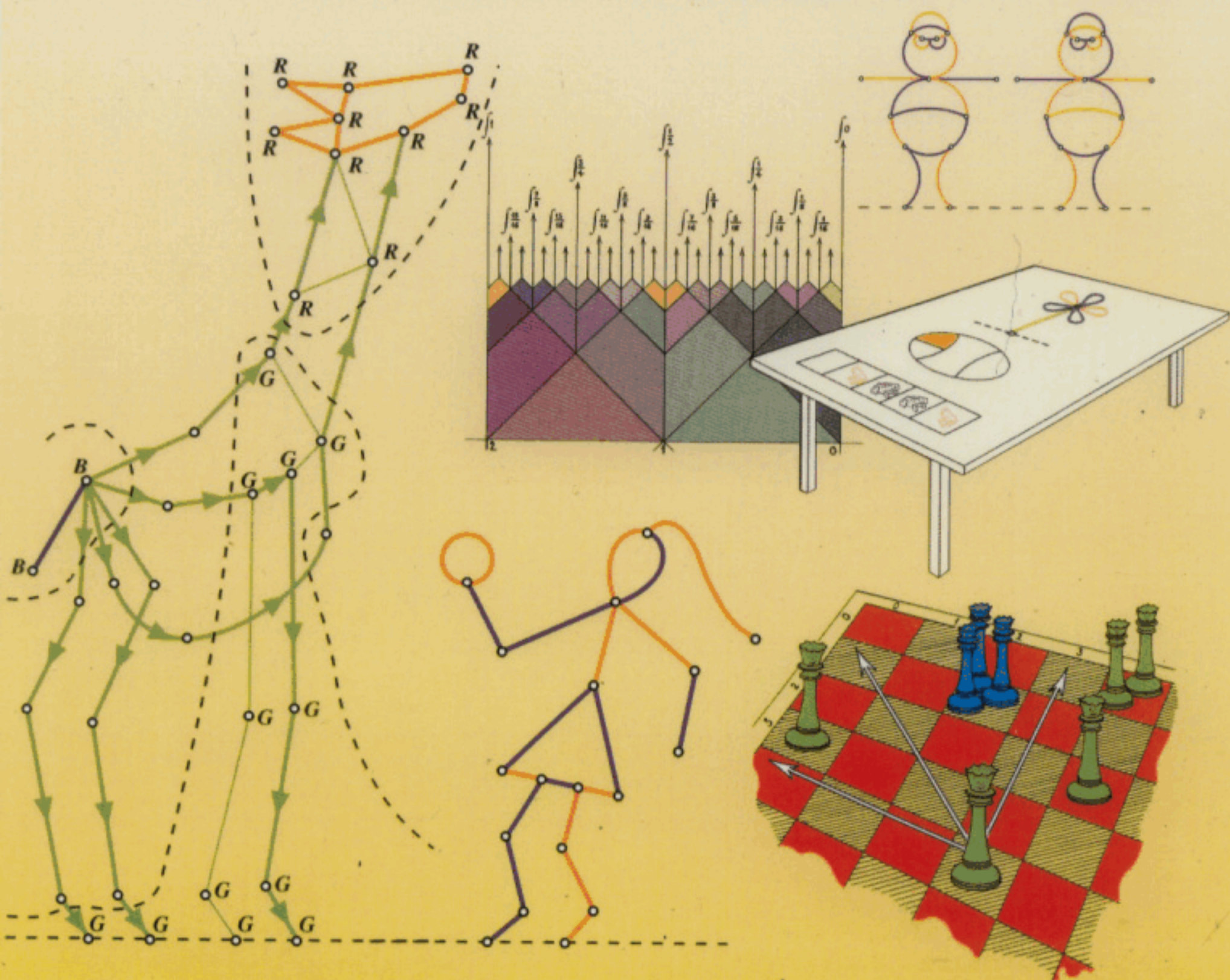


VOLUME 1

S E C O N D E D I T I O N

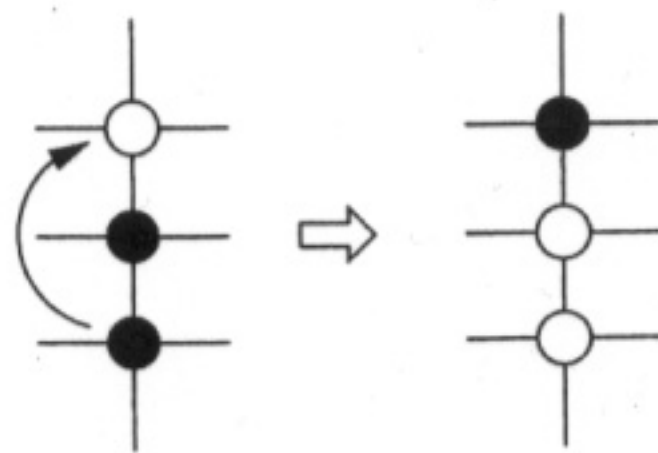
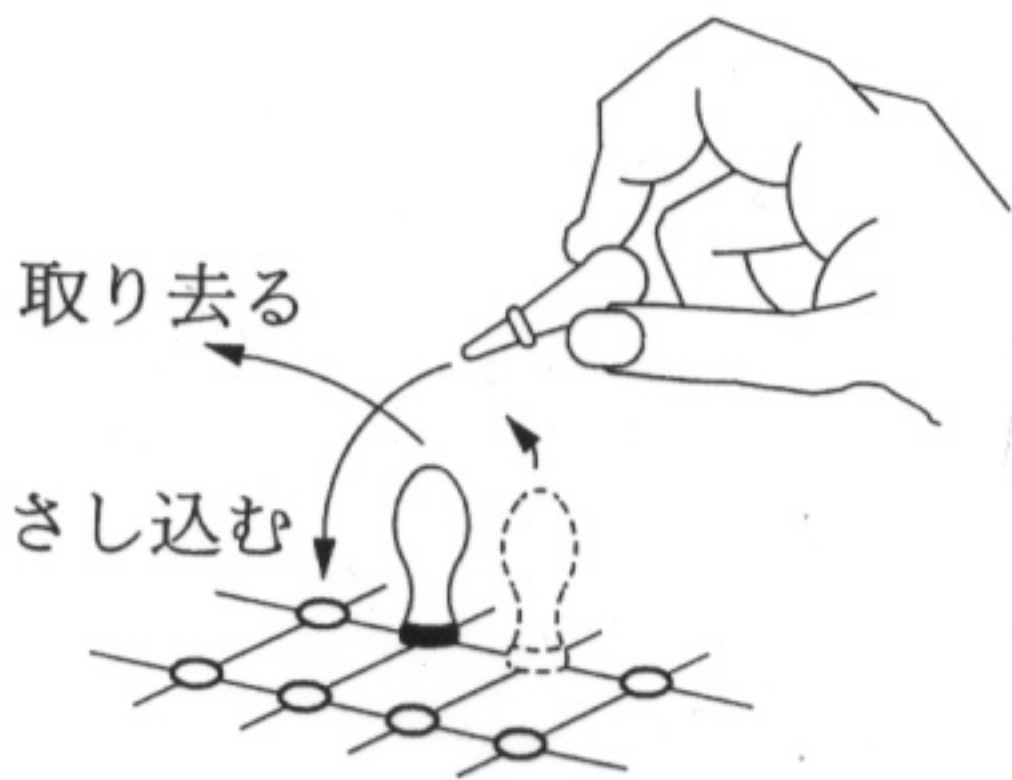
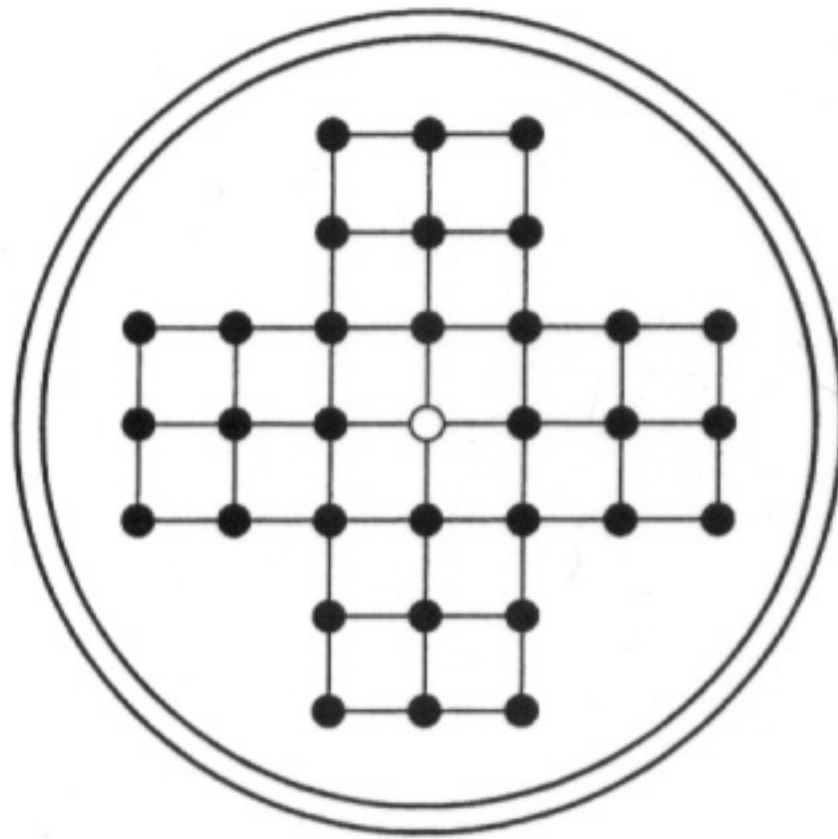
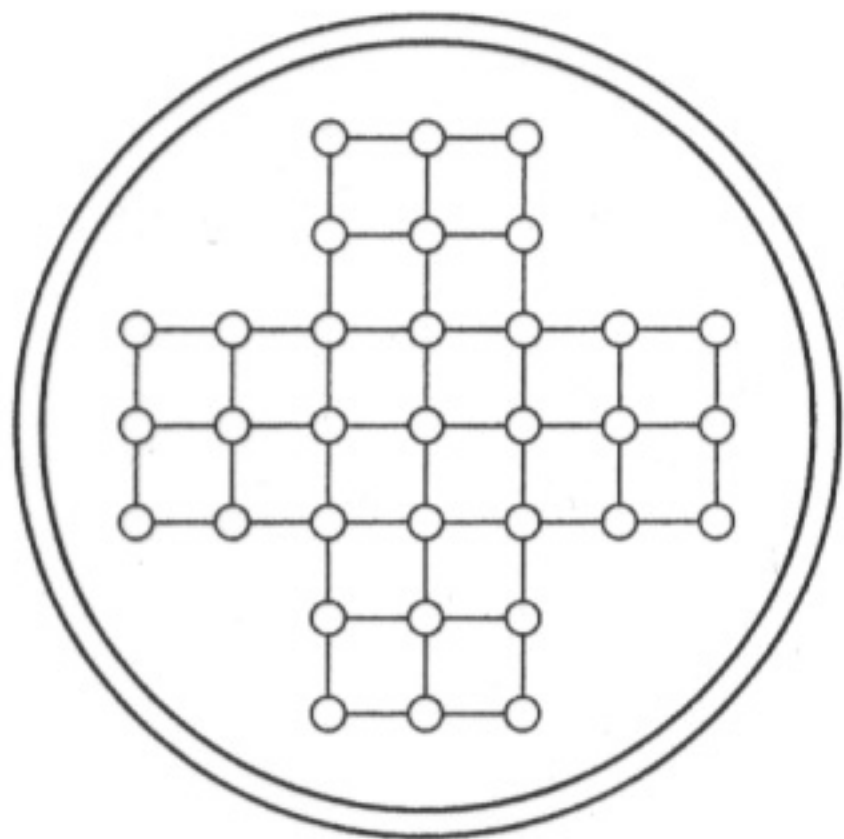
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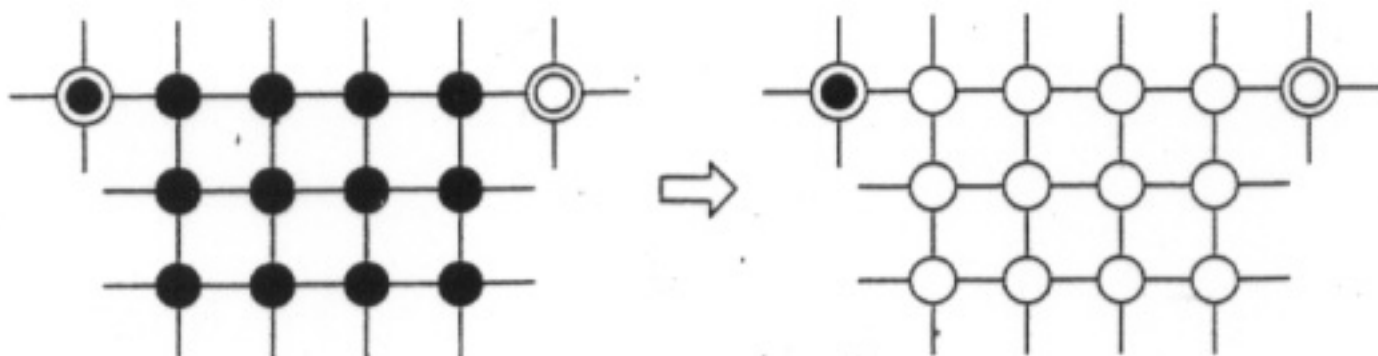
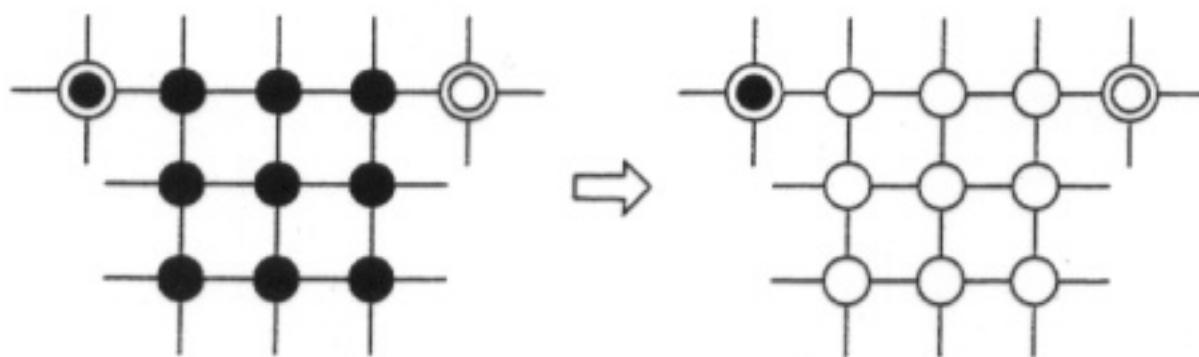
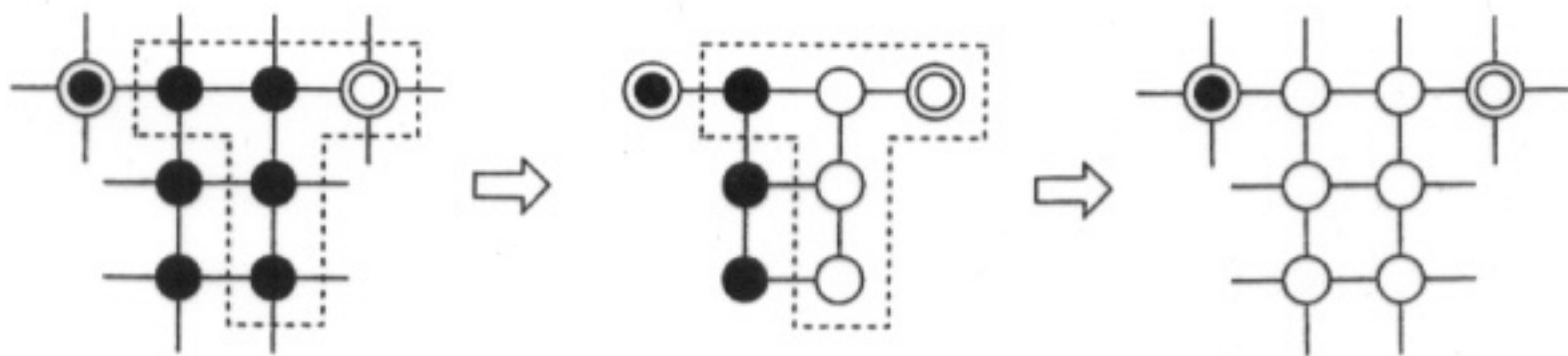
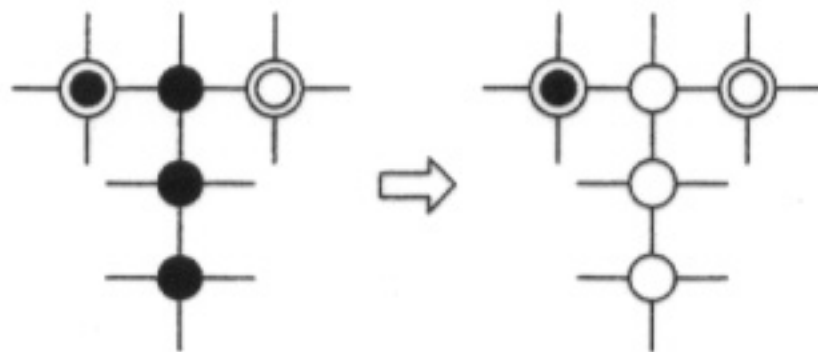
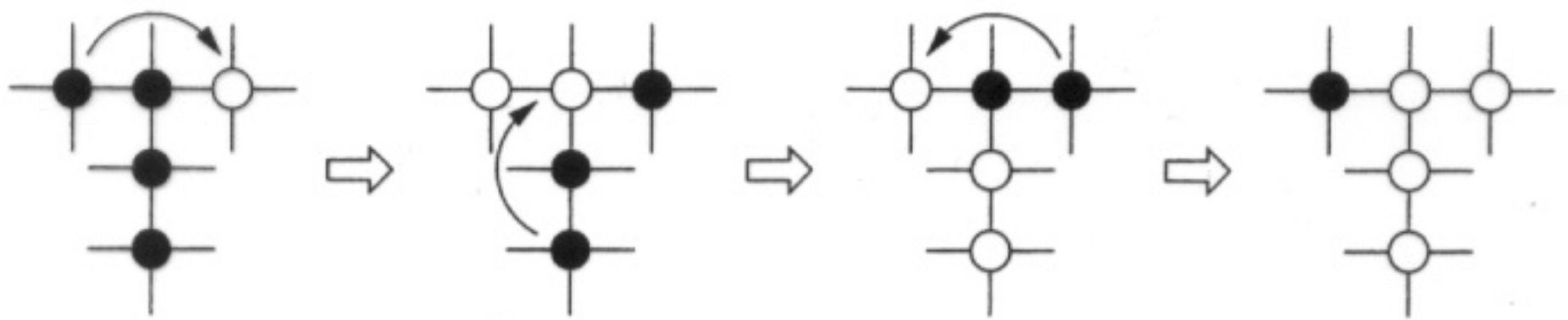
FOR YOUR MATHEMATICAL PLAYS

