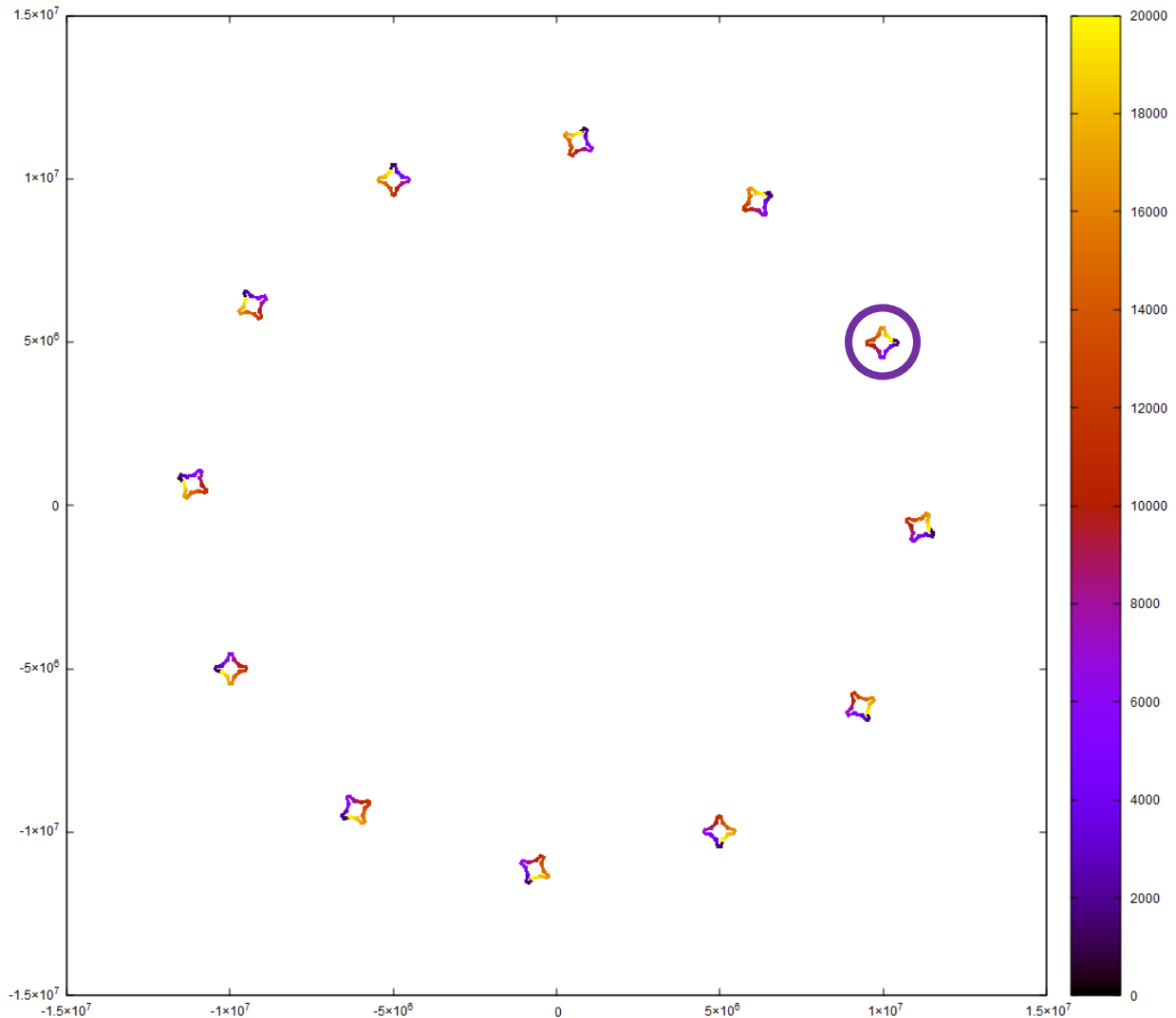


