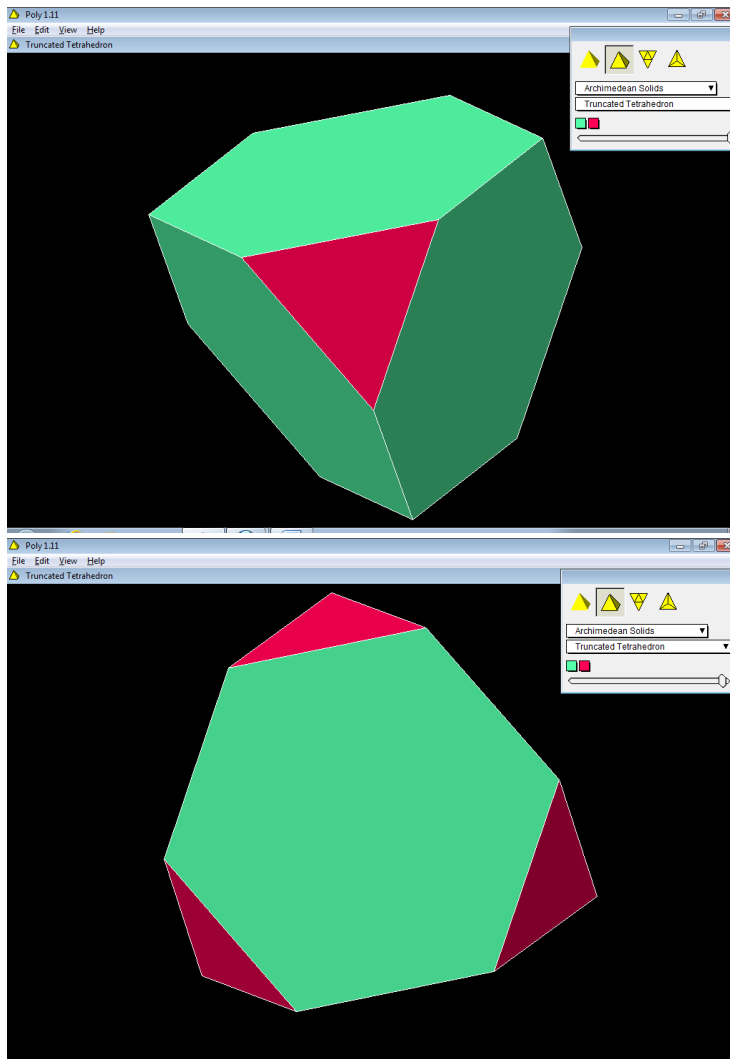


Sólidos arquimedianos

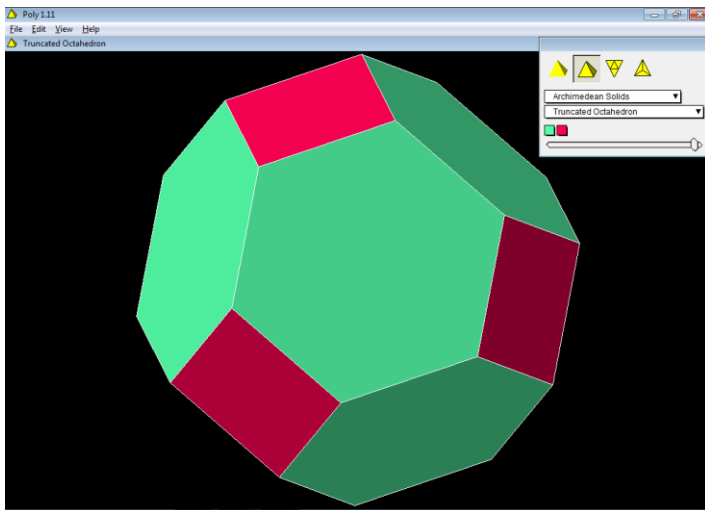
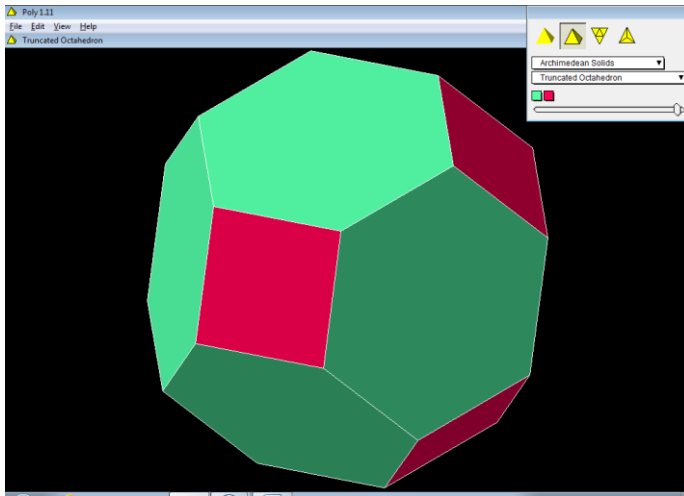
Se na definição que demos de poliedro regular mantivermos a condição das faces serem polígonos regulares, *mas não a de serem todas congruentes*, obtemos uma família mais ampla de sólidos, estudada por Arquimedes (287-212 a.C.). Note-se que as arestas são todas congruentes, e os vértices também. As faces 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)

