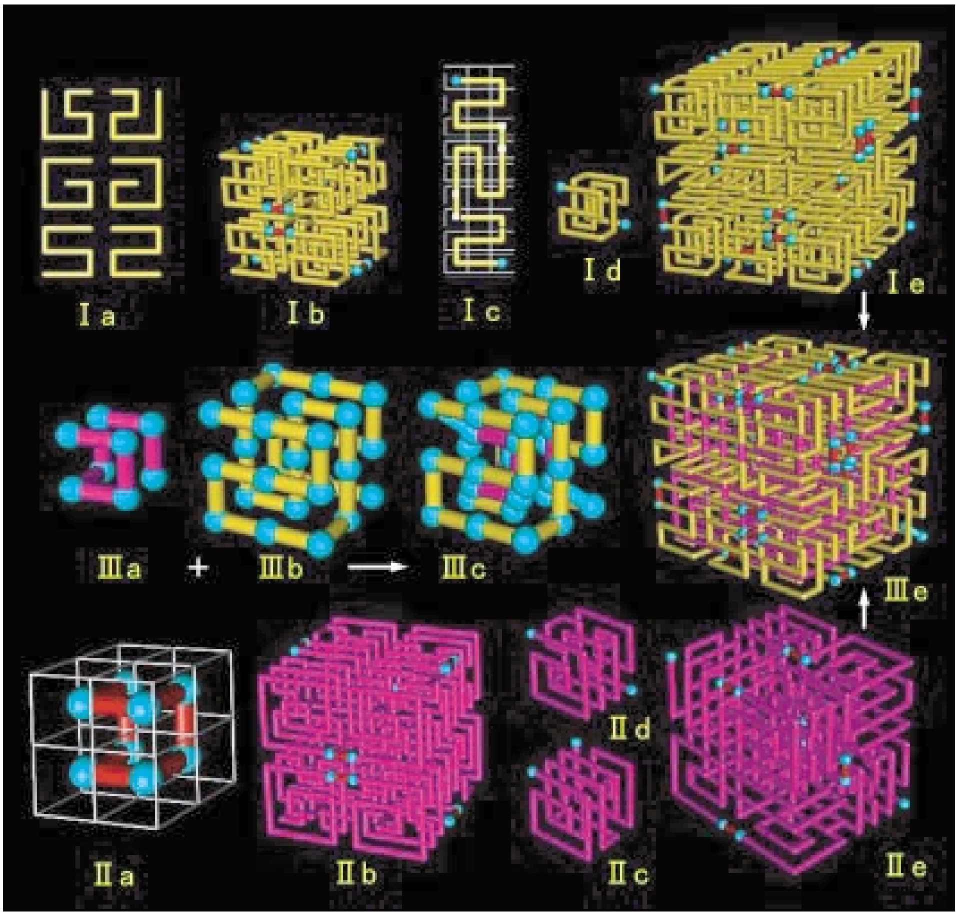

Fig. 4. Serial polyaxis by nested combination. Ia, <3*3>; Ib, <<3*3*3>*2*2*2>; Ic → Id, <3*3*3>; Ie, <<3*3*3>*3*3*3>; IIa, <2*2*2close>; IIb, <<4*4*4>*2*2*2>; IIc, <4*4*4(1, 1, 1)–(1, 1, 4)>; IId, <4*4*4(1, 1, 1)–(4, 4, 4)>; IIe, <<Iic + IId>*2*2*2>; IIIa, <2*2*2(1, 1, 1)–(2, 2, 2)>; IIIb, <3*3*3(1, 1, 1)–(3, 3, 3)>; IIIc, Combo<IIIa/IIb>; IIIe, Combo<IIe/Ie>.

6. Serial Polyaxis <<5*5*5>*p*q*r>

A <<5*5*5>*p*q*r> serial polyaxis is constructed by a recursive method. Examples of the symmetrical patterns of a serial polyaxis are presented in Fig. 5 (<5*5(1, 1)–(5, 5)>). The modular serial polyaxis <5*5*5(1, 1, 1)–(5, 5, 5)> is constructed using patterns of a <5*5(1, 1)–(5, 5)> serial polyaxis. Similarly, a <<5*5*5(1, 1, 1)–(5, 5, 5)>*2*2*2> serial polyaxis is constructed using the <5*5*5(1, 1, 1)–(5, 5, 5)> module polyaxis and a serial pattern of <2*2*2closed> serial polyaxes. A <<5*5*5(1, 1, 1)–(5, 5, 5)>*3*3*3> serial polyaxis can be constructed using <5*5*5(1, 1, 1)–(5, 5, 5)> module polyaxes and a serial pattern of <3*3*3(1, 1, 1)–(3, 3, 3)> serial polyaxes (Fig. 5).