# Orbit of length 617818092.

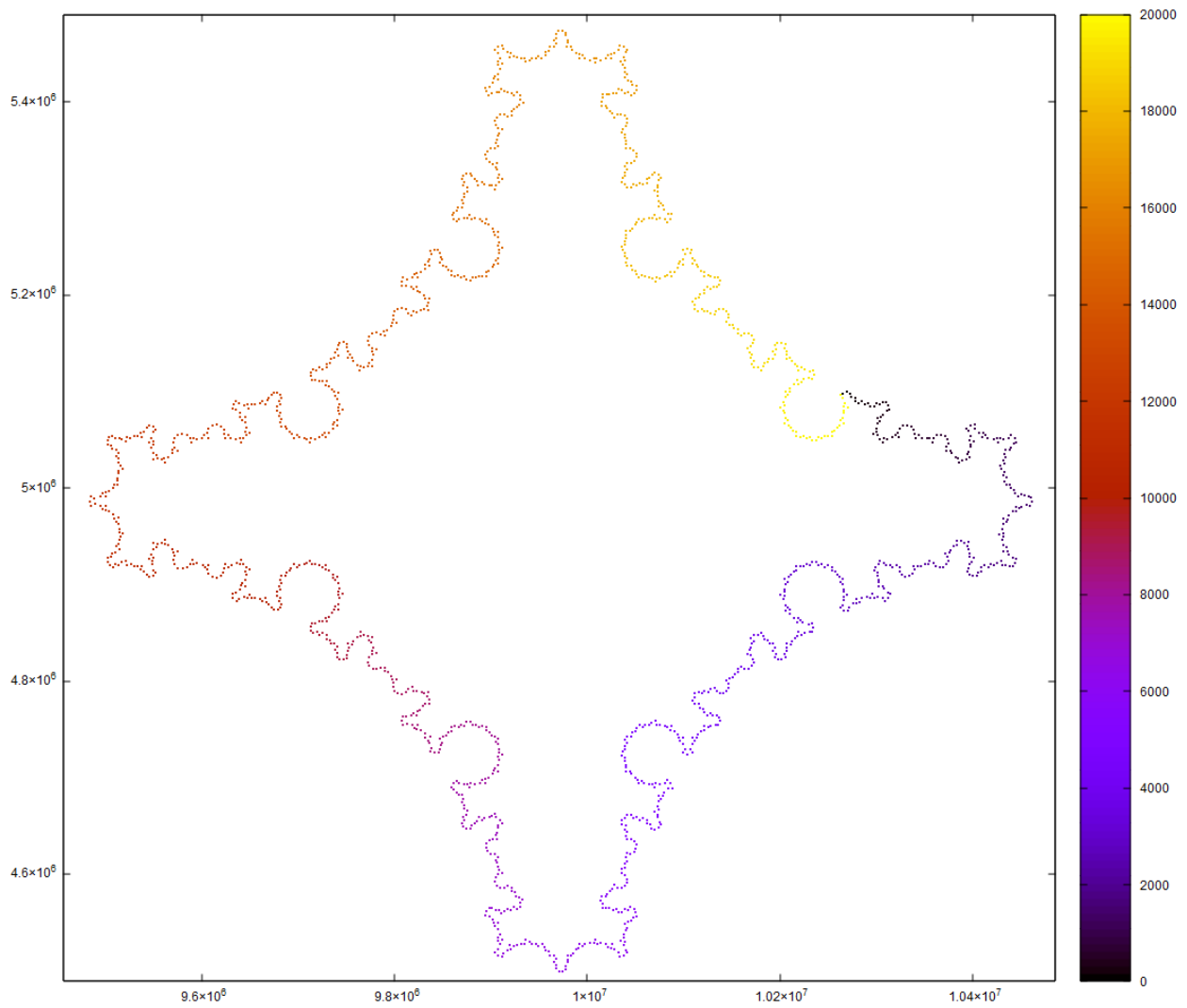
i.e., 617818092 is a term of A367148

The grid points visited by the orbit are clustered into 12 smaller areas.



The color coding shows the order in which grid points are visited. Only every 30893<sup>rd</sup> point of the orbit is shown in the image. (30893 is a prime number close to  $617818092/20000$ , i.e., the image contains approximately 20000 points. Non-divisibility by 12 guarantees that all separate parts of the orbit are visited.

