**Impact of increasing COMPRESSION_FACTOR on central and peripheral hexes**

**INVERTED GRAVITY FUNCTION**

Original locations (blue), CF7 to CF1 (red-orange)

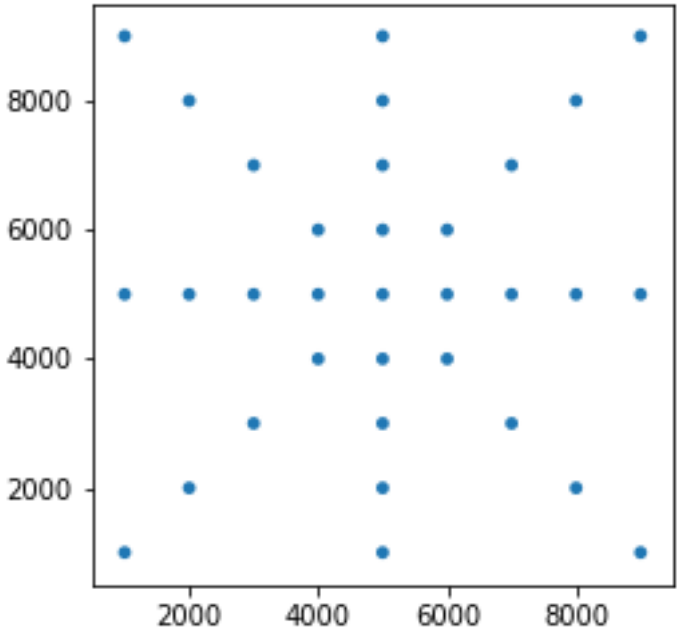


*Figure 1 Original points*

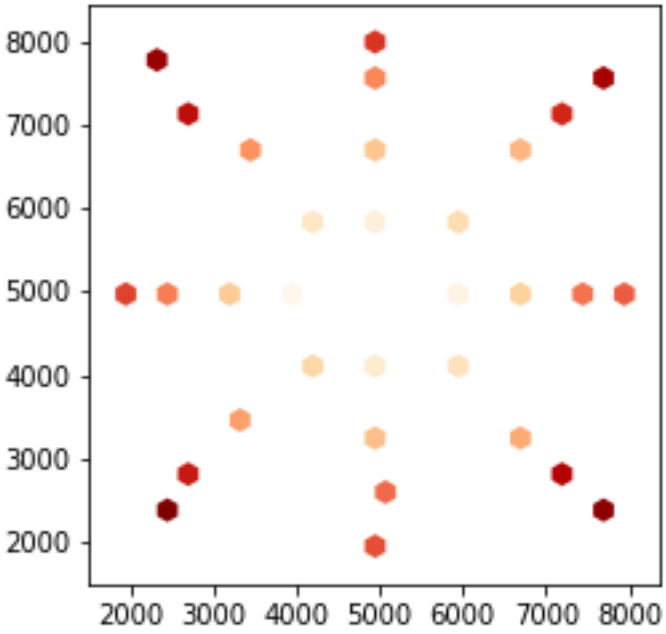


*Figure 2 CF 3*

The INVERTED GRAVITY FUNCTION [$F^i$] exerts most force on observations that are MOST DISTANT FROM the CxC. This power diminishes with increasing proximity to the CxC.

