

# シャカシャカはNP完全

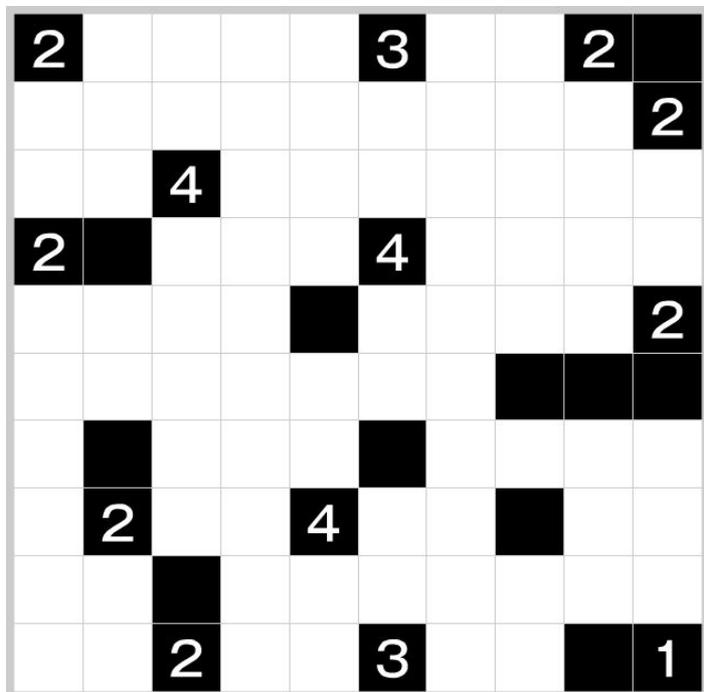
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上原 隆平(JAIST)

宇野 裕之(大阪府立大)

# シャカシャカ Shakashaka

- ニコリ nikoli のペンシルパズル
- ニコリ123号(2008年6月発行)で初登場
- 原作者はGutenさん
- 単行本としても出版(2012年1月)



# Shakashaka: Rules

## 初期盤面例

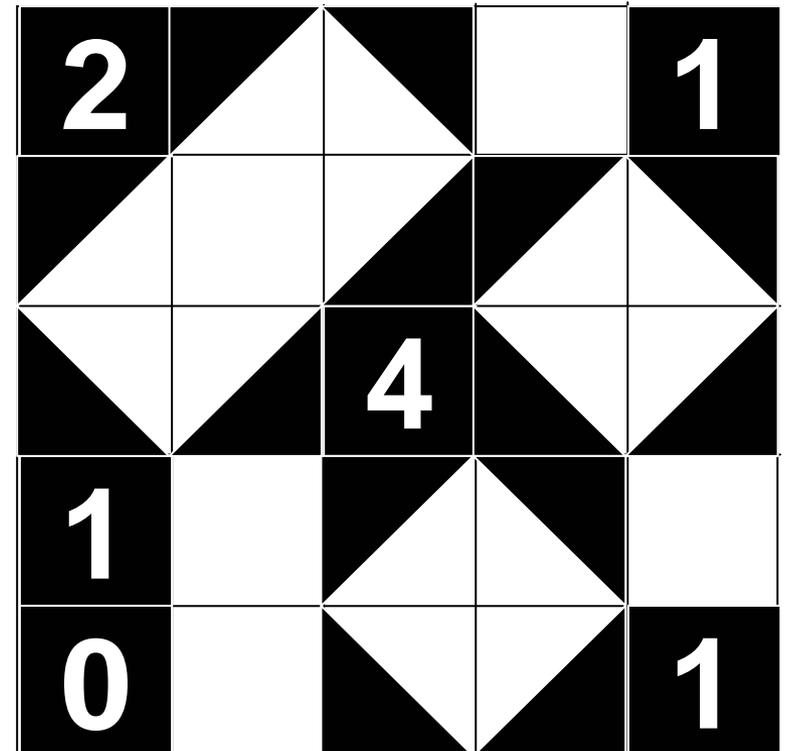
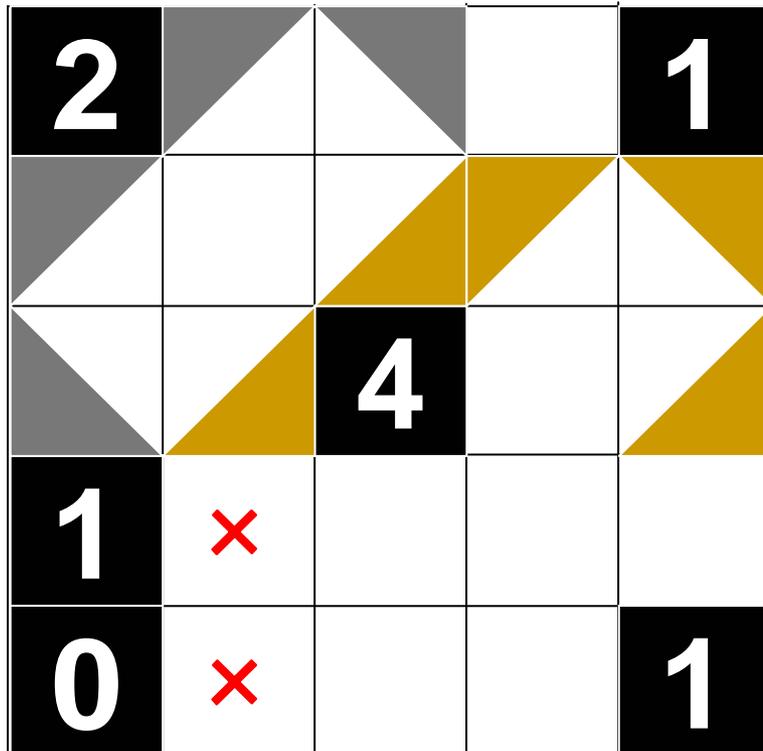
2				1
		4		
1				
0				1

