### ACM程序设计

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## 你写?

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### 组合博弈入门

(Simple Game Theory)

#### 导引游戏

- (1) 玩家:2人;
- (2) 道具:23张扑克牌;
- (3) 规则:
  - 游戏双方轮流取牌;
  - ■每人每次仅限于取1张、2张或3张牌;
  - 扑克牌取光,则游戏结束;
  - ■最后取牌的一方为胜者。



#### 基本思路?

### 请陈述自己的观点



### 简单取子游戏 (组合游戏的一种)

#### 什么是组合游戏——

- (1) 有两个玩家;
- (2) 游戏的操作状态是一个有限的集合(比如:限定大小的棋盘);
- (3) 游戏双方轮流操作;
- (4) 双方的每次操作必须符合游戏规定;
- (5) 当一方不能将游戏继续进行的时候,游戏结束,同时,对方为获胜方;
- (6) 无论如何操作,游戏总能在有限次操作 后结束;



#### 概念:必败点和必胜点(P点 & N点)

• 必败点(P点):前一个选手(Previous player)将取胜的位置称为必败点。

■ 必胜点(N点):下一个选手(Next player)将取胜的位置称为必胜点。

#### 必败(必胜)点属性

- (1) 所有终结点是必败点(P点);
- (2) 从任何必胜点(N点)操作,至少有一种方法可以进入必败点(P点);
- (3)无论如何操作 , 从必败点 (P点)都 只能进入必胜点 (N点).

#### 取子游戏算法实现——

- 步骤1:将所有终结位置标记为必败点(P点);
- 步骤2: 将所有一步操作能进入必败点(P点)的 位置标记为必胜点(N点)
- 步骤3:如果从某个点开始的所有一步操作都只能进入必胜点(N点),则将该点标记为必败点(P点);
- 步骤4: 如果在步骤3未能找到新的必败(P点),则算法终止;否则,返回到步骤2。

## 课内练习:

Subtraction Games: subtraction set S = {1, 3, 4}

x: 01 234 5678 91011121314...

Pos: PNPNNNPNPNN N N P...



#### kiki's game



### Nim游戏

#### Nim游戏简介

- (1)有两个玩家;
- (2) 有三堆扑克牌(比如:可以分别是 5,7,9张);
- (3) 游戏双方轮流操作;
- (4) 玩家的每次操作是选择其中某一 堆牌, 然后从中取走任意张;
- (5) 最后一次取牌的一方为获胜方;



#### 初步分析

- **(0, 0, 0)**
- (0, 0, x)
- **(**0, 1, 1)
- (0, k, k)
- **(14, 35, 46)**

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

#### 引入概念: Nim-Sum

**定义:** 假设  $(x_m \cdots x_0)_2$  和 $(y_m \cdots y_0)_2$  的nim-sum是 $(z_m \cdots z_0)_2$ ,则我们表示成  $(x_m \cdots x_0)_2 \oplus (y_m \cdots y_0)_2 = (z_m \cdots z_0)_2$ , 这里 ,  $z_k = x_k + y_k$  (mod 2) ( k=0...m ) .

$$22 = 101102

51 = 1100112

nim-sum = 1001012 = 37$$

### 定理

#### 定理一:

对于nim游戏的某个位置(x<sub>1</sub>,x<sub>2</sub>,x<sub>3</sub>),当 且仅当它各部分的nim-sum等于0时 (即x<sub>1</sub>⊕x<sub>2</sub>⊕x<sub>3</sub>=0),则当前位于必败 点。

定理一也适用于更多堆的情况~

#### 定理一的证明.....

$$13 = 1101_2$$
 $12 = 1100_2$ 
 $8 = 1000_2$ 
 $nim\text{-sum} = 1001_2 = 9$ 

#### 思考(1):

有了定理一,如果判断某个游戏的先手是输还是赢?