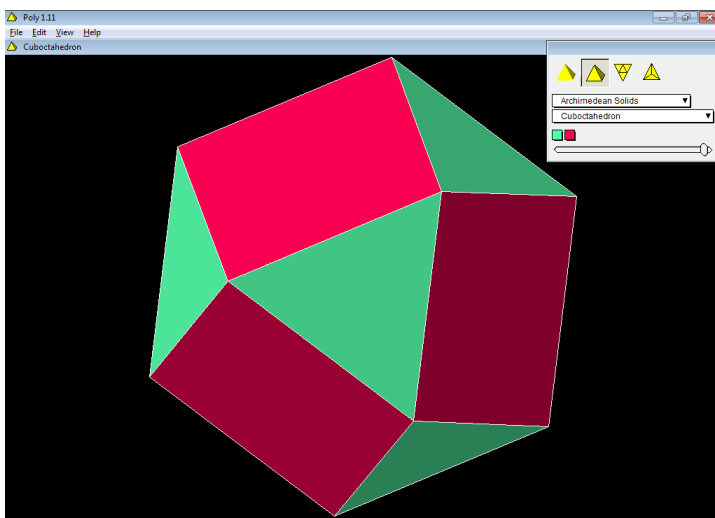
1- Tetraedro truncado

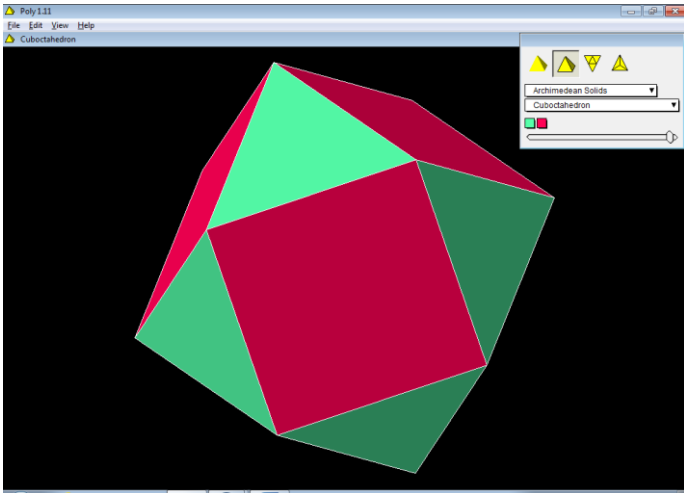


2- Octaedro truncado

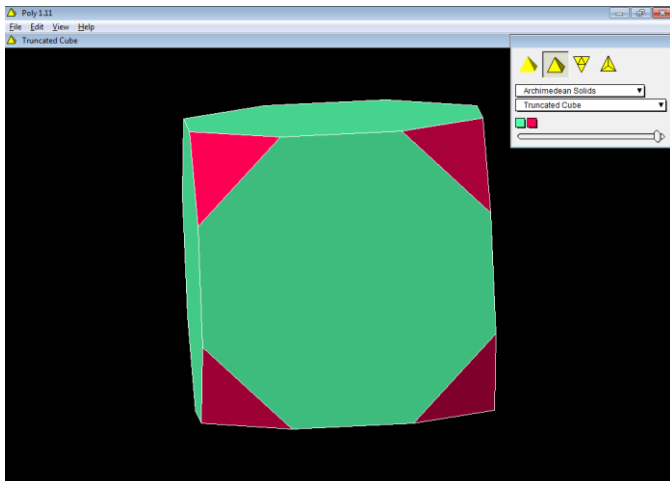
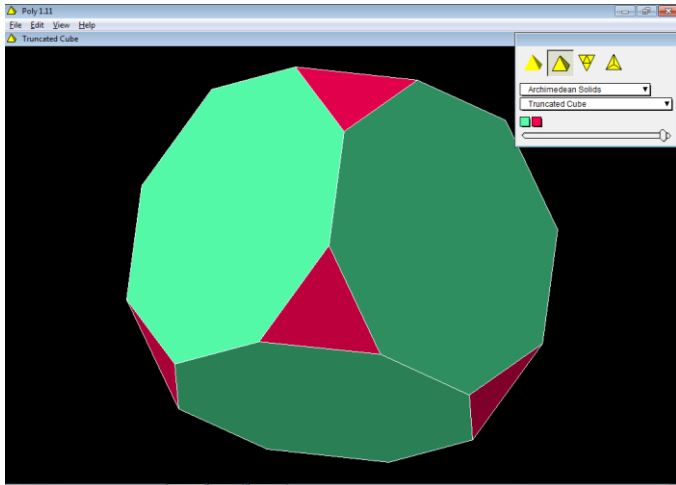


