

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

**1. Intro.** This program tests my proposed Boolean chain for tictactoe moves.

```
#define rank z.I      /* number of moves made */
#define link y.V      /* next vertex of same rank */
#define head x.V      /* first vertex of given rank */
#define winner w.I    /* is this a winning position? */
#define score w.I     /* minimax value of position */
#define bitcode v.I   /* binary representation of this position */
#define goodmoves u.I /* union of all desirable successors */
#define gates 1000

#include "gb_graph.h"
#include "gb_save.h"
typedef enum {
    inp, and, or, xor, butnot, nor
} opcode;
char *opcode_name[] = {"input", "&", "|", "^", ">", "$"};
int pref[] = {5, 1, 3, 9, 7, 2, 6, 8, 4}; /* preference order for moves */
opcode op[gates];
char val[gates];
int jx[gates], kx[gates], p[gates];
char name[gates][8];
int x[10], o[10], m[10], w[10], b[10], f[10], c[10], y[10], a[10], e[10], z[10],
    xax[10][10], xox[10][10],
    oao[10][10], ooo[10][10], alf[10][10], bet[10][10]; /* addresses of named gates */
int g; /* address of the most recently generated gate */
char code[10];
char tracing[1 << 18]; /* selective verbose printouts */
int count;

main()
{
    register int j, k, l, q, qq, s;
    register Graph*gg = restore_graph("/tmp/tictactoe.gb");
    register Vertex*u, *v;
    register Arc*aa;

    < Construct the gates 2 >;
    printf(" (OK, I've set up %d gates.)\n", g);
    < Compute the optimum moves 8 >;
    < Check for errors 10 >;
    printf("%d cases checked.\n", count);
}
```

2. Here's the design of the circuit, with gates built up one by one.

```
#define makegate(l, o, r) op[++g] = o, jx[g] = l, kx[g] = r
#define make0(l, o, r) makegate(l, o, r), name[g][0] = '\0'
#define make1(s, j, l, o, r, v) makegate(l, o, r), sprintf(name[g], s, j), v = g
#define make2(s, j, k, l, o, r, v) makegate(l, o, r), sprintf(name[g], s, j, k), v = g

⟨ Construct the gates 2 ⟩ ≡
    for (j = 1; j ≤ 9; j++) make1("x%d", j, 0, inp, 0, x[j]);
    for (j = 1; j ≤ 9; j++) make1("o%d", j, 0, inp, 0, o[j]);
    for (j = 1; j ≤ 9; j++) make1("m%d", j, x[j], nor, o[j], m[j]);
    ⟨ Make pairs for each of the eight winning lines 3 ⟩;
    ⟨ Make the w, b, f, a, and c gates 4 ⟩;
    ⟨ Make the priority selections 6 ⟩;
    ⟨ Make the final equations 7 ⟩;
```

This code is used in section 1.

```
3. #define makepair(i, j)
    make2("xax%d%d", i, j, x[i], and, x[j], xax[i][j]);
    make2("xox%d%d", i, j, x[i], xor, x[j], xox[i][j]);
    make2("oao%d%d", i, j, o[i], and, o[j], oao[i][j]);
    make2("ooo%d%d", i, j, o[i], xor, o[j], ooo[i][j]); ooo[j][i] = g;
    make2("alf%d%d", i, j, xox[i][j], butnot, ooo[i][j], alf[i][j]); alf[j][i] = g;
    make2("bet%d%d", i, j, ooo[i][j], butnot, xox[i][j], bet[i][j]); bet[j][i] = g;

#define makeline(i, j, k)
    makepair(i, j); makepair(i, k); makepair(j, k)

⟨ Make pairs for each of the eight winning lines 3 ⟩ ≡
    makeline(1, 2, 3);
    makeline(4, 5, 6);
    makeline(7, 8, 9);
    makeline(1, 4, 7);
    makeline(2, 5, 8);
    makeline(3, 6, 9);
    makeline(1, 5, 9);
    makeline(3, 5, 7);
```

This code is used in section 2.

