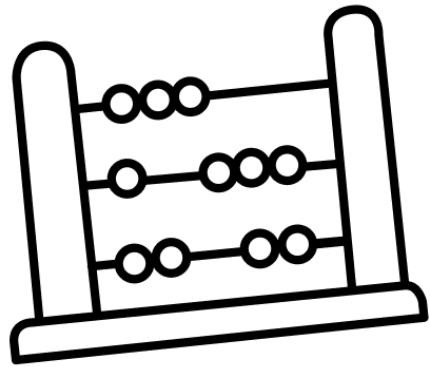


Naqshadeeye garaafik (Graphic designer)

Maths

Unit Xisaab (Xisaab) goobta shaqada



Natiijo

Waxaan fahmi karaa sida xisaabta (Xisaab) loogu isticmaalo naqshadeeyayaasha garaafik.

Erayada muhiimka ah

Naqshadeeye garaafik (Graphic designer) wuxuu abuuraa muuqaallo (visuals) mashaariic kala duwan sida xayeysiisyo, calaamadayn (branding), joornaal, baakad iyo shabakado.

Naqshadeeye garaafik (Graphic designer)



Saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden ratio)



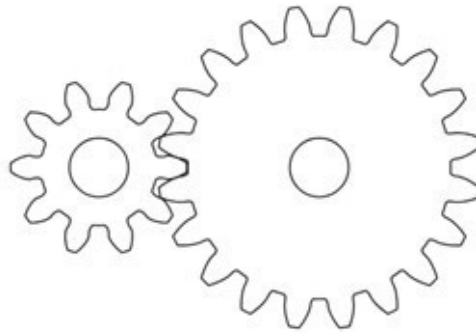
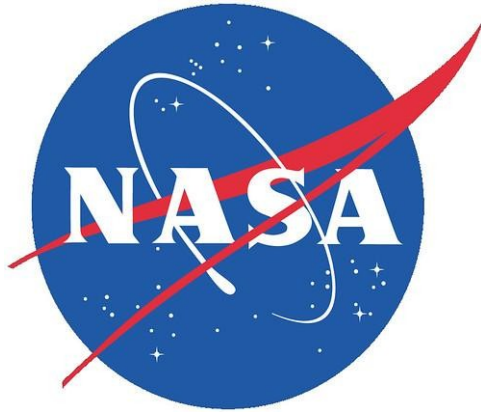
Wareegto siman (Rotational symmetry) fanka

Saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden ratio)



Sharaxaad

Naqshadeeye garaafik (Graphic designer) wuxuu abuura muuqaallo (visuals) mashaariic kala duwan sida xayeysiisyo, calaamadayn (branding), joornaal, baakad iyo shabakado.



Gears imagine, Copyright © 2024 Evolvent Design

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

Laakiin sidee xisaabta (Xisaab)
loogu isticmaalay in sawirradan
la aburo?



Cali

Qayb ka mid ah shaqada naqshadaynta waxay
ku lug lahayd xisaab (Xisaab) loo yaqaan
'saamiga dahabiga ah' (Golden ratio).



Axmed

Saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden ratio)

Laba tiro waxay ku jiraan saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden ratio) haddii saamigoodu la mid yahay saamiga wadartooda iyo tiraha weyn ee labada tiro.

Tusaale ahaan, haddii aan leenahay laba tiro a iyo b , markaas a iyo b waxay ku jiraan saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden ratio) haddii:

$$a : b = b : a + b$$

Tan waxa kale oo loo qori karaa sida:

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{a + b}{b} \approx 1.618$$

Laakiin sidee taas run ahaantii
faa'iido u leedahay?



