



1.

$$a) \text{ para A: } \frac{326^{\circ}.184 + (126^{\circ}.171 + 200^{\circ})}{2} = 326^{\circ}.178; \quad \text{para B: } \frac{84^{\circ}.250 + (284^{\circ}.248 - 200^{\circ})}{2} = 84^{\circ}.249$$

b) se não existir erro de índice, isto é, se $e_{\text{índice}} = 0$, a soma das leituras zenitais conjugadas é igual a 400° , e portanto $L_{\text{directa}}^{\text{zenital para A}} - (400^{\circ} - L_{\text{inversa}}^{\text{zenital para A}}) = 0$; não se verificando, em geral, esta situação ($e_{\text{índice}} \neq 0$), tem-se:

$$e_{\text{índice}} = \frac{L_{\text{directa}}^{\text{zenital para A}} - (400^{\circ} - L_{\text{inversa}}^{\text{zenital para A}})}{2} = \frac{99^{\circ}.984 - (400^{\circ} - 299^{\circ}.984)}{2} = -0^{\circ}.016$$

$$c) L_{\text{inversa}}^{\text{zenital para B}} = 2 \times e_{\text{índice}} - L_{\text{directa}}^{\text{zenital para B}} + 400^{\circ} = -0^{\circ}.032 - 107^{\circ}.462 + 400^{\circ} = 292^{\circ}.506$$

$$d) L_{\text{A}}^{\text{zenital compensada}} = \frac{L_{\text{directa}}^{\text{zenital para A}} + 400^{\circ} - L_{\text{inversa}}^{\text{zenital para A}}}{2} = \frac{99^{\circ}.984 + 400^{\circ} - 299^{\circ}.984}{2} = 100^{\circ}$$

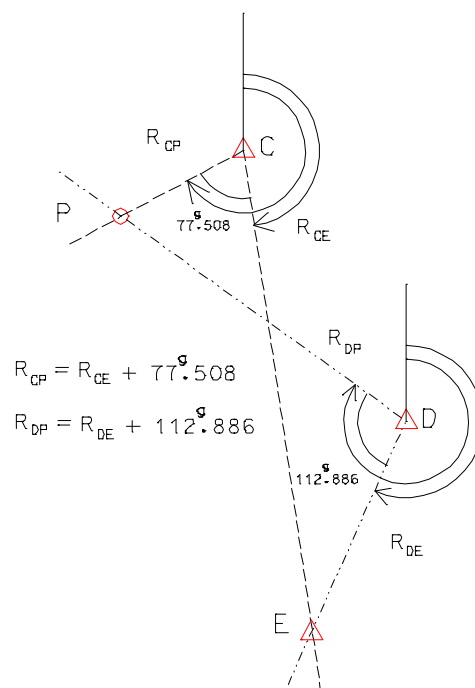
$$L_{\text{B}}^{\text{zenital compensada}} = \frac{L_{\text{directa}}^{\text{zenital para B}} + 400^{\circ} - L_{\text{inversa}}^{\text{zenital para B}}}{2} = \frac{107^{\circ}.462 + 400^{\circ} - 292^{\circ}.506}{2} = 107^{\circ}.478$$

$$e) R_{\text{EA}} = a \tan \frac{M_{\text{A}} - M_{\text{E}}}{P_{\text{A}} - P_{\text{E}}} = a \tan \frac{100.00 - 100.00}{-100.00 - 100.00} = a \tan \frac{0.00}{-200.00} = 200^{\circ}$$

$$R_{\text{EB}} = R_{\text{EA}} + (L_{\text{B}}^{\text{azimutal}} - L_{\text{A}}^{\text{azimutal}}) = 200^{\circ} + (84^{\circ}.249 - 326^{\circ}.178) = 358^{\circ}.071$$

$$f) R_0 = R_{\text{EA}} - L_{\text{A}}^{\text{azimutal}} = R_{\text{EB}} - L_{\text{B}}^{\text{azimutal}} = 200^{\circ} - 326^{\circ}.178 + 400^{\circ} = 358^{\circ}.071 - 84^{\circ}.249 = 273^{\circ}.822$$

2. C e D são os pontos estacionados, de coordenadas conhecidas; E é o ponto visado, de coordenadas conhecidas, para definir a orientação em C e D, respectivamente R_{CE} e R_{DE} ; P é o ponto a coordenar por intersecção das rectas que passam por C e D e têm rumos respectivamente R_{CP} e R_{DP} .



