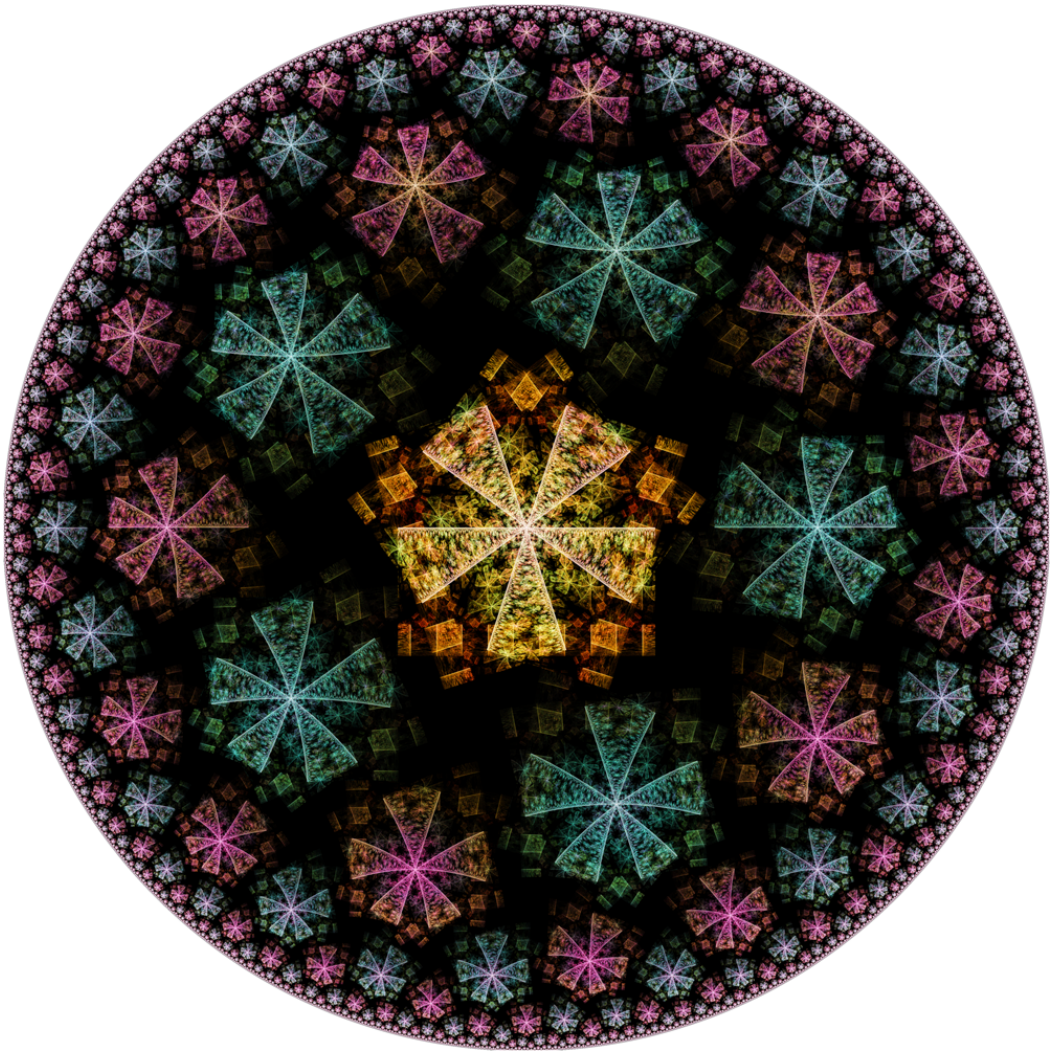
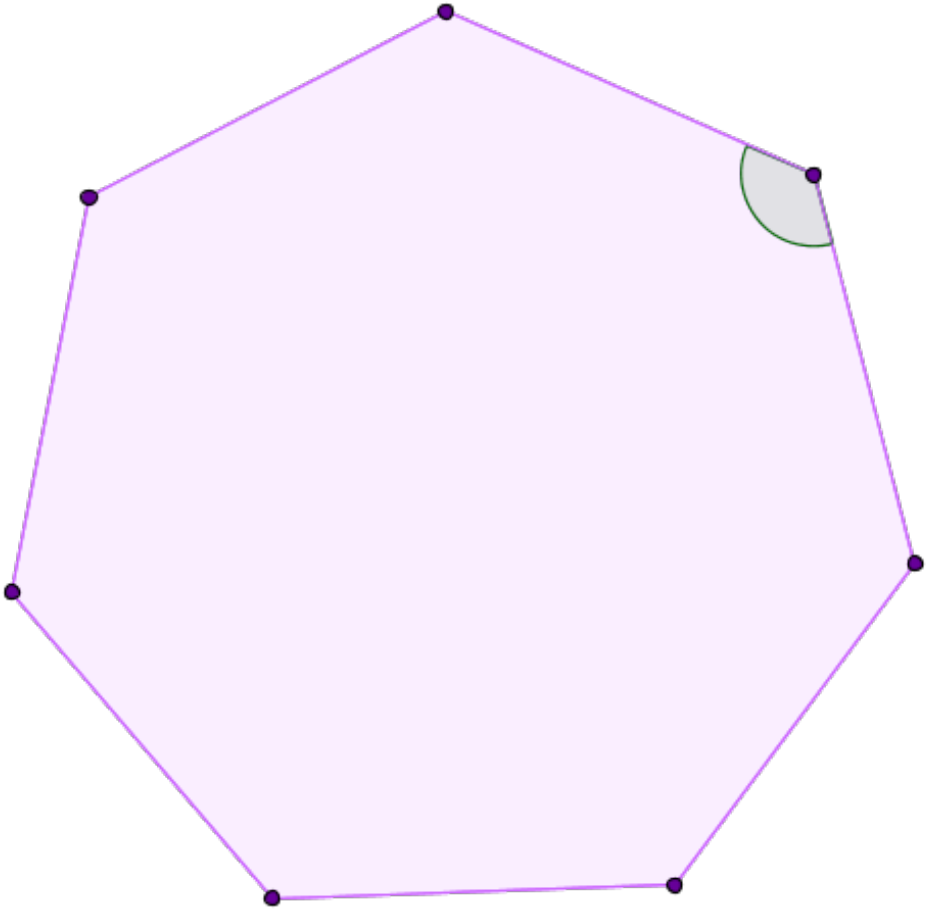
Tassellazioni Regolari Iperboliche

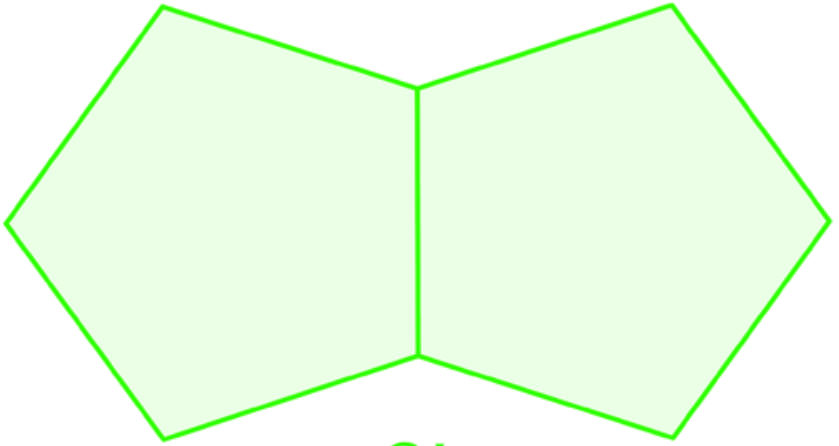


21 ottobre 2013, Università Cattolica di Brescia
Riccardo Moschetti
Associazione Curvilinea

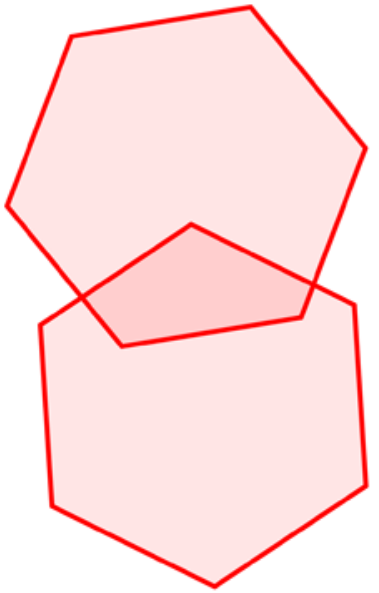
Un poligono regolare sul piano euclideo.



