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作品說明書

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高級中等學校組 數學科

(鄉土)教材獎

050410

群蛇亂舞

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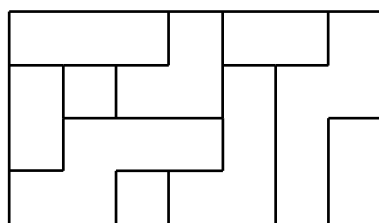
關鍵詞：蛇填充數、生成格、生成矩陣

## 摘要

在科展的作品中，我們發現一個有趣且學長研究過的問題“棋盤上的蛇”(Snakes on a chessboard)，這個問題是由教授 Richard Stanley 所提出。問題如下：在  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子上，蛇由任意一格出發，但蛇的走法只能往右  $\rightarrow$ ，往上  $\uparrow$ ，或停住。若此蛇已停住，將由另一條蛇來走，且不同蛇走過的格子不可重疊。證明：將  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子完全覆蓋的總方法數為費氏 (Fibonacci) 數列某些項的乘積。與學長不同的是我們以“生成格”概念來解決問題，藉由生成格建立二維棋盤形格子“蛇填充數”與費氏關係，並試圖拓展三維空間棋盤情形，在過程中發現藉由“生成矩陣”可以組成空間棋盤的“生成格”，並以此解決  $p \times q \times r$  的空間棋盤問題。

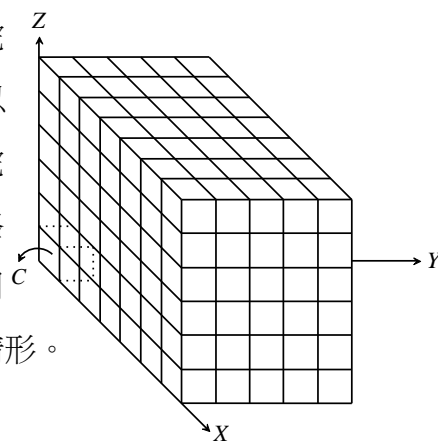
## 壹、前言

“棋盤上的蛇”(Snakes on a chessboard)，這個問題是由教授 Richard Stanley 所提出。問題如下：在  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子上，蛇由任意一格出發，但蛇的走法只能往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向，或停住。若此蛇已停住，將由另一條蛇來走，且不同蛇走過的格子不可重疊，例如下圖就是將  $4 \times 7$  棋盤形格子完全覆蓋的一種方法。證明：將  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子完全覆蓋的總方法數為費氏 (Fibonacci) 數列某些項的乘積。



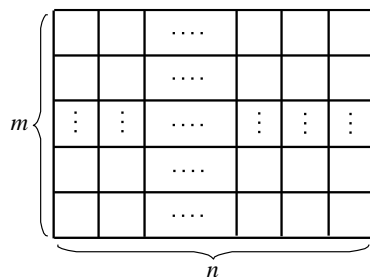
此題目於 2006 高市科展證明完畢。但該作品討論中留下空間推廣尚待解決：

遊戲由平面棋盤形格子轉換成空間棋盤，如右圖。規則為蛇由任一格出發，但蛇的走法只能往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向，以及  $Z$  軸正向，甚至可以停住。若此蛇已停住，將由另一條蛇來走，且不同蛇之間走過之格子不可重疊，亦既此空間空格由“一群”蛇來覆蓋。於是，我們將研究方法改變，試著用不同的思維角度，發展另一種模型來解決二維，甚至三維情形。

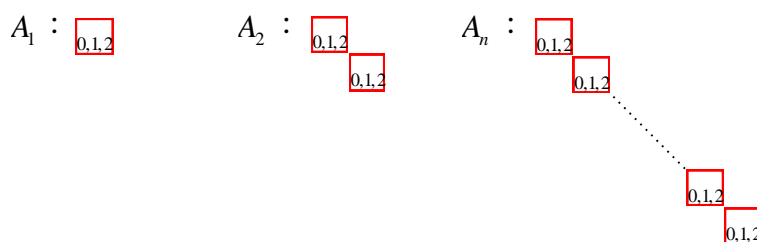




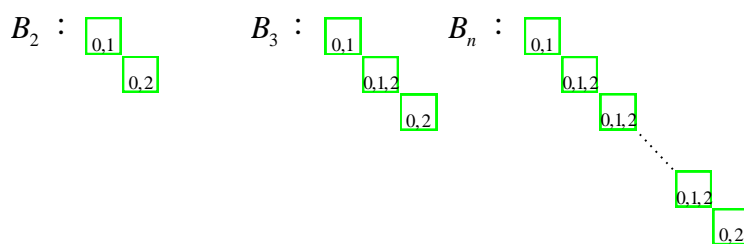
(二)  $T_{m \times n}$  :  $T_{m \times n}$  表示將  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子完全覆蓋之“蛇填充數”，而所謂  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子為：



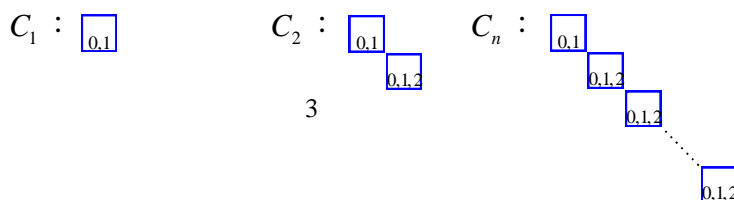
(三) 鏈狀生成格  $A_n$  :  $A_n (n \in \mathbb{N})$  表示由左上(西北方向)至右下(東南方向)之棋盤形格子，每個格子蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向，往  $Y$  軸正向，分別用數字 0, 1, 2 表之。



(四) 鏈狀生成格  $B_n$  :  $B_n (n \geq 2)$  表示由左上(西北方向)至右下(東南方向)之棋盤形格子，最左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往  $X$  軸正向(用數字 0, 1 表之)；最右下的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往  $Y$  軸正向(用數字 0, 2 表之)，其餘介於中間的格子，蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向，分別用數字 0, 1, 2 表之。



(五) 鏈狀生成格  $C_n$  :  $C_n (n \in \mathbb{N})$  表示由左上(西北方向)至右下(東南方向)之棋盤形格子，最左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往  $X$  軸正向(用數字 0, 1 表之)，其餘的格子蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向，往  $Y$  軸正向，分別用數字 0, 1, 2 表之。

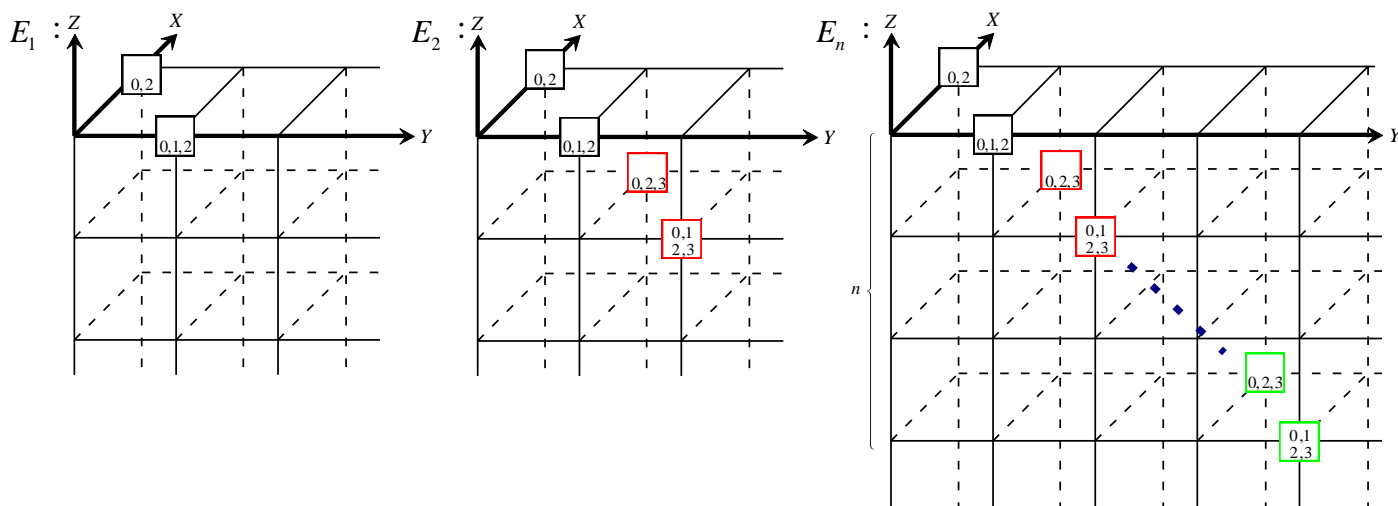


(六) 鏈狀生成格  $D$  :  $D$  表示格子蛇的走法有停住，數字 0 表之。  $\square$

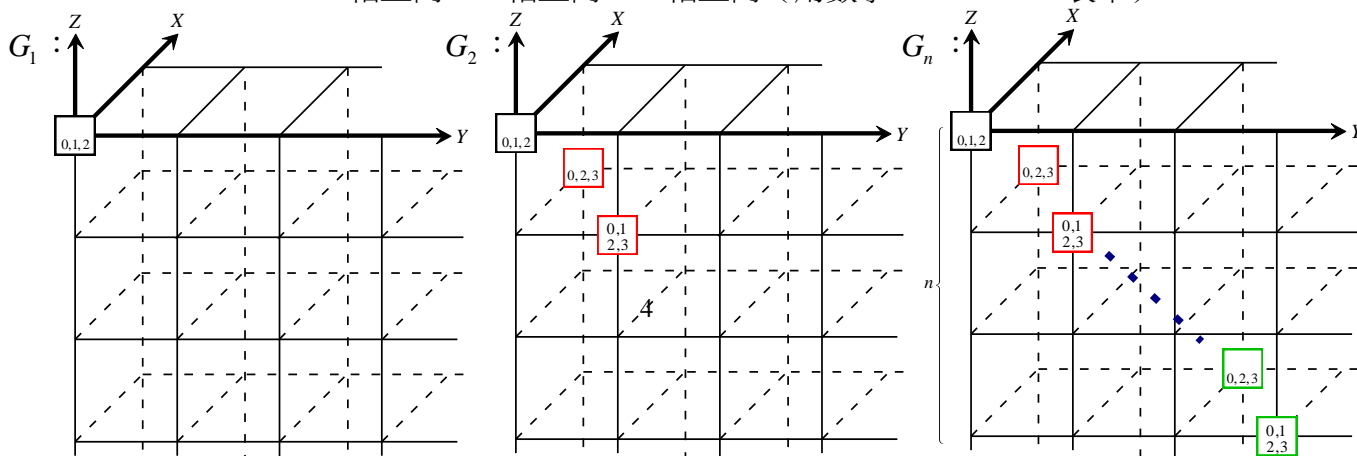
(七)  $S_{p \times q \times r}$  :  $S_{p \times q \times r}$  表示將  $p \times q \times r$  空間棋盤完全覆蓋之“蛇填充數”。

(八) 階梯生成格 : 蛇走過的路徑中，當空間棋盤三個座標  $(x, y, z)$  相加為特定值，座標皆為非負整數，且滿足  $(x < p) \wedge (y < q) \wedge (z < r)$  的空間棋盤格子形成的集合。

