

*Geometric Folding Algorithms:  
Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra* [DO07]

Updates to Chapter 23, Section 23.2: Flexible  
Polyhedra

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We report here on two updates. Recall from Section 23.2.3 that Steffen’s 9-vertex flexible polyhedron was in several senses the best flexible polyhedron available, and, at least informally, believed likely optimal.

- (1) Steffen’s polyhedron has a dihedral angle flexing approximately  $27^\circ$ . A new flexible polyhedron flexes  $29.2^\circ$  [HG25]. Moreover, “all dihedral angles vary continuously during its motion.” The polyhedron follows a “base + crinkle” construction
- (2) Closing out a pursuit since Euler, and building on the work of many people—Connelly, Nelson, Maksimov—the authors prove that there is a flexible polyhedron on 8 vertices [GGLS]. And this is known to be the fewest number of vertices for any flexible polyhedron (Maksimov).

This breakthrough result has already been “improved” (has a wider range of mobility) [Atl25].

## References

- [Atl25] Elvar Atlason. Cutting along a symmetric quadrilateral to construct an embedded flexible dodecahedron. arXiv:2510.06897, 2025.
- [DO07] Erik D. Demaine and Joseph O’Rourke. *Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra*. Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- [GGLS] Matteo Gallet, Georg Grasegger, Jan Legerskỳ, and Josef Schicho. Pentagonal bipyramids lead to the smallest flexible embedded polyhedron,(2024). arXiv:2410.13811.
- [HG25] Zeyuan He and Simon D Guest. A new method for generalizing non-self-intersecting flexible polyhedra. arXiv:2505.05629, 2025.