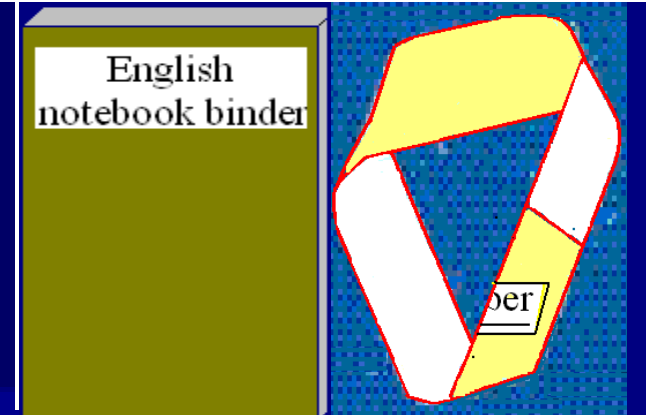


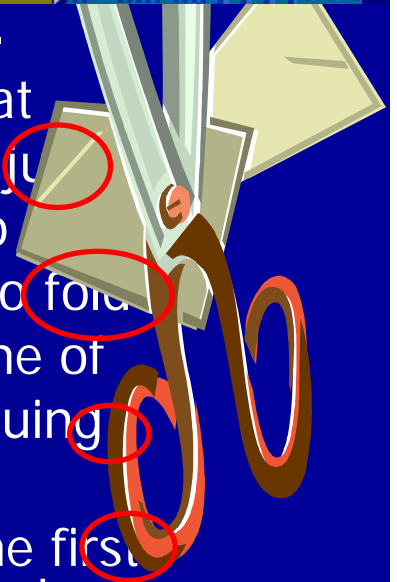
Georgia Southern Team

- Emily McLean Ga Tech
- Homeira Pajooresh CUNY
- Thomas Anderson Emory
- Chasen Smith Kentucky
- Emil Iacob Kentucky
- Jonathon Nelson Ga Tech
- Hua Wang South Carolina
- Bruce McLean Kentucky

It all began



"It all began in the fall of 1939. Arthur H. Stone, a 23-year-old graduate student from England, in residence at Princeton University on a mathematics fellowship, had just trimmed an inch from his American notebook sheets to make them fit his English binder. For amusement he began to fold the trimmed-off strips of paper in various ways, and one of the figures he made turned out to be particularly intriguing.



Hexaflexagons and other mathematical diversions – The first
Scientific American Book of mathematical puzzles and games
by Martin Gardner 1959

Scientific American 1956, 1957, 1958

It's called a mobius band and it is recognized around the world.



Each arrow stands for the 3 main components of the recycling system:

<http://www.green-networld.com/tips/whyrecyl.htm>

<http://www.paperrecycles.org/>

Thanks to Ivars Peterson for making this connection.

Arthur Stone's Trihexaflexagon 1939

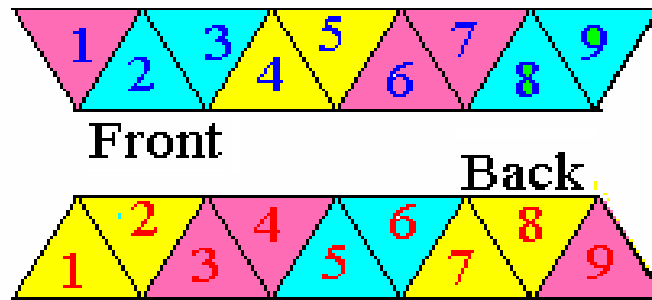
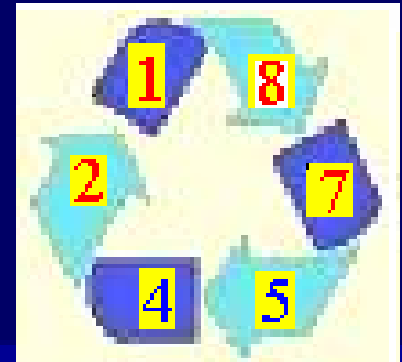