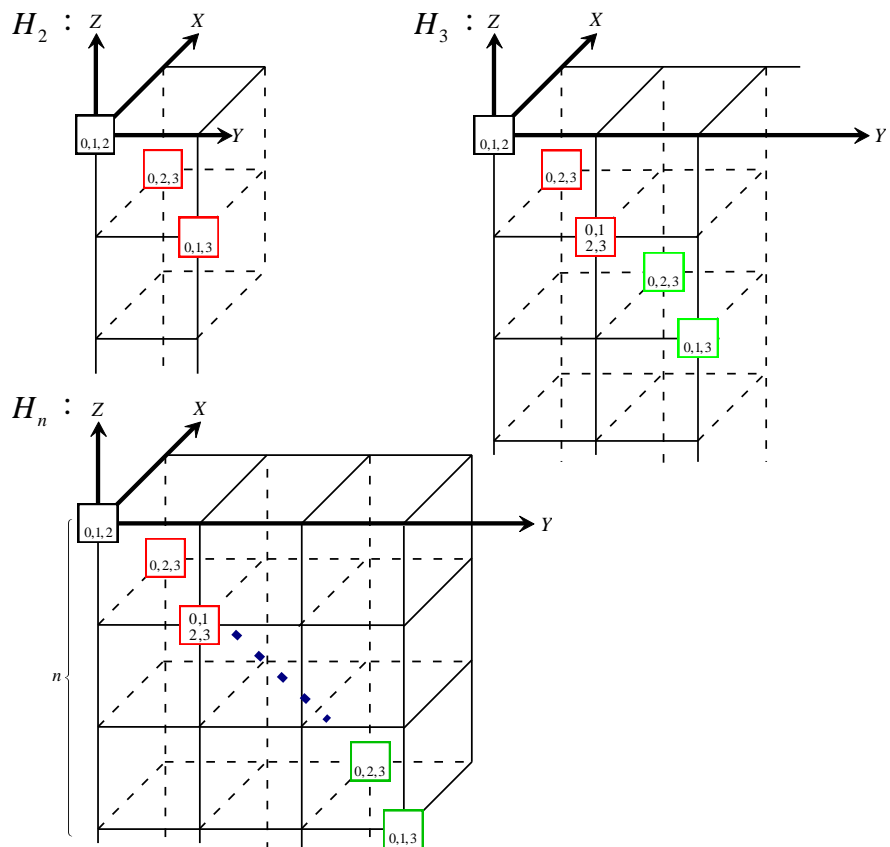
(九) 階梯生成格  $E_n$  :  $E_n (n \in N)$  在限制  $p = 2$  時，表示以最上層依序往下，每一層由左上至右下形成的階梯生成格。在最上層中分成左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往  $Y$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 2 表示)，右下的格子蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 1, 2 表示)，其餘層則是增加往  $Z$  軸正向 (用數字 3 表示)。



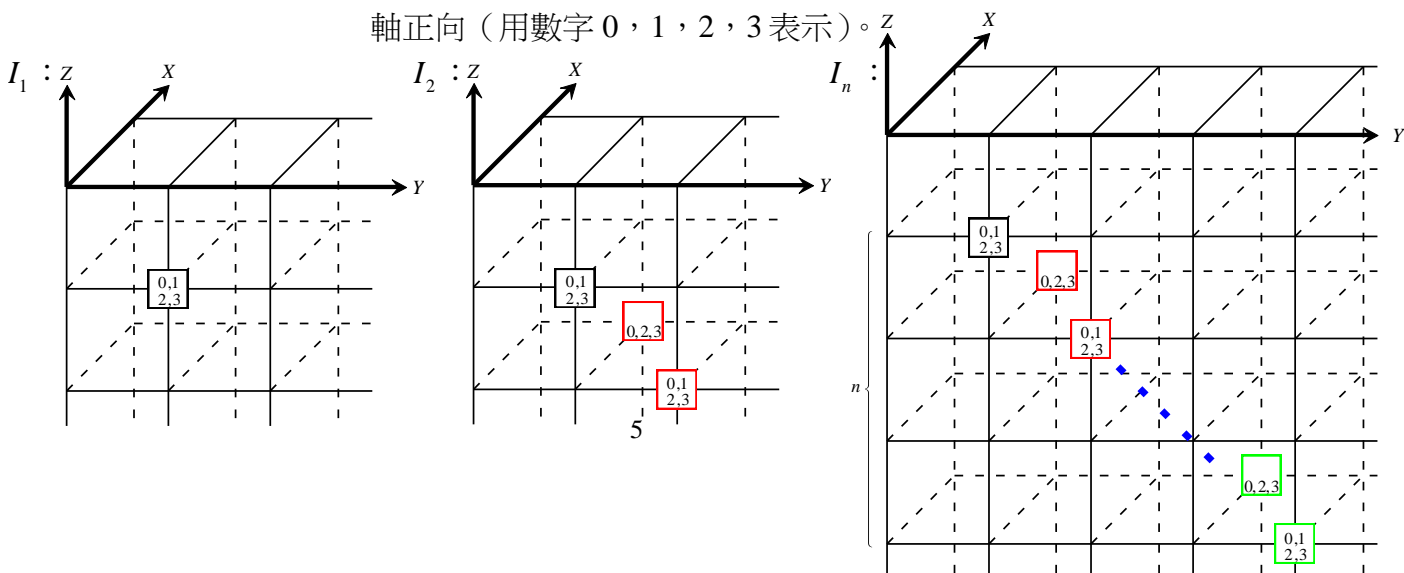
(十) 階梯生成格  $G_n$  :  $G_n (n \in N)$  表示每一層由左上至右下形成的階梯生成格。依序往下，最上層只有一格，蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 1, 2 表示)，之後每層由左上至右下形成的階梯生成格，且分成左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往  $Y$  軸正向， $Z$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 2, 3 表示)，右下的格子蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向， $Z$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 1, 2, 3 表示)。



(十一) 階梯生成格  $H_n$  :  $H_n (n \geq 2)$  表示由左上至右下形成的階梯生成格。其中  $Z$  軸最上層的格子有停住，往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 1, 2 表示)，其餘依序往下，每層分成左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往  $Y$  軸正向， $Z$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 2, 3 表示)，右下的格子蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向， $Z$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 1, 2, 3 表示)。最下層的右下的格子蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向， $Z$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 1, 3 表示)。



(十二) 階梯生成格  $I_n$  :  $I_n (n \in \mathbb{N})$  表示每一層由左上至右下形成的階梯生成格。其中次於最上層的格子有停住，往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向， $Z$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 1, 2, 3 表示)，其餘依序往下，每層左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往  $Y$  軸正向， $Z$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 2, 3 表示)，右下的格子蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向， $Y$  軸正向， $Z$  軸正向 (用數字 0, 1, 2, 3 表示)。

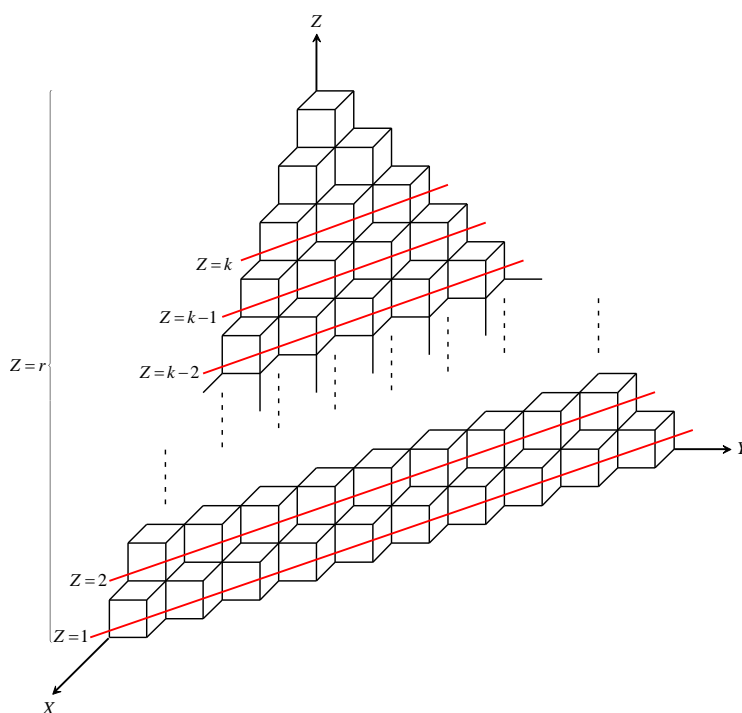


(十三)  $N_{a_r, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1}^r$  : 在  $Z = r$  , 空間棋盤方格高度位於  $r$  時, 每一方格均有 0 , 1 , 2 三種走法; 而於  $1 \leq Z \leq r-1$  時, 每一方格均有 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 四種走法情況下以  $N_{a_r, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1}^r$  記之。

$a_r$  表示在  $Z = r$  時有  $a_r$  個方格, 且滿足  $X + Y = a_r + 1$  ,  $X \geq 1$  ,  $Y \geq 1$  ,

$a_{r-1}$  表示在  $Z = r-1$  時有  $a_{r-1}$  個方格, 且滿足  $X + Y = a_{r-1} + 1$  ,  $X \geq 1$  ,  $Y \geq 1$  , …… ,

$a_1$  表示在  $Z = 1$  時有  $a_1$  個方格, 且滿足  $X + Y = a_1 + 1$  ,  $X \geq 1$  ,  $Y \geq 1$  。



(十四)  $N_{(a_r+w_r)(a_{r-1}+w_{r-1}) \dots (a_1+w_1)}^{r+1}$  : 於  $N_{a_r, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1}^r$  的情況下,

在  $Z = r$  時, 向  $Y$  軸正向新增  $w_r$  方格數, 且滿足

$$X + Y = a_r + 1 + w_r , X \geq 1 , Y \geq 1 ,$$

在  $Z = r-1$  時, 向  $Y$  軸正向新增  $w_{r-1}$  方格數, 且滿足

$$X + Y = a_{r-1} + 1 + w_{r-1} , X \geq 1 , Y \geq 1 , \dots ,$$

在  $Z = 1$  時, 向  $Y$  軸正向新增  $w_1$  方格數, 且滿足

$$X + Y = a_1 + 1 + w_1 , X \geq 1 , Y \geq 1 ,$$

其中  $0 \leq w_1, w_2, \dots, w_r \leq 1$

並滿足於  $j = \max\{1, 2, \dots, r\}$  ,  $w_j = 1$  時, 此  $w_j$  只有 0 , 1 , 2 三種走法。

(十五)  $N''_{(a_r+w_r)(a_{r-1}+w_{r-1})\cdots(a_1+w_1)}$  : 表示在  $N'_{(a_r+w_r)(a_{r-1}+w_{r-1})\cdots(a_1+w_1)}$  的情況下，重複如上述相同動作。以此類推  $N''_{(a_r+w_r)(a_{r-1}+w_{r-1})\cdots(a_1+w_1)}$  等。

(十六)  $N^r_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_1}$  : 滿足  $Z=t$  且  $X+Y=a_t+1$ ,  $X \geq 1$ ,  $Y \geq 1$  的情況下，對應  $Y$  軸座標最大的方格僅有 0, 1, 3 三種走法，其餘定義與  $N^r_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_1}$  相同，其中  $1 \leq t \leq r-1$ 。

(十七)  $N^r_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_1}$  : 滿足  $Z=t$  且  $X+Y=a_t+1$ ,  $X \geq 1$ ,  $Y \geq 1$  的情況下，對應  $Y$  軸座標最大的方格僅有 0, 1, 3 三種走法，以及  $X$  軸座標最大的格子僅有 0, 2, 3 三種走法，其餘定義與  $N^r_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_1}$  相同，其中  $1 \leq t \leq r-1$ 。

(十八) 生成矩陣：由方格所組成的圖形生成下一個方格所組成的圖形的元素所組成的類矩陣形式。

例如：因為  $N_{12}^2 = 4N_{11}^2 - N_{10}^2 - N_{01}^2$

所以以矩陣  $[N_{11}^2] \rightarrow$  (生成) 矩陣  $[N_{12}^2]$

(十九)  $U^r$  : 表示  $N^r_{00 \cdots 01} \times N^r_{00 \cdots 12} \times N^r_{00 \cdots 123} \times \cdots \times N^r_{12 \cdots r}$  之值。

(註：為了簡化符號，不論是二維的鏈狀生成格  $A_n, B_n, C_n, D$ ，三維的階梯生成格  $E_n, G_n, H_n, I_n$ ，或是  $N^r_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_1}, N'_{(a_r+w_r)(a_{r-1}+w_{r-1})\cdots(a_1+w_1)}$  等，其所對應的蛇填充數皆以同樣的符號  $A_n, B_n, C_n, D, E_n, G_n, H_n, I_n, N^r_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_1}, N'_{(a_r+w_r)(a_{r-1}+w_{r-1})\cdots(a_1+w_1)}$  表之。)

## 二、鏈狀生成格 $A_n, B_n, C_n, D$ 與費氏數列的關係

(一)  $D : \boxed{0} = 1 = F_2$

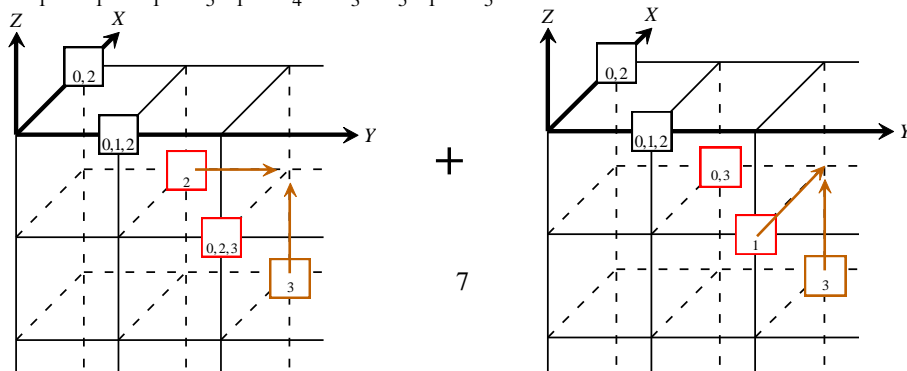
(二) 證明：  $C_n = F_{2n+1}, A_n = F_{2n+2}, \forall n \geq 1; B_n = F_{2n} (n \geq 2)$

