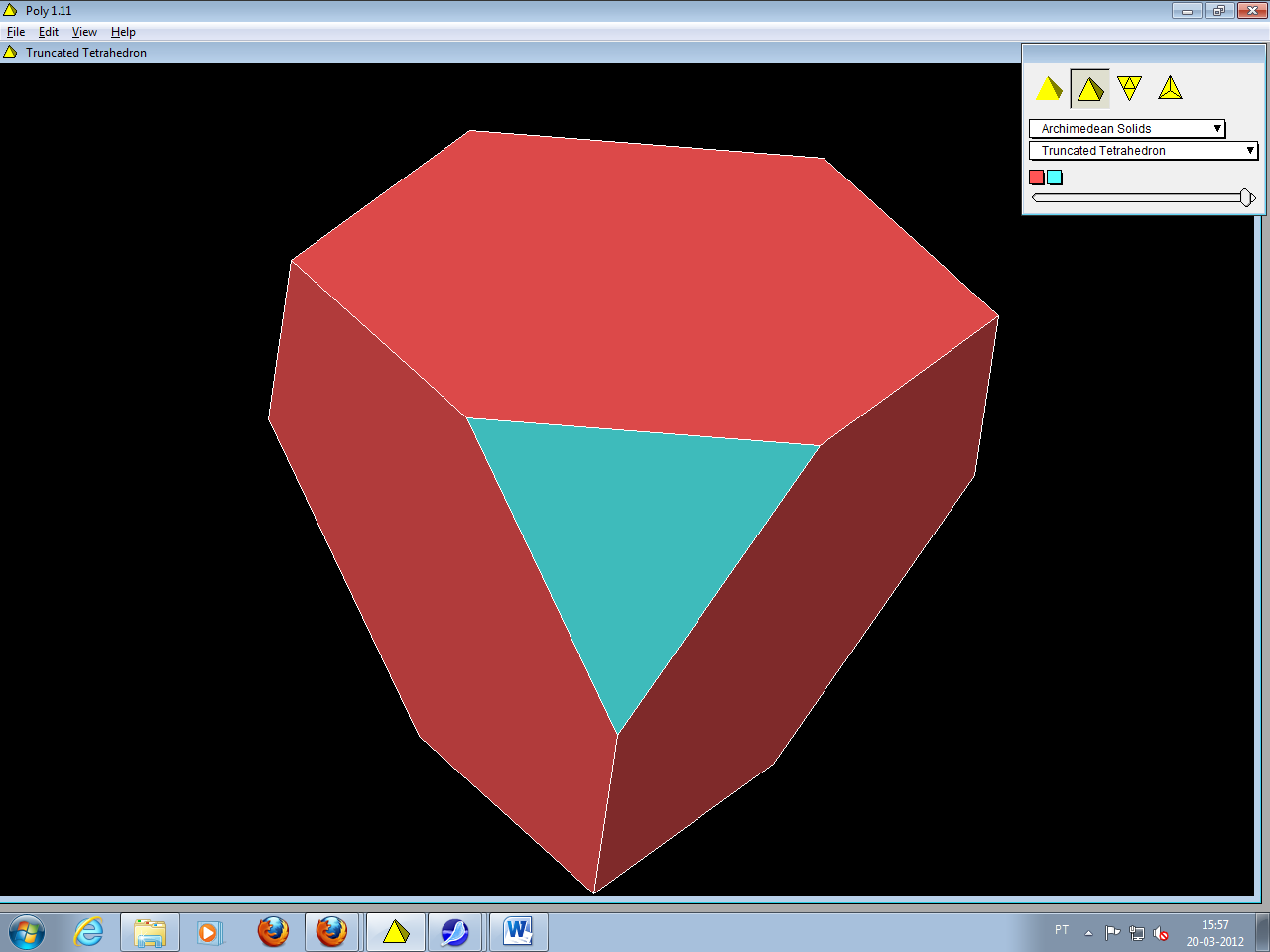
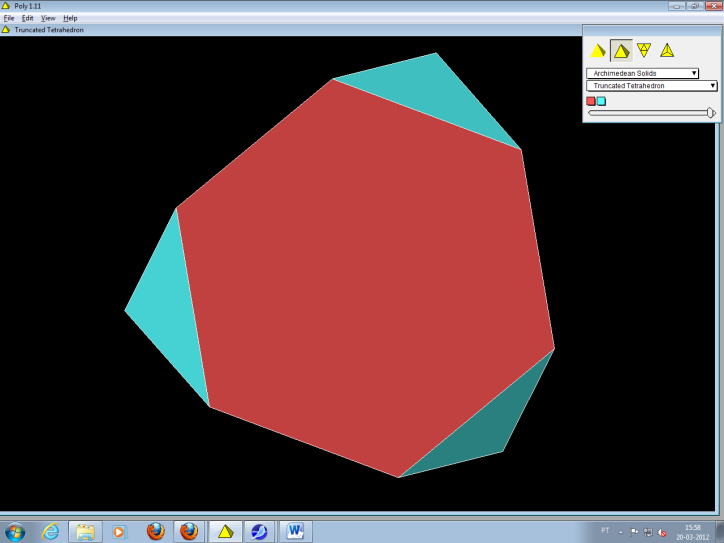
Sólidos Arquimedianos