Cali

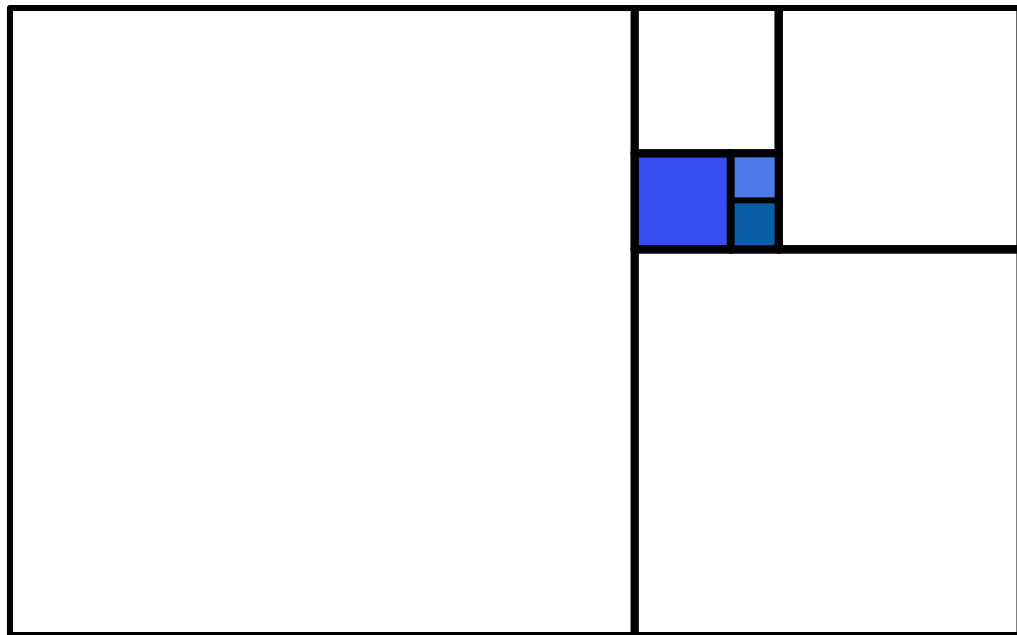
Hmm, aynu taas u bedelno wax muuqaal ah.



Axmed

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{a+b}{b} \approx 1.618$$

Saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden ratio)



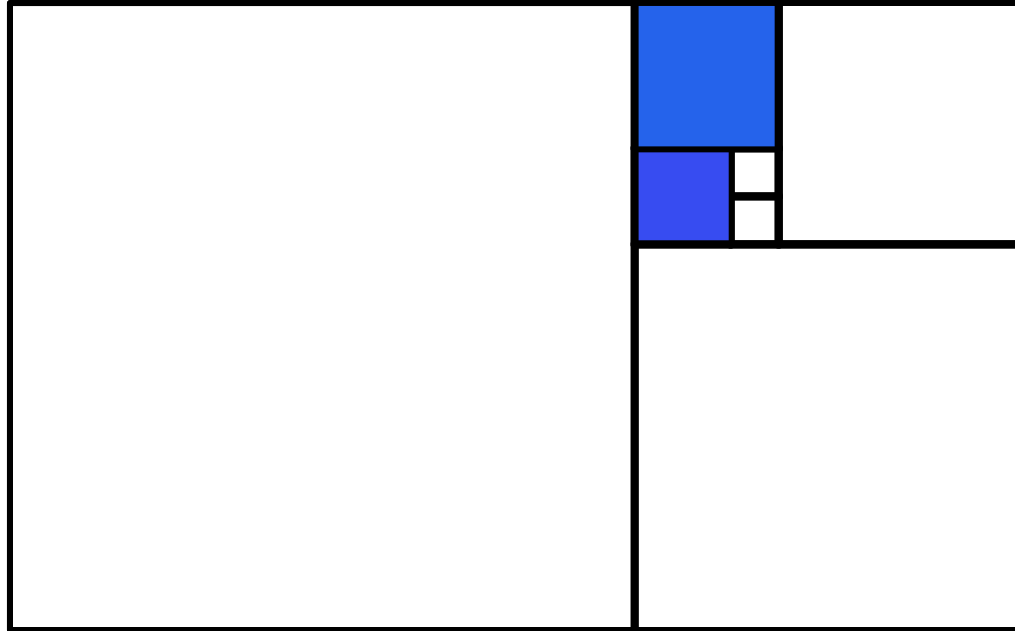
Labada labajibbaaran ee midabka leh waa isku cabbir.

Labajibbaaranaha xiga wuxuu leeyahay dherer qiyaas ahaan 1.618 jeer ka badan dhererka labajibbaaranaha yar ee midabka leh.

Saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden ratio)

