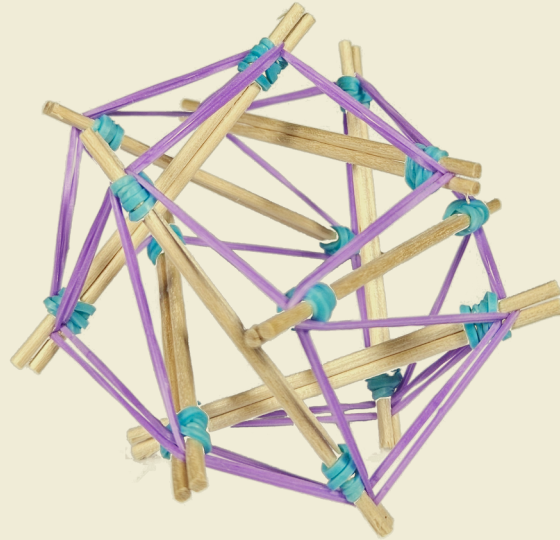


Tensegrity Polyhedra



Nick Rauh

Seattle Universal Math Museum

Materials

I learned this combo from **Laura Taalman** by way of **Jonah Galeota Sprung**:



2.5" crafting mini dowels



Rainbow Loom rubber bands

The module

1

Wrap each end of a pair of dowels with a band. (Winding 5-6 times is ideal for most bands.) Leave some sticking out at the ends.



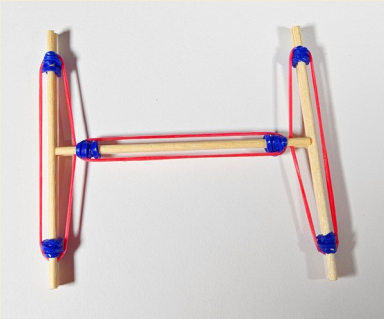
2

Wrap a third band around the two dowels, lengthwise, wedging it between them at the ends.

