

Visualização Científica – MAI5015

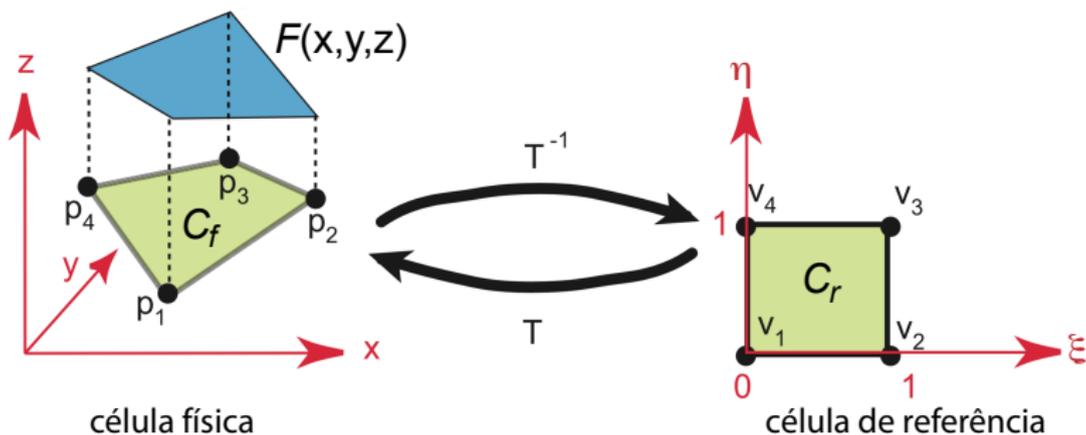
# Representação de Dados

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ICMC-USP

27 de abril de 2020

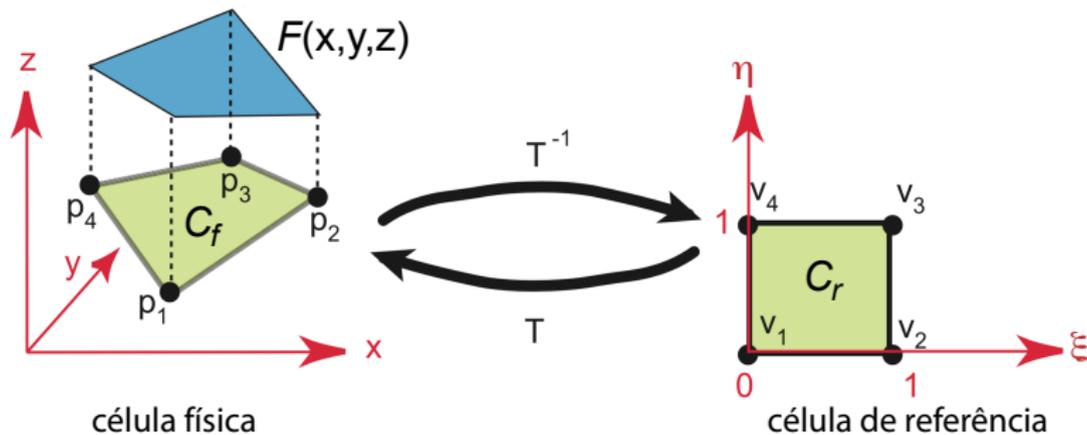
# Interpolação em Células de um Grid

**Objetivo:** dada uma função  $f_i$  amostrada nos vértices  $i$  do grid, queremos calcular uma função interpoladora (linear por partes)  $F$  nas células do grid.



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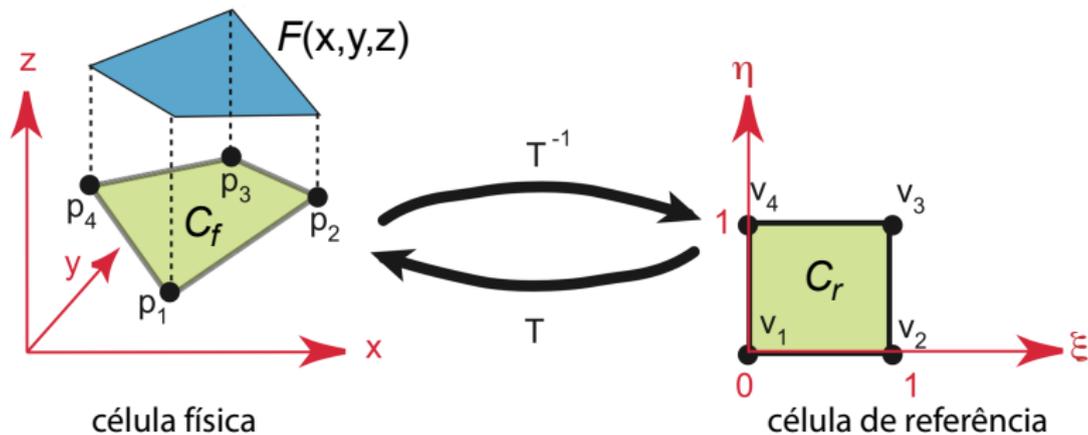


