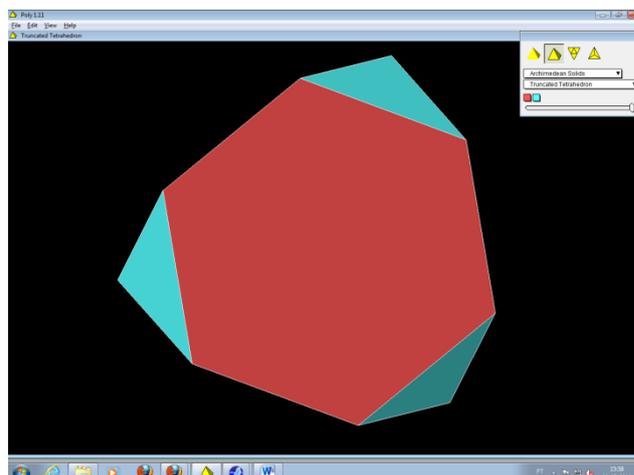
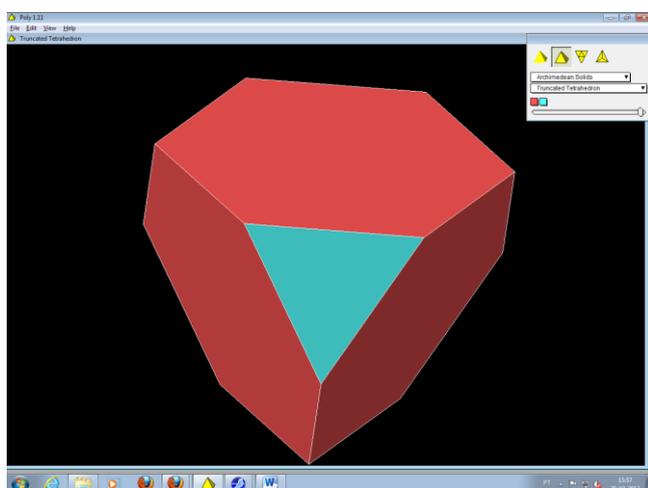


Sólidos Arquimedianos

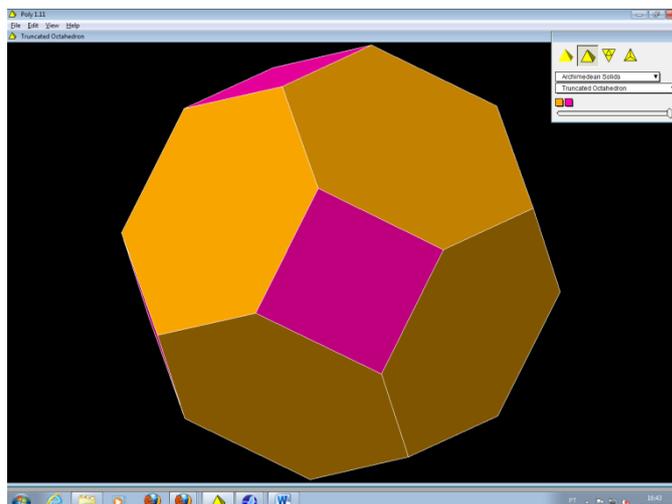
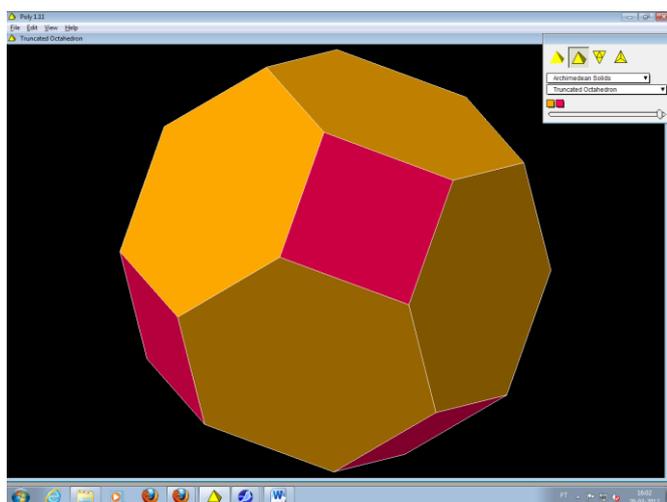
Se na definição que demos de poliedro regular mantivermos a condição das faces serem polígonos regulares, *mas não a de serem todas congruentes*, obtemos uma família mais ampla de sólidos, estudada por Arquimedes (287-212 a.C.). Note-se que as arestas são todas congruentes, e os vértices também. As faces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