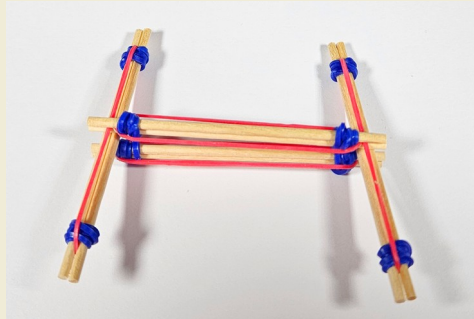


6-strut model

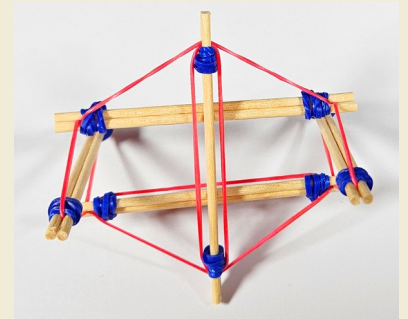
1



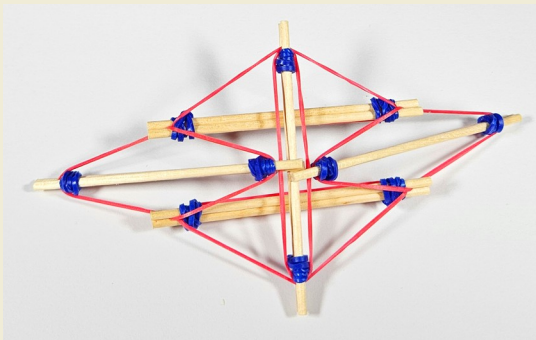
2



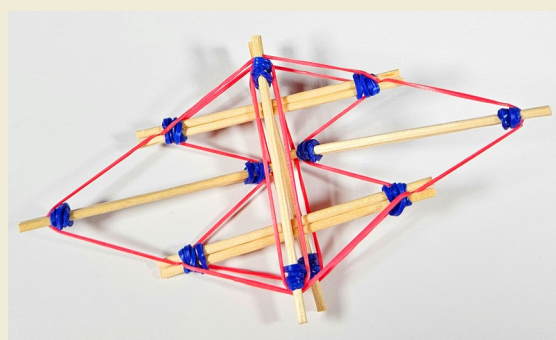
3



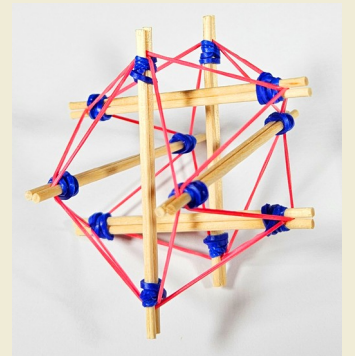
4



5



6



Speed-run materials



3D printed strut

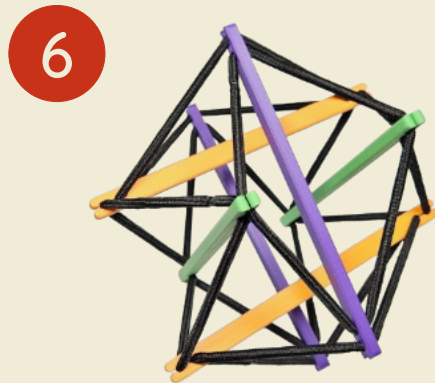
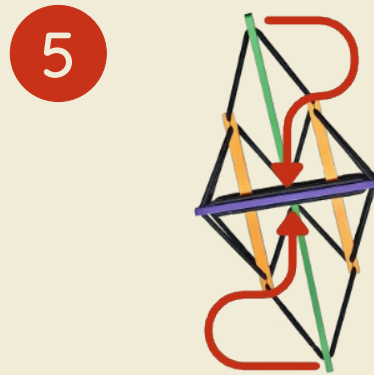
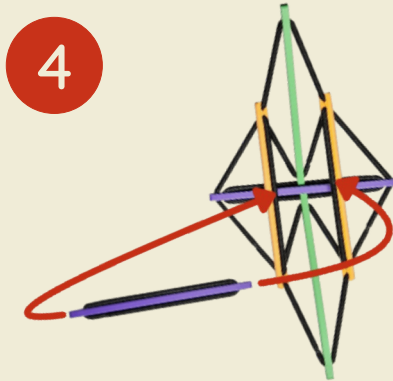
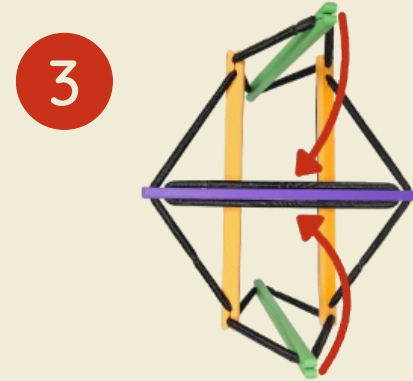
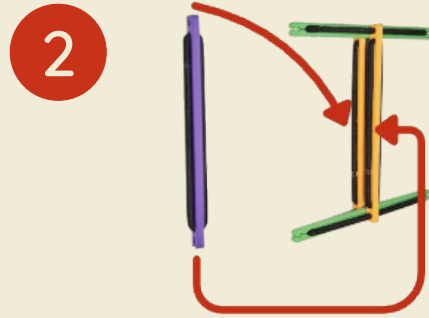
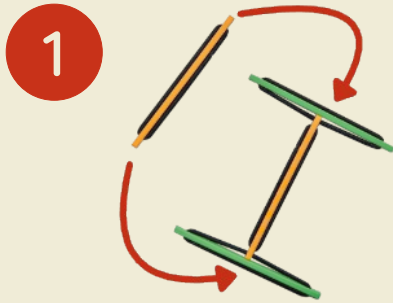


Elastic hair band

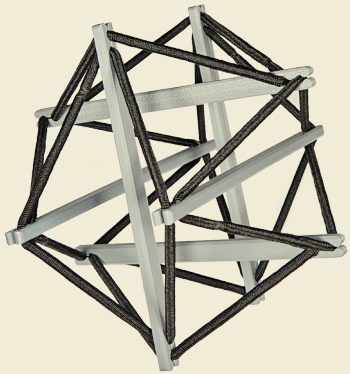


Reusable
tensegrity module

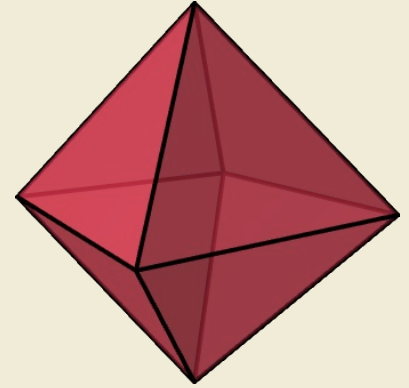
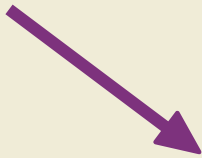
6-strut model