## Célula de Referência ( $C_r$ )

- ▶ Vértices:  $\mathbf{v}_1 = (0, 0)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = (1, 0)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_3 = (1, 1)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_4 = (0, 1)$
- ▶ Coordenadas:  $(\xi, \eta)$
- ▶ Função base local:  $\Phi_1^1, \Phi_2^1, \Phi_3^1, \Phi_4^1 : C_r = [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

# Interpolação em Células de um Grid

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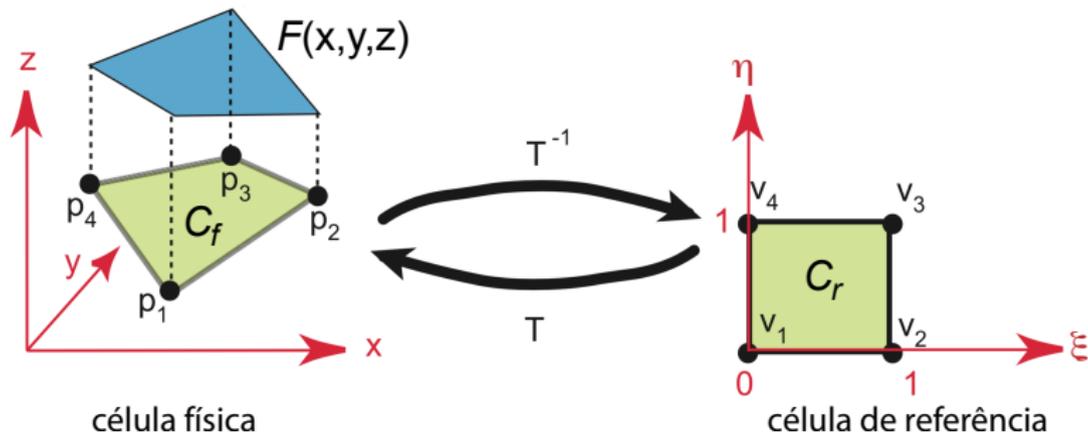


## Célula Física ( $C_f$ )

- ▶ Vértices:  $\mathbf{p}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{p}_2$ ,  $\mathbf{p}_3$ ,  $\mathbf{p}_4$
- ▶ Coordenadas:  $(x, y, z)$
- ▶ Função base global:  $\phi_1^1, \phi_2^1, \phi_3^1, \phi_4^1 : C_f \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

# Interpolação em Células de um Grid

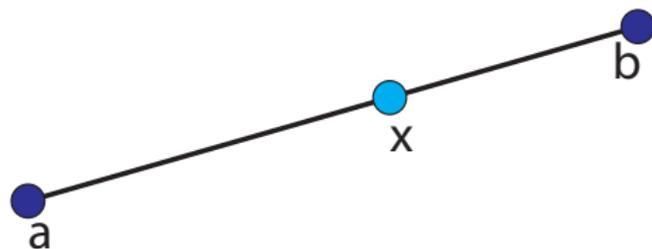
**Objetivo:** dada uma função  $f_i$  amostrada nos vértices  $i$  do grid, queremos calcular uma função interpoladora (linear por partes)  $F$  nas células do grid.



## Célula Física ( $C_f$ )

- ▶ Interpolação:  $F = \sum_{i=1}^4 f_i \phi_i^1$
- ▶ Restrição:  $F(\mathbf{p}_j) = f_j$
- ▶ Ortogonalidade:  $\phi_i^1(\mathbf{p}_j) = \delta_{ij}$

## Interpolação Linear



Qualquer ponto  $x$  no segmento  $\overline{ab}$  pode ser obtido da seguinte forma:

$$x = (1 - t)\mathbf{a} + t\mathbf{b}, \text{ com } t \in [0, 1]$$

Agora, dado um ponto  $x$  como obter o parâmetro  $t$ ?

$$t = \frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}\|}{\|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}\|}$$

# Interpolação Bilinear

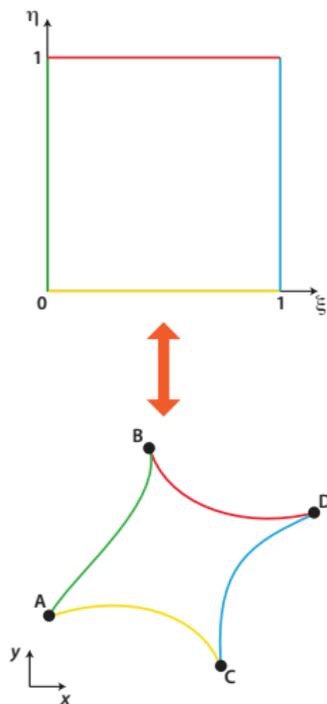
Precisamos mapear  $C_r$  em  $C_f = \mathbf{ABCD}$  usando transformações conhecidas como **projetores**.

