

23 January 2025

POLYHEDRA

NOT-QUITE-PRECISE DEFINITION:

A polyhedron is a bounded region of space whose boundary is composed of a finite set of flat polygonal faces, any two of which are either disjoint or meet at edges and vertices.

A polyhedron P is **CONVEX** if, for all points x and y in P , the line segment $\overline{xy}$ is contained in P .

A **convex** polyhedron is **REGULAR** if all of its faces are **congruent regular polygons**, and the **same number of faces meet at each vertex**.

Regular Polyhedra

MATH 261 Computational Geometry

1. What regular polyhedra are possible with each of the following types of faces?

Hint: How many of each face could possibly meet at each vertex?

regular polygons

- (a) Triangles (*equilateral*)
- (b) Squares
- (c) Pentagons
- (d) n -gons for $n \geq 6$



fold up

tetrahedron
4 faces



3 triangles per vertex



fold up

octahedron
8 faces



4 triangles per vertex



fold up

icosahedron
20 faces

5 triangles per vertex

~~6~~ triangles per vertex — no room to fold

PLATONIC
SOLIDS

SQUARES: 3 squares per vertex makes a cube  6 faces total
~~4~~ squares per vertex

PENTAGONS: 3 pentagons per vertex  dodecahedron
12 faces

~~Hexagons?~~ 

2. Suppose you relax the definition of regular polyhedra to allow *different* numbers of faces to meet at each vertex. What new polyhedra will now be possible?

Combine 2 tetrahedra | pentagonal dipyramid



6 triangular faces

triangular dipyramid

3. Suppose you relax the definition of regular polyhedra to allow nonconvex polyhedra. What polyhedra will result?

glue together several congruent regular polyhedra
along faces

stellated polyhedra: make each face into a pyramid

SEMI-REGULAR POLYHEDRA

Convex polyhedra with more than one type of regular polygonal faces, all corners are identical (same number of edges meet at same angles at each vertex),

- 13 Archimedean solids
- Infinite families: prisms
antiprisms

Semi-Regular Polyhedra

MATH 261 Computational Geometry

4. What semi-regular polyhedra can be obtained by truncating the corners of...

- (a) a tetrahedron?
- (b) a cube?
- (c) an octahedron?
- (d) a dodecahedron?
- (e) an icosahedron?

Does it matter *how much* you truncate the corners in each case?

5. What prisms are semi-regular polyhedra?

6. Can you think of any other semi-regular polyhedra?