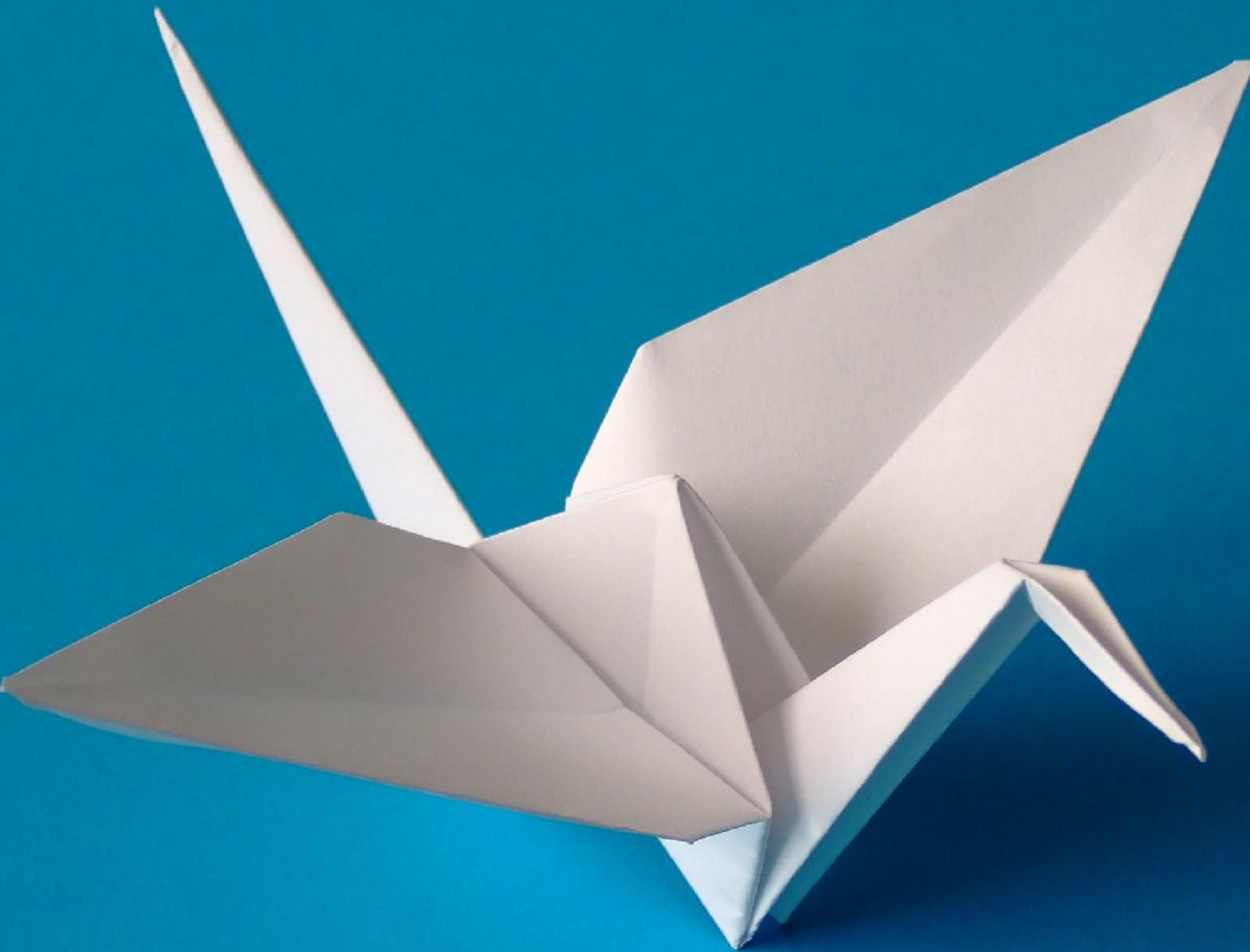


Origami



ORIGAMI NAZGUL



**ORIGAMI NAZGUL NAILED
IT**



2003



2004



2006



2008



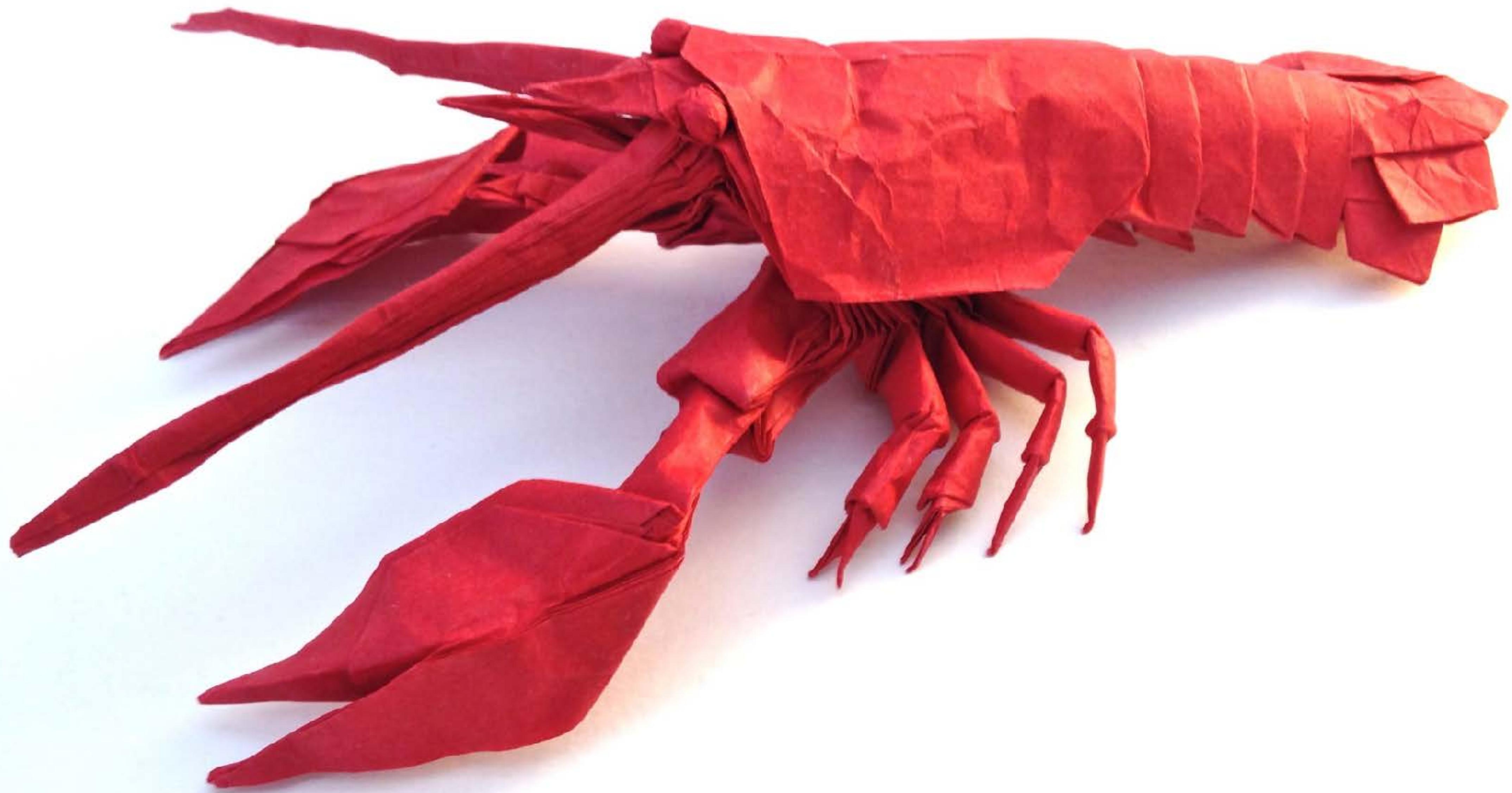
2009



2011



2012

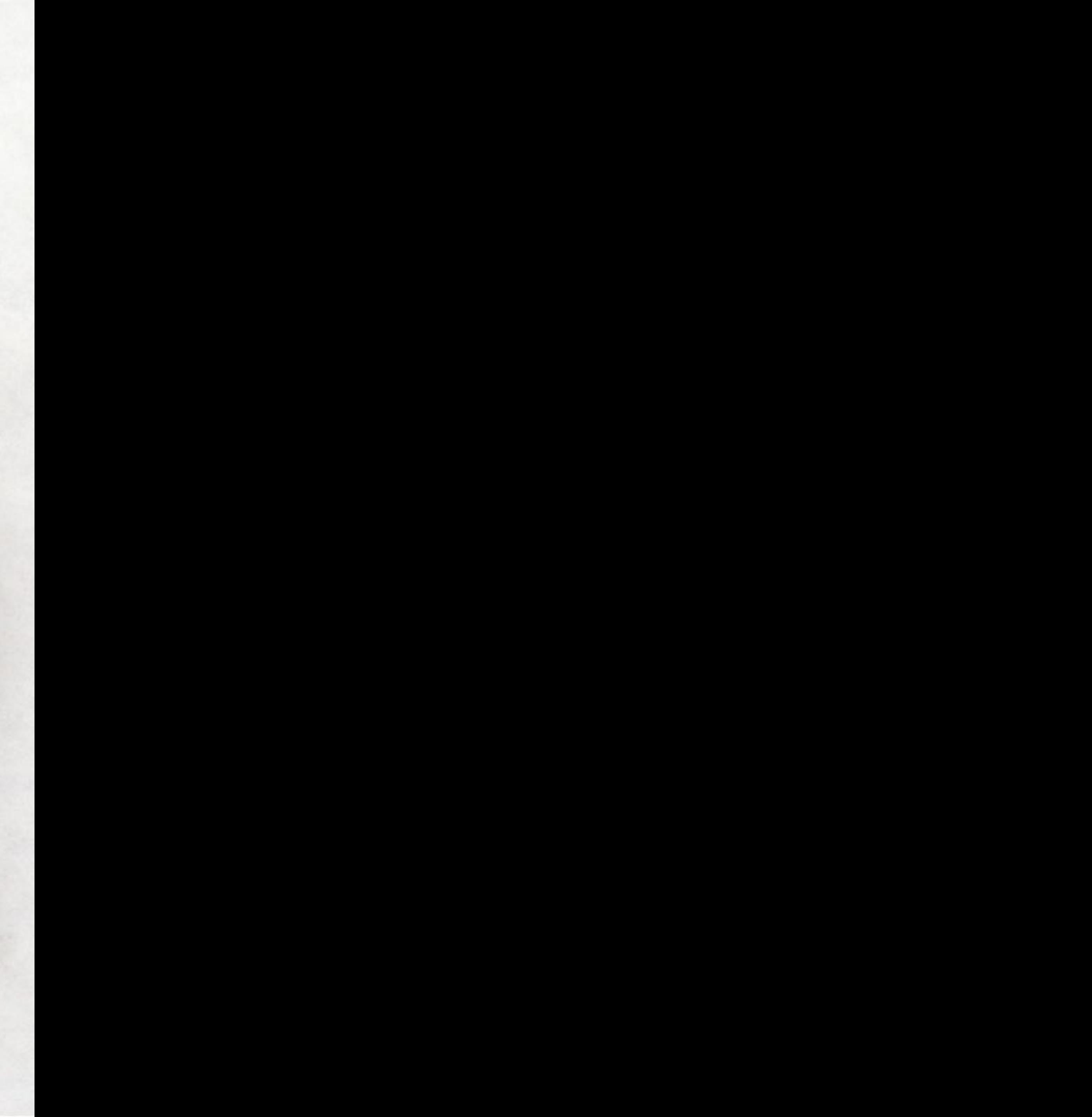


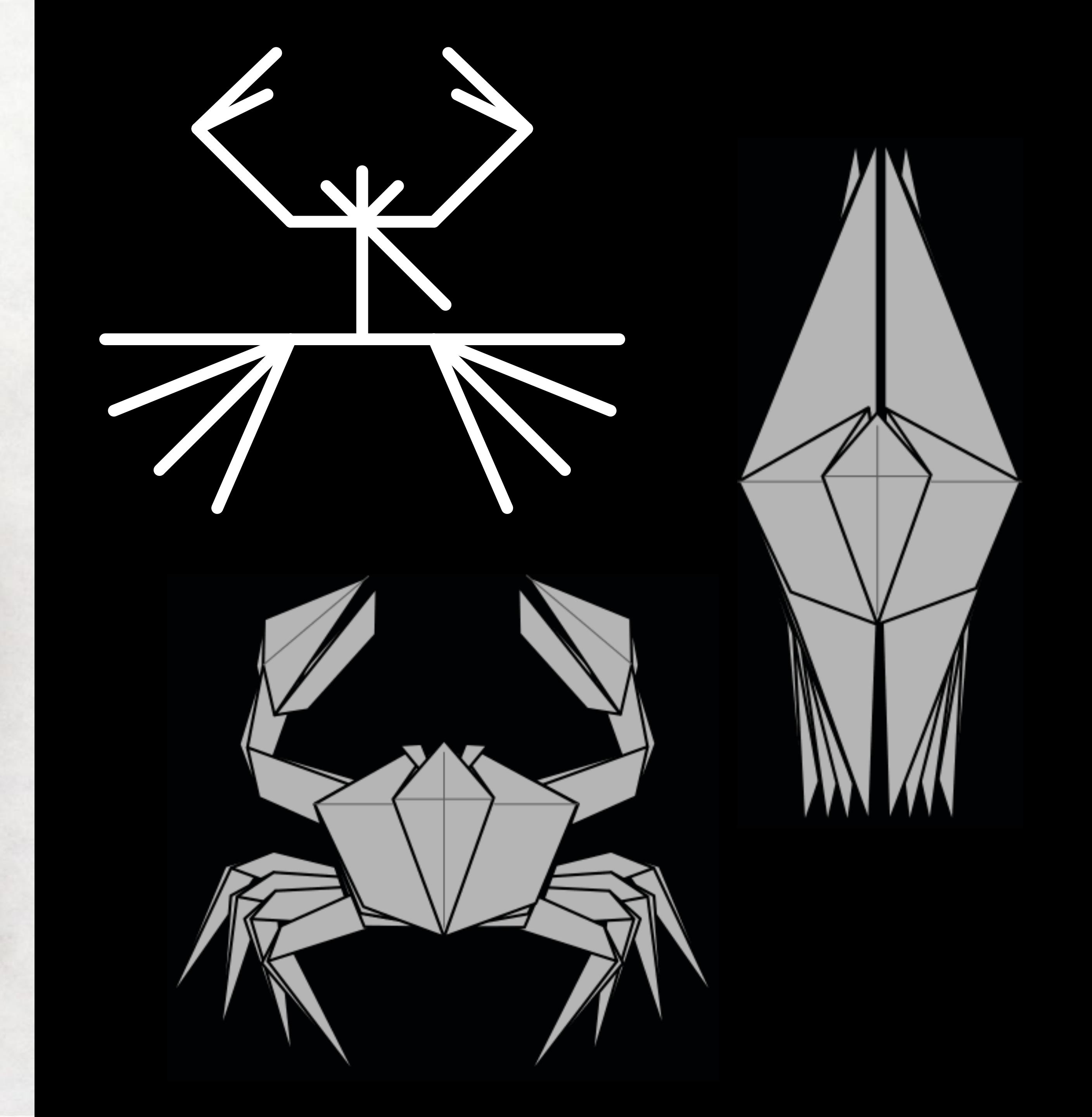
2015



2018

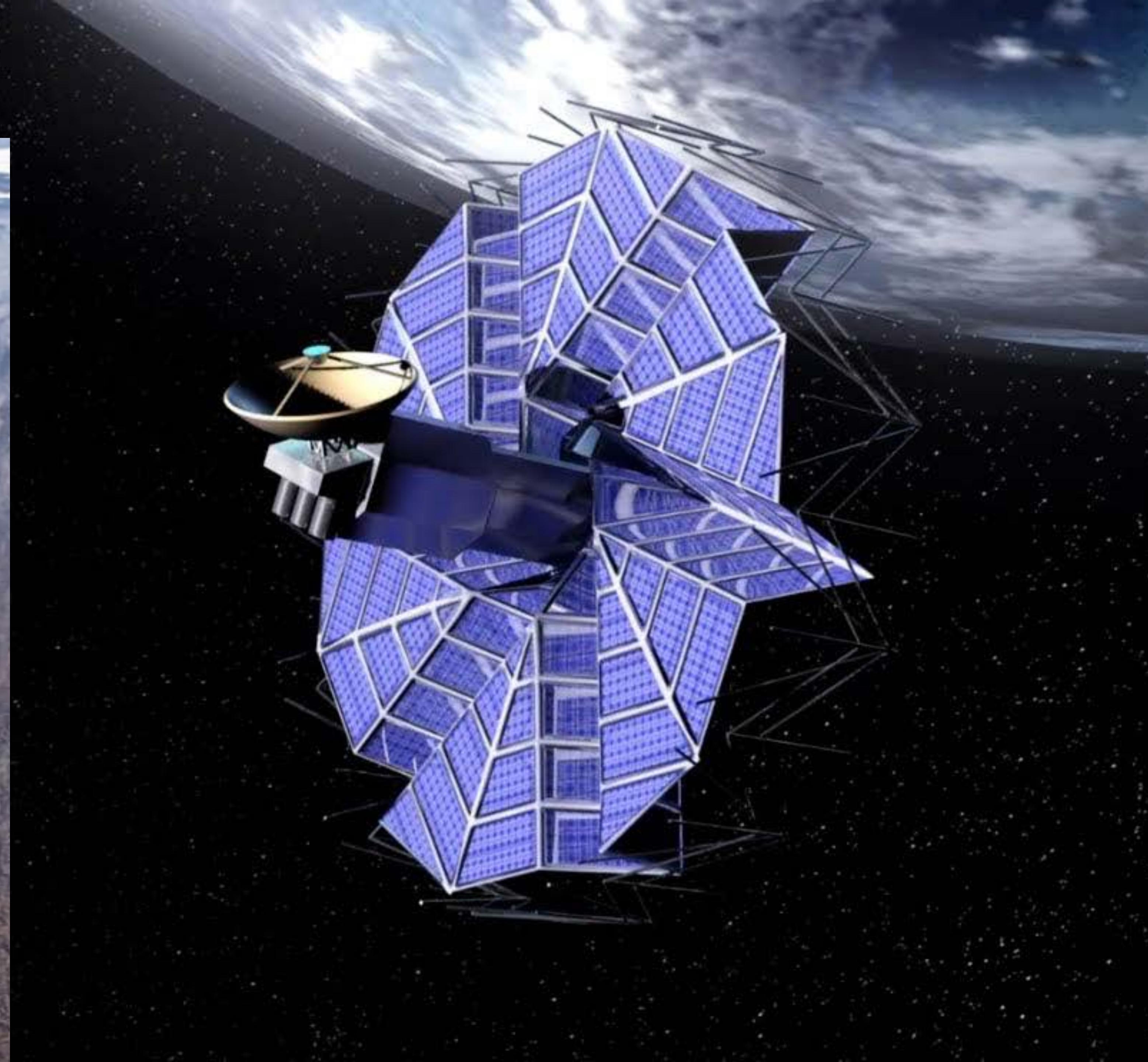




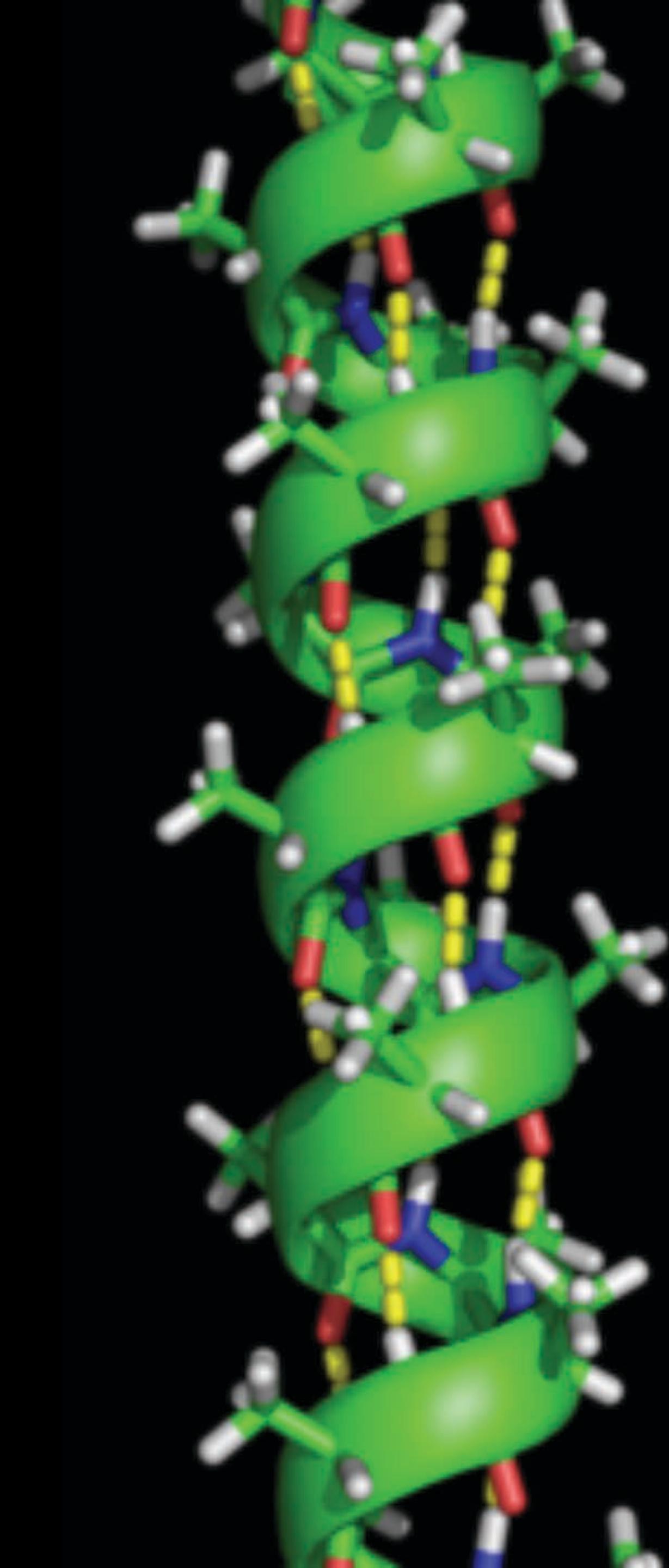


Applications

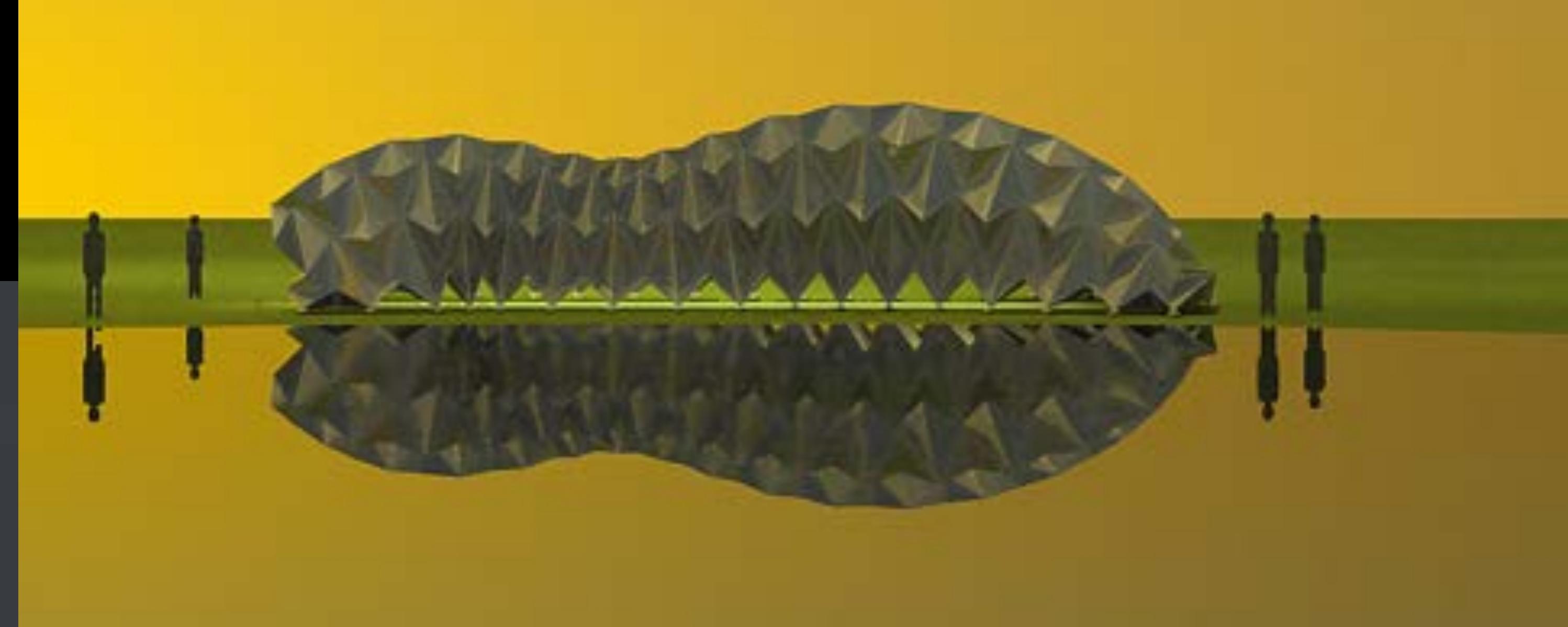
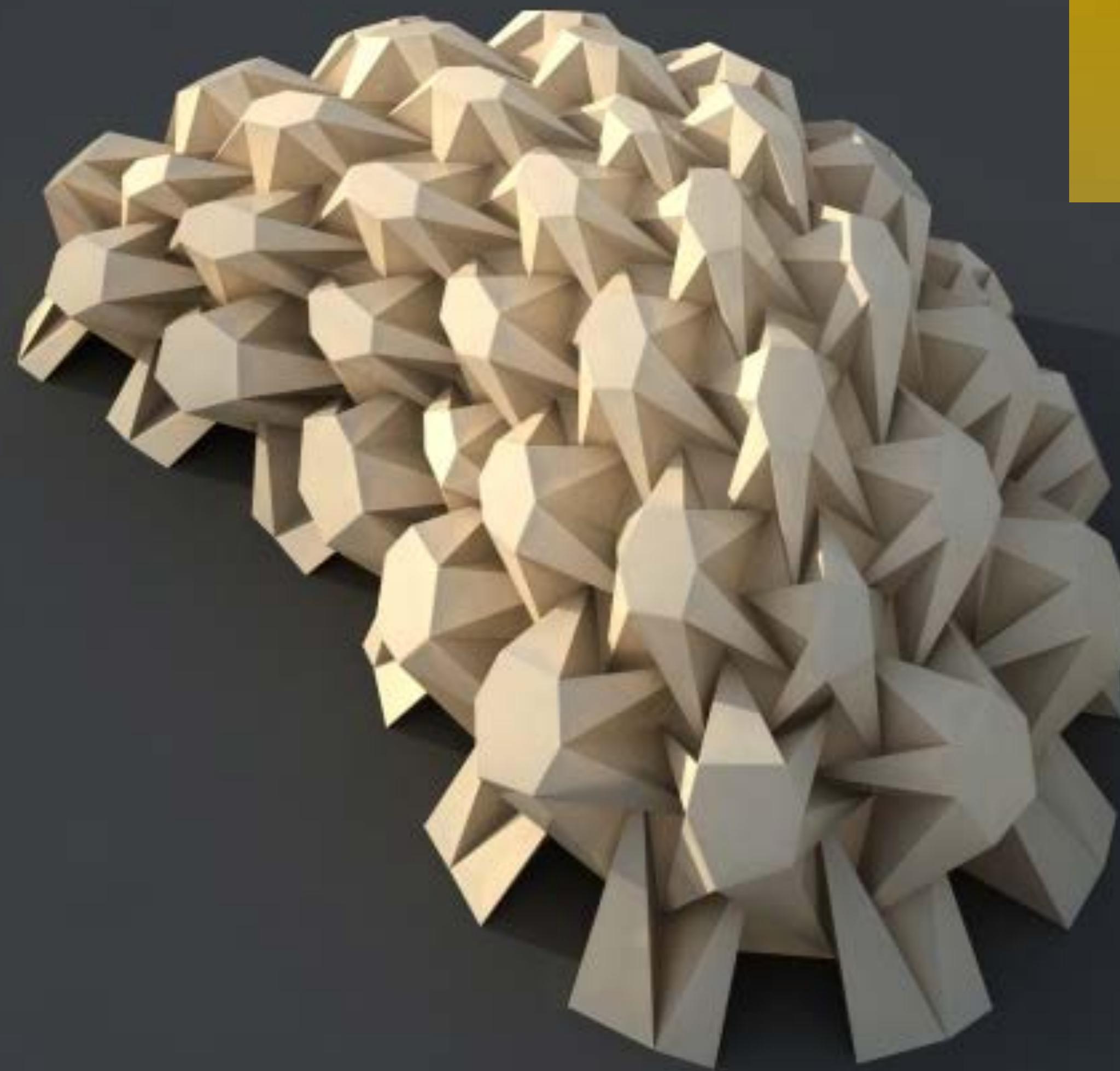
Space