- ▶ Mapear os lados  $\xi = 0$  e  $\xi = 1$  nos lados  $\mathbf{AB} \equiv \mathbf{r}(0, \eta)$  e  $\mathbf{CD} \equiv \mathbf{r}(1, \eta)$ , respectivamente, usando o projetor  $\mathbf{P}_\xi$  definido como:

$$\mathbf{P}_\xi(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{P}_\xi(\xi, \eta) = (1 - \xi) \mathbf{r}(0, \eta) + \xi \mathbf{r}(1, \eta)$$

- ▶ Mapear os lados  $\eta = 0$  e  $\eta = 1$  nos lados  $\mathbf{AC} \equiv \mathbf{r}(\xi, 0)$  e  $\mathbf{BD} \equiv \mathbf{r}(\xi, 1)$ , respectivamente, usando o projetor  $\mathbf{P}_\eta$  definido como:

$$\mathbf{P}_\eta(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{P}_\eta(\xi, \eta) = (1 - \eta) \mathbf{r}(\xi, 0) + \eta \mathbf{r}(\xi, 1)$$

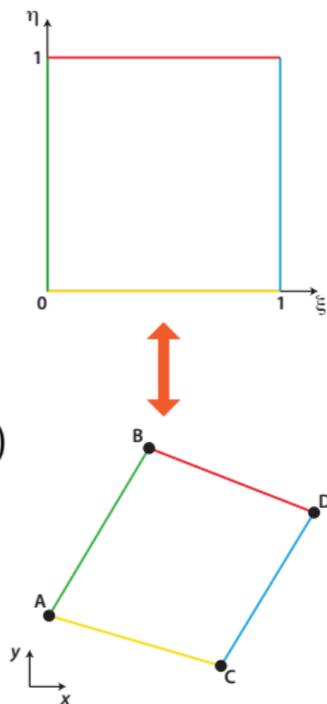


# Interpolação Bilinear

A **interpolação bilinear** é feita usando a transformação composta  $\mathbf{P}_\eta \mathbf{P}_\xi$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{P}_\eta(\mathbf{P}_\xi(\mathbf{r})) &= \mathbf{P}_\eta((1 - \xi) \mathbf{r}(0, \eta) + \xi \mathbf{r}(1, \eta)) \\ &= (1 - \xi) \mathbf{P}_\eta(\mathbf{r}(0, \eta)) + \xi \mathbf{P}_\eta(\mathbf{r}(1, \eta)) \\ &= (1 - \xi) [(1 - \eta) \mathbf{r}(0, 0) + \eta \mathbf{r}(0, 1)] \\ &\quad + \xi [(1 - \eta) \mathbf{r}(1, 0) + \eta \mathbf{r}(1, 1)] \\ &= (1 - \xi)(1 - \eta) \mathbf{r}(0, 0) + (1 - \xi)\eta \mathbf{r}(0, 1) \\ &\quad + \xi(1 - \eta) \mathbf{r}(1, 0) + \xi\eta \mathbf{r}(1, 1) \\ &= (1 - \xi)(1 - \eta) \mathbf{A} + (1 - \xi)\eta \mathbf{B} \\ &\quad + \xi(1 - \eta) \mathbf{C} + \xi\eta \mathbf{D}\end{aligned}$$

**Problema:** apenas os vértices **A**, **B**, **C** e **D** são preservados, mas as fronteiras de  $C_f$  são substituídas por segmentos de reta.



# Interpolação Bilinear

Se  $\mathbf{p} = (\xi, \eta) \in C_r$ , então a função interpoladora pode ser escrita como:

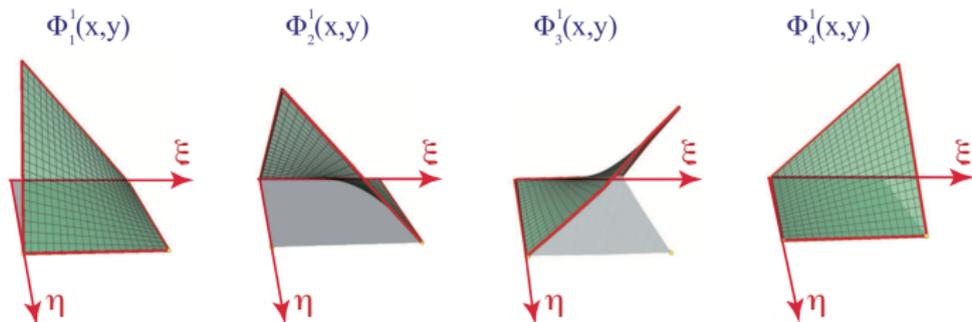
$$F(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^4 f_i \Phi_i^1(\xi, \eta) \quad \text{com}$$

