

1154-05-2404

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Given a flat-foldable origami crease pattern C , we can describe how we fold it flat with a mountain-valley (MV) assignment, where each crease is described as bending convexly (mountain) or concavely (valley) when viewed from one side of the folding material. A MV assignment is called valid if it can be used to fold the crease pattern flat along all of its creases (i.e., it can be pressed in a book without crumpling or self-intersecting). We construct the *origami flip graph*, $OFG(C)$, from C as follows: the vertices are all valid MV assignments of C , and two vertices u and v are connected by an edge if and only if the MV assignment u can be turned into that of v by “flipping” one face F of C (reversing the MV parity of the creases bordering F). In this talk we examine origami flip graphs of single-vertex crease patterns. We describe, for a single-vertex crease pattern C , when $OFG(C)$ is connected and prove that if the number of valid MV assignments of C is 2^n then $OFG(C)$ is a subgraph of the n -cube. (Received September 17, 2019)