- 各白マスを,  
高々1つの直角2等辺三角形で  
塗りつぶす



- 白抜き数字は,  
上下左右隣接4マスのうち  
直角2等辺三角形を塗るマスの数(0~4)  
(初期盤面で黒く塗られたマスも存在可)
- 塗らずに残る図形(白部分)は長方形

# Shakashaka: How to Solve



# ペンシルパズルとNP完全性

さまざまなペンシルパズルのNP完全性が知られている

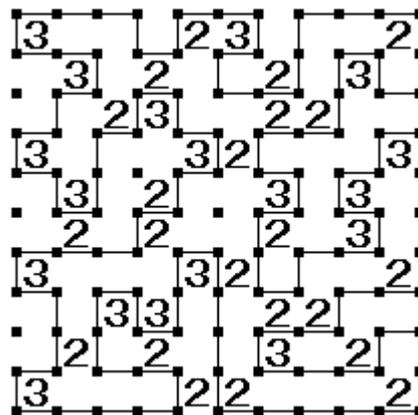
外国人にも大人気

数独(sudoku), ナンプレ

		6						1
	7			6				5
8			1		3	2		
		5		4		8		
	4		7		2			9
		8		1		7		
		1	2		5			3
	6			7				8
2						4		

いまや定番

スリザーリンク



期待の新顔(?)

ひとりにしてくれ(HITORI)

1	8	6	2	6	7	5	3
3	1	1	1	8	2	2	2
8	3	2	4	7	6	5	1
3	7	5	8	3	3	1	4
5	4	4	6	7	1	8	2
7	1	4	3	2	5	3	5
2	2	8	3	4	4	7	5
2	2	3	1	4	4	6	5

その他, カックロ, 美術館, ののぐらむ, フィルオミノ, LITS, ましゅ, ぬりかべ, など

## シャカシャカ (SHAKASHAKA)

入力: シャカシャカの初期盤面

(長方形グリッド, そのいくつかのセルに0~4の数字, あるいは黒塗り)

出力: シャカシャカ解があるか?

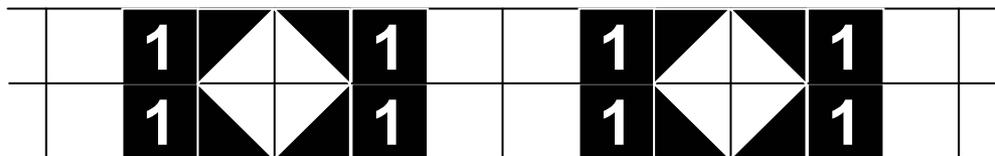
(上記以外のセルを高々1つの直角三角形で黒く塗り, 塗り残した各領域をすべて長方形にできるか)

# Basic Observation

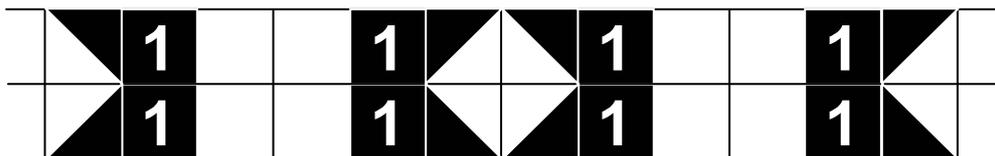
こういう構造があると



つぎのいずれか一つの塗り方にしたがる



or



# NP-hardness: Reduction from Planar 3SAT

SAT [Cook, 1979]

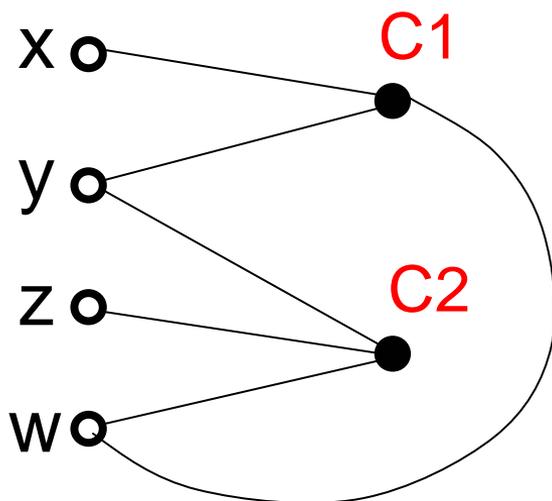
3SAT [Cook, 1979]

planar 3SAT [Lichtenstein, 1982]  $\rightarrow$  NP-complete

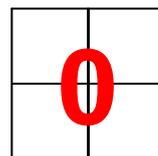
C1

C2

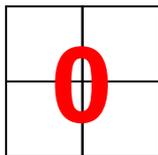
Example:  $f = (x \text{ or } \bar{y} \text{ or } w) \text{ and } (y \text{ or } \bar{z} \text{ or } \bar{w})$