$$\Phi_1^1(\xi, \eta) = (1 - \xi)(1 - \eta)$$

$$\Phi_2^1(\xi, \eta) = (1 - \xi)\eta$$

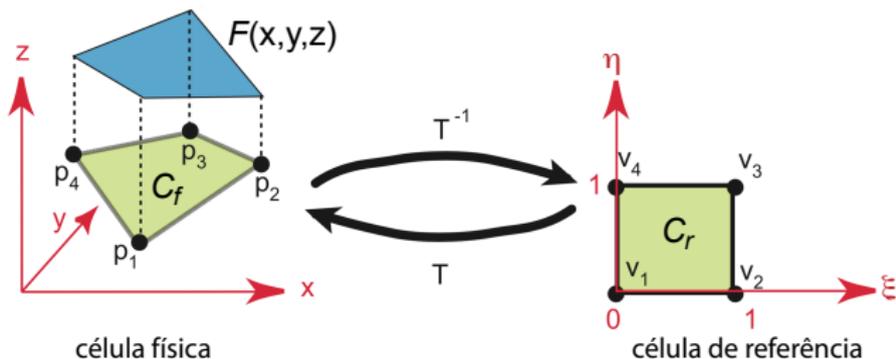
$$\Phi_3^1(\xi, \eta) = \xi\eta$$

$$\Phi_4^1(\xi, \eta) = \xi(1 - \eta)$$



Como calcular  $F(x, y, z)$  se  $\mathbf{p} = (x, y, z) \in C_f$ ?

## Putting it all together



Precisamos definir uma transformação de coordenadas  $T : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  entre as células  $C_r$  e  $C_f$ , tal que  $T(\mathbf{v}_i) = \mathbf{p}_i$ . Se  $T$  é linear, temos que:

$$(x, y, z) = T(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \mathbf{p}_i \Phi_i^1(\xi, \eta)$$

## Putting it all together

Dada uma célula  $C_f$ , podemos construir uma aproximação de classe  $\mathcal{C}^1$  por partes da seguinte forma:

$$F(x, y, z) = \sum_{i=1}^4 f_i \phi_i^1(x, y, z) \quad \text{com}$$

$$\phi_i^1(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \Phi_j^1(T^{-1}(x, y, z)), & \text{se } (x, y, z) \in C_f, \text{ em que } \mathbf{p}_i = T(\mathbf{v}_j) \\ 0, & \text{se } (x, y, z) \notin C_f \end{cases}$$

# Coordenadas Baricéntricas

## Definição

O ponto  $\mathbf{v}$  é o **baricentro** dos pontos  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$  com **pesos**  $w_1, \dots, w_n$  se somente se

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{w_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \dots + w_n \mathbf{v}_n}{w_1 + \dots + w_n}$$

Os valores  $w_i$  são as **coordenadas baricéntricas** de  $\mathbf{v}$ .

## Coordenadas Baricéntricas Normalizadas

$$\lambda_i(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{w_i(\mathbf{v})}{w_1(\mathbf{v}) + \dots + w_n(\mathbf{v})}$$

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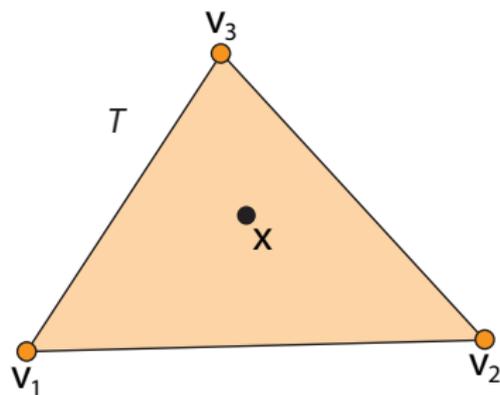
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$$\lambda_i(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{w_i(\mathbf{v})}{w_1(\mathbf{v}) + \dots + w_n(\mathbf{v})}$$

Logo,  $\mathbf{v} = \sum_i \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i$  com  $\sum_i \lambda_i = 1$ , isto é, uma combinação convexa dos pontos  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$ .

# Coordenadas Baricéntricas no Triângulo



**Objetivo:** dado  $x \in T$ , queremos  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \geq 0$  tal que:

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1,$$

e

$$x = \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \lambda_3 v_3$$

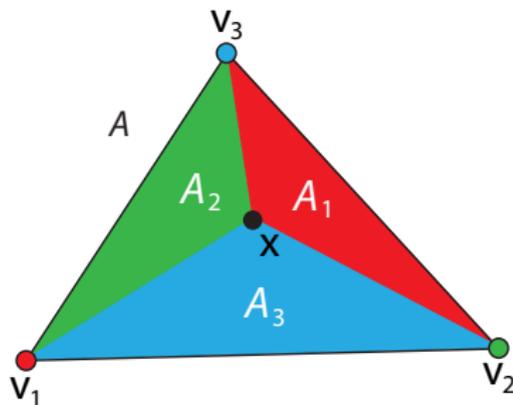
# Coordenadas Baricêntricas no Triângulo

Precisamos resolver o sistema linear de ordem 3:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ v_1^1 & v_2^1 & v_3^1 \\ v_1^2 & v_2^2 & v_3^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pela **Regra de Cramer** a solução (única) é

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{A_1}{A}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{A_2}{A}, \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{A_3}{A}.$$



