

今日の予定

このミステリー(?)の
中でメインリックに使
われました!



1. 展開図の基礎的な知識
1. 正多面体の共通の展開図
2. 複数の箱が折れる共通の展開図: 2時間目
3. Rep-Cube: 最新の話題
4. 正多面体に近い立体と正4面体の共通の展開図
5. ペタル型の紙で折るピラミッド型: 2時間目 ~ 3時間目

Some nets are available at <http://www.jaist.ac.jp/~uehara/etc/origami/nets/index-e.html>

Common Developments of Three Different Orthogonal Boxes

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<http://www.jaist.ac.jp/~uehara/>
uehara@jaist.ac.jp
and
Toshihiro Shirakawa
(Amateur puzzle solver)

主な文献

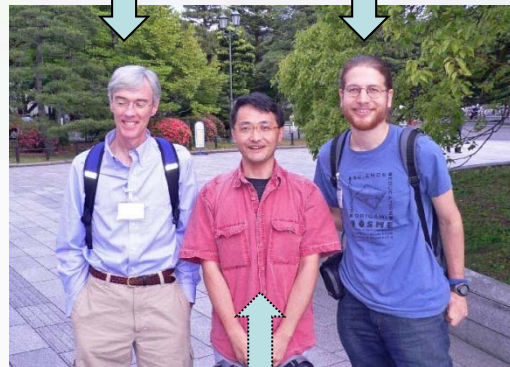
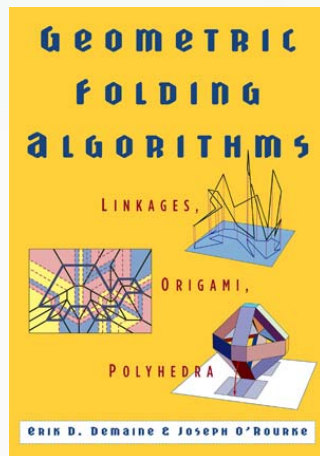
Toshihiro Shirakawa and Ryuhei Uehara
Common Developments of Three Different Orthogonal Boxes,
The 24th Canadian Conference on Computational Geometry
(CCCG 2012), pp. 19-23, 2012/8/8-10, PEI, Canada.

The bible of this topic...

Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra

by J. O'Rourke and E. D. Demaine, 2007.

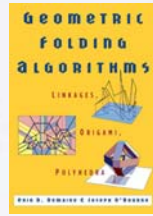
Authors



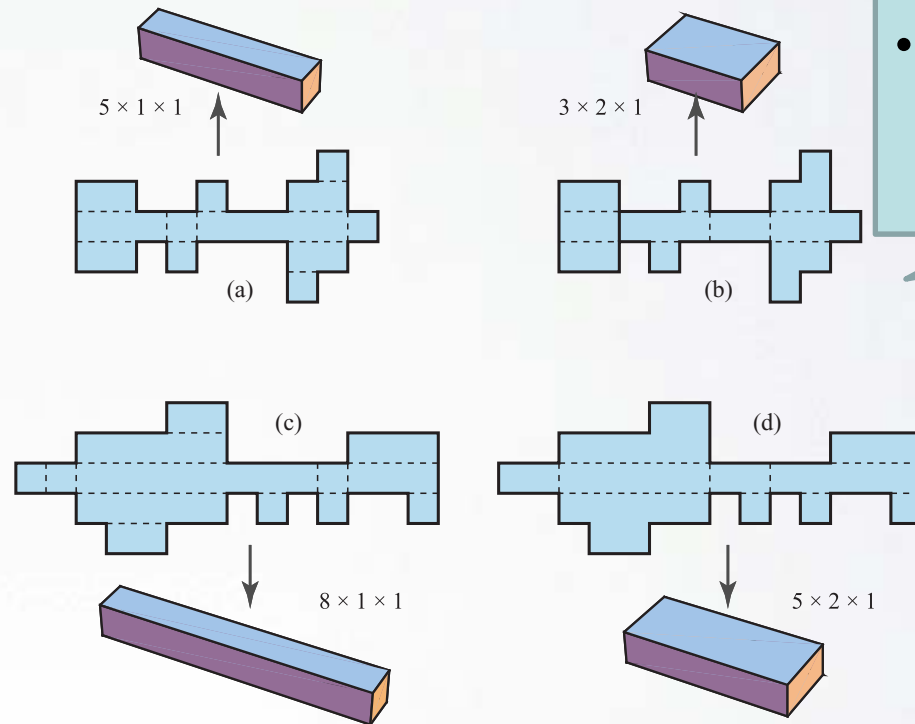
(2009)

I, translated it to Japanese (2009).

In ,



➤ There were two developments that fold into two boxes;



- Are they exceptional?
- Is there any development that fold to 3 or more boxes??

[Biedl, Chan, Demaine, Demaine, Lubiw, Munro, Shallit, 1999]

Developments of two boxes

In [Uehara, Mitani 2007], randomized algorithm that looks for such polygons by *brute force*;

➤ Polygons folding into 2 boxes:

1. There are many (~9000) (by supercomputer (SGI Altix 4700))
2. Theoretically, infinitely many



Note:

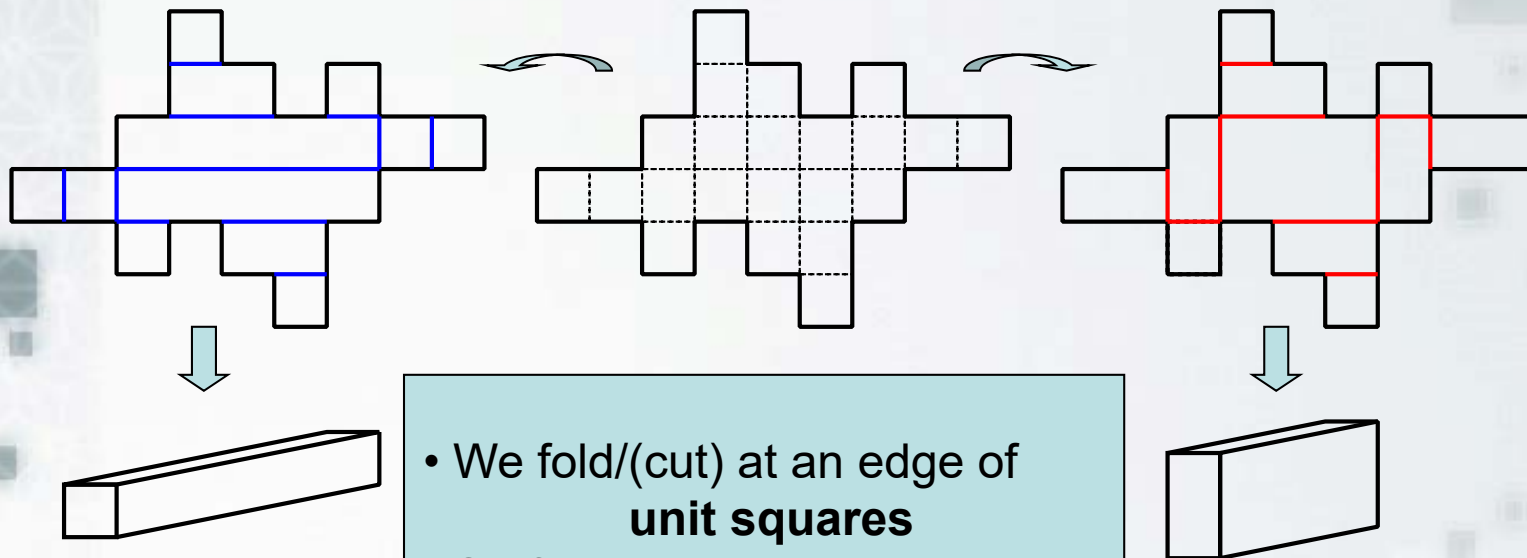
Polygons folding to 2 different orthogonal boxes