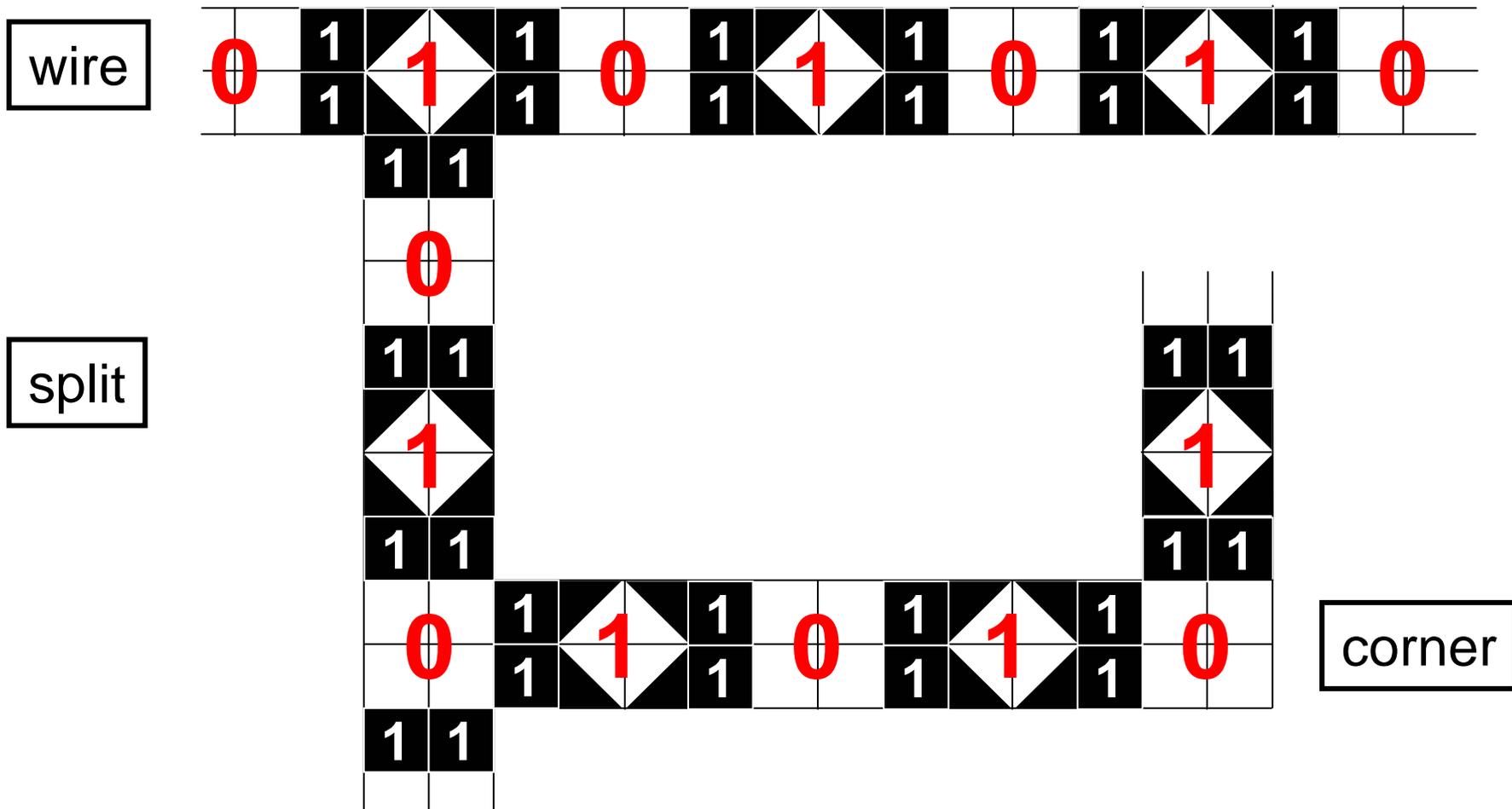
この2×2の構造と塗り方を、  
真理値0, 1と見なすことにする



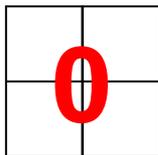
# Gadgets (1)