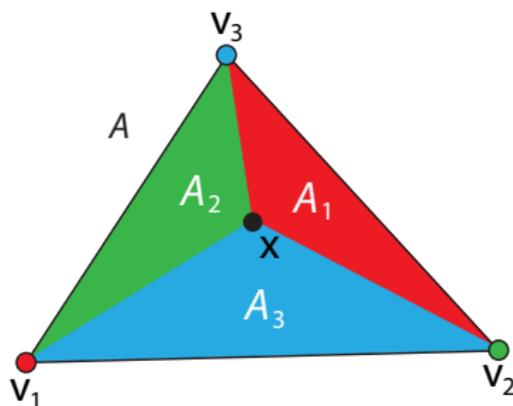
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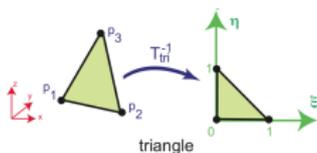
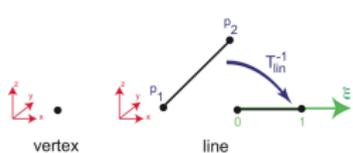
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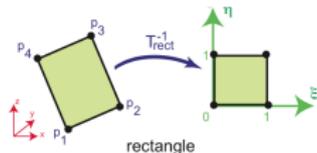
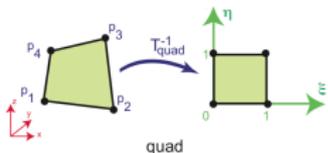


**Observação:** se um  $\lambda_i < 0$  então  $x$  está fora do triângulo  $T$ .

# Tipos de Células



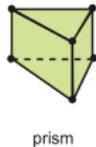
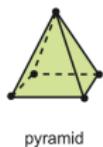
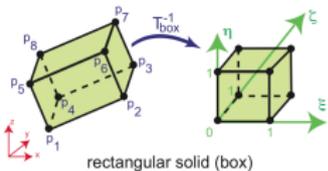
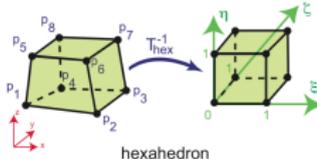
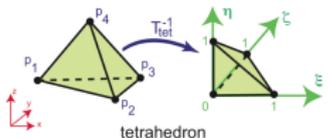
$$F(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 f_i \Phi_i^1(T_{lin}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}))$$



## Segmentos de Reta

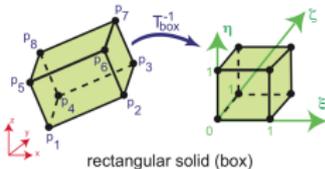
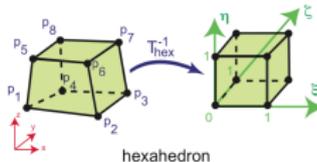
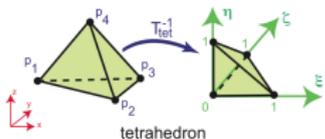
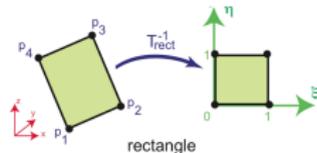
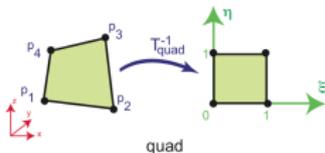
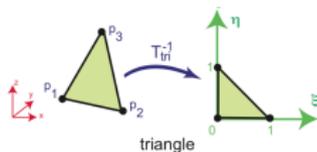
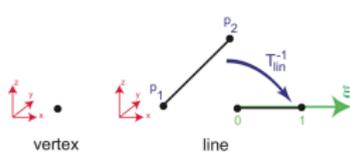
$$\Phi_1^1(\xi) = 1 - \xi$$

$$\Phi_2^1(\xi) = \xi$$



$$T_{lin}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{\|\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_1\|}{\|\mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}_1\|}$$

# Tipos de Células



$$F(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_i \Phi_i^1(T_{tri}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}))$$

## Triângulos

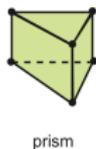
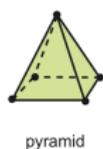
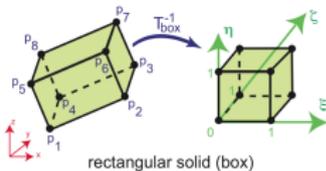
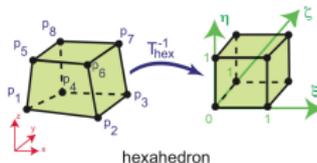
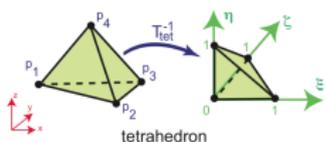
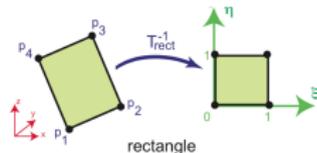
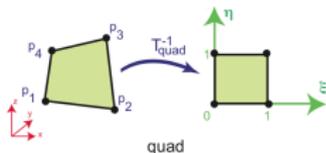
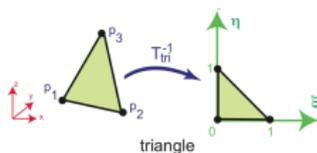
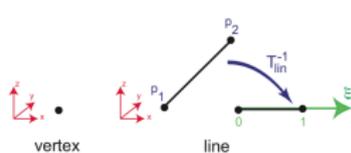
$$\Phi_1^1(\xi, \eta) = 1 - \xi - \eta$$

