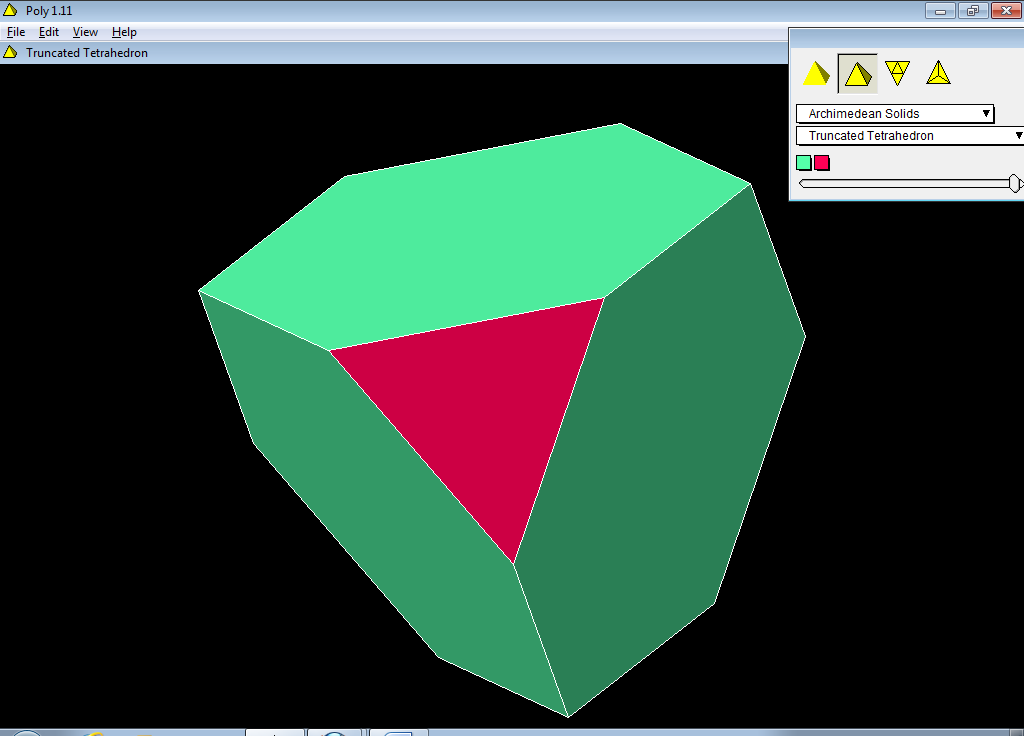
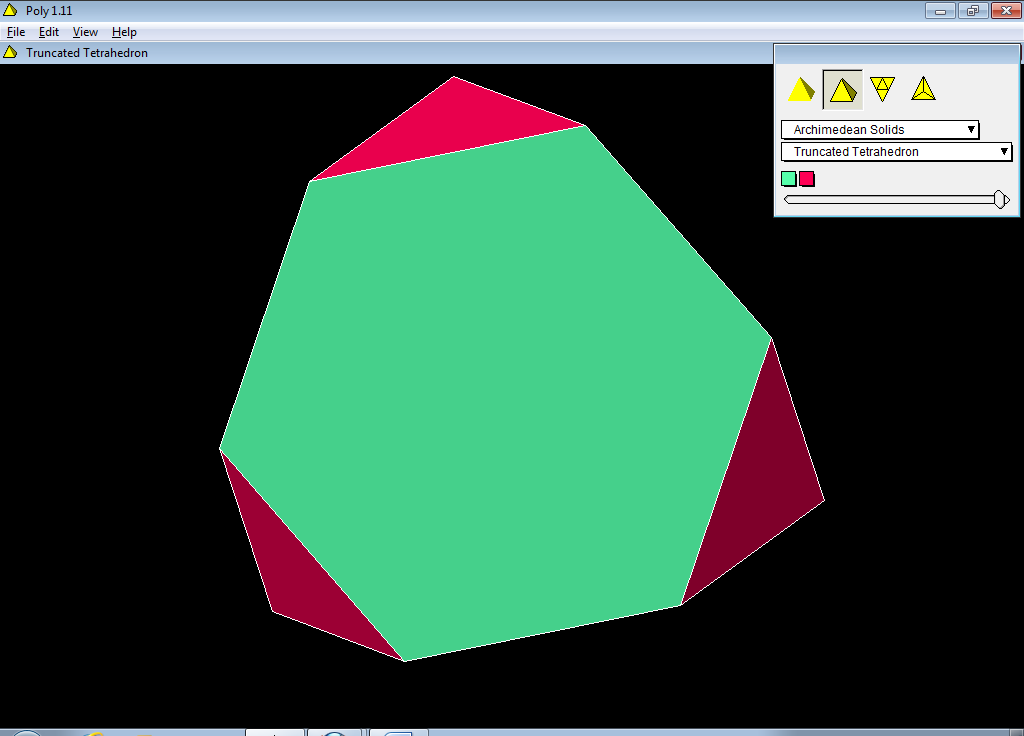
**Sólidos arquimedianos**

Se na definição que demos de poliedro regular mantivermos a condição das faces serem polígonos regulares, *mas não a de serem todas congruentes*, obtemos uma família mais ampla de sólidos, estudada por Arquimedes (287-212 a.C.). Note-se que as arestas são todas congruentes, e os vértices também. As faces são polígonos regulares, mas enquanto nos platónicos eram apenas de um tipo, aqui poderão ser de vários tipos. É ainda necessário acrescentar a condição de que todo o vértice pode ser transformado noutro vértice por uma simetria do poliedro. A estes sólidos é habitual chamar *arquimedianos* ou *semiregulares*.

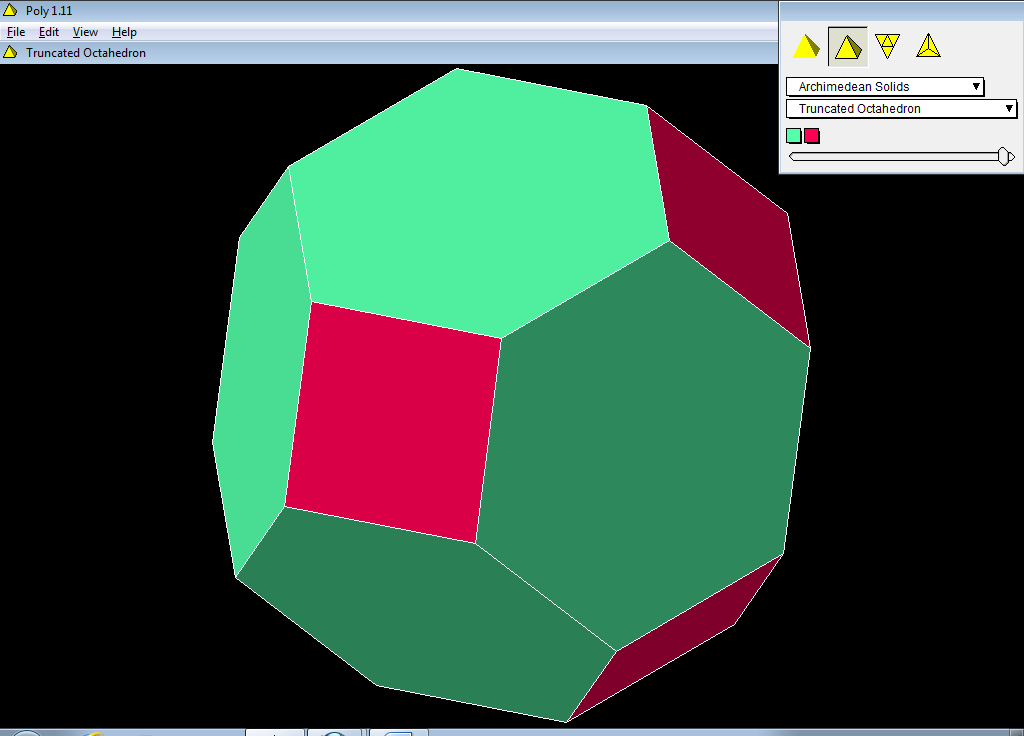
(Eduardo Veloso)

