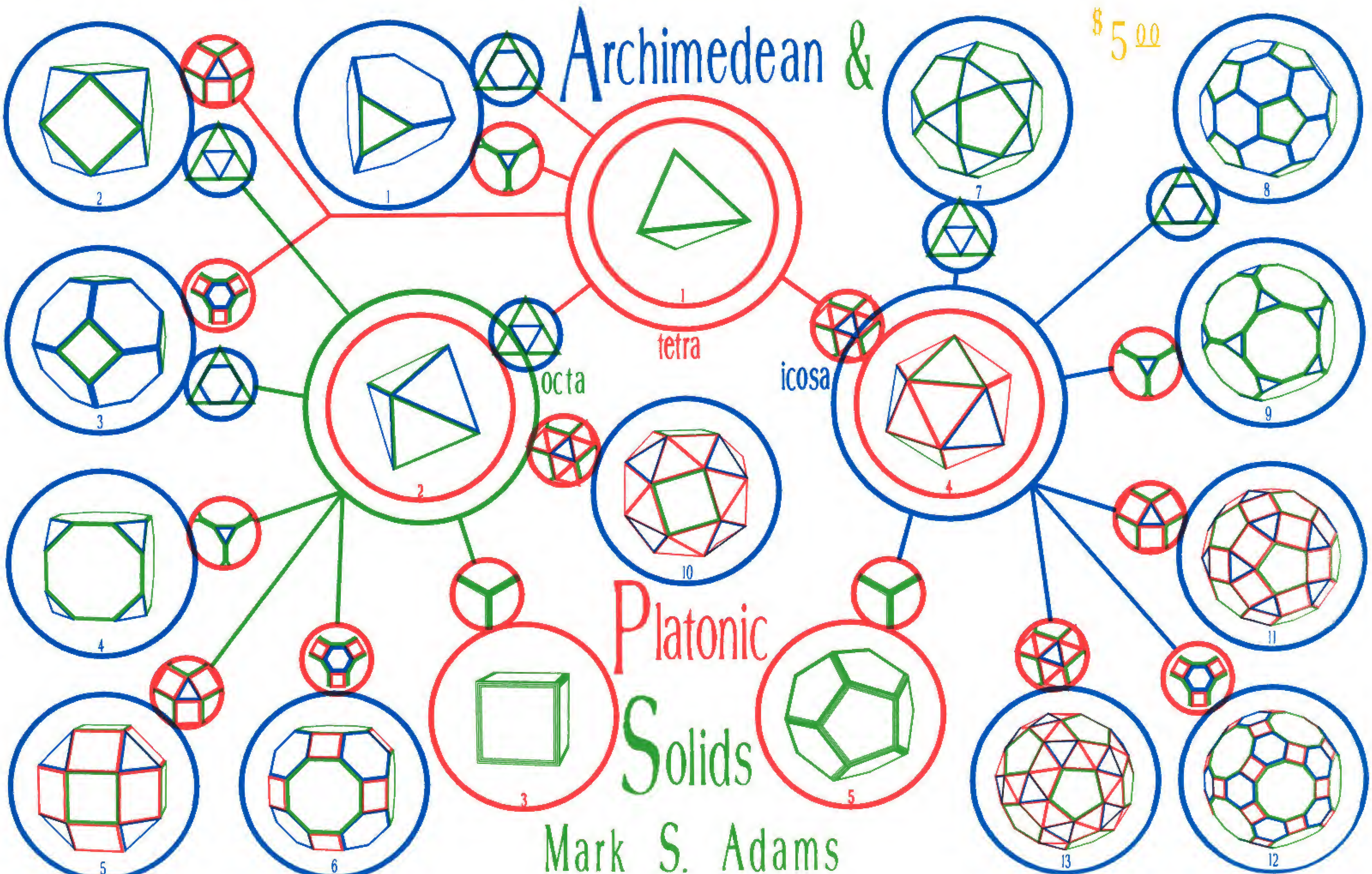
Archimedean & Platonic Solids

$5.00

Mark S. Adams



Archimedean and Platonic Solids

by Mark S. Adams

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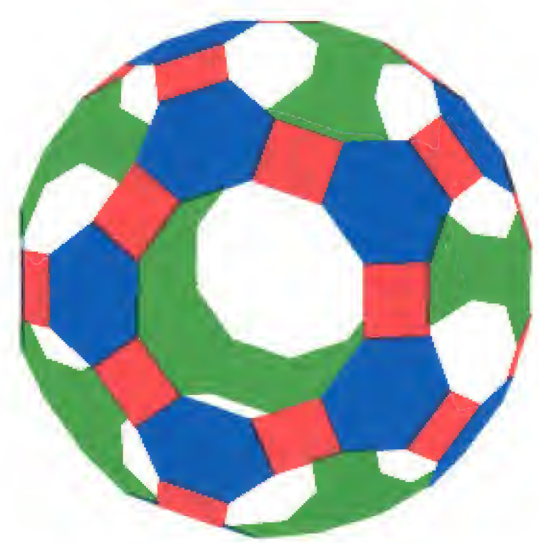


Introduction

Volumes of the Archimedean and Platonic solids are presented. Proofs to the solids start on page seven, they are ordered by alternate and triacon geodesic breakdown of the tetrahedron, octahedron, and icosahedron base models. The polyhedron is first inscribed on the face planes of the base model. Its edge distance (D) is solved for. Then by dividing the base model radius (R) through by (D), we have the radius for unit edge length. The Pythagorean theorem is used to project the radius to the center of each face. Summing (n) number of volumes of each face pyramid of height (r) yields the complete volume.

The fifth frequency triacon has the added freedom of curl angle. (α) Positive α is right-handed, negitive α is left-handed. This breakdown creates the four commensurable volume sets within the eighteen volumes.

Excluding prisms and anti-prisms there exist twenty one semi-regular finite polyhedra, together possessing thirteen distinct volumes. The 2vA 5vT and 5vT^2 solids have left and right handed duals. The 7vT, 2vA 7vT, and 5v7vT solids have interweaving edge rings surrounding each green base model vertex site. Spinnability relocation of red and blue faces around one or more sites forms polarized inter-patterning symmetry. A total of nine realizations of the three solids exist, their volumes are unaffected by the spinnability.

Icosahedral based volumes are plotted showing that powers of the Golden Section (τ) divide alternate and triacon regions. The integer part squared minus radical part squared will be equal to one for even powers of τ and minus one for all odd powers. This rule may be extended to the one third power harmonic as plotted.

Spherical Tessellations:

regular $\{p\ q\}$

quasi-regular $\left\{ {p \atop q} \right\}$

P Platonic

A Archimedean

(te) tetra- (hedron)

(o) octa-

(c) cube

(co) cubocta-

(i) icosa-

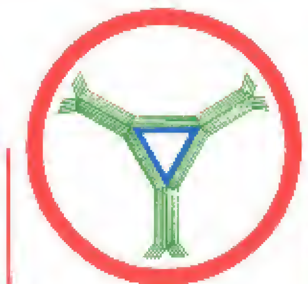
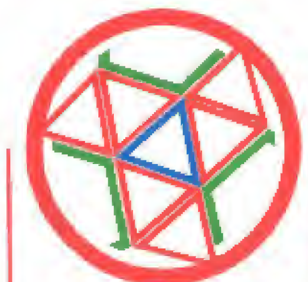
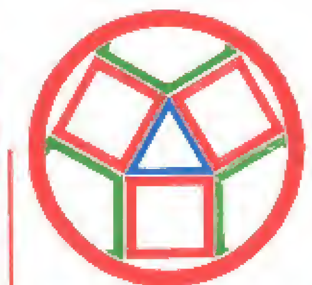
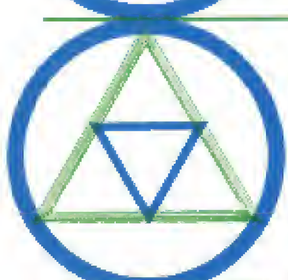
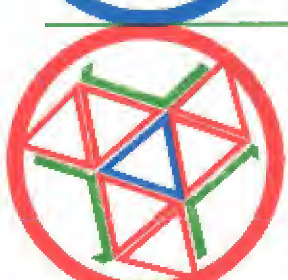
(d) dodeca-

(id) icosidodeca-

(r) rhombi

(s) snub

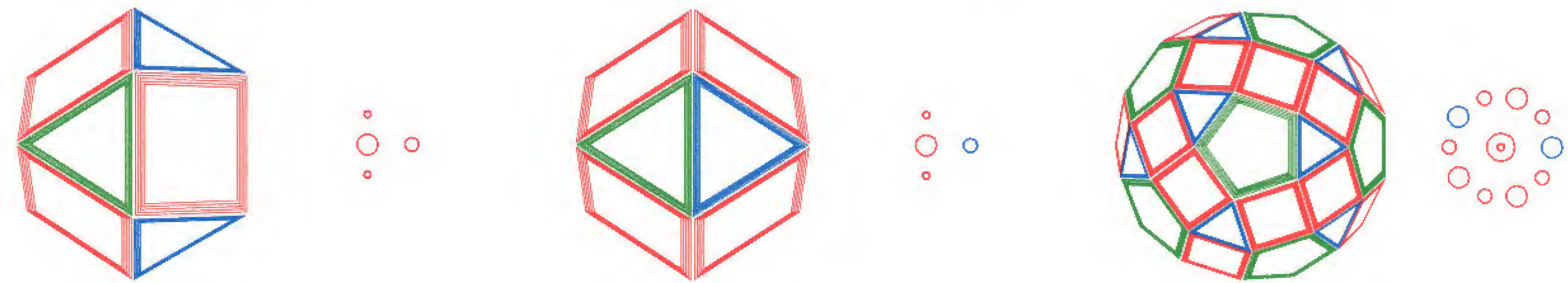
(t) truncated

Wythoff's Construction	 1v	 2vA	 3vA	 1vT	 3vT	 5vT	 7vT	 9vT
		q	q		p	p	p	p
 1vA	$\{3\ 3\}$ (te) P1	$\left\{ {3 \atop 3} \right\}$ (o) P2	$t\{3\ 3\}$ (t)(te) A1	$\{3\ 3\}$ (te) P1	$t\{3\ 3\}$ (t)(te) A1	$\{3\ 5\}$ (i) P4	$\left\{ {3 \atop 4} \right\}$ (co) A2	$t\{3\ 4\}$ (t)(o) A3
 2vA	$\{3\ 4\}$ (o) P2	$\left\{ {3 \atop 4} \right\}$ (co) A2	$t\{3\ 4\}$ (t)(o) A3	$\{4\ 3\}$ (c) P3	$t\{4\ 3\}$ (t)(c) A4	$s\left\{ {4 \atop 3} \right\}$ (s)(co) A10	$r\left\{ {4 \atop 3} \right\}$ (r)(co) A5	$t\left\{ {4 \atop 3} \right\}$ (t)(co) A6
 5vT	$\{3\ 5\}$ (i) P4	$\left\{ {3 \atop 5} \right\}$ (id) A7	$t\{3\ 5\}$ (t)(i) A8	$\{5\ 3\}$ (d) P5	$t\{5\ 3\}$ (t)(d) A9	$s\left\{ {5 \atop 3} \right\}$ (s)(id) A13	$r\left\{ {5 \atop 3} \right\}$ (r)(id) A11	$t\left\{ {5 \atop 3} \right\}$ (t)(id) A12