證明：見附錄。

## 三、階梯生成格 $E_n, G_n, H_n, I_n$ 與費氏數列的關係

(一)  $A'_1 = 3 = F_4$

$A'_2 = 5E_1 - A'_1 - B'_1 = F_5E_1 - F_4 - F_3 = F_5E_1 - F_5$





$$A_3' = 5E_2 - A_2' - B_2' = F_5E_2 - (F_4 + F_5)E_1 + (F_4 + F_5) = F_5E_2 - F_6E_1 + F_6$$

$$A_4' = 5E_3 - A_3' - B_3' = F_5E_3 - F_6E_2 + F_7E_1 - F_7$$

$$A_n' = 5E_{n-1} - A_{n-1}' - B_{n-1}' = F_5E_{n-1} - F_6E_{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^{n+4}F_{n+3}E_1 + (-1)^{n+5}F_{n+3}$$

$$(二) B_1' = 2 = F_3$$

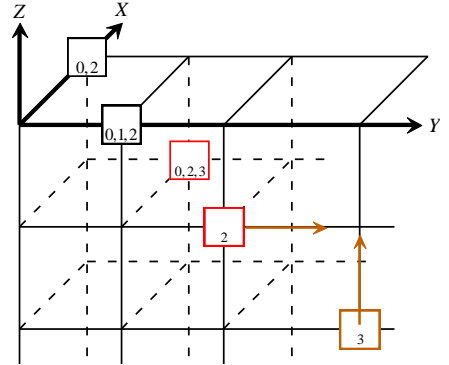
$$B_2' = 3E_1 - A_1' = F_4E_1 - F_4$$

$$B_3' = 3E_2 - A_2' = F_4E_2 - F_5E_1 + F_5$$

$$B_4' = 3E_3 - A_3' = F_4E_3 - F_5E_2 + F_6E_1 - F_6$$

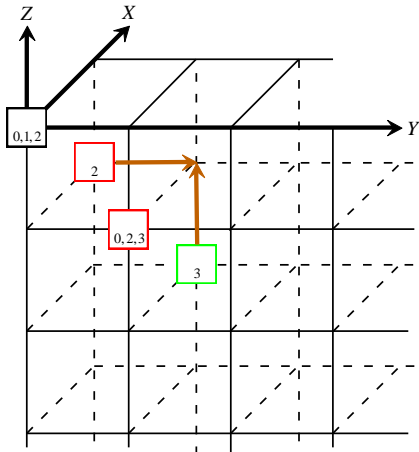
$$B_n' = 3E_{n-1} - A_{n-1}'$$

$$= F_4E_{n-1} - F_5E_{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^{n+2}F_{n+2}E_1 + (-1)^{n+3}F_{n+2}$$

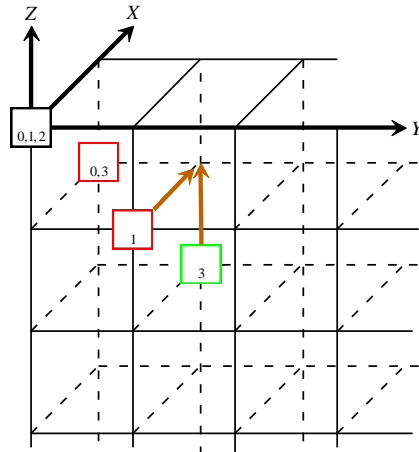


$$(三) C_1' = 1 = F_2$$

$$C_2' = 5G_1 - C_1' - D_1' = 5G_1 - (F_1 + F_2) = F_5G_1 - F_3$$



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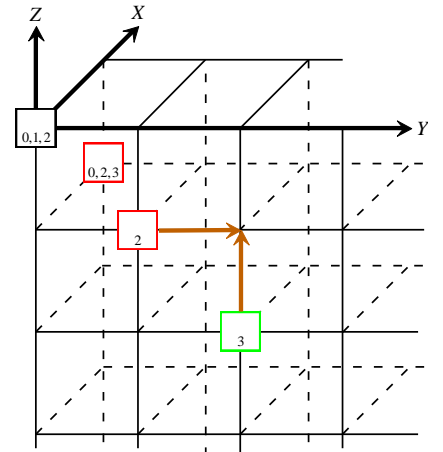
$$C_n' = 5G_{n-1} - C_{n-1}' - D_{n-1}' = F_5G_{n-1} - F_6G_{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^n F_{n+3}G_1 + (-1)^{n+1}F_{n+1}$$

$$(四) D_1' = 1 = F_1$$

$$D_2' = 3G_1 - C_1' = F_4G_1 - F_2$$

$$D_n' = 3G_{n-1} - C_{n-1}'$$

$$= F_4G_{n-1} - F_5G_{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^n F_{n+2}G_1 + (-1)^{n+1}F_n$$

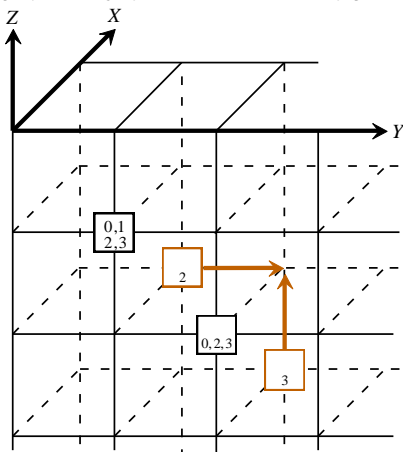


$$(五) E_1' = 1 = F_2$$

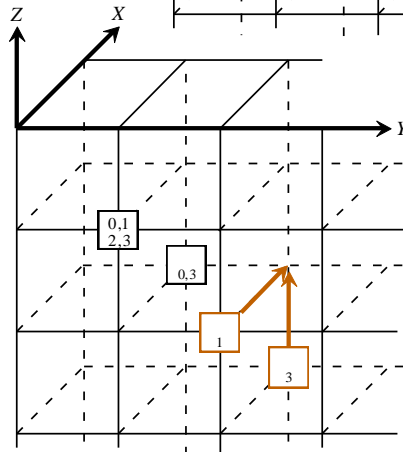
$$E_2' = 5I_1 - E_1' - F_1' = F_5I_1 - F_2 - F_1 = F_5I_1 - F_3$$

$$E_n' = 5I_{n-1} - E_{n-1}' - F_{n-1}'$$

$$= F_5I_{n-1} - F_6I_{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^n F_{n+3}I_1 + (-1)^{n+1}F_{n+1}$$



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$$(六) F'_1 = 1 = F_1$$

$$F'_2 = 3I_1 - E'_1 = F_4I_1 - F_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'_n &= 3I_{n-1} - E'_{n-1} \\ &= F_4I_{n-1} - F_5I_{n-2} + \cdots + (-1)^n F_{n+2}I_1 + (-1)^{n+1} F_n \end{aligned}$$

$$(七) E_1 = 5$$

$$E_2 = 11E_1 - 3(A'_1) - 2(B'_1) - (A'_1 + B'_1 - 1)$$

$$E_3 = 11E_2 - 3(A'_2) - 2(B'_2) - (A'_2 + B'_2 - E_1)$$

$$E_n = 11E_{n-1} - 3(A'_{n-1}) - 2(B'_{n-1}) - (A'_{n-1} + B'_{n-1} - E_{n-2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_n &= 11E_{n-1} - 3(F_5E_{n-2} - F_6E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+3} F_{n+2}E_1 + (-1)^{n+4} F_{n+2}) \\ &\quad - 2(F_4E_{n-2} - F_5E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+1}E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+1}) \\ &\quad - (F_6E_{n-2} - F_7E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+3}E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+3} - E_{n-2}) \\ &= 11E_{n-1} - 28E_{n-2} - 3(-F_6E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+3} F_{n+2}E_1 + (-1)^{n+4} F_{n+2}) \\ &\quad - 2(-F_5E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+1}E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+1}) \\ &\quad - (-F_7E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+3}E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+3}) \\ &= 10E_{n-1} - 17E_{n-2} - 3(-F_4E_{n-3} + F_5E_{n-4} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+3} F_nE_1 + (-1)^{n+4} F_n) \\ &\quad - 2(-F_3E_{n-3} + F_4E_{n-4} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n-1}E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n-1}) \\ &\quad - (-F_5E_{n-3} + F_6E_{n-4} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+1}E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+1} - E_{n-3}) \\ &= 10E_{n-1} - 16E_{n-2} - 11E_{n-3} - 3(-F_4E_{n-3}) - 2(-F_3E_{n-3}) - (-F_5E_{n-3} - E_{n-3} + E_{n-4}) \\ &= 10E_{n-1} - 16E_{n-2} + 8E_{n-3} - E_{n-4}, \quad \forall n \geq 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$(八) G_1 = 3$$

$$G_2 = 11G_1 - 3(C'_1) - 2(D'_1) - (C'_1 + D'_1) = 26$$

$$G_3 = 11G_2 - 3(C'_2) - 2(D'_2) - (C'_2 + D'_2 - G_1)$$

$$G_n = 11G_{n-1} - 3(C'_{n-1}) - 2(D'_{n-1}) - (C'_{n-1} + D'_{n-1} - G_{n-2})$$

因  $C'_n$ 、 $D'_n$  常數項彼此抵消，所以與之前結論相同，故

$$G_n = 10G_{n-1} - 16G_{n-2} + 8G_{n-3} - G_{n-4}, \quad \forall n \geq 5$$

$$(九) H_1 = 3$$

$$H_2 = 8G_1 - 2(C'_1) - 2(D'_1) - (C'_1 + D'_1)$$

$$H_3 = 8G_2 - 2(C'_2) - 2(D'_2) - (C'_2 + D'_2 - G_1)$$

$$H_n = 8G_{n-1} - 2(C'_{n-1}) - 2(D'_{n-1}) - (C'_{n-1} + D'_{n-1} - G_{n-2})$$

可得： $H_n = 10H_{n-1} - 16H_{n-2} + 8H_{n-3} - H_{n-4}$ ， $\forall n \geq 6$  (因為版面不足，所以證明省略)

$$(十) I_1 = 4$$

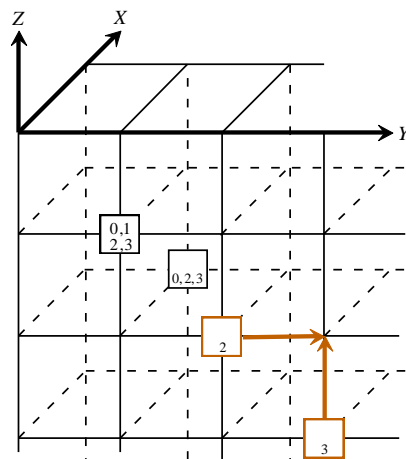
$$I_2 = 11I_1 - 3(E'_1) - 2(F'_1) - (E'_1 + F'_1)$$

$$I_3 = 11I_2 - 3(E'_2) - 2(F'_2) - (E'_2 + F'_2 - I_1)$$

$$I_n = 11I_{n-1} - 3(E'_{n-1}) - 2(F'_{n-1}) - (E'_{n-1} + F'_{n-1} - I_{n-2})$$

因  $E'_n$ 、 $F'_n$  與  $C'_n$ 、 $D'_n$  僅差在  $I_1 = 4$ ，故有相同結論

$$\therefore I_n = 10I_{n-1} - 16I_{n-2} + 8I_{n-3} - I_{n-4}, \quad \forall n \geq 5$$