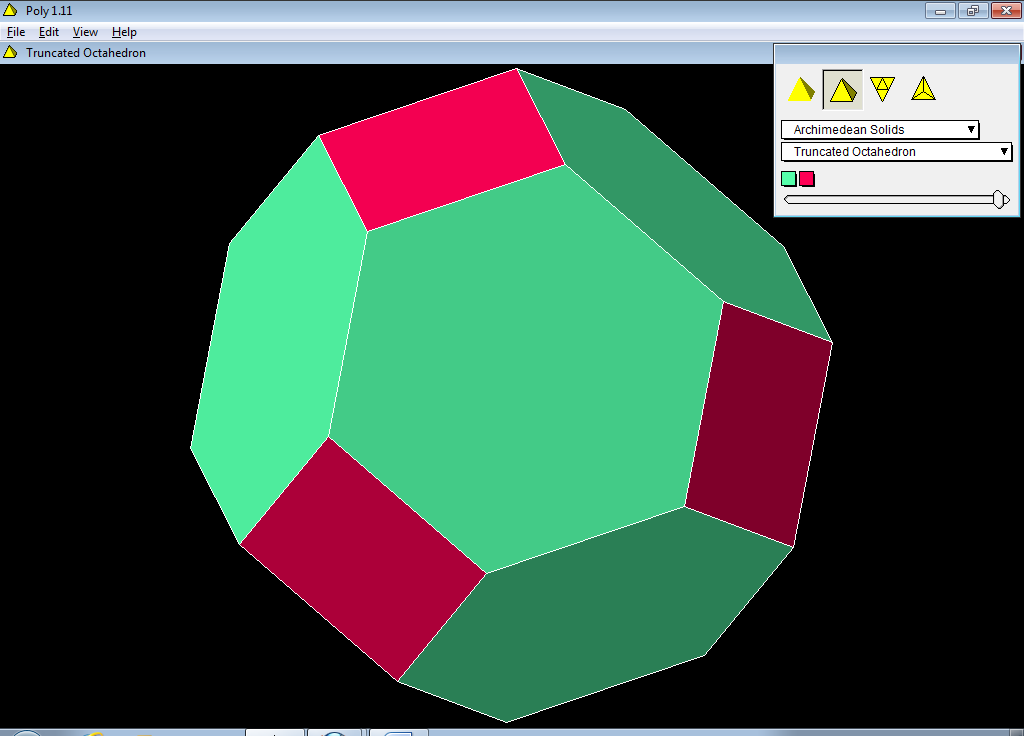
1. Tetraedro truncado



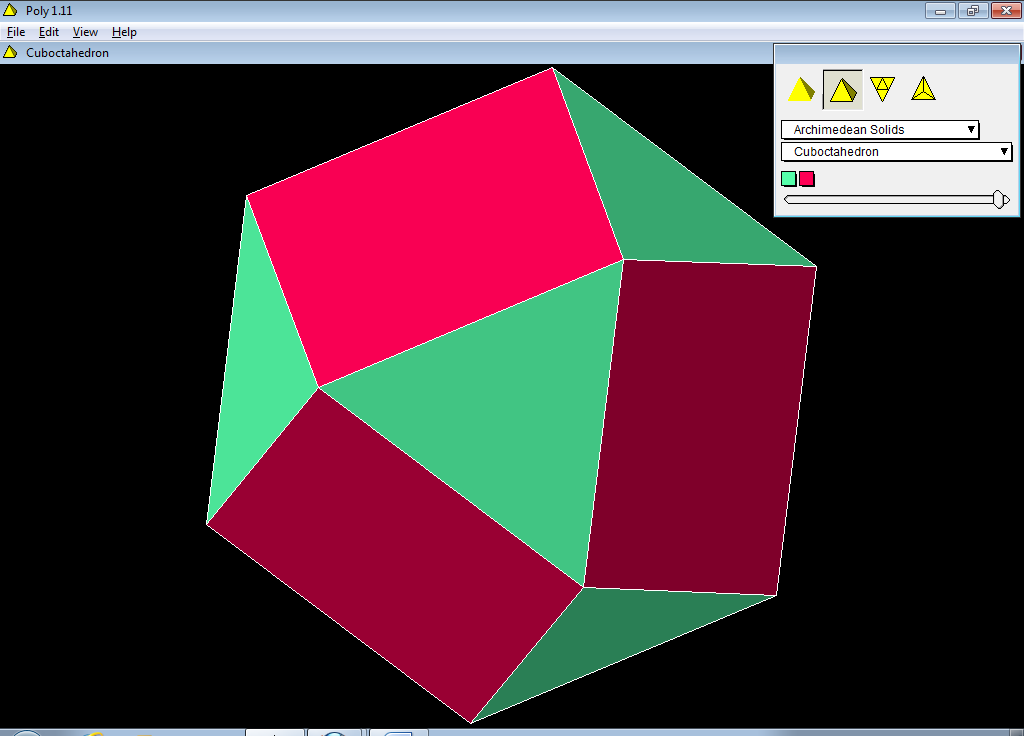


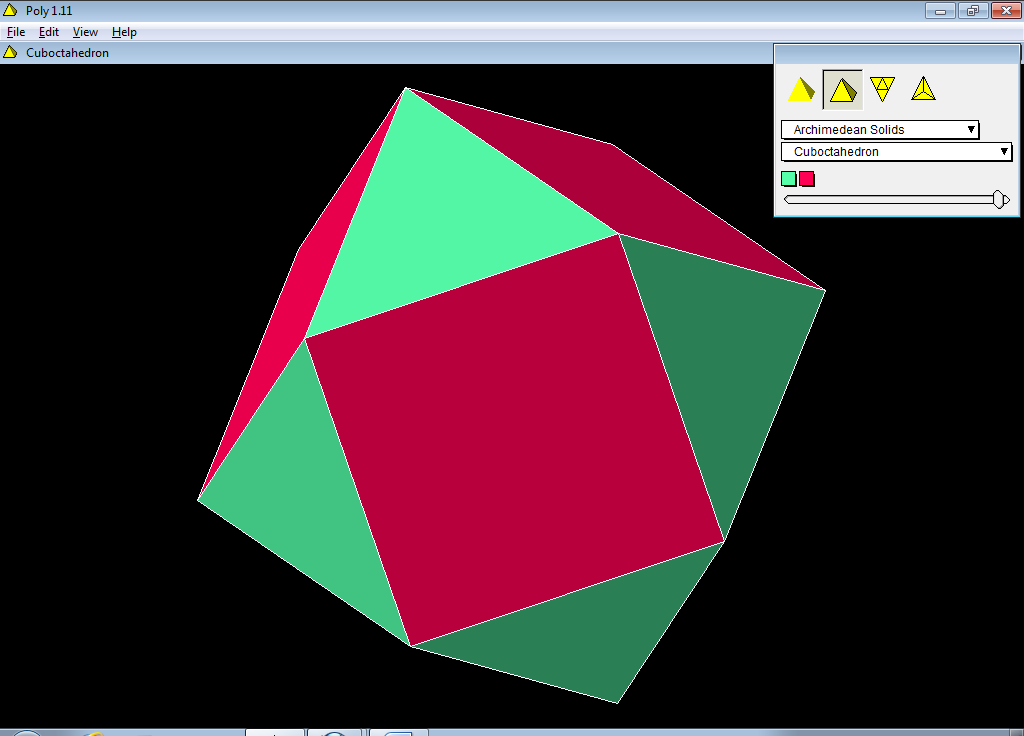
1. Octaedro truncado