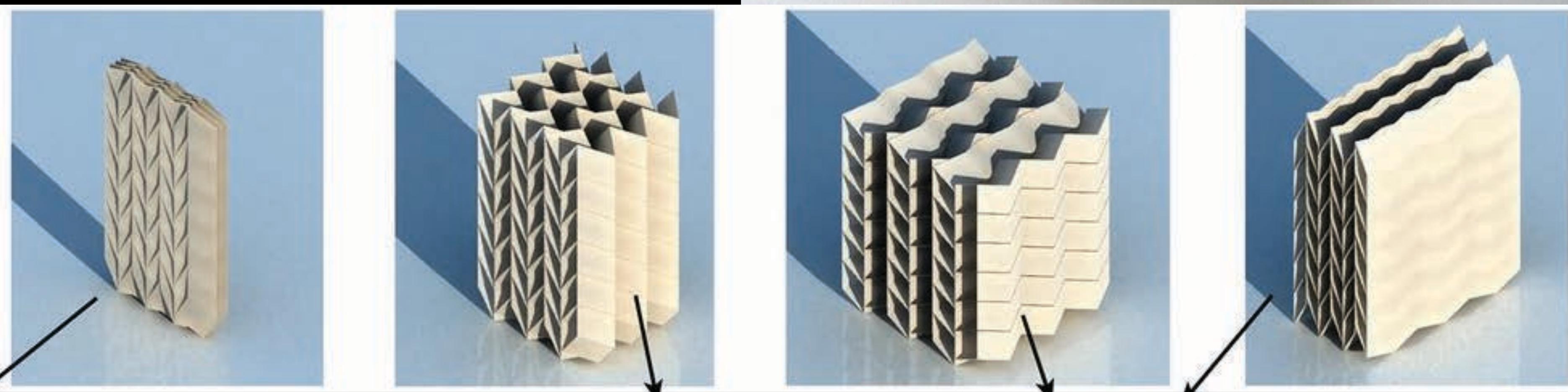
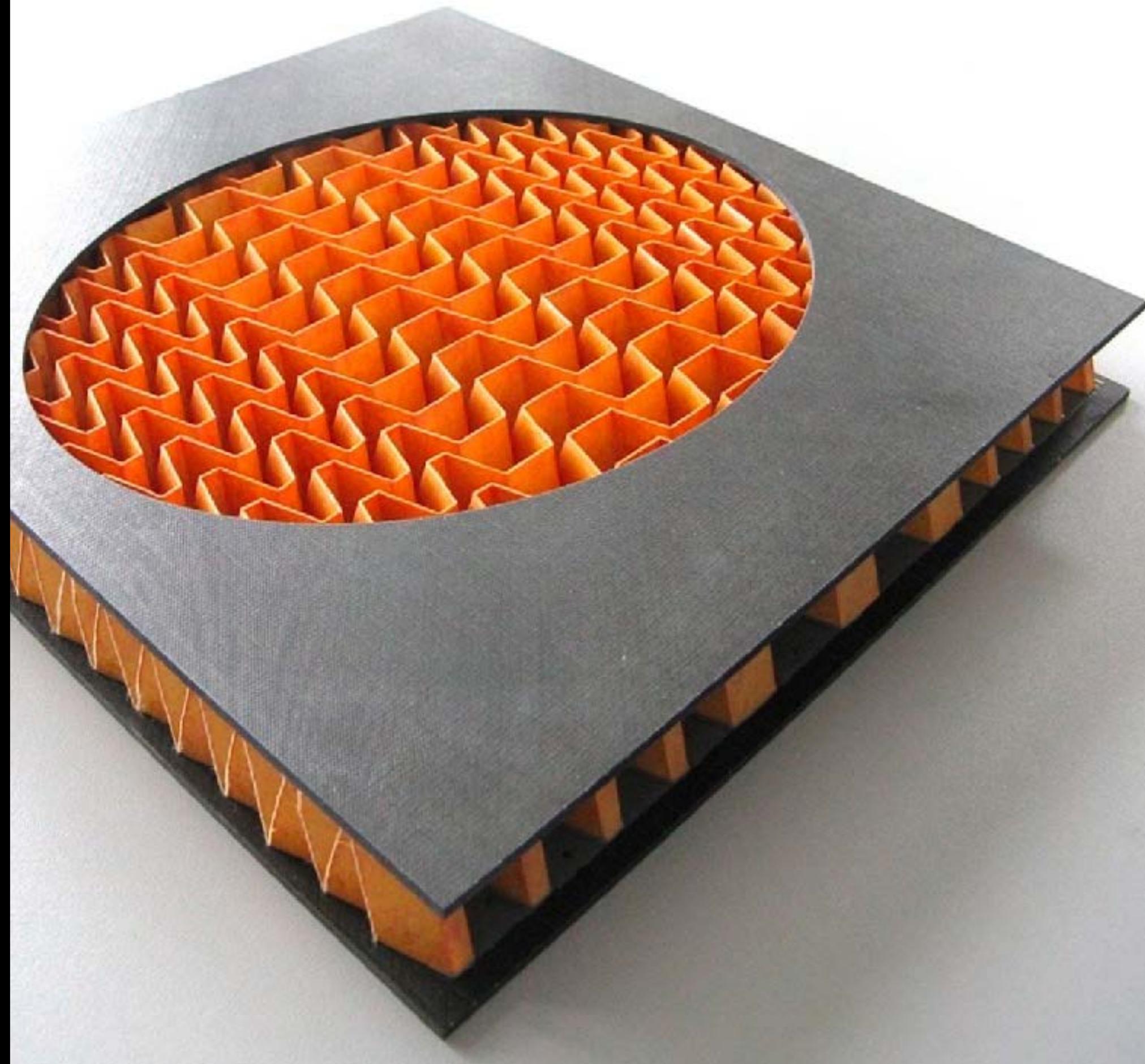
Medicine



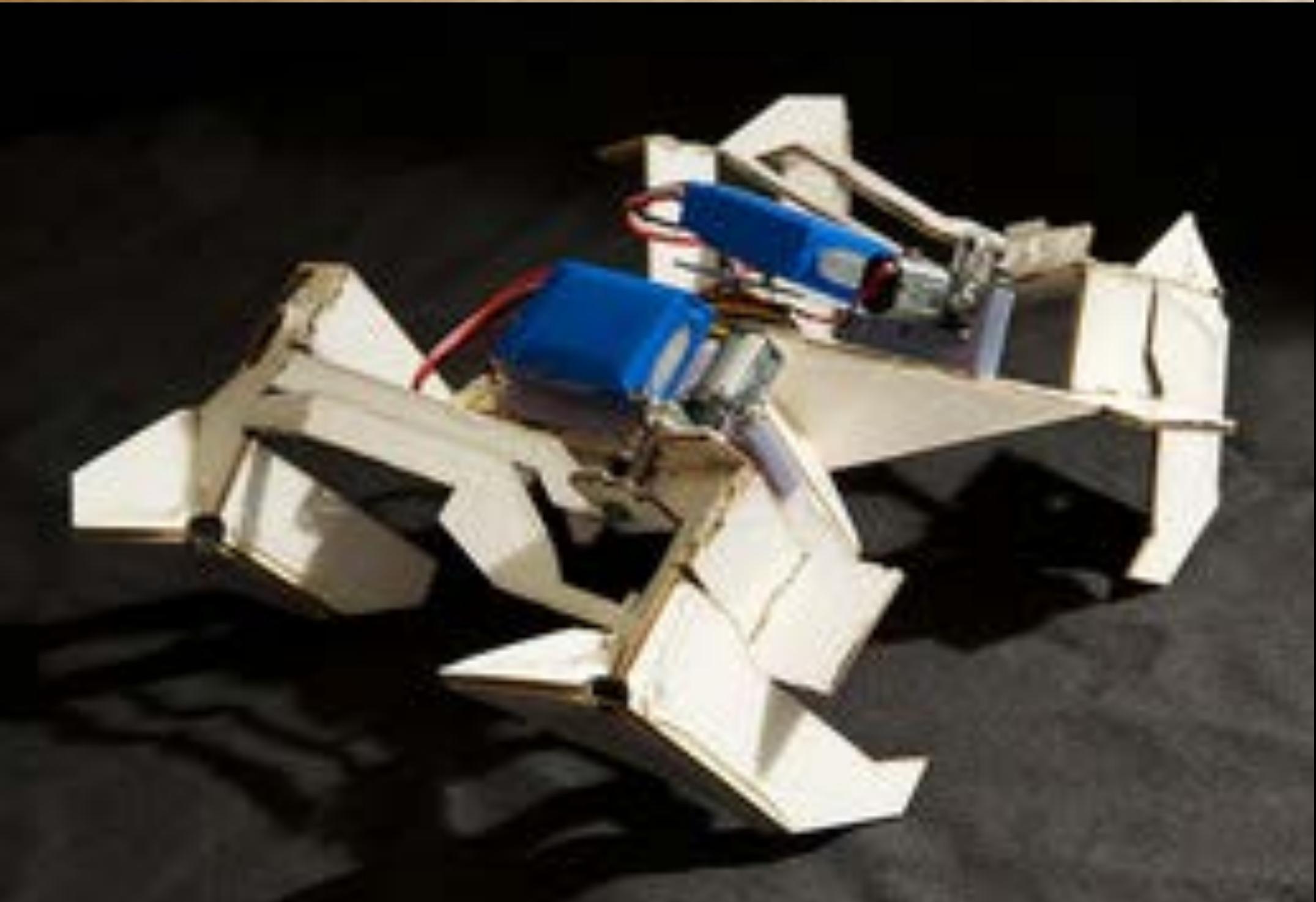
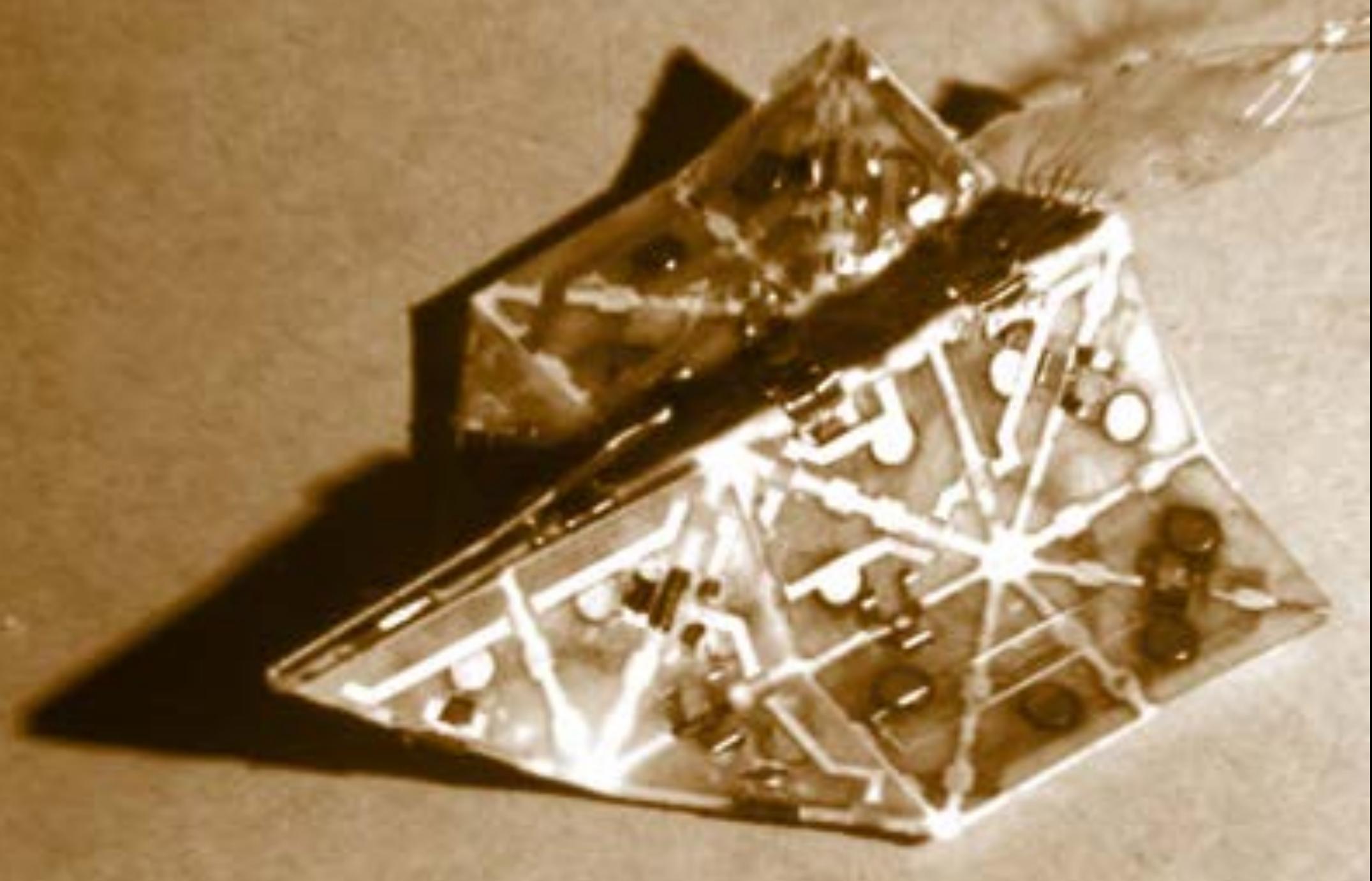
Architecture



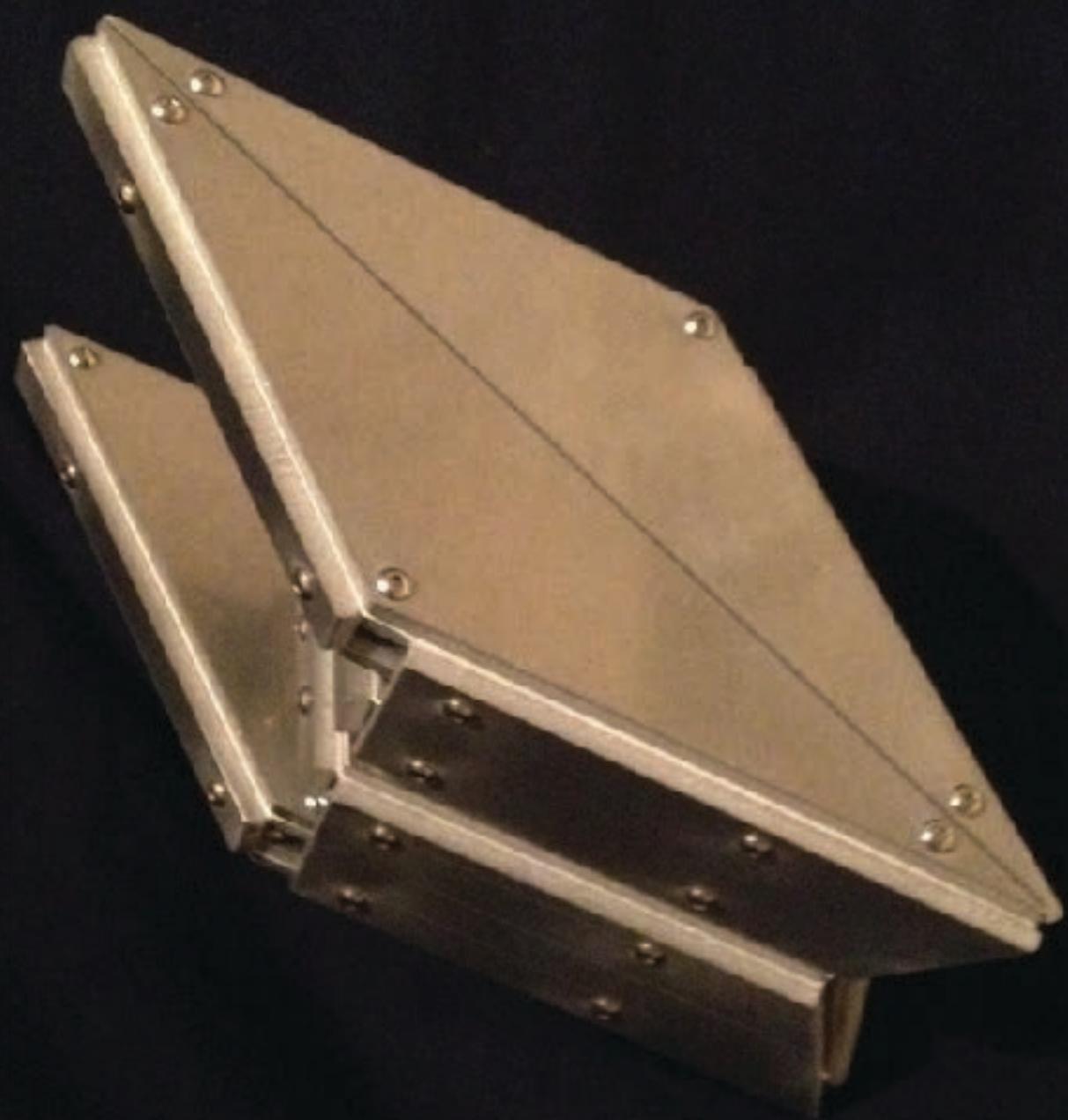
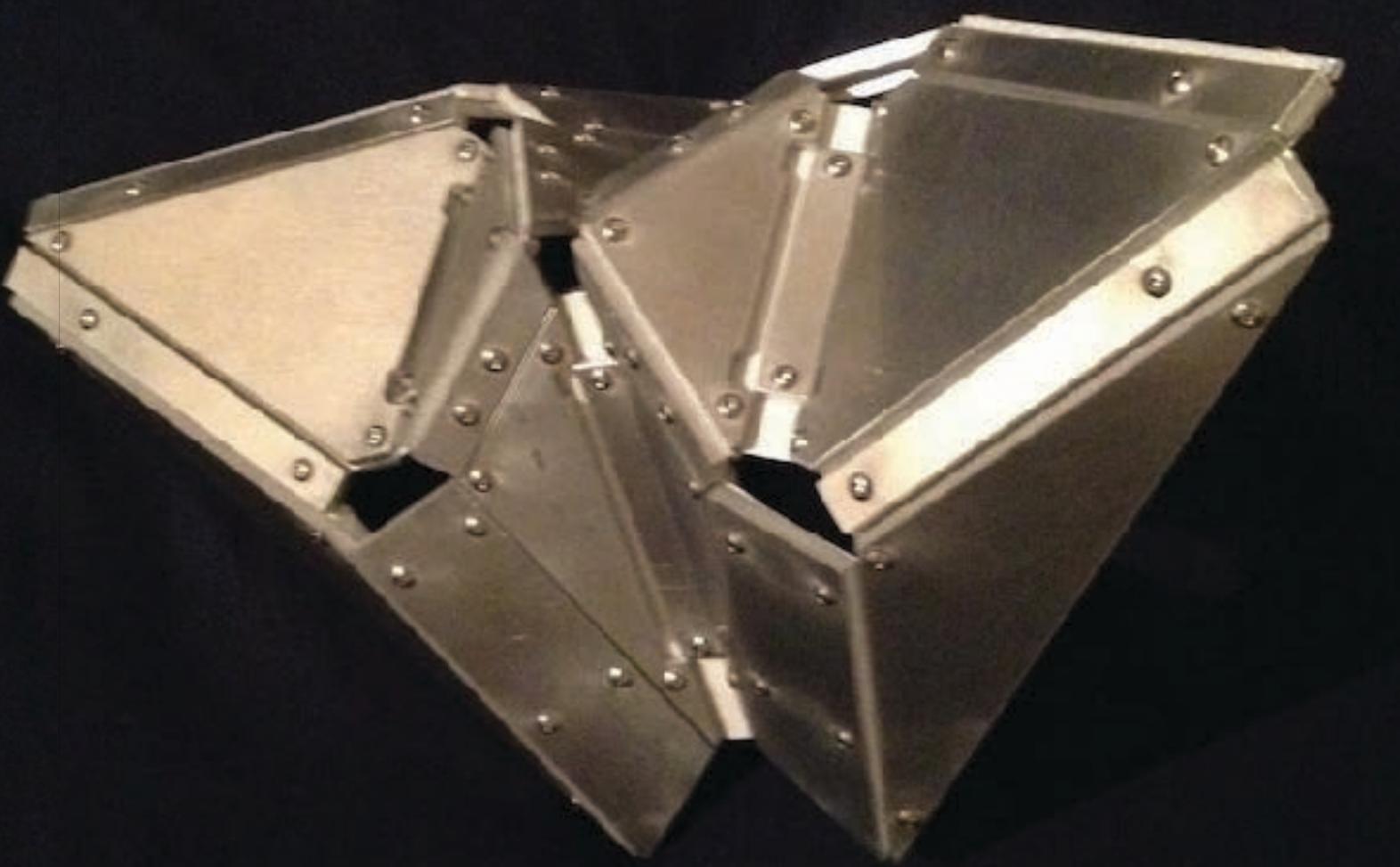
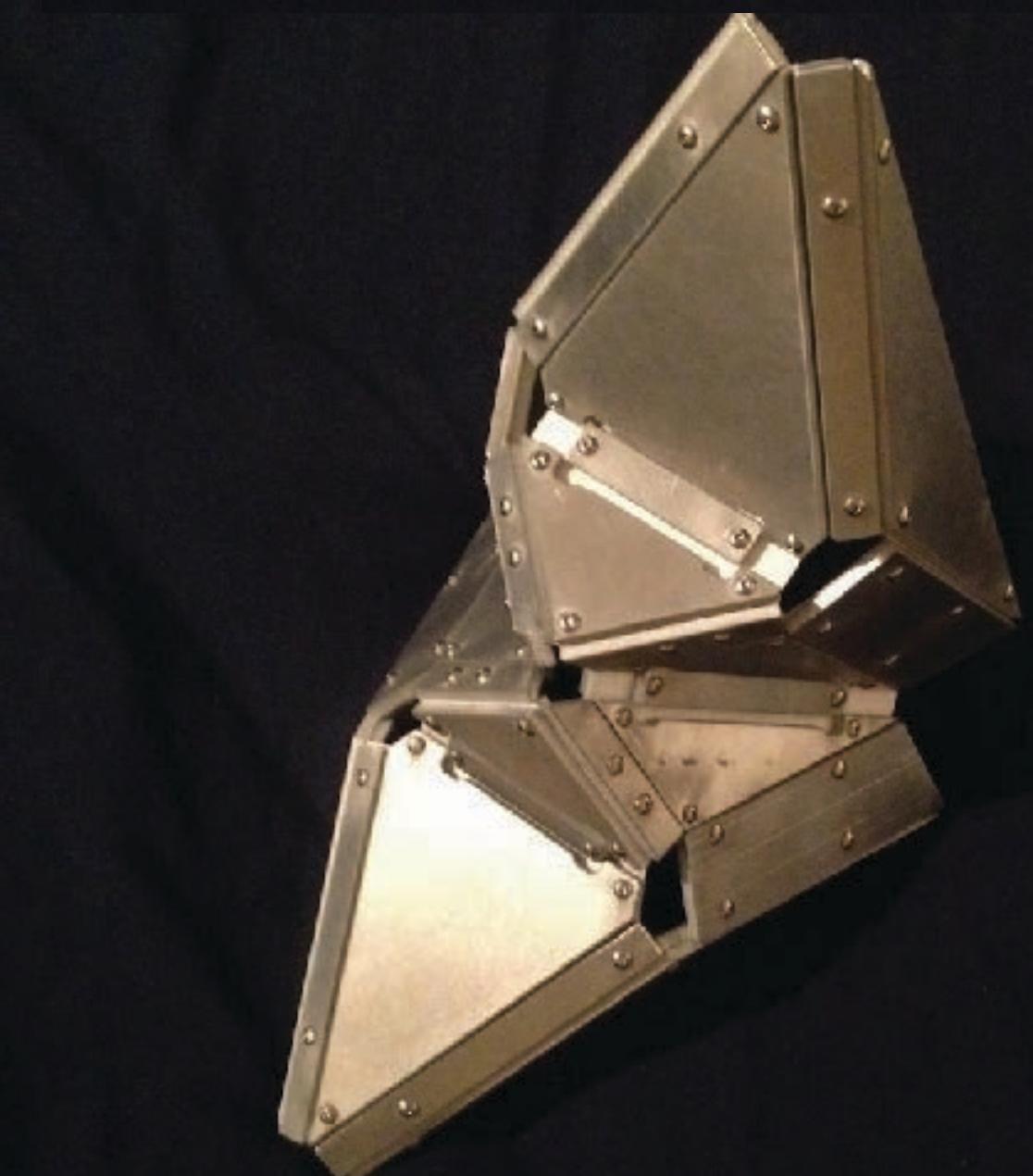
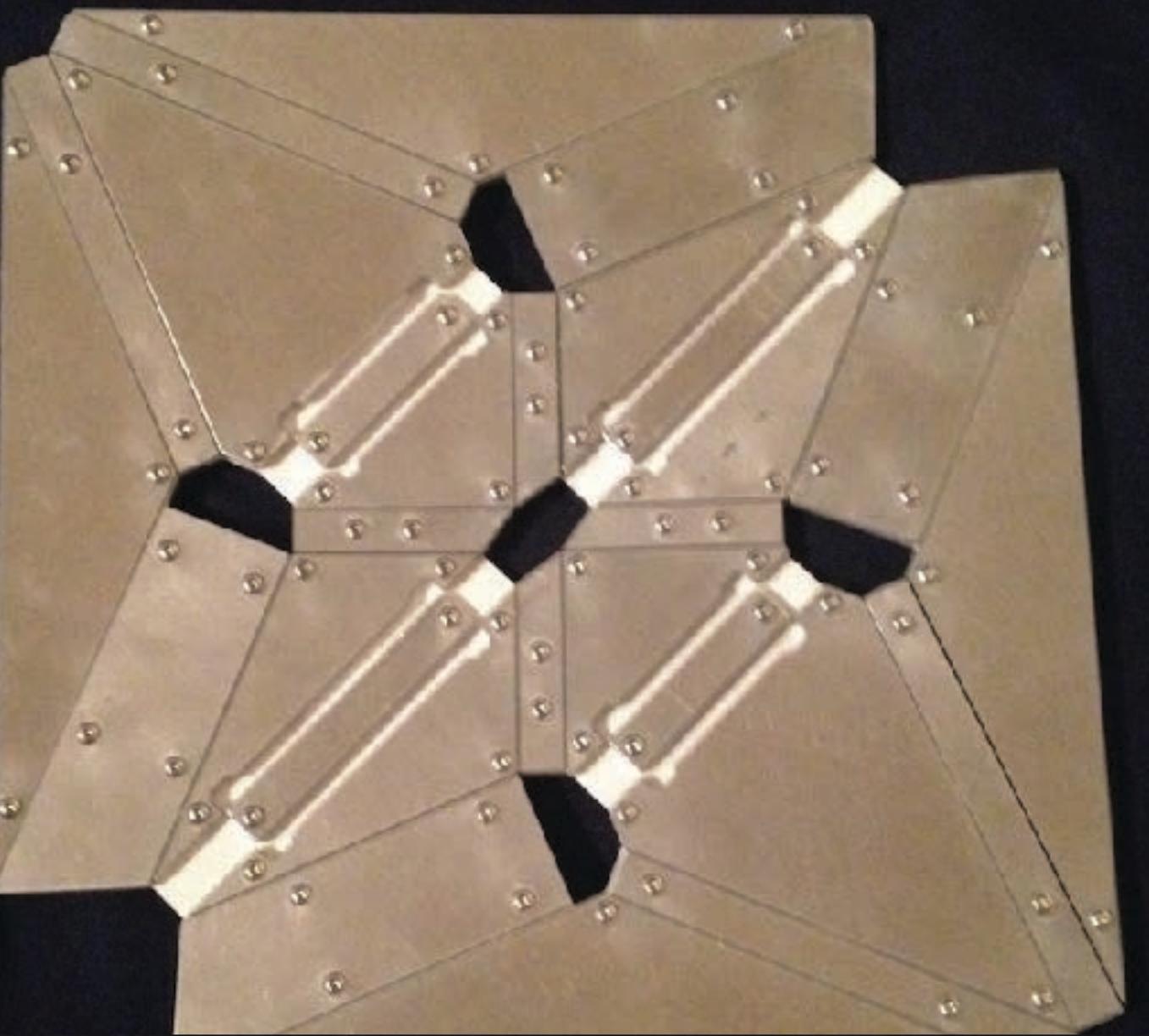
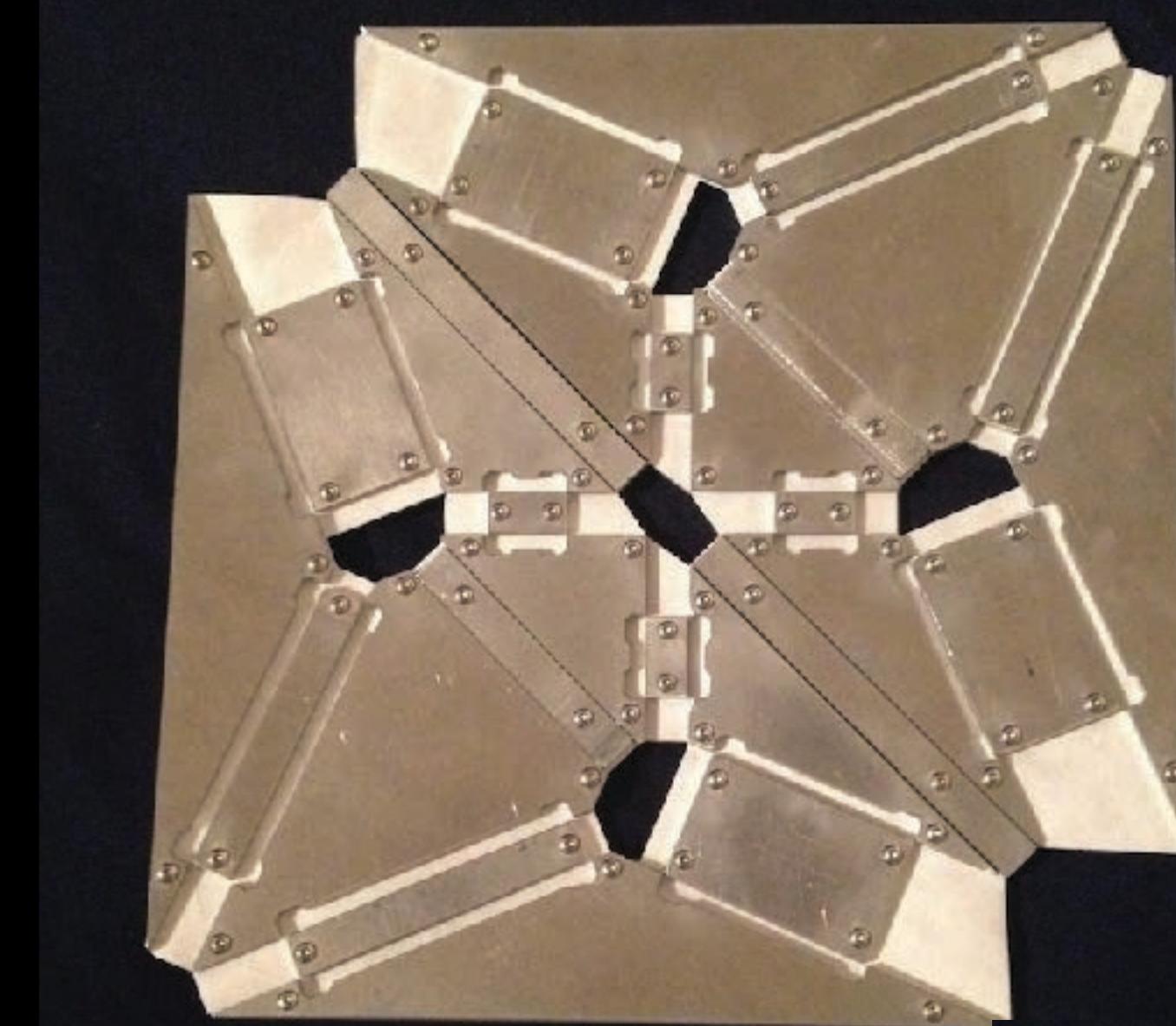
Materials