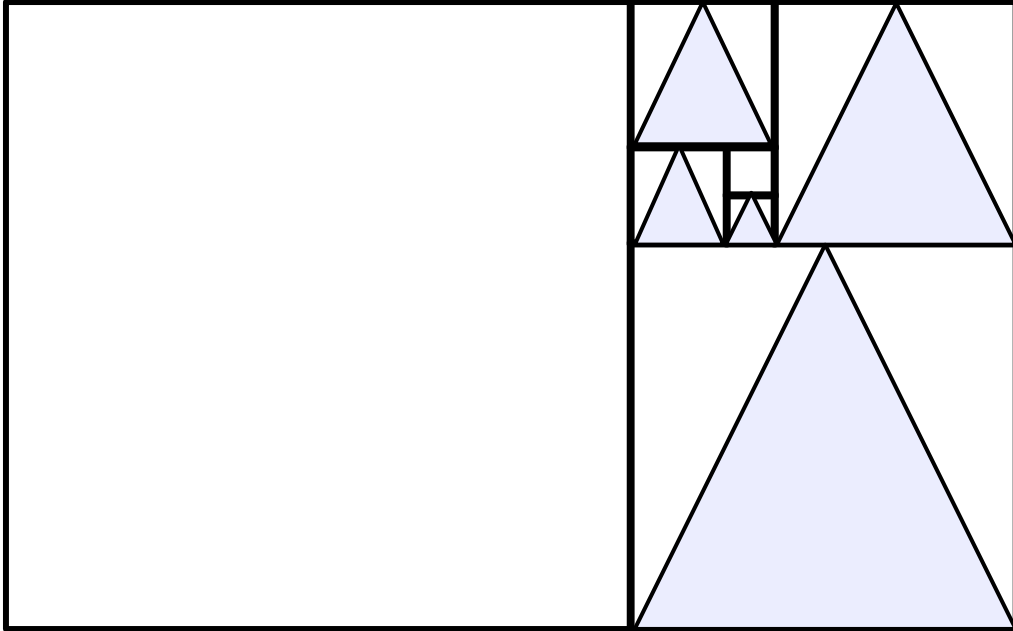


Sharaxaad



Qaabkani wuu sii socdaa,
labajibbaaranaha xigana wuxuu
leeyahay dherer qiyaas ahaan
1.618 jeer ka badan dhererka
labajibbaaranihii hore.

Saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden ratio)

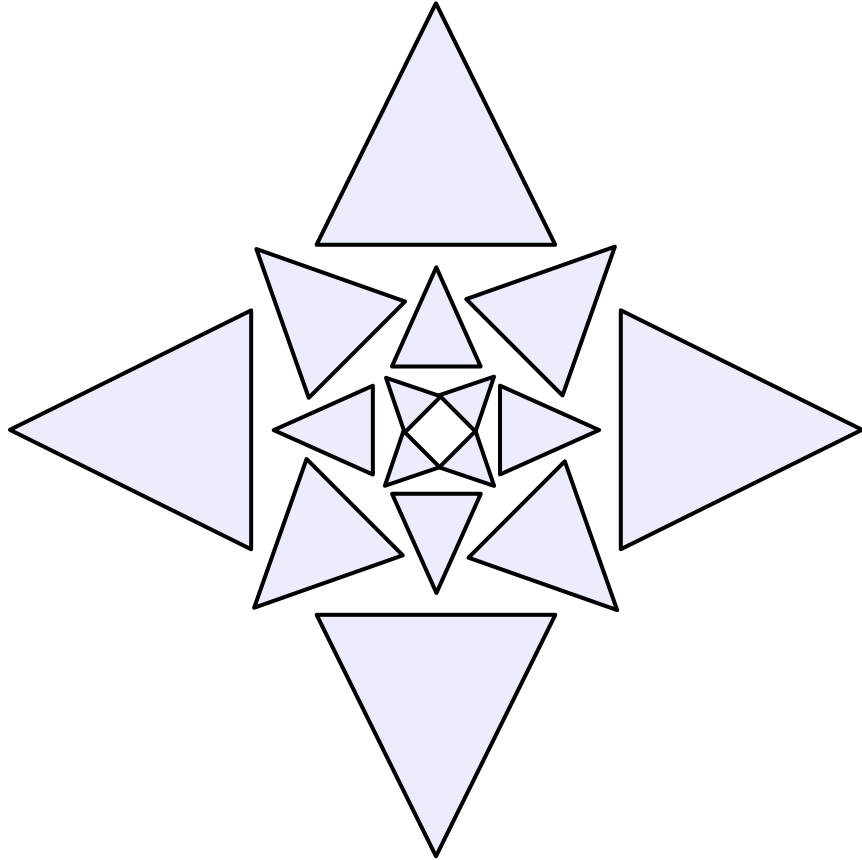


Adoo ku sawiraya gudaha labajibbaaranayaasha, sawirro ayaa la abuuri karaa.

Saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden ratio)



Sharaxaad



Kani waa sawir si degdeg ah loo soo diyaariyey.

Nashqadeeyayaasha garaafiga (Graphic designers) waxay soo saari karaan sawirro aad u adag iyagoo isticmaalaya 'dhismayaashan aasaasiga ah'.

