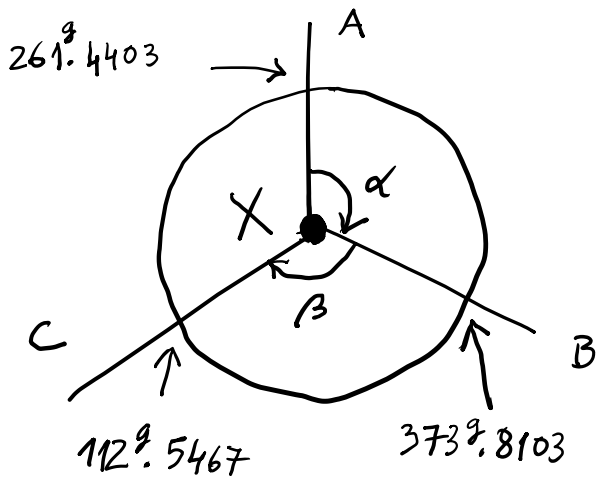
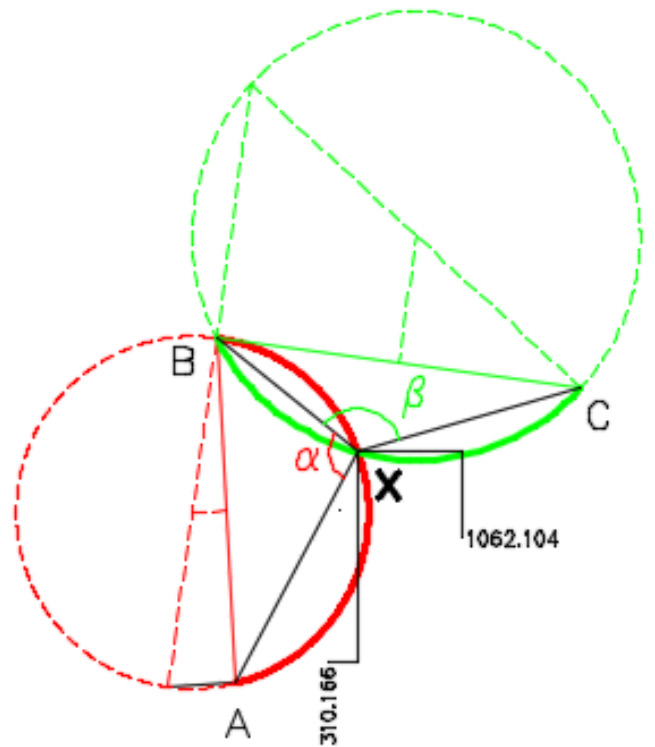


1. a)



$$\alpha = \hat{A}XB = L_B^{AZ} - L_A^{AZ} = 112.3700$$

$$\beta = \hat{B}XC = L_C^{AZ} - L_B^{AZ} = 138.7364$$



Para utilizar as expressões que constam no formulário: A -> A, M -> B, B -> C, P -> X

```

> pi:=evalf(Pi);
                                     π = 3.141592654
> MA:=-1892.347;
                                     MA = -1892.347
> PA:=-3109.654;
                                     PA = -3109.654
> MM:=-2238.727;
                                     MM = -2238.727
> PM:=3123.593;
                                     PM = 3123.593
> MB:=4342.500;
                                     MB = 4342.500
> PB:=2231.474;
                                     PB = 2231.474
> alfa:=112.3700*pi/200;
                                     alfa = 1.765103833
> beta:=138.7364*pi/200;
                                     β = 2.179266275
> TM:=( (PB-PA) + (MM-MA) / tan(alfa) + (MM-MB) / tan(beta) ) / ( (MA-MB) + (PM-PA) / tan(alfa) + (PM-PB) / tan(beta) );
                                     TM = -1.236433129
> TA:=(TM-tan(alfa)) / (1+TM*tan(alfa));
                                     TA = .5279580060
> TB:=(TM+tan(beta)) / (1+TM*tan(beta));
                                     TB = -.9628967445
> PP:=(MM-MA-PM*TM+PA*TA) / (TA-TM);
                                     PP = 1062.104147
> MP:=MA- (PA-PP) *TA;
                                     MP = 310.166113