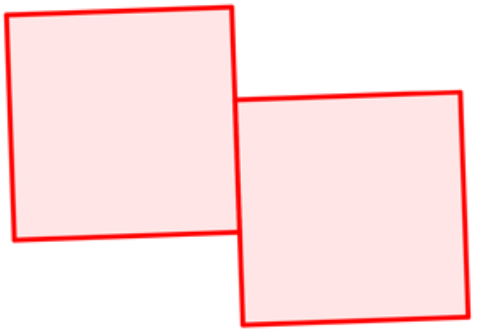
Accostamenti



SI

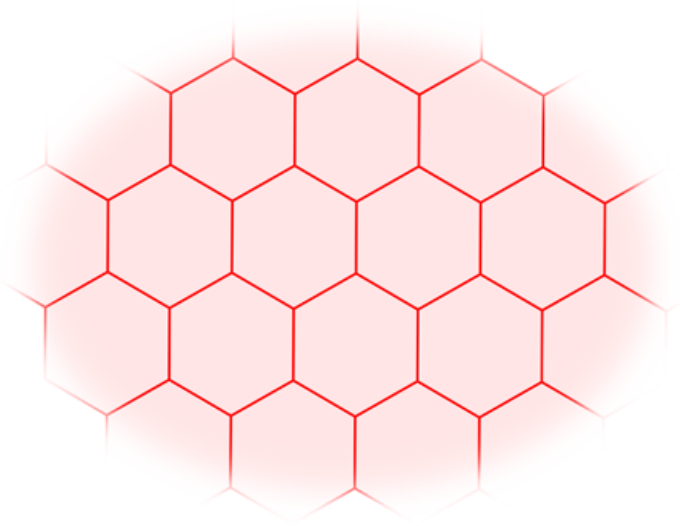


NO

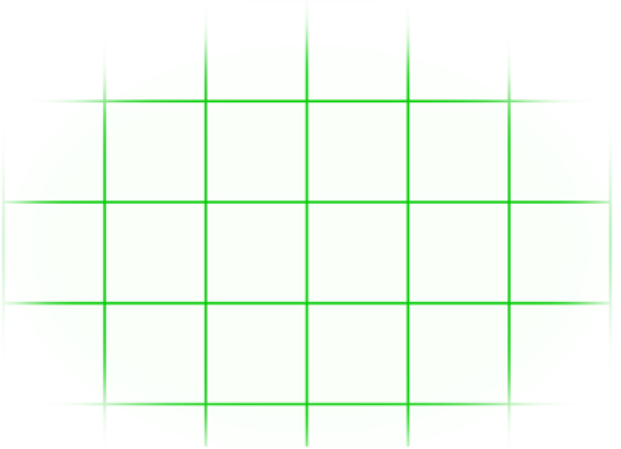


NO

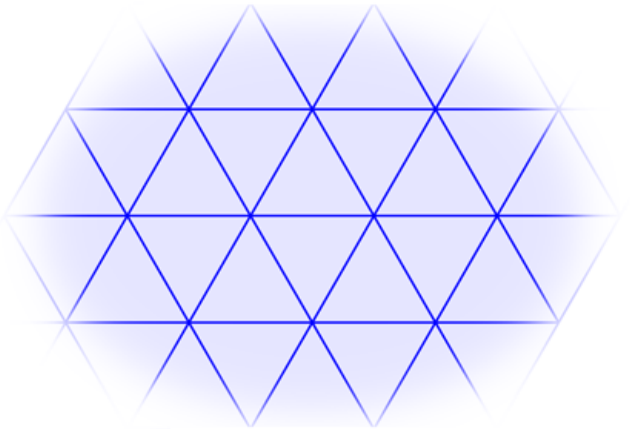
Esagoni regolari a tre a tre



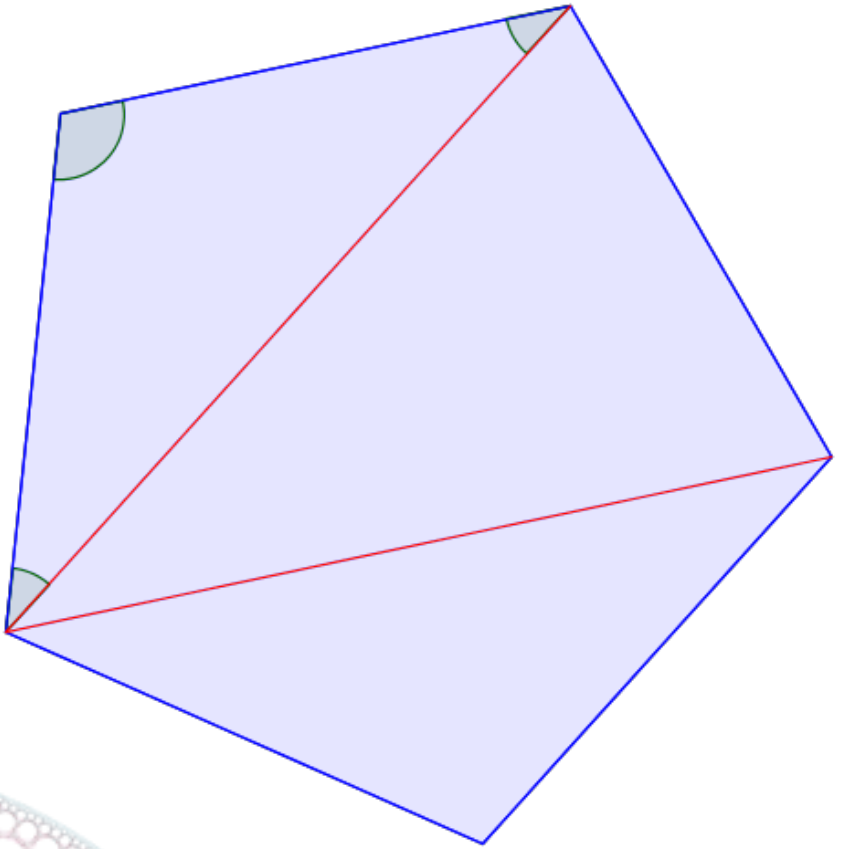
Quadrati a quattro a quattro



Triangoli equilateri a sei a sei

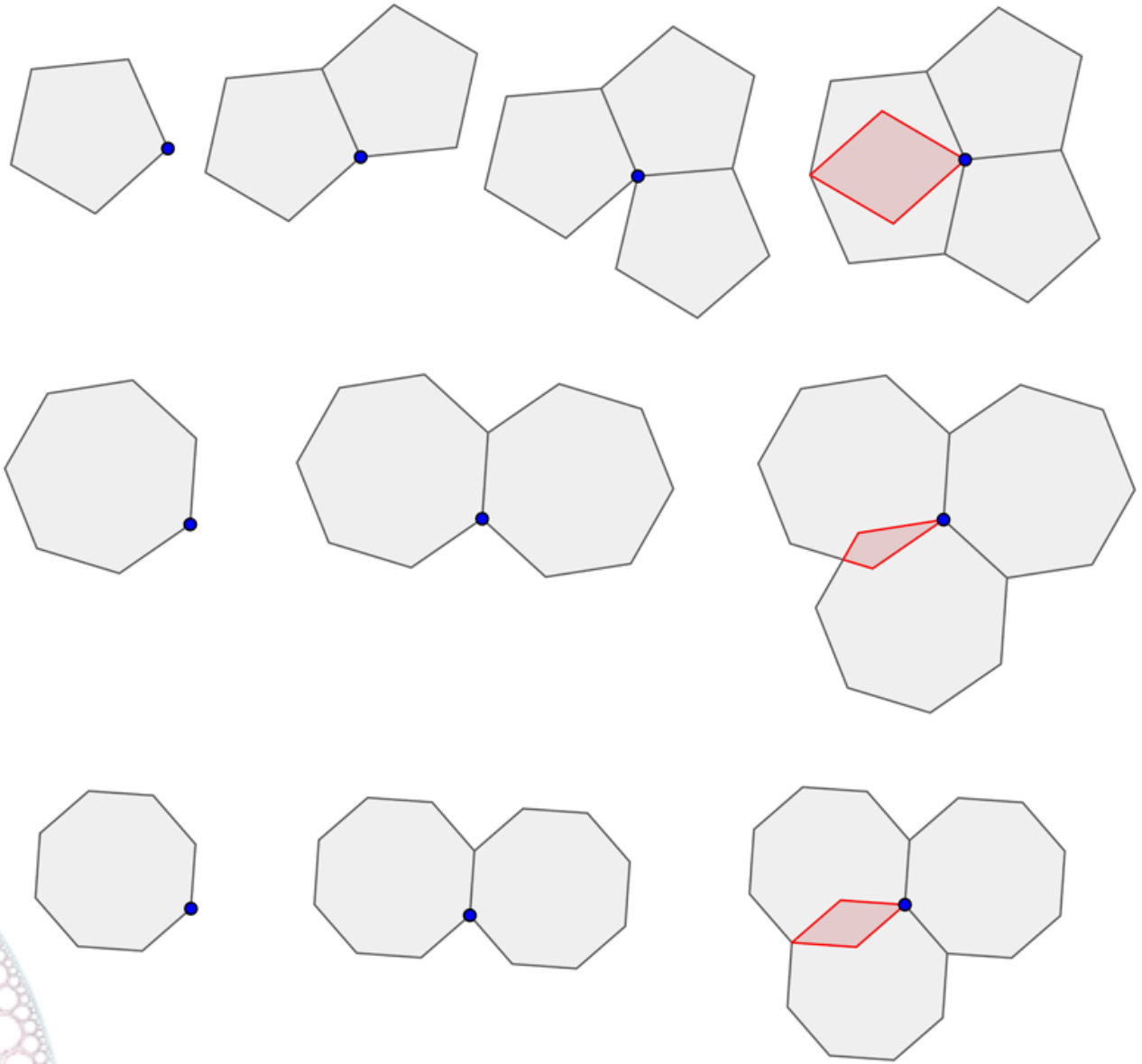


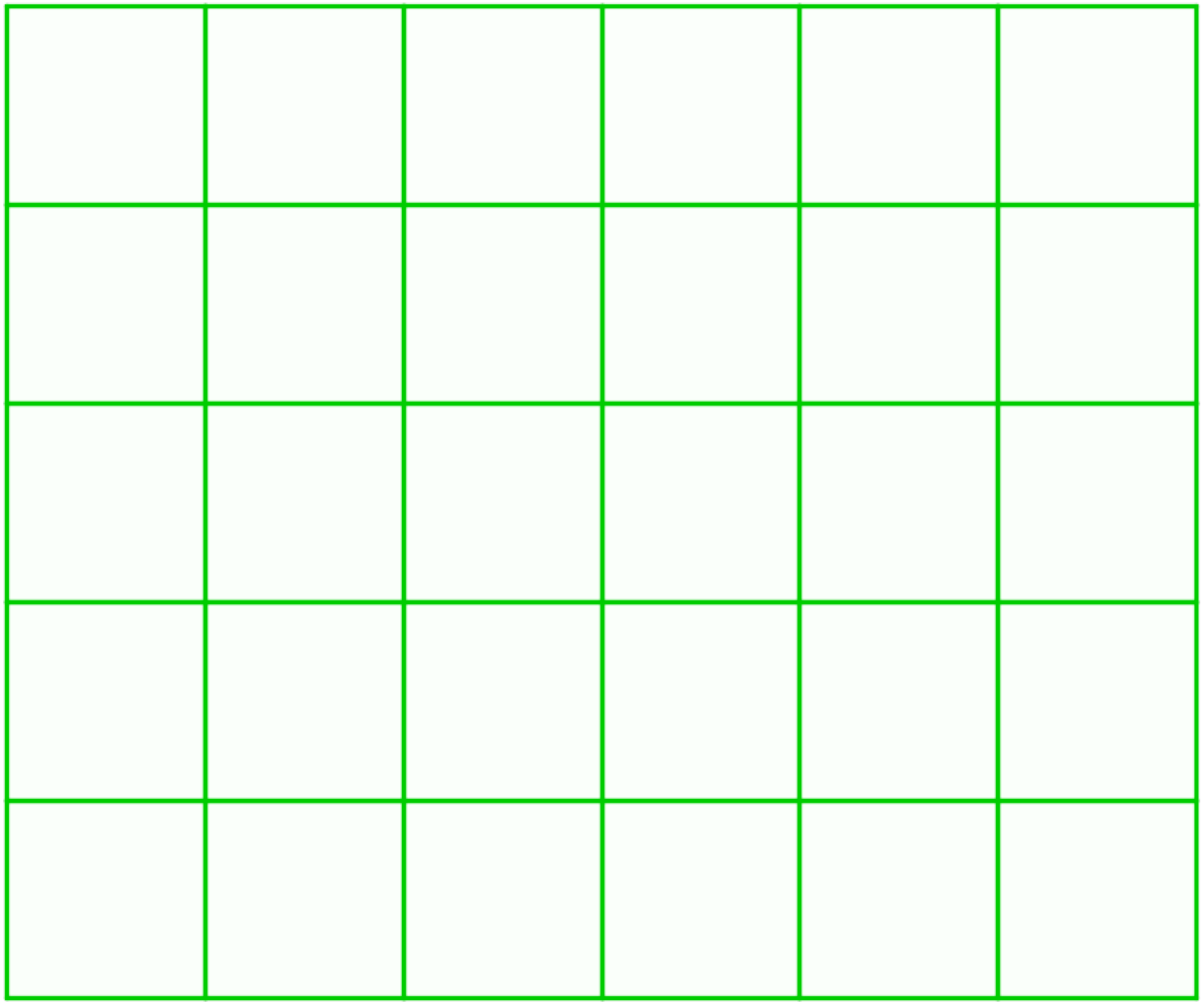
Angoli interni nel caso euclideo

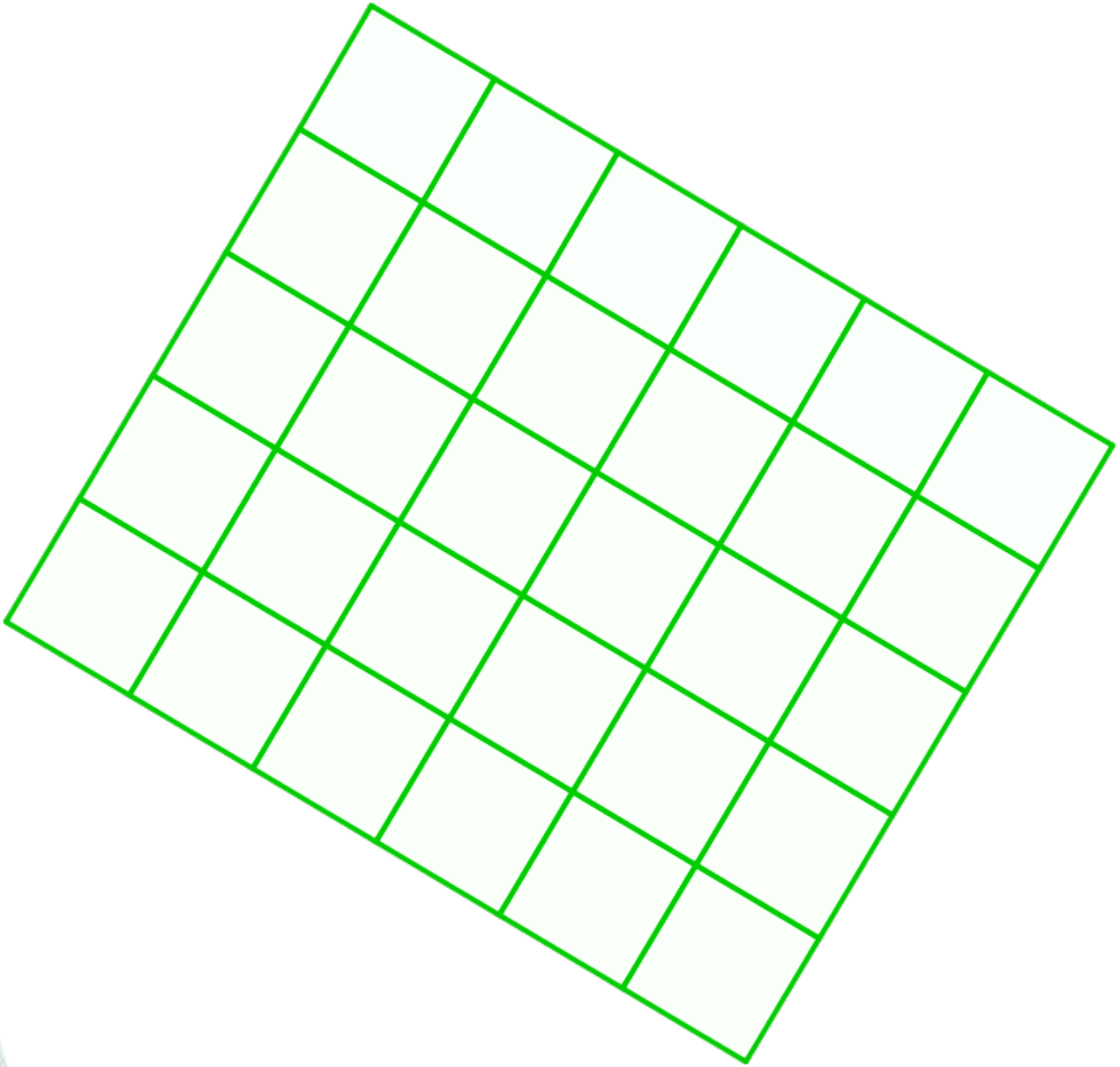


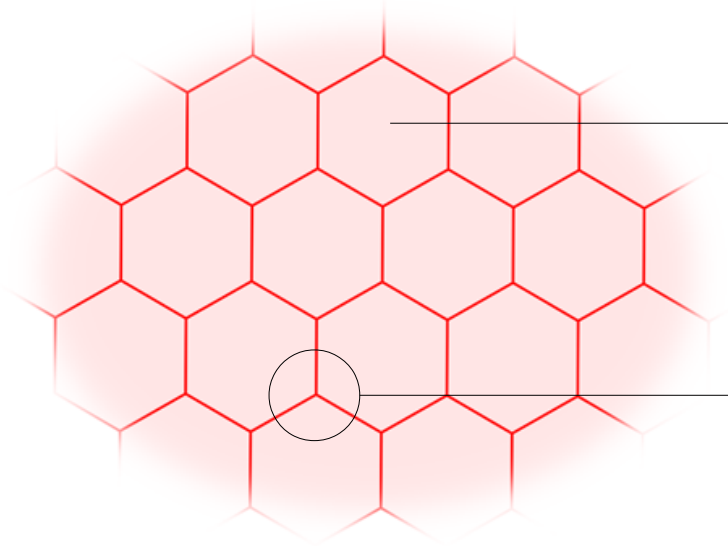
Lati:5
Triangoli: 3 (5-2)
Somma totale: 540° (180° x 3)
Angolo interno: 108° (540° : 5)