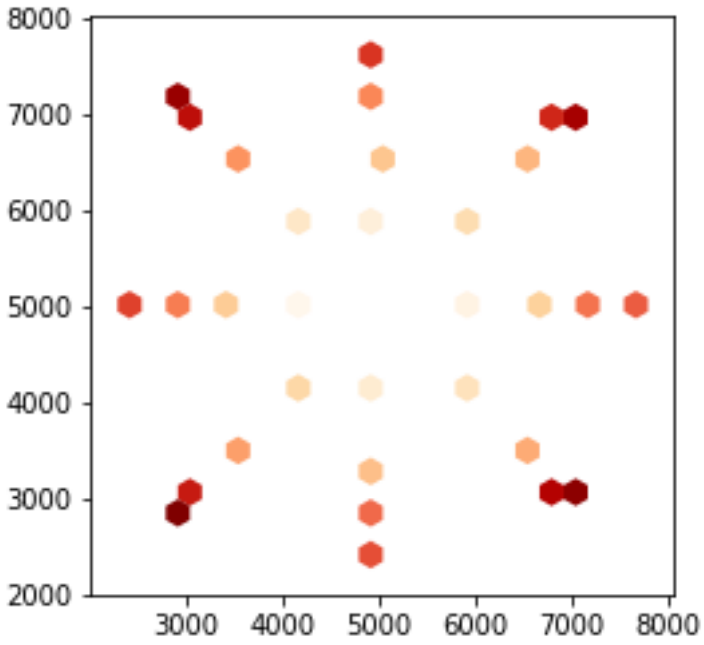


*Figure 3 CF 2*

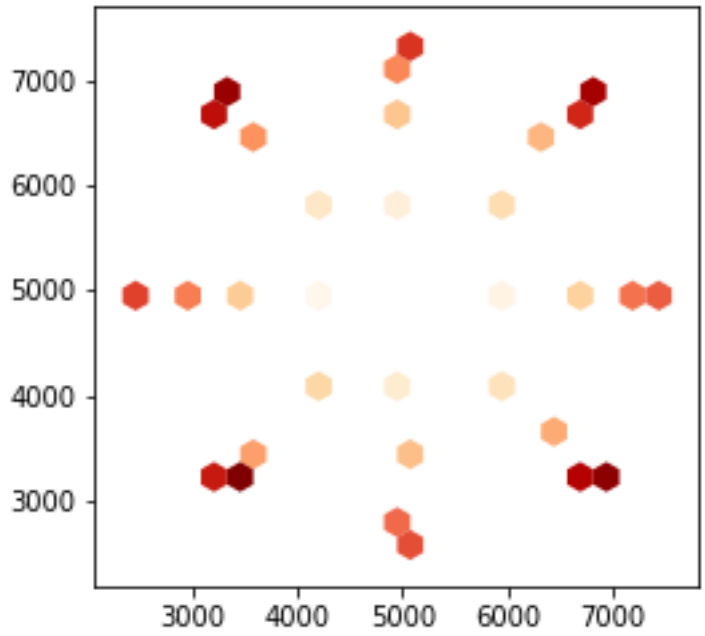


*Figure 4 CF 1.8*

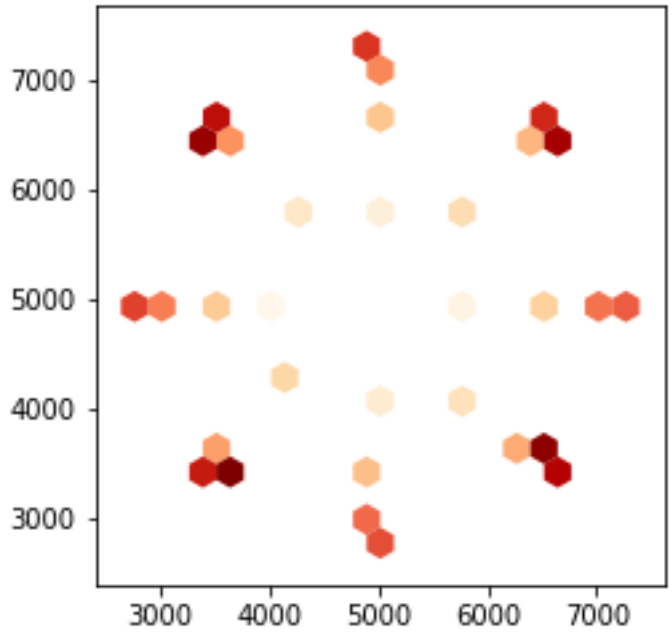


*Figure 5 CF 1.6*

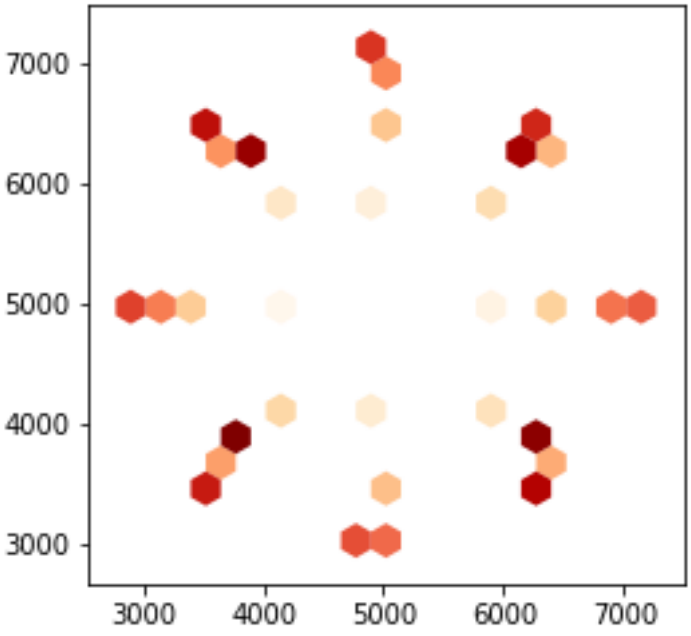


*Figure 6 CF 1.4*

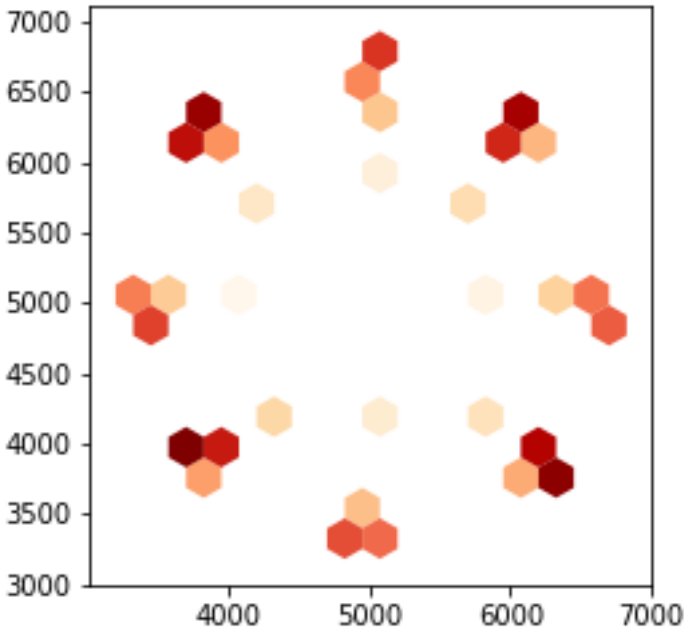