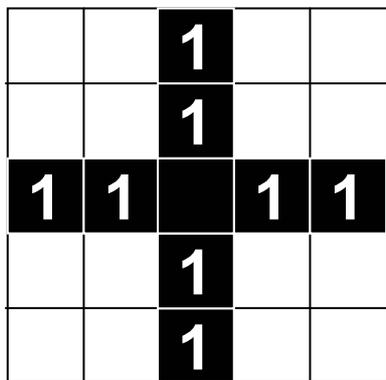
すると,



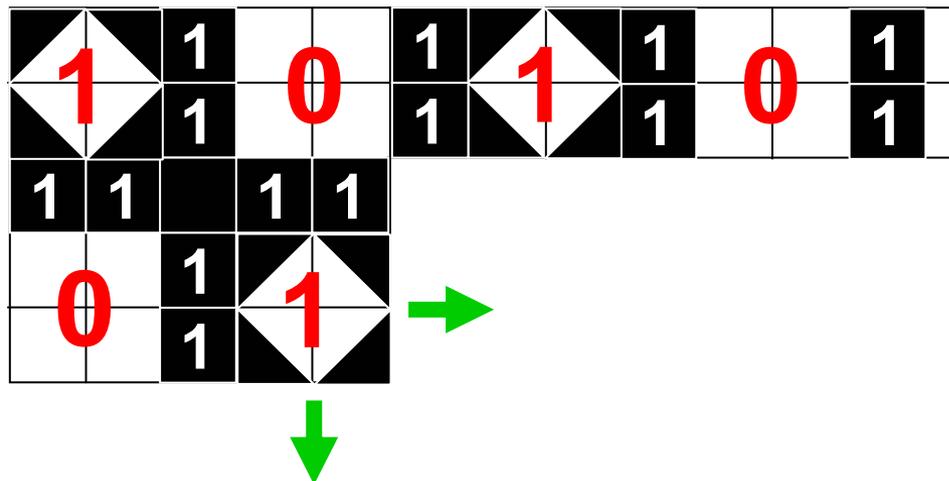
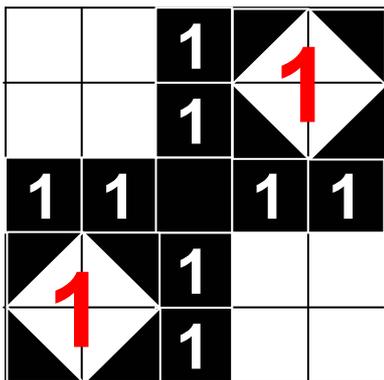
# Gadgets (2)