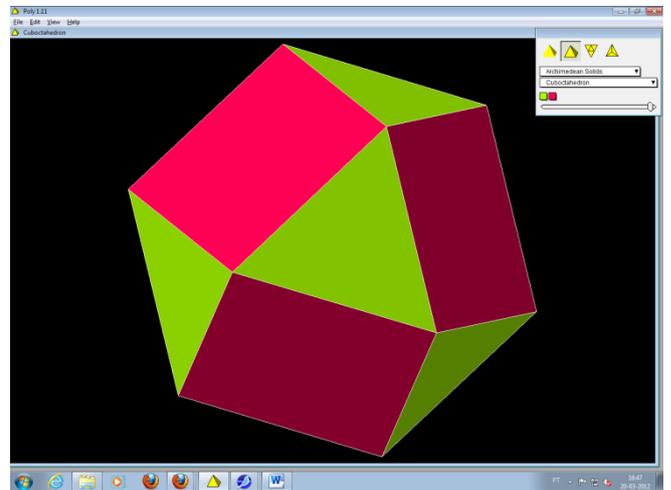
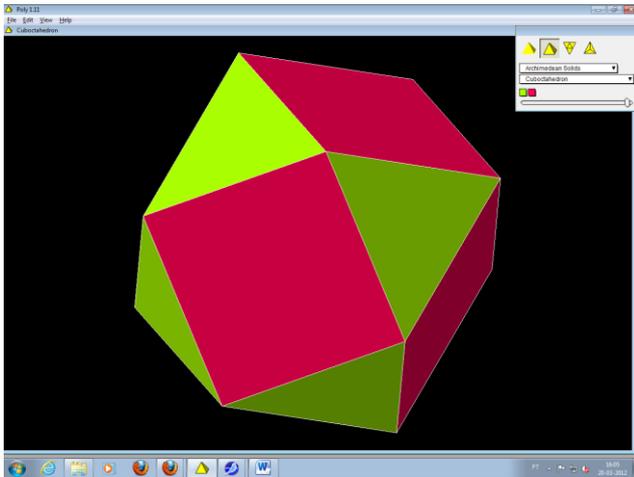
1- Tetraedro Truncado



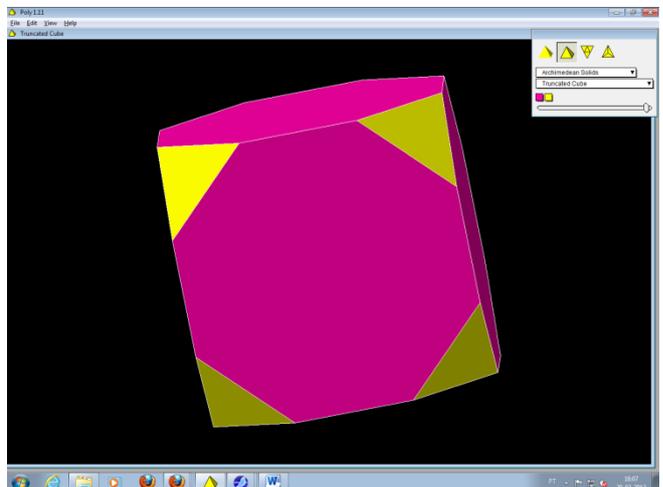
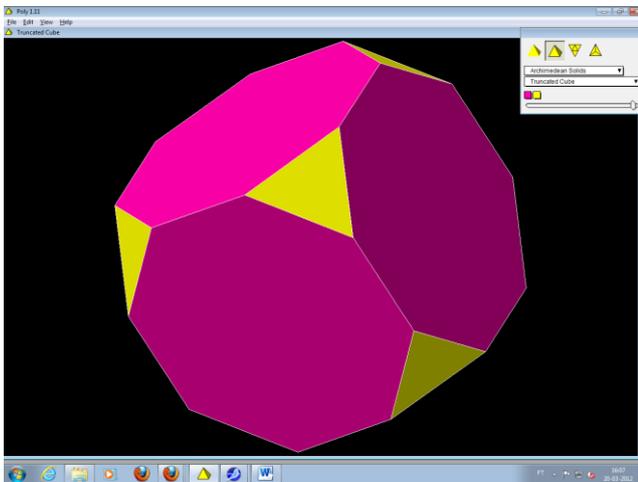
2- Octaedro Truncado