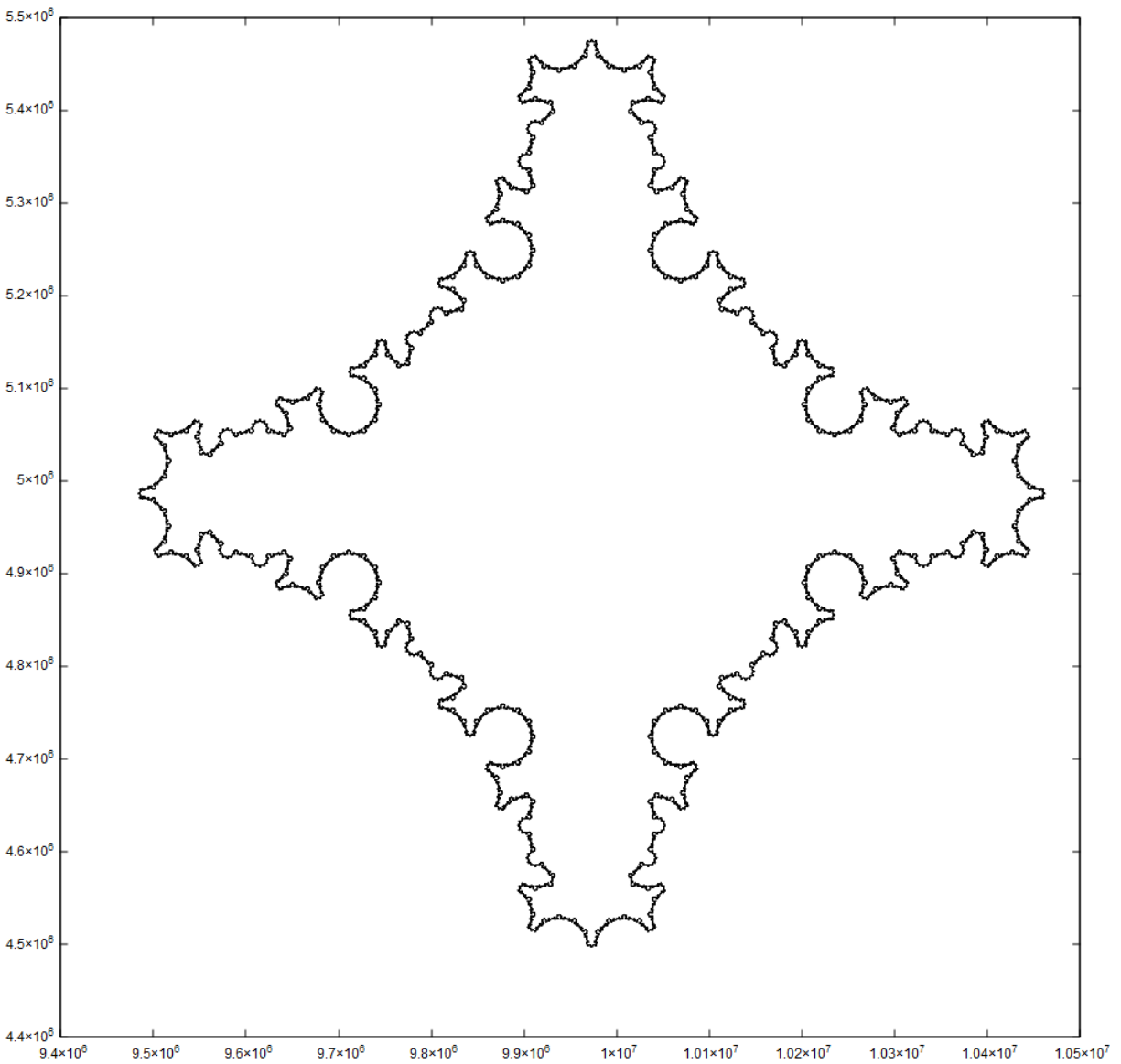
The next figure shows the highlighted image section.



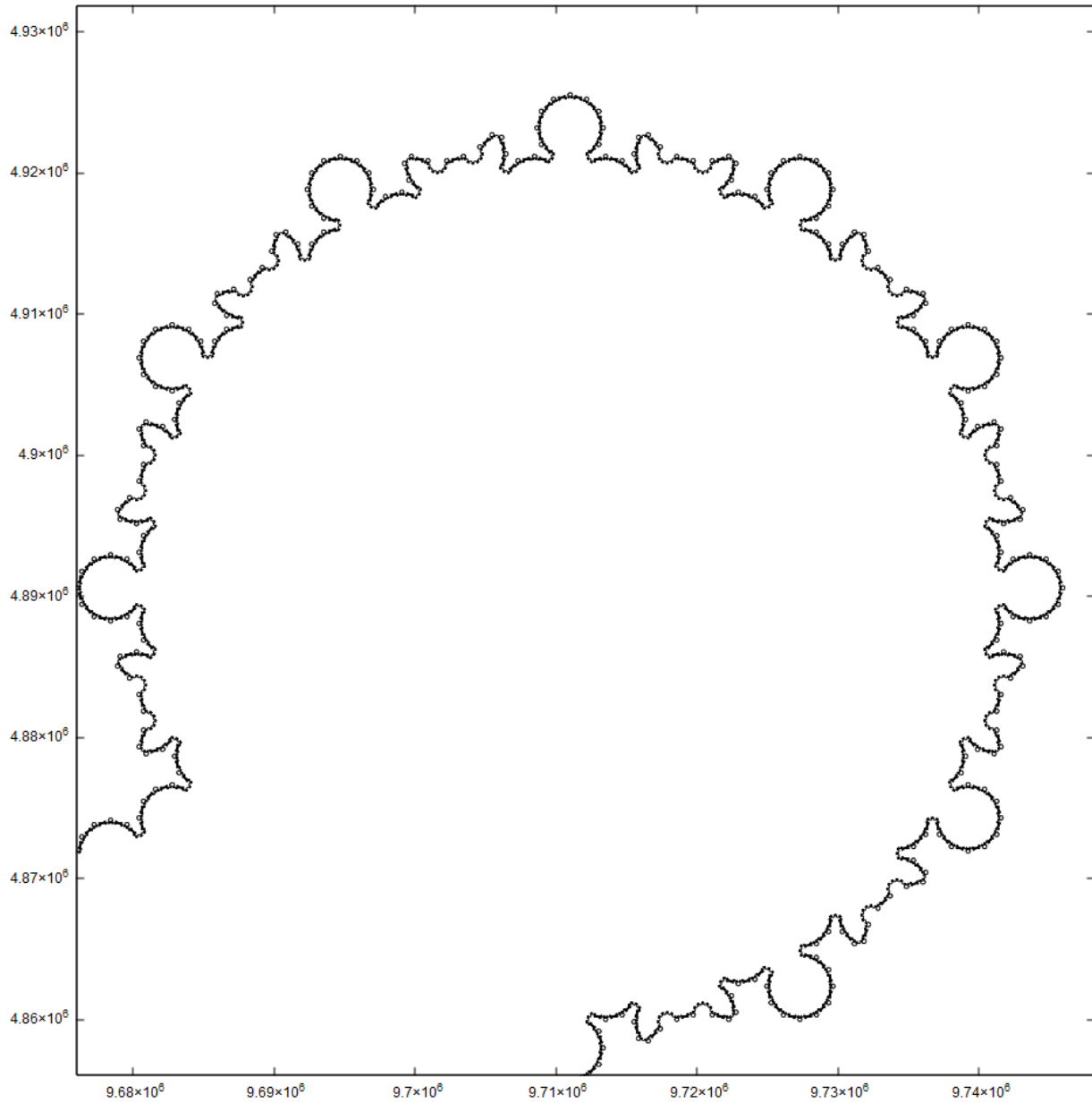
Again, only every 30893<sup>rd</sup> point of the orbit is shown.

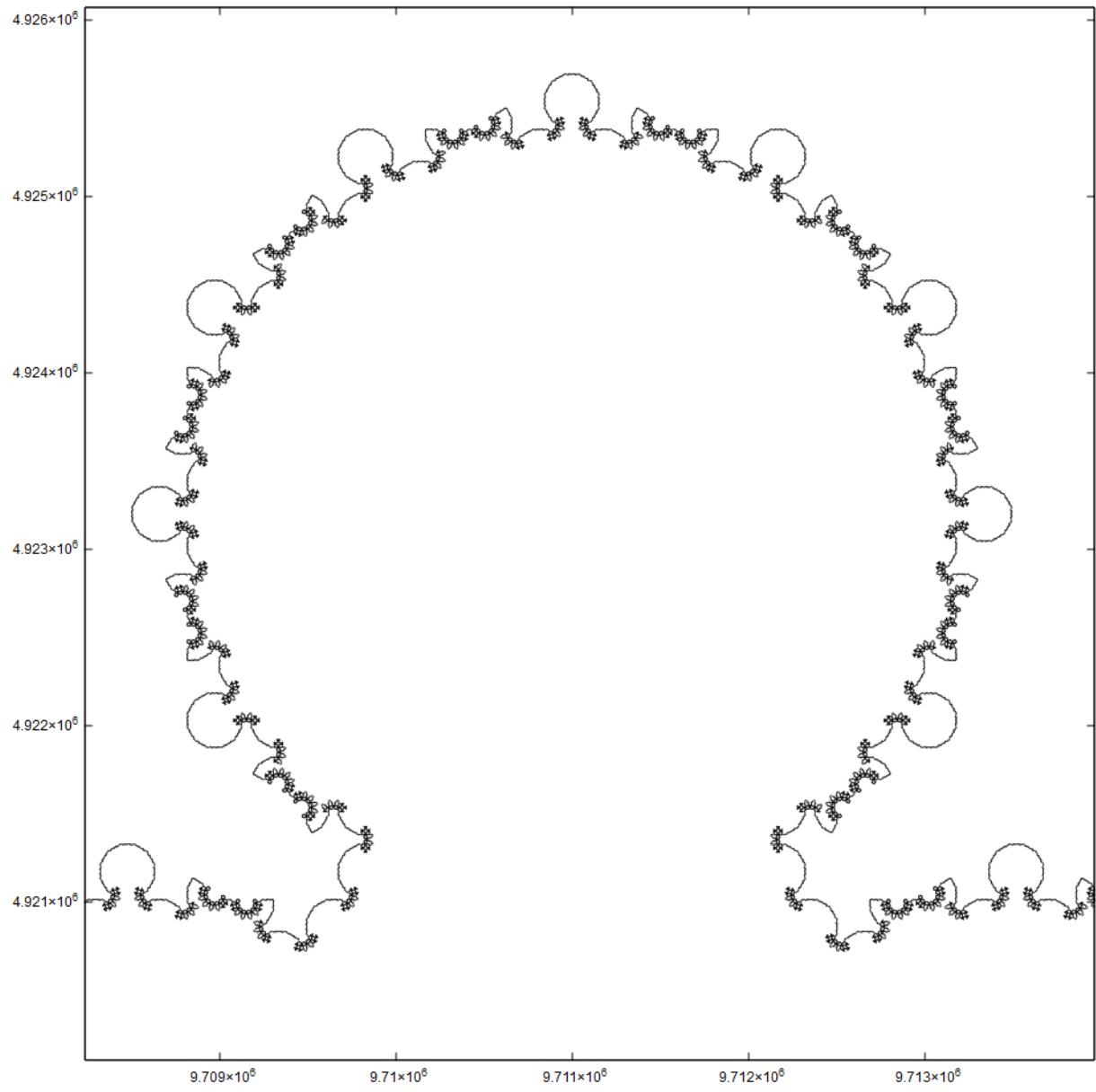