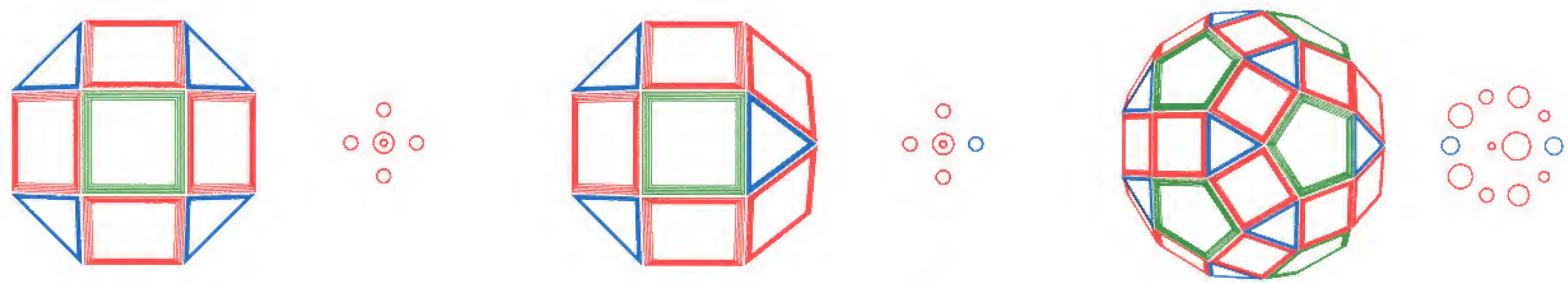
Alternation of Interpatterning Realizations

Vector Equilibrium — Vector Polarization

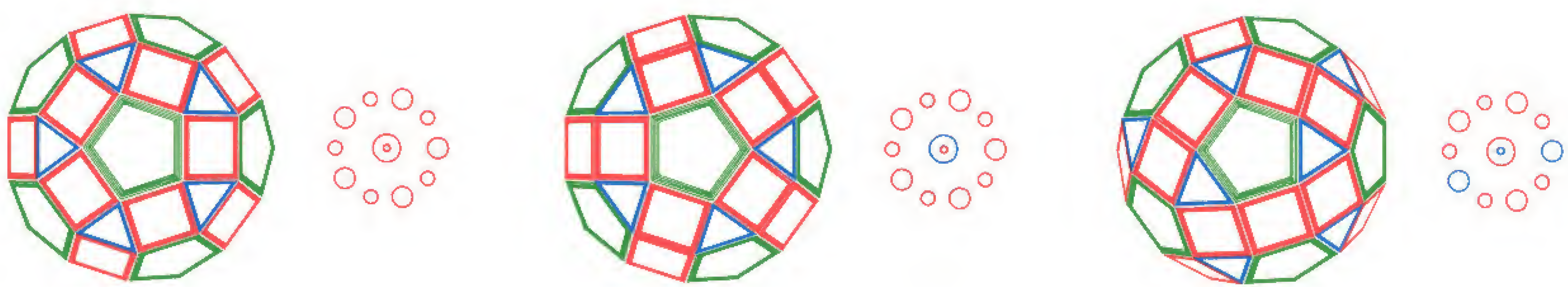
$7_{v}T$



$2_{v}A7_{v}T$



$5_{v}7_{v}T$



Volumes and Areas

$V_{P1} = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}$

$V_{P2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$V_{P3} = 1$

$V_{P4} = \frac{5\tau^2}{6}$

$V_{P5} = \frac{\tau^4\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$V_{A1} = \frac{23\sqrt{2}}{12}$

$V_{A2} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$V_{A3} = 8\sqrt{2}$

$V_{A4} = \frac{(21+14\sqrt{2})}{3}$

$V_{A5} = \frac{2}{3}(6+5\sqrt{2})$

$V_{A6} = 30+14\sqrt{2}$

$V_{A7} = \frac{1}{6}(45+17\sqrt{5})$

$V_{A8} = \frac{1}{4}(125+43\sqrt{5})$

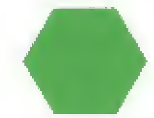
$V_{A9} = \frac{5}{12}(99+47\sqrt{5})$

$V_{A10} = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}\upsilon^2+3\upsilon+2+\sqrt{\upsilon\left(\frac{\upsilon}{2}+1\right)}}$

$V_{A11} = \frac{1}{3}(60+29\sqrt{5})$

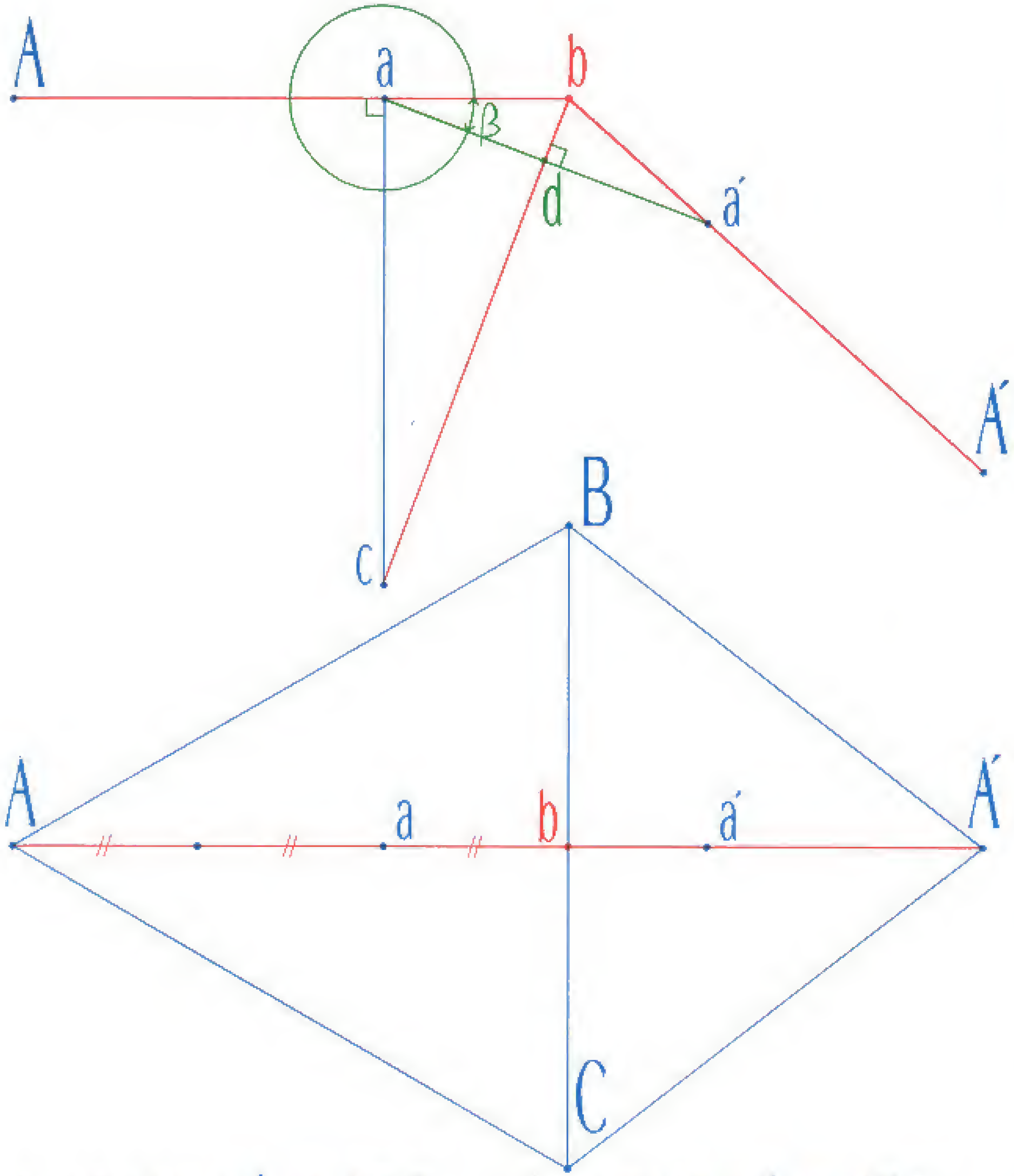
$V_{A12} = 95+50\sqrt{5}$

$V_{A13} = \frac{10\tau}{3}\sqrt{\tau^2+3\phi(\tau+\phi)} + \frac{5\tau^2}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}+\frac{\tau\phi}{\sqrt{5}}(\tau+\phi)}$