The polyhedron behind the model

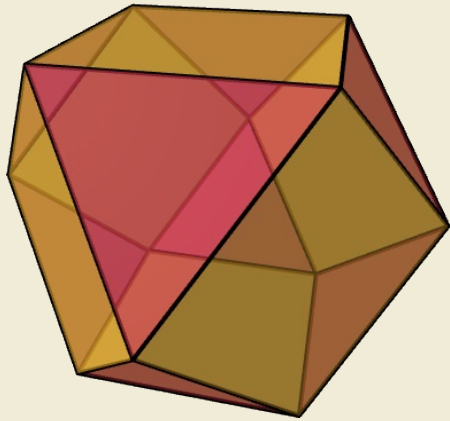


6-strut model

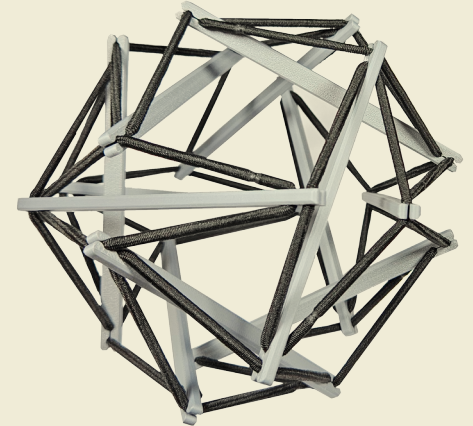


Octahedron

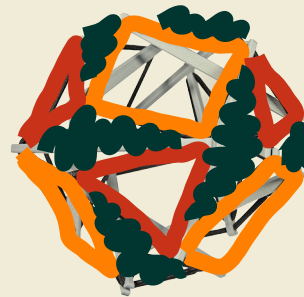
Can we target a polyhedron?



Cuboctahedron



12-strut model

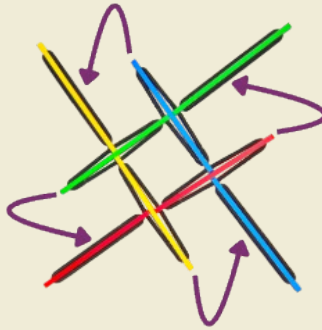


12-strut model

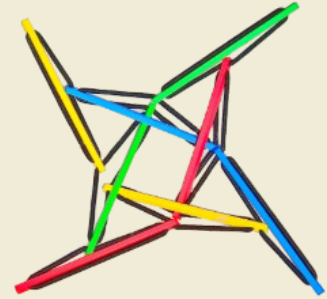
1



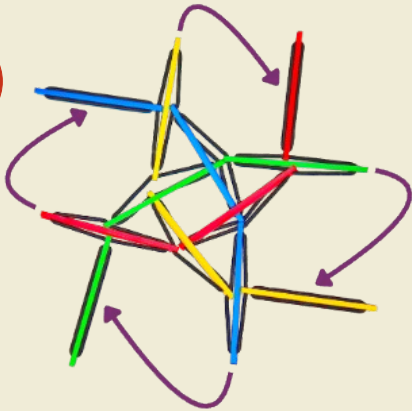
2



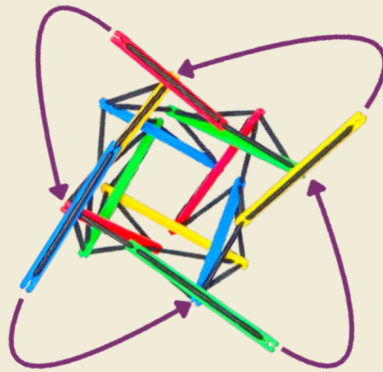
3



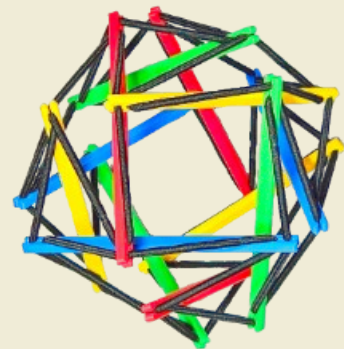
4



5



6



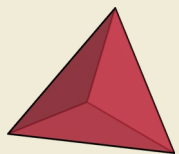
Challenge

What other structures can you make based on polyhedra?

