## Has the conjecture based on "fractal paper" been resolved?

## Construction of Common Unfolding of a Regular Tetrahedron and a Cube

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Drawing of unfolding of a cube and a tetramonohedron removed due to copyright restrictions.
Refer to: Fig. 4 from Shirakawa, T., T. Horiyama, et al. "Construct of Common Development of Regular
Tetrahedron and Cube." 27th European Workshop on Computational Geometry (2011): 47-50.

## Any new results in a net for 3 different boxes?

## Common Developments of Several Different Orthogonal Boxes

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[Abel, Demaine, Demaine, Matsui, Rote, Uehara 2011]

## Common Developments of Several Different Orthogonal Boxes



Courtesy of Zachary Abel, Erik Demaine, Martin Demaine, Hiroaki
Matsui, Günter Rote, and Ryuhei Uehara. Used with permission.

Common unfolding of
$4 \times 4 \times 8$ box and $\sqrt{10} \times 2 \sqrt{10} \times 2 \sqrt{10}$ box
[Abel, Demaine, Demaine, Matsui, Rote, Uehara 2011]


Input : None;
Output: Polygons that consist of 22 squares and fold to boxes of size $1 \times 1 \times 5$ and $1 \times 2 \times 3$;
1 let $L_{1}$ be a set of one unit square;
2 for $i=2,3,4, \ldots, 22$ do
$3 \quad L_{i}:=\emptyset$;
4 for each common partial development $P$ in

$$
L_{i-1} \text { do }
$$

            for every polygon \(P^{+}\)of size \(i\) obtained by
            attaching a unit square to \(P\) do
                check if \(P^{+}\)is a common partial
                development, and add it into \(L_{i}\) if it is a
                    new one;
            end
    end
    9 end

10 output $L_{22}$;

| $i$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $L_{i}$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 35 | 108 | 368 | 1283 |
| $i$-ominos | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 35 | 108 | 369 | 1285 |
| $i$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| $L_{i}$ | 4600 | 16388 | 57439 | 193383 | 604269 |  |  |  |  |
| $i$-ominos | 4655 | 17073 | 63600 | 238591 | 901971 |  |  |  |  |
| $i$ | 15 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 17 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $L_{i}$ | 1632811 | 3469043 | 5182945 | 4917908 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $i$-ominos | 3426576 | 13079255 | 50107909 | 192622052 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $i$ | 19 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |
| $L_{i}$ | 2776413 | 882062 | 133037 | 2263 |  |  |  |  |  |



# Common Developments of Three Different Orthogonal Boxes 

Toshihiro Shirakawa

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#### Abstract

We investigate common developments that can fold into plural incongruent orthogonal boxes. It was shown that there are infinitely many orthogonal polygons that fold into two incongruent orthogonal boxes in 2008. In 2011, it was shown that there exists an orthogonal polygon that folds into three boxes of size $1 \times 1 \times 5,1 \times 2 \times 3$, and $0 \times 1 \times 11$. It remained open whether there exists an orthogonal polygon that folds into three boxes of positive volume. We give an affirmative answer to this open problem: there exists an orthogonal polygon that folds into three boxes of size $7 \times 8 \times 56,7 \times 14 \times 38$, and $2 \times 13 \times 58$. The construction idea can be generalized, and hence there exists an infinite number of orthogonal polygons that fold into three incongruent orthogonal boxes.


## 1 Introduction

Since Lubiw and O'Rourke posed the problem in 1996


Figure 1: Cubigami.
three incongruent orthogonal boxes of size $7 \times 8 \times 56$, $7 \times 14 \times 38$, and $2 \times 13 \times 58(\text { Figure } 2)^{1}$.

The construction idea can be generalized. Therefore, we conclude that there exist infinitely many orthogonal



[Shirakawa \& Uehara 2012]
$a \times 2 a \times(2 a+3 b)$ box






## I'm kind of unsettled by the non-area-preserving unfolding. If it

 were a true limit then we'd be able to get arbitrarily close to the nonpreserved area by unfolding into sufficiently many pieces. But this isn't the case: either we get the nonpreserved area by unfolding into infinitely many pieces, or we get the original area, by unfolding into finitely many pieces.

Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.
[Benbernou, Cahn, O’Rourke 2004]

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## Theo Jansen's Strandbeests

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a=38 \\
& b=41.5 \\
& c=39.3 \\
& d=40.1 \\
& e=55.8 \\
& f=39.4 \\
& g=36.7 \\
& h=65.7 \\
& i=49 \\
& j=50 \\
& k=61.9 \\
& l=7.8 \\
& m=15
\end{aligned}
$$



Diagram removed due to copyright restrictions.

Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.
See also http://www.strandbeest.com/beests_leg.php/.
[Theo Jansen]


Courtesy of Jansen Walker by 4volt.com. License CC BY-NC-SA.
[4volt.com]


## Theo Jansen's Strandbeests

Jansen mechanism
Ghassaei mechanism [2011]



Courtesy of Amanda Ghassaei. Used with permission.
85\% less center of mass movement

## Theo Jansen's Strandbeests

## Theo Jansen's Strandbeests

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## http://vimeo.com/44057387

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Photographs of Theo Jansen assembly kits removed due to copyright restrictions.
Refer to: http://www.strandbeest.com/shop/index_usa.php.
To view video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tHXy1nmVXg4 \&
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i8KVXy-vluU.

Photographs of Theo Jansen 3D-printed models removed due to copyright restrictions.
Refer to: http://www.strandbeest.com/shop/beasts_3d.php.

Kinetic Creatures http://www.kineticcreatures.com

## Kinetic Creatures

## http://vimeo.com/52366409

## Land Crawler eXtreme Locomotion Demo Video

Poster for "Ocean Beasts" exhibit at The Simons Center (July-August 2012) removed due to copyright restrictions.

## Arthur Ganson

Machine with Roller Chain

Machine with Oil

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

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