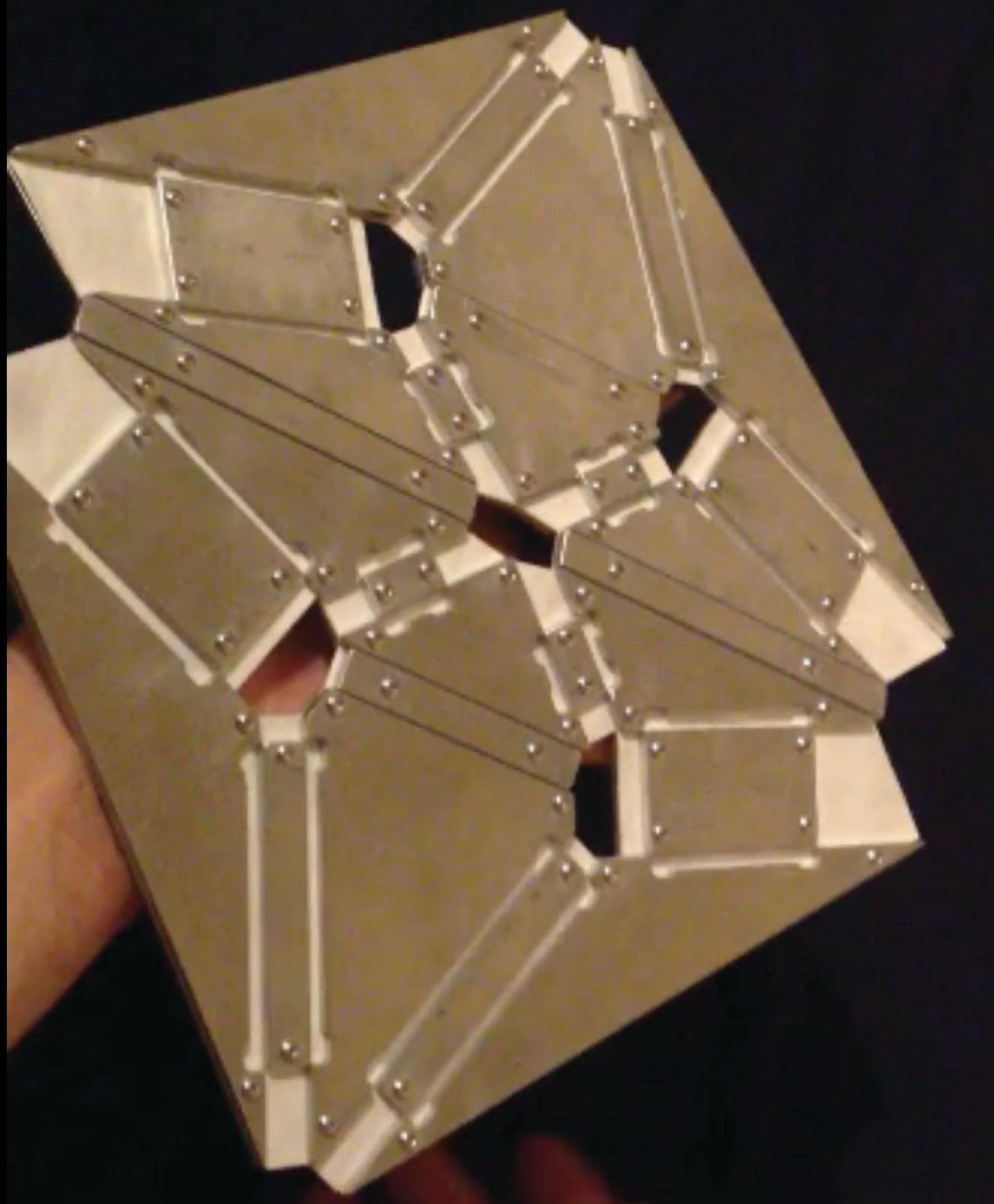


Transformers



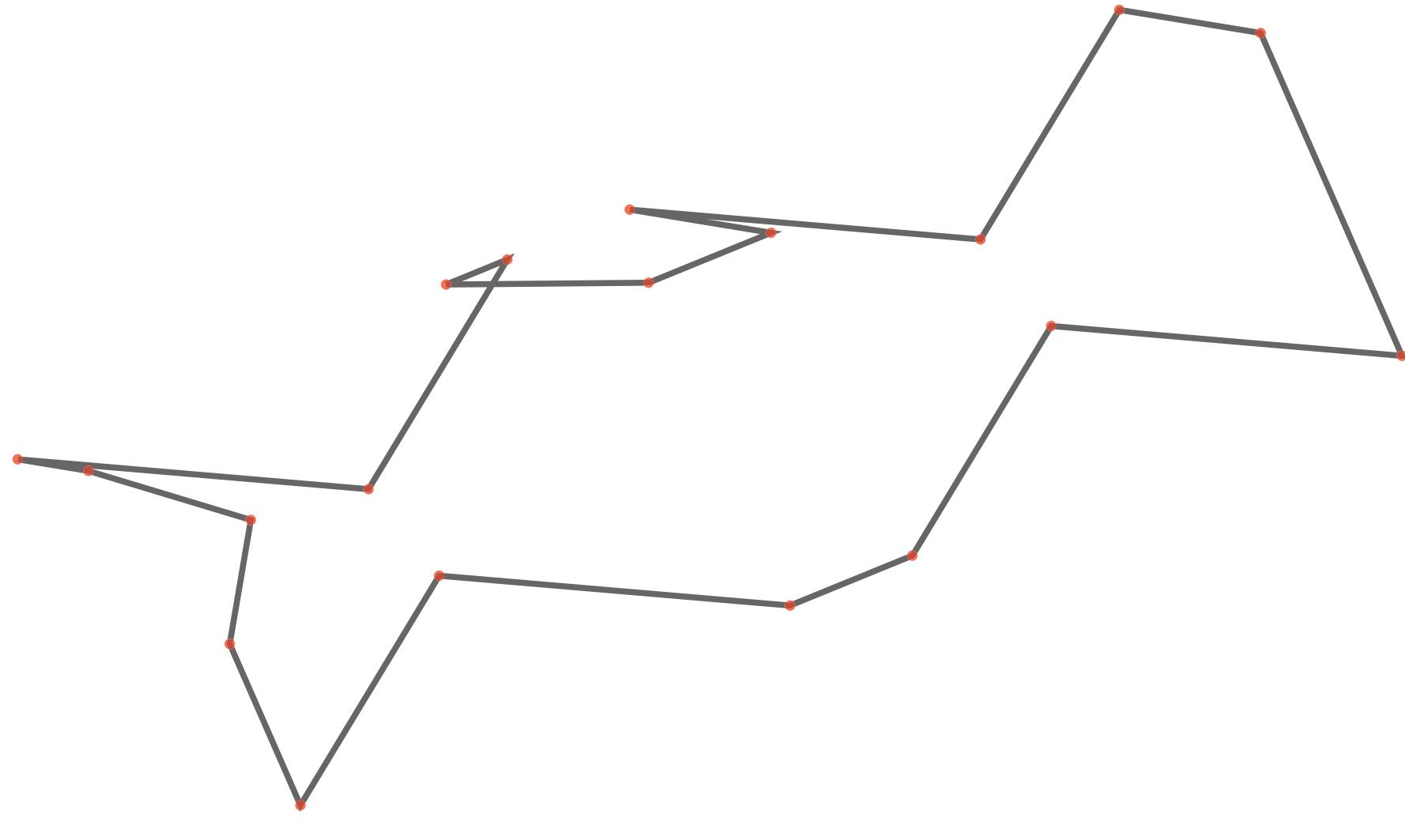
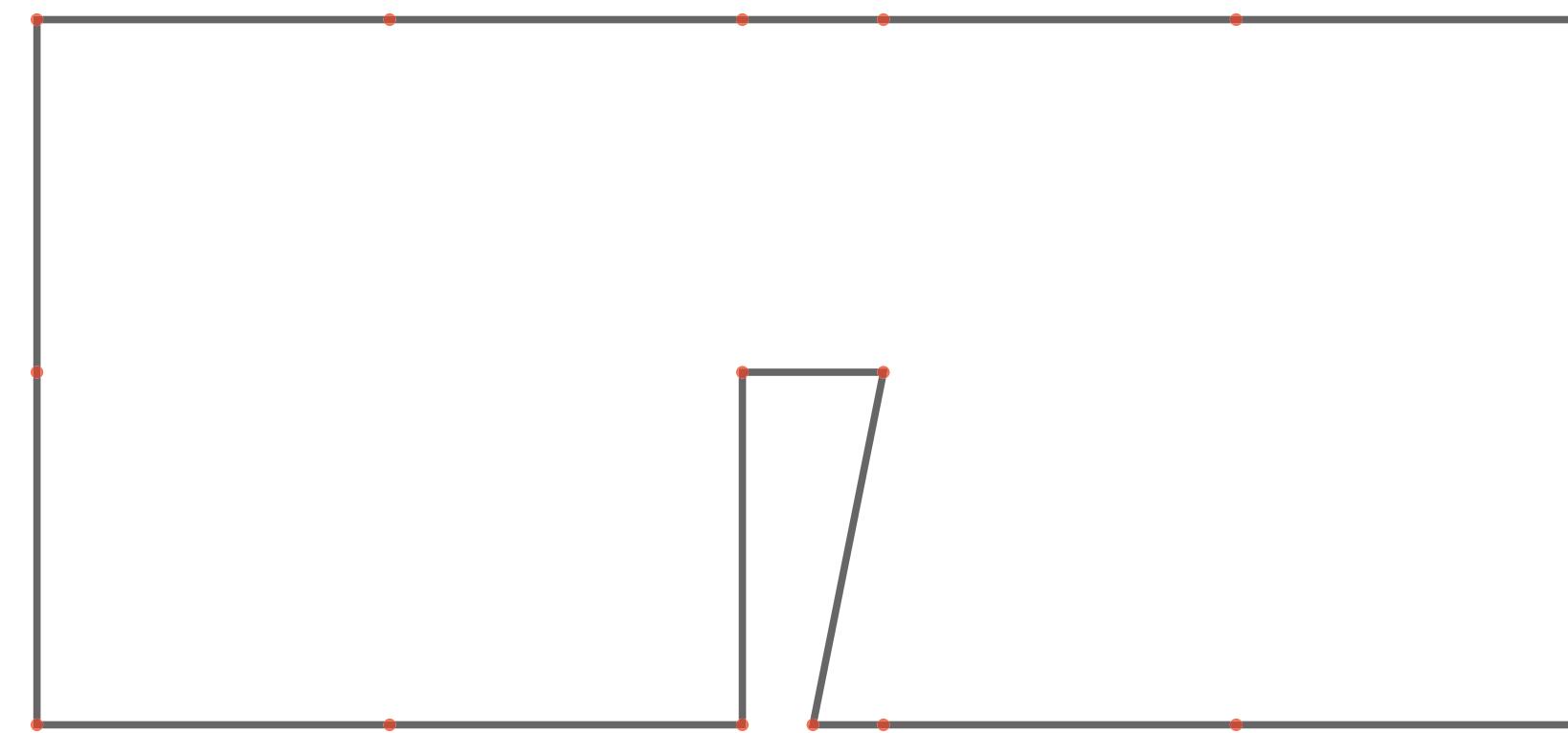
Research



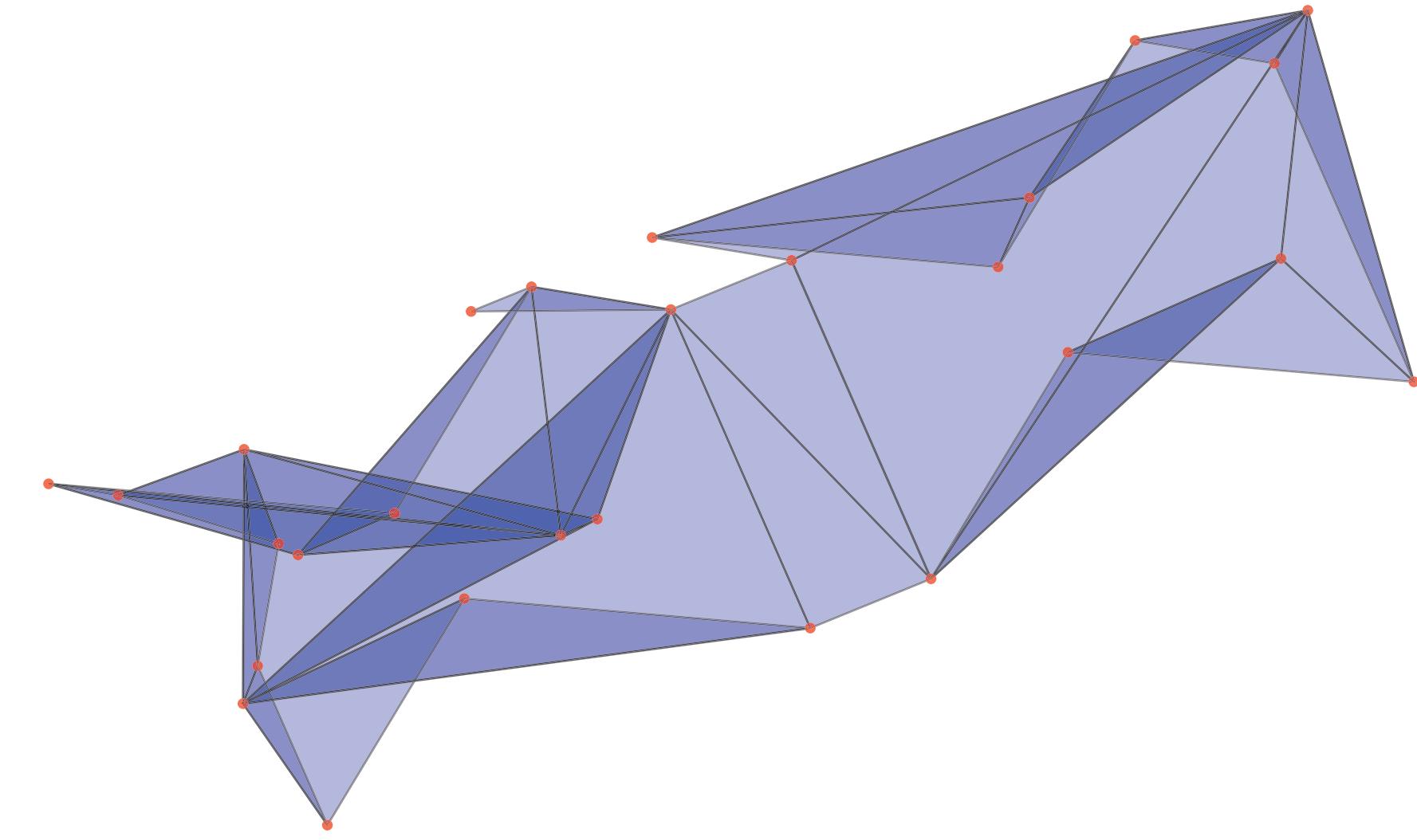
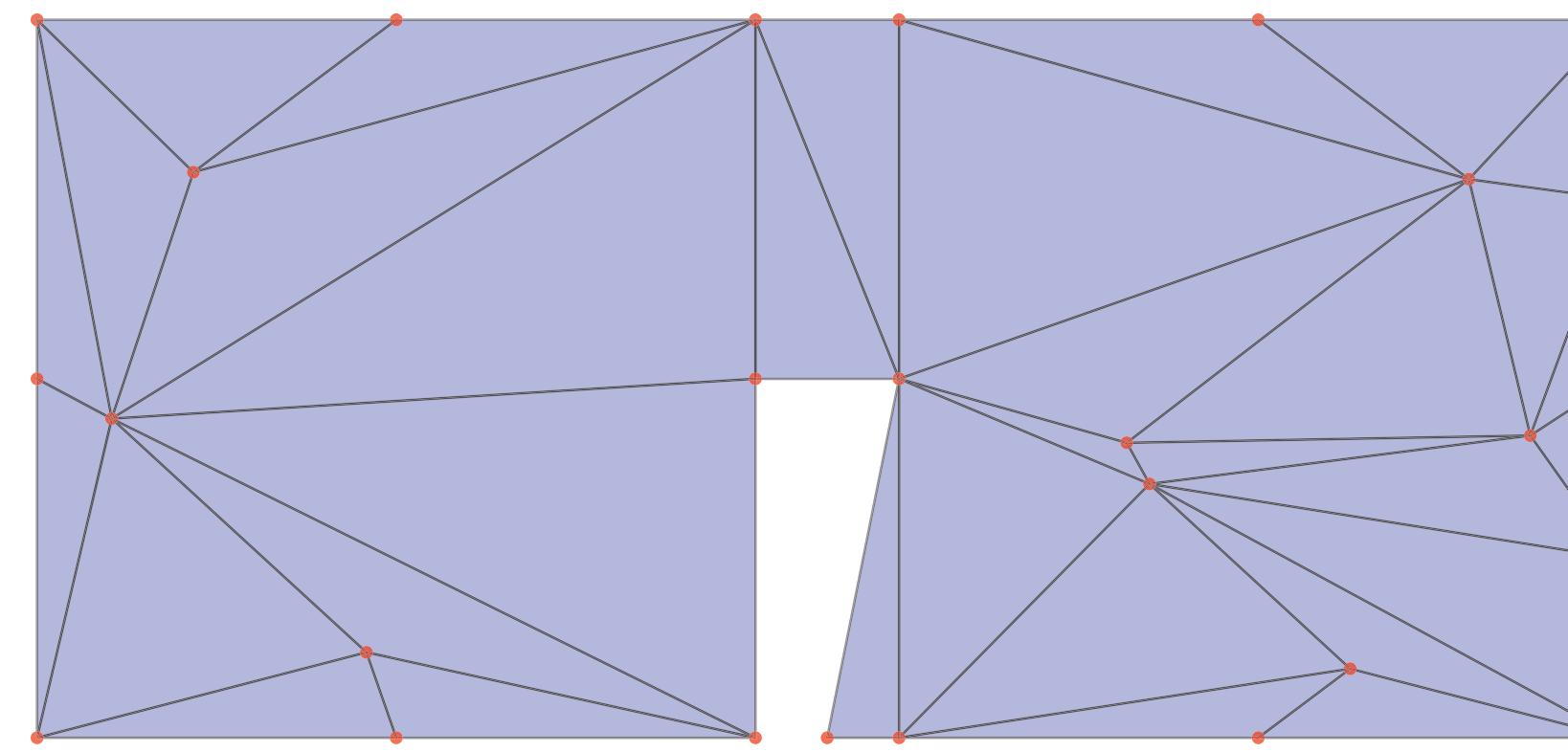


Boundary Value Problem

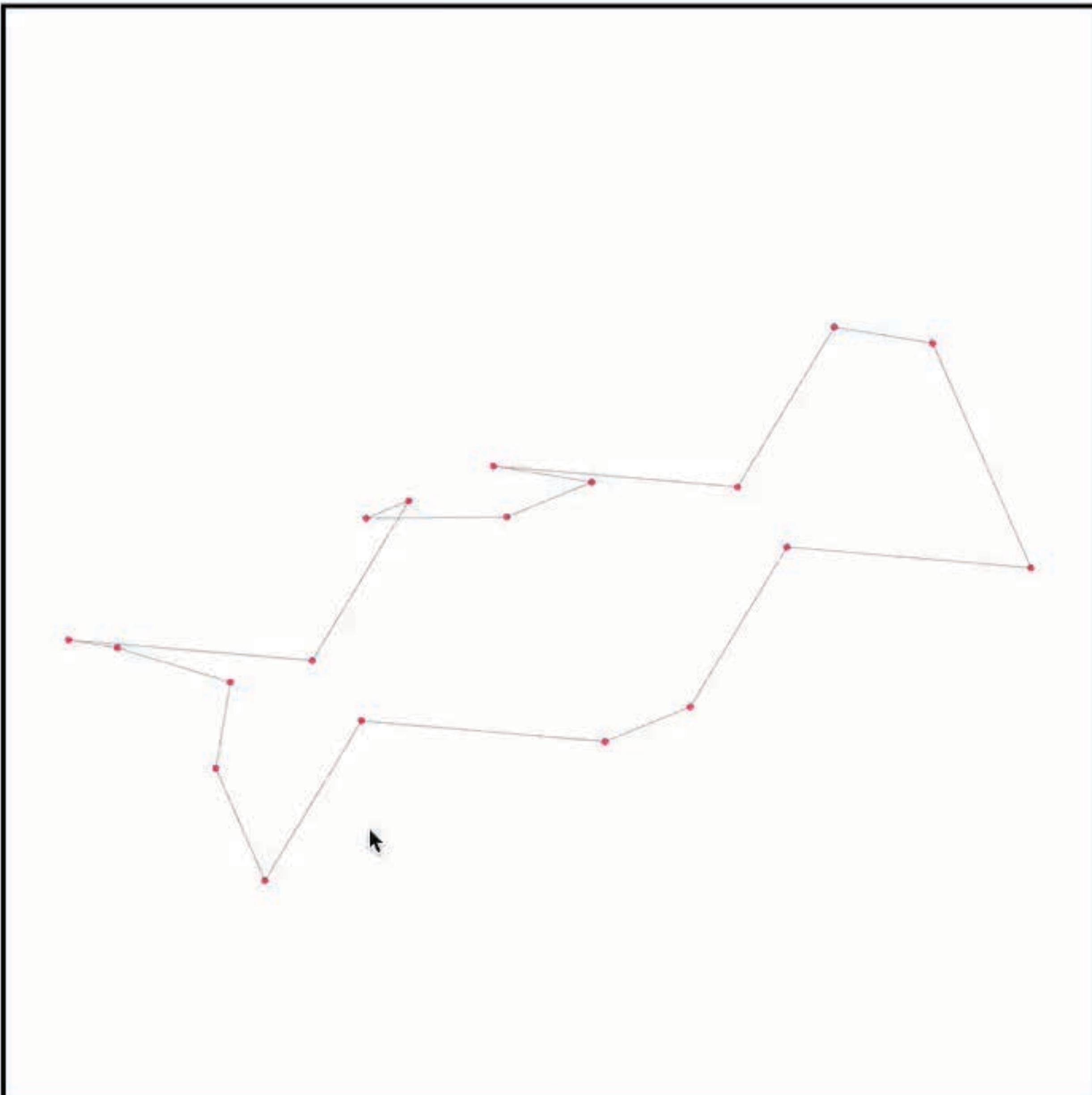
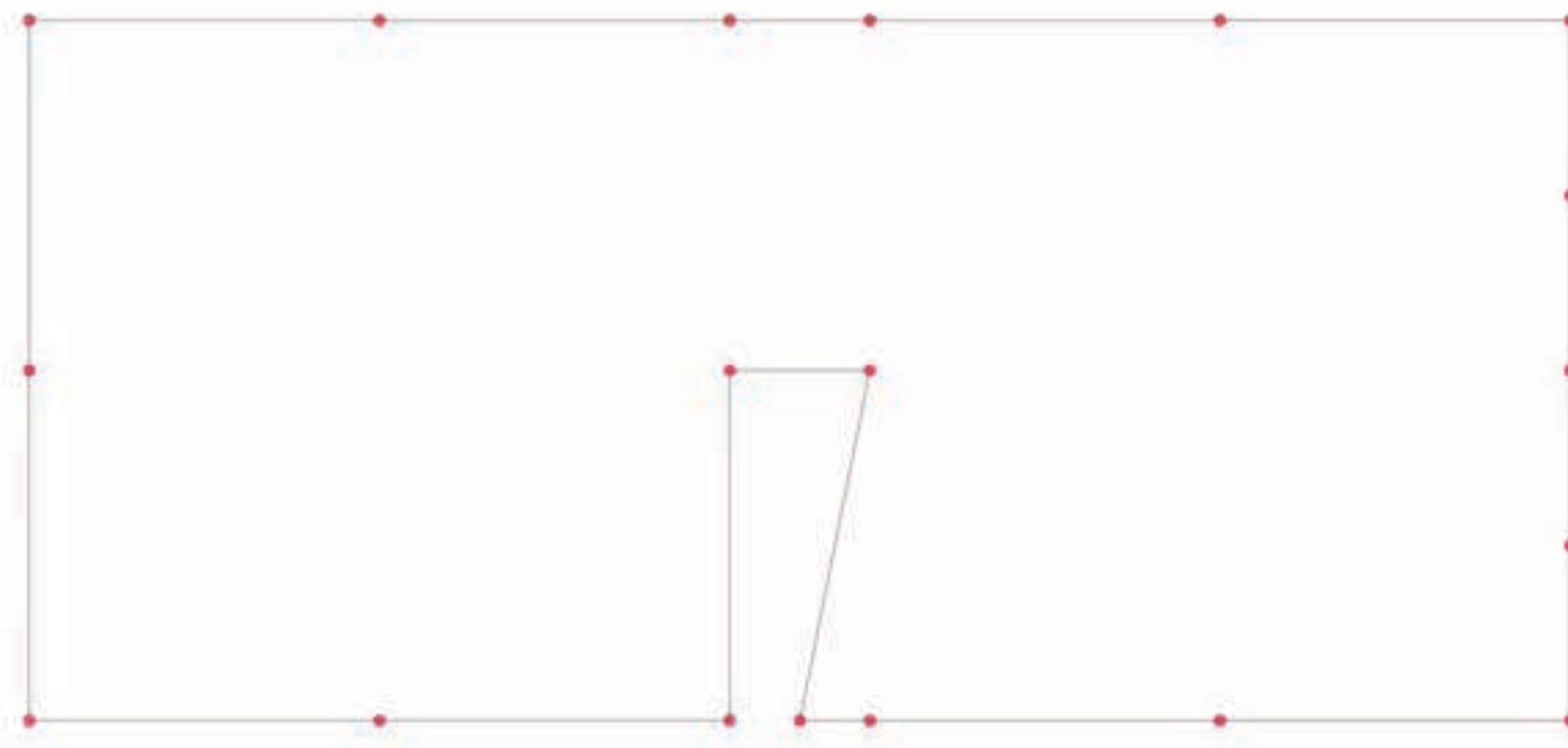
Input



