

TESELADOS

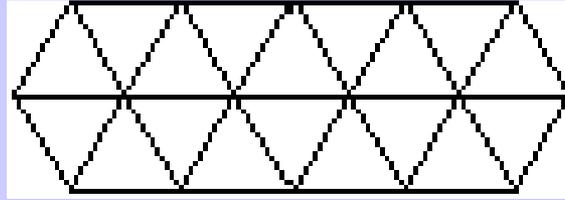
¿Qué es una teselación?

Un conjunto de piezas tal que es posible recubrir por completo el plano con ellas; la configuración que en tal caso se obtiene recibe el nombre de mosaico, teselación o recubrimiento.

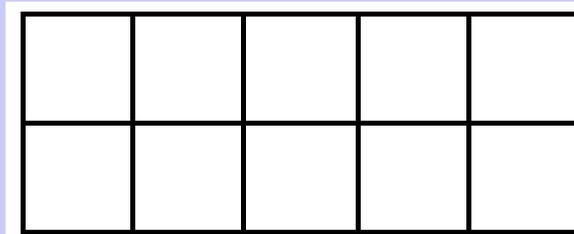
Infinitas posibilidades.

**Sólo 3 mediante polígonos regulares
todos iguales**

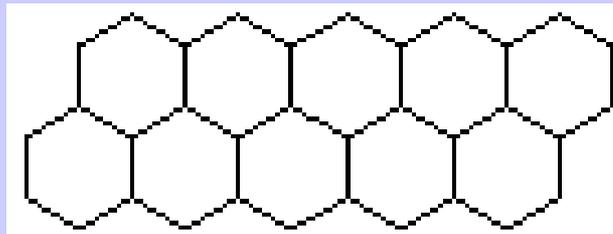
Teselación de triángulos

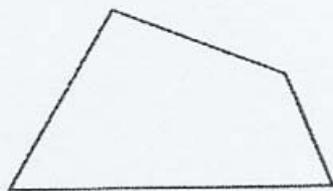


Teselación de cuadrados

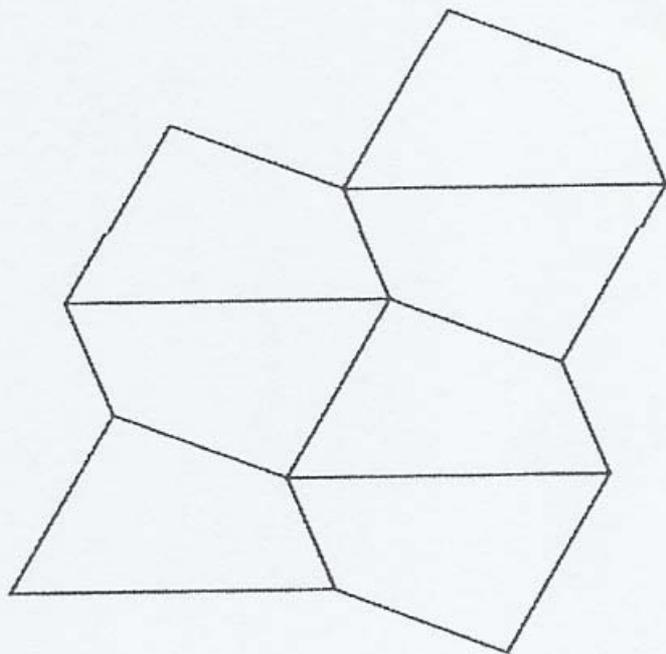


Teselación de exágonos





(a)

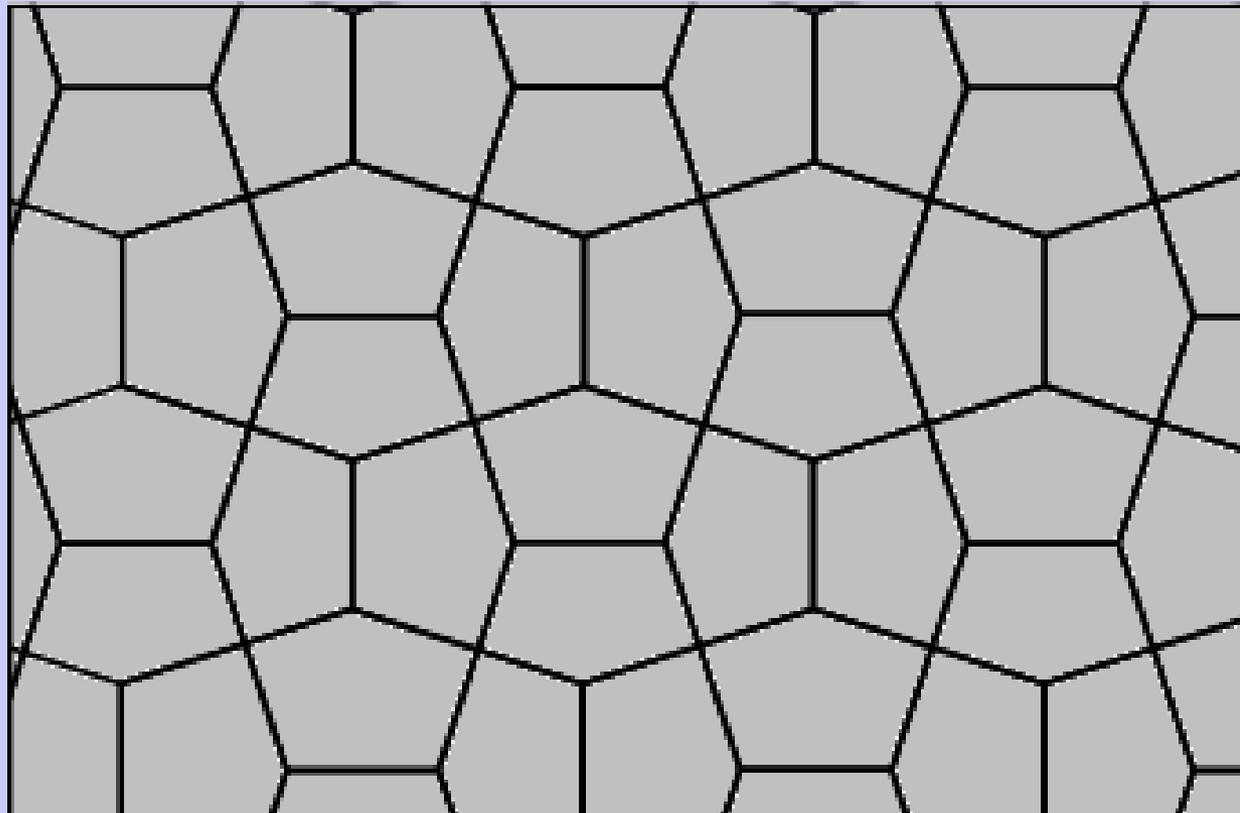


(b)

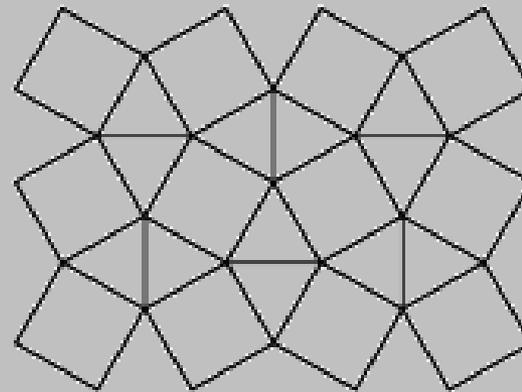
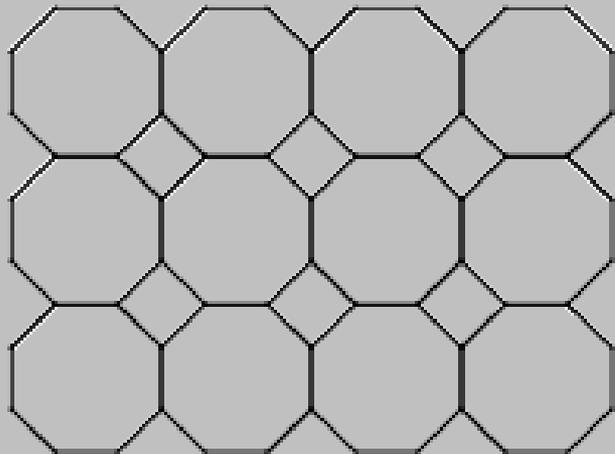
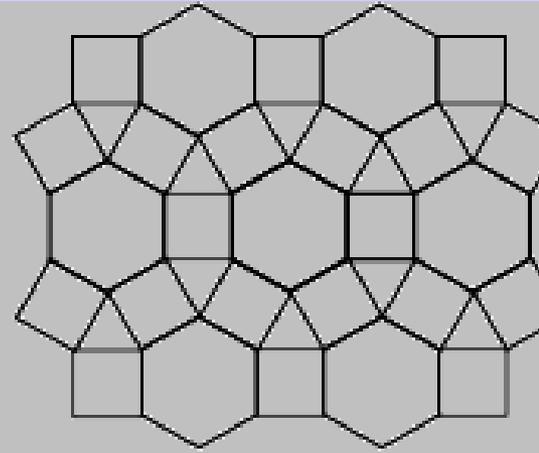
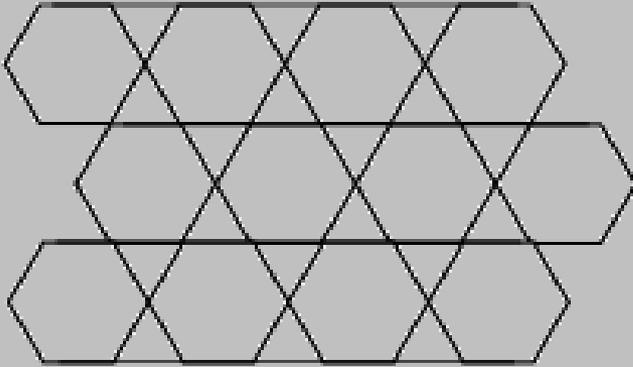
**Cualquier
cuadrilátero sirve
para un
recubrimiento
del plano
(cualquier
triángulo
también)**

Teselación del plano por pentágonos.

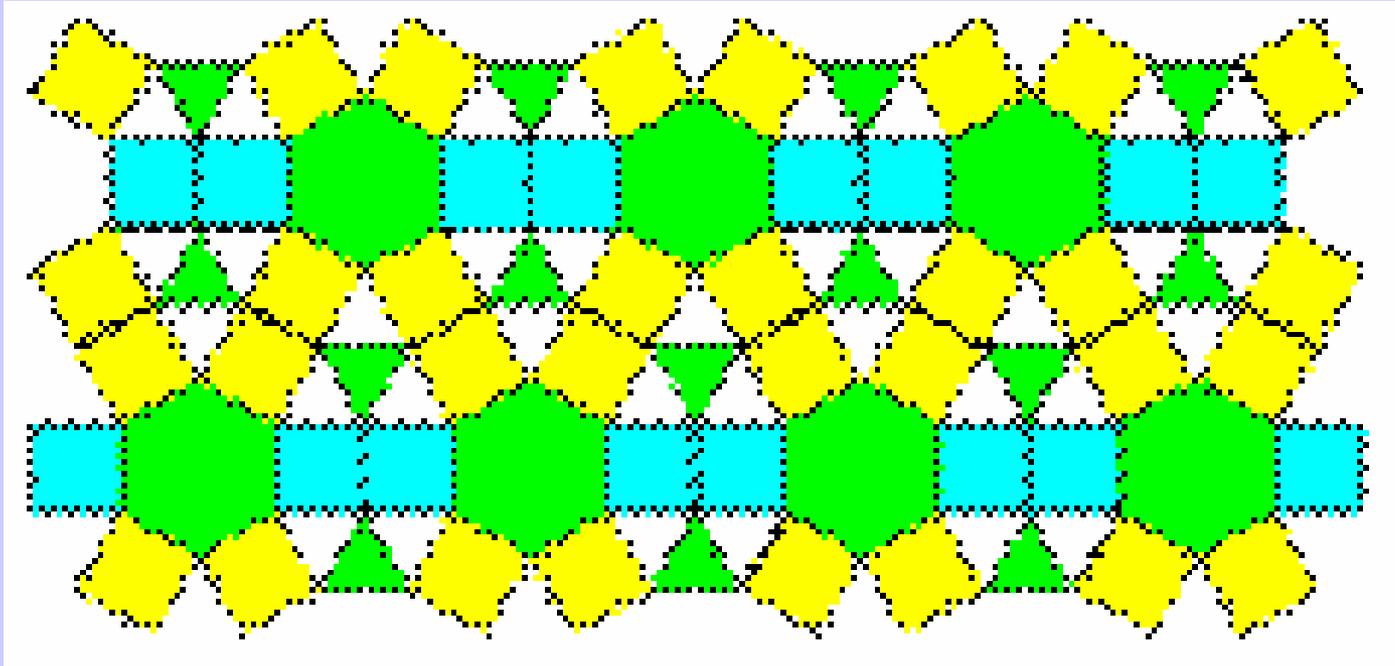
No puede hacerse con pentágonos regulares, pero sí con equiláteros (Teselación de El Cairo)

