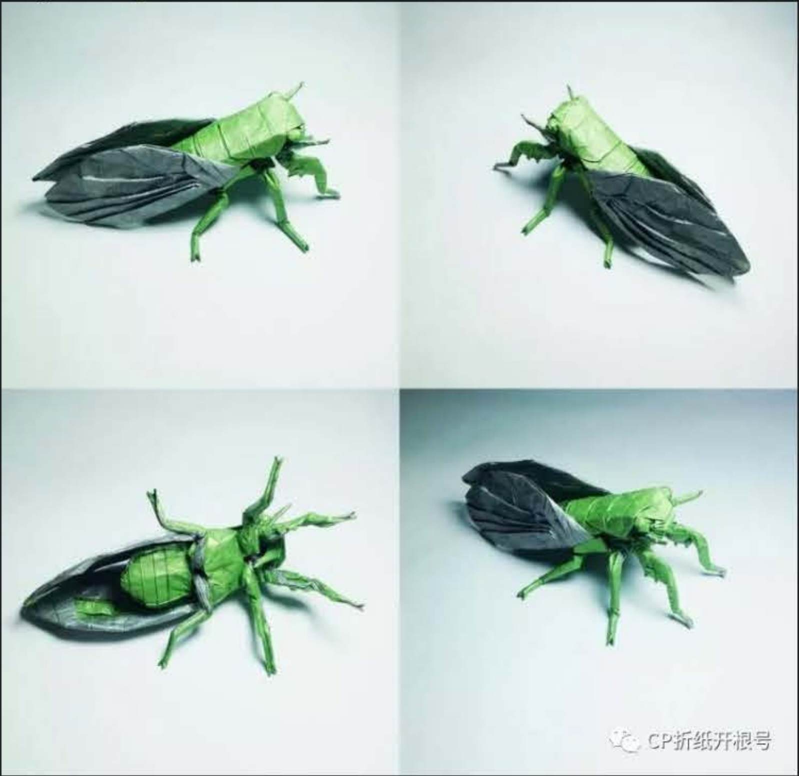
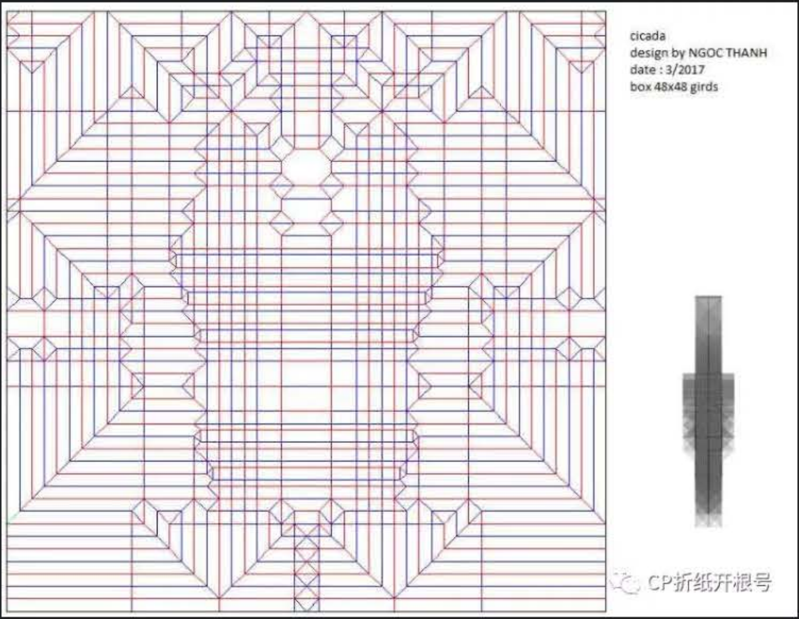
Interpretation of the fifth issue of Cicada CP

Origami student Takayama **CP origami opening** number2018-02-02

After a period of time, I finally came to read another issue of the worm. I believe that everyone should have some knowledge of CP after several aggregations, so this time we will get to the point!





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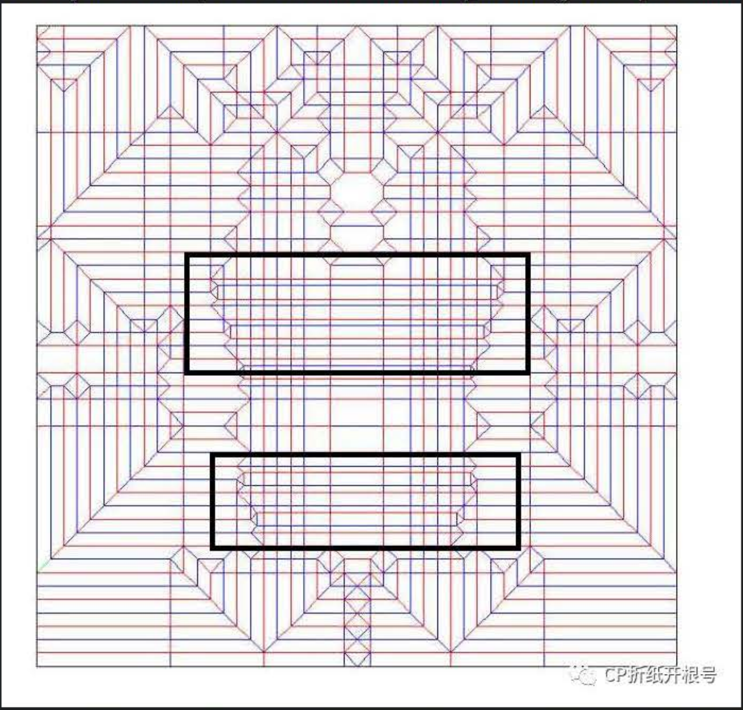
First we have to look at the whole picture.

48 * 48 This is the first step to count things clearly, not sloppy, because masters like Lao Luo often produce some folding charts like 51 * 51 or 39 * 39, so it is best to have a few times. I personally Count once, count vertically.

This crease map has the same place and different place from the previous beetle. Those who really want to learn can take screenshots for comparison. I have said in the forums and posts and here before that we aggregate a CP should be able to start from a relatively long line, and the main requirement of a long line is complete peaks and valleys, so a friend asked me if the full picture What should we do if there is no complete peak and valley in it, so let's take a look at this CP that we want to say this time and see if we can create several long lines of complete peaks and valleys.

After observing the whole picture, we can see that there are many vertical long lines, but most of them are intermittent peaks and valleys. Although there is no long line running through in the horizontal direction, the framed part in the figure below is a complete peak and valley line. This shows that It is these horizontal lines that separate our long vertical lines, so we fold them horizontally according to the peaks and valleys.



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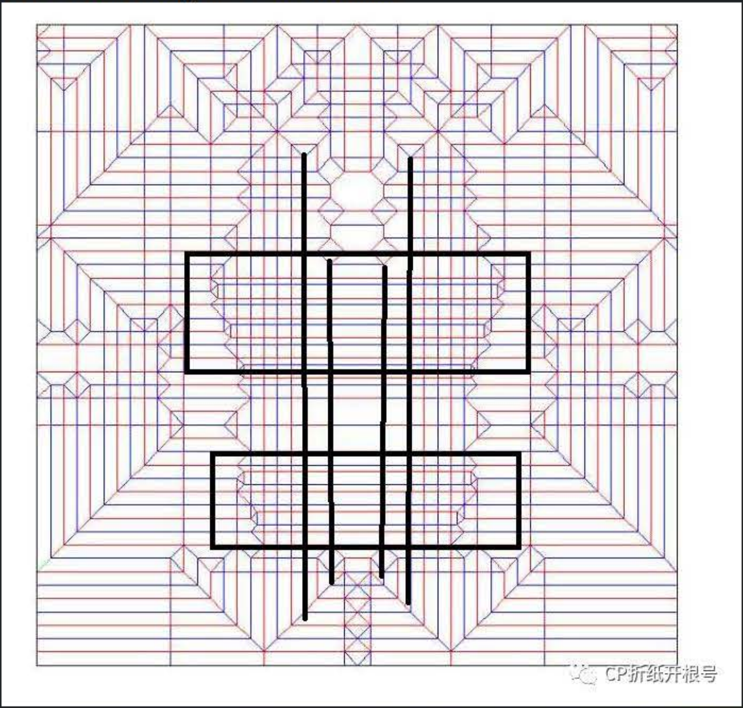
Looking at the vertical line in combination with the drawing after the flattening, it is already a complete peak and valley line, so after the horizontal folding, the vertical peak and valley department has been changed as a whole, which means that we can now start vertical convergence. As shown below



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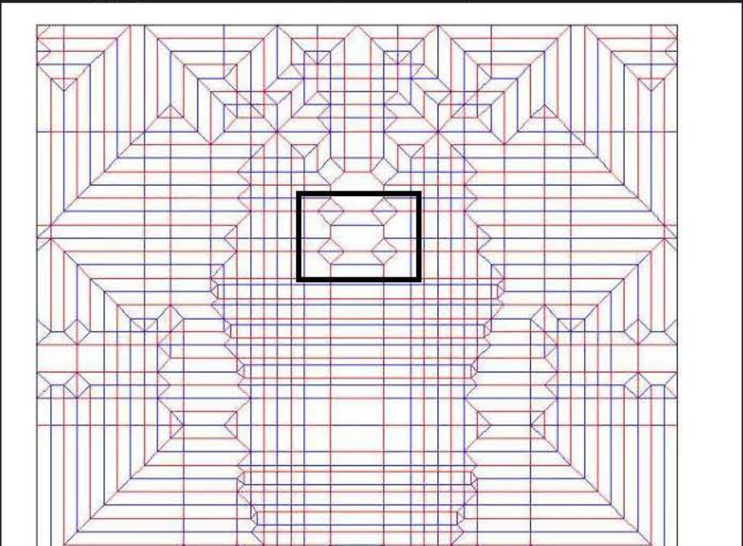
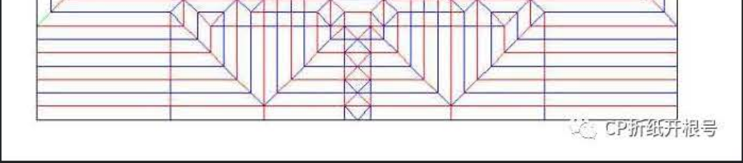
The vertical interval is of course the same as the beetle, according to the width of two cells.

Next we aggregate the four small squares in the figure below.





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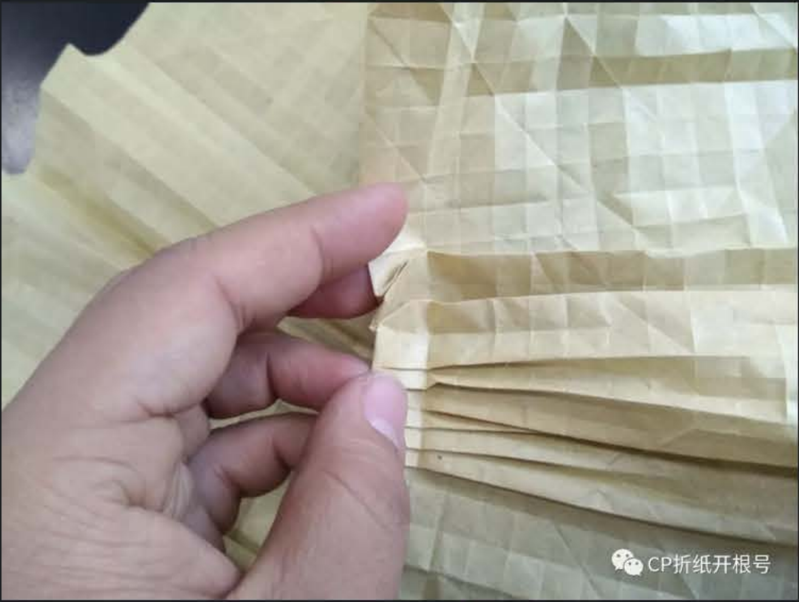