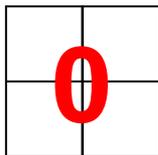
variable



以下の2とおりの割当てのみ可能で、4角8方向から(同時に)0, 1値を取り出せる

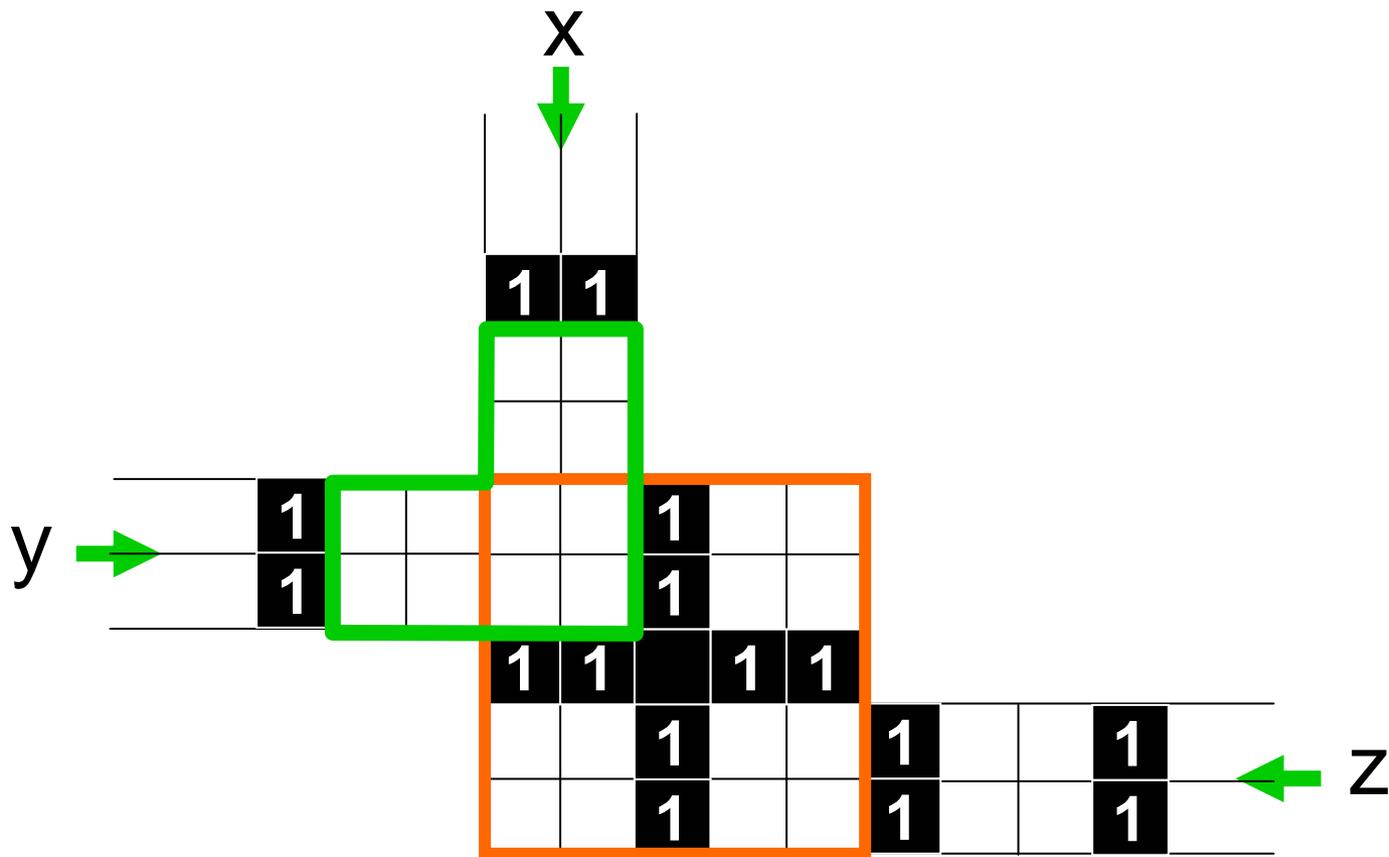


# Gadgets (3)

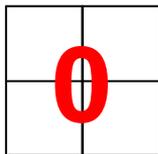


clause

(3変数のOR ( x or y or z ))

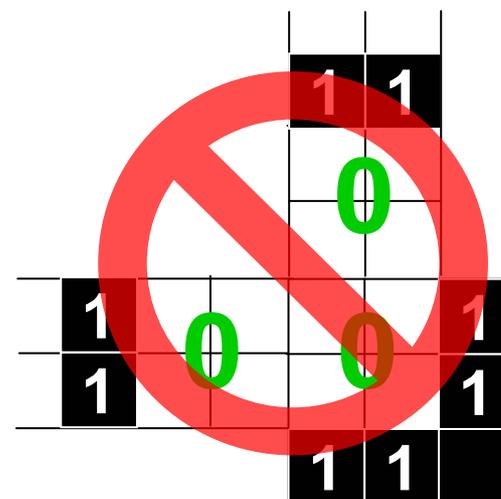
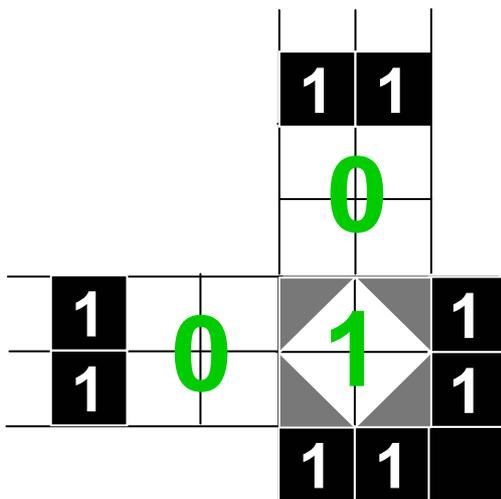
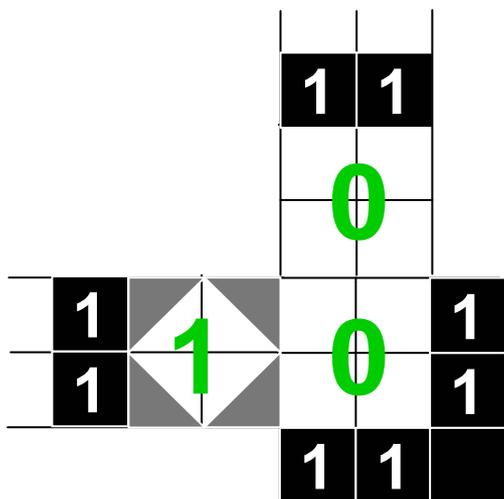
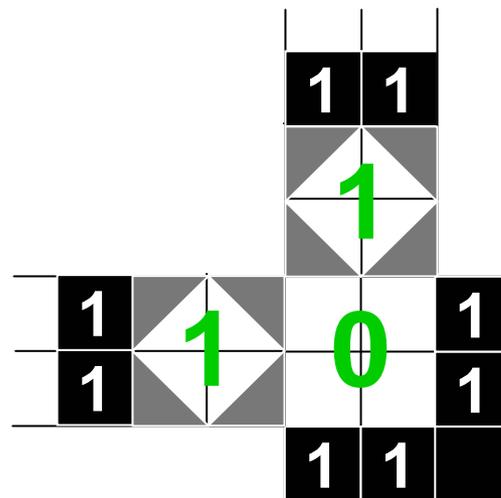
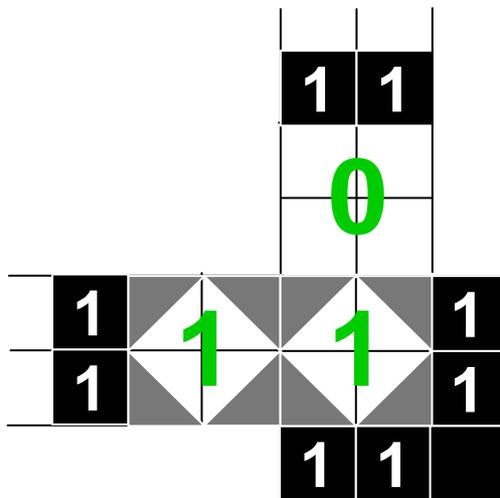
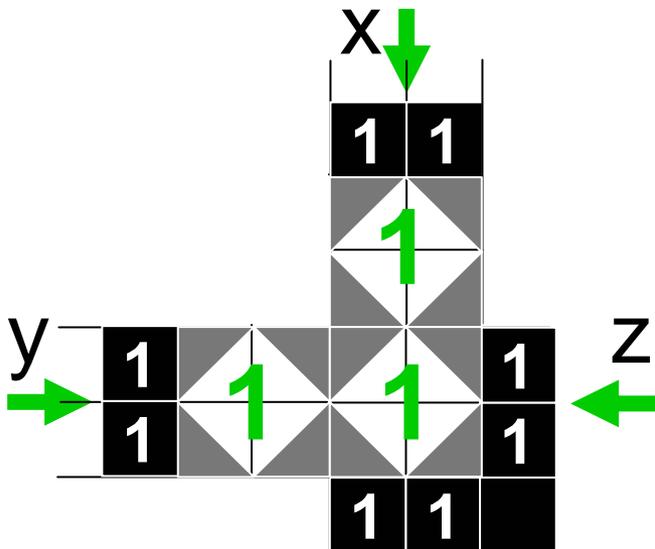


