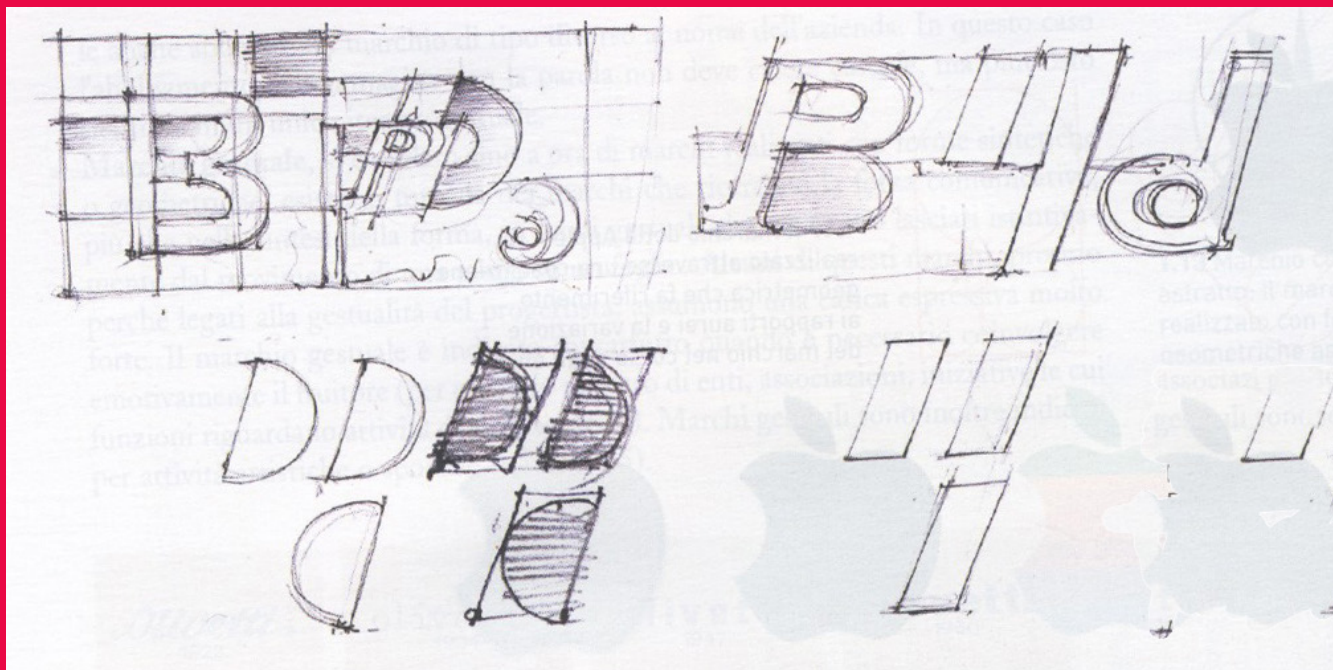
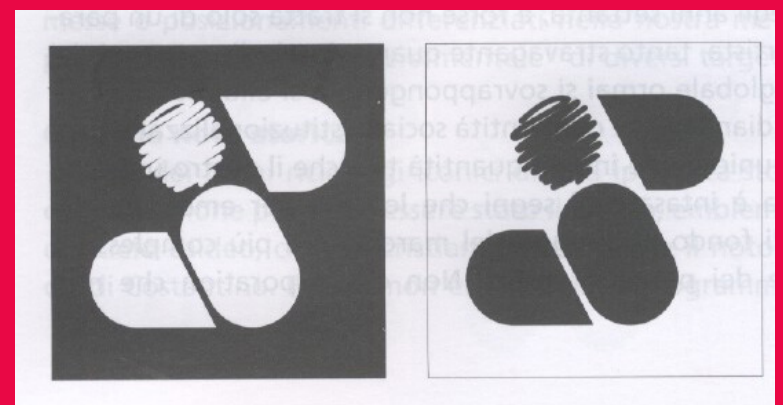
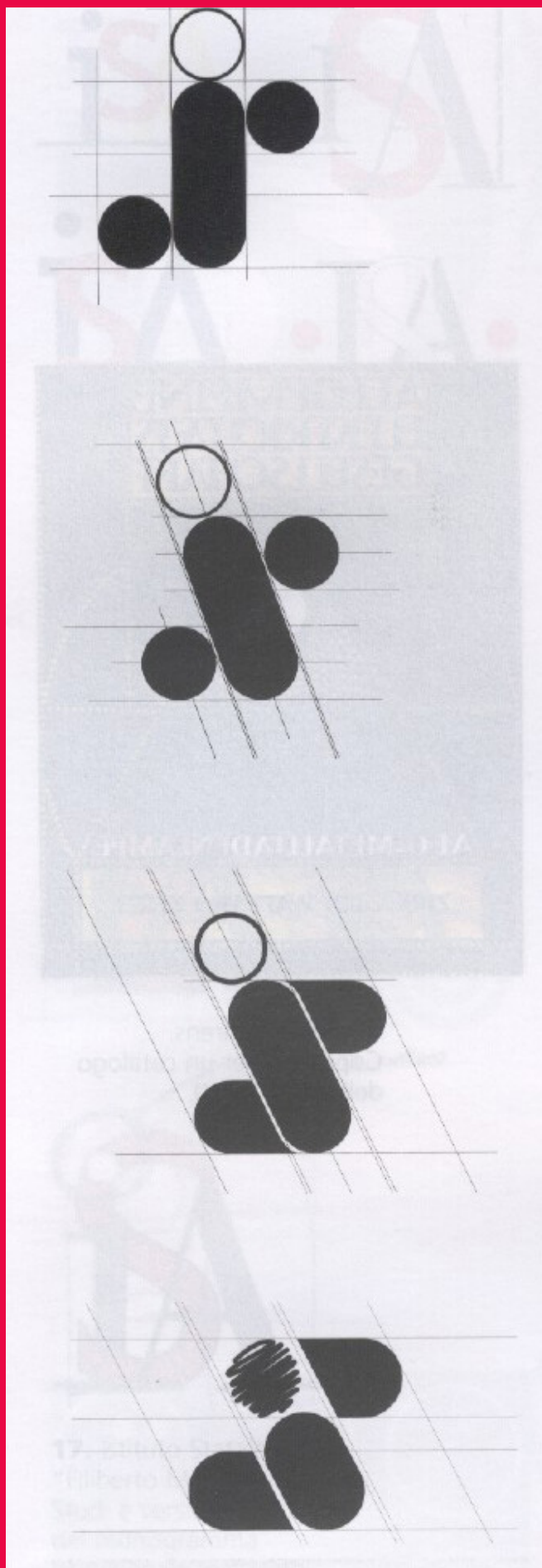


