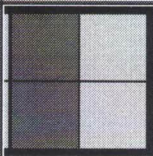
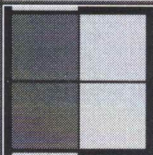
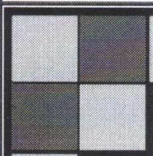
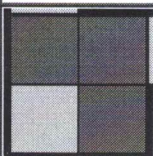
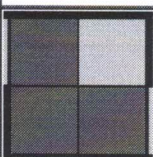
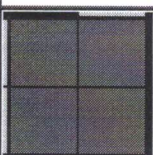
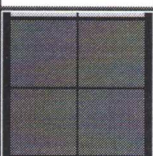


# OLL

2x2 Ortega  
(solve any face first, not the layer—just the face)

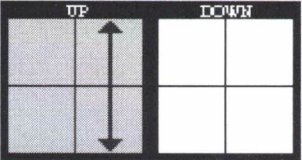
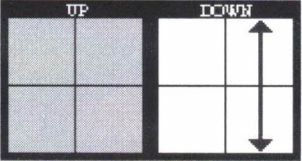
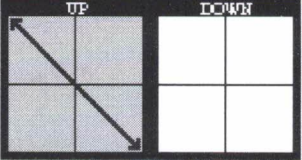
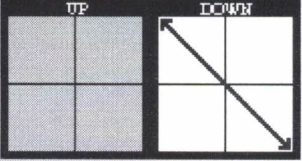
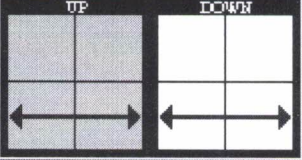
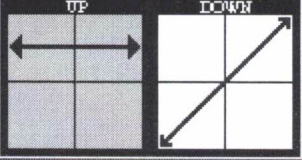
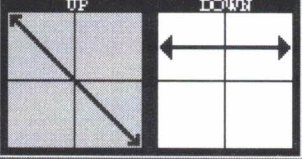
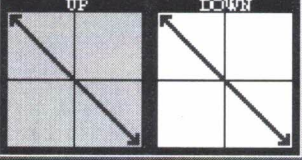
There are only seven possible orientations for the corners (plus one solved). Since we can ignore edges (there are none), we can use a few algs that are shorter than usual.

Name	Diagram	Algorithm	Comments	Video
U		<b>F (R U R' U') F'</b>	This is just the easy T orientation, also known as "Edges Bar."	
T		<b>(R U R' U') (R' F R F')</b>	This is the other T-orientation.	
L		<b>F (R U') (R' U' R U) (R' F')</b>	This is the orientation that makes up the first half of the Y-perm.	
S		<b>(R U R' U) (R U2 R')</b>	This is just the standard Sune.	
As		<b>(R U2 R' U') (R U' R')</b>	This is the Antisune.	
Pi		<b>F (R U R' U') (R U R' U') F'</b>	For this one, I just do one of the "L" orientations. It's just F (R U R' U')*2 F'.	
H		<b>R2 U2 R U2 R2</b>	This is a special 2x2 algorithm that only requires 5 moves, so it's pretty nice.	

# PBL

## 2x2 Ortega

These are the cases to permute the corners in both layers. There are only a few cases to learn here and you probably already know a few of them.

Name	Diagram	Algorithm	Comments
T		$(R\ U\ R'\ U')\ (R'\ F)\ (R2\ U')\ (R'\ U'\ R\ U)\ (R'\ F')$	I use the T-perm 3x3 alg. You could alternatively use the J-perm or A-perm alg.
T		$x2\ (R\ U\ R'\ U')\ (R'\ F)\ (R2\ U')\ (R'\ U'\ R\ U)\ (R'\ F')$	Just rotate to put the solved layer on the bottom and do a Y-permutation.
Y		$(F\ R\ U')\ (R'\ U'\ R\ U)\ (R'\ F')\ (R\ U\ R'\ U')\ (R'\ F\ R\ F')$	I use the Y-perm 3x3 alg. You could alternatively use the N-perm alg.
Y		$z2y\ (F\ R\ U')\ (R'\ U'\ R\ U)\ (R'\ F')\ (R\ U\ R'\ U')\ (R'\ F\ R\ F')$	Just rotate to put the solved layer on the bottom and do a Y-permutation.
UF/DF		$(R2\ U'\ R2')\ (U2'\ y)\ (R2\ U'\ R2')$	Rotate in the direction of y as you perform the U2'.
U adj D diag		$(R\ U'\ R)\ F2\ (R'\ U\ R')$	If you have D2 of this case, you can mirror it.
U diag D adj		$(L\ D'\ L)\ F2\ (L'\ D\ L')$	If you have U2 of this case, you can mirror it. You could also perform z2 and do the alg above.
UD diag		$R2\ F2\ R2$	Rejoice. This is the nicest case.