4. Here we can use the nice fact that, when  $i$  is a corner, the matrix

$$\begin{array}{ccc} i & 2i & 3i \\ 4i & 5i & 6i \\ 7i & 8i & 9i \end{array}$$

gives us another way to look at the board, modulo 10.

```
#define mmod(i, x) ((i * x) % 10)
#define makecorner(i, j1, k1, j2, k2, j3, k3)
    make0(xax[j1][k1], or, xax[j2][k2]);
    make0(xax[j3][k3], or, g - 1);
    make1("w%d", i, m[i], and, g - 1, w[i]);
    make0(oao[j1][k1], or, oao[j2][k2]);
    make0(oao[j3][k3], or, g - 1);
    make1("b%d", i, m[i], and, g - 1, b[i]);
    make0(alf[j1][k1], and, alf[j2][k2]);
    make0(alf[j1][k1], or, alf[j2][k2]);
    make0(alf[j3][k3], and, g - 1);
    make0(g - 3, xor, g - 1);
    make1("f%d", i, m[i], and, g - 1, f[i]);
    make0(bet[j1][k1], and, bet[j2][k2]);
    make1("e%d", i, m[i], and, g - 1, e[i]);
    make0(x[mmod(i, 3)], and, bet[mmod(i, 8)][mmod(i, 9)]);
    make0(g - 1, and, ooo[mmod(i, 4)][mmod(i, 6)]);
    make0(x[mmod(i, 7)], and, bet[mmod(i, 6)][mmod(i, 9)]);
    make0(g - 1, and, ooo[mmod(i, 2)][mmod(i, 8)]);
    make0(g - 3, or, g - 1);
    make0(x[mmod(i, 2)], butnot, ooo[mmod(i, 3)][mmod(i, 6)]);
    make0(m[mmod(i, 8)], and, g - 1);
    make0(x[mmod(i, 4)], butnot, ooo[mmod(i, 7)][mmod(i, 8)]);
    make0(m[mmod(i, 6)], and, g - 1);
    make0(g - 3, or, g - 1);
    make0(g - 1, and, m[10 - i]);
    make0(g - 7, or, g - 1);
    make1("a%d", i, m[i], and, g - 1, a[i])
#define makemid(i, j1, k1, j2, k2)
    make0(xax[j1][k1], or, xax[j2][k2]);
    make1("w%d", i, m[i], and, g - 1, w[i]);
    make0(oao[j1][k1], or, oao[j2][k2]);
    make1("b%d", i, m[i], and, g - 1, b[i]);
    make0(alf[j1][k1], and, alf[j2][k2]);
    make1("f%d", i, m[i], and, g - 1, f[i]);
    make0(bet[j1][k1], and, bet[j2][k2]);
    make1("e%d", i, m[i], and, g - 1, e[i]);
    z[i] = m[i]
#define makecz(i)
    make1("z%d", i, m[i], butnot, e[10 - i], z[i]);
    make0(x[mmod(i, 6)], and, o[mmod(i, 7)]);
    make0(e[i], butnot, g - 1);
    make0(x[mmod(i, 8)], and, o[mmod(i, 3)]);
    make0(g - 2, butnot, g - 1);
    make1("c%d", i, g - 1, butnot, e[10 - i], c[i])
```

```

⟨ Make the  $w$ ,  $b$ ,  $f$ ,  $a$ , and  $c$  gates 4 ⟩ ≡
  makecorner(1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 5, 9);
  makemid(2, 1, 3, 5, 8);
  makecorner(3, 1, 2, 6, 9, 5, 7);
  makemid(4, 1, 7, 5, 6);
  ⟨ Make the middle gates 5 ⟩;
  makemid(6, 3, 9, 4, 5);
  makecorner(7, 1, 4, 8, 9, 3, 5);
  makemid(8, 7, 9, 2, 5);
  makecorner(9, 3, 6, 7, 8, 1, 5);
  makecz(1);
  makecz(3);
  makecz(7);
  makecz(9);