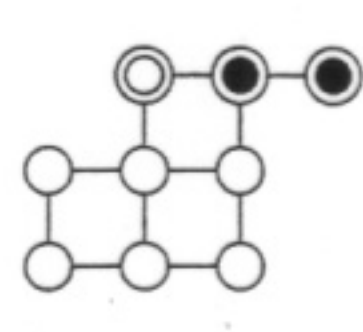
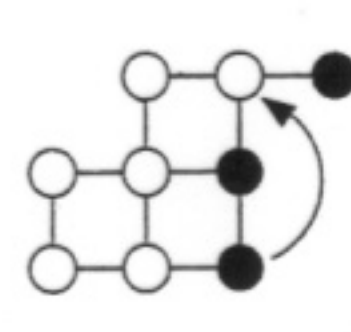
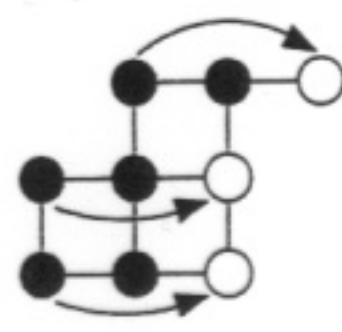
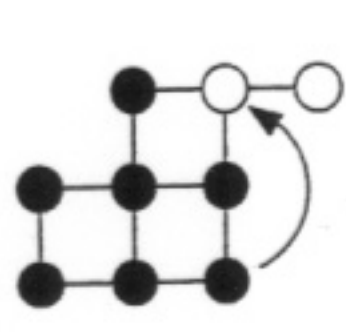
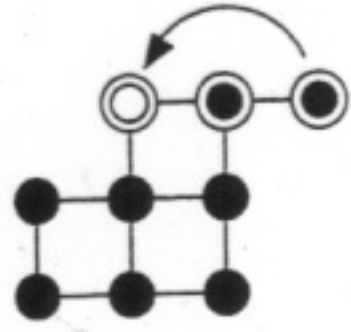
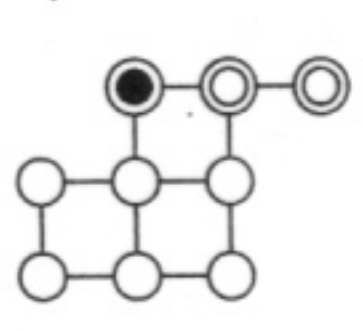
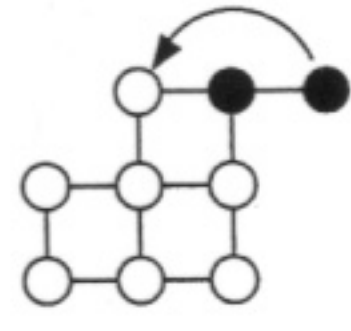
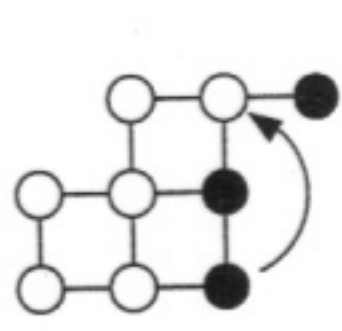
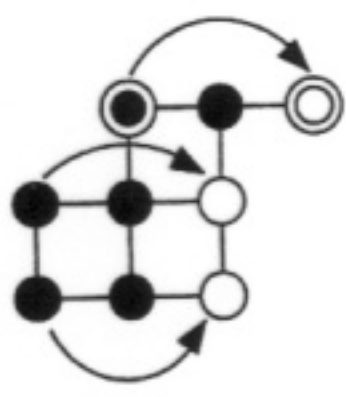
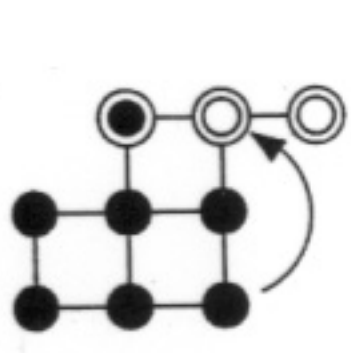
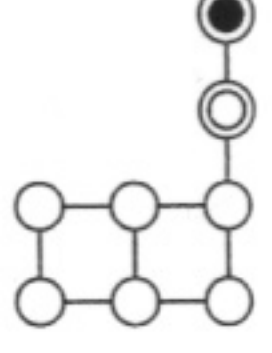
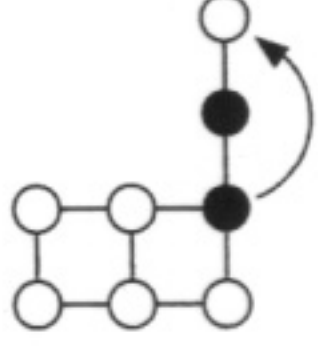
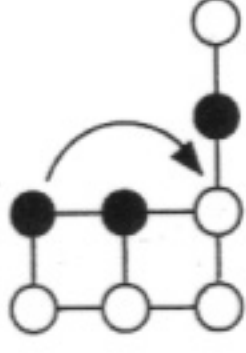
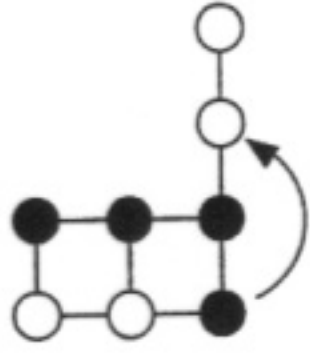
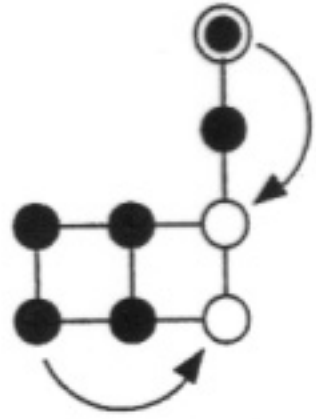
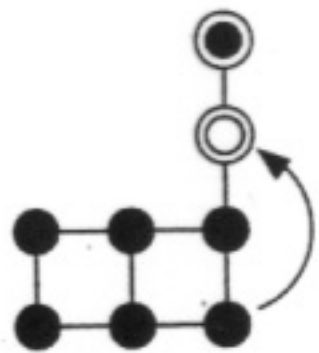
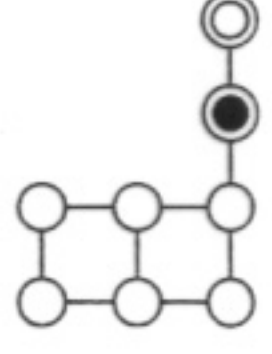
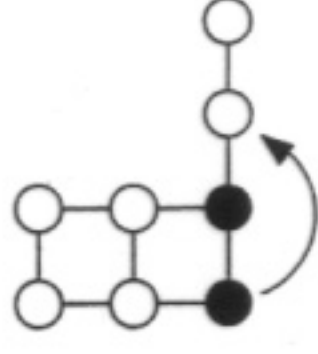
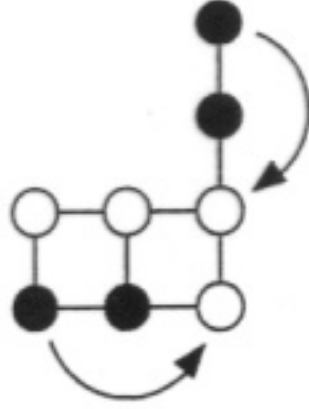
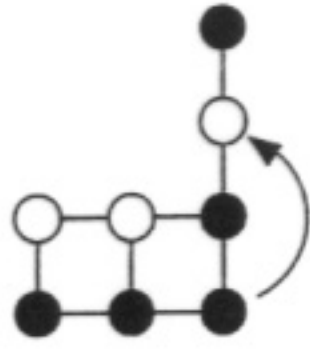
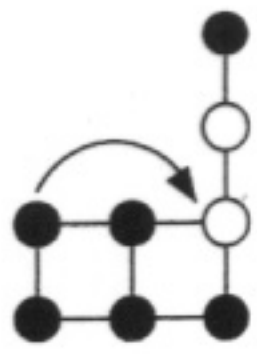
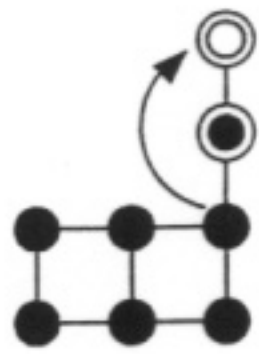


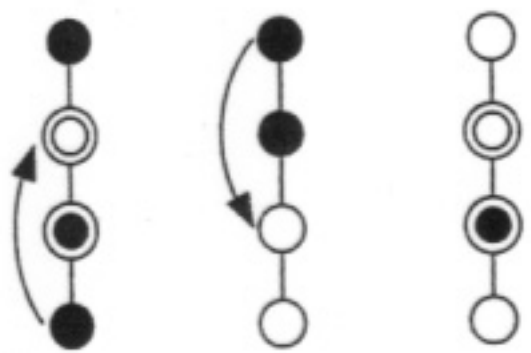
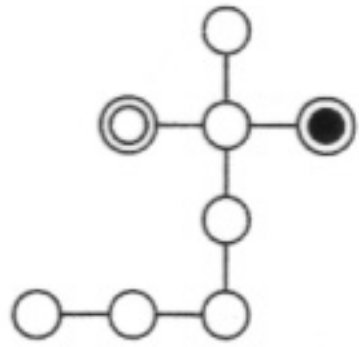
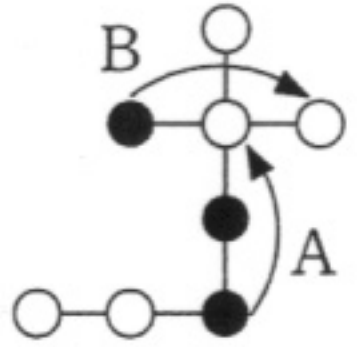
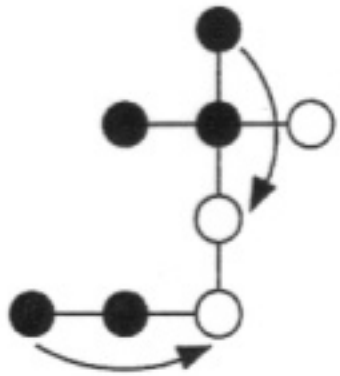
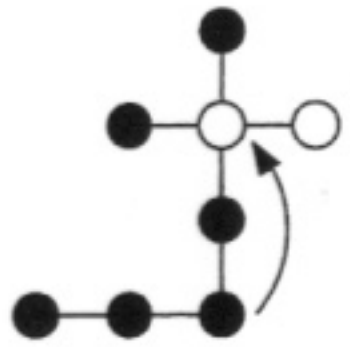
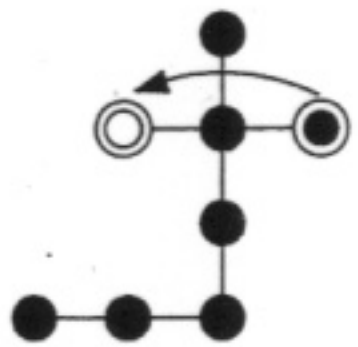
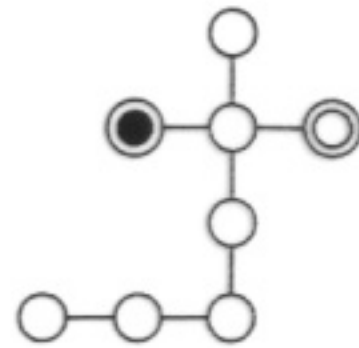
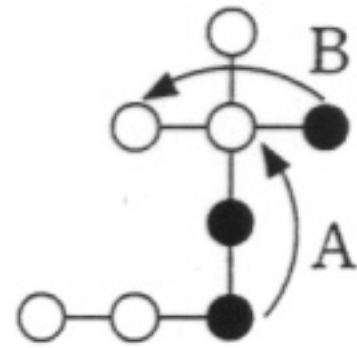
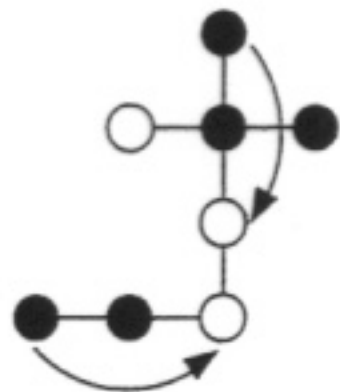
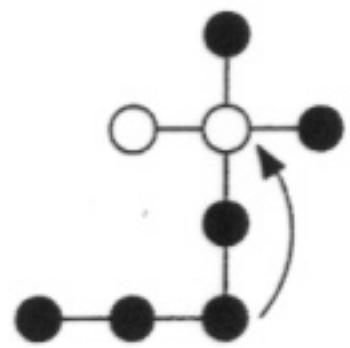
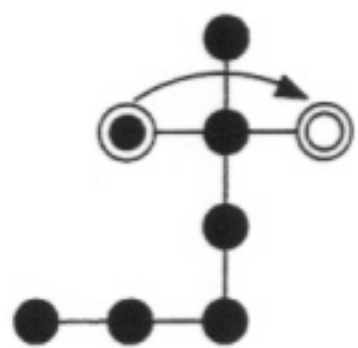
ELWYN R. BERLEKAMP • JOHN H. CONWAY • RICHARD K. GUY

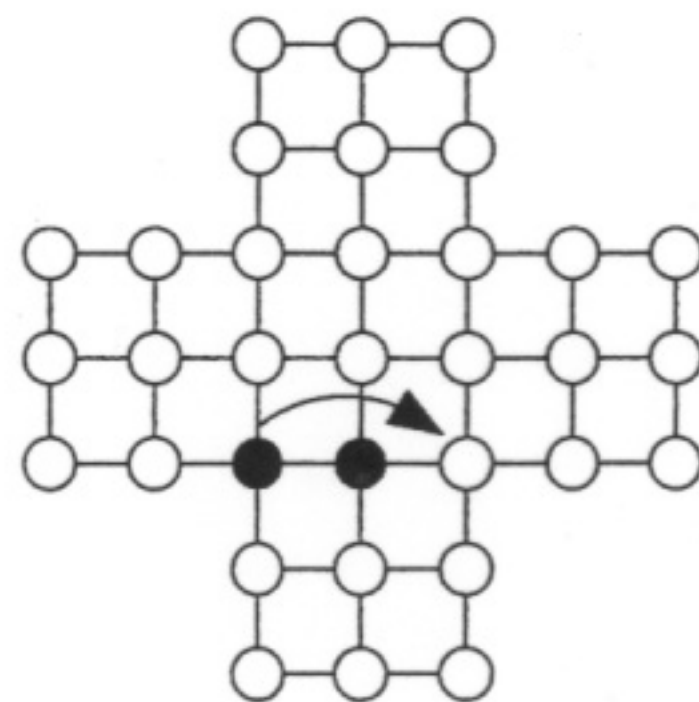
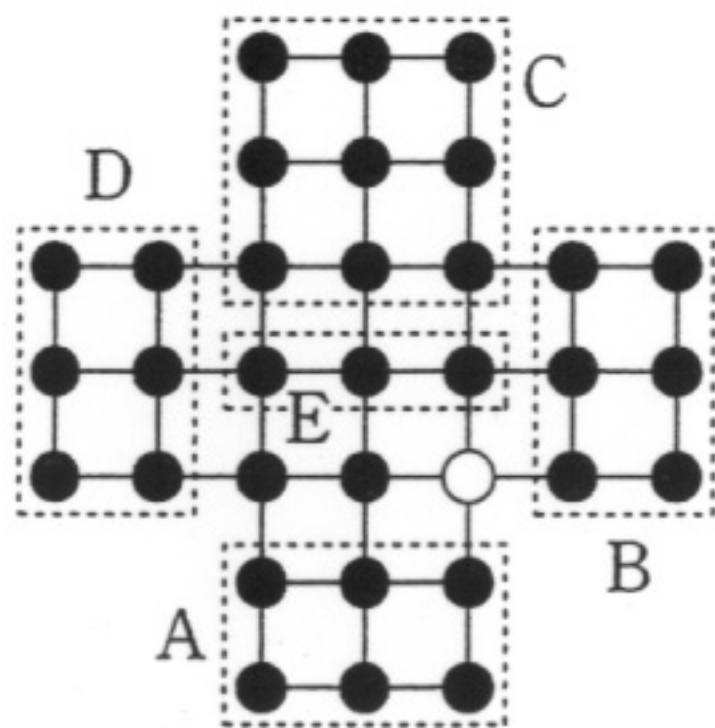
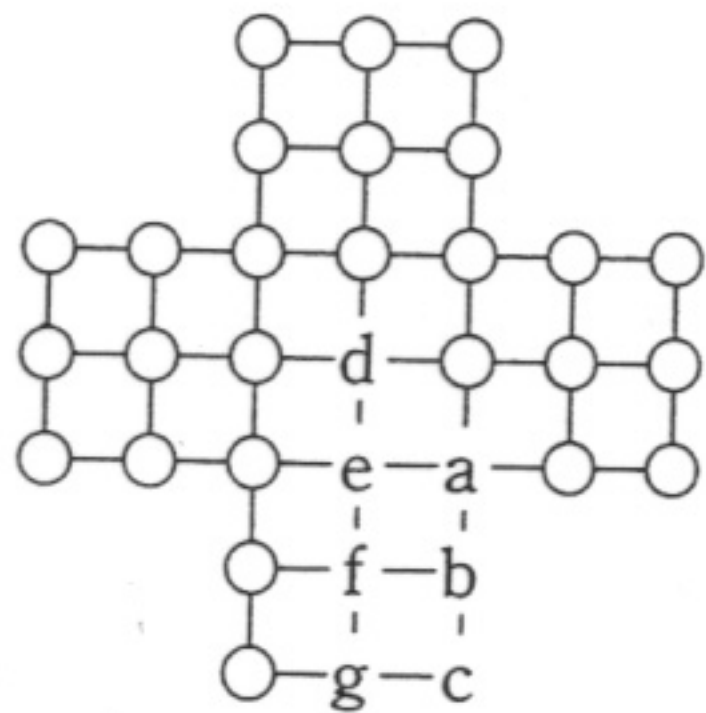
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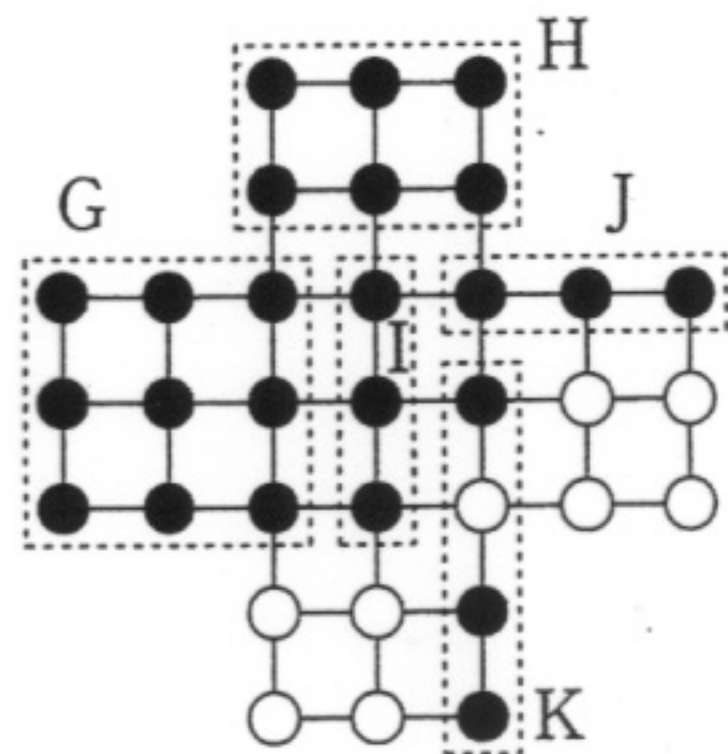
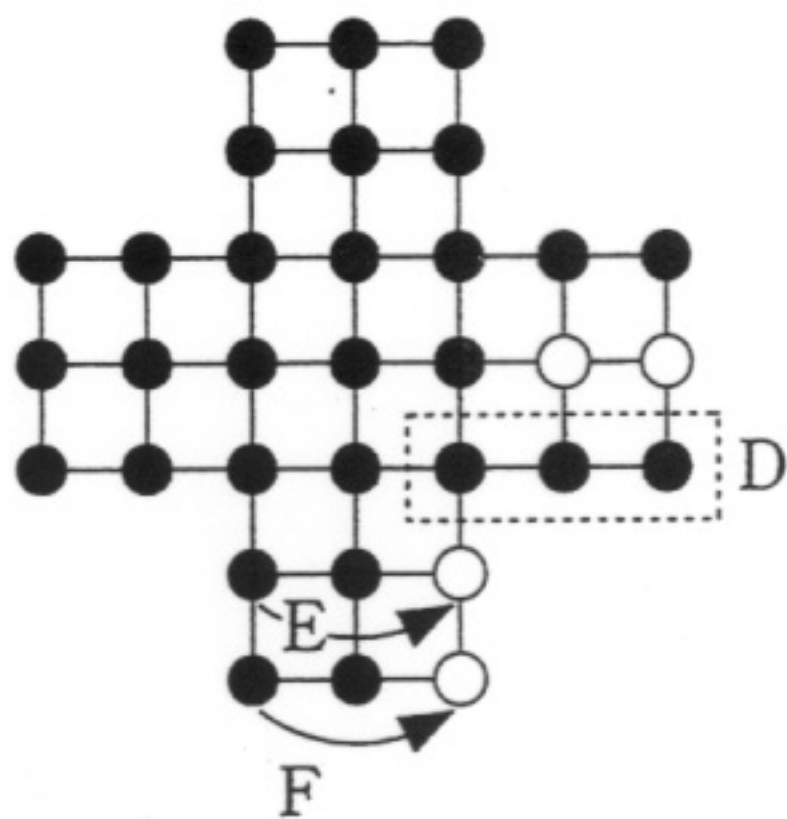
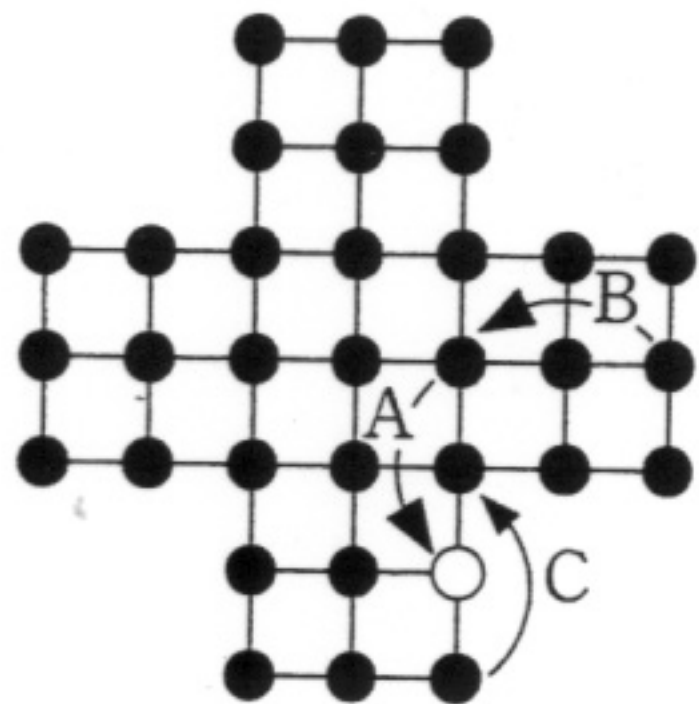












