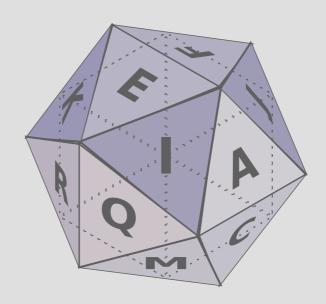


pst-platon

A PSTricks package for drawing platonic solids; v.0.04

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Package author(s):
Manuel Luque
Herbert Voß

platonic solid are cong	gruent regular polygon	ıs, with the same nı	olygon. The faces of a nmber of faces meeting ngles. There exists five

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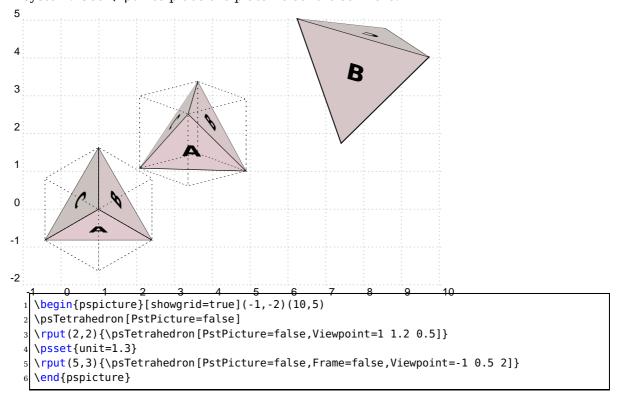
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1 The optional Arguments

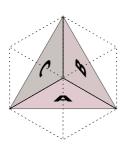
1.1 PstPicture

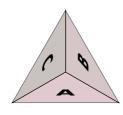
With PstPicture=true (default) the image is set into a pspicture environment, which reserves some space. The correct bounding box depends to the viewpoint. With setting of PstPicture=false you can set the image inside your own pspicture environment with other coordinates. All solids are placed relative to the origin of the coordinate system. Use \rput to place the platonic solid elsewhere.



1.2 Frame

With Frame=true (default) the unique cube with a=1 is printed with dotted lines.



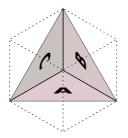


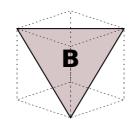
- \psTetrahedron
- 2 \psTetrahedron[Frame=false]

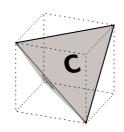
1.3 Viewpoint 5

1.3 Viewpoint

With Viewpoint the three dimensional view point from which the solid is seen can be set. The default is 1 1 1.



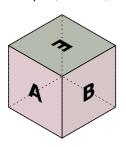


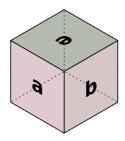


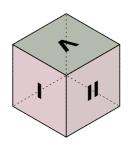
- \psTetrahedron \psTetrahedron[Viewpoint=-1 1 .5]
- \psTetrahedron[Viewpoint=0.4 -1 .5]

1.4 faceName

With faceName the name of the faces can be set with setting it to one of the macros \Alph (default), \alph, \arabic, \Roman, and \roman.



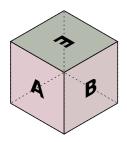


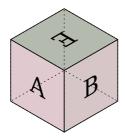


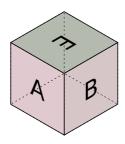
- \psHexahedron%
- \psHexahedron[faceName=\alph]%
- \psHexahedron[faceName=\Roman]

1.5 faceNameFont

With faceNameFont the font for the face name can be set. Any valid LATEX command is possible.







- \psHexahedron%
- \psHexahedron[faceNameFont=\Huge]%
- \psHexahedron[faceNameFont=\Huge\ sffamily]

1.6 psscale

The solids can be magnified by the keyword psscale which is preset to 1.





- \ps0ctahedron[Frame=false]
- \ps0ctahedron[Frame=false,psscale=2]

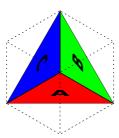
1.7 Colors 6

1.7 Colors

The faces are defined by the colors of type A or B with

```
\newcommand\colorTypeA{%
\definecolor{ColorA}{cmyk}{0.1,0.1,0.05,0}
\definecolor{ColorB}{cmyk}{0.15,0.15,0.05,0}
...
}
\newcommand\colorTypeB{%
\definecolor{ColorA}{cmyk}{0.1,0.2,0.1,0}
\definecolor{ColorB}{cmyk}{0.15,0.2,0.15,0}
...
}
```

New types can be definied in the same way and then set by the keyword colorType= $\langle type \rangle$.

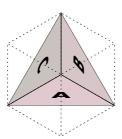


```
1 \newcommand\colorTypeC{%
2 \colorlet{ColorA}{red}
3 \colorlet{ColorB}{green}
4 \colorlet{ColorC}{blue}
5 \definecolor{ColorD}{rgb}{0.55,0.2,0.15}
6 }
7 \psTetrahedron[colorType=C]
```

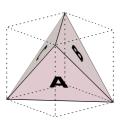
2 The Platonic Solids

There are the five platonic solids with the macronames \psTetrahedron, \psHexahedron, \psOctahedron, \psDodecahedron, and \psIcosahedron.