$$\Phi_2^1(\xi, \eta) = \xi$$

$$\Phi_3^1(\xi, \eta) = \eta$$

$$T_{tri}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}) = \left( \frac{A(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2)}{A(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3)}, \frac{A(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3)}{A(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3)} \right) \quad \text{com} \quad \underbrace{A(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c})}_{\text{área}} = \frac{1}{2} \|(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \times (\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a})\|$$

# Tipos de Células



$$F(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{i=1}^4 f_i \Phi_i^1(T_{rect}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}))$$

## Retângulos

$$\Phi_1^1(\xi, \eta) = (1 - \xi)(1 - \eta)$$

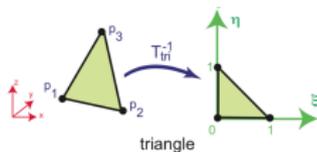
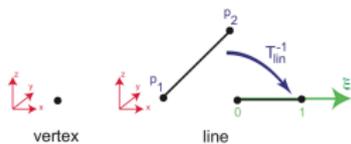
$$\Phi_2^1(\xi, \eta) = \xi(1 - \eta)$$

$$\Phi_3^1(\xi, \eta) = \xi\eta$$

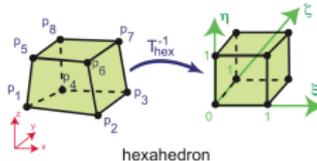
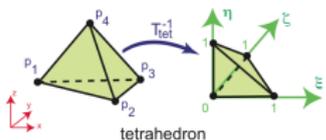
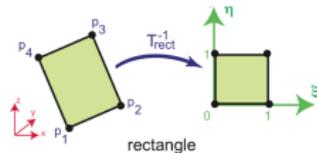
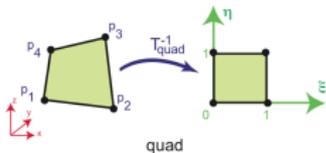
$$\Phi_4^1(\xi, \eta) = \eta(1 - \xi)$$

$$T_{rect}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}) = \left( \frac{(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_1) \cdot (\mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}_1)}{\|\mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}_1\|^2}, \frac{(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_1) \cdot (\mathbf{p}_4 - \mathbf{p}_1)}{\|\mathbf{p}_4 - \mathbf{p}_1\|^2} \right)$$

# Tipos de Células

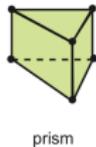
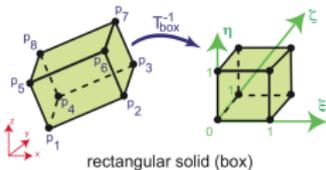


$$F(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{i=1}^4 f_i \Phi_i^1(T_{tet}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}))$$



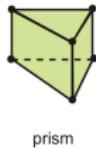
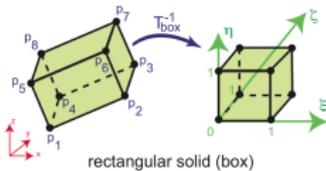
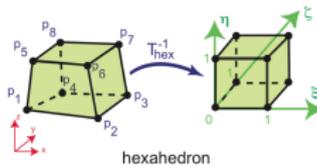
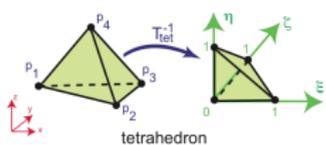
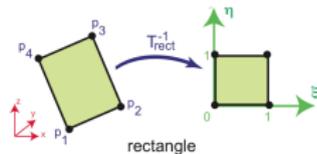
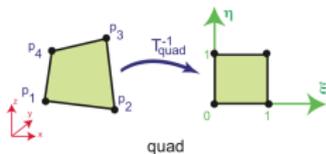
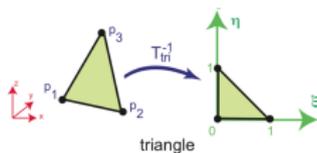
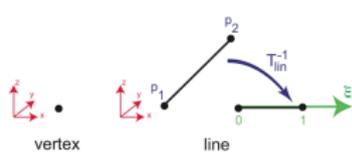
## Tetraedros

