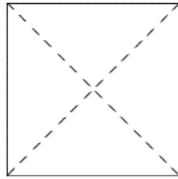


## HANDOUT

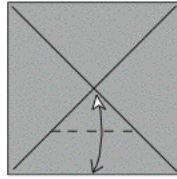
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# The Hyperbolic Paraboloid

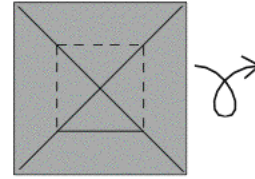
This unusual fold has been rediscovered by numerous people over the years. It resembles a 3D surface that you may recall from Multivariable Calculus.



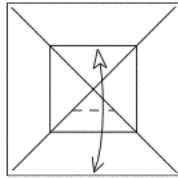
- (1) Take a square and crease both diagonals. Turn over.



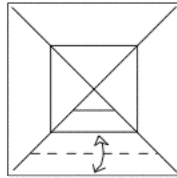
- (2) Fold the bottom to the center, but **only** crease in the middle.



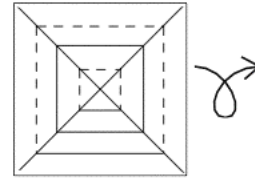
- (3) Repeat step (2) on the other three sides. Turn over.



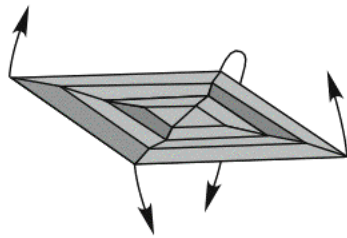
- (4) Bring the bottom to the top crease line, creasing **only** between the diagonals.



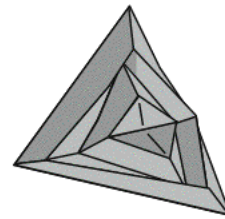
- (5) Then bring the bottom to the nearest crease line. Again, do not crease all the way across.



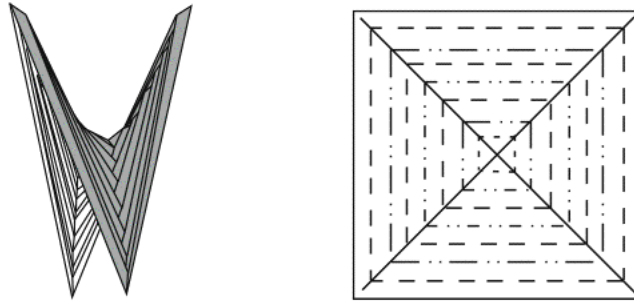
- (6) Repeat steps (4) and (5) on the other three sides. Turn over.



- (7) Now make all the creases at once. It may help to fold the creases on the outer ring first and work your way in.



- (8) Once the creases are folded, the paper will twist into this shape, and you're done!



- (9) You can make a larger one by folding more divisions in the paper. The key is to have the concentric squares alternate mountain-valley-mountain in the end. You can do steps (1)–(3), do not turn the paper over, then do  $1/4$  divisions in steps (4)–(6), then turn it over and make  $1/8$  divisions. Or you could shoot for  $1/16$ ths!

**Question:** Is the hyperbolic parabola a **rigid origami** model or not? (Could it be made out of rigid sheet metal, with hinges at the creases?) Proof?