```

b) Sendo E o ponto estação e V um ponto visado, ambos de coordenadas conhecidas, tem-se:  $R_0 = R^{EV} - L_{AZ}^{EV}$  ;

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R^{XA} = a \tan \frac{M_A - M_X}{P_A - P_X} = a \tan \frac{-1892.347 - 310.166}{-3109.654 - 1062.104} = a \tan \frac{-2\,202,513}{-4\,171,758} = 230^g.9246 \\ \\ R_0 = R^{XA} - L_{AZ}^{XA} = 230^g.9246 - 261^g.4403 = 369^g.4843 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R^{XB} = a \tan \frac{M_B - M_X}{P_B - P_X} = a \tan \frac{-2238.727 - 310.166}{3123.593 - 1062.104} = a \tan \frac{-2\,548,893}{2\,061,489} = 343^g.2946 \\ \\ R_0 = R^{XB} - L_{AZ}^{XB} = 343^g.2946 - 373^g.8103 = 369^g.4843 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R^{XC} = a \tan \frac{M_C - M_X}{P_C - P_X} = a \tan \frac{4342.500 - 310.166}{2231.474 - 1062.104} = a \tan \frac{4\,032,334}{1\,169,370} = 82^g.0310 \\ \\ R_0 = R^{XC} - L_{AZ}^{XC} = 82^g.0310 - 112^g.5467 = 369^g.4843 \end{array} \right\}$$

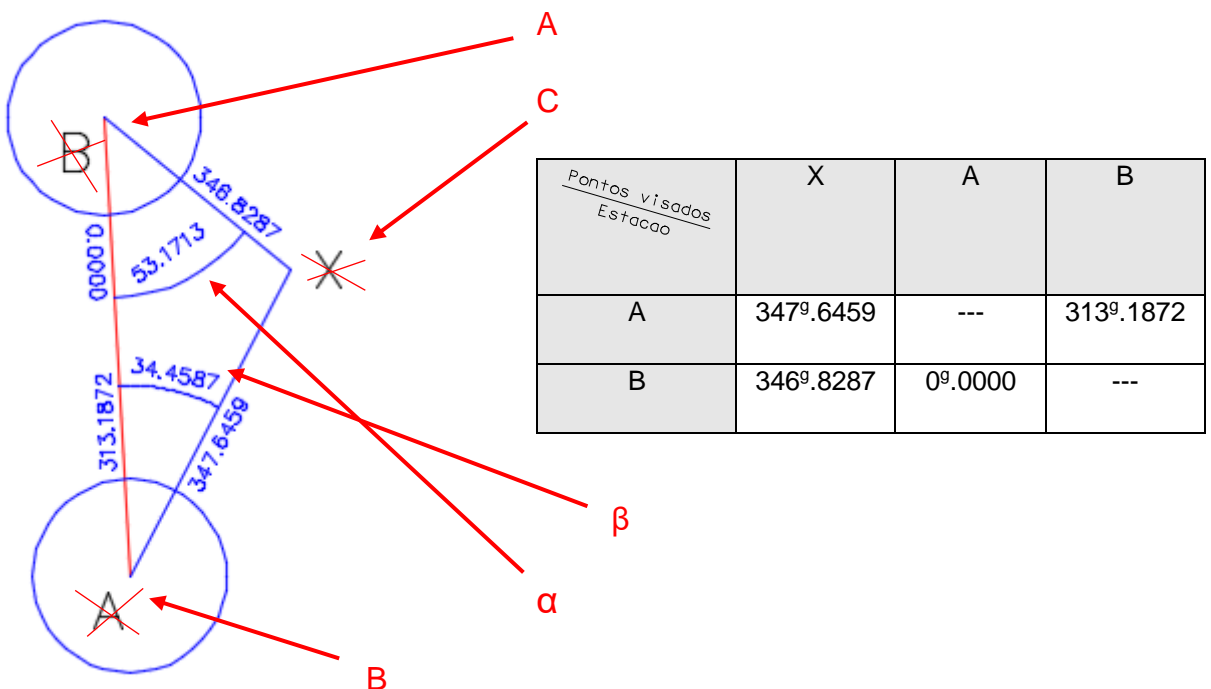
c)

