## Level Patterns across a Cycle

With F = 1, the image levels move in and out, one at a time ... may look smooth or not as 2.6b discusses. For example, this 30 rotating hearts <a href="https://www.playingwithpolygons.com?vertex=30&subdivisions=21&points=293&jumps=13">https://www.playingwithpolygons.com?vertex=30&subdivisions=21&points=293&jumps=13</a> image appears quite smooth but change n from 30 to 28 and the image is a jagged starburst. In both instances, F = 1

When F > 1, the movements from point to point in terms of level are, in general, larger. The pattern of movement between levels depends on levels available and the initial remainder, r. The level of the first subdivision endpoint is based on the remainder when P is divided by S. This remainder is described using the MOD function so that this would be described as r = MOD(P, S). The Level of the first endpoint, F, is given by the minimum of r and S - r. The level of the

 $k^{th}$  subdivision endpoint is based on the remainder once  $k^*P$  is divided by S in the same fashion.

An example. Let P = 8 and S = 5 with n = 10 and J = 3. This image is shown to the right with the first cycle noted with the numbers 1-5. Note that half of the subdivisions are not part of the final image, SCF = 2. Since S = 5, there are 2 levels of concentric circles of subdivision points in addition to polygonal vertices.

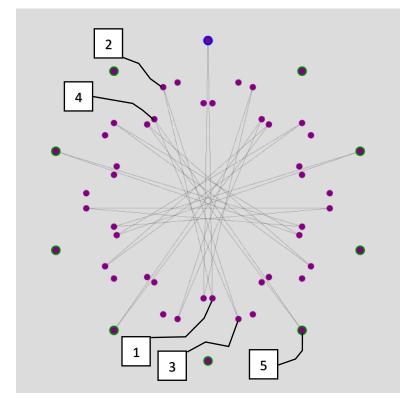
The 1<sup>st</sup> point is at Level 2 since the first point is the 3<sup>rd</sup> subdivision endpoint on the  $2^{nd}$  line of the vertex frame, 3 = MOD(8, 5) because 8 = 1\*5 + 3.

The  $2^{nd}$  point is at Level 1 since  $\mathbf{1} = \text{MOD}(2*8, 5)$ , the  $1^{st}$  endpoint on the  $4^{th}$  line,  $16 = 3*5 + \mathbf{1}$ .

The  $3^{rd}$  point is also at Level 1 since  $\mathbf{4} = MOD(3*8, 5)$ , the  $4^{th}$  endpoint on the  $5^{th}$  line,  $24 = 4*5 + \mathbf{4}$ .

The 4<sup>th</sup> point is at Level 2 since  $\mathbf{2} = MOD(4*8, 5)$ , the 2<sup>nd</sup> endpoint on the 7<sup>th</sup> line, 32 = 6\*5 + 2.

The  $5^{th}$  endpoint is at Level 0 since 0 = MOD(5\*8, 5), the endpoint of the  $8^{th}$  line at polygon vertex **4**.



Click Toggle Drawing: <a href="https://www.playingwithpolygons.com?vertex=12&subdivisions=13&points=46&jumps=5">https://www.playingwithpolygons.com?vertex=12&subdivisions=13&points=46&jumps=5</a>

It is worth noting that this same Level pattern (2, 1, 1, 2, 0) would occur for any **P** which has remainder 2 or 3 when

divided by 5. This is why the Level pattern in an image only depends on the first level, F. The level pattern can be found for any S and P (and hence F = MOD(P, S)). The table to the right shows the Level patterns given S = 21. Note the following:

- There is symmetry of F between remainders above and below S/2.
- Only MOD(S,P) = 1 or S-1 change by 1 per line.
- Maximum level changes start with F = 10.
- Some initial remainders have C < 21. In particular, remainders divisible by 3 have C = 7 and remainders divisible by 7 have C = 3. This is true whenever S is a composite number.</li>

The next document is an Excel file which allows you to examine Level patterns for any **S** < 22.

MOD (P,S)=	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	0
1 F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	10	8	6	4	2	0
3	0	3	6	9	9	6	3	0	3	6	9	9	6	3	0	3	6	9	9	6	3	0
4	0	4	8	9	5	1	3	7	10	6	2	2	6	10	7	3	1	5	9	8	4	0
5	0	5	10	6	1	4	9	7	2	3	8	8	3	2	7	9	4	1	6	10	5	0
6	0	6	9	3	3	9	6	0	6	9	3	3	9	6	0	6	9	3	3	9	6	0
7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0
8	0	8	5	3	10	2	6	7	1	9	4	4	9	1	7	6	2	10	3	5	8	0
9	0	9	3	6	6	3	9	0	9	3	6	6	3	9	0	9	3	6	6	3	9	0
10	0	10	1	9	2	8	3	7	4	6	5	5	6	4	7	3	8	2	9	1	10	0
11	0	10	1	9	2	8	3	7	4	6	5	5	6	4	7	3	8	2	9	1	10	0
12	0	9	3	6	6	3	9	0	9	3	6	6	3	9	0	9	3	6	6	3	9	0
13	0	8	5	3	10	2	6	7	1	9	4	4	9	1	7	6	2	10	3	5	8	0
14	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0
15	0	6	9	3	3	9	6	0	6	9	3	3	9	6	0	6	9	3	3	9	6	0
16	0	5	10	6	1	4	9	7	2	3	8	8	3	2	7	9	4	1	6	10	5	0
17	0	4	8	9	5	1	3	7	10	6	2	2	6	10	7	3	1	5	9	8	4	0
18	0	3	6	9	9	6	3	0	3	6	9	9	6	3	0	3	6	9	9	6	3	0
19	0	2	4	6	8	10	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	10	8	6	4	2	0
20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0