		C	A	B		
		B	C	A		
B	C	A	B	C	A	B
A	B	C	A	B	C	A
C	A	B	C	A	B	C
		A	B	C		
		C	A	B		

$$N_{A+B} = N_A + N_B$$

$$N_{A+C} = N_A + N_C$$

$$N_{B+C} = N_B + N_C$$

最後 $N_A = 1, N_B = N_C = 0$

$$N_{A+B} = \text{奇数}, \quad N_{A+C} = \text{奇数}, \quad N_{B+C} = \text{偶数}$$

$$N_{A+B} = \text{奇数}, \quad N_{B+C} = \text{奇数}, \quad N_{A+C} = \text{偶数}$$

$$N_{A+C} = \text{奇数}, \quad N_{B+C} = \text{奇数}, \quad N_{A+B} = \text{偶数}$$

		C	A	B		
		B	C	A		
B	C	A	B	C	A	B
A	B	C	A	B	C	A
C	A	B	C	A	B	C
		A	B	C		
		C	A	B		

		B	A	C		
		A	C	B		
B	A	C	B	A	C	B
A	C	B	A	C	B	A
C	B	A	C	B	A	C
		C	B	A		
		B	A	C		

		CB	AA	BC		
		BA	CC	AB		
BB	CA	AC	BB	CA	AC	BB
AA	BC	CB	AA	BC	CB	AA
CC	AB	BA	CC	AB	BA	CC
		AC	BB	CA		
		CB	AA	BC		

$$A=11, \quad B=01, \quad C=10$$

$$A+B=11+01=10=C$$

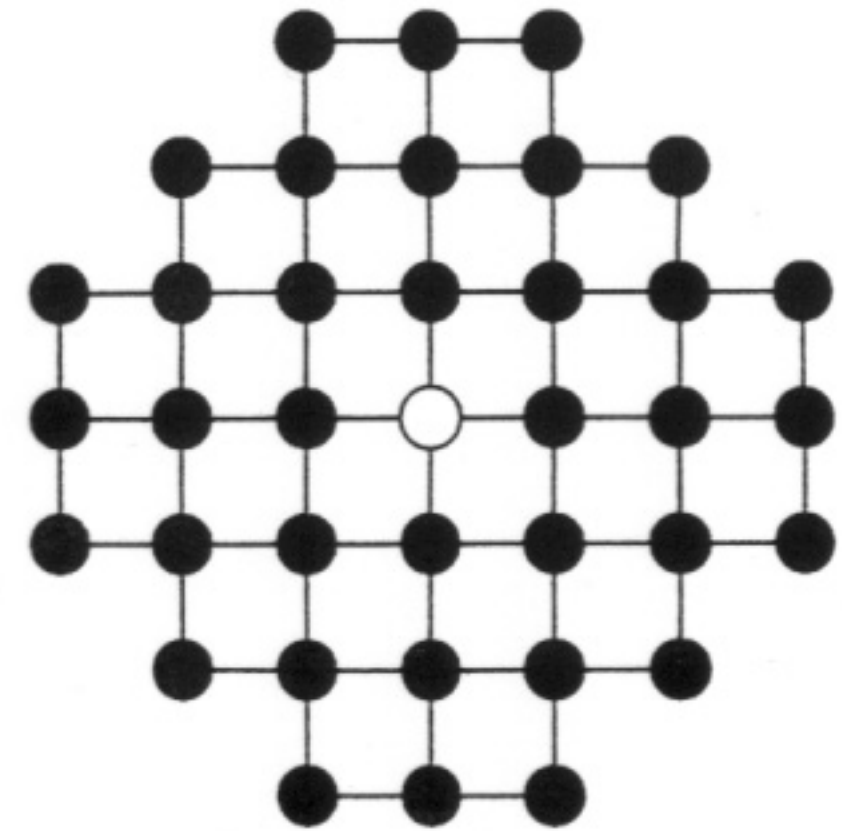
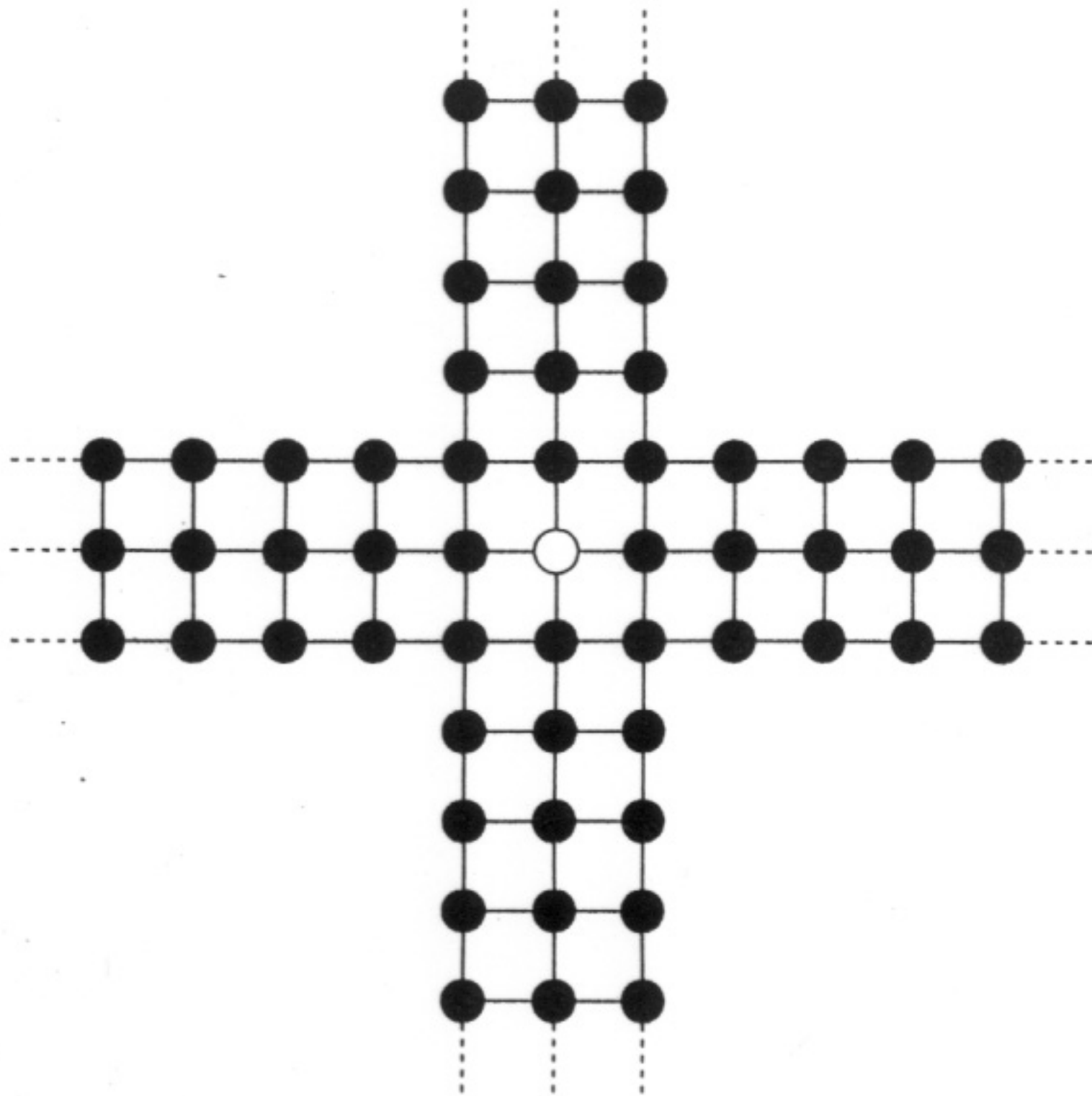
$$A+C=11+10=01=B$$

$$B+C=01+10=11=A$$

$$A+B+C=11+01+10=00$$

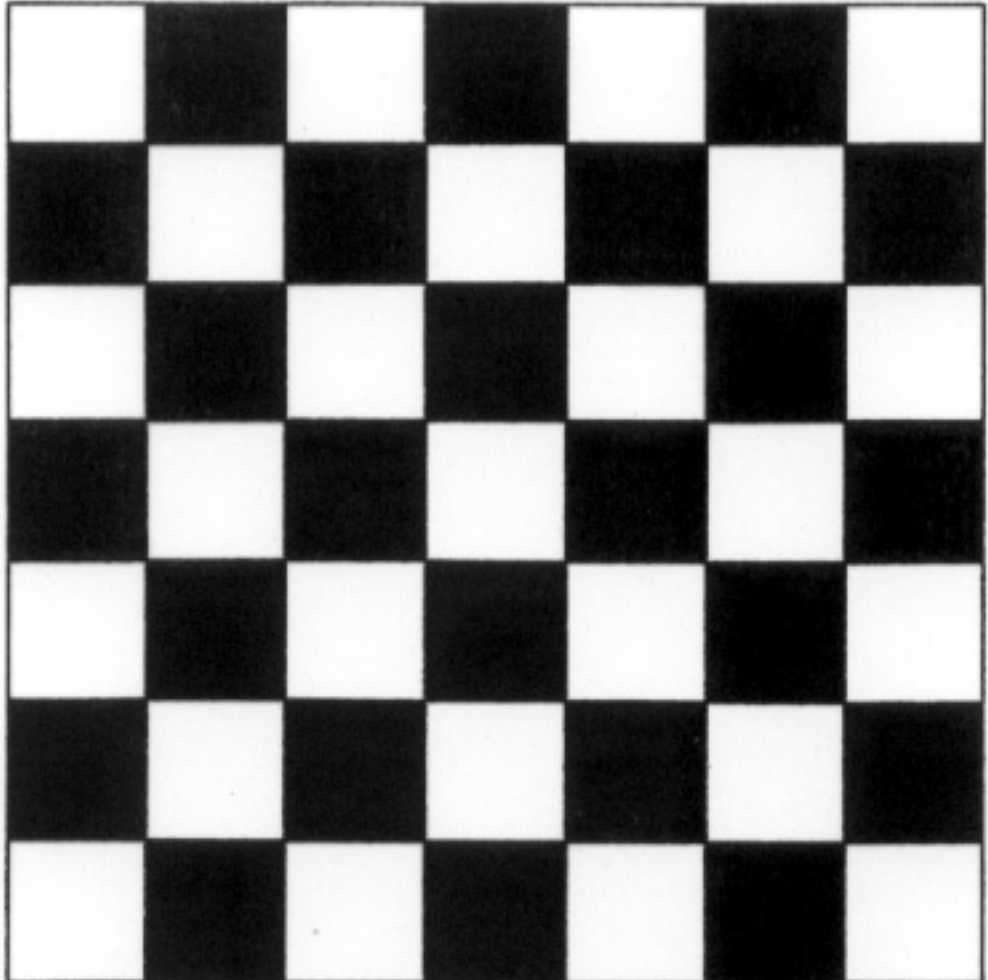
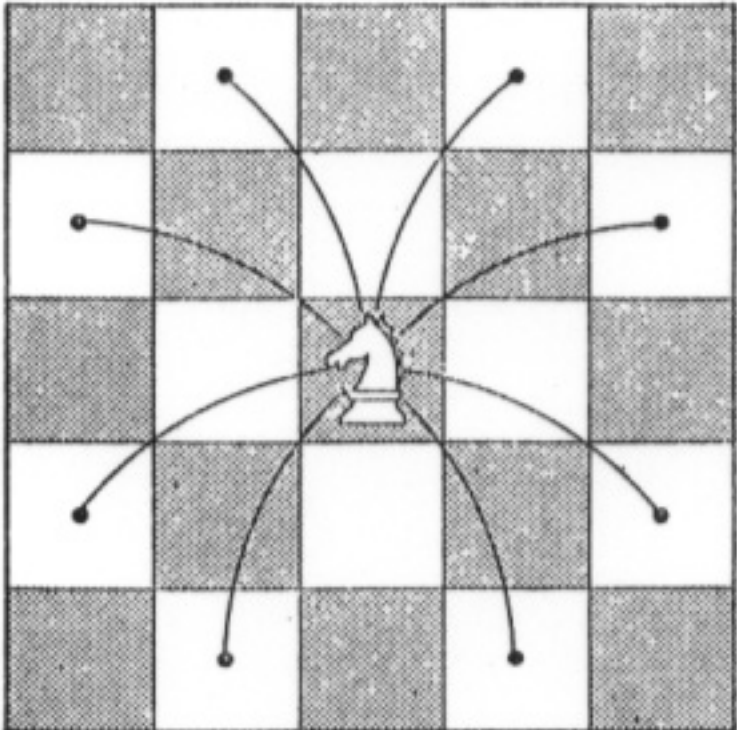
$$A+A=11+11=00$$

		1001	1111	0110		
		0111	1010	1101		
0101	1011	1110	0101	1011	1110	0101
1111	0110	1001	1111	0110	1001	1111
1010	1101	0111	1010	1101	0111	1010
		1110	0101	1011		
		1001	1111	0110		

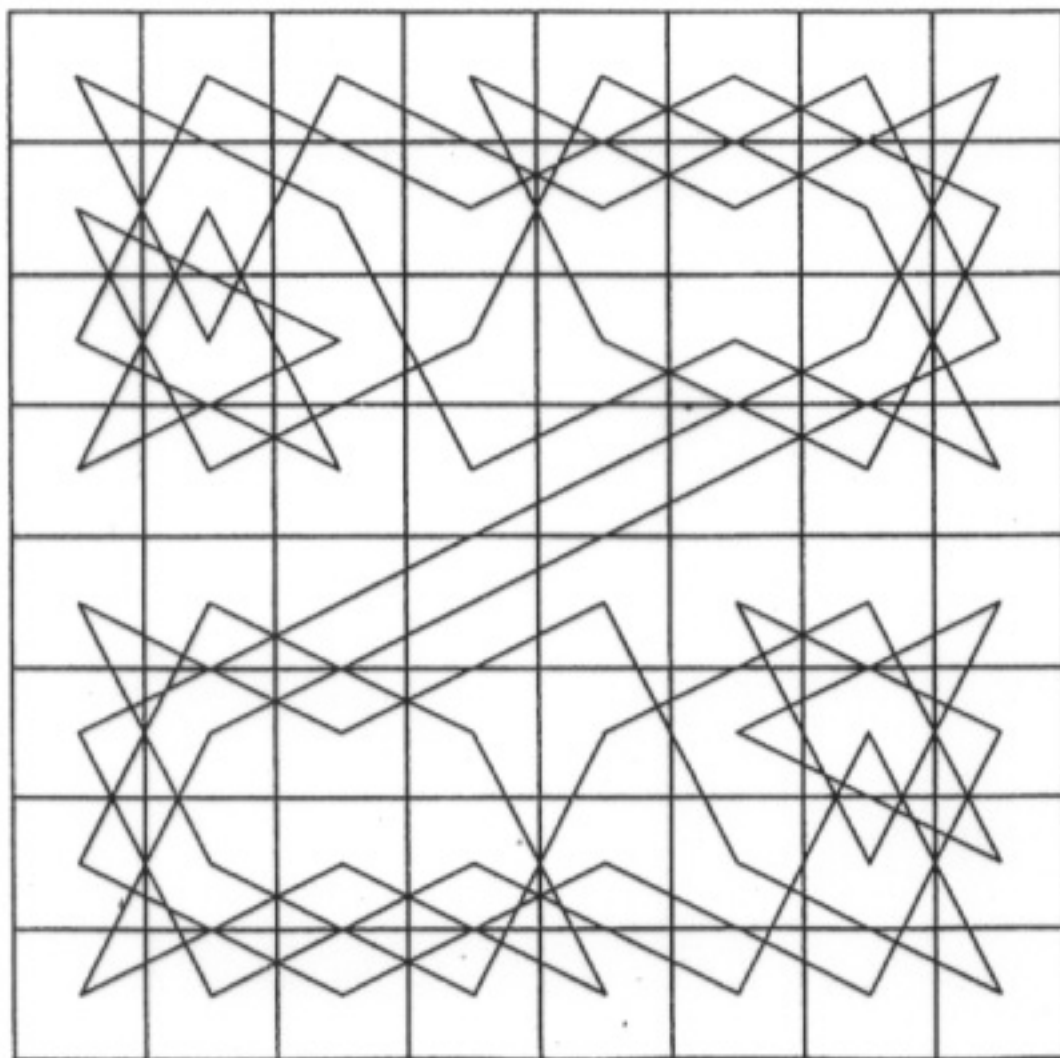


3 個とも偶数

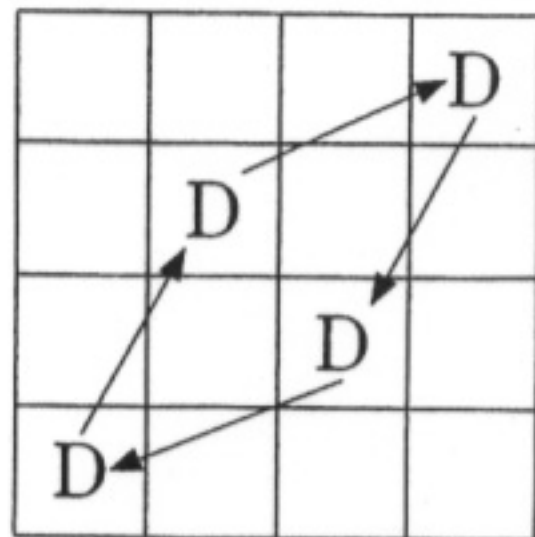
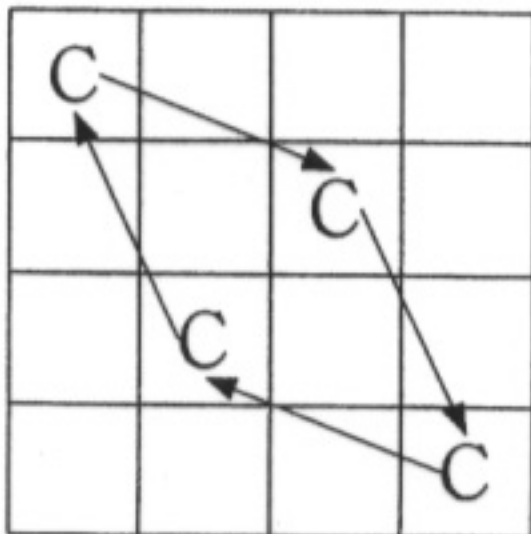
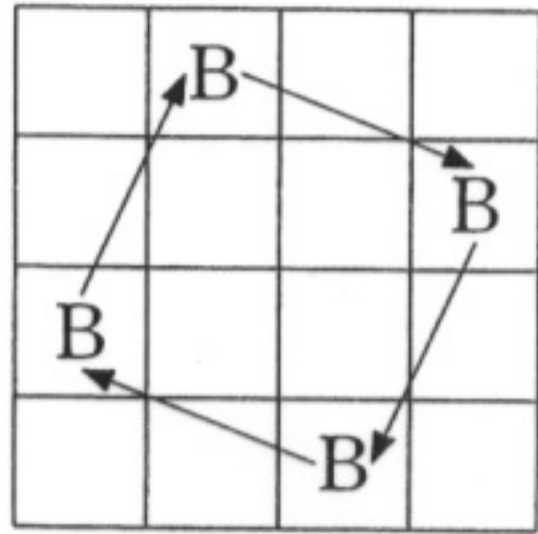
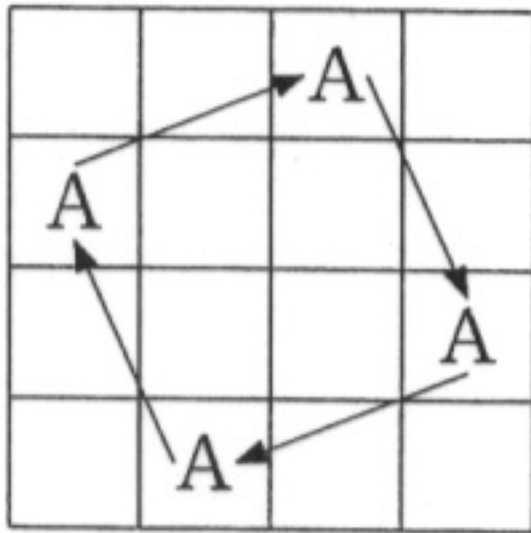
ナイトの周遊