$$dh^{XA} = \sqrt{(M_X - M_A)^2 + (P_X - P_A)^2} = \sqrt{(310.166 + 1892.347)^2 + (1062.104 + 3109.654)^2} = \sqrt{2\,202,513^2 + 4\,171,758^2} = 4\,717,481\text{ m}$$

$$\cot a_X + 1.670 + \frac{dh^{XA}}{\tan(101^g.2255)} = 387.022 \Rightarrow \cot a_X = 476,175\text{ m}$$

(atendendo às distâncias envolvidas, o efeito conjunto da refração e da esfericidade terrestre deveria ser considerado)

d) Calcular as coordenadas do ponto X por intersecção directa, estacionando em A e em B. Adaptando a figura do formulário à figura pretendida, tem-se: B->A, A->B, X->C,  $\alpha=53^g.1713$ ,  $\beta=34^g.6459$ :



$$R_{AB} = a \tan \frac{-1892.347 + 2238.727}{-3109.654 - 3123.593} = a \tan \frac{346.380}{-6233.247} = 196^g.4660$$

$$R_{AX} = R_{AB} - \alpha = 143^g.2947$$

$$R_{BA} = R_{AB} + 200^g = 396^g.4660$$

$$R_{BX} = R_{BA} + \beta - 400^g = 30^g.9247$$

> pi:=evalf(Pi);

$$\pi = 3.141592654$$

> MB:=-1892.347;

$$MB = -1892.347$$

> PB:=-3109.654;

$$PB = -3109.654$$

> MA:=-2238.727;

$$MA = -2238.727$$

> PA:=3123.593;

$$PA = 3123.593$$

> RAC:=143.2947/200\*pi;

$$RAC = 2.250867884$$

> RBC:=30.9247/200\*pi;

$$RBC = .4857640517$$

> MC:=( (PB-PA)+MA/tan(RAC)-MB/tan(RBC))/(cot(RAC)-cot(RBC));