$$R_{CP} = R_{CE} + 77^\circ .508 = a \tan \frac{-2380.84 + 2417.92}{5428.06 - 5690.92} + 77^\circ .508 = 268^\circ .586$$

$$R_{DP} = R_{DE} + 112^\circ .886 = a \tan \frac{-2380.84 + 2329.17}{5428.06 - 5543.18} + 112^\circ .886 = 339^\circ .744$$

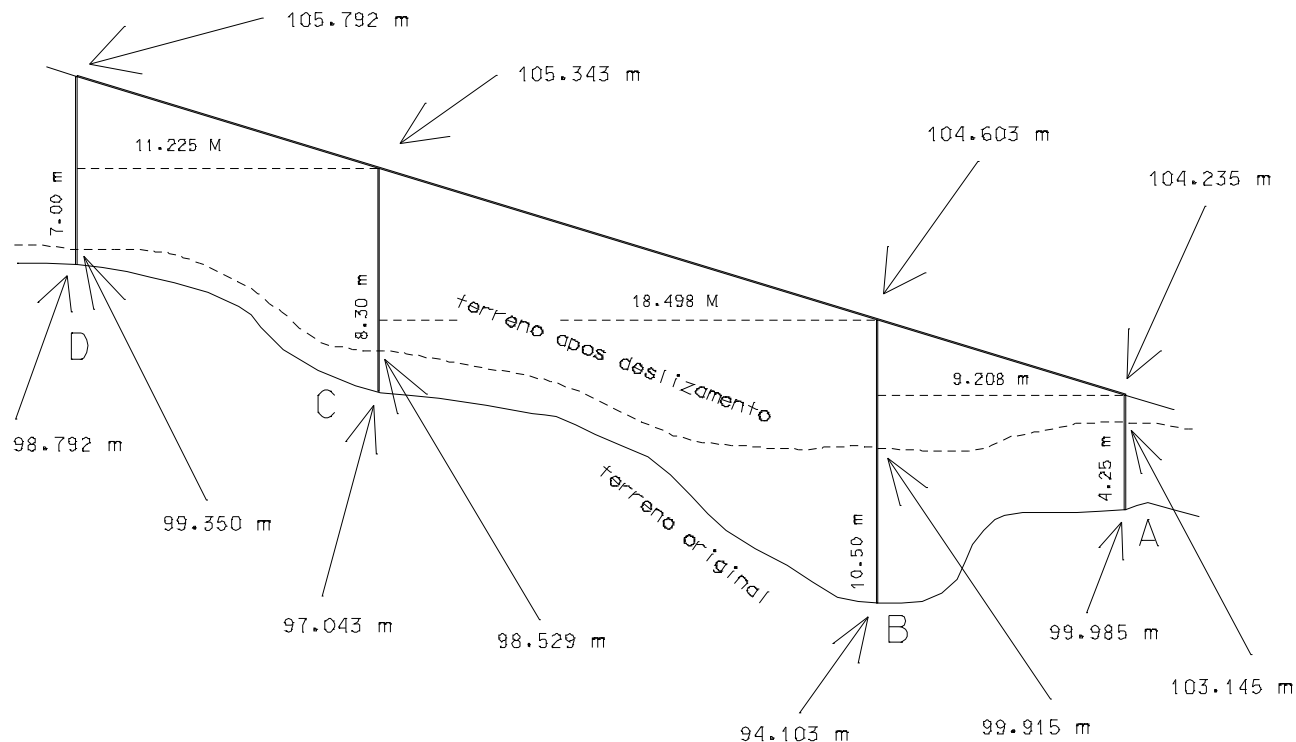
Adaptando o problema às expressões fornecidas no formulário, tem-se $D = A$, $C = B$, $P = C$; assim:

$$M_P = \frac{(5690.92 - 5543.18) - 2329.17 \cot g 339^\circ .744 + 2417.92 \cot g 268^\circ .586}{\cot g 339^\circ .744 - \cot g 268^\circ .586} = -2484.523 \text{ m}$$

$$P_P = \frac{5690.92 \cot g 339^\circ .744 - 5543.18 \cot g 268^\circ .586 + (-2329.17 + 2417.92) \cot g 339^\circ .744 \cot g 268^\circ .586}{\cot g 339^\circ .744 - \cot g 268^\circ .586} = 5655.100 \text{ m}$$