Figure 1

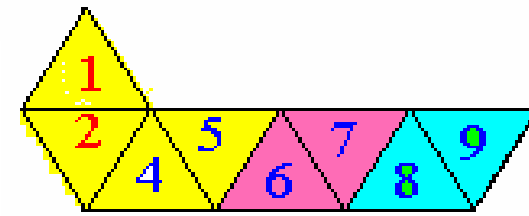


Figure 2

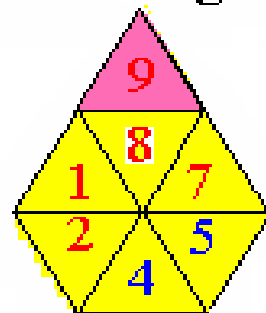


Figure 3

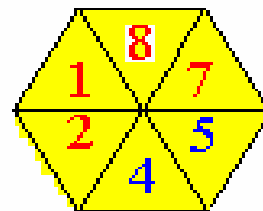


Figure 4

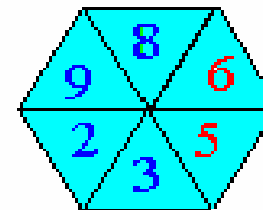


Figure 5

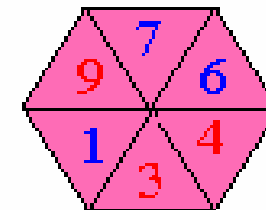
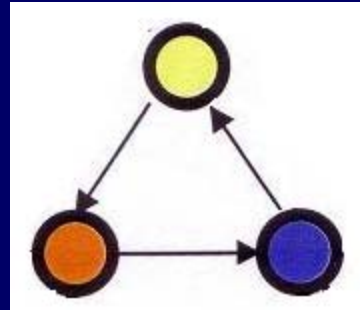


Figure 6

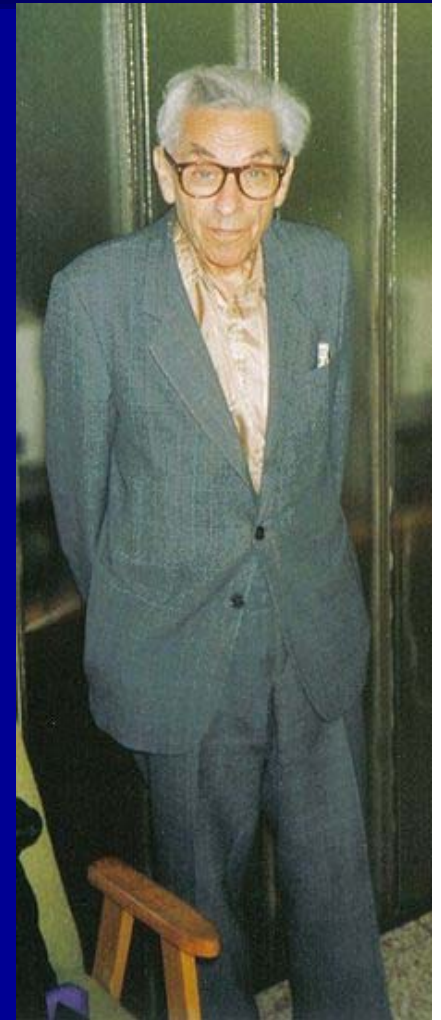
Pinch flex



- Must rotate 60° after every pinch
- Tuckerman Traverse

Why did Stone come to U.S.?

Colin Singleton, editorial committee for Recreational Mathematics and a Cambridge alumnus, wrote me in 2004 indicating that Stone probably came to America because Paul Erdos did.



Colin asks

“Would flexagons
Have been discovered
if Erdos had not
decided to cross the
Atlantic?”