Run mise been?

Nashqadeeye garaafigu wuxuu abuuraa sawirro mashaariic kala duwan sida xayaysiisyada, calaamadaynta (branding), joornaalada, baakadaha iyo mareegaha.



Run



Been

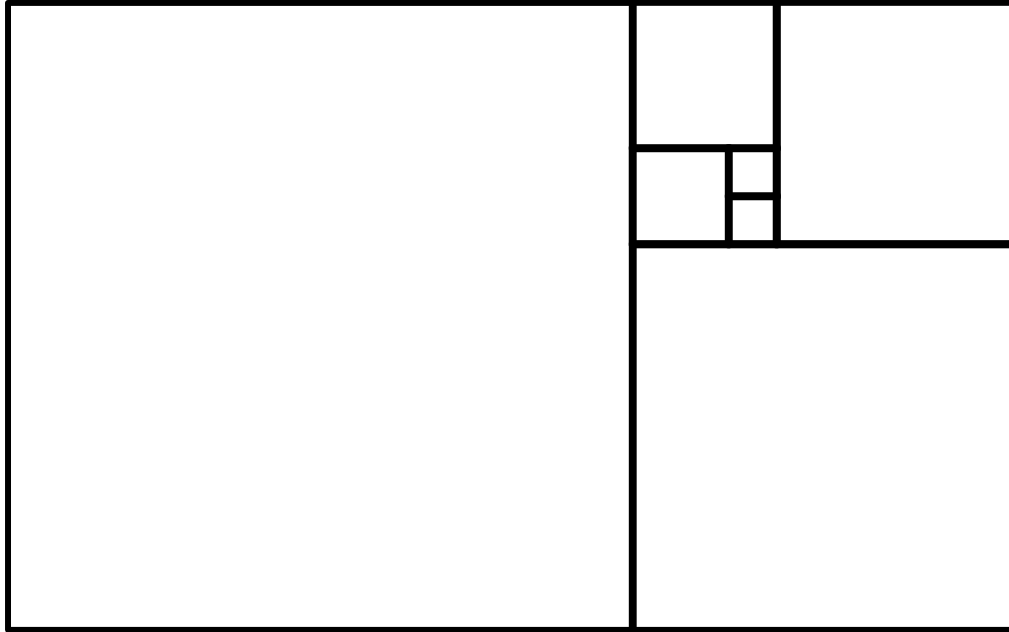
Nashqadeeyayaasha garaafiga waxay ka shaqeeyaan mashaariic kala duwan, xisaabtuna waxay ka caawin kartaa naqshadaynta sawirrada dadka soo jiidan kara.

1) U naqshadee calaamad (logo) shirkad adoo isticmaalaya qaabka saamiga dahabiga ah.

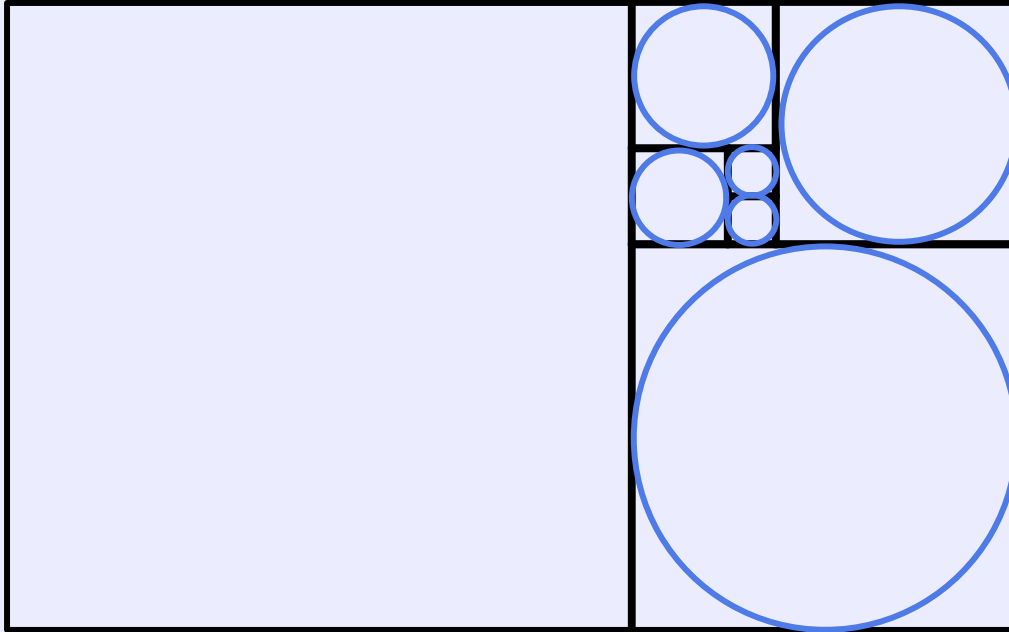
Qor cutub faahfaahinaya sababta calaamaddaadu u matasho shirkadda si fiican.