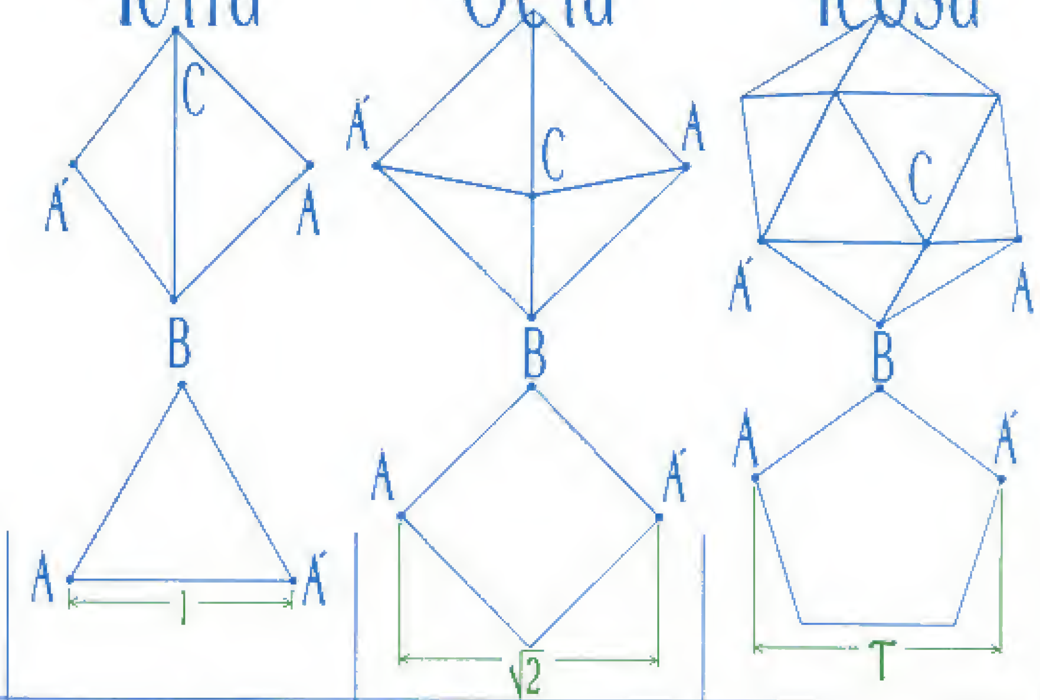
	60°	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$a_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	45°	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$a_{\blacksquare} = 1$
	36°	$\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4\tau}}$	$\frac{\tau}{2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\tau^3}}$	$a_{\bullet} = \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{\frac{\tau^3}{\sqrt{5}}}$
	30°	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	$a_{\bullet} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$
	$22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}$	$a_{\bullet} = 2(1+\sqrt{2})$
	18°	$\frac{1}{2\tau}$	$\frac{\sqrt{\tau\sqrt{5}}}{2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\tau^3\sqrt{5}}}$	$a_{\circledast} = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{\tau^3\sqrt{5}}$
	$\frac{180^\circ}{s}$	sin	cos	tan	$\frac{s}{4\tan}$

$\tau \equiv \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Define tau upsilon & phi $\quad \upsilon \equiv \sqrt[3]{2+\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{11}{3}}} + \sqrt[3]{2-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{11}{3}}} \quad \phi \equiv \sqrt[3]{\frac{\tau}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{\tau^2}{4}-\frac{8}{27}}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{\tau}{2}-\sqrt{\frac{\tau^2}{4}-\frac{8}{27}}}$



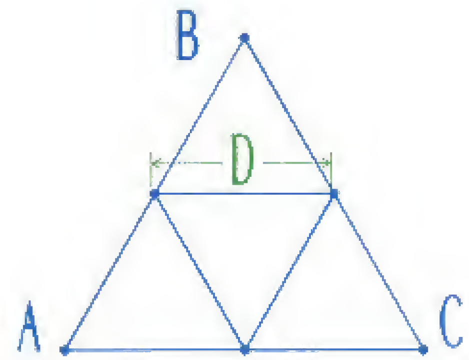
1vA



	Tetra	Octa	Icosa
$\overline{ad} = \overline{AA'}/6$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$	$\frac{\tau}{6}$
$\cos\beta = \overline{ad}/\overline{ab}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$	$\frac{\tau}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\sin\beta = \sqrt{1-\cos^2\beta}$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	$\frac{1}{\tau\sqrt{3}}$
$\overline{bc} = \overline{ab}/\sin\beta$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\tau}{2}$
$\overline{ac} = \overline{bc}\ \cos\beta$	$R_{T\blacktriangle} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}}$	$R_{O\blacktriangle} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$	$R_{I\blacktriangle} = \frac{\tau^2}{2\sqrt{3}}$
$n_\blacktriangle$	4	8	20
$n_\blacktriangle\ a_\blacktriangle\ \frac{1}{3}\ R_\blacktriangle$	$V_{1vA} = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}$	$V_{2vA} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$V_{5v\tau} = \frac{5\tau^2}{6}$

a: center of ▲ABC	á: center of ▲ÁCB
$\overline{AB}=\overline{AC}=\overline{BC}=\overline{BA'}=\overline{CA'}=1$	b: bisecter of $\overline{BC}$
c: center of solid	d: $\overline{aa'}$ intersects $\overline{bc}$

2vA



$$D = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{R_{\blacktriangle}}{D} = 2R_{\blacktriangle}$$

Tetra:

$$V_{2vA} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

Octa:

$$r_{\blacktriangle} = 2R_{O\blacktriangle} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \qquad r_{\blacksquare} = \sqrt{r_{\blacktriangle}^{2} + (2\tan 60^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 45^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{8+1-3}{12}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

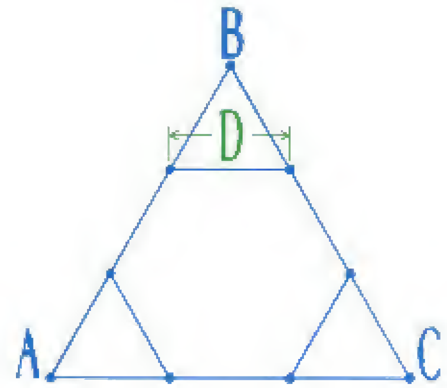
$$V_{2vA^2} = n_{\blacktriangle}\, a_{\blacktriangle}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\blacktriangle} + n_{\blacksquare}\, a_{\blacksquare}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\blacksquare} = 8\, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\, \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + 6\; 1\; \frac{1}{3}\, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

Icosa:

$$r_{\blacktriangle} = 2R_{I\blacktriangle} = \frac{\tau^{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \qquad r_{\pentagon} = \sqrt{r_{\blacktriangle}^{2} + (2\tan 60^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 36^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{10(7+3\sqrt{5}) + 5 - 3\sqrt{5}(2+\sqrt{5})}{60}} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau^{3}}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$V_{5vT\,2vA} = n_{\blacktriangle}\, a_{\blacktriangle}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\blacktriangle} + n_{\pentagon}\, a_{\pentagon}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\pentagon} = 20\, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\, \frac{1}{3}\, \frac{\tau^{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + 12\, \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{\frac{\tau^{3}}{\sqrt{5}}}\, \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{\tau^{3}}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{45 + 17\sqrt{5}}{6}$$

$3vA$



$$D = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$r_{\bullet} = \frac{R_{\blacktriangle}}{D} = 3R_{\blacktriangle}$$

Tetra: $r_{\bullet} = 3R_{T\blacktriangle} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$ $\quad r_{\blacktriangle} = \sqrt{r_{\bullet}^2 + (2\tan 30^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 60^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9+18-2}{24}} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{6}}$

$$V_{3vA} = n_{\bullet}\, a_{\bullet}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\bullet} + n_{\blacktriangle}\, a_{\blacktriangle}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\blacktriangle} = 4\, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\, \frac{1}{3}\, \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} + 4\, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\, \frac{1}{3}\, \frac{5}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{23\sqrt{2}}{12}$$

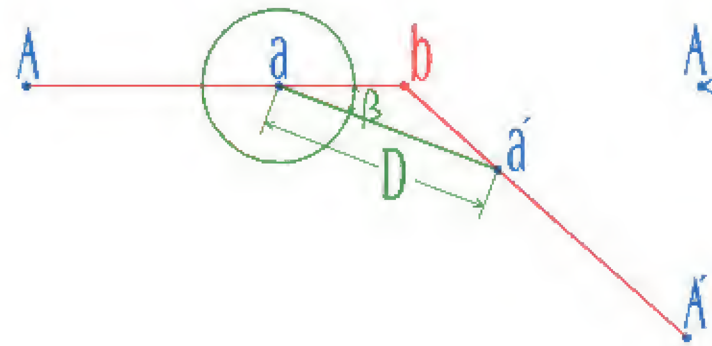
Octa: $r_{\bullet} = 3R_{O\blacktriangle} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ $\quad r_{\blacksquare} = \sqrt{r_{\bullet}^2 + (2\tan 30^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 45^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{6+3-1}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$

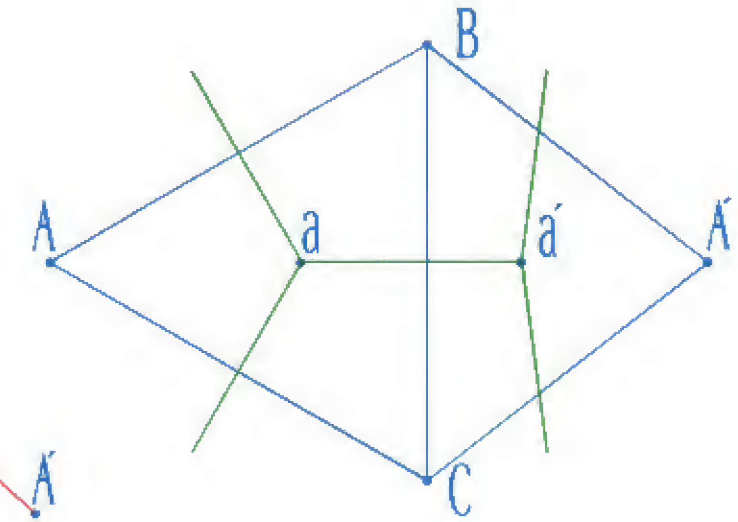
$$V_{2v3vA} = n_{\bullet}\, a_{\bullet}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\bullet} + n_{\blacksquare}\, a_{\blacksquare}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\blacksquare} = 8\, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\, \frac{1}{3}\, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + 6\; 1\; \frac{1}{3}\, \sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{2}$$

Icosa: $r_{\bullet} = 3R_{I\blacktriangle} = \frac{\tau^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\quad r_{\text{⬟}} = \sqrt{r_{\bullet}^2 + (2\tan 30^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 36^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{15(7+3\sqrt{5})+30-10+4\sqrt{5}}{40}} = \sqrt{\frac{41+25\sqrt{5}}{8\sqrt{5}}}$

$$V_{5vT3vA} = n_{\bullet}\, a_{\bullet}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\bullet} + n_{\text{⬟}}\, a_{\text{⬟}}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\text{⬟}} = 20\, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\, \frac{1}{3}\, \frac{\tau^2\sqrt{3}}{2} + 12\, \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{\frac{\tau^3}{\sqrt{5}}}\, \frac{1}{3}\, \sqrt{\frac{41+25\sqrt{5}}{8\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{125+43\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

IvT





$$D = \overline{a\acute{a}} = 2\,ab\cos\beta = \frac{\cos\beta}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Vertex Radius:

$$r_v = \frac{R_\blacktriangle}{D} = \frac{R_\blacktriangle\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta}$$

Octa:

$$r_v = \frac{R_{O\blacktriangle}\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta_O} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$r_\blacksquare = \sqrt{r_v^2 - (2\sin 45^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3-2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

