_a$

$$X_a = X_0 + X_s + \delta X$$

40

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

41

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

42

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado com Injunções

43

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ajustamento: Método Combinado

Dados dois sistemas de coordenadas  $x = [x_1, x_2]^T$ ,  $y = [y_1, y_2]^T$ , e três pontos com coordenadas observadas nos dois sistemas:

Ponto	$x_1$	$x_2$	$y_1$	$y_2$
1	576,889	286,144	738,284	372,541
2	598,213	449,326	745,184	561,693
3	608,554	597,625	741,096	732,570

A transformação entre os dois sistemas é 
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = s \begin{bmatrix} m & n \\ p & q \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

onde  $s$  é um fator de escala, e  $a, b, c, d, t_1, t_2$  são seis parâmetros. Estime por MMQ os parâmetros acima, aplicando injunções tais que a transformação considerada seja com efeito a transformação linear conforme de quatro parâmetros dada por

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

Faça o ajustamento também com esta última transformação para confirmar que os resultados são os mesmos.

44

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção

# Ressecção

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ressecção – Método paramétrico

Uma imagem com POE aproximado

$$(X_0, Y_0, Z_0, \omega, \phi, \kappa) = (2400m, 4200m, 2800m, 0^\circ, 0^\circ, 50^\circ)$$

foi tomada com uma câmara calibrada com POI  $(x_0; y_0; f) = (0mm; 0mm; 153,010mm)$

A partir da observação de fotocoordenadas  $(x, y)$ , e de coordenadas geodésicas locais  $(X, Y, Z)$  de sete pontos, conforme tabela abaixo, calcule os parâmetros de orientação exterior ajustados. Considere  $(x, y)$  como observações e  $(X, Y, Z)$  como valores fixos isentos de erros.

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0,060mm$$

Ponto	Fotocoordenadas (em mm)		Coordenadas Geodésicas Locais (em m)		
	x	y	X	Y	Z
1	47,928	-59,052	3623,257	4534,843	920,377
2	-36,111	18,735	2114,348	4019,066	903,150
3	-0,160	-27,796	2900,344	4146,670	905,163
4	-88,145	-89,769	3068,235	2718,539	911,689
5	46,009	-17,784	3088,540	4780,286	918,328
6	113,263	-105,970	4739,023	5071,418	935,349
7	-37,020	12,834	2177,928	3970,897	915,438

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ressecção – Método paramétrico

1) Modelo funcional:  $L_a = F(X_a) \rightarrow$  Paramétrico

$$\begin{cases} x = -f \frac{m_{11}(X - X_0) + m_{12}(Y - Y_0) + m_{13}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)} = -f \frac{Q_x}{Q_z} \\ y = -f \frac{m_{21}(X - X_0) + m_{22}(Y - Y_0) + m_{23}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)} = -f \frac{Q_y}{Q_z} \end{cases}$$

$$M_{\text{aprox}} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi \cos \kappa & \cos \omega \sin \kappa + \sin \omega \sin \phi \cos \kappa & \sin \omega \sin \kappa - \cos \omega \sin \phi \cos \kappa \\ -\cos \phi \sin \kappa & \cos \omega \cos \kappa - \sin \omega \sin \phi \sin \kappa & \sin \omega \cos \kappa + \cos \omega \sin \phi \sin \kappa \\ \sin \phi & -\sin \omega \cos \phi & \cos \omega \cos \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ressecção – Método paramétrico

Derivadas para matriz Jacobiana

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial X_0} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(-m_{11}) - (Q_x)(-m_{31})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial Y_0} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(-m_{12}) - (Q_x)(-m_{32})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial Z_0} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(-m_{13}) - (Q_x)(-m_{33})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \omega} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(Y - Y_0)(-m_{13}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{12}) - (Q_x)(Y - Y_0)(-m_{33}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{32})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \phi} = -f \frac{Q_x((X - X_0)(-\sin \phi \cos \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(\sin \omega \cos \phi \cos \kappa) + (Z - Z_0)(-\cos \omega \cos \phi \cos \kappa))}{(Q_z)^2} + f \frac{Q_x((X - X_0)(\cos \phi) + (Y - Y_0)(\sin \omega \sin \phi) + (Z - Z_0)(-\cos \omega \sin \phi))}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \kappa} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(X - X_0)(-\cos \phi \sin \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(m_{12}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{13})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