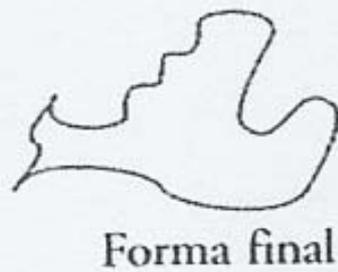
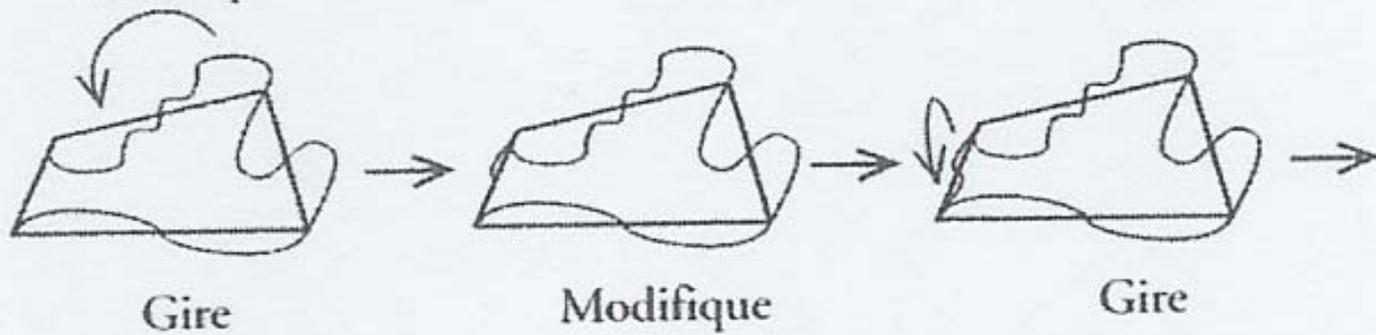
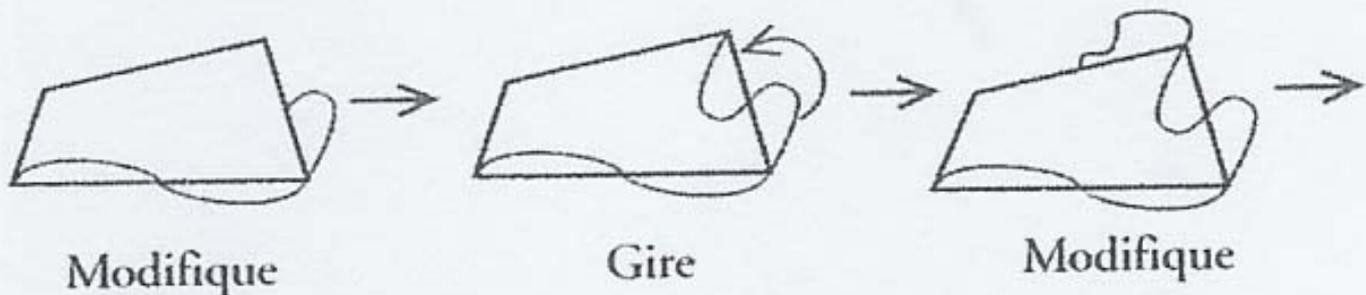
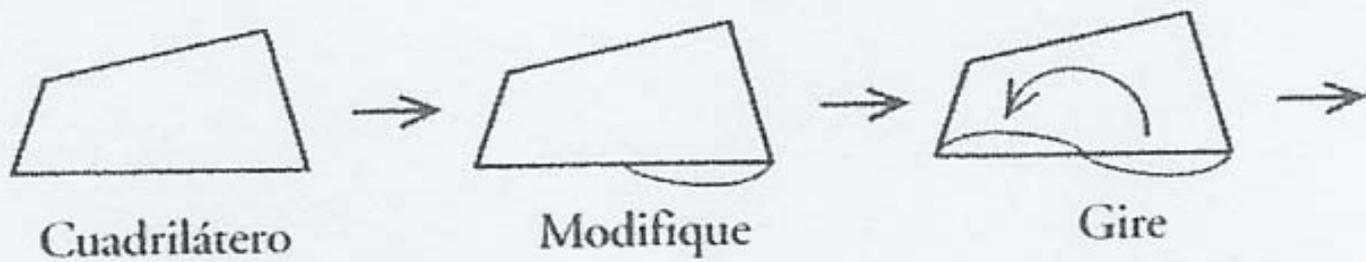


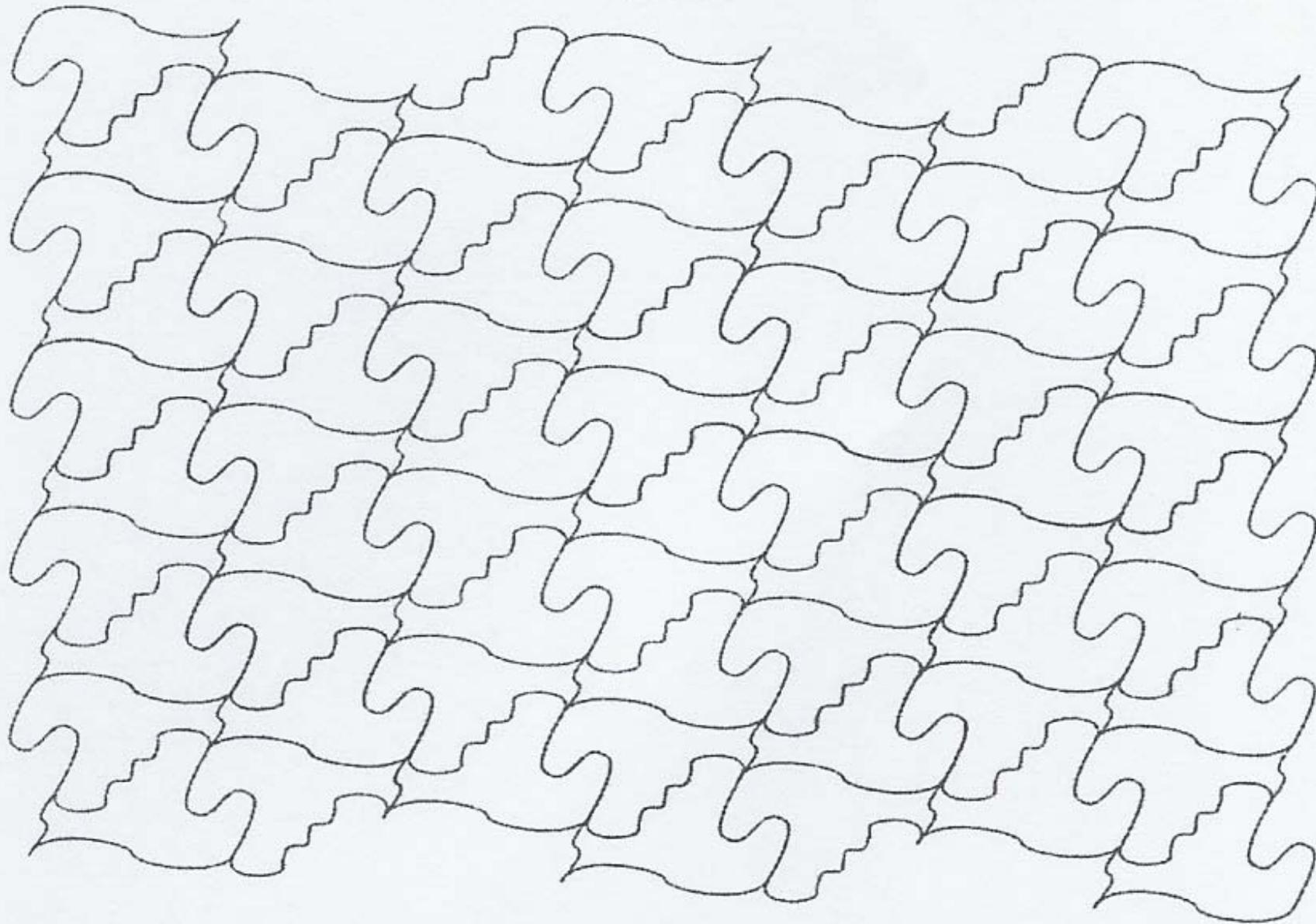
Teselaciones semirregulares: dos o más clases de polígonos regulares pero en todos los vértices Iso-
mismos y en el mismo orden



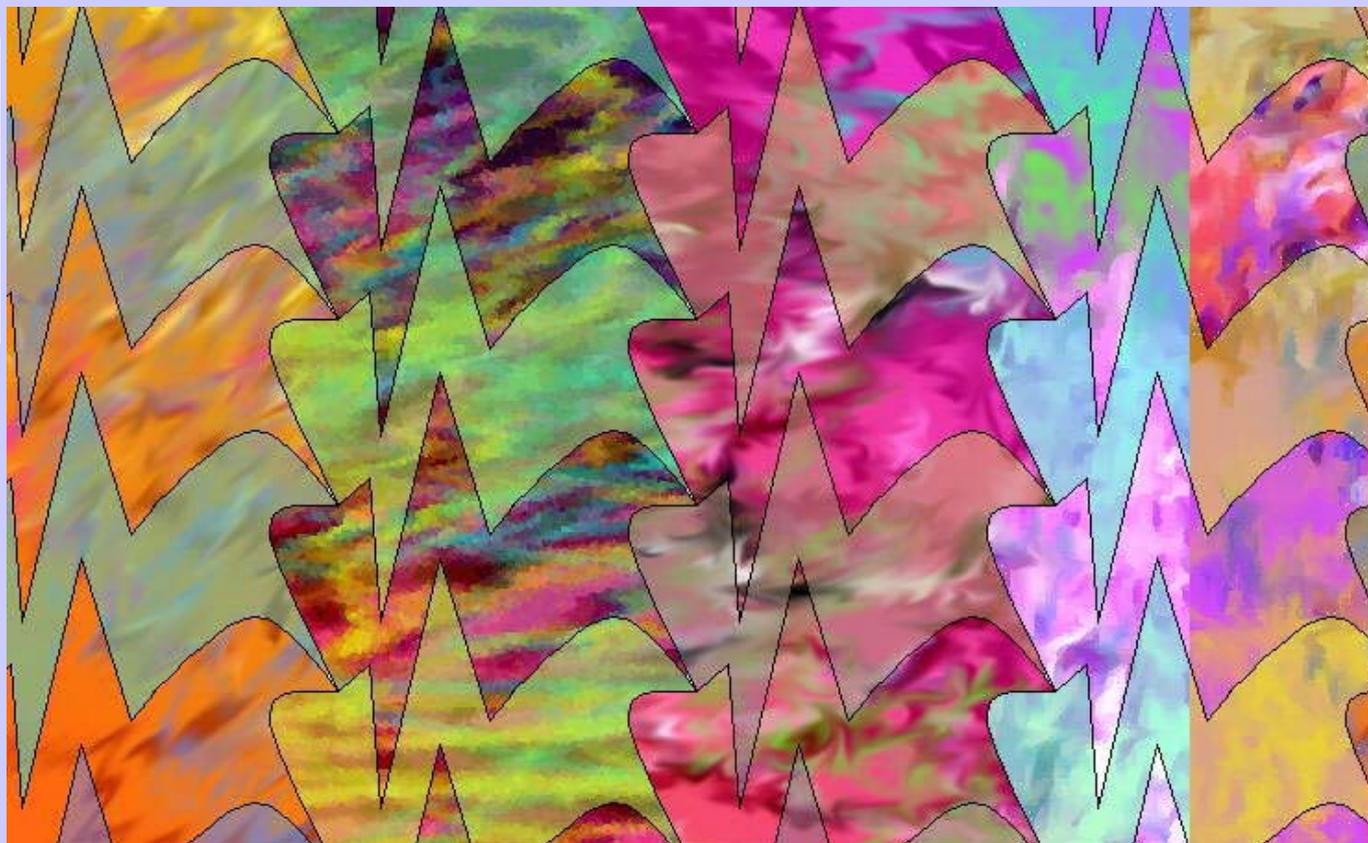
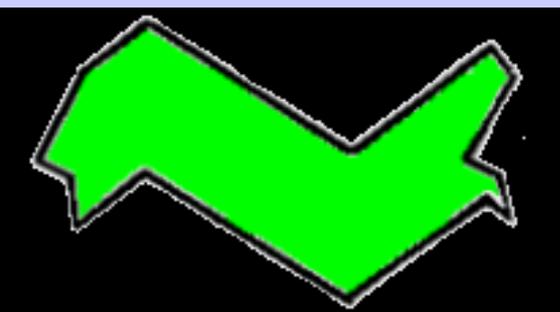
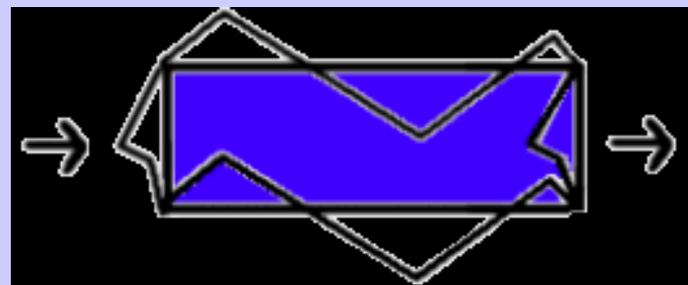
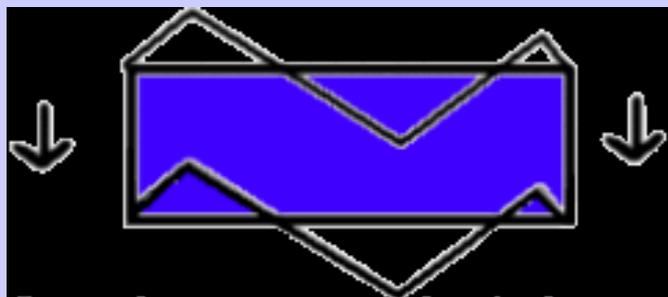
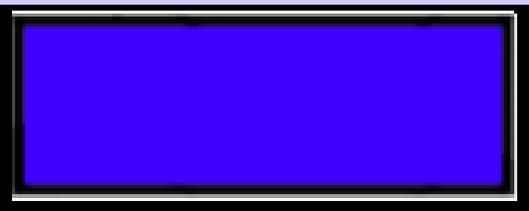
Demirregulares: solo regulares pero no todos los vértices iguales

