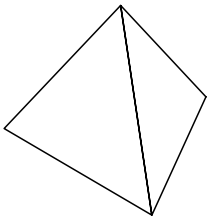
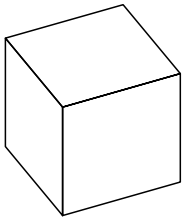
POLYEDRES REGULIERS

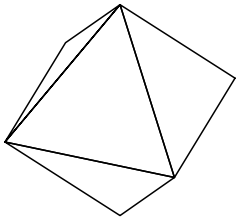
Les cinq solides platoniciens



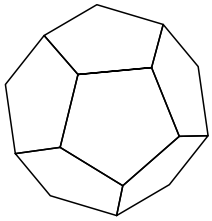
Tétraèdre



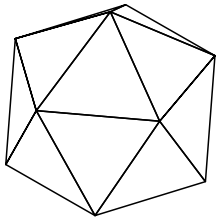
Héxaèdre
Cube



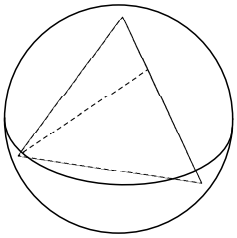
Octaèdre

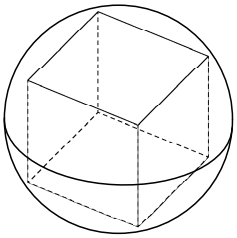


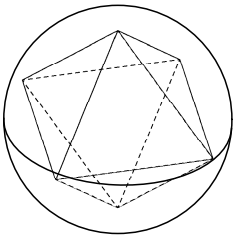
Dodécaèdre

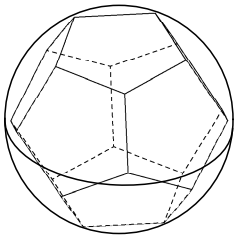


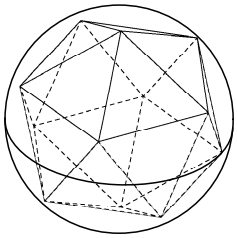
Icosaèdre



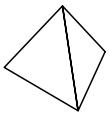
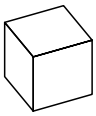
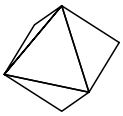
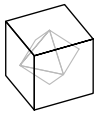
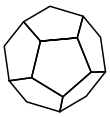
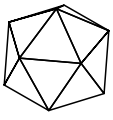








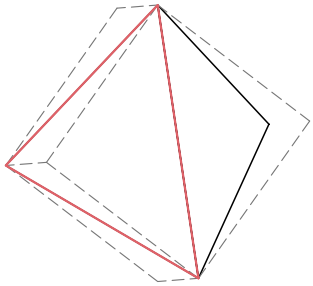
Platoniciens inscrits
dans une sphère

Platonicien	Nombre de sommets	Nombre d'arrêtes	Nombre de faces	Angle formé par 2 faces contiguës	Rayon de la sphère (circonscrite au polyèdre de côté 1)	Dual (Sommets remplacé par les faces)
	4	6	4	70,53	$\sqrt{6}/3$	
	8	12	6	90	$\sqrt{3}/2$	
	6	12	109,47	8	$\sqrt{2}/2$	
	20	30	116,57	12	$\sqrt{3}(1+\sqrt{5})/4$	
	12	30	138,19	20	$\sqrt{(10+2\sqrt{5})}/4$	

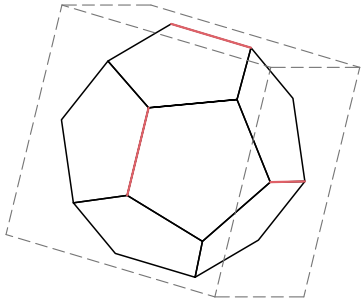
Formule : F = A - S + 2

POLYEDRES REGULIERS

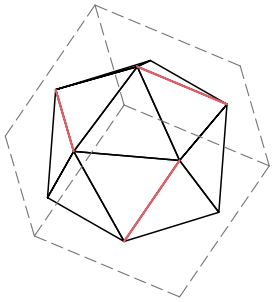
Solides platoniciens inscrits dans un cube