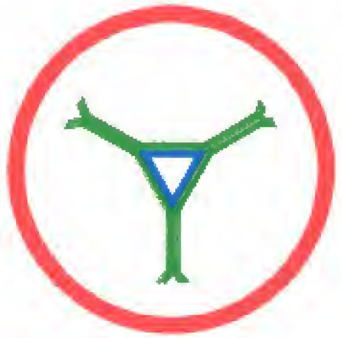
$$V_{2vAIvT} = n_\blacksquare\, a_\blacksquare\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_\blacksquare = 6 \;\; 1 \;\; \frac{1}{3} \;\; \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

Icosa:

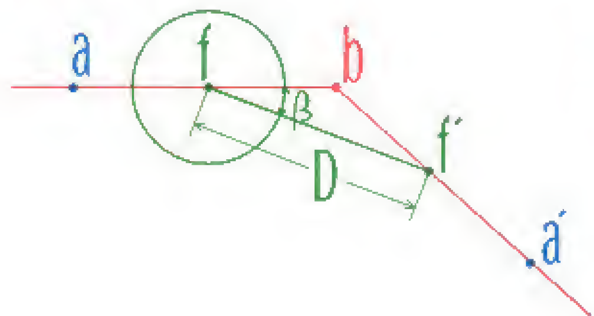
$$r_v = \frac{R_{I\blacktriangle}\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta_I} = \frac{\tau\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

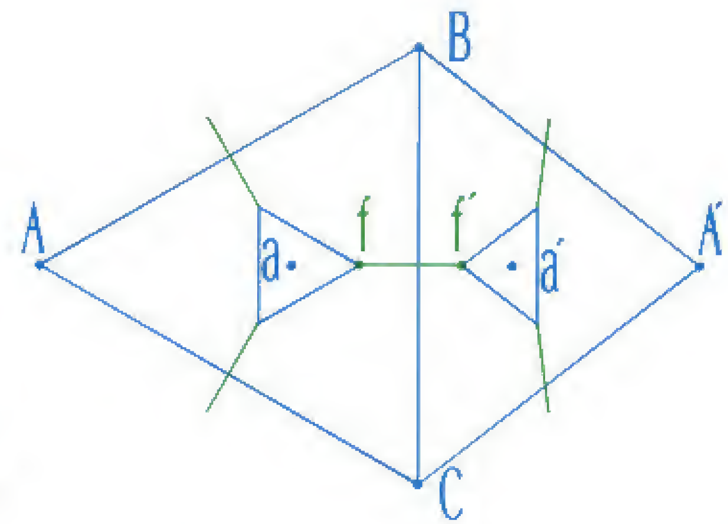
$$r_{\text{⬟}} = \sqrt{r_v^2 - (2\sin 36^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{15(3+\sqrt{5}) - 4\sqrt{5}(1+\sqrt{5})}{40}} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau^5}{4\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$V_{5vIvT} = n_{\text{⬟}}\, a_{\text{⬟}}\, \frac{1}{3}\, r_{\text{⬟}} = 12 \;\; \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{\frac{\tau^3}{\sqrt{5}}} \;\; \frac{1}{3} \;\; \sqrt{\frac{\tau^5}{4\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{\tau^4\sqrt{5}}{2}$$



3vT





$$\overline{ab} = \overline{af} + \overline{fb}$$

or

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = D\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2\cos\beta}\right)$$

$$r_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{R_{\blacktriangle}}{D} = R_{\blacktriangle}\left(2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta}\right)$$

Octa:

$$r_{\blacktriangle} = R_{0\blacktriangle}\left(2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta_0}\right) = \frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$r_{\bullet} = \sqrt{r_{\blacktriangle}^2 + (2\tan 60^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 22\tfrac{1}{2}^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{17+12\sqrt{2}+1-3(3+2\sqrt{2})}{12}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$V_{2vA3vT} = n_{\blacktriangle} a_{\blacktriangle} \frac{1}{3} r_{\blacktriangle} + n_{\bullet} a_{\bullet} \frac{1}{3} r_{\bullet} = 8\,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\,\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} + 6\;2(1+\sqrt{2})\;\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{7}{3}(3+2\sqrt{2})$$

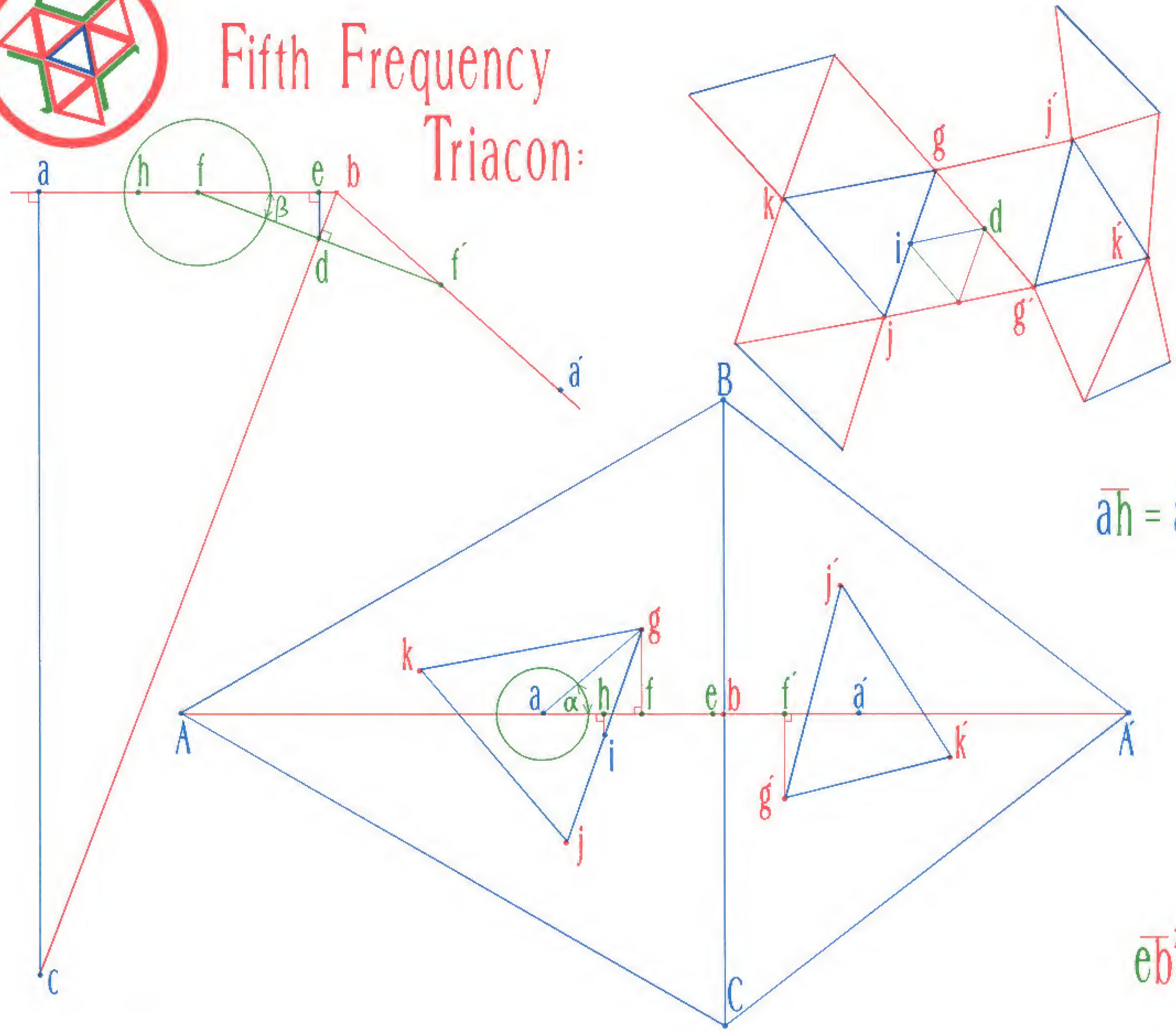
Icosa:

$$r_{\blacktriangle} = R_{1\blacktriangle}\left(2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta_1}\right) = \frac{9+5\sqrt{5}}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$r_{\circledast} = \sqrt{r_{\blacktriangle}^2 + (2\tan 60^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 18^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(9+5\sqrt{5})^2 + 4 - 12\sqrt{5}(2+\sqrt{5})}{48}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\tau^5\sqrt{5}}$$

$$V_{5v3vT} = n_{\blacktriangle} a_{\blacktriangle} \frac{1}{3} r_{\blacktriangle} + n_{\circledast} a_{\circledast} \frac{1}{3} r_{\circledast} = 20\,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\,\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{9+5\sqrt{5}}{4\sqrt{3}} + 12\;\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{\tau^3\sqrt{5}}\;\frac{1}{3}\;\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\tau^5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5}{12}(99+47\sqrt{5})$$

Fifth Frequency Triacon:



$$\overline{gj} = \overline{jk} = \overline{kg} = \overline{gg'} = \overline{g'j} = D$$

$$\overline{gi} = \overline{ij} = \overline{id} = \overline{gd} = \overline{dg'} = \frac{D}{2}$$

$$\overline{af}^2 + \overline{fg}^2 = \overline{ag}^2 = \frac{D^2}{3}$$

$$\overline{ah}^2 + \overline{hi}^2 = \overline{ai}^2 = \frac{D^2}{12}$$

$$\overline{ah} = \overline{ai}\cos(60-\alpha) = \frac{D}{4\sqrt{3}}(\cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)$$

$$\overline{af} = \overline{ag}\cos\alpha = \frac{D}{\sqrt{3}}\cos\alpha$$

$$\overline{fb} = \overline{ab} - \overline{af} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}(1 - 2D\cos\alpha)$$

$$\overline{eb} = \overline{db}\sin\beta = \overline{fb}\sin^2\beta$$

$$\overline{eb}^2 + \overline{ed}^2 = \overline{eb}^2(1+\cot^2\beta) = \overline{eb}\;\overline{fb}$$

$$\overline{gd}^2 - \frac{D^2}{4} = 0 = \overline{gf}^2 + (\overline{ab} - \overline{af} - \overline{eb})^2 + \overline{ed}^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}$$

$$= \overline{ag}^2 + \overline{ab}^2 - 2\,\overline{ab}\,\overline{af} + \overline{eb}\,[2\,\overline{af} - 2\,\overline{ab} + \overline{fb}] - \frac{D^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{D^2}{3} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{D}{3}\cos\alpha + \sin^2\beta\,\frac{1-2D\cos\alpha}{2\sqrt{3}}\left[\frac{2D\cos\alpha}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1-2D\cos\alpha}{2\sqrt{3}}\right] - \frac{D^2}{4}$$

or, $$D^2 - 4D\cos\alpha + 1 - \sin^2\beta\,(1 - 2D\cos\alpha)^2 = 0 \qquad \underline{\underline{\text{Eq. 1}}}$$

$$\overline{id}^2 - \frac{D^2}{4} = 0 = \overline{hi}^2 + (\overline{ab} - \overline{ah} - \overline{eb})^2 + \overline{ed}^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}$$

$$= \overline{ai}^2 + \overline{ab}^2 - 2\,\overline{ab}\,\overline{ah} + \overline{eb}\,[2\,\overline{ah} - 2\,\overline{ab} + \overline{fb}] - \frac{D^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{D^2}{12} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{D}{12}(\cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha) + \sin^2\beta\,\frac{1-2D\cos\alpha}{2\sqrt{3}}\left[\frac{D(\cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1-2D\cos\alpha}{2\sqrt{3}}\right] - \frac{D^2}{4}$$

or, $$-2D^2 - D(\cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha) + 1 - \sin^2\beta\,(1 - 2D\cos\alpha)[1 + D(\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)] = 0 \qquad \underline{\underline{\text{Eq. 2}}}$$

