

# 牌九的艺术与博弈

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## 序言

牌九是一种流传千年的传统棋牌类游戏，凭借其独特的规则、丰富的策略性和深厚的文化底蕴，成为中华文化中的重要组成部分。无论是在古代的茶馆赌坊，还是现代的娱乐场所，牌九始终以其独特的魅力吸引着众多爱好者。

本文旨在系统介绍牌九的玩法规则，使玩家能够迅速理解其基本概念，并掌握游戏的核心技巧。内容涵盖牌九的基本规则、牌型介绍、详细玩法解析及胜负判定方法，同时探讨其历史渊源、不同地区的演变，以及实战中的策略运用。

无论是初学者，还是希望提升牌技的进阶玩家，都可在本文中找到有价值的信息。本书将帮助玩家全面理解牌九的玩法，提升对游戏的掌控力，并在实践中获得更好的体验。

## 简介

牌九，又称“骨牌”，是一种起源于中国的传统纸牌游戏，历史可追溯至宋朝。其玩法类似于西方的“二十一点”，但使用的是中国特有的“天九牌”牌组。牌九在中国民间广泛流传，并且对东南亚、港澳台地区的博彩文化产生了深远影响。

牌九使用一副32张的骨牌，每张牌的点数是由两颗骰子的点数组合而成。这些牌按照点数分为“文牌”和“武牌”两大类，其中文牌主要由“天九”牌组成，而武牌的点数组合较为分散。尽管牌九的规则因地域不同有所差异，但核心玩法通常涉及对子、大小比较和点数计算。

牌九的计分方式以牌点相加后取个位数来计算胜负，最高点数为“九点”。此外，某些特定的牌型，如“至尊宝”（天牌与地牌的组合），可以在特定规则下直接获胜。这种独特的计分方式使得牌九不仅考验运气，也考验玩家的记忆力和策略。

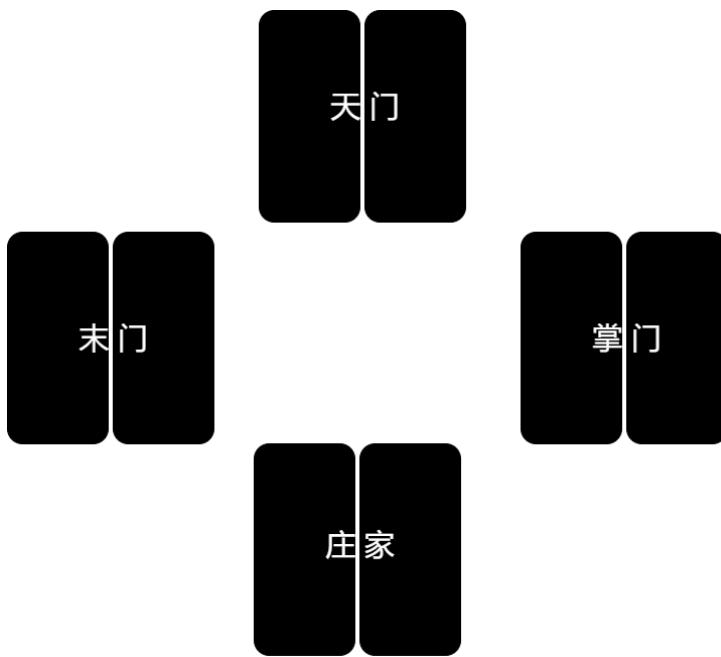
在明清时期，牌九广泛流行于民间和赌场，并成为广东、福建等地的重要娱乐活动之一。到了近现代，牌九更是与澳门及东南亚的博彩业紧密结合，成为赌场中不可或缺的项目之一。尽管现代社会的娱乐方式不断变化，但牌九仍然在传统文化和博彩领域占有重要地位。

新蔡县位于中国河南省东南部，隶属驻马店市，地处淮河流域，总面积1453平方公里，人口约130万。历史悠久，为蔡姓发源地，古称“蔡州”。境内有洪汝河等河流，风景秀丽，古迹众多，如蔡国故城遗址，文化底蕴深厚。

本文则以新蔡县域牌九玩法展开，着重讲解玩法规则、游戏技巧和博弈策略。

## 基本规则

新蔡县域的牌九共32张骨牌，主要分为天地人鹅麻长板等牌型，素有“天九为王，对子来降”、“三六一只鹅，神仙治不活”、“天留九，地留杠”、“天地不配，回家瞌睡”等脍炙人口的顺口溜。其位置分配为庄家、掌门、天门、末门，如下图所示。



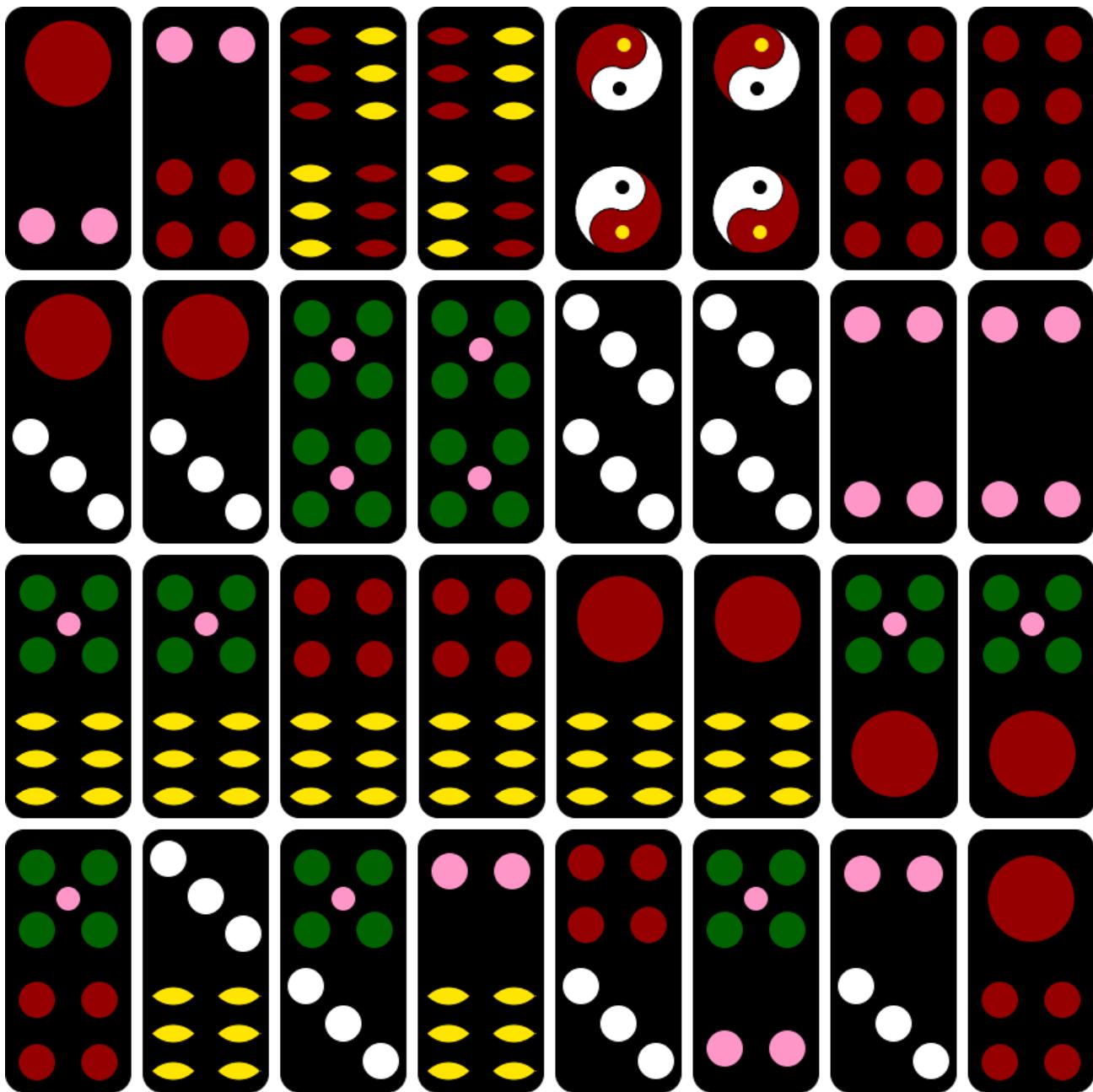
牌九的玩法又分为大牌九、小牌九、接龙杠和杠天杠。本文以大牌九详细介绍玩法规则，其他玩法大同小异。

庄家首先摇掷骰子，以三组骰子为例，总点数对4取模，余数0、1、2、3分别对应末门、庄家、掌门、天门，然后按顺序起牌。

大牌九两两一组，分为“头牌”和“尾牌”。以庄家为例，只有“头牌”和“尾牌”都大于其他三门才算赢牌，如果只有一头赢，另一头输则算和牌，俗称“够本”。相同牌型情况下，庄家为大。一般情况下，头牌要比尾牌小。