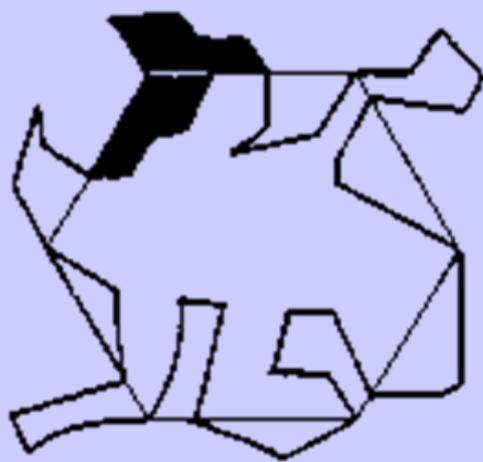
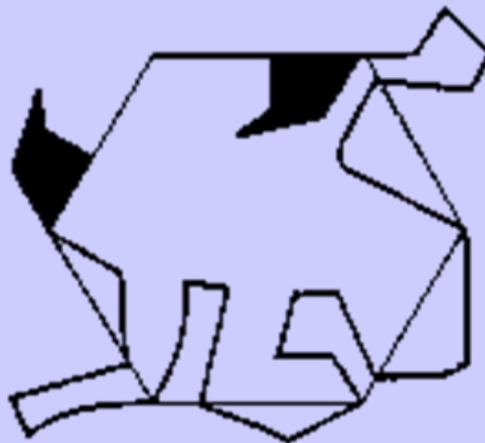
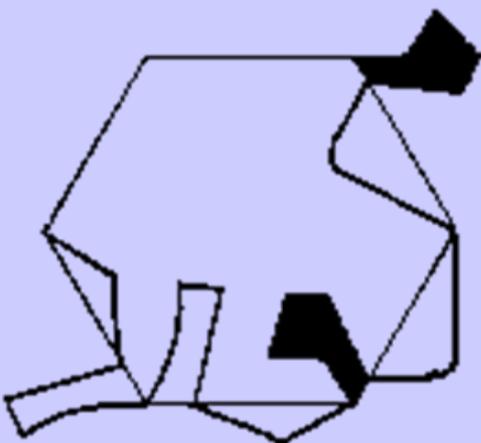
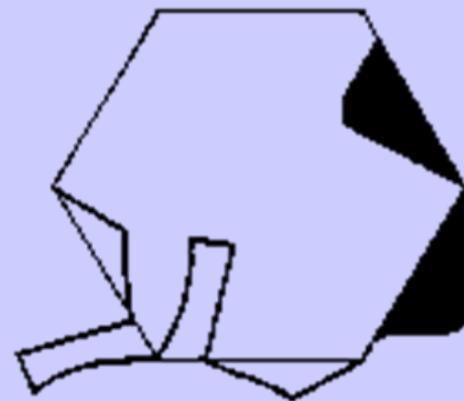






Recubrimientos de Escher









124

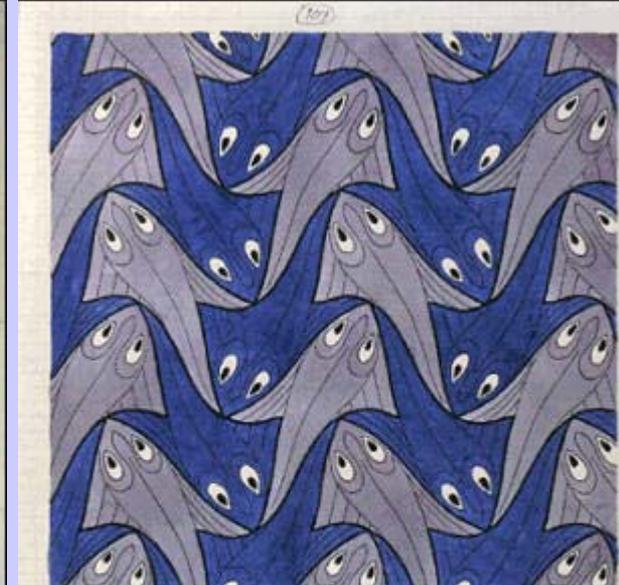


Sydney M. 1948

David J. '48



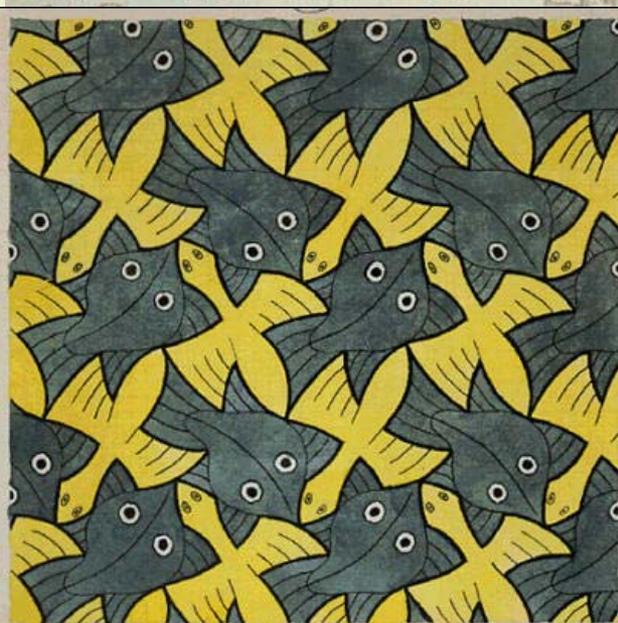
125



126

Sydney M. 1948

David J. '48



Time Walker, Sydney M. 1948, Version 2

David J. '48

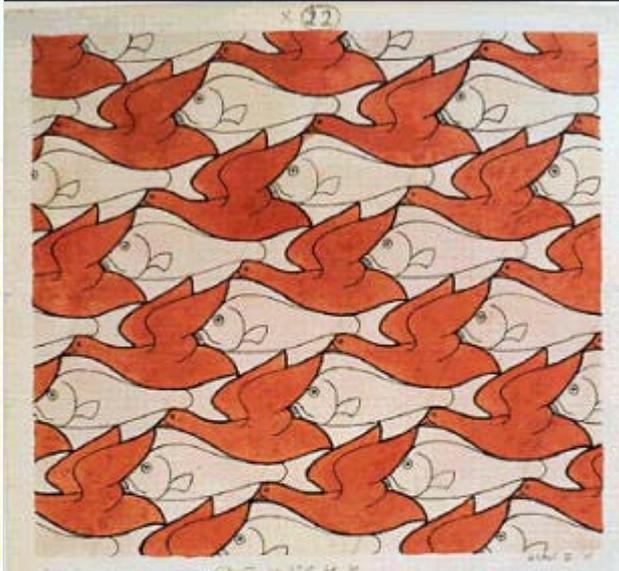
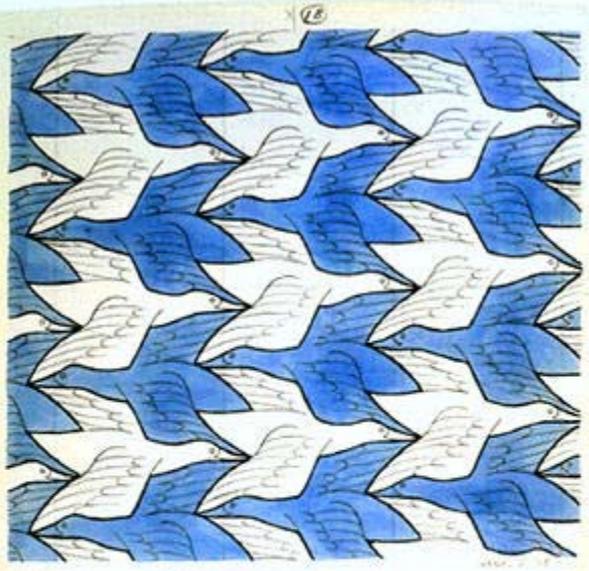
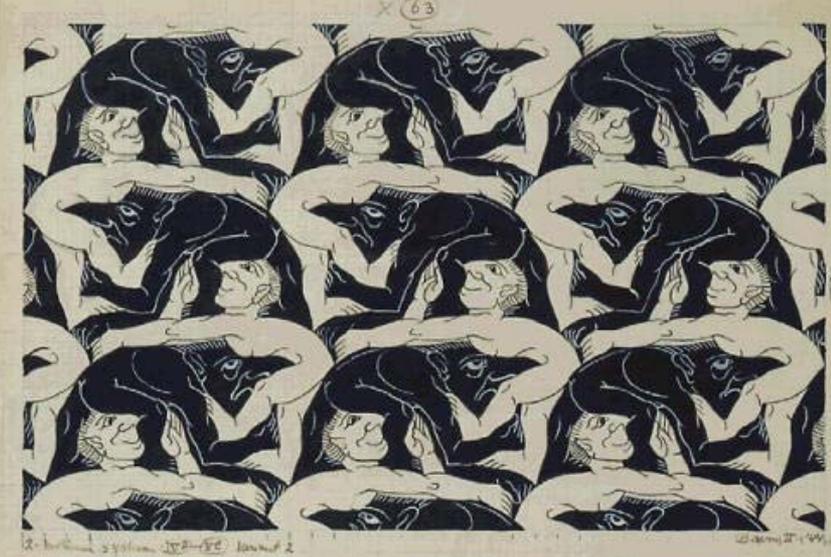


