Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra

Updates to Chapter 22.5: Special Classes of Edge-Unfoldable Polyhedra

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1 Introduction

Updates to Chapter 22, Edge-Unfolding of Polyhedra [DO07], specifically to Section 22.5, Special Classes of Edge-Unfoldable Polyhedra.

We use the term net to mean a non-overlapping unfolding of a polyhedron \mathcal{P} to a polygon P. In particular, P avoids $strong\ overlap$, an overlap of two interior points. But $weak\ overlap$ —boundary-to-boundary touching—is permitted (and thus P could be cut out of paper). So a net is a $weakly\ simple\ polygon\ [CEX14]$. This distinction between strong and weak overlap was not emphasized in $Geometric\ Folding\ Algorithms:\ Linkages,\ Origami,\ Polyhedra\ (GFALOP)$.

Our focus throughout Chapter 22 is edge-unfolding to a net.

2 In GFALOP

The following infinite classes of polyhedra are discussed in Section 22.5

- (1) Pyramids¹
- (2) Prisms
- (3) Prismoids
- (4) Domes
- (5) Convex generalized deltahedra²

¹Not explicitly discussed but a subset of domes.

 $^{^2 \}mbox{Originally called "higher-order" deltahedra. See [Bez07].}$

(6) Gridded orthotubes [BDD+98]. (See discussion in Section 3.2.)

Note that prismatoids (for which edge-unfolding remains open) includes prismoids which includes prisms.

3 Post GFALOP

The following additional classes of polyhedra have been proved to edge-unfold to nets.

3.1 Convex Polyhedra

- (7) Every convex polyhedron can be stretched via an affine transformation so that it has an edge-unfolding to a net [Gho14],
- (8) Nearly flat acutely triangulated convex cap, even if closed to a polyhedron by adding the convex polygonal base under the cap [O'R18] [O'R17].
- (9) Prismatoids: Tall or Rectangular Base [BDM21].
- (10) Polyhedra with a Hamiltonian simple closed quasigeodesic [O'R22]:
- (11) Polar zonohedra [O'R23].
- (12) Nested prismatoids [Rad24].
- (13) Tapered polyhedra; each is "skeletal" [OV24].

3.2 Gridded Orthogonal Polyhedra

Gridded orthogonal polyhedra allow cuts along the edges produced by slicing by coordinate planes through every vertex. Here we focus on unrefined grid-edge faces, i.e., a 1×1 grid.

- (14) Orthogonal Terrains [O'R07].
- (15) Rectangle-faced orthostacks [CST12].
- (16) Orthotubes [DK22].
- (17) Grid-edge unfolding orthostacks with rectangular slabs [Per24].

3.3 Polycubes

A polycube is an orthogonal polyhedron built by face-to-face gluings of (unit) cubes. These are a special case of gridded orthogonal polyhedra, listed above.. It is natural to extend the notion of edge-unfolding to allow cuts along cube edges, which may not be edges of the corresponding orthogonal polyhedron. The main driver here is Open Problem 22.4, which remains open: Is there any genus-0 polycube that cannot be edge-unfolded (under the extended notion of edge-unfolding)? A negative result for special "edge zipper unfoldings" is [DDEO22].

- (18) Well-separated orthotrees [DFMO05].
- (19) One layer polycubes with sparse cubic holes [LPW14].
- (20) One layer polycubes with general cubic holes [Min22].
- (21) Polycubes with orthogonally convex layers [DM24].

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