```

This code is used in section 2.

```

5. ⟨ Make the middle gates 5 ⟩ ≡
  make0(xax[1][9], or, xax[2][8]);
  make0(xax[3][7], or, xax[4][6]);
  make0(g - 2, or, g - 1);
  make1("w%d", 5, m[5], and, g - 1, w[5]);
  make0(oao[1][9], or, oao[2][8]);
  make0(oao[3][7], or, oao[4][6]);
  make0(g - 2, or, g - 1);
  make1("b%d", 5, m[5], and, g - 1, b[5]);
  make0(alf[1][9], xor, alf[3][7]);
  make0(alf[1][9], xor, alf[2][8]);
  make0(alf[3][7], xor, alf[4][6]);
  make0(g - 3, or, g - 2);
  make0(g - 3, xor, g - 2);
  make0(g - 2, butnot, g - 1);
  make1("f%d", 5, m[5], and, g - 1, f[5]);
  make0(bet[1][9], xor, bet[3][7]);
  make0(bet[1][9], xor, bet[2][8]);
  make0(bet[3][7], xor, bet[4][6]);
  make0(g - 3, or, g - 2);
  make0(g - 3, xor, g - 2);
  make1("e%d", 5, g - 2, butnot, g - 1, e[5]);
  /* make0(xox[1][9], and, ooo[3][7]); make0(xox[3][7], and, ooo[1][9]); */
  make0(xox[1][3], xor, xox[7][9]);
  make0(ooo[1][3], xor, ooo[7][9]);
  make0(g - 1, butnot, g - 2);
  make0(m[2], butnot, g - 1);
  make0(m[4], and, g - 1);
  make0(m[6], and, g - 1);
  make0(m[8], and, g - 1);
  make1("z%d", 5, m[5], butnot, g - 1, z[5]);

```

This code is used in section 4.

6. **#define** *makeprior*(*s*)  
 { *make2*("p%s%d", #*s*, *pref*[*k*], *qq*, *or*, *q*, *p*[*s*[*pref*[*k*]]]); *qq* = *g*, *q* = *s*[*pref*[*k*]]; }

⟨ Make the priority selections 6 ⟩ ≡

```

qq = w[5], q = w[1], p[q] = qq;
for (k = 2; k < 9; k++) makeprior(w);
for (k = 0; k < 9; k++) makeprior(b);
for (k = 0; k < 9; k++) makeprior(f);
for (k = 1; k < 5; k++) makeprior(a);
for (k = 1; k < 5; k++) makeprior(c);
for (k = 0; k < 9; k++) makeprior(z);

```

This code is used in section 2.

7. ⟨ Make the final equations 7 ⟩ ≡

```

for (k = 1; k ≤ 9; k++) {
  if (k ≡ 5) q = w[5]; /* w[5] has no predecessor */
  else {
    make0(w[k], butnot, p[w[k]]);
    q = g;
  }
  make0(b[k], butnot, p[b[k]]);
  make0(q, or, g - 1);
  make0(f[k], butnot, p[f[k]]);
  make0(g - 2, or, g - 1);
  if ((k & 1) ∧ (k ≠ 5)) { /* attack and counterattack */
    make0(a[k], butnot, p[a[k]]);
    make0(g - 2, or, g - 1);
    make0(c[k], butnot, p[c[k]]);
    make0(g - 2, or, g - 1);
  }
  make0(z[k], butnot, p[z[k]]);
  make1("y%d", k, g - 2, or, g - 1, y[k]);
}

```

This code is used in section 2.

8. The *score* takes over from the *winner* field in the input graph.

```

⟨ Compute the optimum moves 8 ⟩ ≡
  ⟨ Complement the bit codes on even levels 9 ⟩;
  for (l = 9; l ≥ 0; l--)
    for (v = (gg-vertices + l)-head; v; v = v-link) {
      if (v-winner) v-score = -1;
      else if (v-rank < 9) {
        for (s = 99, aa = v-arcs; aa; aa = aa-next) {
          u = aa-tip;
          if (s > u-score) s = u-score;
        }
        v-score = -s;
        for (aa = v-arcs; aa; aa = aa-next) {
          u = aa-tip;
          if (s ≡ u-score) v-goodmoves |= u-bitcode;
        }
      }
    }
  }

```

This code is used in section 1.