Define Gamma Operators: $\gamma \equiv \sqrt{3}\tan\alpha \qquad \Gamma \equiv 3\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha$

$$\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha\left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{3}\right) = 1 \quad \text{so,} \quad \cos^2\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \gamma^2/3}$$

$$\Gamma\cos\alpha = (3\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)\cos\alpha = (3-\gamma)\cos^2\alpha = \frac{3-\gamma}{1+\gamma^2/3}$$

$$3\left(1+\frac{\gamma^2}{3}\right)\left[\Gamma\cos\alpha - \frac{3-\gamma}{1+\gamma^2/3}\right] = \underbrace{\Gamma\cos\alpha}_{a}\,\gamma^2 + \underbrace{3}_{b}\,\gamma + \underbrace{3(\Gamma\cos\alpha - 3)}_{c} = 0$$

Positive Root of γ: $$\gamma = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{9 - 12\,\Gamma\cos\alpha(\Gamma\cos\alpha - 3)}}{2\,\Gamma\cos\alpha} \qquad \underline{\underline{\text{Eq. 3}}}$$

$$\Gamma^2 = \Gamma\cos\alpha\,(3-\gamma) = 3\,\Gamma\cos\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\left[-3 + \sqrt{9 - 12\,\Gamma\cos\alpha\,(\Gamma\cos\alpha - 3)}\right] \qquad \underline{\underline{\text{Eq. 4}}}$$

Octa: Eq. 1: $(3-4\cos^2\alpha)D^2 - 8\cos\alpha\, D + 2 \equiv F_{01} = 0$

$\sin^2\beta_0 = \frac{1}{3}$ Eq. 2: $2((\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha) - 3)D^2 - 2(\cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)D + 2 \equiv F_{02} = 0$

$$\frac{F_{02}-F_{01}}{D} = (2(3\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)\cos\alpha - 9)D + 2(3\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha) = (2\Gamma\cos\alpha - 9)D + 2\Gamma = 0 \quad \text{so, } D = \frac{2\Gamma}{9-2\Gamma\cos\alpha} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Eq. 5}}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(9-2\Gamma\cos\alpha)}{3D} F_{01} = \frac{\Gamma(9-2\Gamma\cos\alpha)}{3}\left[(3-4\cos^2\alpha)\left(\frac{2\Gamma}{9-2\Gamma\cos\alpha}\right) - 8\cos\alpha + 2\left(\frac{9-2\Gamma\cos\alpha}{2\Gamma}\right)\right] = 0$$

$$= 4(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^2 - 36\Gamma\cos\alpha + 27 + 2\Gamma^2 = 0 \qquad \text{from Eq. 4:}$$

$$4(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^2 - 36\Gamma\cos\alpha + 27 + 6\Gamma\cos\alpha + 3 = \sqrt{9 - 12\Gamma\cos\alpha(\Gamma\cos\alpha - 3)}$$

Square both sides and subtract:

$$16(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^4 - 240(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^3 + 1152(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^2 - 1836\Gamma\cos\alpha + 891 = 0$$

Define: $x \equiv \frac{2}{3}\Gamma\cos\alpha$ and divide by 81: $x^4 - 10x^3 + 32x^2 - 34x + 11 = 0$

First Root of x: $x_{01} = 1$

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrr}
 & & & & p & & q & & r & \\
 & & x^3 & - & 9x^2 & + & 23x & - & 11 & \\
\hline
(x-1) \,\big) & x^4 & -10x^3 & + & 32x^2 & - & 34x & + & 11 & \\
 & x^4 & -x^3 & & & & & & & \\
\hline
 & 0 & -9x^3 & + & 9x^2 & & & & & \\
\hline
 & & 0 & & 23x^2 & - & 23x & & & \\
\hline
 & & & & 0 & & -11x & + & 11 & \\
\hline
 & & & & & & 0 & & 0 &
\end{array}
$$

Second Root: $a = q - \frac{p^2}{3} = 23 - 27 = -4$

$$b = \frac{2p^3}{27} - \frac{pq}{3} + r = -54 + 69 - 11 = 4$$

$$x_{02} = \frac{-p}{3} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{a^3}{27}}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{a^3}{27}}} = 3 - \upsilon$$

From the second root, $\Gamma = \frac{3}{2}(3 - \upsilon)$ Eq. 6

note: $\left(\sqrt[3]{2 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{11}{3}}}\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{2 - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{11}{3}}}\right) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{27}} = \frac{4}{3}$ therefore, $\upsilon^3 = 4(\upsilon + 1)$ Eq. 7

also note: $(20 + 6\upsilon - 3\upsilon^2)^2 - \left[(3\upsilon + 2)^2(-3\upsilon^2 + 12\upsilon - 8)\right] = 0$

$$= 400 + 36\upsilon^2 + 36\upsilon(\upsilon+1) + 240\upsilon - 120\upsilon^2 - 144(\upsilon+1) - \left[-108\upsilon(\upsilon+1) - 144(\upsilon+1) - 12\upsilon^2 + 432(\upsilon+1) + 144\upsilon^2 + 48\upsilon - 72\upsilon^2 - 96\upsilon - 32\right] = 0$$

therefore: $\sqrt{-3\upsilon^2 + 12\upsilon - 8} = \frac{20 + 6\upsilon - 3\upsilon^2}{3\upsilon + 2}$ Eq. 8

$$\gamma \underset{\text{Eq.3}}{=} \frac{-3+\sqrt{9-12\Gamma\cos\alpha(\Gamma\cos\alpha-3)}}{2\Gamma\cos\alpha} \underset{\text{Eq.6}}{=} \frac{-1+\sqrt{-3\upsilon^2+12\upsilon-8}}{3-\upsilon} \underset{\text{Eq.8}}{=} \frac{-(3\upsilon+2)+(20+6\upsilon-3\upsilon^2)}{(3-\upsilon)(3\upsilon+2)} = \frac{\upsilon+2}{\upsilon+2/3}$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\gamma^2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\upsilon+2}{\upsilon+2/3}\right)^2}} = \frac{3\upsilon+2}{2\sqrt{3\upsilon^2+6\upsilon+4}}$$

$$\Gamma = 3\cos\alpha-\sqrt{3}\sin\alpha = \cos\alpha\left[3-\gamma\right] = \frac{(3\upsilon+2)}{2\sqrt{3\upsilon^2+6\upsilon+4}}\left[\frac{3(3\upsilon+2)-3(\upsilon+2)}{3\upsilon+2}\right] = \frac{3\upsilon}{\sqrt{3\upsilon^2+6\upsilon+4}}$$

$$\text{Eq.5}: \quad D = \frac{2\Gamma}{9-2\Gamma\cos\alpha} \underset{\text{Eq.6}}{=} \frac{2\Gamma}{3\upsilon} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3\upsilon^2+6\upsilon+4}} \qquad r_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{R_{0\blacktriangle}}{D} = \frac{\sqrt{3\upsilon^2+6\upsilon+4}}{2\sqrt{6}}$$

$$r_{\blacksquare} = \sqrt{r_{\blacktriangle}^2+(2\tan 60)^{-2}-(2\tan 45)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{24}(3\upsilon^2+6\upsilon+4+2-6)} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\upsilon\left(\frac{\upsilon}{2}+1\right)}$$

$$V_{2vA5vT} = n_{\blacktriangle}a_{\blacktriangle}\,\frac{1}{3}\,r_{\blacktriangle} + n_{\blacksquare}a_{\blacksquare}\,\frac{1}{3}\,r_{\blacksquare} = 32\,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\,\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{3\upsilon^2+6\upsilon+4} + 6\;1\;\frac{1}{3}\;\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\upsilon\left(\frac{\upsilon}{2}+1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}\upsilon^2+3\upsilon+2} + \sqrt{\upsilon\left(\frac{\upsilon}{2}+1\right)}$$

Icosa: $3\tau^2(\text{Eq.}1) = (3\tau^2 - 4\cos^2\alpha)D^2 - 4\tau^4\cos\alpha\, D + \tau^4 \equiv F_{11} = 0$

$\sin^2\beta_1 = \frac{1}{3\tau^2}$ $\quad 3\tau^2(\text{Eq.}2) = 2[(\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)\cos\alpha - 3\tau^2]D^2 - \tau^4(\cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)D + \tau^4 \equiv F_{12} = 0$

$$F_{13} \equiv F_{12} + yF_{11} = \underbrace{[3\tau^2(y-2) + 2((1-2y)\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)\cos\alpha]}_{i}D^2 - \underbrace{((4y+1)\cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)\tau^4}_{j} D + \underbrace{(y+1)\tau^4}_{k} = 0$$

Define eta and lambda: $j^2 - 4ik \equiv (\eta\cos\alpha + \lambda\sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)^2 = \eta^2\cos^2\alpha + (\eta\lambda)2\sqrt{3}\cos\alpha\sin\alpha + \lambda^2 3\sin^2\alpha$

$$= \underbrace{[\tau^2(4y+1)^2 - 4\tau^2(y+1)(3\tau^2(y-2) + 2(1-2y))]}_{\eta^2}\cos^2\alpha + \underbrace{[\tau^8(4y+1) + 4\tau^4(y+1)]}_{(\eta\lambda)} 2\sqrt{3}\cos\alpha\sin\alpha + \underbrace{[\tau^8 - 4\tau^6(y+1)(y-2)]}_{\lambda^2} 3\sin^2\alpha$$

$$(\eta\lambda)^2 - \eta^2\lambda^2 = [\tau^8(4y+1) + 4\tau^4(y+1)]^2 - [\tau^2(4y+1)^2 - 4\tau^2(y+1)(3\tau^2(y-2) + 2(1-2y))][\tau^8 - 4\tau^6(y+1)(y-2)] = 0$$