Tusaale ahaan, haddii aad dooratay silsilad makhaayad ah oo aad naqshadaysey burger, markaa calaamaddani waxay la jaan qaadaysaa waxa silsiladda makhaayaddu u taagan tahay.

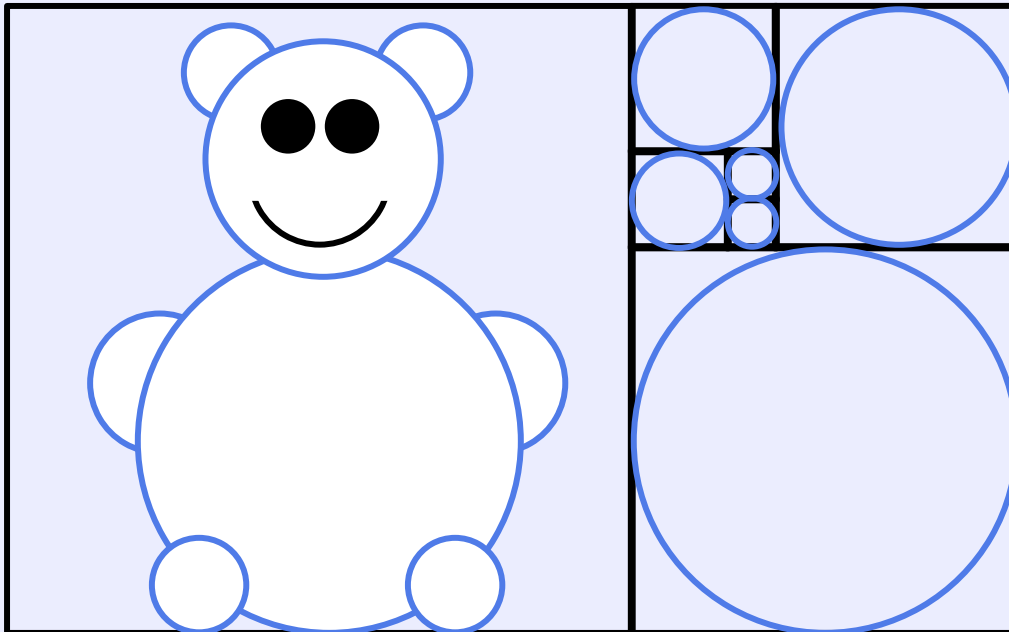
Qaab (Template)



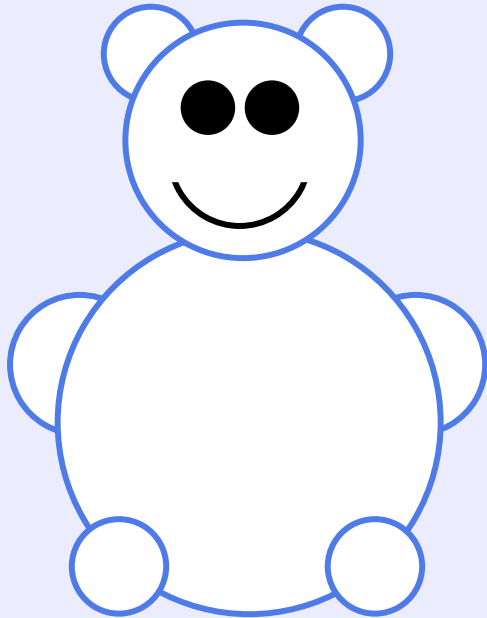
1) Tusaale ahaan, anigoo adeegsanaya template-ka, waxaan dhigay goobo qayb kasta oo yar.



1) Tusaale ahaan, waxaan isticmaalay nuqullo ka mid ah kuwan si aan u naqshadeeyo astaantayda (logo).



1)



Waxaan naqshadeeyay astaan (logo) shirkad iibisa alaab loogu talagalay carruurta yaryar.

Teddy-ga wuxuu ka samaysan yahay goobo, taasoo ka dhigaysa inuu yeesho muuqaal jilicsan oo 'wareegsan'. Wuxuu u eg yahay mid laabta lagu qaado oo ammaan u ah carruurta.