3. Supondo $M_E=0$, $P_E=0$, $C_E=100$, $R_{0E}=0$, as coordenadas da base dos 4 pilares em relação a E, após o deslizamento de terras (apenas as cotas variaram entre as duas situações), são:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_A = M_E + d_{EA}^{\text{inclinada}} \sin L_{EA}^{\text{zenital}} \sin L_{EA}^{\text{azimutal}} = 13.110 \sin 86^\circ .732 \sin 102^\circ .368 = 12.817 \text{ m} \\ P_A = P_E + d_{EA}^{\text{inclinada}} \sin L_{EA}^{\text{zenital}} \cos L_{EA}^{\text{azimutal}} = 13.110 \sin 86^\circ .732 \cos 102^\circ .368 = -0.477 \text{ m} \\ C_A = C_E + a^{\text{aparelho}} + d_{EA}^{\text{inclinada}} \cos L_{EA}^{\text{zenital}} - a^{\text{visada}} = 100 + 1.70 + 13.110 \cos 86^\circ .732 - 1.55 = 102.863 \text{ m} \\ M_B = M_E + d_{EB}^{\text{inclinada}} \sin L_{EB}^{\text{zenital}} \sin L_{EB}^{\text{azimutal}} = 8.400 \sin 100^\circ .326 \sin 153^\circ .240 = 5.630 \text{ m} \\ P_B = P_E + d_{EB}^{\text{inclinada}} \sin L_{EB}^{\text{zenital}} \cos L_{EB}^{\text{azimutal}} = 8.400 \sin 100^\circ .326 \cos 153^\circ .240 = -6.234 \text{ m} \\ C_B = C_E + a^{\text{aparelho}} + d_{EB}^{\text{inclinada}} \cos L_{EB}^{\text{zenital}} - a^{\text{visada}} = 100 + 1.70 + 8.400 \cos 100^\circ .326 - 1.55 = 100.107 \text{ m} \\ M_C = M_E + d_{EC}^{\text{inclinada}} \sin L_{EC}^{\text{zenital}} \sin L_{EC}^{\text{azimutal}} = 19.871 \sin 103^\circ .426 \sin 229^\circ .368 = -8.832 \text{ m} \\ P_C = P_E + d_{EC}^{\text{inclinada}} \sin L_{EC}^{\text{zenital}} \cos L_{EC}^{\text{azimutal}} = 19.871 \sin 103^\circ .426 \cos 229^\circ .368 = -17.768 \text{ m} \\ C_C = C_E + a^{\text{aparelho}} + d_{EC}^{\text{inclinada}} \cos L_{EC}^{\text{zenital}} - a^{\text{visada}} = 100 + 1.70 + 19.871 \cos 103^\circ .426 - 1.55 = 99.081 \text{ m} \\ M_D = M_E + d_{ED}^{\text{inclinada}} \sin L_{ED}^{\text{zenital}} \sin L_{ED}^{\text{azimutal}} = 30.393 \sin 101^\circ .361 \sin 239^\circ .365 = -17.614 \text{ m} \\ P_D = P_E + d_{ED}^{\text{inclinada}} \sin L_{ED}^{\text{zenital}} \cos L_{ED}^{\text{azimutal}} = 30.393 \sin 101^\circ .361 \cos 239^\circ .365 = -24.760 \text{ m} \\ C_C = C_E + a^{\text{aparelho}} + d_{EC}^{\text{inclinada}} \cos L_{EC}^{\text{zenital}} - a^{\text{visada}} = 100 + 1.70 + 30.393 \cos 101^\circ .361 - 1.55 = 99.500 \text{ m} \end{array} \right.$$



Como no pilar A, cuja altura antes do deslizamento era igual 4.25 m, apenas ficou acima do terreno uma altura igual a 1.09 m após o deslizamento, nesse ponto ficou subterrada uma altura igual a $4.25 \text{ m} - 1.09 \text{ m} = 3.16 \text{ m}$. Sabendo a cota do terreno em A após o deslizamento (103.145 m) e a altura do pilar acima do terreno nesse mesmo ponto (1.09 m), é possível calcular a cota do tabuleiro sobre o ponto A: $103.145 \text{ m} + 1.09 \text{ m} = \mathbf{104.235 \text{ m}}$.

