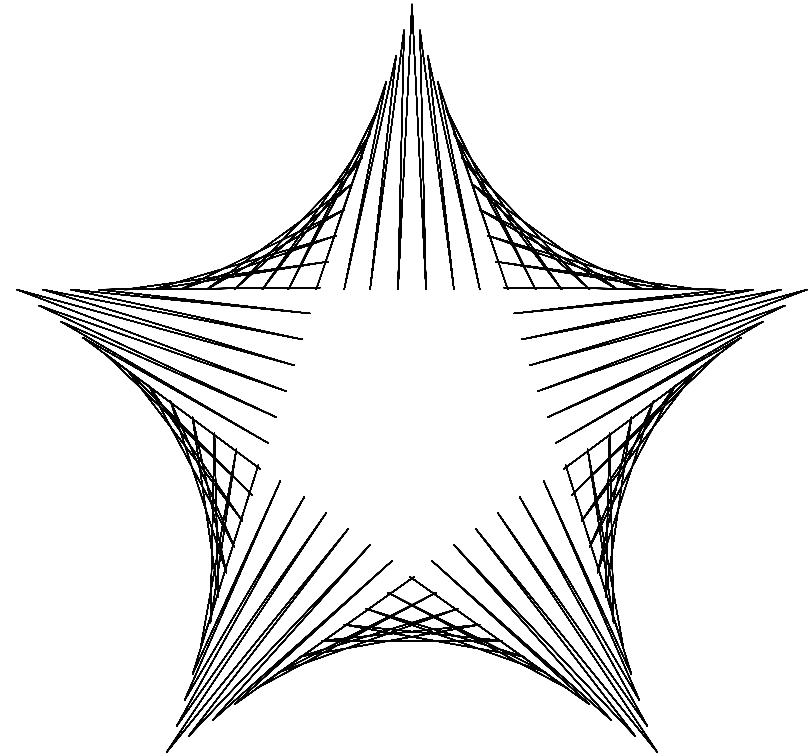
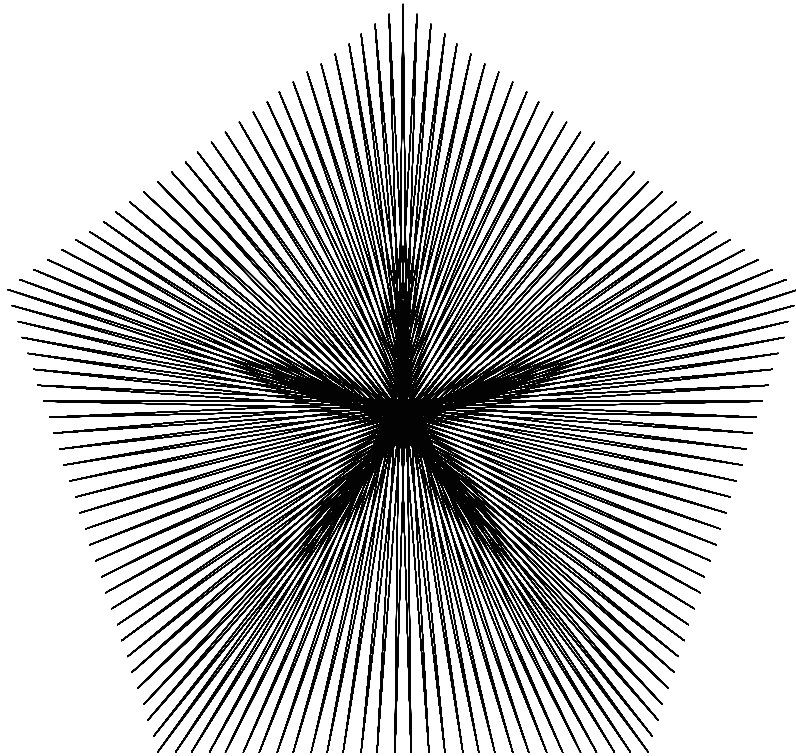