3- Cuboctaedro – pode-se obter tanto por truncatura dum cubo como por truncatura dum octaedro

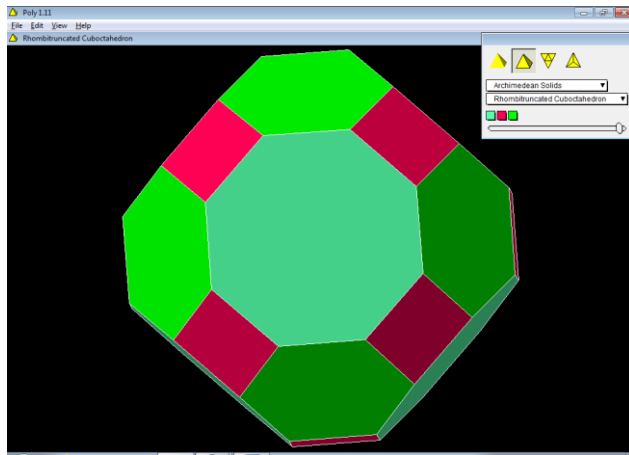
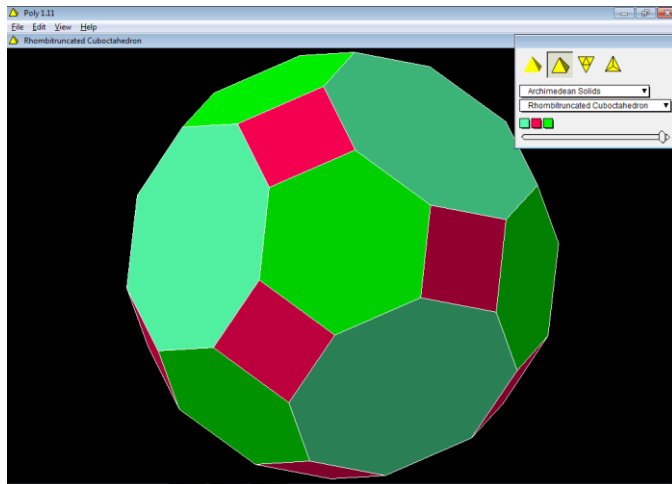