126

Sydney M. 1948, Version 2

David J. '48

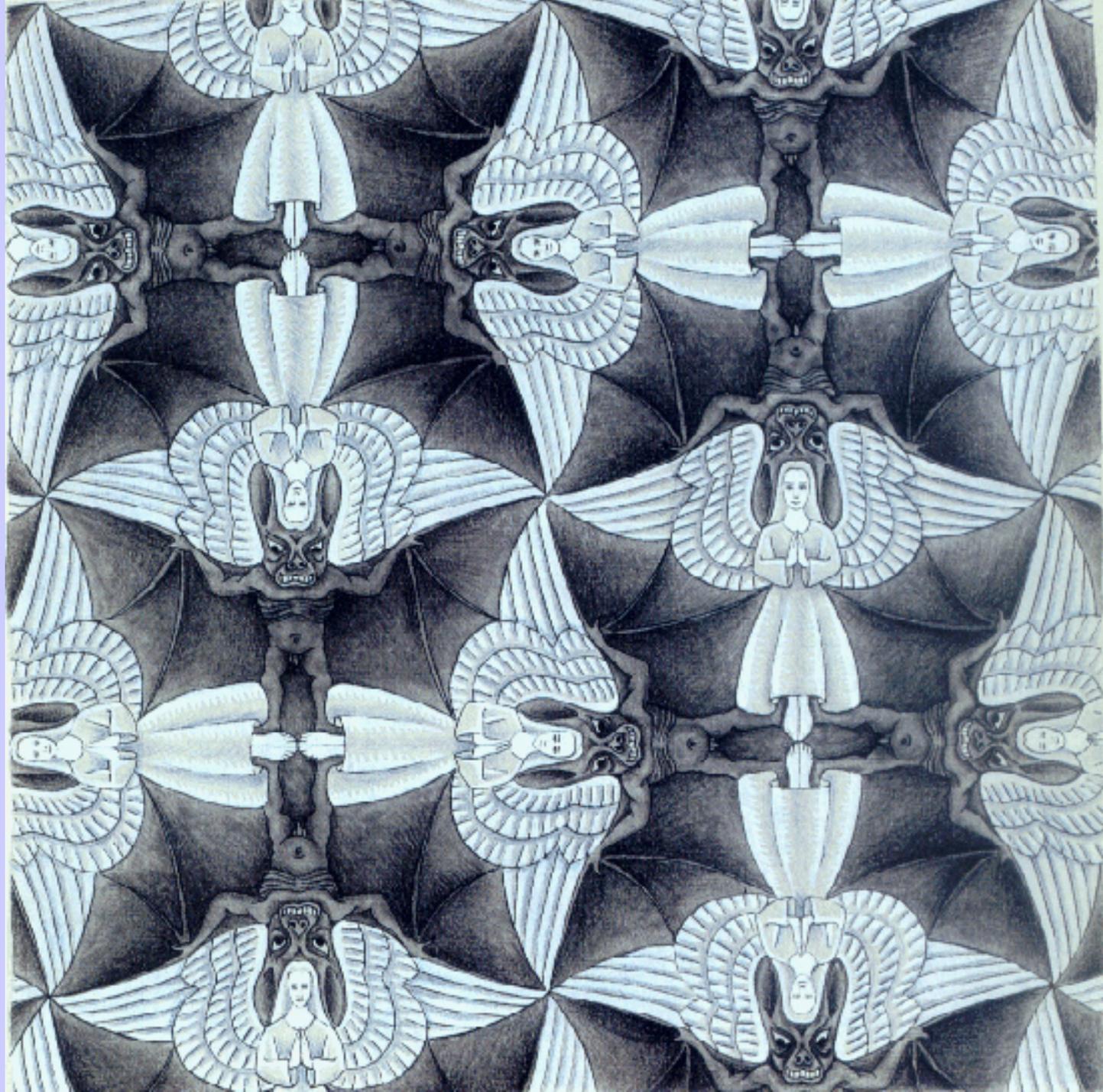
The Sydney M. 1948 Series
by Sydney M. 1948
© 1948



111-11



111-11



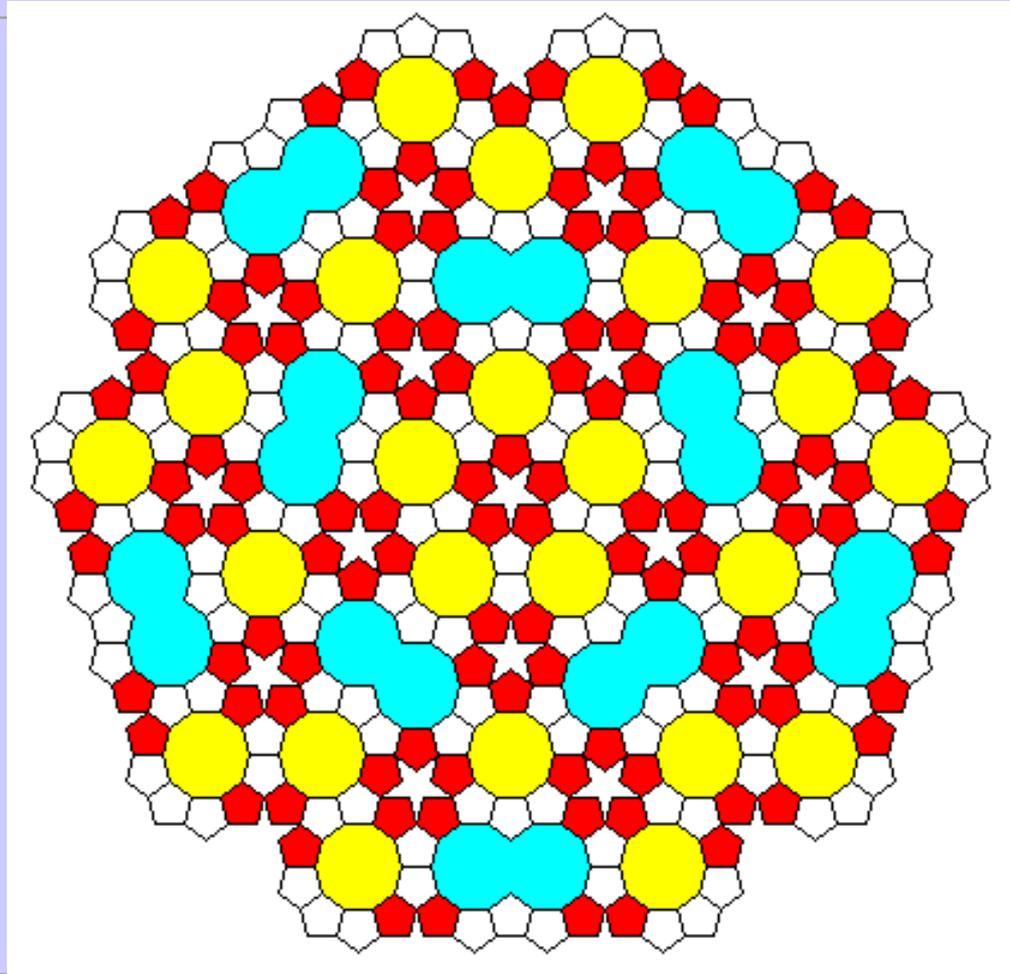


8 cabezas

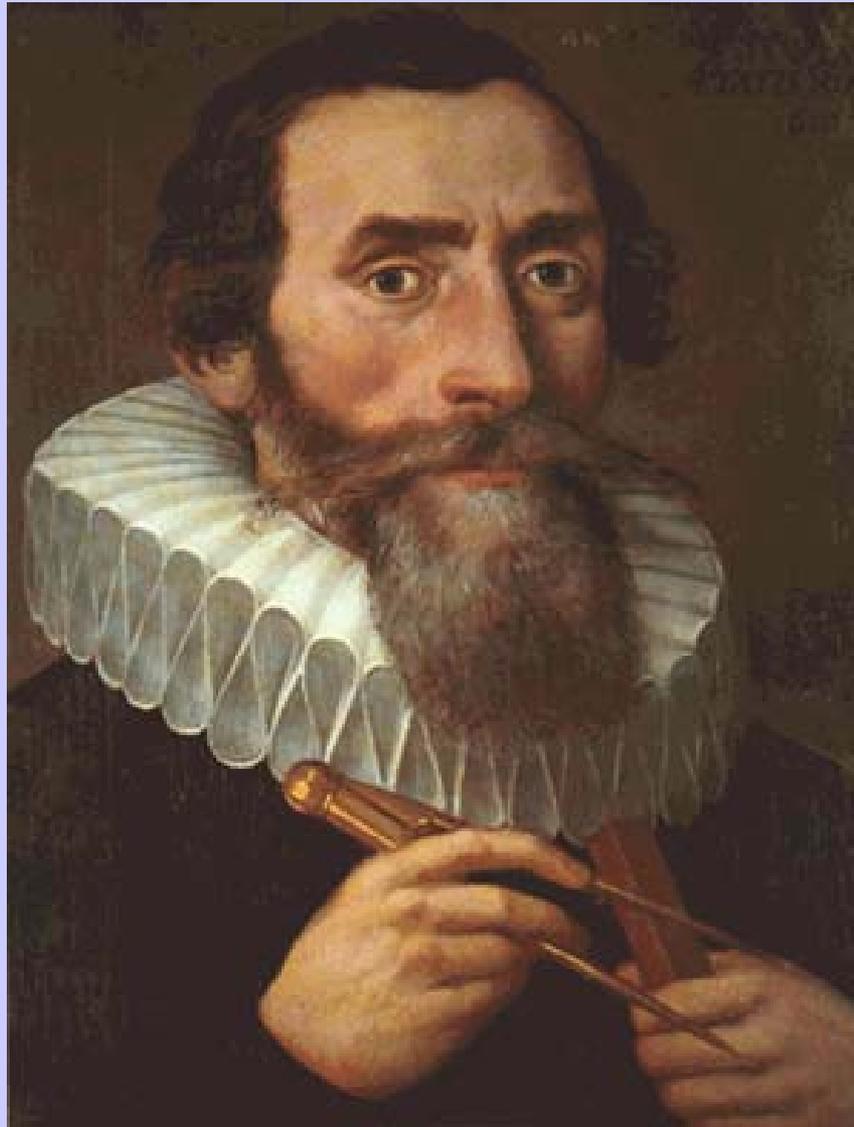




¿Recubrimientos aperiódicos?



Kepler

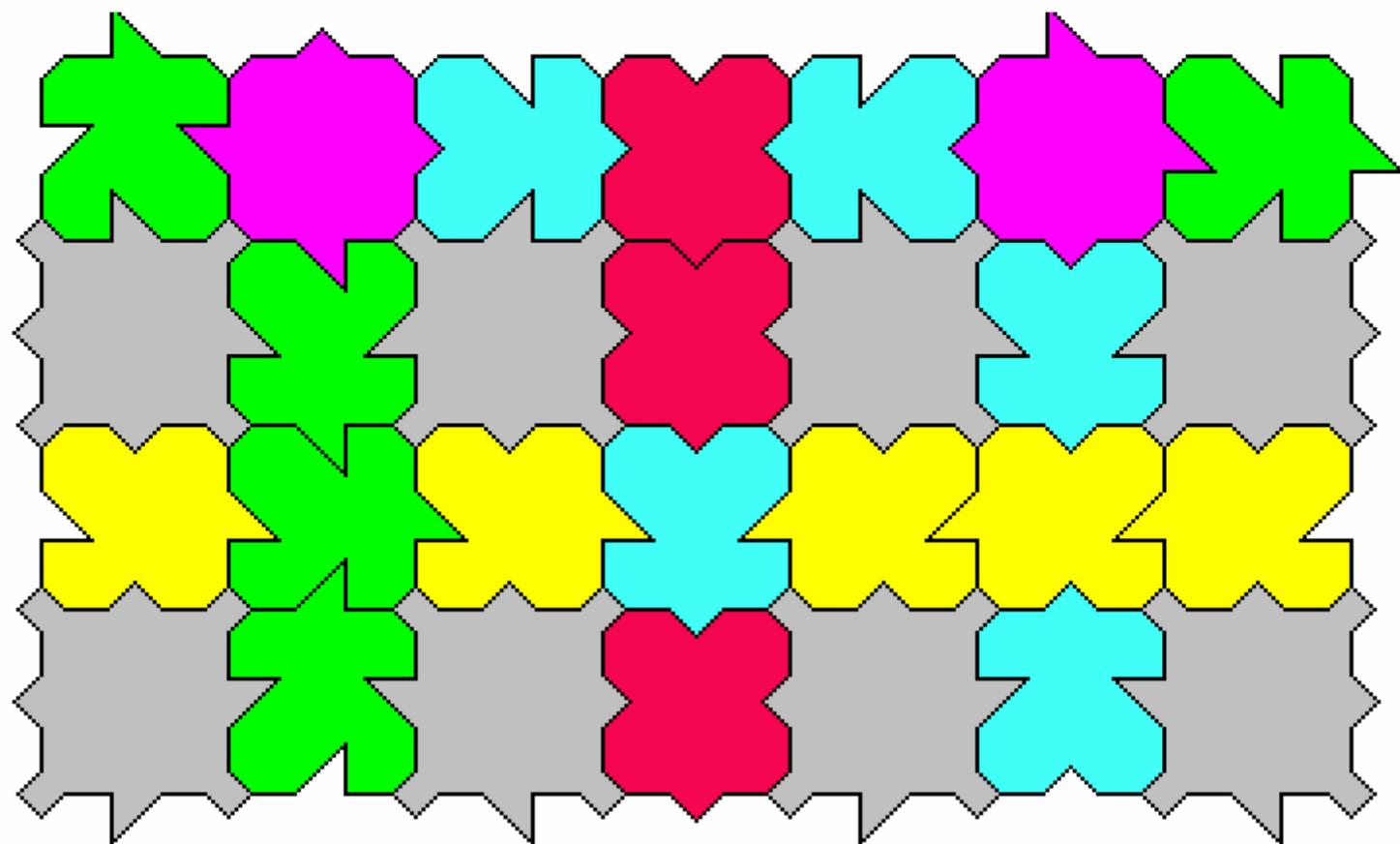
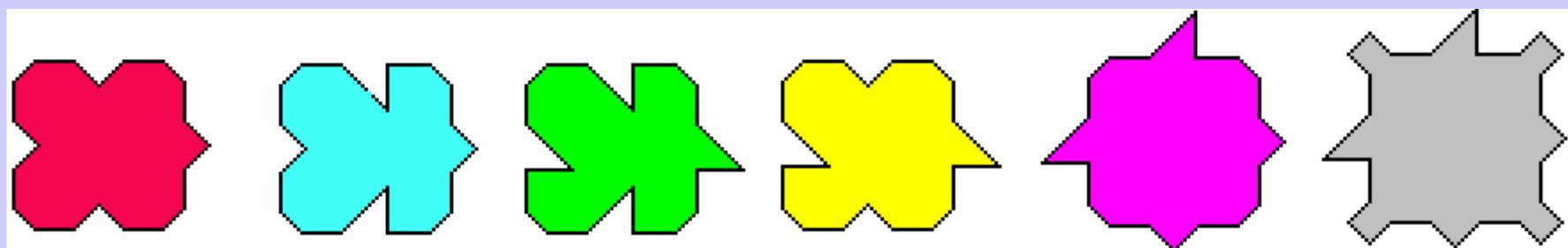