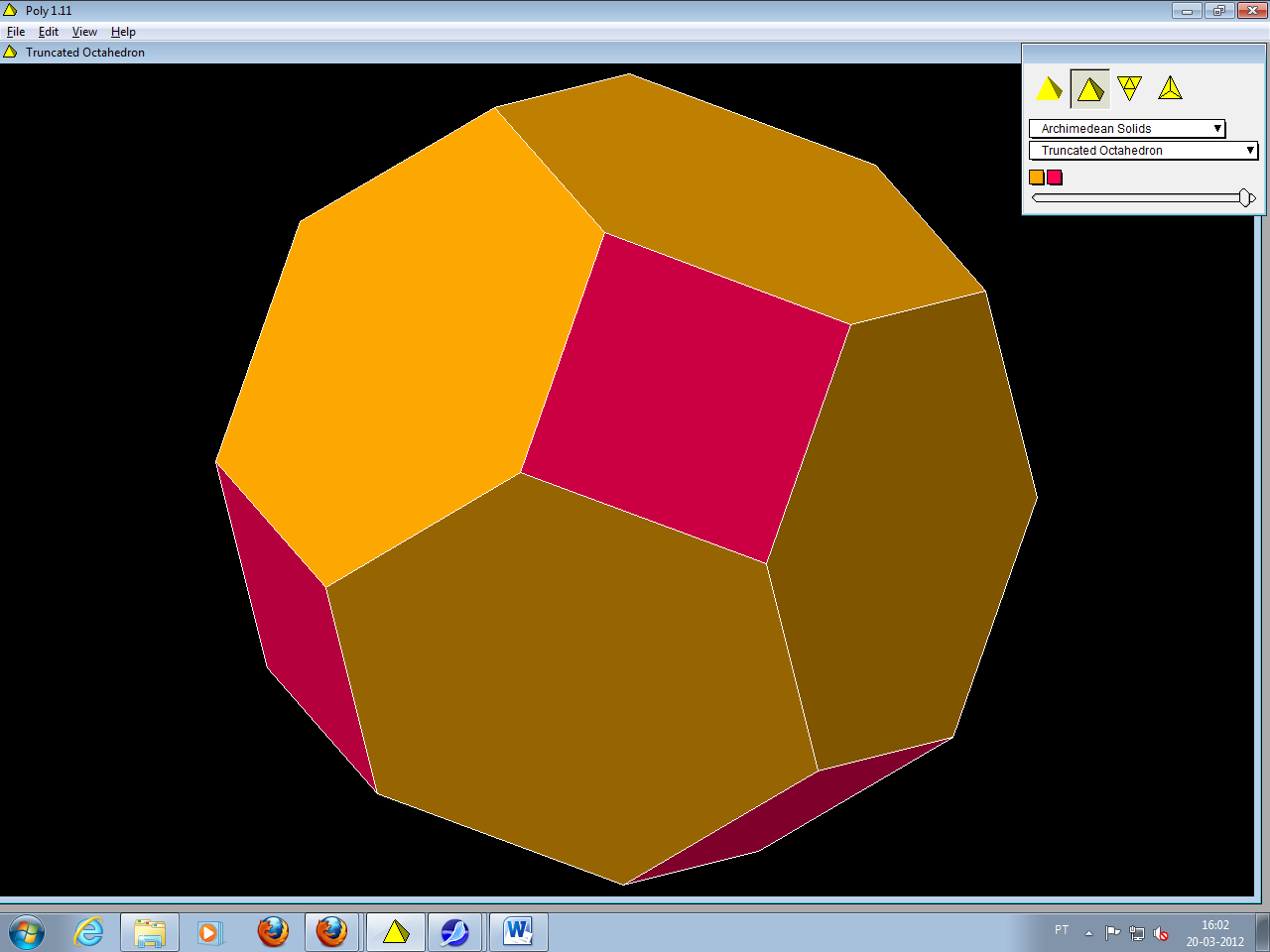
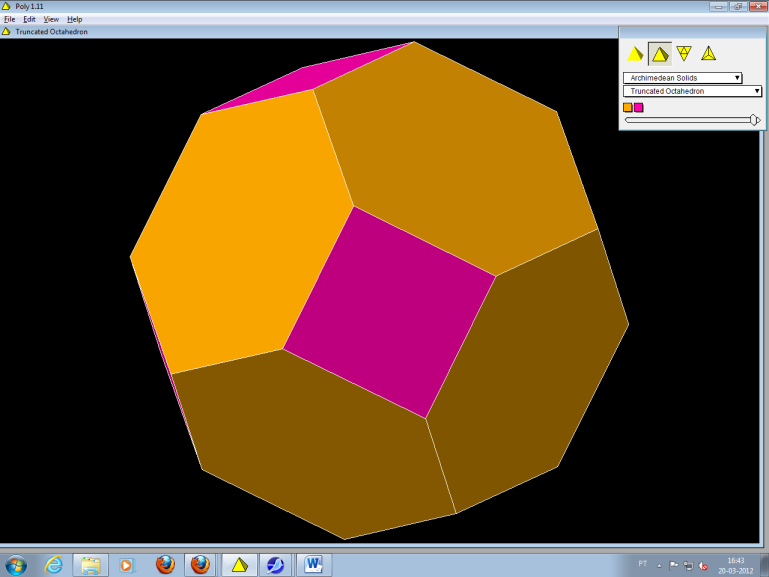
Se na definição que demos de poliedro regular mantivermos a condição das faces serem polígonos regulares, *mas não a de serem todas congruentes*, obtemos uma família mais ampla de sólidos, estudada por Arquimedes (287-212 a.C.). Note-se que as arestas são todas congruentes, e os vértices também. As faces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

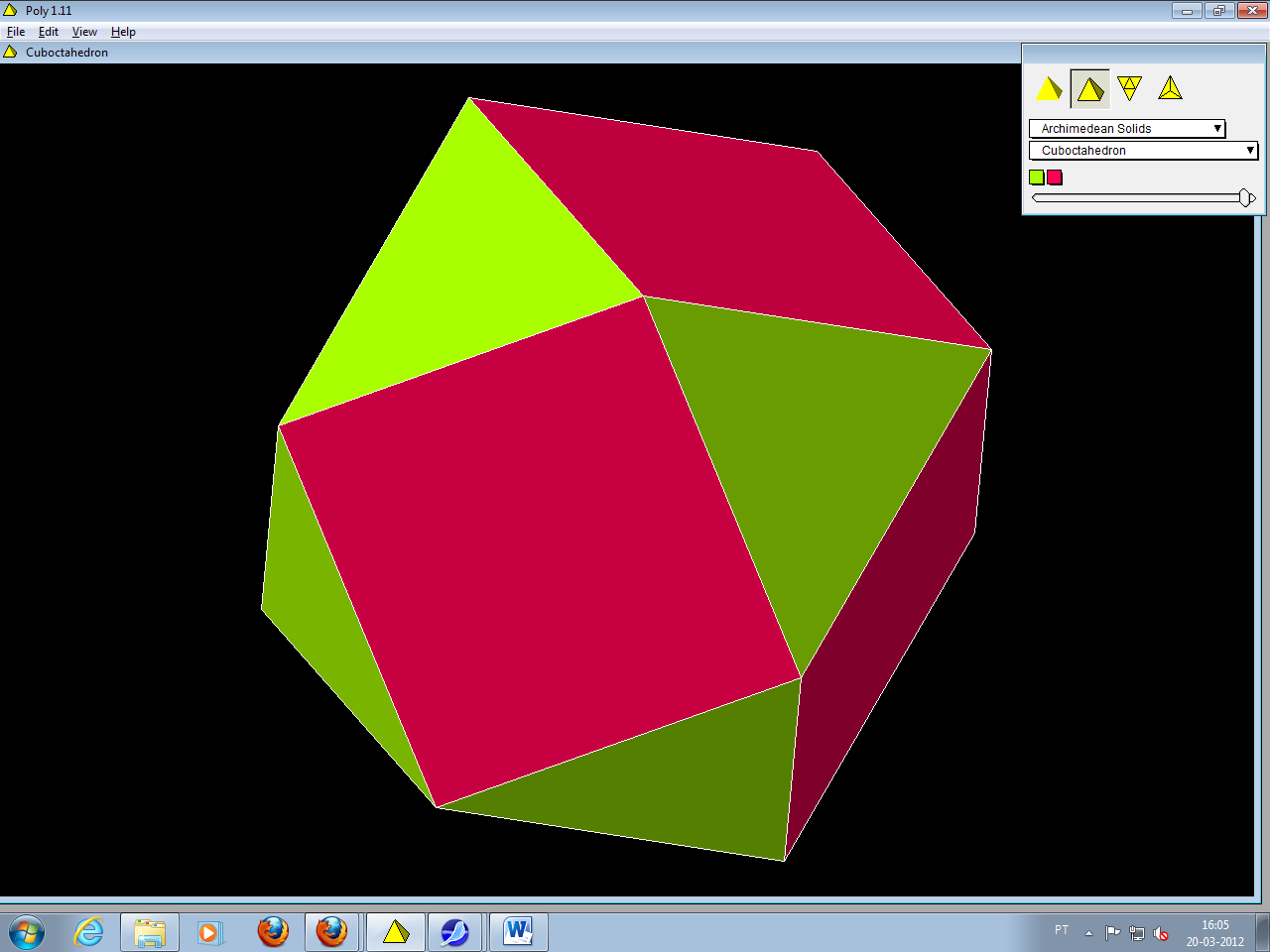
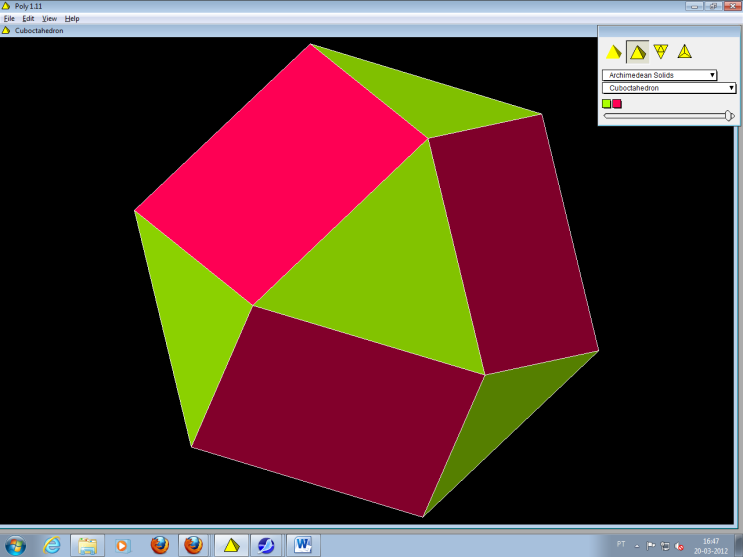
1. **Tetraedro Truncado**