Tassellazioni non possibili

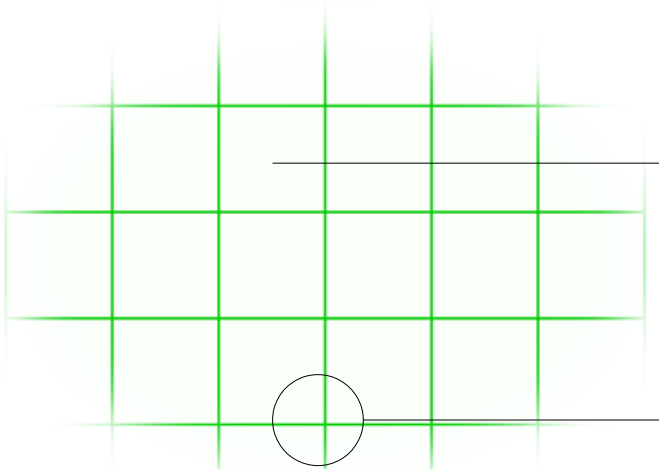




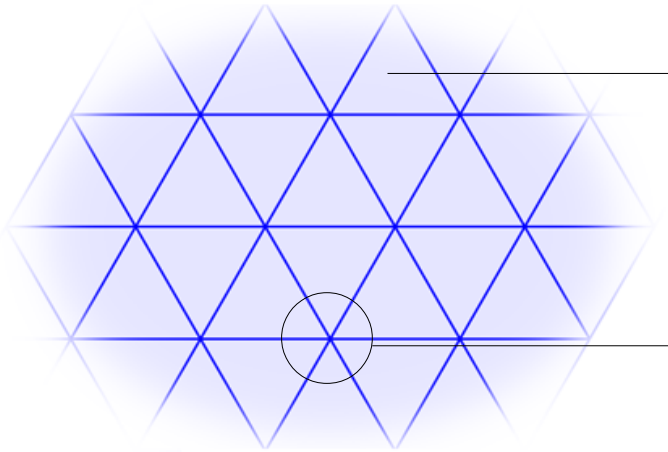




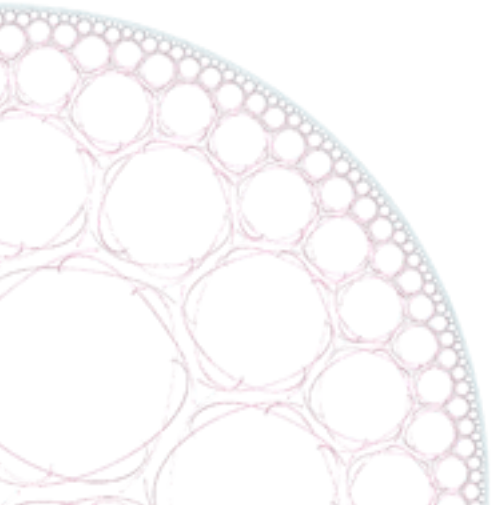
{6,3}



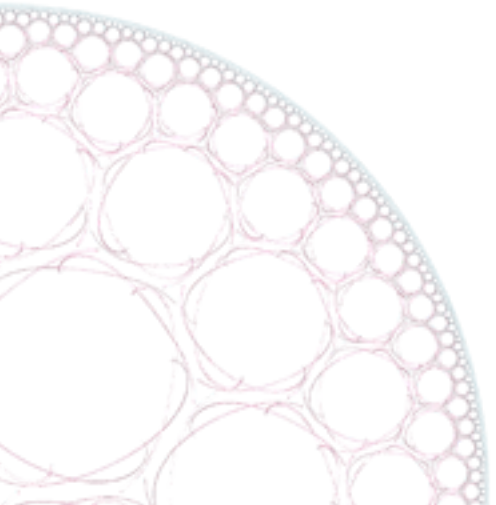
{4,4}

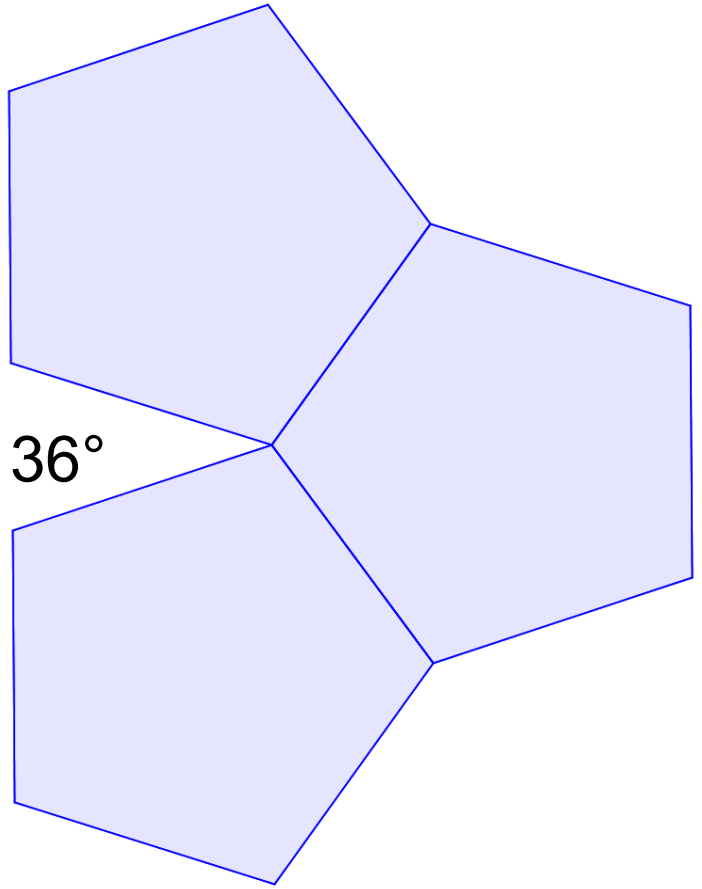


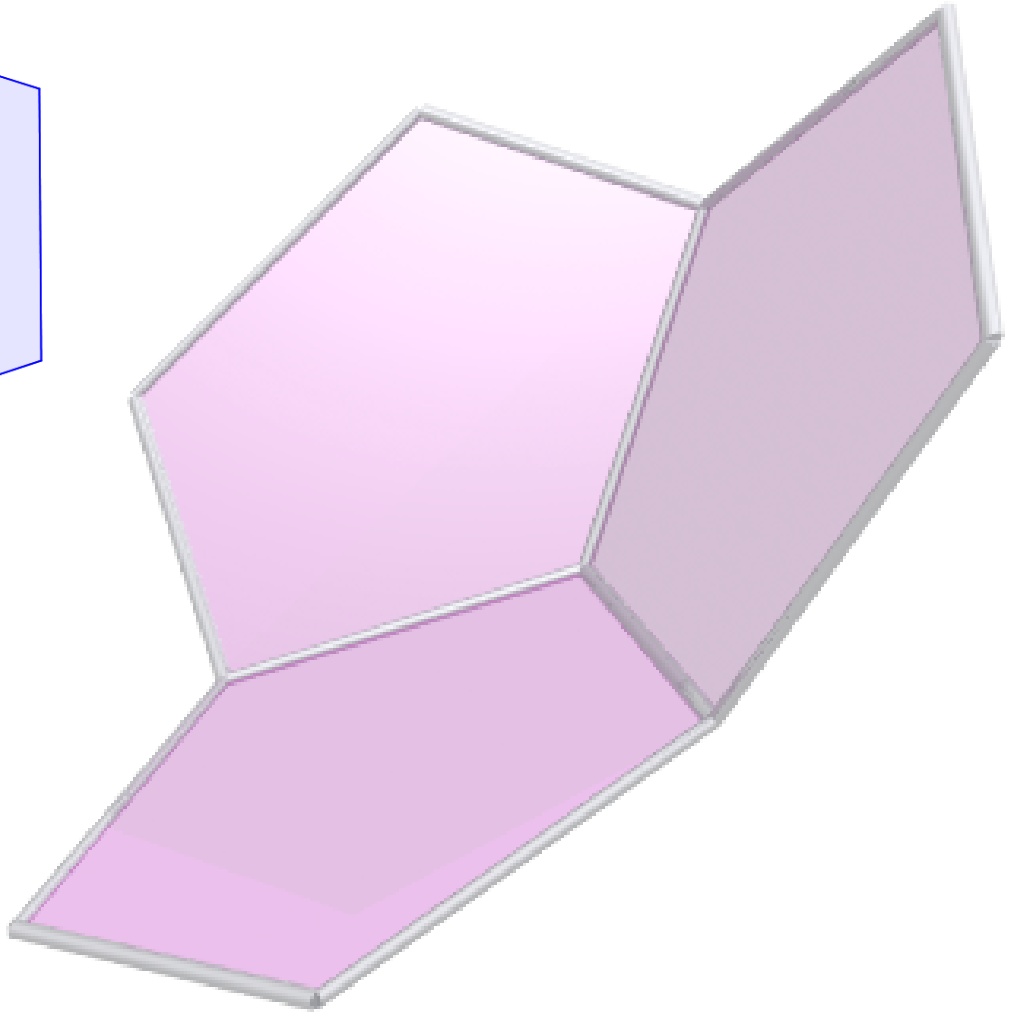
{3,6}

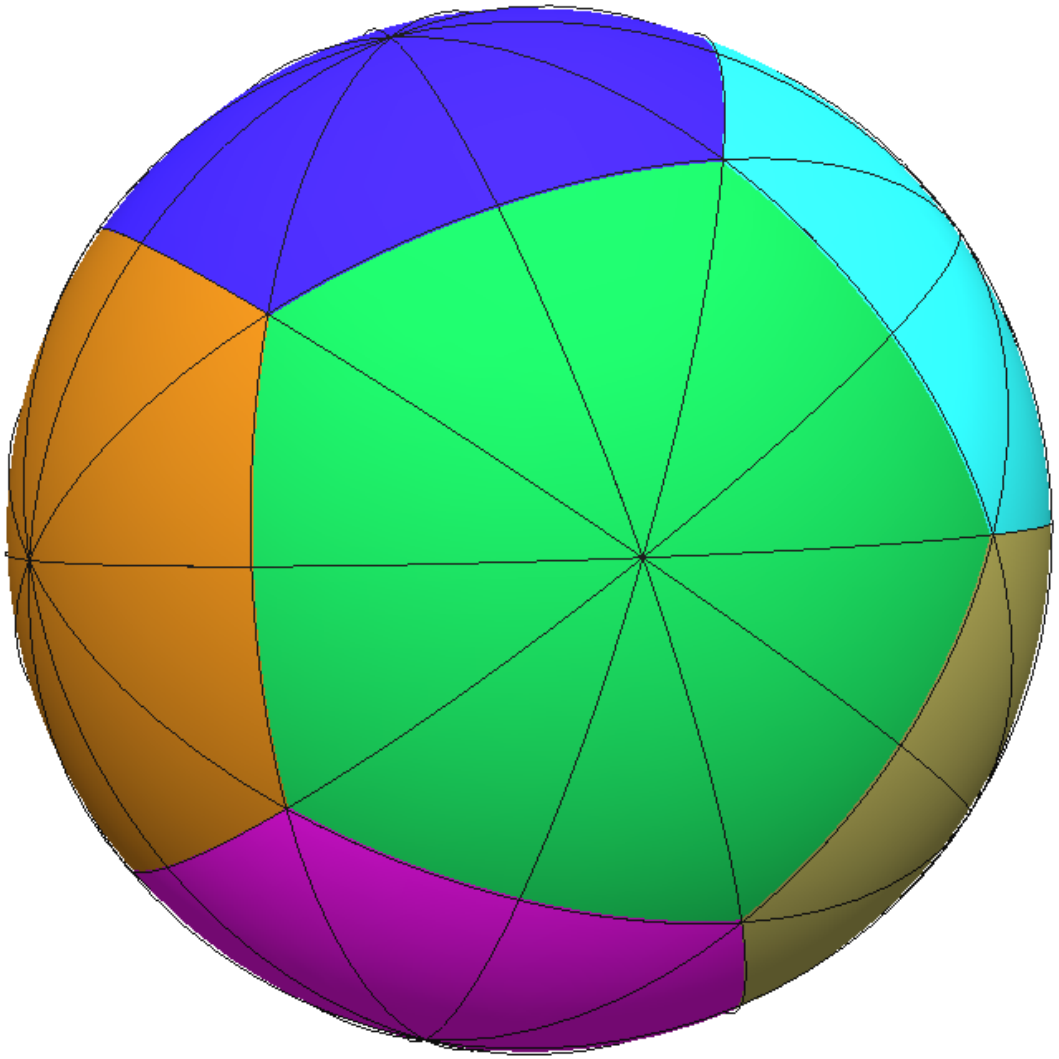


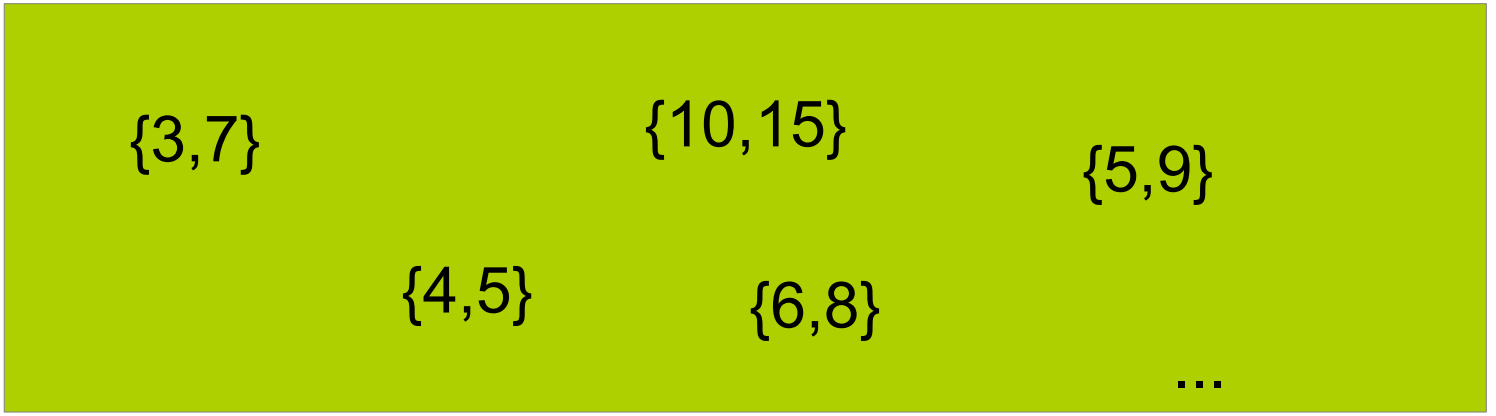
Tassellazione	Angolo interno
{3,6}	360° : 6 = 60°
{4,4}	360° : 4 = 90°
{6,3}	360° : 3 = 120°
{5,3}	360° : 3 = 120°
{5,4}	360° : 4 = 90°
{5,5}	360° : 5 = 72°



