Reference: <a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/warnsdorffs-algorithm-knights-tour-problem/">https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/warnsdorffs-algorithm-knights-tour-problem/</a>

```
1.
// C program
//gcc -o main main.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
static int cx[8] = \{1,1,2,2,-1,-1,-2,-2\};
static int cy[8] = \{2,-2,1,-1,2,-2,1,-1\};
int N;
bool limits(int x, int y)
  return ((x \ge 0 \&\& y \ge 0) \&\& (x < N \&\& y < N));
/* Checks whether a square is valid and empty or not */
bool isempty(int a[], int x, int y)
{
  return (limits(x, y)) && (a[y*N+x] < 0);
/* Returns the number of empty squares adjacent to (x, y) */
int nextMovenum(int a[], int x, int y)
{
  int count = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < 8; ++i)
    if (isempty(a, (x + cx[i]), (y + cy[i])))
       count++;
  return count;
}
// Picks next point using Warnsdorff's heuristic.
// Returns false if it is not possible to pick next point.
bool nextMove(int a[], int *x, int *y)
  int min deg idx = -1, c, min deg = (8+1), nx, ny;
  // Try all adjacent of (*x, *y), find the adjacent with minimum degree.
```

```
int start = 0;
  for (int count = 0; count < 8; ++count)
    int i = (start + count)%8;
    nx = *x + cx[i];
    ny = *y + cy[i];
    if ((isempty(a, nx, ny)) &&
       (c = nextMovenum(a, nx, ny)) < min deg)
    {
       min_deg_idx = i;
       min_deg = c;
    }
  }
  // IF we could not find a next cell
  if (min_deg_idx == -1)
    return false;
  // Store coordinates of next point
  nx = *x + cx[min_deg_idx];
  ny = *y + cy[min_deg_idx];
  // Mark next move
  a[ny*N + nx] = a[(*y)*N + (*x)]+1;
  // Update next point
  *x = nx;
  *y = ny;
  return true;
/* checks the tour is closed if return ture*/
bool checkclosed(int x, int y, int xx, int yy)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
    if (((x+cx[i]) == xx)&&((y + cy[i]) == yy))
       return true;
  return false;
int main()
  // To make sure that different random
  // initial positions are picked.
```

```
srand(time(NULL));
printf("enter a number\n");
scanf("%d",&N);
int a[N*N];
for (int i = 0; i < N*N; ++i)
  a[i] = -1;
// Randome initial position
int sx = rand()\%N;
int sy = rand()%N;
int x = sx, y = sy;
// Mark first move.
a[y*N+x] = 1;
// Keep picking next points using Warnsdorff's heuristic
for (int i = 0; i < N*N-1; ++i)
  if (nextMove(a, &x, &y) == 0){
     printf("\n<<can not find the tour>>\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
       for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
         printf("%d\t",a[j*N+i]);
       printf("\n");
    exit(0);
  }
// Check if tour is closed
if (!checkclosed(x, y, sx, sy)){
  printf("opened solution\n");
}else{
  printf("closed solution\n");
}
//print
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
  for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
    printf("%d\t",a[j*N+i]);
  printf("\n");
}
return 0;
```

}

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There are 12 opened,0 closed and 13 no solution

3.

According to the question2, this program cannot always find the tour.

Besides, after testing several times, this program cannot find a closed solution for 5\*5 game board.

There are only two main kinds of solution for 5\*5 game board, opened solution and "cannot find a solution".

I have tried to print only closed, if it didn't find a closed solution, it would keep running.

However, it runs few minutes and still running and didn't print any closed solution.

Therefore, I guess there is no closed solution for 5\*5 knight tour.

For opened solution, there are 12 kinds of different solutions.

12 opened solution

0 closed solution

13 no solution

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According to the solution, this program can find a solution for 6\*6 game board. It can find both closed and opened solution, and no solution. Most of the solution is opened solution.

There are three main kinds of solution for 6\*6 game board, opened, closed and no solution.

For opened and closed solution, there are 35 kinds of different solutions.

- 31 opened solution
- 4 closed solution
- 1 no solution

opened	solutio	n						1
23	26	63	6	45	28	47	8	
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22	7	60	51	36	45	58	49	
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21	50	55	62	57	36	29	60	
46	3	44	37	64	59	14	35	
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7	49	27	48	25	-1	35		32
28	23	6	9	30	33	-1		11
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According to the solution, this program can find a solution for 8\*8 game board. It can find both closed and opened solution, and no solution. Most of the solution is opened solution.

There are three main kinds of solution for 8\*8 game board, opened, closed and no solution.

For opened and closed solution, there are 63 kinds of different solutions. 59 opened solution 4 closed solution 1 no solution