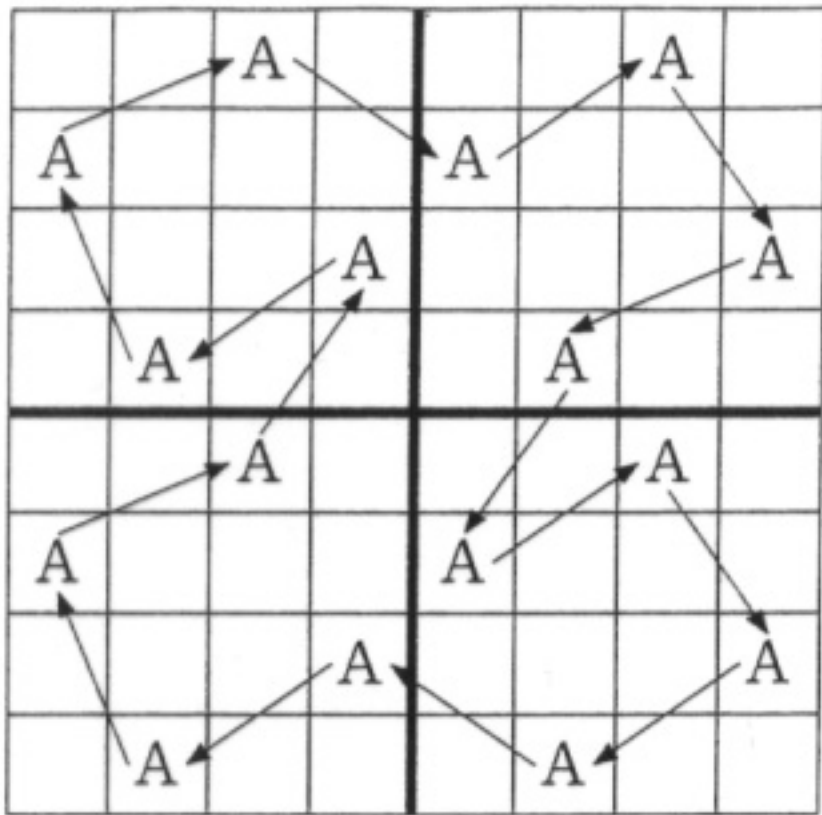


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49	46	57	42	61	36	53	40
44	59	48	51	38	55	34	63
47	50	45	56	33	64	39	54
22	7	32	1	24	13	18	15
31	2	23	6	19	16	27	12
8	21	4	29	10	25	14	17
3	30	9	20	5	28	11	26

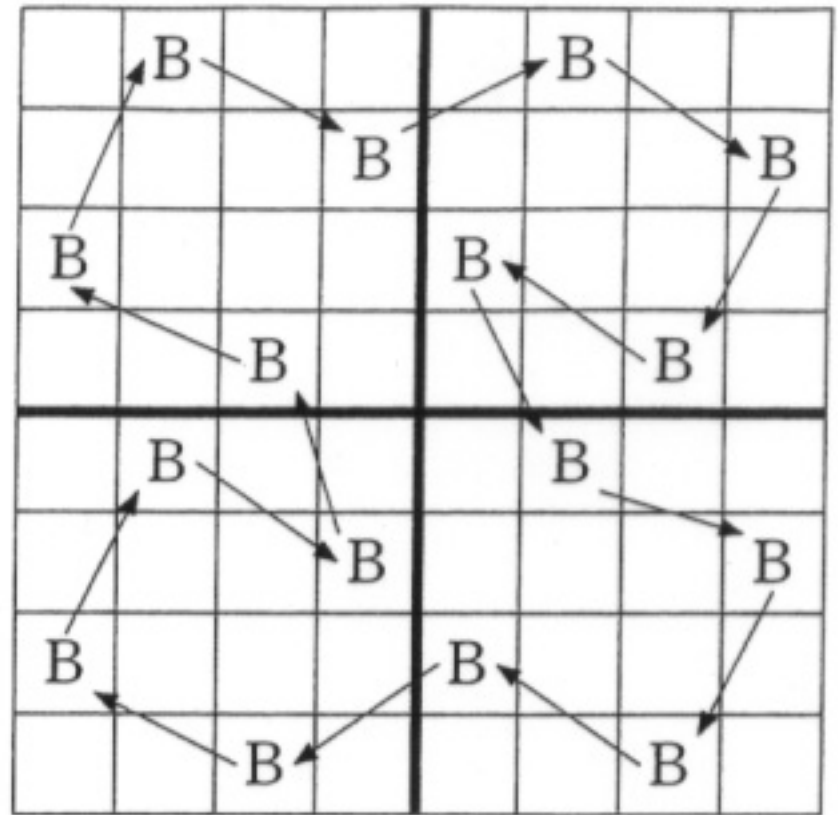


C	B	A	D
A	D	C	B
B	C	D	A
D	A	B	C

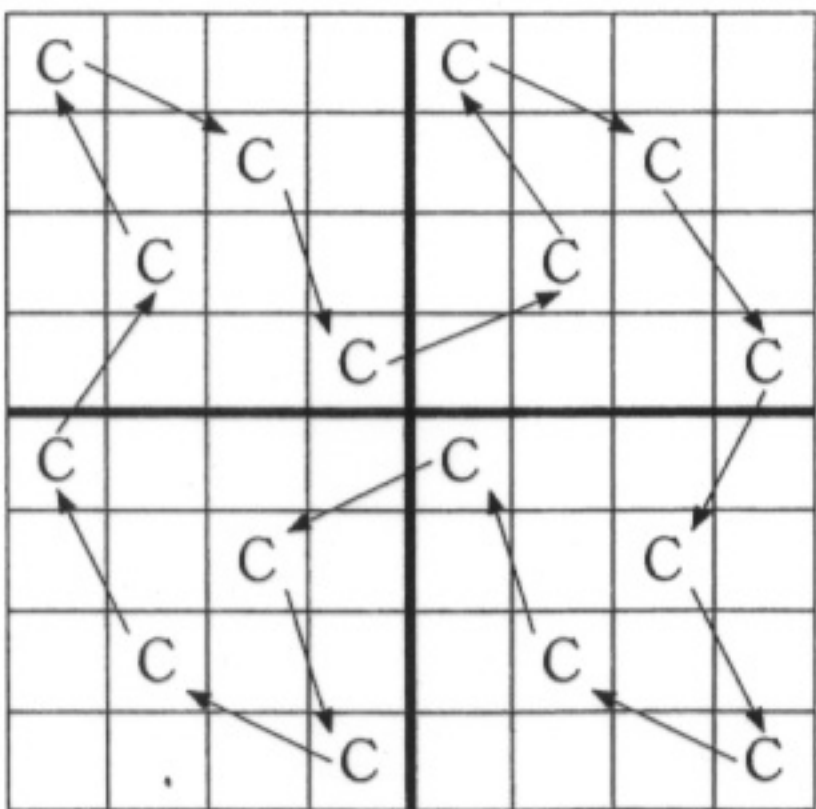




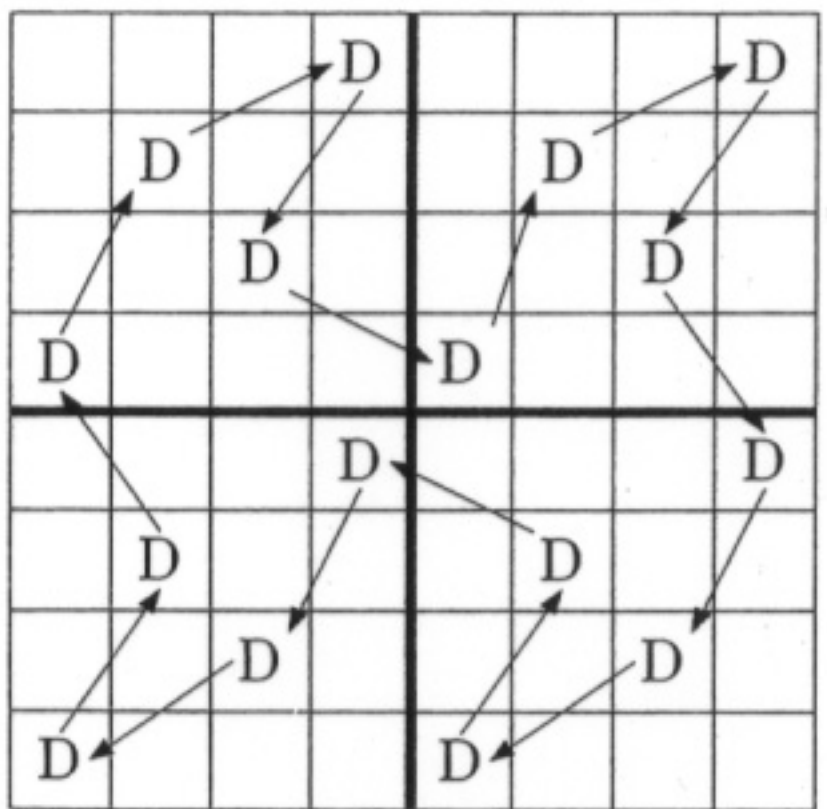
(a) Aの一巡りコース



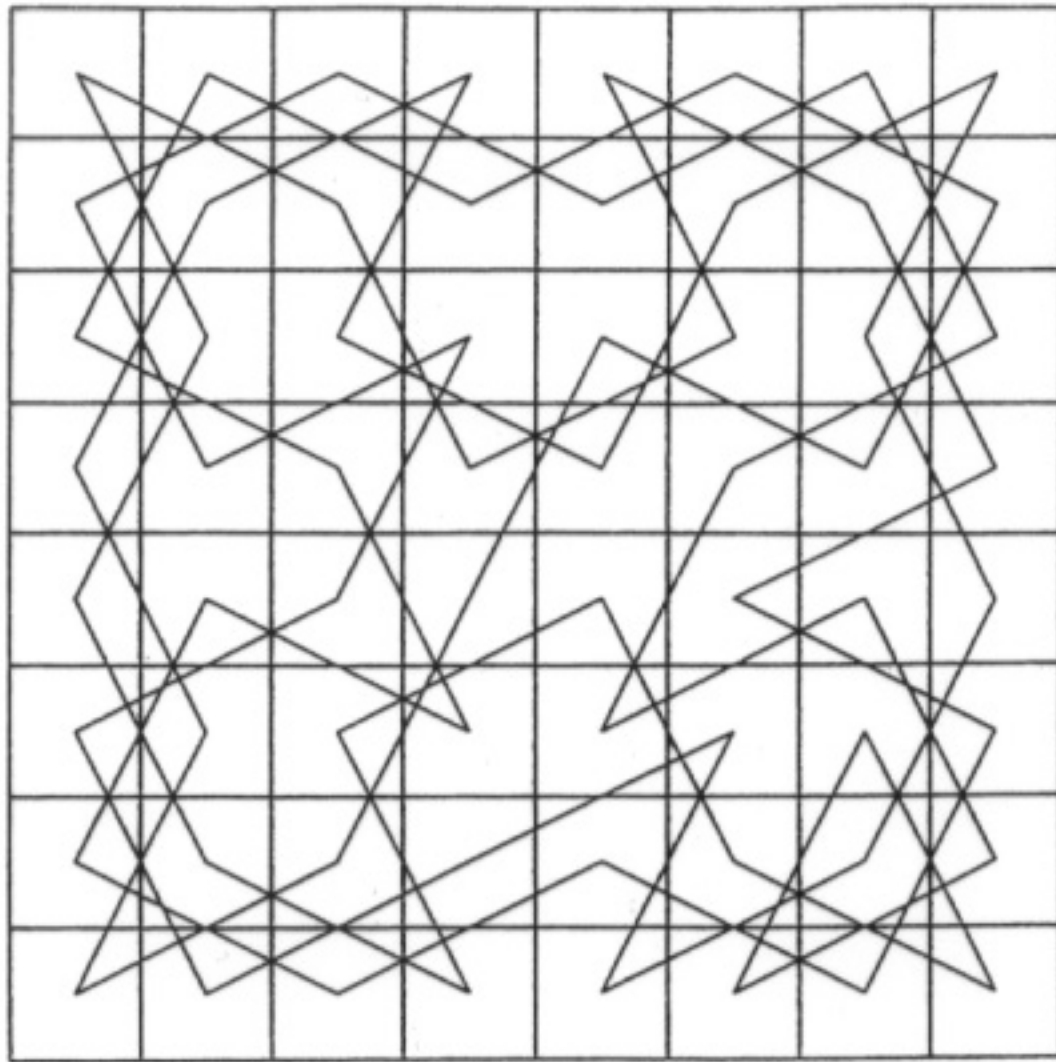
(b) Bの一巡りコース



(c) Cの一巡りコース



(d) Dの一巡りコース



34	51	32	15	38	53	18	3
31	14	35	52	17	2	39	54
50	33	16	29	56	37	4	19
13	30	49	36	1	20	55	40
48	63	28	9	44	57	22	5
27	12	45	64	21	8	41	58
62	47	10	25	60	43	6	23
11	26	61	46	7	24	59	42