Naqshadeeye garaafik (Graphic Designer)



Saamiga dahabiga ah (Golden Ratio)

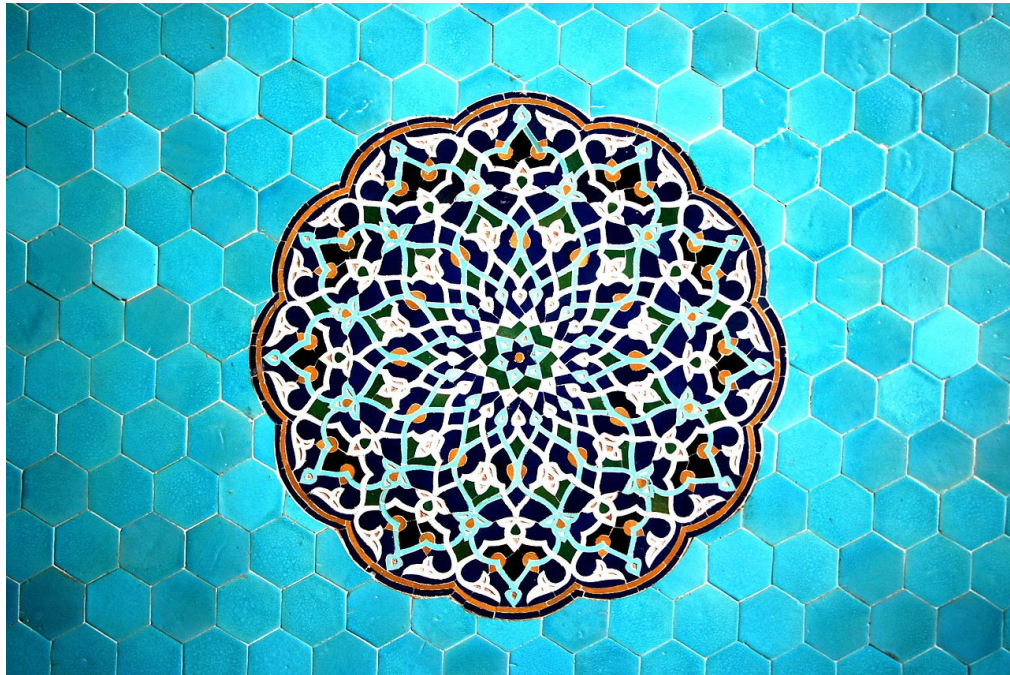


Isku-dhigma wareegto (Rotational Symmetry) fanka

Saamiga dahabiga ah ma aha oo kaliya xisaabta naqshadeeyayaasha garaafikku isticmaali karaan si ay u abuuraan sawiro.

Isku-dhigma wareegto (Rotational Symmetry) ayaa sidoo kale caawin kara.

Naqshadaha Islaamiga ah mararka qaarkood waxaa laga abuuraa isticmaalka soo noqnoqda ee qaababka aasaasiga ah. Naqshado qurxoon oo adag ayaa ka dhasha.



Waa kuwee qaababka aad ku aragtaa naqshaddan?

Naqshadaha Celtic-ga, sida noocan guntiga Celtic-ga, sidoo kale waxay ku tiirsan yihiin isku-dhigma wareegto (Rotational Symmetry)



Run mise been?

Kaliya dhaqammada reer galbeedka ayaa isticmaala qaabab joomatari (geometric shapes) naqshadahooda.



Run



Been



Dhaqammo badan oo kala duwan ayaa abuura qaabab iyagoo isticmaalaya qaabab joomatari (geometric shapes). Waxaad baari kartaa dhaqammo kale oo sidaas sameeya.

Miyay muhiim tahay inay jirto isku-simmetri wareeg (rotational symmetry)?