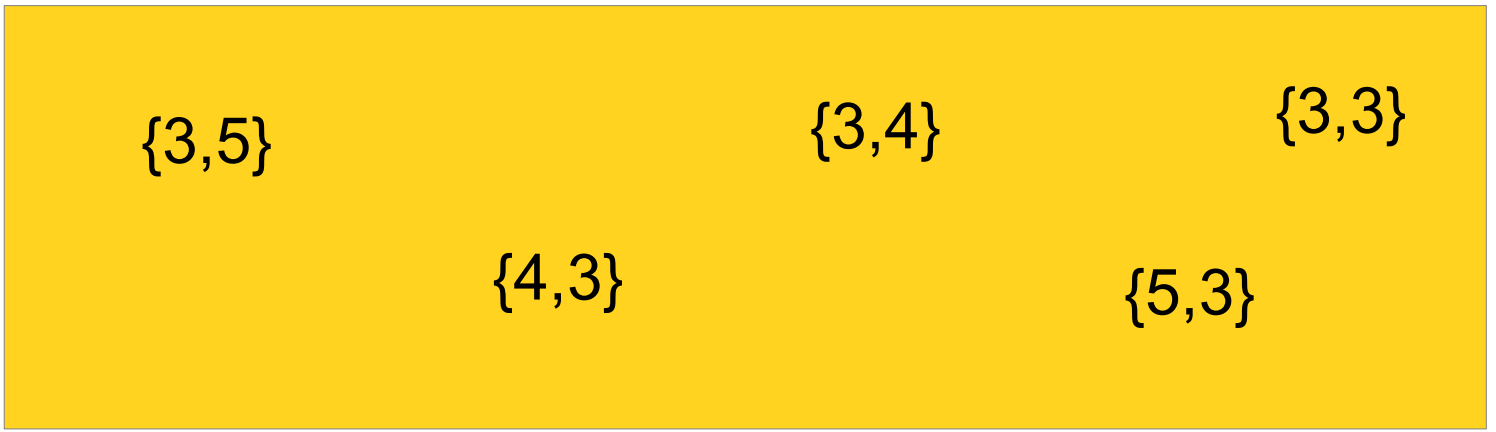

36°



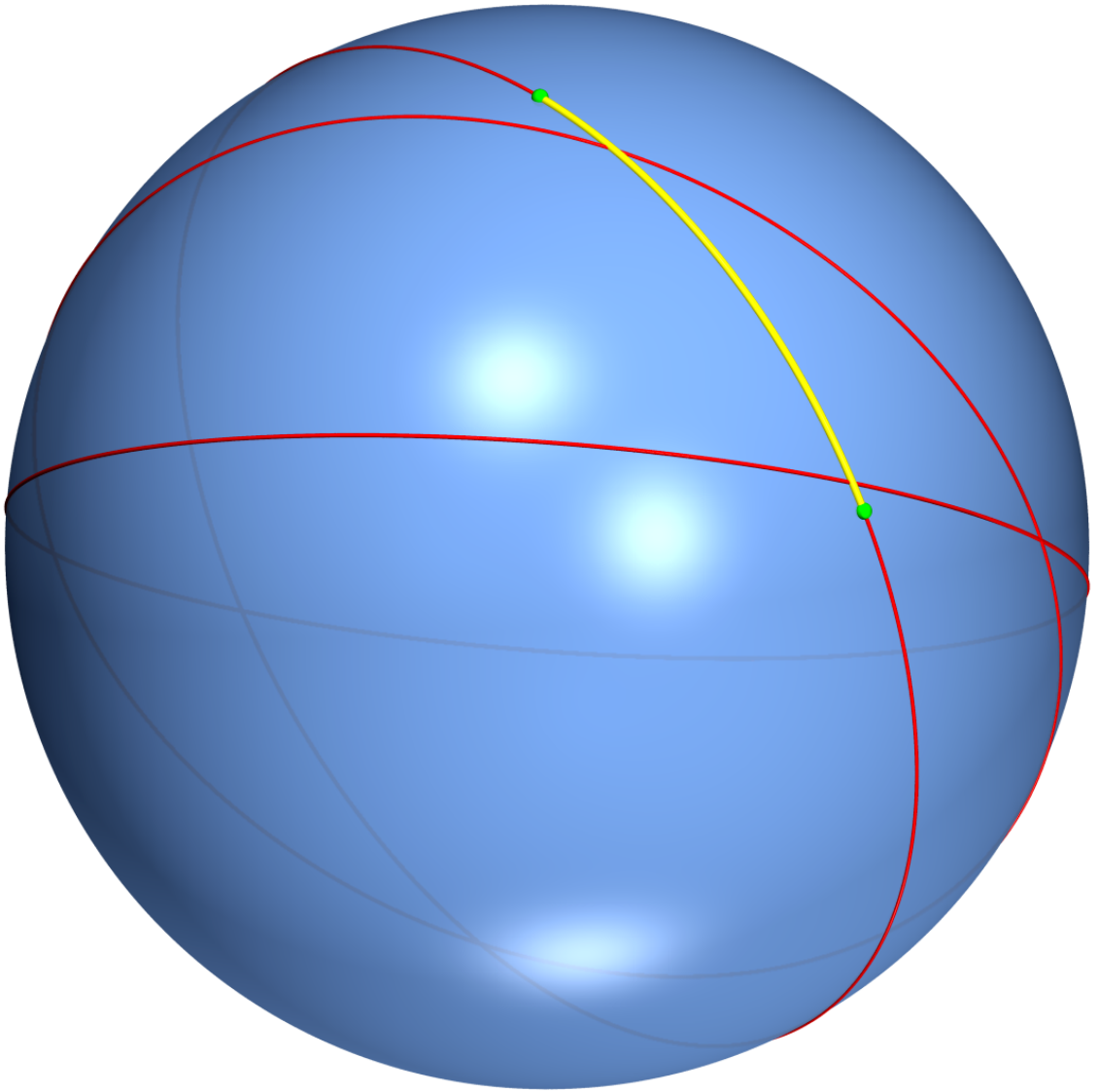



{3,7}
{10,15}
{5,9}
{4,5}
{6,8}
...