四、 $Z=r=2, 3, 4$ 時“生成矩陣”與空間棋盤“生成格”的關係

(一)  $Z=r=2$

$$N_{01}^2 = 4, N_{10}^2 = 3, N_{11}^2 = 11$$

$$\text{由於 } 3N_{01}^2 - 1 = N_{02}^{2'} \Rightarrow [N_{01}^2] \rightarrow [N_{02}^{2'}]$$

$$\text{由於 } \begin{cases} 4N_{11}^2 - N_{01}^2 - N_{10}^2 = N_{12}^2 \\ 3N_{11}^2 - N_{01}^2 = N_{21}^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{01}^2 \\ N_{10}^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 \\ N_{21}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由於 } 3N_{12}^2 - (N_{11}^2 - N_{01}^2) - N_{02}^{2'} = N_{22}^2 \Rightarrow [N_{02}^{2'}] \rightarrow [N_{22}^2]$$

$$\text{由於 } 3N_{12}^2 - N_{11}^2 = N_{13}^{2'} \Rightarrow [N_{12}^2] \rightarrow [N_{13}^{2'}]$$

$$\text{由於 } \begin{cases} 4N_{22}^2 - N_{12}^2 - N_{21}^2 = N_{23}^2 \\ 3N_{22}^2 - N_{12}^2 = N_{32}^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 \\ N_{21}^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{23}^2 \\ N_{32}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由於 } 3N_{23}^2 - (N_{22}^2 - N_{12}^2) - N_{13}^{2'} = N_{33}^2 \Rightarrow [N_{13}^{2'}] \rightarrow [N_{33}^2]$$

$$[N_{01}^2] \rightarrow [N_{02}^{2'}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{01}^2 & N_{02}^{2'} \\ N_{10}^2 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 & N_{22}^2 \\ N_{21}^2 & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[N_{12}^2] \rightarrow [N_{13}^{2'}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 & N_{13}^{2'} \\ N_{21}^2 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{23}^2 & N_{33}^2 \\ N_{32}^2 & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[N_{23}^2] \rightarrow [N_{24}^{2'}] \cdots \cdots$$

發現生成矩陣有下列特質：

$$1. \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-1)n}^2 \\ N_{nn}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -5 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-2)(n-1)}^2 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)}^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-3)(n-2)}^2 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-2)}^2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } n \geq 3$$

證明：當  $n=3$

左式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} N_{23}^2 \\ N_{33}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4N_{22}^2 - N_{12}^2 - N_{21}^2 \\ 3N_{23}^2 - N_{22}^2 + N_{12}^2 - N_{13}^{2'} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 4N_{22}^2 - N_{12}^2 - 3N_{11}^2 + N_{01}^2 \\ 12N_{22}^2 - 3N_{12}^2 - 9N_{11}^2 + 3N_{01}^2 - N_{22}^2 + N_{12}^2 - 3N_{12}^2 + N_{11}^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -N_{12}^2 + 4N_{22}^2 \\ -5N_{12}^2 + 11N_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} N_{01}^2 - 3N_{11}^2 \\ 3N_{01}^2 - 8N_{11}^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -5 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 \\ N_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{01}^2 \\ N_{11}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \text{右式} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore n=3$ 時成立

假設  $n=k$ 時成立，即：

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{(k-1)k}^2 \\ N_{kk}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -5 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{(k-2)(k-1)}^2 \\ N_{(k-1)(k-1)}^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{(k-3)(k-2)}^2 \\ N_{(k-2)(k-2)}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

則  $n=k+1$ 時：

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{左式} &= \begin{vmatrix} N_{k(k+1)}^2 \\ N_{(k+1)(k+1)}^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4N_{kk}^2 - N_{(k-1)k}^2 - N_{k(k-1)}^2 \\ 3N_{k(k+1)}^2 - N_{kk}^2 + N_{(k-1)k}^2 - N_{(k-1)(k+1)}^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} 4N_{kk}^2 - N_{(k-1)k}^2 - 3N_{(k-1)(k-1)}^2 + N_{(k-2)(k-1)}^2 \\ 12N_{kk}^2 - 3N_{(k-1)k}^2 - 9N_{(k-1)(k-1)}^2 + 3N_{(k-2)(k-1)}^2 - N_{kk}^2 + N_{(k-1)k}^2 - 3N_{(k-1)k}^2 + N_{(k-1)(k-1)}^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} -N_{(k-1)k}^2 + 4N_{kk}^2 \\ -5N_{(k-1)k}^2 + 11N_{kk}^2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} N_{(k-2)(k-1)}^2 - 3N_{(k-1)(k-1)}^2 \\ 3N_{(k-2)(k-1)}^2 - 8N_{(k-1)(k-1)}^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -5 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{(k-1)k}^2 \\ N_{kk}^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{(k-2)(k-1)}^2 \\ N_{(k-1)(k-1)}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \text{右式}
\end{aligned}$$

∴由數學歸納法得知本題得證

$$2. \text{由於} \begin{cases} N_{12}^2 = 4N_{11}^2 - N_{10}^2 - N_{01}^2 \\ N_{21}^2 = 4N_{11}^2 - N_{11}^2 - N_{01}^2 \\ N_{13}^2 = 4N_{12}^2 - N_{12}^2 - N_{11}^2 \\ N_{22}^2 = 4N_{12}^2 - N_{12}^2 - N_{02}^2 - (N_{11}^2 - N_{01}^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 \\ N_{21}^2 \\ N_{13}^2 \\ N_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{11}^2 & N_{10}^2 & N_{01}^2 \\ N_{11}^2 & N_{11}^2 & N_{01}^2 \\ N_{12}^2 & N_{12}^2 & N_{11}^2 \\ N_{12}^2 & N_{12}^2 & N_{02}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ N_{11}^2 & N_{01}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(二)  $Z = r = 3$

$$N_{001}^3 = 4, N_{010}^3 = 4, N_{100}^3 = 3, N_{011}^3 = 15, N_{101}^3 = 12, N_{110}^3 = 11, N_{111}^3 = 41$$

$$N_{002}^{3'} = 3N_{001}^3 - 1$$

$$\text{由於} \begin{cases} 3N_{011}^3 - N_{001}^3 = N_{021}^{3'} \\ 4N_{011}^3 - N_{001}^3 - N_{010}^3 = N_{012}^3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{001}^3 \\ N_{010}^3 \\ N_{100}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{021}^{3'} \\ N_{012}^3 \\ N_{102}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \\ 3N_{101}^3 - N_{100}^3 = N_{102}^{3'} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由於} 3N_{012}^3 - (N_{011}^3 - N_{001}^3) - N_{002}^{3'} = N_{022}^{3'} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{002}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{022}^{3'} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由於} \begin{cases} 3N_{111}^3 - N_{011}^3 = N_{211}^3 \\ 4N_{111}^3 - N_{011}^3 - N_{101}^3 = N_{121}^3 \\ 4N_{111}^3 - N_{110}^3 = N_{112}^3 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} 3N_{121}^3 - (N_{111}^3 - N_{011}^3) - N_{021}^{3'} = N_{221}^3 \\ 3N_{112}^3 - N_{012}^3 = N_{212}^3 \\ 4N_{112}^3 - (N_{111}^3 - N_{101}^3) - N_{102}^{3'} = N_{122}^3 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{與} 3N_{122}^3 - (N_{112}^3 - N_{012}^3) - N_{022}^{3'} = N_{222}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{011}^3 & N_{021}^{3'} & N_{022}^{3'} \\ N_{101}^3 & N_{012}^3 & \\ N_{110}^3 & N_{102}^{3'} & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{211}^3 & N_{221}^3 & N_{222}^3 \\ N_{121}^3 & N_{212}^3 & \\ N_{112}^3 & N_{122}^3 & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由於} 3N_{112}^3 - N_{111}^3 = N_{113}^{3'} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{113}^{3'} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由於} \begin{cases} 3N_{122}^3 - N_{112}^3 = N_{132}^{3'} \\ 4N_{122}^3 - N_{112}^3 - N_{121}^3 = N_{123}^3 \\ 3N_{212}^3 - N_{211}^3 = N_{213}^{3'} \\ 3N_{123}^3 - (N_{122}^3 - N_{112}^3) - N_{113}^{3'} = N_{133}^{3'} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 & N_{113}^{3'} \\ N_{121}^3 & \\ N_{211}^3 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{132}^{3'} & N_{133}^{3'} \\ N_{123}^3 & \\ N_{213}^{3'} & \end{bmatrix}$$

可推得  $N_{123}^3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{001}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{002}^{3'} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{001}^3 & N_{002}^{3'} \\ N_{010}^3 \\ N_{100}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{021}^{3'} & N_{022}^{3'} \\ N_{012}^3 \\ N_{102}^{3'} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{011}^3 & N_{021}^{3'} & N_{022}^{3'} \\ N_{101}^3 & N_{012}^3 \\ N_{110}^3 & N_{102}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{211}^3 & N_{221}^3 & N_{222}^3 \\ N_{121}^3 & N_{212}^3 \\ N_{112}^3 & N_{122}^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{113}^{3'} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 & N_{113}^{3'} \\ N_{121}^3 \\ N_{211}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{132}^{3'} & N_{133}^{3'} \\ N_{123}^3 \\ N_{213}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots$$

$N_{234}^3, N_{345}^3 \dots$  同理可得

對於  $Z = r = 3$  的生成矩陣，能以如下矩陣表之

$$\text{由於} \begin{cases} N_{021}^{3'} = 3N_{011}^3 - N_{001}^3 \\ N_{102}^{3'} = 3N_{101}^3 - N_{100}^3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{021}^{3'} \\ N_{102}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{011}^3 & N_{001}^3 \\ N_{101}^3 & N_{100}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由於} \begin{cases} N_{012}^3 = 4N_{011}^3 - N_{010}^3 - N_{001}^3 \\ N_{022}^{3'} = 3N_{012}^3 - N_{002}^{3'} - (N_{011}^3 - N_{001}^3) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得} \begin{bmatrix} N_{012}^3 \\ N_{022}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{011}^3 & N_{001}^3 \\ N_{012}^3 & N_{002}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} N_{010}^3 & N_{011}^3 \\ N_{011}^3 & N_{001}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由於} \begin{cases} N_{112}^3 = 4N_{111}^3 - N_{110}^3 - N_{101}^3 \\ N_{121}^3 = 4N_{111}^3 - N_{101}^3 - N_{011}^3 \\ N_{211}^3 = 3N_{111}^3 - N_{011}^3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 \\ N_{121}^3 \\ N_{211}^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{111}^3 & N_{110}^3 & N_{101}^3 \\ N_{111}^3 & N_{101}^3 & N_{011}^3 \\ N_{111}^3 & N_{111}^3 & N_{011}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由於} \begin{cases} N_{122}^3 = 4N_{112}^3 - N_{012}^3 - N_{102}^{3'} - (N_{111}^3 - N_{101}^3) \\ N_{212}^3 = 4N_{112}^3 - N_{112}^3 - N_{012}^3 \\ N_{221}^3 = 4N_{121}^3 - N_{121}^3 - N_{021}^{3'} - (N_{111}^3 - N_{011}^3) \\ N_{222}^3 = 4N_{122}^3 - N_{122}^3 - N_{022}^{3'} - (N_{112}^3 - N_{012}^3) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得} \begin{bmatrix} N_{122}^3 \\ N_{212}^3 \\ N_{221}^3 \\ N_{222}^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 & N_{012}^3 & N_{102}^{3'} \\ N_{112}^3 & N_{112}^3 & N_{012}^3 \\ N_{121}^3 & N_{121}^3 & N_{021}^{3'} \\ N_{122}^3 & N_{122}^3 & N_{022}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} N_{111}^3 & N_{101}^3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ N_{111}^3 & N_{011}^3 \\ N_{112}^3 & N_{012}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(三)  $Z = r = 4$

$$N_{0001}^4 = 4, N_{0010}^4 = 4, N_{0100}^4 = 4, N_{1000}^4 = 3, N_{0011}^4 = 15, N_{0101}^4 = 16, N_{0110}^4 = 15$$

$$N_{1001}^4 = 12, N_{1010}^4 = 12, N_{1100}^4 = 11, N_{0111}^4 = 56, N_{1011}^4 = 45, N_{1101}^4 = 44$$

$$N_{1110}^4 = 41, N_{1111}^4 = 153$$

$$[N_{0001}^4] \rightarrow [N_{0002}^{4'}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0001}^4 & N_{0002}^{4'} \\ N_{0010}^4 & \\ N_{0100}^4 & \\ N_{1000}^4 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0021}^{4'} & N_{0022}^{4'} \\ N_{0012}^4 & \\ N_{0102}^{4'} & \\ N_{1002}^{4'} & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0011}^4 & N_{0021}^{4'} & N_{0022}^{4'} \\ N_{0101}^4 & N_{0012}^4 & \\ N_{0110}^4 & N_{0102}^{4'} & \\ N_{1001}^4 & N_{1002}^{4'} & \\ N_{1010}^4 & & \\ N_{1100}^4 & & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} & N_{0221}^{4'} & N_{0222}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 & N_{0212}^{4'} & \\ N_{0112}^4 & N_{0122}^{4'} & \\ N_{1021}^{4'} & N_{1022}^{4'} & \\ N_{1012}^4 & & \\ N_{1102}^{4'} & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$\xrightarrow{1}$  .....