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= 1 - \xi - \eta - \zeta \\ \Phi_2^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= \xi \\ \Phi_3^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= \eta \\ \Phi_4^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= \zeta \end{aligned}$$



$$T_{tet}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}) = \left( \frac{V(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_3, \mathbf{p}_4)}{V(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3, \mathbf{p}_4)}, \frac{V(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_4)}{V(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3, \mathbf{p}_4)}, \frac{V(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3)}{V(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3, \mathbf{p}_4)} \right) \text{ com } \underbrace{V(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})}_{\text{volume}} = \frac{|\det(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{d} - \mathbf{a})|}{6}$$

# Tipos de Células



$$F(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{i=1}^8 f_i \Phi_i^1(T_{box}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}))$$

## Hexaedros

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= (1 - \xi)(1 - \eta)(1 - \zeta) \\ \Phi_2^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= \xi(1 - \eta)(1 - \zeta) \\ \Phi_3^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= \xi\eta(1 - \zeta) \\ \Phi_4^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= (1 - \xi)\eta(1 - \zeta) \\ \Phi_5^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= (1 - \xi)(1 - \eta)\zeta \\ \Phi_6^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= \xi(1 - \eta)\zeta \\ \Phi_7^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= \xi\eta\zeta \\ \Phi_8^1(\xi, \eta, \zeta) &= (1 - \xi)\eta\zeta \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{box}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}) = \left( \frac{(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_1) \cdot (\mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}_1)}{\|\mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}_1\|^2}, \frac{(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_1) \cdot (\mathbf{p}_4 - \mathbf{p}_1)}{\|\mathbf{p}_4 - \mathbf{p}_1\|^2}, \frac{(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_1) \cdot (\mathbf{p}_5 - \mathbf{p}_1)}{\|\mathbf{p}_5 - \mathbf{p}_1\|^2} \right)$$

# Cálculo de Derivadas em Dados Discretos

Um conjunto discreto de dados  $\mathcal{D} = \{\mathcal{M}, f_i, \Phi_i\}$  é formado pelos vértices  $\mathbf{p}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$  e células  $C_i$  de uma malha  $\mathcal{M}$ , pela função amostrada  $f_i = f(\mathbf{p}_i) \in \mathbb{R}$  e pelas funções base  $\Phi_i$ . Assim, vamos calcular a derivada da função interpoladora  $F$  (reconstrução de  $f$ ) em  $\mathcal{D}$ :

$$F(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k \phi_k(\mathbf{p})$$

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$$F(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k \phi_k(\mathbf{p}) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{p})$$

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Pelo fato de  $\phi_k(x_1, \dots, x_d) = \Phi_k(T^{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_d))$  com  $T^{-1} : \xi_i = \xi_i(x_1, \dots, x_d)$ , temos:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k \frac{\partial \Phi_k}{\partial \xi_i}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_d)$$

# Cálculo de Derivadas em Dados Discretos

Segue que pela Regra da Cadeia:

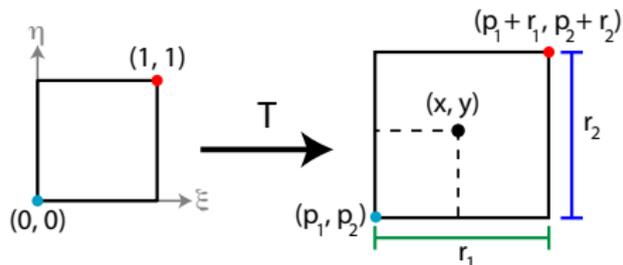
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k \sum_{j=1}^d \frac{\partial \Phi_k}{\partial \xi_j} \frac{\partial \xi_j}{\partial x_i}$$

Na forma matricial:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_d} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \xi_d}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \xi_d}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial x_d} & \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial x_d} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \xi_d}{\partial x_d} \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{inversa de } J_T^T = \left[ \frac{\partial T_j^{-1}}{\partial x_i} \right]} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \Phi_k}{\partial \xi_1} \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_k}{\partial \xi_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_k}{\partial \xi_d} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Cálculo de Derivadas em Dados Discretos

**Exemplo:** considere um grid uniforme no plano, onde cada célula tem tamanho  $(r_1, r_2)$  e funções base  $\Phi_k^1$ .

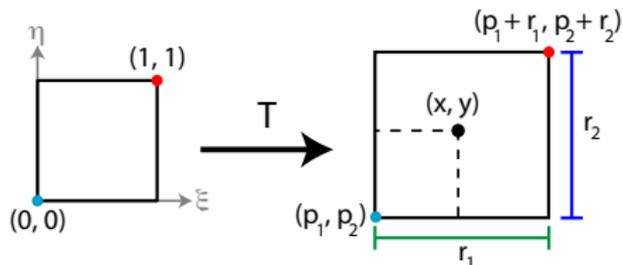


$$(\xi, \eta) = T^{-1}(x, y) = \left( \frac{x - p_1}{r_1}, \frac{y - p_2}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^4 f_k \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \Phi_k^1}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_k^1}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}$$