E	F	C
D	B	f
A	d	e

4	1
ε	2

C	f	e	E	F	C
F	B	d	D	B	f
E	D	A	A	d	e
e	d	A	A	D	E
f	B	D	d	B	F
C	F	E	e	f	C

$A \rightarrow B (+), D (++) , d (--) ,$

$E (+), e (-), F, f$

$B \rightarrow A (-), E (+), e (-)$

$C \rightarrow D, d$

$D \rightarrow A (--) , C, e, f (-)$

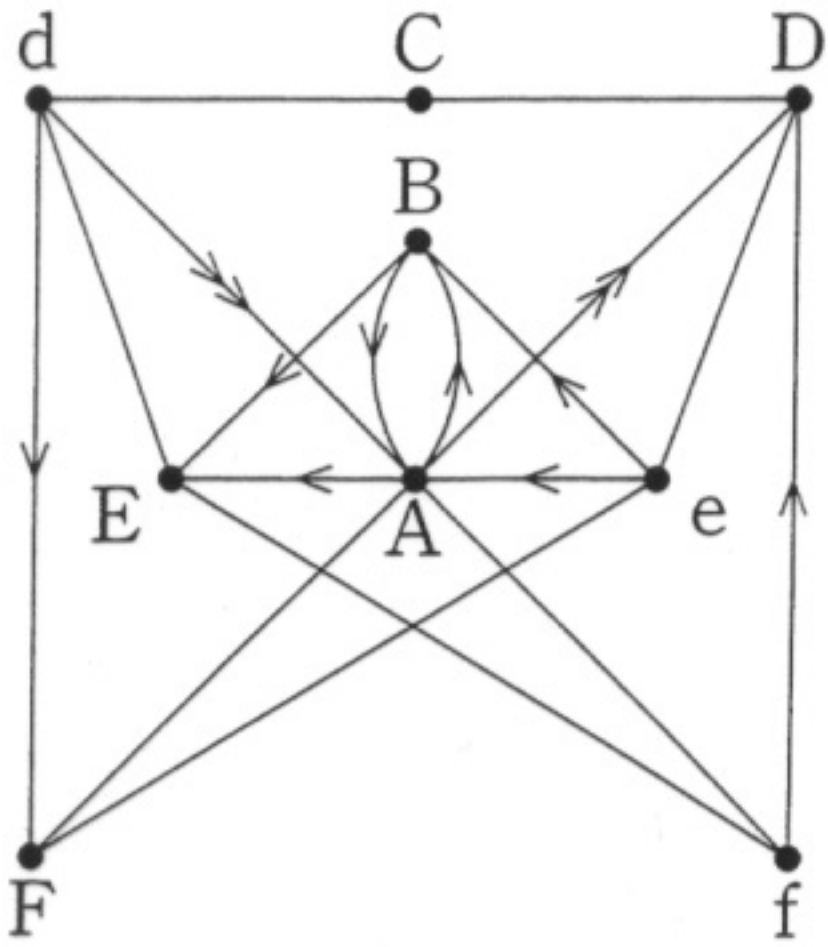
$E \rightarrow A (-), B (-), d, f$

$F \rightarrow A, d (-), e$

$d \rightarrow A (++) , C, E, F (+)$

$e \rightarrow A (+), B (+), D, F$

$f \rightarrow A, D (+), E$



$$A \rightarrow e : -1$$

$$e \rightarrow B : +1$$

$$B \rightarrow E : +1$$

$$E \rightarrow f : 0$$

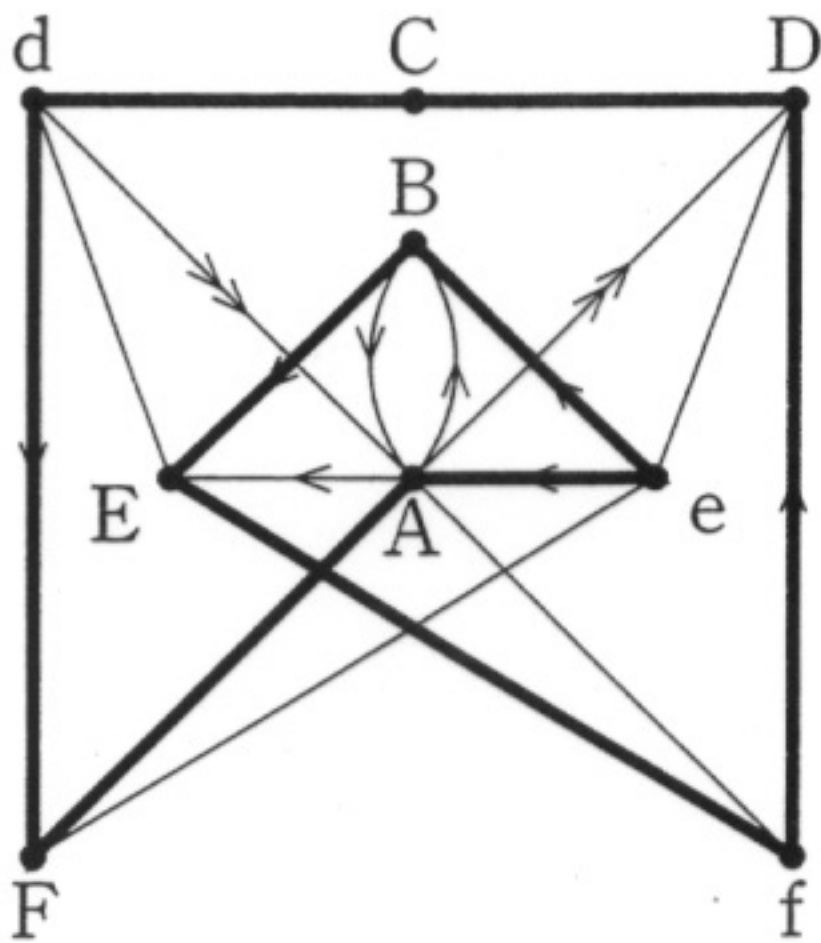
$$f \rightarrow D : +1$$

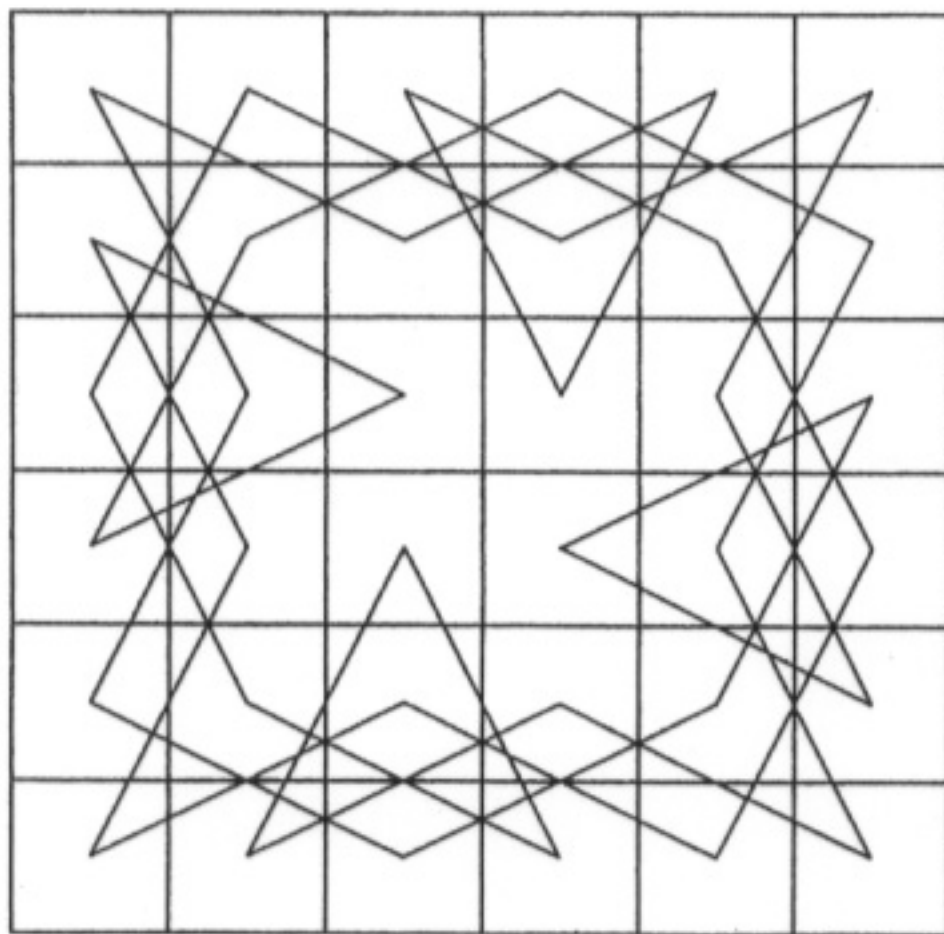
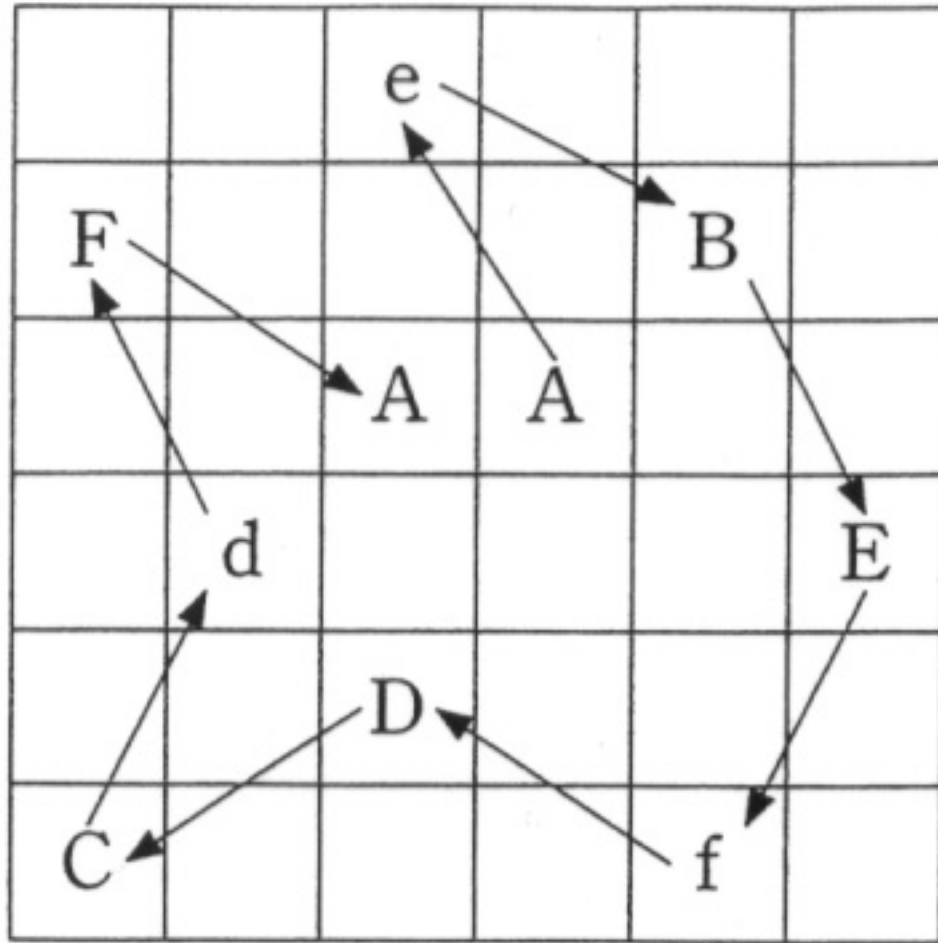
$$D \rightarrow C : 0$$

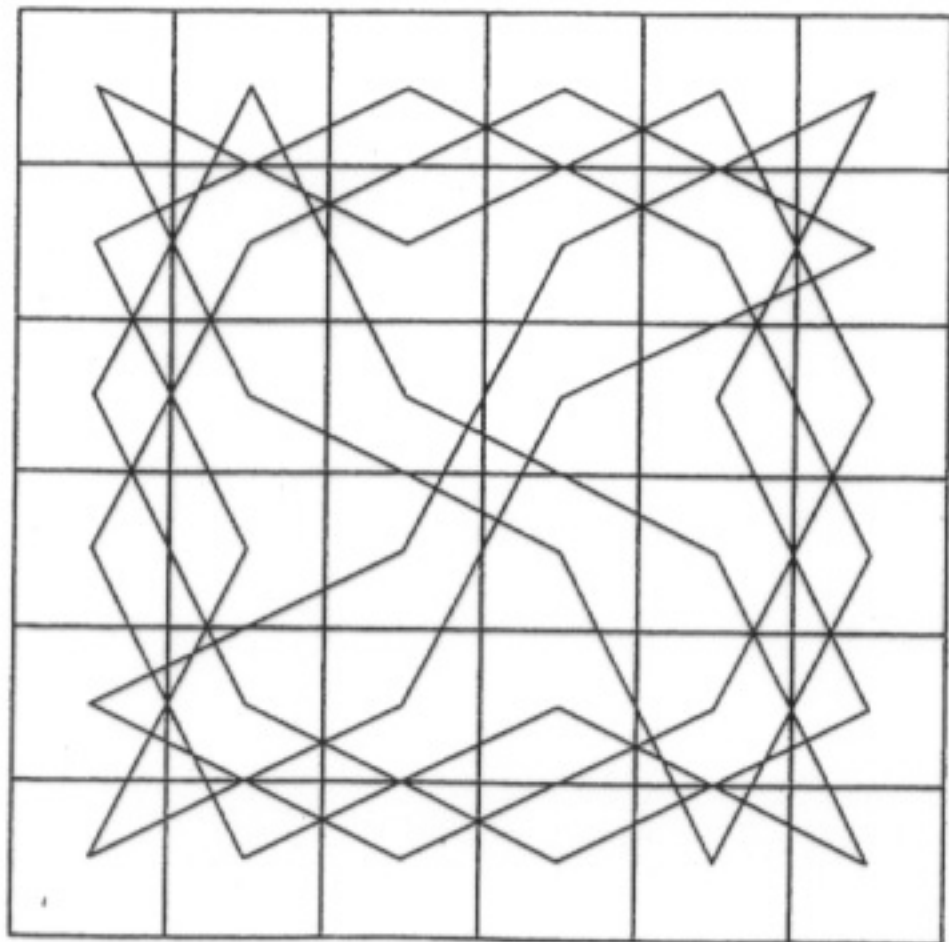
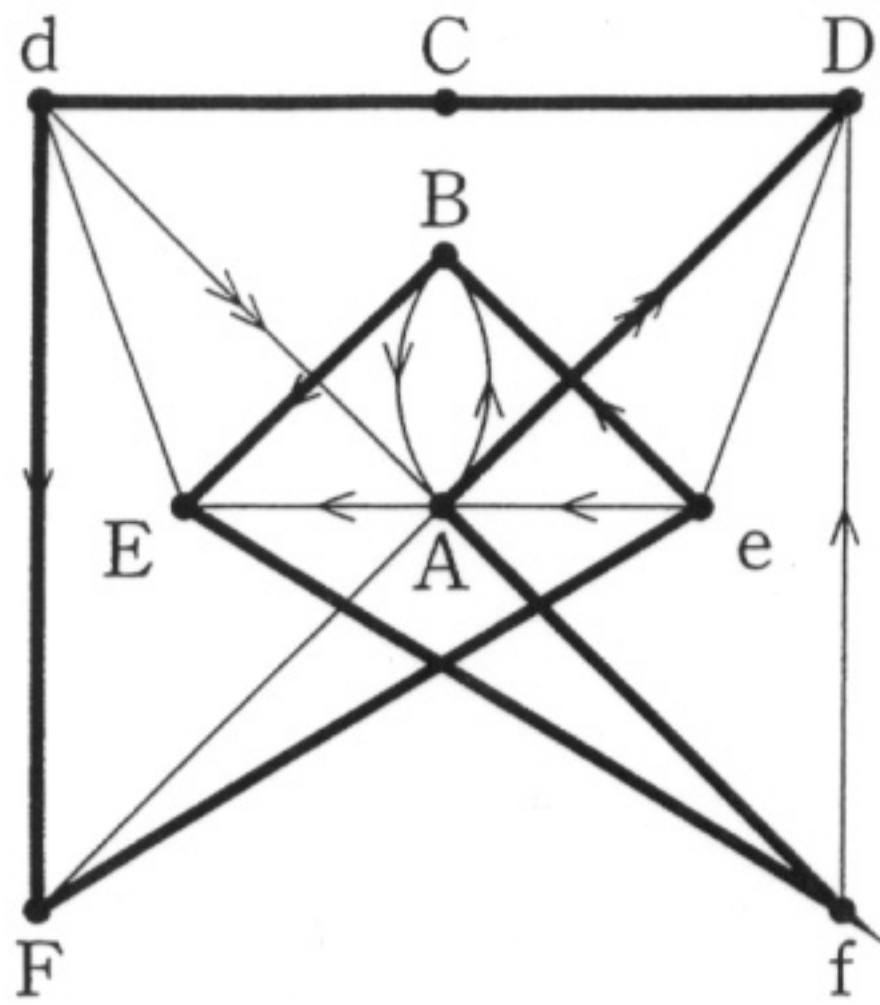
$$C \rightarrow d : 0$$

$$d \rightarrow F : +1$$

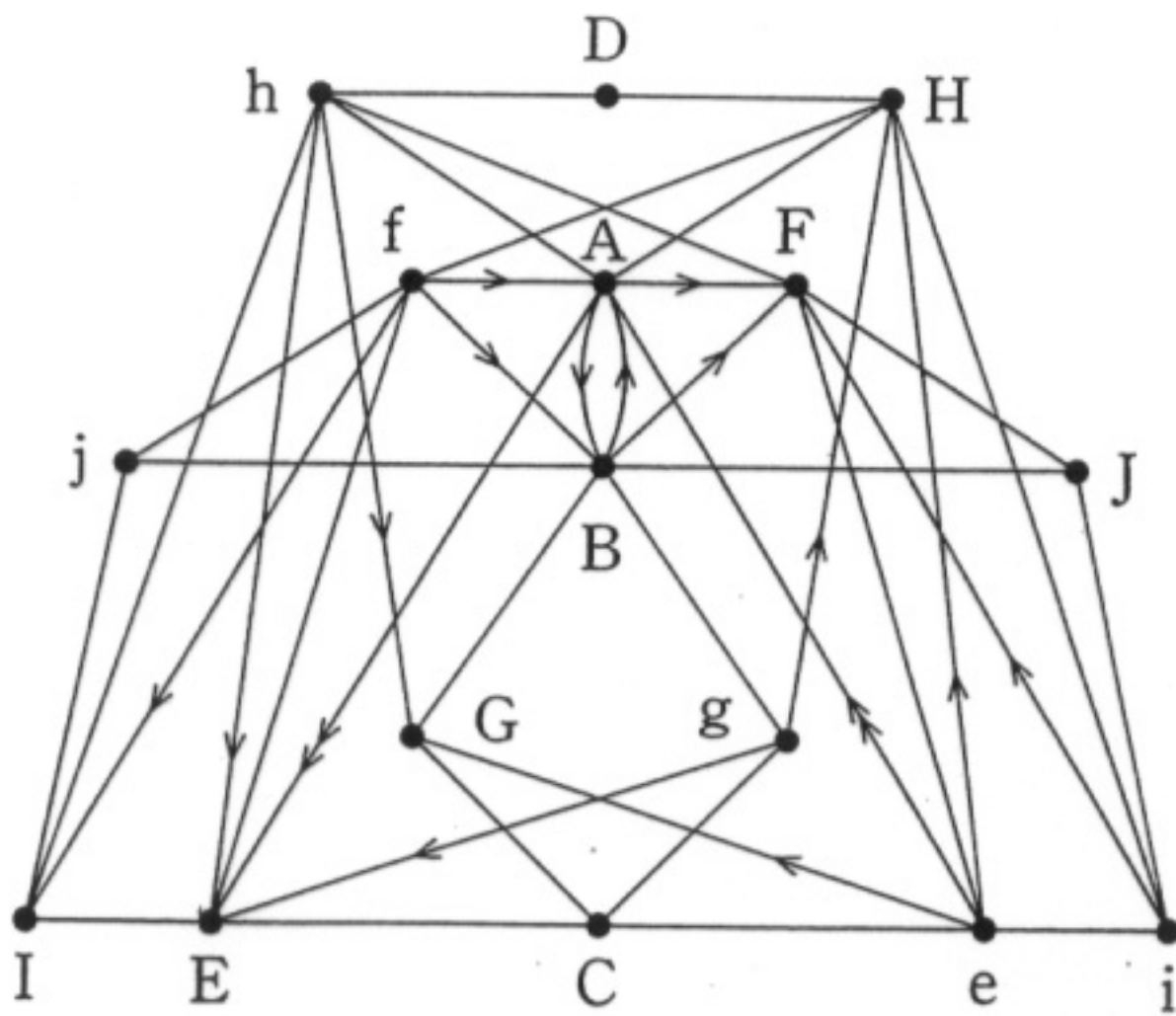
$$F \rightarrow A : 0$$

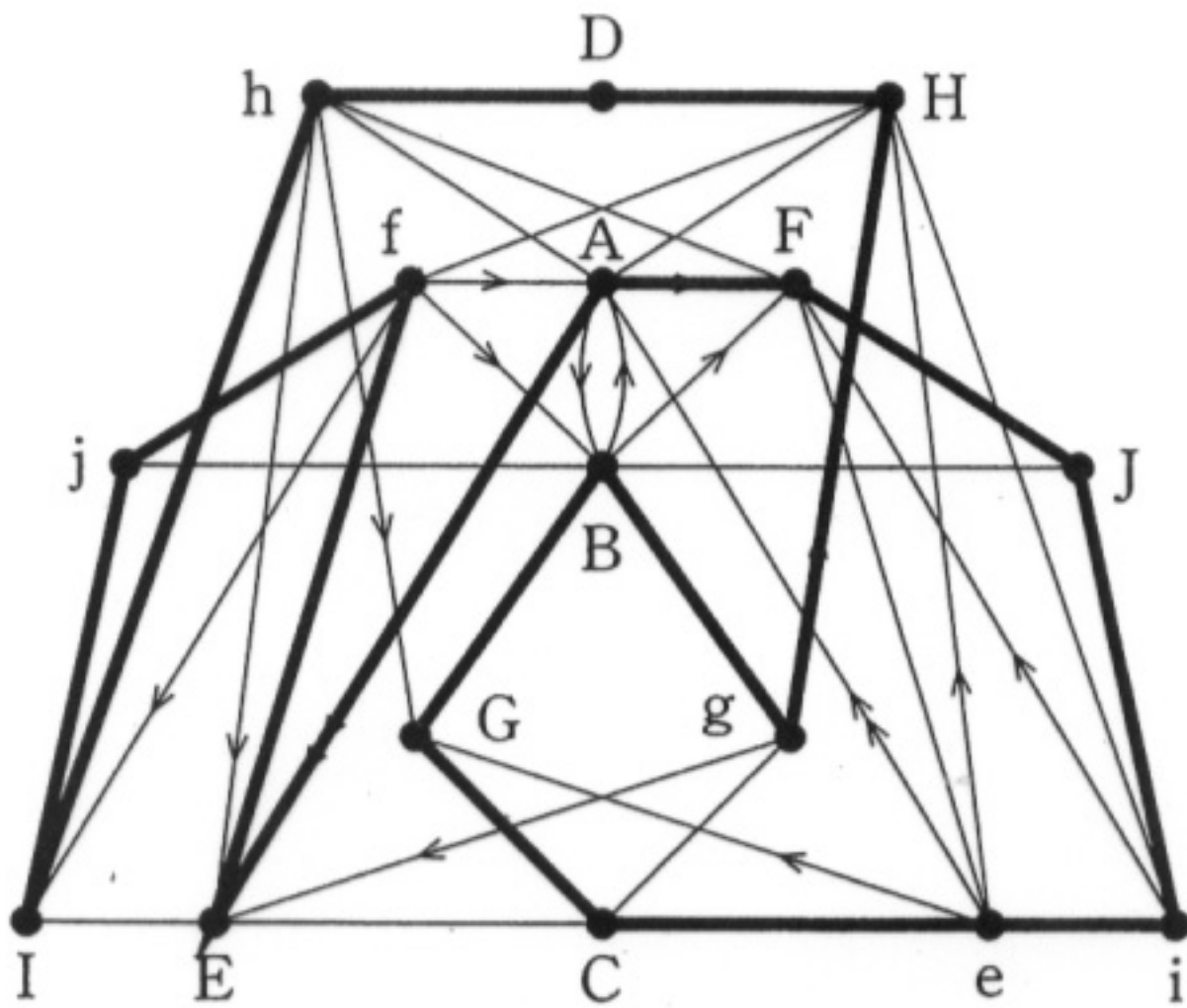
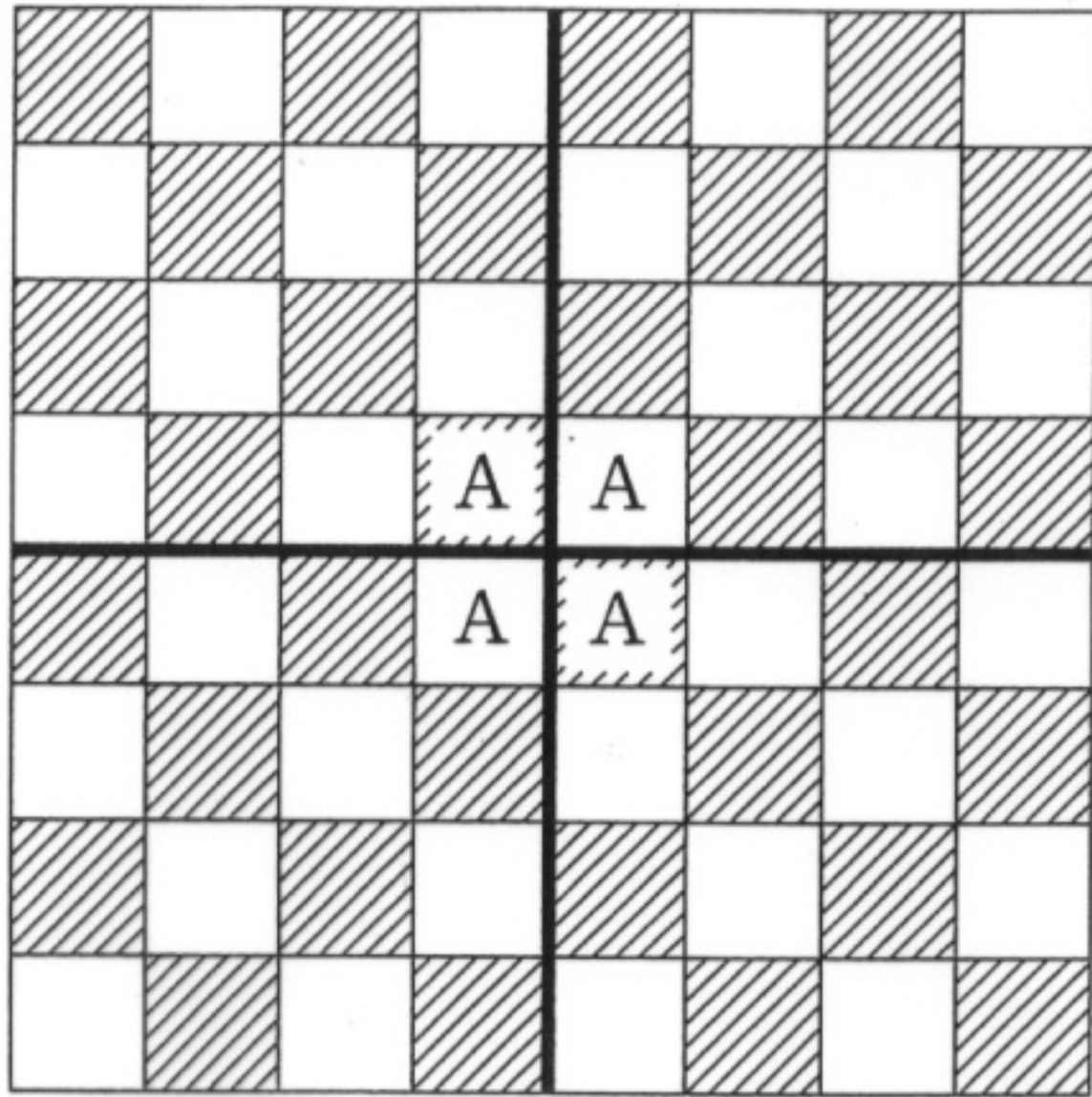