From now on all points in this section are shown. The points in the other sub-areas are not displayed because only every 12<sup>th</sup> point of the entire orbit is selected. The sub-area therefore contains  $617818092/12 = 51484841$  points. These points (i.e., every 12<sup>th</sup> point visited) are spatially closely adjacent. In the following figures, these points are drawn as a connected line.

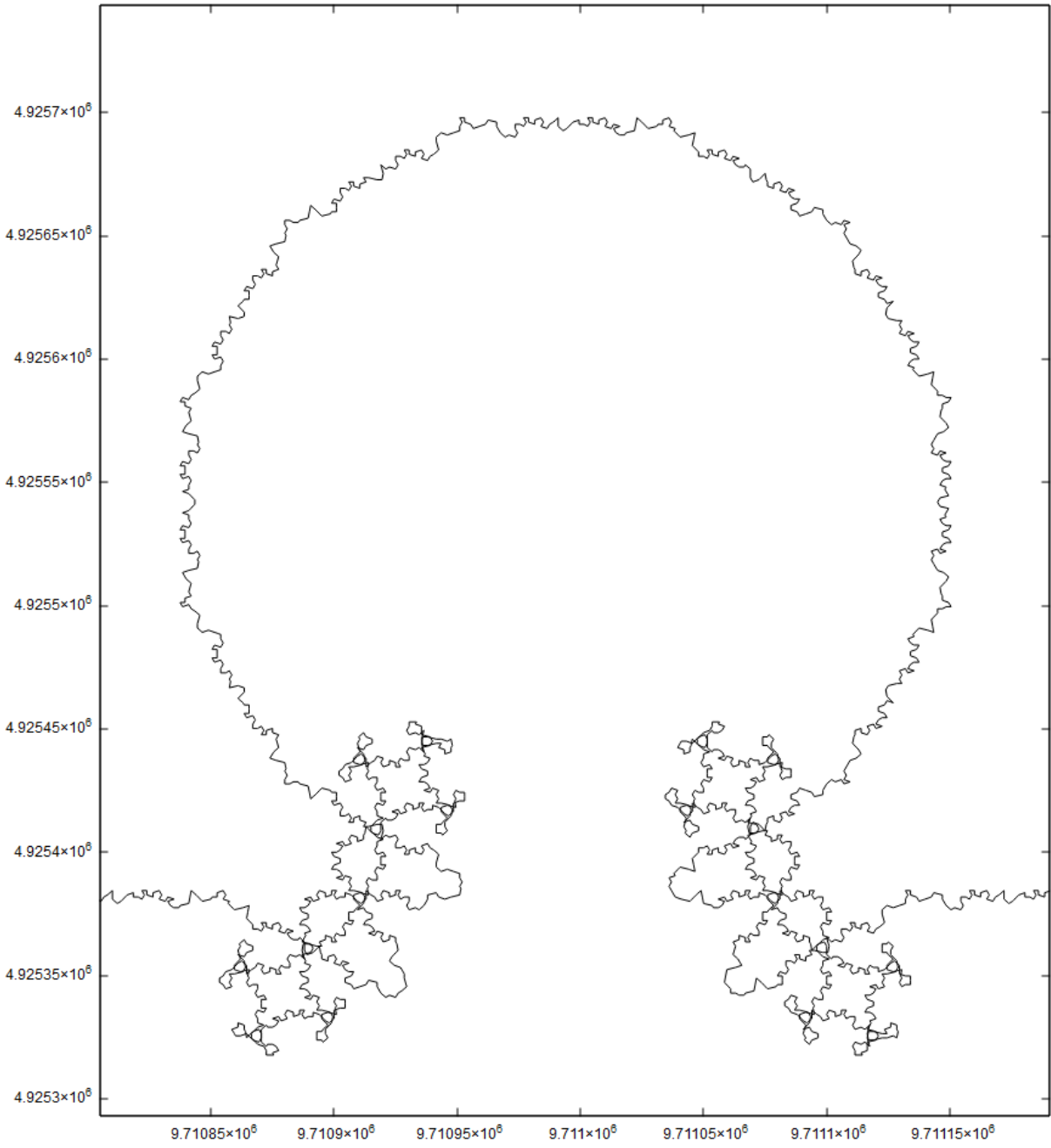
Partial path polygon with 51484841 edges