Example:

$$1 \times 1 + 1 \times 5 + 1 \times 5$$

$$= 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 1 \times 3$$

$$= 11 \text{ (surface area: 22)}$$



$$1 \times 1 \times 5 \\ = a \times b \times c$$

- We fold/(cut) at an edge of **unit squares**
- Surface area:
$$2(ab + bc + ca)$$
- Necessary condition:

$$1 \times 2 \times 3 \\ = a' \times b' \times c'$$

$$ab + bc + ca = a'b' + b'c' + c'a'$$

It seems to be better to have many combinations...

Note:

Surface areas;

If you try to find for three boxes,

If you try to find for four boxes,

Area	Trios	Area	Trios
<u>22</u>	(1,1,5),(1,2,3)	46	(1,1,11),(1,2,7),(1,3,5)
30	(1,1,7),(1,3,3)	70	(1,1,17),(1,2,11),(1,3,8),(1,5,5)
<u>34</u>	(1,1,8),(1,2,5)	94	(1,1,23),(1,2,15),(1,3,11), (1,5,7),(3,4,5)
38	(1,1,9),(1,3,4)	118	(1,1,29),(1,2,19),(1,3,14), (1,4,11),(1,5,9),(2,5,7)

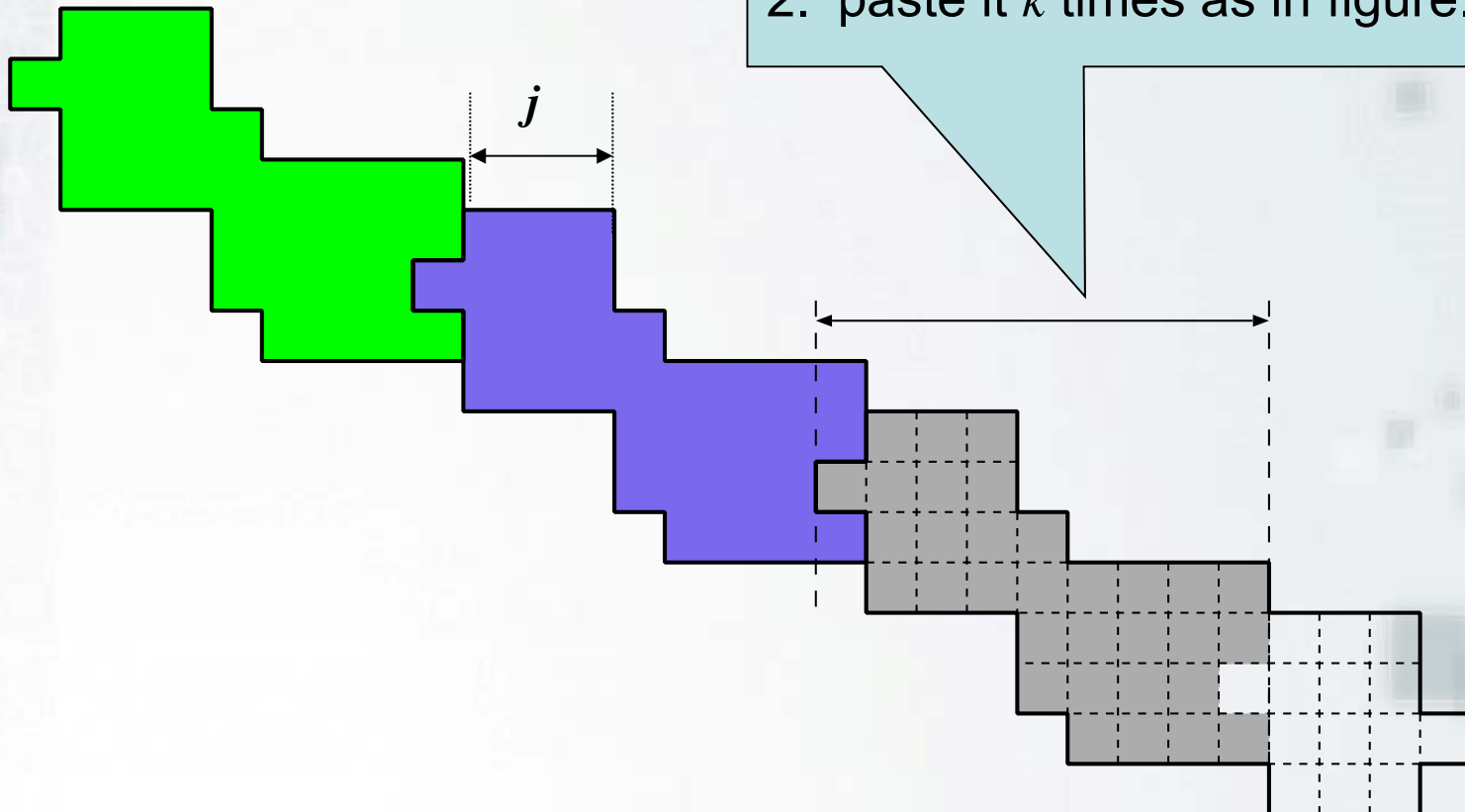
known results

Developments of two boxes

[Thm] There exist an infinitely many developments that fold to 2 boxes.

