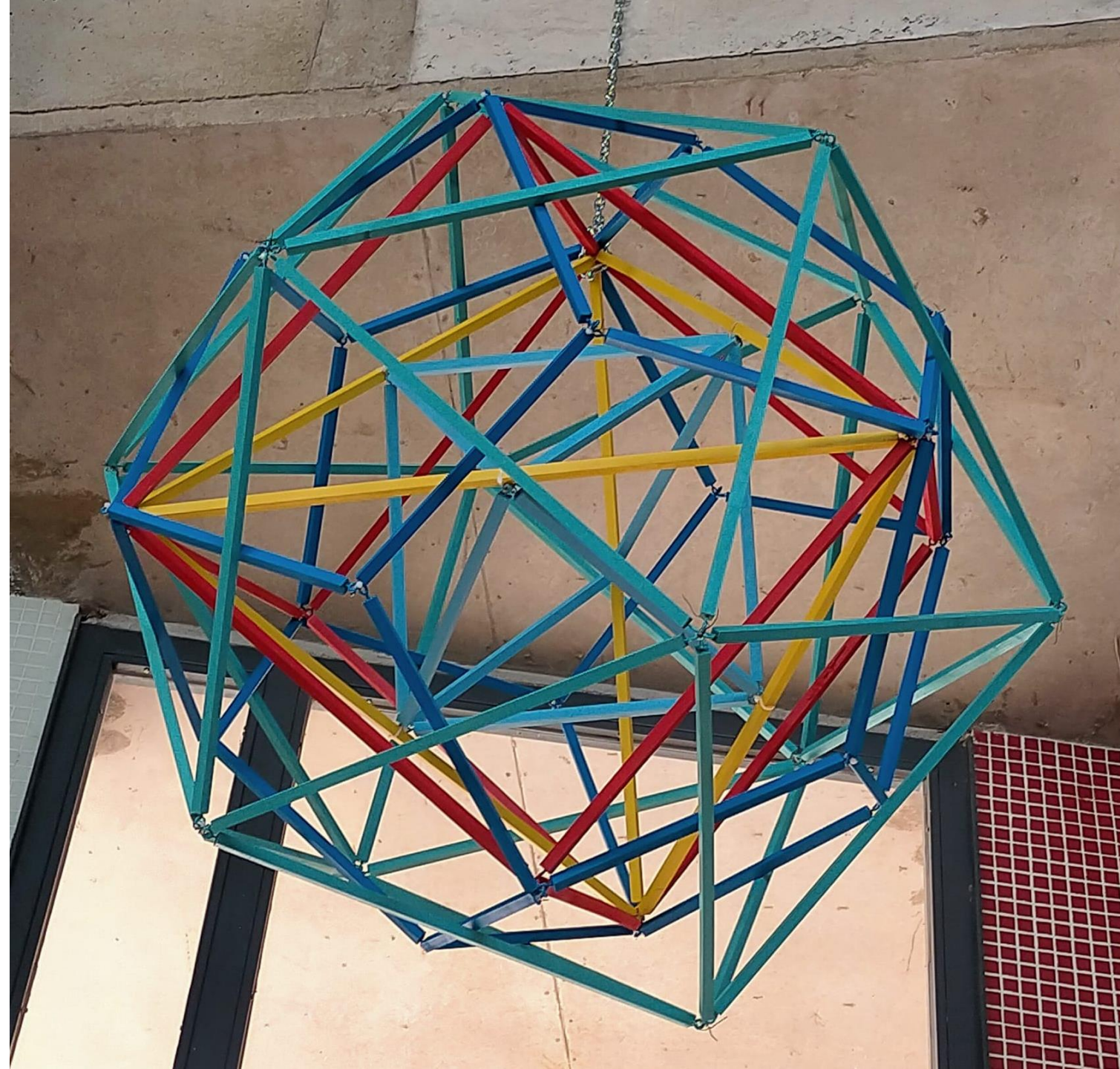


Estudio multidisciplinar de los omnipoliedros

Diego Jesús Arrebola Serrano

Profesor de Matemáticas

IES Hernán Pérez del Pulgar – Ciudad Real



GRUPO DE TRABAJO + INTERCENTROS + INTERDISCIPLINAR



$E_p = E_{p_{max}} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \left(3t_p + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 1$
 $= \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \right); n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 $t_p = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(n + \frac{1}{6} \right); n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 $E_c = E_{c_{max}} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \left(3t_c + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \left(3t_c + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \pm 1 = \cos(n\pi) \Rightarrow t_c = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(n - \frac{1}{3} \right)$