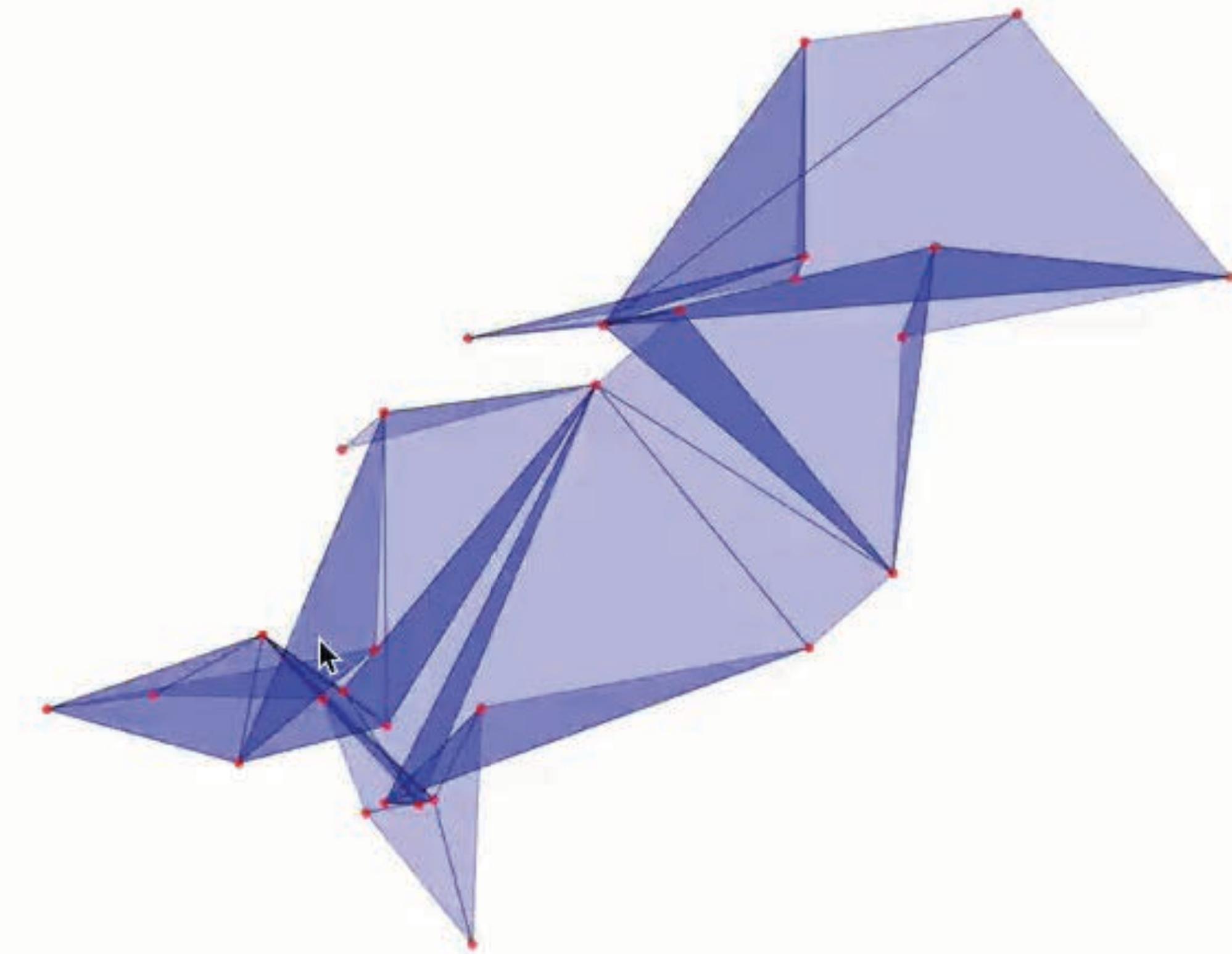
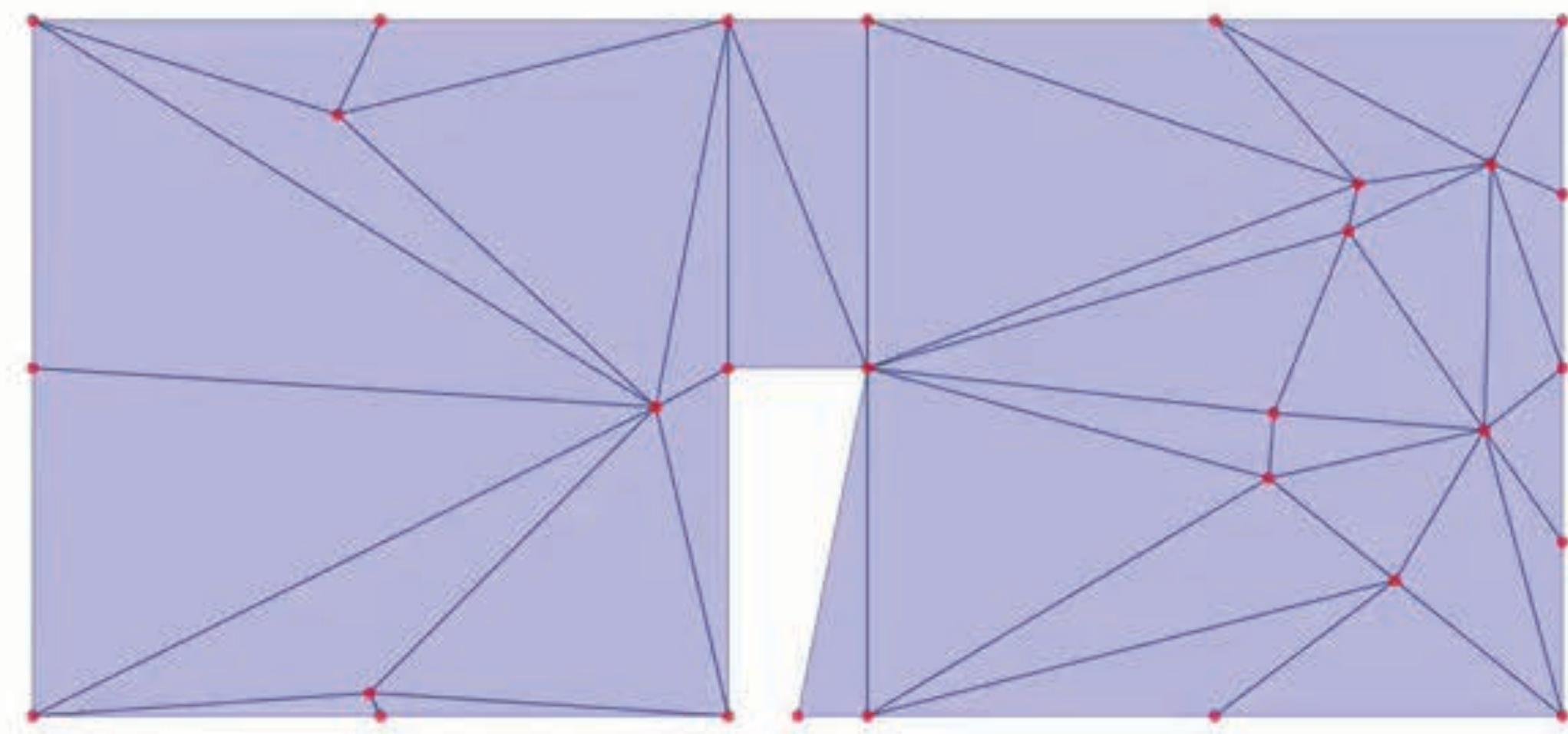
Output



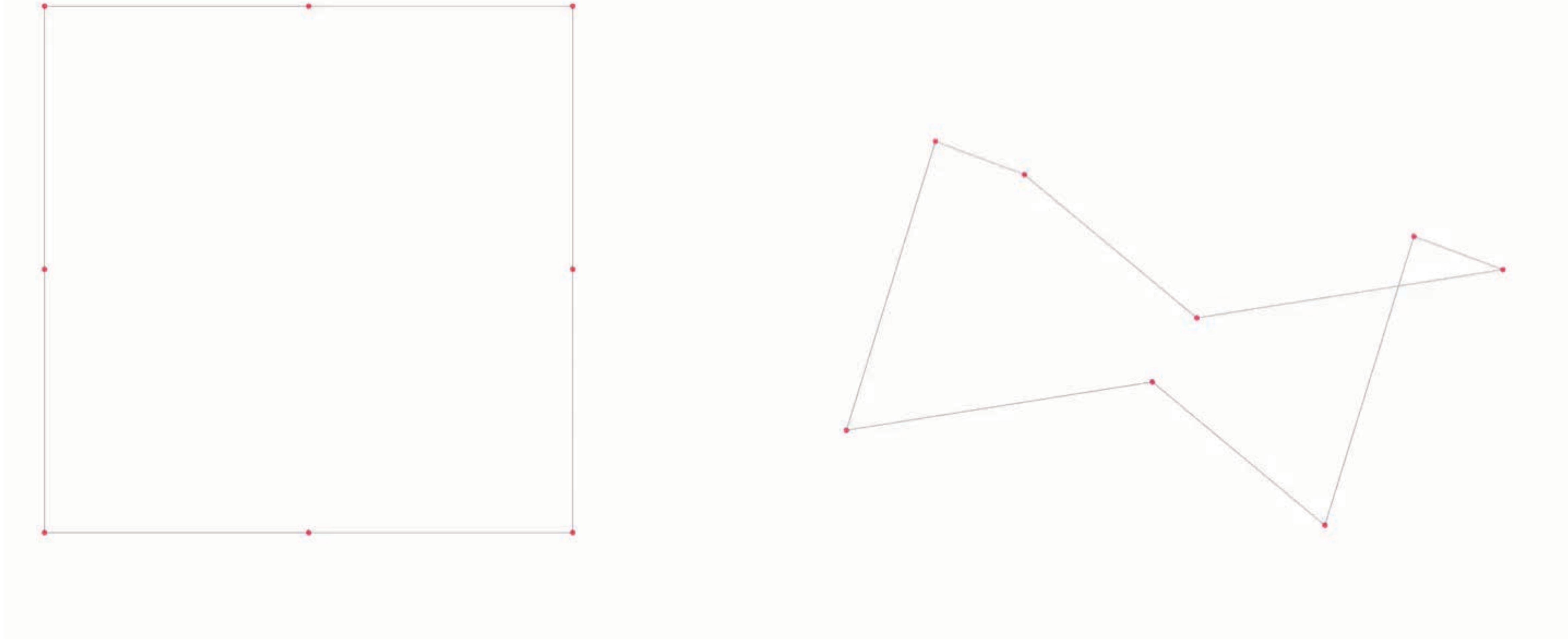
Boundary Value Problem



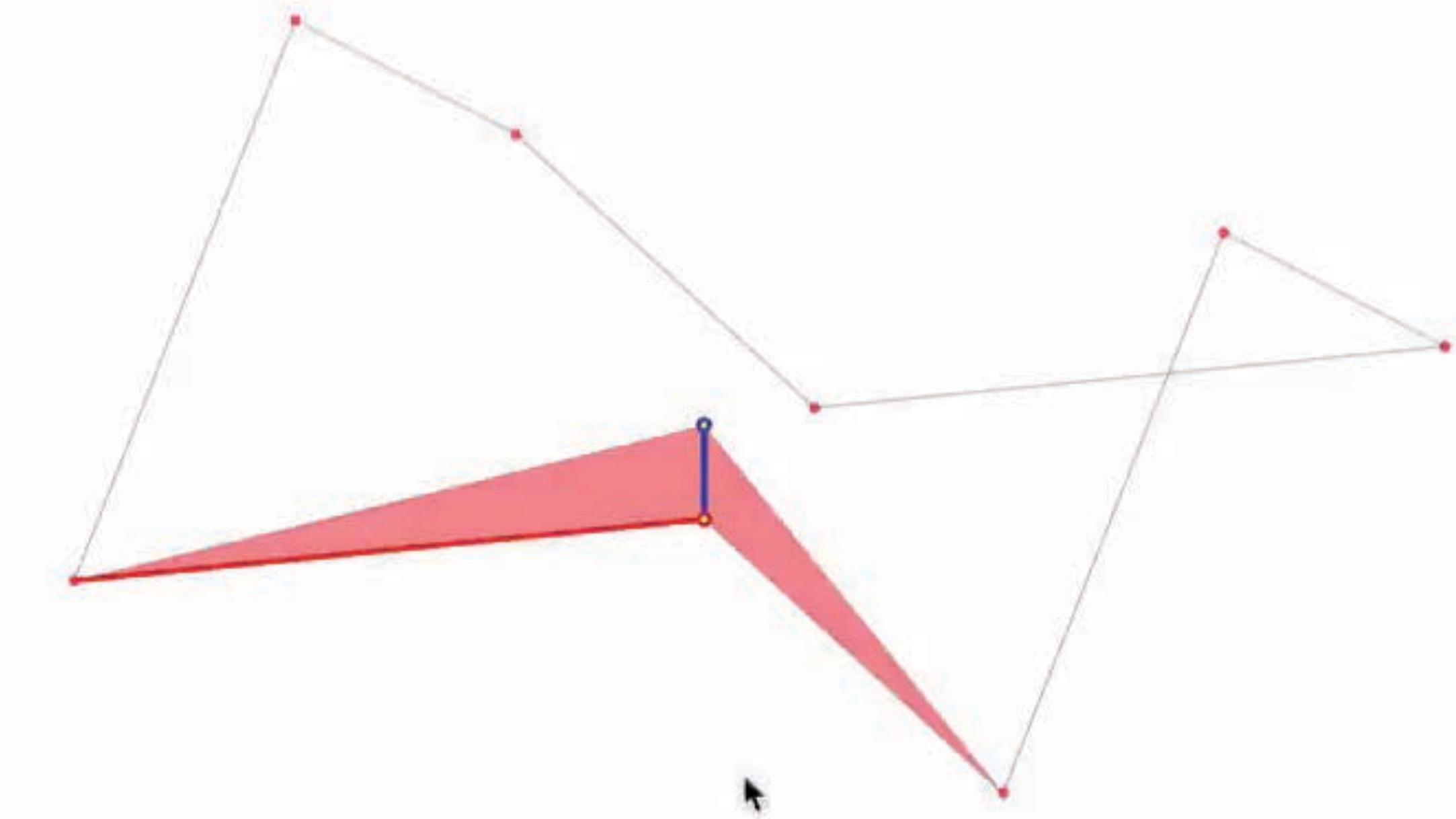
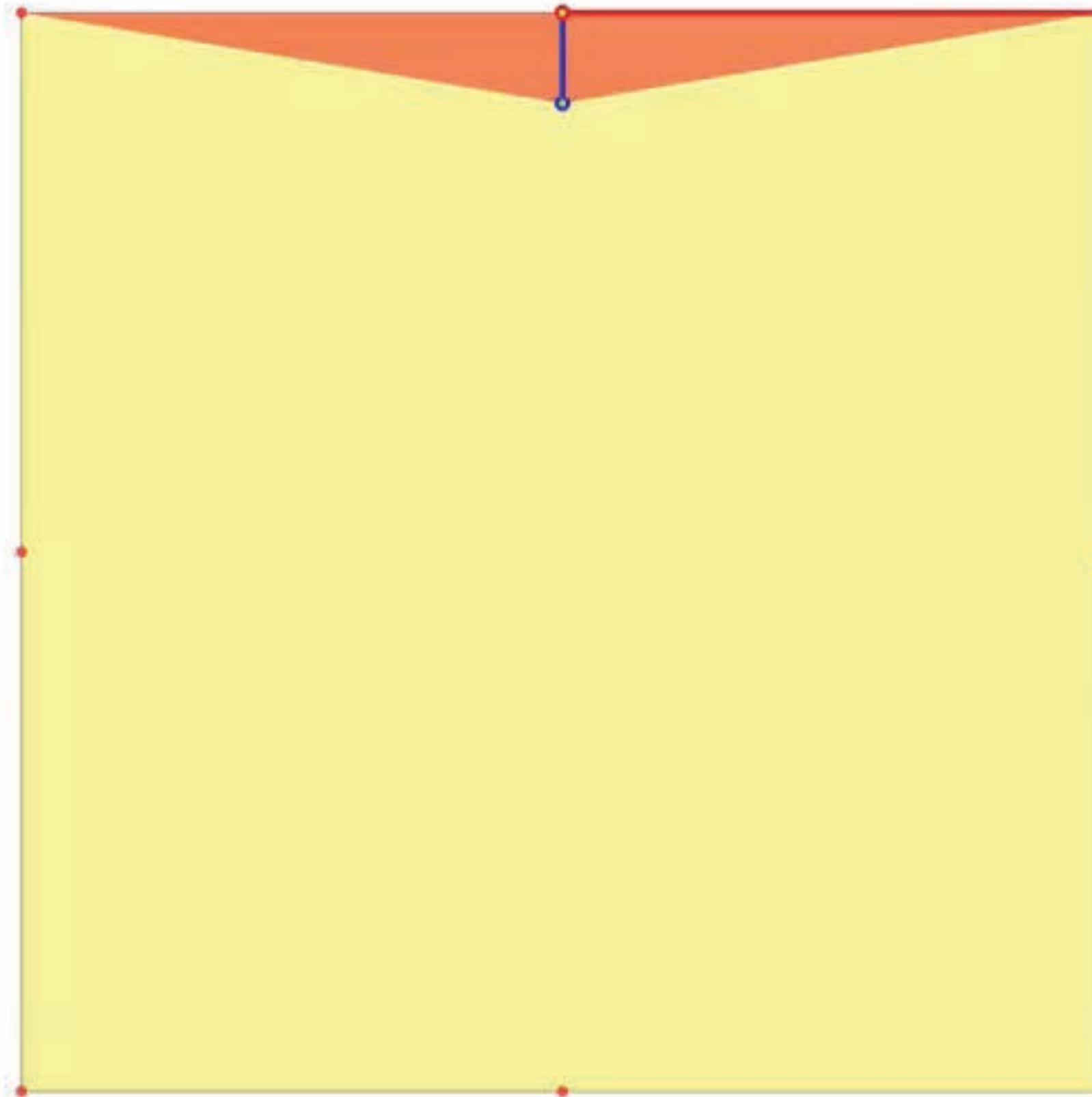
Boundary Value Problem