[Proof]

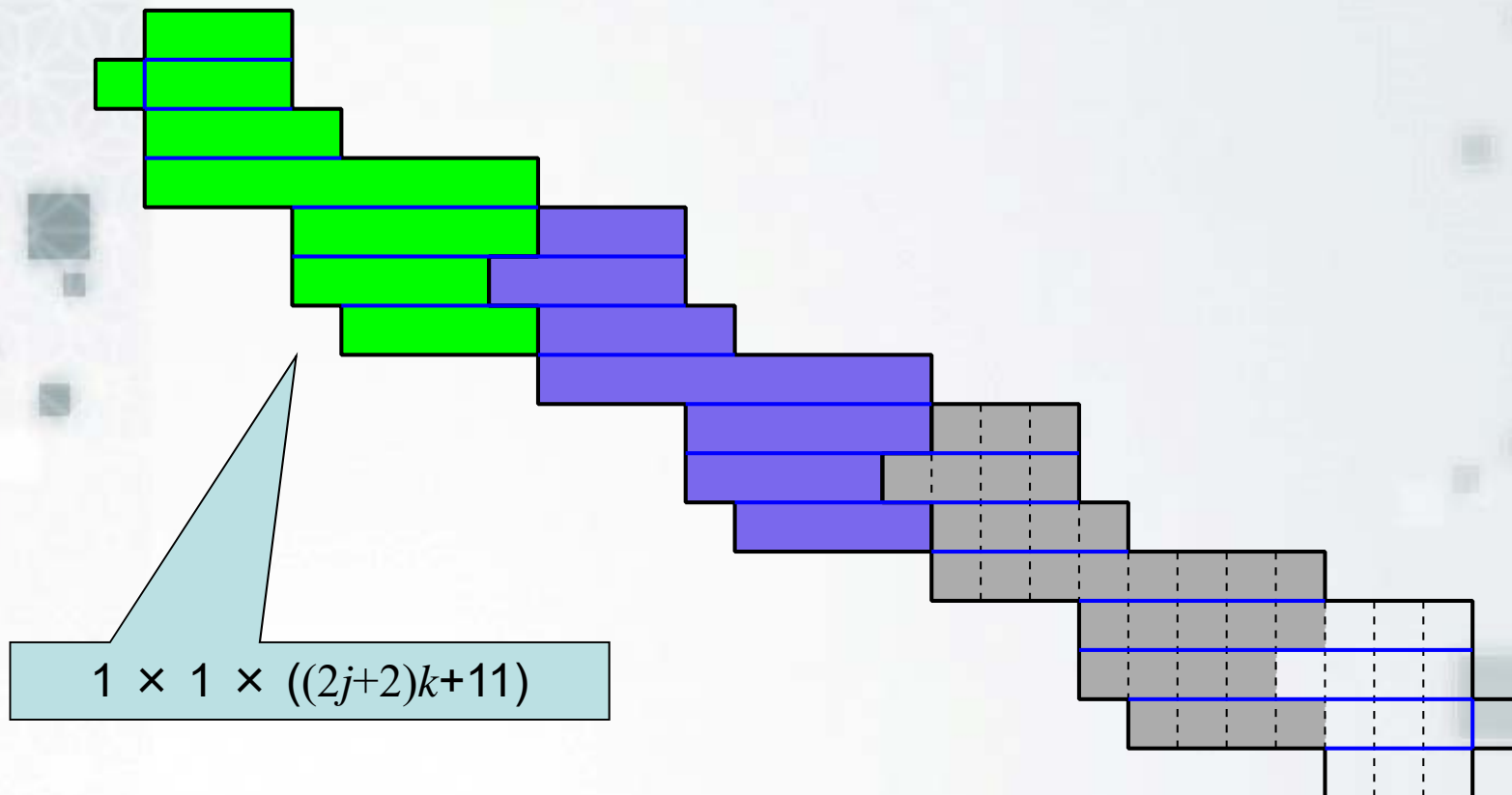
1. copy this area, and
2. paste it k times as in figure.



Developments of two boxes

[Thm] There exists an infinitely many polygons...

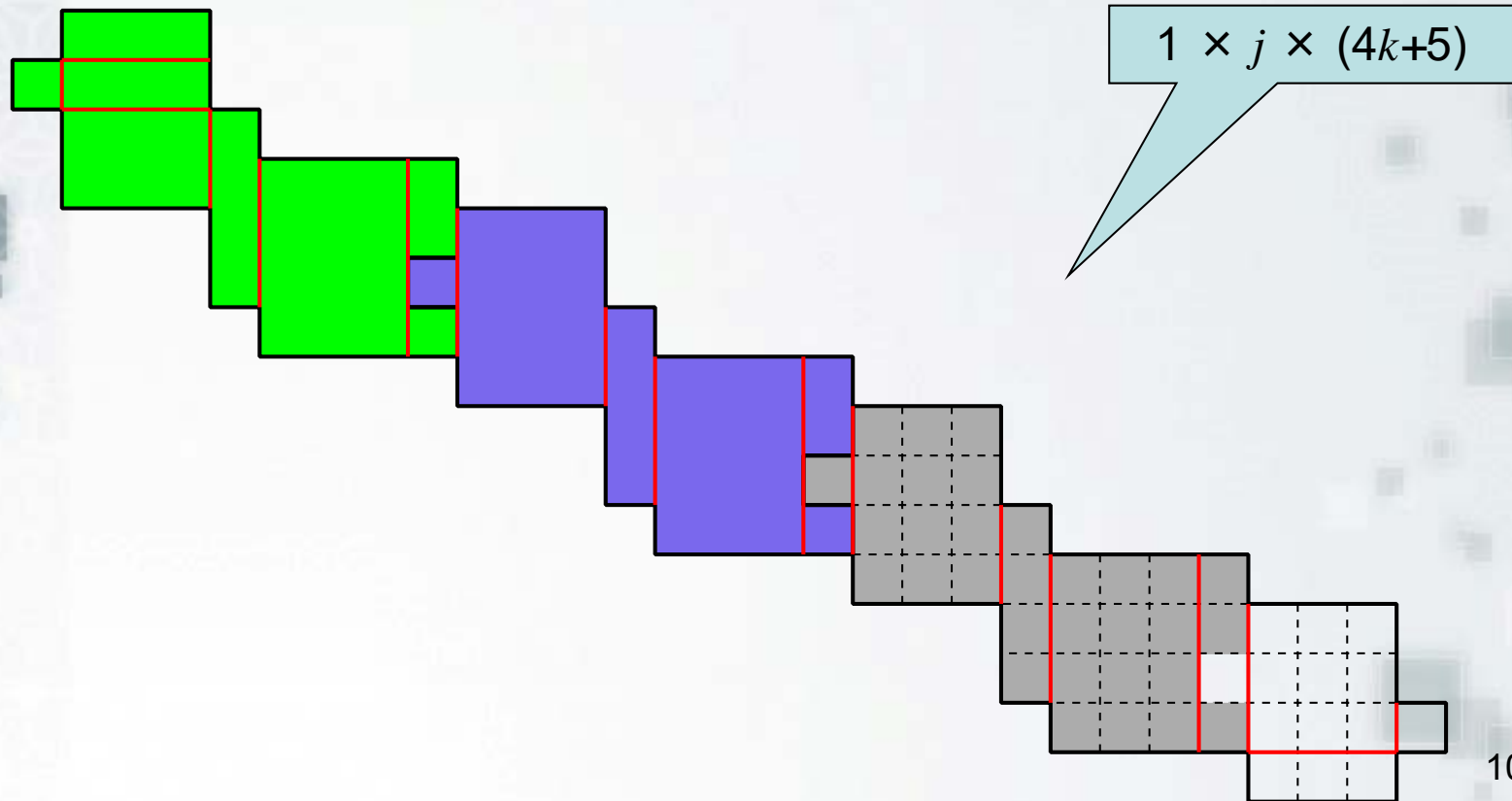
[Proof]