Arthur Stone's Hexahexaflexagon

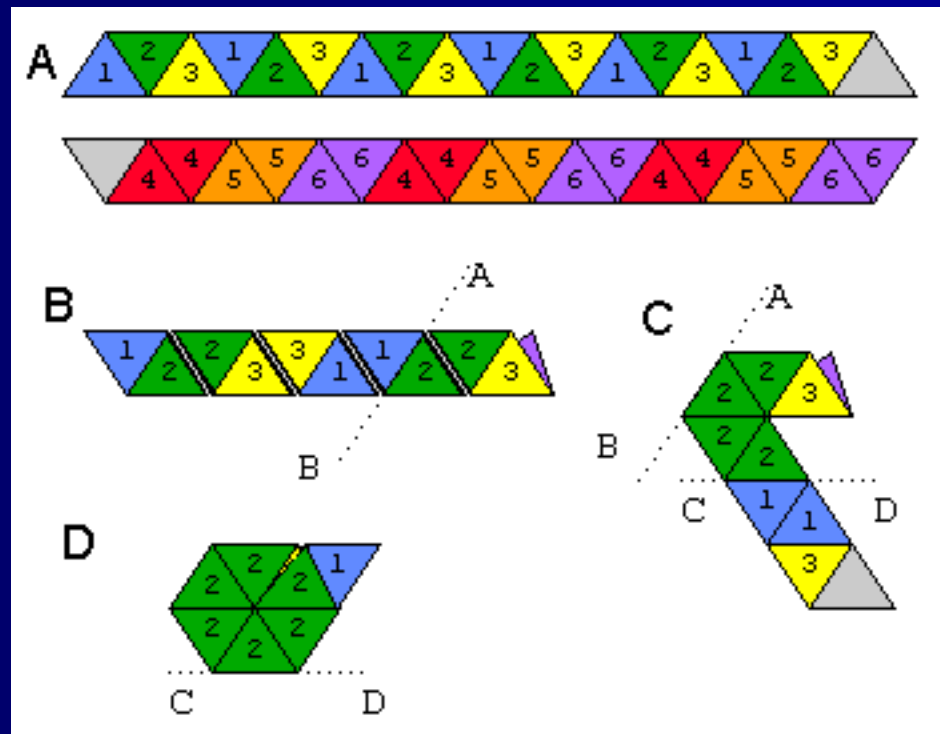


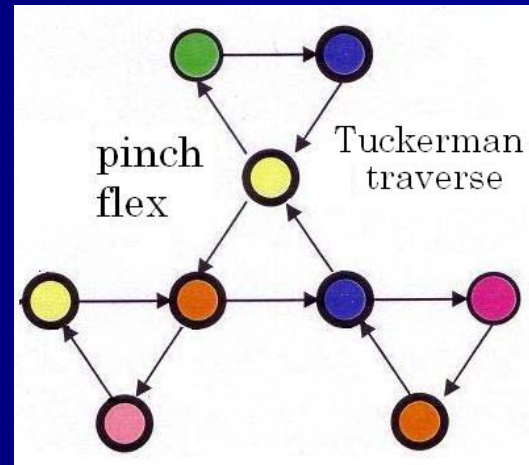
Figure 8 (Kapauan, 1996)

Kapauan, Alejandro. Hexaflexagons. Updated 14 Jan. 1996. Accessed 26 Dec. 2001.
<<http://home.xnet.com/~aak/hexahexa.html>>.

Axioms 3n-colored - If $f = (p_1 - p_2 - p_3 - p_4 - p_5 - p_6)$

- $D(p_i)$ not a multiple of 3 for each i in $[1,6]$
- $D(p_i) + D(p_{i+1}) = 3n$ for each i in $[1,6]$

- $9n = \sum_{i=1}^6 D(p_i)$



Pinch flex

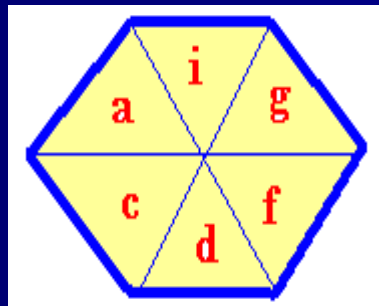
P

No singleton in positions 1,3, or 5

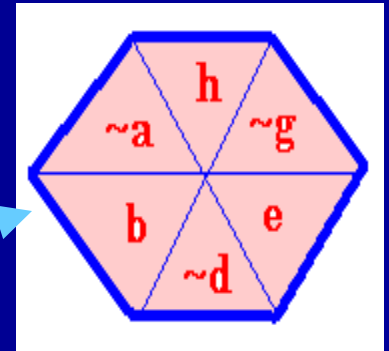
(a,b - c - d,e - f - g,h - i) =

r — *S*, *r* *r* — *S*, *r* *r* — *S*, *r*

(~a - b, ~c - ~d - e, ~f - ~g - h, ~i)