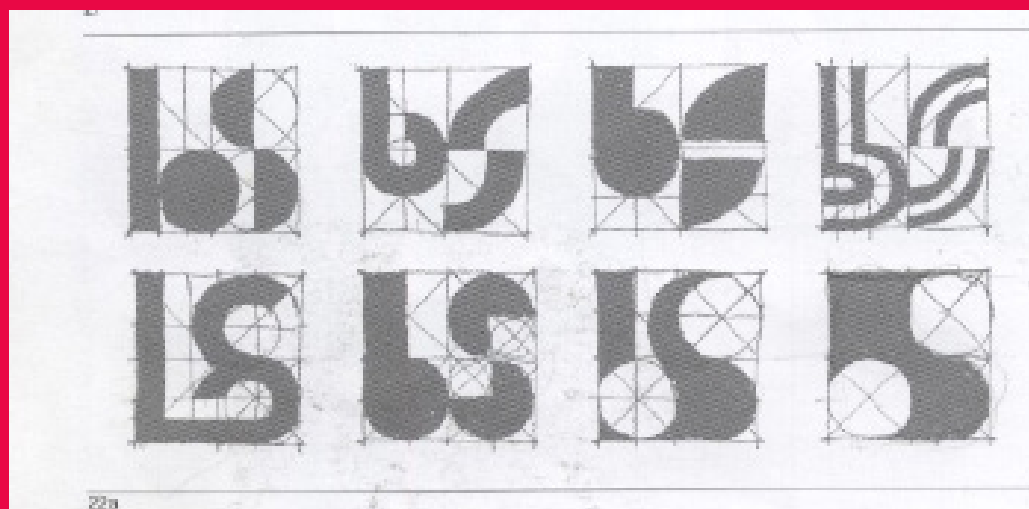
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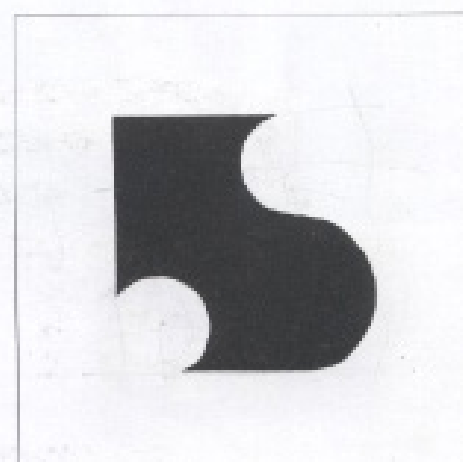




immaginazione e sistemi, Roma, di Terzo Taddei



22a



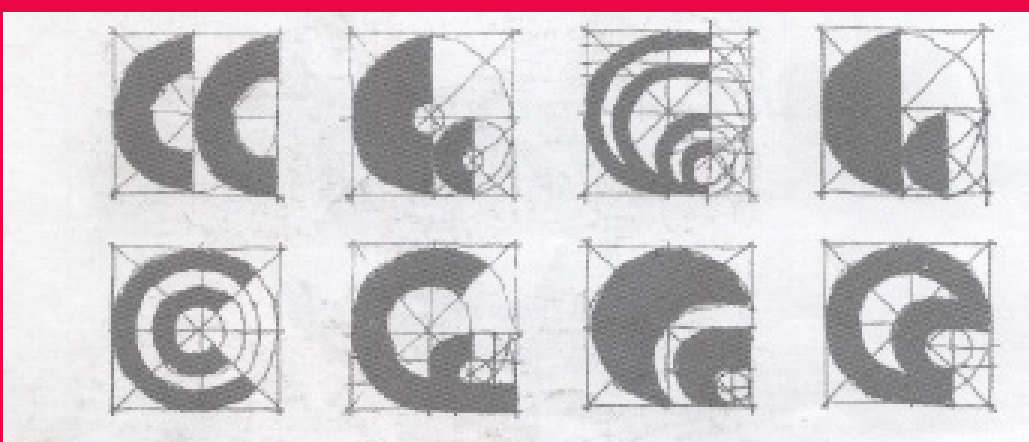
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23a



23b

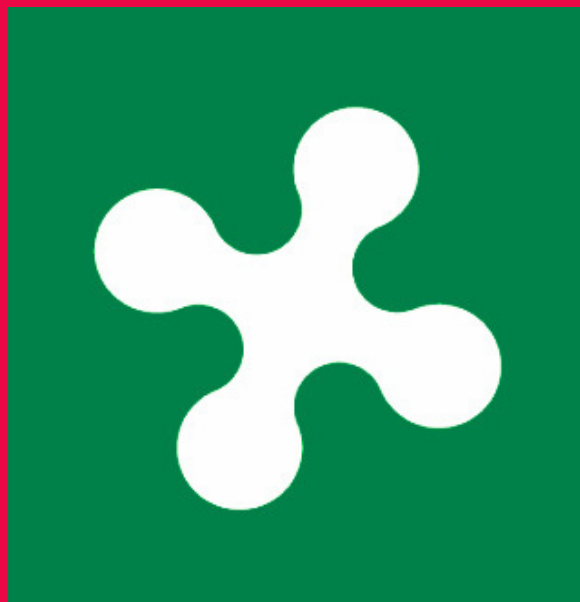
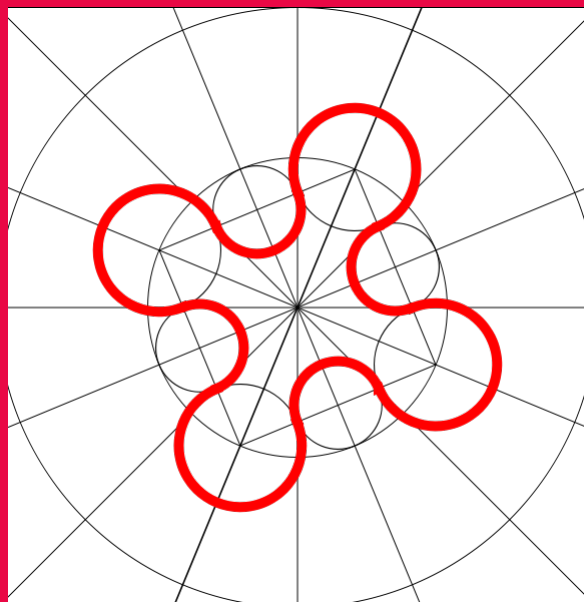