# Gadgets (4)



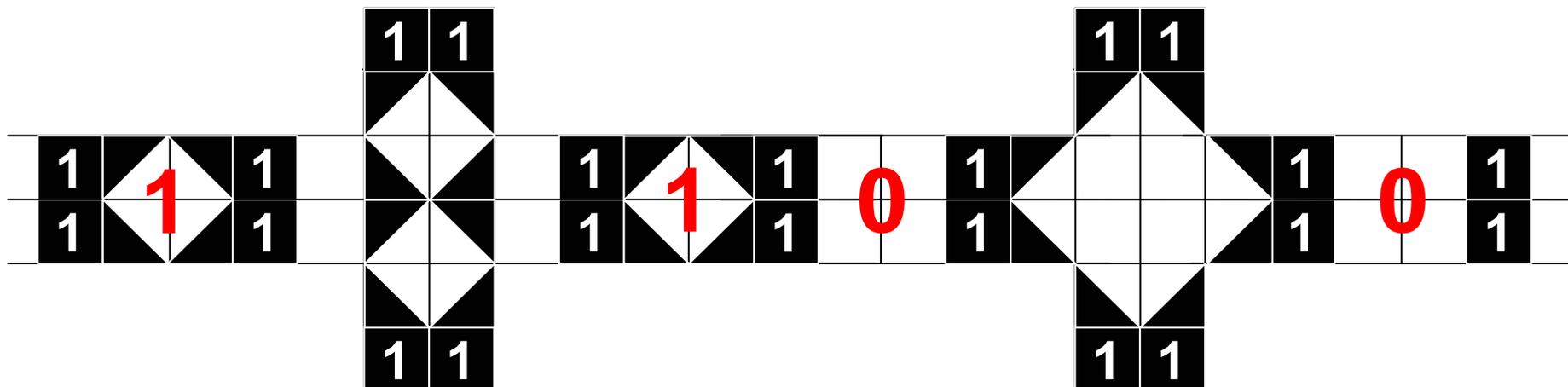
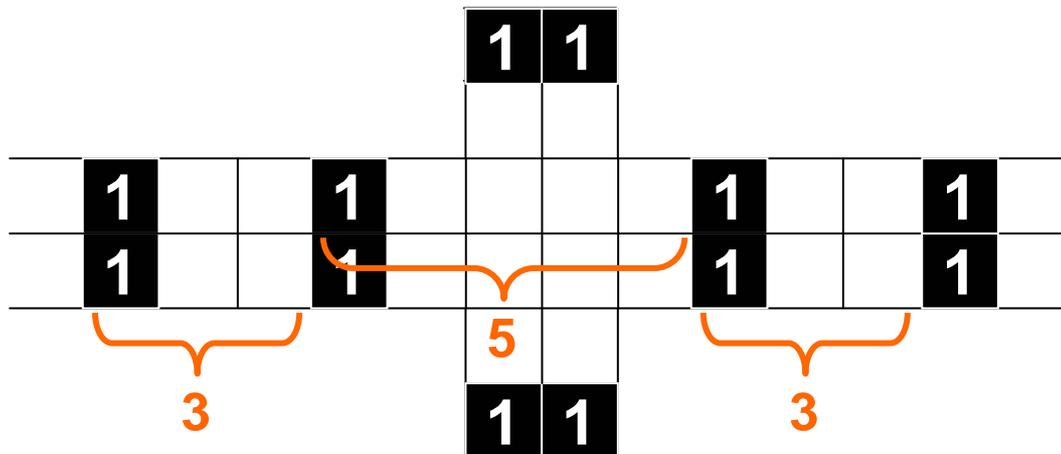
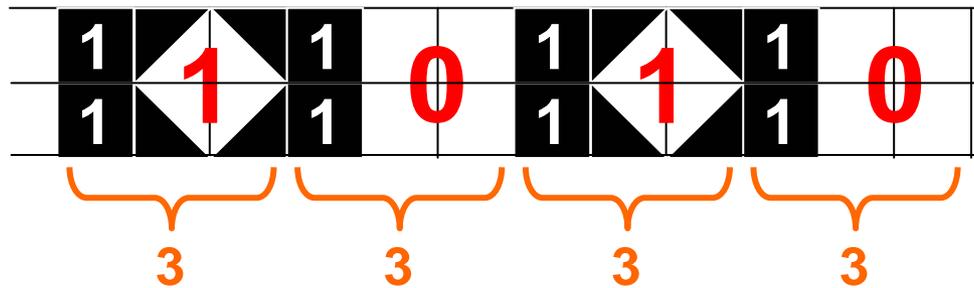
clause

