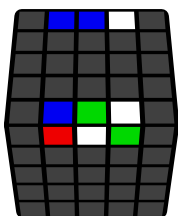


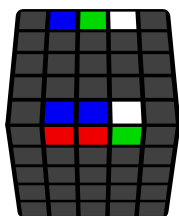
五阶 L2E 公式 (后二棱)

A: $B = A B A'$; [Flip 1] = $U' R' U R' F R F'$; [Flip 2] = $(R U R' F) (R' F' R)$.
先学所有无特情况和棱特前两种情况。

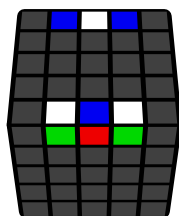
无特



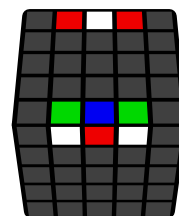
r' : [Flip 1]
 $z' y' u'$: [Flip 2]



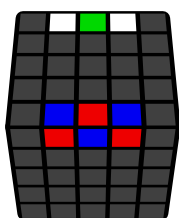
$3l$ [Flip 1] r'
 $z' y' 3d$ [Flip 2] u'



$(r2' F2 U2') (r2' U2' F2)$
 $r2$

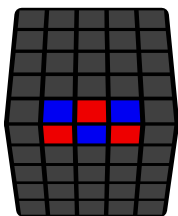


$(U R U' B) (r2' F2 U2')$
 $(r' U2' F2) r2$

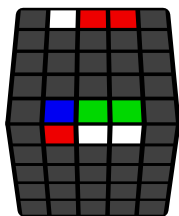


$r' l$: [Flip 1]
 $z' y' u' d$: [Flip 2]

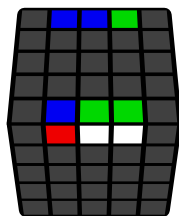
棱特



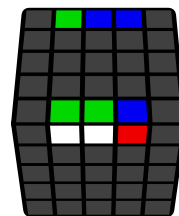
$r U2 x r U2 (r U2' r' U2) (l U2 3r' U2') (r U2 r' U2') r'$



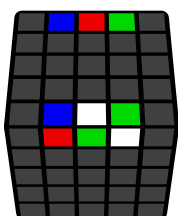
$r U2 r U2' x U2 r U2' 3r' U2 l U2' r2$



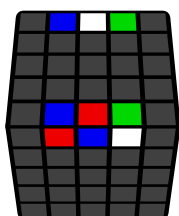
$F2 (r U2 r U2') r' F2 (r' U2 r' U2') (r U2 r' U2') r2$



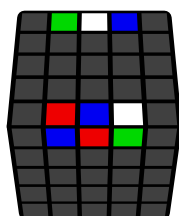
$B2 (r' U2 r' U2') r B2 (r U2 r U2') (r' U2 r U2') r2'$



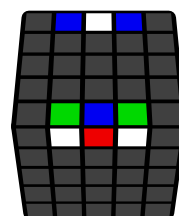
$(r U2 r2 U2') (r' U2 r U2') (r' U2 r2 U2') r$



$(r' U2' r2 U2') (r U2' r' U2) (r U2' r2 U2') r'$



$(r' U2 r U2') 3l' U2 (r U2 r U2') (r' U2 r U2') r2'$



$r2 B2 r' U2 r' U2' x' U2 (r' U2' r U2) r' U2' r2$