$$\xrightarrow{2} \begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} & N_{0221}^{4'} & N_{0222}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 & N_{0212}^{4'} & \\ N_{0112}^4 & N_{0122}^{4'} & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 \\ N_{0112}^4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow [N_{0113}^{4'}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} & N_{0113}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 & \\ N_{0112}^4 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0132}^{4'} & N_{0133}^{4'} \\ N_{0123}^4 & \\ N_{0213}^{4'} & \end{bmatrix}$$

即得  $N_{0123}^4$ ，同理可得  $N_{1234}^4 \dots$

若要往下生成  $\begin{bmatrix} N_{2211}^4 \\ N_{2121}^4 \\ N_{2112}^4 \\ N_{1221}^4 \\ N_{1212}^4 \\ N_{1122}^4 \end{bmatrix}$ ，則對於第二列之運算要拆成  $\begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 \\ N_{0112}^4 \\ N_{1021}^{4'} \\ N_{1012}^4 \\ N_{1102}^{4'} \end{bmatrix}$  來計算，滿足

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 \\ N_{0112}^4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{2211}^4 \\ N_{2121}^4 \\ N_{2112}^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0121}^4 \\ N_{0112}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{1021}^{4'} \\ N_{1012}^4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{1221}^4 \\ N_{1212}^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{1012}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{1102}^{4'} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{1122}^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

對於  $Z=4$  的生成矩陣，能以如下矩陣表之

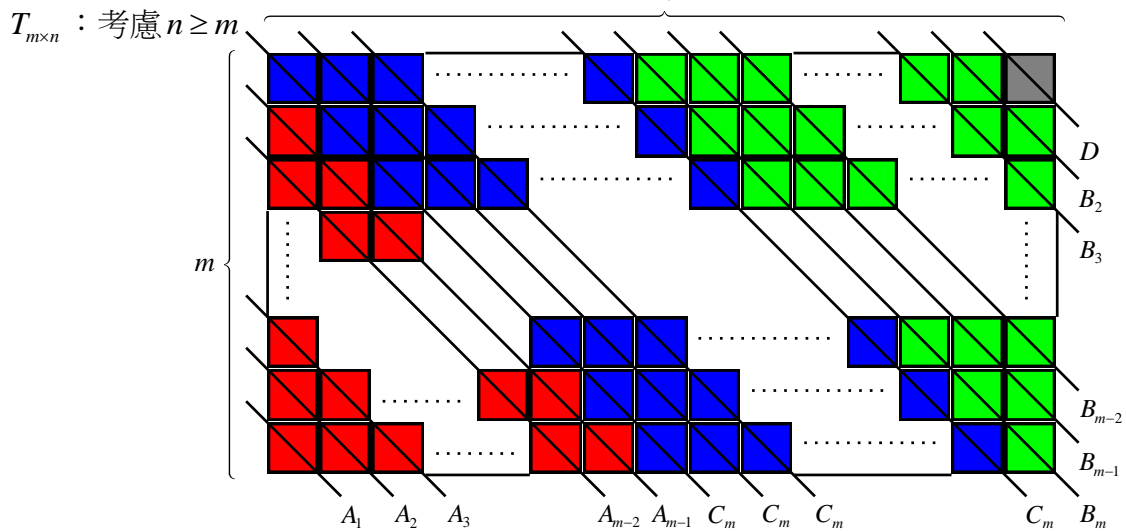
$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{1122}^4 \\ N_{1212}^4 \\ N_{1221}^4 \\ N_{2112}^4 \\ N_{2121}^4 \\ N_{2211}^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{1112}^4 & N_{1102}^{4'} & N_{1012}^4 \\ N_{1112}^4 & N_{1012}^4 & N_{0112}^4 \\ N_{1121}^4 & N_{1021}^{4'} & N_{0121}^4 \\ N_{1112}^4 & N_{1112}^4 & N_{0112}^4 \\ N_{1121}^4 & N_{1121}^4 & N_{0121}^4 \\ N_{1211}^4 & N_{1211}^4 & N_{0211}^{4'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} N_{1111}^4 & N_{1101}^4 \\ N_{1111}^4 & N_{1011}^4 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ N_{1111}^4 & N_{0111}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{1222}^4 \\ N_{2122}^4 \\ N_{2212}^4 \\ N_{2221}^4 \\ N_{2222}^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{1122}^4 & N_{1022}^{4'} & N_{0122}^4 \\ N_{1122}^4 & N_{1122}^4 & N_{0122}^4 \\ N_{1212}^4 & N_{1212}^4 & N_{0212}^{4'} \\ N_{1221}^4 & N_{1221}^4 & N_{0221}^{4'} \\ N_{1222}^4 & N_{1222}^4 & N_{0222}^{4'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} N_{1112}^4 & N_{1012}^4 \\ 0 & 0 \\ N_{1112}^4 & N_{0112}^4 \\ N_{1121}^4 & N_{0121}^4 \\ N_{1122}^4 & N_{0122}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{2223}^4 \\ N_{2232}^4 \\ N_{2322}^4 \\ N_{3222}^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{2222}^4 & N_{2221}^4 & N_{2212}^4 \\ N_{2222}^4 & N_{2212}^4 & N_{2122}^4 \\ N_{2222}^4 & N_{2122}^4 & N_{1222}^4 \\ N_{2222}^4 & N_{2222}^4 & N_{1222}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

五、 $1 \times n$ 、 $2 \times n$ 、 $3 \times n$  棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導(見附錄)

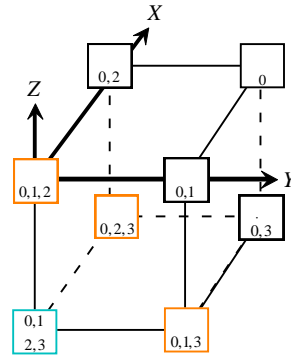
六、 $m \times n$  棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導



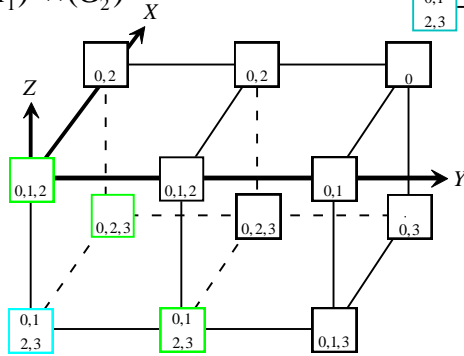
$$\begin{aligned} T_{m \times n} &= A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3 \times \cdots \times A_{m-1} \times (C_m)^{n-m} \times B_m \times B_{m-1} \times B_{m-2} \times \cdots \times B_3 \times B_2 \times D \\ &= F_4 \times F_6 \times F_8 \times \cdots \times F_{2m} \times (F_{2m+1})^{n-m} \times F_{2m} \times F_{2m-2} \times F_{2m-4} \times \cdots \times F_6 \times F_4 \times 1 \\ &= (F_{2m+1})^{n-m} (F_2 \times F_4 \times F_6 \times \cdots \times F_{2m})^2, \quad n \geq m \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

七、 $2 \times q \times 2$  空間棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

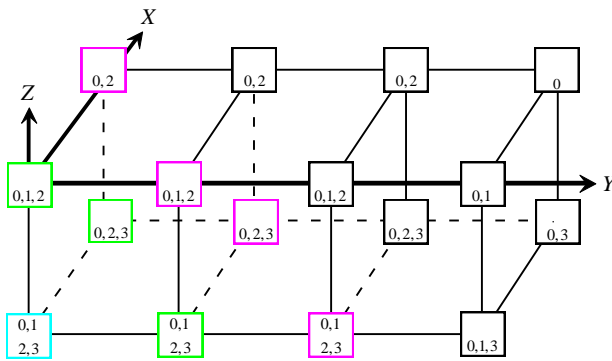
(一)  $S_{2 \times 2 \times 2} = (I_1)^2 \times H_2$



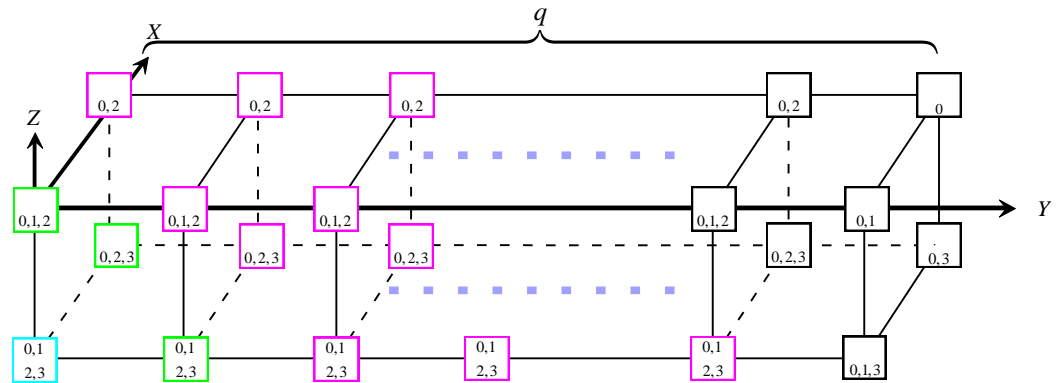
(二)  $S_{2 \times 3 \times 2} = (I_1)^2 \times (G_2)^2$



(三)  $S_{2 \times 4 \times 2} = (I_1)^2 \times (G_2)^2 \times E_2$

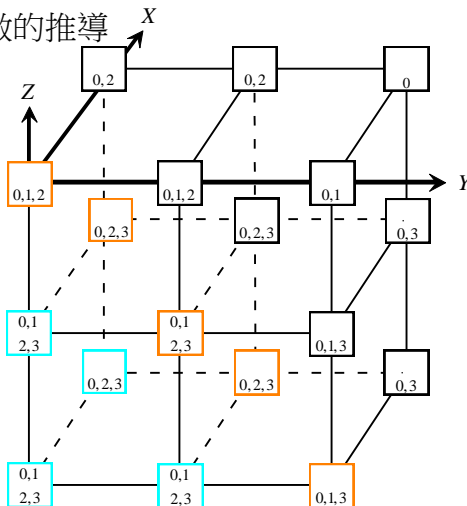


(四)  $S_{2 \times q \times 2} = (I_1)^2 \times (G_2)^2 \times (E_2)^{q-3}$



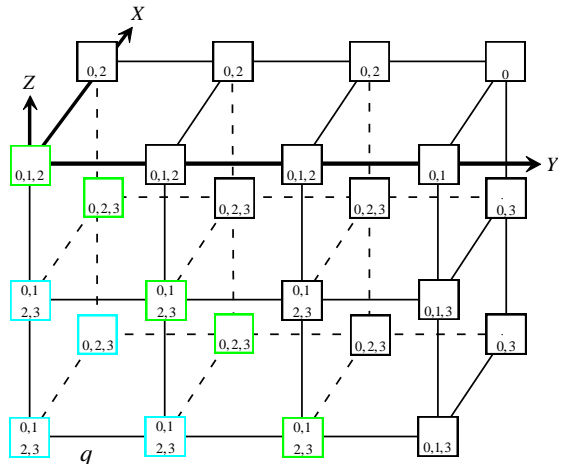
八、 $2 \times q \times 3$  空間棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

