

1.

- 1.
2. (move)
- 3.
- 4.

ICG 3
P-position N-position

P-position

P-position N-position
P-position

N-position

N-position P-position
P-position N-position

1.1.

Example 1.

n 1
“ Nim ”
Pennies
Nim P-position (3,3) P P P-position (3,3) (0,3)
(0,3) (0,0) (0,1) (0,2) (0,0) P-position (0,3) N-position P-position N-
position (1,3) (1,1) P-position (1,1) (0,1) N-position (1,3) N-position (2,3) N-
position (3,3) N-position P-position “ P-position ”
—— P-position DP Nim

2.

position 1. terminal position P-position 2. N-
position P-position 3. P-position P-position

Theorem 1.

k N_1, N_2, \dots, N_k

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Nim (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) P-position $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_k = 0$ (xor)

Proof. (*Proof of Theorem 1*)

1 $0 \oplus 0 \oplus \dots \oplus 0 = 0$ P-position
2 $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_k = s \neq 0$ N-position a_i s 1 $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_k = s$ $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_k = 100101$ a_i
position

$\exists a_1 a_2 \dots a_k = 0 \quad a_i \rightarrow a_i' \quad a_i' = a_i^s \quad a_i' < a_i \quad a_1 a_2 \dots a_{i-1} (a_i^s)^{a_{i+1}} \dots a_k = a_1 a_2 \dots$
 position □