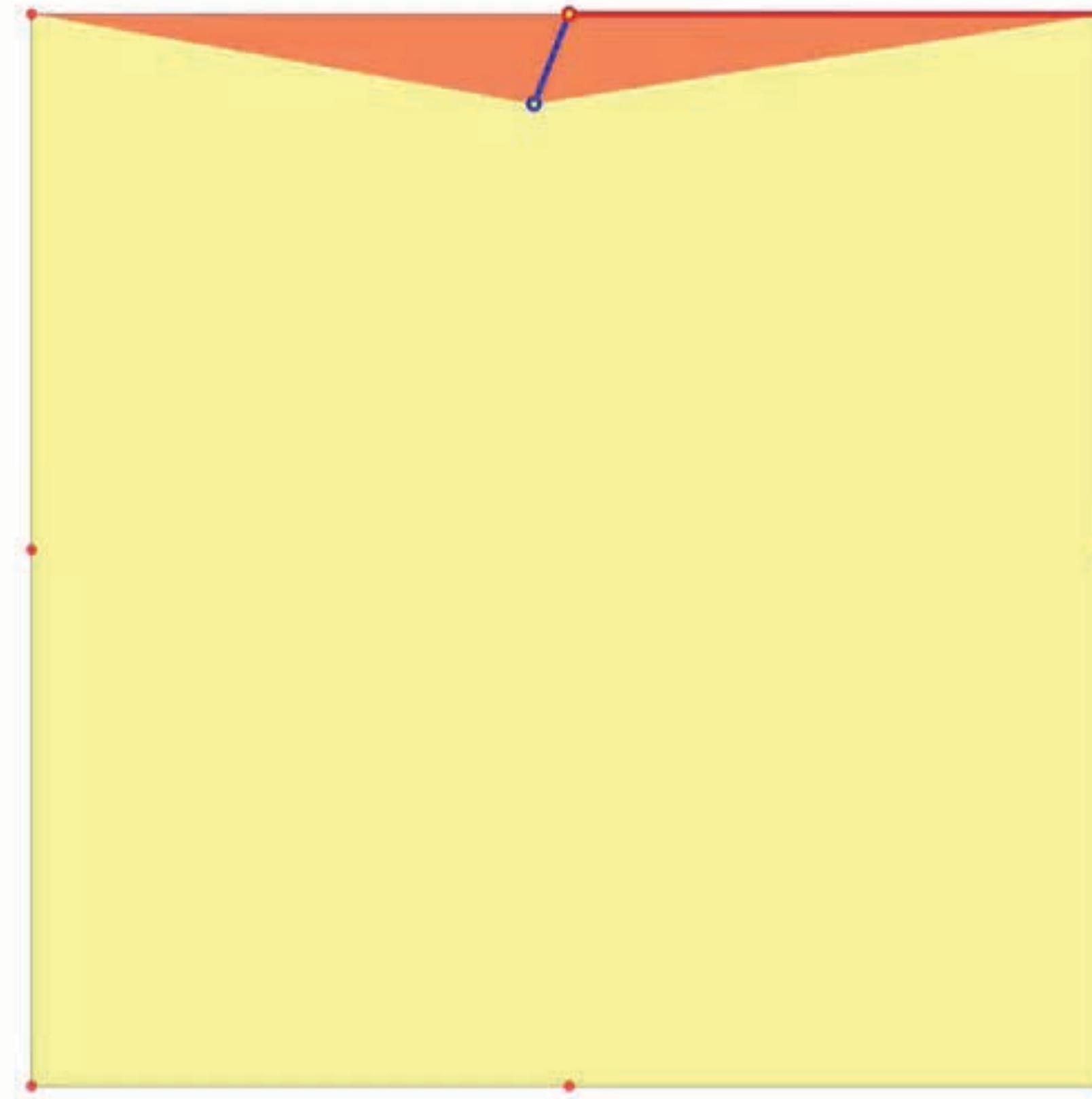
Boundary Value Problem



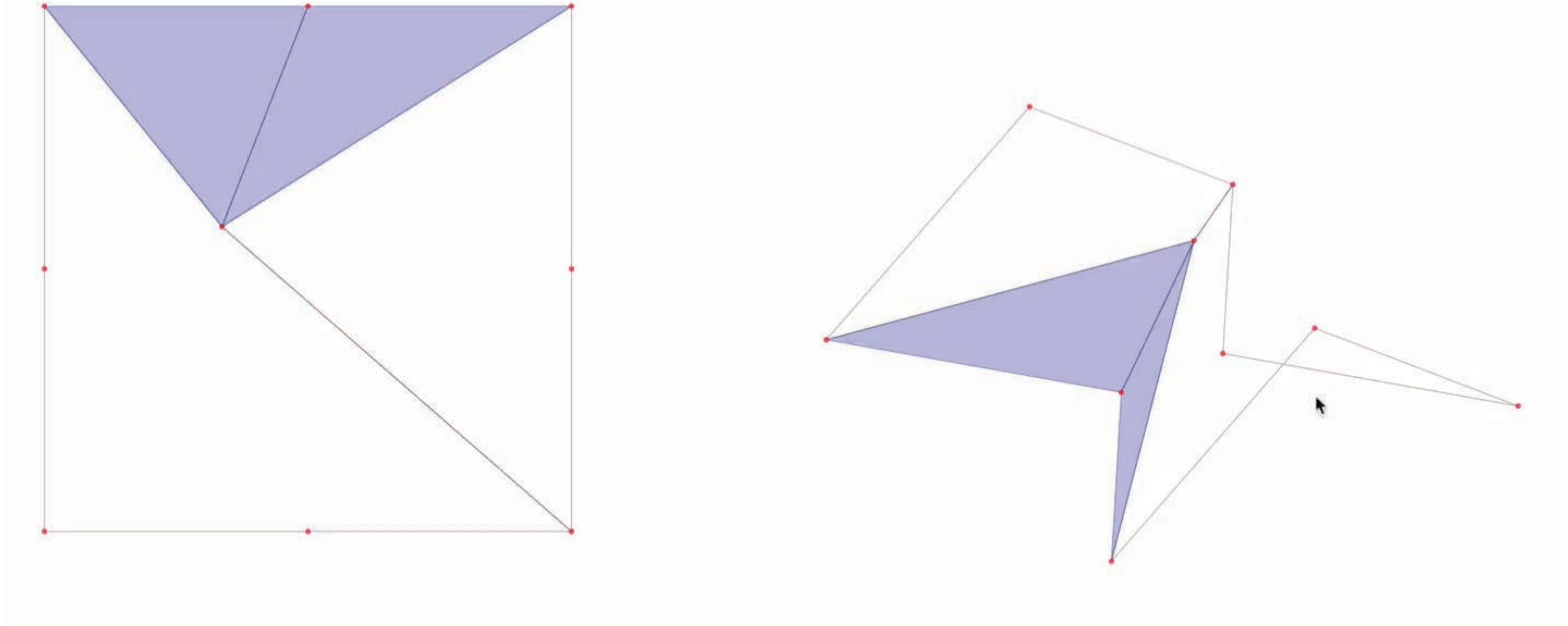
Boundary Value Problem



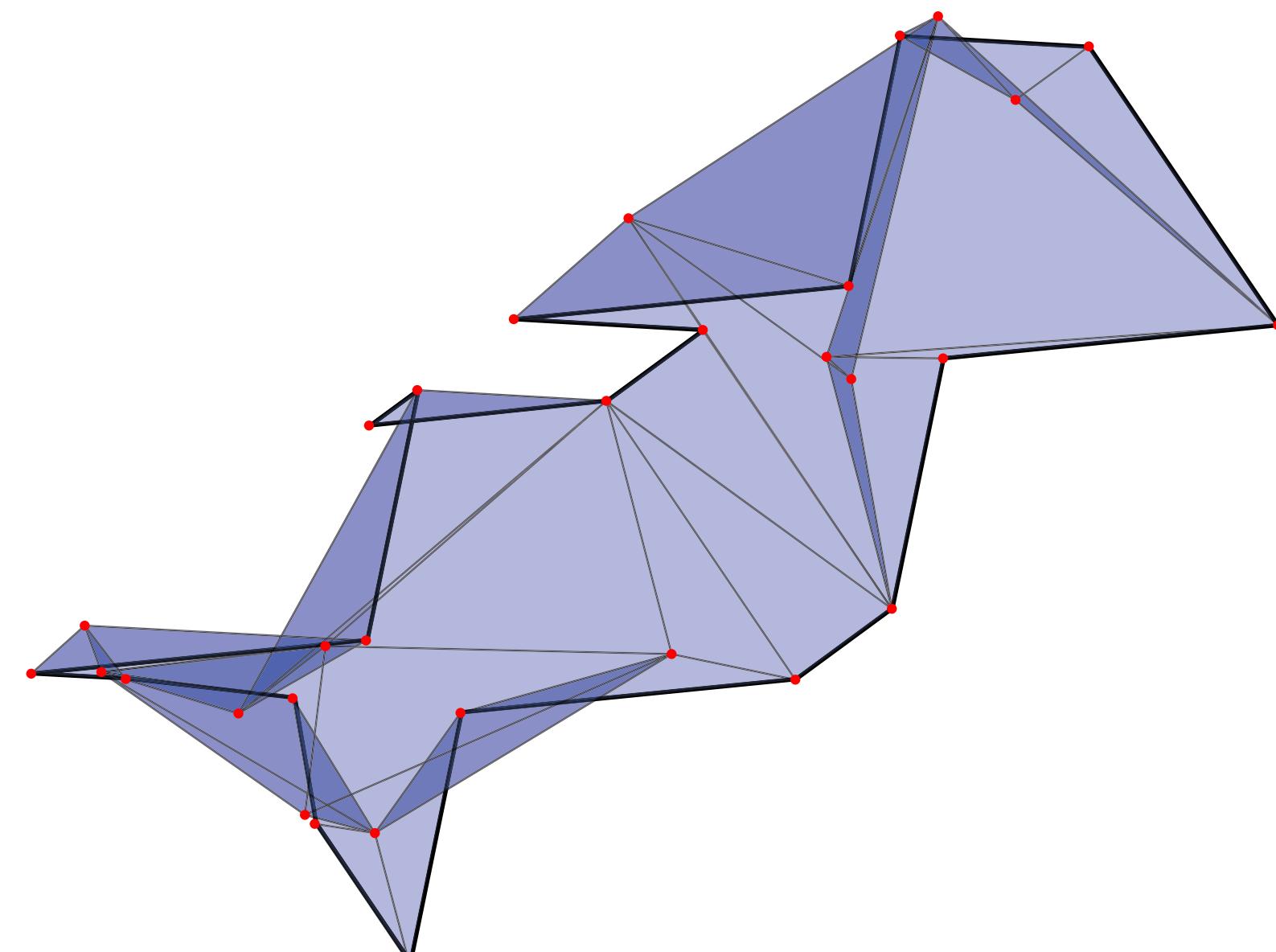
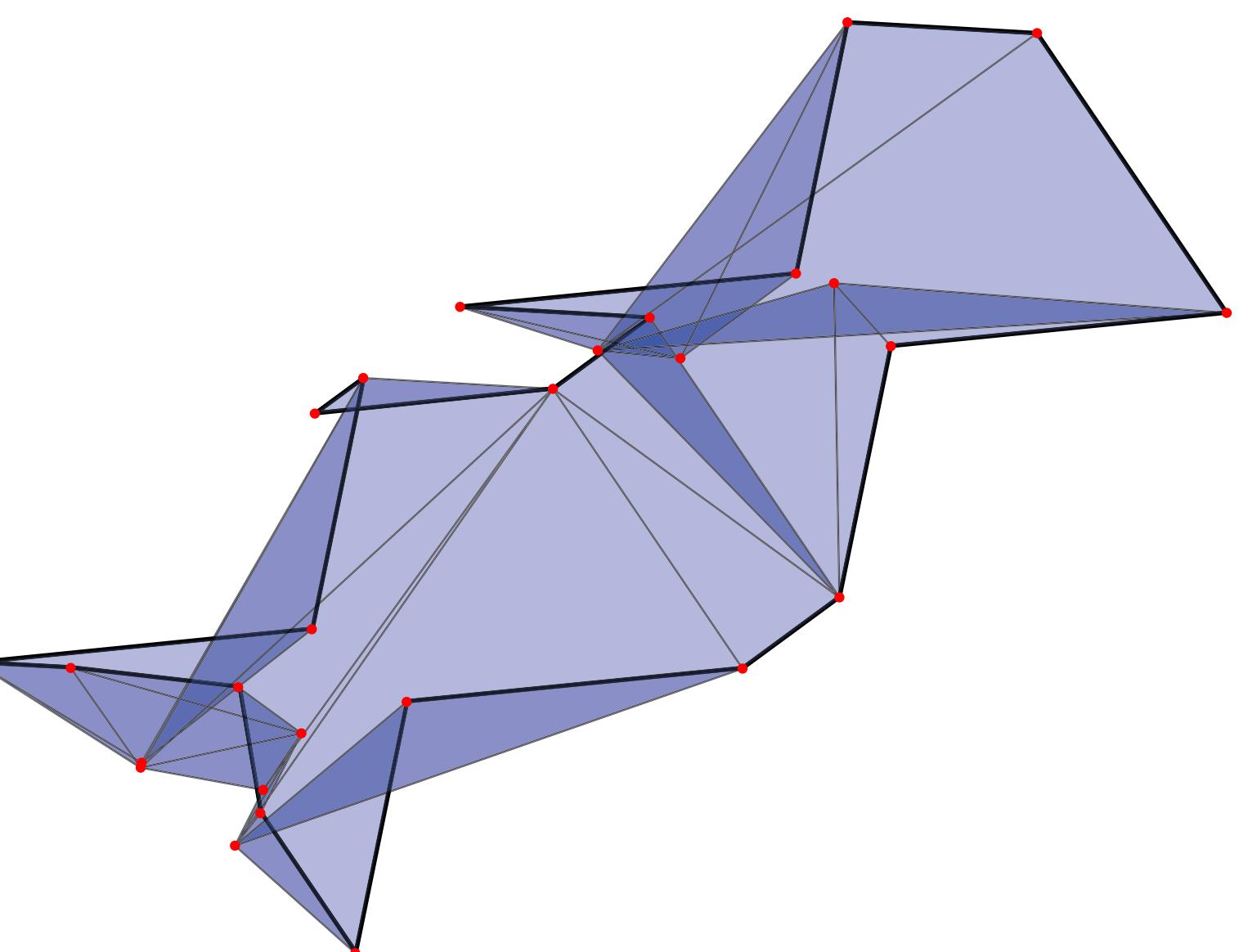
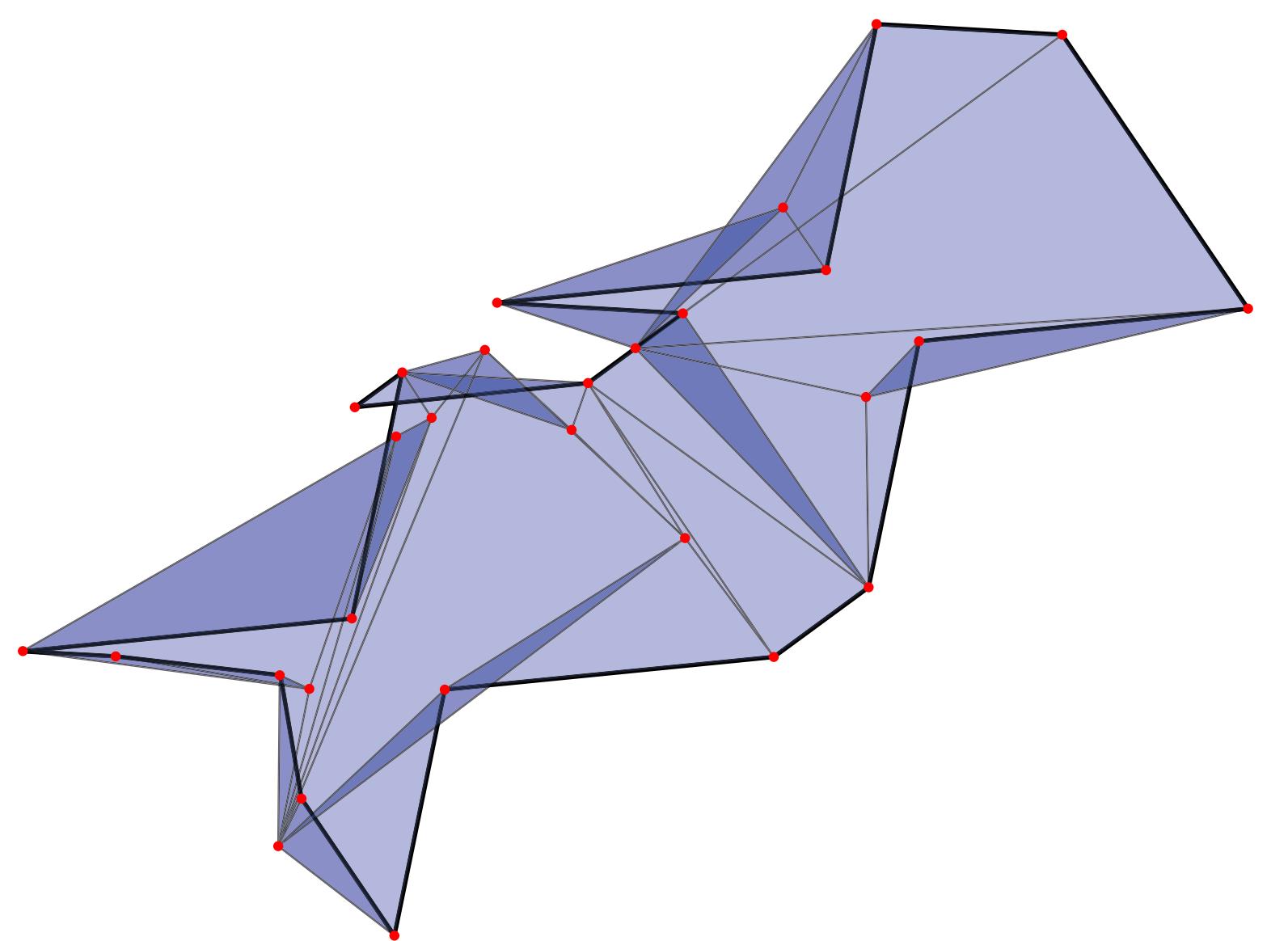
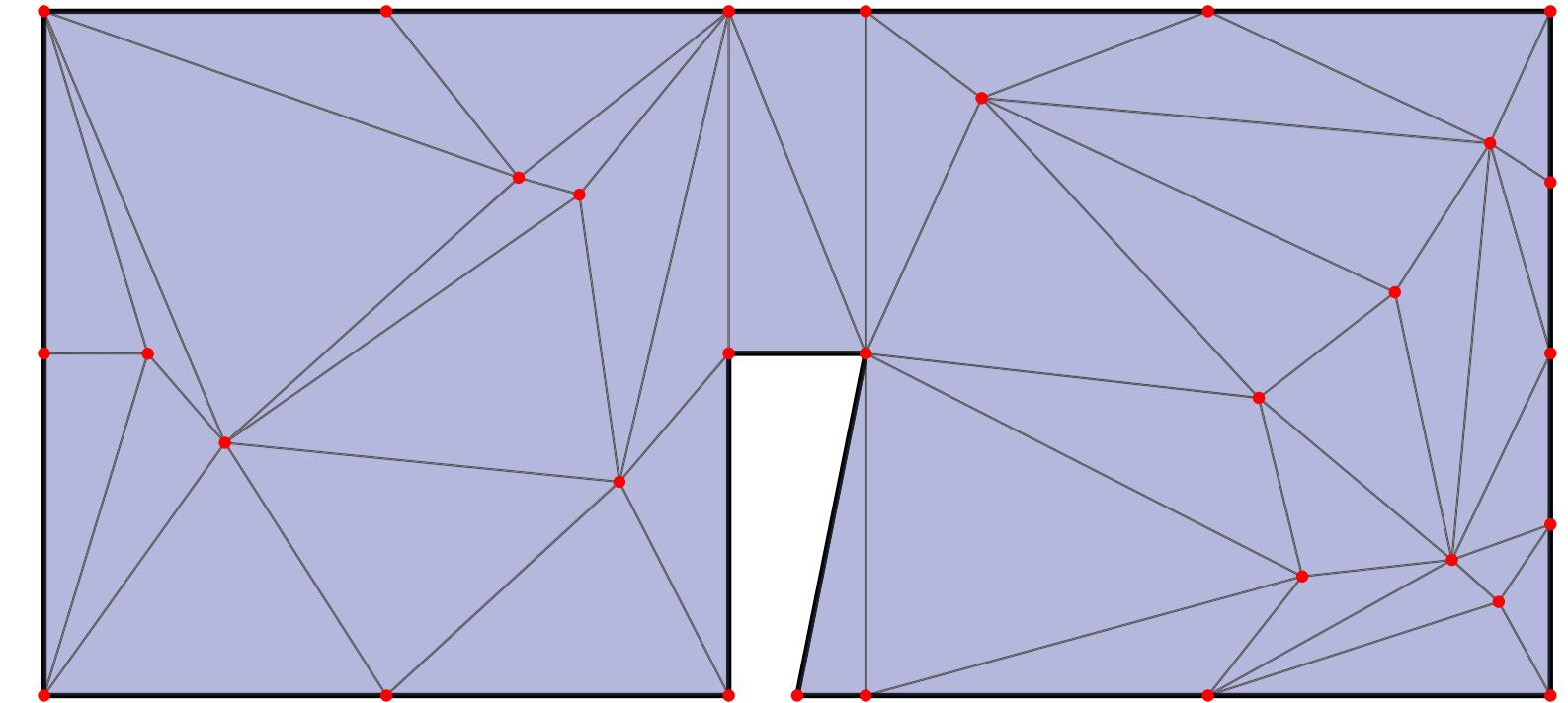
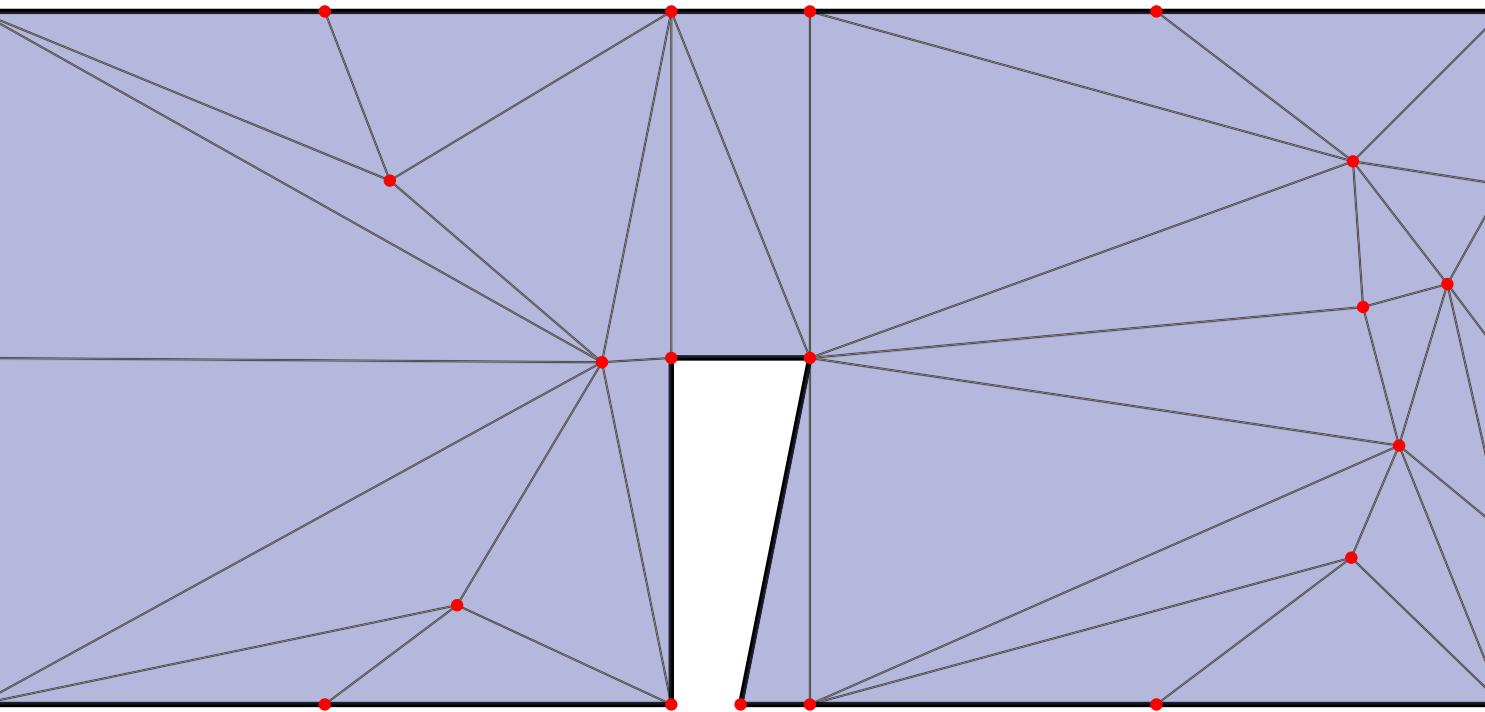
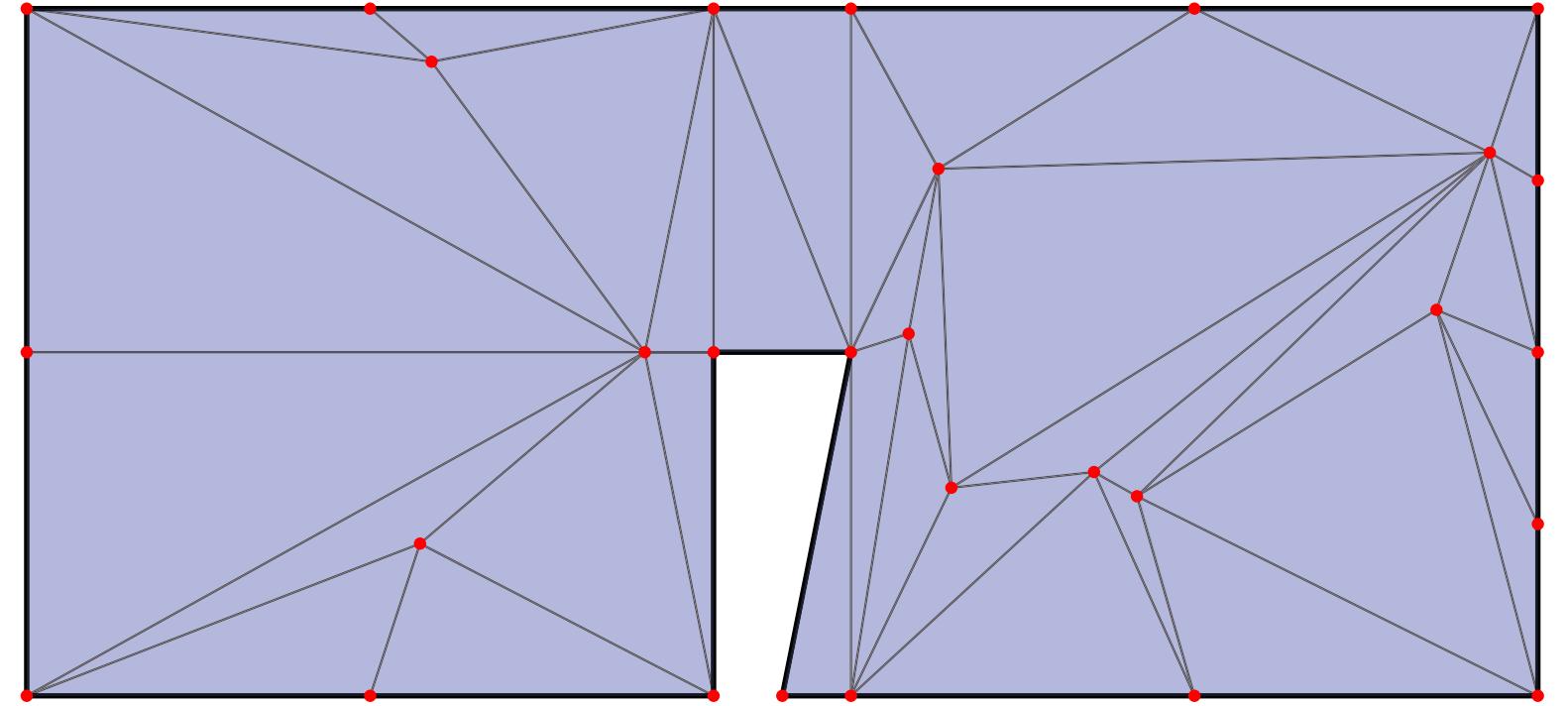
Boundary Value Problem



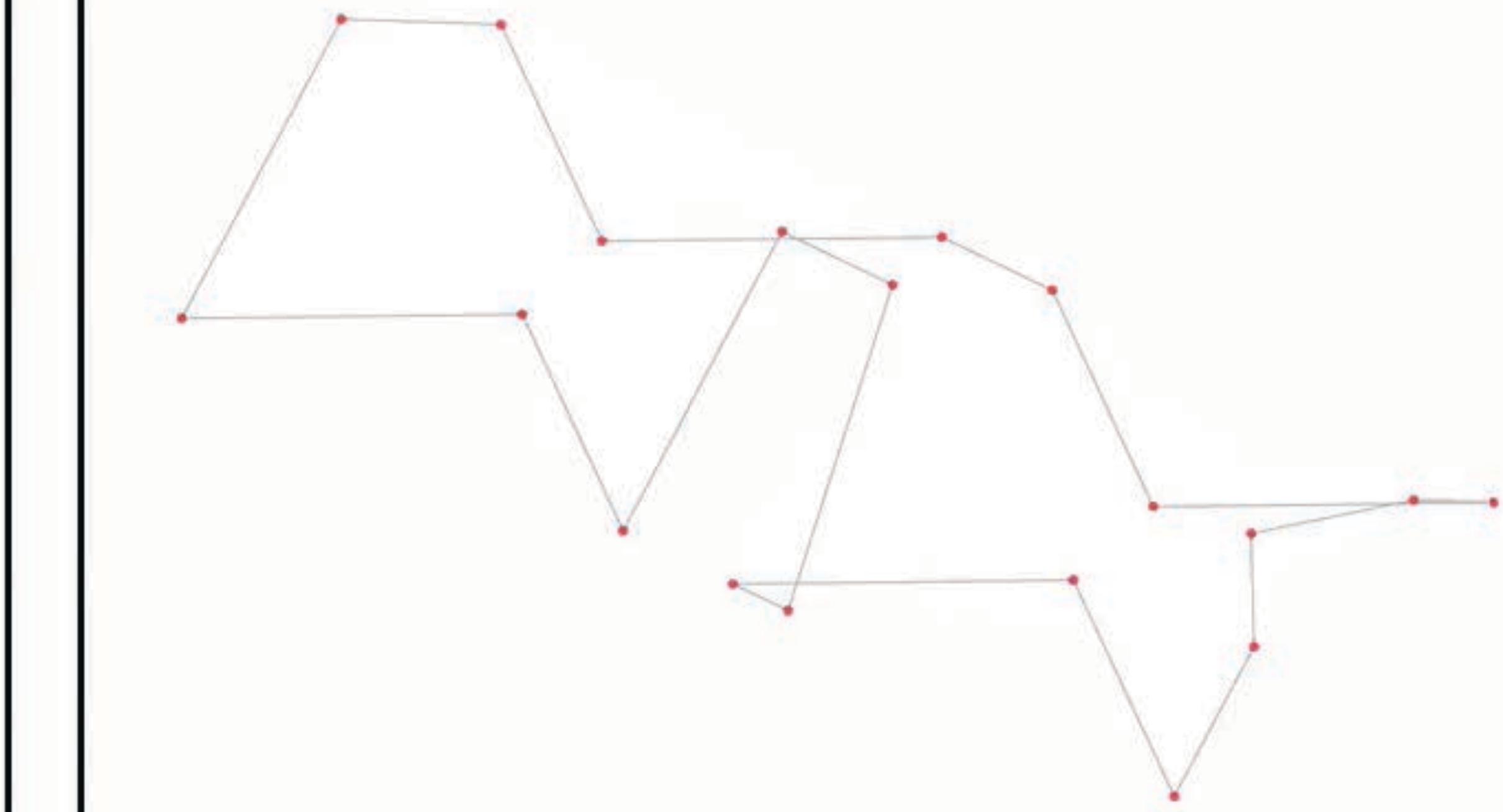
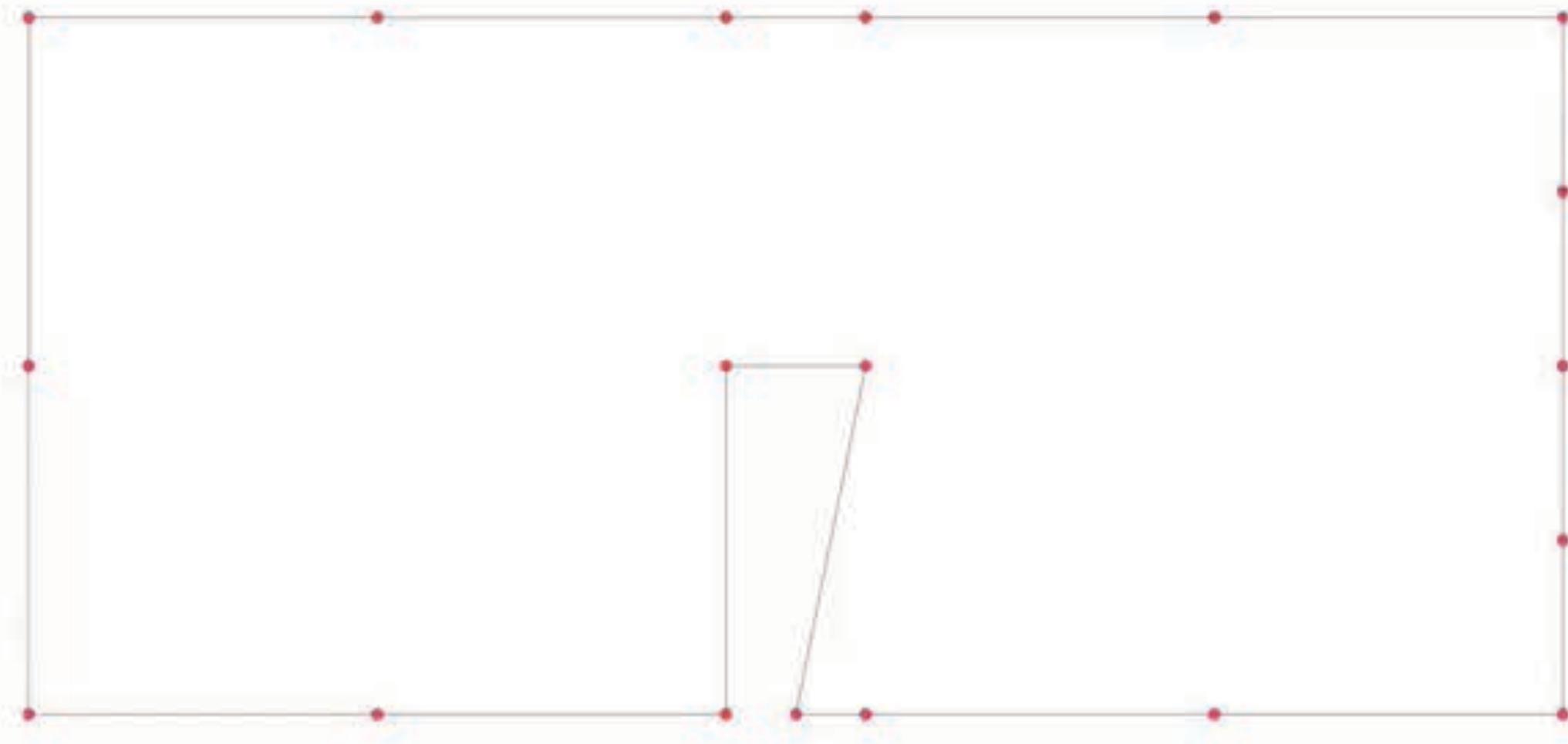
Boundary Value Problem

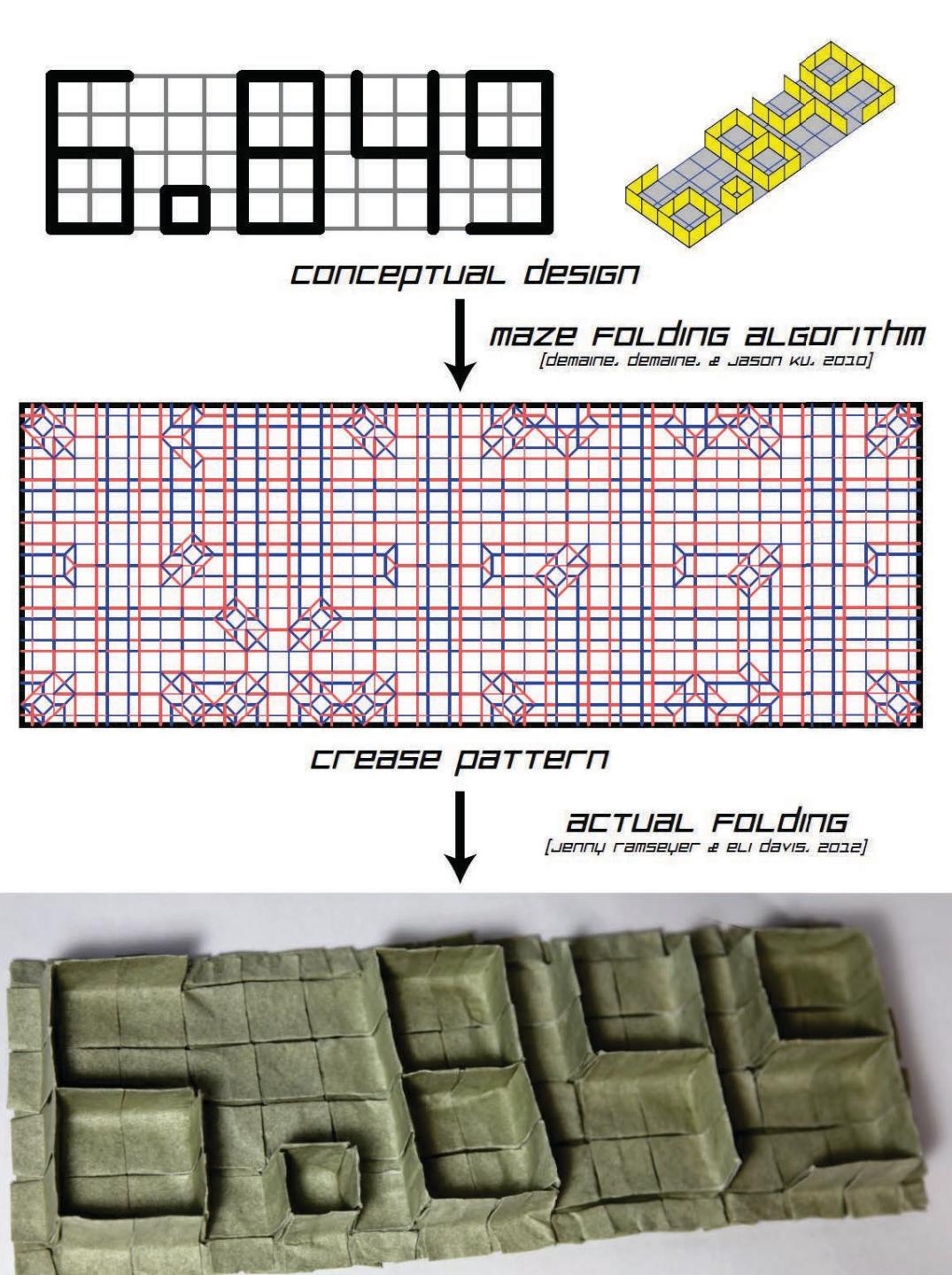


Boundary Value Problem



Boundary Value Problem





Erik's Lecture 5 in 6.... courses.csail.mit.edu/6.849/fall10/lectures/L05.html

6.849: Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra (Fall 2010)

Prof. Erik Demaine

[Home] [Problem Sets] [Project] [Lectures] [Problem Session Notes]

Lecture 5 Video [\[previous\]](#)

[\[+\]](#) Universal hinge patterns: box pleating, polycubes; orthogonal maze folding. NP-hardness: introduction, reductions; simple foldability; crease pattern flat foldability; disk packing (for tree method). Handwritten notes, page 1/7 • [\[previous page\]](#) • [\[next page\]](#) • [\[PDF\]](#)

To make tree of cubes

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Slides, page 5/20 • [\[previous page\]](#) • [\[next page\]](#) • [\[PDF\]](#)

6.849 Lecture 5 Sept. 22, 2010

Universal hinge patterns: (for origami transformers) [Benbernou, Demaine, Demaine, Ovadya 2010]

- suppose crease pattern required to be subset of fixed "hinge pattern" (e.g. Origamizer uses completely different creases for every model)
- $n \times n$ box-pleat pattern can make any polycube of $O(n)$ cubes, seamless; - cube gadget turns $O(1)$ rows & columns into a cube sticking out of sheet ~ even if bumps elsewhere (not in eaten rows/cols.)

eaten rows/cols.