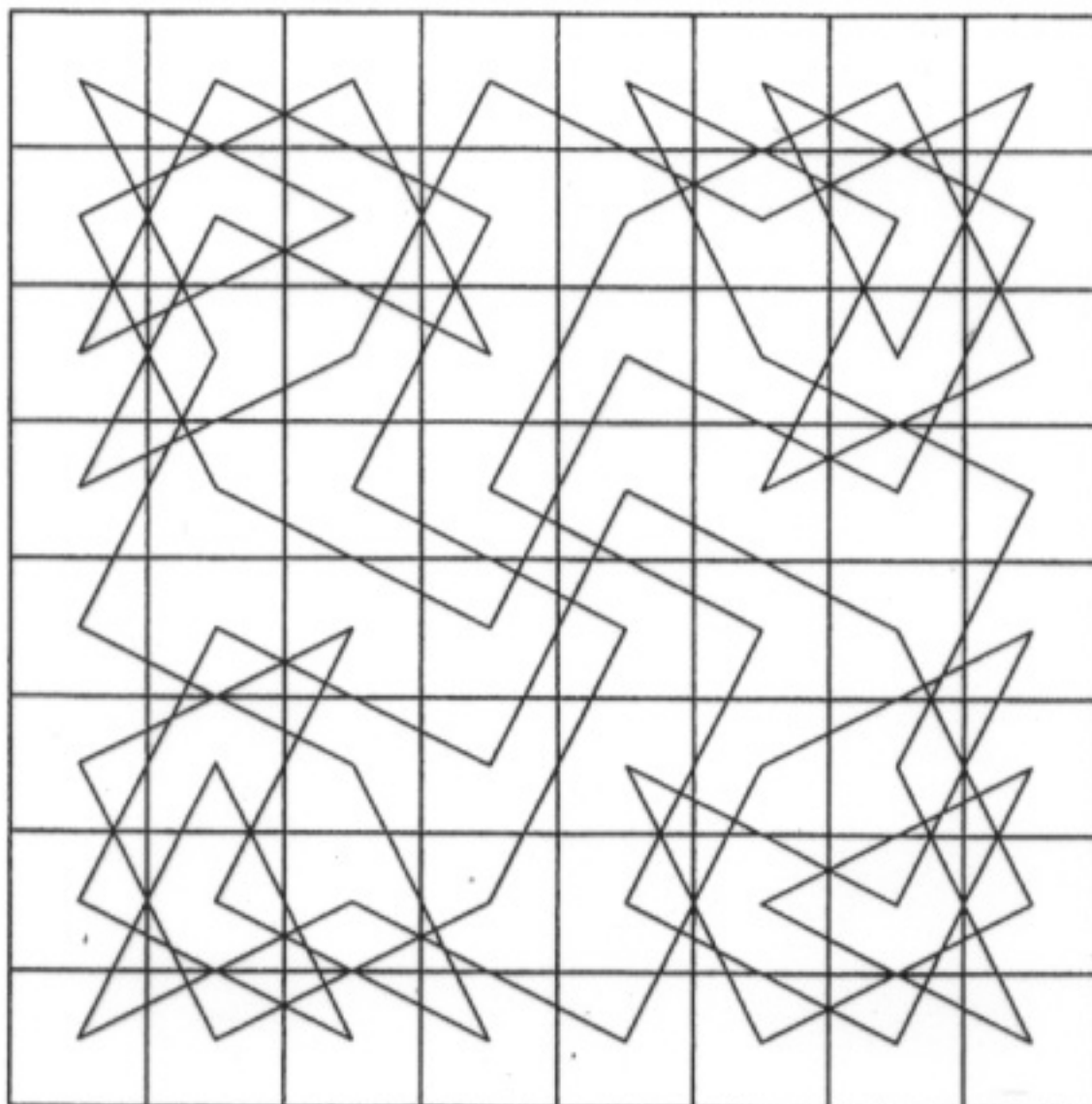
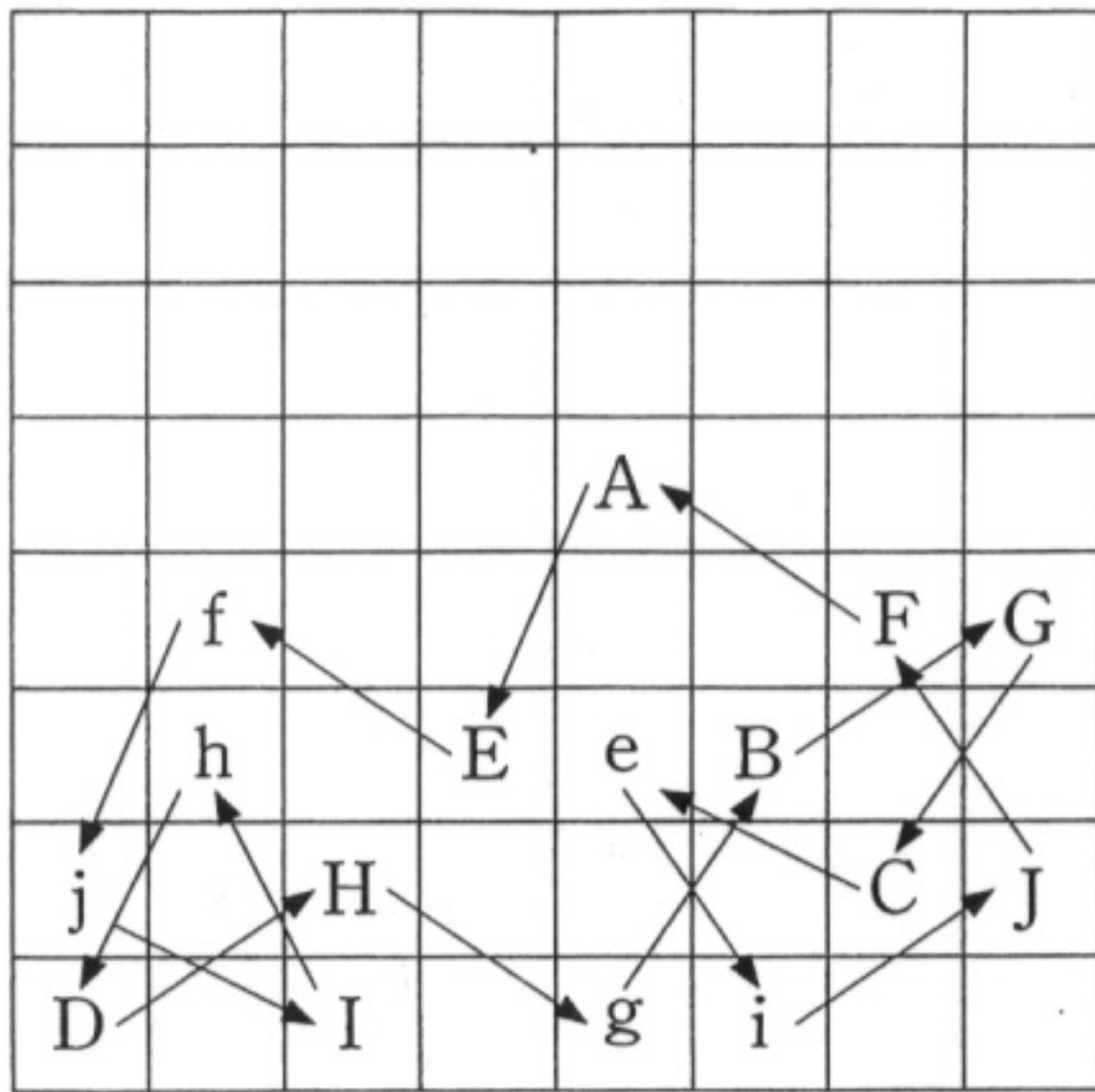


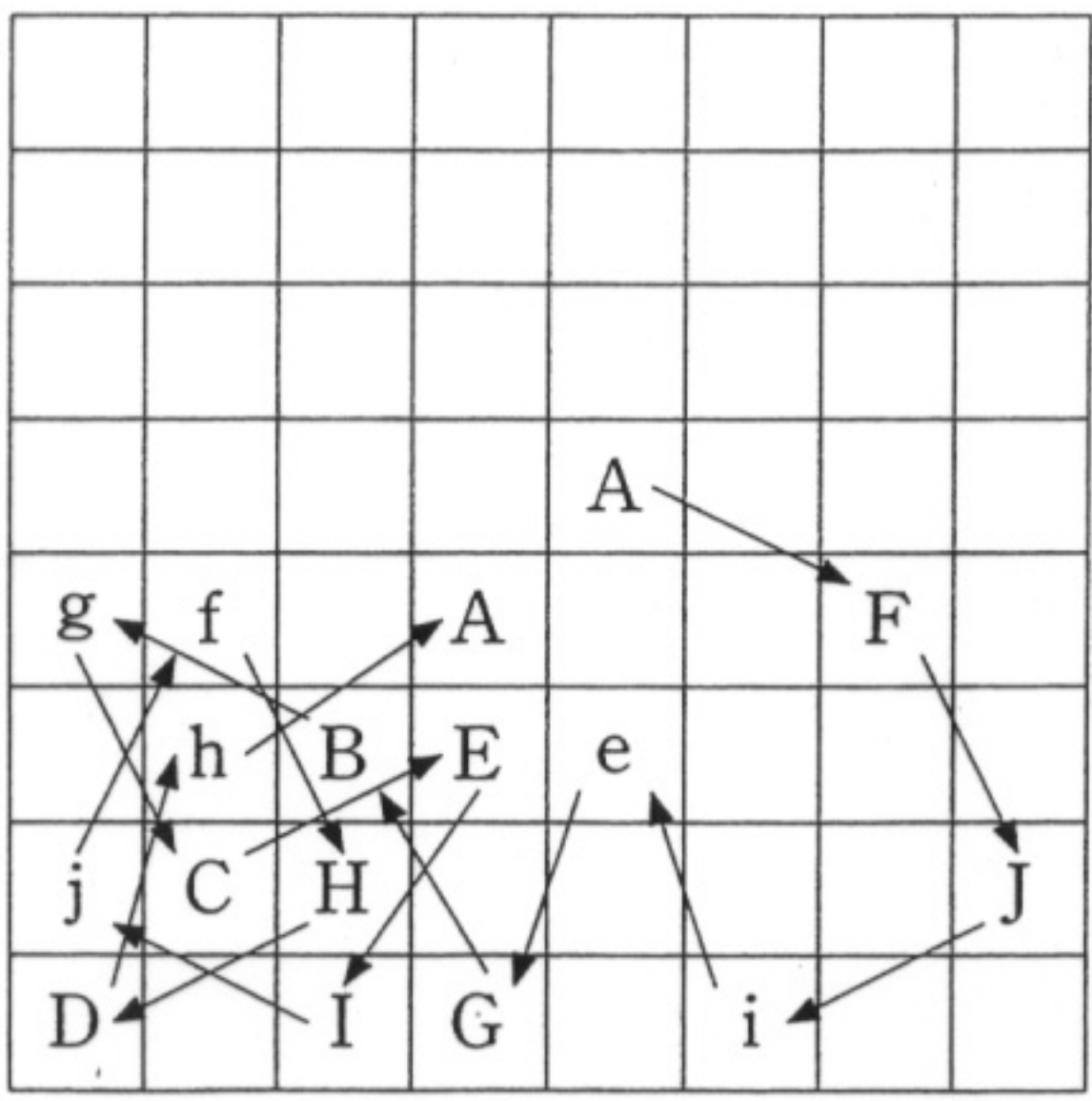
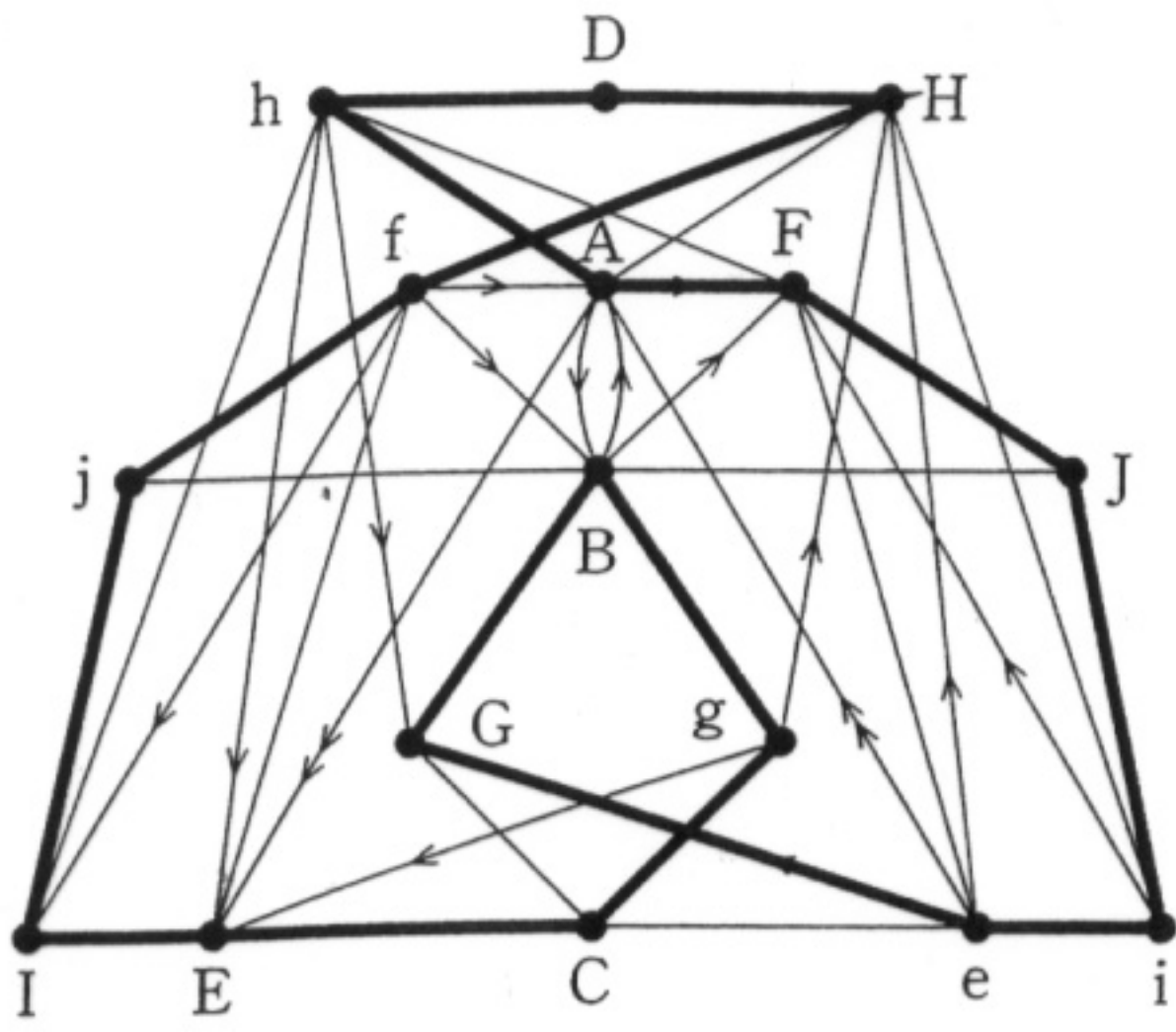