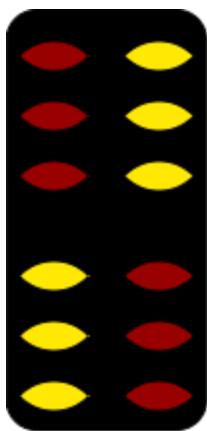
## 牌型介绍

32张骨牌的牌型如下：

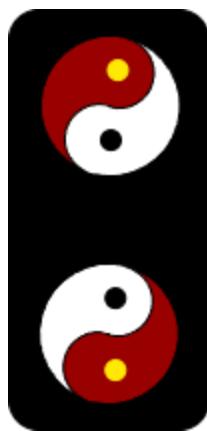


牌型图

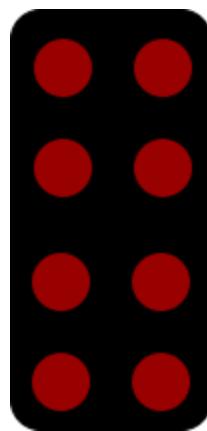
单张牌又分为：



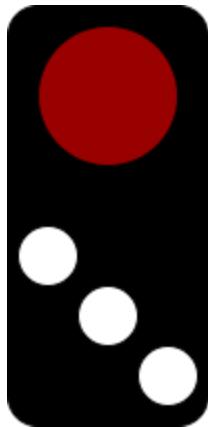
天牌



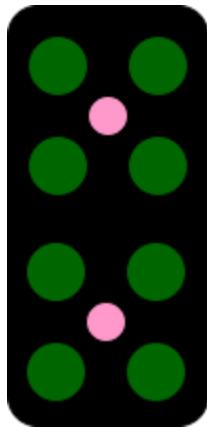
地牌



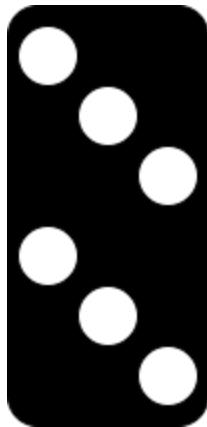
人牌



鹅牌



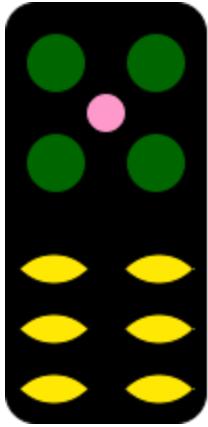
麻包



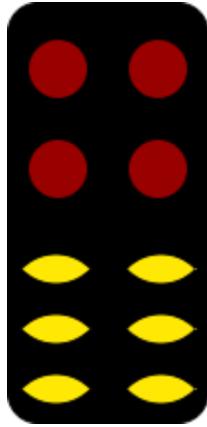
长三



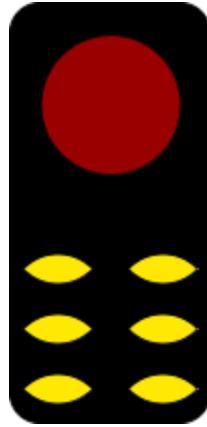
板凳



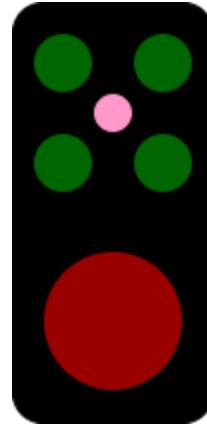
斧贲



黄ou

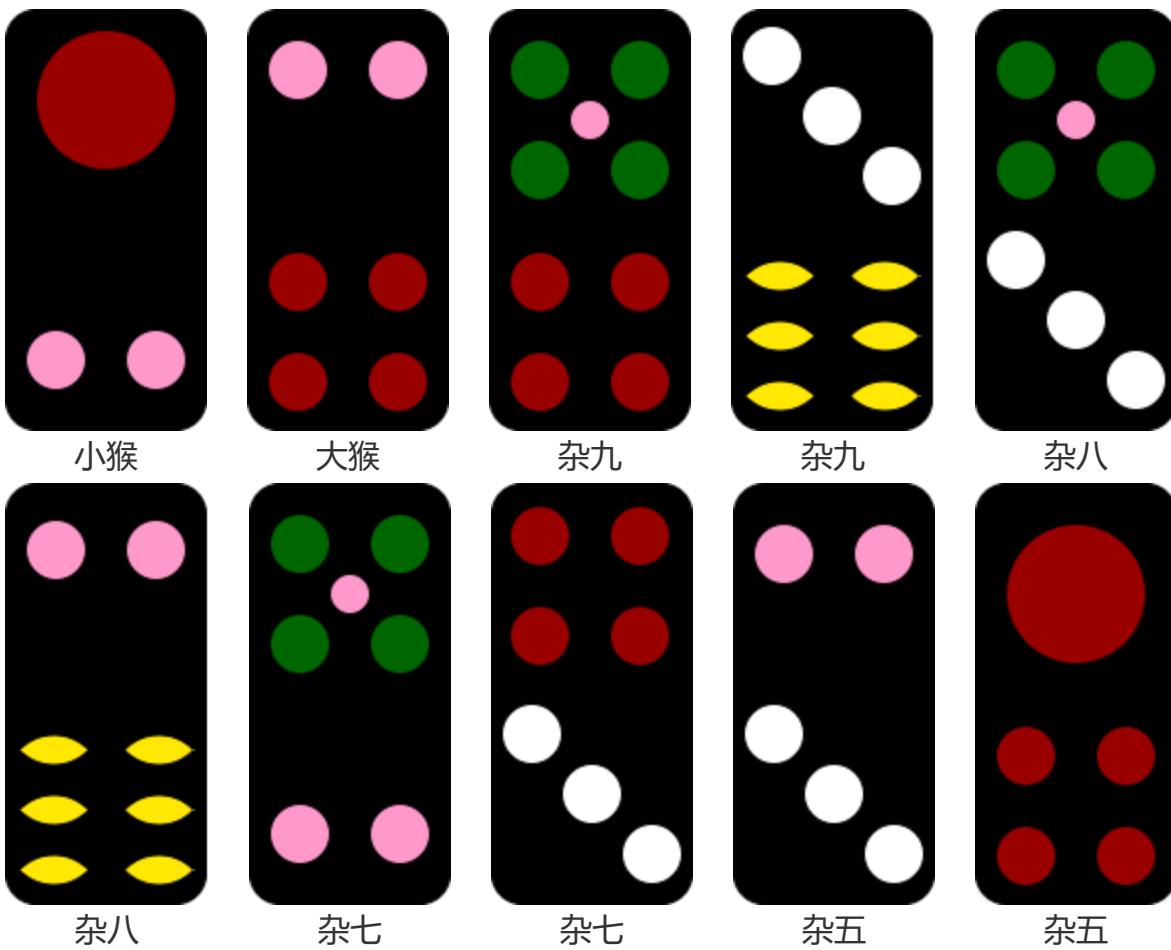


黄旗



锤蛋

上面列出的牌型权重依次递减，下面列出的牌型权重相同。



## 玩法细则

在大牌九中，牌型以两张牌为一组，总共两组，其点数大小分为对猴子、猴靠人、对子、天九王、天杠、地杠、九点、八点、七点、六点、五点、四点、三点、二点、一点和鳌十。每种不同牌型的权重依次递减。此外，在相同牌型内部，权重也会有所不同，通常根据特定的组合方式来进行分配。这种定义确保了每种牌型的权重公平合理，增强了游戏的可玩性。在此，给出如下定义，加以说明。

### 定义：

设权重为  $W$ ，其中：

$$W = 100a + b$$

- $a$  表示不同牌型的权重，且  $a$  是正整数，满足集合  $\{a \mid a \in \mathbf{Z}^+, 1 \leq a \leq 16\}$ 。
- $b$  表示相同牌型的权重，且  $b$  是正整数，满足集合  $\{b \mid b \in \mathbf{Z}^+, 1 \leq b \leq 16\}$ 。

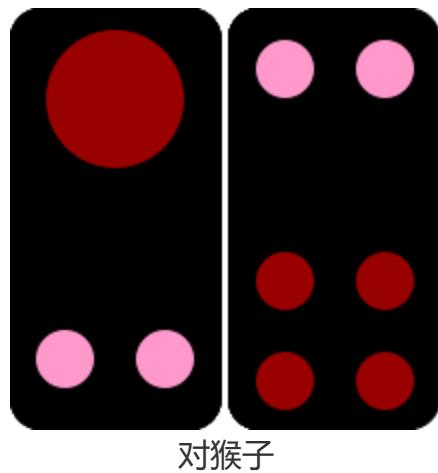
### 示例：

设  $W = 903$ ，则：

- 不同牌型的权重  $a = 9$
- 相同牌型的权重  $b = 3$

## 对猴子

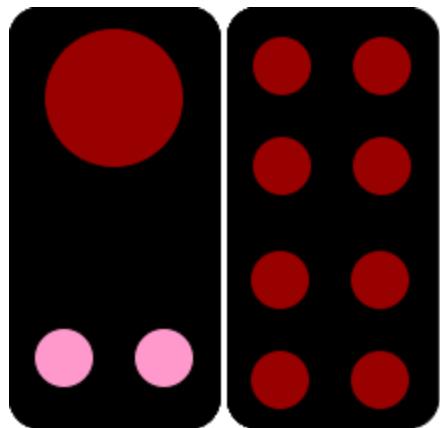
$W = 1601$



对猴子

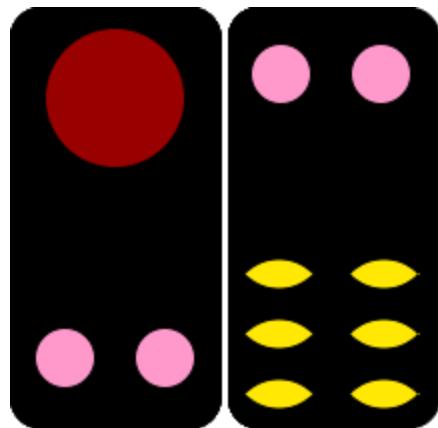
## 猴靠人

$W = 1502$



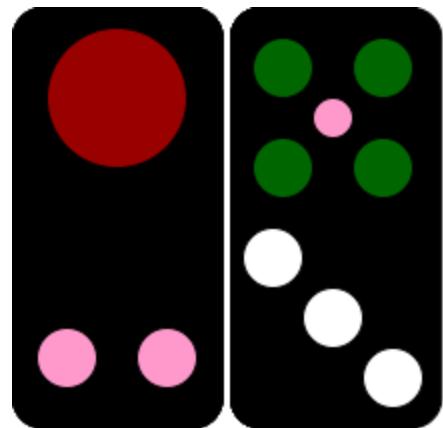
小猴靠人

$W = 1502$



小猴靠八

$W = 1502$

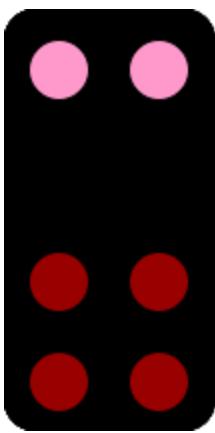


小猴靠八

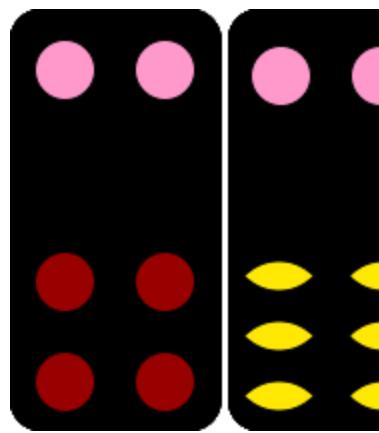
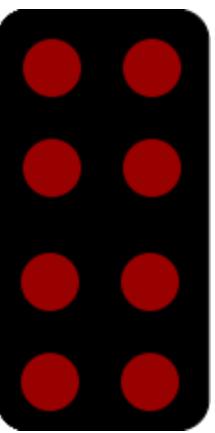
$W = 1501$