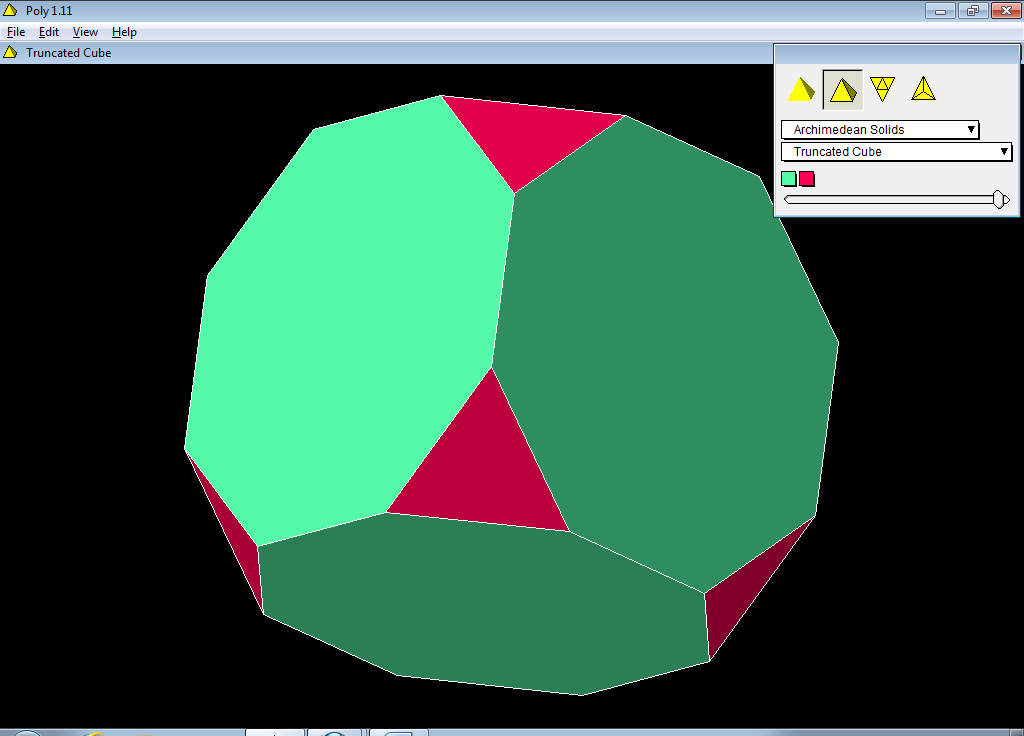


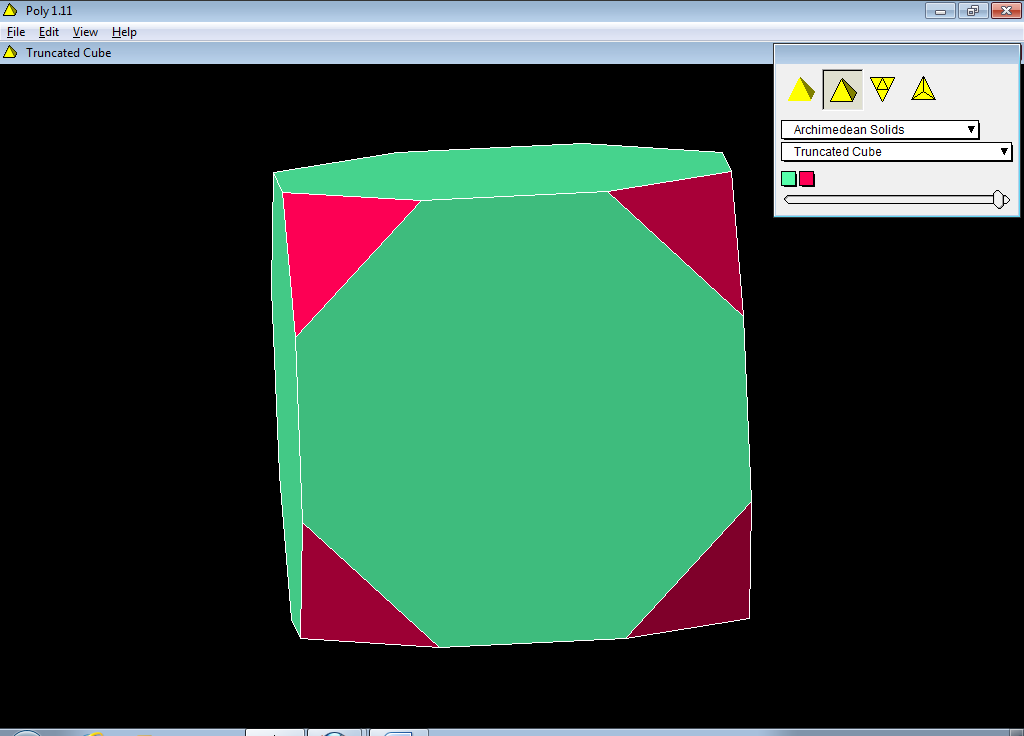
1. Cuboctaedro – pode-se obter tanto por truncatura dum cubo como por truncatura dum octaedro



