



Small Images

(n, S, P, J)
(19, 3, 19, 3) k=1 VCF = 1
SCF = 19




(n, S, P, J)
(19, 4, 19, 4) k=1 VCF = 1
SCF = 19



Some $n = P$ images take up only a small portion of the total n -gon interior and they typically show up as teardrop shaped stars or polygons. There is an easy way to generate these images. All you need to do is set $S = J < n/2$. If the inequality reverses, $S = J > n/2$, the teardrop images are larger and include the center of the n -gon.

Each of these images is, by its very nature, a [single cycle image](#). Additional images using these same endpoints exist for $P = k \cdot n$ where $1 \leq k < S/2$. 16 images are possible if $n = 19$.


(n, S, P, J)
(19, 5, 19, 5) k=1 VCF = 1
SCF = 19




(n, S, P, J)
(19, 5, 38, 5) k=2 VCF = 1
SCF = 19



(n, S, P, J)
(19, 6, 19, 6) k=1 VCF = 1
SCF = 19



(n, S, P, J)
(19, 6, 38, 6) k=2 VCF = 1
SCF = 38



(n, S, P, J)
(19, 7, 19, 7) k=1 VCF = 1
SCF = 19




(n, S, P, J)
(19, 7, 19, 7) k=1 VCF = 1
SCF = 19




(n, S, P, J)
(19, 7, 38, 7) k=2 VCF = 1
SCF = 19



(n, S, P, J)
(19, 7, 57, 7) k=3 VCF = 1
SCF = 19




(n, S, P, J)
(19, 8, 19, 8) k=1 VCF = 1
SCF = 19



(n, S, P, J)
(19, 8, 38, 8) k=2 VCF = 1
SCF = 38



(n, S, P, J)
(19, 8, 57, 8) k=3 VCF = 1
SCF = 19




(n, S, P, J)
(19, 9, 19, 9) k=1 VCF = 1
SCF = 19



(n, S, P, J)
(19, 9, 38, 9) k=2 VCF = 1
SCF = 19



(n, S, P, J)
(19, 9, 57, 9) k=3 VCF = 1
SCF = 57



(n, S, P, J)
(19, 9, 76, 9) k=4 VCF = 1
SCF = 19



Each image was cropped to be the same width so size comparisons are readily possible. Note the following:

- As J increases, the subdivision points get closer to the center (since the $19/J$ VF star becomes sharper). This is why the images increase in size as J increases.
- All but the third row contain a single $S = J$ value. In that row the two $J = 5$ images are smaller than the $J = 6$ images due to Point 1.