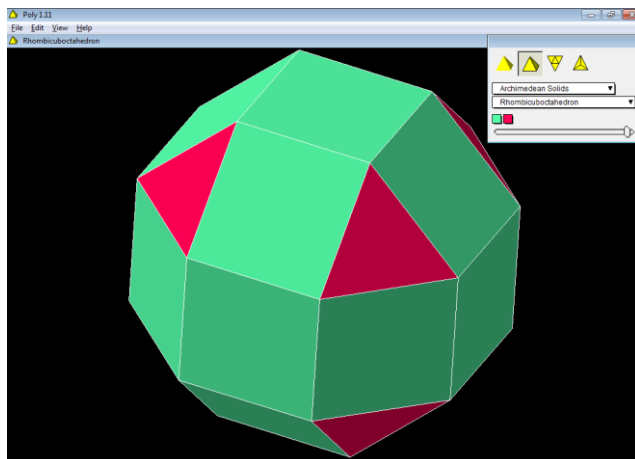
4- Cubo truncado

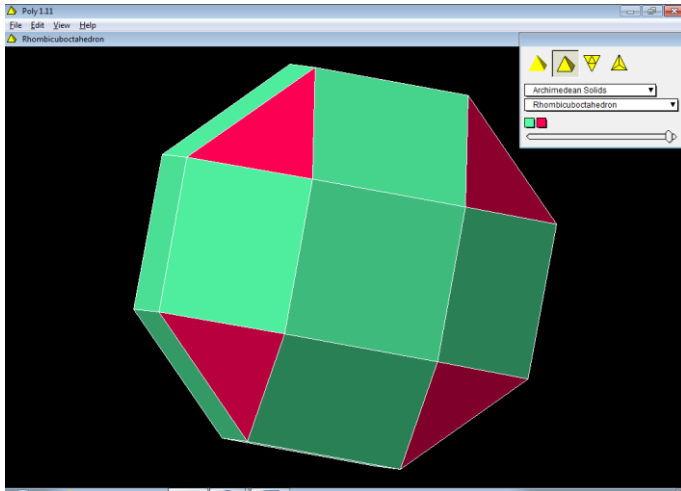


5- Cuboctaedro truncado

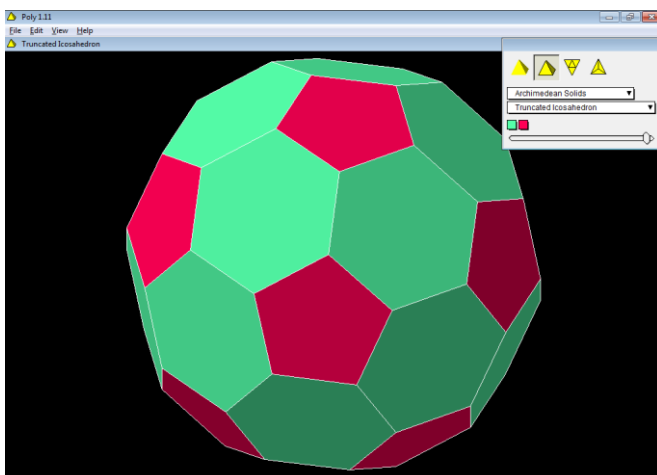
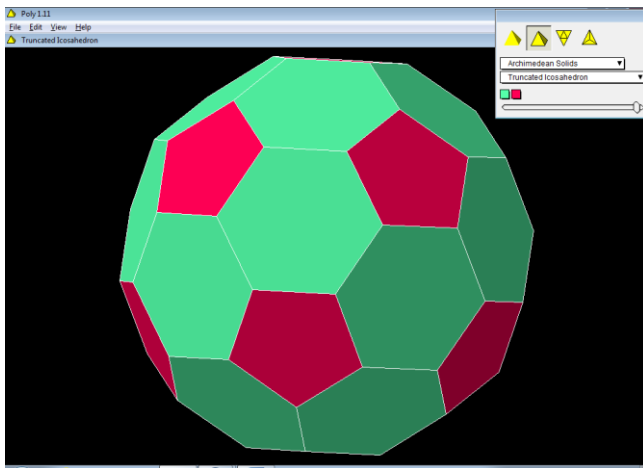