**Ressecção – Método paramétrico**

Derivadas para matriz Jacobiana

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial X_0} = -f \frac{(Q_2)(-m_{21}) - (Q_1)(-m_{31})}{(Q_2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial Y_0} = -f \frac{(Q_2)(-m_{22}) - (Q_1)(-m_{32})}{(Q_2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial Z_0} = -f \frac{(Q_2)(-m_{23}) - (Q_1)(-m_{33})}{(Q_2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial \omega} = -f \frac{(Q_2)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{23}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{22})) - (Q_1)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{33}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{32}))}{(Q_2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial \varphi} = -f \frac{Q_2((X - X_0)(\sin \varphi \sin \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(-\sin \omega \cos \varphi \sin \kappa) + (Z - Z_0)(\cos \omega \cos \varphi \sin \kappa))}{(Q_2)^2} + f \frac{Q_2((X - X_0)(\cos \varphi) + (Y - Y_0)(\sin \omega \sin \varphi) + (Z - Z_0)(-\cos \omega \sin \varphi))}{(Q_2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial \kappa} = -f \frac{(Q_2)((X - X_0)(-\cos \varphi \cos \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(-m_{12}) + (Z - Z_0)(-m_{13}))}{(Q_2)^2}$$

49

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método paramétrico**

2) Vetor das observações Lb      3) Vetor correção dos parâmetros Xo

$$X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} X_0 \\ Y_0 \\ Z_0 \\ \omega \\ \varphi \\ \kappa \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2400 \\ 4200 \\ 2800 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 50 * \pi / 180 \end{bmatrix}$$

50

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método paramétrico**

4) Matriz A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Fx_1}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_1}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_1}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_1}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fx_1}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fx_1}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fy_1}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_1}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_1}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_1}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fy_1}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fy_1}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fx_2}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_2}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_2}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_2}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fx_2}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fx_2}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fy_2}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_2}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_2}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_2}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fy_2}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fy_2}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fx_3}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_3}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_3}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_3}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fx_3}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fx_3}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fy_3}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_3}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_3}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_3}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fy_3}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fy_3}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fx_4}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_4}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_4}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_4}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fx_4}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fx_4}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fy_4}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_4}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_4}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_4}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fy_4}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fy_4}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fx_5}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_5}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_5}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_5}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fx_5}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fx_5}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fy_5}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_5}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_5}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_5}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fy_5}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fy_5}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fx_6}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_6}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_6}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_6}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fx_6}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fx_6}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fy_6}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_6}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_6}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_6}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fy_6}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fy_6}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fx_7}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_7}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_7}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fx_7}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fx_7}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fx_7}{\partial \kappa} \\ \frac{\partial Fy_7}{\partial X_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_7}{\partial Y_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_7}{\partial Z_0} & \frac{\partial Fy_7}{\partial \omega} & \frac{\partial Fy_7}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Fy_7}{\partial \kappa} \end{bmatrix}_{X=X_0}$$

51

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Ressecção – Método paramétrico

9) Resultado Final

$$X_o = \begin{bmatrix} X_o \\ Y_o \\ Z_o \\ \omega \\ \varphi \\ \kappa \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2406,330 \pm 2,3884 \\ 4231,054 \pm 2,1935 \\ 2990,735 \pm 1,7728 \\ 2,664^\circ \pm 0,0557^\circ \\ -4,313^\circ \pm 0,0649^\circ \\ 62,036^\circ \pm 0,0189^\circ \end{bmatrix}$$

55

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico

No FreeMat...

56

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico

No FreeMat...

57

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 Ressecção – Método paramétrico

---

No FreeMat...

58

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 Ressecção – Método paramétrico

---

No FreeMat...

59

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 Ressecção – Método paramétrico

---

No FreeMat...

60

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método paramétrico**

No FreeMat...