CEA 4.1 Naive Surface Extrusions

CEA 4.2 Pleat Sharing Surface Extrusions

CEA 4.3 Side Sharing Surface Extrusions

[Ovadya 2010]

Fall 2010

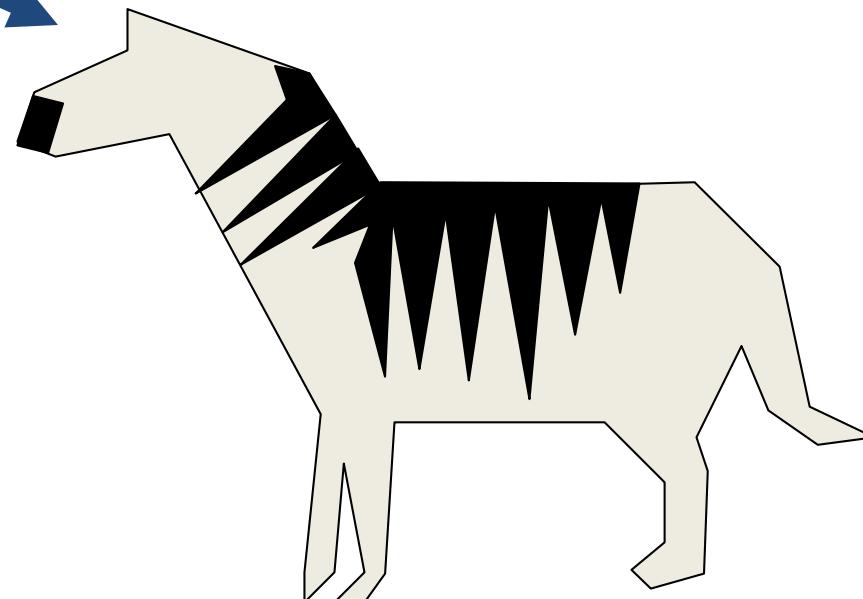
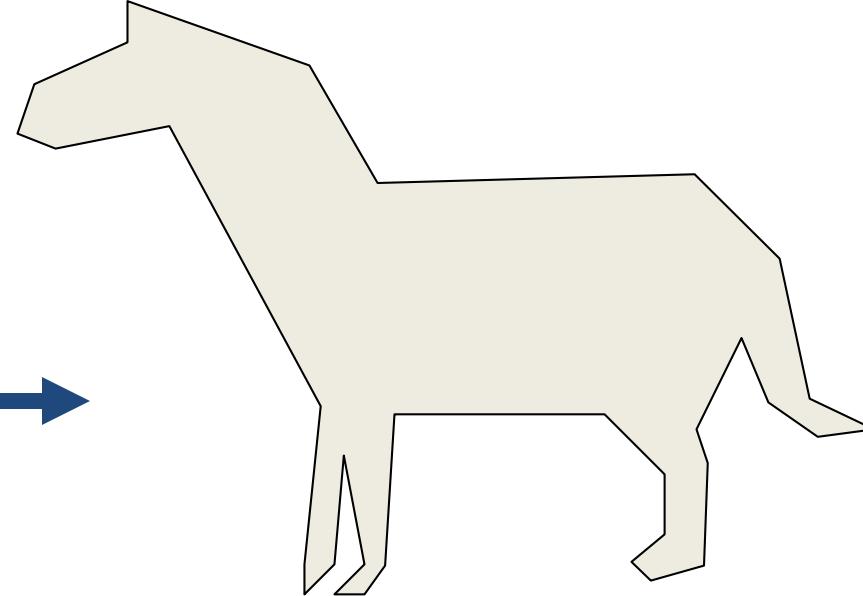
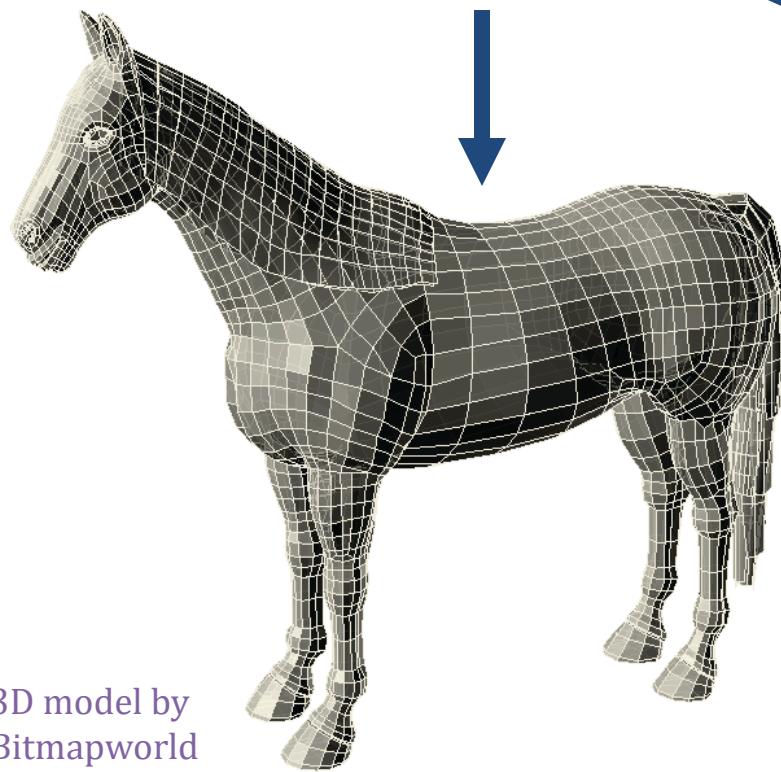
Fall 2012

Spring 2017

Fall 2018??

Handwritten

What Shapes Can Be Folded?



3D model by
Bitmapworld

[Demaine, Demaine, Mitchell 1999]

Folding any shape: [Demaine, Demaine, Mitchell 2000]
 (a.k.a. silhouette [Bern&Hayes 1998] / gift wrapping [Akiyama/Gardner])

Every connected union of polygons in 3D, each with a specified visible color (on each side), can be folded from a sufficiently large piece of bicolor paper of any shape (e.g., square).



Proof: fold paper down to long narrow strip (!)

- triangulate the polygons
- choose a path visiting each triangle at least once
- cover each triangle along the path by zig-zag parallel to next edge, starting at opposite corner:

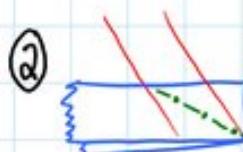


choose parity of zig-zag to arrive at correct corner for next triangle

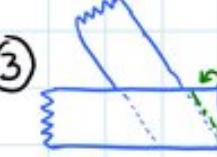
- turn gadget implements zig-zags & vertex turns:



perpendicular mountain



fold bottom layer



hide excess
(many folds)

Proof of folding any shape: (cont'd)

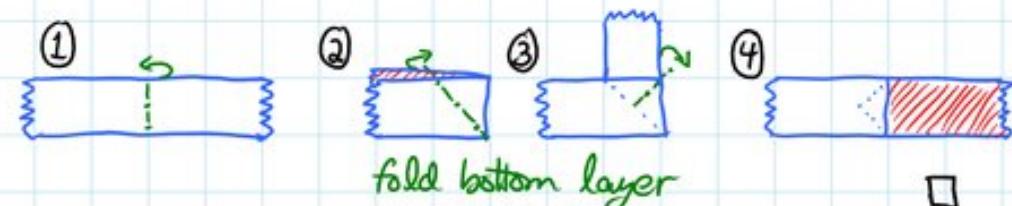
- hide excess paper underneath each triangle:
 (more generally, can hide under any convex polygon)



repeatedly mountain fold along lines extending desired edges

- if paper is unicolor (or don't care) can use valley folds \Rightarrow simple folds
- if mountain folds, might collide with other Δ s \Rightarrow not really simple folds (but still works as origami fold)

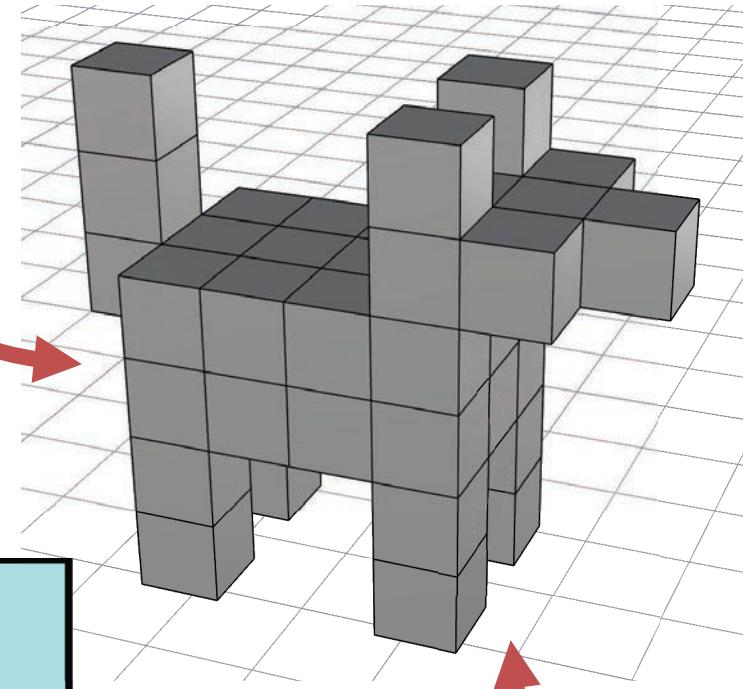
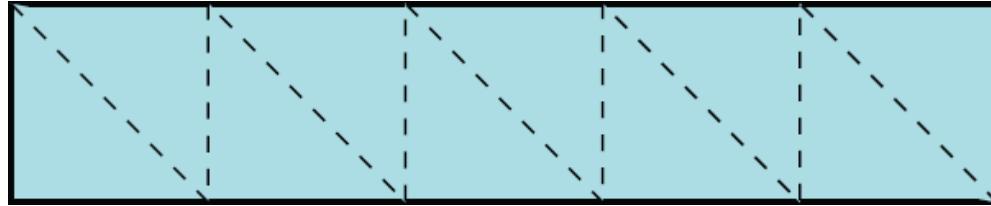
- color-reversal gadget along transition between triangles of opposite colors:



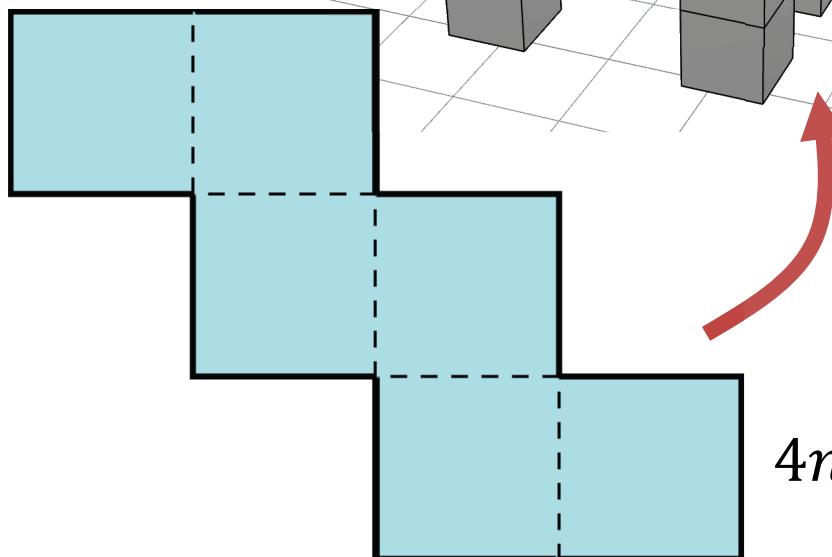
Universal Strip Folding

[Benbernou, Demaine, Demaine, Lubiw 2017]

$2n$



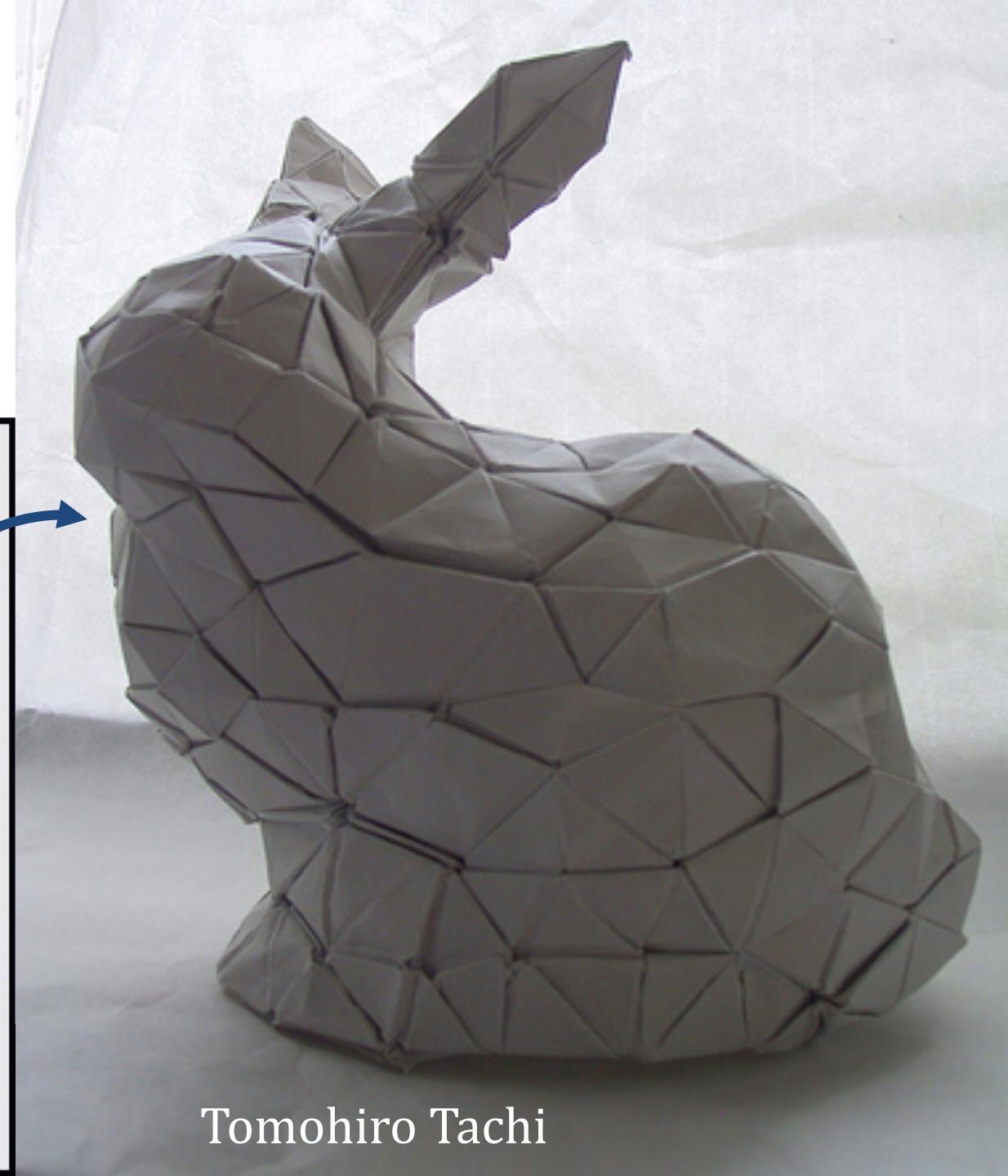
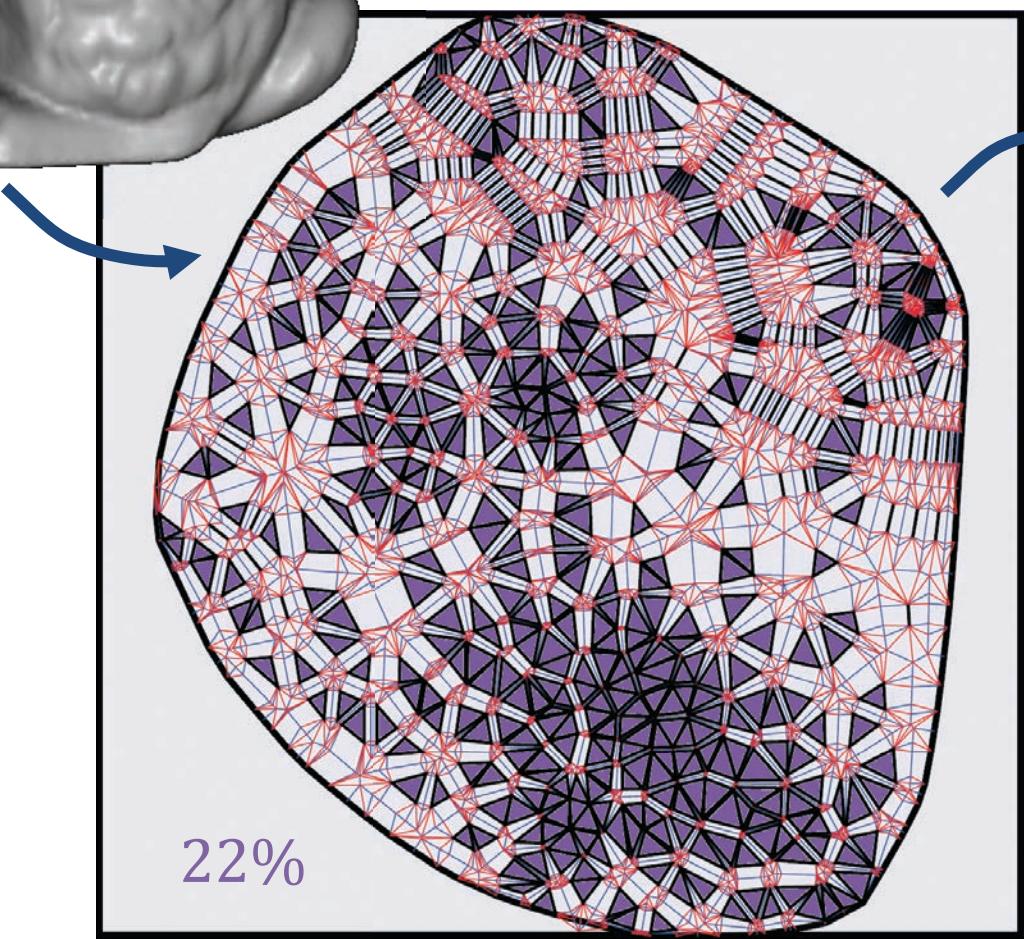
- Strip of length $2n$ folds into any grid polyhedron of surface area n
 - ≤ 2 layers everywhere
 - Rigid motion without collisions





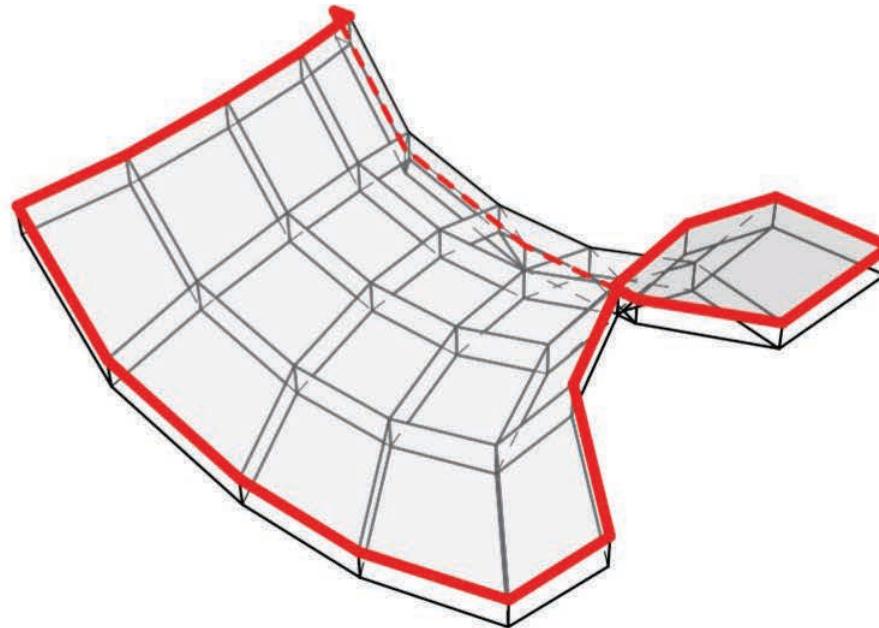
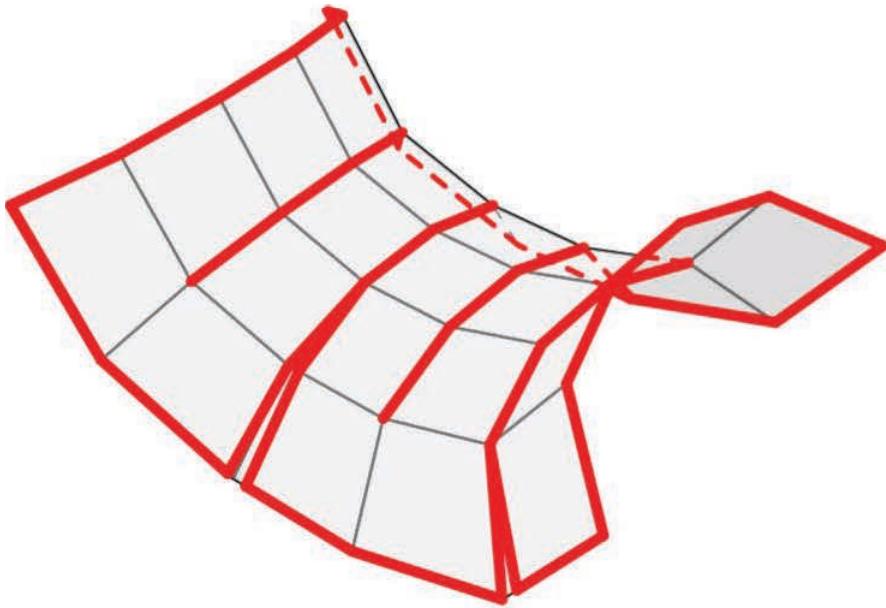
Origamizer

[Tachi 2006;
Demaine &
Tachi 2017]



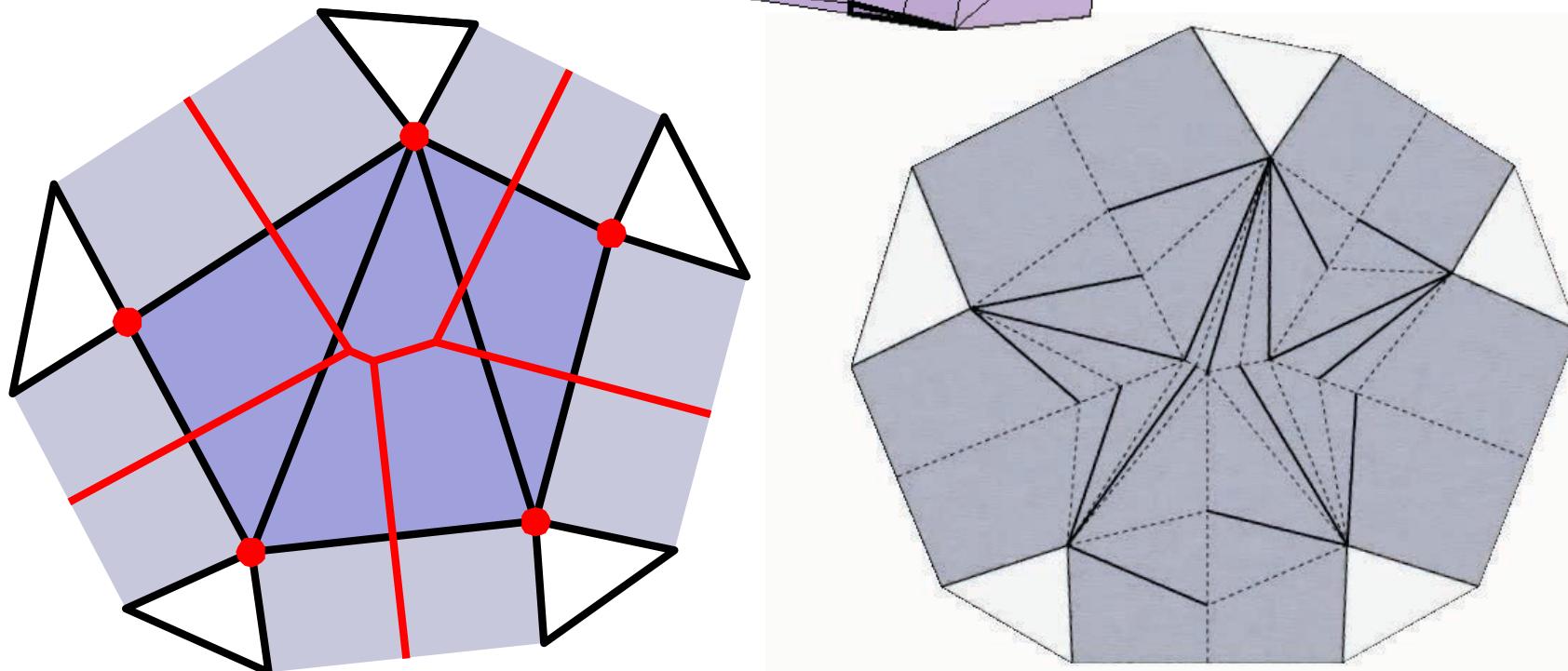
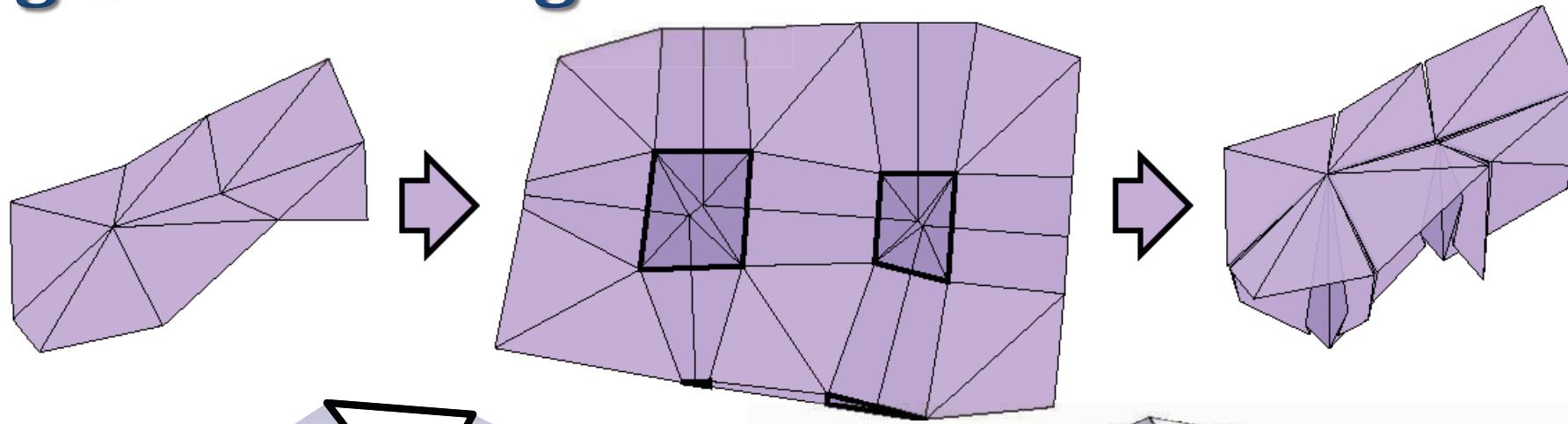
Tomohiro Tachi