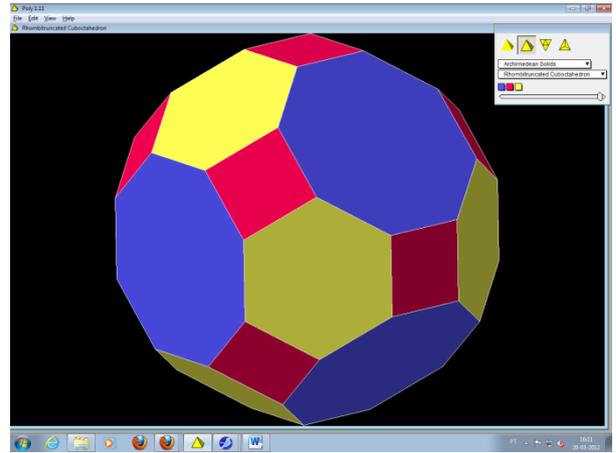
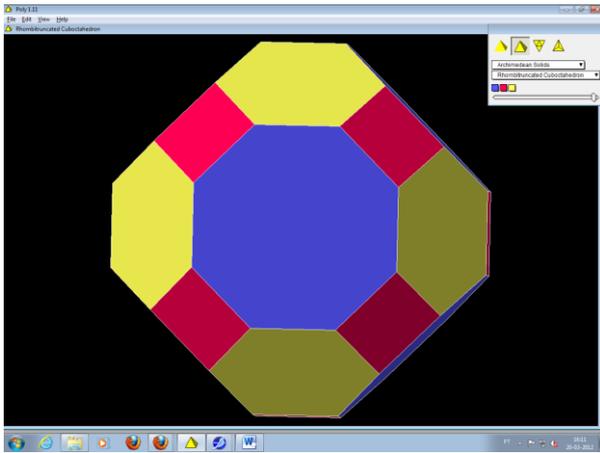
3- **Cuboctaedro** – pode-se obter tanto por truncatura dum cubo como por truncatura dum octaedro



4- **Cubo truncado**

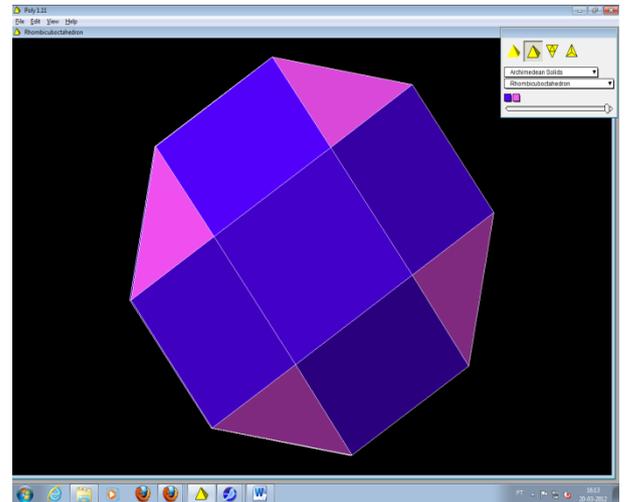
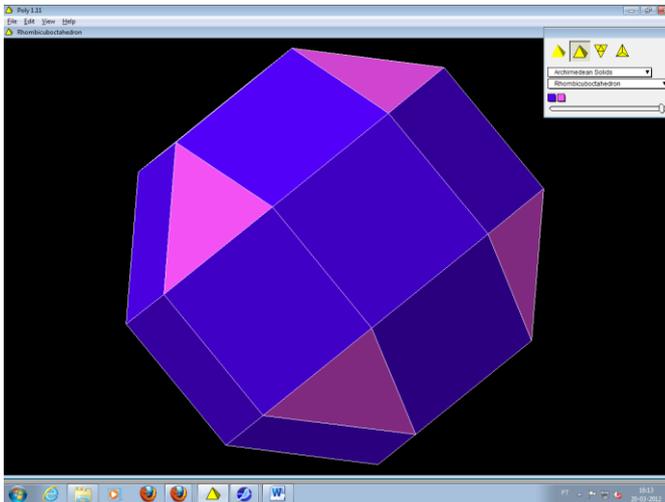