Cali

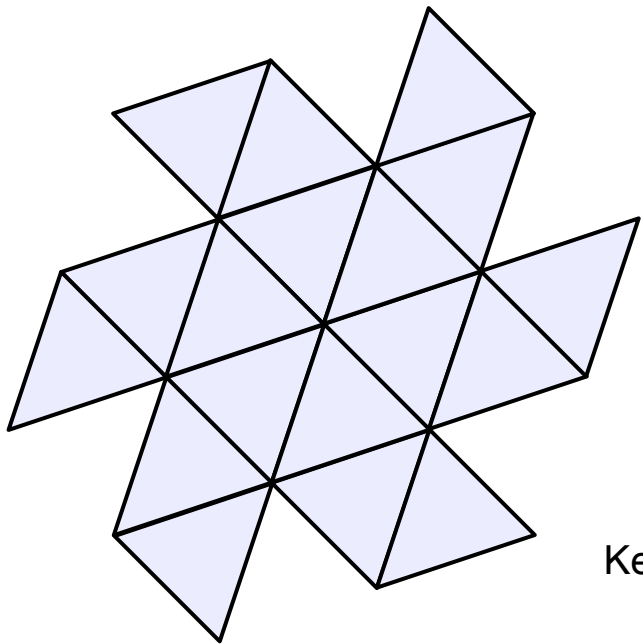
Aynu tixgelinno laba naqshad oo gebi ahaan laga sameeyay saddex-xaglo (triangles).



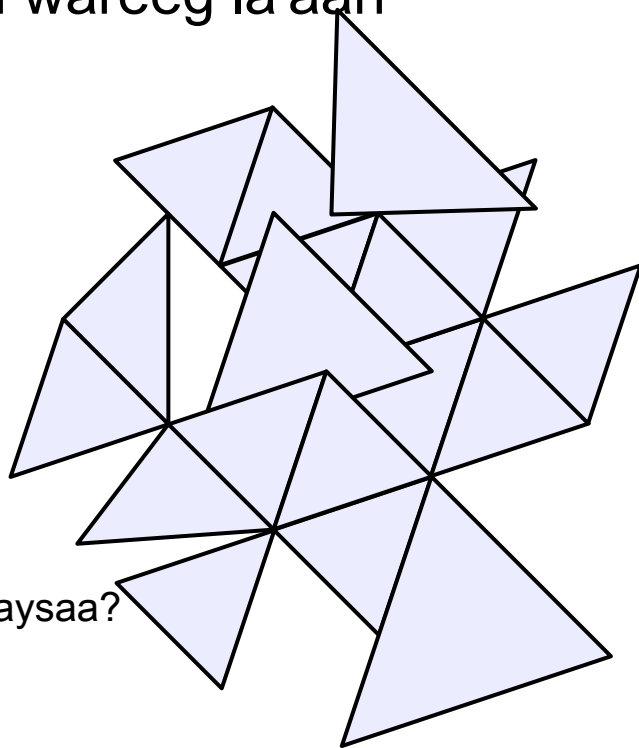
Axmed

Isku-simmetri wareeg (rotational symmetry) ee farshaxanka

Isku-simmetri wareeg leh Isku-simmetri wareeg la'aan



Kee ayaad door bidaysaa?



1) a) Abuur naqshad adoo isticmaalaya qaabab aasaasi ah (basic shapes). Naqshaddaadu waa inay leedahay isku-simmetri wareeg (rotational symmetry).

b) Abuur nooc labaad oo naqshaddaada ah oo aan lahayn isku-simmetri wareeg (rotational symmetry).

2) Tus labada naqshadood ee aad sameysay saaxiibbadaa/asxaabtaa/qoyskaaga. Weydii iyaga 'Kee sawir ayaa kugu soo jiidasho badan?'