24a

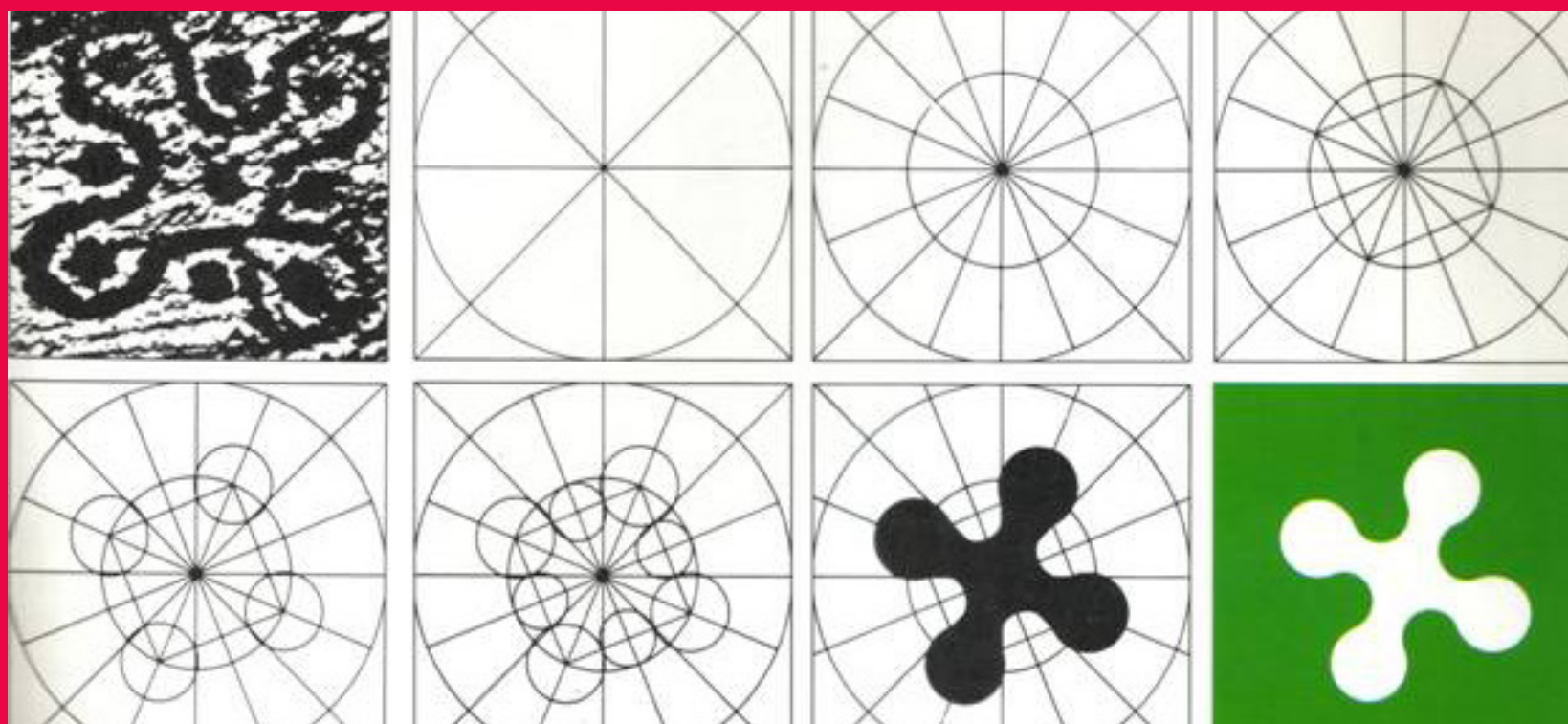


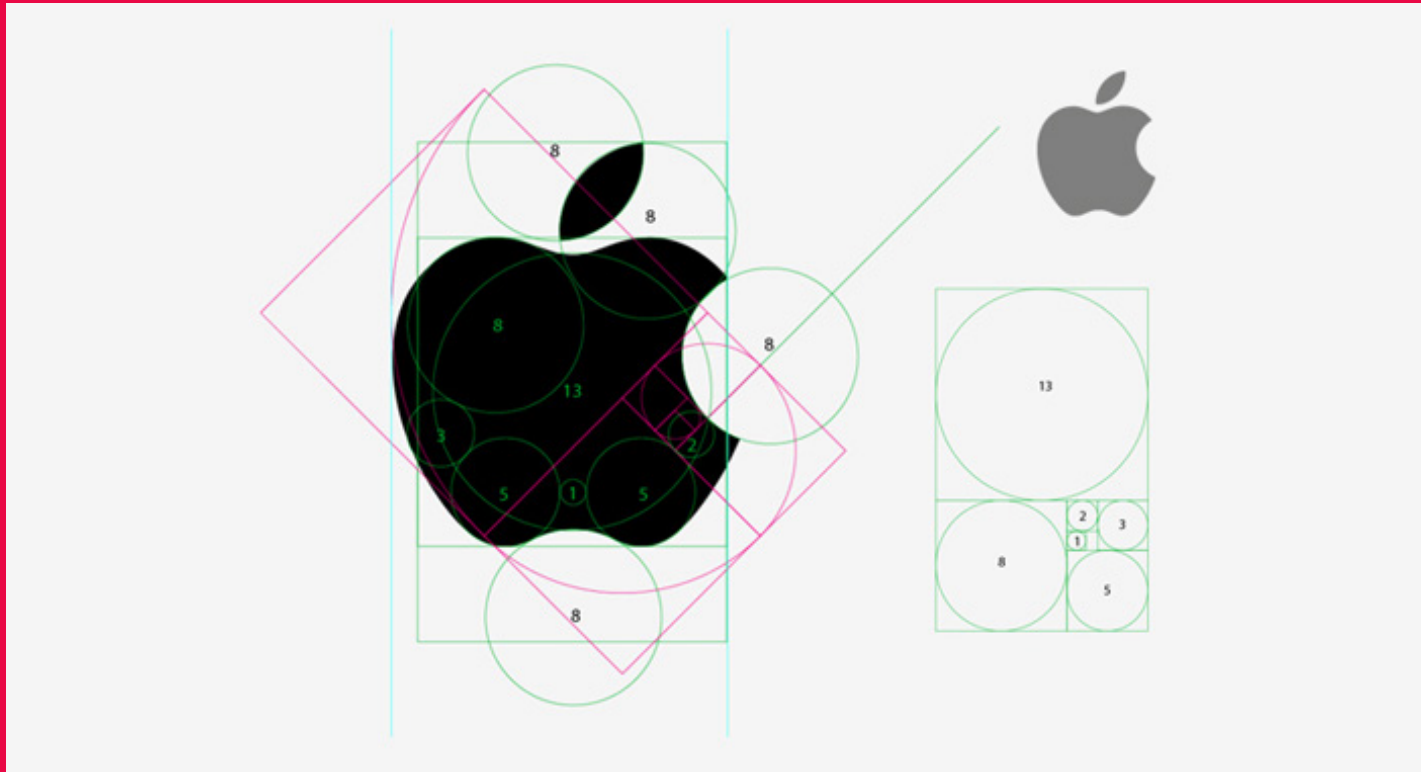
24b





REGIONE LOMBARDIA

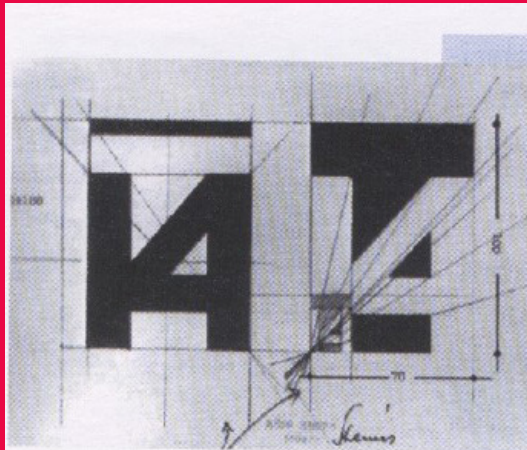