P



V – flex



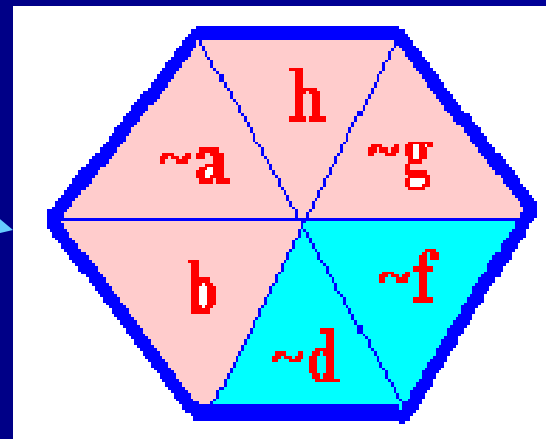
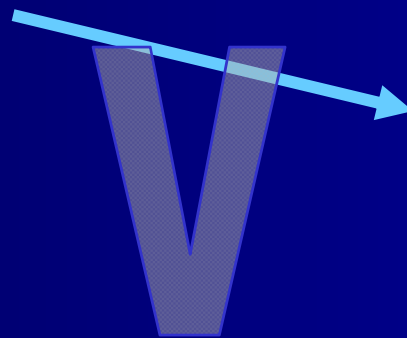
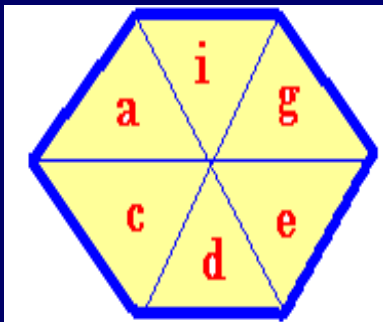
1963

Bob Verrey - Alan Moluf

(a,b - c - d - e,f - g,h - i) =

r - s, r *r, s - r* *r - s, r*

(~a - b, ~c - ~d,e - ~f - ~g - h, ~i)