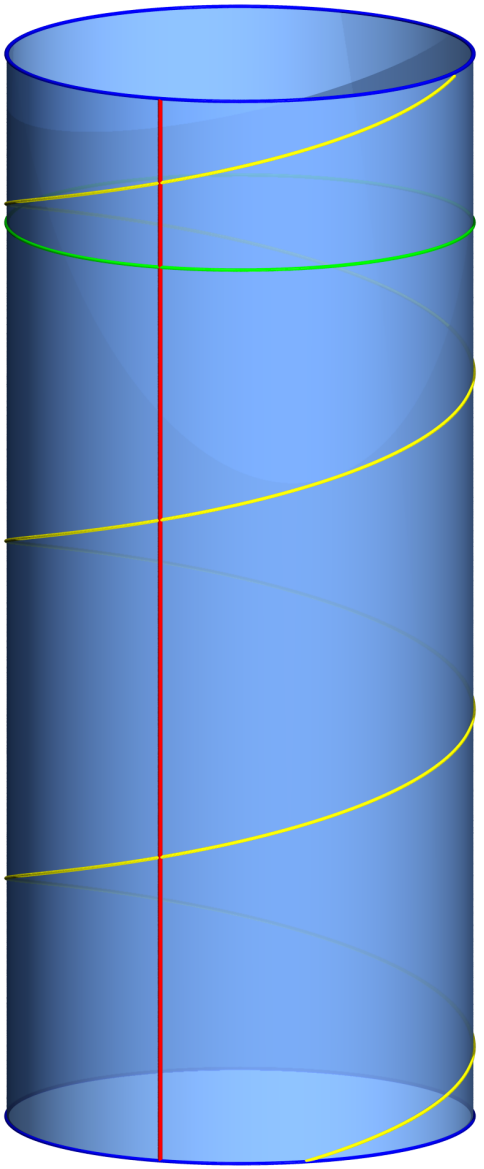

{3,6}
{6,3}
{4,4}


{3,5}
{3,4}
{3,3}
{4,3}
{5,3}

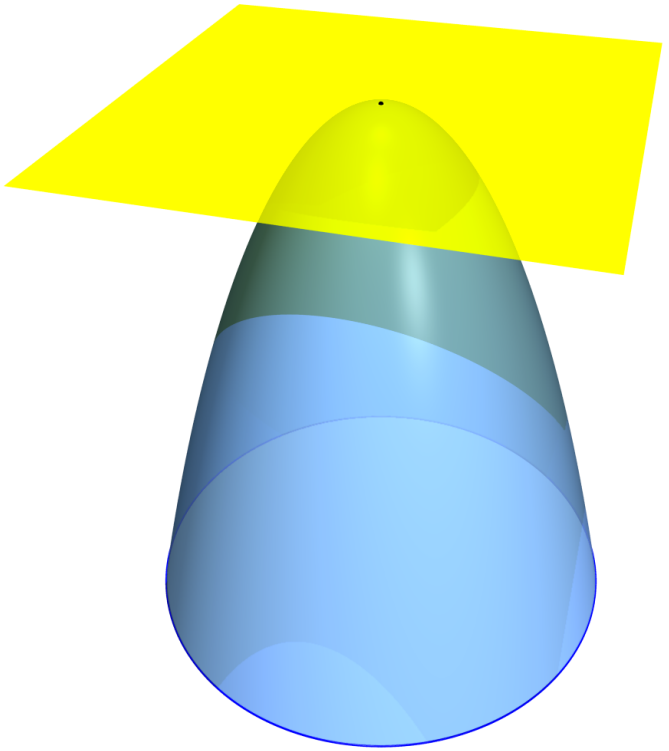
Geodetiche

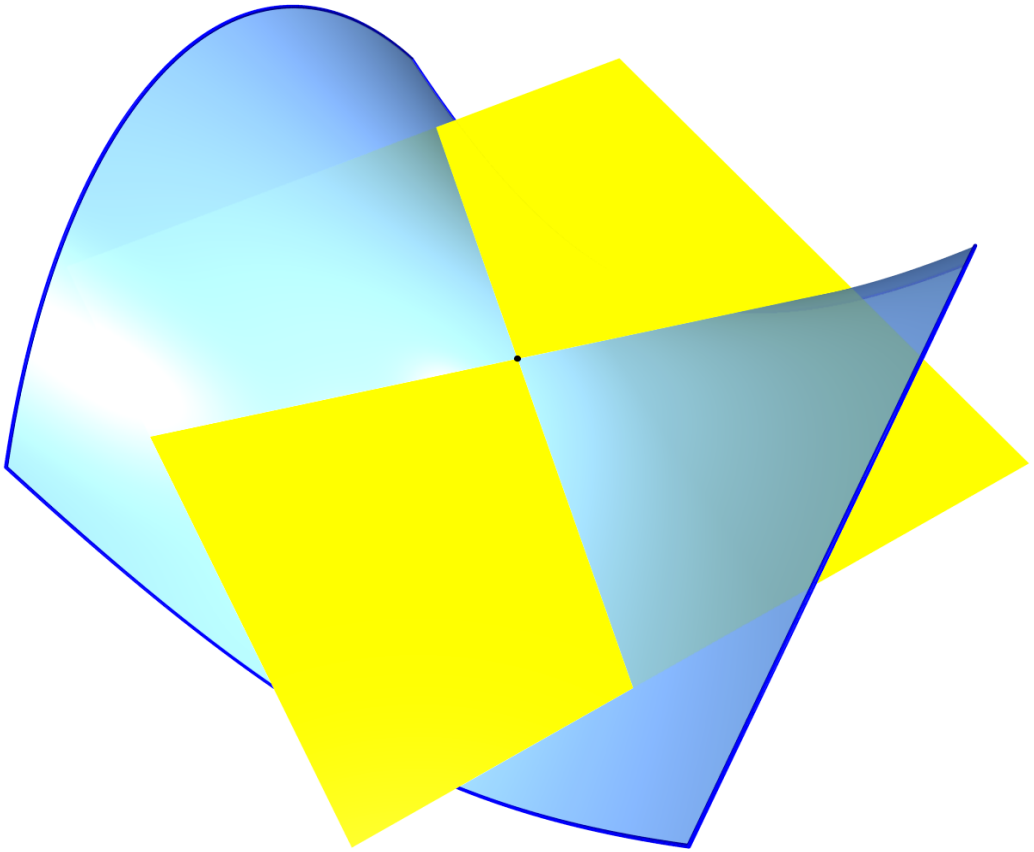