Uma vez que o tabuleiro sobe de A para D com um declive de 4%, é possível calcular as cotas do tabuleiro sobre os pontos B, C e D, respectivamente iguais a $104.235 \text{ m} + 9.208 \times 4/100 = \mathbf{104.603 \text{ m}}$, $104.603 \text{ m} + 18.498 \times 4/100 = \mathbf{105.343 \text{ m}}$ e $105.343 \text{ m} + 11.225 \times 4/100 = \mathbf{105.792 \text{ m}}$.

Calculadas as cotas do tabuleiro sobre os 4 pontos A, B, C, e D, e conhecidas as alturas dos pilares antes do deslizamento, podem calcular-se as cotas desses pontos no terreno original, respectivamente iguais a $104.235 \text{ m} - 4.25 \text{ m} = \mathbf{99.985 \text{ m}}$, $104.603 \text{ m} - 10.50 \text{ m} = \mathbf{94.103 \text{ m}}$, $105.343 \text{ m} - 8.30 \text{ m} = \mathbf{97.043 \text{ m}}$ e $105.792 \text{ m} - 7.00 \text{ m} = \mathbf{98.792 \text{ m}}$.

Finalmente, para calcular a altura de cada pilar que ficou debaixo de terra, basta subtrair em cada ponto A, B, C, D as cotas do terreno após o deslizamento e do terreno original, respectivamente iguais a: $103.145 - 99.985 = \mathbf{3.16 \text{ m}}$, $99.915 - 94.103 = \mathbf{5.812 \text{ m}}$, $98.529 - 97.043 = \mathbf{1.486 \text{ m}}$ e $99.350 - 98.792 = \mathbf{0.558 \text{ m}}$.

4.

cálculo do R_0 no ponto E_1 (ponto inicial e final pois a poligonal é fechada):

$$R_0^{E_1} = R_{E_1,A} - L_{E_1,A}^{az} = a \tan \frac{M_A - M_{E_1}}{P_A - P_{M_1}} - L_{E_1,A}^{az} = a \tan \frac{187.23 - 187.66}{278.44 - 207.73} - 3^\circ.448 = 399^\circ.612 - 3^\circ.448 = 396^\circ.165$$

cálculo dos rumos para a frente por transporte ao longo da poligonal:

$$R_{E_1,E_2} = R_0^{E_1} + L_{E_1,E_2}^{az} = 396^\circ.165 + 128^\circ.482 = 124^\circ.647$$

$$R_{E_2,E_3} = R_{E_1,E_2} + L_{E_2,E_3}^{az} - L_{E_2,E_1}^{az} + 200^\circ = 124^\circ.647 + 261^\circ.987 - 321^\circ.869 + 200^\circ = 264^\circ.765$$

$$R_{E_3,E_4} = R_{E_2,E_3} + L_{E_3,E_4}^{az} - L_{E_3,E_2}^{az} + 200^\circ = 264^\circ.765 + 1^\circ.835 - 51^\circ.530 + 200^\circ = 15^\circ.070$$

$$R_{E_4,E_1} = R_{E_3,E_4} + L_{E_4,E_1}^{az} - L_{E_4,E_3}^{az} + 200^\circ = 15^\circ.070 + 192^\circ.118 - 27^\circ.853 + 200^\circ = 379^\circ.335$$

cálculo do erro de fecho angular:

$$\epsilon_\alpha = R_{E_4,E_1} + 200^\circ - L_{E_1,E_4}^{az} - R_0^{E_1} = 379^\circ.335 + 200^\circ - 183^\circ.178 - 396^\circ.165 = -0^\circ.008$$

compensação dos rumos:

$$\bar{R}_{E_1,E_2} = R_{E_1,E_2} + \frac{0^\circ.008}{4} = 124^\circ.649$$

$$\bar{R}_{E_2,E_3} = R_{E_2,E_3} + \frac{2 \times 0^\circ.008}{4} = 264^\circ.769$$

$$\bar{R}_{E_3,E_4} = R_{E_3,E_4} + \frac{3 \times 0^\circ.008}{4} = 15^\circ.076$$

$$\bar{R}_{E_4,E_1} = R_{E_4,E_1} + \frac{4 \times 0^\circ.008}{4} = 379^\circ.343$$

cálculo das coordenadas planimétricas:

$$\delta M_{E_2} = d_{E_1,E_2} \sin \bar{R}_{E_1,E_2} = 116.88 \sin 124^\circ.649 = 108.23 \text{ m}$$