#### 思考(2):

对于必胜点,如何判断有几种可行的操作方案?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 13 = 1101_{2} \\
 12 = 1100_{2} \\
 8 = 1000_{2} \\
 nim-sum = 1001_{2} = 9
 \end{array}$$



#### 实例分析(HDOJ\_<u>1850</u>)

Being a GoodBoy in SpringFestival





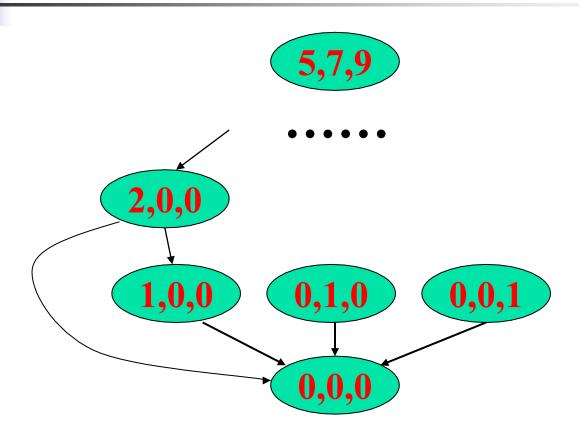
# Graph Games & Sprague-Grundy Function

### What is the graph game?

- (1) Player I moves first, starting at x0.
- (2) Players alternate moves.
- (3) At position x, the player whose turn it is to move chooses a position  $y \in F(x)$ .
- (4) The player who is confronted with a terminal position at his turn, and thus cannot move, loses.



#### Example about graph game:



#### The Sprague-Grundy Function.

**Definition:** The Sprague-Grundy function of a graph, (X,F), is a function, g, defined on X and taking non-negative integer values, such that

$$g(x) = min\{n \ge 0 : n <> g(y) \text{ for } y \in F(x)\}. (1)$$

In words, g(x) the smallest non-negative integer not found among the Sprague-Grundy values of the followers of x.

$$g(x) = mex\{g(y) : y \in F(x)\}.$$
 (2)

#### Use of the Sprague-Grundy Function:

P-positions: Positions x for which g(x) = 0

N-positions: Positions x for which g(x) > 0

### Exercise:

What is the SG-value of the subtraction game with subtraction set S = {1, 2,



## What can the S-G value describe?



## Sums of Combinaturial Games

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#### What is so-called —

"Sums of Combinatorial Games"?

### T

#### Theorem 2.

```
If g_i is the Sprague-Grundy function of G_i, i=1,\ldots,n, then G=G_1+\cdots+G_n has Sprague-Grundy function g(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=g\mathbf{1}(x_1)\oplus\cdots\oplus g\mathbf{n}(x_n).
```

#### Applications:

#### Sums of three Subtraction Games.

In the first game:

m = 3 and the pile has 9 chips.

In the second:

m = 5 and the pile has 10 chips.

In the third:

m = 7 and the pile has 14c hips.

g(9, 10, 14) = ?

#### 附:参考源码(HDOJ-1536)

```
#include<stdio.h>
    #include<string.h>
    #include<algorithm>
   using namespace std; int k,a[100],f[10001];
    int mex(int p)
    { int i,t;
       bool g[101] = \{0\};
       for(i=0;i< k;i++)
          t=p-a[i];
          if(t<0)
              break;
          if(f[t]==-1)
             f[\bar{t}]=mex(t);
          g[f[\bar{t}]]=1;
       for(i=0;;i++)
          if(!g[i])
             return i;
7/16/2019
```

```
int main()
   int n,i,m,t,s;
while(scanf("%d",&k),k)
      for(i=0;i<k;i++)
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
sort(a,a+k);
      memset(f,-1,sizeof(f));
      f[0]=0;
      scanf("%d",&n);
       while(n--)
          scanf("%d",&m);
          s=0:
          while(m--)
              scanf("%d",&t);
              if(f[t] = -1)
                 f[\bar{t}]=mex(t);
              s=s^{\uparrow}f(t);
          if(s==0)
             printf("L");
          else
              printf("W");
      printf("\n");
```

#### 课后练习

- 2008《ACM Programming》Exercise(12)\_博弈入门
- 1517 A Multiplication Game
- 1079 Calendar Game
- 2147 kiki's game
- 1404 Digital Deletions
- 1536 <u>S-Nim</u>
- 1729 <u>Stone Game</u>
- 1730 Northcott Game
- 1760 A New Tetris Game
- 1809 <u>A New Tetris Game(2)</u>
- 1524 <u>A Chess Game</u>



## 学习是快乐的~



### Welcome to HDOJ

## Thank

You ~

