Lacan’s Prisoner’s Dilemma Done Linearly and Visually

Mamta Narang

Introduction: **Part Two**

SITUATION - Six prisoners standing linearly.
Disks - Six White, Five Black

	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1
1	○	○	○	○	○	○
2	○	○	○	○	○	●
3-4	○	○	○	○	●	.....
5-8	○	○	○	●	.....	......
9 -16	○	○	●	....	.....	......
17-32	○	●	....	....	....	....
33	●	○	○	○	○	○
34	●	○	○	○	○	●
35-36	●	○	○	○	●	.....
37-40	●	○	○	●	.....	......
41-48	●	○	●	....	.....	......
49-64	●	●	....	....	....	....

N prisoners standing linearly.
Disks - N White, (N-1) Black

2 raise to power N possibilities except the last row scenario is not possible.

	N	N-1	N-2	…….	(N-(N-3))	(N-(N-2))	(N-(N-1))
(N-(N-1))	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
(N-(N-2))	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
(N-(N-3))	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
(N-(N-4))	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Rows 2^2 = 4, (N-(N-5)) (N-(N-8))	○	○	○	○	●	.....	.....
Rows 2^3 = 8	○	○	○	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rows 2^4 = 16	○	○	○	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rows 2^5 = 32	○	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rows 2^n , n =< (N/4)	○	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	○	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$2^N/2$	○	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$(2^N/2) + 1$	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
$(2^N/2) + 2$	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
$(2^N/2) + 3$	●	○	○	○	○	●	○
$(2^N/2) + 4$	●	○	○	○	○	○	●

$(2^N/2) + 2^{2,}$ Rows $2^2 = 4$	●	○	○	○	●	.....	.....
$(2^N/2) + 2^3$	●	○	○	.....	.....	.....	.....
$(2^N/2) + 2^4$	●	○	○	.....	.....	.....	.....
$(2^N/2) + 2^n$ n =< (N/4)	●	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	●	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$2^N - 2$	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
$2^N - 1$	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
2^N	●	●	●	●	●	●	●