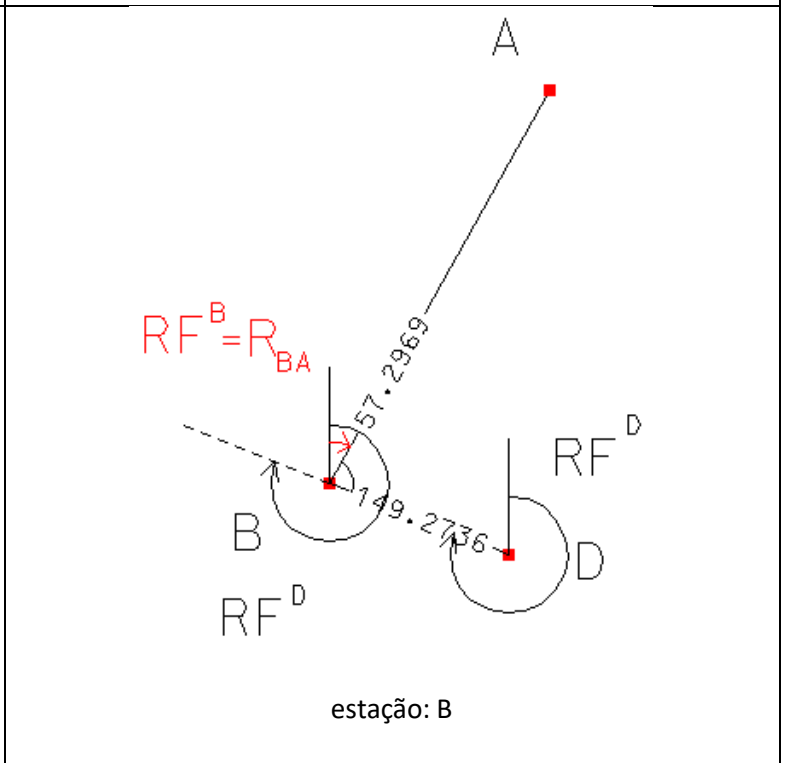
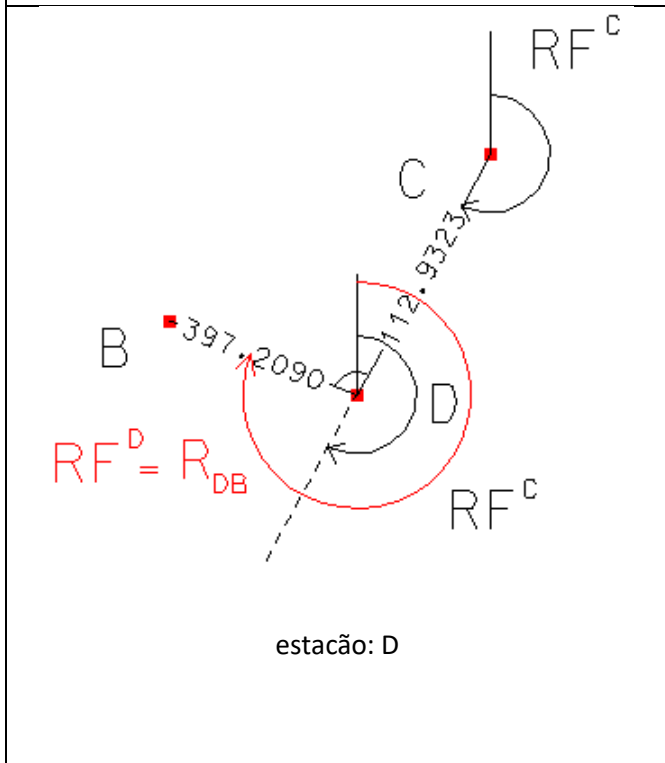
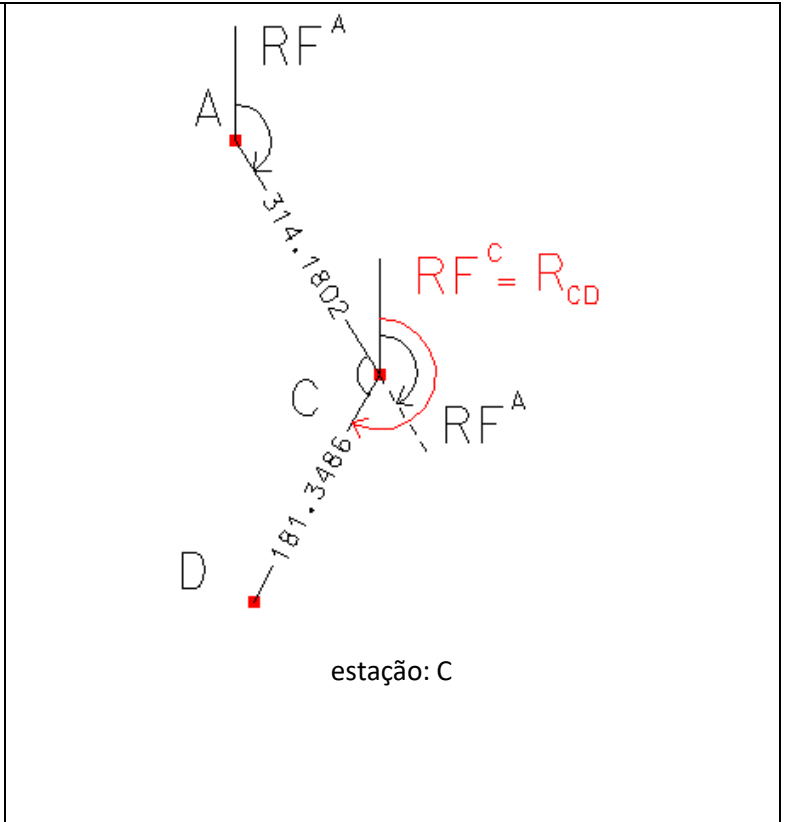
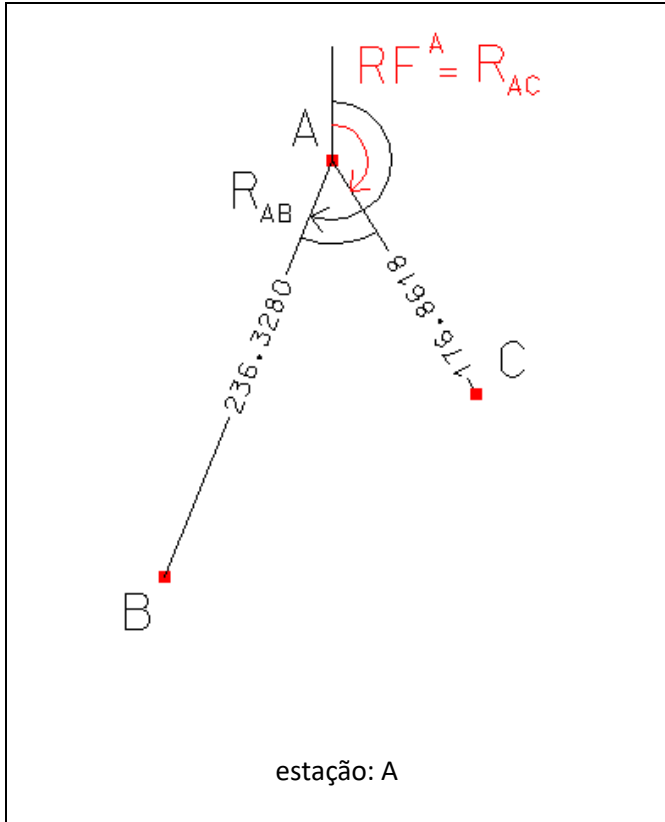
$$MC = 310.1683052$$