5- Cuboctaedro truncado

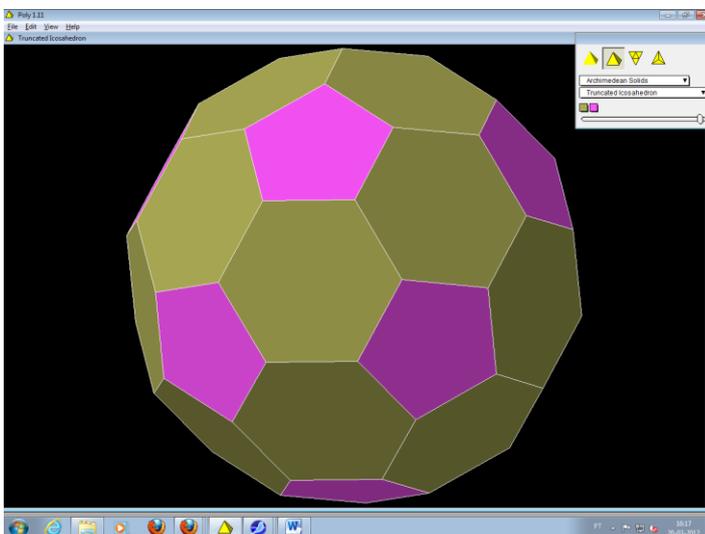


6- Rombicuboctaedro

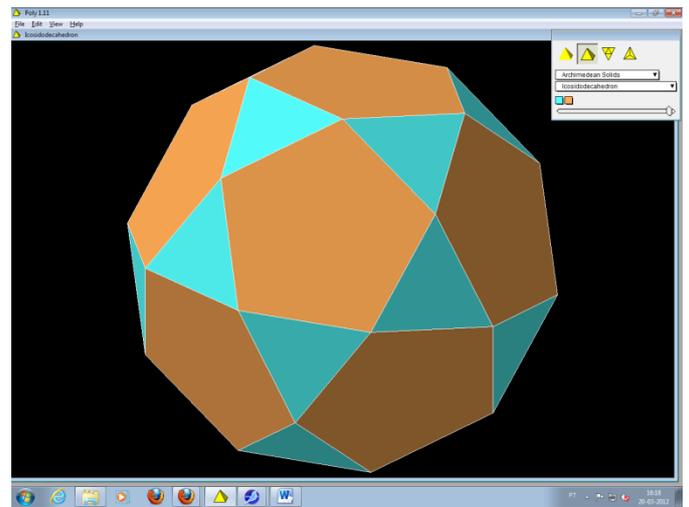
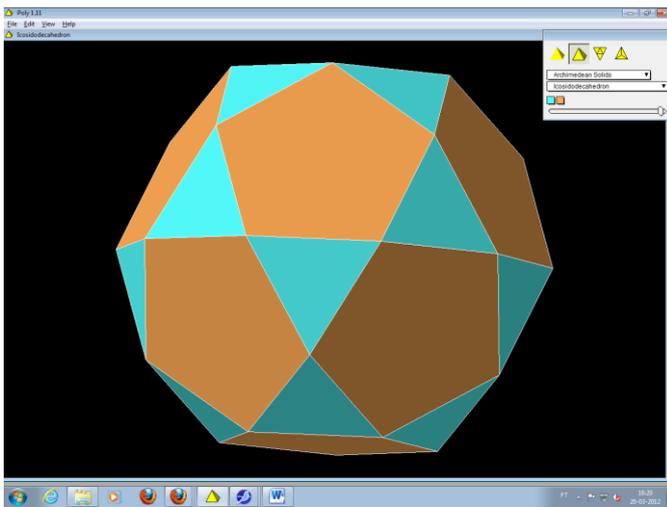
7-



