

# 1 Divisor Game

# Alice }  
Bob }

n → integer

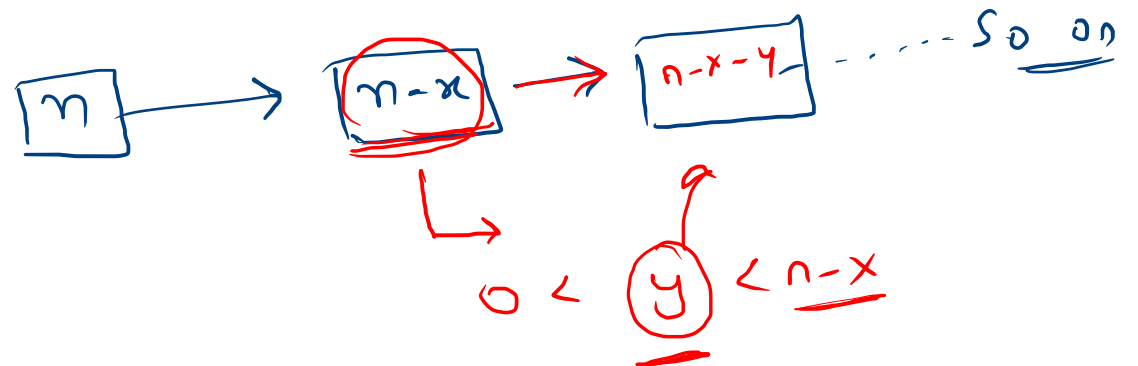
- > We want, Alice win ✓
- > First move is Alice

•> Given Integer n

↳ choose integer b/w  $0 < \underline{x} < n$

Such that

$$(\underline{n \% x} == 0)$$



Prob:  $n = 2$

Soln:

Alice  $\rightarrow$   $x = 1$   
 $n = 1$   $[2-1]$   $\rightarrow$

Bob  $\rightarrow$  No option left  
to choose no.

$\therefore$  Alice win True

$n = 1$

$0 < x < 1$

I/p:  $N=5$  ✓

O/p: Alice → 1 = x

$0 < x < 4$   
 $\{1, 2, 3\}$

$N=4$  ✓

Bob → 2

$N=2$  [ $4-2$ ]

Alice → 1

$N=1$

Bob → no option left

x

✓

Bob → 1

$N=3$

Alice → 1 = x

$N=2$  ( $3-1$ )

Bob → 1

$N=1$

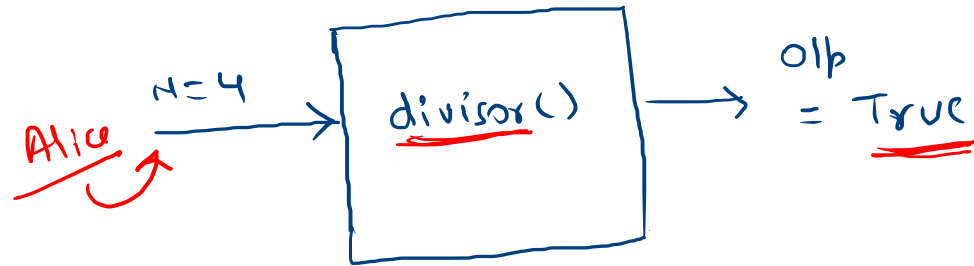
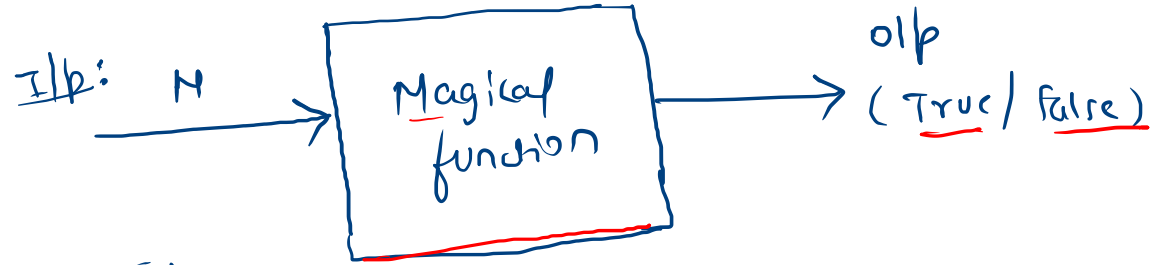
Alice → no option left