> PC:=(PB\*cot(RAC)-PA\*cot(RBC)+(MA-MB)\*cot(RAC)\*cot(RBC))/(cot(RAC)-cot(RBC));

$$PC = 1062.098136$$

2.

$$R_{AB} = \text{atan} \frac{M_B - M_A}{P_B - P_A} = \text{atan} \frac{7188.68 - 7282.08}{-3875.39 + 3642.32} = \text{atan} \frac{-93.40}{-233.07} = 224^{\text{g}}.2643$$



$$R_F^A = R_{AC} = R_{AB} - (L_{AZ}^B - L_{AZ}^C) = 224.2643 - (236.3280 - 176.8618) = 164.7981$$

$$R_F^C = R_{CD} = R_F^A + 200 - (L_{AZ}^A - L_{AZ}^D) = 164.7981 + 200 - (314.1802 - 181.3486) = 231.9665$$

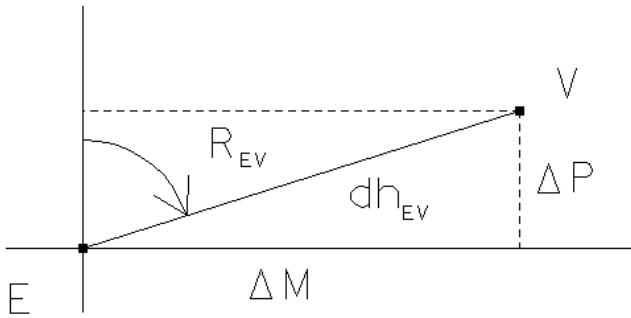
$$R_F^D = R_{DB} = R_F^C + 200 - (L_{AZ}^C - L_{AZ}^B) = 231.9665 + 200 - (112.9323 - 397.2090) = 316.2432$$