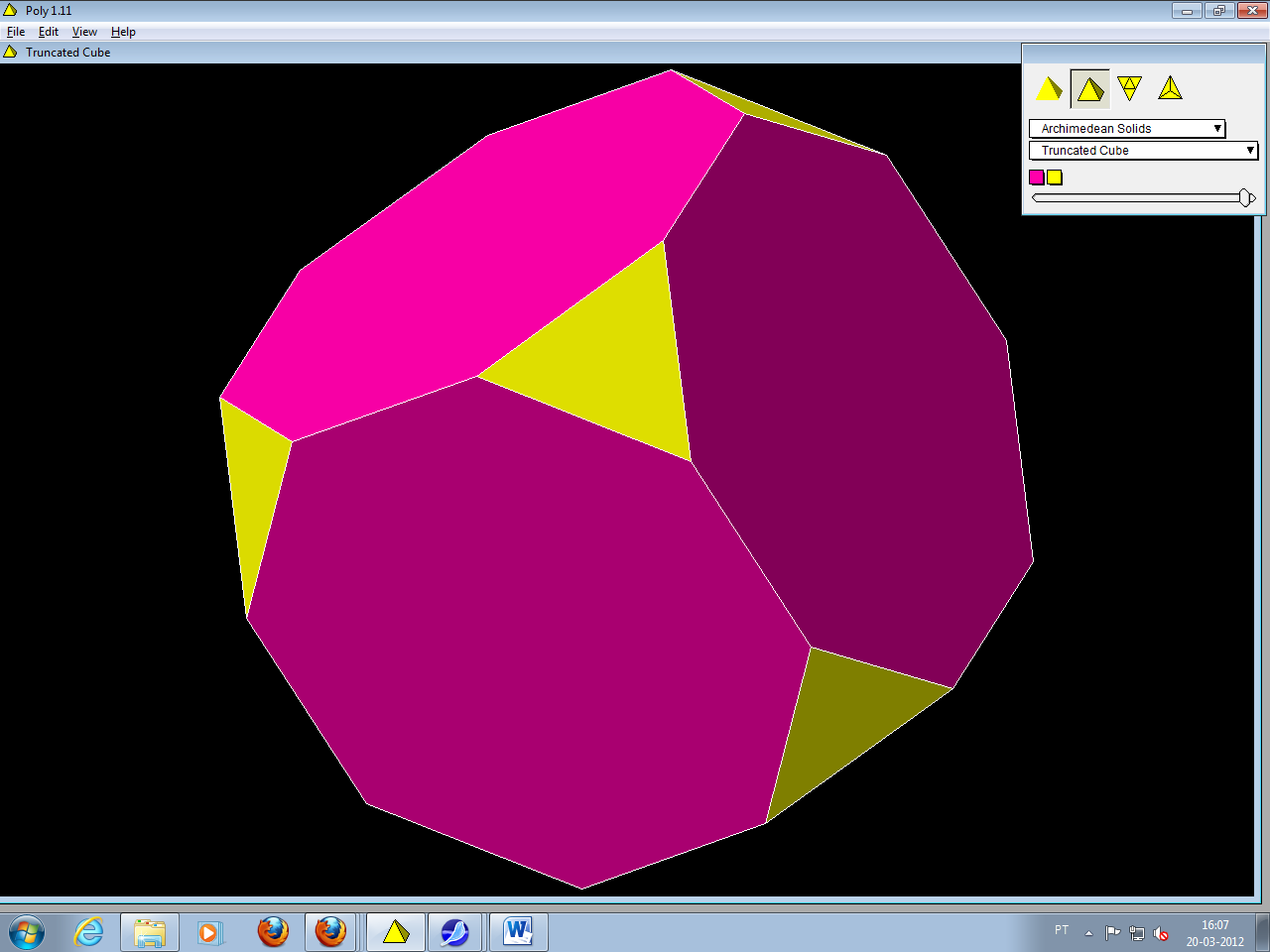
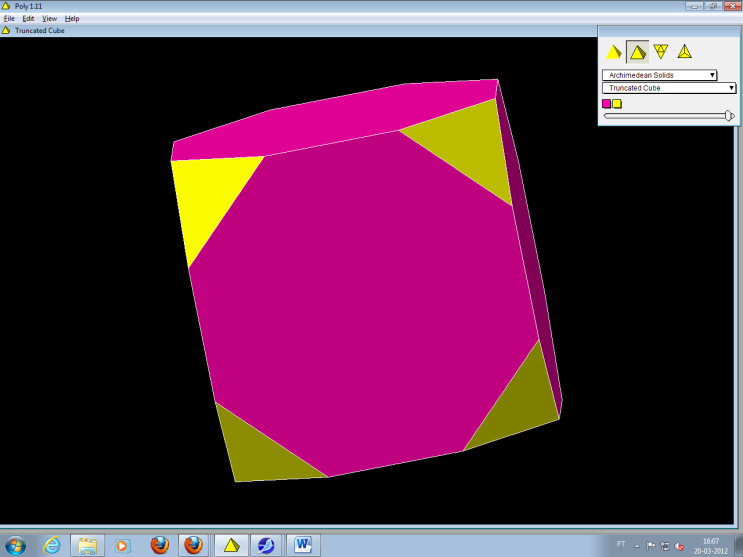
1. **Octaedro Truncado**