$W = 1501$

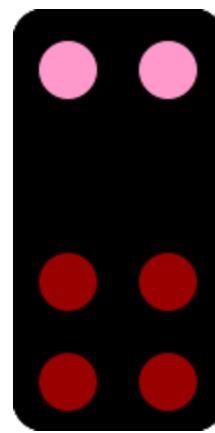
$W = 1501$



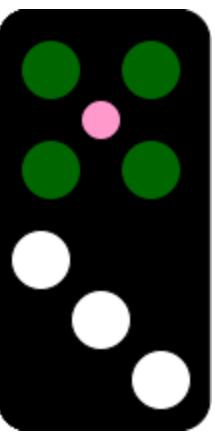
大猴靠人



大猴靠八

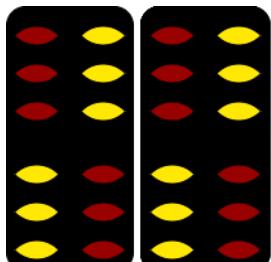


大猴靠八



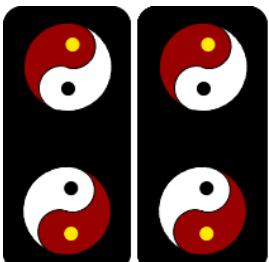
## 对子

$W = 1415$



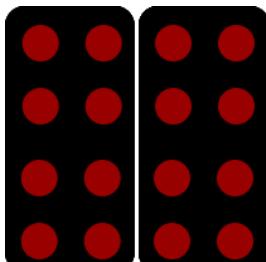
对天牌

$W = 1414$



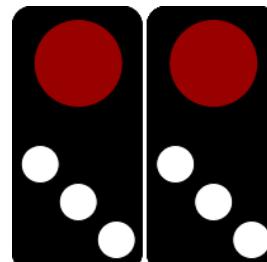
对地牌

$W = 1413$



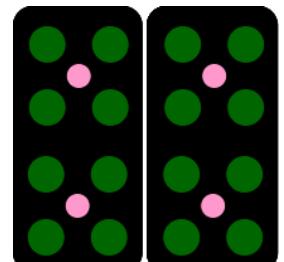
对人牌

$W = 1412$



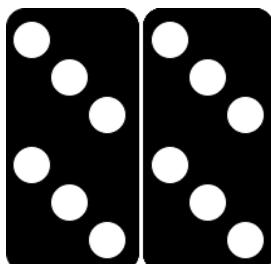
对鹅牌

$W = 1411$



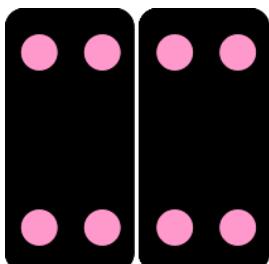
对麻包

$W = 1410$



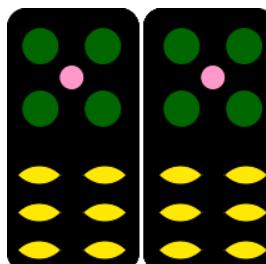
对长三

$W = 1409$



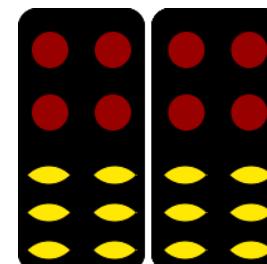
对板凳

$W = 1408$



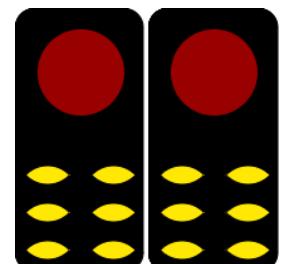
对斧贲

$W = 1407$



对黄ou

$W = 1406$



对黄旗

$W = 1405$

$W = 1404$

$W = 1403$

$W = 1402$

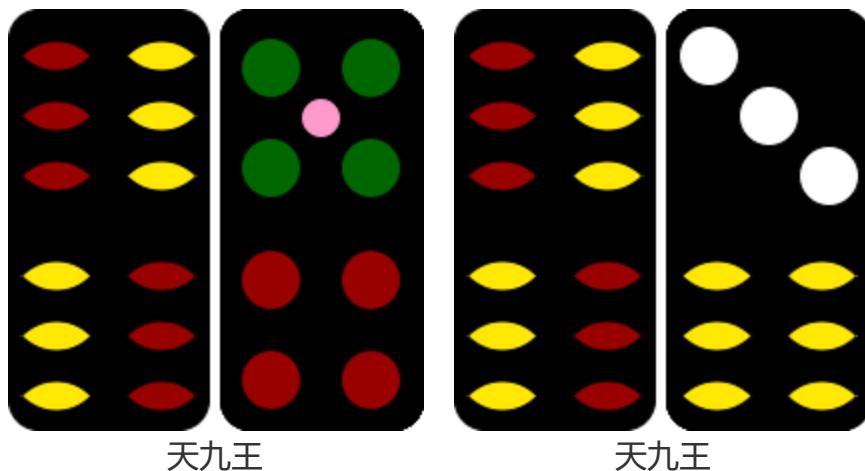
$W = 1401$



## 天九王

$W = 1301$

$W = 1301$

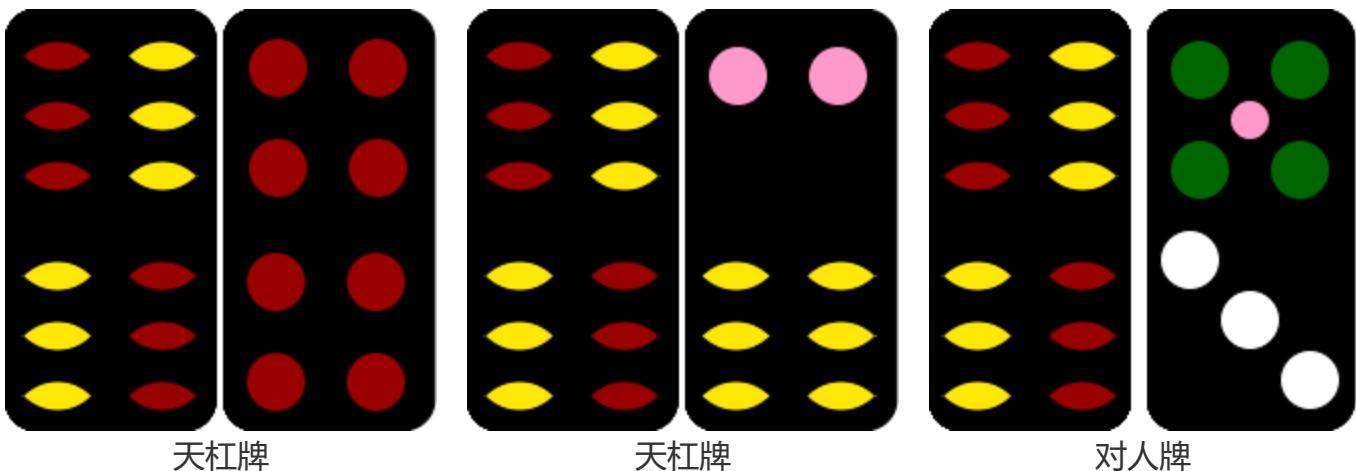


## 天杠

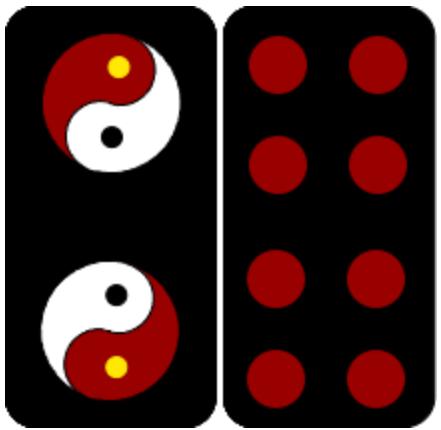
$W = 1201$

$W = 1201$

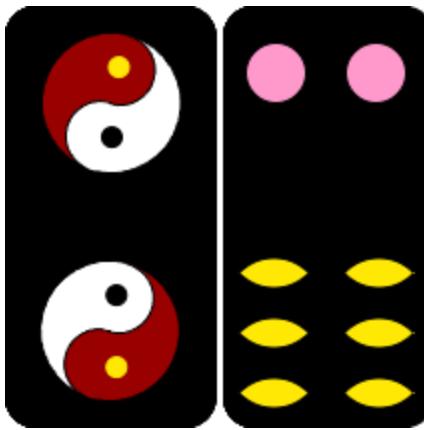