Developments of two boxes

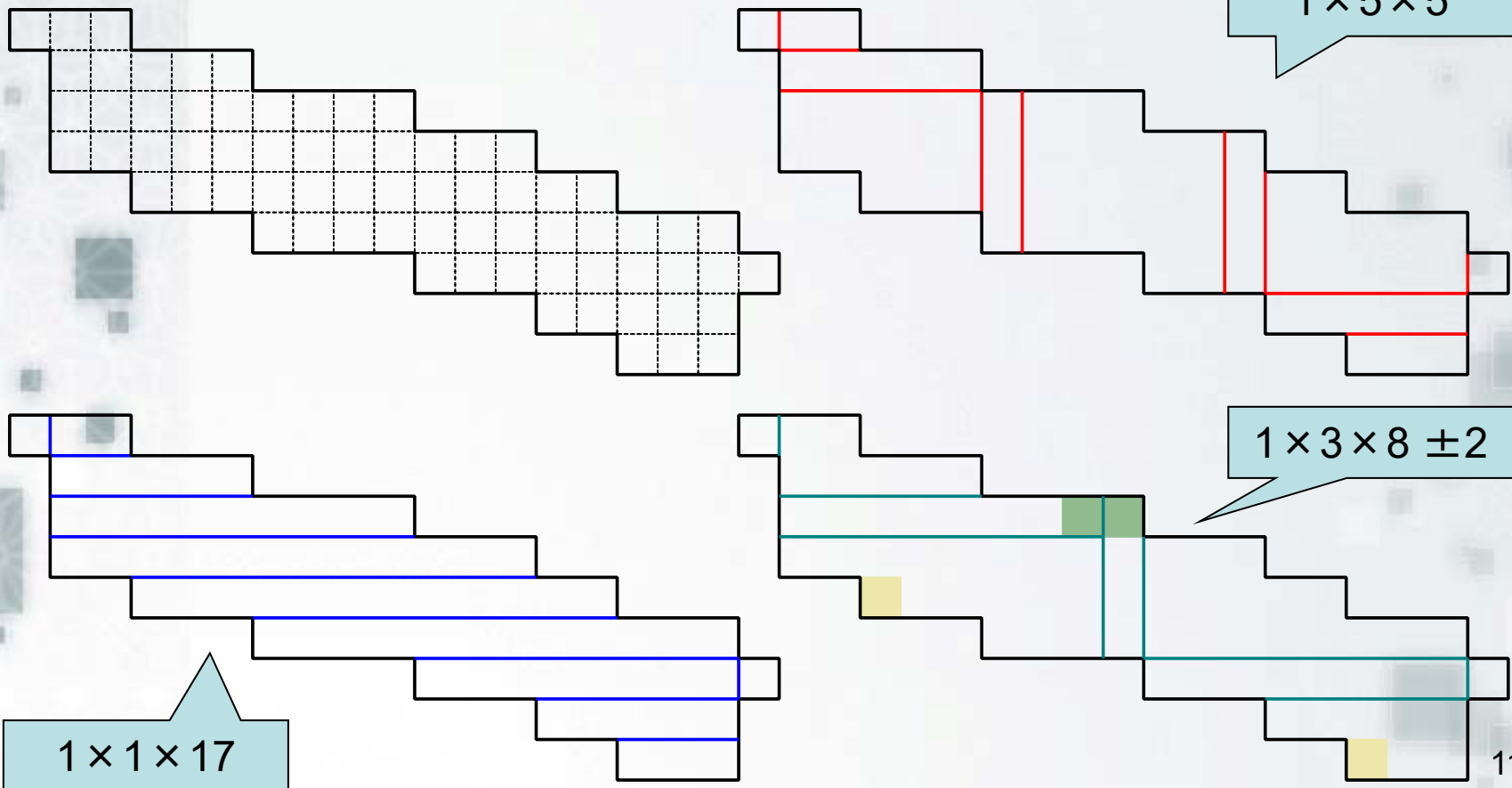
[Thm] There exists an infinitely many polygons...

[Proof]



Developments of *three* boxes(?)

- A polygon that can fold to three distinct boxes...?
 - close solution...



Developments of *three* boxes(?)

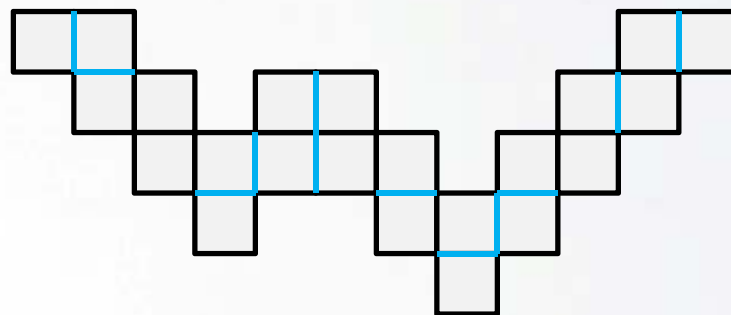
➤ In [Abel, Demaine, Demaine, Matsui, Rote, Uehara 2011],

- The number of developments that fold to $1 \times 1 \times 5$ box and $1 \times 2 \times 3$ box is 2263.
 - ◆ the latest algorithm runs in around 10 hrs.
- Among them, there is only one **pearl** development...

Developments of *three* boxes(?)

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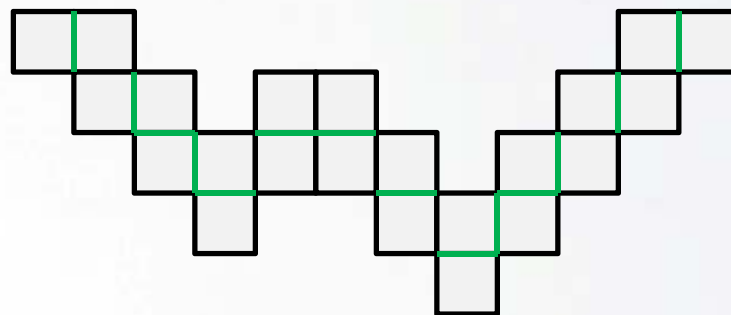


1 × 2 × 3

Developments of *three* boxes(?)

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$1 \times 1 \times 5$

Developments of three boxes(?)