61

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções**

Uma imagem com POE aproximado  
 $(X_0, Y_0, Z_0, \omega, \varphi, \kappa) = (2400m, 4200m, 2800m, 0^\circ, 0^\circ, 50^\circ)$   
 foi tomada com uma câmara calibrada com POI  $(x_0; y_0; f) = (0mm; 0mm; 153,010mm)$   
 A partir da observação de fotocoordenadas  $(x, y)$ , e de coordenadas geodésicas locais  $(X, Y, Z)$  de sete pontos, conforme tabela abaixo, calcule os parâmetros de orientação exterior ajustados. Considere  $(x, y)$  como observações e coloque  $(X, Y, Z)$  como injunções, no método paramétrico, com desvio padrão de 0,5m.  
 $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0,015mm$

Ponto	Fotocoordenadas (em mm)		Coordenadas Geodésicas Locais (em m)		
	x	y	X	Y	Z
1	47,928	-59,052	3623,257	4534,843	920,377
2	-36,111	18,735	2114,348	4019,066	903,150
3	-0,160	-27,796	2900,344	4146,670	905,163
4	-88,145	-89,769	3068,235	2718,539	911,689
5	46,009	-17,784	3088,540	4780,286	918,328
6	113,263	-105,970	4739,023	5071,418	935,349
7	-37,020	12,834	2177,928	3970,897	915,438

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções**

1) Modelo funcional:  $\begin{cases} L_a = F(X_a) \\ G(X_a) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$  Paramétrico com injunção

$$\begin{cases} x = -f \frac{m_{11}(X - X_0) + m_{12}(Y - Y_0) + m_{13}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)} = -f \frac{Q_x}{Q_z} \\ y = -f \frac{m_{21}(X - X_0) + m_{22}(Y - Y_0) + m_{23}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)} = -f \frac{Q_y}{Q_z} \end{cases}$$

$$M_{\text{ajp}} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi \cos \kappa & \cos \omega \sin \kappa + \sin \omega \sin \varphi \cos \kappa & \sin \omega \sin \kappa - \cos \omega \sin \varphi \cos \kappa \\ -\cos \varphi \sin \kappa & \cos \omega \cos \kappa - \sin \omega \sin \varphi \sin \kappa & \sin \omega \cos \kappa + \cos \omega \sin \varphi \sin \kappa \\ \sin \varphi & -\sin \omega \cos \varphi & \cos \omega \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{\text{calc}} - X_{\text{obsv}} = 0 \\ Y_{\text{calc}} - Y_{\text{obsv}} = 0 \\ Z_{\text{calc}} - Z_{\text{obsv}} = 0 \end{cases}$$


---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

$$X = -(N + N_C)^{-1}(U + U_C)$$

$$\begin{cases} N = A^T P A \\ U = A^T P L \end{cases} \quad L = L_0 - L_b$$

$$\begin{cases} N_C = C^T P_C C \\ U_C = C^T P_C \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} G(X_a) = 0 \\ \varepsilon = \text{Valor}_{\text{Calculado}} - \text{Valor}_{\text{Observado}} \end{cases}$$

64

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

Derivadas para matriz Jacobiana

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial X_0} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(-m_{11}) - (Q_x)(-m_{31})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial Y_0} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(-m_{12}) - (Q_x)(-m_{32})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial Z_0} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(-m_{13}) - (Q_x)(-m_{33})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \omega} = -f \frac{(Q_z)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{13}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{12})) - (Q_x)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{33}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{32}))}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \varphi} = -f \frac{Q_z((X - X_0)(-\sin \varphi \cos \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(\sin \omega \cos \varphi \cos \kappa) + (Z - Z_0)(-\cos \omega \cos \varphi \cos \kappa))}{(Q_z)^2} + f \frac{Q_x((X - X_0)(\cos \varphi) + (Y - Y_0)(\sin \omega \sin \varphi) + (Z - Z_0)(-\cos \omega \sin \varphi))}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \kappa} = -f \frac{(Q_z)((X - X_0)(-\cos \varphi \sin \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(m_{12}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{13}))}{(Q_z)^2}$$