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi m_1 K \rho}{3m_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi K \rho}{3}}$
 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R_0}}$
 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R_0}{g}} = 5,03 \cdot 10^3 \text{ s}$

$Q_{total} = Q_1 + Q_2 = 3\epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d_1} U_0$
 $C_1 = C_2 = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d_1} = 8,85 \text{ pF}$
 $Q = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2} = 13,275 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}$
 $U = \frac{Q}{C_1} = \frac{3}{2} U_0 = 1500 \text{ V}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} Q U = \frac{9}{8} \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d_1} U_0^2 = 9,956 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ J}$

$-Q_{41} = v C T_1 (1 - e^{T_1}) + v C_V T_1 (T_2 - 1)$
 $-Q_{34} = v C_V T_2 (T_2 - 1) + v C T_2 (1 - e^{T_2})$
 $\ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = e^{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{1}{e^{T_2}}$

$(x + t)I_2 + (xt - yz)I_3 = 0$
 $\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x+t & 0 \\ 0 & x+t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -t & y \\ z & -x \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} y \\ t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -t & y \\ z & -x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} yz - xt & 0 \\ 0 & yz - tx \end{pmatrix}$
 $yz - xt)I_2 = -(xt - yz)I_2$

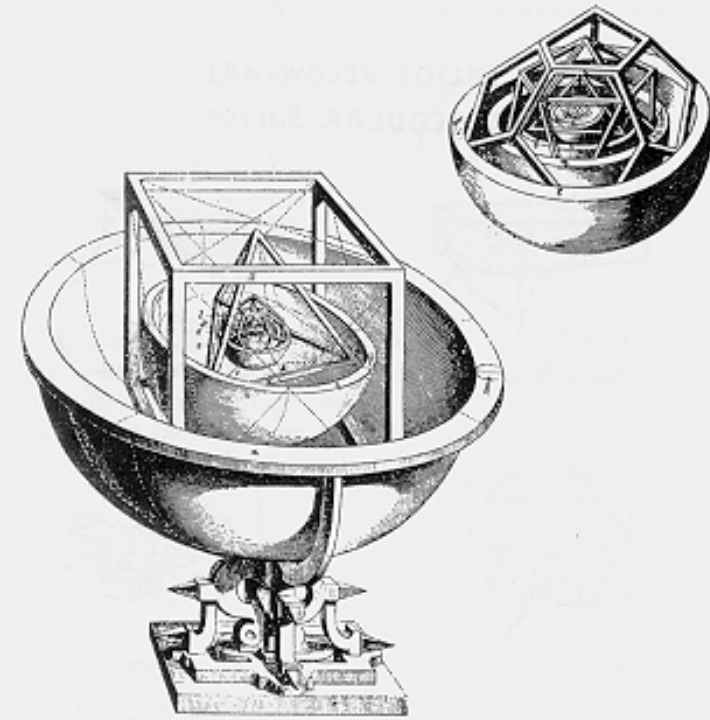
J[mA]	0	0	4	10	104	170
U[V]	0	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,9	1,0
J[mA]	0	-1,05	-2,1	-3,2	-4,2	-5,3
U[V]	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-6
J[mA]	0	0	4	44	115	175
U[V]	0	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0
J[mA]	0	-0,4	-0,76	-1,12	-1,5	-1,9
U[V]	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
J[mA]	0	1,4	2,8	4,2	5,6	7,1
U[V]	0	1	2	3	4	5
J[mA]	0	-1,4	-2,8	-4,2	-5,6	-7,1
U[V]	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5

$-Q_{41} = v C T_1 (1 - e^{T_1}) + v C_V T_1 (T_2 - 1)$
 $-Q_{34} = v C_V T_2 (T_2 - 1) + v C T_2 (1 - e^{T_2})$
 $\ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = e^{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{1}{e^{T_2}}$

GEOMETRÍA + TRABAJO MANIPULATIVO + ESTÉTICA

ESTABLECER UN MARCO TEÓRICO

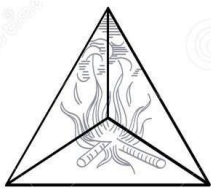
1. Introducción.
2. Poliedros (Definiciones, clasificación, dualidad, Teorema de Euler).
3. Sólidos platónicos.
4. Razón y proporción.
5. Proporciones y razones presentes en los sólidos platónicos.
6. Las proporciones y los sólidos platónicos en la historia del arte.
7. Omnipoliedro.