$$RF^B = R_{BA} = RF^D + 200 - (L_{AZ}^D - L_{AZ}^A) = 316.2432 + 200 - (149.2736 - 57.2969) = 24.2665$$

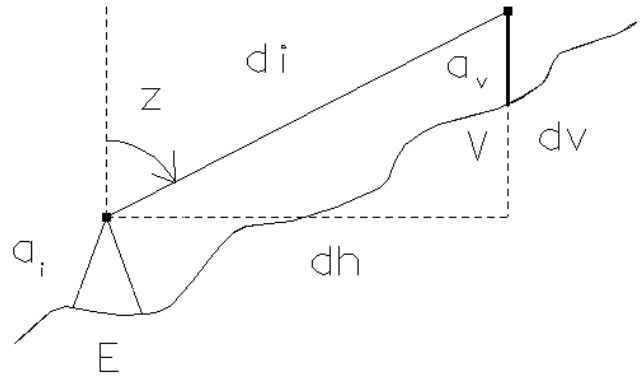
$$\varepsilon_A = R_{BA}^{\text{transportado}} - R_{BA}^{\text{calculado}} = 24.2665 - (224.2643 - 200) = 0.0022$$

$$T_{\text{alta}} = 0.02 > |\varepsilon_A|$$

3. Supondo  $M_E=100.0$ ,  $P_E=100.0$ ,  $C_E=100.0$ ,  $R_{0E}=0.0$ , tem-se:



(plano horizontal)



(plano vertical)

$$\sin R_{EV} = \frac{\Delta M}{dh_{EV}} \Rightarrow \Delta M = dh_{EV} \sin R_{EV}$$

$$\cos R_{EV} = \frac{\Delta P}{dh_{EV}} \Rightarrow \Delta P = dh_{EV} \cos R_{EV}$$

$$C_E + a_i + dv - a_v = C_V$$

$$\cos z = \frac{dv}{di} \Rightarrow dv = di \cos z$$

$$\sin z = \frac{dh}{di} \Rightarrow dh = di \sin z$$

$$\begin{cases} M_A = M_E + \Delta M = 100.0 + 91.96 \times \sin(103^\circ.28) \times \sin(68^\circ.60) = 180.89 \\ P_A = P_E + \Delta P = 100.0 + 91.96 \times \sin(103^\circ.28) \times \cos(68^\circ.60) = 143.48 \\ C_A = 100.0 + 1.73 + 91.96 \times \cos(103^\circ.28) - 1.56 = 95.43 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_B = M_E + \Delta M = 100.0 + 145.24 \times \sin(92^\circ.64) \times \sin(206^\circ.00) = 86.42 \\ P_B = P_E + \Delta P = 100.0 + 145.24 \times \sin(92^\circ.64) \times \cos(206^\circ.00) = -43.63 \\ C_B = 100.0 + 1.73 + 145 \times \cos(92^\circ.64) - 1.45 = 117.03 \end{cases}$$