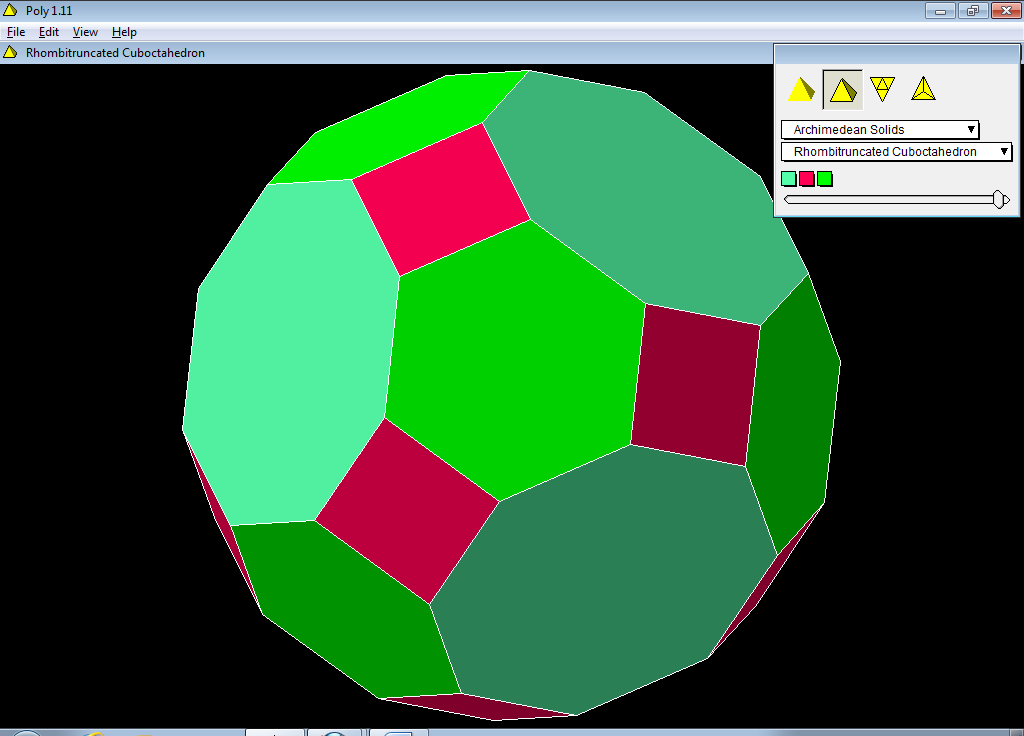


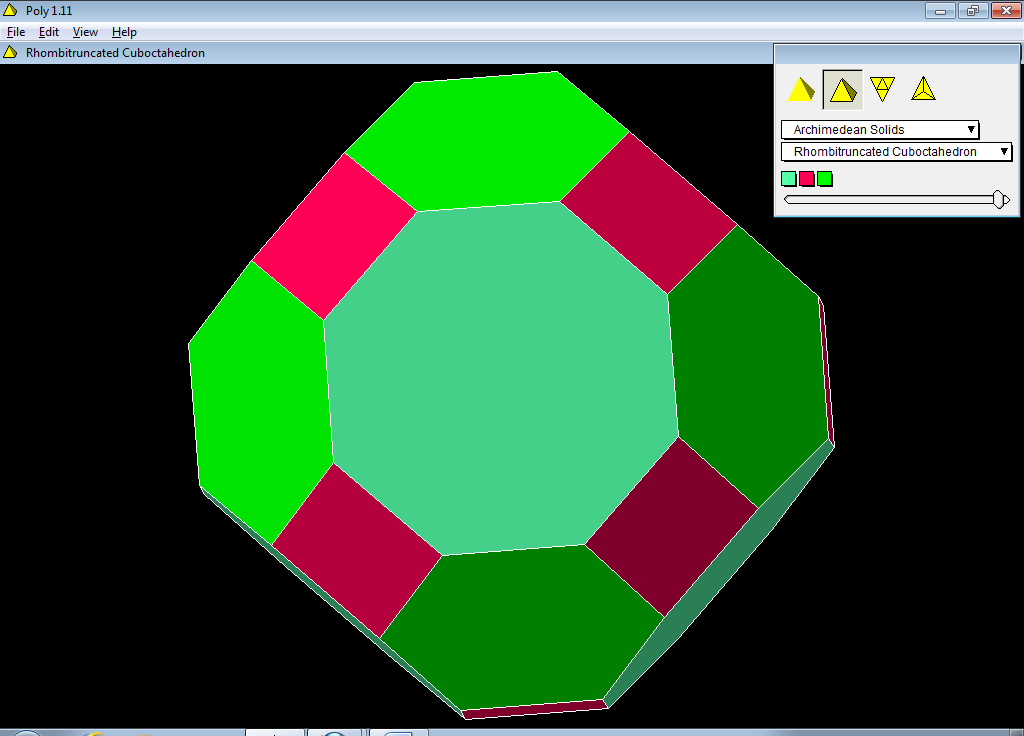
1. Cubo truncado



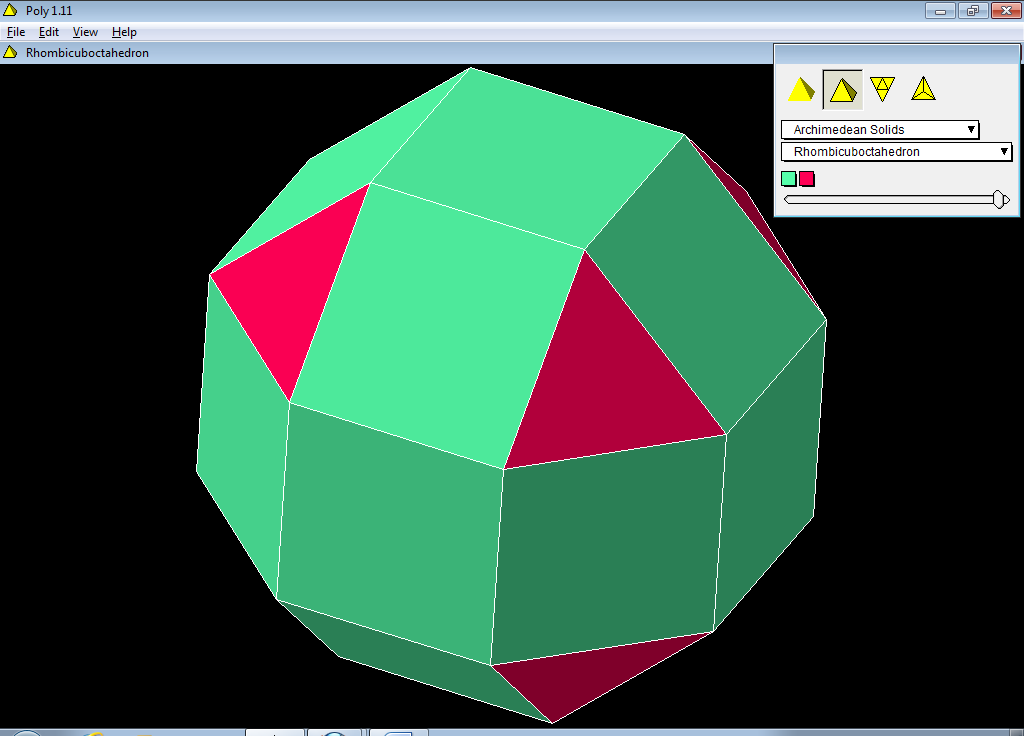


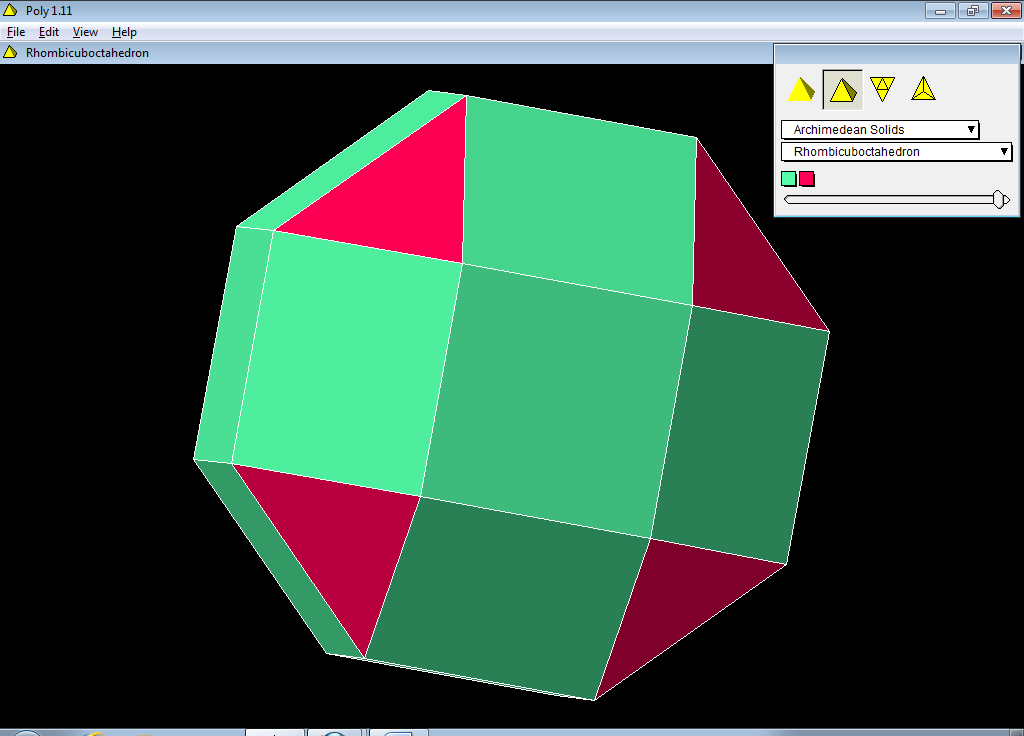