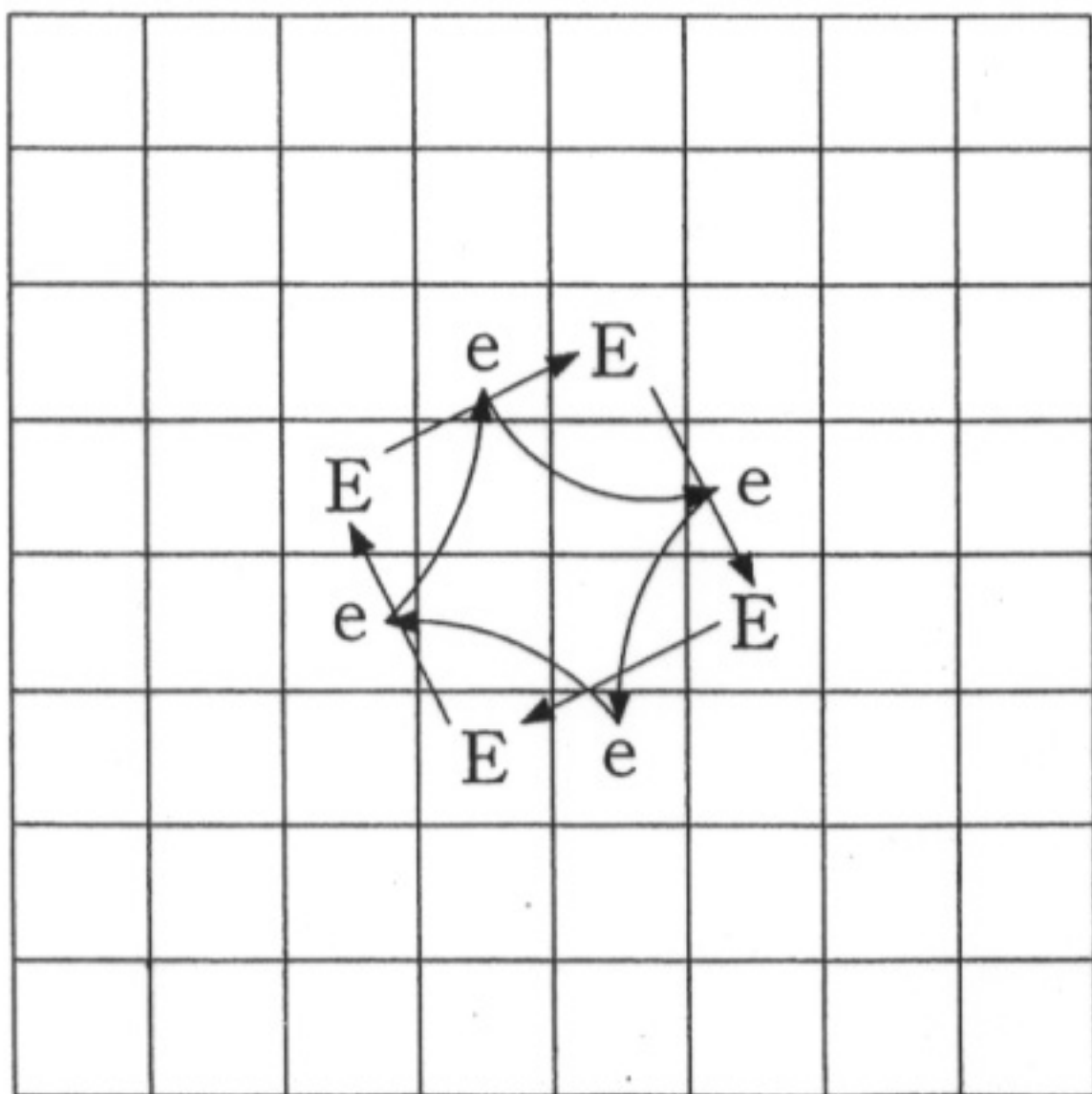
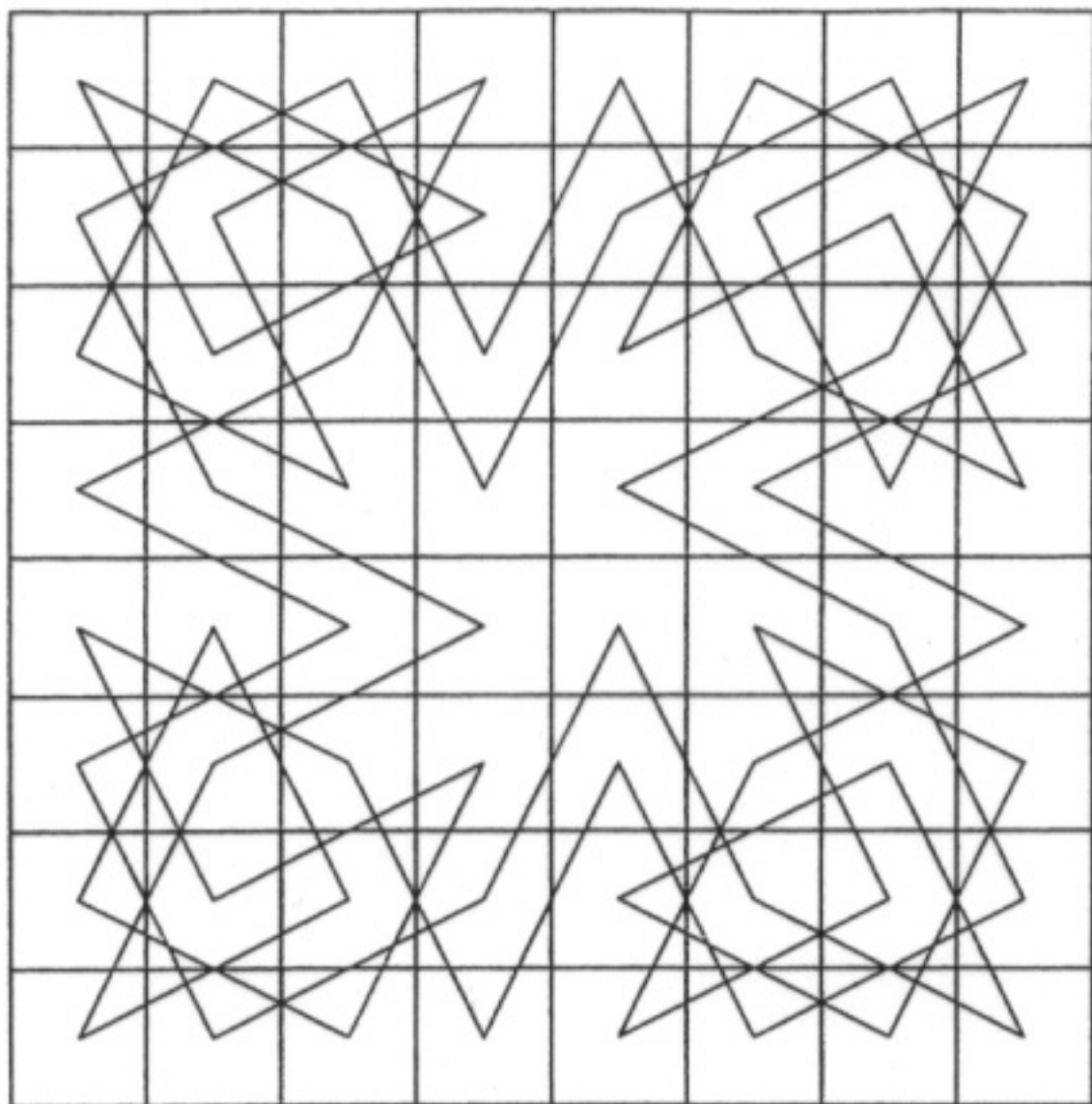
D	j	i	g	G	I	J	D
J	C	h	f	F	H	C	j
I	H	B	e	E	B	h	i
G	F	E	A	A	e	f	g
g	f	e	A	A	E	F	G
i	h	B	E	e	B	H	I
j	C	H	F	f	h	C	J
D	J	I	G	g	i	j	D

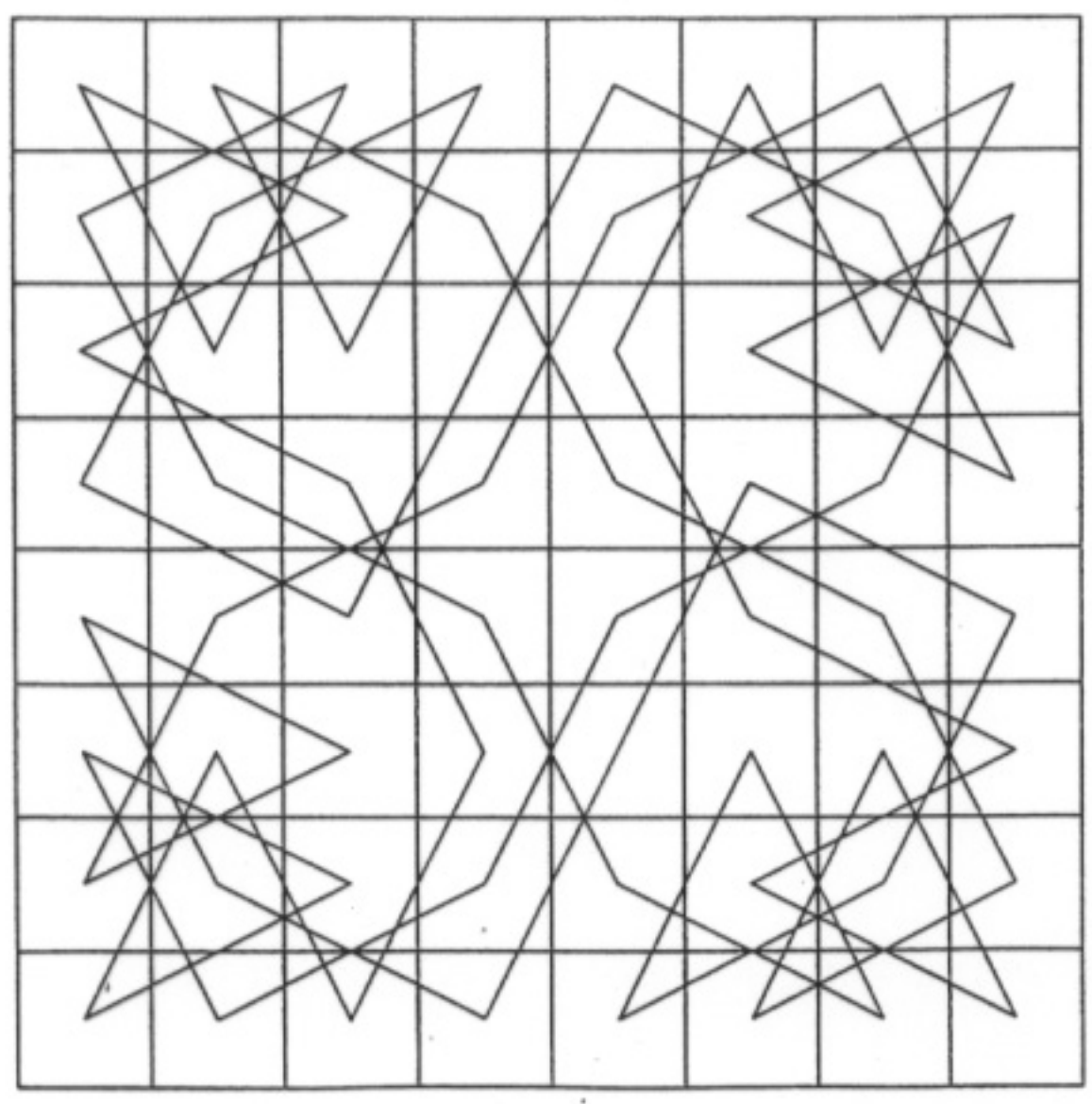
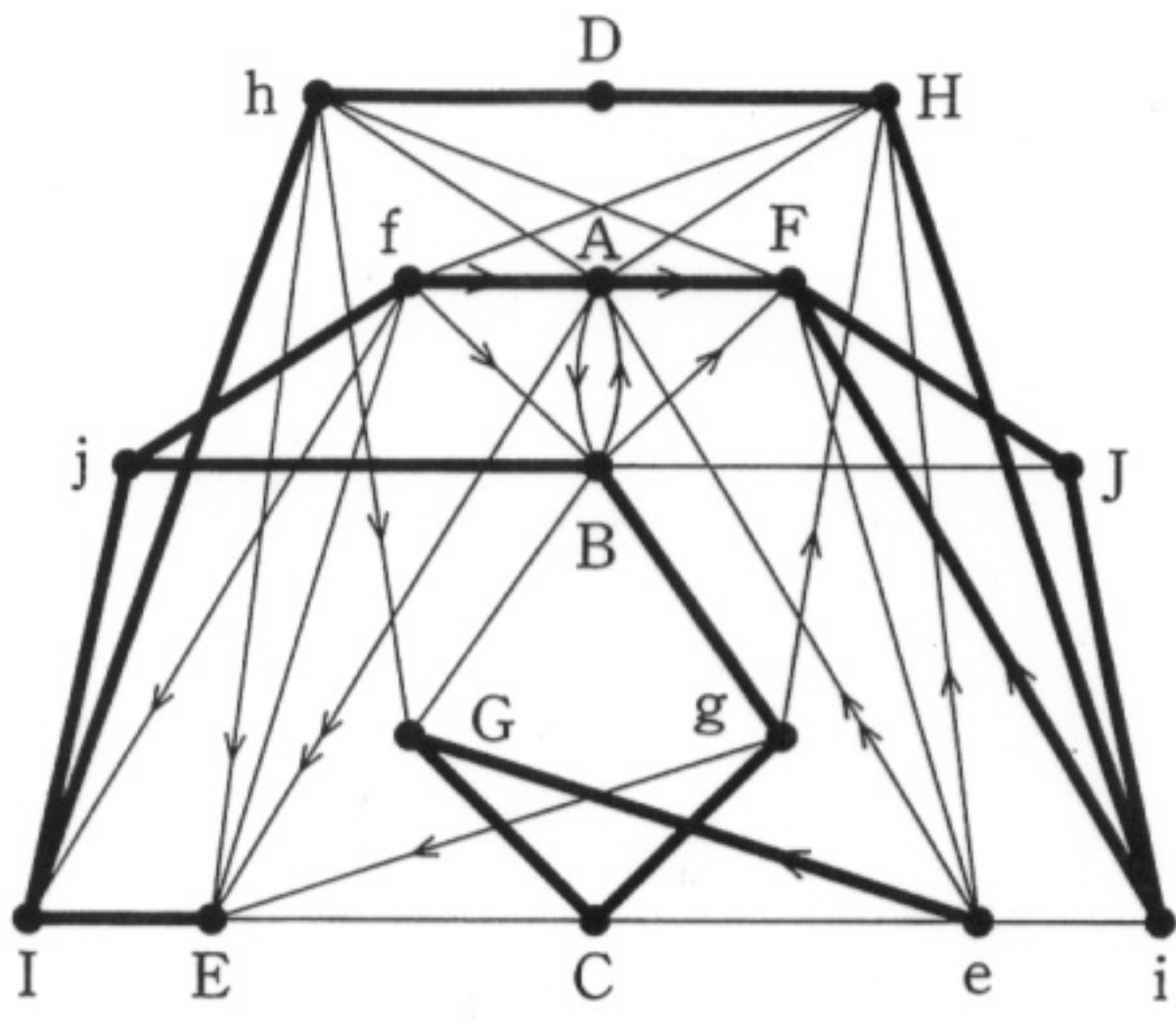


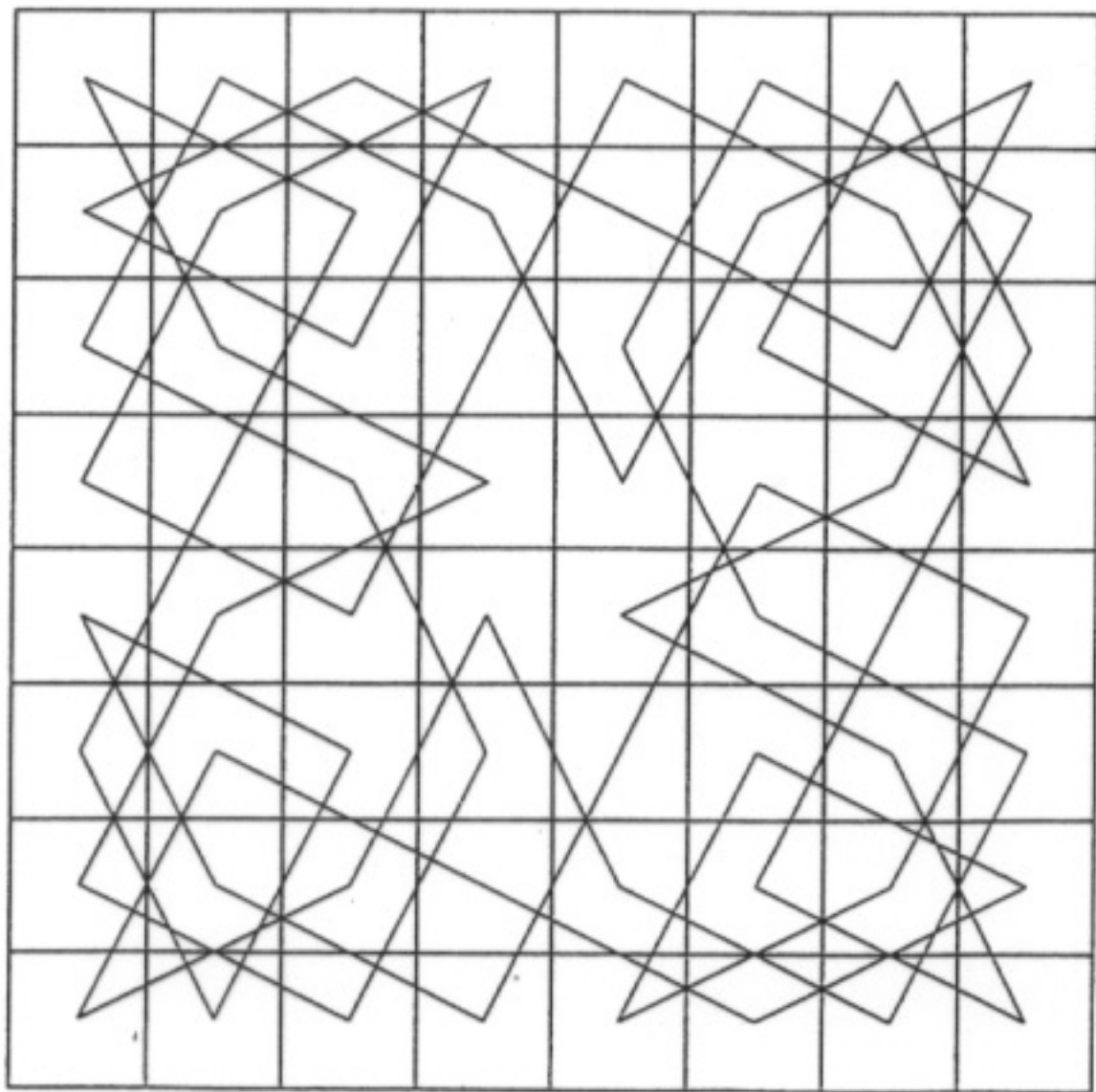
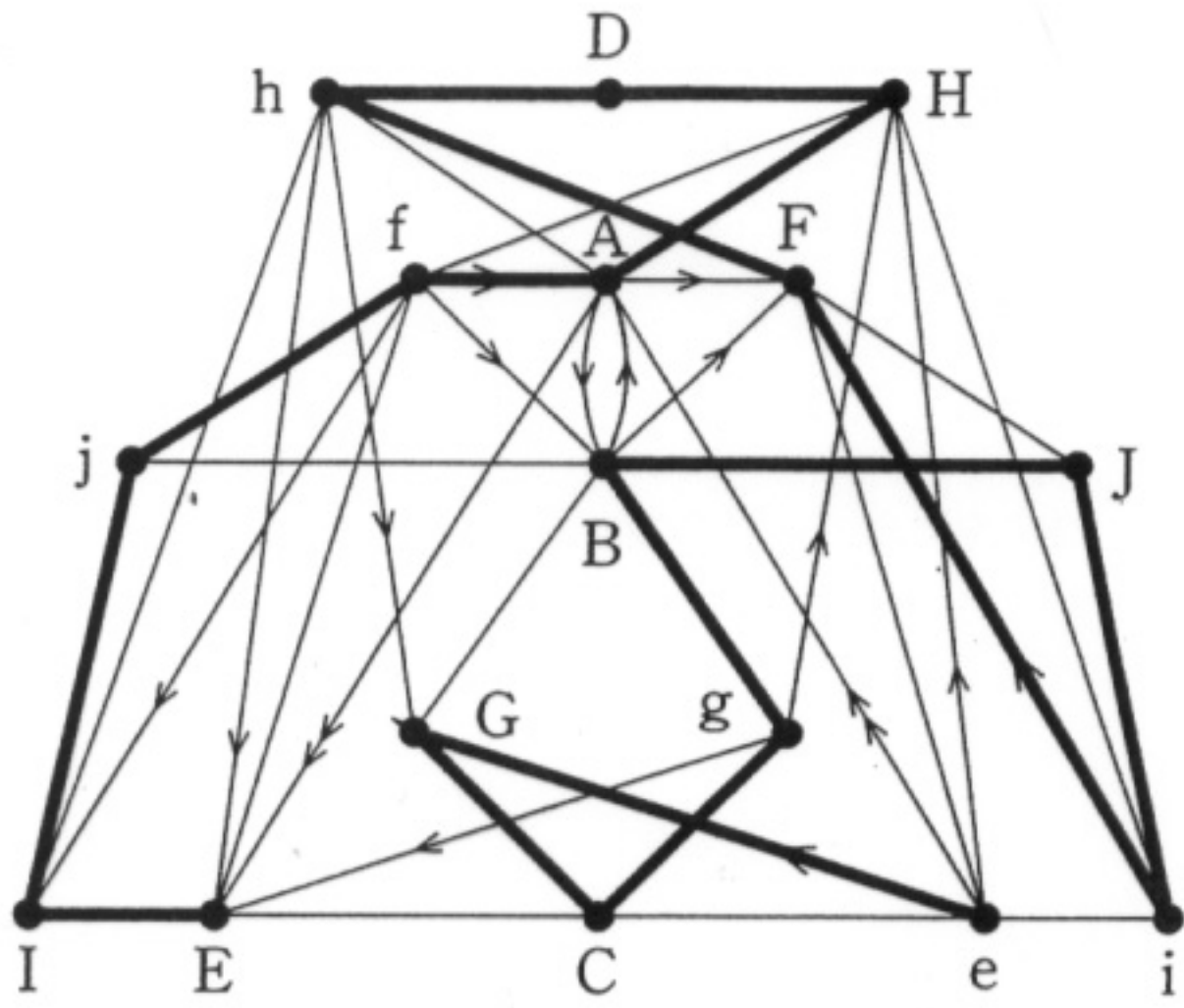












一つ山くずし

[G の条件]

- I. 石が1個も取れない最終の状態は G の状態である.
- II. N の状態が手番のときは, 石をうまく取ると G の状態にできる.
- III. G の状態が手番のときは, 石をどう取っても N の状態になる.
- IV. ゲームは有限回で確実に終わる.