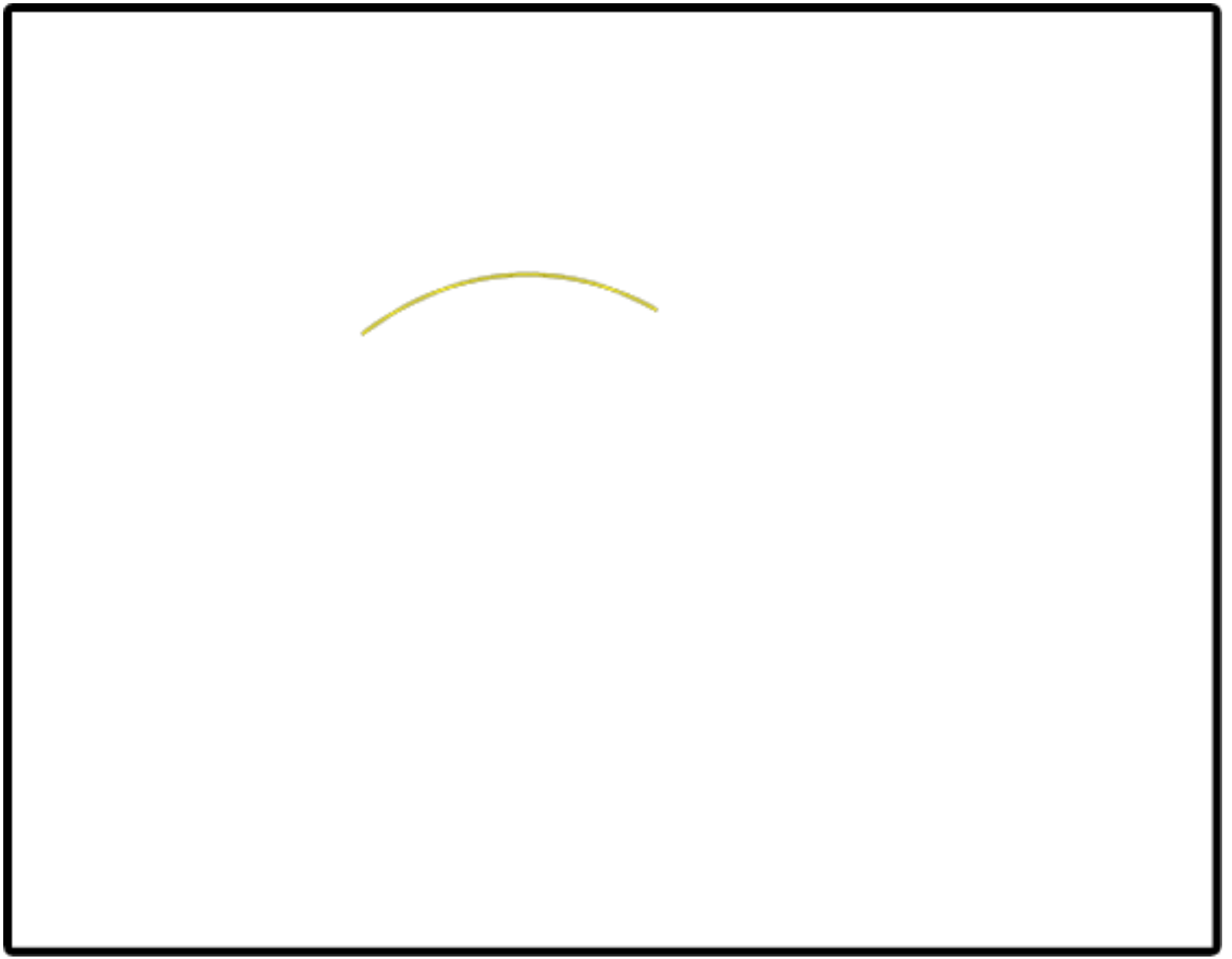
Geodetiche



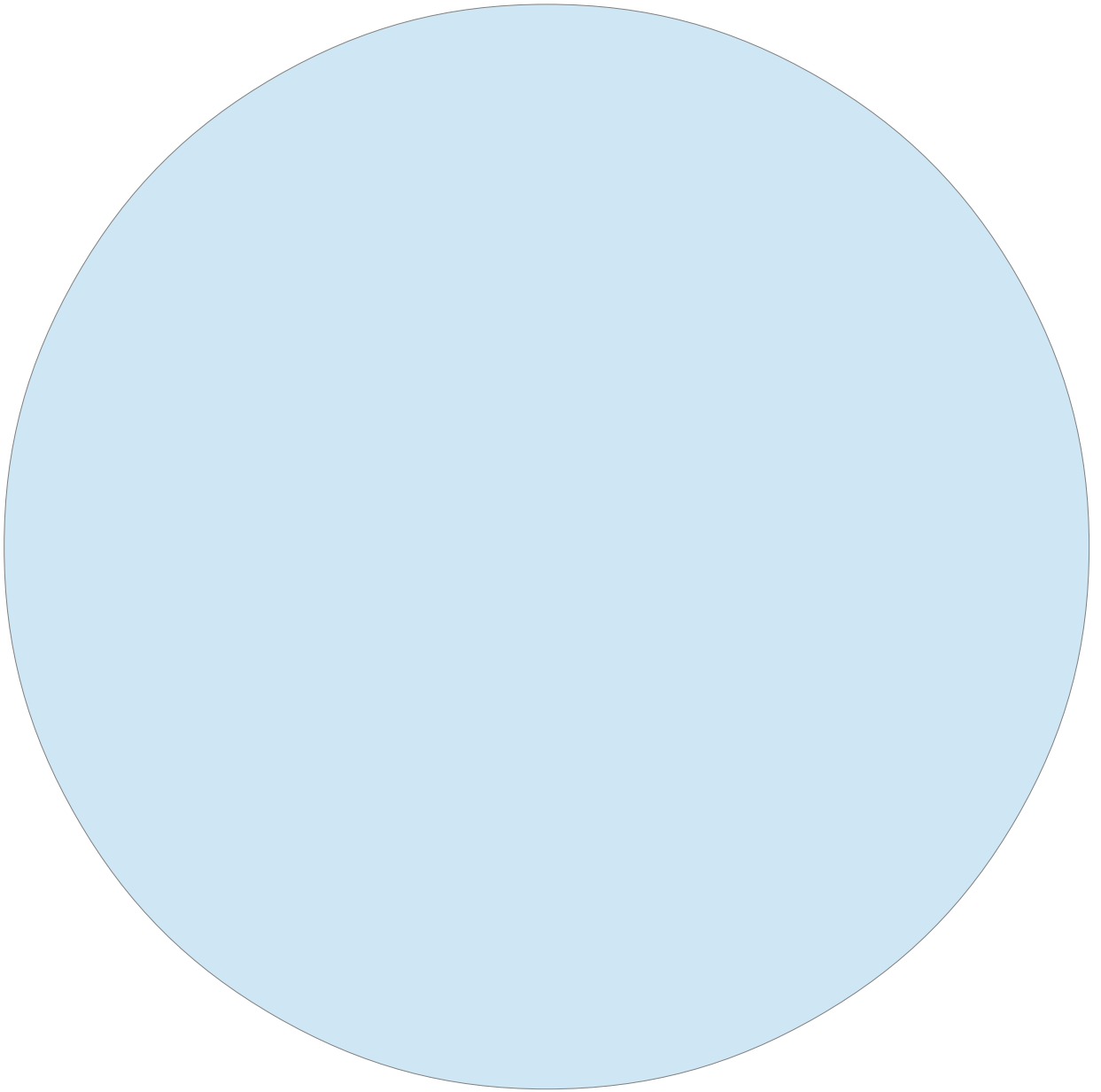
Curvatura

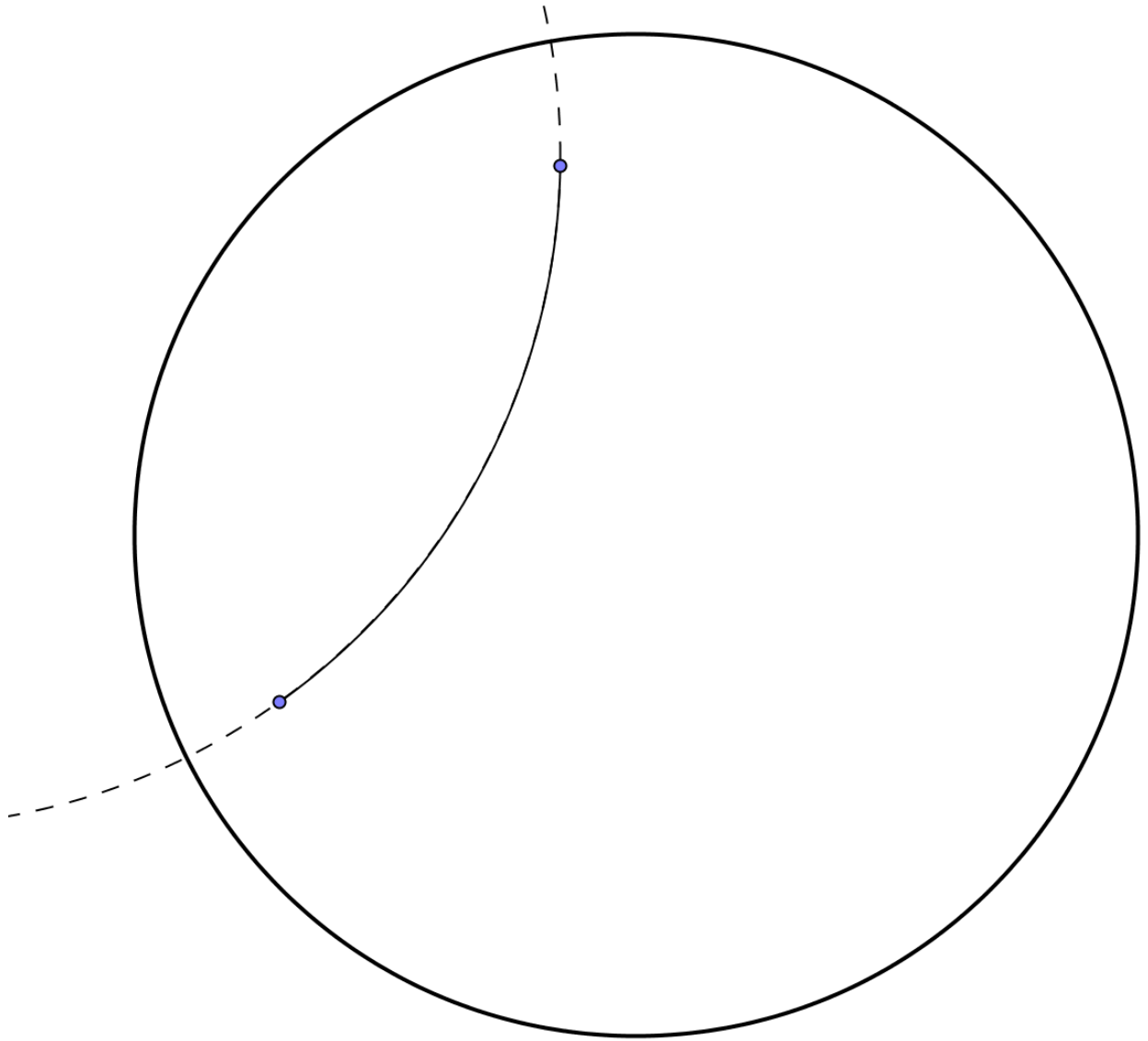


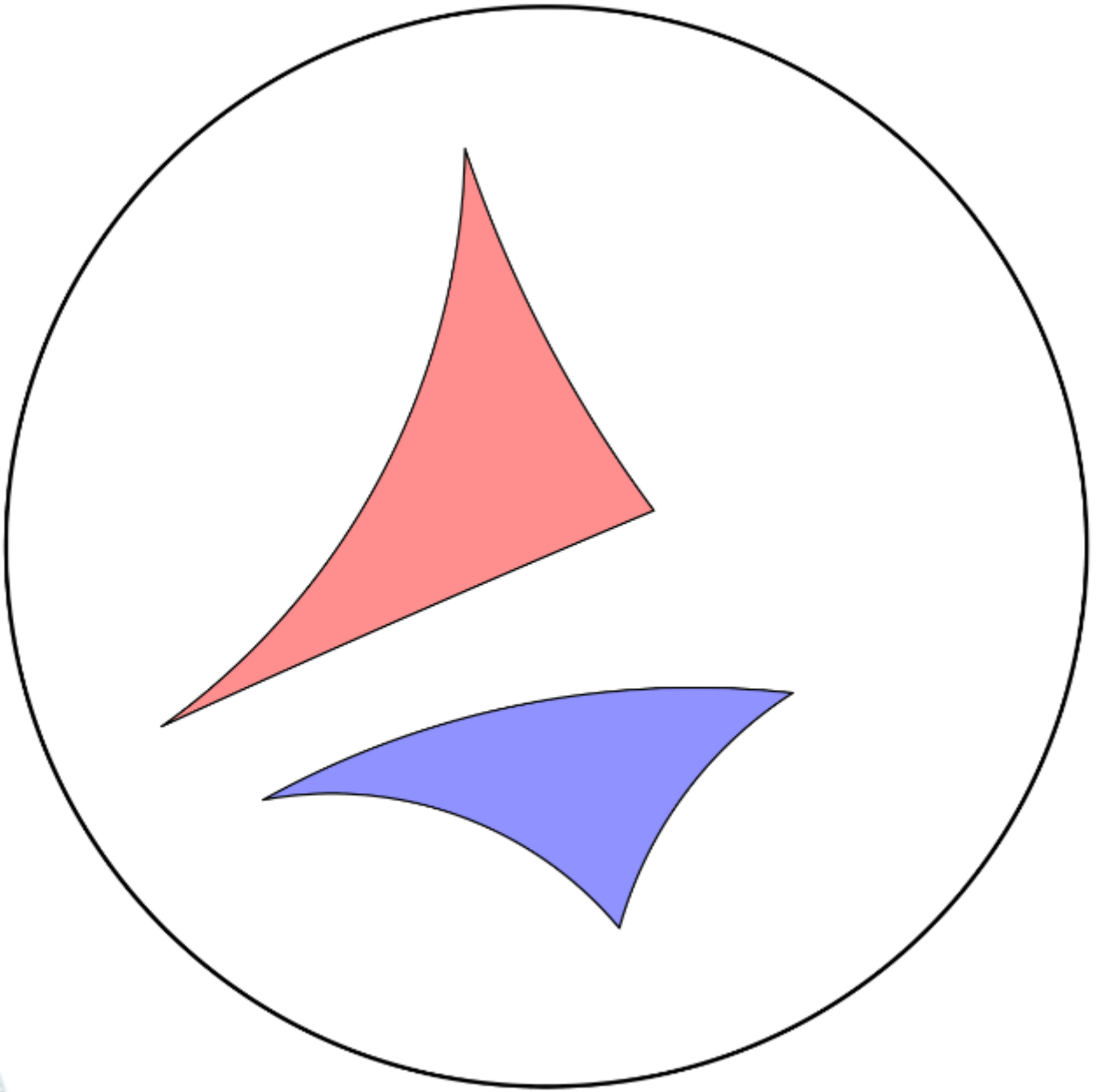