$W = 1201$



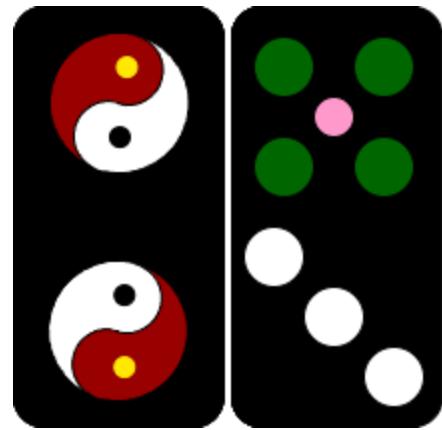
## 地杠

$W = 1101$ 

天杠牌

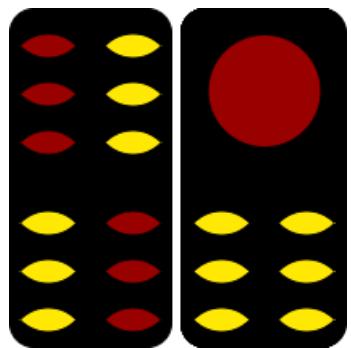
 $W = 1101$ 

天杠牌

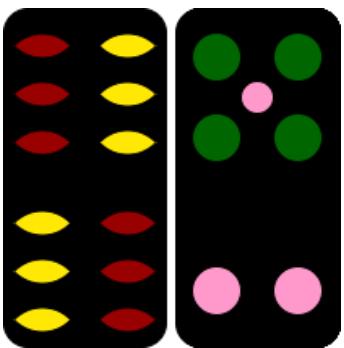
 $W = 1101$ 

对人牌

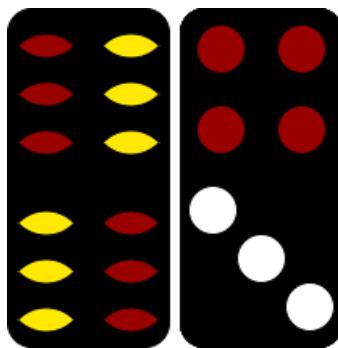
## 九点

 $W = 1010$ 

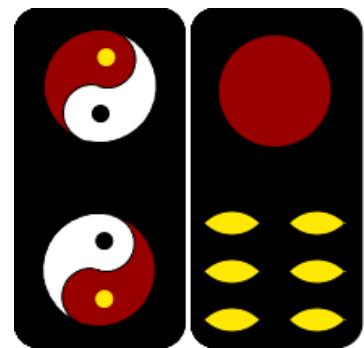
天九牌

 $W = 1010$ 

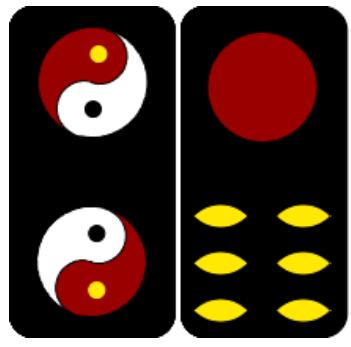
天九牌

 $W = 1010$ 

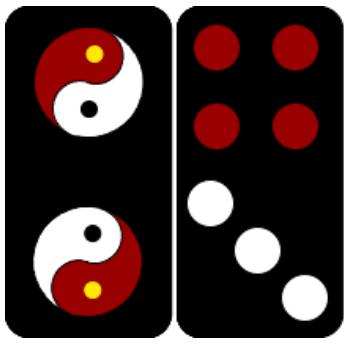
天九牌

 $W = 1009$ 

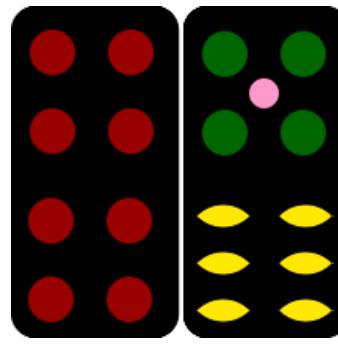
地九牌

 $W = 1009$ 

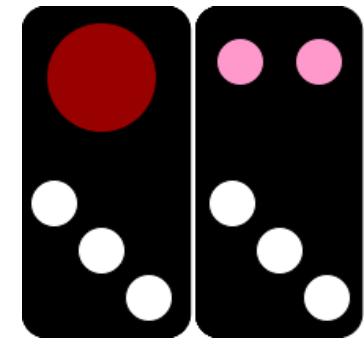
地九牌

 $W = 1009$ 

地九牌

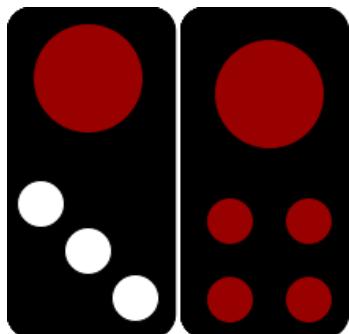
 $W = 1008$ 

人九牌

 $W = 1007$ 

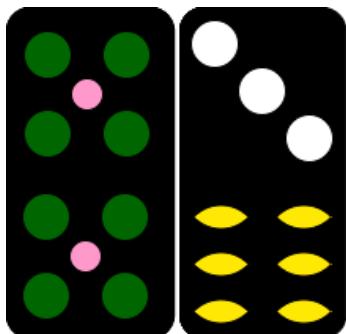
鹅九牌

$W = 1007$



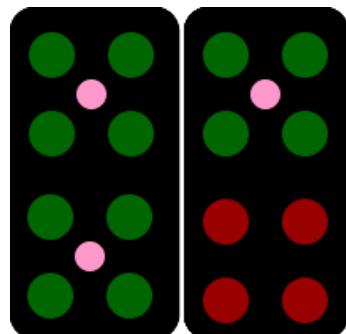
鹅九牌

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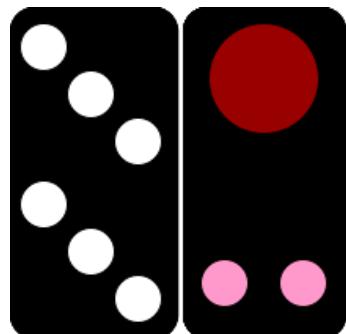
麻包九

$W = 1006$



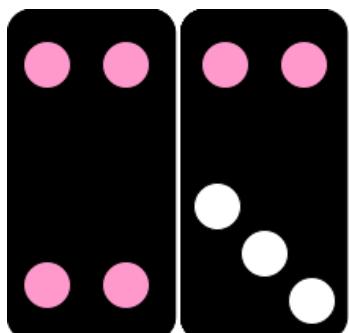
麻包九

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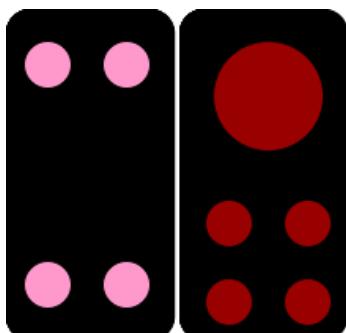
长三九