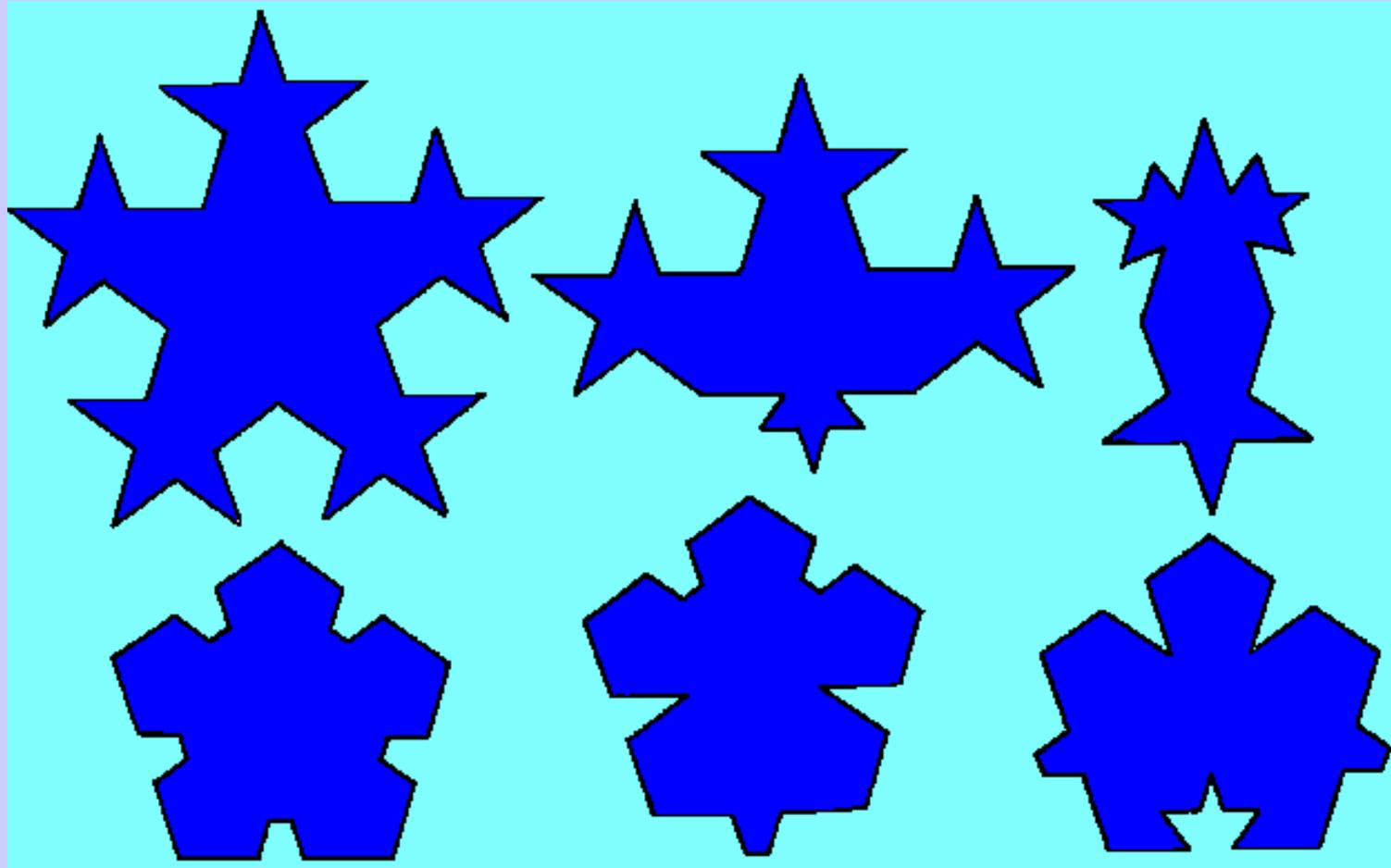
Johann Kepler 1571 -1630

Un conjunto de teselas es aperiódico si puede recubrir el plano pero nunca de forma periódica.

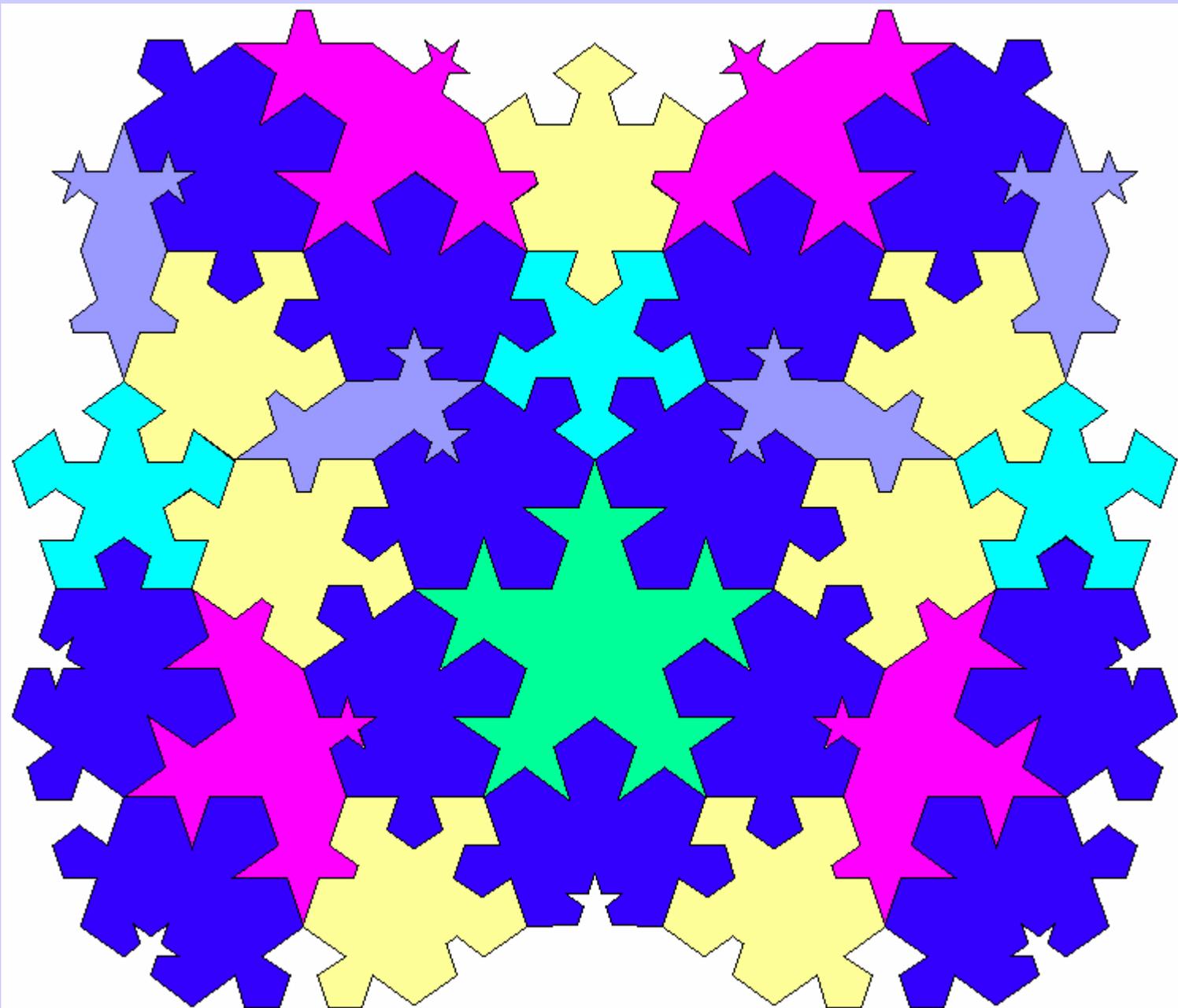
En 1966 se probó que existen. En el primer ejemplo más de 20000 piezas distintas.

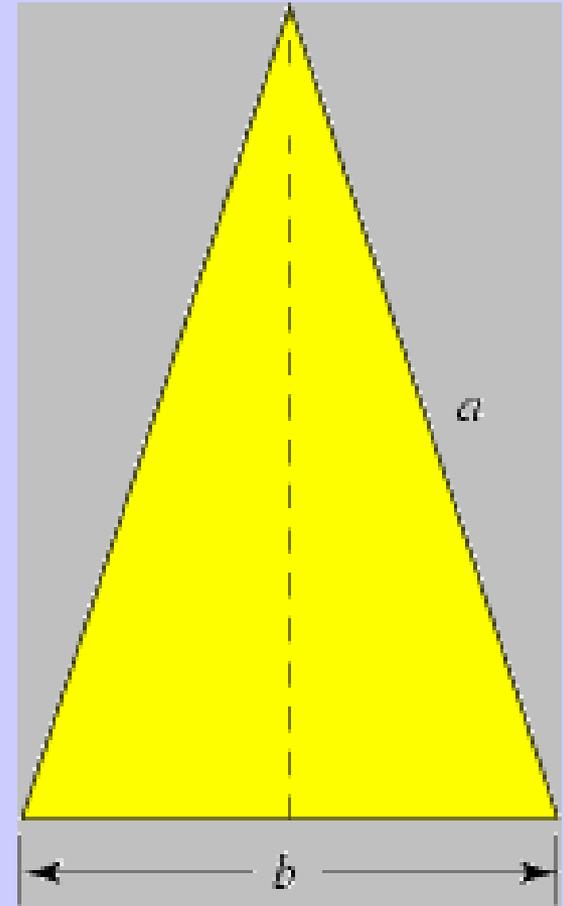
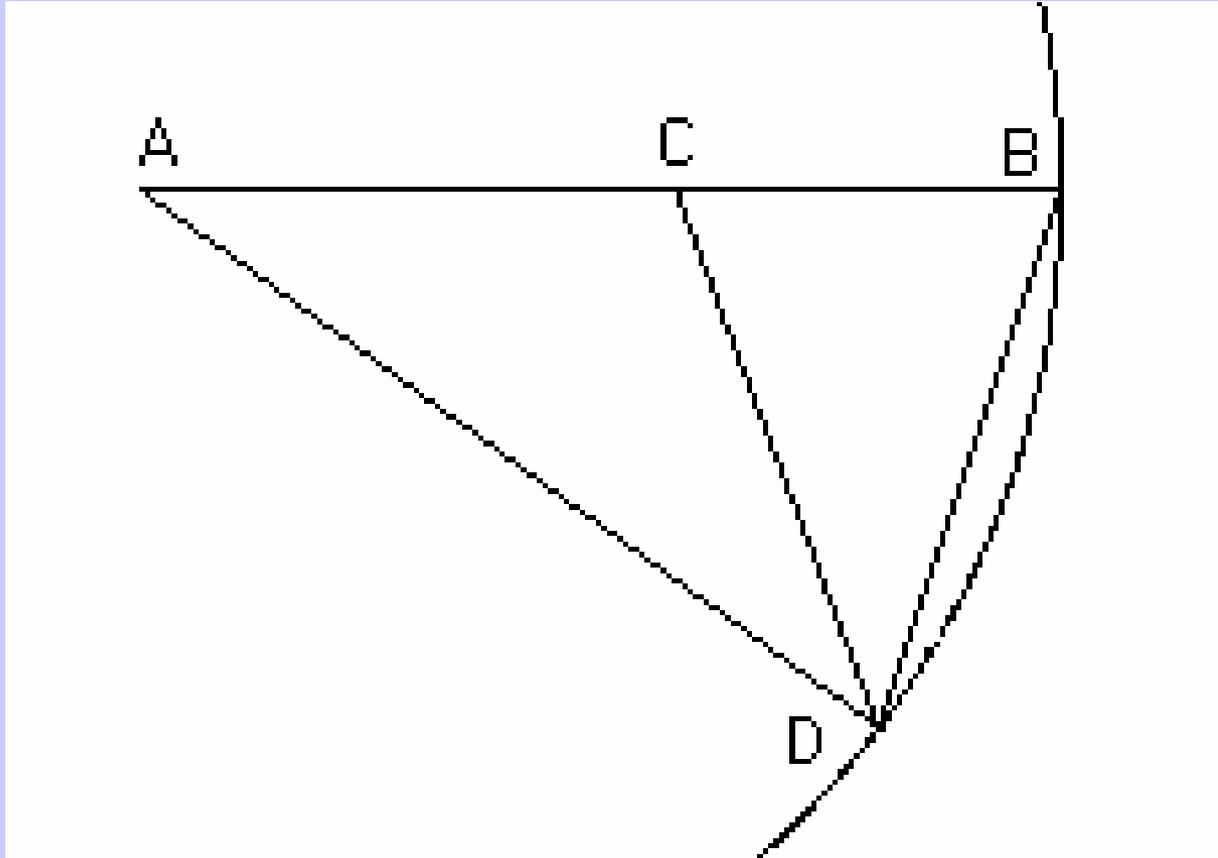
En 1971 Robinson usó 6:





