

Sí, es posible crear un dodecaedro utilizando pentágonos con THREE.BufferGeometry() en 🚨 🖒 🖓 JavaScript. Aquí hay un ejemplo de cómo podría hacerse:

```
javascript
                                                                 Copy code
// Crear el dodecaedro
const vertices = [
  // Vertices
  [-1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1], [1, 1, -1], [-1, 1, -1],
 [-1, -1, 1], [1, -1, 1], [1, -1, -1], [-1, -1, -1],
 [0, phi, 1/phi], [0, phi, -1/phi], [0, -phi, 1/phi], [0, -phi, -1/phi],
 [1/phi, 0, phi], [-1/phi, 0, phi], [1/phi, 0, -phi], [-1/phi, 0, -phi],
  [phi, 1/phi, 0], [-phi, 1/phi, 0], [phi, -1/phi, 0], [-phi, -1/phi, 0]
1;
const faces = [
  // Caras
 [0, 1, 8, 9, 16], [1, 2, 10, 11, 8], [2, 3, 12, 13, 10],
 [3, 4, 14, 15, 12], [4, 5, 16, 17, 14], [5, 0, 9, 18, 16],
 [6, 7, 11, 10, 13], [7, 8, 11, 7, 19], [6, 12, 15, 19, 7],
 [13, 15, 14, 17, 18], [18, 9, 1, 0, 5], [19, 15, 13, 12, 6],
 [17, 16, 9, 18, 14], [11, 2, 1, 8, 7]
1;
const geometry = new THREE.BufferGeometry();
// Crear buffer de vértices
const verticesArray = new Float32Array(faces.length * 5 * 3);
for (let i = 0; i < faces.length; i++) {</pre>
 for (let j = 0; j < 5; j++) {
    const vertex = vertices[faces[i][j]];
   verticesArray[i * 15 + j * 3] = vertex[0];
   verticesArray[i * 15 + j * 3 + 1] = vertex[1];
    verticesArray[i * 15 + j * 3 + 2] = vertex[2];
3
// Crear buffer de indices
const indicesArray = new Uint16Array(faces.length * 5);
for (let i = 0; i < faces.length; i++) {</pre>
 for (let j = 0; j < 5; j++) {
   indicesArray[i * 5 + j] = i * 5 + j;
  3
}
// Asignar los buffers a la geometría
geometry.setAttribute('position', new THREE.BufferAttribute(verticesArray,
               dex(new THREE.BufferAttribute(indicesArray, 1));
// Crear la malla y agregarla a la escena
const material =
```





Juan José Gutiérrez Salcedo Mul A

```
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javascript
// Definir los vértices del dodecaedro
const vertices = [
  -1, 1, 1, // 4
  -1, 1, -1, // 5
  -1, -1, 1, // 6
  -1, -1, -1, // 7
  0, 1 / phi, phi,
0, 1 / phi, -phi,
  0, -1 / phi, phi, // 10
  0, -1 / phi, -phi, // 11
  1 / phi, phi, 0, // 12
  -1 / phi, phi, 0, // 13
  1 / phi, -phi, 0, // 14
  -1 / phi, -phi, 0, // 15
  phi, 0, 1 / phi, // 16
  -phi, 0, 1 / phi, // 17
  phi, 0, -1 / phi, // 18
  -phi, 0, -1 / phi // 19
1;
// Definir las caras del dodecaedro
const caras = [
1;
```



iClaro! Aquí te dejo un ejemplo de cómo puedes crear un dodecaedro regular en JavaScript \Box \Diamond \Box utilizando Three.js:

```
javascript
                                                                 Copy code
// Definir la longitud de las aristas del dodecaedro
const a = 1.0;
// Definir los vértices del dodecaedro
const vertices = [
 [-a, a, a],
 [a, a, a],
 [a, -a, a],
 [-a, -a, a],
 [-a, a, -a],
  [a, a, -a],
 [a, -a, -a],
 [-a, -a, -a],
 [0, a/phi, a*phi],
  [0, -a/phi, a*phi],
 [0, a/phi, -a*phi],
 [0, -a/phi, -a*phi],
 [a/phi, a*phi, 0],
 [-a/phi, a*phi, 0],
 [a/phi, -a*phi, 0],
 [-a/phi, -a*phi, 0],
 [a*phi, 0, a/phi],
  [-a*phi, 0, a/phi],
 [a*phi, 0, -a/phi],
  [-a*phi, 0, -a/phi]
```

```
// Definir las caras del dodecaedro
const caras = [
  [0, 8, 16],
  [0, 16, 9],
  [1, 10, 17],
  [1, 17, 11],
  [2, 12, 18],
  [2, 18, 13],
  [3, 14, 19],
  [3, 19, 15],
  [4, 9, 8],
  [4, 8, 14],
  [5, 13, 18],
  [5, 18, 15],
  [6, 11, 17],
  [6, 17, 12],
  [7, 15, 19],
  [7, 19, 10],
  [0, 9, 4],
  [1, 11, 6],
  [2, 13, 5],
  [3, 15, 7],
  [8, 19, 14],
  [8, 10, 19],
  [9, 16, 4],
  [10, 7, 17],
  [11, 18, 6],
  [12, 5, 13],
  [14, 19, 3],
  [14, 4, 16],
  [16, 8, 0],
  [17, 2, 13],
  [17, 13, 12],
  [18, 11, 6],
  [18, 12, 15],
  [19, 14, 18],
  [4, 14, 3],
  [5, 15, 12],
  [5, 2, 13],
  [6, 17, 7],
  [7, 10, 19]
```

Juan José Gutiérrez Salcedo

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