1) A method for controlling activity of at least two light radiation sources (2, 3) belonging to a stereolithography machine (1) and suited to act at a level of a portion (104) of a superimposition area (101) defined on a work surface (100) of said stereolithography machine (1) for making a three-dimensional object (200) through stereolithography, said method comprising:

activating the following elements for each one of lines (210) with generic length *L* that define each layer (201) of said three-dimensional object (200) within said portion (104):

a first one of said two light radiation sources (2) for a first section (211) of said line (210) with length *X*;

a second one of said two light radiation sources (3) for the remaining second section (212) of said line (210) with length *Y*,

the value of said length *X* of said first section (211) being selected within the interval $0 <= X <= L$ and *Y* being calculated as equal to $L - X$;

wherein said value of said length *X* of said first section (211) for each one of said lines (210) is selected at random within the interval

$0 <= X <= L$ in such a way to create a connection line (220) of the broken type between the two portions (202) and (203) of each layer (201) defined respectively by said first sections (211) of said lines (210) and by said second sections (212) of said lines (210).

2) The method according to claim 1, of the type comprising the following steps:

acquiring a first set of data representative of a geometry of said three-dimensional object (200);

subdividing said three-dimensional object (200) into a plurality of layers (201);

defining the position of each one of said layers (201) on said work surface (100);

identifying, within said portion (104) of said superimposition area (101), each one of said lines (210) with generic length *L* that define each one of said layers (201);

and further comprising the steps of:

defining, for each one of said lines (210) with generic length *L*, said value of said length *X* of said first section (211) within the interval $0 <= X <= L$;

calculating, for each one of said lines (210) with generic length *L*, the length of said second section (212) equal to $Y = L - X$;

generating the data relating to said activation of said two light radiation sources (2, 3) so that the first one of said two light radiation sources (2) is activated along said first section (211) of each one of said lines (210) and the second one of said two light radiation sources (3) is activated along said remaining second section (212).

3) The method according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising the following steps before said activation of said two light radiation sources (2, 3):

defining an intermediate line (300) of said portion (104) of said superimposition area (101) substantially in an orthogonal direction with respect to said lines (210);

selecting, among all said lines (210) with generic length *L*, a subset (213) containing those of said lines (210) that are incident on said intermediate line (300).

4) The method according to claim 3, wherein the method activates one of said two light radiation sources (2, 3) at the level of the lines (210) not belonging to said subset (213) of incident lines.

5) The method according to claim 3, further comprising the following steps before said activation of said two light radiation sources (2, 3):

selecting, in said subset (213) of incident lines, a further subset (214) of lines (210) that extend over the entire width of said portion (104) of said superimposition area (101).

6) The method according to claim 5, wherein said method activates one of said two light radiation sources (2, 3) at the level of the lines (210) not belonging to said further subset (214) of lines extending over the entire width of said portion (104) of said superimposition area (101).

7) An apparatus for controlling the activity of two light radiation sources (2, 3) belonging to a stereolithography machine (1) and suited to act at a level of a portion (104) of a superimposition area (101) defined on a work surface (100) of said stereolithography machine (1) for making a three-dimensional object (200) through stereolithography, comprising:

a calculator comprising a processing unit and a memory support suited to be accessed by said processing unit;

means to acquire a first set of data representative of a geometry of said three-dimensional object (200) and to upload it into said memory support;

means to subdivide said three-dimensional object (200) into a plurality of layers (201);

means to define the position of each one of said layers (201) on said work surface (100);

means to identify, within said portion (104) of said superimposition area (101), each one of said lines (210) with generic length *L* defining each one of said layers (201);

means to define, for each one of said lines (210) with generic length *L*, said value of said length *X* of said first section (211) within the interval
0 <= *X* <= *L*;

means to calculate, for each one of said lines (210) with generic length *L*, the length of said second section (212);

means to generate the data relating to said activation of said two light radiation sources (2, 3) in such a way that a first one of said two light radiation sources (2) is activated along said first section (211) of each one of said lines (210), and the second one of said two light radiation sources (3) is activated along said remaining second section (212);

wherein said means suited to define said value of said length *X* of said first section (211) are means for the generation of random numbers within the interval *0* <= *X* <= *L*.

8) A computer program product comprising a data support provided with program portions configured in such a way that, when executed on a calculator comprising a processing unit and a memory support accessible by said processing unit, said program portions define:

the calculator comprising the processing unit and the memory support accessible by said processing unit;

means to acquire a first set of data representative of a geometry of a three-dimensional object (200) and to upload it into said memory support;

means to subdivide said three-dimensional object (200) into a plurality of layers (201);

means to define a position of each one of said layers (201) on a work surface (100);

means to identify, within a portion (104) of a superimposition area (101), each one of said lines (210) with generic length *L* defining each one of said layers (201);

means to define, for each one of a lines (210) with generic length *L*, said value of a length *X* of a first section (211) within the interval *0* <= *X* <= *L*;

means to calculate, for each one of said lines (210) with generic length *L*, a length of a second section (212);

means to generate data relating to activation of two light radiation sources (2, 3) in such a way that a first one of said two light radiation sources (2) is activated along said first section (211) of each one of said lines (210), and a second one of said two light radiation sources (3) is activated along a remaining second section (212);

wherein said means to define said value of said length *X* of said first section (211) are means to generate random numbers within the interval
$0 <= X <= L$.