DESARROLLAR ACTIVIDADES DE AULA

1. Preparación de listones de madera.
2. Construcción de los sólidos platónicos con pajitas de papel e hilo.
3. Construcción de poliedros en gominolas.
4. Relación de los sólidos platónicos con el arte y pintado de listones.
5. Construcción del Omnipoliedro.

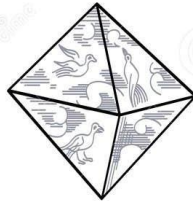
MARCO TEÓRICO: historia, definiciones y propiedades de los poliedros



TETRAHEDRON
FIRE



CUBE
EARTH



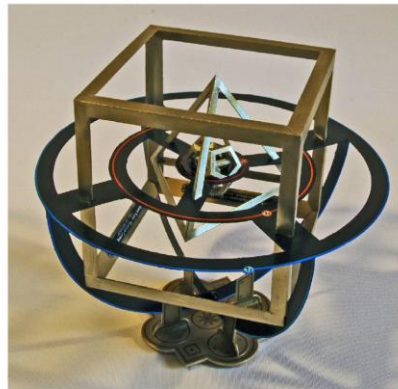
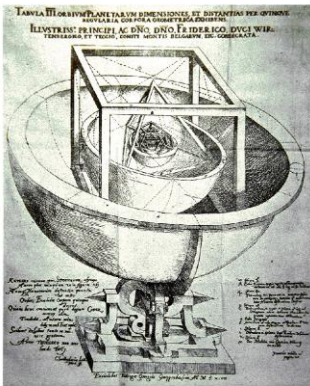
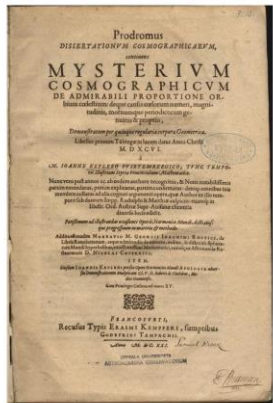
OCTAHEDRON
AIR



ICOSAHEDRON
WATER

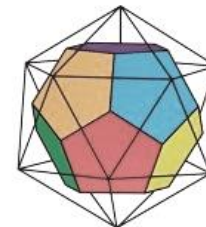
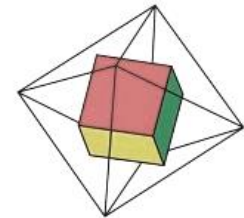
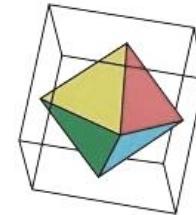
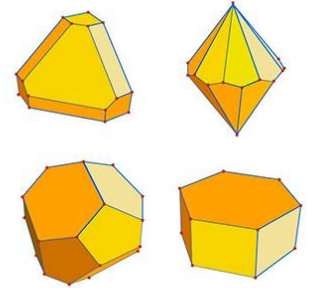
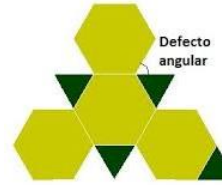


DODECAHEDRON
UNIVERSE



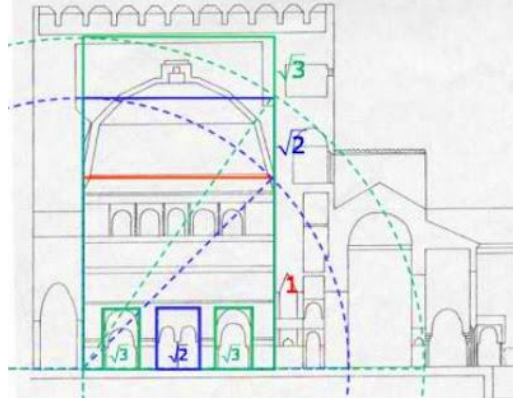
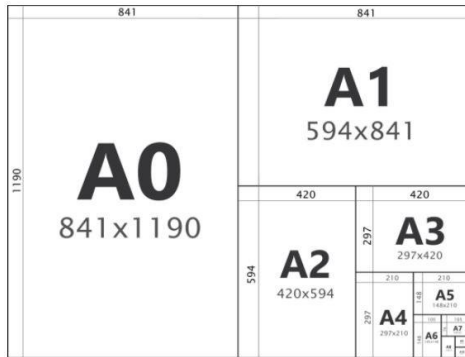
Descartes
Euler
Cauchy