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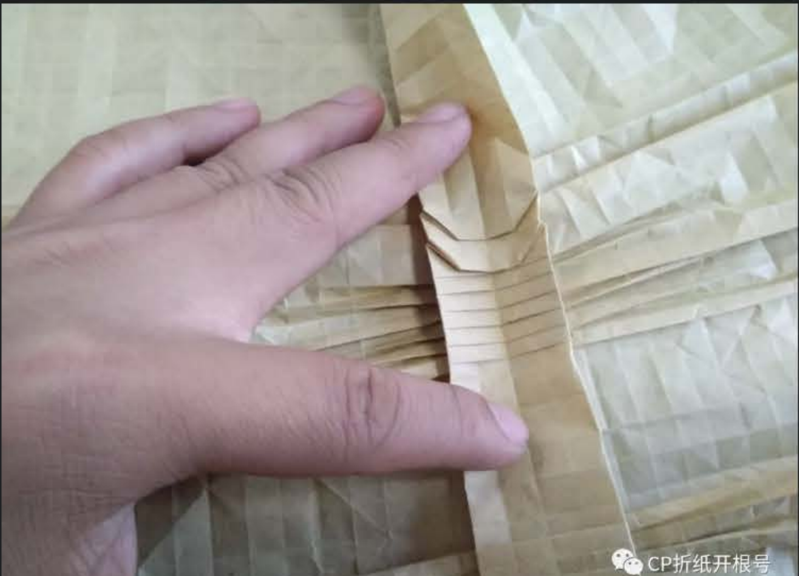

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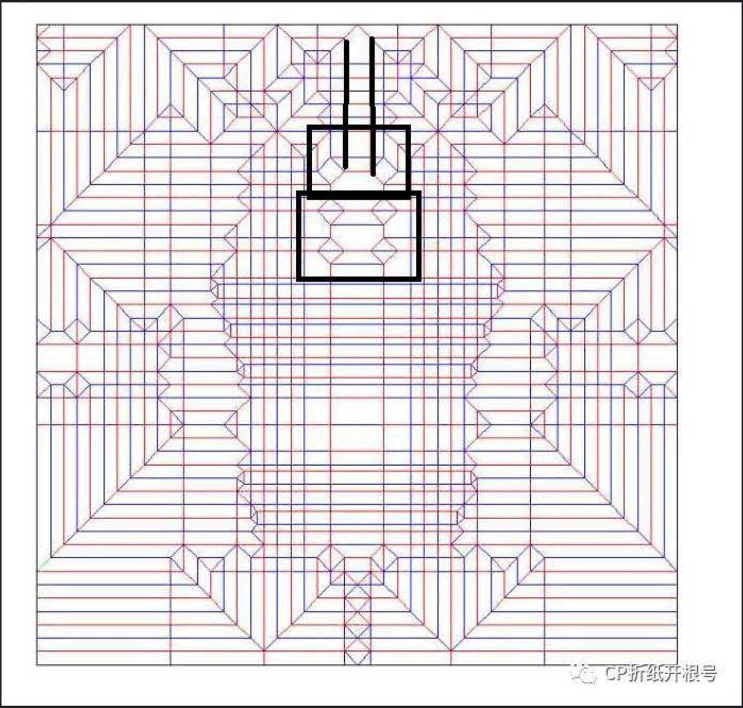
As shown in the figure below, continue to converge upwards, and get the two small squares above.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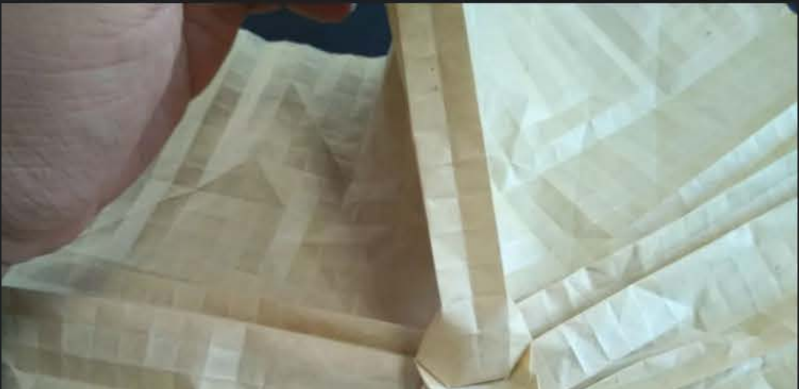

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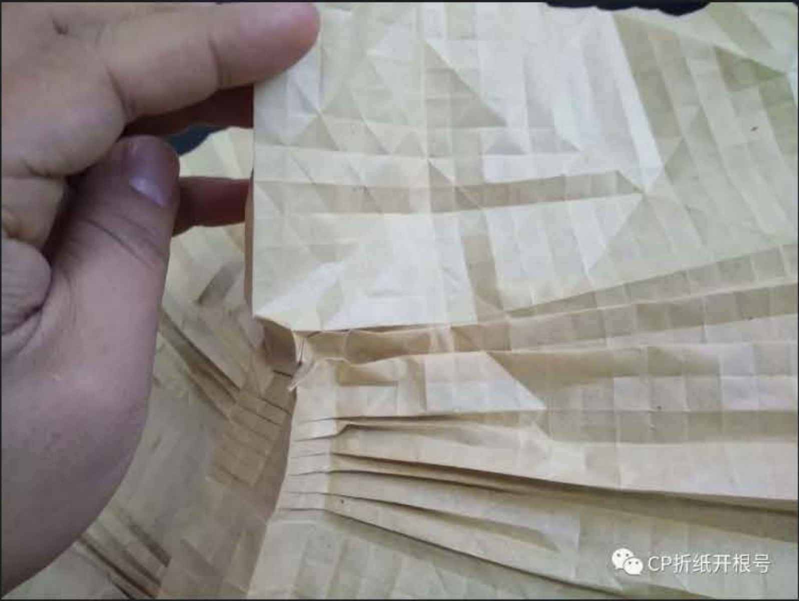

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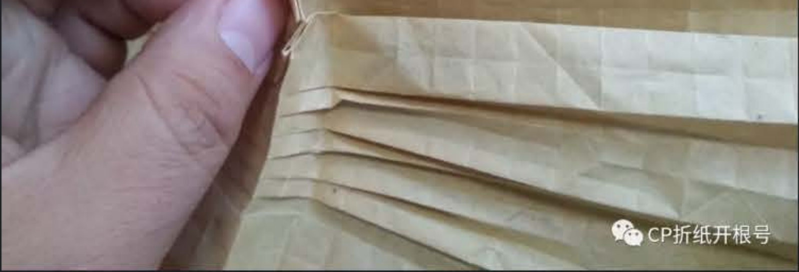

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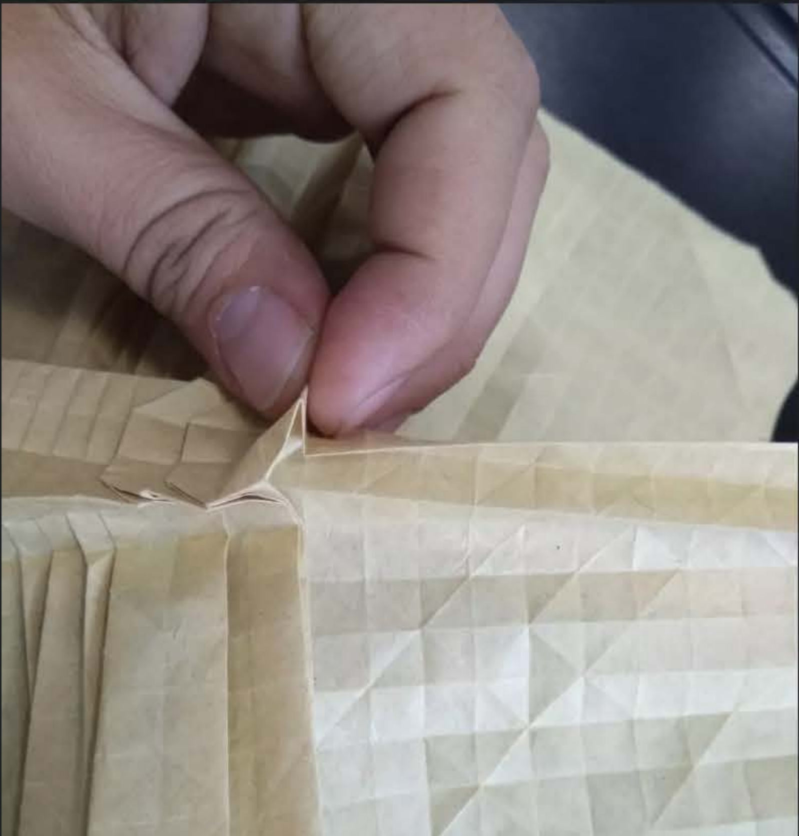

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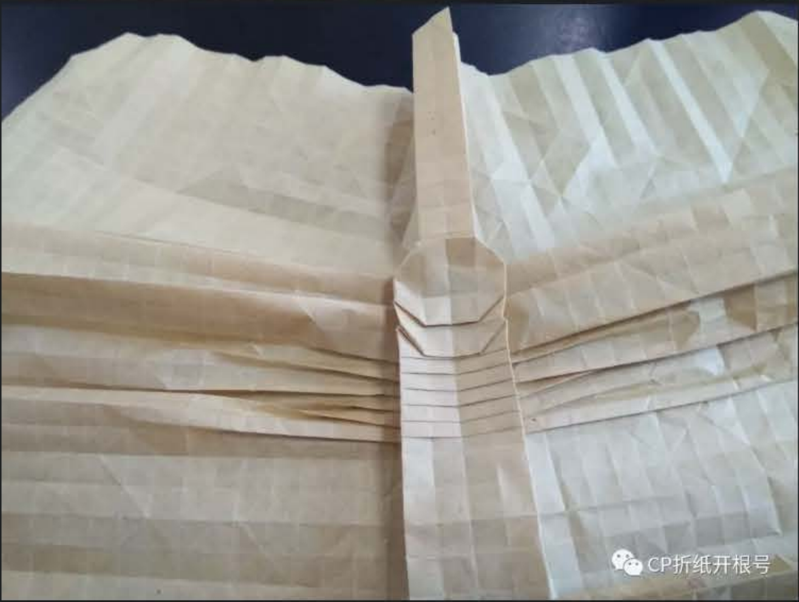

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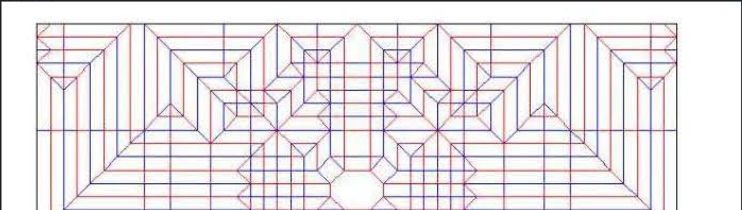
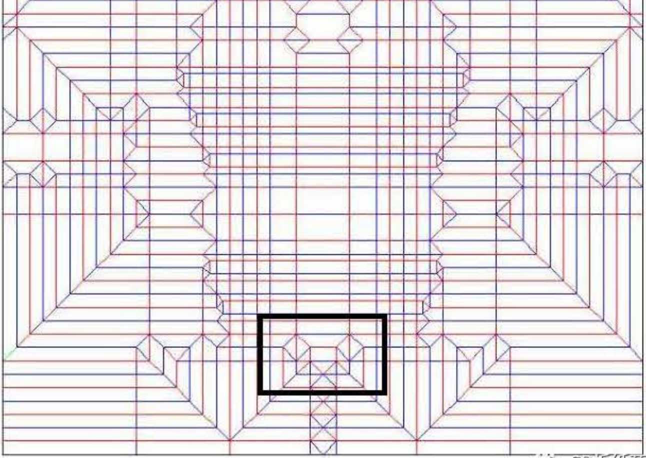
In the same way, we also aggregate the small squares below, as shown in the figure below.