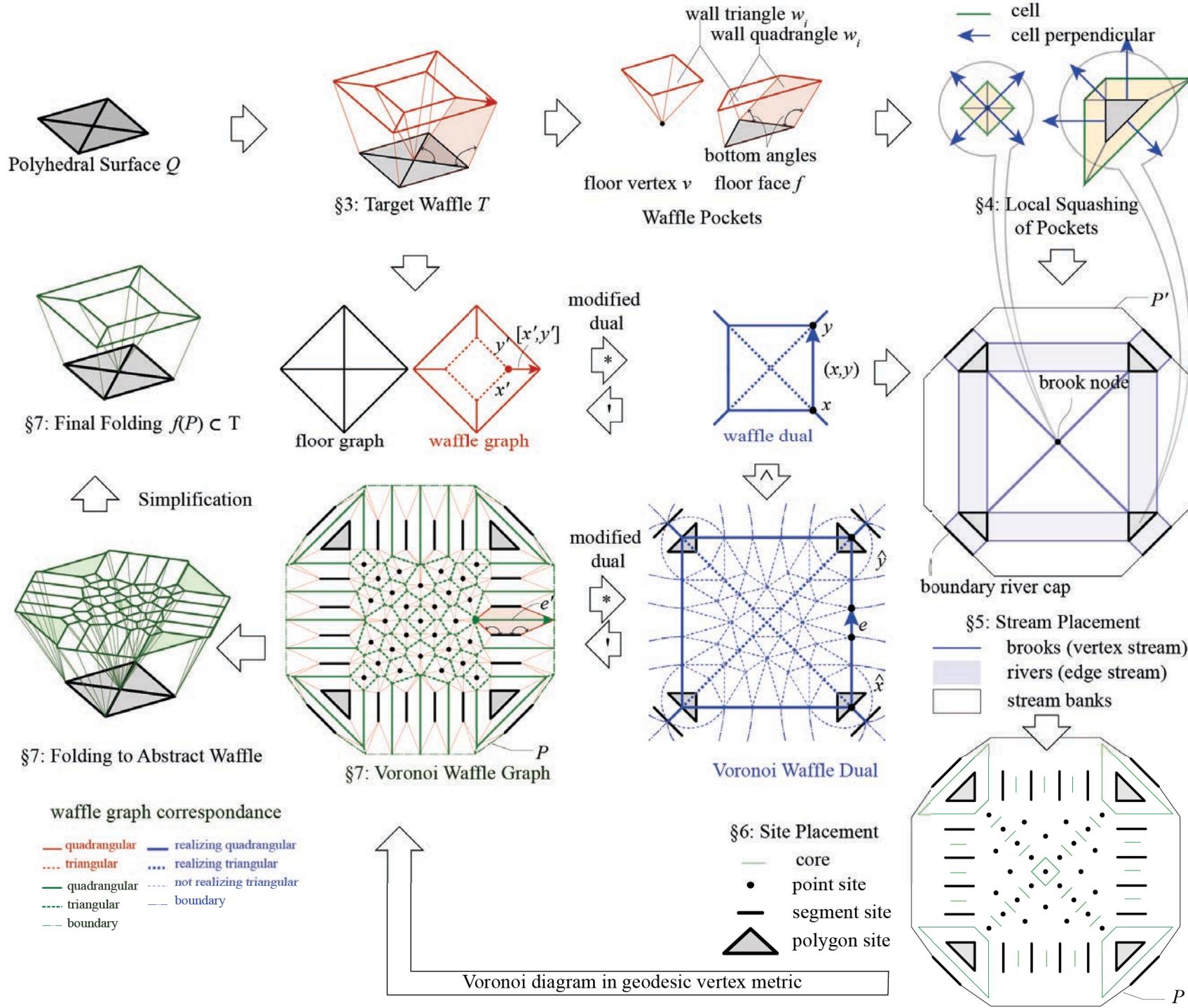
Watertight Folding



- **Strip algorithm [1999]**
 - Lots of extra boundaries
 - Wrong topology
 - Exact surface
- **Origamizer [2017]**
 - No extra boundary
 - Correct topology
 - Extra tabs

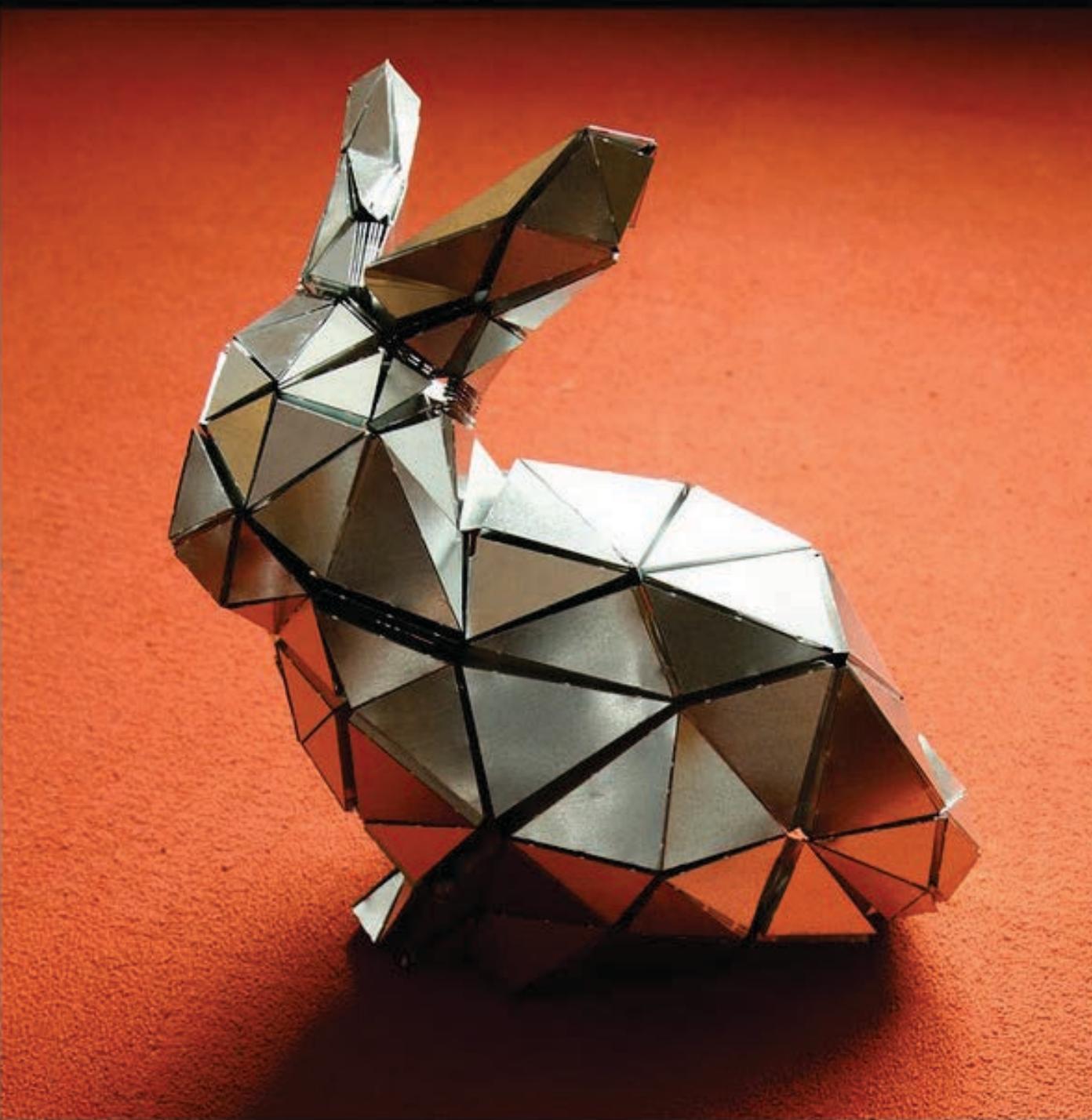
High-Level Approach: Tuck Away Extra Material by Folding Voronoi Diagram







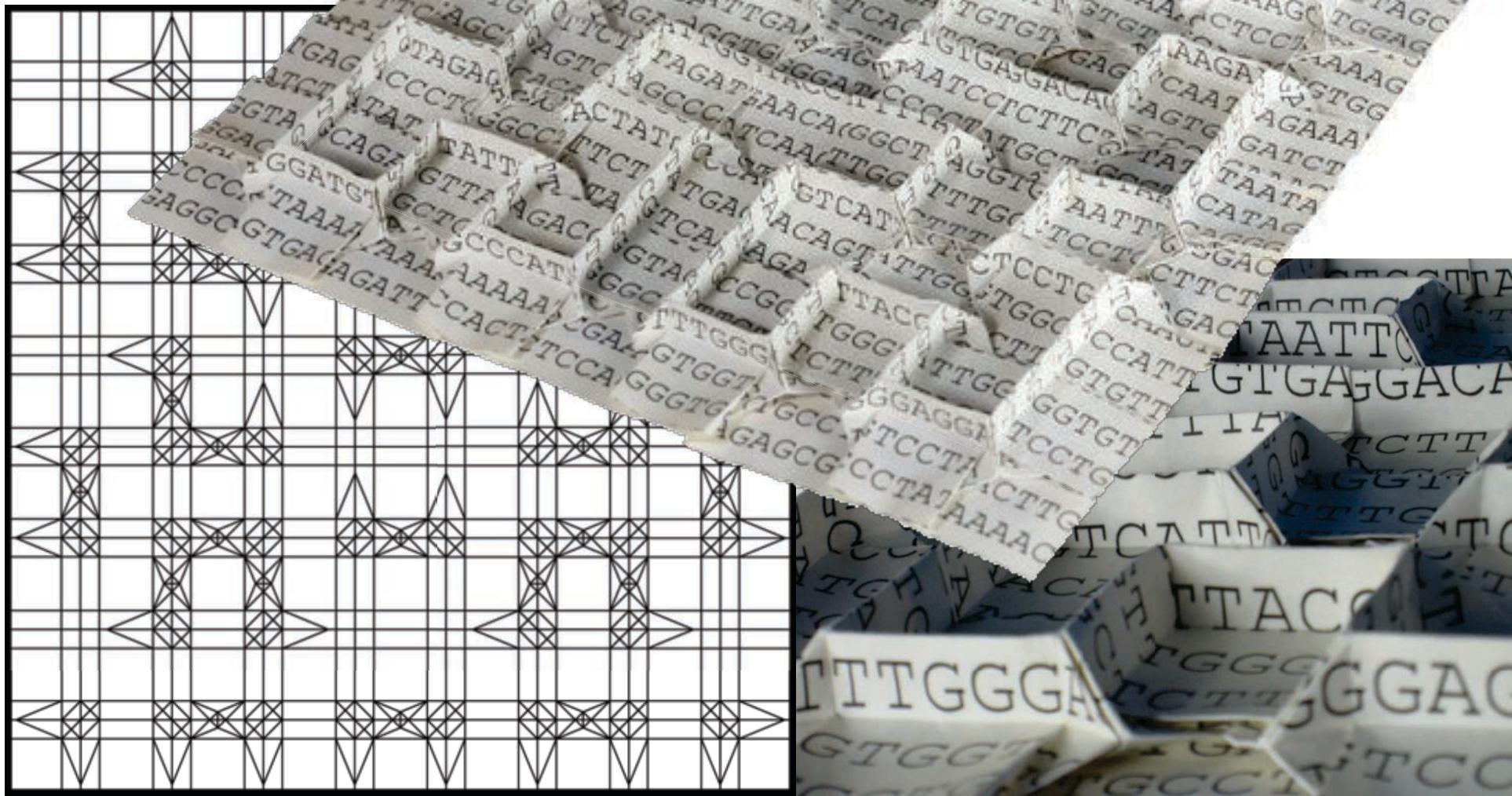
[Cheung, Demaine, Demaine, Tachi 2011]



[Cheung, Demaine,
Demaine, Tachi 2011]

Maze Folding

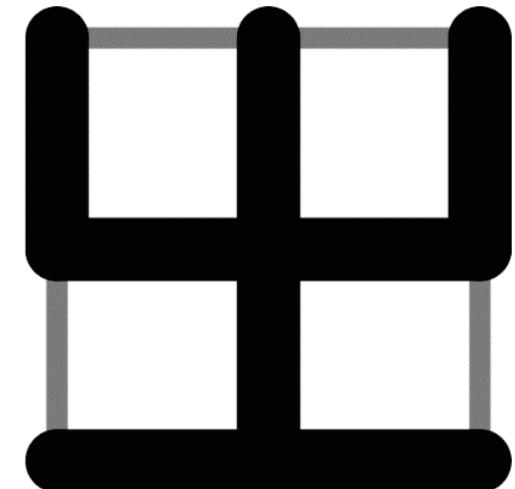
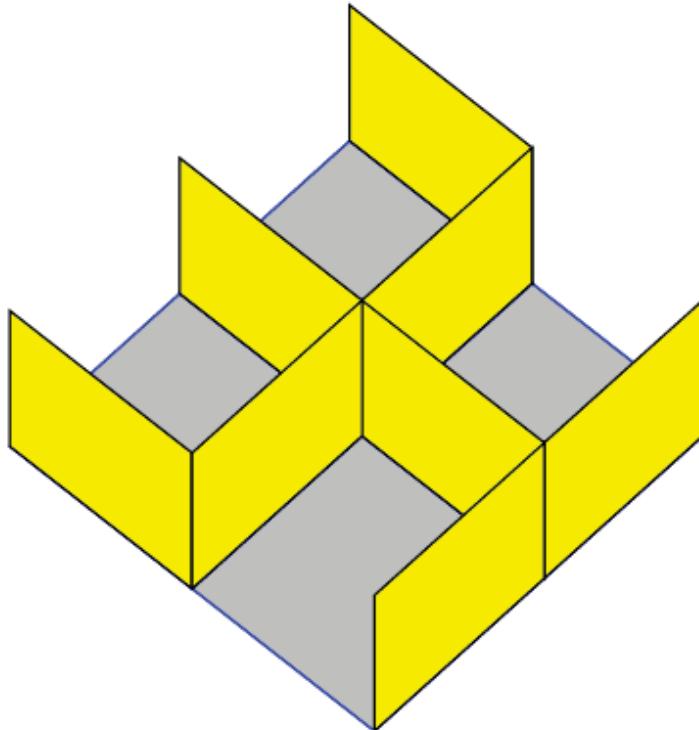
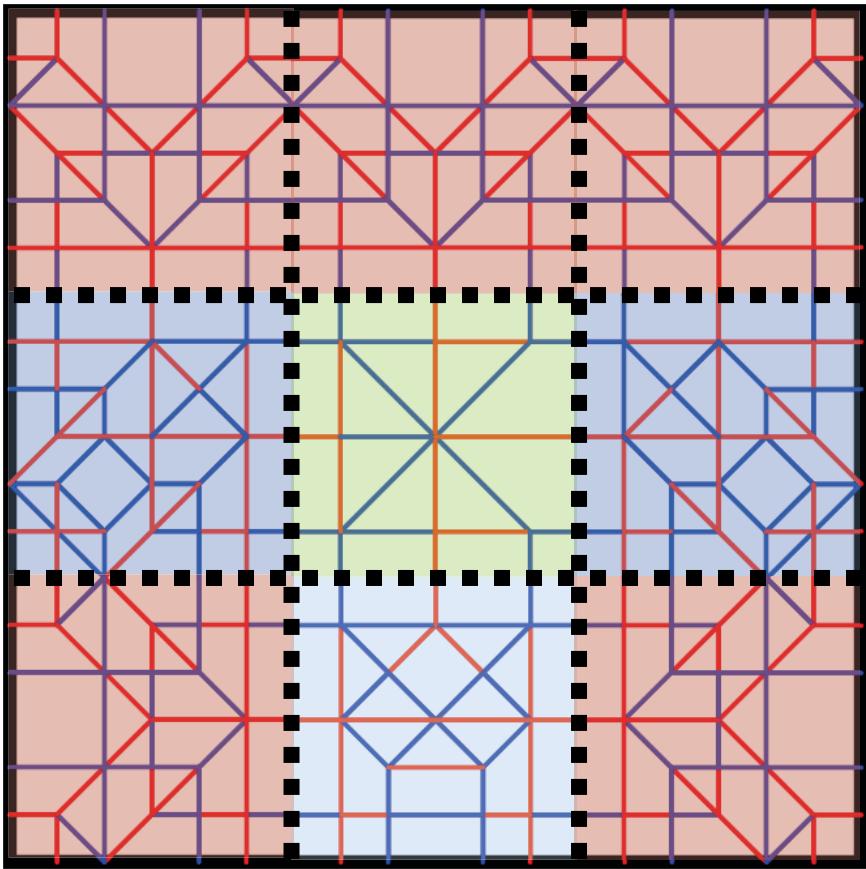
Demaine, Demaine,
Ku 2010



Maze Folding Algorithm

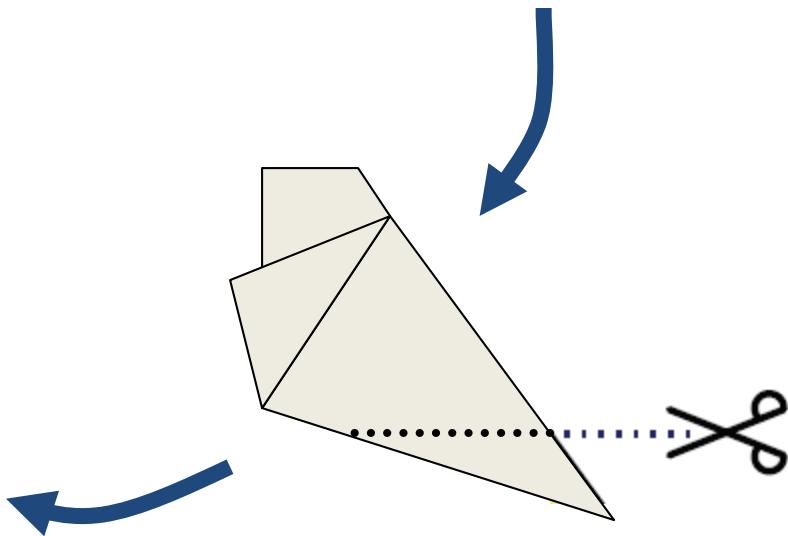
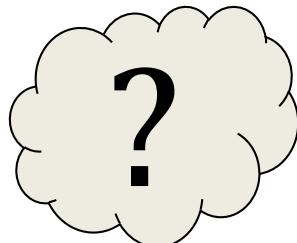
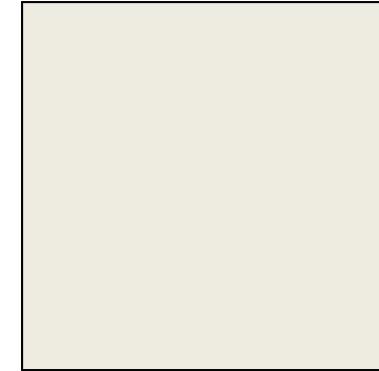
[Demaine, Demaine, Ku 2010]

- Algorithm to fold any $m \times n$ orthogonal graph extruded to height h from a rectangle of dimensions $(1 + 2h)m \times (1 + 2h)n$



Fold-and-Cut Problem

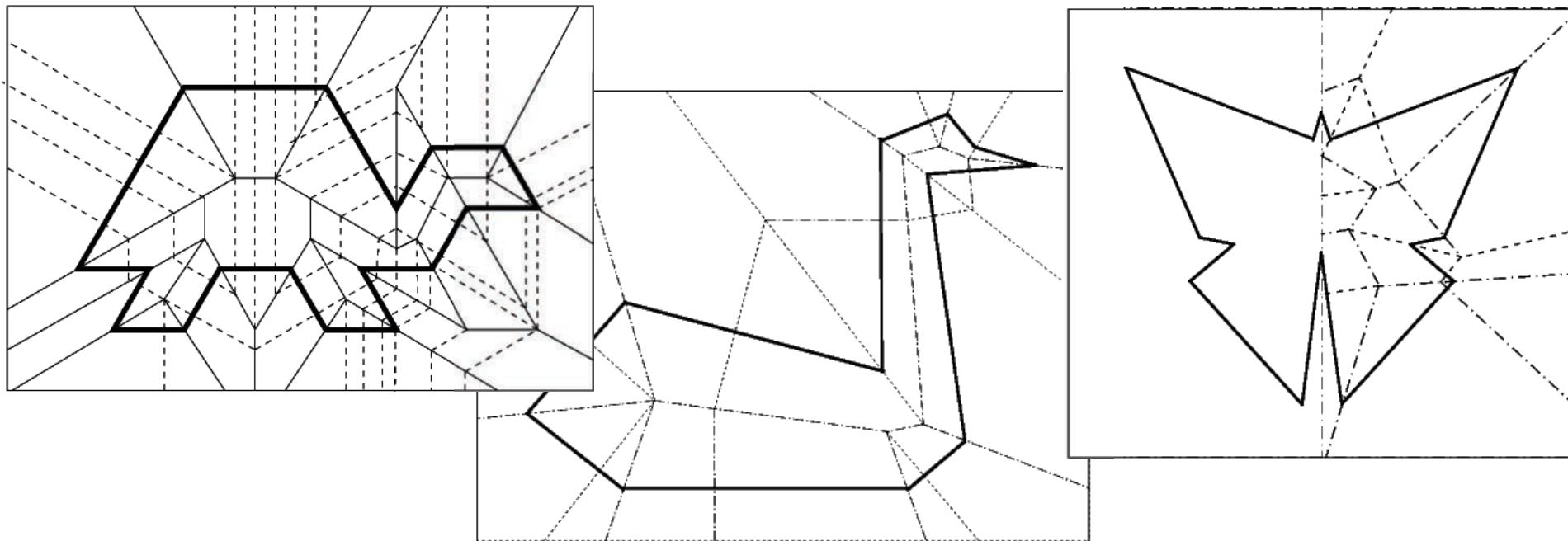
- Fold a sheet of paper flat
 - Make one complete straight cut
 - Unfold the pieces
-
- What shapes can result?

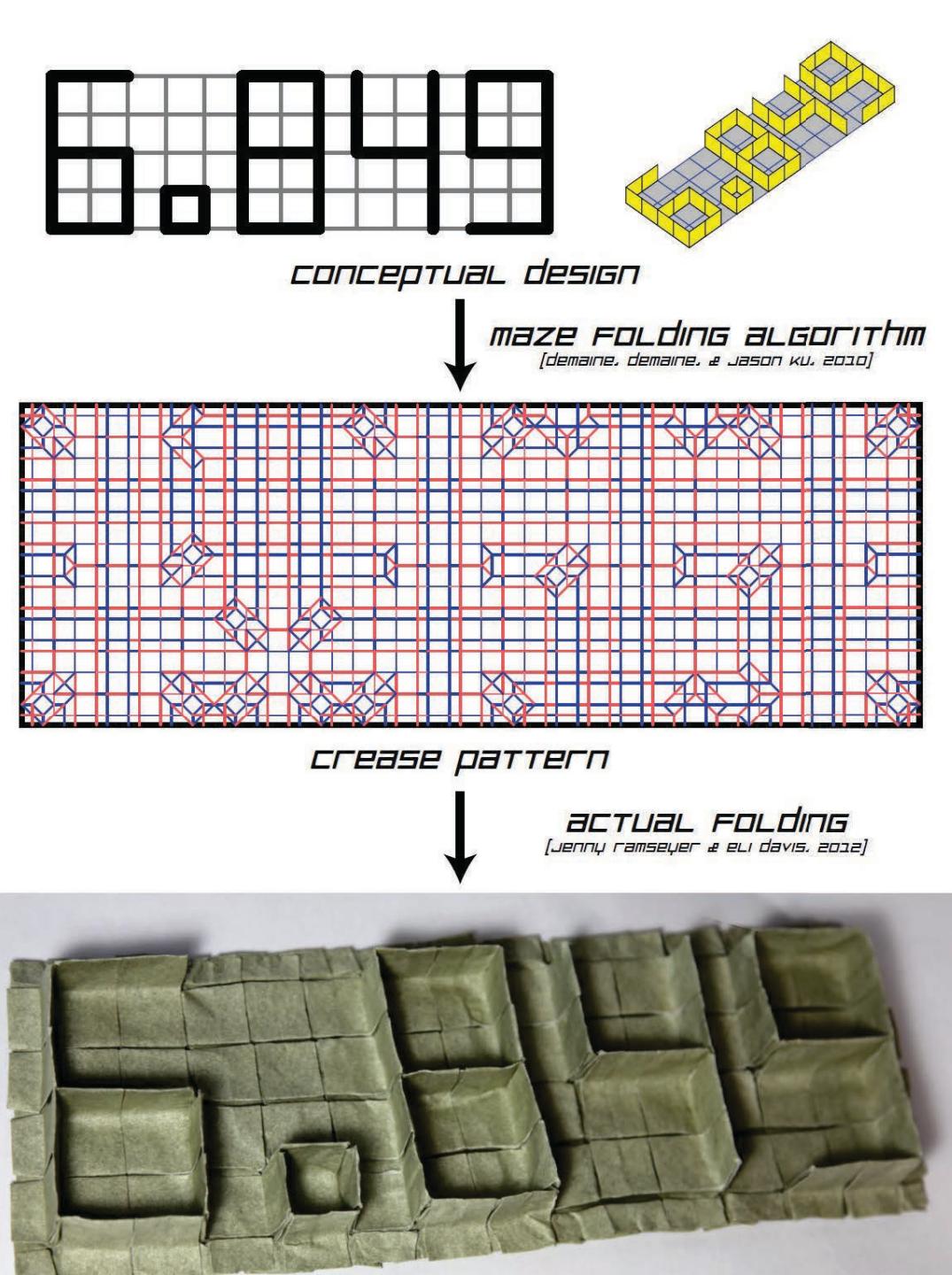


Fold & One Cut Theorem

- Any collection of straight cuts can be made by folding flat & one straight cut

[Demaine, Demaine, Lubiw 1998] [Bern, Demaine, Eppstein, Hayes 1999]





Erik's Lecture 5 in 6.... courses.csail.mit.edu/6.849/fall10/lectures/L05.html

6.849: Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra (Fall 2010)

Prof. Erik Demaine

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Lecture 5 Video [\[previous\]](#)

[\[+\]](#) Universal hinge patterns: box pleating, polycubes; orthogonal maze folding. NP-hardness: introduction, reductions; simple foldability; crease pattern flat foldability; disk packing (for tree method). Handwritten notes, page 1/7 • [\[previous page\]](#) • [\[next page\]](#) • [\[PDF\]](#)

To make tree of cubes
make
make
post-fold

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Slides, page 5/20 • [\[previous page\]](#) • [\[next page\]](#) • [\[PDF\]](#)

6.849 Lecture 5 Sept. 22, 2010

Universal hinge patterns: (for origami transformers)
[Benbernou, Demaine, Demaine, Ovadya 2010]

- suppose crease pattern required to be subset of fixed "hinge pattern" (e.g. Origamizer uses completely different creases for every model)
- $n \times n$ box-pleat pattern can make any polycube of $O(n)$ cubes, seamless; - cube gadget turns $O(1)$ rows & columns into a cube sticking out of sheet ~ even if bumps elsewhere (not in eaten rows/cols.)

eaten rows/cols.

C
B A D
E

B C
D E

CEA 4.1
Naive Surface Extrusions

CEA 4.2
Pleat Sharing
Surface Extrusions

CEA 4.3
Side Sharing
Surface Extrusions

[Ovadya 2010]

Fall 2010

Fall 2012

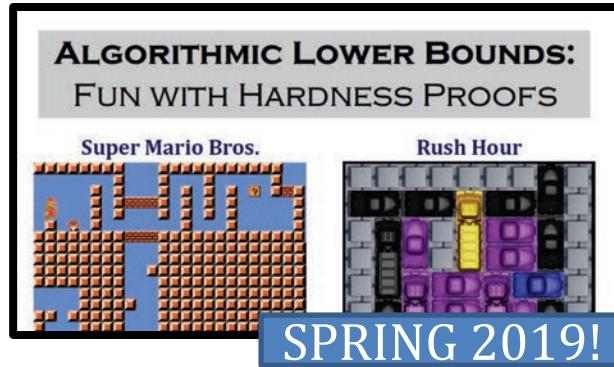
Spring 2017

Fall 2018??