$W = 1004$



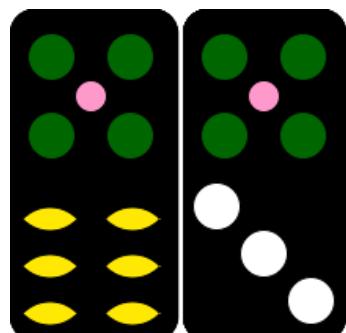
板凳九

$W = 1004$



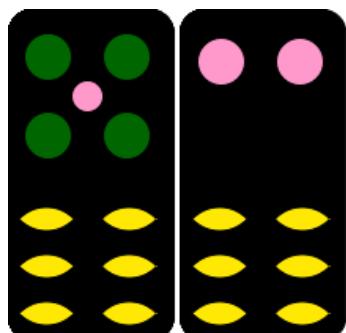
板凳九

$W = 1003$



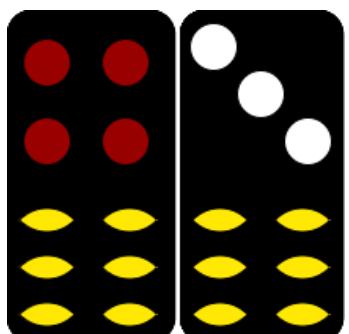
斧贲九

$W = 1003$



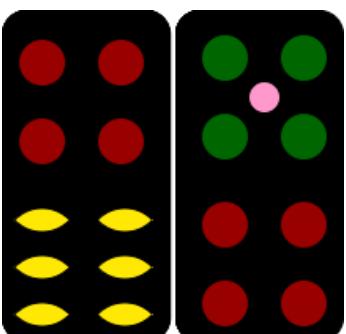
斧贲九

$W = 1002$



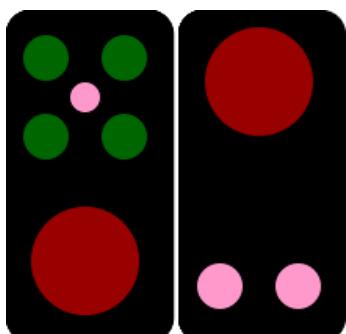
黄ou九

$W = 1002$



黄ou九

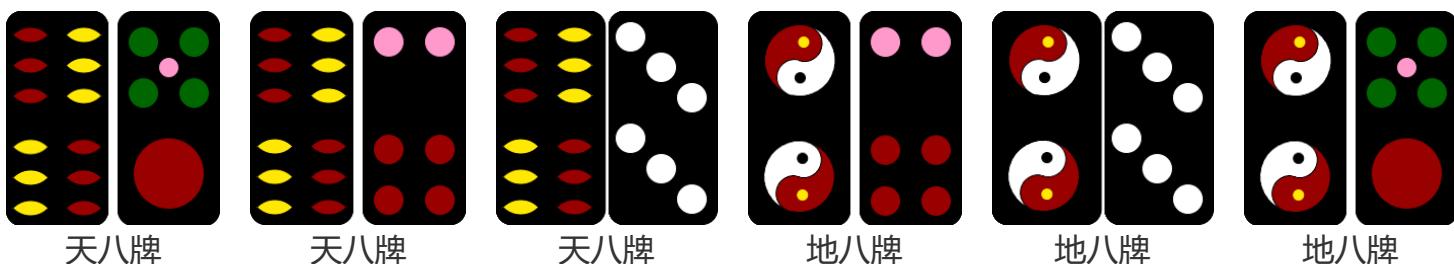
$W = 1001$



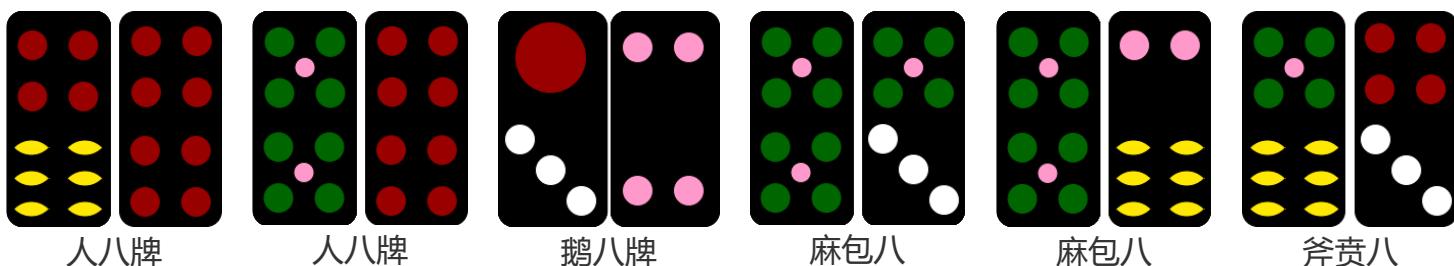
锤蛋九

八点

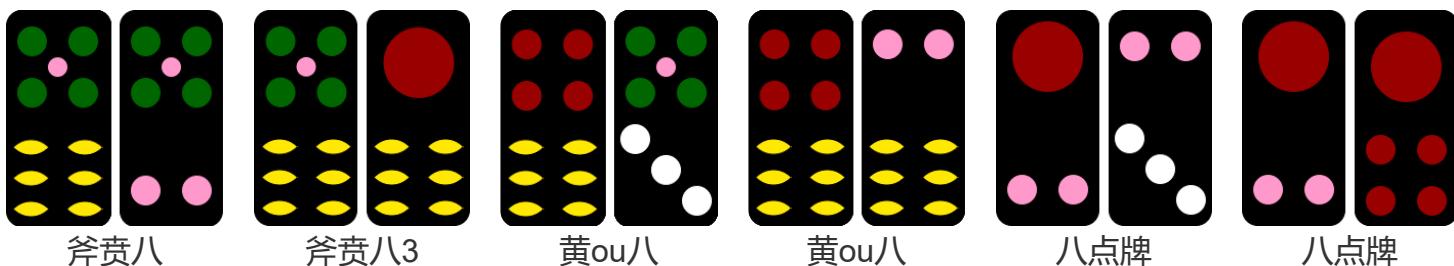
$W = 908$     $W = 908$     $W = 908$     $W = 907$     $W = 907$     $W = 907$



$W = 906$     $W = 906$     $W = 905$     $W = 904$     $W = 904$     $W = 903$

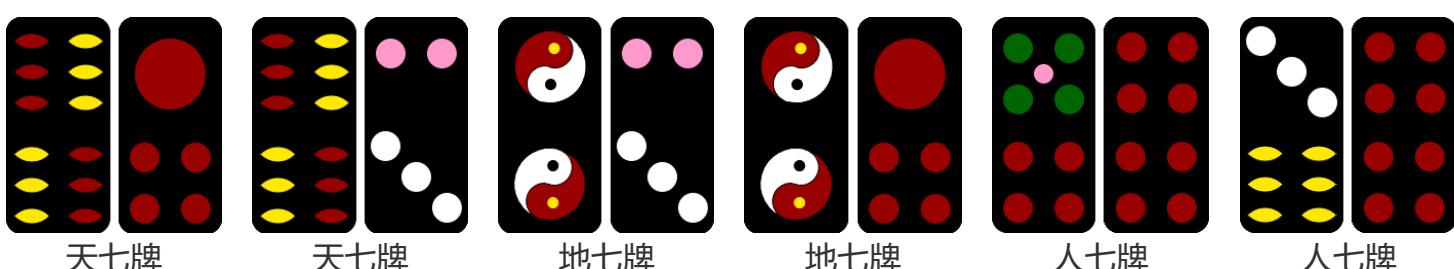


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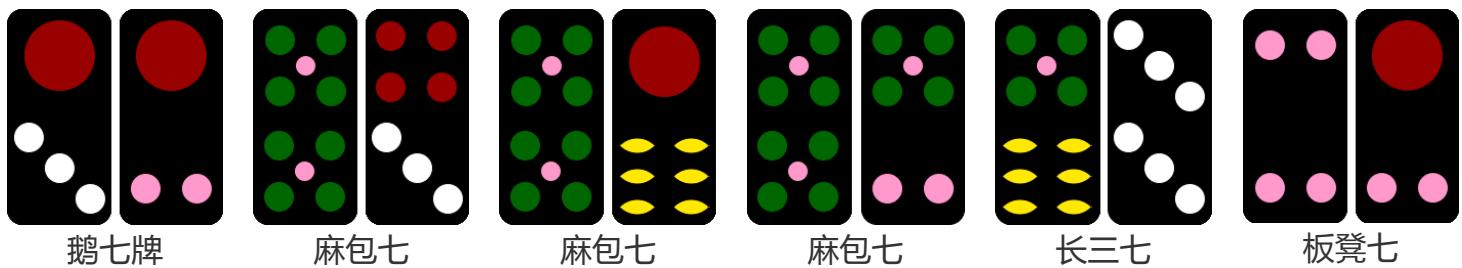


## 七点

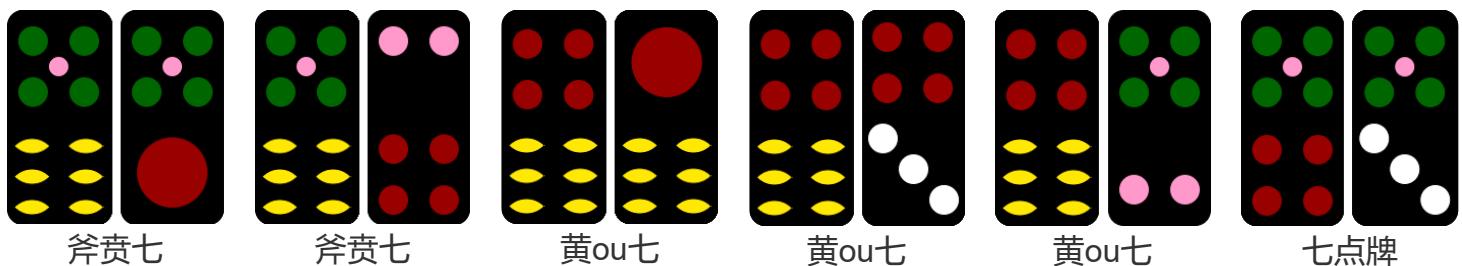
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$W = 807$        $W = 806$        $W = 806$        $W = 806$        $W = 805$        $W = 804$



$W = 803$        $W = 803$        $W = 802$        $W = 802$        $W = 802$        $W = 801$

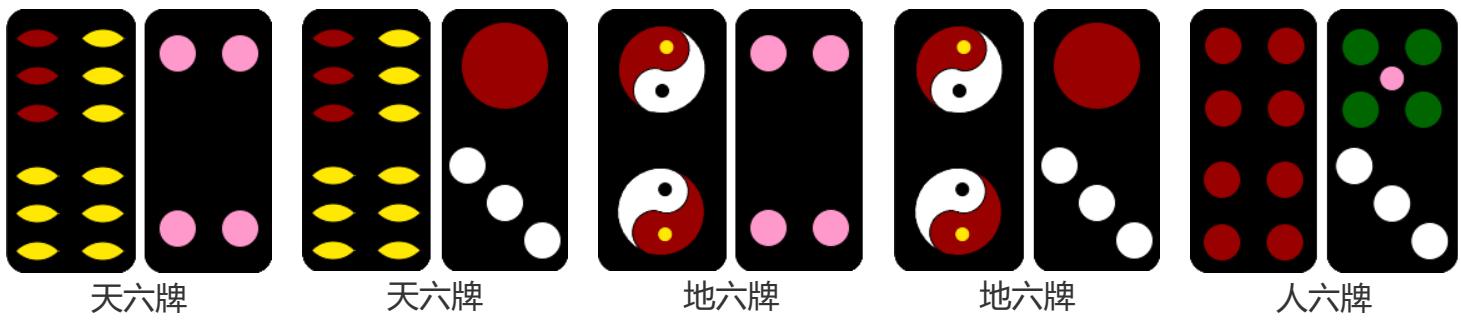


$W = 801$        $W = 801$        $W = 801$



## 六点

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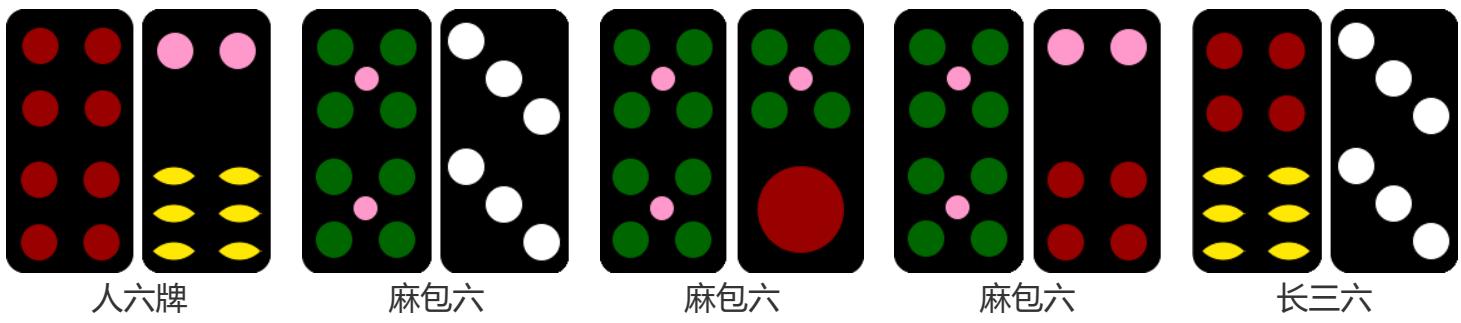
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$W = 706$