R. Penrose, inspirado en Kepler, en
1973





Penrose en 1974 partió de triángulos áureos ABD y BCD. Ángulo $A=36^\circ$, $B=72^\circ$, $C=108^\circ$

regular pentagon. Ancient mathematicians and philosophers showed interest

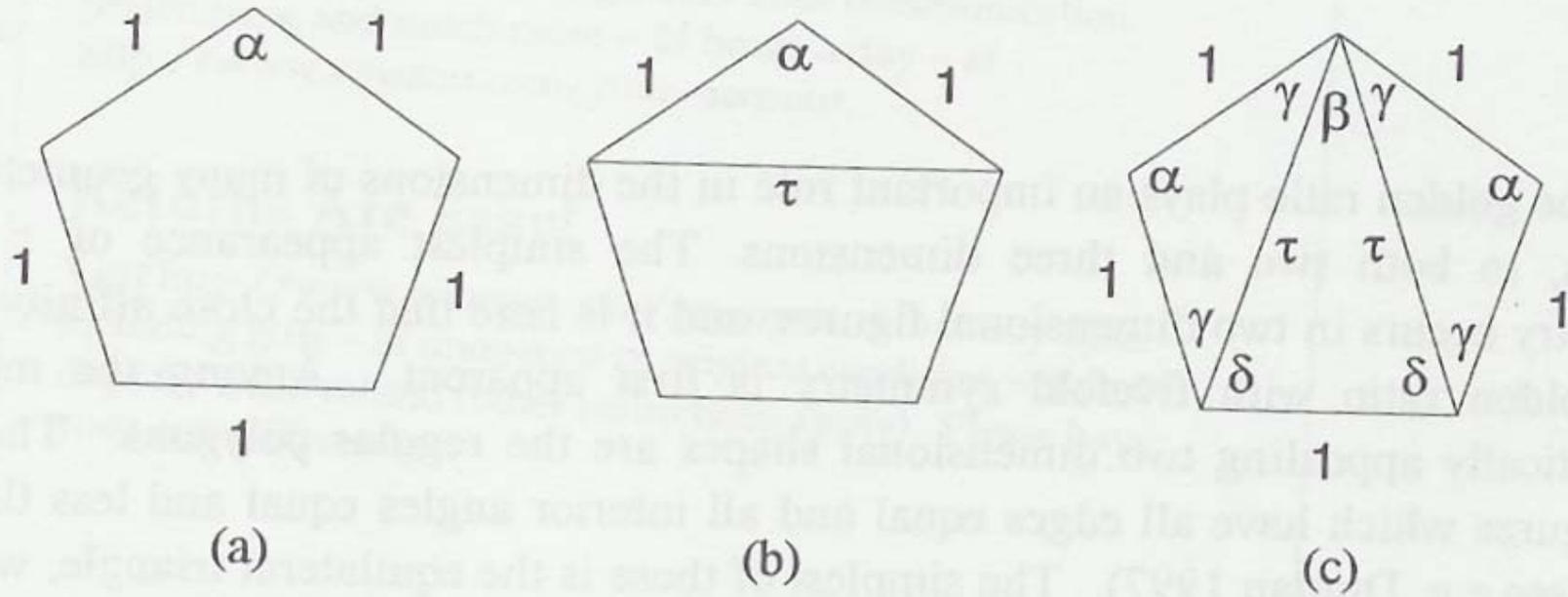
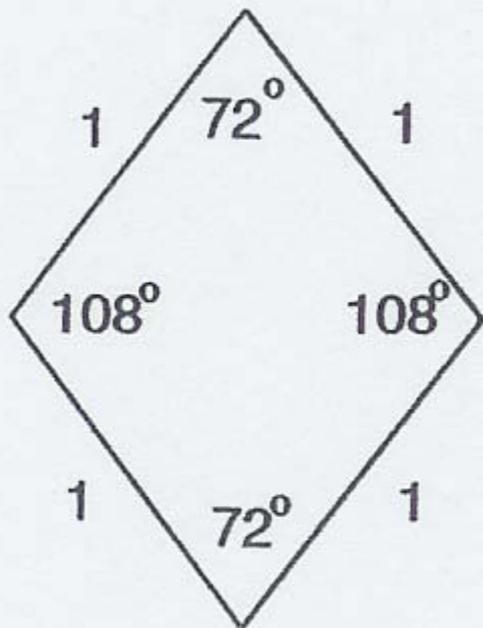
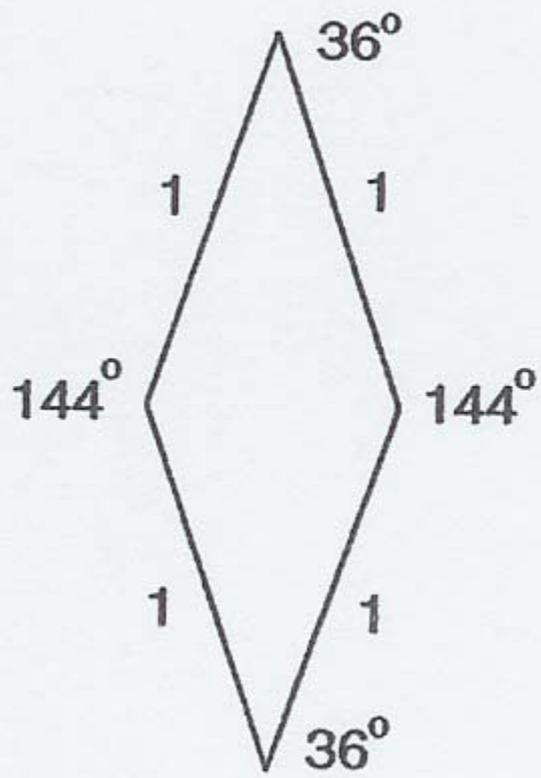


Fig. 3.1. (a) The regular pentagon with an edge length of 1, (b) the regular pentagon showing the diagonal of length τ (c) the regular pentagon showing the diagonal of length β

En figura (c) un triángulo áureo y dos “gnomones” (aguja reloj de sol)

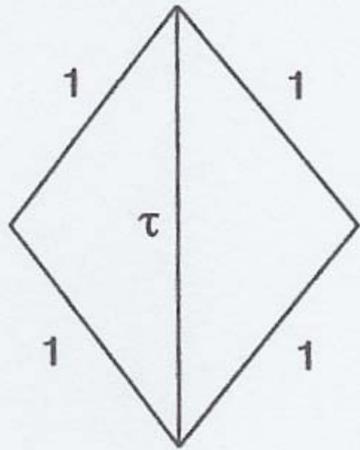


(a)

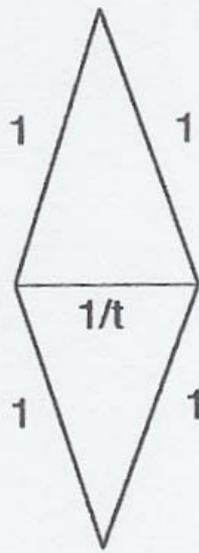


(b)

Penrose, 1974

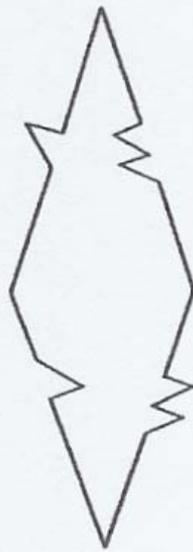
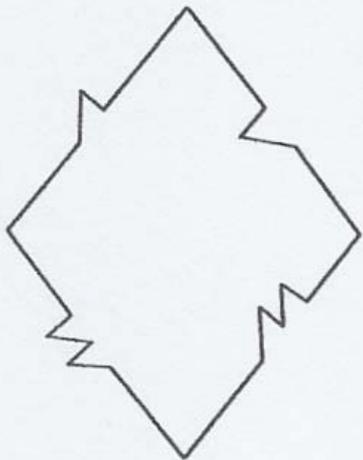


(a)

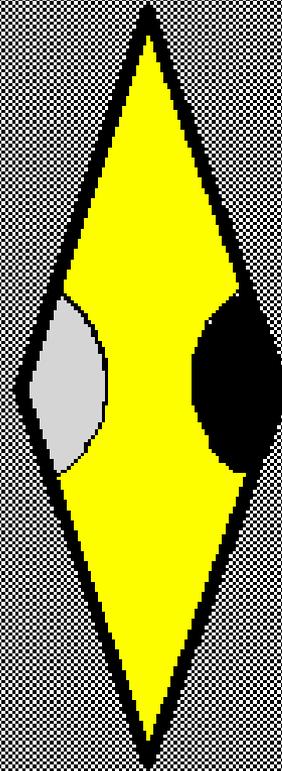
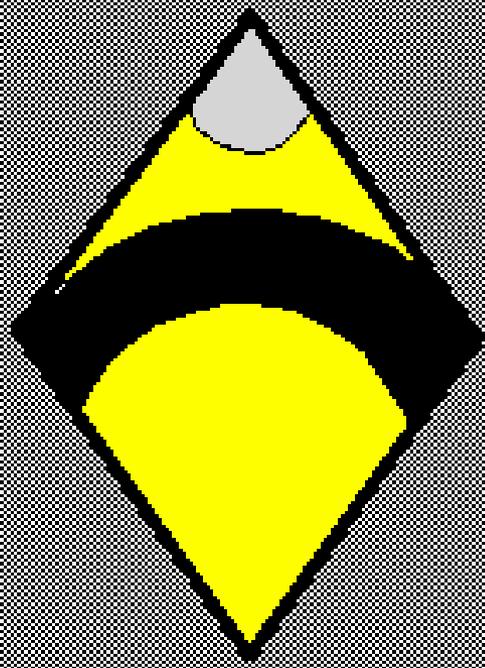


(b)

Dissection of the oblate Penrose rhombus into two obtuse golden triangles
 Dissection of the prolate Penrose rhombus into two acute golden triangles

