

CONECT

by Mark Steere

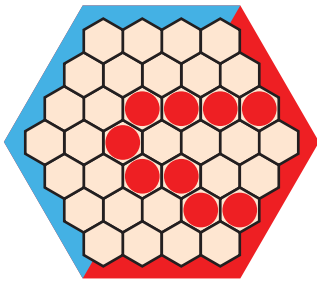


Figure 1

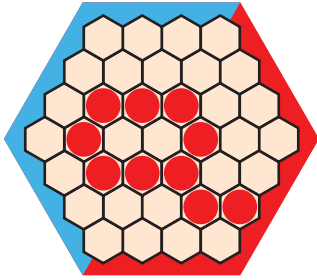


Figure 2

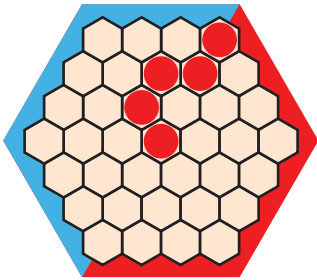


Figure 3

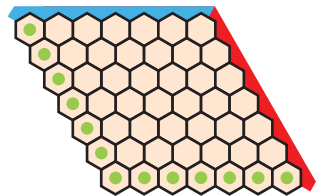


Figure 4

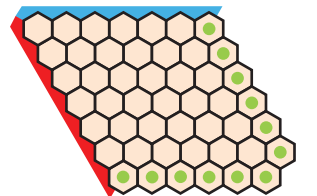


Figure 5



Figure 6

INTRODUCTION Conect is an exotic, two-player connection game played on the curved surface of a cone (not including the base). The edge is divided into two parts, colored red and blue. Conect has a well balanced geometry. Absent is the central region of concentrated influence common to most connection games. An ordinary hexagonal board will be used to explain the rules. Mark Steere designed Conect in May 2024.

PLAY The two players, Red and Blue, take turns placing their own stones onto unoccupied cells of an initially empty board, one stone per turn, starting with Red. There are three ways to win: **1.** Form an open path of your stones which starts and ends on your edge that, together with intermediary edge cells, forms a loop surrounding the center (**Figure 1**). **2.** Form a group of your stones which surrounds the center cell and occupies at least one of your edge cells (**Figure 2**). **3.** Form a path which occupies the center cell and occupies at least one of your edge cells (**Figure 3**). The two shared edge cells belong to both players. Blue stones have been omitted for clarity.

CONICAL BOARDS To form a cone, take a hexagonally tessellated rhombus, and roll it up so that two adjacent edges coincide. If the two adjacent edges meet at an obtuse angle (green edges in **Figure 4**), a wide cone is formed. If the two adjacent edges meet at an acute angle (green edges in **Figure 5**), a narrow cone is formed. [NOTE: In **Figure 5**, the corner cell between the green edges has been deleted.] The corner between the joined edges (in both rhombuses) becomes the apex of the cone. **Figure 6** shows two paper cones so formed.

CONIC PROJECTIONS A board can be formed by projecting the cones of **Figure 6** onto a plane. Dale Walton drew a set of curved lines as a guide for drawing the cells of the projection. I found a polar equation to precisely represent said lines [$r = \sec(\theta / 3)$]. Noé Falzon (Castux) independently wrote his own equation and went on to complete illustrations of the projections of both the wide and narrow cones, pictured in **Figures 7 and 8**. [NOTE: The apex cell in **Figure 8** is donut shaped. Its donut hole is not a playable cell.]

AUTHOR'S NOTE Feel free to publish this rule sheet and to program the game of Conect. No licensing fee or royalties are expected. However, please don't change the name or the rules, and please attribute the game to me, Mark Steere. My other games can be found at marksteeregames.com.

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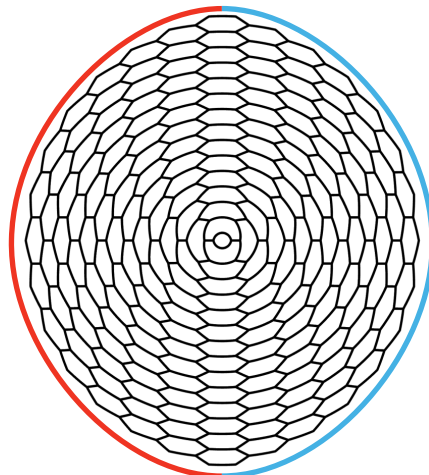


Figure 7

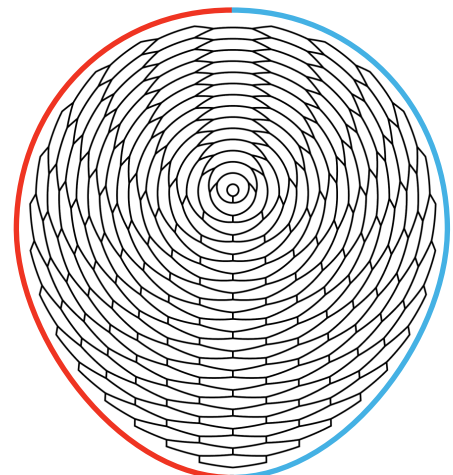


Figure 8