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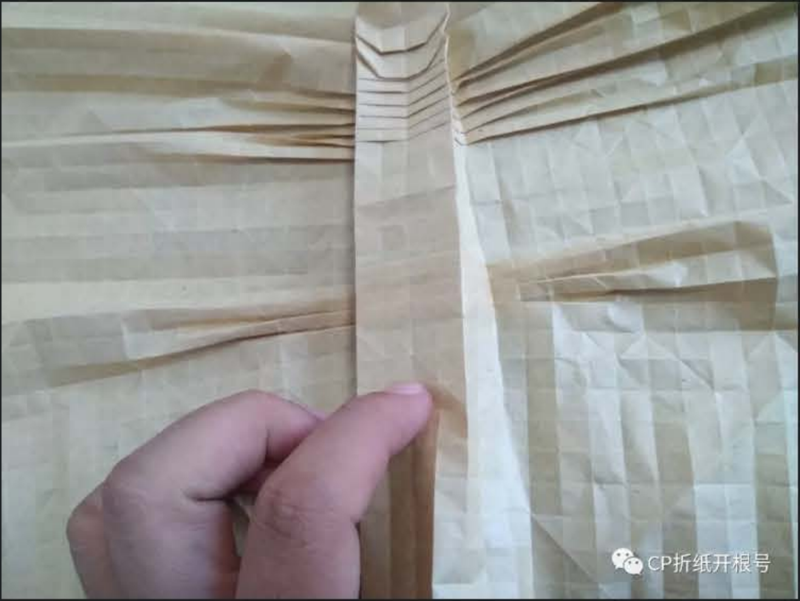

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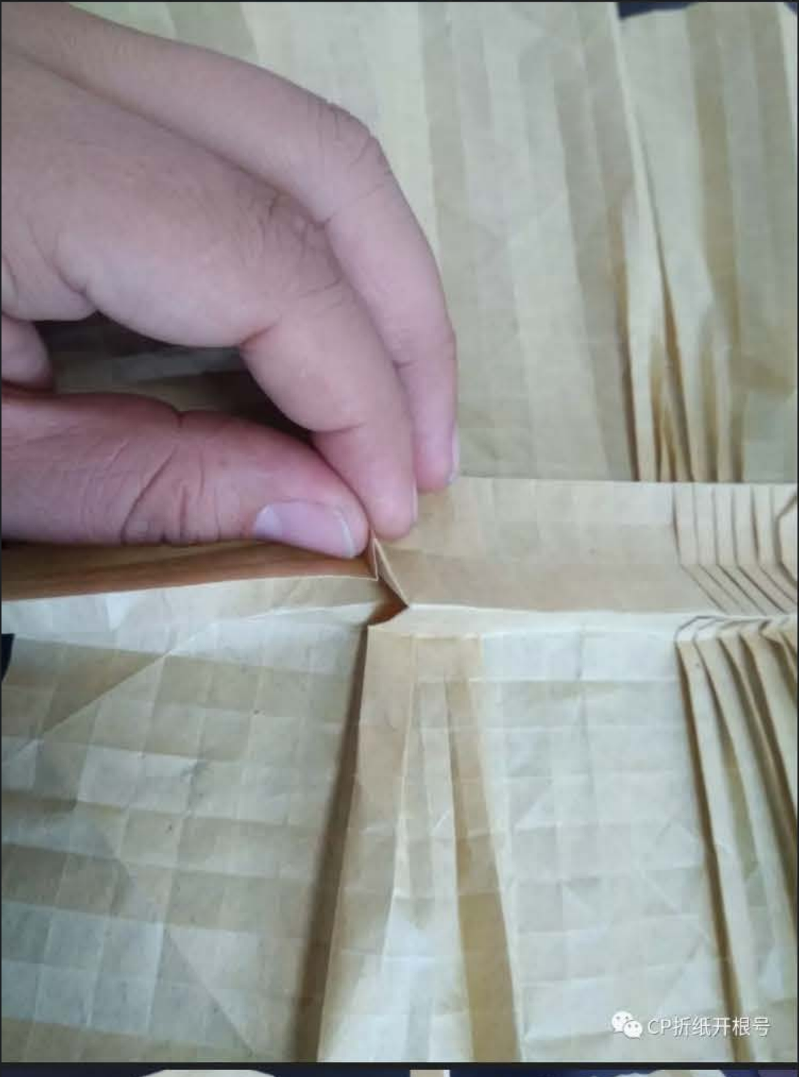

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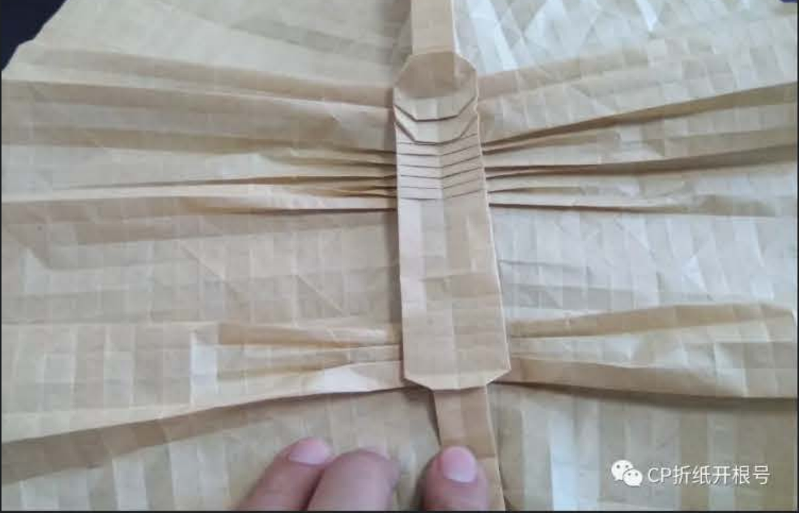
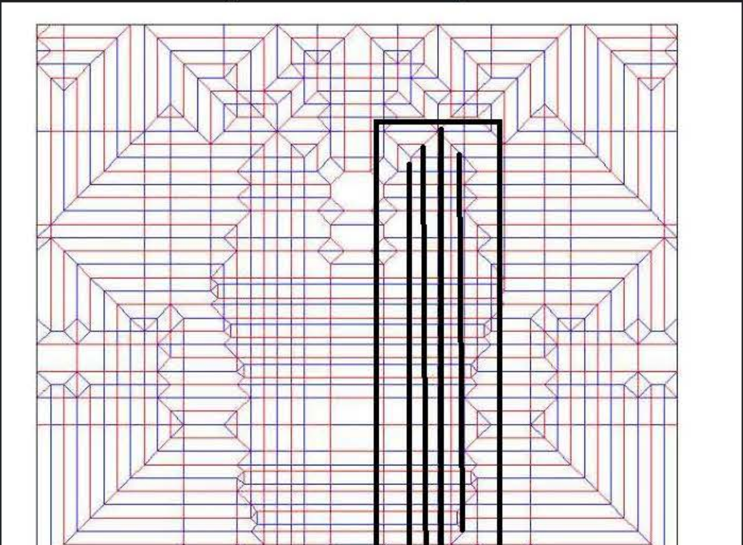
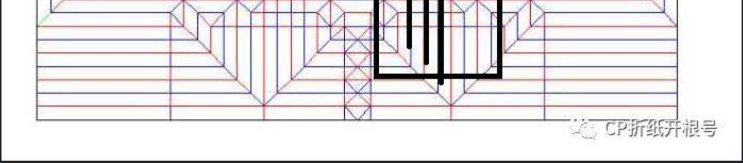


Next, as shown in the figure below, let's deal with the long lines. Take the long lines on one side according to the peaks and valleys in the figure. You don't need to collect too much. Just enter the long lines as shown in the figure.





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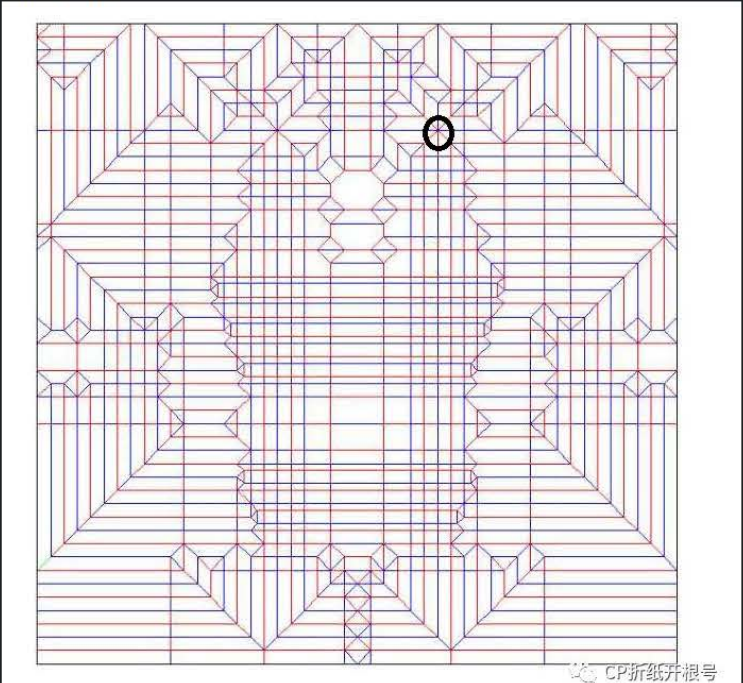
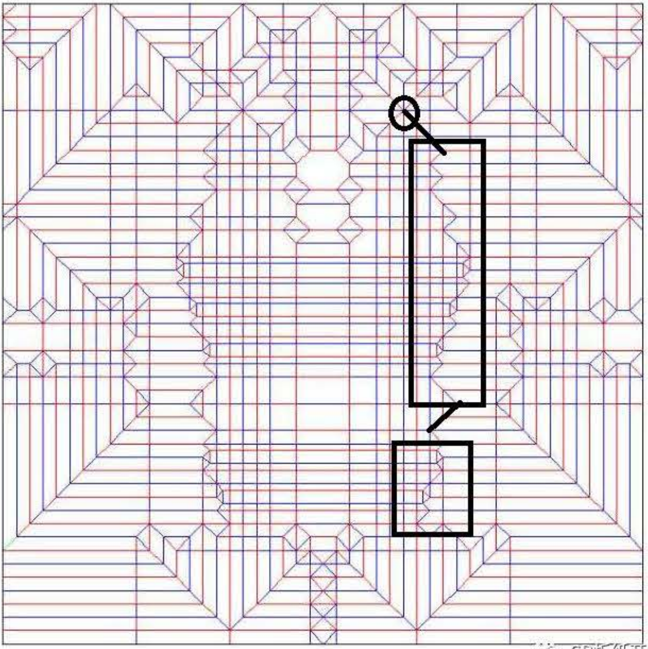
After entering, we need an entry point. Generally, we choose a position closer to the sawtooth structure. Of course, the position of the entry point for many people at this step is very random, but personally I think there should be a better rule. This time we start to aggregate the sawtooth structure with the points in the following figure as the entry points.





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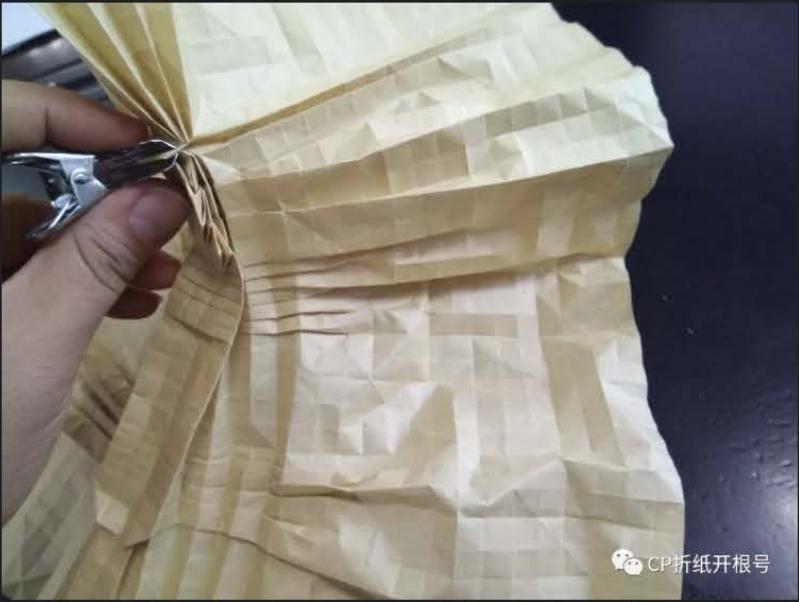

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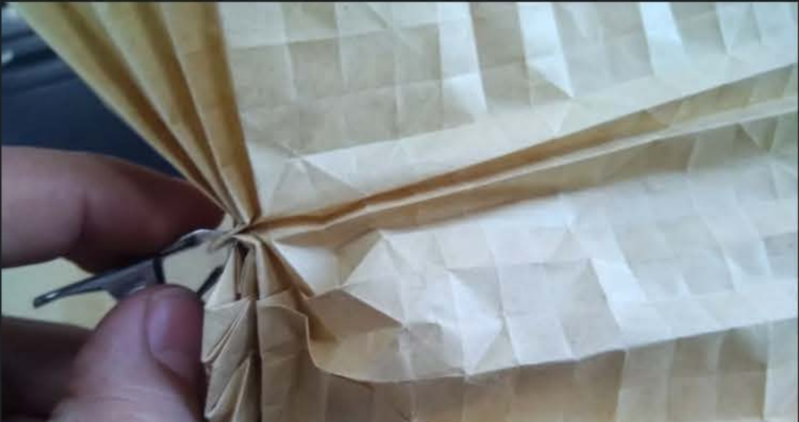