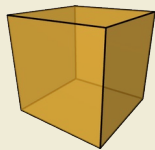
- Do you have a framework for building?
- Can you predict the families of polyhedra your framework can build?
- Can you predict the number of modules you'll need?

Models don't have to look *exactly* like a polyhedron. Just have a convincing argument for why your model corresponds to a particular polyhedron.

Some inspiration



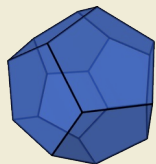
$F=4,$
 $E=6, V=4$



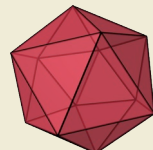
$F=6,$
 $E=12, V=8$



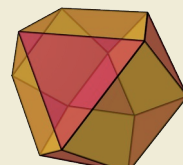
$F=8,$
 $E=12, V=6$



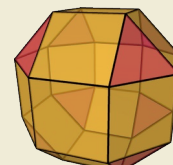
$F=12,$
 $E=30, V=20$



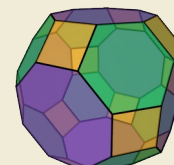
$F=20,$
 $E=30, V=12$



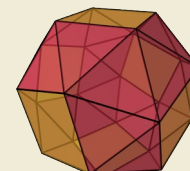
$F=8+6,$
 $E=24, V=12$



$F=8+18,$
 $E=48, V=24$



$F=12+8+6,$
 $E=72, V=48$



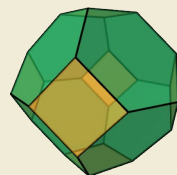
$F=32+6,$
 $E=60, V=24$



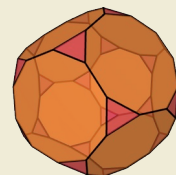
$F=4+4,$
 $E=18, V=12$



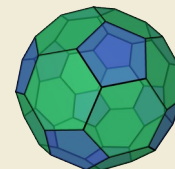
$F=8+6,$
 $E=36, V=24$



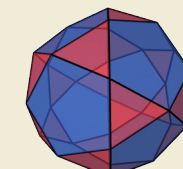
$F=6+8,$
 $E=36, V=24$



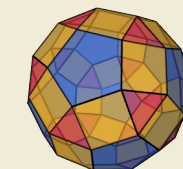
$F=20+12,$
 $E=90, V=60$



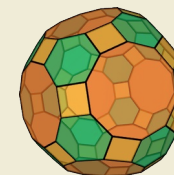
$F=12+20,$
 $E=90, V=60$



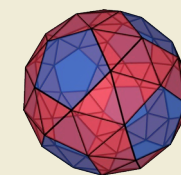