$W = 706$

$W = 706$

$W = 705$



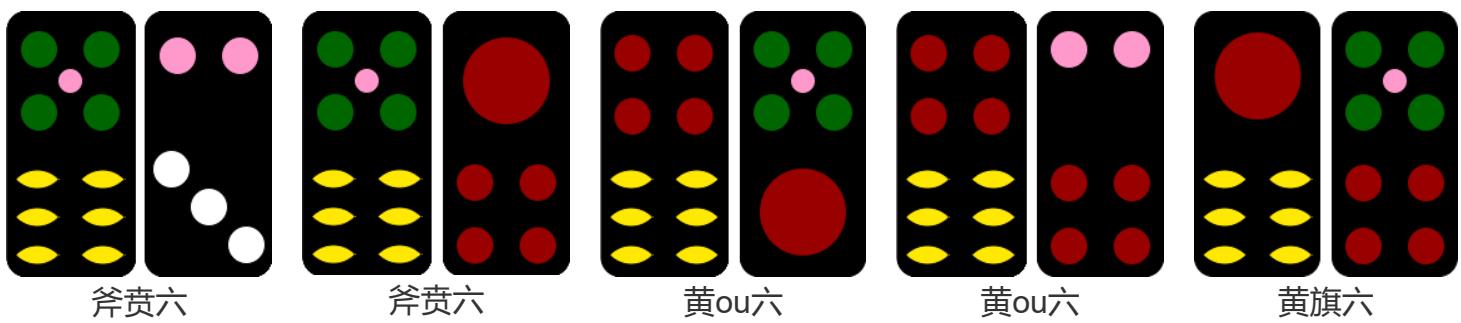
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$W = 704$

$W = 703$

$W = 703$

$W = 702$



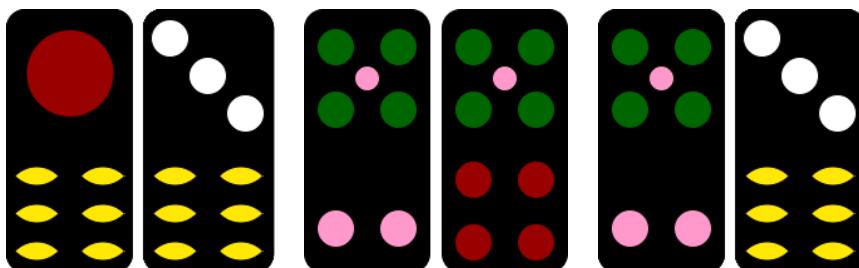
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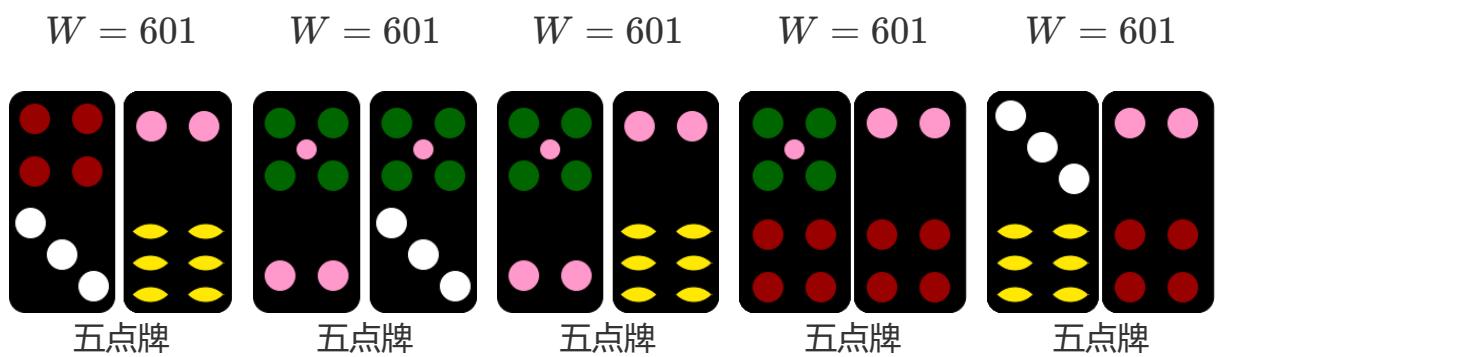
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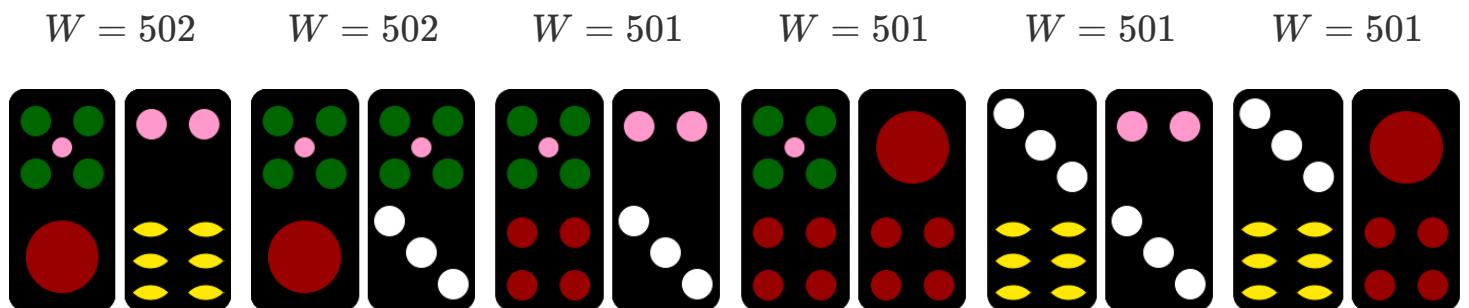
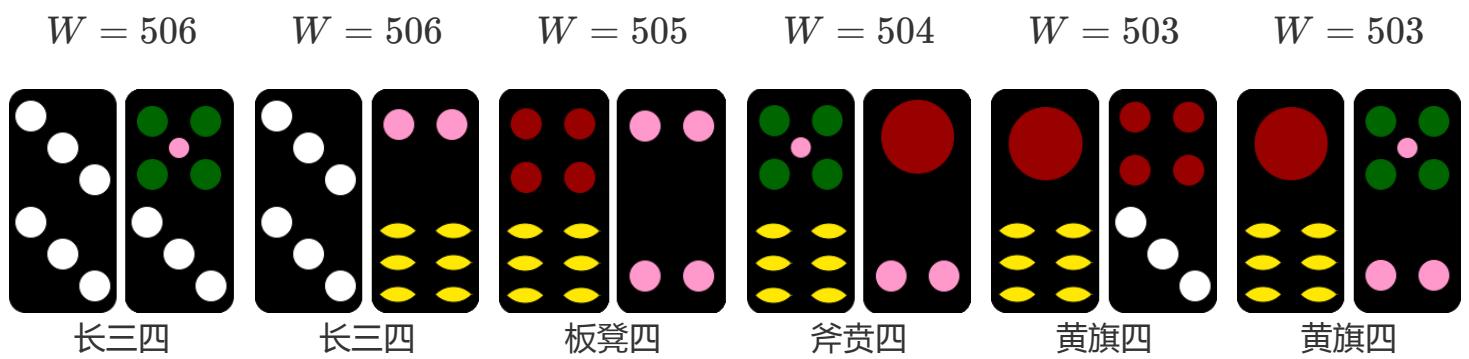
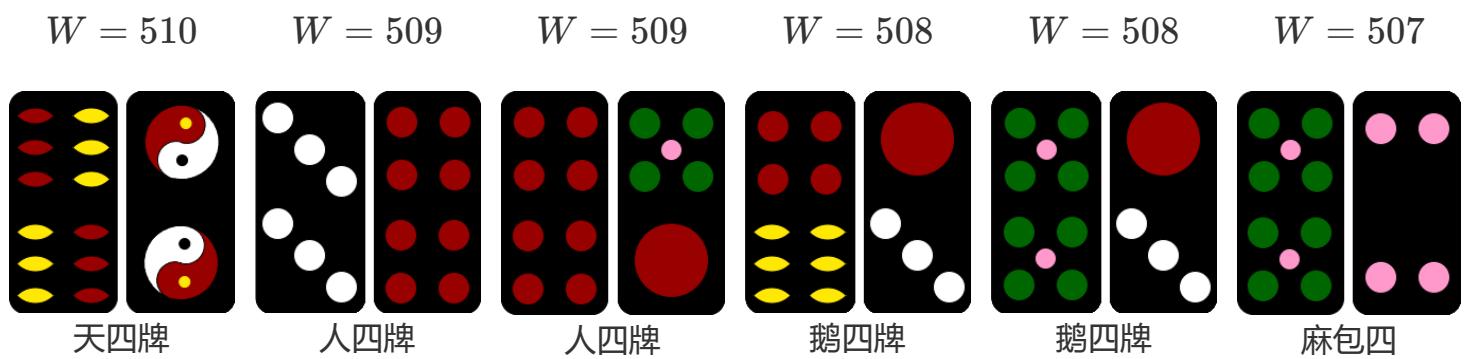
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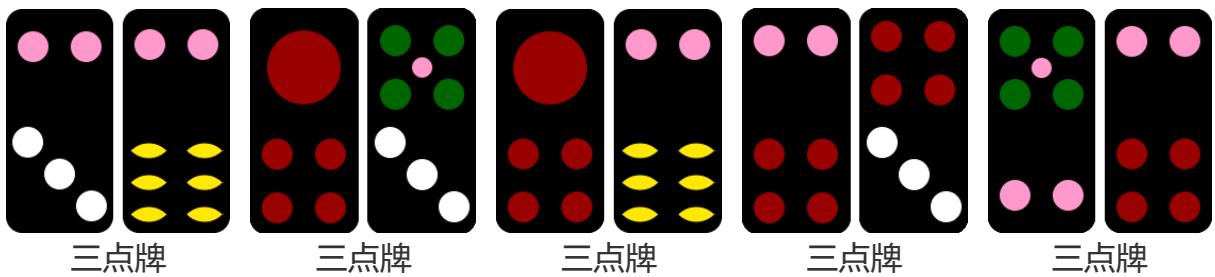