(3変数のOR ( x or y or z ))



# Gadgets (5)

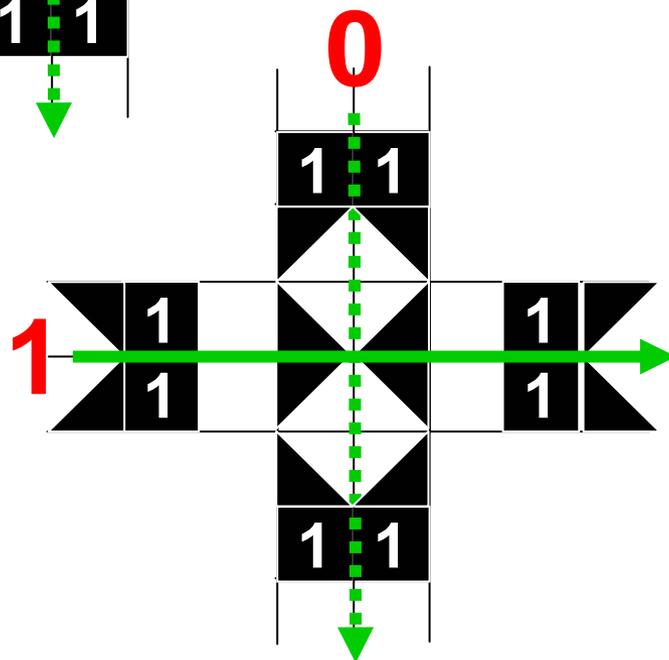
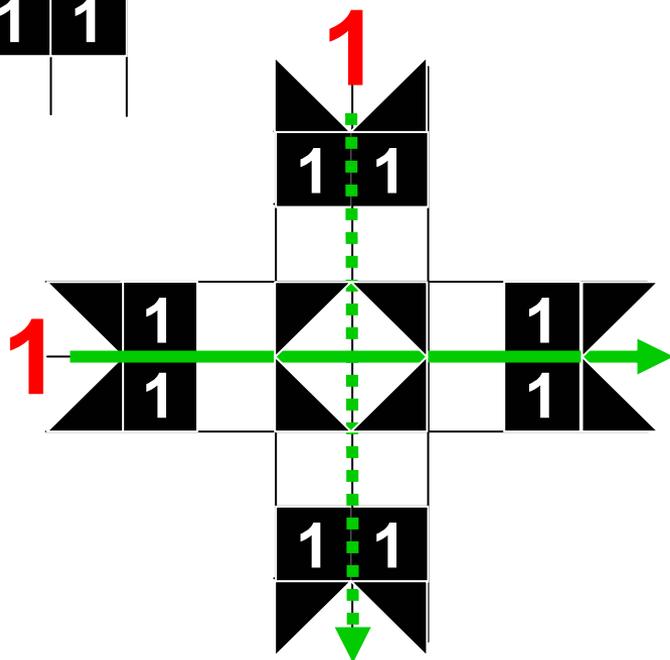
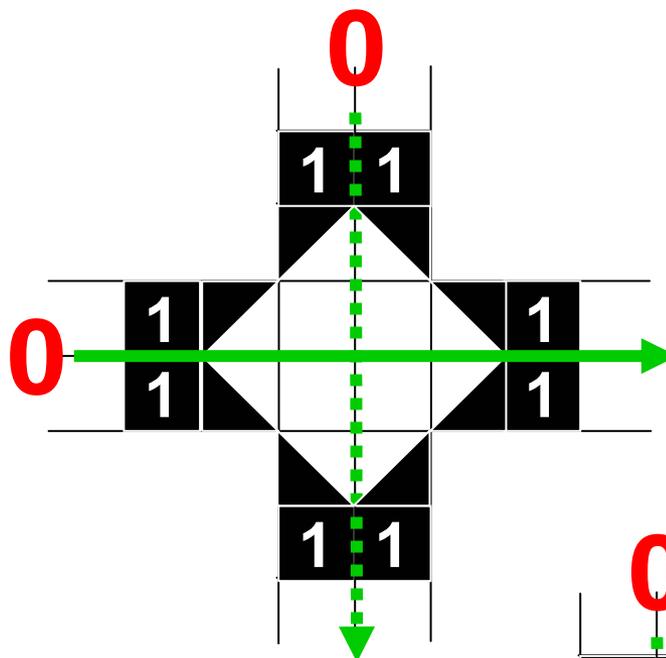
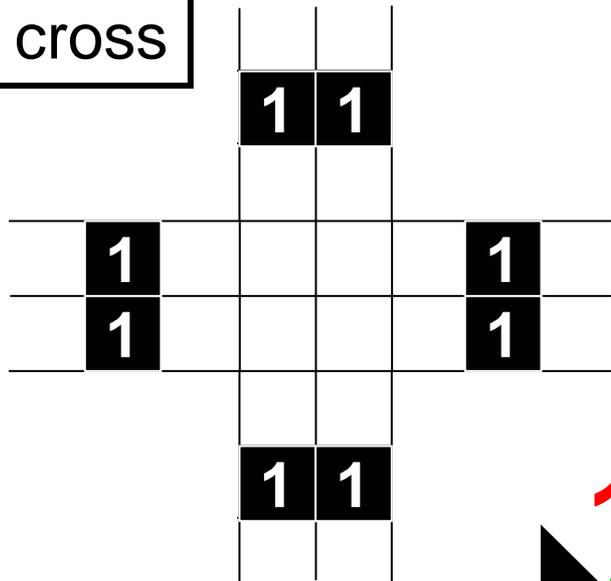
parity (縦横長さ調整)