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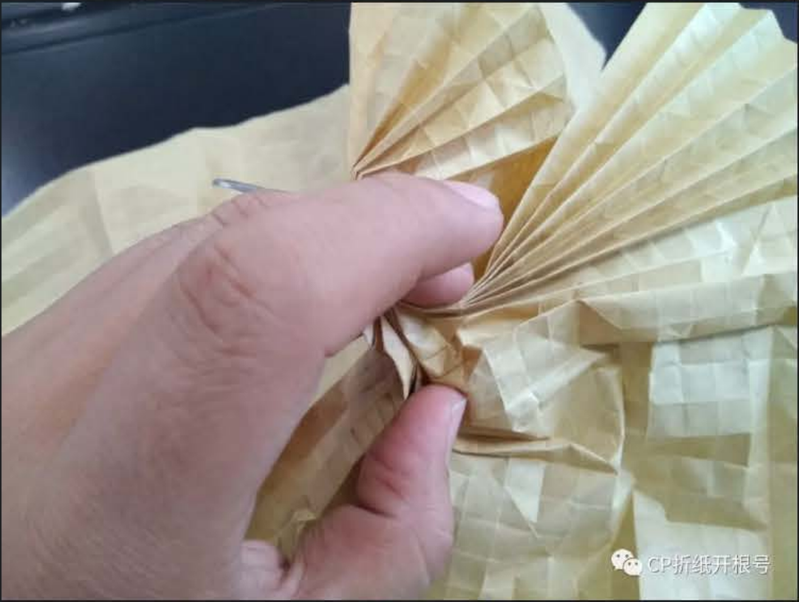

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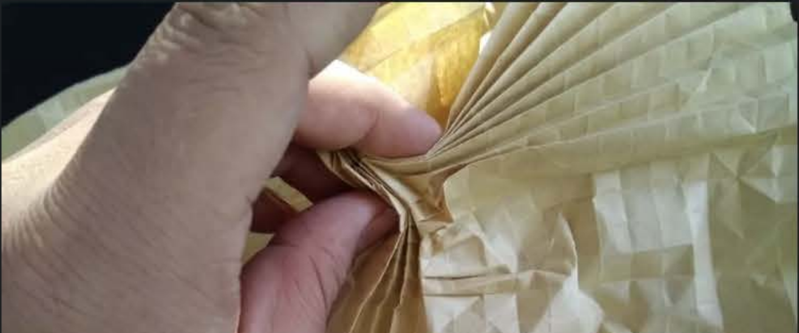

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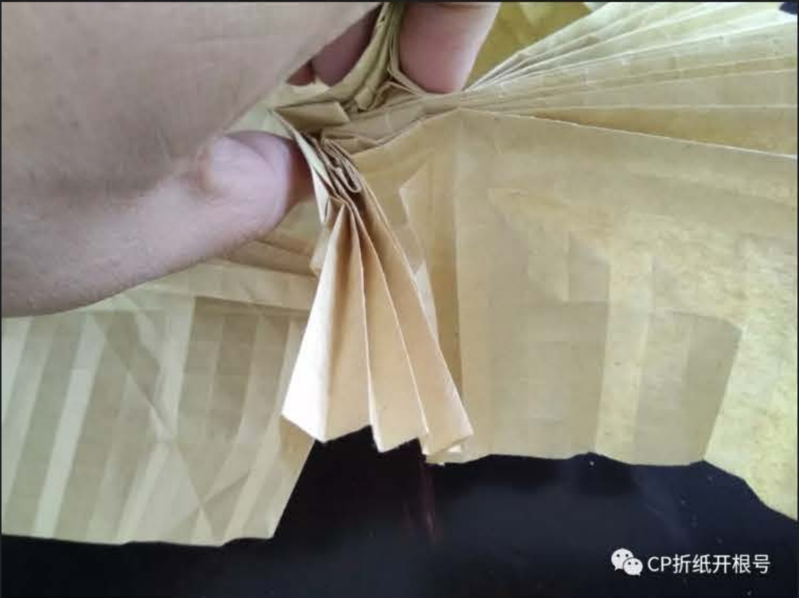

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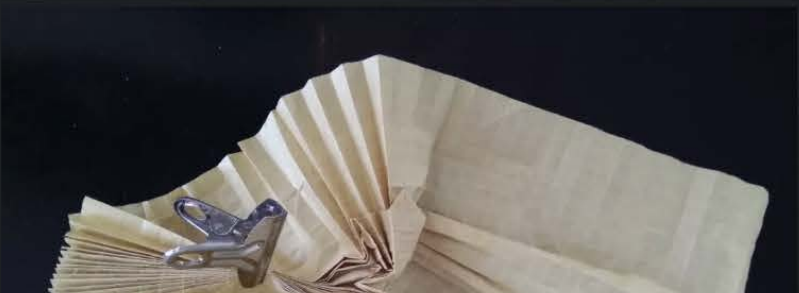
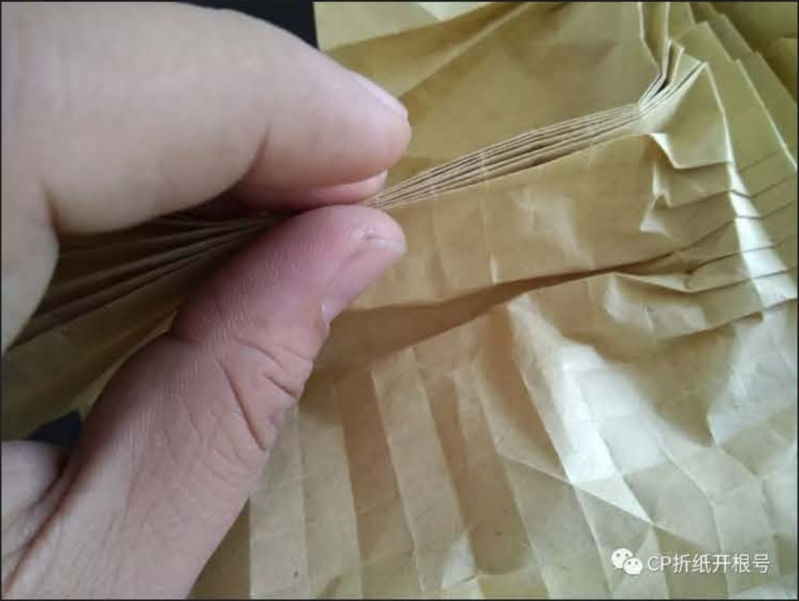
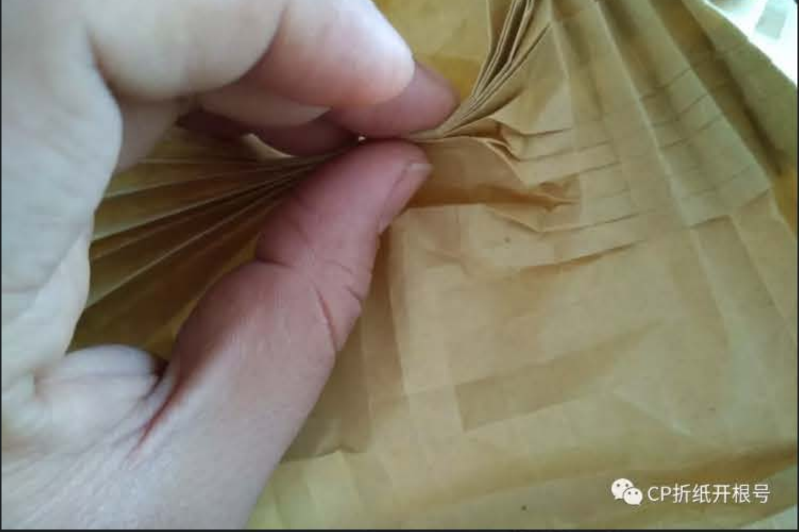


Next, direction on the other side.

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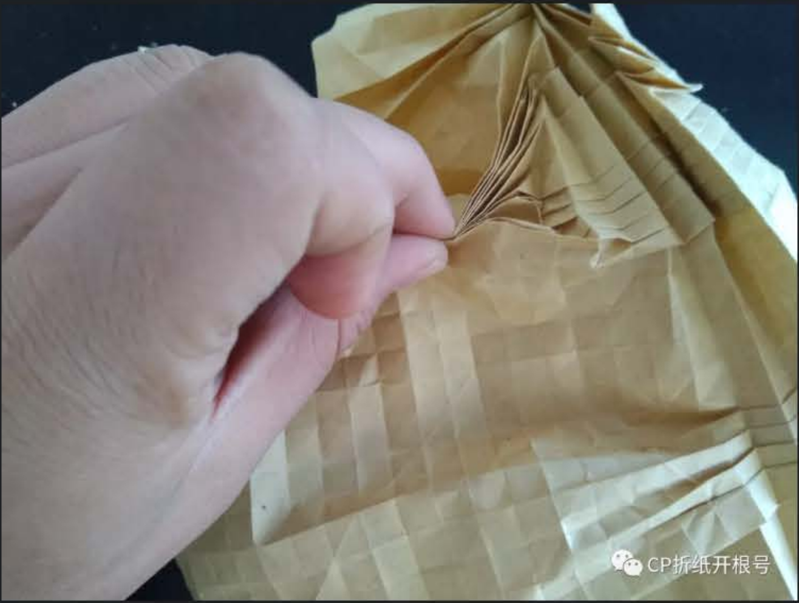
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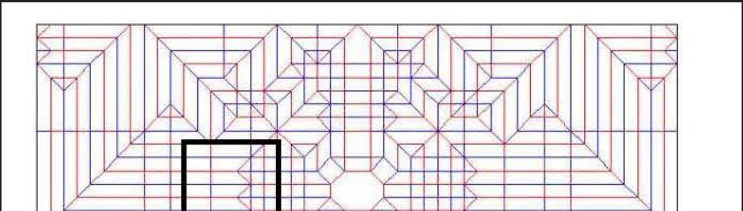

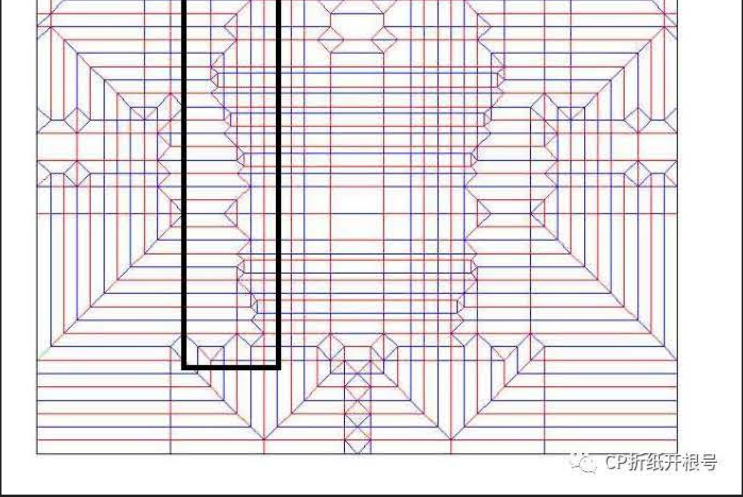
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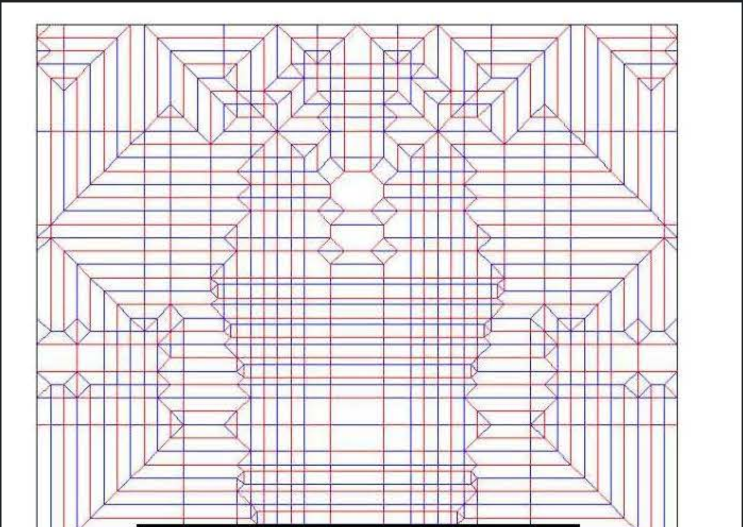
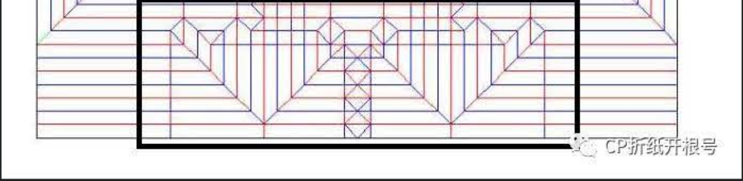
After the other side is over, let's deal with the bottom of the bottom axis as shown below.