1. Cuboctaedro truncado



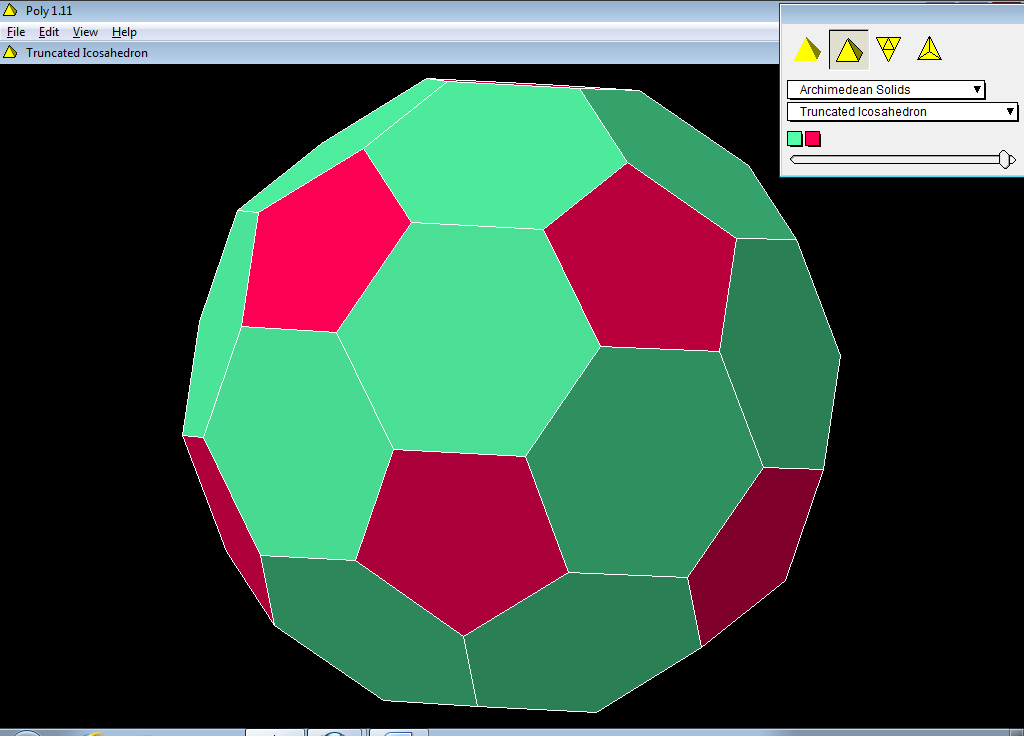


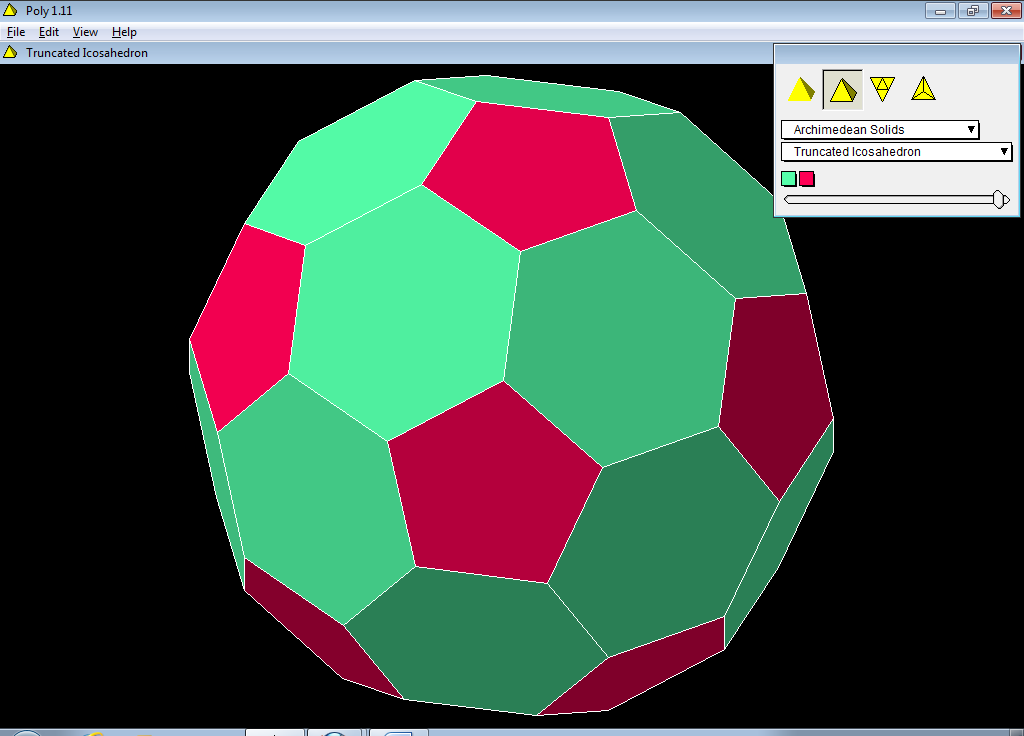
1. Rombicuboctaedro



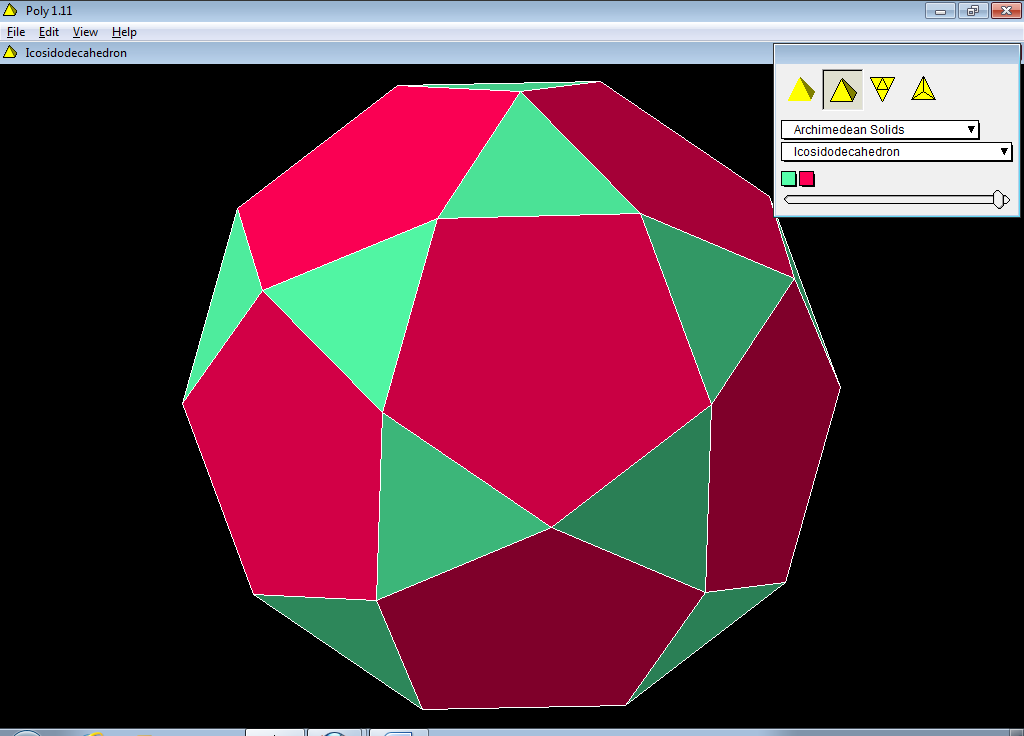