*Figure 7 CF 1.2*

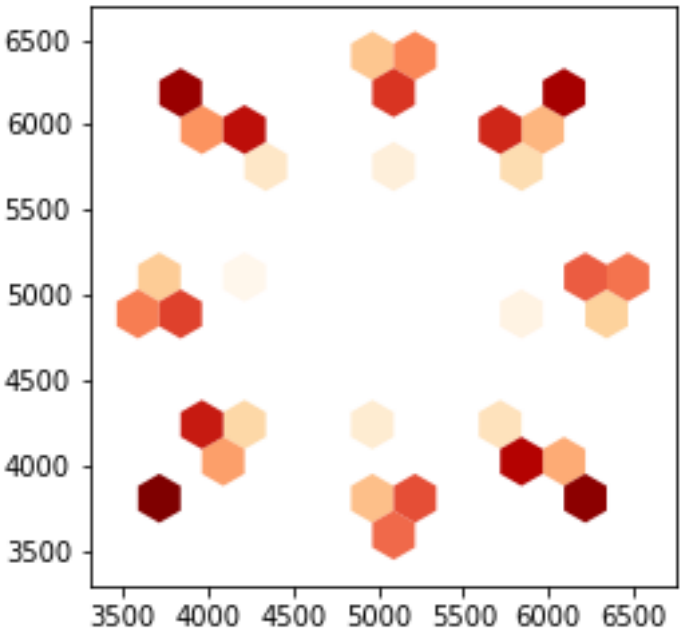


*Figure 8 CF 1.0*

It is effective at creating compressed hexmaps.

However, observations close to the CxC move in very small increments, and this can result in gaps in central areas however high the COMPRESSION FACTOR.