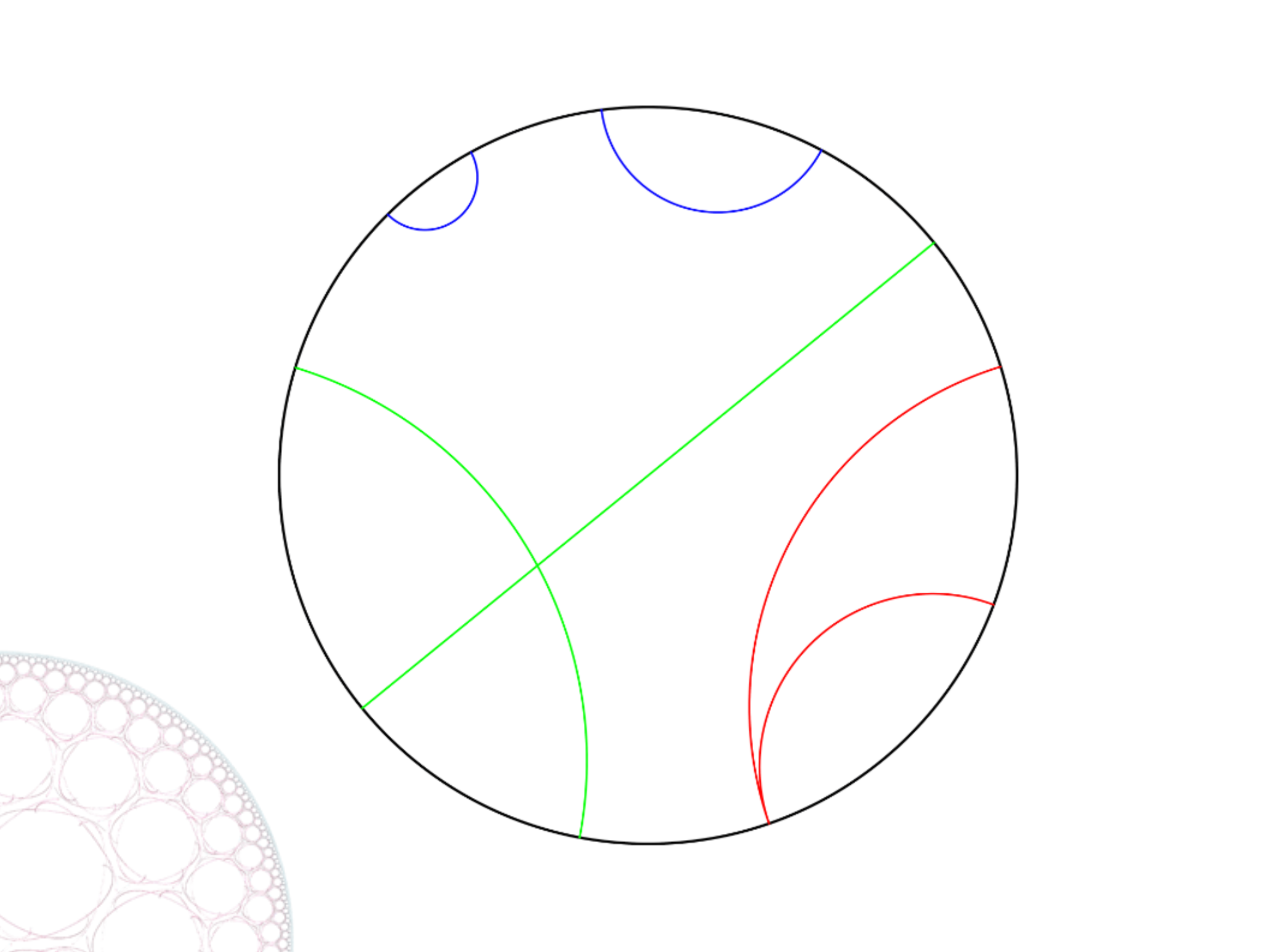


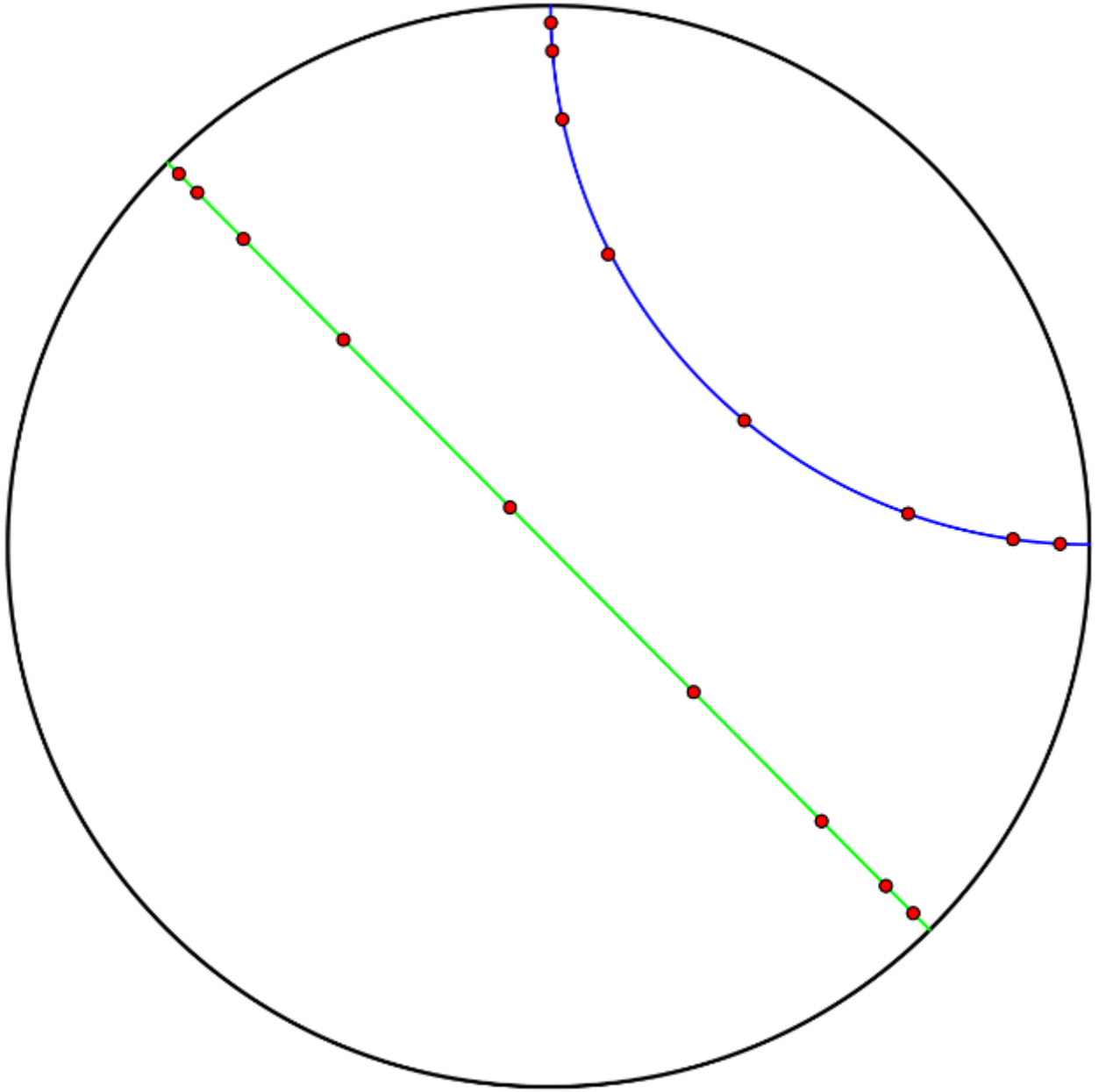
Il modello del disco

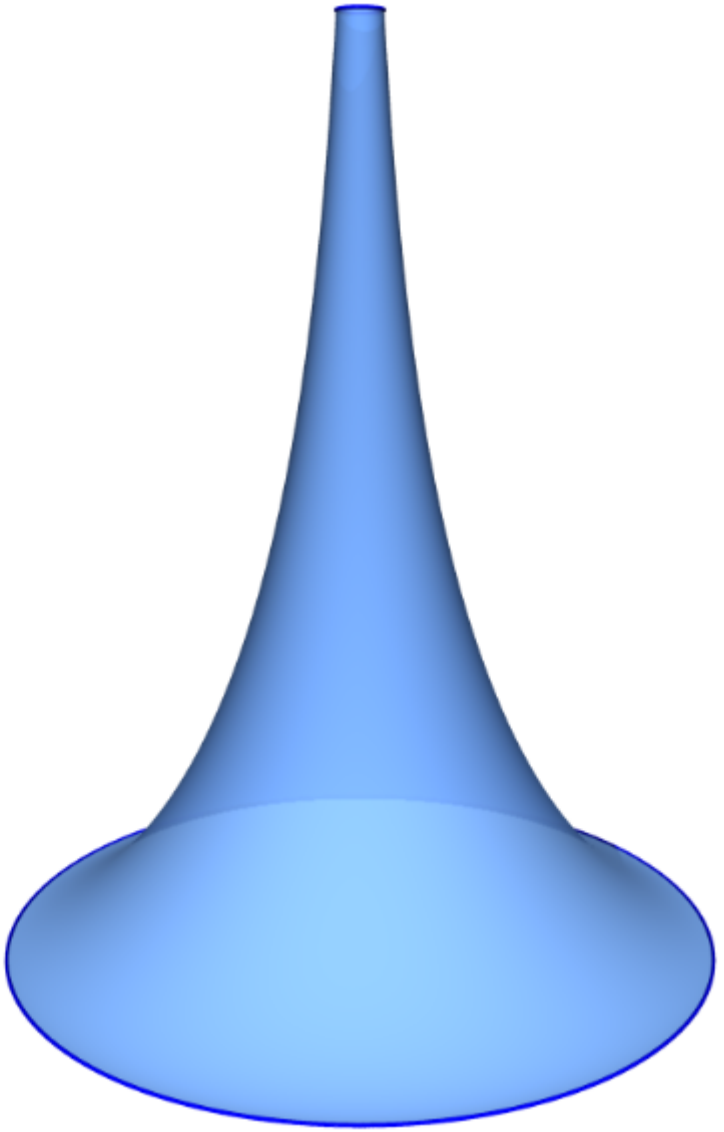