=

$\tau^{n-2} + \tau^{n+2} = 3\tau^n$

τ^{16}			16 - 16	8 - 8	1 - 1
τ^{14}	64	-32	-144	-80 144	-32 -144
τ^{12}	-48 144	96 0	32+128 -288	40-200	8 - 184 144
τ^{10}	64	-32	-192	-32	64
τ^{8}			16	32	16
$+144\tau^{12}$	y^4		$-2y^2$	$-\tau^2 y$	$-\tau$

First root of y: $y_{11} = -1$

Second root: $p = -1 \quad q = -1 \quad r = -\tau$

$$a = \frac{-p^2}{3} + q = \frac{-1}{3} - 1 = \frac{-4}{3}$$

$$b = \frac{2p^3}{27} - \frac{pq}{3} + r = -\frac{2}{27} - \frac{1}{3} - \tau = \frac{-49-27\sqrt{5}}{54}$$

$$y_{12} = \frac{-p}{3} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{a^3}{27}}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{a^3}{27}}} = \phi^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 & y^3 - y^2 - y - \tau \\
\hline
(y+1) & y^4 \qquad -2y^2 - \tau^2 y - \tau \\
 & \underline{y^4 + y^3} \\
 & 0 \quad \underline{-y^3 - y^2} \\
 & \qquad 0 \quad \underline{-y^2 - y} \\
 & \qquad\qquad 0 \quad \underline{-\tau y - \tau} \\
 & \qquad\qquad\qquad 0 \quad 0
\end{array}$$

From the first root of y: $\frac{F_{13}}{D} = \frac{F_{12} - F_{11}}{D}$

Eq. 5

$$= \left[2(3\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)\cos\alpha - 9\tau^2\right]D + \tau^4(3\cos\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha) = \left[2\Gamma\cos\alpha - 9\tau^2\right]D + \tau^4\Gamma = 0 \quad \text{so,} \quad D = \frac{\tau^4\Gamma}{9\tau^2 - 2\Gamma\cos\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(9\tau^2 - 2\Gamma\cos\alpha)}{3\tau^2 D} F_{11} = \frac{\Gamma(9\tau^2 - 2\Gamma\cos\alpha)}{3\tau^2}\left[\left[3\tau^2 - 4\cos^2\alpha\right]\left(\frac{\tau^4\Gamma}{9\tau^2 - 2\Gamma\cos\alpha}\right) - 4\tau^4\cos\alpha + \tau^4\left(\frac{9\tau^2 - 2\Gamma\cos\alpha}{\tau^4\Gamma}\right)\right] = 0$$

$$= 4(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^2 - 36\tau^2\Gamma\cos\alpha + 27\tau^2 + \tau^4\Gamma^2 = 0$$

from Eq. 4: $4(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^2 + 3\tau^2(\tau^4 - 12)\Gamma\cos\alpha + \frac{3}{2}\tau^2(\tau^2 + 18) = \frac{\tau^4}{2}\sqrt{9 - 12\Gamma\cos\alpha(\Gamma\cos\alpha - 3)}$

Square both sides and subtract:

$$16(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^4 + 24\tau^2(\tau^2-12)(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^3 + 36\tau^2(21\tau^2+11)(\Gamma\cos\alpha)^2 + 54\tau^4(\tau^2-36)\Gamma\cos\alpha + 81\tau^4(\tau^2+9) = 0$$

Define x: $x \equiv \frac{2}{3}\Gamma\cos\alpha$ and divide by 81:

$$x^4 + \tau^2(\tau^2-12)x^3 + \tau^2(21\tau^2+11)x^2 + \tau^4(\tau^2-36)x + \tau^4(\tau^2+9) = 0$$

First root of x: $x_{11} = 1$

Second root: $p = -9\tau^2$

$$\begin{array}{r|lllll}
 & x^3 & -9\tau^2x^2 & +\tau^2(21\tau^2+2)x & -\tau^4(\tau^2+9) & \\
\hline
(x-1) & x^4 & +\tau^2(\tau^2-12)x^3 & +\tau^2(21\tau^2+11)x^2 & +\tau^4(\tau^2-36)x & +\tau^4(\tau^2+9) \\
 & x^4 & -x^3 & & & \\
\cline{2-3}
 & 0 & -9\tau^2x^3 & +9\tau^2x^2 & & \\
\cline{3-4}
 & & 0 & \tau^2(21\tau^2+2)x^2 & -\tau^2(21\tau^2+2)x & \\
\cline{4-5}
 & & & 0 & -\tau^4(\tau^2+9)x & +\tau^4(\tau^2+9) \\
\cline{5-6}
 & & & & 0 & 0
\end{array}$$

$q = \tau^2(21\tau^2+2) \qquad r = -\tau^4(\tau^2+9)$

$$a = \frac{-p^2}{3} + q = -27\tau^4 + \tau^2(21\tau^2+2) = -2\tau^6$$

$$b = \frac{2p^3}{27} - \frac{pq}{3} + r = -54\tau^6 + 3\tau^4(21\tau^2+2) - \tau^4(\tau^2+9) = \tau^{10}$$

Eq. 6

$$x_{12} = \frac{-p}{3} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{a^3}{27}}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{a^3}{27}}} = 3\tau^2 - \tau^3\phi \quad \text{so,} \quad \Gamma\cos\alpha = \frac{3}{2}(3\tau^2 - \tau^3\phi)$$

note: $\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{T}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{T^2}{4}-\frac{8}{27}}}\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{T}{2}-\sqrt{\frac{T^2}{4}-\frac{8}{27}}}\right) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{27}} = \frac{2}{3}$ so, $\phi^3 = 2\phi + T$ Eq. 7

also note: $[9T^3 + T + 6\phi - 3T^3\phi^2]^2 - (T+3\phi)^2(1 - 3T^4(3\sqrt{5} - 2T^3\phi + T^2\phi^2) = 0$

$$= (9T^3+T)^2 + 36\phi^2 + 9T^6\phi(2\phi+T) + 2(9T^3+T)(6\phi - 3T^3\phi^2) - 36T^3(2\phi+T) - T^2(1 - 3T^4(3\sqrt{5} - 2T^3\phi + T^2\phi^2))$$

$$- 6T(\phi - 3T^4(3\sqrt{5}\phi - 2T^3\phi^2 + T^2(2\phi+T))) - 9(\phi^2 - 3T^4(3\sqrt{5}\phi^2 - 2T^3(2\phi+T) + T^2\phi(2\phi+T)))$$

$$= (81T^6 + 18T^4 + T^2 - 36T^4 - T^2 + 9T^6\sqrt{5} + 18T^8 - 54T^8)$$

$$+ (9T^7 + 12(9T^3+T) - 72T^3 + 6T^9 - 6T + 54T^5\sqrt{5} + 36T^7 - 108T^8 + 27T^7)\phi$$

$$+ (36 + 18T^6 - 6T^3(9T^3+T) + 3T^8 - 36T^8 - 9 + 81T^4\sqrt{5} + 54T^6)\phi^2 = 0$$

therefore: $\sqrt{1 - 3T^4(3\sqrt{5} - 2T^3\phi + T^2\phi^2)} = \dfrac{9T^3 + T + 6\phi - 3T^3\phi^2}{T + 3\phi}$ Eq. 8

Eq. 3:

$$\gamma = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{9 - 12\Gamma\cos\alpha(\Gamma\cos\alpha - 3)}}{2\Gamma\cos\alpha} \underset{\text{Eq.6}}{=} \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 - 3T^4(3\sqrt{5} - 2T^3\phi + T^2\phi^2)}}{3T^2 - T^3\phi} \underset{\text{Eq.8}}{=} \frac{-1 + \dfrac{9T^3 + T + 6\phi - 3T^3\phi^2}{T + 3\phi}}{3T^2 - T^3\phi}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{-\tau - 3\phi + 9\tau^3 + \tau + 3\phi + 3(3\tau^2 - \tau^4)\phi - 3\tau^3\phi^2}{(\tau + 3\phi)(3\tau^2 - \tau^3\phi)} = \frac{3\tau + 3\phi}{\tau + 3\phi}$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\gamma^2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{3\tau+3\phi}{\tau+3\phi}\right)^2}} = \frac{\tau + 3\phi}{2\sqrt{\tau^2 + 3\phi(\tau+\phi)}}$$

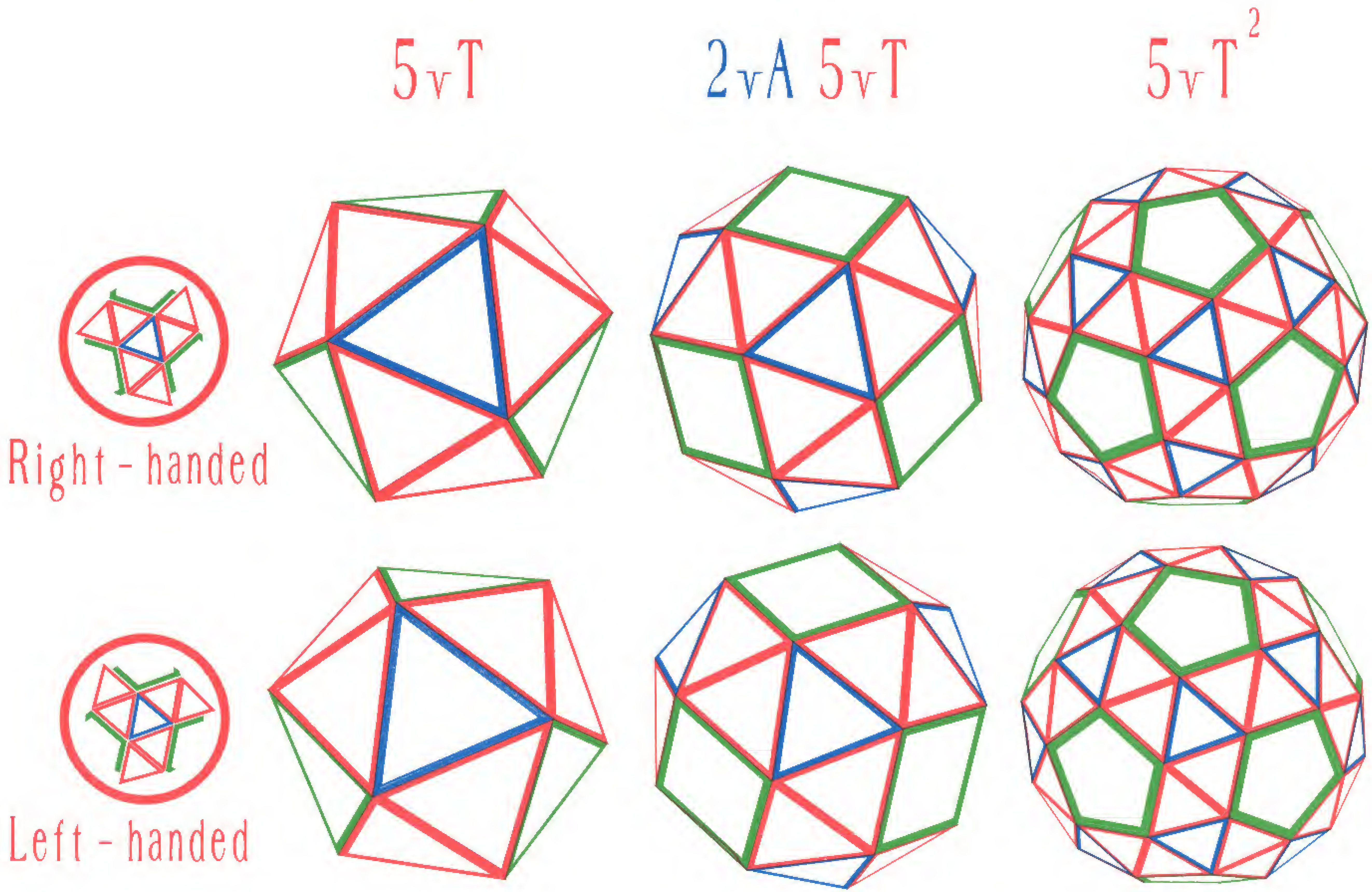
$$\Gamma = \cos\alpha\,[3-\gamma] = \left(\frac{\tau+3\phi}{2\sqrt{\tau^2+3\phi(\tau+\phi)}}\right)\left[3 - \frac{3\tau+3\phi}{\tau+3\phi}\right] = \frac{3\phi}{\sqrt{\tau^2+3\phi(\tau+\phi)}}$$