APPLE

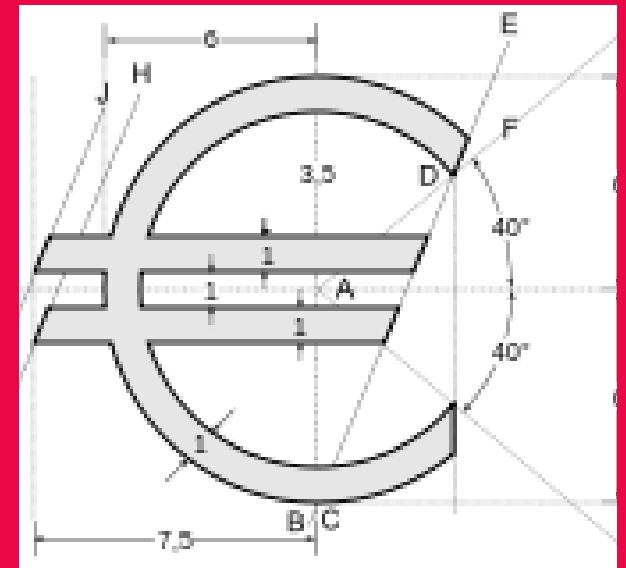
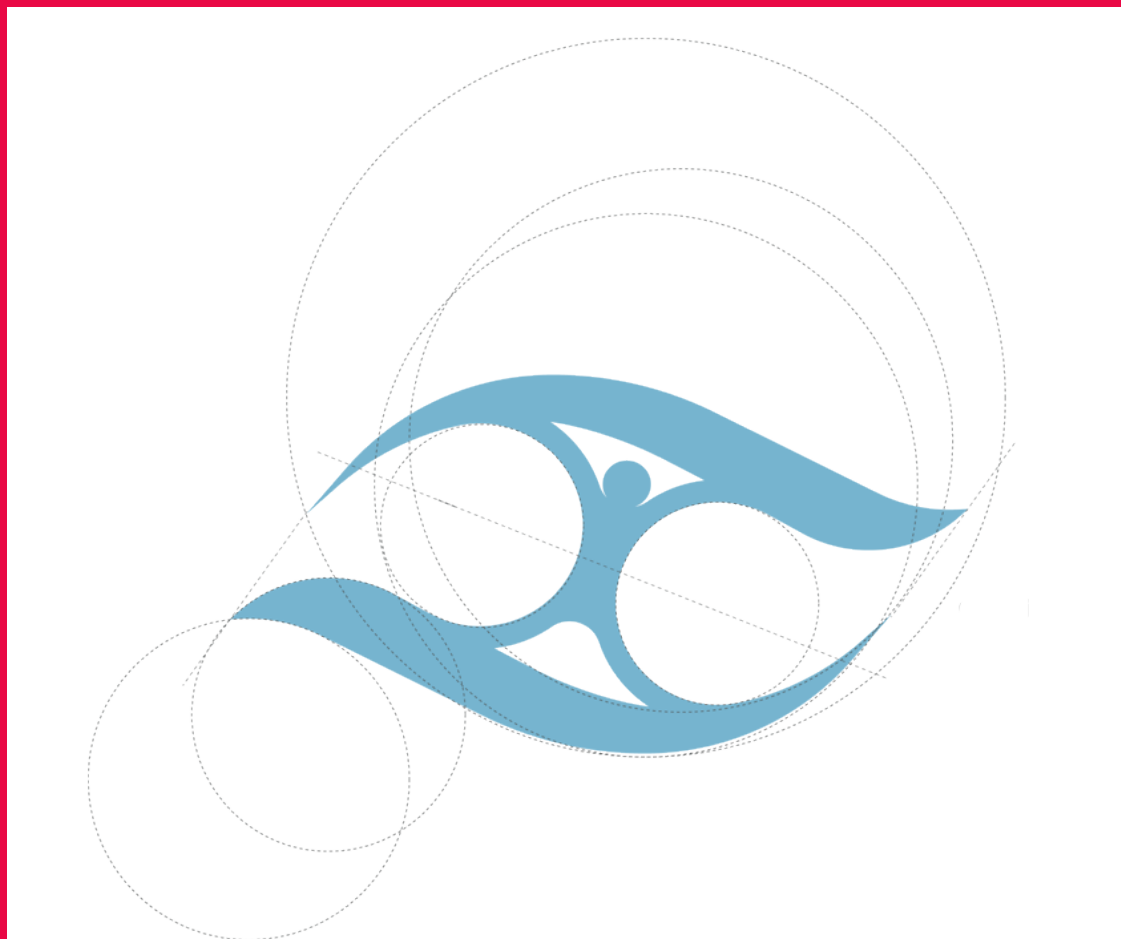
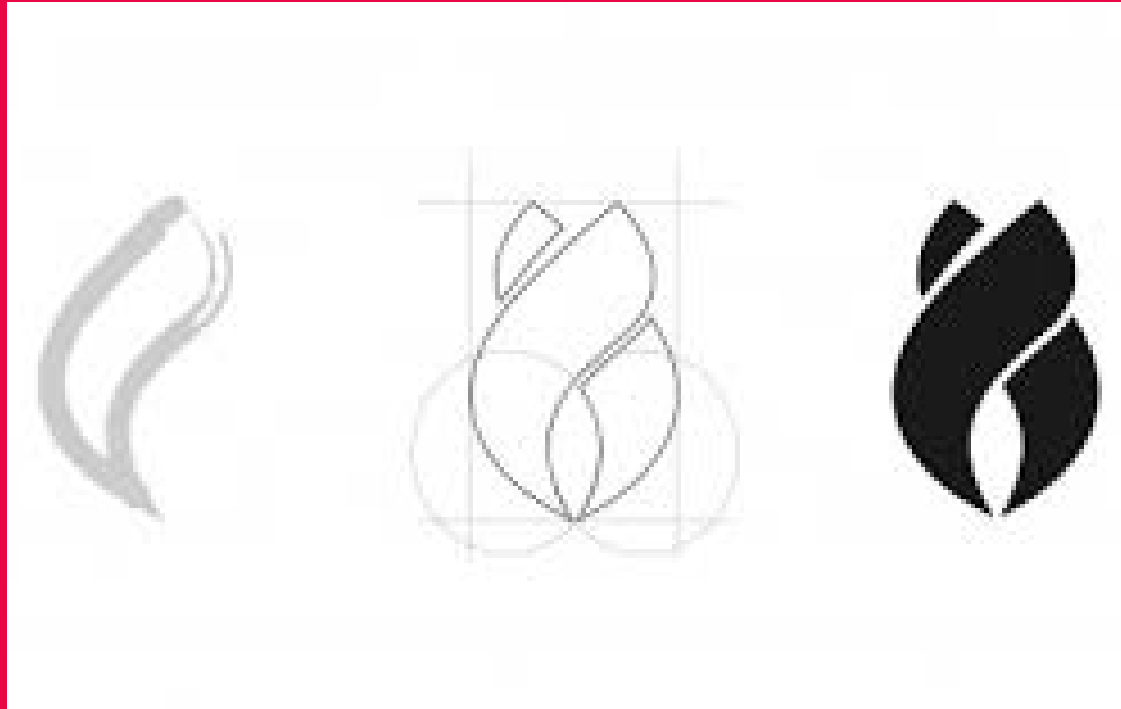