$F=20+12,$
 $E=60, V=30$



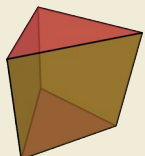
$F=20+30+12,$
 $E=120, V=60$



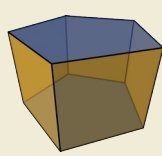
$F=30+20+12,$
 $E=180, V=120$



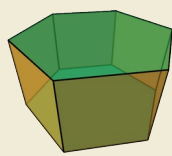
$F=80+12,$
 $E=150, V=60$



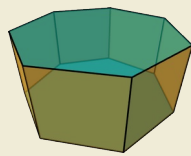
$F=2+3,$
 $E=9, V=6$



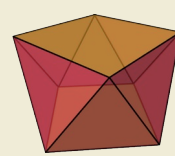
$F=5+2,$
 $E=15, V=10$



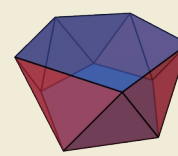
$F=6+2,$
 $E=18, V=12$



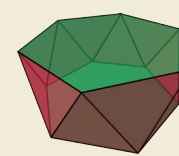
$F=7+2,$
 $E=21, V=14$



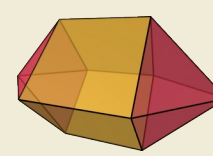
$F=8+2,$
 $E=16, V=8$



$F=10+2,$
 $E=20, V=10$



$F=12+2,$
 $E=24, V=12$

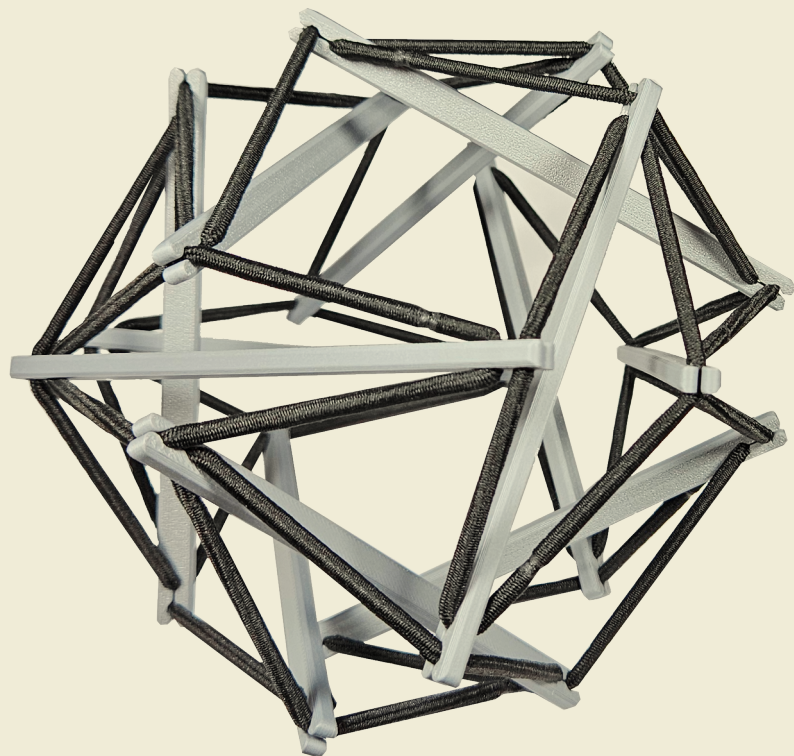


$F=8+4,$
 $E=20, V=10$

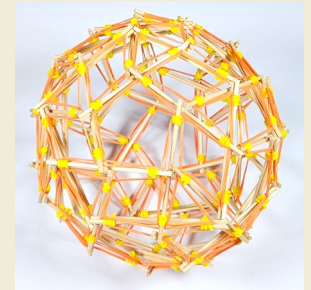
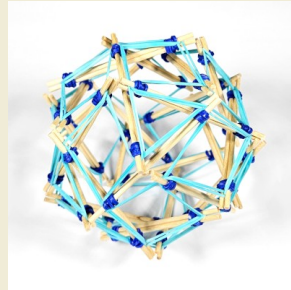
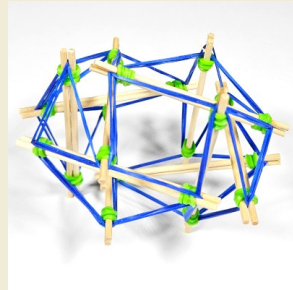
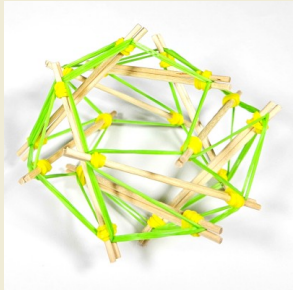
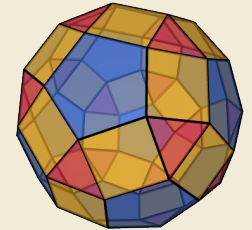
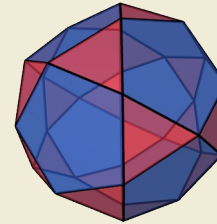
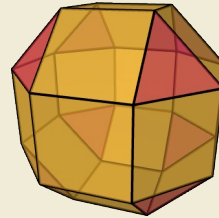
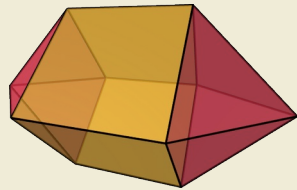
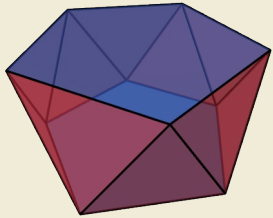
A Framework

Every vertex in the octahedron and cuboctahedron has degree 4.

In our tensegrity models, each module forms 2 edges, so the number of modules will be $E/2$.