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3
0	G	G	G
1	G		
2			

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3
0	G	G	G
1	G	N	N
2			

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3
0	G	G	G
1	G	N	N
2	N	N	N

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3
0	G	G	G
1	G	N	N
2	X	N	N
3			

↑
N

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3
0	G	G	G
1	G	X	N
2	N	N	N
3	N		

↑
N

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3
0	G	G	X
1	G	N	N
2	N	N	N
3	N	N	

↑
G

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3
0	G	G	G
1	G	N	N
2	N	N	N
3	N	N	G
4	G	G	G
5	G	N	N
6	N	N	N
7	N	N	G
8	G	G	G
9	G	N	N
10	N	N	N
11	N	N	G

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3
0	G	G	G
1	G	N	N
2	N	N	N
3	N	N	G
4	G	G	G
5	G	N	N
6	N	N	N
7	N	N	G
8	G	G	G
9	G	N	N
10	N	N	N
11	N	N	G

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3	4
0	G	G	G	G
1	G	N	N	N
2	N	N	N	N
3	N	N	G	N
4	N	N	N	G
5	G	G	G	G
6	N	N	N	N
7	N	G	N	N
8	N	N	N	N
9	N	N	N	N
10	G	G	G	G
11	G	N	N	N
12	N	N	N	N
13	N	N	G	N
14	N	N	N	G
15	G	G	G	G
16	N	N	N	N
17	N	G	N	N
18	N	N	N	N
19	N	N	N	N
20	G	G	G	G

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3	4
0	G	G	G	G
1	G	N	N	N
2	N	N	N	N
3	N	N	G	N
4	N	N	N	G
5	G	G	G	G
6	N	N	N	N
7	N	G	N	N
8	N	N	N	N
9	N	N	N	N
10	G	G	G	G
11	G	N	N	N
12	N	N	N	N
13	N	N	G	N
14	N	N	N	G
15	G	G	G	G
16	N	N	N	N
17	N	G	N	N
18	N	N	N	N
19	N	N	N	N
20	G	G	G	G

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
1	G	N	N	N	N	N	N
2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3	N	N	G	N	N	N	N
4	N	N	N	G	N	N	N
5	N	N	N	N	G	N	N
6	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7	N	N	N	N	N	N	G
8	N	N	N	G	N	N	N
9	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
10	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11	N	G	N	N	N	N	N
12	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
15	N	N	N	N	N	G	N
16	N	N	N	N	N	N	G
17	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
18	G	N	N	N	N	N	N
19	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

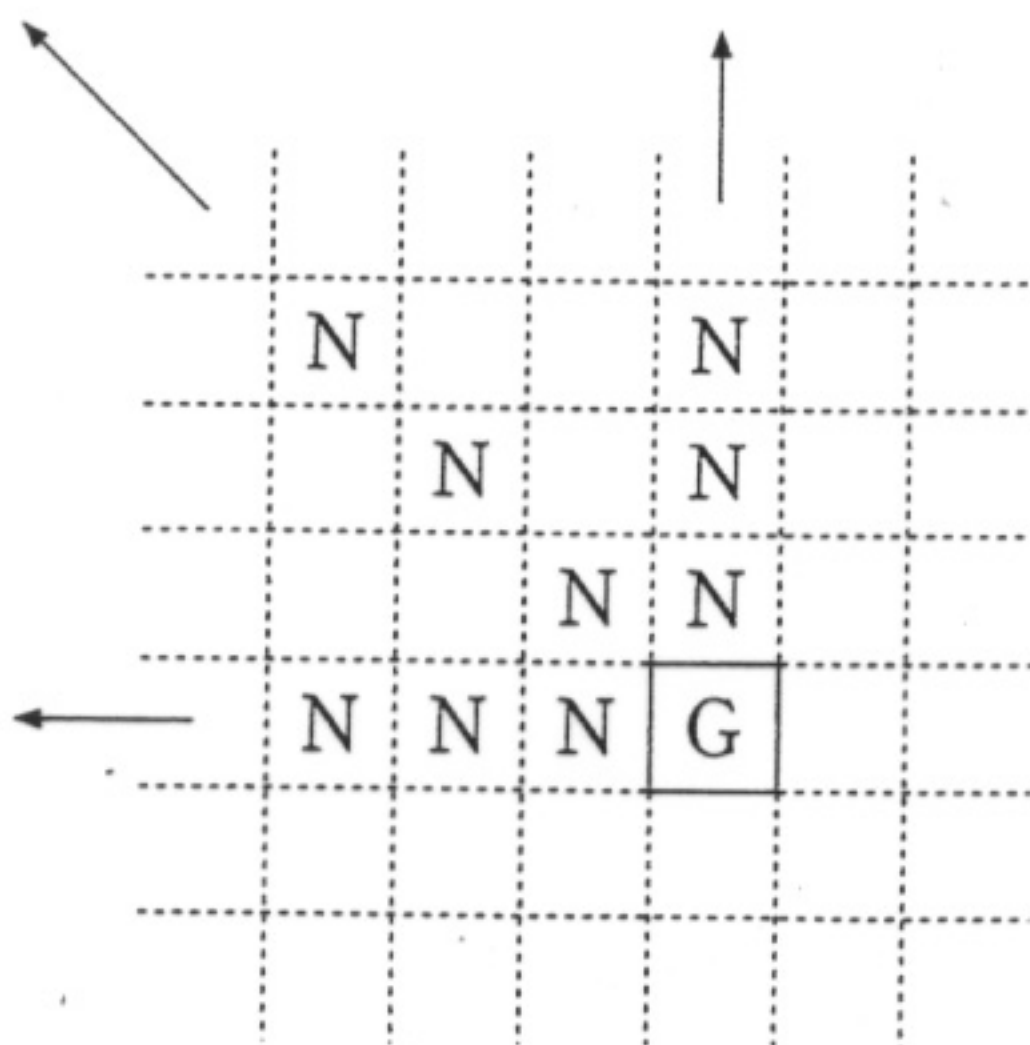
$n \backslash k$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	N	N	G	N	N	N	N
21	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
22	N	N	N	N	G	N	N
23	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
24	N	N	N	N	N	N	G
25	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
26	G	N	N	N	N	N	N
27	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
28	N	N	G	N	N	N	N
29	N	N	N	G	N	N	N
30	N	N	N	N	G	N	N
31	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
32	N	N	N	N	N	N	G
33	N	N	N	G	N	N	N
34	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
35	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
36	N	G	N	N	N	N	N
37	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
38	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
39	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

二つ山くずし

1. どちらか一方の山から石を取るときは、
何個でも好きな数だけ取ってよい
2. 二つの山から石を同時に取るときは、
何個でもよいが必ず同じ数だけ取る

「ホワイトフのゲーム」

$m \backslash n$	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1	N	N						
2	N		N					
3	N			N				
4	N				N			
5	N					N		
...	N						N	
...	N							N



$m \backslash n$	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1	N	N	G					
2	N	G	N					
3	N			N				
4	N				N			
5	N					N		
...	N						N	
...	N							N

$m \backslash n$	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1	N	N	G	N	N	N	N	N
2	N	G	N	N	N	N	N	N
3	N	N	N	N	N			
4	N	N	N	N	N	N		
5	N	N	N		N	N	N	
...	N	N	N			N	N	N
...	N	N	N				N	N

m	n	$n-m$
0	0	0
1	2	1
2	1	-1
3	5	2
4	7	3
5	3	-2
6	10	4
7	4	-3
8	13	5
9	15	6
10	6	-4
11	18	7
12	20	8
13	8	-5
14	23	9
15	9	-6
16	26	10

$n-m$	m	n
0	0	0
1	1	2
-1	2	1
2	3	5
-2	5	3
3	4	7
-3	7	4
4	6	10
-4	10	6
5	8	13
-5	13	8
6	9	15
-6	15	9
7	11	18
-7	18	11
8	12	20
-8	20	12

$n-m$	m	n
0	0	0
1	1	2
2	3	5
3	4	7
4	6	10
5	8	13
6	9	15
7	11	18
8	12	20
9	14	23
10	16	26
11	17	28
12	19	31
13	21	34
14	22	36
15	24	39
16	25	41

「ヴィノグラドフの定理」

α と β を

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 1$$

を満たす正の無理数とする。

すると、 r を $1, 2, 3, \dots$ と変えること
によって、すべての正の整数は $[r\alpha]$ か $[r\beta]$
のどちらかでただ1通りに表される。

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\beta = 1 + \alpha = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\alpha_r = [\alpha r] = \left[\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} r \right] \quad (r = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$
$$\beta_r = [\beta r] = \left[\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} r \right]$$

で定義すると,

$$\alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \alpha_3 < \alpha_4 < \alpha_5 < \dots$$

$$\beta_0 < \beta_1 < \beta_2 < \beta_3 < \beta_4 < \beta_5 < \dots$$

は明らかである。また,

$$[\beta r] = [(\alpha + 1)r] = [\alpha r + r] = [\alpha r] + r$$

から,

$$\beta_r - \alpha_r = r$$

も成り立つ。

$r =$ $n - m$	$m =$ $[\alpha_{r\gamma}]$	$n =$ $[\beta_{r\gamma}]$
0	0	0
1	1	2
2	3	5
3	4	7
4	6	10
5	8	13
6	9	15
7	11	18
8	12	20
9	14	23
10	16	26
11	17	28
12	19	31
13	21	34
14	22	36
15	24	39
16	25	41

三つ山くずし

「ニム和」

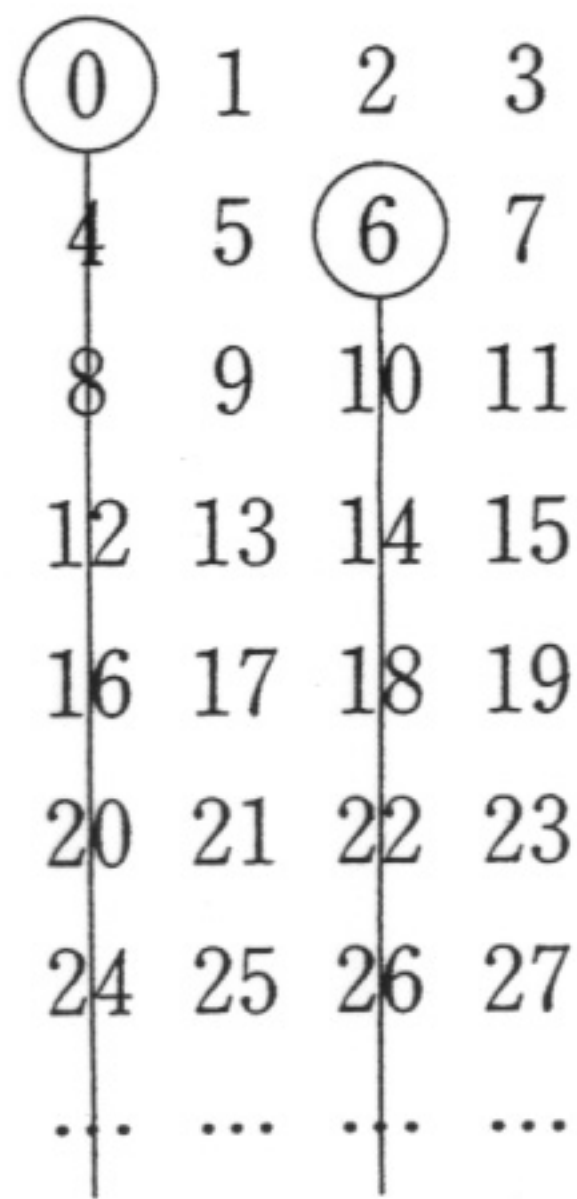
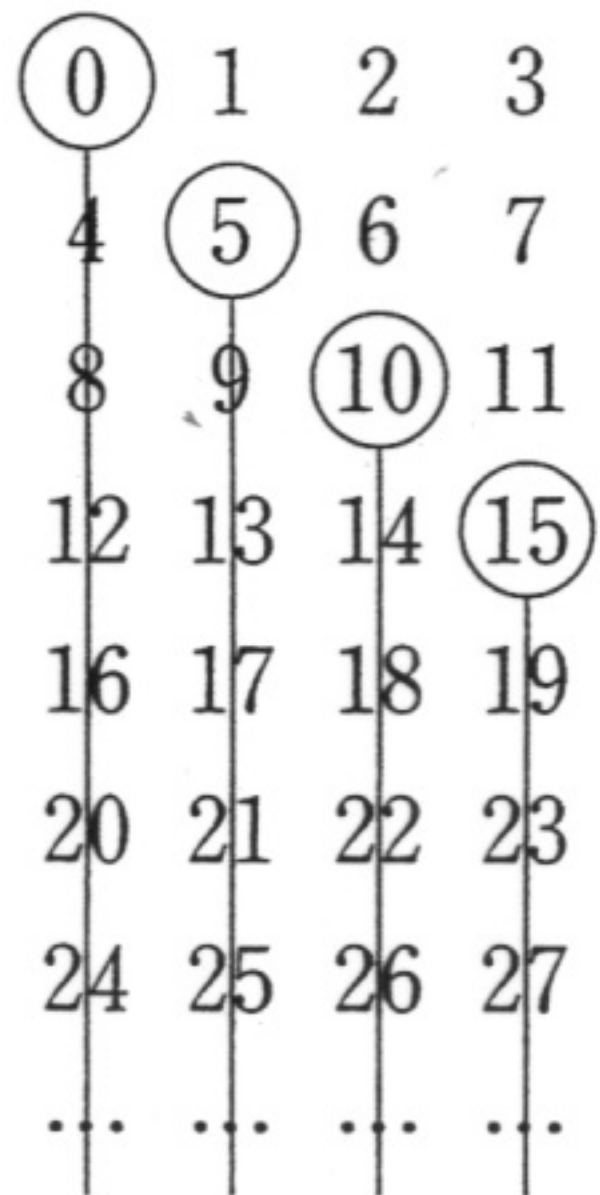
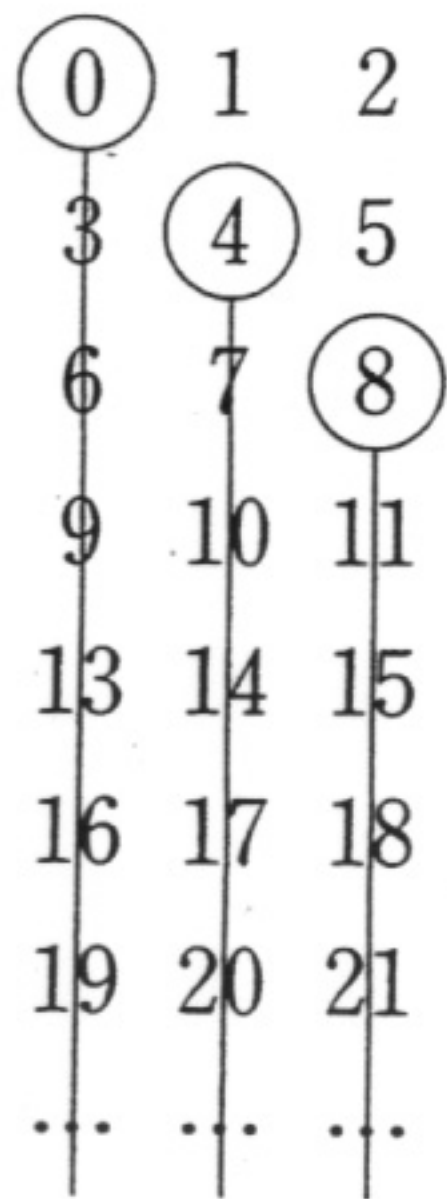
三つ山くずしの一般化

たくさんの石を k 個の山に分け，次のルールで 2 人が交互に取り合っていく。そして，最後に石を取った者が勝ちである。そのルールは， r 個以内の山からなら，何個の石を取ってもよい。ただし，どれかの山から少なくとも 1 個の石は取る必要がある。

銀貨の鑄造

ここに銀貨の鑄造機がある。A, B の 2 人はそれを使って銀貨を交互に鑄造するが、すでに鑄造した銀貨の組み合わせで作れる金額の銀貨は鑄造できない。たとえば、A は 3 万円銀貨、B は 4 万円銀貨を鑄造すれば、

$$\left. \begin{array}{lll} 3+3=6, & 3+4=7, & 4+4=8 \\ 6+3=9, & 7+3=10, & 8+3=11, \\ 9+3=12, & 10+3=13, & 11+3=14 \end{array} \right\} \times$$

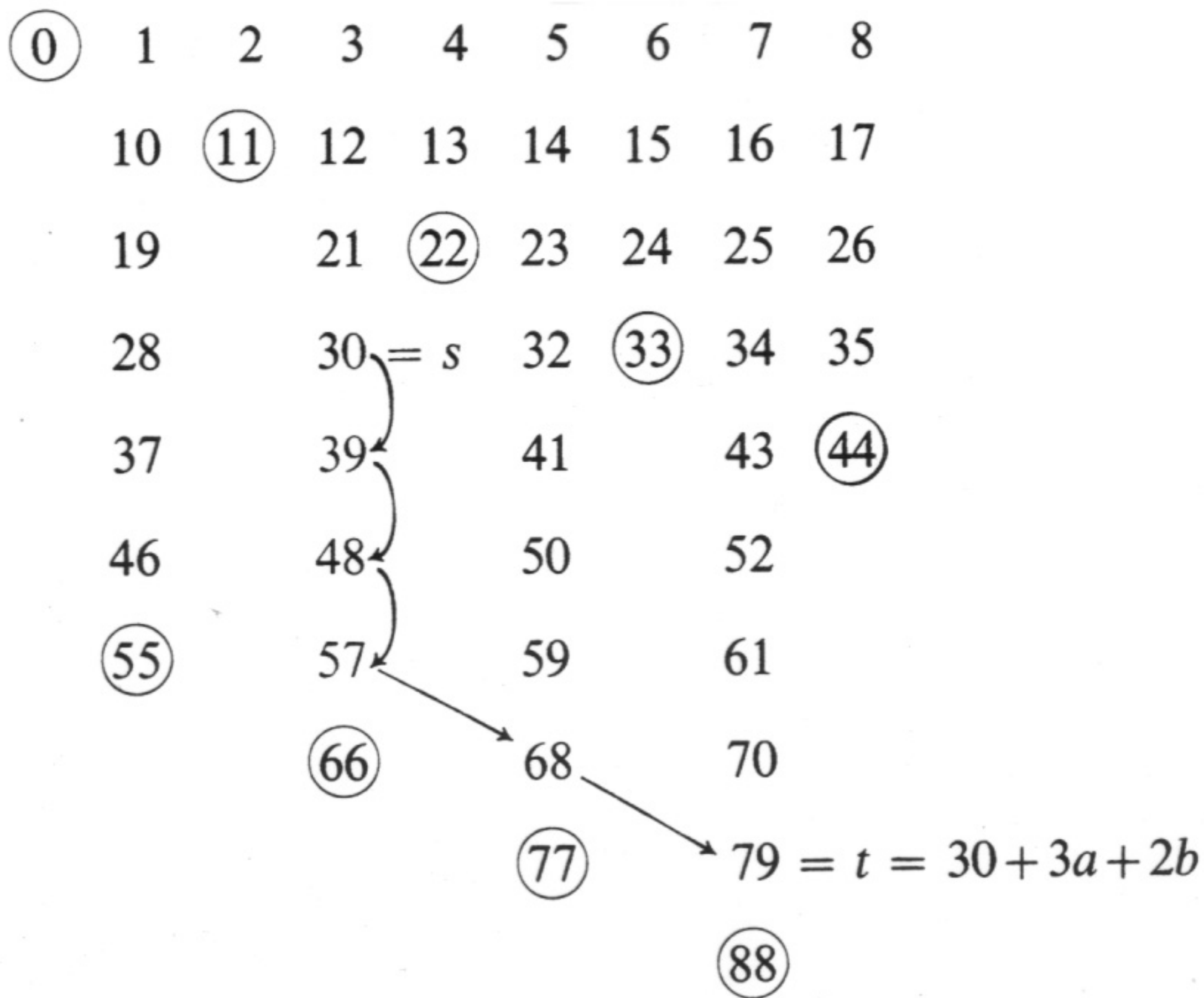


[ハッチングスの定理]

m と n を共通の約数をもたない任意の正の整数とする。

このとき、 m 万円銀貨と n 万円銀貨が鑄造された直後の状態は $N(m, n)$ である。ただし、 $m=2, n=3$ のときを除く。

この定理で、 m を素数とすると、 m と n は決して共通の約数をもつことはない。ただし、どういう金額の銀貨を鑄造すれば勝ちになるかの具体的な手順は、ハッチングスの定理からは得られない。



THE
UNDEFEATABLE SAFE
 NUMBER
5

36 109	67 218	82 268			
24 71	32 103	34 101			
12 33	13 37	21 69			
4 11	6 19	9 31			
79 81	84 86	87 88	89 91	88 98	
57 58	64 66	72 73	74 76	77 78	
42 43	44 46	49 51	52 53	54 56	
2 3	7 8	17 18	22 23	39 41	
81 77	83 86	87 89	89 88	92 94	37 108
61 57	62 59	63 66	64 68	73 81	77 74
43 46	44 53	49 48	51 47	52 54	56 62
14 18	18 16	23 26	27 29	29 28	39 33
					41 42