With the energy method, we relax our expansive condition. That doesn't seem like such a concession — why were we so concerned with expansivity in the first place? Was it just a convenient condition to ensure no selfintersection?

For the energy decreasing algorithm, how do we know that when following the gradient we aren't finding just a local minimum that isn't fully unfolded? (presumably this is what would happen if we tried to apply the algorithm to some locked 2D trees)

# Really interested in pointed pseudotriangulations [...]

#### **Ray Shooting in Polygons Using Geodesic Triangulations<sup>1</sup>**

B. Chazelle,<sup>2</sup> H. Edelsbrunner,<sup>3</sup> M. Grigni,<sup>4</sup> L. Guibas,<sup>5,6,7</sup> J. Hershberger,<sup>5</sup> M. Sharir,<sup>8,9</sup> and J. Snoeyink<sup>7</sup>

Image of the first two levels of a balanced geodesic triangulation removed due to copyright restrictions. Refer to: Fig. 3 from Chazelle, B., H. Edelsbrunner, et al. "Ray Shooting in Polygons Using Geodesic Triangulations." In *Automata, Languages and Programming*. Springer, 1991, 661–73.

#### Planar Minimally Rigid Graphs and Pseudo-Triangulations

Ruth Haas<sup>a</sup>, David Orden<sup>b,1</sup>, Günter Rote<sup>c,2</sup>, Francisco Santos<sup>d,1</sup>, Brigitte Servatius<sup>e</sup>, Herman Servatius<sup>e</sup>, Diane Souvaine<sup>f,3</sup>, Ileana Streinu<sup>g,4</sup>, Walter Whiteley<sup>h,5</sup>

Image of Henneberg constructions removed due to copyright restrictions. Refer to: Page 34 from http://www.mpi-inf.mpg.de/conference/adfocs05/Rote.pdf.



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[Haas, Orden, Rote, Santos, Servatius, Servatius, Souvaine, Streinu, Whiteley 2005]

Images of collapsed pte-mechanisms removed due to copyright restrictions. Refer to: Fig. 3 from Rote, G., F. Santos, and I. Streinu. "Expansive Motions and the Polytope of Pointed Pseudo-Triangulations." In *Discrete and Computational Geometry*. Springer, 2003, pp. 699–736.

## Have any of the open problems been solved?



Courtesy of Brad Ballinger, David Charlton, Erik D. Demaine, Martin L. Demaine, John Iacono, Ching-Hao Liu, and Sheung-Hung Poon. Used with permission.

[Ballinger, Charlton, Demaine, Demaine, Iacono, Liu, Poon 2009]

### Folding Equilateral Plane Graphs

Zachary Abel<sup>1</sup>, Erik D. Demaine<sup>2</sup>, Martin L. Demaine<sup>2</sup>, Sarah Eisenstat<sup>2</sup>, Jayson Lynch<sup>2</sup>, Tao B. Schardl<sup>2</sup>, and Isaac Shapiro-Ellowitz<sup>3</sup>

Image of splitting a vertex and reconfiguring into a canonical state removed due to copyright restrictions. Refer to: Fig. 1, 2 from Abel, Z., E. D. Demaine, et al. "Folding Equilateral Plane Graphs." *Proceedings of the 22nd International Symposium on Algorithms and Computation, Lecture Notes in Computer Science* 7074 (2011): 574–83.

[Abel, Demaine, Demaine, Eisenstat, Lynch, Schardl, Shapiro-Ellowitz 2011]

### I'd like a little more intuition on why 4D is so radically different than 3D for locked linkages.



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### [Cocan & O'Rourke 2001]

6.849 Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra Fall 2012

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