$$dh_{AB} = \sqrt{(M_B - M_A)^2 + (P_B - P_A)^2} = 137.46$$

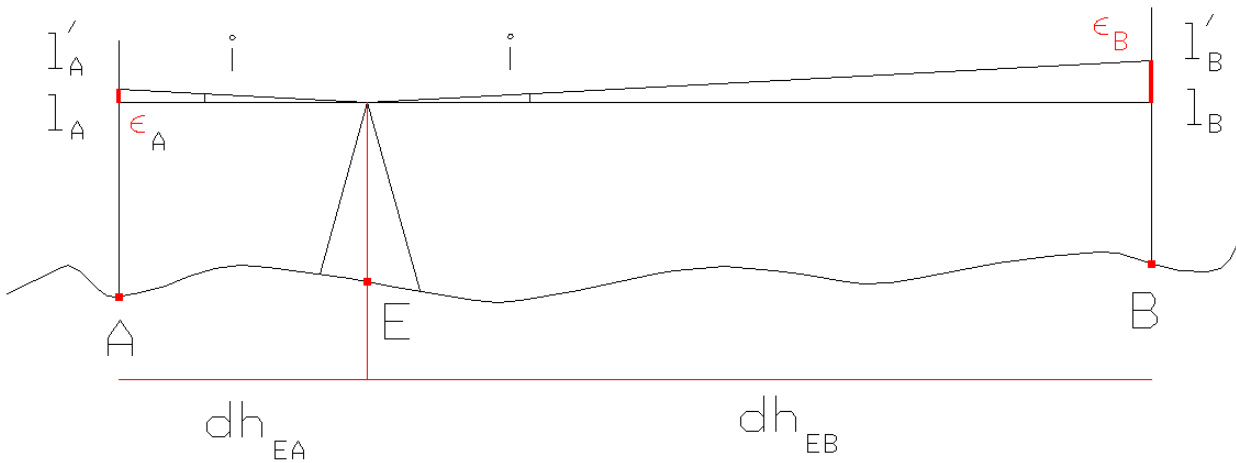
$$dv_{AB} = C_B - C_A = 21.60$$

$$\text{declive} = \tan i = \frac{dv}{dh} = \frac{21.60}{137.46} = 15.7\%$$

4. a)  $\Delta_{AB} = 1.493 - 2.092 = -0.599 \text{ m}$   
 $dh_{E1-A} = (1.694 - 1.292) * 100 = 40.2 \text{ m}$   
 $dh_{E1-B} = (2.293 - 1.891) * 100 = 40.2 \text{ m}$

Não é possível afirmar se o nível está afectado por erro de colimação mas como o aparelho foi colocado exactamente a igual distância dos pontos A e B, mesmo que exista erro de colimação, a sua influência tem igual magnitude nas 2 leituras e portanto cancela na diferença das leituras, obtendo-se assim o desnível correcto entre os 2 pontos onde a mira foi colocada.

b)  $\begin{cases} \Delta_{AB} = 1.626 - 2.199 = -0.573 \text{ m} \\ dh_{E2-A} = (1.923 - 1.329) * 100 = 59.4 \text{ m} \\ dh_{E2-B} = (2.372 - 2.026) * 100 = 34.6 \text{ m} \end{cases}$



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \tan i &= \frac{\varepsilon_A}{dh_{E2-A}} = \frac{\varepsilon_B}{dh_{E2-B}} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_A = \varepsilon_B \frac{dh_{E2-A}}{dh_{E2-B}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Delta_{AB} = l_A - l_B = (l'_A - \varepsilon_A) - (l'_B - \varepsilon_B) = (l'_A - l'_B) - (\varepsilon_A - \varepsilon_B) \Rightarrow \varepsilon_A - \varepsilon_B = (l'_A - l'_B) - \Delta_{AB}$$

$$\varepsilon_B \frac{dh_{E2-A}}{dh_{E2-B}} - \varepsilon_B = (l'_A - l'_B) - \Delta_{AB} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_B \left( \frac{dh_{E2-A}}{dh_{E2-B}} - 1 \right) = (l'_A - l'_B) - \Delta_{AB} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_B = \frac{(l'_A - l'_B) - \Delta_{AB}}{\left( \frac{dh_{E2-A}}{dh_{E2-B}} - 1 \right)} = \frac{1.626 - 2.199 + 0.599}{\frac{59.4}{34.6} - 1} = 0.036274193$$

$$\text{finalmente, } \tan i = \frac{\varepsilon_B}{dh_{E2-B}} \Rightarrow i = \text{atan} \frac{0.0362741}{34.6} = 0^\circ.06006813393386869349144197127047 = 3'.60$$

c)  $dh_{E2-C} = (1.455 - 0.913) * 100 = 54.2 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_C = dh_{E2-C} \times \tan i = 0.0568 \Rightarrow l_C = l'_C - \varepsilon_C = 1.184 - 0.0568 = 1.127$

$$dh_{E2-A} = 59.4 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_A = dh_{E2-A} \times \tan i = 0.0623 \Rightarrow l_A = l'_A - \varepsilon_A = 1.626 - 0.0623 = 1.564$$

$$\Delta_{AC} = 1.564 - 1.127 = 0.437 \Rightarrow \text{cota}_C = \text{cota}_A + \Delta_{AC} = 246.985$$