

May 18, 2016 at 15:38

1. ■ Intro. This program simply generates data for GDANCE to solve the problem of placing MacMahon's 24 triangles into a regular hexagon, as discussed in Martin Gardner in Chapter 16 of *Mathematical Magic Show*. But instead of making the outside edge a solid color, I'm trying for a solution with 180° symmetry when we map the colors $a \leftrightarrow d$, $b \leftrightarrow c$.

And it should tile the plane too.

```
char piece[24][4] = {{ 'a', 'a', 'a', 0 }, { 'd', 'd', 'd', 0 }, { 'b', 'b', 'b', 0 }, { 'c', 'c', 'c', 0 }, { 'a',
    'a', 'd', 0 }, { 'd', 'd', 'a', 0 }, { 'a', 'a', 'b', 0 }, { 'd', 'd', 'c', 0 }, { 'a', 'a', 'c', 0 }, { 'd', 'd',
    'b', 0 }, { 'b', 'b', 'a', 0 }, { 'c', 'c', 'd', 0 }, { 'b', 'b', 'c', 0 }, { 'c', 'c', 'b', 0 }, { 'b', 'b', 'd',
    0 }, { 'c', 'c', 'a', 0 }, { 'a', 'b', 'c', 0 }, { 'b', 'd', 'c', 0 }, { 'a', 'b', 'd', 0 }, { 'a', 'd', 'c', 0 },
    { 'a', 'c', 'd', 0 }, { 'a', 'd', 'b', 0 }, { 'a', 'c', 'b', 0 }, { 'b', 'c', 'd', 0 }, };
char pos[36][4] = {{ 2, 3, 8, 0 }, { 3, 0, 4, 0 }, { 4, 5, 9, 0 }, { 5, 1, 6, 0 }, { 6, 7, 10, 0 }, { 11, 12, 19, 0 }, { 12, 8, 13, 0 },
    { 13, 14, 20, 0 }, { 14, 9, 15, 0 }, { 15, 16, 21, 0 }, { 16, 10, 17, 0 }, { 17, 18, 22, 0 }, };
char map[23] = { 0, 0, 11, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 7, 19, 20, 20, 19 };
main()
{
    register int j, k;
    for (k = 12; k < 36; k++)
        pos[k][0] = pos[k - 12][1], pos[k][1] = pos[k - 12][2], pos[k][2] = pos[k - 12][0];
    < Output the first line of dance data 3 >;
    for (j = 0; j < 24; j++)
        for (k = 0; k < (j ≥ 4 ? 36 : 12); k++) < Generate rows for piece j in position k 2 >;
}
```

2. ■ < Generate rows for piece j in position k 2 > \equiv

```
{
    printf("%s_P%02d", piece[j], k % 12);
    if (map[pos[k][0]] == pos[k][0]) printf("░%02d:%c", pos[k][0], piece[j][0]);
    else printf("░%02d:%c", map[pos[k][0]], 'a' + 'd' - piece[j][0]);
    if (map[pos[k][1]] == pos[k][1]) printf("░%02d:%c", pos[k][1], piece[j][1]);
    else printf("░%02d:%c", map[pos[k][1]], 'a' + 'd' - piece[j][1]);
    if (map[pos[k][2]] == pos[k][2]) printf("░%02d:%c", pos[k][2], piece[j][2]);
    else printf("░%02d:%c", map[pos[k][2]], 'a' + 'd' - piece[j][2]);
    printf("░%s\n", piece[j ⊕ 1]);
}
```

This code is used in section 1.

3. ■ < Output the first line of dance data 3 > \equiv

```
for (j = 0; j < 24; j++) printf("%s░", piece[j]);
for (k = 0; k < 12; k++) printf("P%02d░", k);
printf("|");
for (k = 0; k < 21; k++)
    if (k ≠ 1 ∧ k ≠ 2 ∧ k ≠ 18) printf("░%02d", k);
printf("\n");
```

This code is used in section 1.

4. ■ Index.*j*: [1](#).*k*: [1](#).*main*: [1](#).*map*: [1](#), [2](#).*piece*: [1](#), [2](#), [3](#).*pos*: [1](#), [2](#).*printf*: [2](#), [3](#).



⟨ Generate rows for piece j in position k 2 ⟩ Used in section 1.

⟨ Output the first line of dance data 3 ⟩ Used in section 1.

TEST

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