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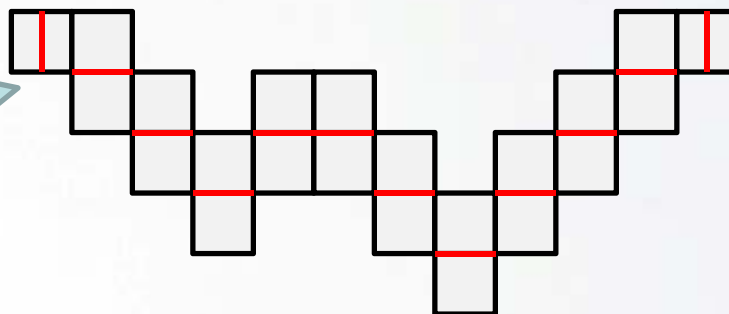
おまけ問題:
3通り折ってみよう

The number of developments that fold to $1 \times 1 \times 5$ box and $1 \times 2 \times 3$ box is 2263.

Is the “box” *cheat* having volume 0?

the latest algorithm runs in around 10 hrs.
Among them, there is only one **pearl** development...

If you don't like $\frac{1}{2}$, refine each square into 4 squares



Since each column has height 2 except both sides

$1 \times 11 \times 0$



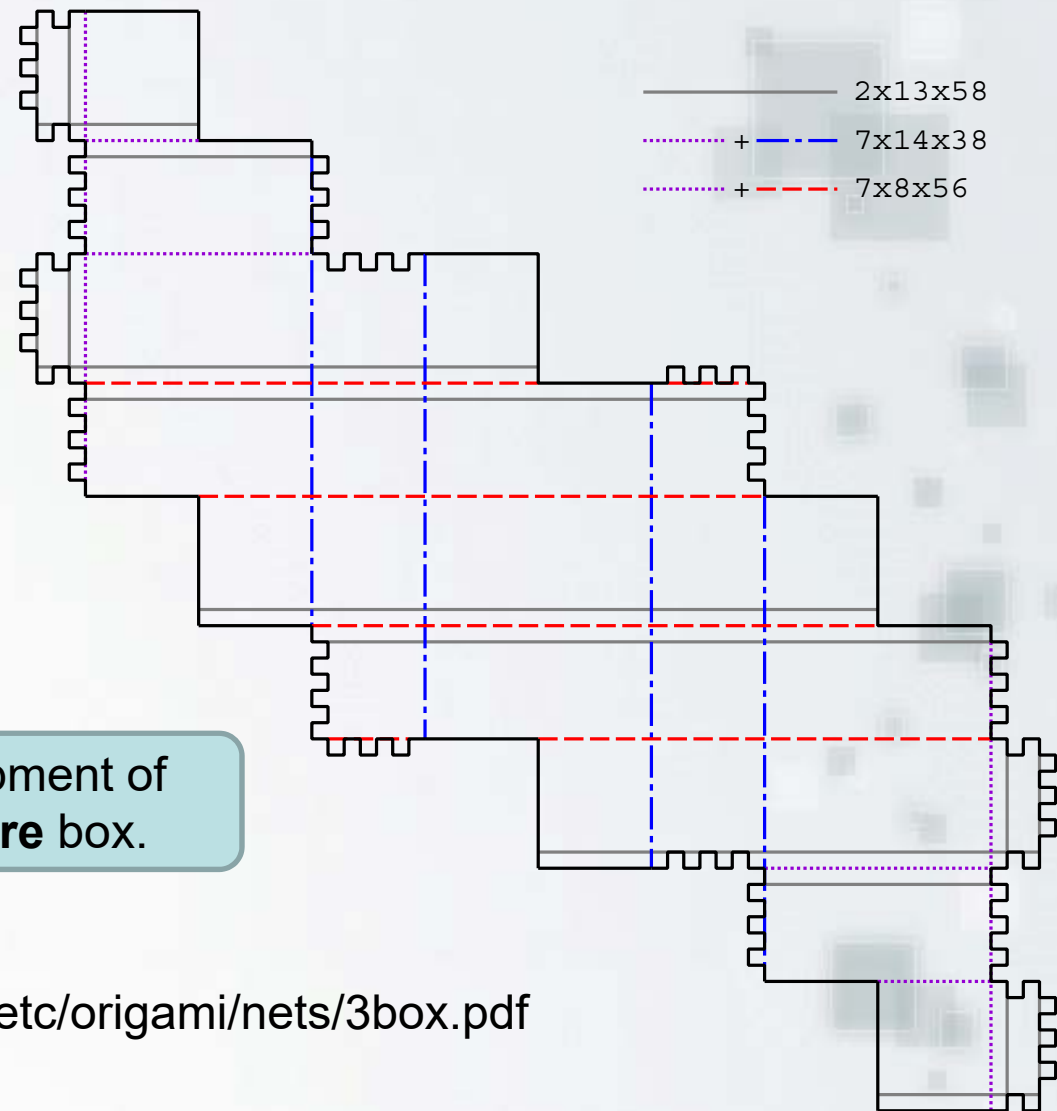
Developments of three boxes(!)

In February 2012,
Shirakawa (and I)
finally found that:

There exists
a polygon that
folds to **3 boxes!!**

[Basic Idea] From a development of
2 boxes, we make **one more** box.