$$V - A + C = 2$$

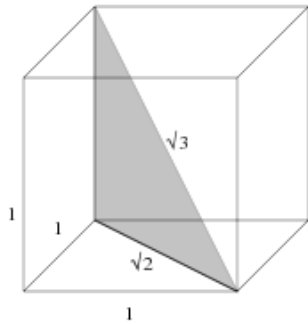


Dualidad

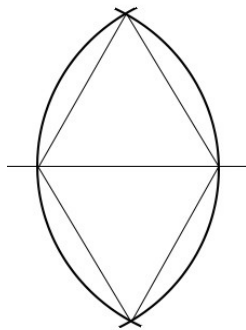
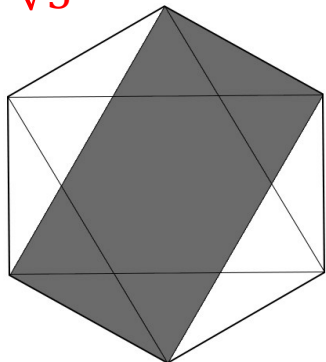
MARCO TEÓRICO: Proporcionalidad



$\sqrt{2}$



$\sqrt{3}$



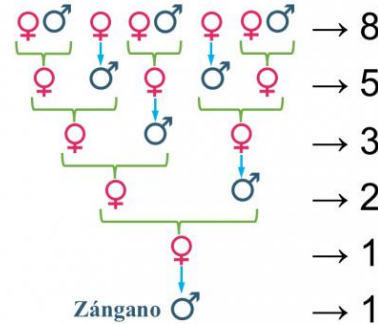
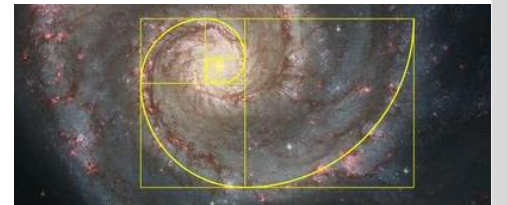
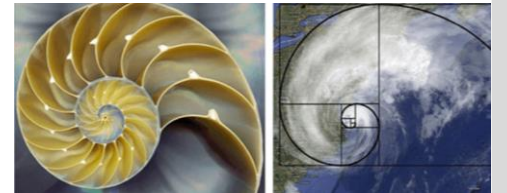
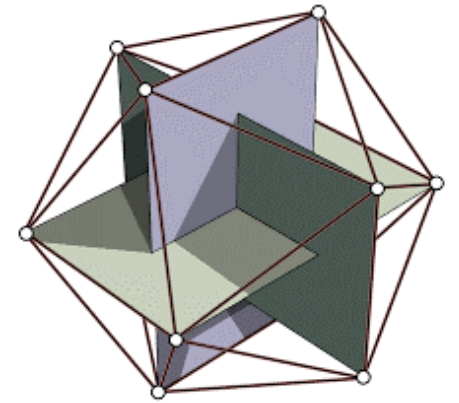
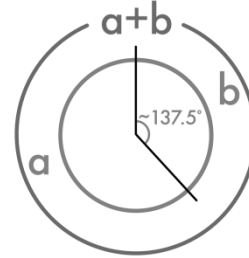
$$\Phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1,61803...$$