6- Rombicuboctaedro

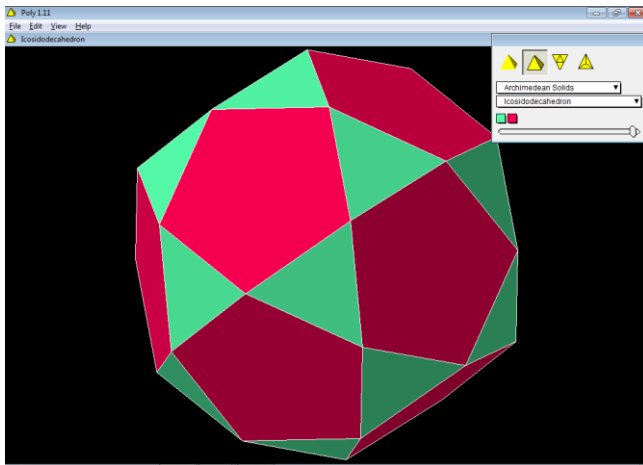
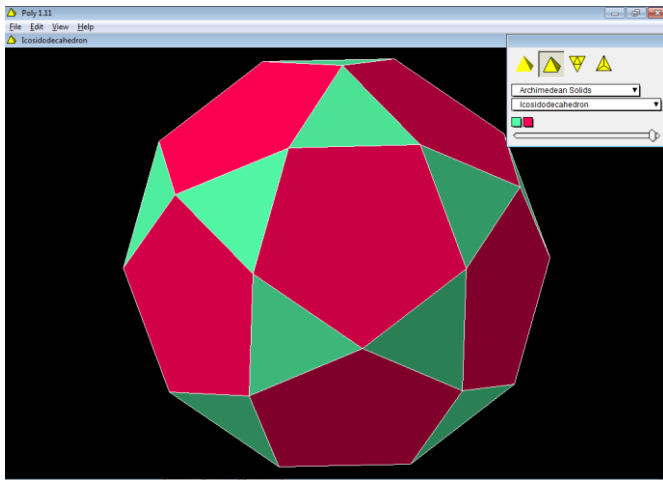