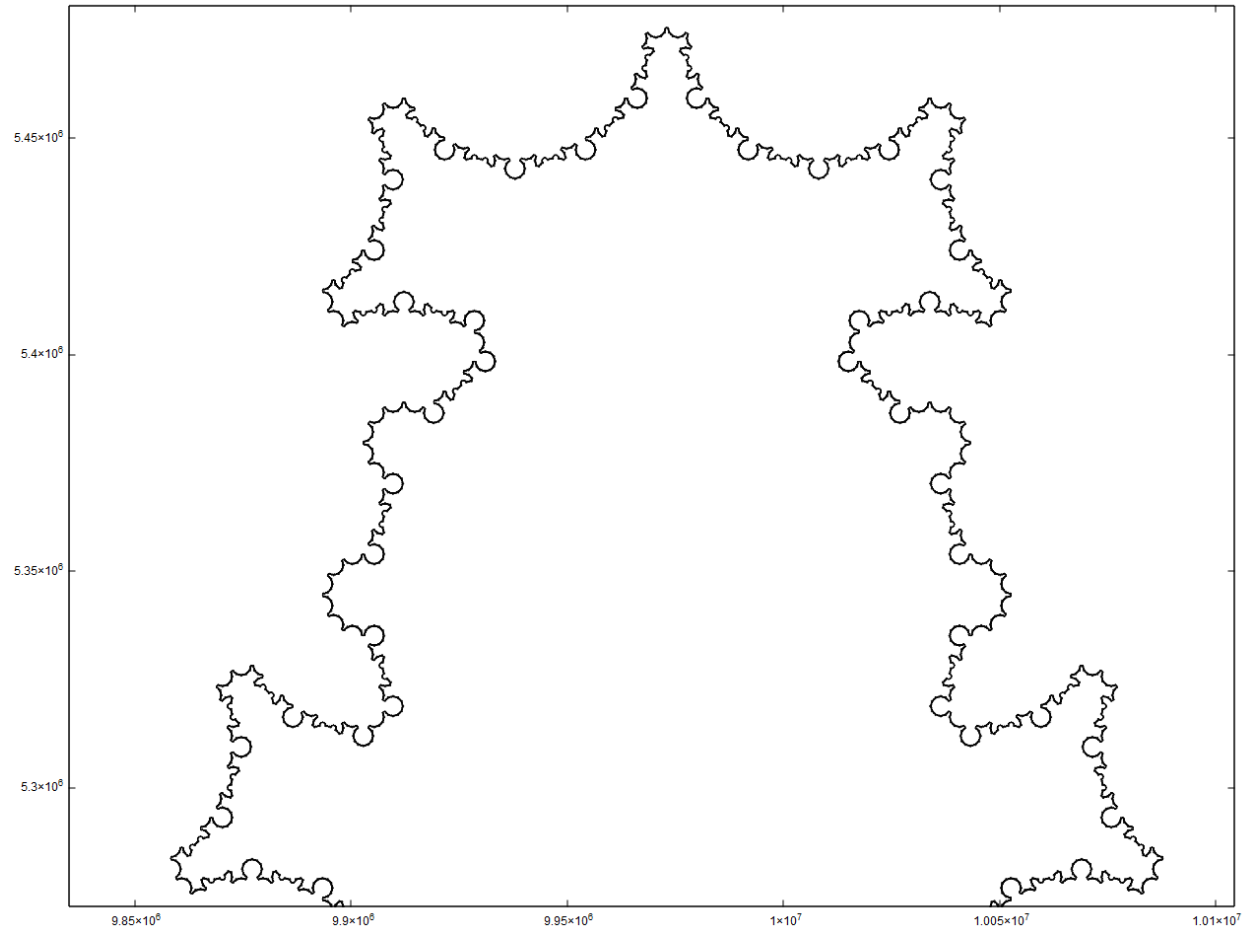


The following additional images show zoomed sections of the overview image. The position of the sections and the zoom scale can be seen from the labeling of the coordinate axes.