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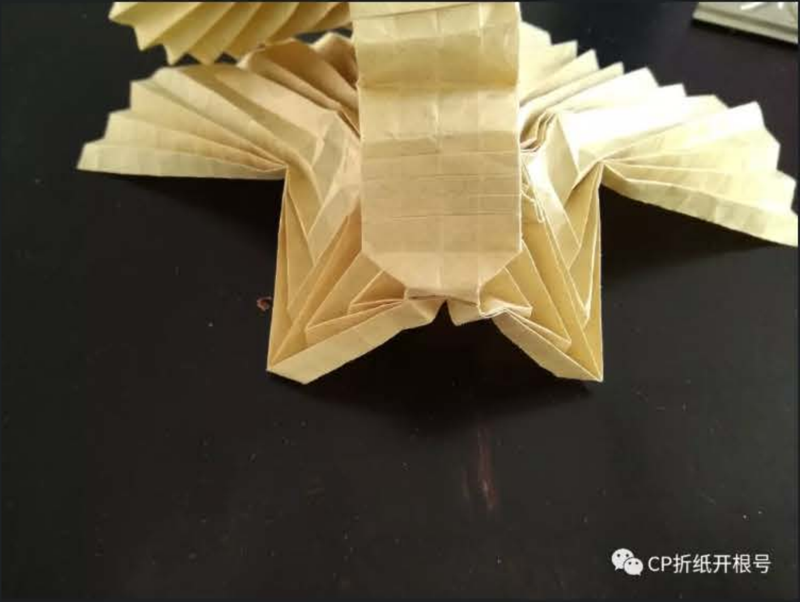

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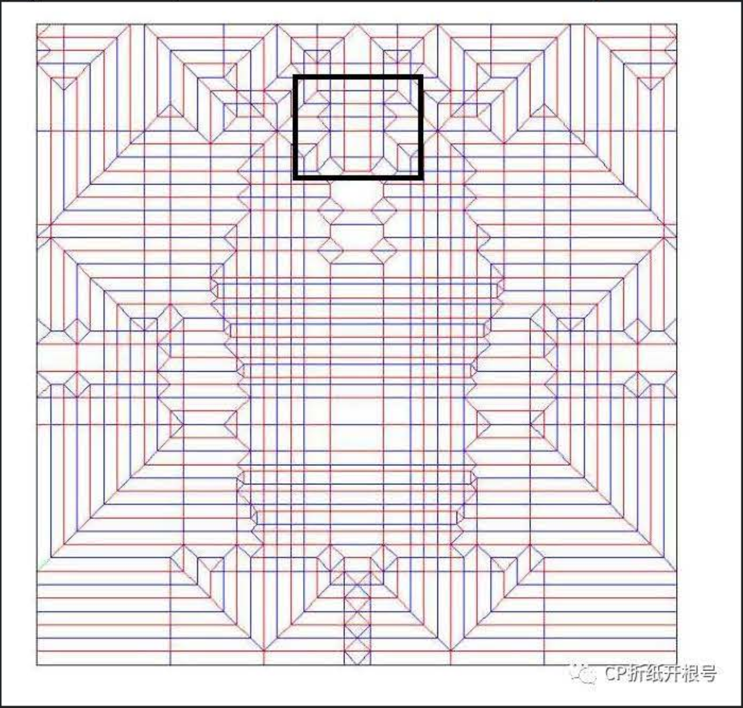
So far we have only the uppermost point and no aggregation in the central axis direction. Here we need to explain that it does n't matter if we gather first or gather first, the main purpose is to aggregate from the middle to both sides, but during the polymerization process Able to do some simple lock structure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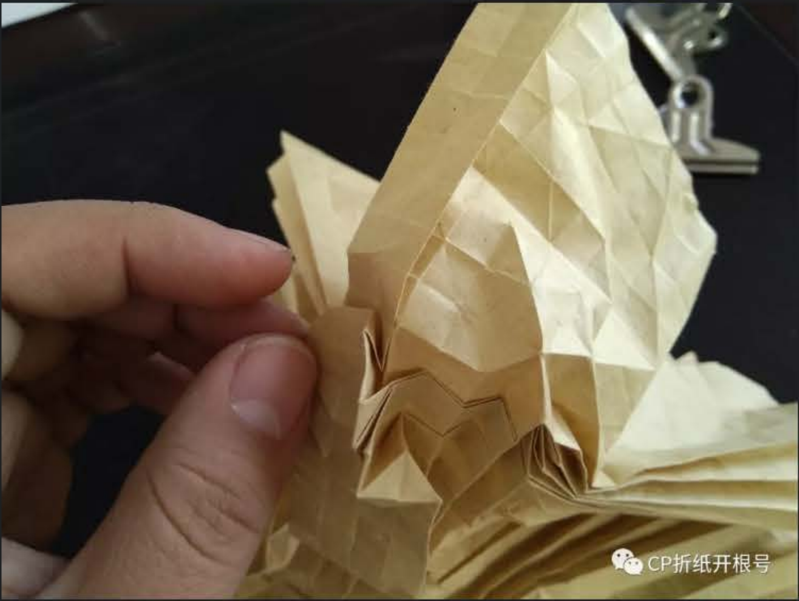
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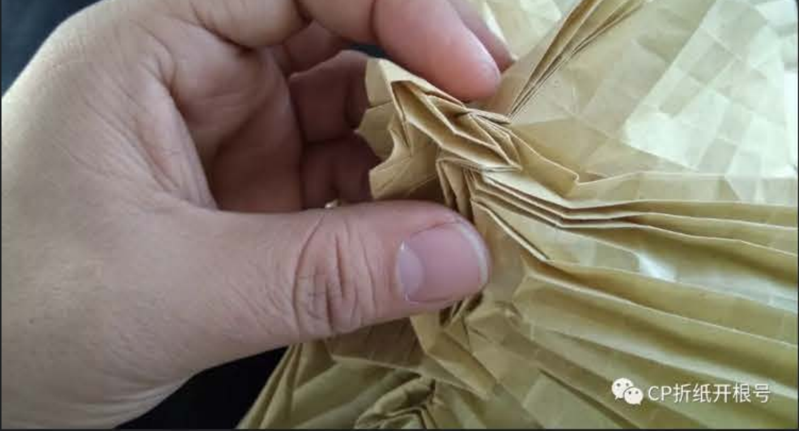

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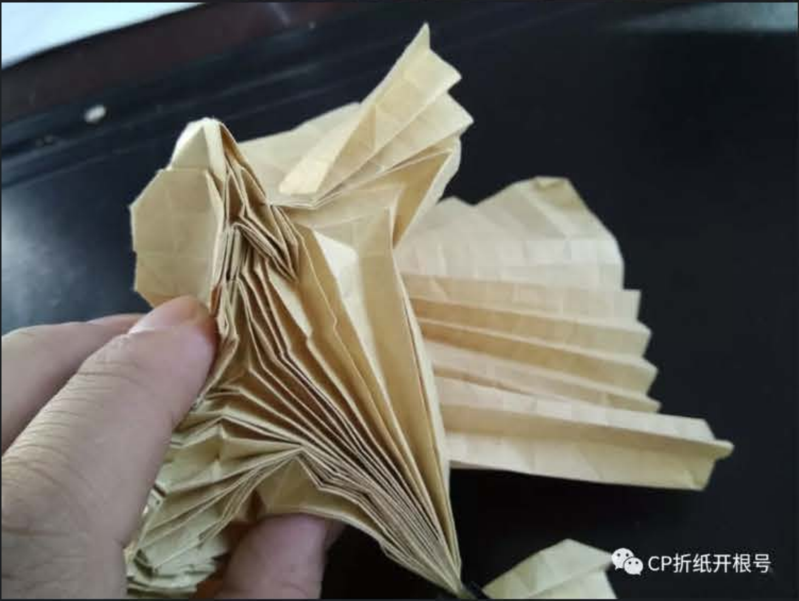

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Following the aggregation on the right is the left part.

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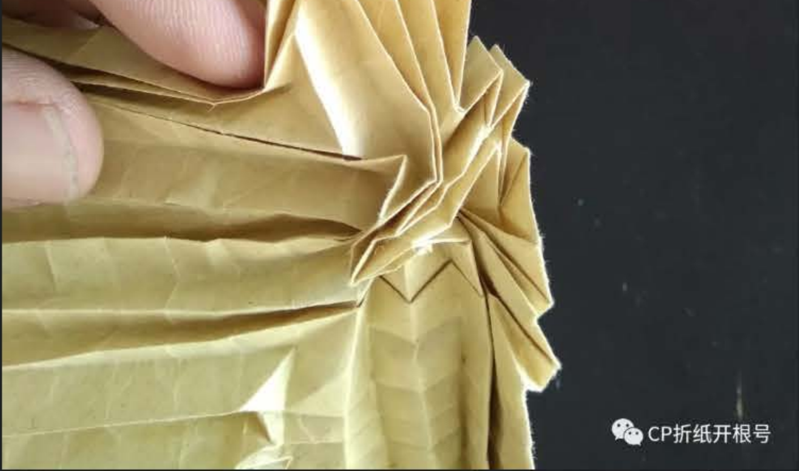
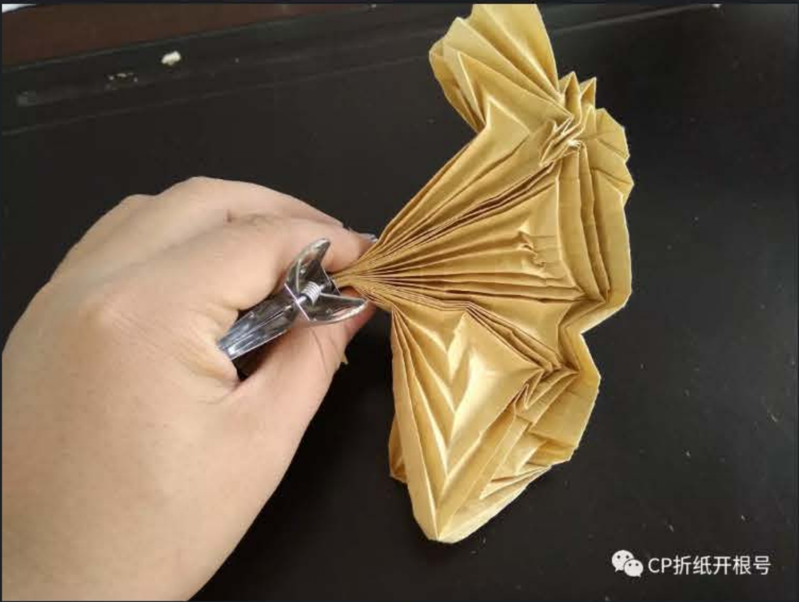
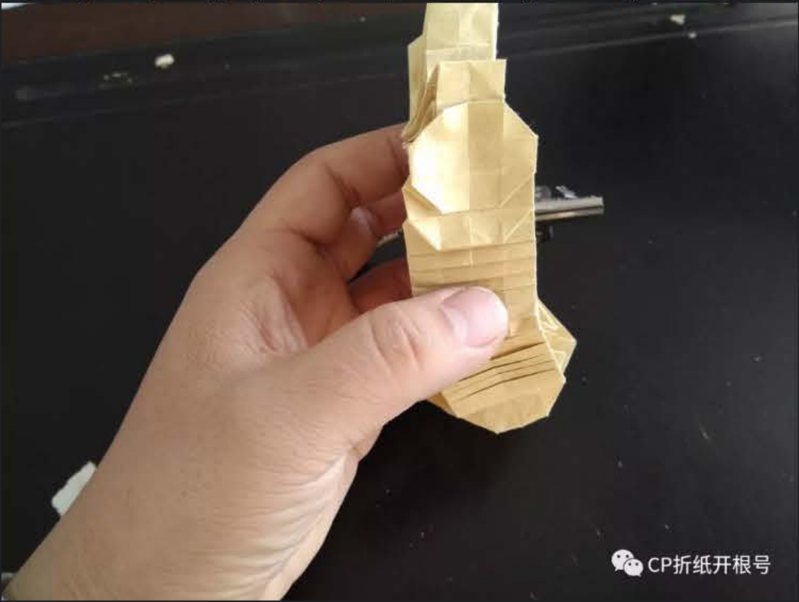




In fact, we can simply flatten the work here. Please note that if there is a trend of flattening during the aggregation process, it means that you are very close to success!