Handwritten

Other Fun Research Topics We've Explored

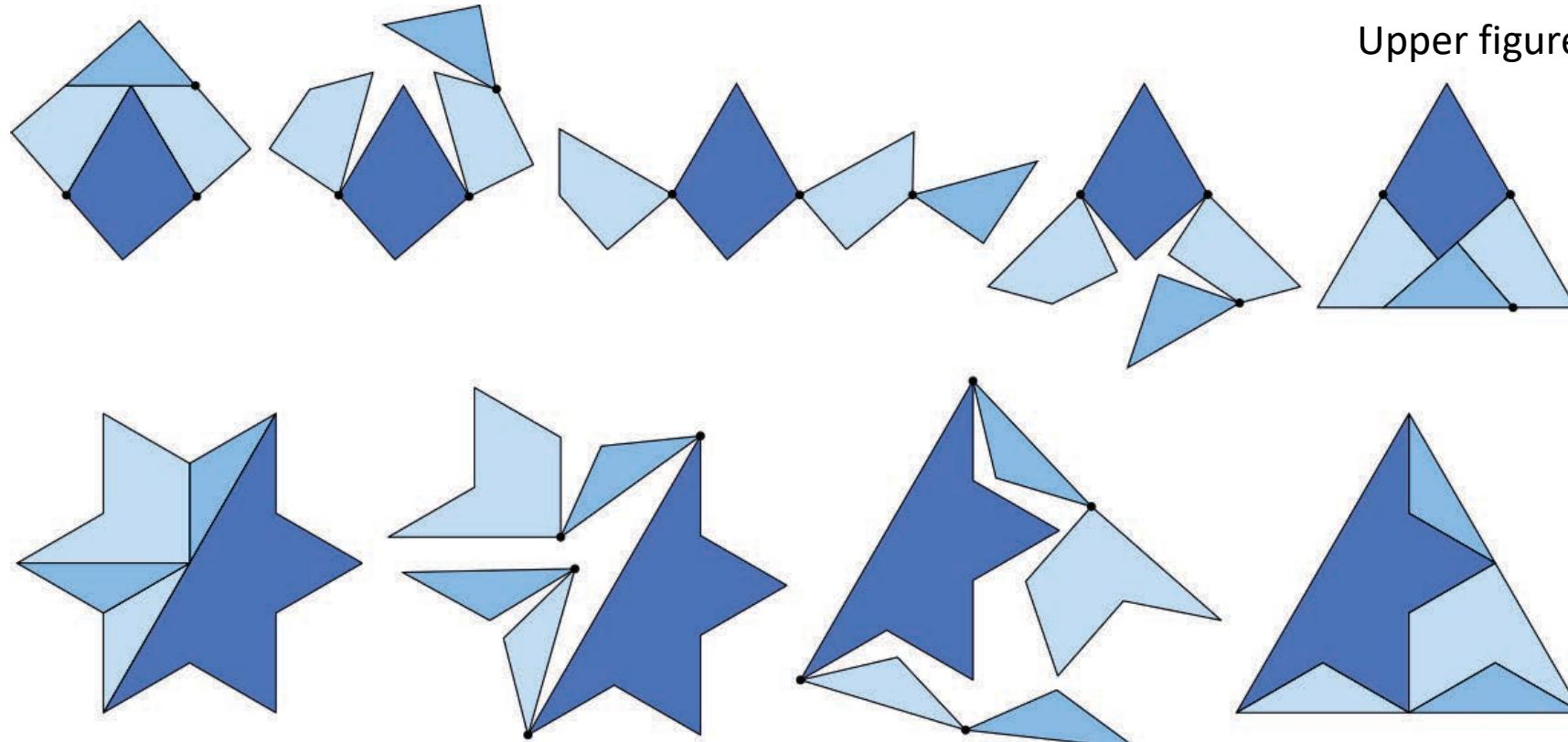
- Super Mario Bros., Mario Kart
- Pokémon
- The Witness
- Portal
- Cookie Clicker
- Bust-a-Move/Puzzle Bobble
- Rubik's Cube
- Symmetric assembly puzzles
- Sliding block/coin puzzles
- UNO
- Losing at Checkers



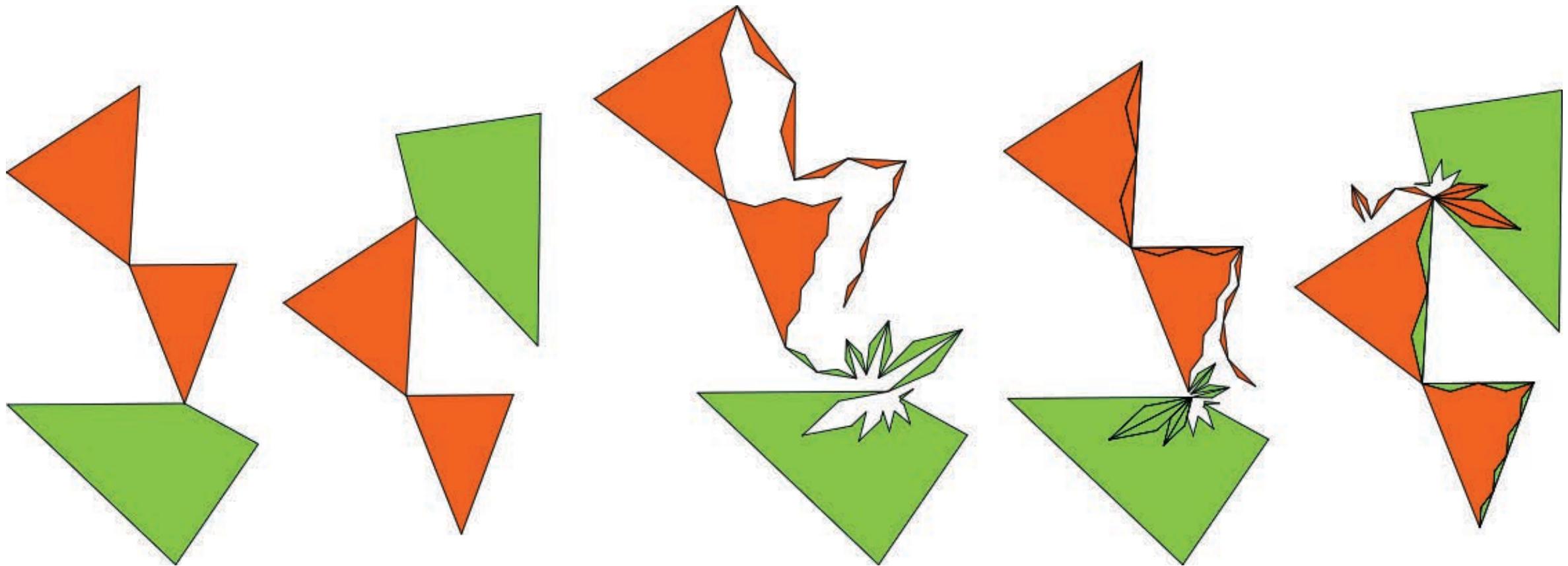
- Solving NP with origami
- Pop-up card design
- Ununfoldable polyhedra
- Proving sculptures don't exist
- Folding paper shopping bags
- “Deflating The Pentagon”
- Replicators
- Transformers
- Lego
- Zombies
- Font design

Hinged Dissections

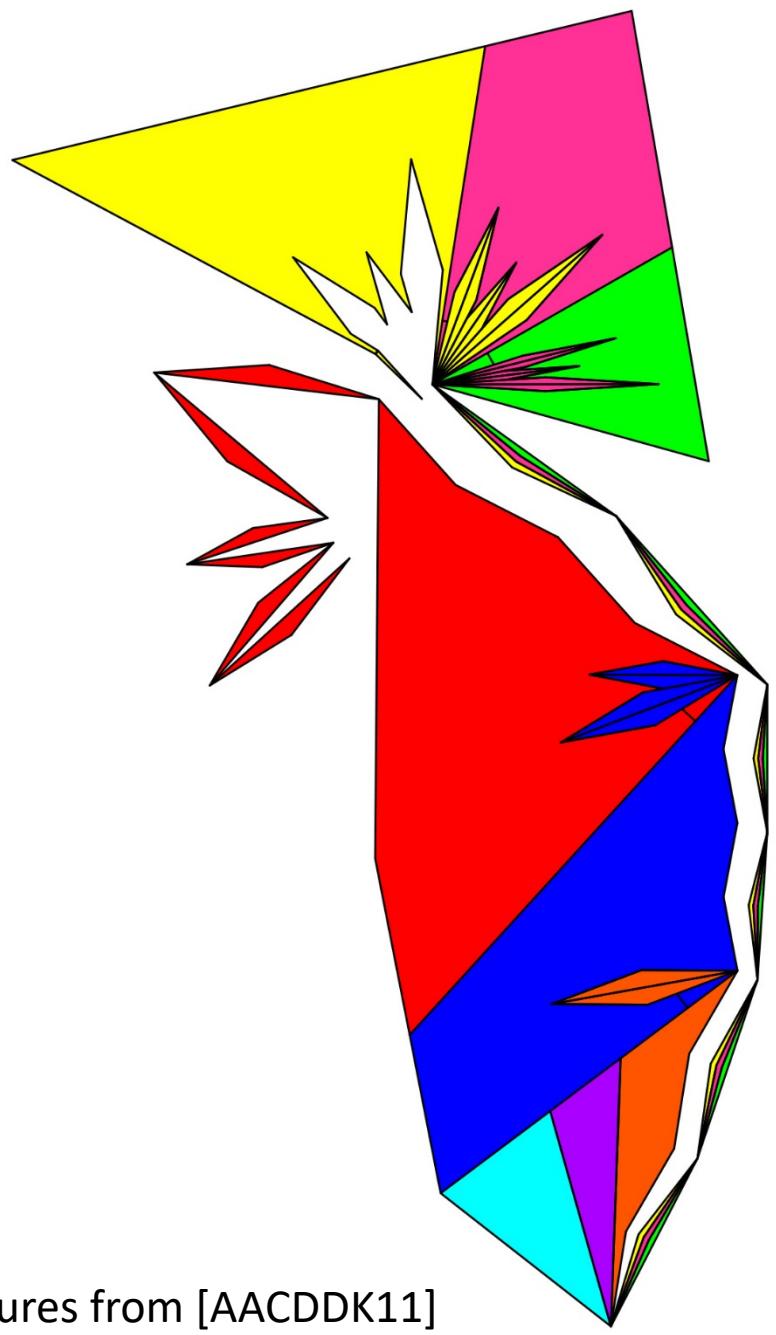
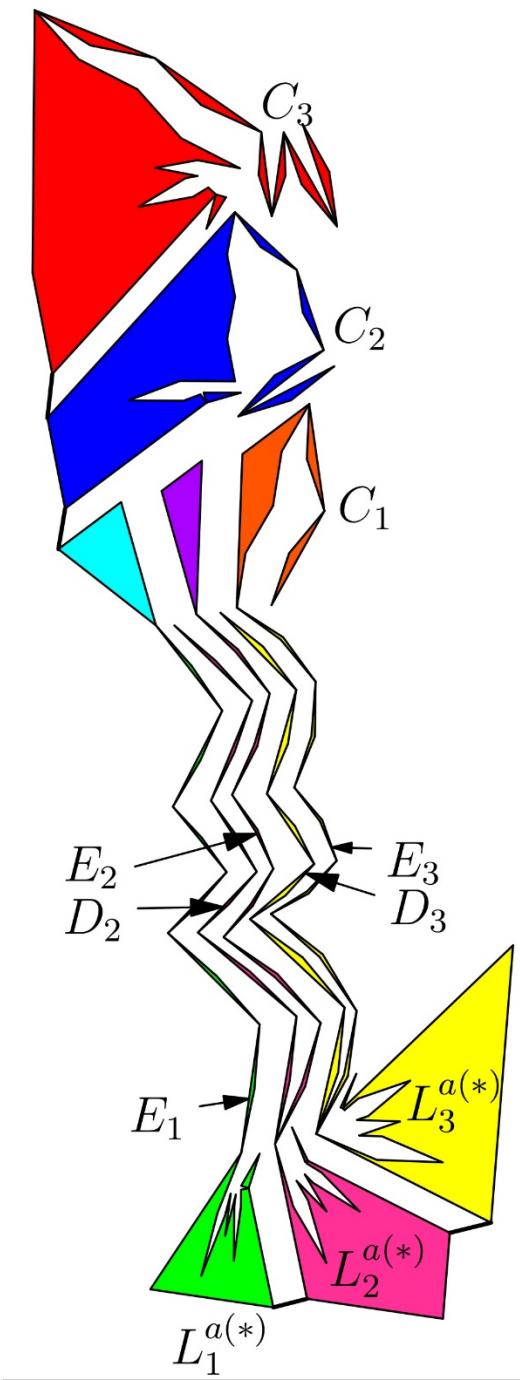
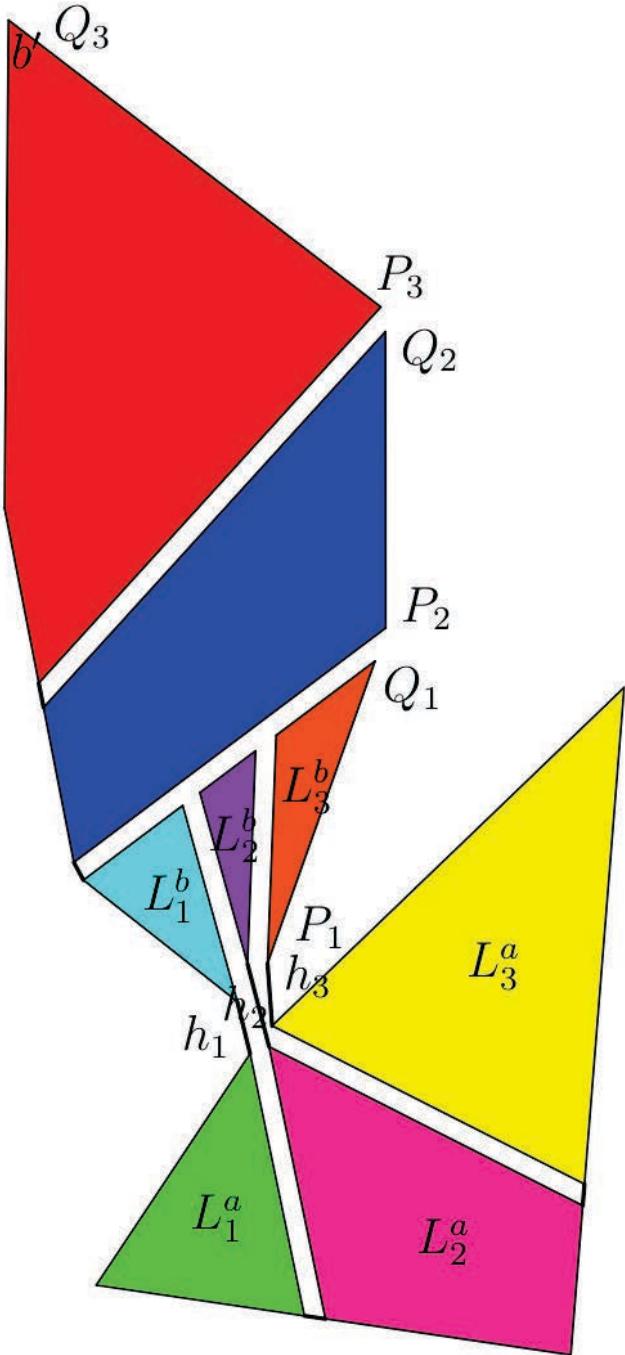
- **Hinged dissection:** polygons attached at rotatable hinges, *all connected*
- Can we always hinge dissect A into B?
- Yes! [Abbott, Abel, Charlton, Demaine, Demaine, Kominers, 2011]



Hinged Dissections Proof Idea



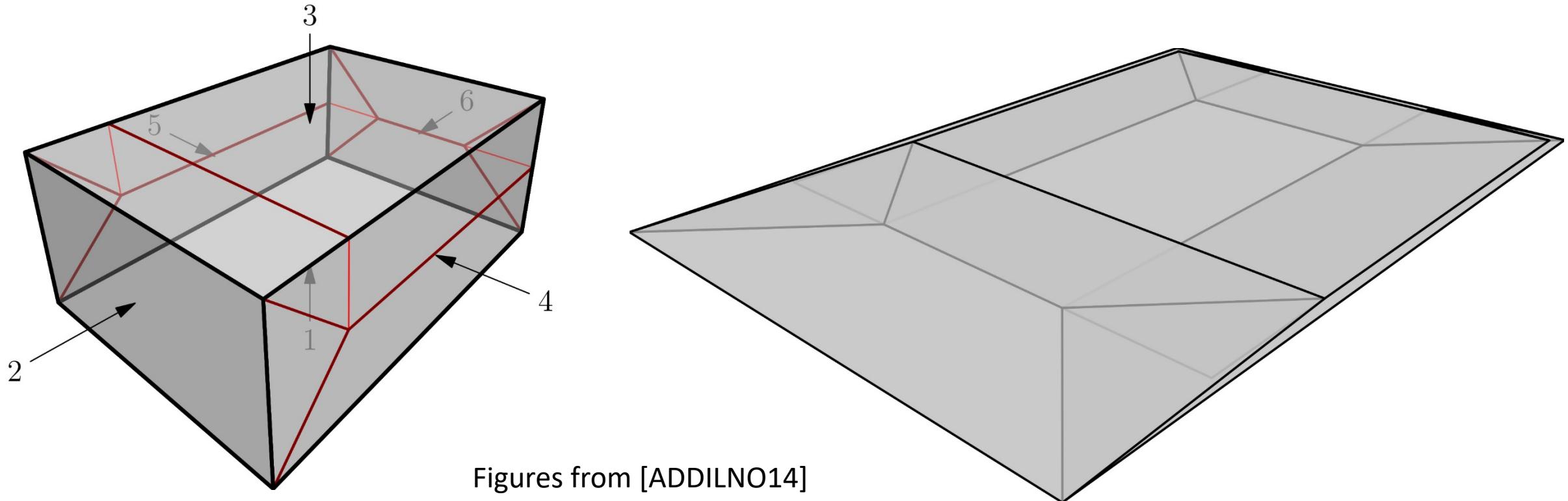
Figures from [AACDDK11]



Figures from [AACDDK11]

Polyhedron Flattening

- Flatten a polyhedral surface with an **origami motion**. Always possible?
- Yes for convex! [Itoh, Nara, Vilcu, 2012]
- Yes for convex, but really easy to describe! **“Orderly Squashing”** [Abel, Demaine, Demaine, Itoh, Lubiw, Nara, O'Rourke, 2014]



Puzzles!

Snake Cube is NP Complete

[Abel, Demaine, Demaine, Eisenstat, Lynch, Schardl, 2012]

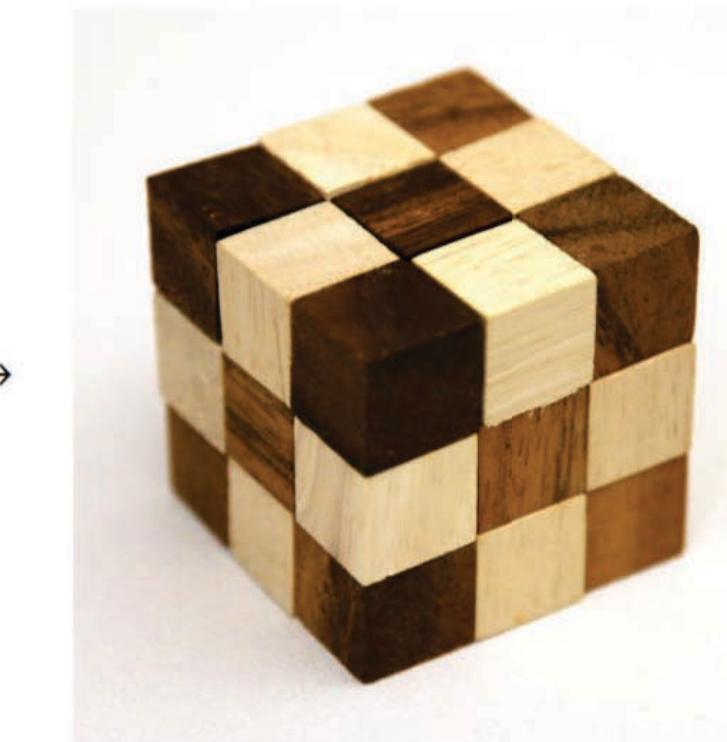
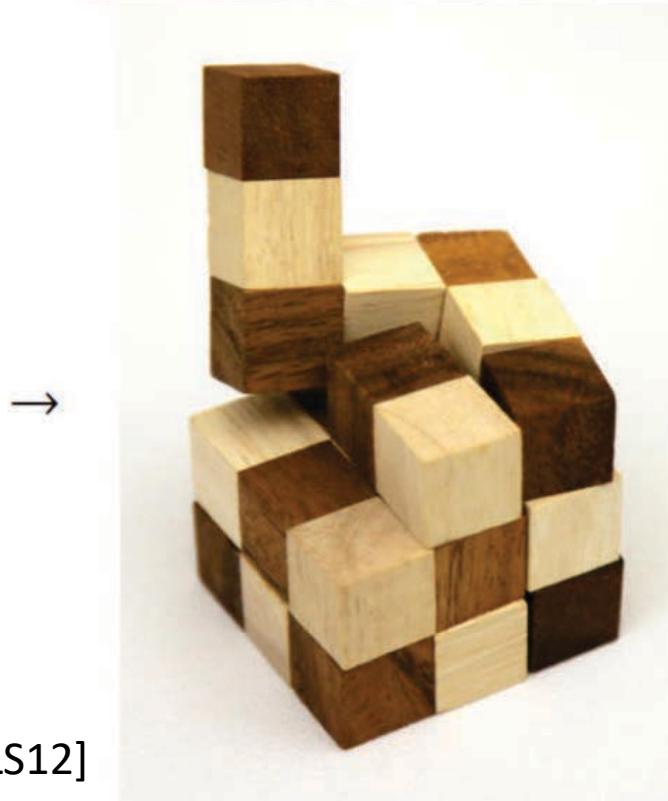
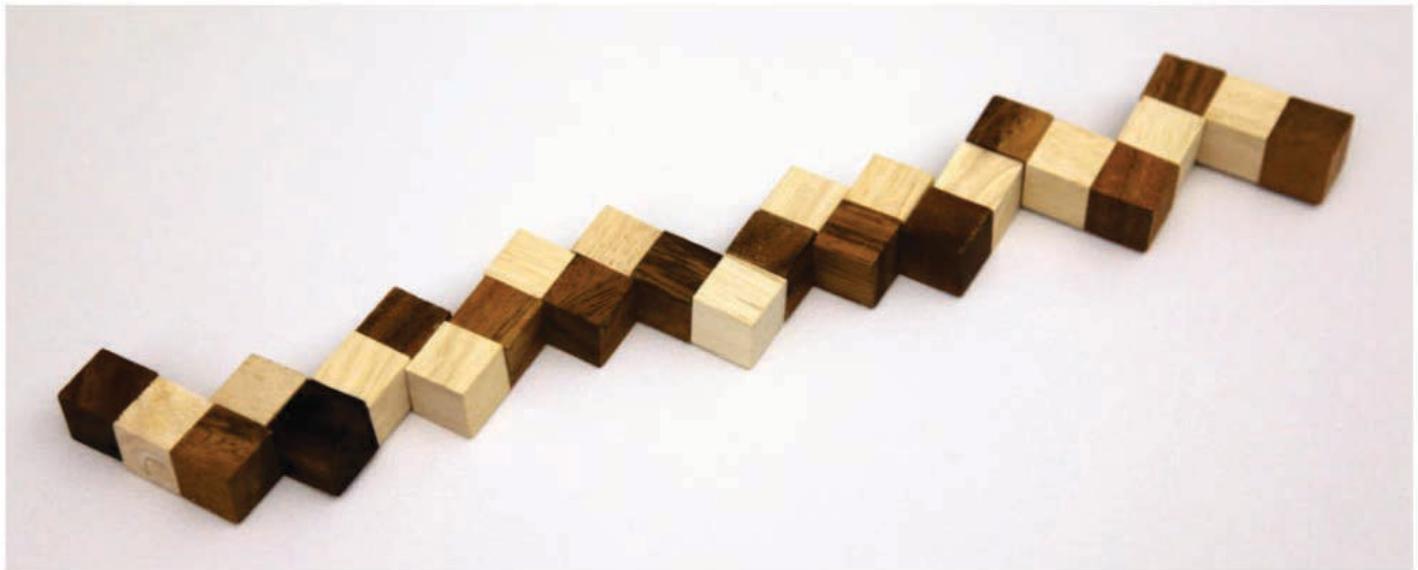
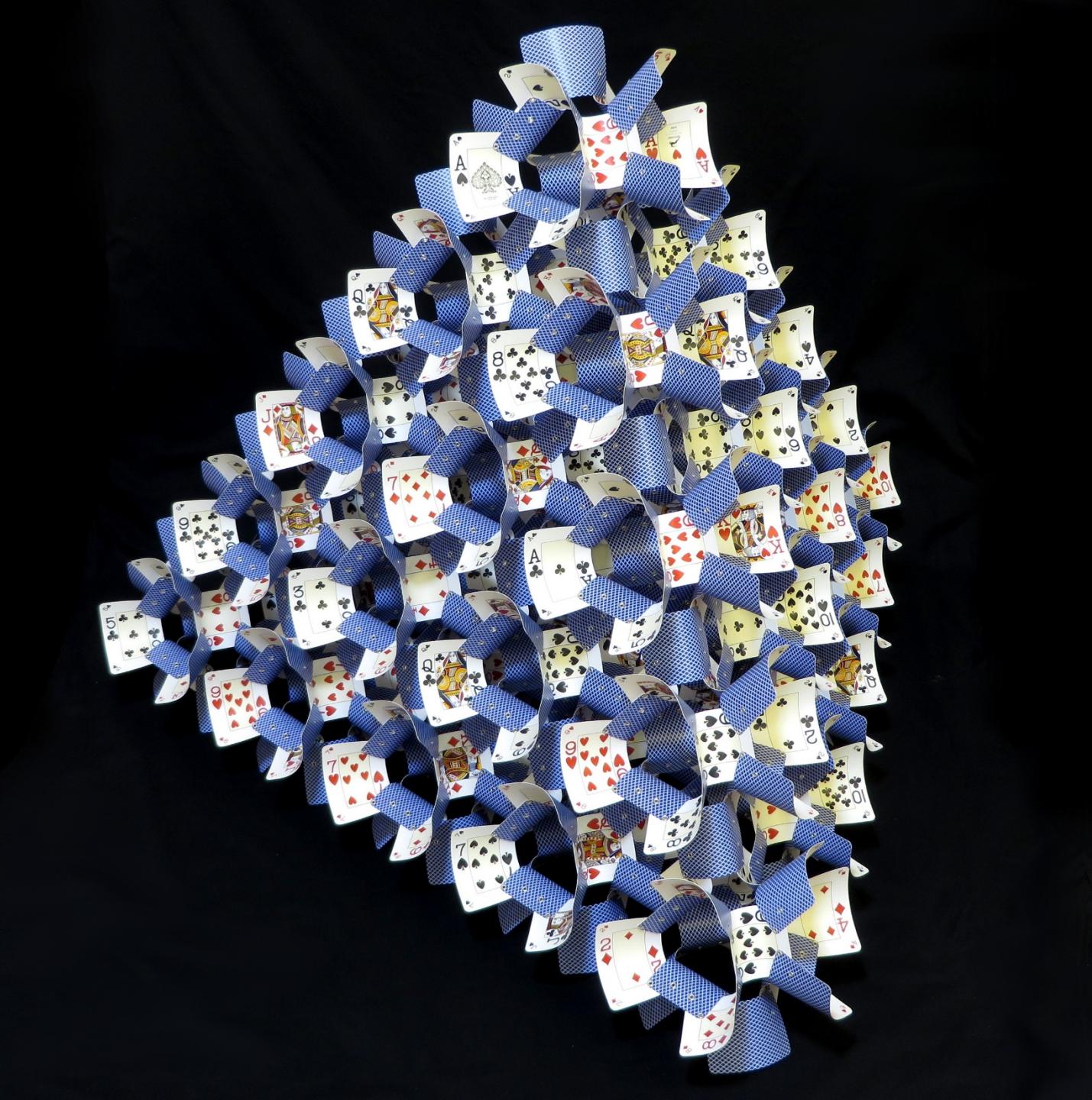


Figure from [ADDELS12]

Sculptures!



Sculptures!