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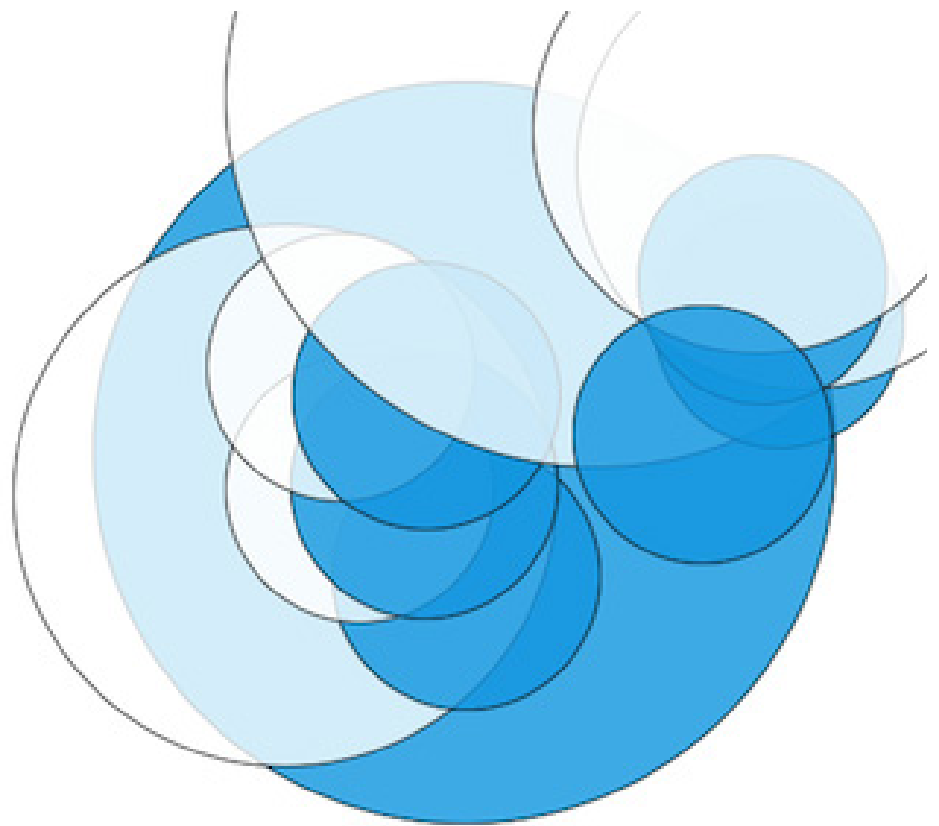
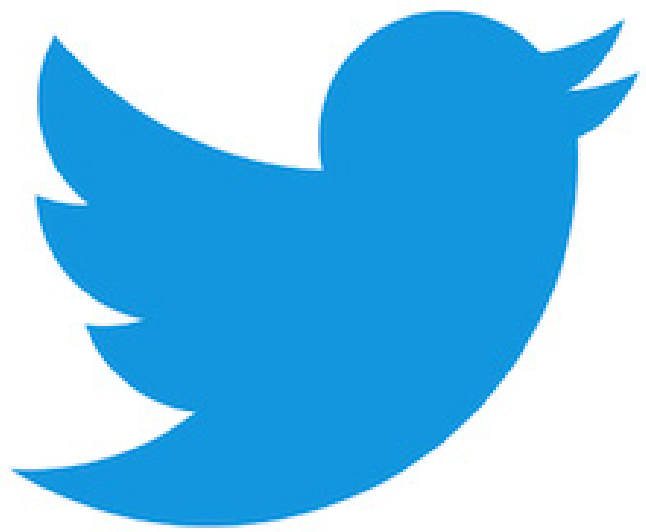