9. In this program, I don't like the way TICTACTOE1 set up the bit codes in the graph. Instead, each X is now represented by 01, and each 0 by 10.

```

⟨ Complement the bit codes on even levels 9 ⟩ ≡
  for (l = 2; l < 9; l += 2)
    for (v = (gg-vertices + l)-head; v; v = v-link) {
      for (j = 0, k = 3; j < 9; j++, k <<= 2)
        if (v-bitcode & k) v-bitcode ⊕= k;
    }

```

This code is used in section 8.

```

10. ⟨ Check for errors 10 ⟩ ≡
  for (l = 8; l ≥ 0; l--)
    for (v = (gg-vertices + l)-head; v; v = v-link)
      if (v-arcs) {
        ⟨ Set  $x_j$  and  $o_j$  from v-bitcode 11 ⟩;
        ⟨ Evaluate the chain 12 ⟩;
        ⟨ Check that the computed move is present in v-goodmoves 13 ⟩;
      }

```

This code is used in section 1.

```

11. ⟨ Set  $x_j$  and  $o_j$  from v-bitcode 11 ⟩ ≡
  for (j = 8, k = v-bitcode; j ≥ 0; j--, k >>= 2) val[x[pref[j]]] = k & 1, val[o[pref[j]]] = (k >> 1) & 1;

```

This code is used in section 10.

12.  $\langle \text{Evaluate the chain 12} \rangle \equiv$

```

if (tracing[v-bitcode]) {
    printf("Tracing_␣%s:\n", v-name);
    for (k = 1; k < 19; k++) printf("%d=%d_␣(%s)\n", k, val[k], name[k]);
}
for (k = 19; k ≤ g; k++) {
    switch (op[k]) {
        case and: val[k] = val[jx[k]] & val[kx[k]]; break;
        case or: val[k] = val[jx[k]] | val[kx[k]]; break;
        case xor: val[k] = val[jx[k]] ⊕ val[kx[k]]; break;
        case butnot: val[k] = val[jx[k]] & ~val[kx[k]]; break;
        case nor: val[k] = 1 - (val[jx[k]] | val[kx[k]]); break;
    }
    if (tracing[v-bitcode]) {
        printf("%d=", k);
        if (name[jx[k]][0]) printf(name[jx[k]]);
        else printf("%d", jx[k]);
        printf(opcode_name[op[k]]);
        if (name[kx[k]][0]) printf(name[kx[k]]);
        else printf("%d", kx[k]);
        printf("=%d", val[k]);
        if (name[k][0]) printf("_␣(%s)\n", name[k]);
        else printf(" \n");
    }
}

```

This code is used in section 10.

13.  $\langle \text{Check that the computed move is present in } v\text{-goodmoves 13} \rangle \equiv$

```

for (j = k = 0; j < 9; j++) k = (k < 2) + (val[y[pref[j]]] ? 2 : 0);
count++;
if (k & (k - 1)) printf("It_␣made_␣more_␣than_␣one_␣move_␣from_␣%s!\n", v-name);
if (¬(k & v-goodmoves)) {
    printf("%s_␣(%d)_␣moved_␣to_␣", v-name, v-score);
    for (j = 8, k = (k > 1) + v-bitcode; j ≥ 0; j--, k >= 2)
        switch (k & 3) {
            case 0: code[pref[j]] = '␣'; break;
            case 1: code[pref[j]] = 'X'; break;
            case 2: code[pref[j]] = '0'; break;
        }
    printf("%%c%%c/%%c%%c/%%c%%c_␣instead_␣of_␣",
        code[1], code[2], code[3], code[4], code[5], code[6], code[7], code[8], code[9]);
    for (j = 8, k = v-goodmoves; j ≥ 0; j--, k >= 2)
        switch (k & 3) {
            case 0: code[pref[j]] = '␣'; break;
            case 1: code[pref[j]] = '0'; break;
            case 2: code[pref[j]] = 'X'; break;
        }
    printf("%%c%%c/%%c%%c/%%c%%c_␣\n",
        code[1], code[2], code[3], code[4], code[5], code[6], code[7], code[8], code[9]);
}

```

This code is used in section 10.

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