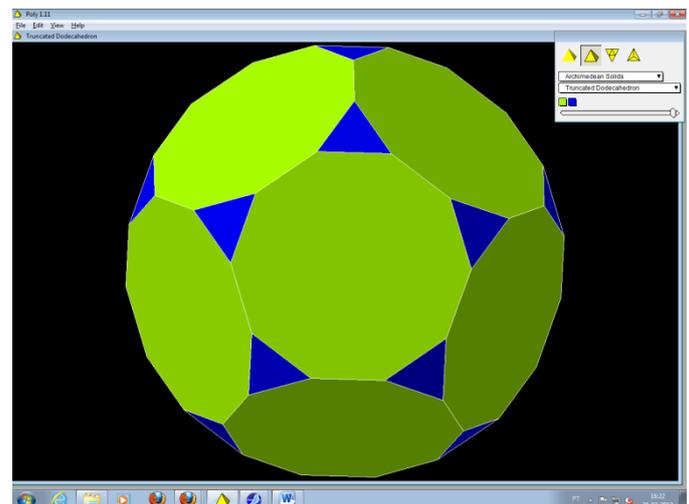
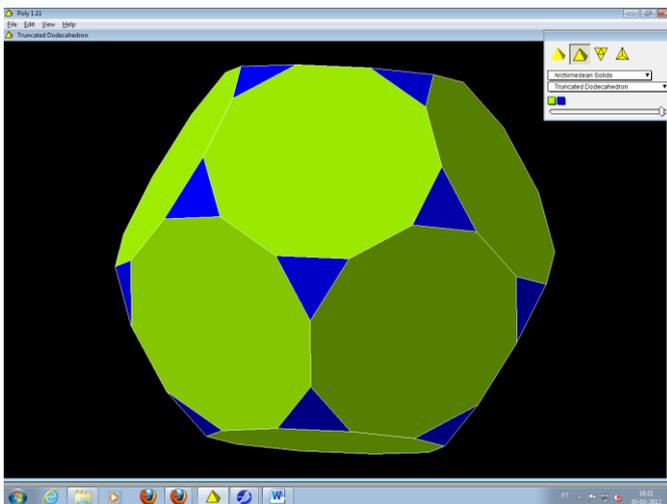
8- Icosaedro Truncado



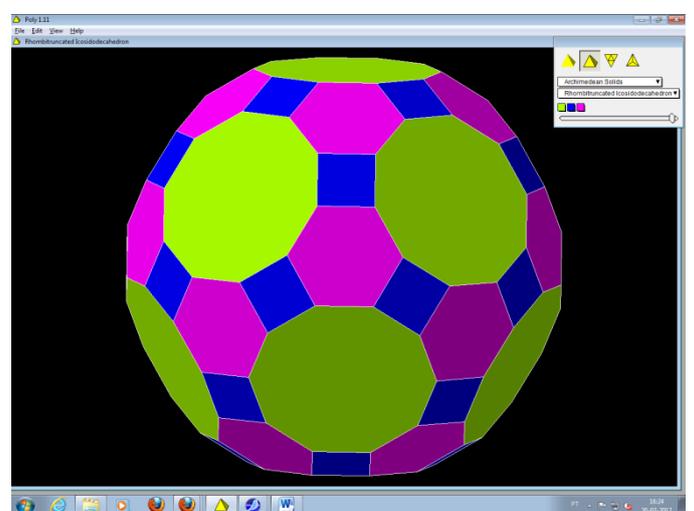
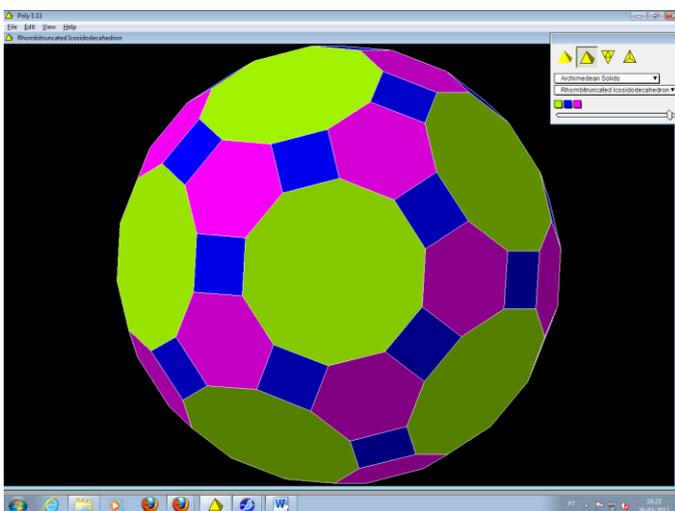
9- Icosidodecaedro – truncatura do icosaedro truncado