(一)  $S_{2 \times 3 \times 3} = (I_1 \times I_2)^2 \times H_3$

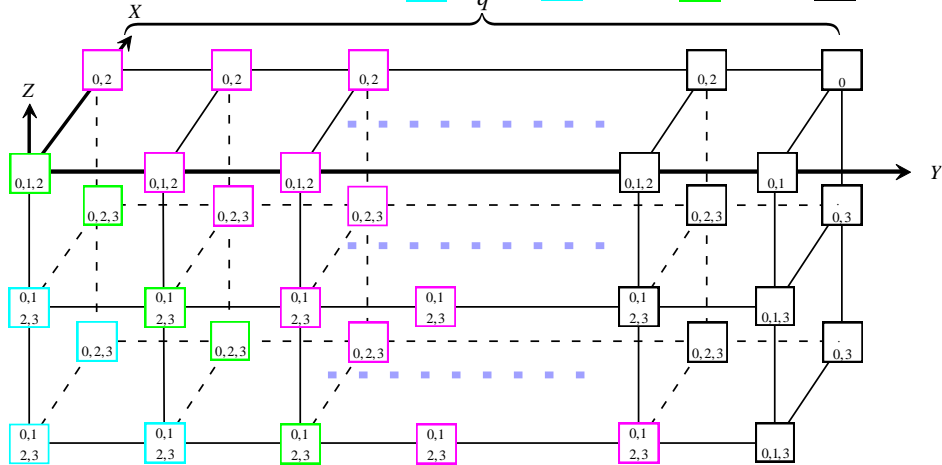




$$(二) S_{2 \times 4 \times 3} = (I_1 \times I_2)^2 \times (G_3)^2$$



$$(三) S_{2 \times q \times 3} = (I_1 \times I_2)^2 \times (G_3)^2 \times (E_3)^{q-4}$$



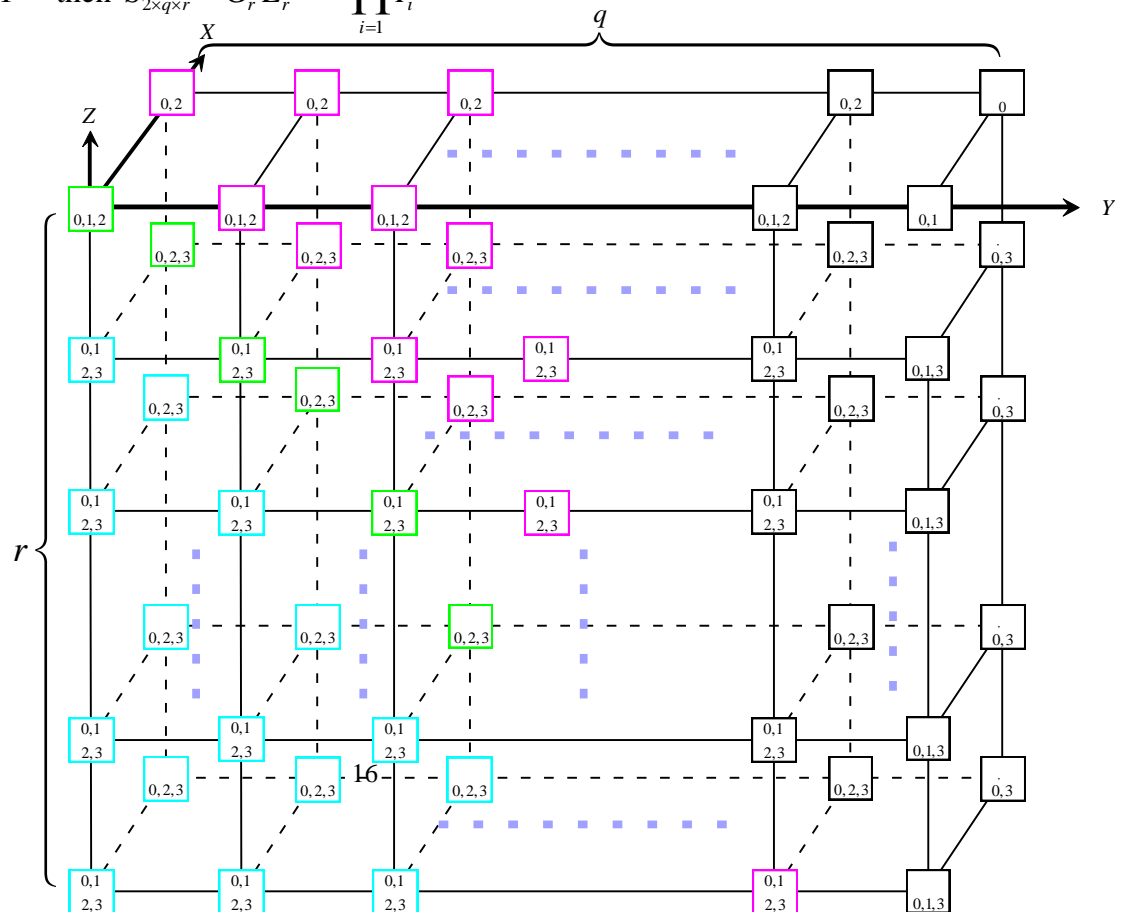
九、 $2 \times q \times r$  空間棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

$S_{2 \times q \times r}$  分成三種情況

Case 1 :  $q = r$  , then  $S_{2 \times q \times r} = H_r \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i^2$

Case 2 :  $q = r+1$  , then  $S_{2 \times q \times r} = G_r^2 \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i^2$

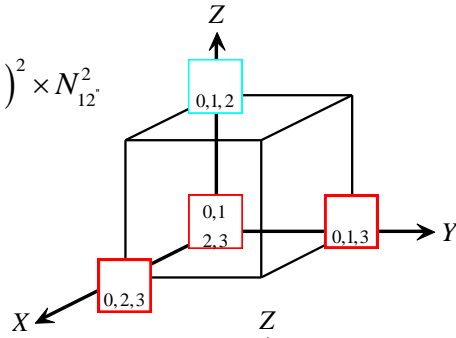
Case 3 :  $q > r+1$  , then  $S_{2 \times q \times r} = G_r^2 E_r^{q-(r+1)} \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i^2$



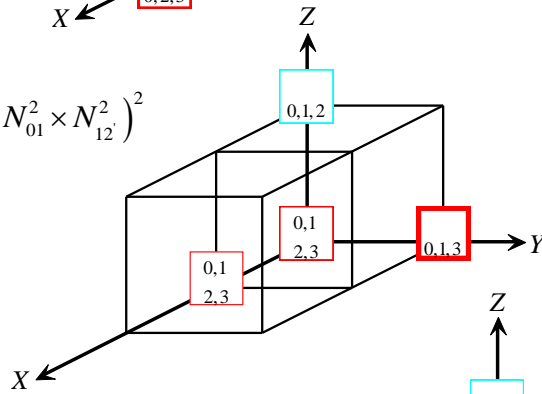
十、 $p \times q \times r$  空間棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導(生成矩陣)

(一)  $Z=r=2$

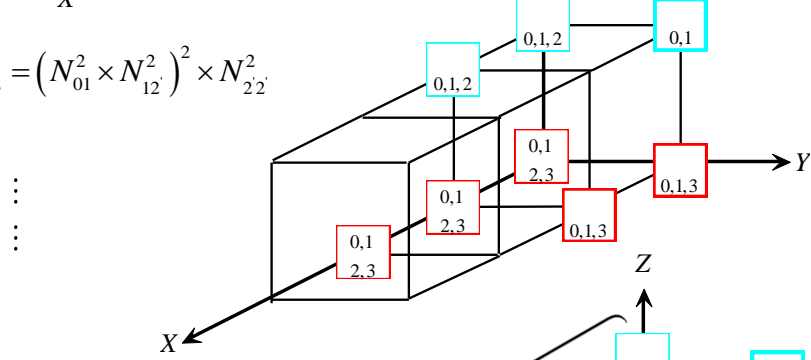
$$S_{2 \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2)^2 \times N_{12}^2$$



$$S_{3 \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2$$

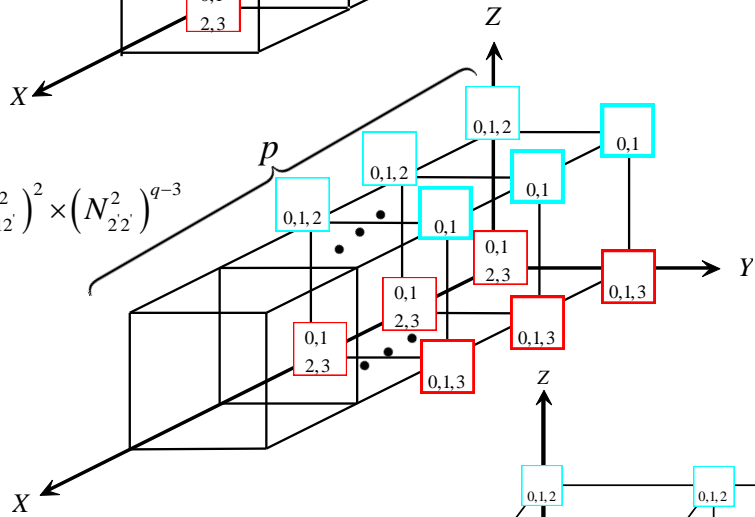


$$S_{4 \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2 \times N_{22}^2$$

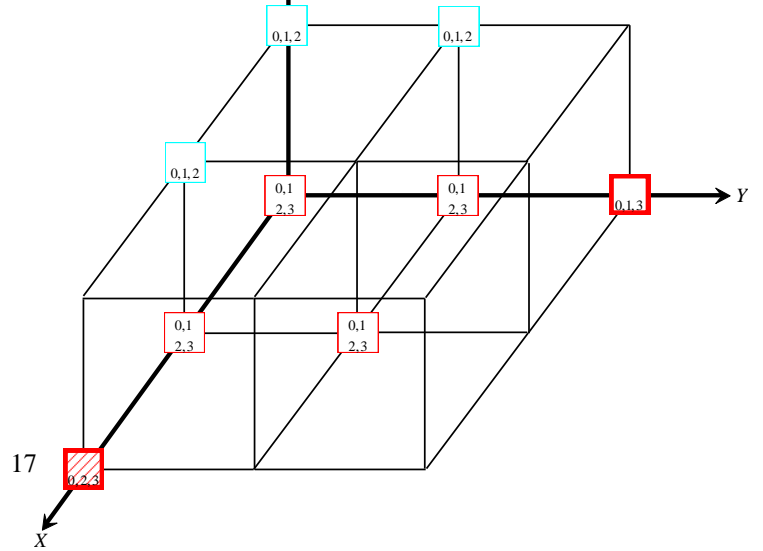


⋮

$$S_{p \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2 \times (N_{22}^2)^{q-3}$$

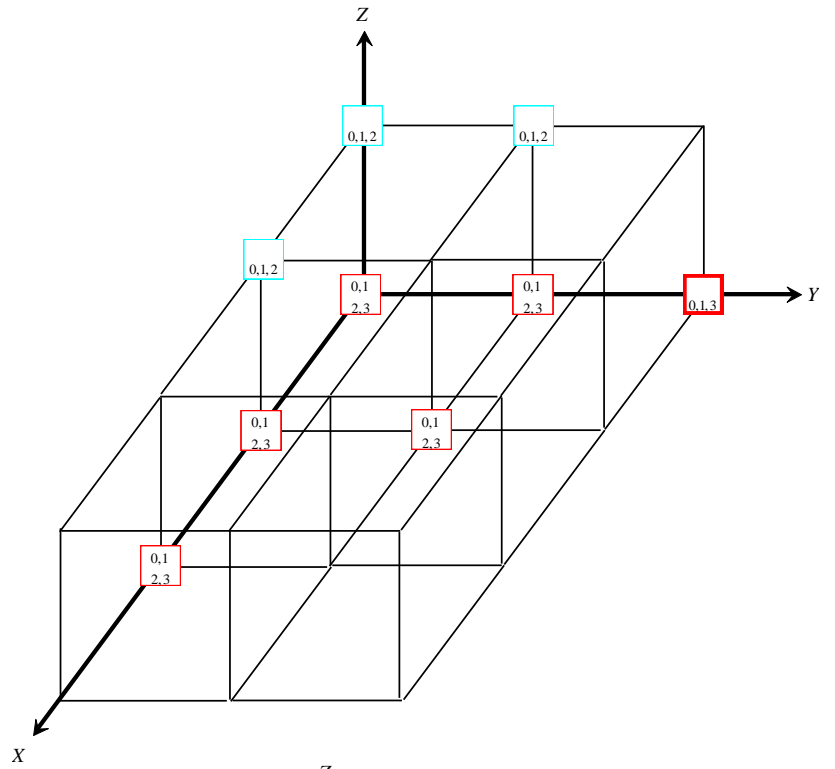


$$S_{3 \times 3 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2 \times N_{23}^2$$