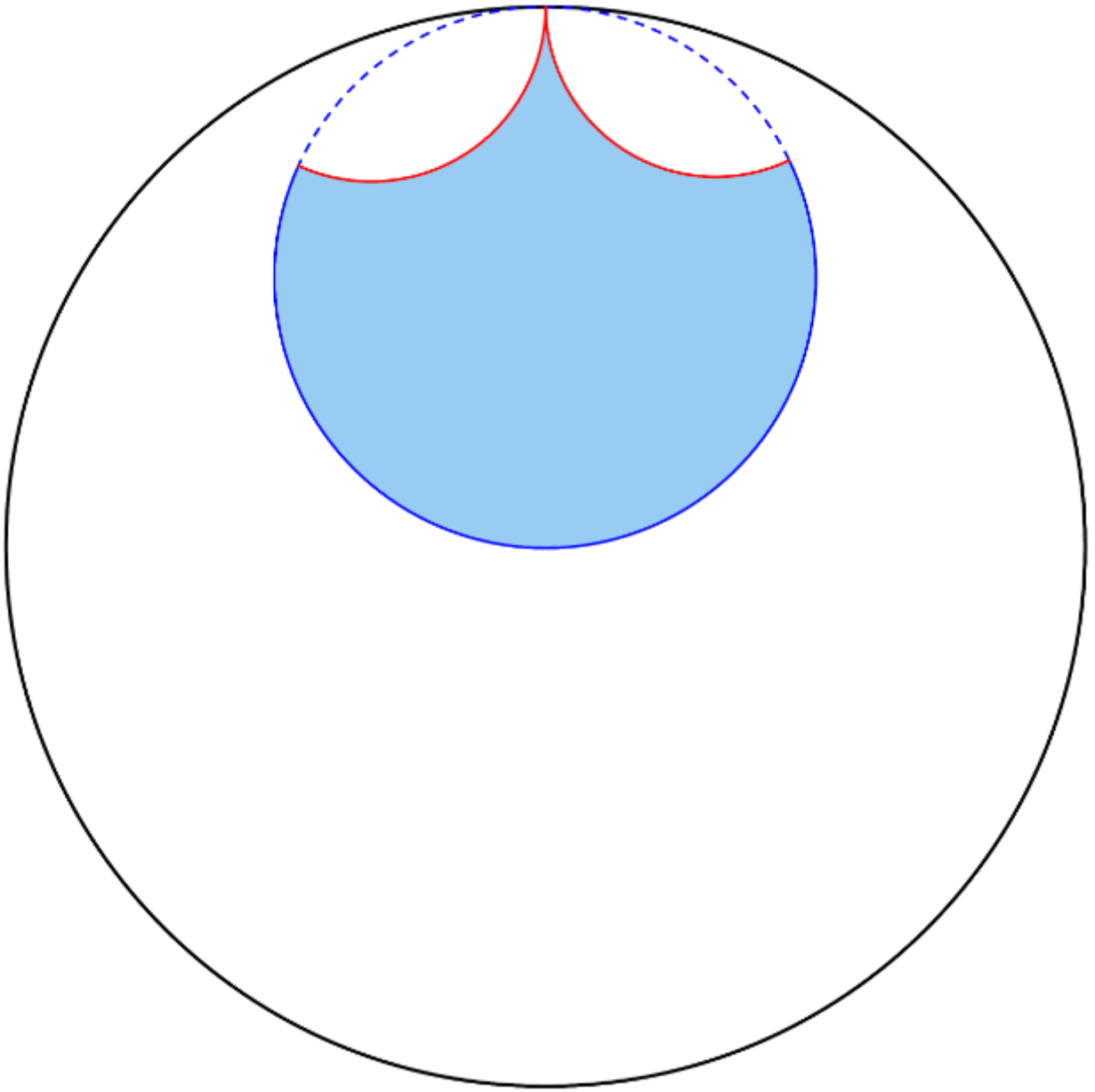


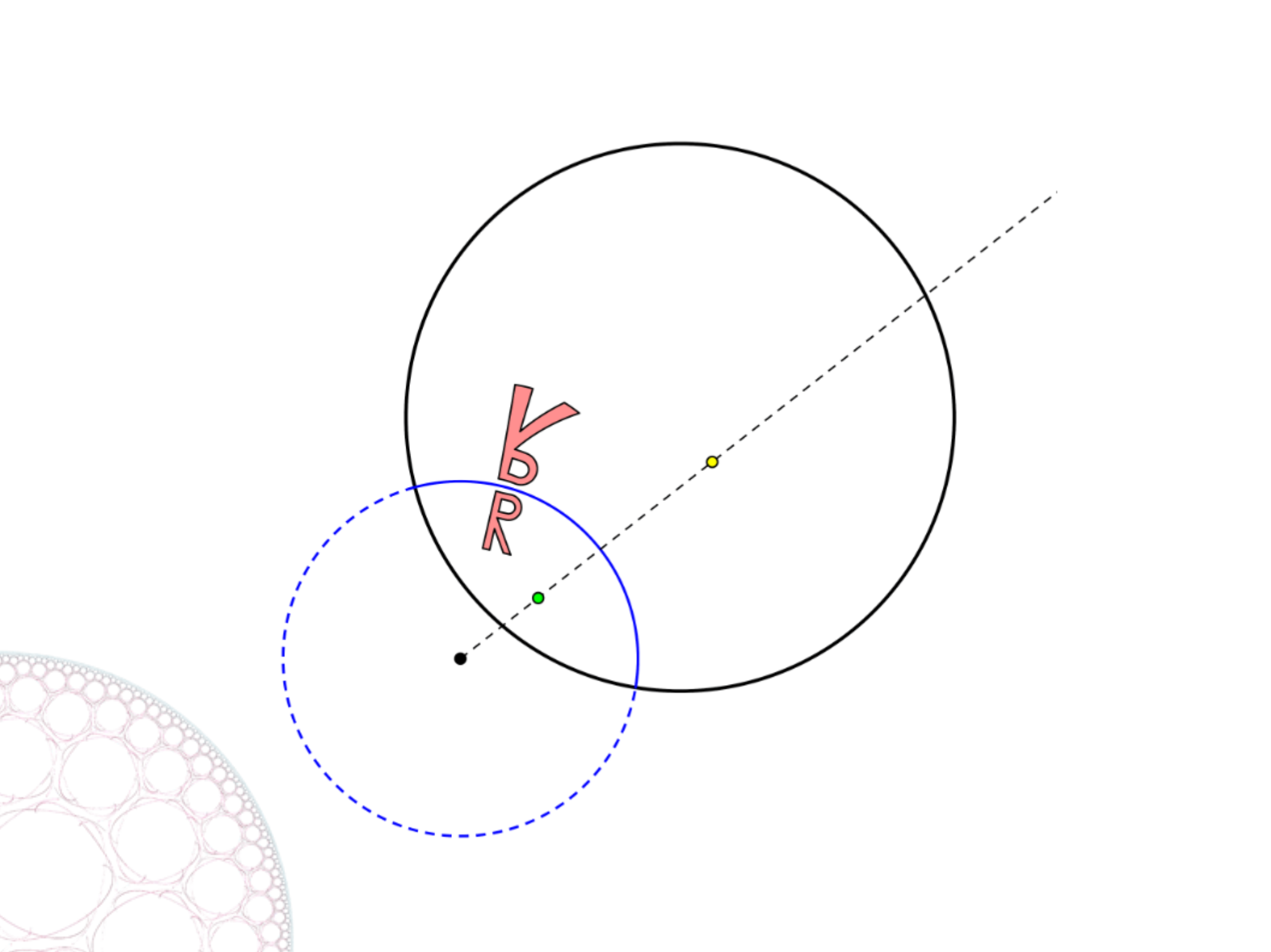


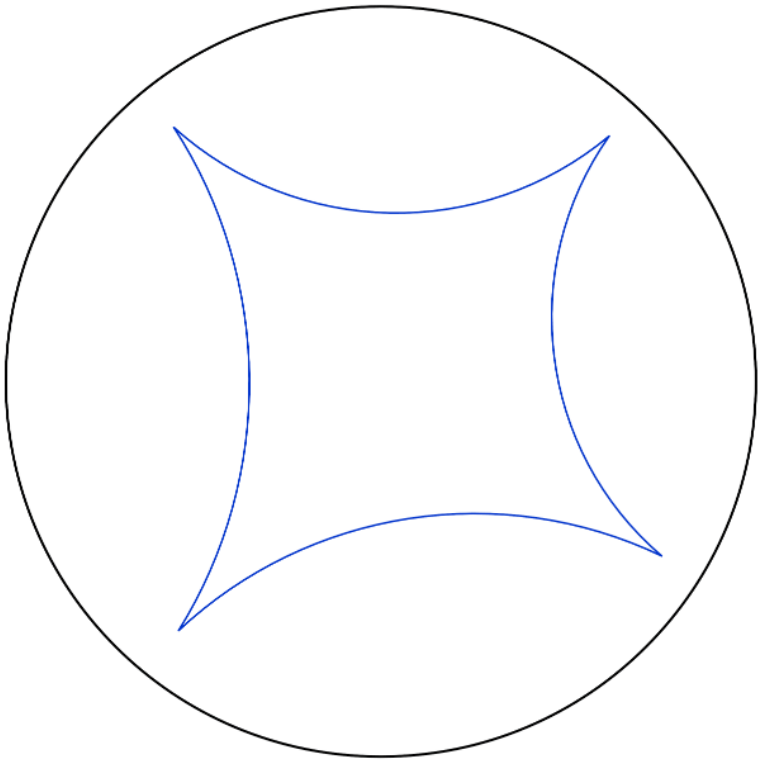




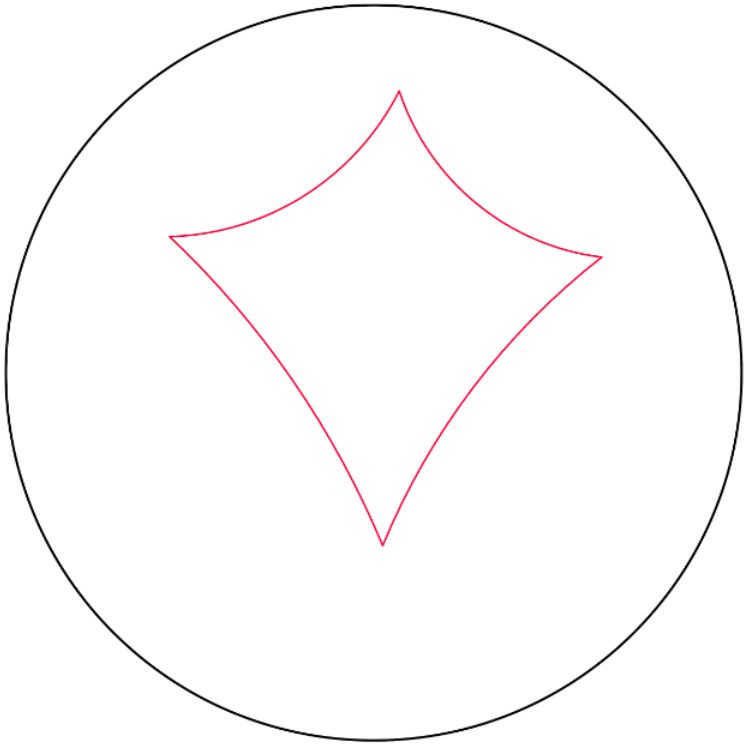





V
R



15°



45°