$$\frac{a+b}{a} = \frac{a}{b} = \Phi$$

Filotaxis espiral



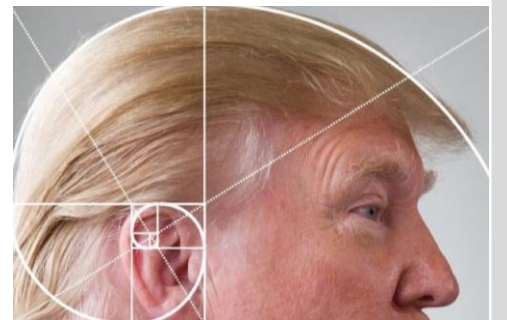
$j = 1, \delta = 137,5^\circ$

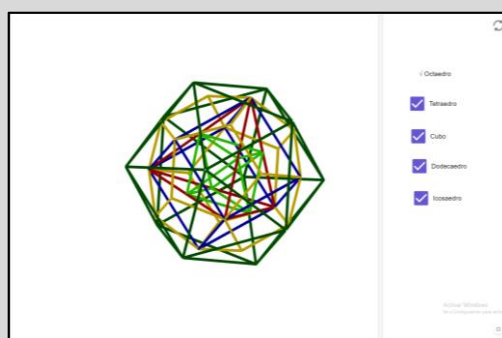
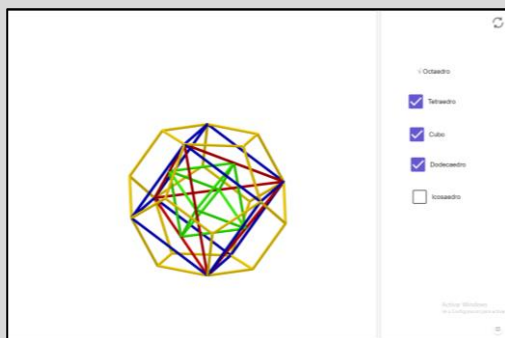
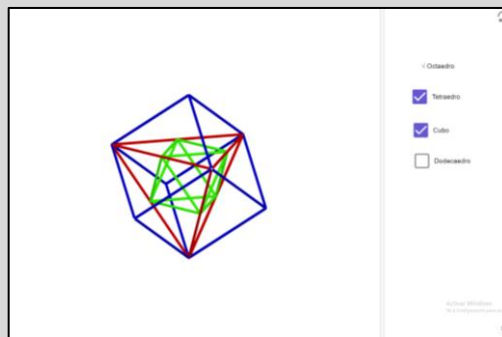
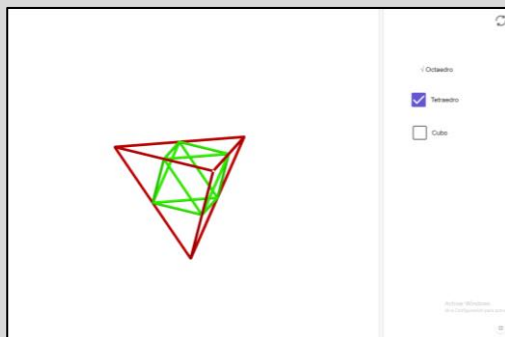
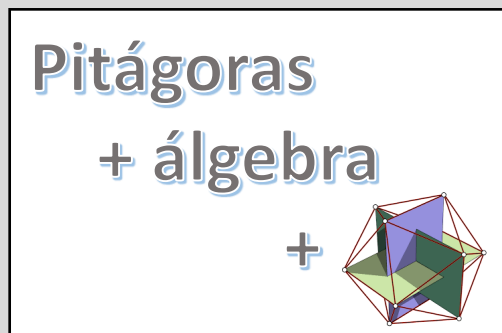
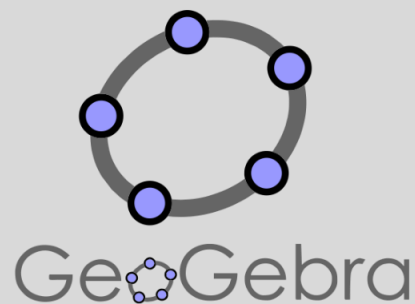


Zángano ♂



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} = \Phi$$





La idea del Omnipoliedro surgió en la clase del gran matemático y estudioso de la didáctica de las matemáticas D. Pedro Puig Adam (1900-1960) con sus alumnos en el Instituto San Isidro de Madrid.