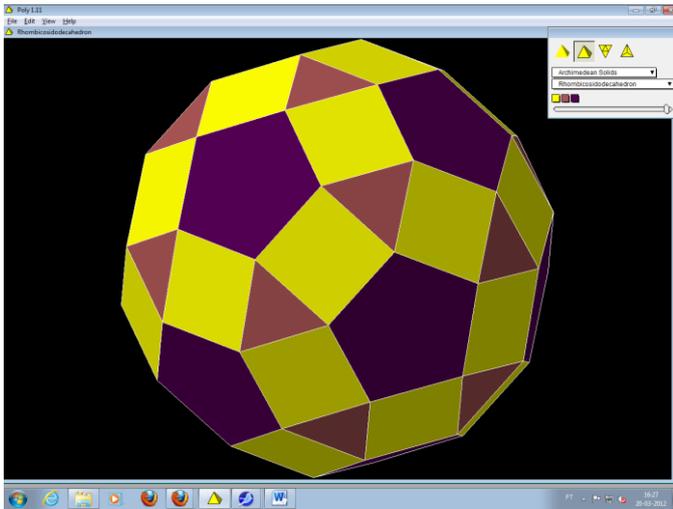
10- Dodecaedro truncado



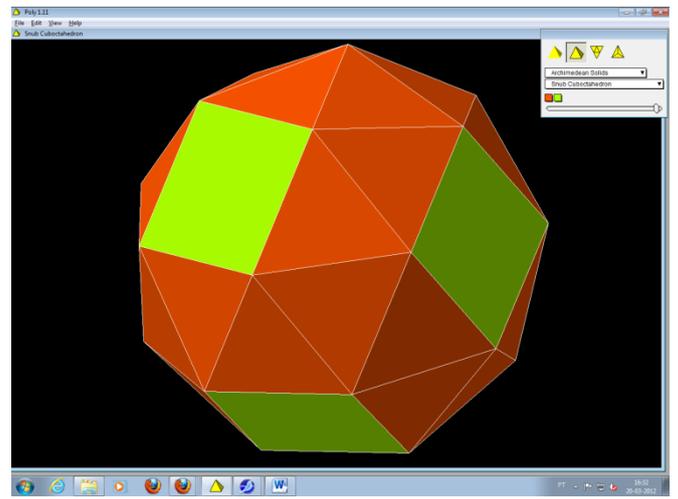
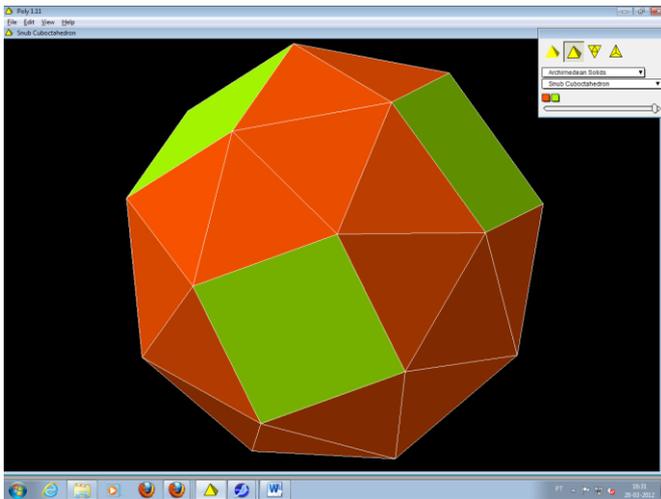
11- Icosidodecaedro truncado



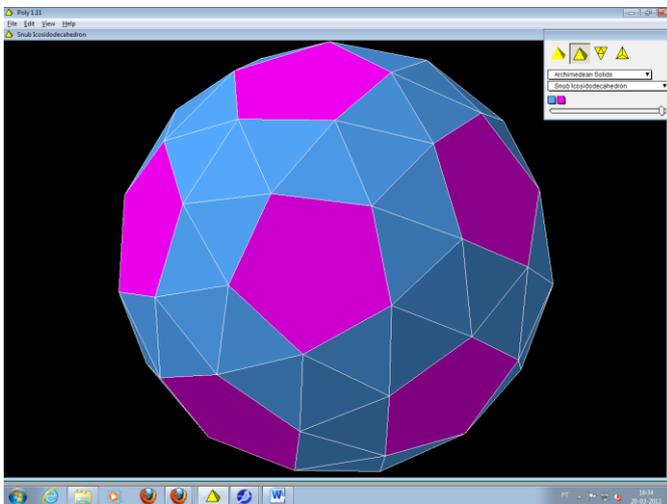
12- Rombicosidodecaedro – truncatura do icosaedro ou do dodecaedro



13- Cubo achatado



14- 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.