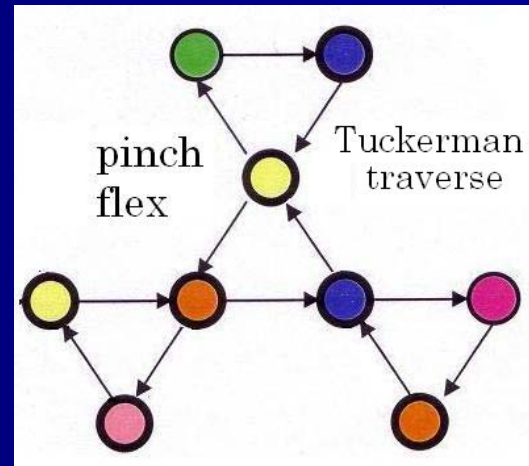


Axioms 3n-colored - If $f = (p_1 - p_2 - p_3 - p_4 - p_5 - p_6)$

$D(p_i)$ is not a multiple of three

■ $D(p_i) + D(p_{i+1}) = 3k$ for each i in $[1,6]$

■ $9n = \sum_{i=1}^6 D(p_i)$

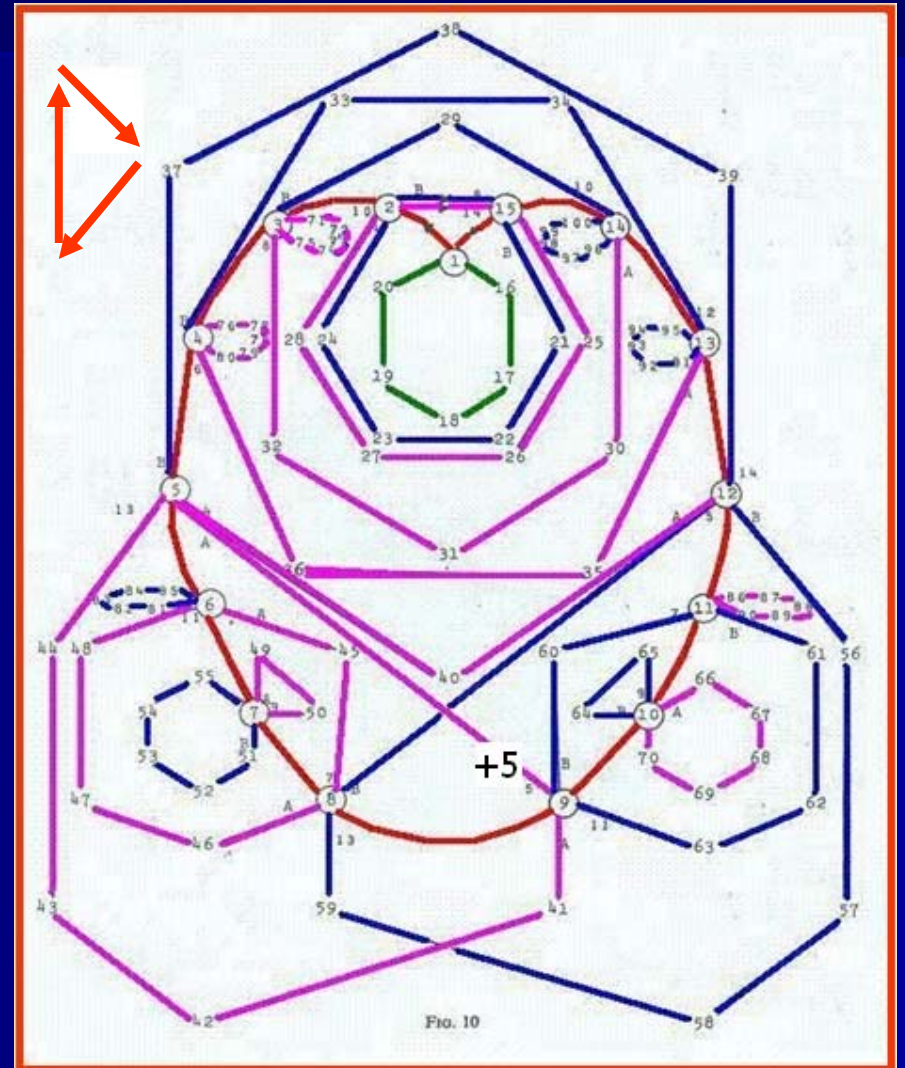
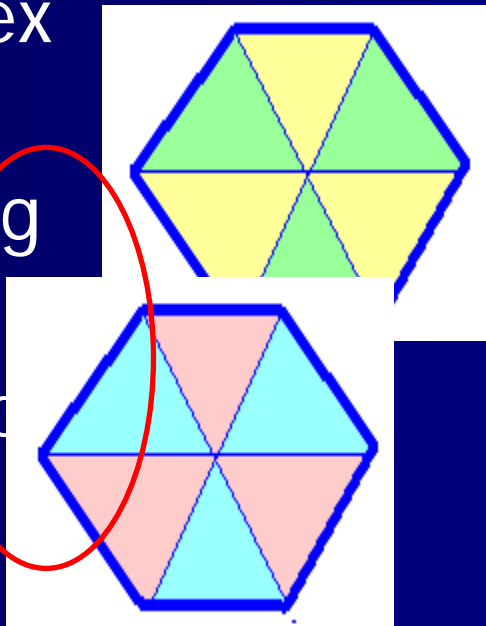


Hexahexaflexagon V-flex 100 initial faces (1979)