Examples



10 modules

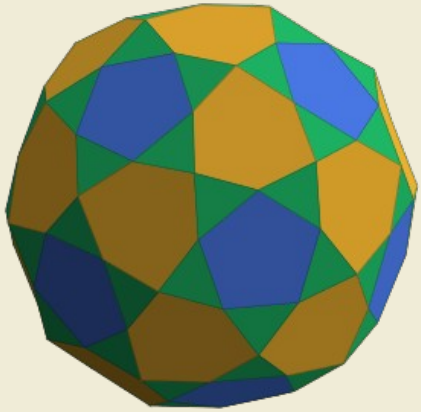
10 modules

24 modules

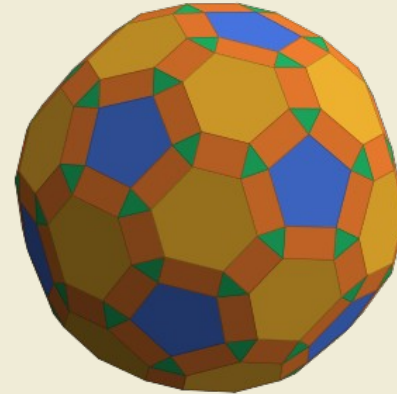
30 modules

60 modules

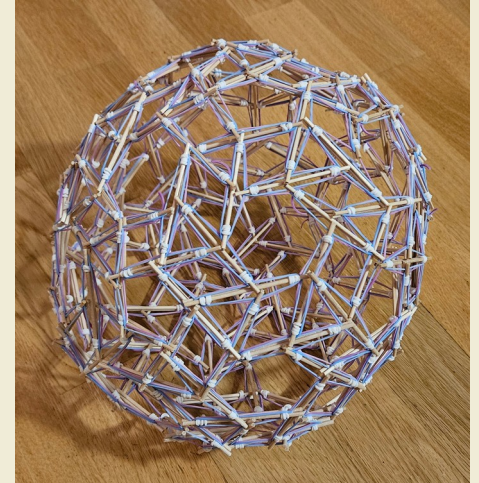
Examples



180 modules

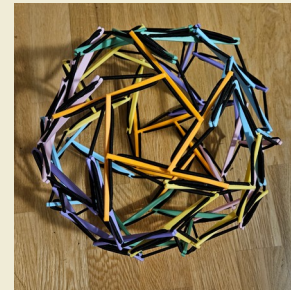
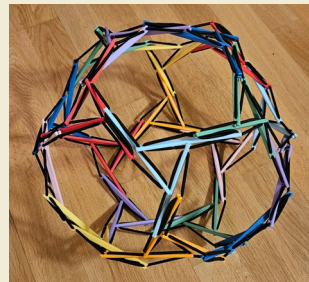
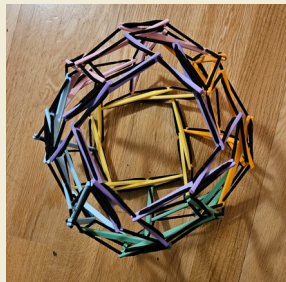
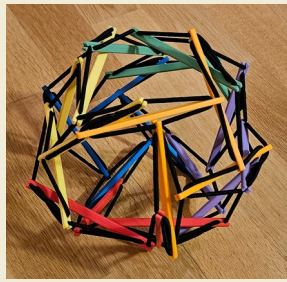
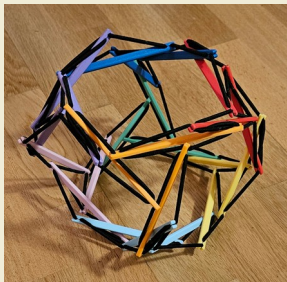
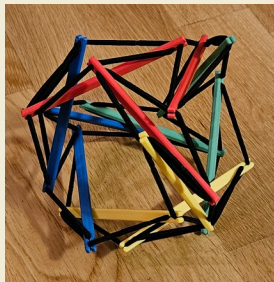
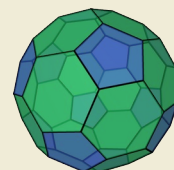
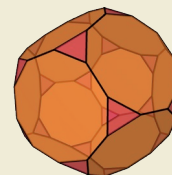
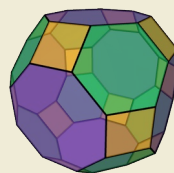
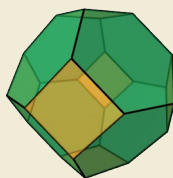
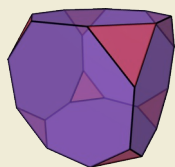


180 modules



A Tweak

By double-linking modules, we can get degree 3 vertices!



12 modules

24 modules

24 modules

48 modules

60 modules

60 modules

For more



<https://seattlemathmuseum.org/tensegrity>