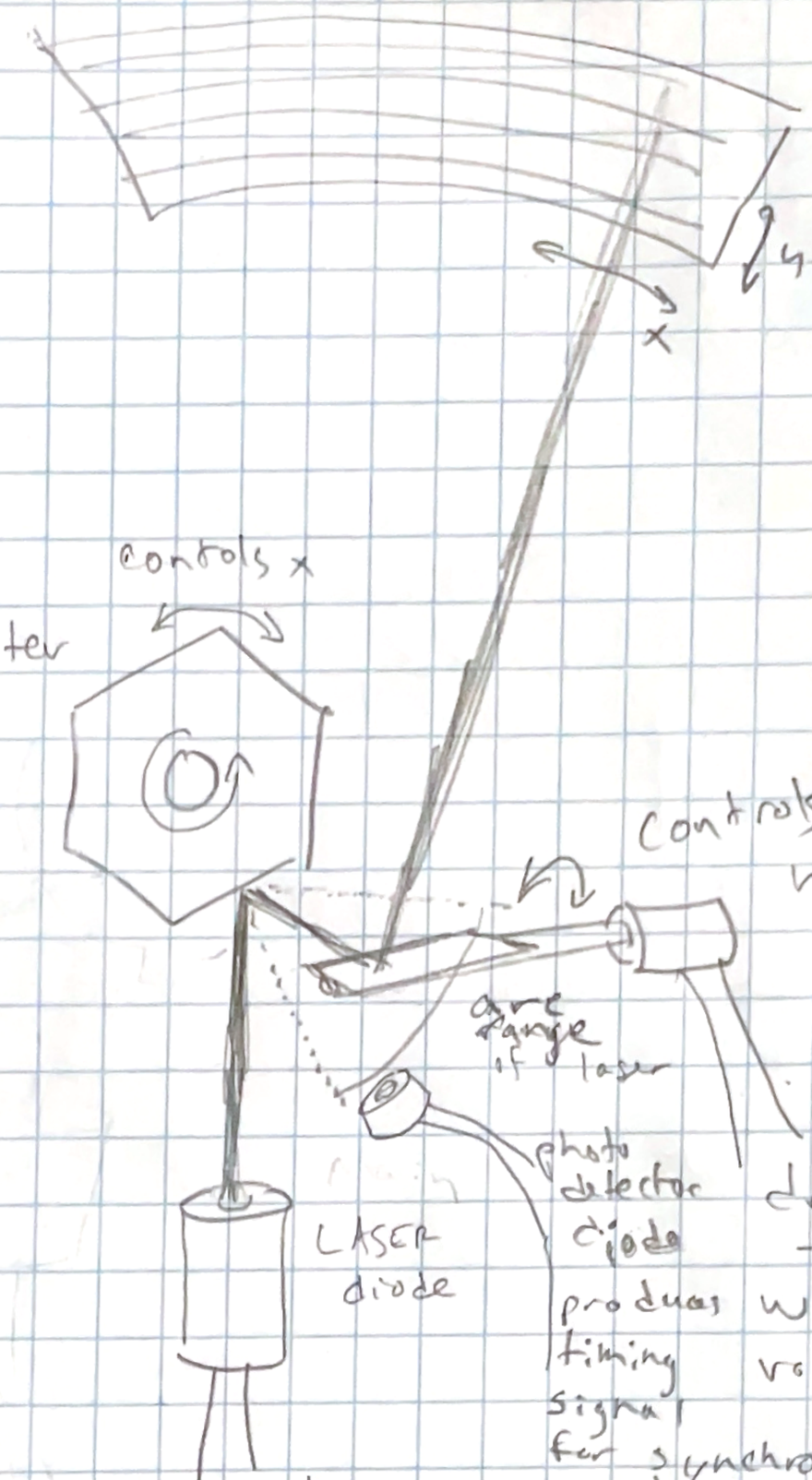
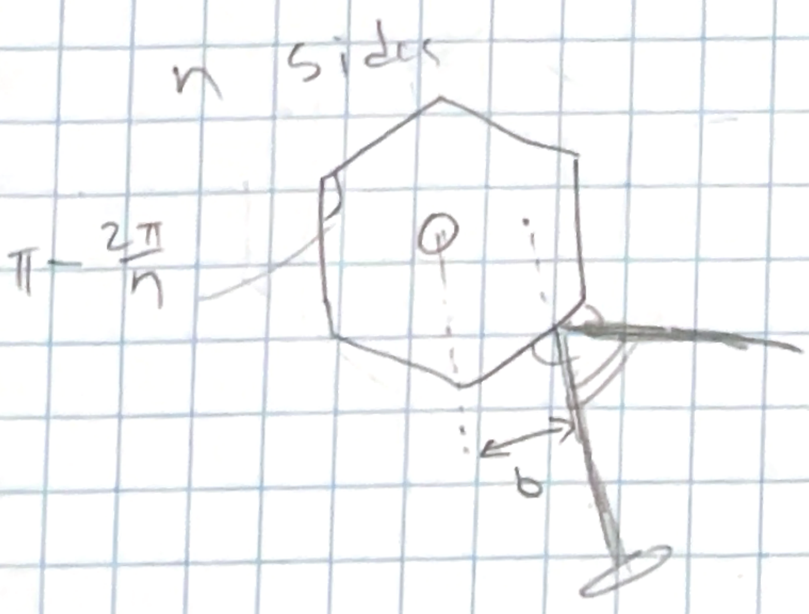
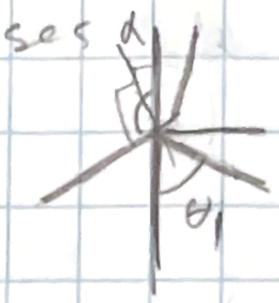