Tétraèdre

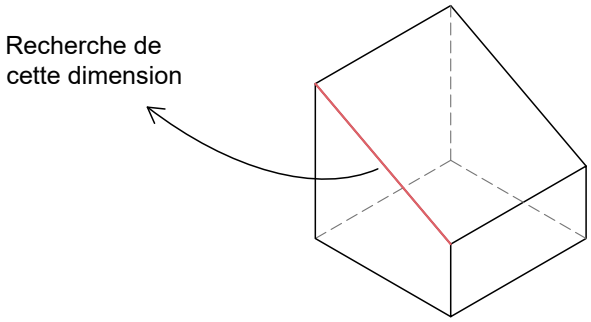


Dodécaèdre

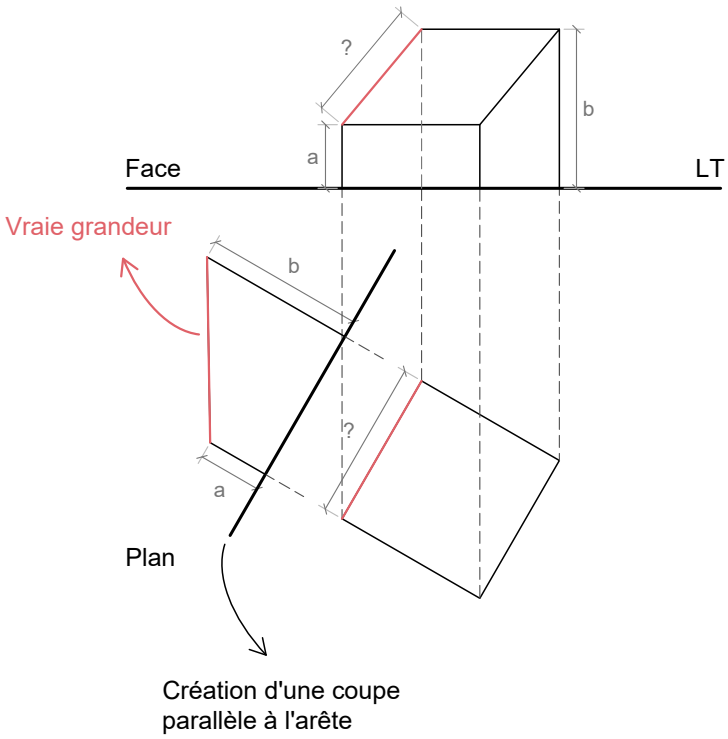


Icosaèdre

Recherche d'une vraie grandeur

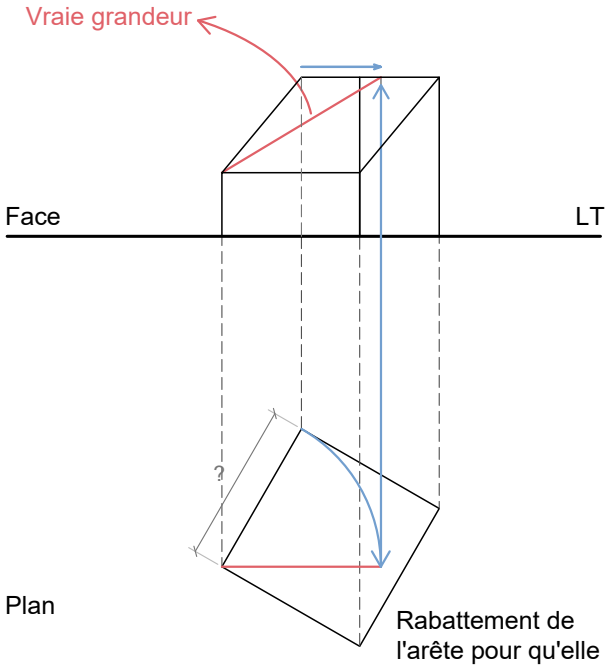


Tracé d'une coupe



Création d'une coupe
parallèle à l'arête

Rabattement



Rabattement de
l'arête pour qu'elle
soit parallèle au plan
de coupe