Sopra: studi per il marchio  
della XIV Triennale di Milano.  
Albe Steiner, 1968.









TWITTER



50



57



64



70



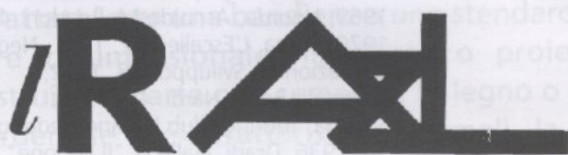
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84



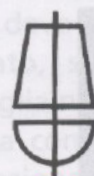
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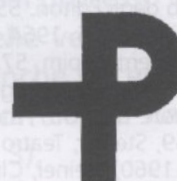
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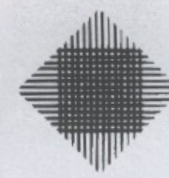
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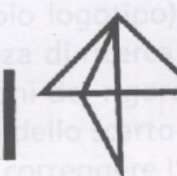
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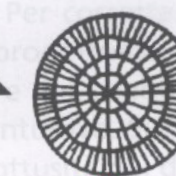
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56



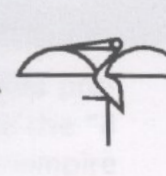
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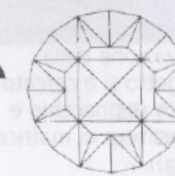
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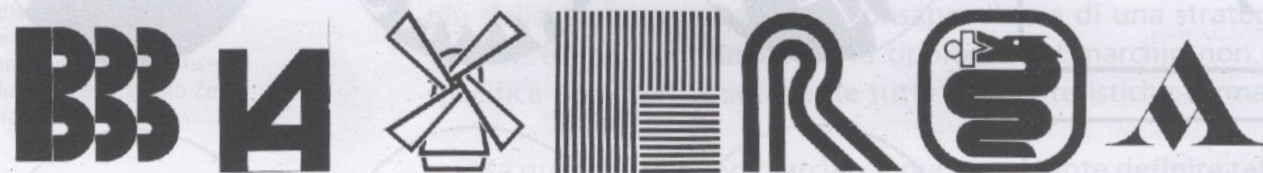
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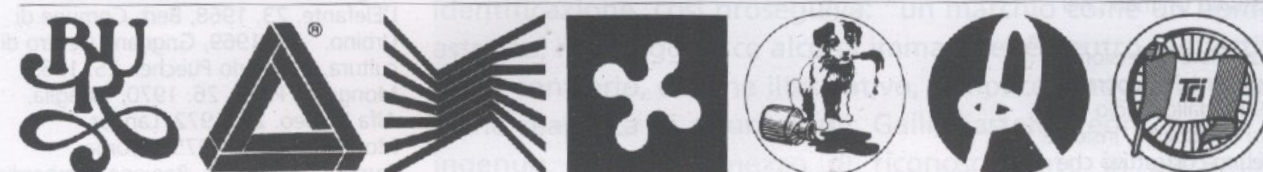
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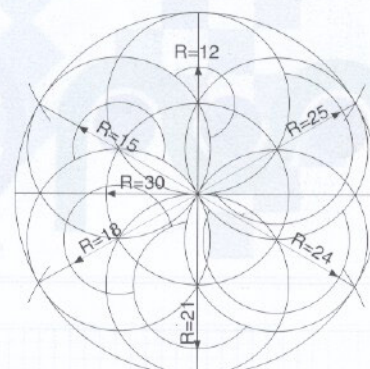
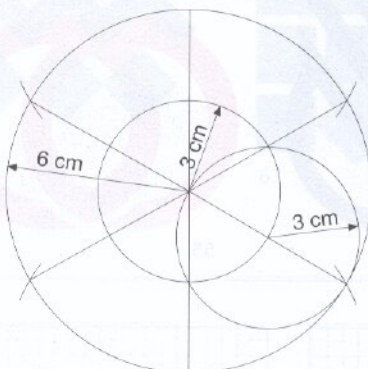


48

#### 45. Rotazione di anelli

diametro 12 cm

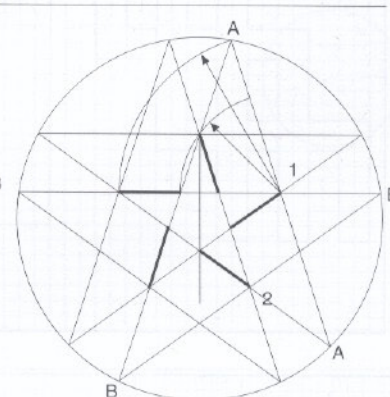
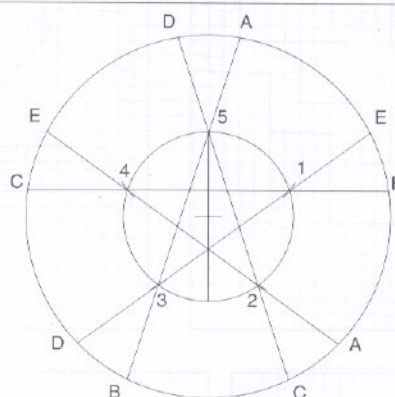
- Su un foglio in formato A4 traccia al centro una circonferenza di  $r = 6$  cm, dividila in sei parti uguali, traccia i diametri.
- Traccia la circonferenza concentrica di  $r = 3$  cm.
- Centra nei punti di intersezione e traccia le sei circonferenze inscritte, sempre con  $r = 3$  cm.
- Centra nei punti di intersezione variando la misura del raggio (figura) e descrivi le altre sei circonferenze.
- Cancella le linee nascoste e ripassa in colore le linee che restano in vista.



#### 46. Rotazione a 5 bracci

diametro 12 cm

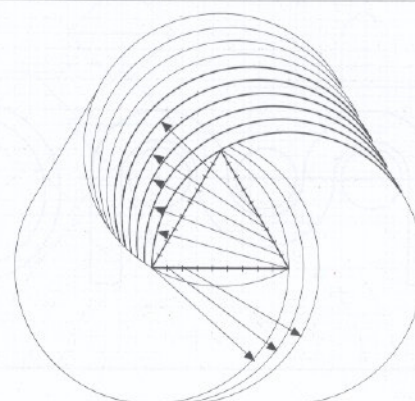
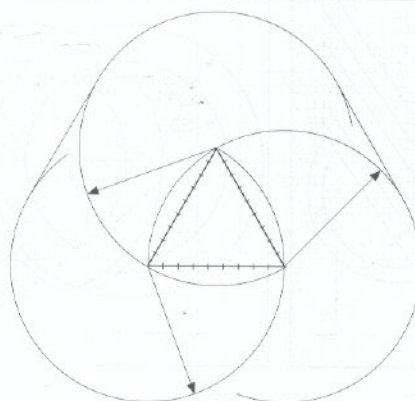
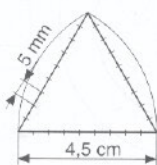
- Su un foglio in formato A4 traccia al centro una circonferenza di  $r = 2,8$  cm. Dividila in 5 parti uguali.
- Traccia la circonferenza concentrica di  $R = 6$  cm. Unisci i punti che formano la stella a cinque punte, prolungando le rette fino ad incontrare la seconda circonferenza.
- Unisci i punti che nella figura hanno uguale lettera: A con A passando per 1, B con B passando per 2, ecc. Centra il compasso nei vertici della stella e traccia gli archi che completano la figura.



#### 47. Marchio «Pura Lana Vergine»

larghezza 13,5 cm

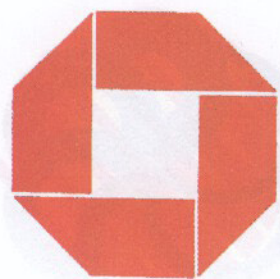
- Su un foglio in formato A4 disegna al centro un triangolo equilatero di lato  $= 4,5$  cm. Dividi i lati in segmenti di 5 mm.
- Centra il compasso nei vertici del triangolo, con apertura uguale al lato, e traccia i tre archi esterni. Unisci gli archi con le rette tangenti, per delimitare il perimetro della figura.
- Traccia i 24 archi rimanenti facendo centro nei trattini, sempre con apertura uguale al lato.