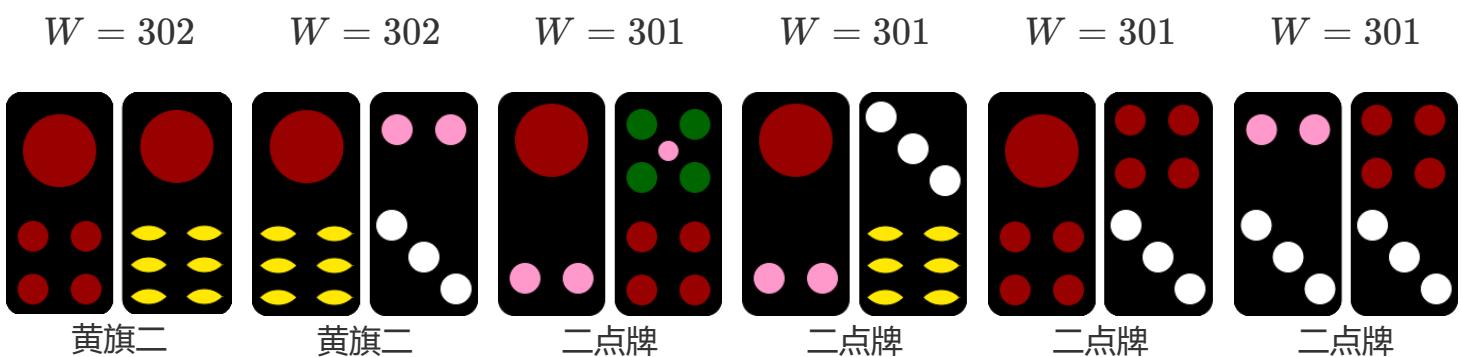
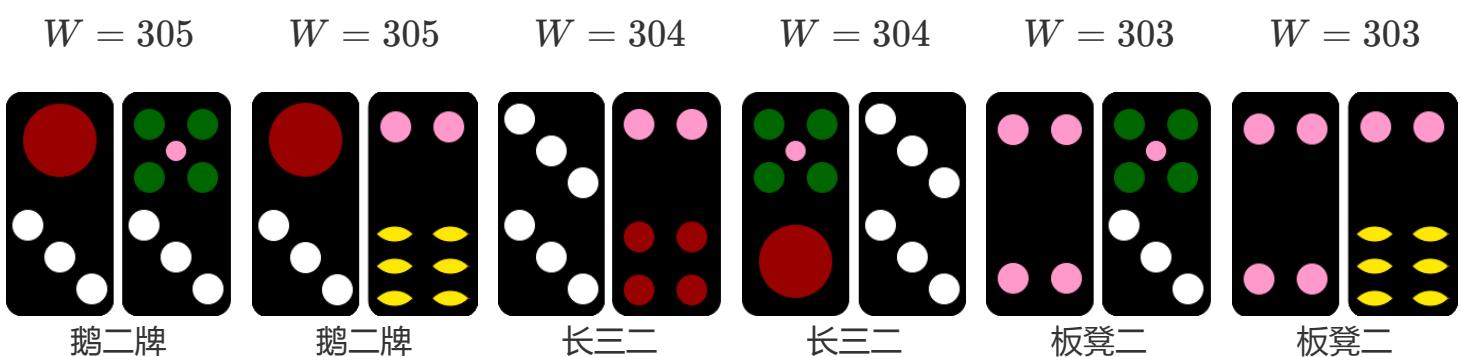
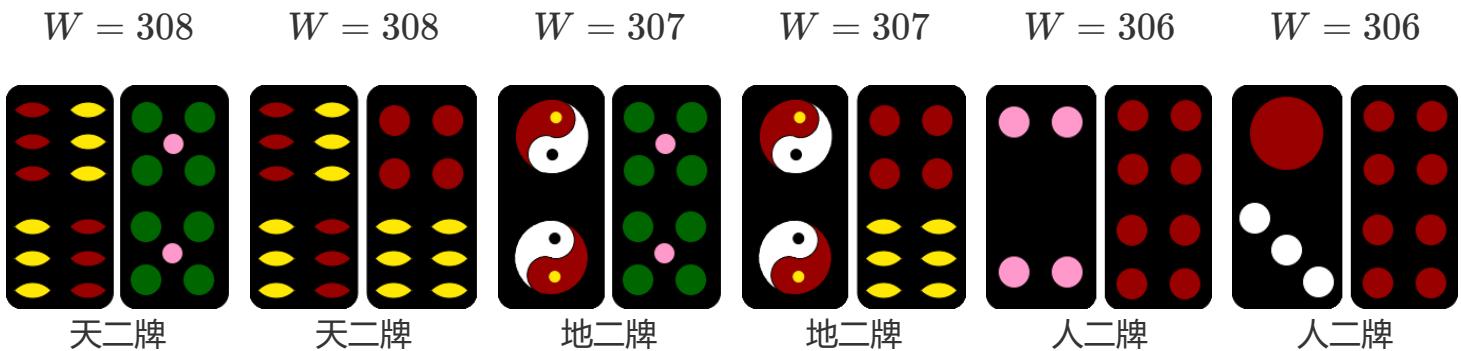
## 四点







## 两点

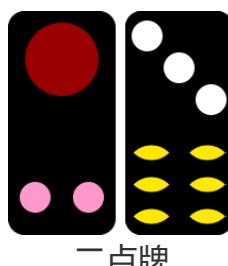
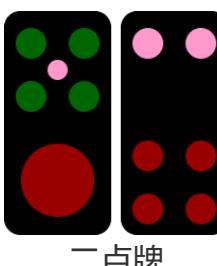
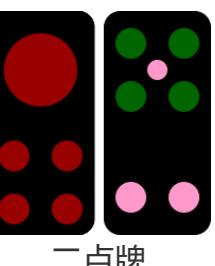
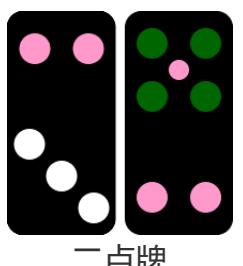


$W = 301$

$W = 301$

$W = 301$

$W = 301$



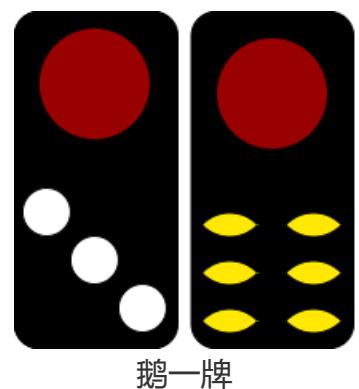
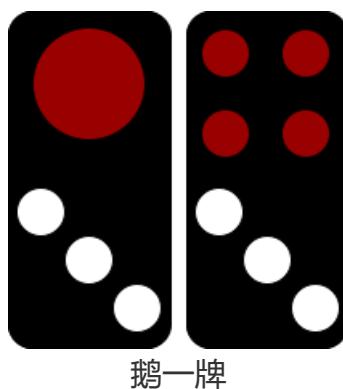
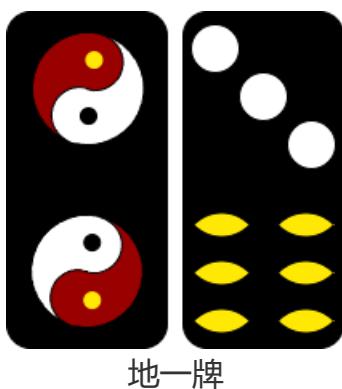
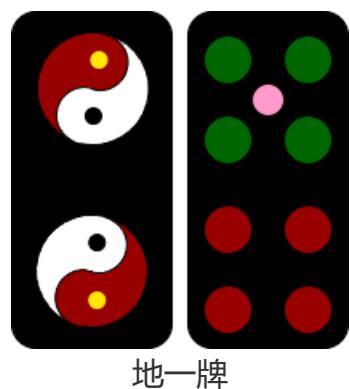
## 一点

$W = 207$

$W = 207$

$W = 206$

$W = 206$

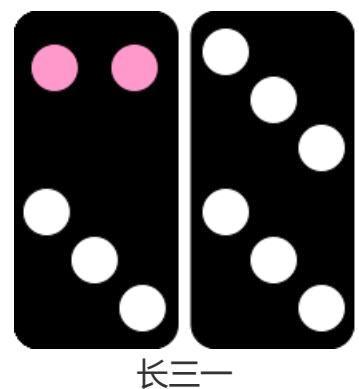
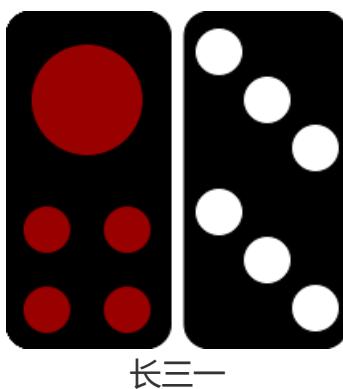
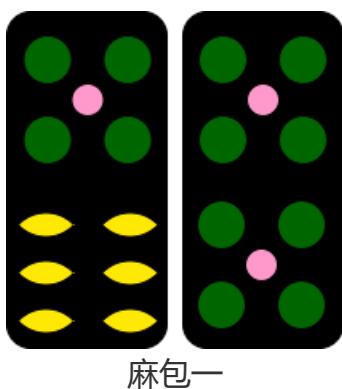
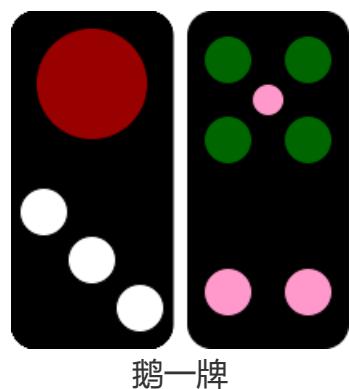