I put it at
<http://www.jaist.ac.jp/~uehara/etc/origami/nets/3box.pdf>



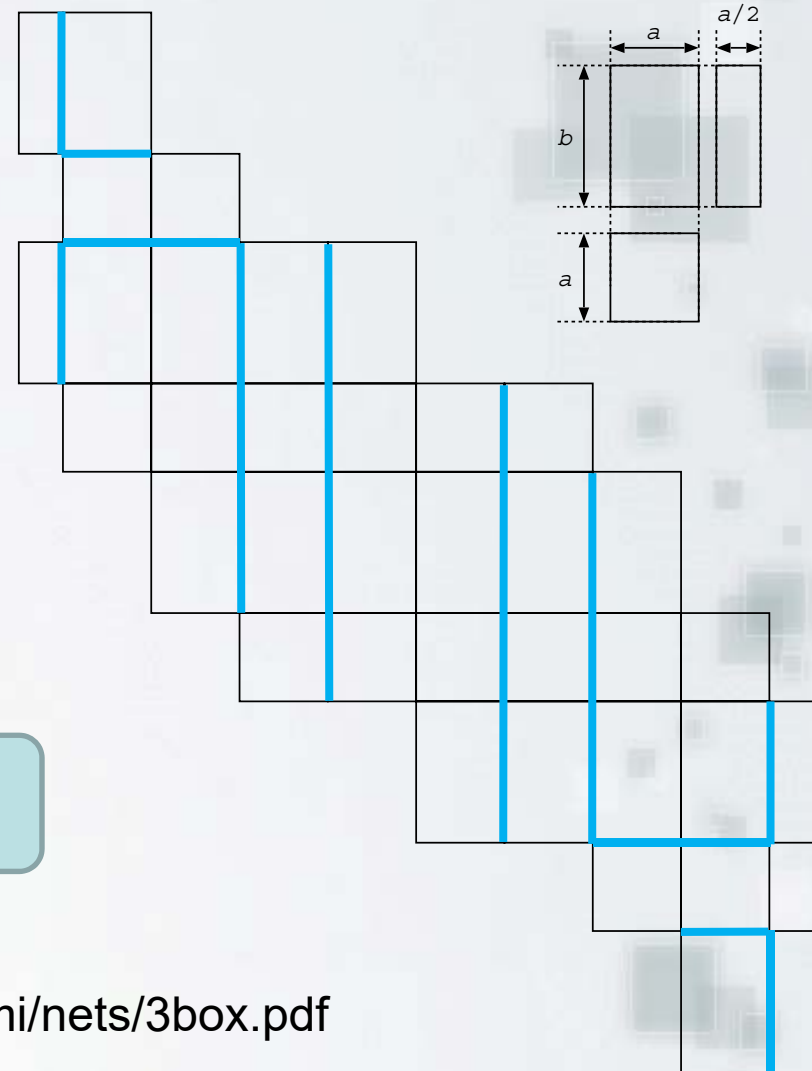
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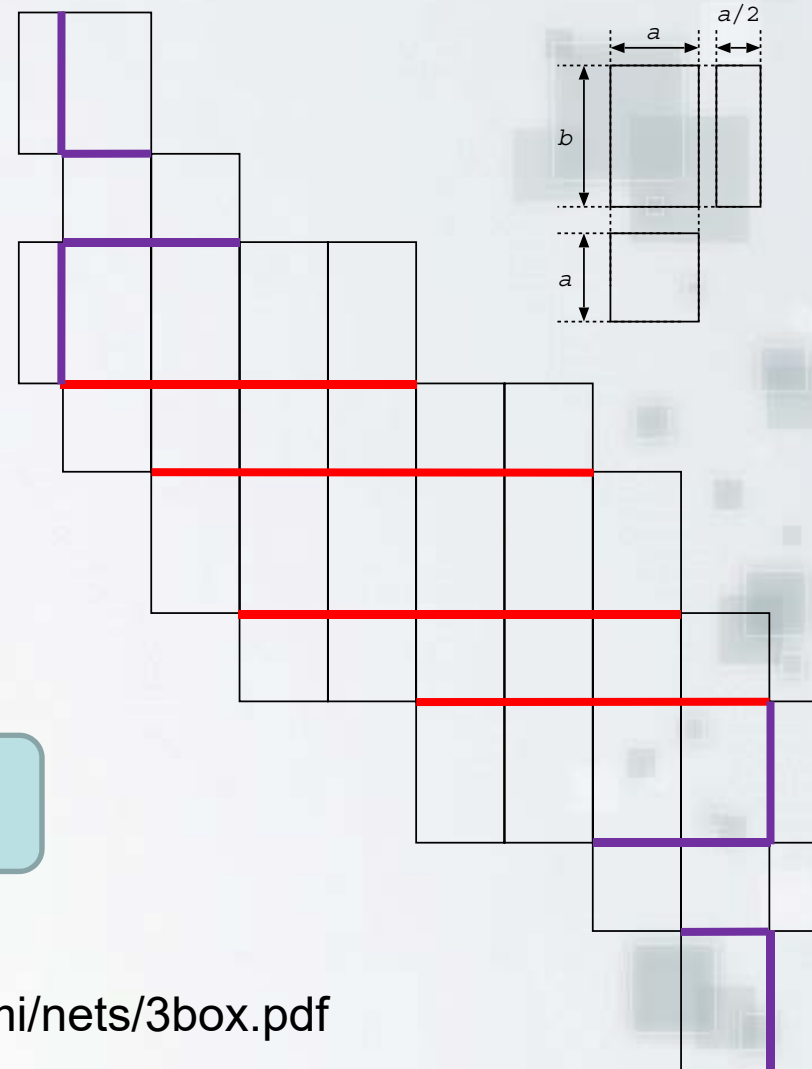
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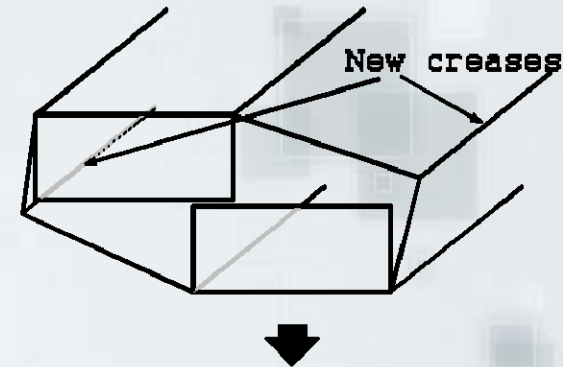
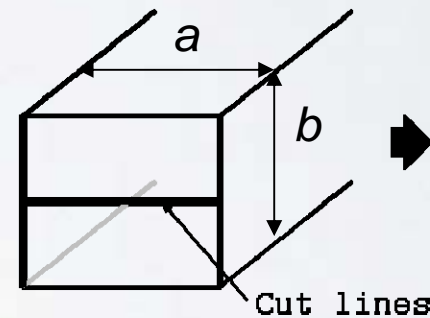


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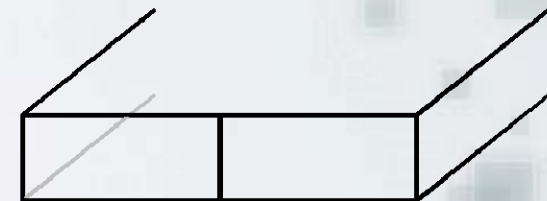
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One more box
is obtained by
this *squashing*!?



[No!!]
This works iff $a=2b$, i.e.,
from 1×2 square to 2×1 square

I put it at
<http://www.jaist.ac.jp/~uehara/etc/origami/nets/3box.pdf>

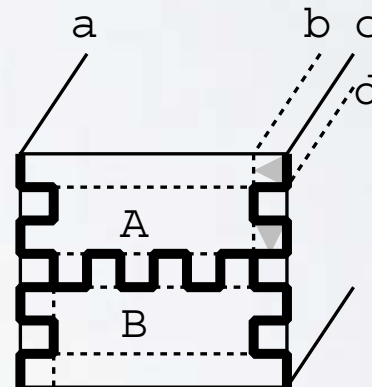
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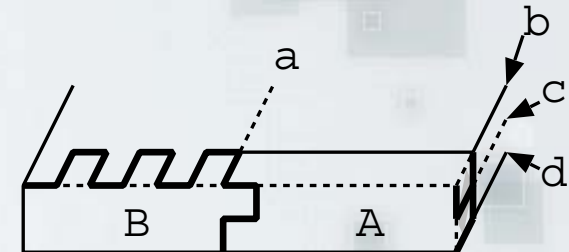
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(a)



(b)

[Yes... with a trick!]
This idea works;
move a part of
the lid to 4 *sides*!