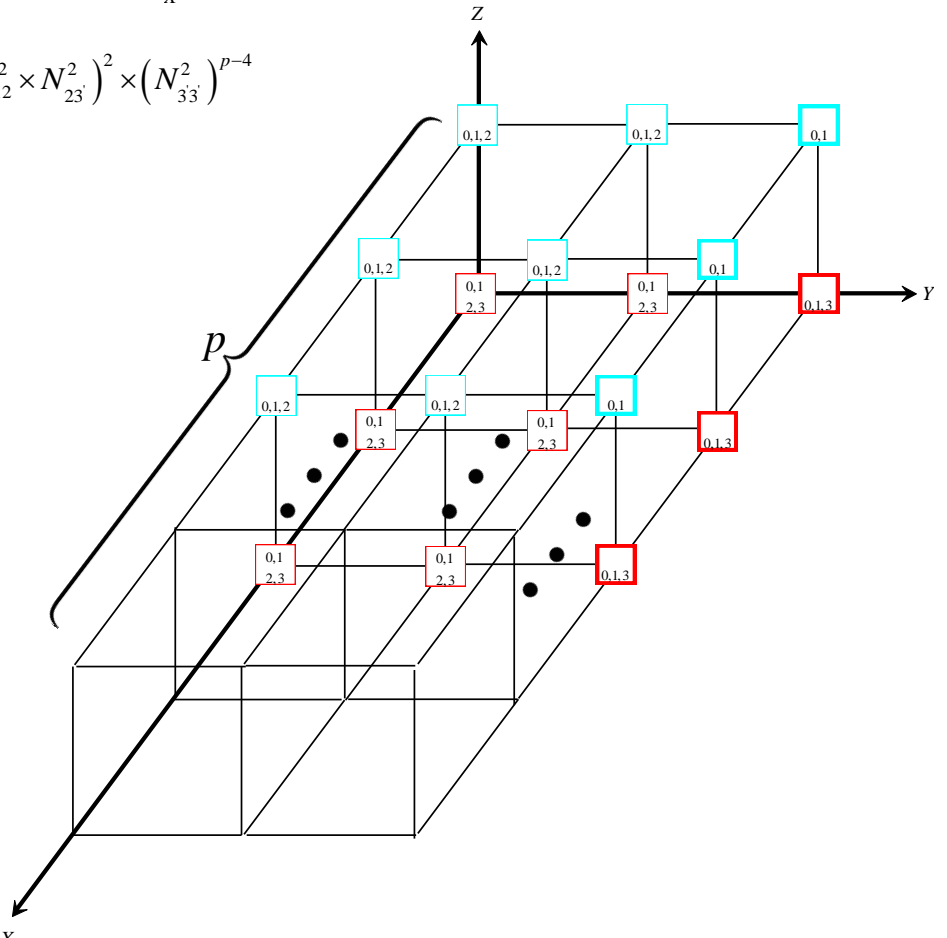


$$S_{4 \times 3 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times N_{23}^2)^2$$

⋮



$$S_{p \times 3 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times N_{23}^2)^2 \times (N_{33}^2)^{p-4}$$



$S_{p \times q \times 2}$  分成三種情況

Case1 :  $p = q$

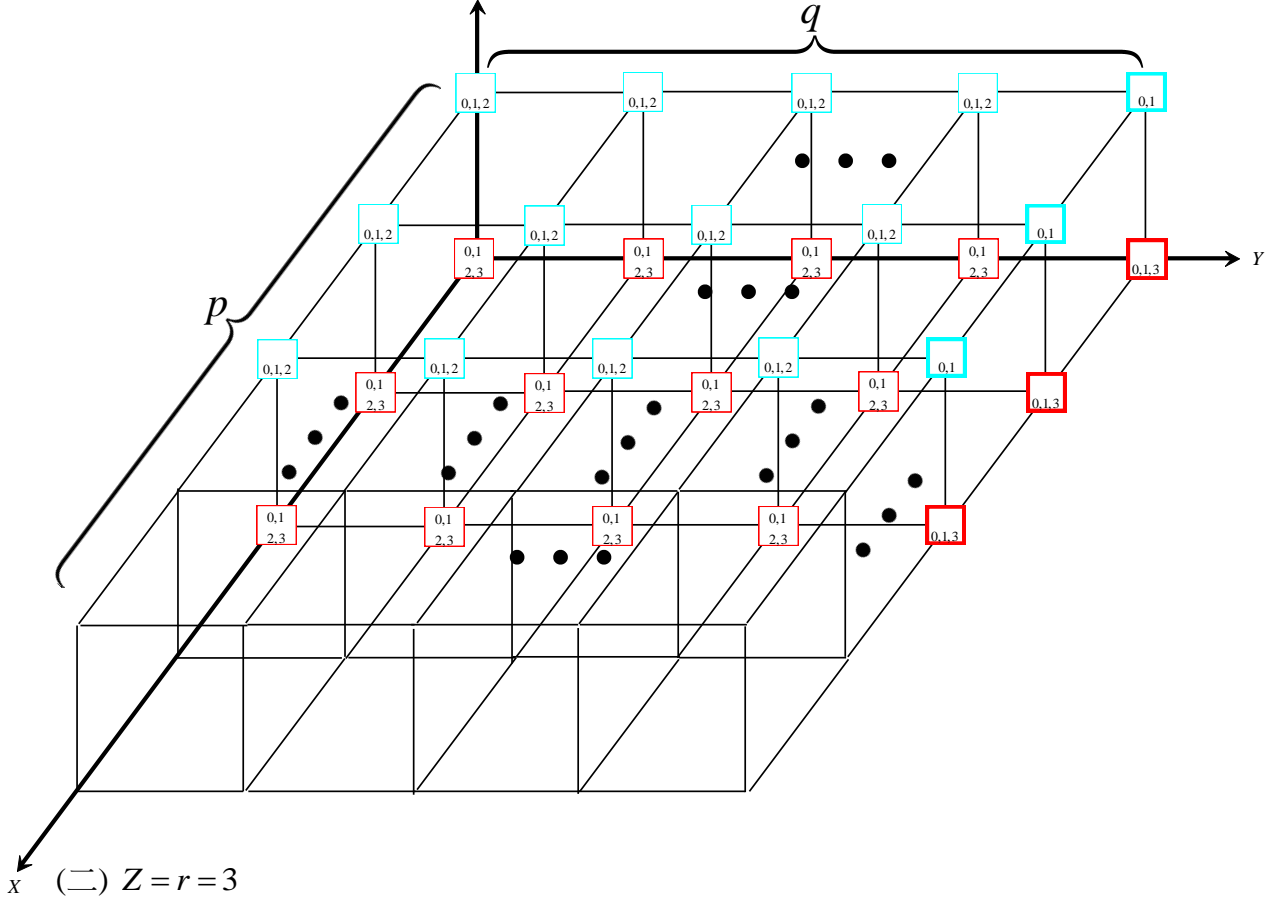
$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)}^2)^2 \times N_{(q-1)q}^2$$

Case2 :  $p = q+1$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)}^2)^2 \times (N_{(q-1)q}^2)^2$$

Case3 :  $p > q+1$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 2} = \left( N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)}^2 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-1)q}^2 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{qq}^2 \right)^{p-q-1}$$



(二)  $Z = r = 3$

$$S_{3 \times 3 \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \right)^2$$

$$S_{4 \times 3 \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \right)^2 \times N_{233}^3$$

$$S_{5 \times 3 \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{233}^3 \right)^2$$

⋮

$$S_{p \times 3 \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{233}^3 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{333}^3 \right)^{p-5}$$

$$S_{4 \times 4 \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \times N_{234}^3 \right)^2$$

$$S_{5 \times 4 \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \times N_{234}^3 \right)^2 \times N_{344}^3$$

⋮

$$S_{p \times 4 \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \times N_{234}^3 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{344}^3 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{444}^3 \right)^{p-6}$$

$S_{p \times q \times 3}$  分成四種情況

Case1 :  $p = q$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)}^3 \right)^2$$

Case2 :  $p = q+1$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)}^3 \right)^2 N_{(q-1)q}^3$$

Case3 :  $p = q + 2$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2 \left( N_{(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2$$

Case4 :  $p > q + 2$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2 \left( N_{(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2 \left( N_{qq}^3 \right)^{p-q-2}$$

(三)  $Z = r = 4$

$$S_{4 \times 4 \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{2343}^4$$

$$S_{5 \times 4 \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{2344}^4 \right)^2$$

$$S_{6 \times 4 \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{2344}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{3444}^4$$

$$S_{7 \times 4 \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{2344}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{3444}^4 \right)^2$$

⋮

$$S_{p \times 4 \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{2344}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{3444}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{4444}^4 \right)^{p-7}$$

$$S_{5 \times 5 \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{3454}^4$$

$$S_{6 \times 5 \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{3455}^4 \right)^2$$

$$S_{7 \times 5 \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{3455}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{4555}^4$$

⋮

$$S_{p \times 5 \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{3455}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{4555}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{5555}^4 \right)^{p-8}$$

$S_{p \times q \times 4}$  分成五種情況

Case1 :  $p = q$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4$$

Case2 :  $p = q + 1$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2$$

Case3 :  $p = q + 2$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{(q-1)q}^4$$

Case4 :  $p = q + 3$

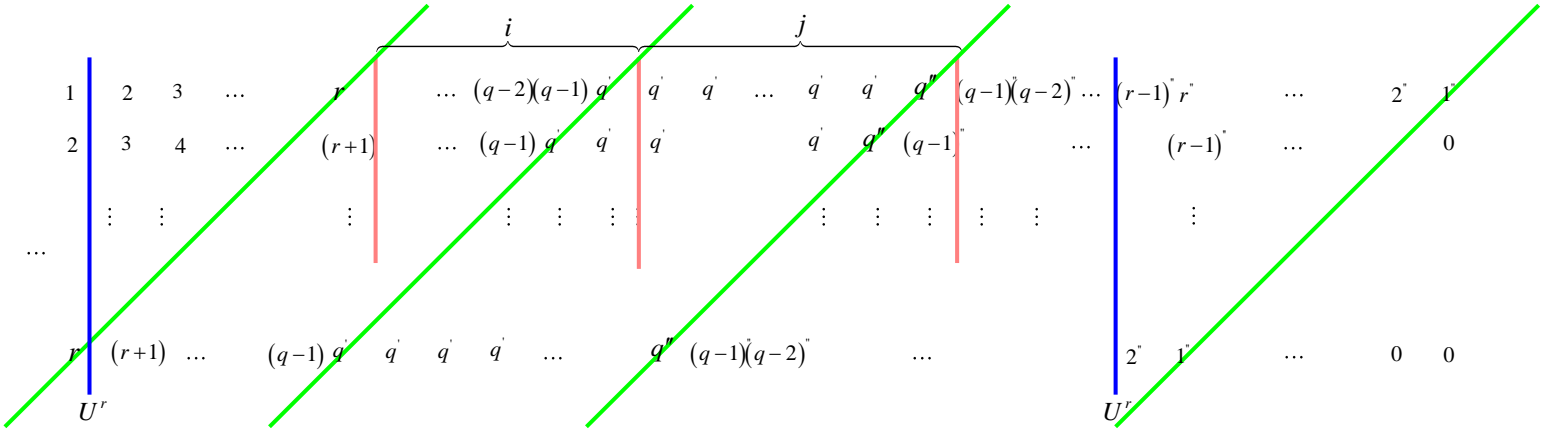
$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2$$

Case5 :  $p > q + 3$

$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{qq}^4 \right)^{p-q-3}$$

(四)  $Z = r$

不失一般性  $r \leq q \leq p$ ，令  $q = r + i$ ， $p = q + j$ ，其中  $i, j \geq 0$



$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{p \times q \times r} &= U^r \times N_{23 \dots (r+1)}^r \times N_{34 \dots (r+2)}^r \times N_{r(r+1) \dots q'}^r \\
 &\quad \times N_{(r+1) \dots q'}^r \times \dots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q' \dots q'}^r \times N_{(q-1)q'q' \dots q'}^r \times N_{q'q'q' \dots q'}^r \\
 &\quad \times N_{q'q' \dots q'q''}^r \times N_{q'q' \dots q''(q-1)^r} \times \dots \times N_{(r-2)^r(r-3)^r(r-4)^r \dots 3^r} \times U^r
 \end{aligned}$$

$S_{p \times q \times r}$  分成 4 種情況

Case1:  $i = j = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{舉例： } S_{4 \times 4 \times 4} &= \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right) \times N_{234'3'}^4 \times \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right) \\
 &= \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{234'3'}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

Case2:  $i = 0, j \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{舉例： } S_{5 \times 3 \times 3} &= \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \right) \times \left( N_{233'}^3 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \right) \\
 &= \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \times N_{233'}^3 \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Case3:  $j = 0, i \neq 0$

舉例：

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{5 \times 5 \times 4} &= \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right) \times N_{345'4'}^4 \times \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right) \\
 &= \left( U^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{345'4'}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