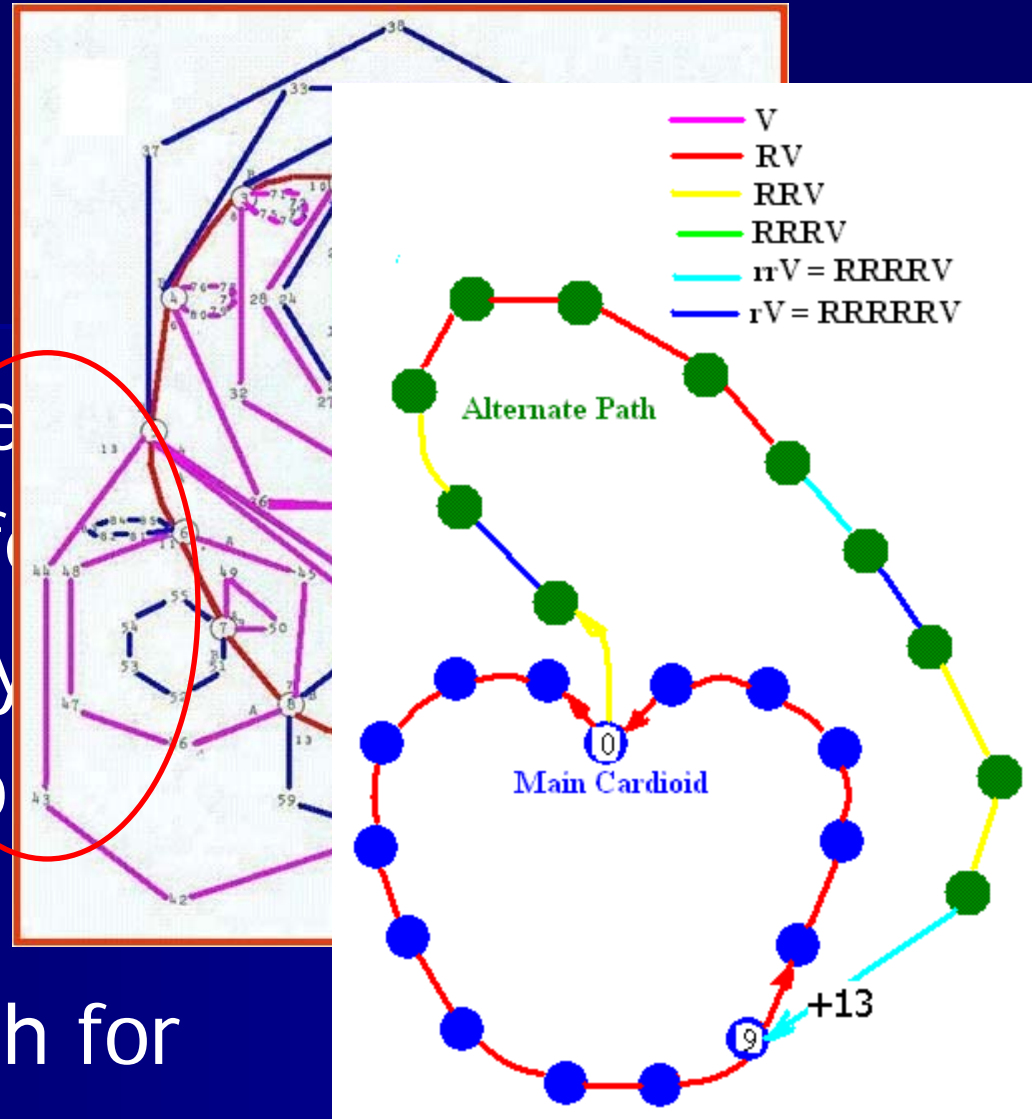
TRAVERSE

92 more with the
Pinch flex

Including
Translat
3420 fac



How many of the faces appear different?
 When $n > 3$, can you translate a $3n$ cardioid face by one?
 What is the graph for $n=3$?



<http://www.eightsquare.com/index.html>