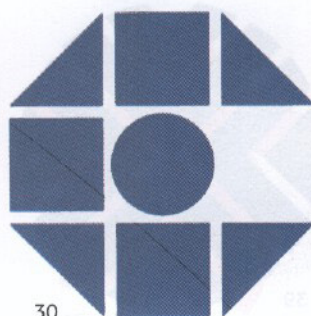








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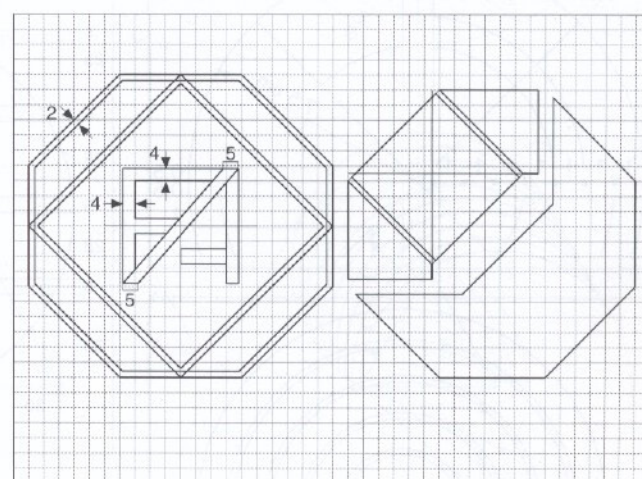
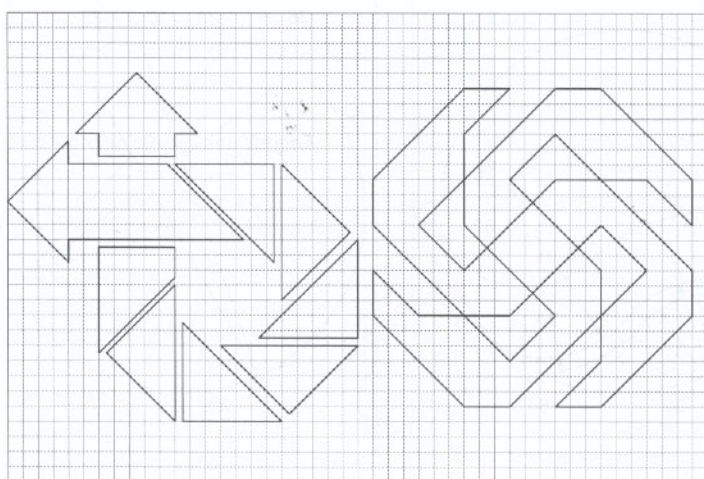
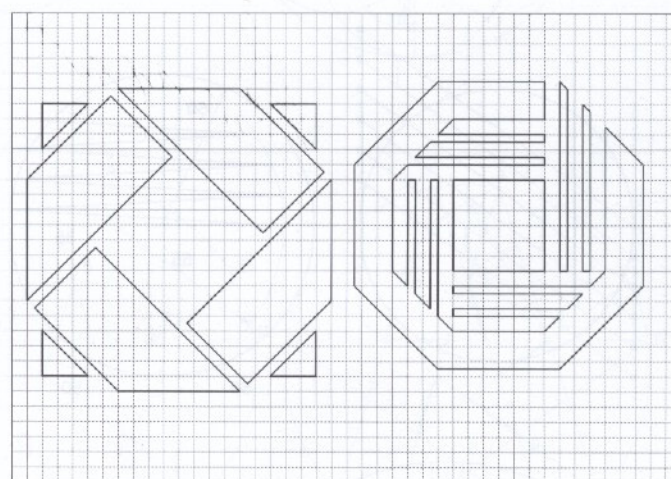
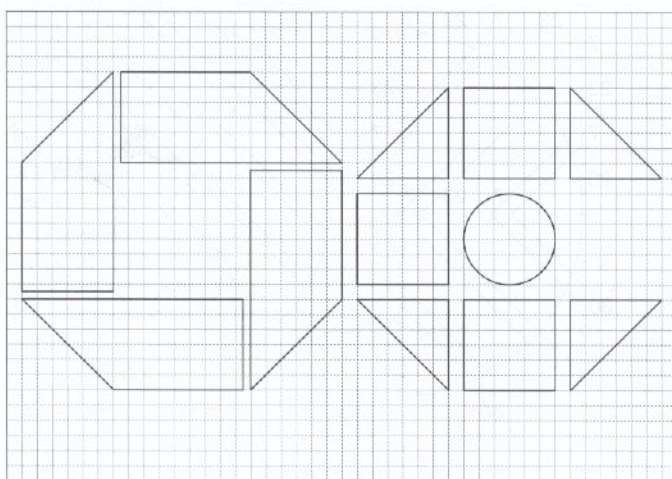
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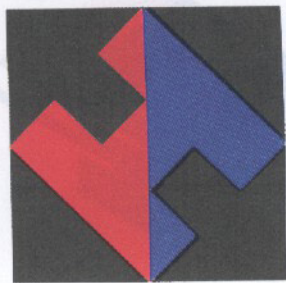
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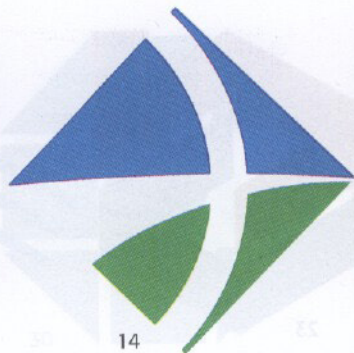
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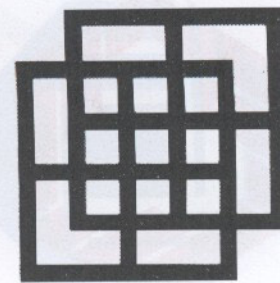
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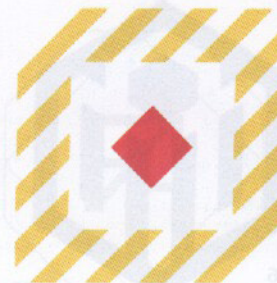
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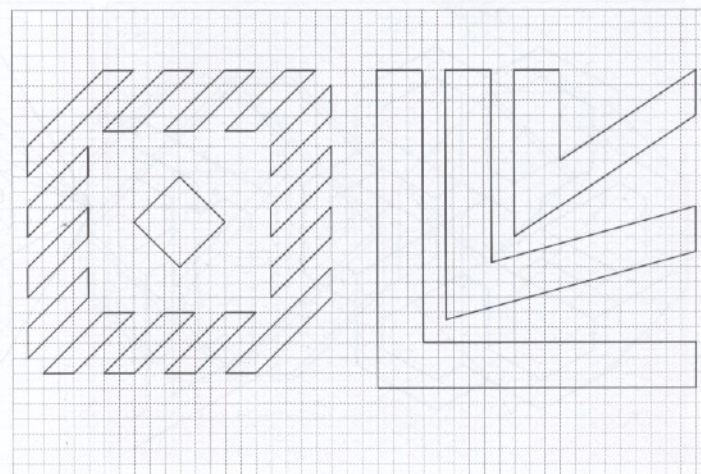
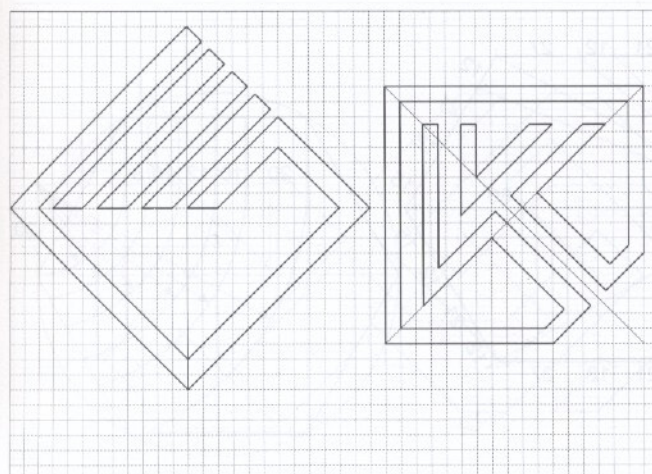
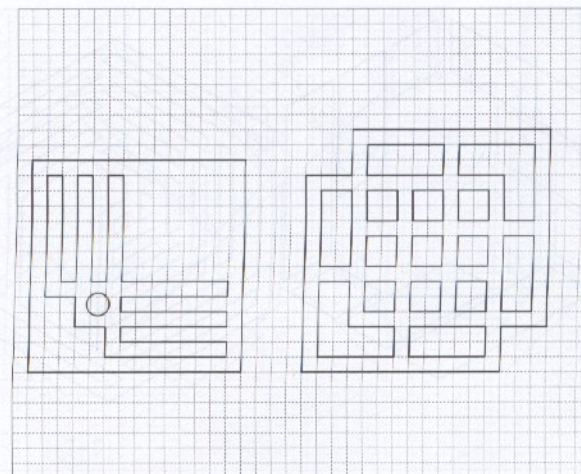
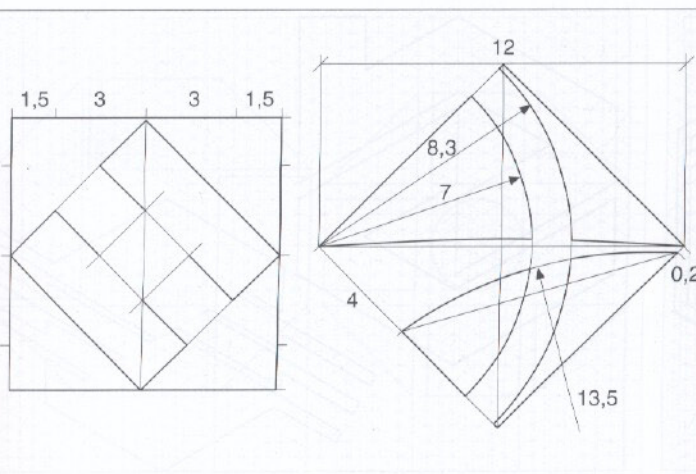
18