2.1 Tetrahedron



\psTetrahedron

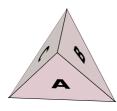


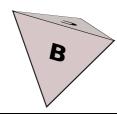
\psTetrahedron[Viewpoint=1 1.2 0.5]

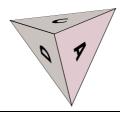
2.2 Hexahedron



\psTetrahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=0.7 -0.5 -0.8]

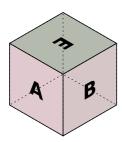




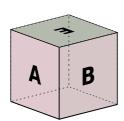


- 1 \psTetrahedron[Frame=false, Viewpoint=1 1.2 0.7]
- 2 \psTetrahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=-1 0.5 2]
- psTetrahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=0.7 -0.5 -0.8]

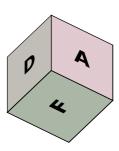
2.2 Hexahedron



\psHexahedron

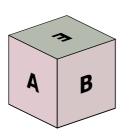


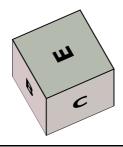
\psHexahedron[Viewpoint=1 1.2 0.5]

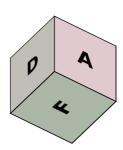


\psHexahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=0.7 -0.5 -0.8]

2.3 Octahedron

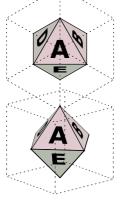






- \psHexahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=1 1.2 0.7]
- 2 \psHexahedron[Frame=false, Viewpoint=-1 0.5 2]
- 3 \psHexahedron[Frame=false, Viewpoint=0.7 -0.5 -0.8]

2.3 Octahedron



\ps0ctahedron

\ps0ctahedron[Viewpoint=1 1.2 0.5]



\ps0ctahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=0.7 -0.5 -0.8]



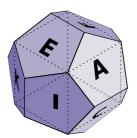




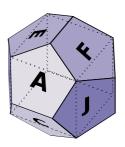
- \psset{psscale=2}
- 2 \ps0ctahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=1 1.2 0.7]
- s \ps0ctahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=-1 0.5 2]
- t \ps0ctahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=0.7 -0.5 -0.8]

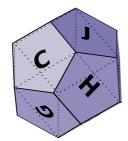
2.4 Dodecahedron 9

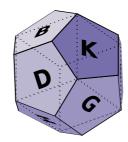
2.4 Dodecahedron



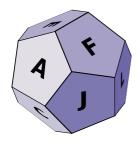
\psDodecahedron



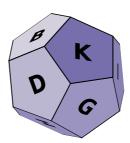




- 1 \psDodecahedron[Viewpoint=-0.5 0.9 0.9]
- 2 \psDodecahedron[Viewpoint=-0.5 0.7 -1.2]
- 3 \psDodecahedron[Viewpoint=0.5 -0.7 -0.5]







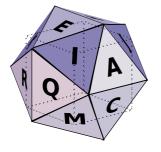
- 1 \psDodecahedron[Frame=false, Viewpoint=-0.2 0.2 0.2]
- 2 \psDodecahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=-0.707 -0.707 -1]
- s \psDodecahedron[Frame=false, Viewpoint=0.6 -0.7 -0.5]

2.5 Isocahedron



\psIcosahedron

References 10





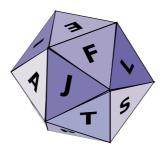




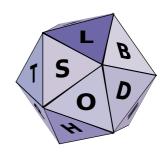
```
\psIcosahedron[Viewpoint=1 1.2 0.5]
```

[\]psIcosahedron[Viewpoint=1 -1.2 0.5]









- 1 \psIcosahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=0.5 -1 1]
- 2 \psIcosahedron[Frame=false, Viewpoint=-1 0.5 1.2]
- 3 \psIcosahedron[Frame=false, Viewpoint=0.7 -0.5 -0.8]
- | \psIcosahedron[Frame=false,Viewpoint=-0.7 -0.7 -0.2]

3 List of all optional arguments for pst-platon

Key	Type	Default
PstPicture	boolean	true
Frame	boolean	true
Viewpoint	ordinary	1 1 1
faceName	ordinary	\Alph
faceNameFont	ordinary	\huge \sffamily \bfseries
colorType	ordinary	A

References

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psIcosahedron[Viewpoint=-1 1.2 0.5]

^{3 \}psIcosahedron[Viewpoint=-1 -1.2 0.5]

References 11

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- [15] Timothy Van Zandt. pst-plot: Plotting two dimensional functions and data. CTAN:graphics/pstricks/generic/pst-plot.tex, 1999.
- [16] Timothy Van Zandt and Denis Girou. Inside PSTricks. TUGboat, 15:239–246, September 1994.

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