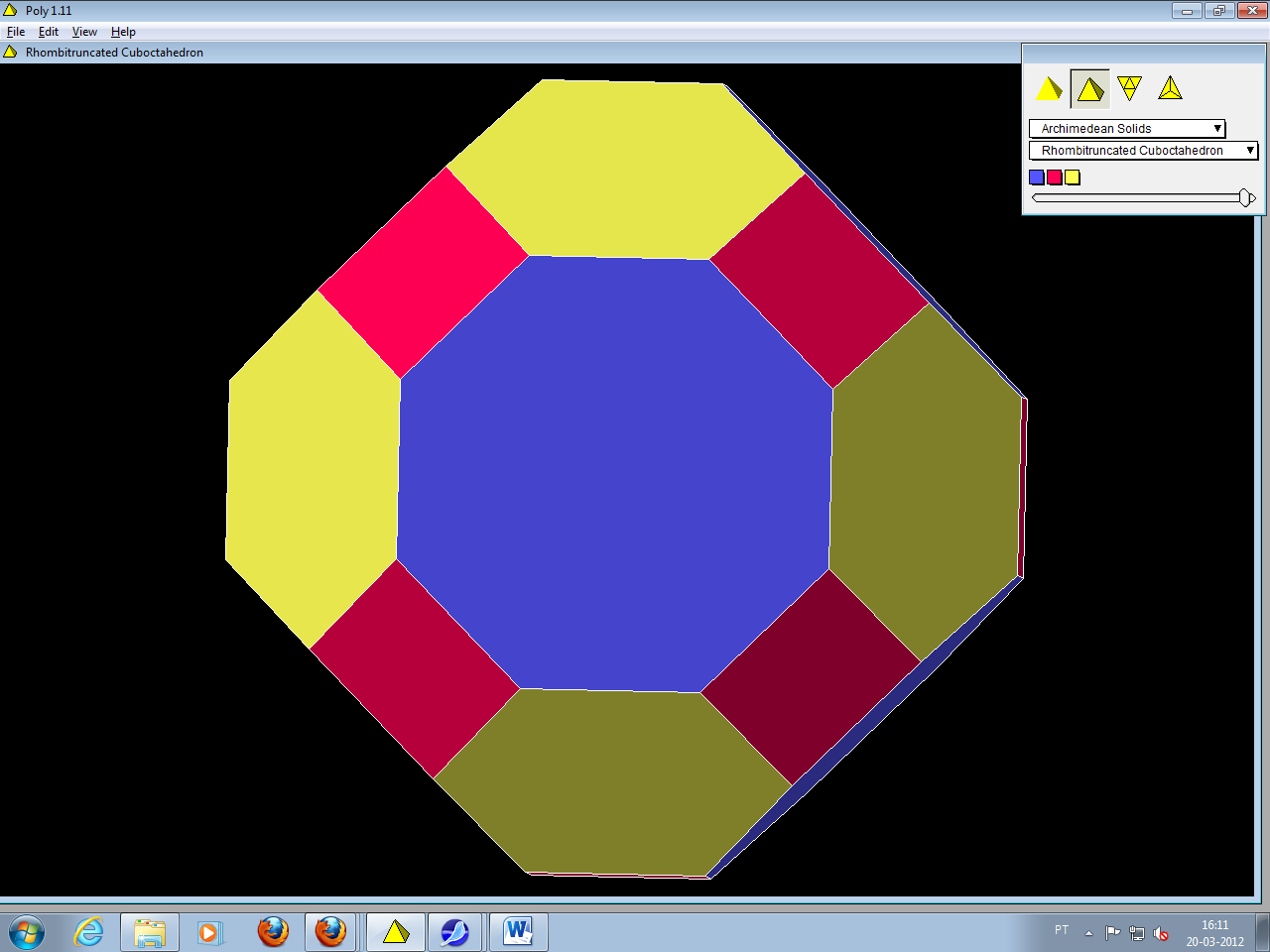
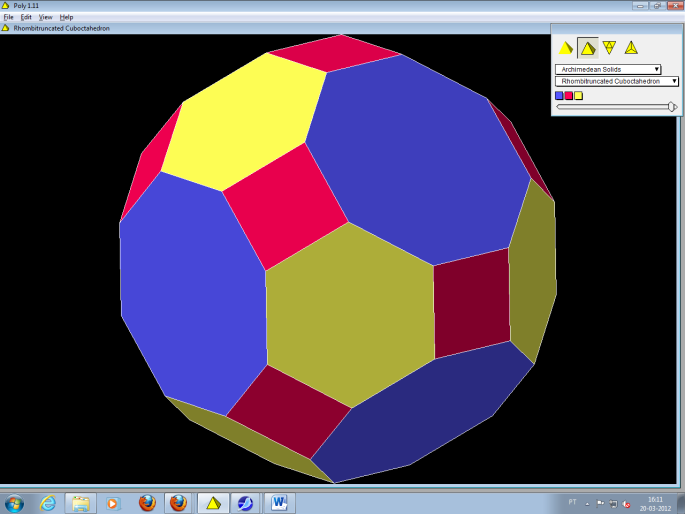
1. **Cuboctaedro –** pode-se obter tanto por truncatura dum cubo como por truncatura dum octaedro



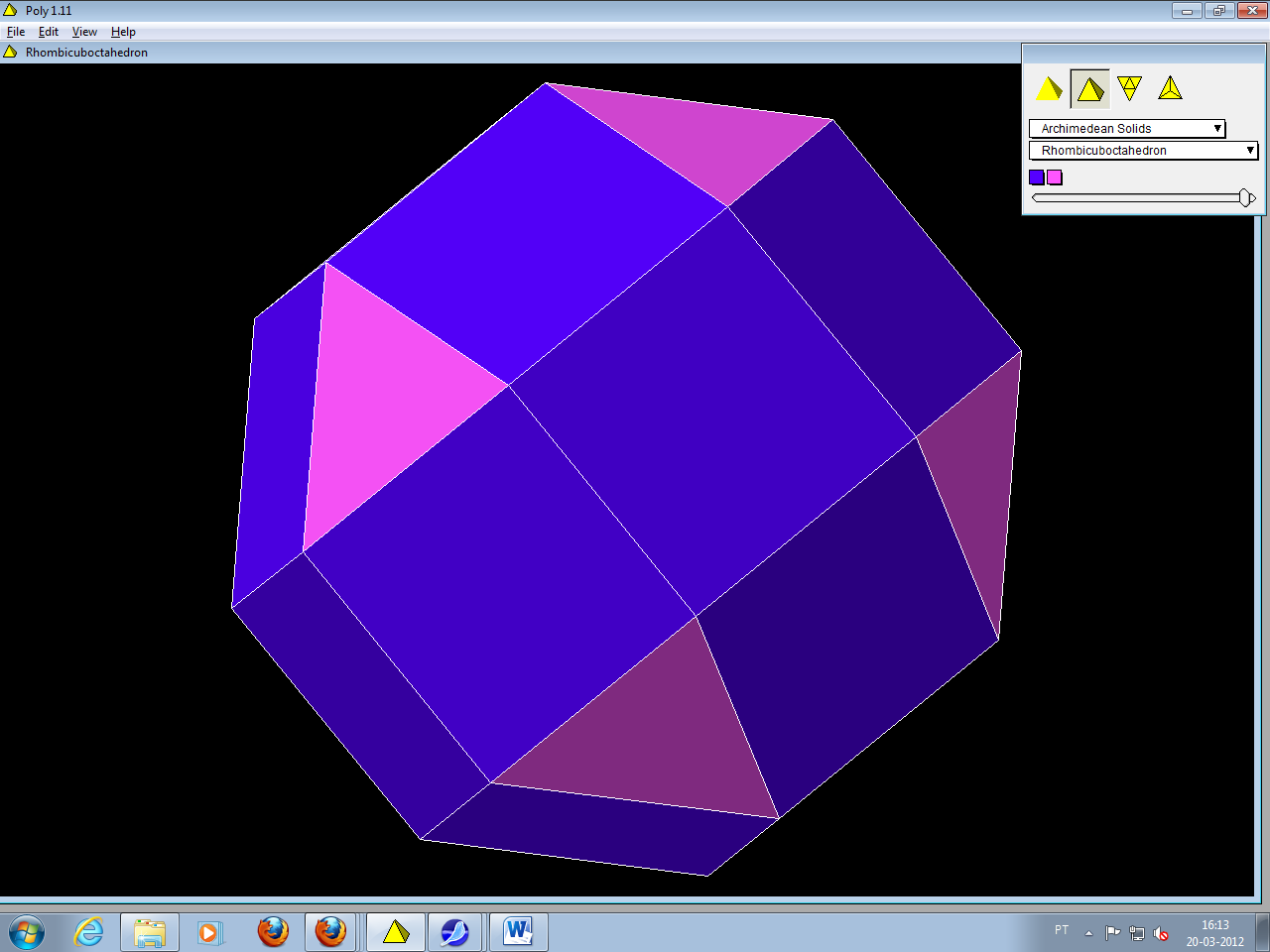
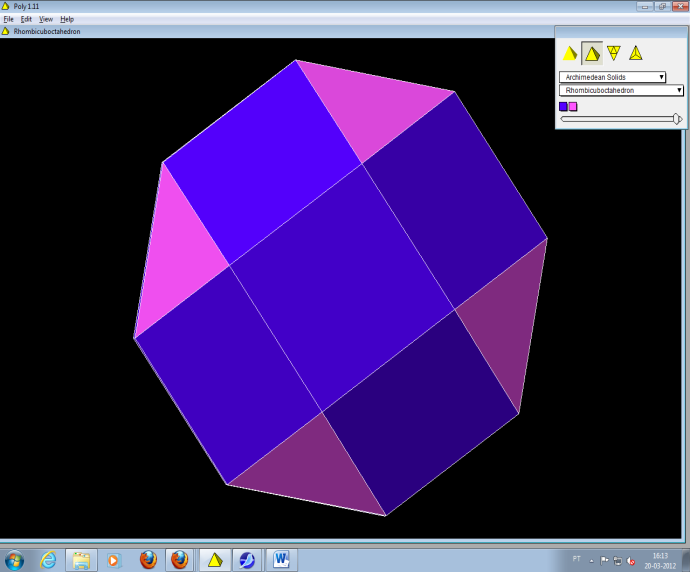
1. **Cubo truncado**