Bob win

✓✓

Recursive solution

✓ whoever gives I/p to magical function, it will give whether He will win or not



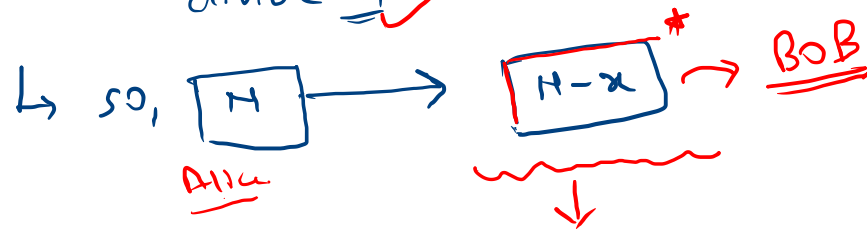
Sub problem

Logic part

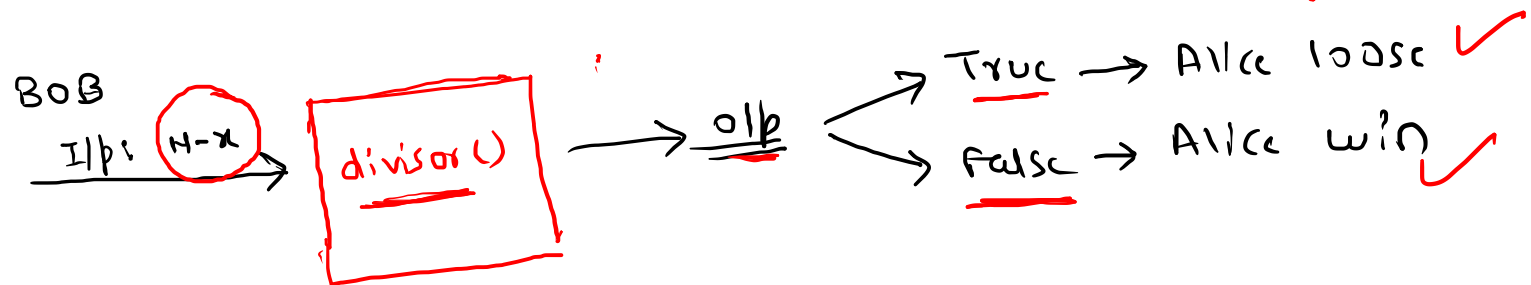
H  $N=4$

↳ we have to choose divisor of  $N=4$   
from  $x=1$  to  $x=3$   $[0 < x < N]$   $0 < x$   
(1, 2, 3)

↳ 1<sup>st</sup> move → Alice  
Let's suppose if we found " $x$ " which can  
divide  $N$



This no. is taken care by Bob  
and Bob will win or not?



Recursive code

bool divisor (int N)

$0 < x < N$   
1 to N-1

// Base condition

Alice → # for (int x=1 ; x < N ; x++)  
< if ( N % x == 0 )  
{  
    ! divisor ( N-x );  
}  
>  
return false;  
>

← Alice

N

↓

N-x

→ Bob

↓

magical /  
Recursive

Base  
condition

check o/p → Minimum Valid I/p

bool divisor (int N)

↳  $N = 0, 1, 2, 3$

$0 < x < N$

$0 < x < 1$

Alice

Loose

False

Alice

Loose

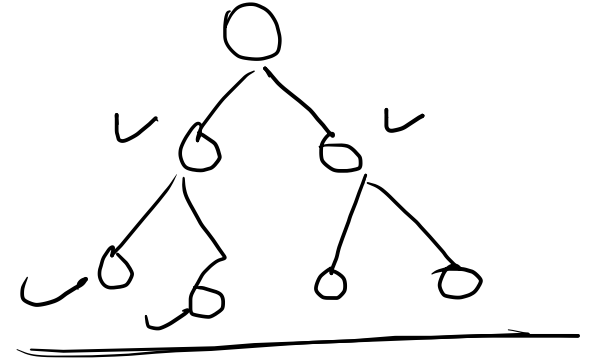
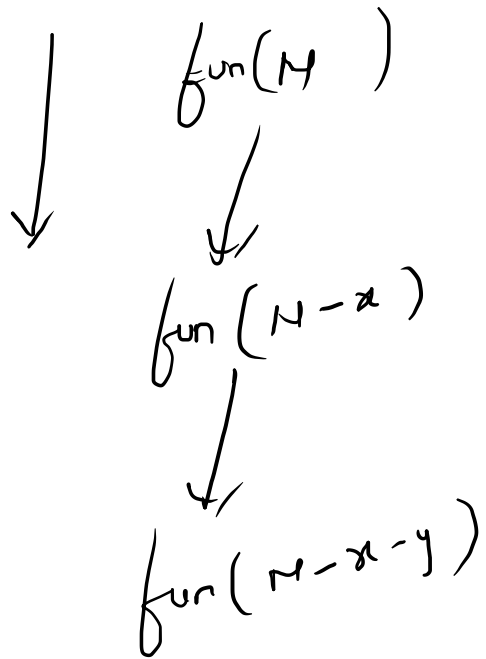
Recursive  
code

```
bool divisor (int N)
{
    if (N <= 1) return false;
    # for (int x = 1 ; x <= N ; x++)
    {
        if (N % x == 0)
        {
            ! divisor (N - x) ;
        }
    }
    return false;
}
```

← Alice

Logic





How  
✓ Mathematical  
✓ Solution

•>  $N=4$   
↪

✓ A →  $N=2$   
↪  $N=1$   
↪ Bob X

Some facts

•> Anyone has value  $N=1$   
will lose

← •> Anyone has value  $N=2$   
will definitely win

•> for  $N \geq 2$ ,  $N$  will definitely  
reduce to 2

See the pattern,

✓ # 3 X=1  
↳  $3-1 = \underline{2}$

✓ # 5 X=1  
↳  $5-1 = \underline{4} \Rightarrow 4-1 \Rightarrow \underline{3}$   
↳ X=1

# 10  
↳  $10-5 = \underline{5}$   
↳ X=5

Ultimately the fight  
is for '2'  
whoever has '2' at the  
end will win

Common  
observation

$\Rightarrow$

if (N % 2 == 0)  
return True

else  
return False

$N \rightarrow$  even  
Alice

$N \rightarrow$  odd  
Alice X

Try Example

$N =$ 

61	}
23	
14	
7	
6	
3	