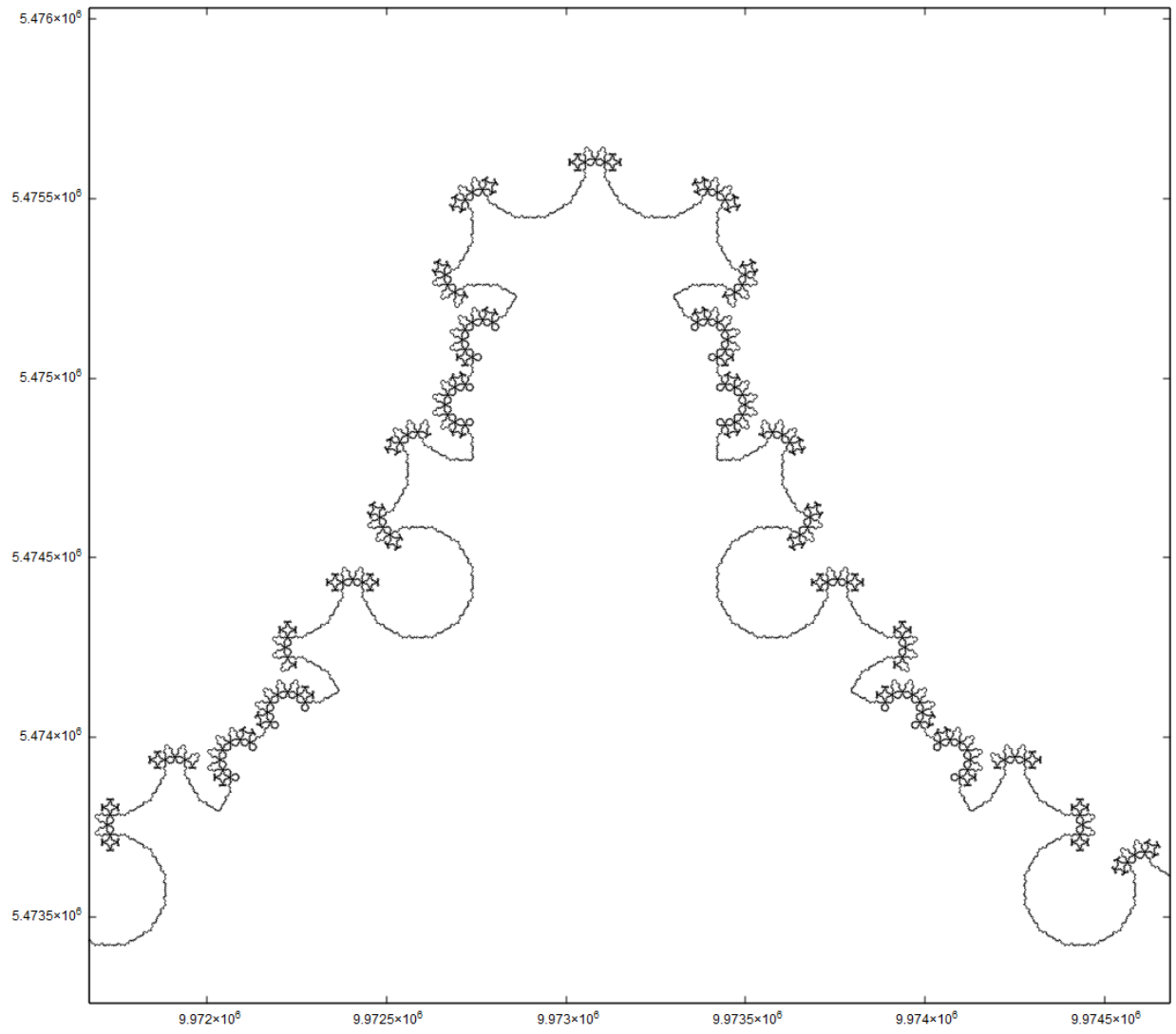


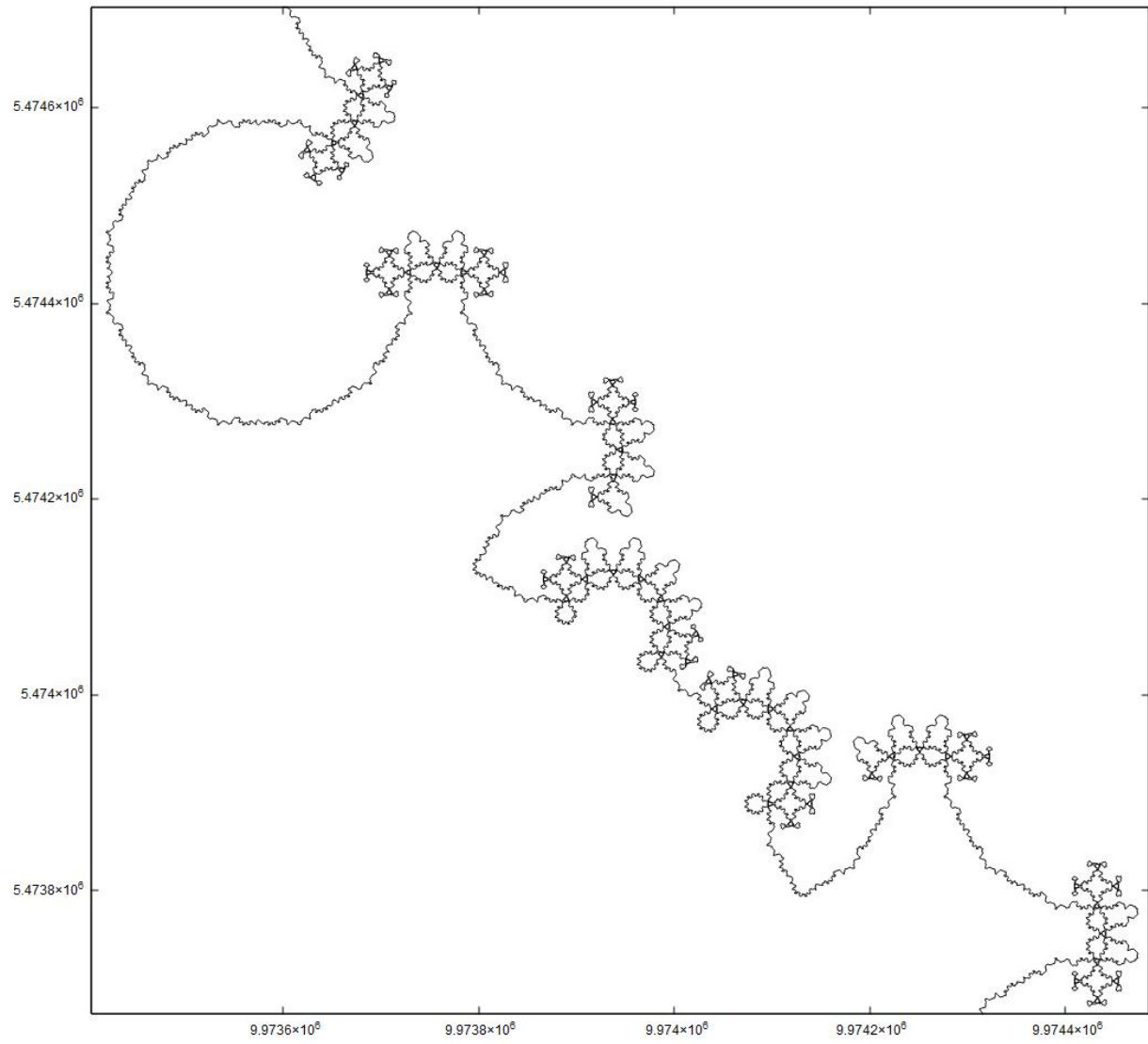












With a little imagination, snowmen standing next to each other can be seen in the following maximum resolution images.