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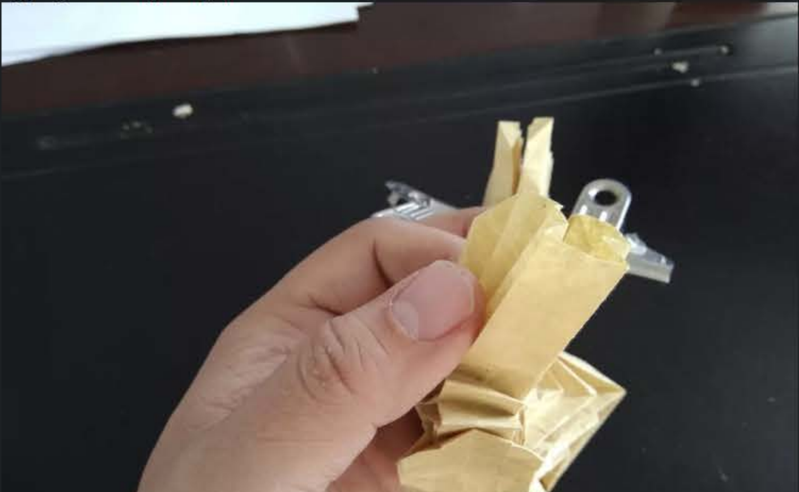
Next, we will gather together the simple structure of the head in the figure. Then aggregate the right leg part.



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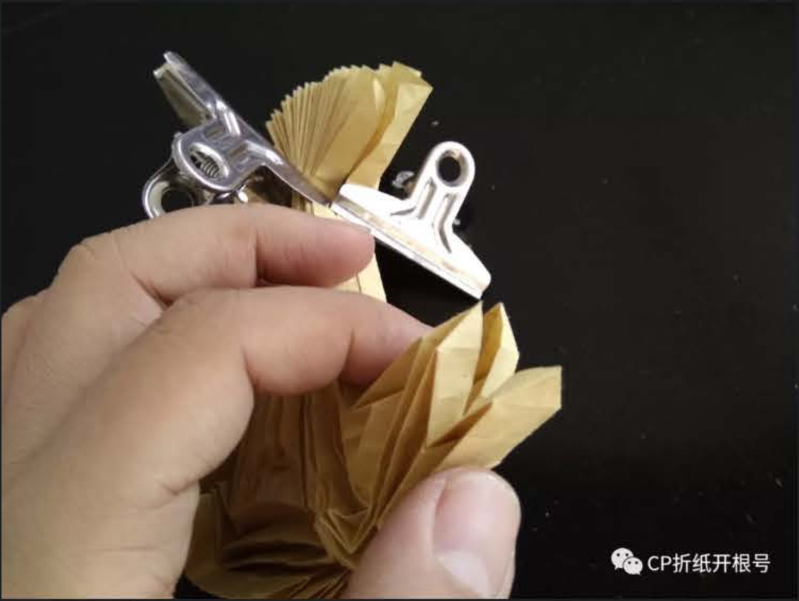
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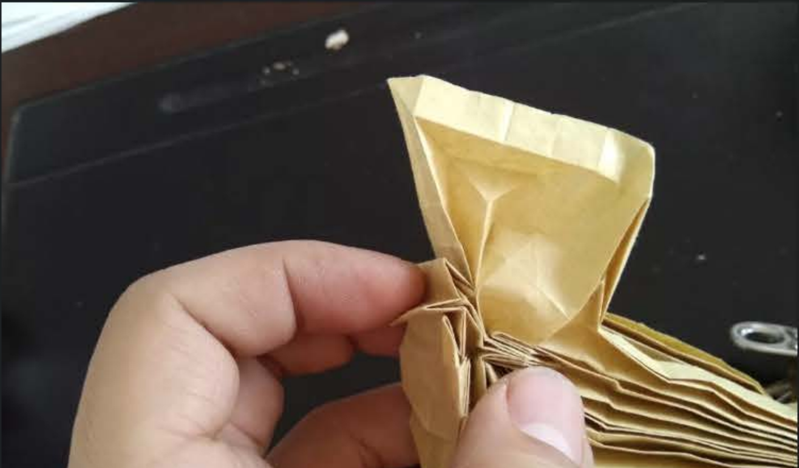

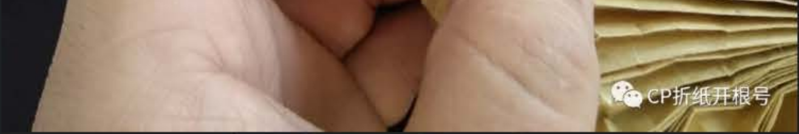

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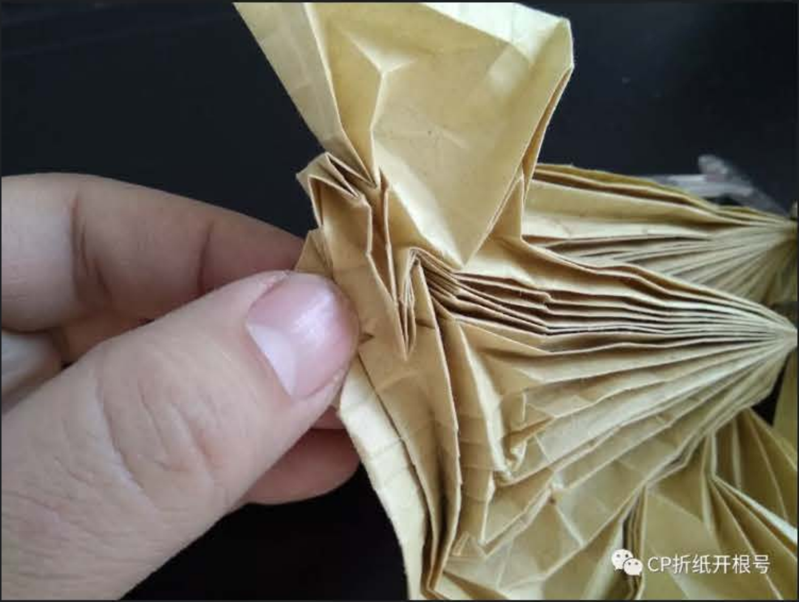

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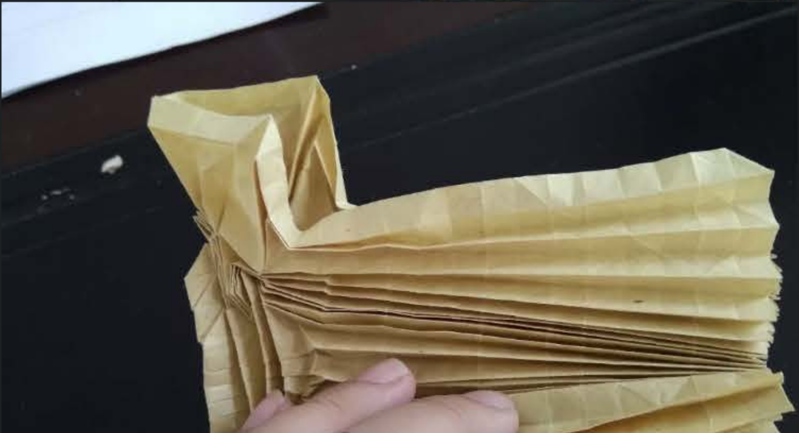

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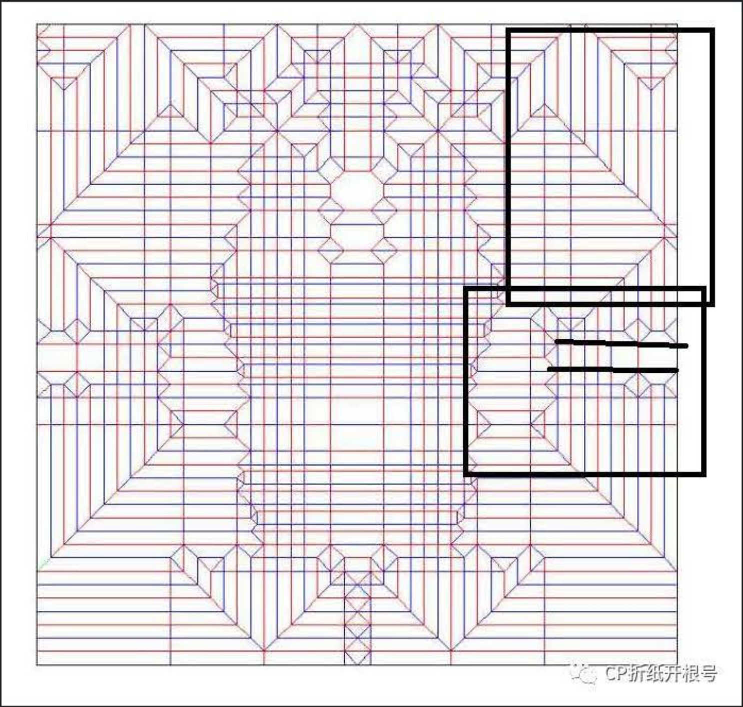
Let 's start the polymerization as shown in the following figure. When you are converging, you must pay attention to the two horizontal lines in the lower frame in the figure below. These two are continuous complete peak lines, so you need to fold the peak lines.



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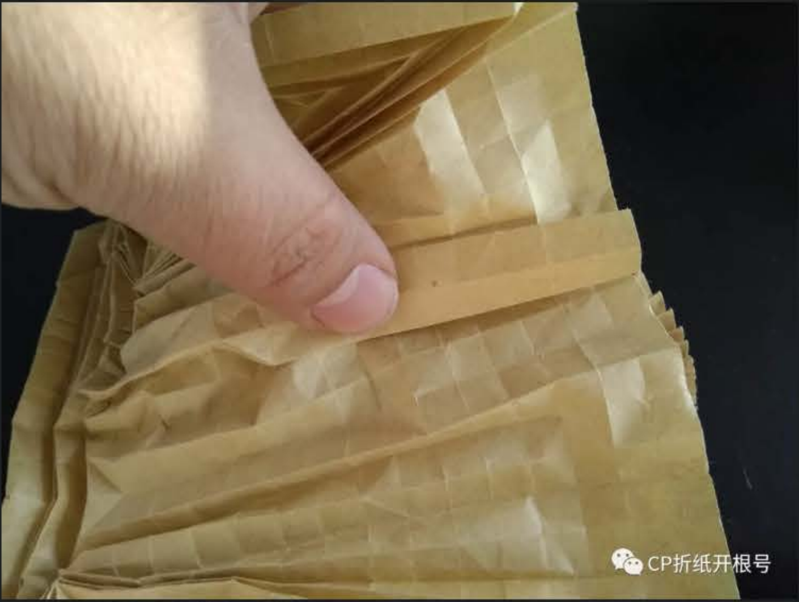

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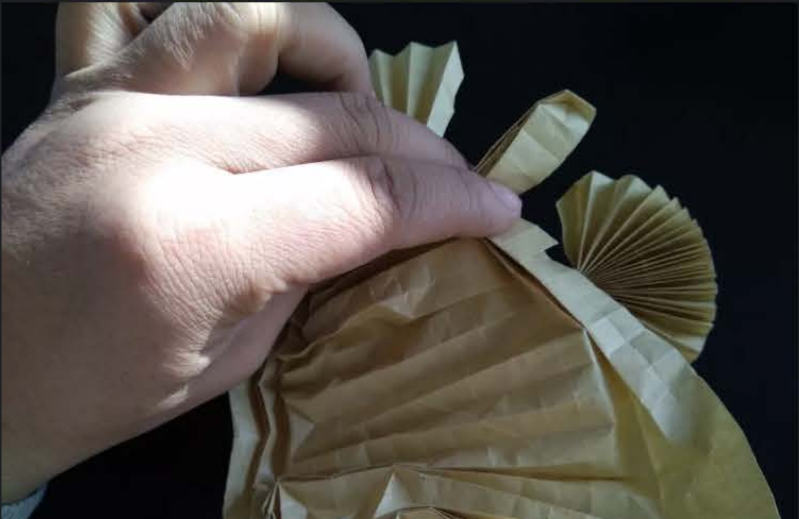