n sides



beam skips back to beginning of line as vertex passes



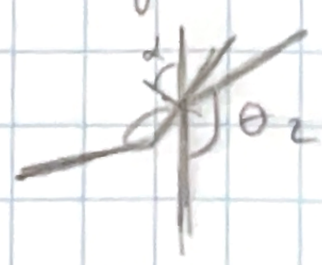
$\theta_1 = 2\alpha_1$

$\Delta\theta = 2\Delta\alpha$

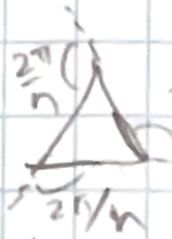
$\Delta\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{n}$

$\Delta\theta = \frac{4\pi}{n}$

dφ



$\theta_2 = 2\alpha_2$



closes: $\sum\theta = 2\pi$

$\theta = 2\pi/n$

hexagon $\Delta\theta = \frac{4\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3} = 120°$

more than enough!

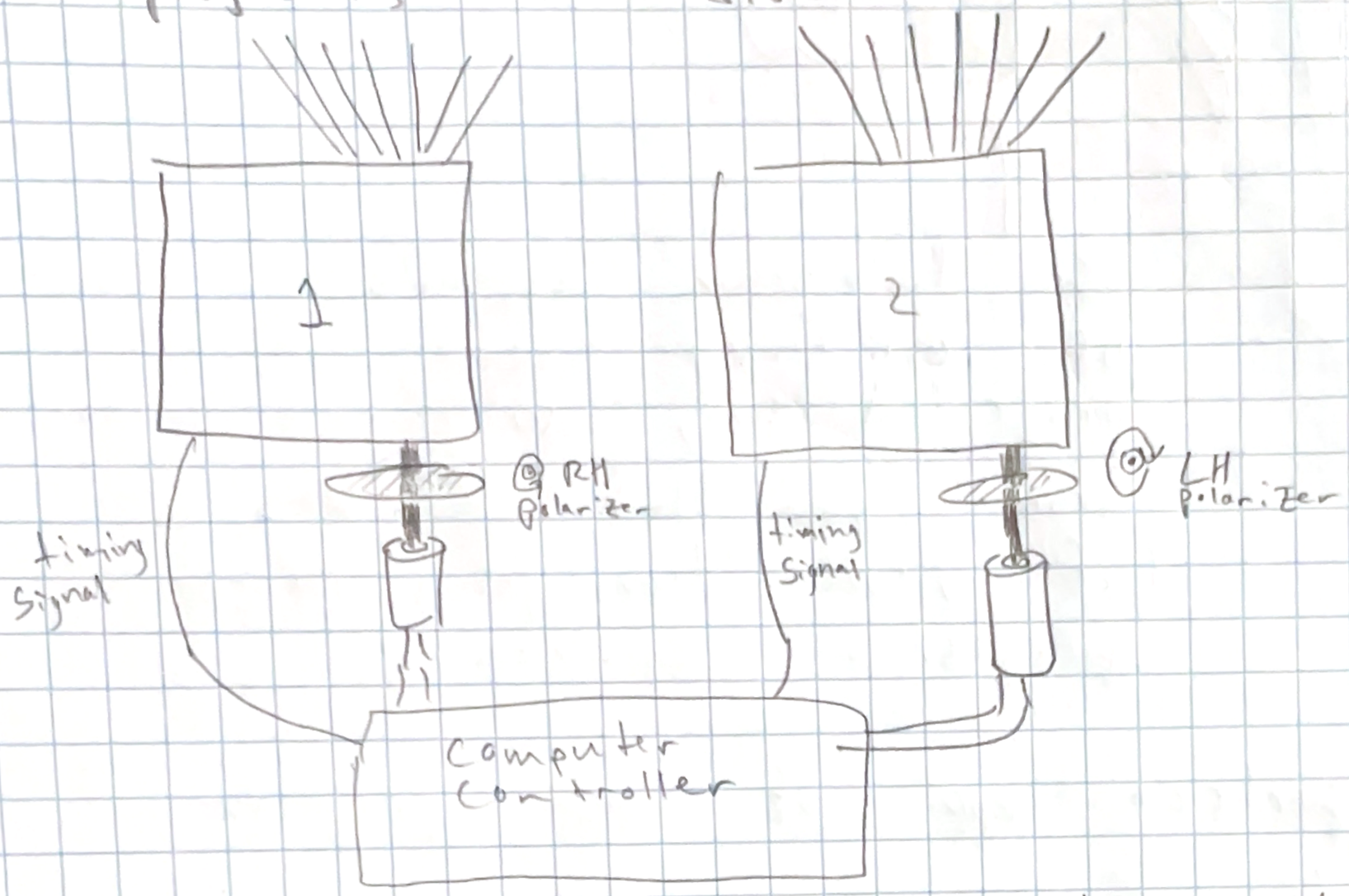
independent of b!

(as long as $b < r_{min}$,

r_{min} = rad inscribed circle)

"AR holographic laser projector"

2x laser projector units,
insert left circular polarizer
in front of main laser diode of 1,
right-handed in front of the other
projector's main diode



project different images with each:
renderings of the same 3d object
from slightly different angles: different
images seen by 2 eyes creating parallax
effect.
Wearing glasses with L and R
polarizing filters, 3d hologram is seen.
Any distance in front of background
surface (of arbitrary shape)