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$W = 204$

$W = 204$

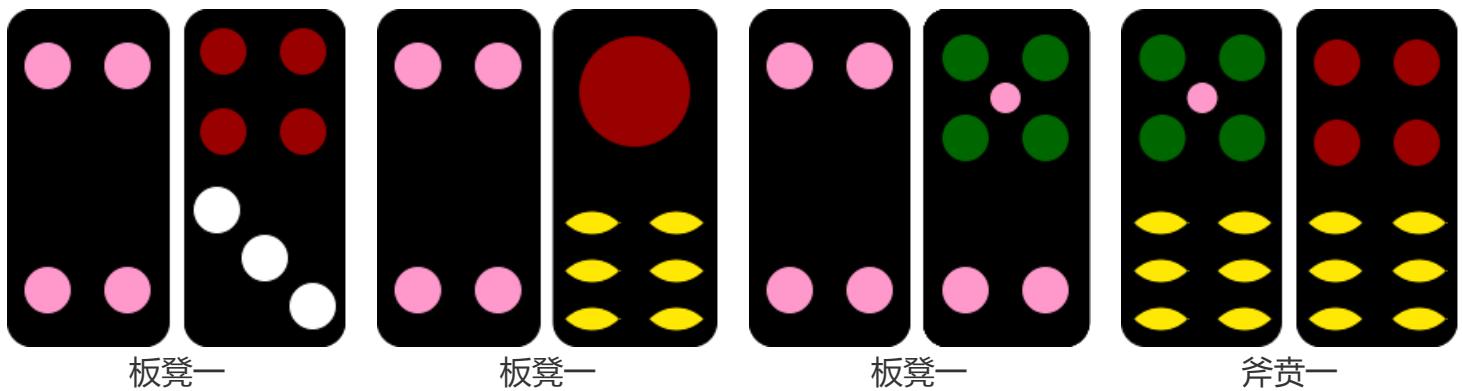
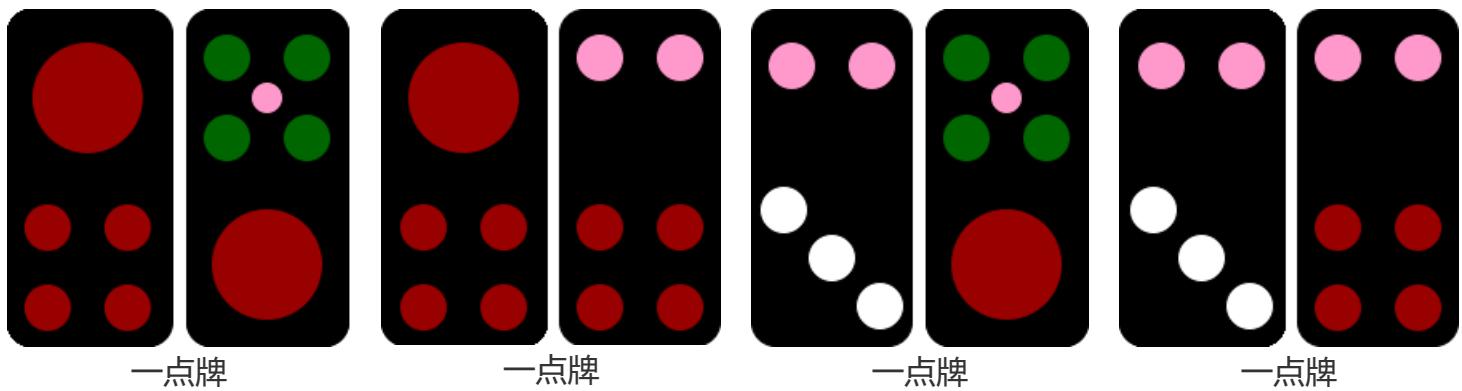


$W = 203$

$W = 203$

$W = 203$

$W = 202$


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 $W = 201$ 
 $W = 201$ 
 $W = 201$ 


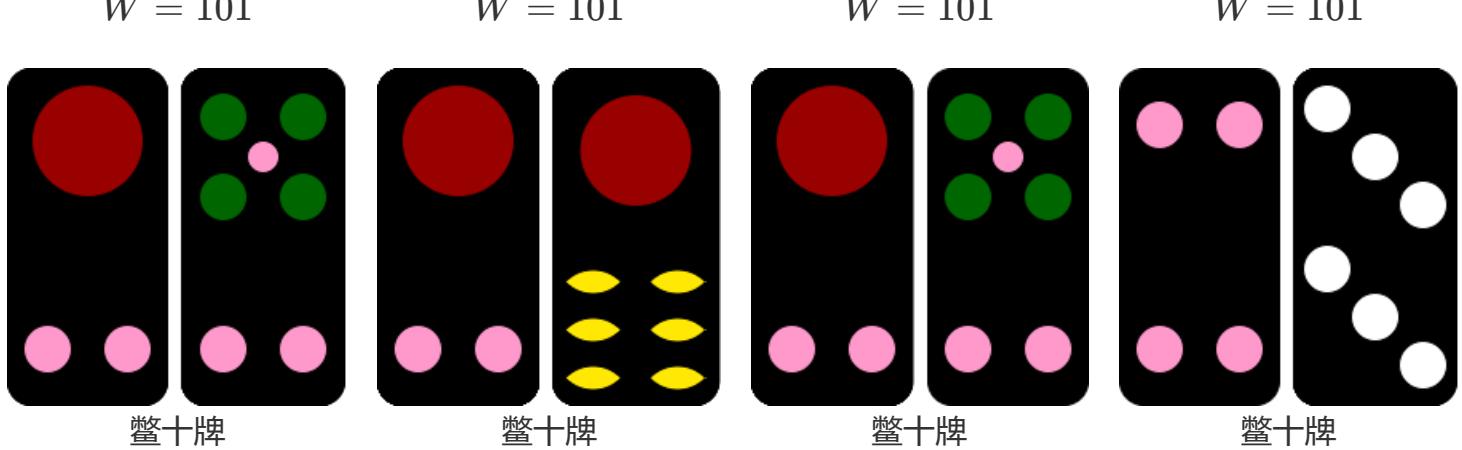
一点牌

一点牌

一点牌

一点牌

## 蟹+



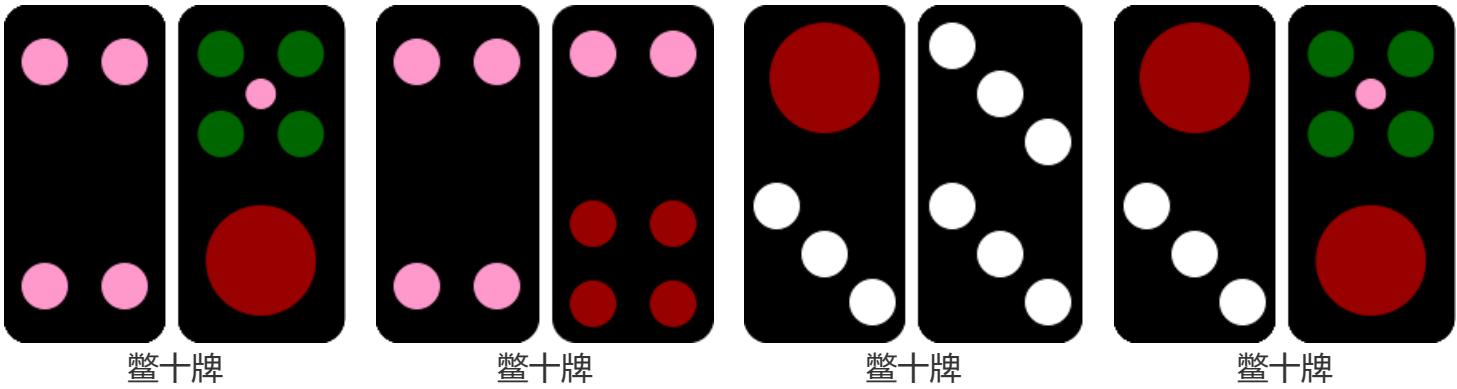
蟹十牌

蟹十牌

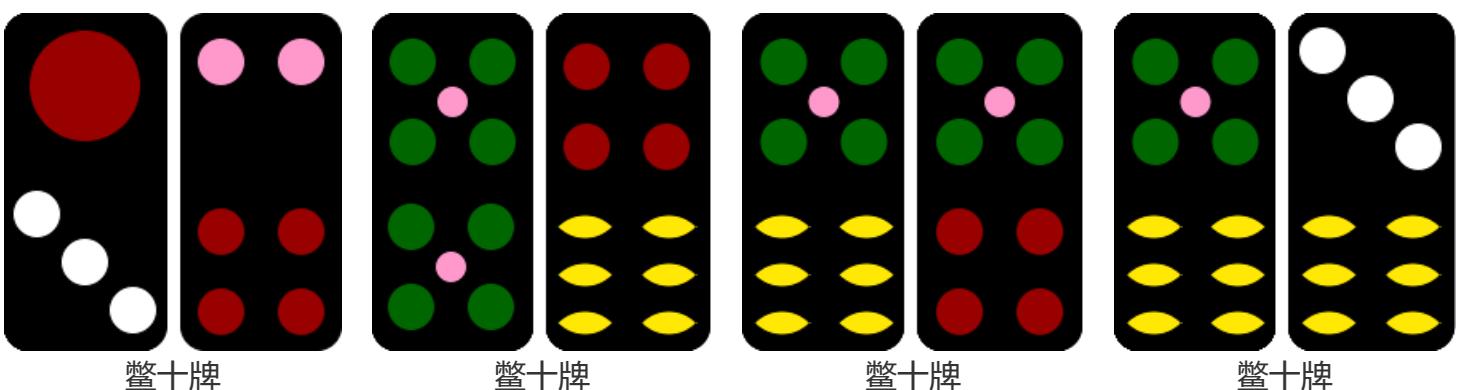
蟹十牌

蟹十牌

 $W = 101$ 
 $W = 101$ 
 $W = 101$ 
 $W = 101$



$W = 101$        $W = 101$        $W = 101$        $W = 101$



本文尽可能详尽地列出了所有牌型组合及其权重，但仍可能存在遗漏。通过本文提供的牌型权重，玩家可以更直观地比较各类牌型的大小，从而在游戏中做出更合理的判断与策略决策，提升博弈能力。

## 结语

牌九作为中国传统文化中的重要棋牌类游戏，不仅蕴含深厚的历史底蕴，更以其独特的规则和策略性吸引了无数玩家。新蔡县域的牌九玩法在传统规则的基础上，融合了地方特色，使其更具趣味性和挑战性，成为当地民间文化的重要组成部分。

通过本文的介绍，玩家不仅能够掌握新蔡县域牌九的基本规则和牌型特点，还能深入理解其博弈策略，提高实战技巧。无论是初学者还是资深玩家，都可以通过不断实践，提升对牌九的掌控能力，从而在游戏中获得更多乐趣。

需要特别说明的是，本文旨在提供有关牌九的规则、玩法和策略的介绍，仅供娱乐和学习参考。使用本文所包含的信息所产生的任何后果，包括但不限于法律责任、经济损失或其他风险，均由使用者自行承担。请读者严格遵守所在地区的法律法规，合理、合法地参与相关活动。

李居之孫  
蕭