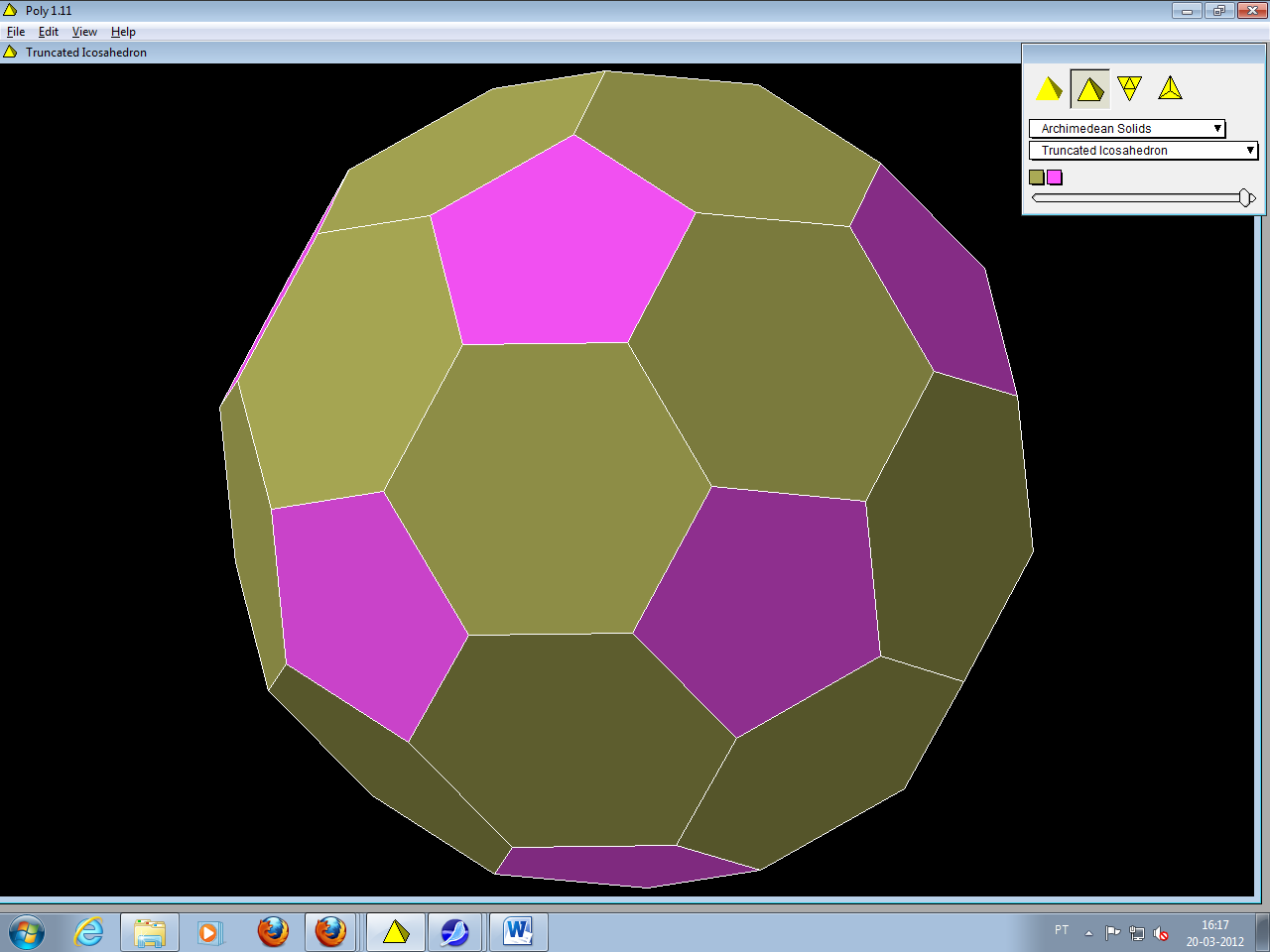
1. **Cuboctaedro truncado**



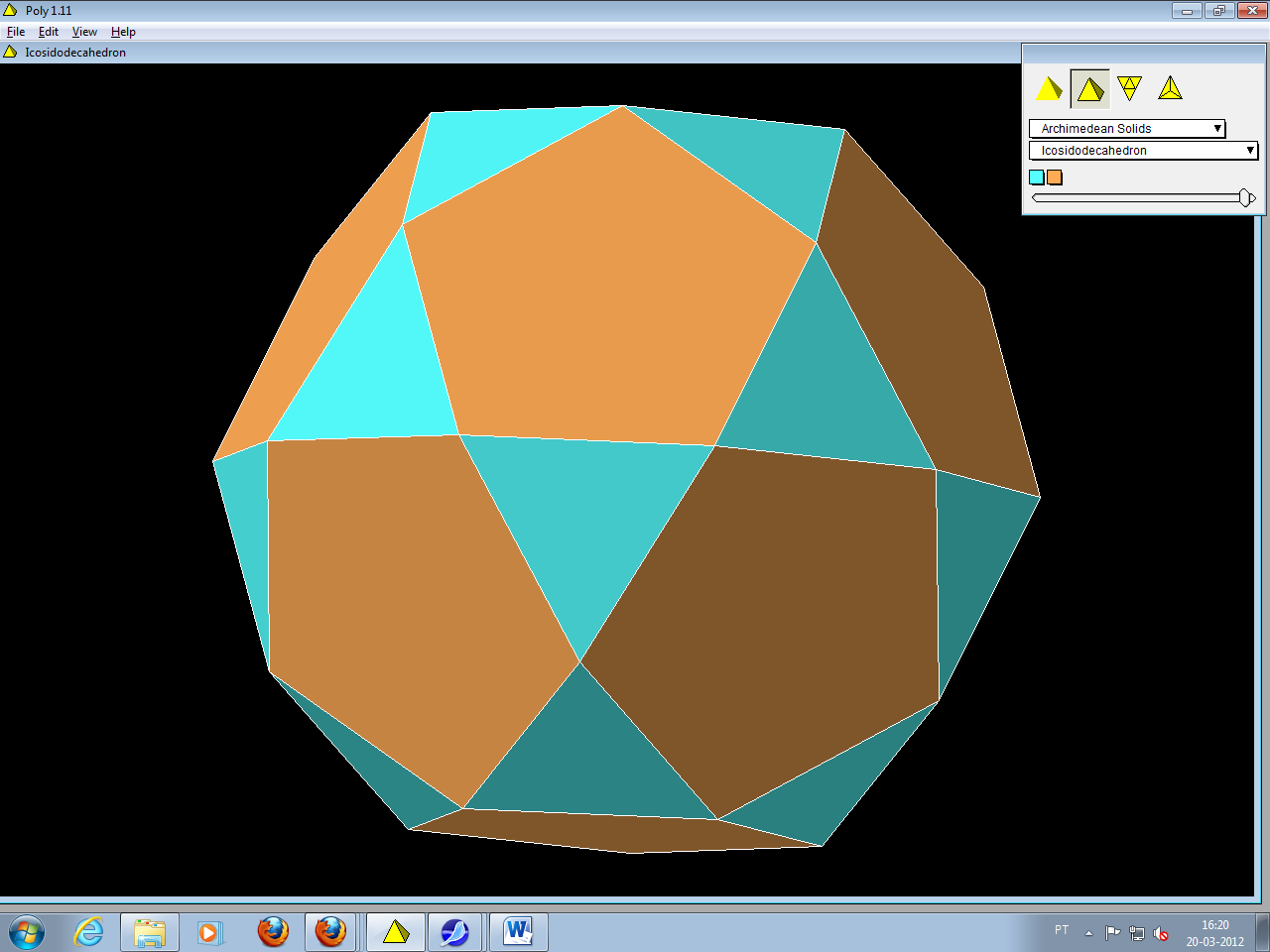
1. **Rombicuboctaedro**



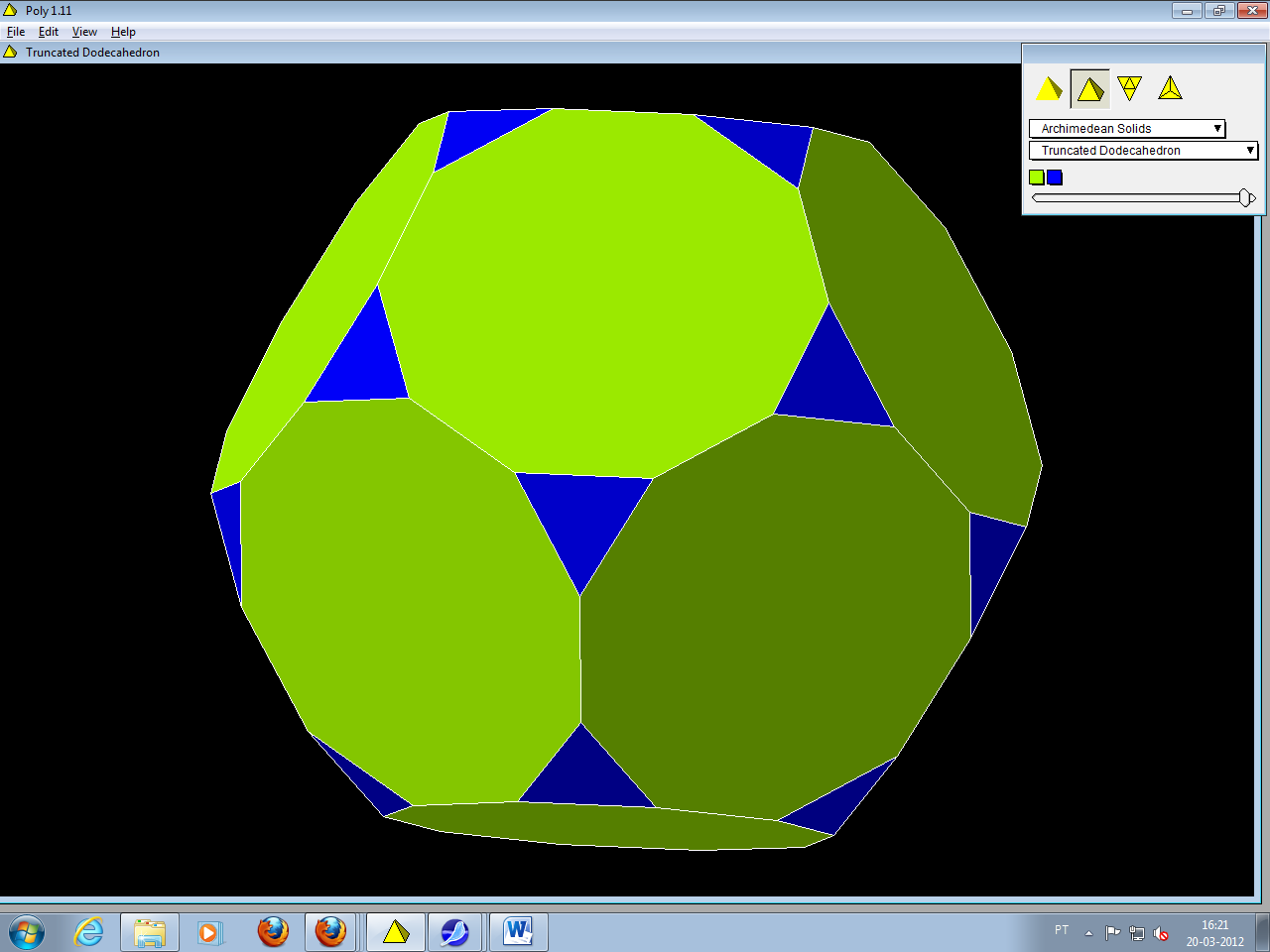