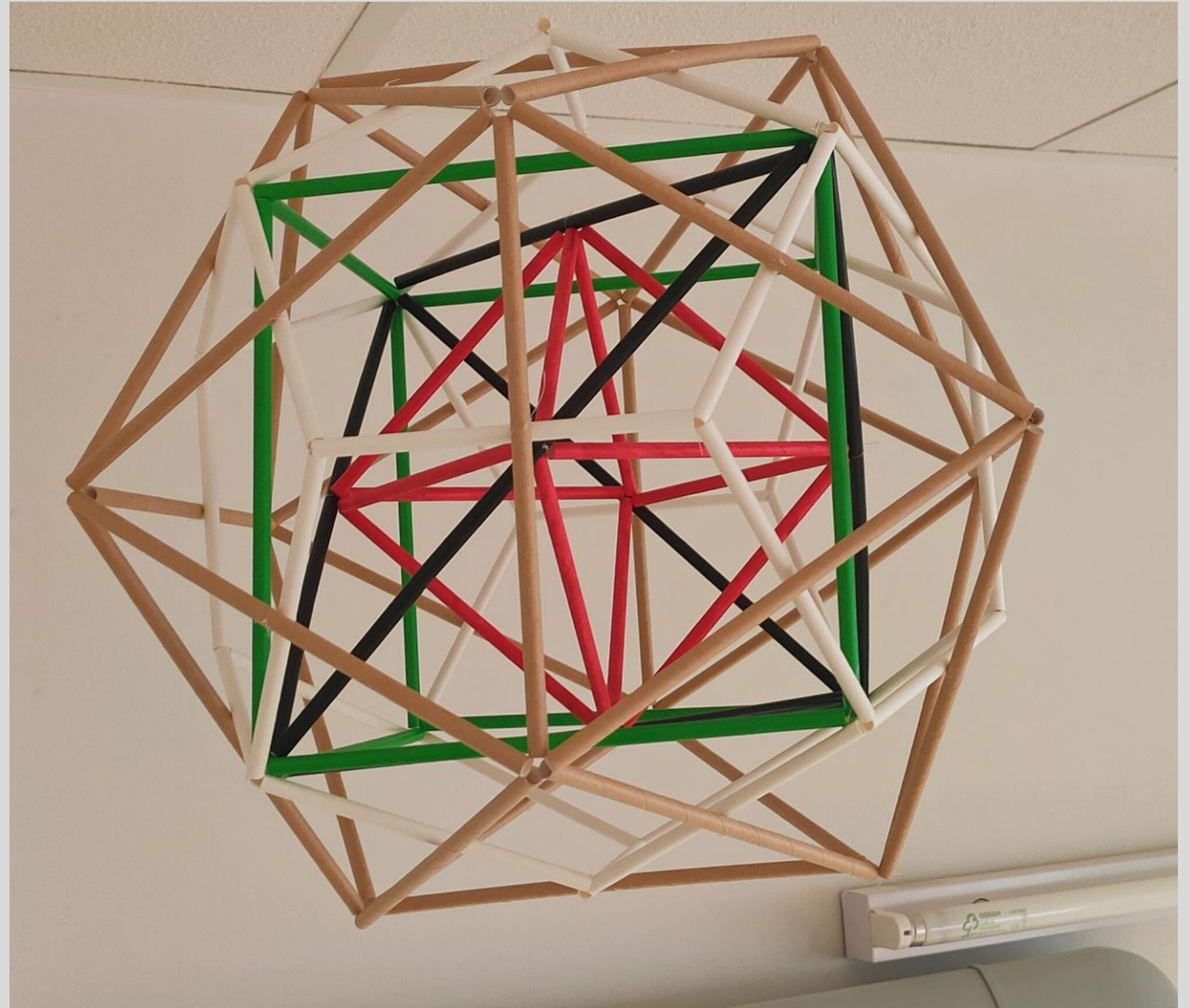
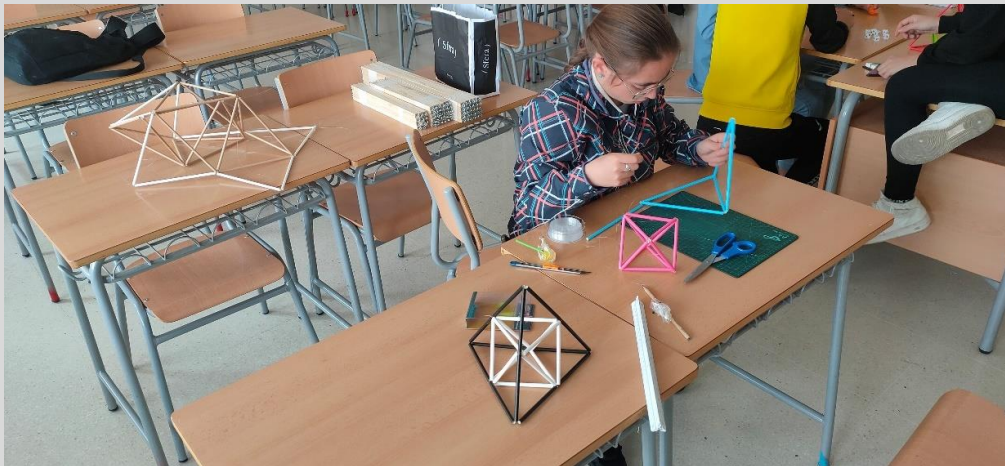
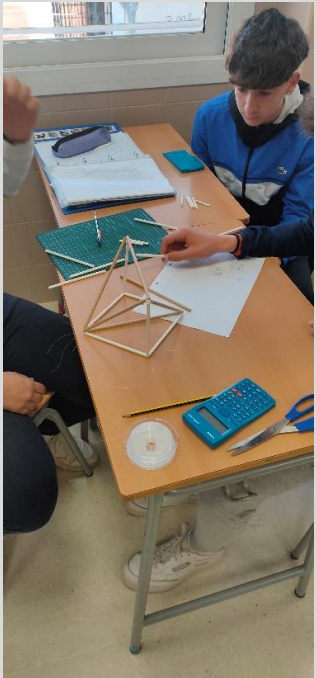
Pepe Muñoz: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/bvYhyepK>