Porcupine Stars versus Polygons

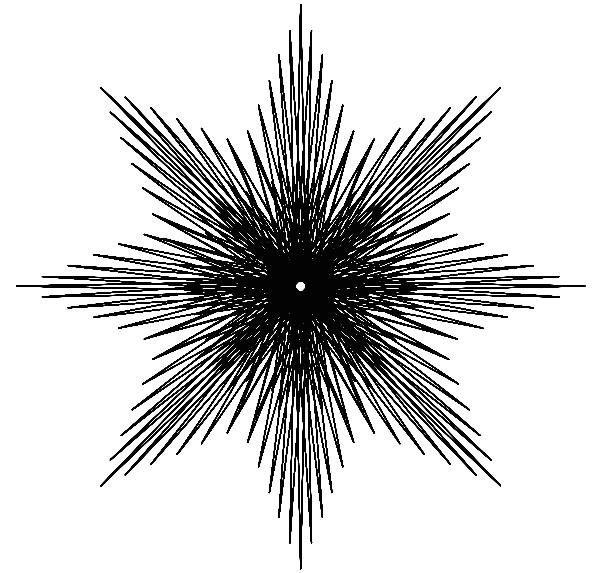
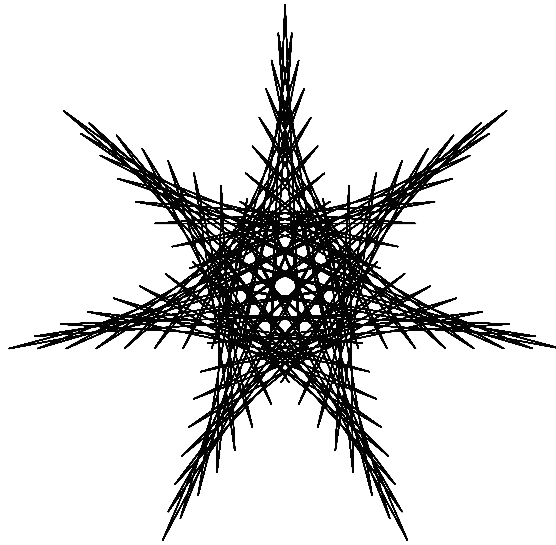
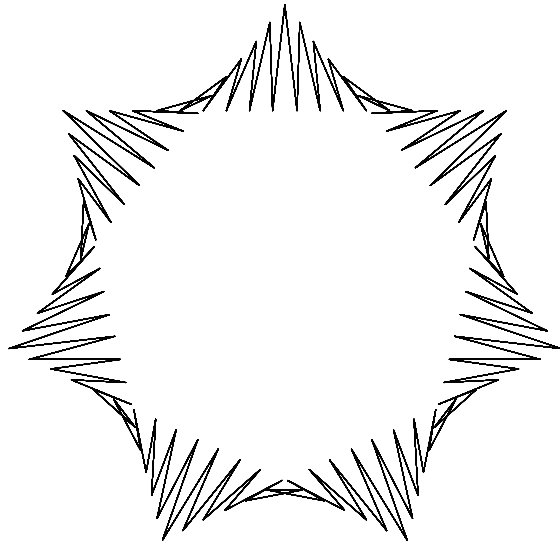
(Porcupine images are created when P is the largest number less than (or smallest number larger than) $n*S/2$)

The pentagonal porcupine polygon on the left has the same S , P , and n as the image on the right but the image on the right is based on a pentagram ($J = 2$). Now many of the needles are pointing inward leading to an upside down pentagon of “empty” space. The two examples below show $S = 29$.



Multiple jump models do not always lead to images using all of the vertices. The image uses fewer vertices if n and J have factors in common. (See the discussion of **VCF**, the vertex common factor, for further detail.) This is the reason that one cannot create a continuously drawn 6 point star. But one can create two distinct 7 point stars ($J = 2$ and 3), one 8 point star ($J = 3$), and two 9 point stars ($J = 2$ and 4). (The word distinct was used because each of those solutions can be seen using two values of $J < n$ since the same image results for J and $n-J$ jumps.)

Versions of each of these models are shown on the next page. The number of subdivisions between connected vertices has been reduced to $S = 19$ because the images are smaller in size in order to fit 6 on one page. The images are widely varied, but they all contain sharp points at subdivision endpoints.



The first two on the top row are $n = 7$, the third is $n = 8$ and the bottom three all are based on $n = 9$. You should be able to explain what happened to the other vertices in the middle image given $J = 3$. One can see the commonality between the two left images and the right image on the page 1: each has $J = 2$ and n odd.