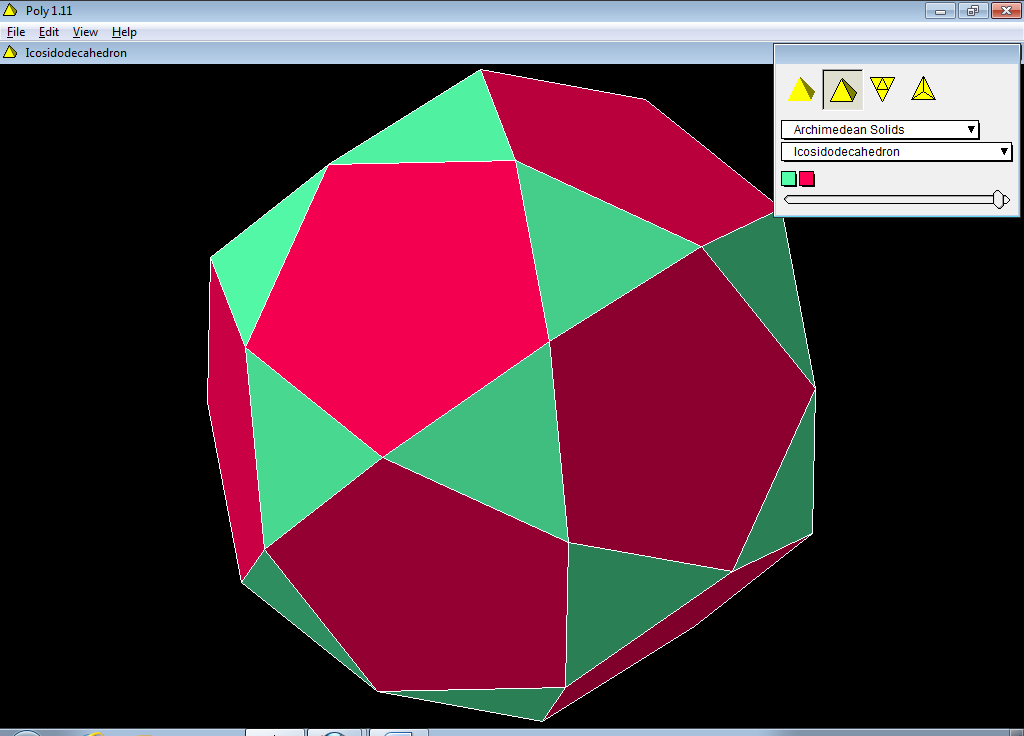
1. Icosaedro truncado



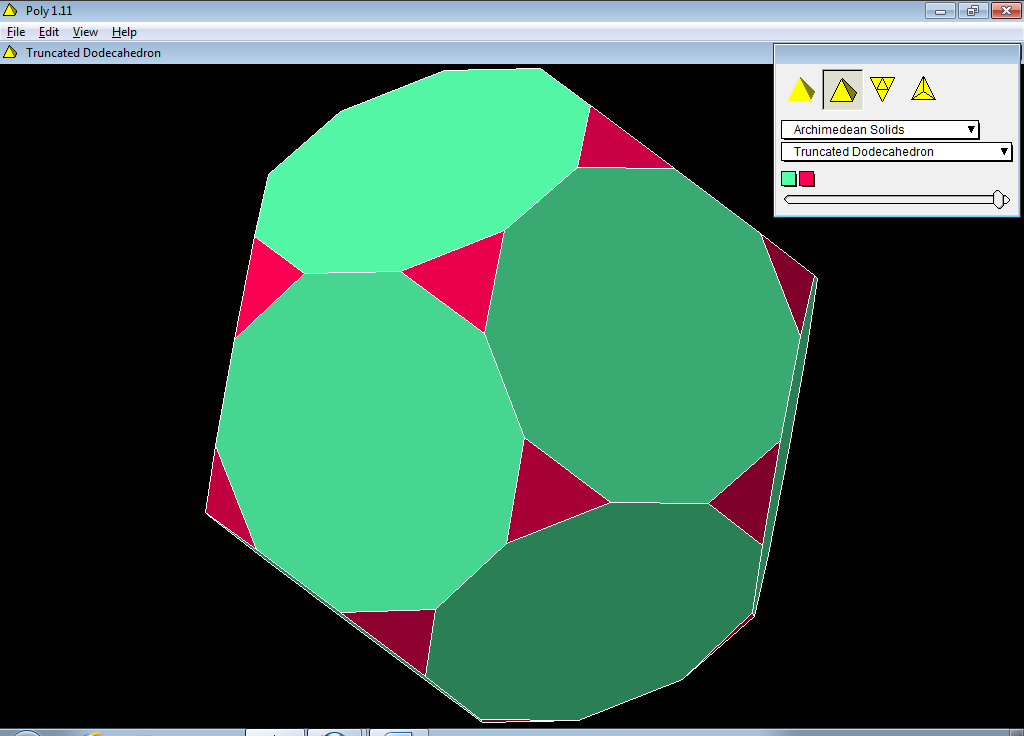


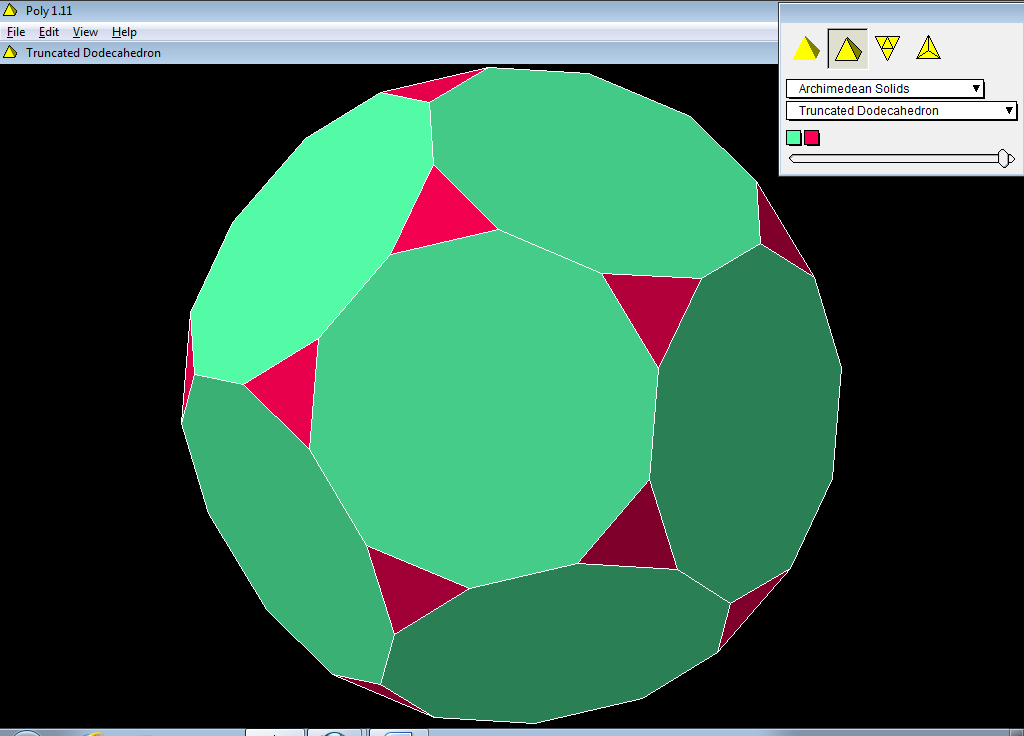
1. Icosidodecaedro – truncatura do icosaedro truncado