1. **Icosaedro Truncado**



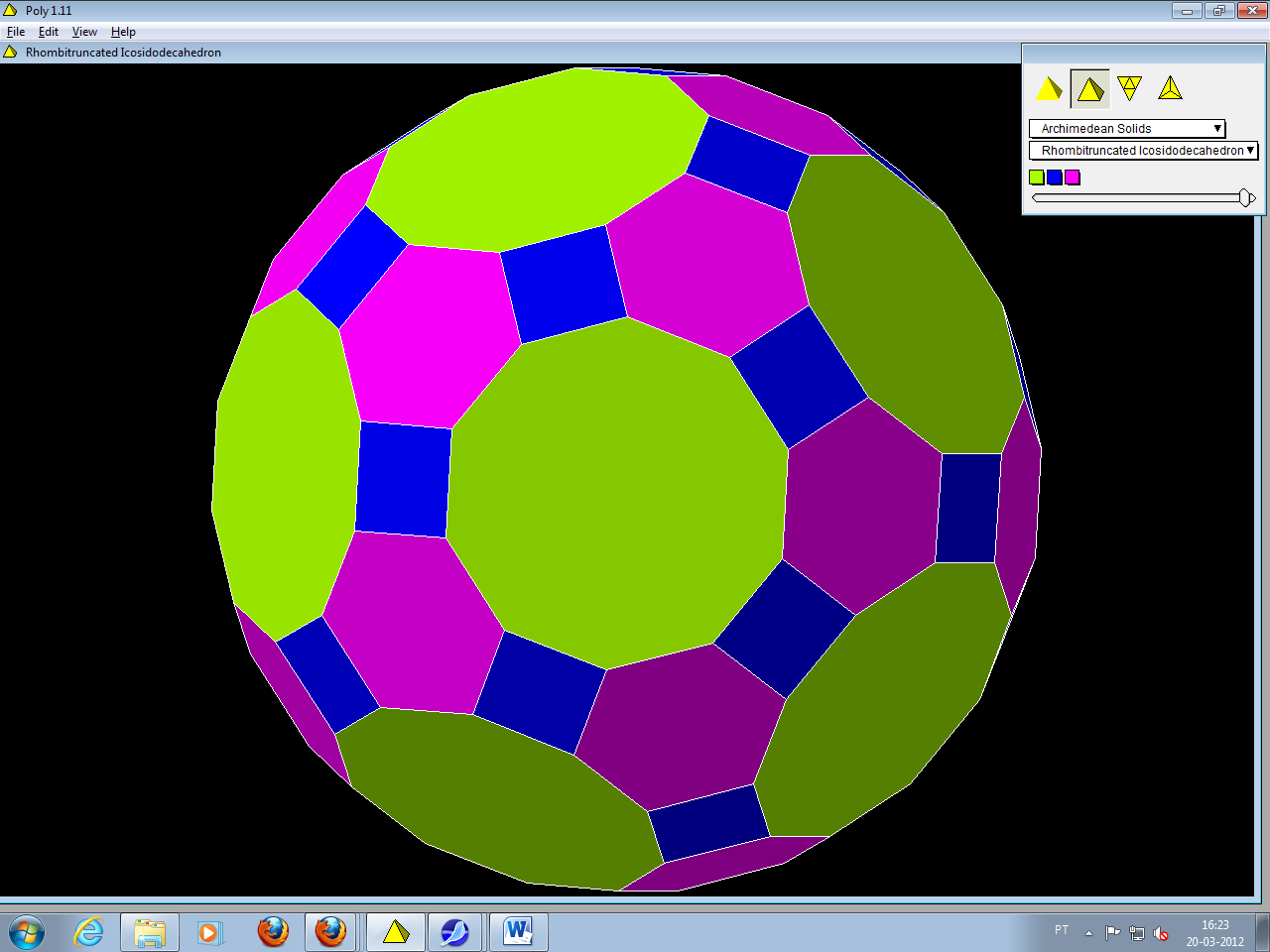
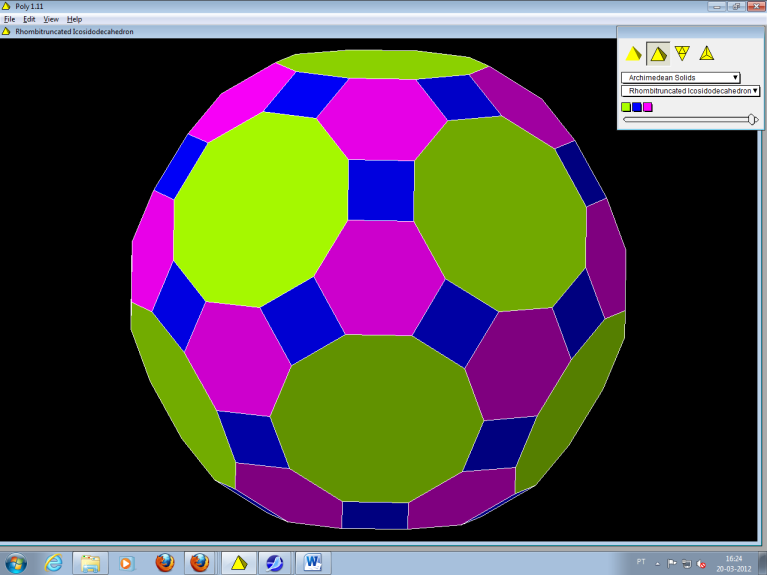
1. **Icosidodecaedro** – truncatura do icosaedro truncado