$$\text{Eq. 5:}\quad D = \frac{\tau^4\Gamma}{9\tau^2 - 2\Gamma\cos\alpha} \underset{\text{Eq.6}}{=} \frac{\tau\Gamma}{3\phi} = \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{\tau^2+3\phi(\tau+\phi)}} \qquad r_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{R_{1\blacktriangle}}{D} = \frac{\tau}{2\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{\tau^2+3\phi(\tau+\phi)}$$

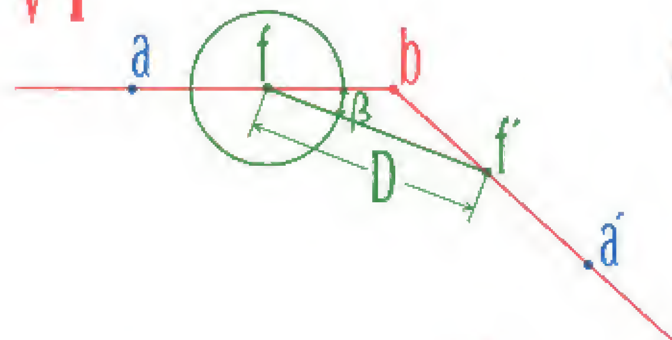
$$r_{\bullet} = \sqrt{r_{\blacktriangle}^2 + (2\tan 60^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 36^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{5\tau^2(\tau^2+3\phi(\tau+\phi)) + 5 - 3\tau^3\sqrt{5}}{60}} = \frac{\tau}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{\tau\sqrt{5}} + \phi(\tau+\phi)}$$

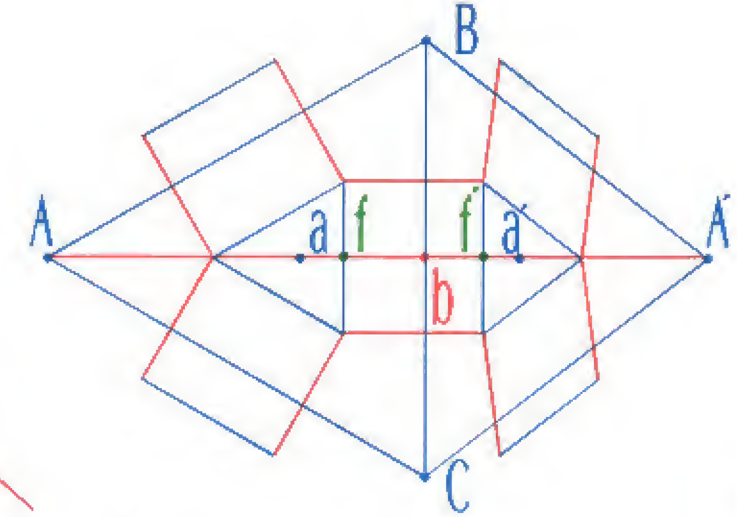
$$V_{5v\tau^2} = n_{\blacktriangle}\, a_{\blacktriangle}\, \frac{1}{3} r_{\blacktriangle} + n_{\bullet}\, a_{\bullet}\, \frac{1}{3} r_{\bullet} = 80\,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\,\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{\tau}{2\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{\tau^2+3\phi(\tau+\phi)} + 12\,\frac{5}{4}\sqrt{\frac{\tau^3}{\sqrt{5}}}\,\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{\tau}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{\tau\sqrt{5}} + \phi(\tau+\phi)}$$

$$= \frac{10\tau}{3}\sqrt{\tau^2+3\phi(\tau+\phi)} + \frac{5\tau^2}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{\tau\phi}{\sqrt{5}}(\tau+\phi)}$$


5vT
2vA 5vT
$5vT^2$
Right - handed
Left - handed

$7_{v}T$





$$\overline{ab} = \overline{af} + \overline{fb}$$

or

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = D\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2\cos\beta}\right)$$

$$r_{\blacktriangle} = \frac{R_{\blacktriangle}}{D} = R_{\blacktriangle}\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta}\right)$$

Octa:

$$r_{\blacktriangle} = R_{0\blacktriangle}\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta_0}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\left(3 + \sqrt{2}\right)$$

$$r_{\blacksquare} = \sqrt{r_{\blacktriangle}^{2} + (2\tan 60^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 45^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}\left[11 + 6\sqrt{2} + 1 - 3\right]} = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \sqrt{2}\right)$$

$$V_{2vA7vT} = n_{\blacktriangle} a_{\blacktriangle} \frac{1}{3} r_{\blacktriangle} + n_{\blacksquare} a_{\blacksquare} \frac{1}{3} r_{\blacksquare} = 8\,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\,\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\left(3 + \sqrt{2}\right) + 18\;1\;\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \sqrt{2}\right) = \frac{2}{3}\left(6 + 5\sqrt{2}\right)$$

Icosa:

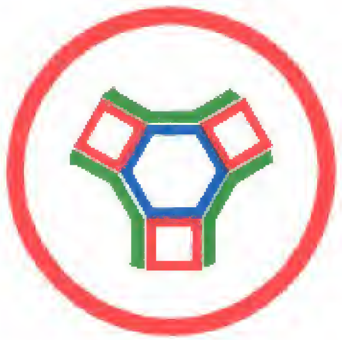
$$r_{\blacktriangle} = R_{1\blacktriangle}\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta_1}\right) = \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$r_{\blacksquare} = \sqrt{r_{\blacktriangle}^{2} + (2\tan 60^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 45^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}\left[\left(29 + 12\sqrt{5}\right) + 1 - 3\right]} = \frac{T^{3}}{2}$$

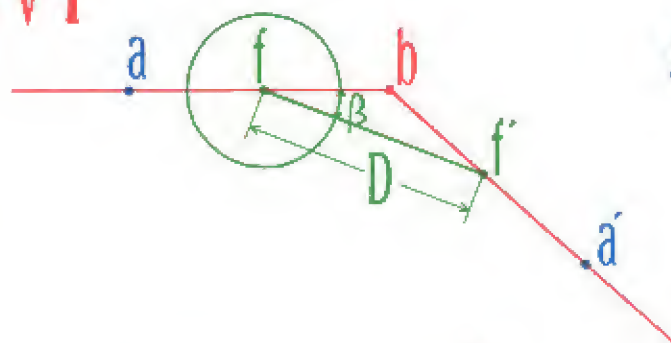
$$r_{\bullet} = \sqrt{r_{\blacktriangle}^{2} + (2\tan 60^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 36^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{60}\left[5\left(29 + 12\sqrt{5}\right) + 5 - 15 - 6\sqrt{5}\right]} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{T^{3}}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

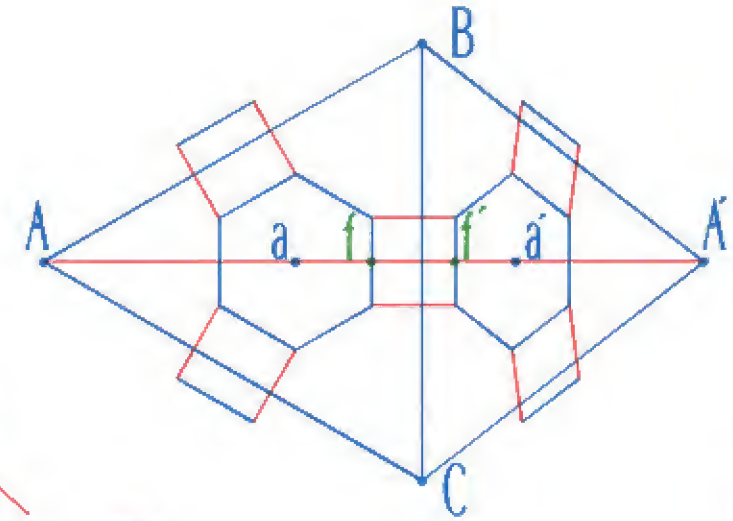
$$V_{5v7vT} = n_{\blacktriangle} a_{\blacktriangle} \frac{1}{3} r_{\blacktriangle} + n_{\blacksquare} a_{\blacksquare} \frac{1}{3} r_{\blacksquare} + n_{\bullet} a_{\bullet} \frac{1}{3} r_{\bullet} = 20\,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\,\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{3 + 2\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{3}} + 30\;1\;\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{2 + \sqrt{5}}{2} + 12\,\frac{5}{4}\sqrt{\frac{T^{3}}{\sqrt{5}}}\;\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{T^{3}}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left(60 + 29\sqrt{5}\right)$$



$9_{v}T$





$$\overline{ab} = \overline{af} + \overline{fb}$$

or

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = D\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2\cos\beta}\right)$$

$$r_{\bullet} = \frac{R_{\blacktriangle}}{D} = R_{\blacktriangle}\left(3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta}\right)$$

