Crease pattern of Mooser's Train removed due to copyright restrictions.
Refer to: Fig. 12.4 from Lang, Robert J. Origami Design Secrets: Mathematical Methods for an Ancient Art. 2nd ed. A K Peters / CRC Press, 2011.

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## Are there known universal hinge patterns to build poly-some-other-shapes-that-are-not-cubes?



Courtesy of Erik Demaine, Martin Demaine, and Sarah Stengle. Used with permission.

Yes/No
Demaine, Demaine, Stengle 2011


Courtesy of Erik Demaine, and Martin Demaine. Used with permission.


## Martin Gardner

## Demaine, Demaine 2012



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GLASS
Demaine \& Demaine, $2012_{8}$

## I didn't understand the point of NP-hardness. Are there examples of actual problems that can't be calculated?

## Could we go through one of the NP proofs with a little less <br> hand waving?



[Arkin, Bender, Demaine, Demaine, Mitchell, Sethia, Skiena $2000]_{12}$

Minor question: in the orthogonal paper reduction, doesn't this require not folding some of the creases, if we want to make 2 consecutive strips the same direction?


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[Bern \&
Hayes
1996]

$[$ Bern \&
Hayes
$1996]_{15}$

# In the reflector gadget, it looks like all the left sides of the wires, where left is taken relative to the free end of the wire, are equal. How does the reflector negate one of them, then? 

[Bern \& Hayes 1996]


It looks like the global flat foldability proof proves that globally flat-foldable
$\Rightarrow$ NAE satisfiability
$\Rightarrow$ locally flat-foldable,
but I don't see where NAE satisfiability $\Rightarrow$ globally flat-foldable. (It looks like all that matters is the order of sheets, though, and that those all work out.)

$[$ Bern \&
Hayes
$1996]_{18}$

For global flat foldability, I understand how the gadgets prove (1), but how do they prove (2)?

Global flat foldability:
[Bern \& Hayes 1996]
(1) deciding flat foldability of given crease pattern is strongly NP-hard
(2) constructing valid layer ordering for given flat-fildable mountain-vally pattern is strongly NP-hard

[Bern \& Hayes 1996]

## NAE clause



2D map folding: [Arkin et al 2004]
$\leftrightarrows$ rectangular paper with axis-parallel creases

- again every crease pattern is flat foldable:
zig-zag in $x$ then $y$


$$
\rightarrow \text { 位 }
$$

OPEN: characterize flat-foldable mountain-valley patterns - even $2 \times n$ ! [Edmonds 1997]

Simple folds are not as powerful in 2D: (in contrast to 1D, where we can simulate crimplend folds)




[Demaine, Liu, Morgan 2012]

[Demaine, Liu, Morgan 2012]


Courtesy of Erik Demaine, Eric Liu, and Thomas Morgan. Used with permission.


Courtesy of Erik Demaine, Eric Liu, and Thomas Morgan. Used with permission.
[Demaine, Liu, Morgan 2012]

ray diagram


West
up

South

Courtesy of Erik Demaine, Eric Liu, and Thomas Morgan. Used with permission.
[Demaine, Liu, Morgan 2012]


Courtesy of Erik Demaine, Eric Liu, and Thomas Morgan. Used with permission.
[Demaine, Liu, Morgan 2012]


## SSESNSNSWSNWNSN

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### 6.849 Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra

Fall 2012

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