

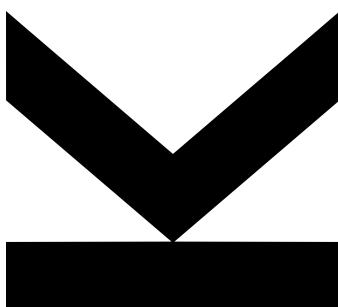
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# Minesweeper



Group Project

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## 1 Introduction

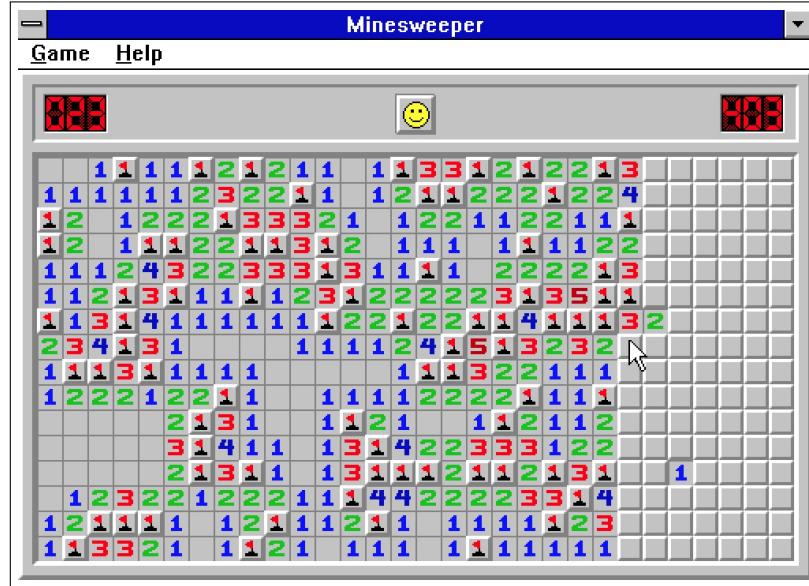
### 1.1 Game Description & Rules

Minesweeper is a popular puzzle video game. The game features a grid of  $x \times y$  tiles. Hidden throughout that field are multiple mines which the player needs to avoid. The game ends in a win if the player manages to clear all fields without detonating a single bomb.

Each tile within the grid can be either unopened, opened or flagged. Unopened tiles are blank and can be opened. Players are able to flag a cell to denote a possible mine location. Flagged cells are marked with a flag symbol on the grid and still considered as unopened.

Selecting a cell opens it. An open cell can either be a mine, which immediately ends the game and results in failure, a number that indicates the amount of mines that are horizontally, vertically or diagonally adjacent to it, or blank, in which case all non-mine cells neighbouring it will be revealed.

A game of Minesweeper begins by opening a cell. While playing, increasingly more information about the grid becomes known to the player which further aids in deducing the next safe cell to open. Furthermore, the remaining amount of mines is given to the player. The mine count is calculated by subtracting the total number of mines by the number of flagged cells, thus also allowing the mine count to be negative.



**Figure 1:** A game of Minesweeper

To win at Minesweeper, the player has to clear all non-mine cells without opening a mine. There isn't a score count or time limit, however players' time to finish is being measured. Difficulty can be increased by adding more mines or starting with a larger game field.

After establishing the game rules and restrictions, we define our language **MSWP**: A field is in **MSWP** if there exists a layout of bombs such that the game field is valid.

## 1.2 Motivation

Choosing Minesweeper as this project's topic was appealing for a multitude of reasons. The primary ones of this paper are wide-spread familiarity with the and the topic being well-suited to the Computational Complexity at JKU Linz.

Since Minesweeper has been bundled with numerous operating systems, millions of users have become deeply acquainted with its gameplay. Thus this paper should be more accessible to readers of a non-technical background.

To win at Minesweeper, players have to use logical reasoning to deduce which fields are safe and which are not. Such principals and strategies perfectly align with the subject matter covered in the lecture.

## 2 NP membership of Minesweeper

In this section of the paper we want to show that **MSWP** is in the problem class NP. So there exists a short certificate and a verifier that accepts that certificate in at most polynomial time. If that is the case, then our language is complete. If the verifier also rejects assignment which are not part of the language, then it is sound aswell. Both of these requirements need to be fulfil in order for our language to be part of NP. Therefore we need to find the afore mentioned short certificate and verifier.

### 2.1 Alphabet & Notation

First of all we introduce an alphabet that will help us later with the verification. The alphabet encodes all possible values a cell within the game field may have. A cell could be number  $n$  without zero (same behaviour as in Minesweeper), be blank (defined here as 0), have a predefined bomb, an input-dependent bomb, an input-dependent safe cell, a variable (unopened cell) or a cell without a value. Basically we define  $\alpha = \{n, 0, \text{cdot}, \text{cross}, ?, .\}$ .

As the following chapters will frequently use the alphabet in multiple figures, we created a reference table for the readers' convenience.

Symbol	Definition
$n$	Denotes how many bombs are in the neighbourhood of cell
0	Blank cell
.	predefined bombs
.	input-dependent bomb
$\times$	input-dependent safe cell
?	value of variable (can be true: $\times$ or false: $.$ )
.	cell without value (can become $\times$ or $.$ )

## 2.2 Evaluation

The method to compute our Minesweeper field into a logical formula goes as such:

- We divide the game field into rows and columns
- We form clauses via the rows, by going from left to right
- We compute variables by going from top to bottom for each column
- To aid with our computation, we use the help of multiple components which alter the input stream of our rows and columns

## 2.3 Components

**Input Stream** This input stream goes for top to bottom and evaluates each variable (**?** and **.**) and sets its according value (**x** or **.**)

**Clause Stream** Checks if a specified variable within a clause is true, if at least one literal satisfies the clause

**Crossing** For checking the diagonals of a given cell. A clause does not use a variable and the stream doesn't change. Computing an incorrect possible assignment yields an incorrect result.

**OR** A simple disjunction of the input stream of the clause and the variable input stream. The clause becomes true if it either was already true or the current literal is true.

**Splitter** This takes a variable input stream and splits it into two outputs with the same value. This is primarily used to aid us with the **OR** component, as otherwise we'd only have the disjunction of the clause and the literal, but this way we get to compute further compute the variable input stream and keep the calculation from the **OR** component. Thus we always use this before an **OR**.

**Turn Stream** Turns a horizontal stream into a vertical one

**Horizontal Offset Stream** Offsets the variable input stream horizontally

**Vertical Offset Stream** Offsets the clause stream in the vertical direction. This is needed to read the negation of a variable.

**Collector** Conjoins all Clauses into one. Should one clause be false, then the entire formula is false and we know that the given assignment/Minesweeper field is not valid.

**End** Signifies the end of the variable input stream.

## 2.4 Cost Calculation

A SAT formula inside Minesweeper consists of  $m$  number of clauses with  $n$  amount of variables.

Via the previous example we can deduce: **Bombs**  $m \cdot (3 \cdot 98 + (n - 3) \cdot 47) + n \cdot (4 + 4) + m \cdot (4 + 1)$ . Each clause has to check three literals, all other variables not in the clause are not checked, thus we have to subtract them, Input and Output Size, Clause Start + Collector

**Height**  $4 + m \cdot 25 + 5$ . Input Size, checked blocks, end size

**Width**  $4 + n \cdot 39 + 3$ . Clause Start, checked blocks, Collector Size.

Transforming a 3-SAT Problem to a Minesweeper Problem is possible and costs are P and not exponential. Thus Minesweeper is NP-complete.

## 3 Karp Reduction from 3-SAT