Poliedro	Aristas	Vértices	Razón entre aristas	Diámetro ≈ 150 cm	Diámetro ≈ 100 cm
ICOSAEDRO	30	12	x	80,0	55,0
DODECAEDRO	30	20	$x \cdot \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$	49,4	33,99
CUBO	12	8	x	80,0	55,0
TETRAEDRO	6	4	$\sqrt{2} \cdot x$	113,1	77,78
OCTAEDRO	12	6	$\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot x}{2}$	56,6	38,89

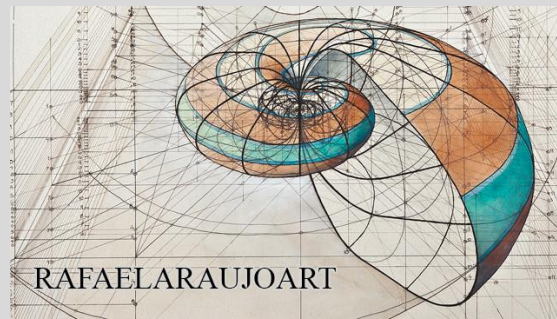
ACTIVIDADES DE AULA: Preparación de listones de madera.



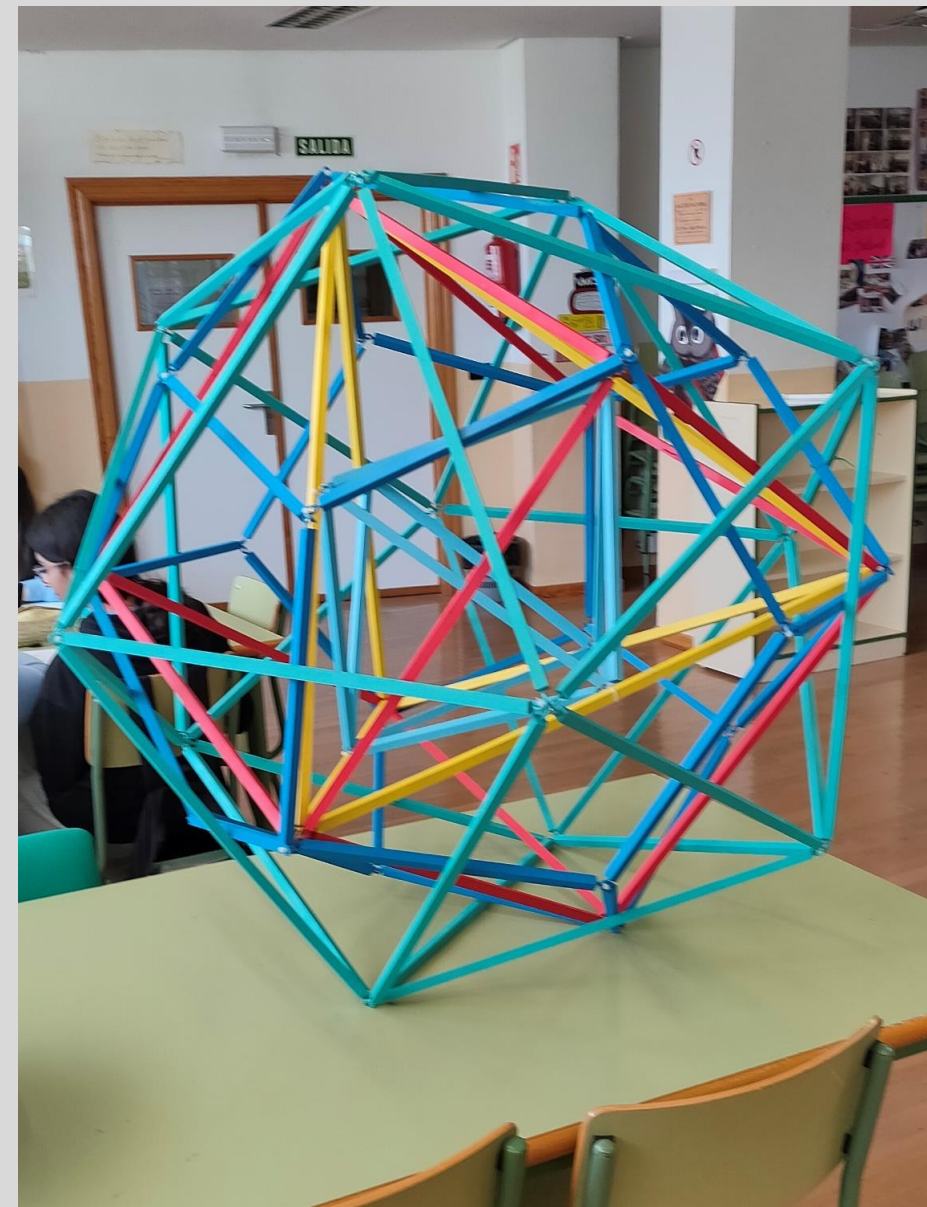
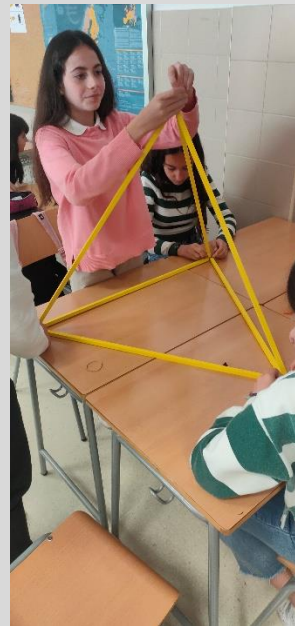
ACTIVIDADES DE AULA: Construcción de sólidos platónicos con pajitas de papel e hilo



ACTIVIDADES DE AULA: Sólidos platónicos en el arte y pintado de listones



ACTIVIDADES DE AULA: Construcción del Omnipoliedro





PROFESORADO QUE HA PARTICIPADO EN EL PROYECTO

IES Guadiana	Diego Jesús Arrebola Serrano	Matemáticas
	Pedro García Esteban	Plástica
	Vanesa Molina Huertas	Plástica
	Ana Isabel Poyatos Sánchez	Plástica
IES Hernán Pérez del Pulgar	Sergio Peco Parente	Matemáticas
IES Antonio Calvín	María del Mar Arrabal Hidalgo	Plástica
	Miguel Ángel Barba Bautista	Plástica
	Rosa María Barba Contreras	Matemáticas
	Enrique Peces Hernández	F.P. Madera
IES Campo de Calatrava	Eduardo Calle Calahorra	Matemáticas
	Alicia Casero Olivares	Matemáticas
	Saul Salvador Ciudad Trujillo	Matemáticas