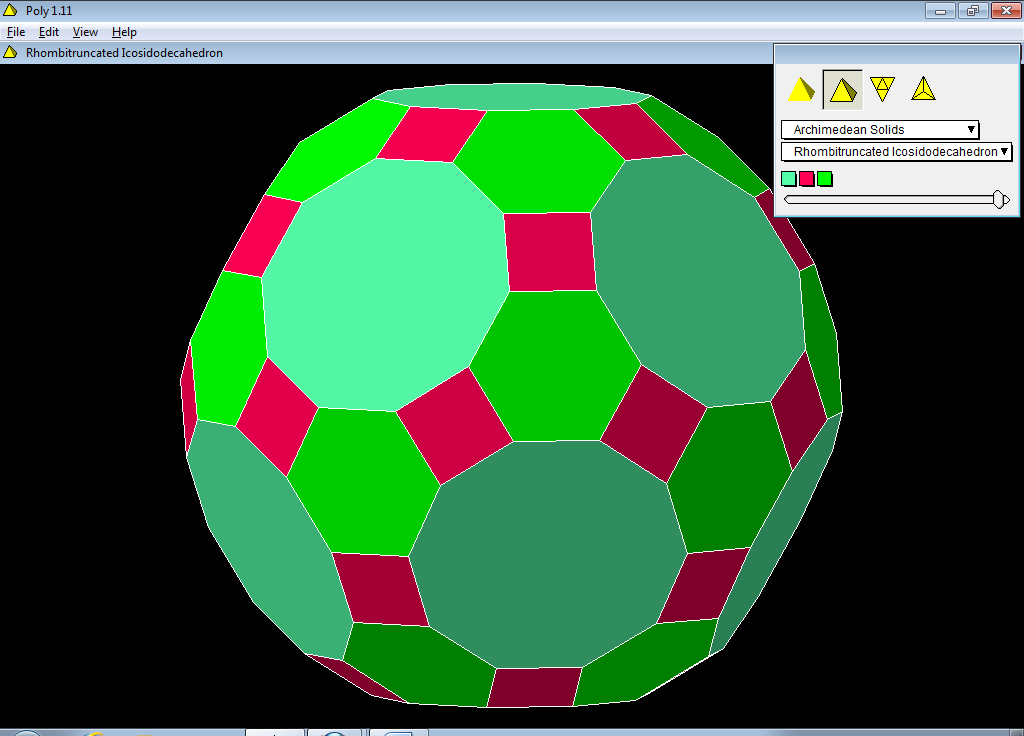


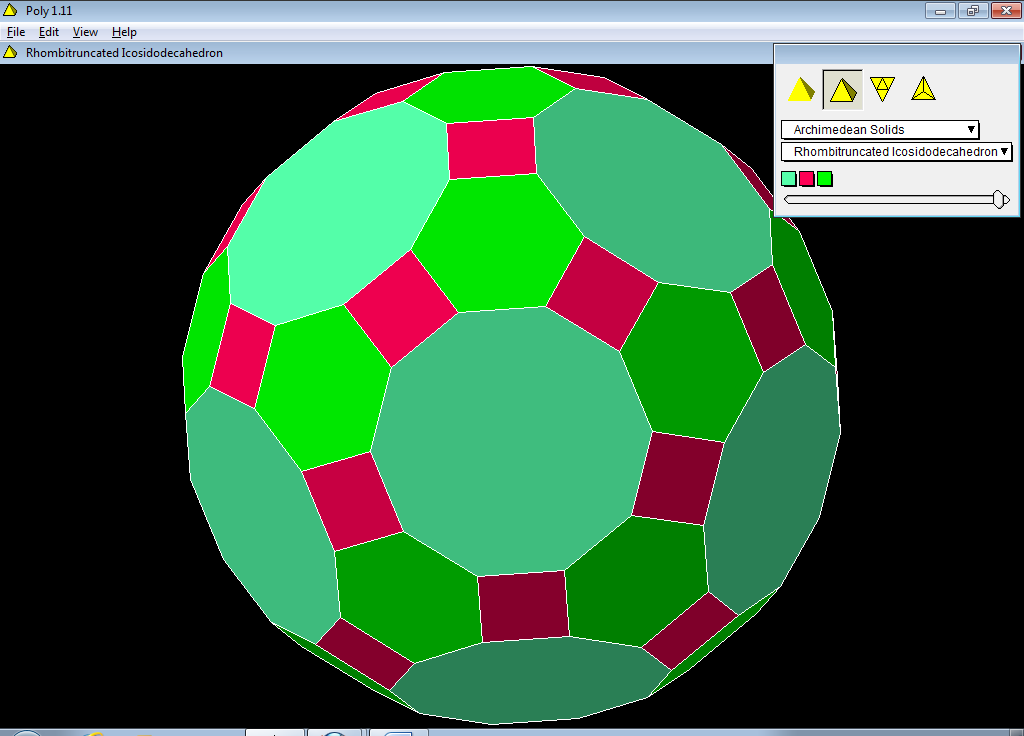
1. Dodecaedro truncado



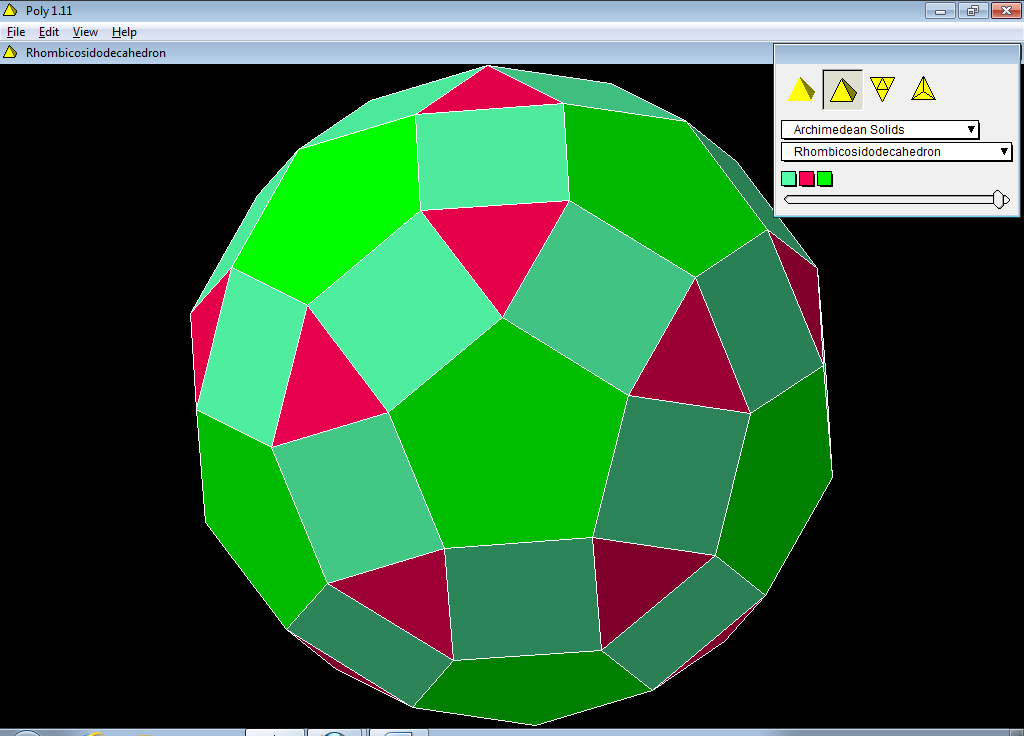


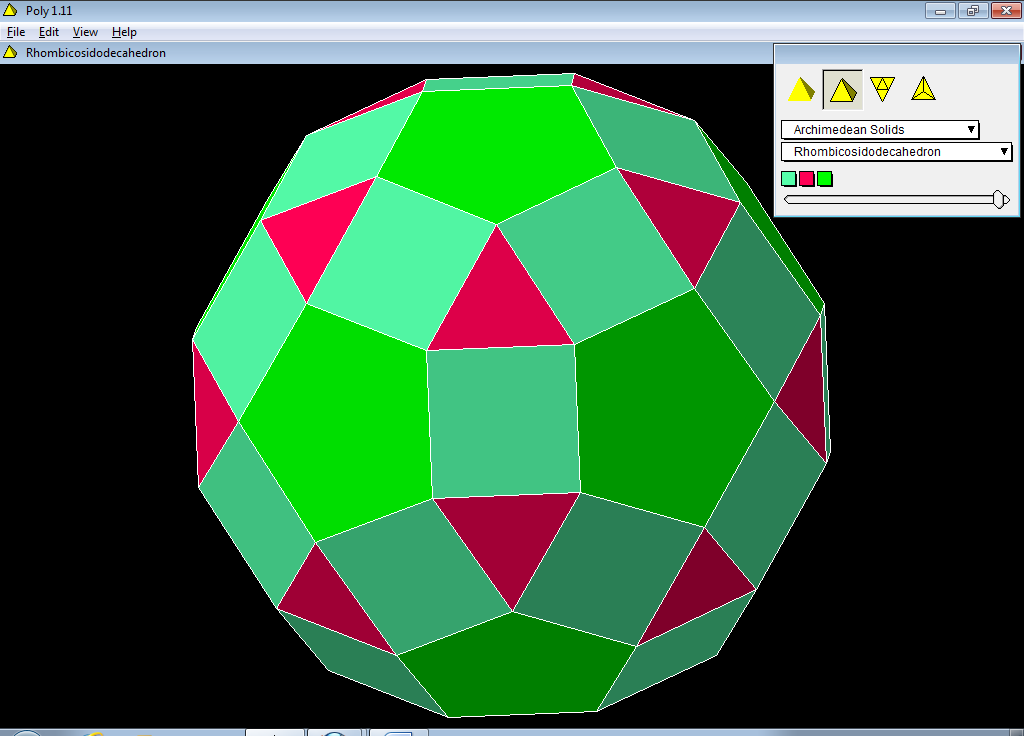
1. – Icosidodecaedro truncado



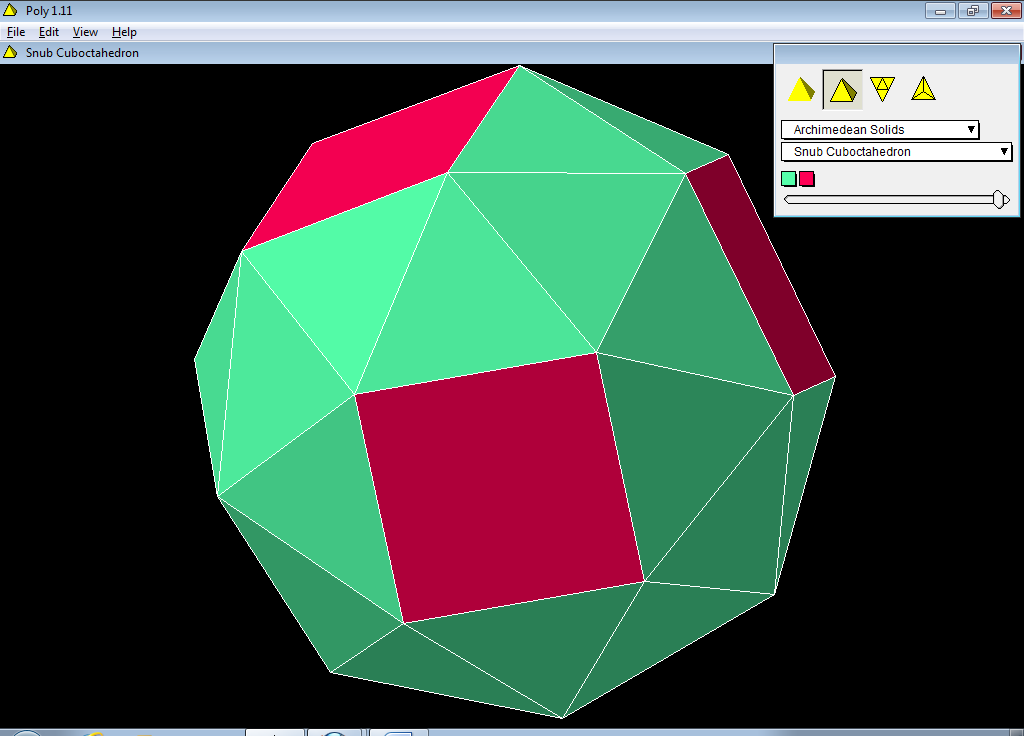


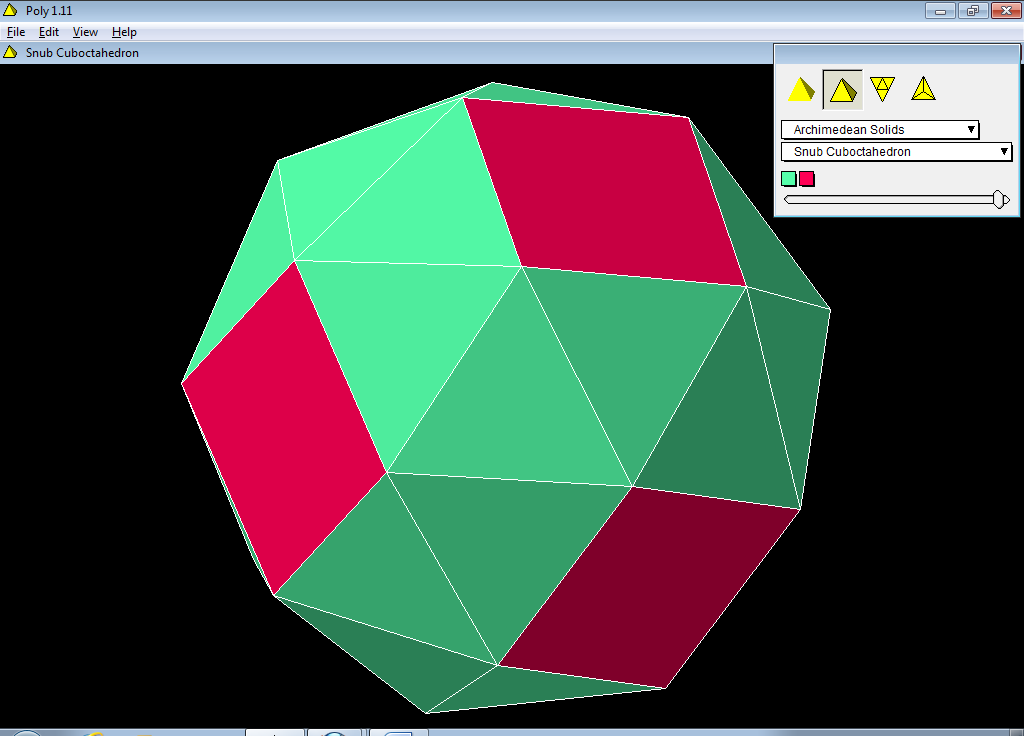