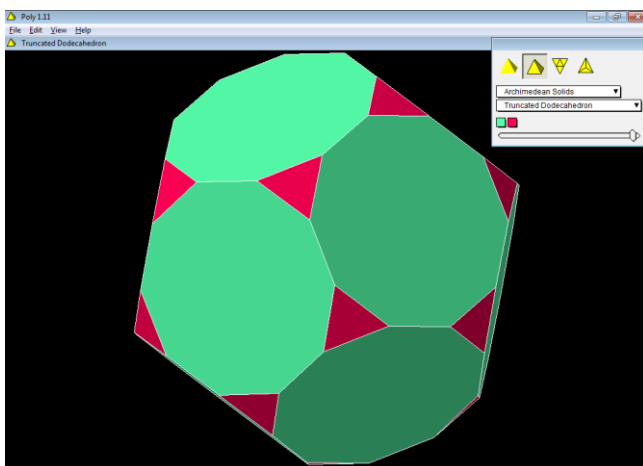
7- Icosaedro troncado

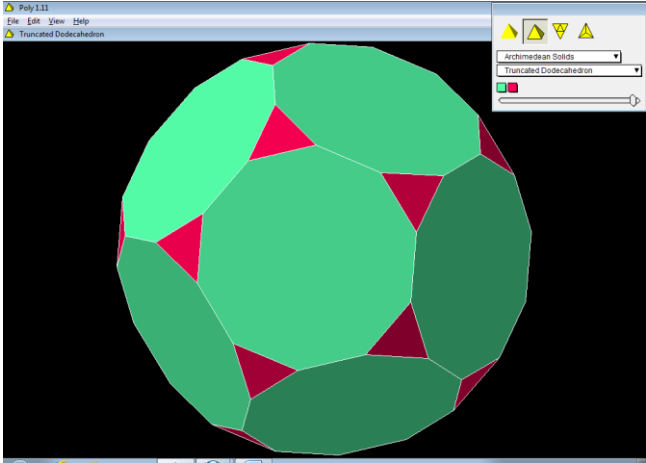


8- Icosidodecaedro – truncatura do icosaedro truncado

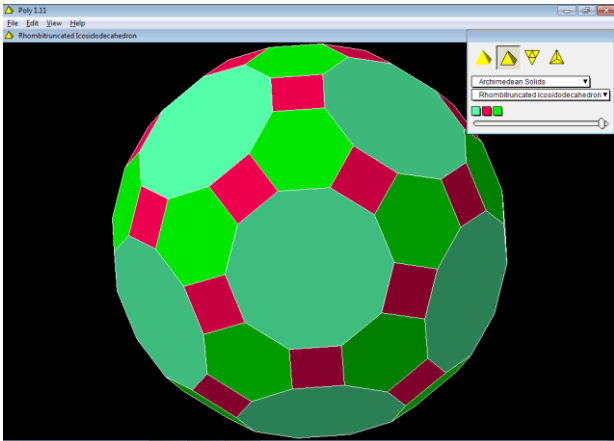
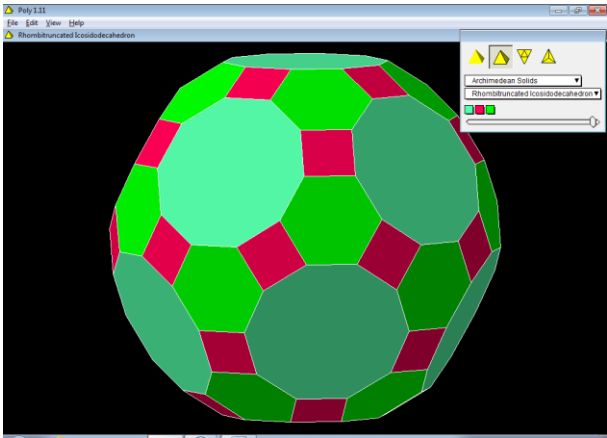


9- Dodecaedro truncado

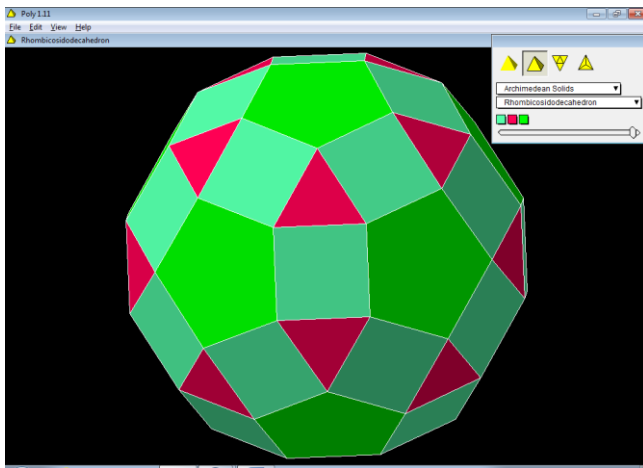
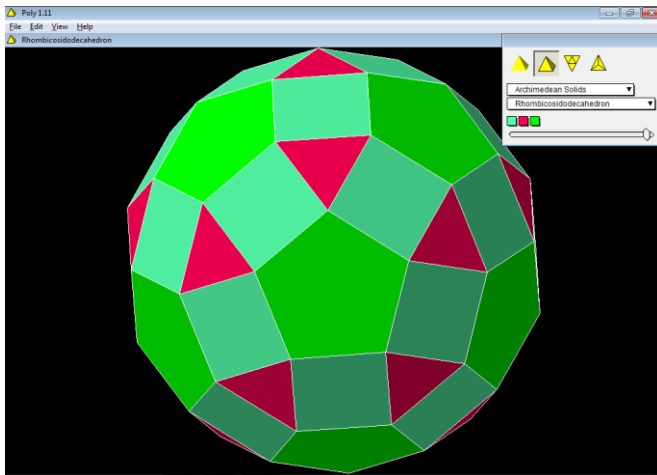