65

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

Derivadas para matriz Jacobiana

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial X_0} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(-m_{21}) - (Q_y)(-m_{31})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial Y_0} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(-m_{22}) - (Q_y)(-m_{32})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial Z_0} = -f \frac{(Q_z)(-m_{23}) - (Q_y)(-m_{33})}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \omega} = -f \frac{(Q_z)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{23}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{22})) - (Q_y)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{33}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{32}))}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \varphi} = -f \frac{Q_z((X - X_0)(\sin \varphi \sin \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(-\sin \omega \cos \varphi \sin \kappa) + (Z - Z_0)(\cos \omega \cos \varphi \sin \kappa))}{(Q_z)^2} + f \frac{Q_y((X - X_0)(\cos \varphi) + (Y - Y_0)(\sin \omega \sin \varphi) + (Z - Z_0)(-\cos \omega \sin \varphi))}{(Q_z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \kappa} = -f \frac{(Q_z)((X - X_0)(-\cos \varphi \cos \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(-m_{22}) + (Z - Z_0)(-m_{23}))}{(Q_z)^2}$$

66

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

2) Vetor das observações Lb

67

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

3) Vetor dos Pesos P

4) Vetor dos Pesos das injunções Pc

68

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

5) Vetor Solução Inicial Xo

$X_0 =$	$X_1 =$	$X_0$	2400	
		$Y_0$	4200	
		$Z_0$	2800	
		$\omega$	0	
		$\varphi$	0	
		$\kappa$	$50 * \pi / 180$	
		$X_1$	3623,257	$X_1$ calculado
		$Y_1$	4534,843	$Y_1$ calculado
		$Z_1$	920,377	$Z_1$ calculado
		$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
		$X_7$	2177,928	$X_7$ calculado
		$Y_7$	3970,897	$Y_7$ calculado
		$Z_7$	915,438	$Z_7$ calculado

69

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

9) Matriz  $X_a$

73

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

10) Matriz  $V$                       11) Variância a posteriori

74

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

12) MVC de  $X_a$  → precisão de  $X_a$                        $\Sigma_{x_a} = \sigma_0^2 (N + N_C)^{-1}$

75

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

---

No FreeMat...

76

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

---

No FreeMat...

77

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

---

No FreeMat...

78

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

---

No FreeMat...

79

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

---

No FreeMat...

80

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções

---

No FreeMat...

81

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções**

No FreeMat...

82

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método paramétrico com injunções**

No FreeMat...

83

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método combinado**

Uma imagem com POE aproximado  
 $(X_0, Y_0, Z_0, \omega, \phi, \kappa) = (2400m, 4200m, 2800m, 0^\circ, 0^\circ, 50^\circ)$   
 foi tomada com uma câmara calibrada com POI  $(x_0, y_0; f) = (0mm; 0mm; 153,010mm)$   
 A partir da observação de fotocoordenadas  $(x, y)$ , e de coordenadas geodésicas locais  $(X, Y, Z)$  de sete pontos, conforme tabela abaixo, calcule os parâmetros de orientação exterior ajustados. Considere  $(x, y)$  como observações e coloque  $(X, Y, Z)$  como injunções, no método paramétrico, com desvio padrão de 0,5m.  
 $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0,015mm$

Ponto	Fotocoordenadas (em mm)		Coordenadas Geodésicas Locais (em m)		
	x	y	X	Y	Z
1	47,928	-59,052	3623,257	4534,843	920,377
2	-36,111	18,735	2114,348	4019,066	903,150
3	-0,160	-27,796	2900,344	4146,670	905,163
4	-88,145	-89,769	3068,235	2718,539	911,689
5	46,009	-17,784	3088,540	4780,286	918,328
6	113,263	-105,970	4739,023	5071,418	935,349
7	-37,020	12,834	2177,928	3970,897	915,438

84

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ressecção – Método combinado