1. Rombicosidodecaedro – truncatura do icosaedro ou do dodecaedro



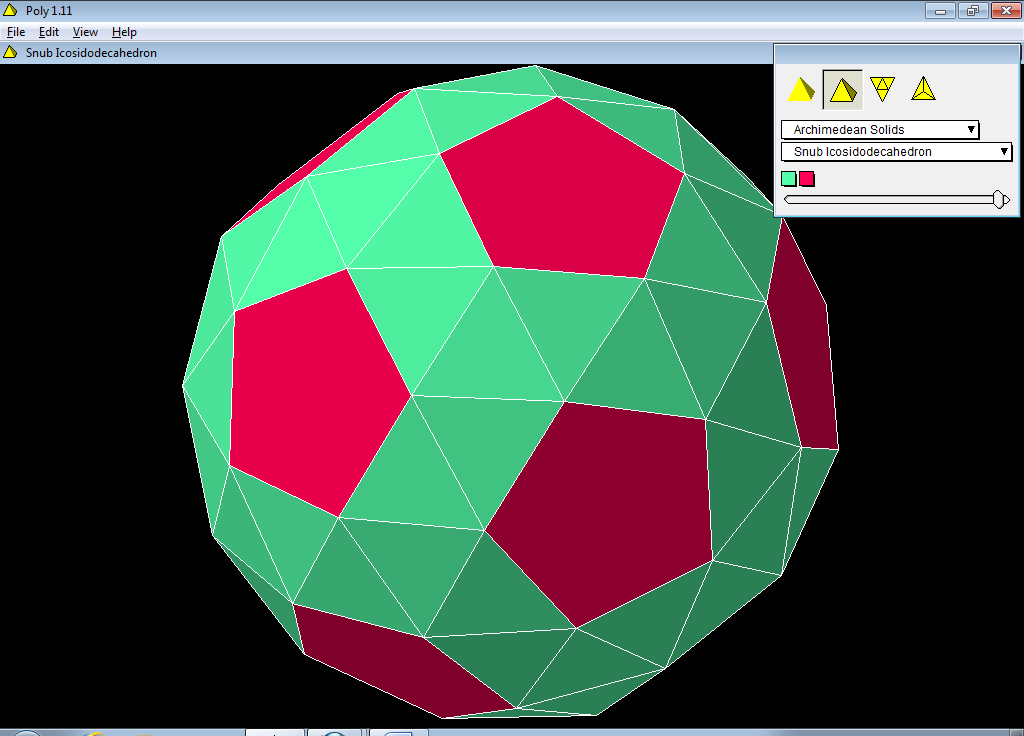


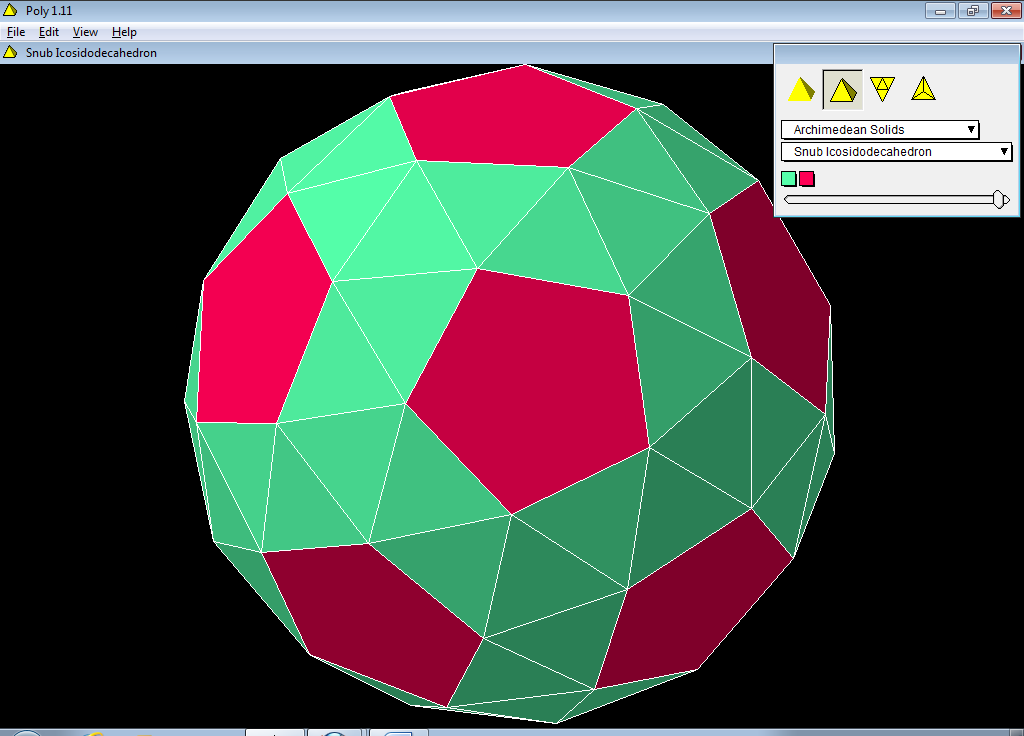
1. Cubo achatado (“snub”)





1. Dodecaedro achatado





**Referências**

Eduardo Veloso, História da Geometria*, visto na internet em 20-3-2012*:

<http://www.apm.pt/apm/amm/paginas/231_249.pdf>