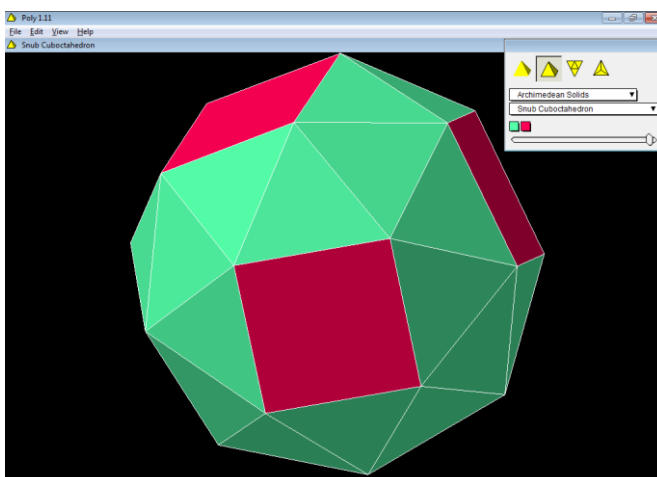
10 – Icosidodecaedro truncado

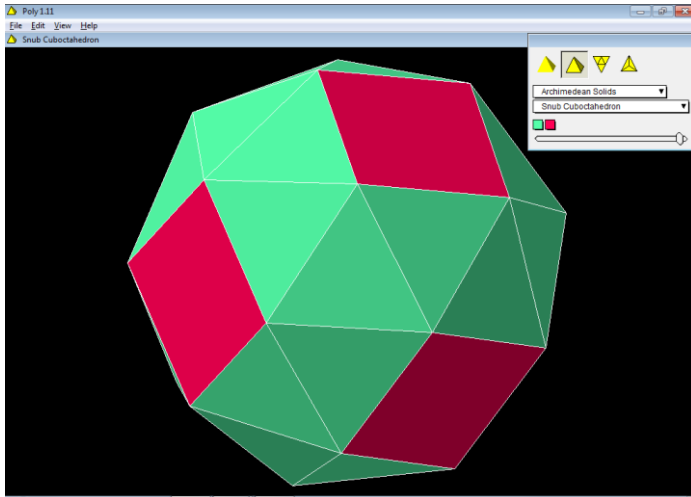


11- Rombicosidodecaedro – truncatura do icosaedro ou do dodecaedro

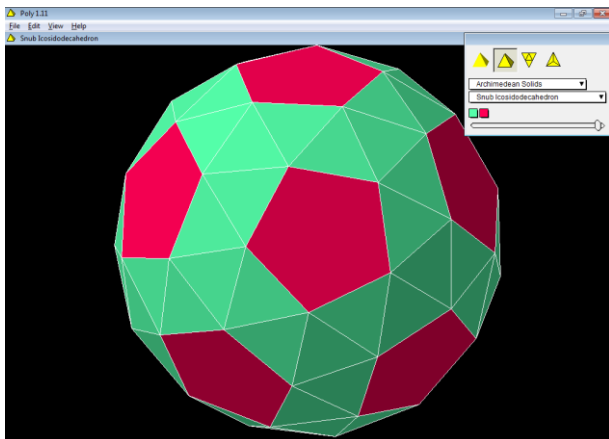
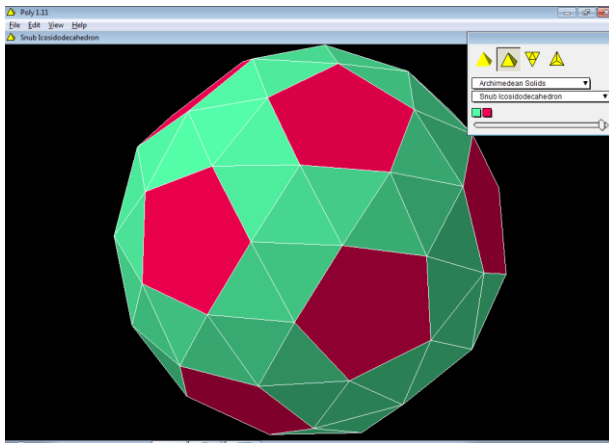


12- Cubo achatado (“snub”)





13- 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