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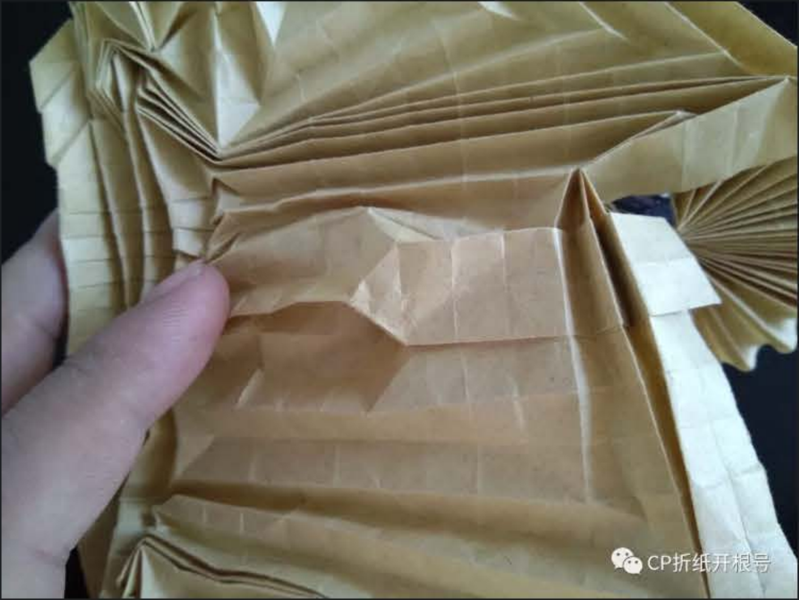

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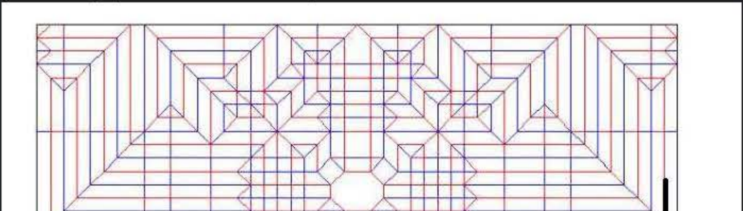
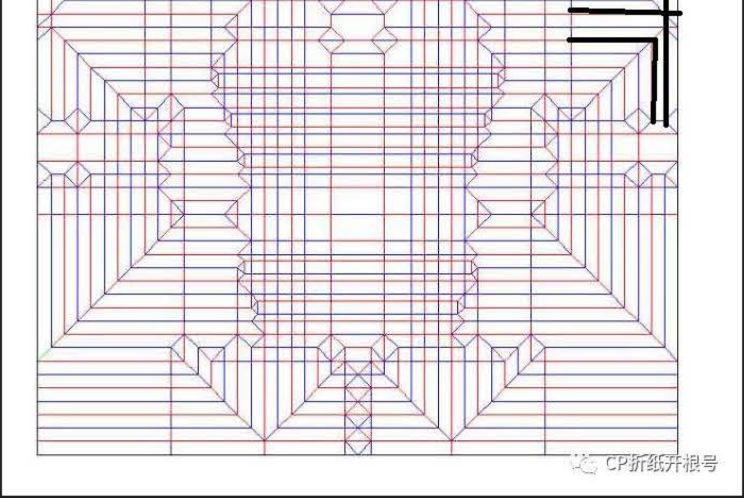
The following are several consecutive peak lines in the figure below. When converging, you must pay attention to the sequence.

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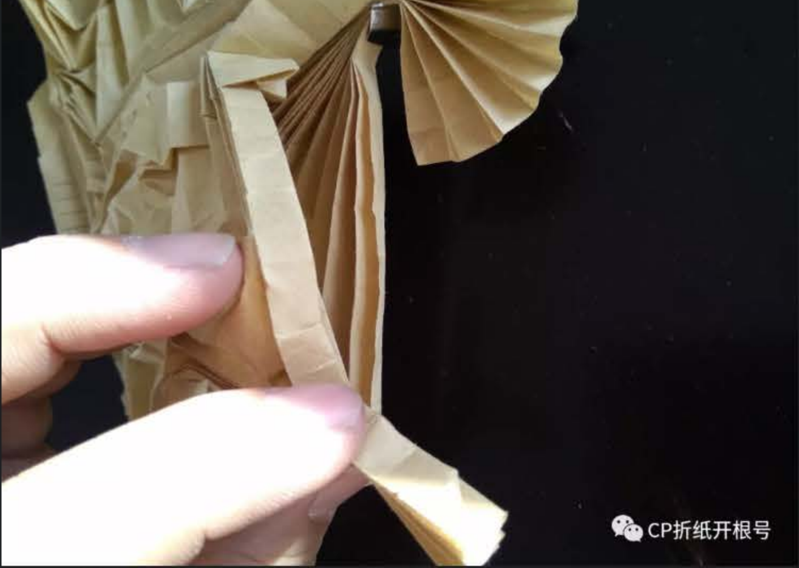

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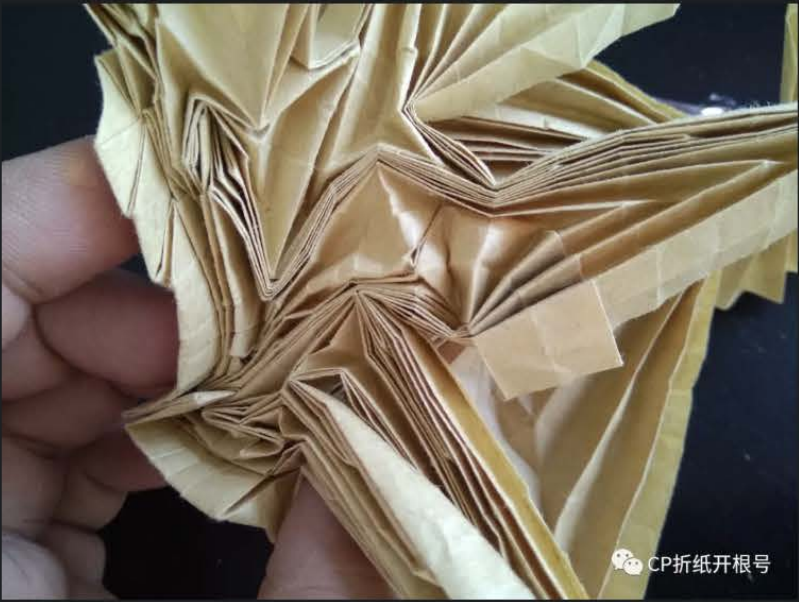

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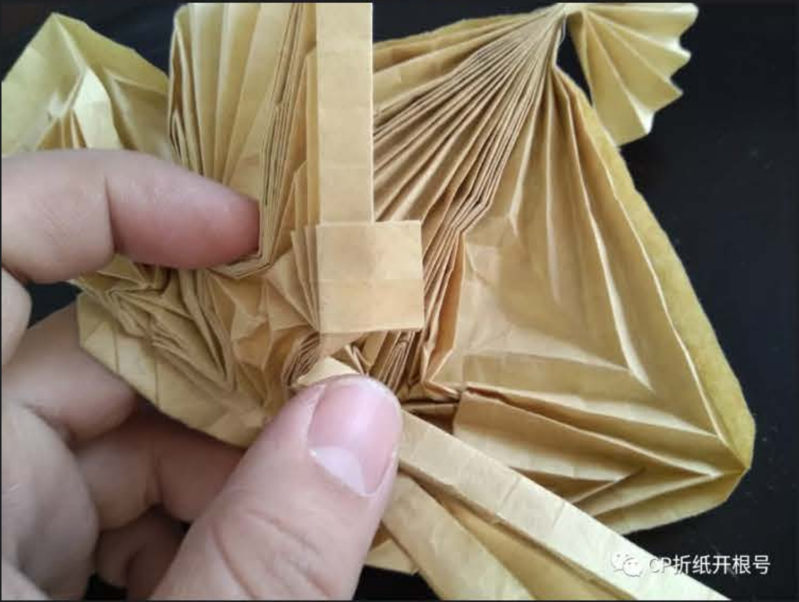

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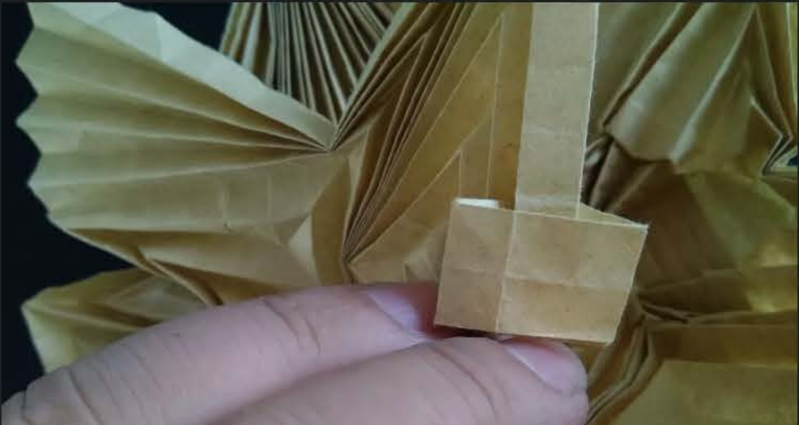

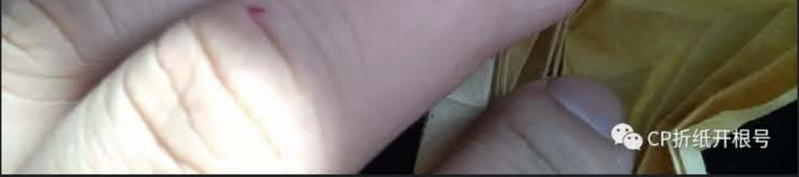
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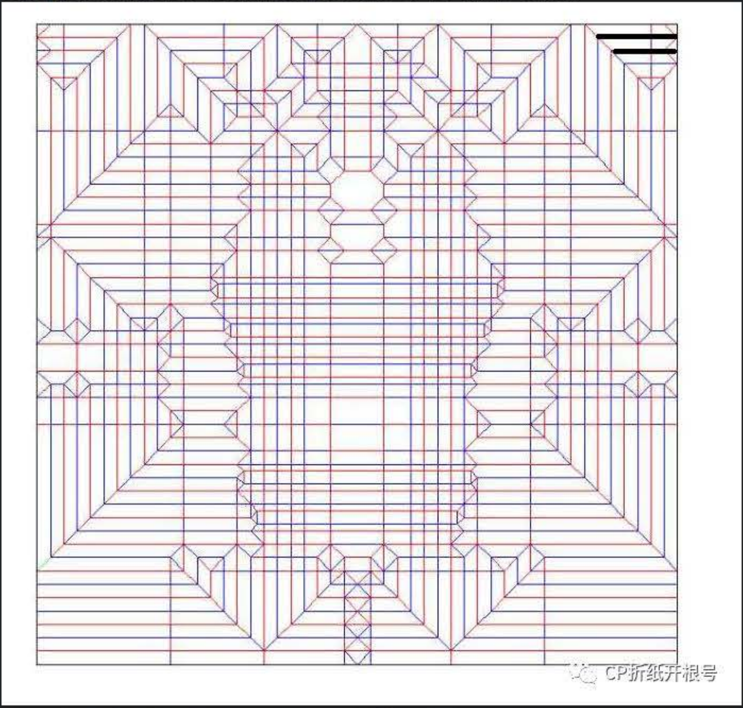
Next process another continuous peak line in the figure below.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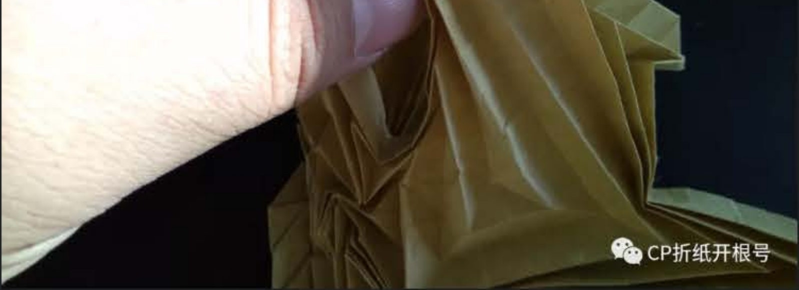