# Gadgets (6)

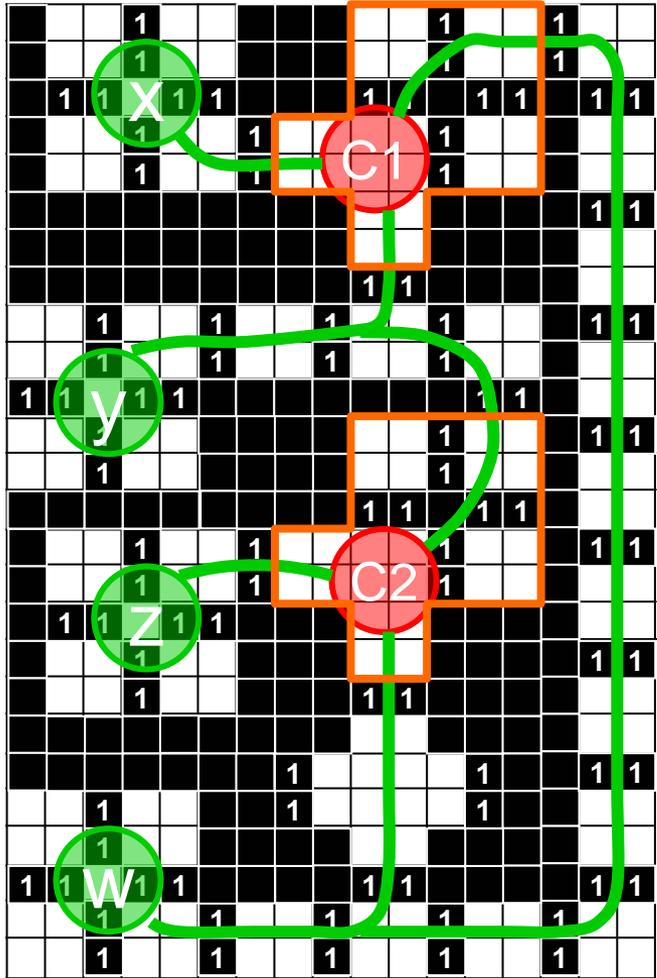
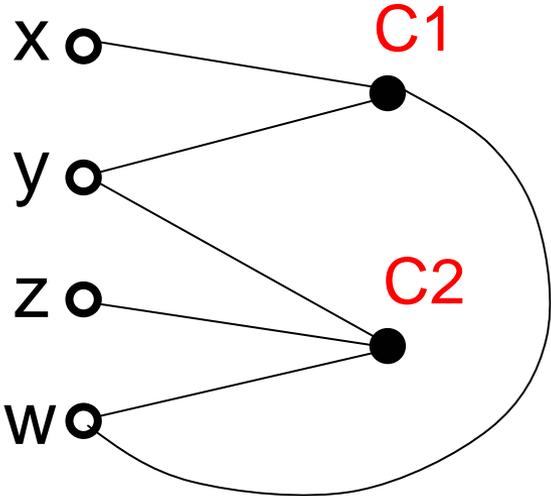
(これは使わない)

CROSS



# Reduction Example

Example:  $f = (x \text{ or } \bar{y} \text{ or } w) \text{ and } (y \text{ or } \bar{z} \text{ or } \bar{w})$



# NP-completeness of Shakashaka

- planar 3SAT reduces to Shakashaka
- polynomiality of the reduction  $\rightarrow$  almost trivial
- Shakashaka is in NP  $\rightarrow$  yes instance checkable in P
- Shakashaka is NP-complete!
  - no efficient algorithm can likely solve Shakashaka
  - this confirms the challenge that humans have had
  - in solving Shakashaka