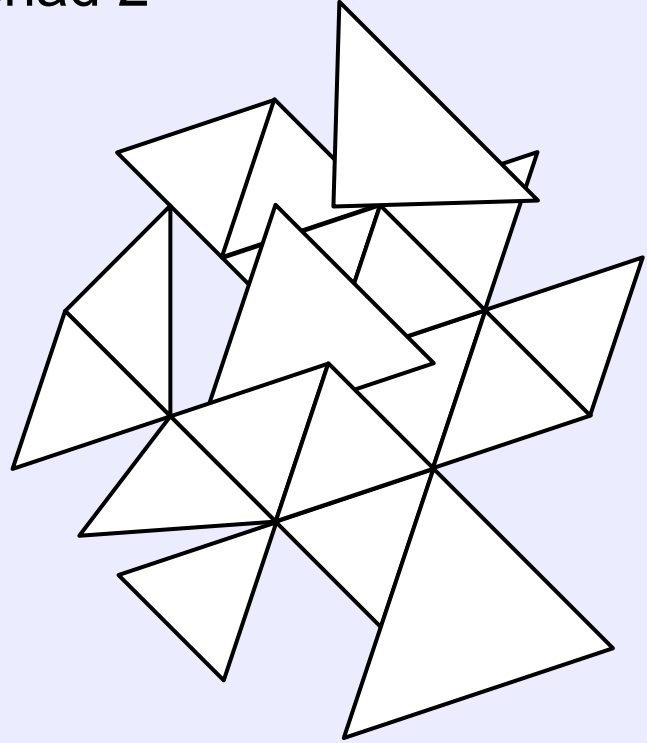
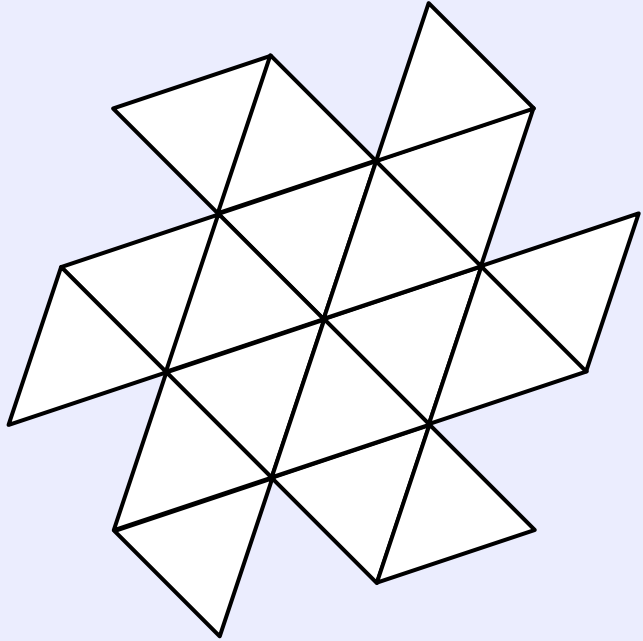
Diiwaangeli natiijooyinka.

3) Abuur jaantus (chart) si aad u soo bandhigto natiijooyinkaaga. Kee sawir ayaa caan ka badan? Maxaad u malaynaysaa sababta?

1) a) Abuur naqshad adoo isticmaalaya qaabab aasaasi ah (basic shapes). Naqshaddaadu waa inay leedahay isku-simmetri wareeg (rotational symmetry).

b) Abuur nooc labaad oo naqshaddaada ah oo aan lahayn isku-simmetri wareeg (rotational symmetry).

Naqshad 1 Naqshad 2

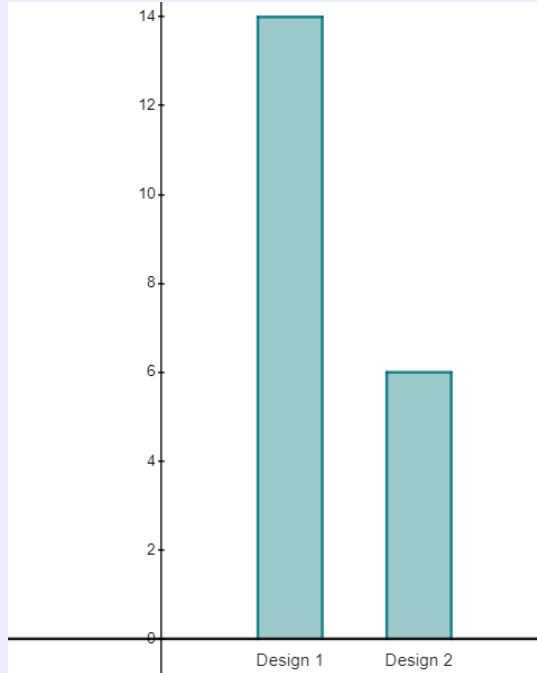


2) Tus labada naqshadood ee aad sameysay saaxiibbadaa/asxaabtaa/qoyskaaga. Weydii iyaga 'Kee sawir ayaa kugu soo jiidasho badan?'

Diiwaangeli natiijooyinka.

Naqshad 1	Naqshad 2
	

3) Samee jaantus (chart) si aad u muujiso natiijooyinkaaga. Sawir kee ayaa ka caansan? Maxaad u malaynaysaa inay tahay sababtu?



Tusaale: Naqshad 1 ayaa ka caansan. Waxaan u malaynayaa inay tahay sababta oo ah naqshadda koowaad waxay samaysay qaab soo noqnoqda (repeating pattern) taasina waxay ka soo jiidasho badan tahay qaska naqshadda labaad.

Naqshadeeye (graphic designer) wuxuu u sameeyaa muuqaallo mashaariic kala duwan sida xayaysiisyo, calaamadayn (branding), majallado, baakad, iyo shabakado.

Sawirada leh summeyn wareeg ah (rotational symmetry) ayaa inta badan aad u soo jiidasho badan.