1) Modelo matemático

$$\begin{cases} x = -f \frac{m_{11}(X - X_0) + m_{12}(Y - Y_0) + m_{13}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)} = -f \frac{Q_x}{Q_z} \\ y = -f \frac{m_{21}(X - X_0) + m_{22}(Y - Y_0) + m_{23}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)} = -f \frac{Q_y}{Q_z} \end{cases}$$

$$M_{\text{aprox}} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi \cos \kappa & \cos \omega \sin \kappa + \sin \omega \sin \varphi \cos \kappa & \sin \omega \sin \kappa - \cos \omega \sin \varphi \cos \kappa \\ -\cos \varphi \sin \kappa & \cos \omega \cos \kappa - \sin \omega \sin \varphi \sin \kappa & \sin \omega \cos \kappa + \cos \omega \sin \varphi \sin \kappa \\ \sin \varphi & -\sin \omega \cos \varphi & \cos \omega \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

Ajustamento pelo Método combinado  $\rightarrow f(L_a, X_a) = 0$

Observações =	n =	(2+3)*7 = 35	$\begin{cases} xQ_z + fQ_x = 0 \\ yQ_z + fQ_y = 0 \end{cases}$
Equações =	r =	2*7 = 14	
Parâmetros =	u =	6	
Graus de liberdade =	14-6 = 8		

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ressecção – Método combinado

Derivadas para matriz Jacobiana A

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial X_0} = -x * m_{31} - f * m_{11} \quad \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial Y_0} = -x * m_{32} - f * m_{12} \quad \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial Z_0} = -x * m_{33} - f * m_{13}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \omega} = x(-m_{31}(Y - Y_0) + m_{32}(Z - Z_0)) + f(-m_{11}(Y - Y_0) + m_{12}(Z - Z_0))$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \varphi} = x(\cos \varphi(X - X_0) + \sin \omega \sin \varphi(Y - Y_0) - \cos \omega \sin \varphi(Z - Z_0)) + f(-\sin \varphi \cos \kappa(X - X_0) + \sin \omega \cos \varphi \cos \kappa(Y - Y_0) - \cos \omega \cos \varphi \cos \kappa(Z - Z_0))$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial \kappa} = f(m_{21}(X - X_0) + m_{22}(Y - Y_0) + m_{23}(Z - Z_0))$$

86

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Ressecção – Método combinado

Derivadas para matriz Jacobiana A

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial X_0} = -y * m_{31} - f * m_{21} \quad \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial Y_0} = -y * m_{32} - f * m_{22} \quad \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial Z_0} = -y * m_{33} - f * m_{23}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \omega} = y(-m_{31}(Y - Y_0) + m_{32}(Z - Z_0)) + f(-m_{21}(Y - Y_0) + m_{22}(Z - Z_0))$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \varphi} = y(\cos \varphi(X - X_0) + \sin \omega \sin \varphi(Y - Y_0) - \cos \omega \sin \varphi(Z - Z_0)) + f(\sin \varphi \sin \kappa(X - X_0) - \sin \omega \cos \varphi \sin \kappa(Y - Y_0) + \cos \omega \cos \varphi \sin \kappa(Z - Z_0))$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial \kappa} = f(-m_{11}(X - X_0) - m_{12}(Y - Y_0) - m_{13}(Z - Z_0))$$

87

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método combinado**

Derivadas para matriz Jacobiana B

$$\frac{\partial Fx}{\partial x} = Q_z \quad \frac{\partial Fx}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Fx}{\partial X} = x * m_{31} + fm_{11} \quad \frac{\partial Fx}{\partial Y} = x * m_{32} + fm_{12} \quad \frac{\partial Fx}{\partial Z} = x * m_{33} + fm_{13}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial Fy}{\partial y} = Q_z$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial X} = y * m_{31} + fm_{21} \quad \frac{\partial Fy}{\partial Y} = y * m_{32} + fm_{22} \quad \frac{\partial Fy}{\partial Z} = y * m_{33} + fm_{23}$$

88

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método combinado**

$$L_{b_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,047928 \\ -0,059052 \\ 3623,257 \\ 4534,843 \\ 920,377 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{b_2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,036111 \\ 0,018735 \\ 2114,348 \\ 4019,066 \\ 903,150 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{b_3} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,000160 \\ -0,027796 \\ 2900,344 \\ 4146,670 \\ 905,163 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{b_4} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,088145 \\ -0,089769 \\ 3068,235 \\ 2718,539 \\ 911,689 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{b_5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,046009 \\ -0,017784 \\ 3088,540 \\ 4780,286 \\ 918,328 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{b_6} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,113263 \\ -0,105970 \\ 4739,023 \\ 5071,418 \\ 935,349 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{b_7} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,037020 \\ 0,012834 \\ 2177,928 \\ 3970,897 \\ 915,438 \end{bmatrix}$$