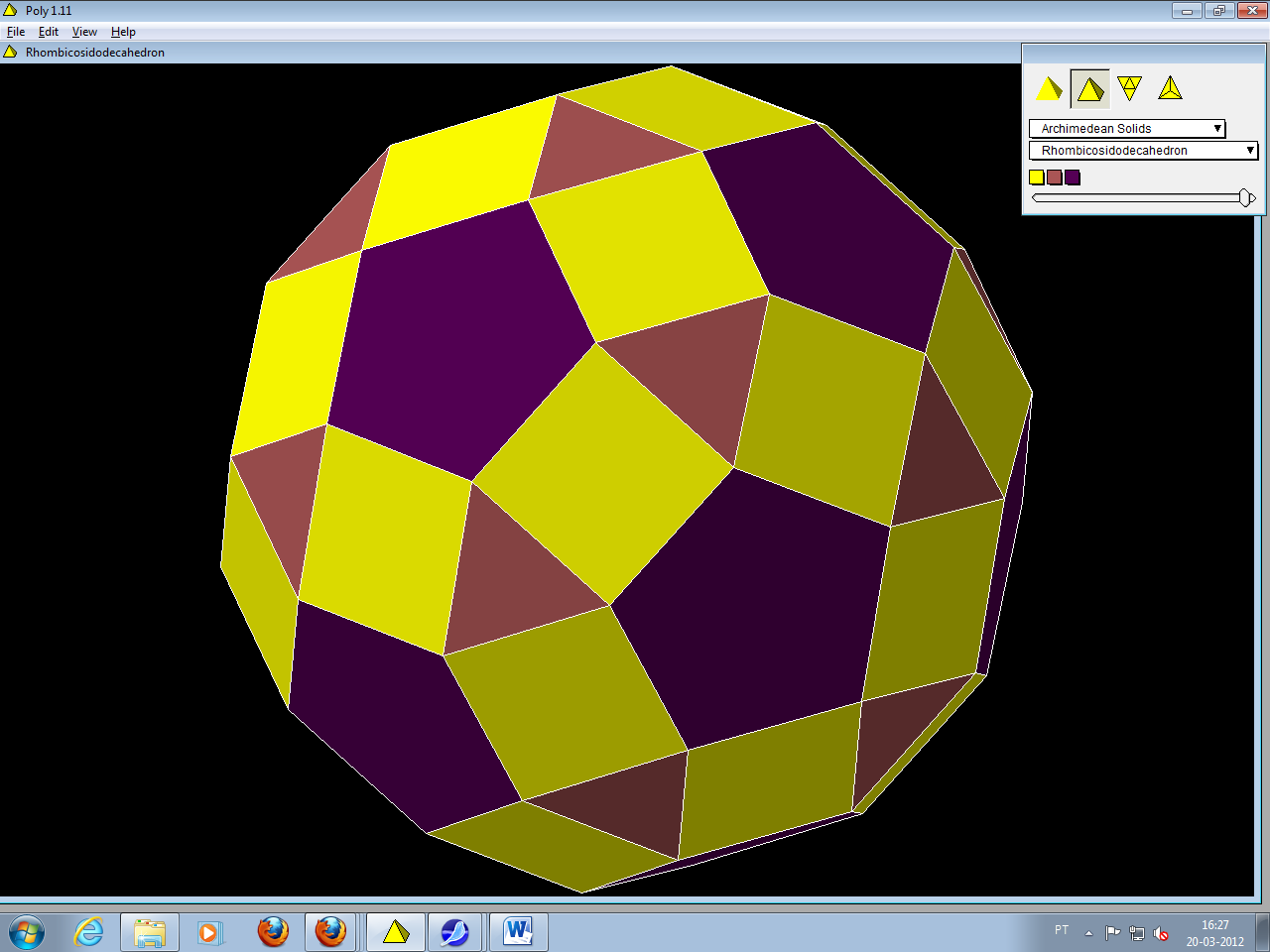
1. **Dodecaedro truncado**



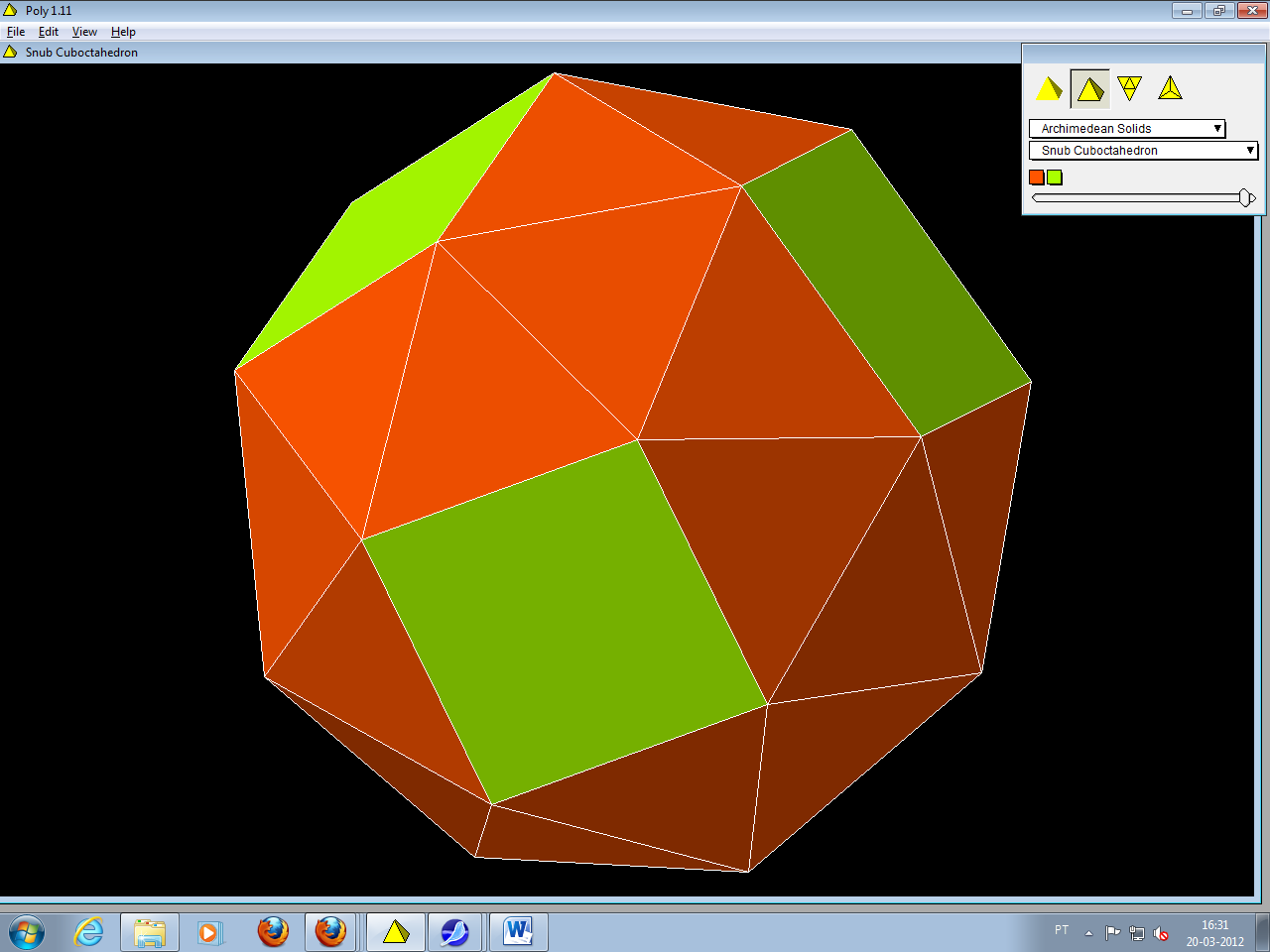
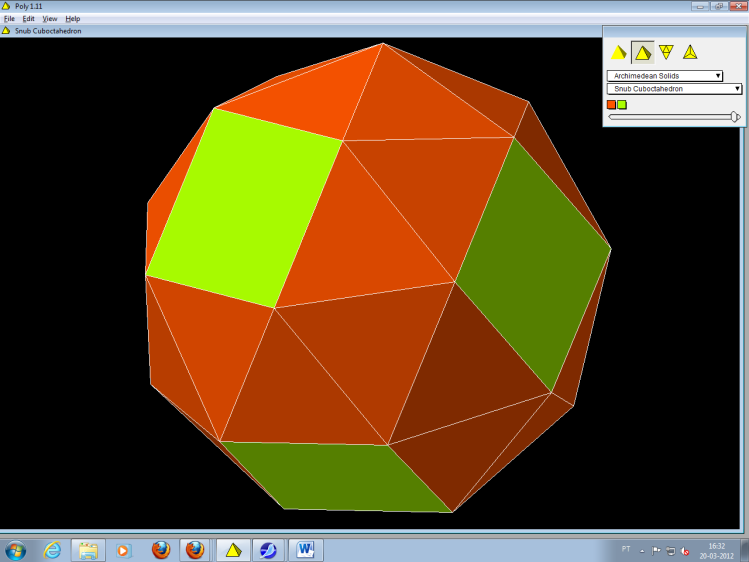
1. **Icosidodecaedro truncado**



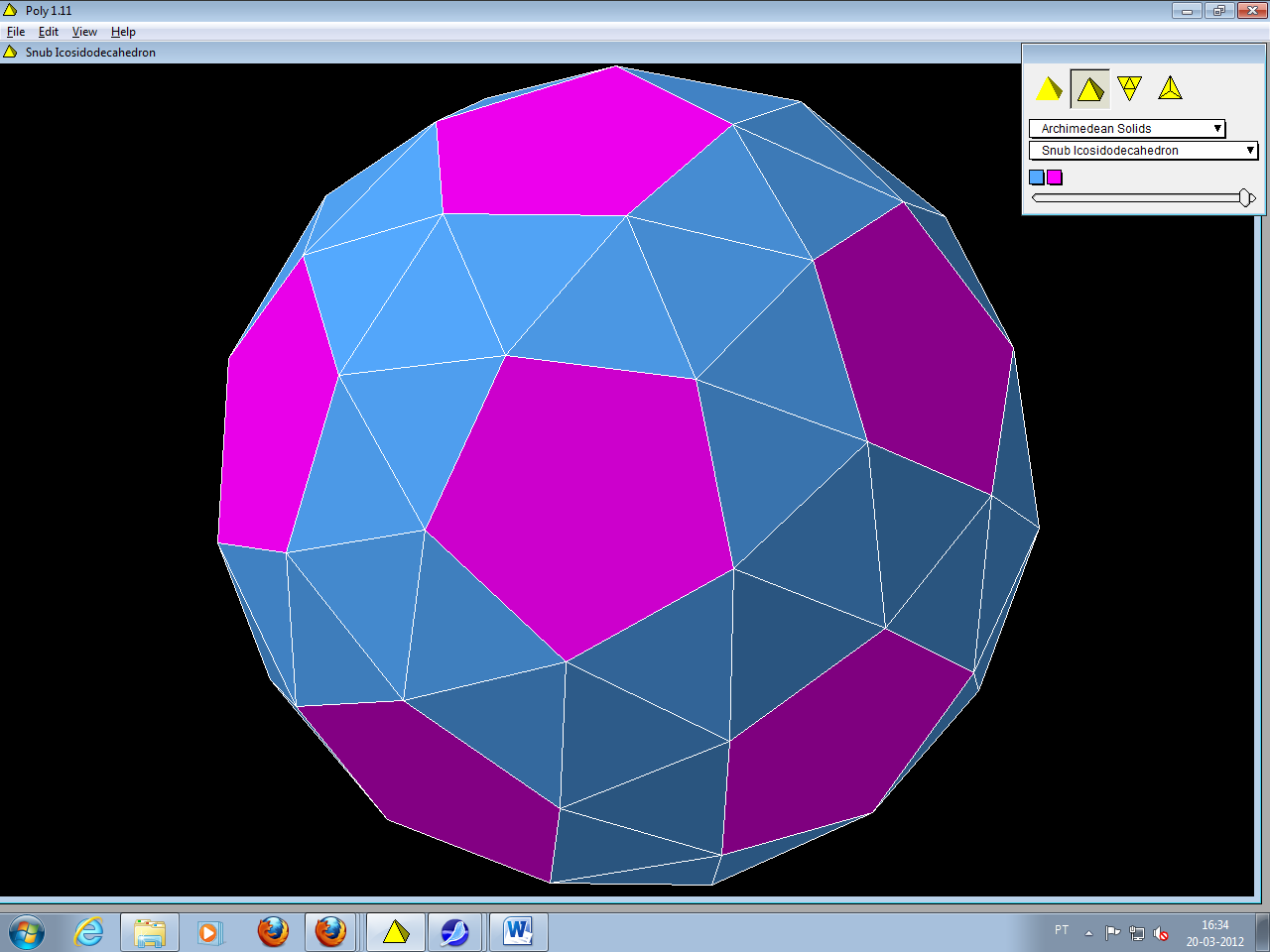
1. **Rombicosidodecaedro** – truncatura do icosaedro ou do dodecaedro



1. **Cubo achatado**



1. **Dodecaedro achatado**



Referências:

Eduardo Veloso, “Histórias da Geometria”, visto em <http://www.apm.pt/apm/amm/paginas/231_249.pdf>, no dia 20-03-2012.