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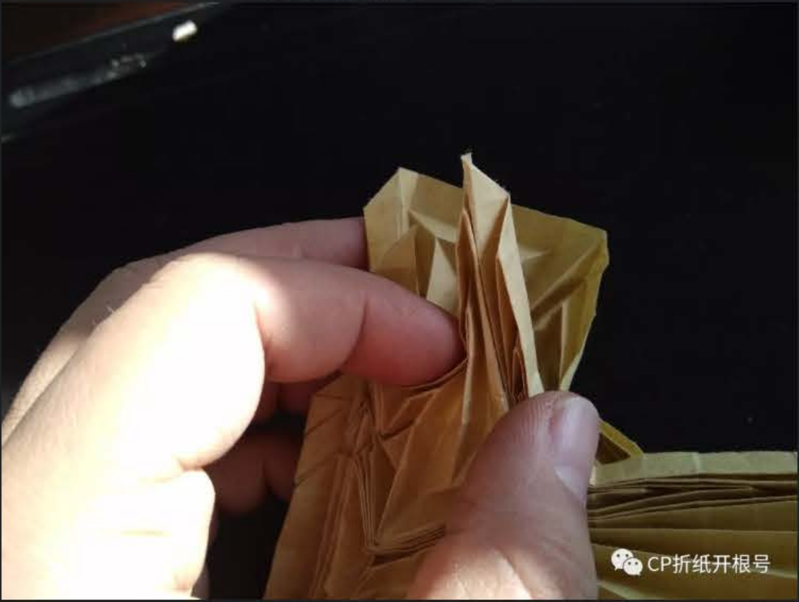

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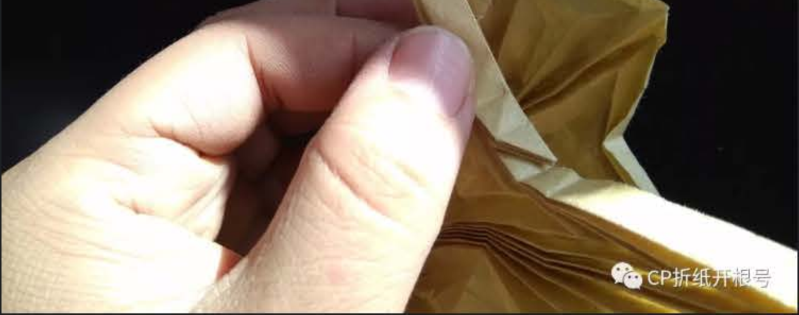

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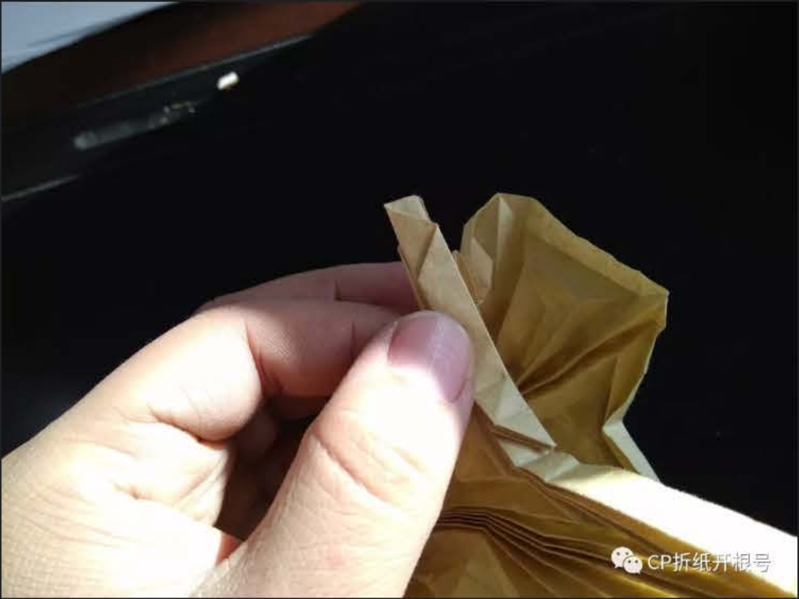

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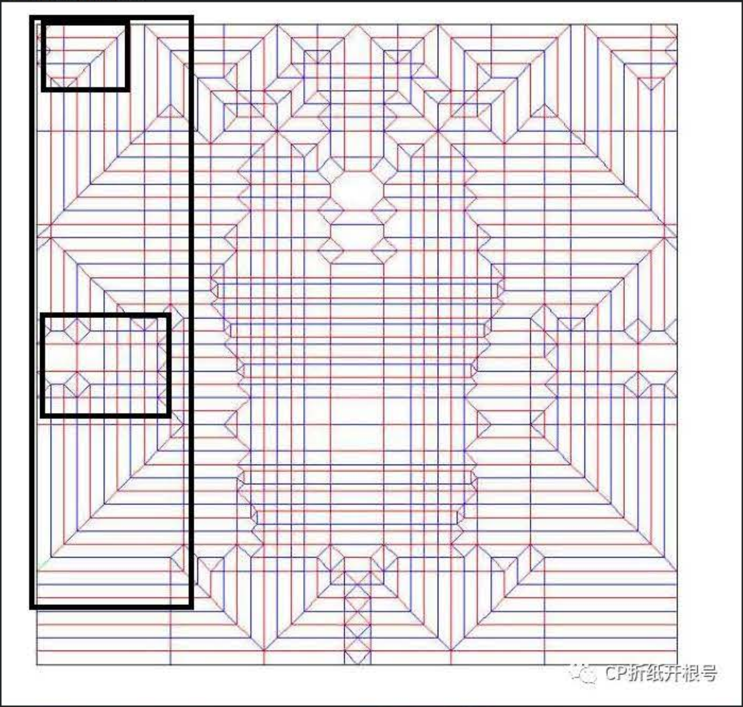
Next we aggregate the left part in the same way. When converging, still pay attention to those peaks.



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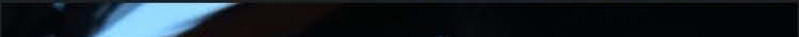

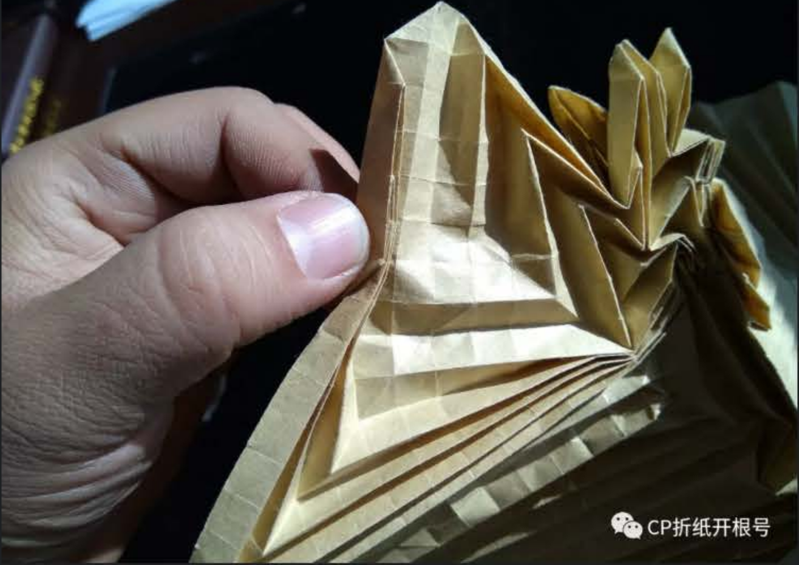

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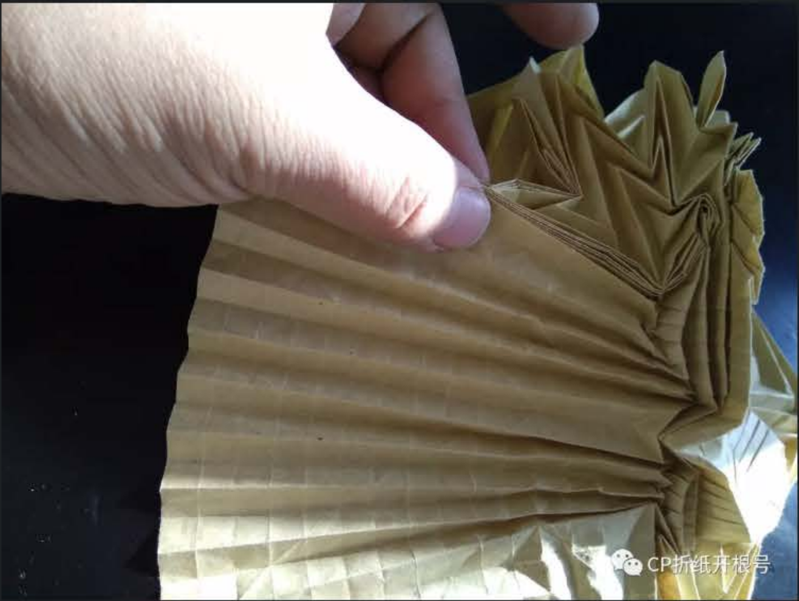

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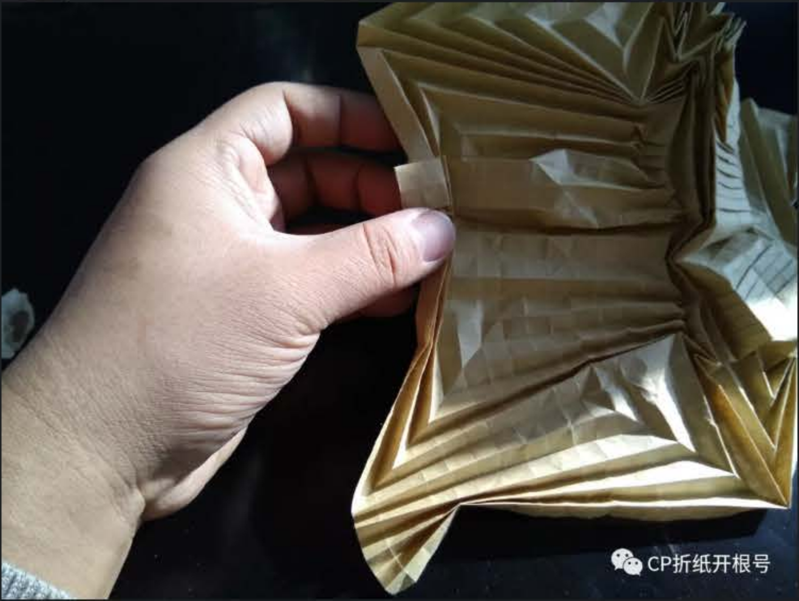

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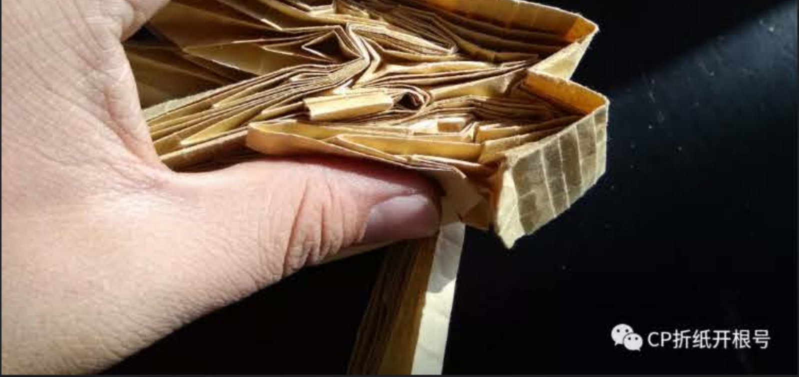
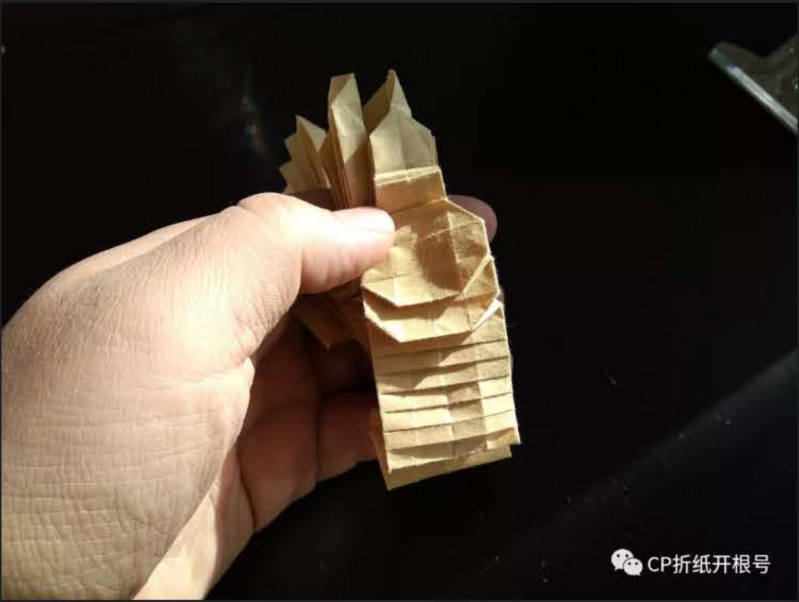
After they are aggregated, they can basically be flattened, which means that we have completed the aggregation.





Are you you all successful?