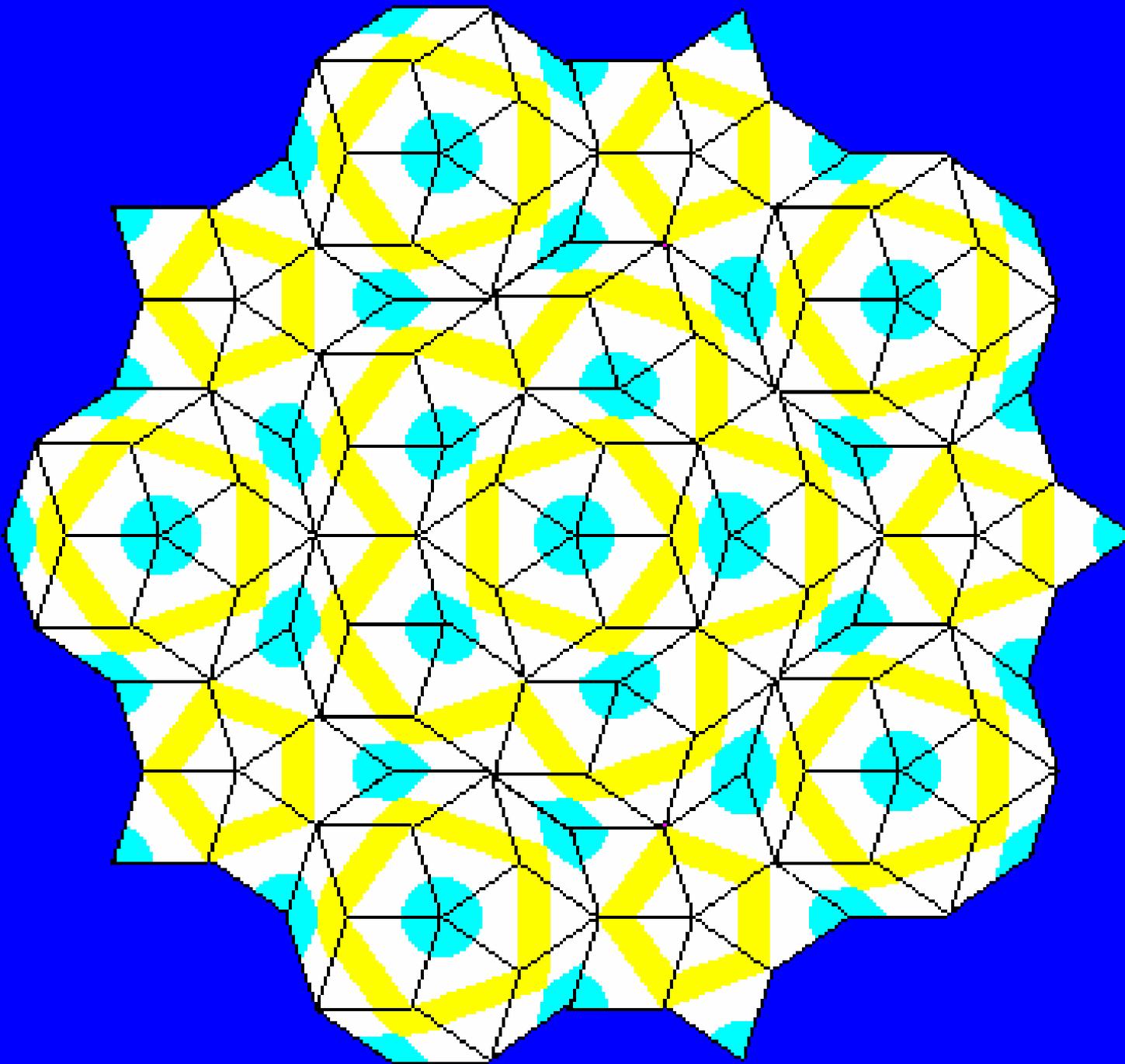


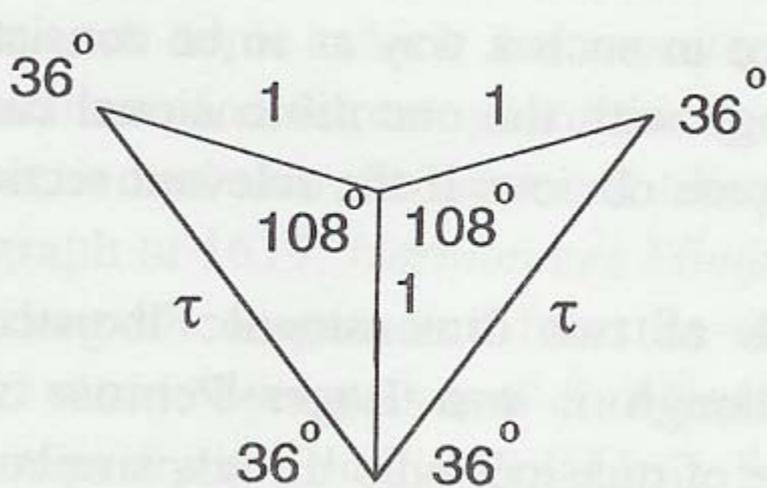
El rombo “gordo” está formado por dos gnomones áureos y el “flaco” por dos triángulos áureos. Los de abajo ya dan lugar a cubrimientos aperiódicos, pero también pintando los vértices



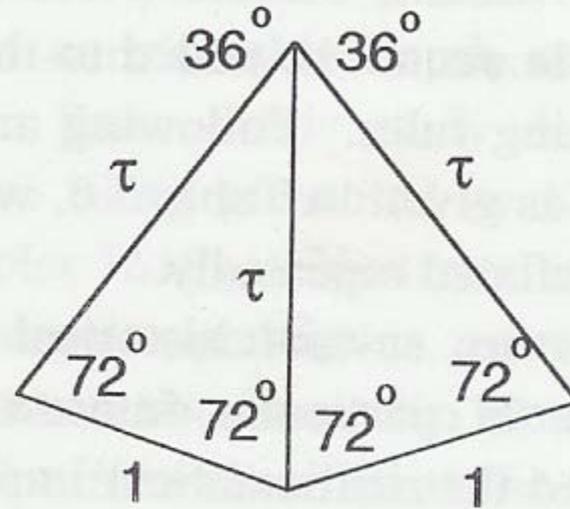
Try to tile the plane with these two rhombs. There are only two rules:

- (1) Colors must match at edges**
- (2) Leave no gaps**





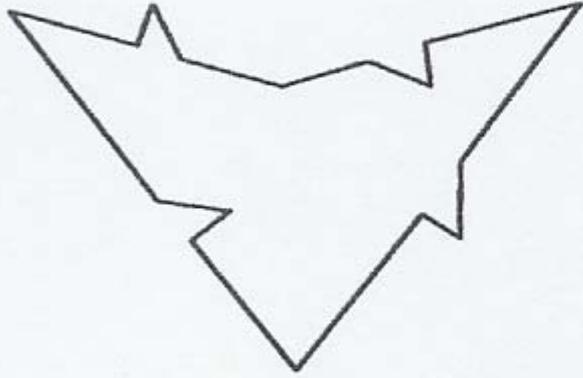
(a)



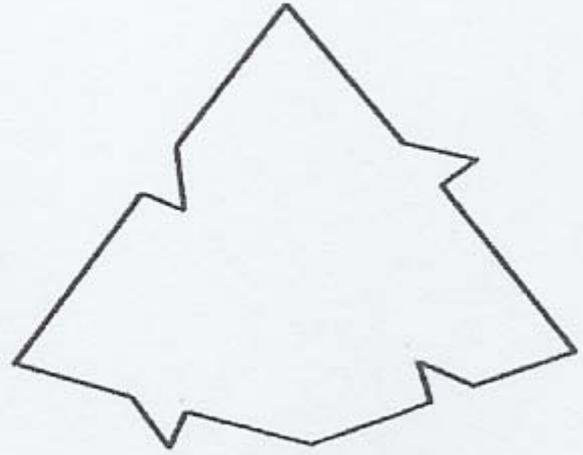
(b)

El dardo y la cometa

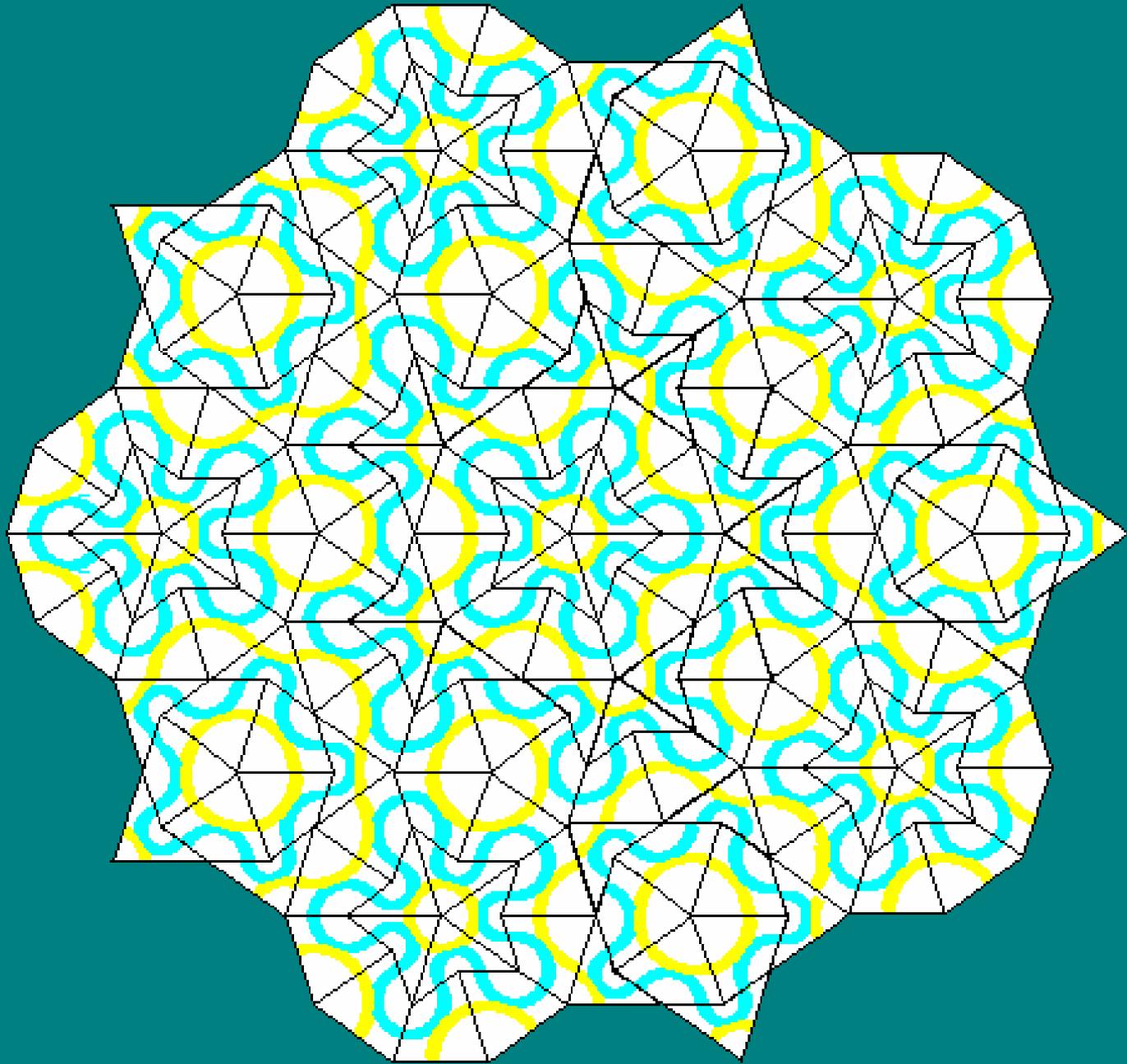
(Roger Penrose)