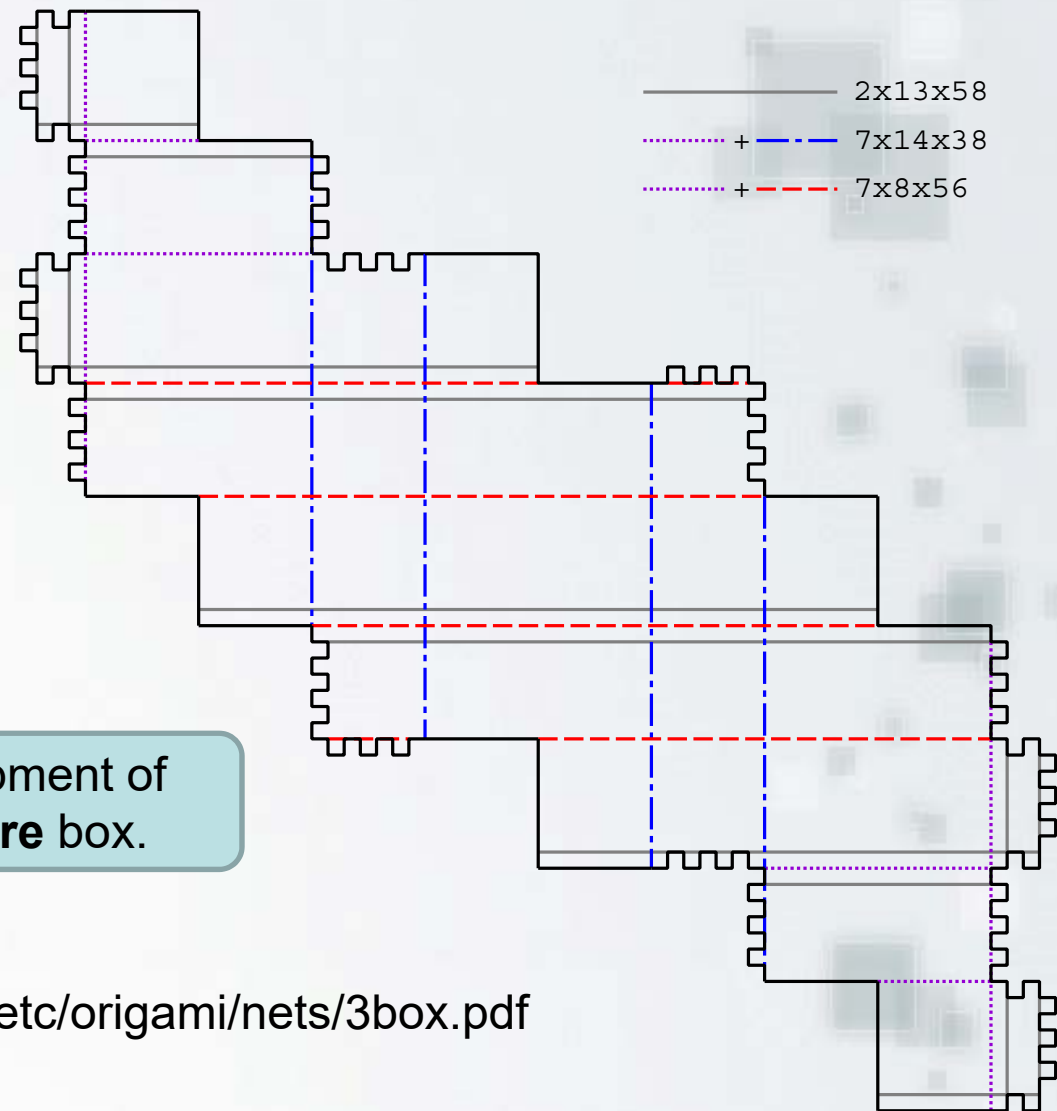
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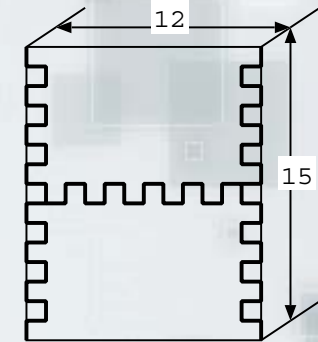
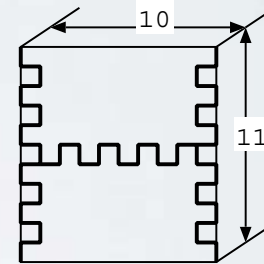
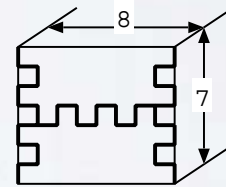
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Developments of *three boxes*(!)

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[Theorem]

There exist an infinite number of polygons
that fold into 3 different boxes.

[Generalization]

- Basic box is flexible for the edge lengths.
- Zig-zag pattern can be extended.

I put it at

<http://www.jaist.ac.jp/~uehara/etc/origami/nets/3box.pdf>

Future works

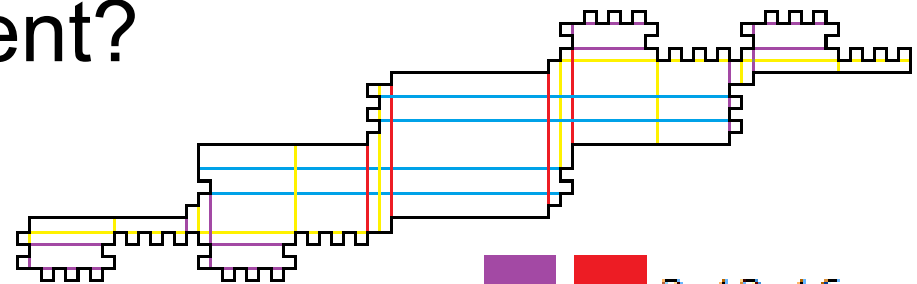
➤ Smallest development?

The current “smallest” development requires **532** squares.

>> the smallest area **46** that may produce three boxes of size $(1,1,11)$, $(1,2,7)$, $(1,3,5)$.

