
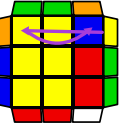

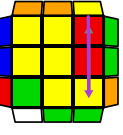

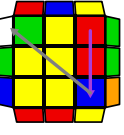

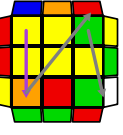

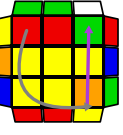

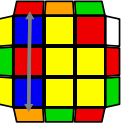

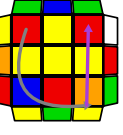

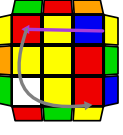

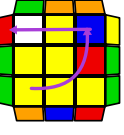

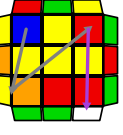

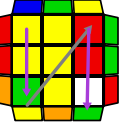

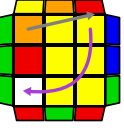

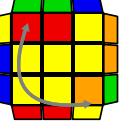

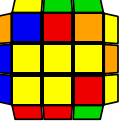

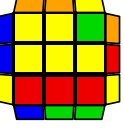

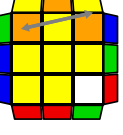

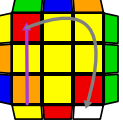

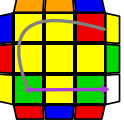


F2L 预判箭头

F2L 预判是指还原当前 F2L 时观察下一组 F2L，而不观察当前 F2L。本文包括除了棱角归位外的所有 RU 流 F2L [18] 情况的推荐公式。箭头表示 F2L 公式对其他块的作用。左图显示 FR 槽箭头，右图显示顶层角箭头。棱箭头可根据图片自行推导。紫箭头表一步转动，应优先学习；灰箭头表至少两步转动。为简单起见，对一些情况做了预 AUF。原地不动的块上没有箭头。

					
$U R U' R'$		$U' R U R'$		$(R U' R' U') (R U R')$	
					
$R' U2' R2 U R2' U R$		$(R U' R' U) (R U R')$		$(R U R' U2) (R U' R')$	
					
$(R U2' R' U2) (R U' R')$		$(R U2' R' U) (R U' R')$		$(R U R' U) (R U' R')$	
					
$(R U R' U2') (R U' R' U) (R U' R')$		$(R U2' R' U') (R U R')$		$(R U' R' U') (R U' R' U) (R U' R')$	
					
$F' (R U R' U') (R' F R)$		$U (R U' R' U) (R U' R')$		$U' (R U R' U') (R U R')$	
					
$(U R U' R')^3$		$U' (R U' R' U2) (R U' R')$		$U (R U R' U2') (R U R')$	

实例

以下都假设先做白绿红-绿红 F2L。打乱 1 的说明：该 F2L 公式为 $(R U2' R' U') (R U R')$ 。分析该公式作用在另一组 F2L 的两个箭头：白蓝红角上的箭头作用（F2L 公式作用）等价于 R' ，将 UBR 角移动到 FUR；蓝红棱上的箭头作用等价于 U' ，将 UL 棱移动到 UF。于是预判出这组 F2L 为在 FUR/UF 的连接型基态。打乱 2 的说明：该 F2L 公式为 $U' (R U' R' U2) (R U' R')$ 。分析该公式作用在另一组 F2L 的两个箭头：白绿橙角上的箭头作用等价于 $D' L'$ ，将 RDF 角移动到 UFL；F2L 公式保留绿橙棱状态。于是预判出这组 F2L 为在 UFL/UF 的同顶错误连接型。

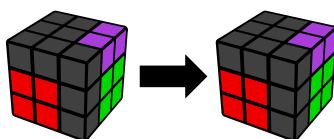
注意：保留 UBR/UR

打乱 1:

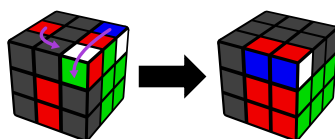
打乱 2:

$x2 y L' U' L R U' R' U R U2 R'$

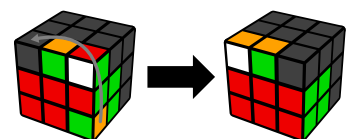
$x2 y R' U' R U R' U' R U2 R' U R U2 R U R' U2 R U R' U$



$R U(n) R' (n=\pm 1,2)$



$(R U2' R' U') (R U R')$



$U' (R U' R' U2) (R U' R')$