89

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Ressecção – Método combinado**

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & P_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & P_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,000015^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,000015^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,5^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0,5^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0,5^2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

90

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método combinado

$$X_o = \begin{bmatrix} X_0 \\ Y_0 \\ Z_0 \\ \omega \\ \varphi \\ \kappa \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2400 \\ 4200 \\ 2800 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 50 * \pi / 180 \end{bmatrix}$$

91

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Ressecção – Método combinado

92

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Sistemas de equações não lineares

Seja a equação seguinte, interligando um valor observado  $L$  com parâmetros desconhecidos  $x$  e  $y$  através de coeficientes não lineares:

$$L = f(x, y)$$

Desenvolvendo segundo o teorema de Taylor, tem-se:

$$L = f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{(\partial L / \partial x)_0}{1!} dx + \frac{(\partial^2 L / \partial x^2)_0}{2!} dx^2 + \dots + \frac{(\partial^n L / \partial x^n)_0}{n!} dx^n + \frac{(\partial L / \partial y)_0}{1!} dy + \frac{(\partial^2 L / \partial y^2)_0}{2!} dy^2 + \dots + \frac{(\partial^n L / \partial y^n)_0}{n!} dy^n + R$$

Nesta equação  $x_0$  e  $y_0$  são valores aproximados para  $x$  e  $y$ ;  
 $f(x_0, y_0)$  representa a função não linear calculada com estes valores aproximados;  
 $R$  representa a diferença restante;  
 $dx$  e  $dy$  são correções aos valores aproximados, tais que  $x = x_0 + dx$   
 $y = y_0 + dy$

$$L = f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}\right)_0 dx + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}\right)_0 dy$$

93

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Sistemas de equações não lineares**

$$L = f(x, y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}\right)_0 dx + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}\right)_0 dy$$

1) Linearize o seguinte par de equações não lineares e calcule o valor das incógnitas  $x$  e  $y$ :

$$\begin{cases} F: x + y - 2y^2 = -4 \\ G: x^2 + y^2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1-4y_0 \\ 2x_0 & 2y_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (1, 1) \quad JX = Q$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} -4 - F(x_0, y_0) \\ 8 - G(x_0, y_0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 - (x_0 + y_0 - 2y_0^2) \\ 8 - (x_0^2 + y_0^2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,25 \\ 1,75 \end{bmatrix}$$

94

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Sistemas de equações não lineares**

No Freemat:

```
clear
clc
Xo = [1;1];
itera = -1;
fim = false;
while (~fim)
    itera = itera + 1;
    J = [1-4*Xo(2);2*Xo(1) 2*Xo(2)];
    Q = [-4-(Xo(1)+Xo(2)-2*Xo(2)^2);8-(Xo(1)^2+Xo(2)^2)];
    dxdy = inv(J)*Q;
    Xo = Xo + dxdy;
    fim = (max(abs(dxdy)) < 1.0E-3) || (itera > 10);
end
Xo
```

95

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Sistemas de equações não lineares**

2) Linearize o seguinte par de equações não lineares e calcule o valor das incógnitas  $x$  e  $y$ :

$$\begin{cases} F: x^2 + 3xy - 4y^2 = 6 \\ G: x + xy - y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

Resp.:  $x = 2$  e  $y = 1$

2) Determine a equação da circunferência que passa por três pontos dados:  $(9,4)$ ,  $(5,6)$ ,  $(7,6)$ ,  $(7,2)$  e  $(3,8)$ ,  $(4,8)$

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

Resp.:  $x_0 = 6,7154$ ;  $y_0 = 4,3923$ ;  $r_0 = 2,9438$

96

---

---

---

---


---

---

---

---





Sistemas de equações não lineares

97

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---