(Remind:

2263 polygons of area **22** folding to $(1,1,5)$, $(1,2,3)$)

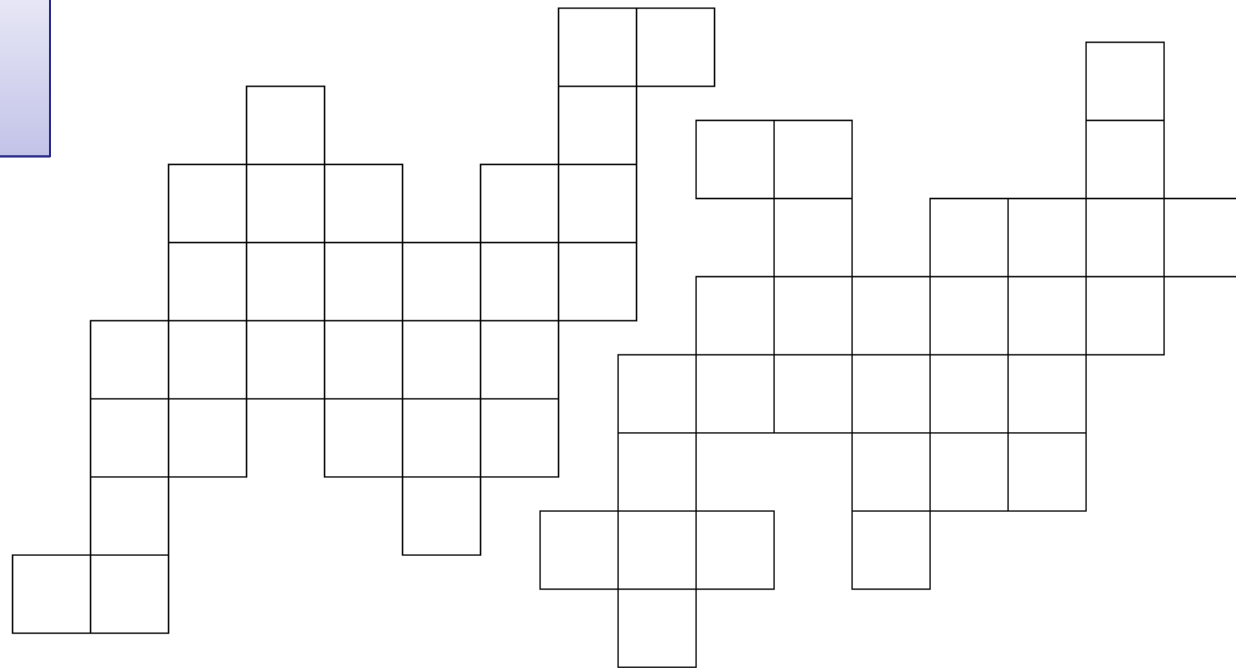


Is there a polygon that folds to 4 or more boxes?

2012年10月23日：白川さんからのメール

「面積30で、 $1 \times 1 \times 7$ と $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}$ の2通りの箱を折れる展開図を見つけました。この面積は $1 \times 3 \times 3$ も作れるので、斜めを許した場合3通りの箱が折れる最小のポリオミノになる可能性があります。」

おまけ問題：
2通り折ってみよう



Note:

Surface areas;

If you try to find for three boxes,

If you try to find for four boxes,

Area	Trios	Area	Trios
22	(1,1,5),(1,2,3)	46	(1,1,11),(1,2,7),(1,3,5)
30	(1,1,7),(1,3,3)	70	(1,1,17),(1,2,11),(1,3,8),(1,5,5)
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38	(1,1,9),(1,3,4)	118	(1,1,29),(1,2,19),(1,3,14), (1,4,11),(1,5,9),(2,5,7)

known results

2011年当時の松井君のプログラム:

- **面積22**の展開図を全探索:
 - $1 \times 1 \times 5$ と $1 \times 2 \times 3$ の箱を折る2263個の展開図
- 実行時間はパソコンで**10時間**

面積30は微妙な数字...

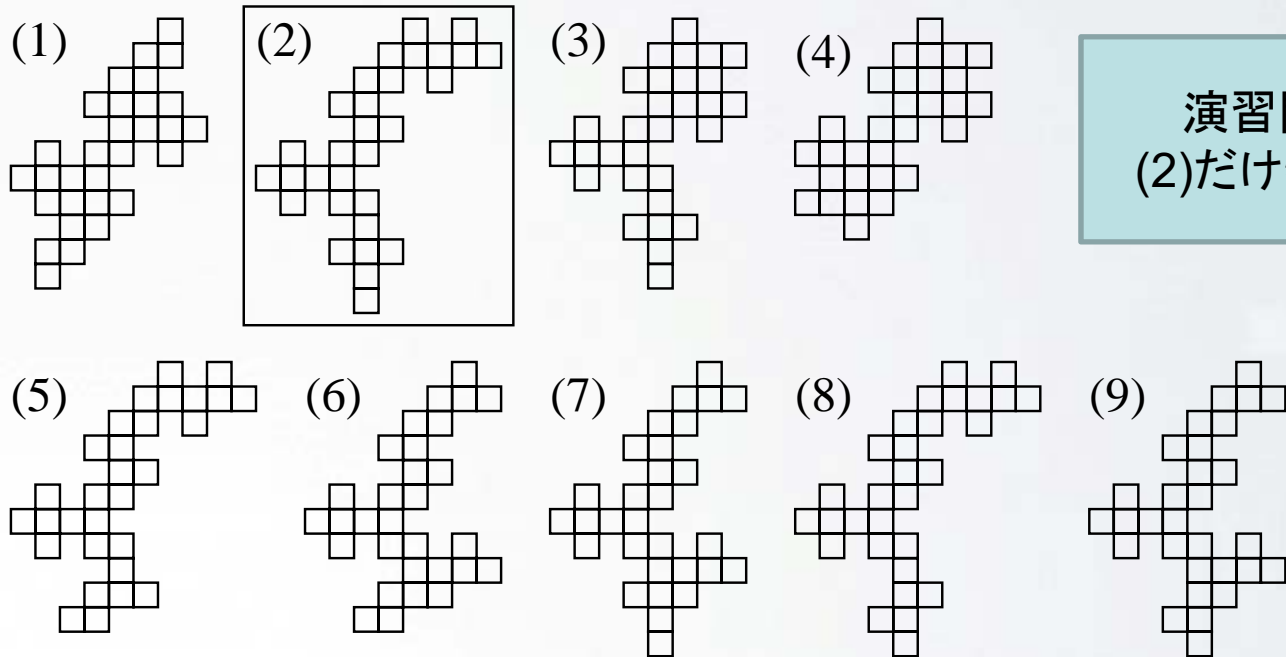
Dawei君の結果(2014年6月)

- 面積30の展開図の全探索に成功！ [Xu, Horiyama, Shirakawa, Uehara 2015]

追記:その後BDDの使用により[PCで10日]というレベルの驚愕の高速化に成功.

- 大雑把な結果

- JAISTのスパコン(Cray XC 30)で二ヶ月
- $1 \times 1 \times 7$ の箱と $1 \times 3 \times 3$ の箱が折れる共通の展開図は1080個
- そのうち、 $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}$ の三つ目の箱が折れる展開図は9個



演習問題(?)
(2)だけ特別です。

まとめと課題

Surface areas;

If you try to find for three boxes,

If you try to find for four boxes,

Area	Trios	Area	Trios
22	(1, 1, 5), (1, 2, 3)	46	(1, 1, 11), (1, 2, 7), (1, 3, 5)
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known results

2011年, 面積22の展開図の全探索はPCで10時間.

2014年, 面積30の展開図の全探索はスパコンで2ヶ月.

BDDを使うとPCで10日間.

...この調子で46まで行くのは難しいと言わざるをえないが...?27