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1

- a) Panificio
- b) Hideo Yamao
- c) Baron
- d) 1991 Tokio



2

- a) Laboratori farmaceutici
- b) Josep Ribera
- c) Farmacia Soler
- d) 1980 Spagna



3

- a) Alimentari
- b) Michalina Geslikowska
- c) Panda
- d) 1991 Sidney - Australia



4

- a) Rock Festival
- b) Nicolay Pecareff
- c) «Orbita» - Sofia
- d) 1989 Bulgaria

### 1. Chiocciola

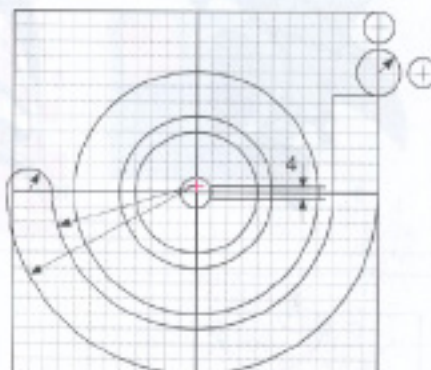
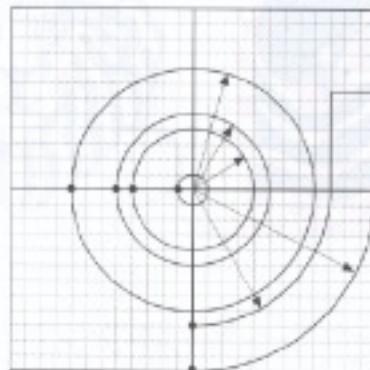
(esempio di marchio che si può riprodurre facilmente con riga e compasso)

*Prima figura*

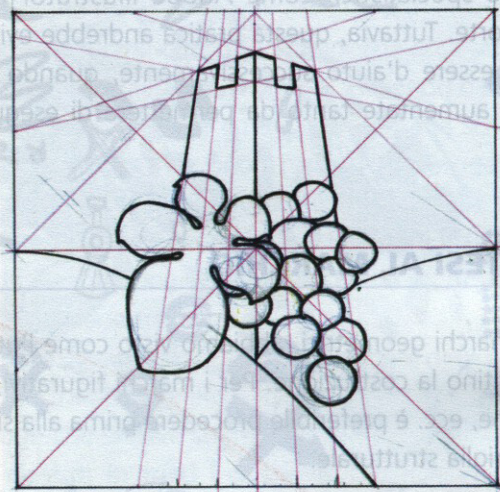
- Su un foglio a quadretti di 5 mm disegna una cornice quadrata di lato 12 cm, traccia gli assi.
- Traccia le circonferenze indicate, e i due archi nel quadrante inferiore.

*Seconda figura*

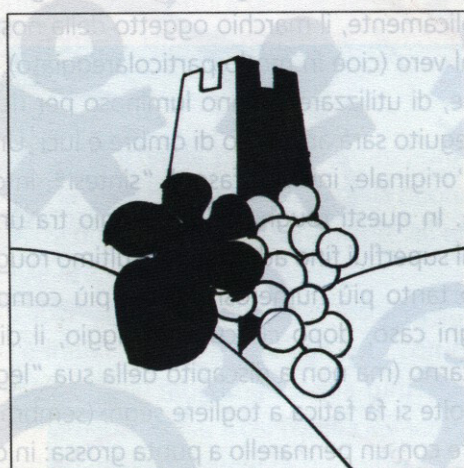
- Punta il compasso sul mezzo quadretto sopra il centro (2,5 mm) e traccia i due archi che formano la coda, che risulterà allontanarsi dai cenci vicini.
- Traccia i cerchietti della testa e delle antenne.
- Traccia due rette parallele molto vicine (4 mm) a cavallo dell'asse orizzontale.







costruzione geometrica



layout



finish layout