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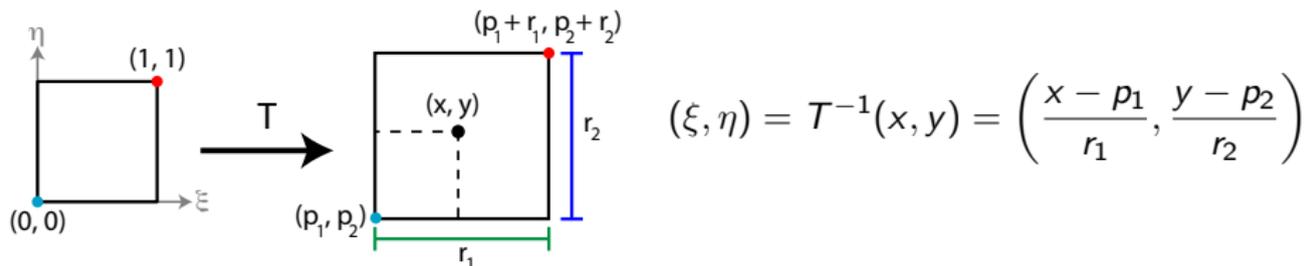


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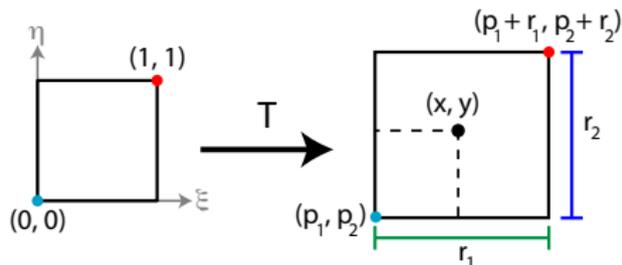


$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^4 f_k \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{r_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \Phi_k^1}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_k^1}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}$$

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# Cálculo de Derivadas em Dados Discretos

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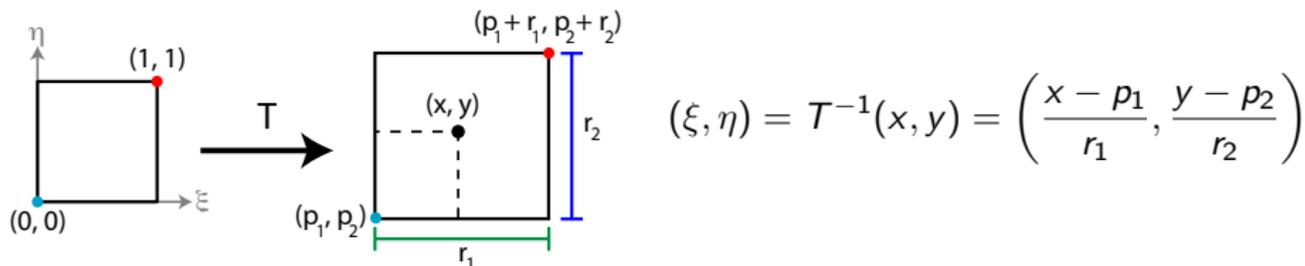
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$$\partial_\xi \Phi_1^1 = \eta - 1 \quad \partial_\xi \Phi_2^1 = 1 - \eta \quad \partial_\xi \Phi_3^1 = \eta \quad \partial_\xi \Phi_4^1 = -\eta$$

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**Exemplo:** considere um grid uniforme no plano, onde cada célula tem tamanho  $(r_1, r_2)$  e funções base  $\Phi_k^1$ .



$$\nabla F = \left( (1 - \eta) \frac{f_2 - f_1}{r_1} + \eta \frac{f_3 - f_4}{r_1}, (1 - \xi) \frac{f_4 - f_1}{r_2} + \xi \frac{f_3 - f_2}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\Phi_1^1(\xi, \eta) = (1 - \xi)(1 - \eta) \quad \Phi_2^1(\xi, \eta) = \xi(1 - \eta) \quad \Phi_3^1(\xi, \eta) = \xi\eta \quad \Phi_4^1(\xi, \eta) = \eta(1 - \xi)$$

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**Problema:** se um ponto  $\mathbf{p} = (x, y, z)$  pertence a uma célula  $C_i$  de uma malha  $\mathcal{M}$ , como localizar  $C_i \subset \mathcal{M}$ ?

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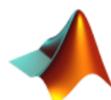
**Solução:**

- ▶ Grids Uniformes:  $\left( \left\lfloor \frac{x}{r_1} \right\rfloor, \left\lfloor \frac{y}{r_2} \right\rfloor, \left\lfloor \frac{z}{r_3} \right\rfloor \right)$ ;

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- ▶ Grids Retangulares: use o comando `find` em cada direção;
- ▶ Malhas Não-Estruturadas: encontre os vértices  $\mathbf{p}_i \in \mathcal{M}$  **mais próximos** de  $\mathbf{p}$  e depois encontre a célula com vértice  $\mathbf{p}_i$  a que contém  $\mathbf{p}$ ;



`[idx,dist] = knnsearch(X,Y,'k',k)`: encontra os  $k$  vizinhos mais próximos em  $X$  para cada ponto em  $Y$ ;