$$\delta P_{E_2} = d_{E_1,E_2} \cos \bar{R}_{E_1,E_2} = 116.88 \cos 124^\circ.649 = -44.13 \text{ m}$$

$$\delta M_{E_3} = d_{E_2,E_3} \sin \bar{R}_{E_2,E_3} = 125.73 \sin 264^\circ.769 = -106.96 \text{ m}$$

$$\delta P_{E_3} = d_{E_2,E_3} \cos \bar{R}_{E_2,E_3} = 125.73 \cos 264^\circ.769 = -66.08 \text{ m}$$

$$\delta M_{E_4} = d_{E_3,E_4} \sin \bar{R}_{E_3,E_4} = 63.77 \sin 15^\circ.076 = 14.96 \text{ m}$$

$$\delta P_{E_4} = d_{E_3,E_4} \cos \bar{R}_{E_3,E_4} = 63.77 \cos 15^\circ.076 = 61.99 \text{ m}$$

$$\delta M_{E_1} = d_{E_4,E_1} \sin \bar{R}_{E_4,E_1} = 50.90 \sin 379^\circ.343 = -16.23 \text{ m}$$

$$\delta P_{E_1} = d_{E_4,E_1} \cos \bar{R}_{E_4,E_1} = 50.90 \cos 379^\circ.343 = 48.24 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{E_2} = M_{E_1} + \delta M_{E_1} = 187.66 + 108.23 = 295.89 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{E_2} = P_{E_1} + \delta P_{E_1} = 207.73 - 44.13 = 163.60 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{E_3} = M_{E_2} + \delta M_{E_2} = 295.89 - 106.96 = 188.93 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{E_3} = P_{E_2} + \delta P_{E_2} = 163.60 - 66.08 = 97.52 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{E_4} = M_{E_3} + \delta M_{E_3} = 188.93 + 14.96 = 203.89 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{E_4} = P_{E_3} + \delta P_{E_3} = 97.52 + 61.99 = 159.51 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta M &= 0 \text{ m} \\ \Delta P &= 0 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{os pontos inicial e final coincidem})$$

$$EFM = \Delta M + \sum \delta M = \delta M_{E_1} + \delta M_{E_2} + \delta M_{E_3} + \delta M_{E_4} = 0 \text{ m}$$

$$EFP = \Delta P + \sum \delta P = \delta P_{E_1} + \delta P_{E_2} + \delta P_{E_3} + \delta P_{E_4} = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

$$\sum |\delta M| = 246.38 \text{ m}$$

$$\sum |\delta P| = 220.44 \text{ m}$$

$$KM = -EFM / \sum |\delta M| = 0$$

$$KP = -EFP / \sum |\delta P| = -9.072763 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\bar{\delta} M_{E_2} = \delta M_{E_2} + KM \times |\delta M_{E_2}| = 108.23 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{\delta} P_{E_2} = \delta P_{E_2} + KP \times |\delta P_{E_2}| = -44.13 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{\delta} M_{E_3} = \delta M_{E_3} + KM \times |\delta M_{E_3}| = -106.96 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{\delta} P_{E_3} = \delta P_{E_3} + KP \times |\delta P_{E_3}| = -68.09 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{\delta} M_{E_4} = \delta M_{E_4} + KM \times |\delta M_{E_4}| = 14.96 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{\delta} P_{E_4} = \delta P_{E_4} + KP \times |\delta P_{E_4}| = 61.98 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{\delta} M_{E_1} = \delta M_{E_1} + KM \times |\delta M_{E_1}| = -16.23 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{\delta} P_{E_1} = \delta P_{E_1} + KP \times |\delta P_{E_1}| = 48.24 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{E_2} = M_{E_1} + \bar{\delta} M_{E_2} = 187.66 + 108.23 = 295.89 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{E_2} = P_{E_1} + \bar{\delta} P_{E_2} = 207.73 - 44.13 = 163.60 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{E_3} = M_{E_2} + \bar{\delta} M_{E_3} = 295.89 - 106.96 = 188.93 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{E_3} = P_{E_2} + \bar{\delta} P_{E_3} = 163.60 - 68.09 = 95.51 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{E_4} = M_{E_3} + \bar{\delta} M_{E_4} = 188.93 + 14.96 = 203.89 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{E_4} = P_{E_3} + \bar{\delta} P_{E_4} = 95.51 + 61.98 = 157.49 \text{ m}$$

