

(Downloaded from <https://cs.stanford.edu/~knuth/programs.html> and typeset on May 28, 2023)

1. Intro. Sequence M1805, posets with linear order $1 \dots n$. Same as upper triangular $n \times n$ Boolean matrices B with zeros on diagonal and $B^2 \subseteq B$.

The unique(?) thing here is that I use 2^k as an index, not k ; therefore I can also use $2^k + 2^l$ as an index into a triangular matrix!

```
#define maxn 9
#define maxnn (1 << (maxn - 1))
#include <stdio.h>
int row[maxnn + 1];    /* row[1 << (n - j)] is jth row of B */
int mask[maxnn + (maxnn >> 1) + 1];
/* mask[1 << (n - j)] shows bits that must be zero in jth row */
int sols;
main()
{
    register int l, x, y, z;
    int n, nn;
    for (n = 3; n ≤ maxn; n++) {
        sols = 0;
        l = nn = 1 << (n - 1);
        for (x = 2; x ≤ l; x <= 1) mask[x] = 0;
newlev: if (l ≡ 2) {
            sols += 2 - (mask[2] & 1);
            goto backtrack;
        }
        mask[l] &= l - 1;
        row[l] = 0;
        l >>= 1;
        goto newlev;
backtrack: l <= 1, x = row[l];
        for (y = x & (x + 1); y; y -= z) z = y & -y, mask[z] = mask[l + z];
        x = (x | mask[l]) + 1;
        if (x ≥ l) {
            if (l ≡ nn) goto done;
            goto backtrack;
        }
        row[l] = x = x & ~mask[l];
        for (y = x & (x + 1), x = x ⊕ -1; y; y -= z) z = y & -y, mask[l + z] = mask[z], mask[z] |= x;
        l >>= 1;
        goto newlev;
done: printf("%d solutions for %d.\n", sols, n);
    }
}
```

2. Index.*backtrack*: [1](#).*done*: [1](#).*l*: [1](#).*main*: [1](#).*mask*: [1](#).*maxn*: [1](#).*maxnn*: [1](#).*n*: [1](#).*newlev*: [1](#).*nn*: [1](#).*printf*: [1](#).*row*: [1](#).*sols*: [1](#).*x*: [1](#).*y*: [1](#).*z*: [1](#).

POSETS0

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