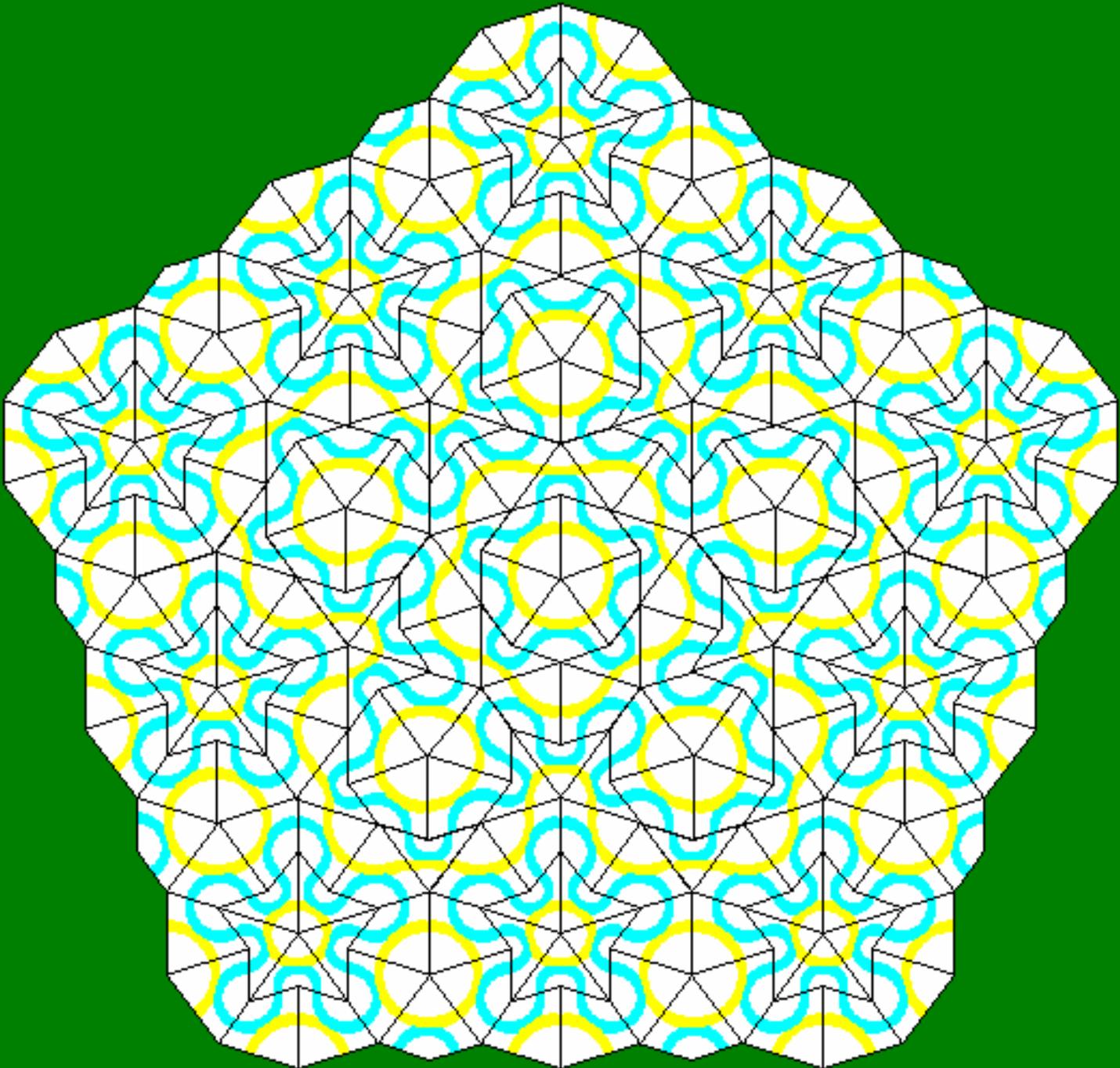


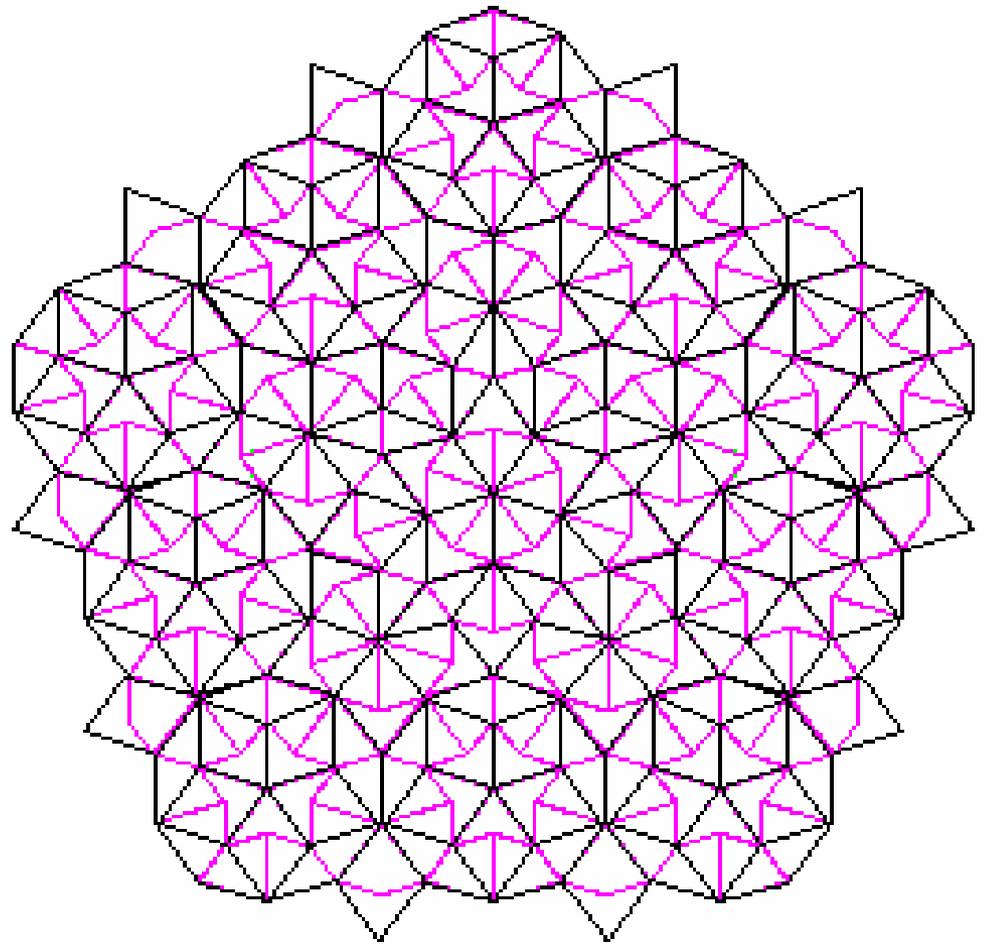
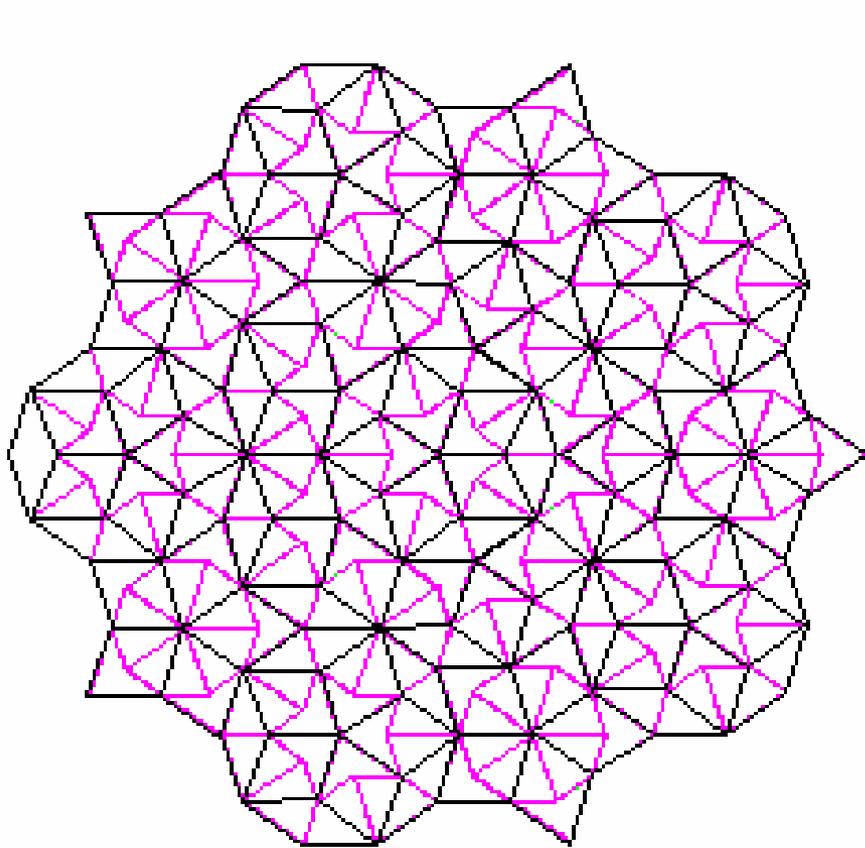
(a)



(b)





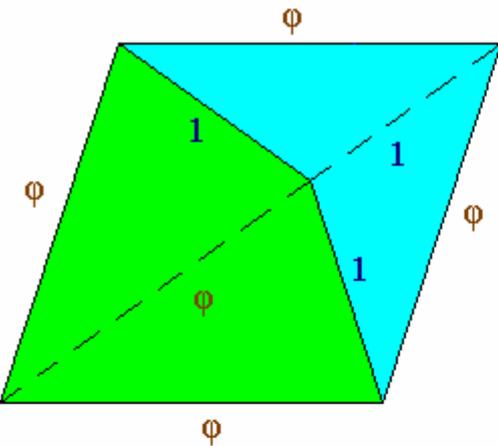


De rombos a dardos y viceversa

Extensión a 3 dimensiones

Cristales y Quasicristales.

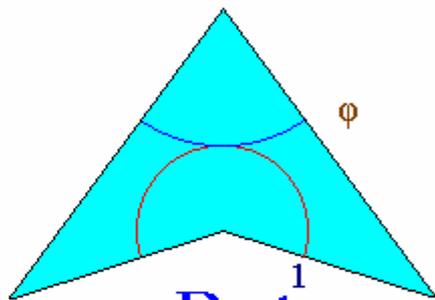
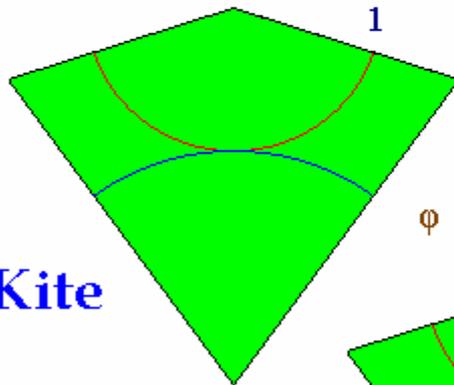
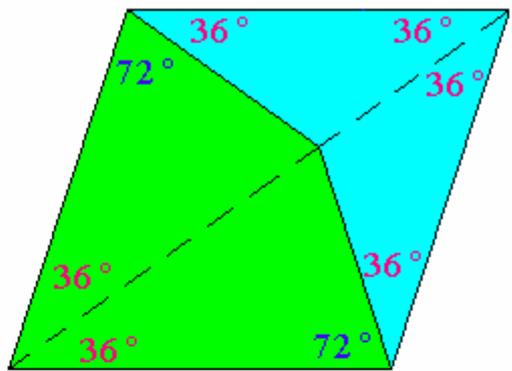
Nuevas aleaciones.



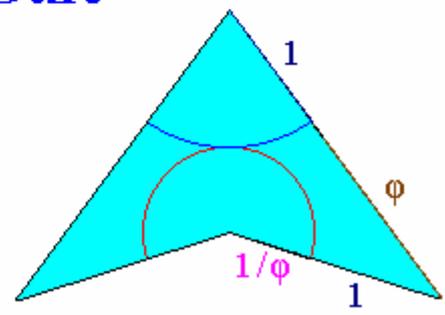
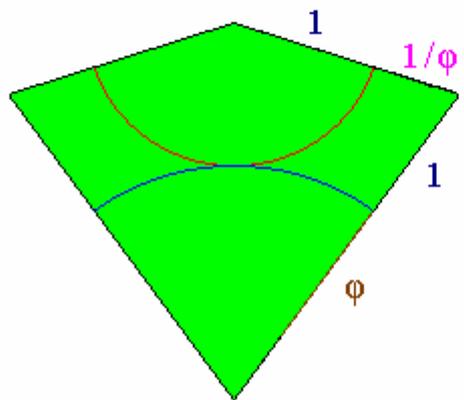
$$\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\phi^2 = \phi + 1$$

$$\phi = 1 + 1/\phi$$

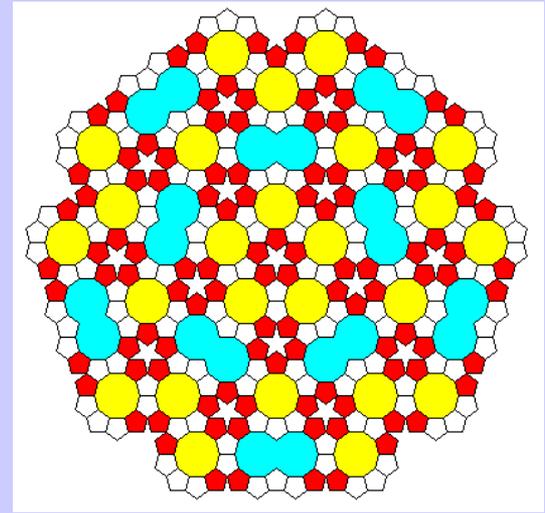
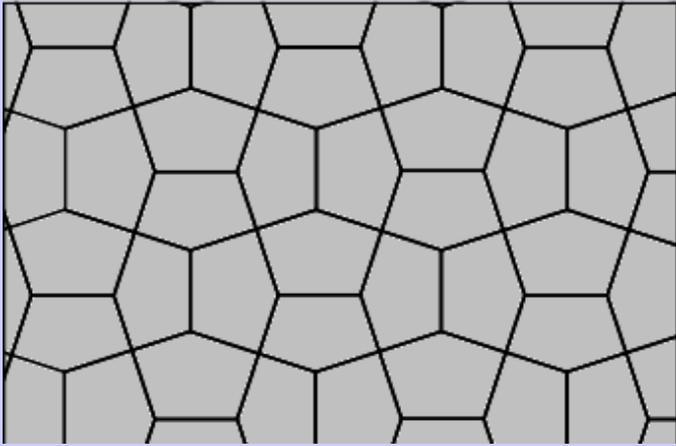


Dart



Kite

El n° de cometas partido por el de dardos se aproxima al número áureo para áreas grandes



FIN