Octa:

$$r_{\bullet} = R_{0\blacktriangle}\left(3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta_0}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(1 + \sqrt{2}\right)$$

$$r_{\blacksquare} = \sqrt{r_{\bullet}^2 + (2\tan 30^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 45^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}\left[3(3+2\sqrt{2}) + 3 - 1\right]} = \tfrac{1}{2}(3+\sqrt{2})$$

$$r_{\color{green}\bullet} = \sqrt{r_{\bullet}^2 + (2\tan 30^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 22\tfrac{1}{2}^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}\left[3(3+2\sqrt{2}) + 3 - 3 - 2\sqrt{2}\right]} = \tfrac{1}{2}(1+2\sqrt{2})$$

$$V_{2vA9vT} = n_{\bullet} a_{\bullet} \tfrac{1}{3} r_{\bullet} + n_{\blacksquare} a_{\blacksquare} \tfrac{1}{3} r_{\blacksquare} + n_{\color{green}\bullet} a_{\color{green}\bullet} \tfrac{1}{3} r_{\color{green}\bullet} = 8\,\tfrac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\,\tfrac{1}{3}\,\tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1+\sqrt{2}) + 12\;1\;\tfrac{1}{3}\,\tfrac{1}{2}(3+\sqrt{2}) + 6\;2(1+\sqrt{2})\,\tfrac{1}{3}\,\tfrac{1}{2}(1+2\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 30 + 14\sqrt{2}$$

Icosa:

$$r_{\bullet} = R_{1\blacktriangle}\left(3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos\beta_1}\right) = \frac{\tau^3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$r_{\blacksquare} = \sqrt{r_{\bullet}^2 + (2\tan 30^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 45^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}\left[3(9+4\sqrt{5}) + 3 - 1\right]} = \tfrac{1}{2}(3+2\sqrt{5})$$

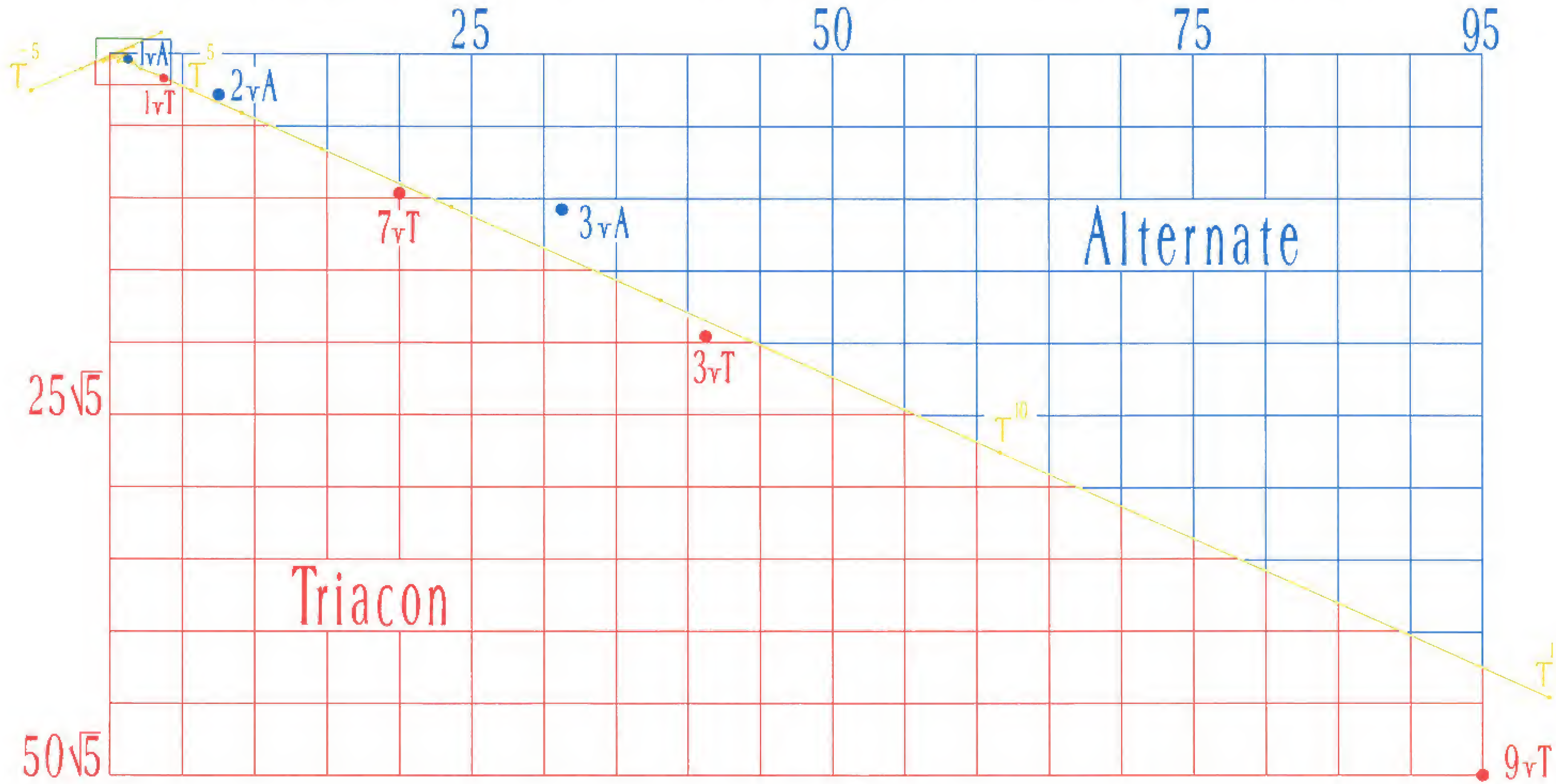
$$r_{\circledast} = \sqrt{r_{\bullet}^2 + (2\tan 30^\circ)^{-2} - (2\tan 18^\circ)^{-2}} = \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}\left[3(9+4\sqrt{5}) + 3 - 5 - 2\sqrt{5}\right]} = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{5\tau^3\sqrt{5}}$$

$$V_{5v9vT} = n_{\bullet} a_{\bullet} \tfrac{1}{3} r_{\bullet} + n_{\blacksquare} a_{\blacksquare} \tfrac{1}{3} r_{\blacksquare} + n_{\circledast} a_{\circledast} \tfrac{1}{3} r_{\circledast} = 20\,\tfrac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\,\tfrac{1}{3}\,\tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tau^3 + 30\;1\;\tfrac{1}{3}\,\tfrac{1}{2}(3+2\sqrt{5}) + 12\,\tfrac{5}{2}\sqrt{\tau^3\sqrt{5}}\,\tfrac{1}{3}\,\tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{5\tau^3\sqrt{5}}$$

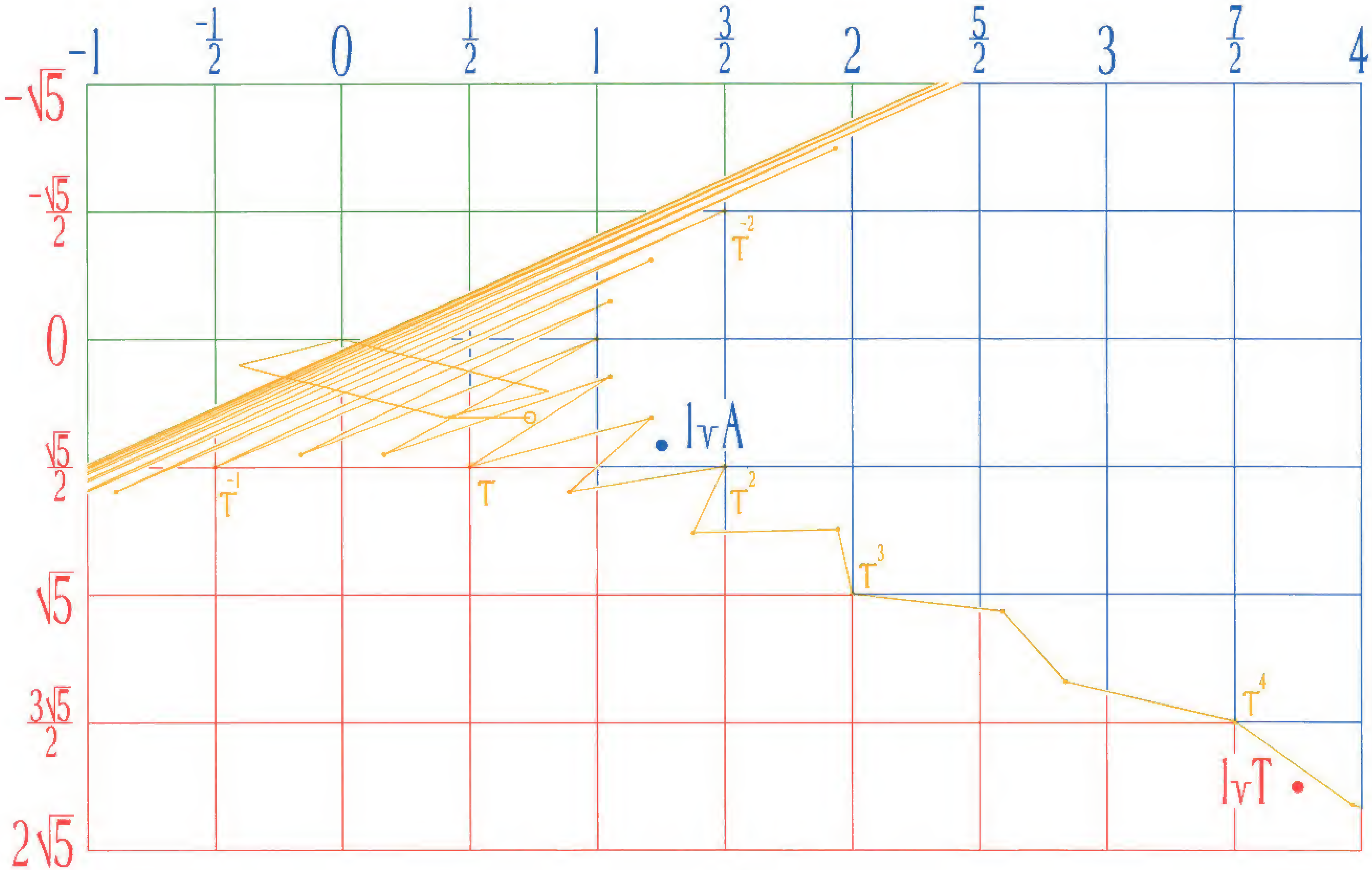
$$= 95 + 50\sqrt{5}$$

Integer powers of the Golden Section

Plotted volumes of icosahedral based solids



One third powers of the Golden Section



Exercise:

Spinnability of the first golden circle leads to a new second root. Plot this root.

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Alternate and Triacon Breakdowns