Case3:  $j \neq 0, i \neq 0$

舉例：

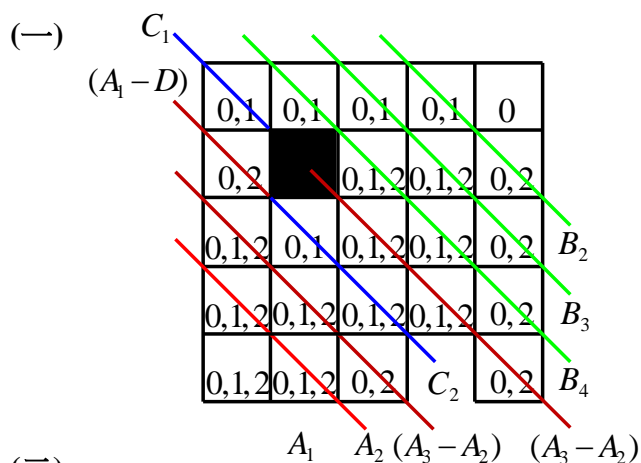
$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{8 \times 5 \times 4} &= \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right) \times \left( N_{345'5'}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{455'5'}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right) \\
 &= \left( U^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \times N_{345'5'}^4 \times N_{455'5'}^4 \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

## 伍、研究結果

- 一、改變研究方法，利用鏈狀生成格  $A_n$ ， $B_n (n \geq 2)$ ， $C_n$ ， $D$  快速解決教授 Richard Stanley 提出的“棋盤上的蛇” (Snakes on a chessboard) 的問題。
- 二、利用階梯生成格  $E_n$ ， $G_n$ ， $H_n (n \geq 2)$ ， $I_n$  解決空間棋盤  $S_{2 \times q \times r}$  的問題。
- 三、利用由生成矩陣組成的生成格解決空間棋盤  $S_{p \times q \times r}$ 。

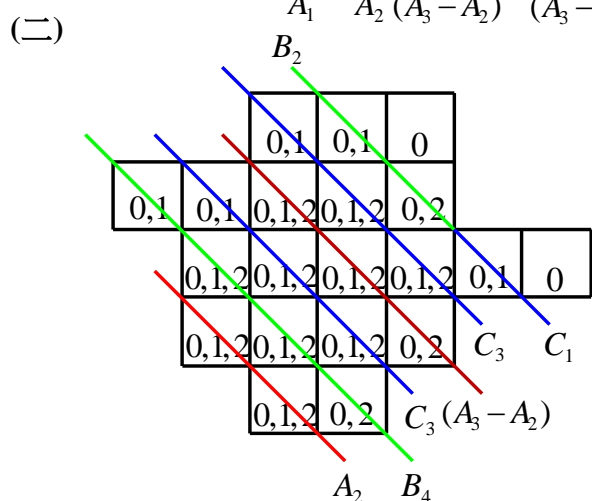
## 陸、討論

一、若是棋盤不規則或有挖洞，亦可用  $A_n$ ， $B_n$ ， $C_n$ ， $D$  求出答案。例如：



蛇填充數

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A_1 A_2 (A_3 - A_2) (A_1 - D) C_2 C_1 (A_3 - A_2) B_4 B_3 B_2 \\
 &= F_4 F_6 (F_8 - F_6) F_3 F_5 F_3 (F_8 - F_6) F_8 F_6 F_4 \\
 &= 3 \times 8 \times (21 - 8) \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 13 \times 21 \times 8 \times 3 \\
 &= 40884480
 \end{aligned}$$



蛇填充數

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A_2 B_4 C_3 (A_3 - A_2) C_3 B_2 C_1 \\
 &= F_6 F_8 F_7 (F_8 - F_6) F_7 F_4 F_3 \\
 &= 8 \times 21 \times 13 \times (21 - 8) \times 13 \times 3 \times 2 \\
 &= 2214576
 \end{aligned}$$

(三)  $2 \times q \times r$  空間棋盤之蛇填充數已由階梯生成格推導完畢。為了解決一般性，在後續的研究中，限制空間棋盤  $r$  的高度，並以生成矩陣組成的生成格解決空間棋盤  $S_{p \times q \times r}$ 。於後，期望如二維棋盤形格子般，亦能找到與三維空間棋盤之蛇填充數對應之神秘數列。

## 柒、結論

(一)  $T_{m \times n}$  :  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子完全覆蓋之“蛇填充數”

1. 鏈狀生成格  $A_n = F_{2n+2}$  ,  $\forall n \geq 1$
2. 鏈狀生成格  $B_n = F_{2n}$  ,  $\forall n \geq 2$
3. 鏈狀生成格  $C_n = F_{2n+1}$  ,  $\forall n \geq 1$
4. 鏈狀生成格  $D=1$
5.  $T_{m \times n} = (F_{2m+1})^{n-m} (F_2 \times F_4 \times F_6 \times \dots \times F_{2m})^2$  ,  $n \geq m \geq 1$

(二)  $S_{2 \times q \times r}$  :  $2 \times q \times r$  空間棋盤形格子完全覆蓋之“蛇填充數”

1. 階梯生成格  $E_n$  :  $E_n = 10E_{n-1} - 16E_{n-2} + 8E_{n-3} - E_{n-4}$  ,  $\forall n \geq 5$
2. 階梯生成格  $G_n$  :  $G_n = 10G_{n-1} - 16G_{n-2} + 8G_{n-3} - G_{n-4}$  ,  $\forall n \geq 5$
3. 階梯生成格  $H_n$  :  $H_n = 10H_{n-1} - 16H_{n-2} + 8H_{n-3} - H_{n-4}$  ,  $\forall n \geq 6$
4. 階梯生成格  $I_n$  :  $I_n = 10I_{n-1} - 16I_{n-2} + 8I_{n-3} - I_{n-4}$  ,  $\forall n \geq 5$
5.  $S_{2 \times q \times 2} = (I_1)^2 \times (G_2)^2 \times (E_2)^{q-3}$
6.  $S_{2 \times q \times 3} = (I_1 \times I_2)^2 \times (G_3)^2 \times (E_3)^{q-4}$
7.  $S_{2 \times q \times r}$  分成三種情況

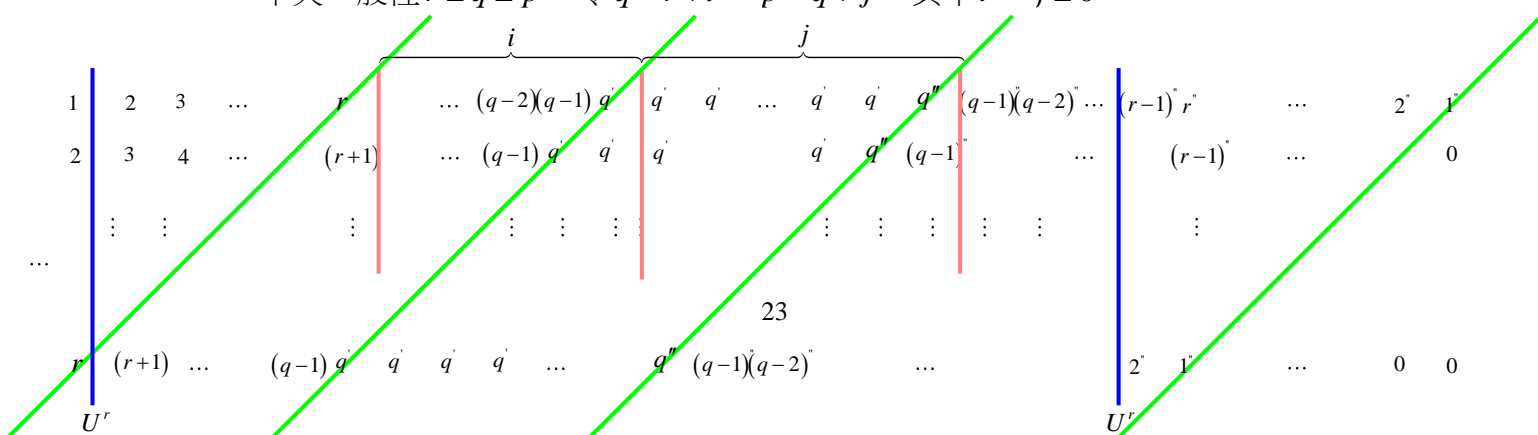
Case 1 :  $q = r$  , then  $S_{2 \times q \times r} = H_r \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i^2$

Case 2 :  $q = r+1$  , then  $S_{2 \times q \times r} = G_r^2 \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i^2$

Case 3 :  $q > r+1$  , then  $S_{2 \times q \times r} = G_r^2 E_r^{q-(r+1)} \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i^2$

(三)  $S_{p \times q \times r}$  :  $p \times q \times r$  空間棋盤形格子完全覆蓋之“蛇填充數” (生成矩陣)

不失一般性  $r \leq q \leq p$  , 令  $q = r+i$  ,  $p = q+j$  , 其中  $i, j \geq 0$





$$\begin{aligned}
S_{p \times q \times r} &= U^r \times N_{23 \dots (r+1)}^r \times N_{34 \dots (r+2)}^r \times N_{r(r+1) \dots q'}^r \\
&\quad \times N_{(r+1) \dots q'}^r \times \dots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q' \dots q'}^r \times N_{(q-1)q'q' \dots q'}^r \times N_{q'q'q' \dots q'}^r \\
&\quad \times N_{q'q' \dots q'q'}^r \times N_{q'q' \dots q'(q-1)^r} \times \dots \times N_{(r-2)^r(r-3)^r(r-4)^r \dots 3}^r \times U^r
\end{aligned}$$


## 捌、參考文獻


- 一、Richard Stanley. (2004) Snakes on a chessboard. Retrieved from <http://www.mathlinks.ro/Forum/viewtopic.php?highlight=chessboard+snake&t=16856>
- 二、Richard Stanley. (2003) The Art of Counting. Retrieved from <http://ocw.mit.edu/OcwWeb/Mathematics/18-S66The-Art-of-CountingSpring2003/CourseHome/>
- 三、張正義、徐子翔(2007)。費氏蛇。  
<https://www.ntsec.edu.tw/Science-Content.aspx?cat=&a=0&fld=&key=&isd=1&icop=10&p=954&sid=3077>

## 玖、附件

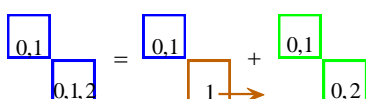
- 一、鏈狀生成格  $A_n$  ,  $B_n$  ,  $C_n$  ,  $D$  與費氏數列的關係  
(二)證明： $C_n = F_{2n+1}$  ,  $A_n = F_{2n+2}$  ,  $\forall n \geq 1$  ;  $B_n = F_{2n}$  ( $n \geq 2$ )

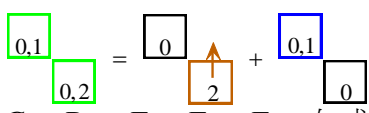
證明：當  $n=1$  時，

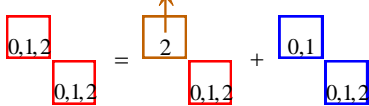
左式 =  $C_1$  :  = 2 =  $F_3$  = 右式

左式 =  $A_1$  :  = 3 =  $F_4$  = 右式

當  $n=2$  時，

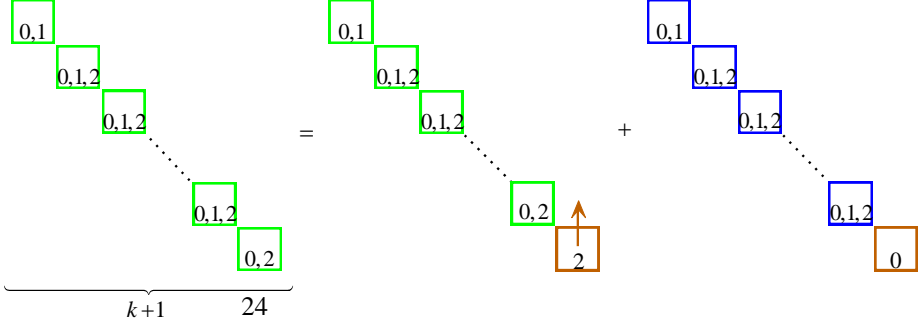
左式 =  $B_2$  :  =  $D + C_1 = F_2 + F_3 = F_4$  = 右式

左式 =  $C_2$  :  =  $C_1 + B_2 = F_3 + F_4 = F_5$  = 右式

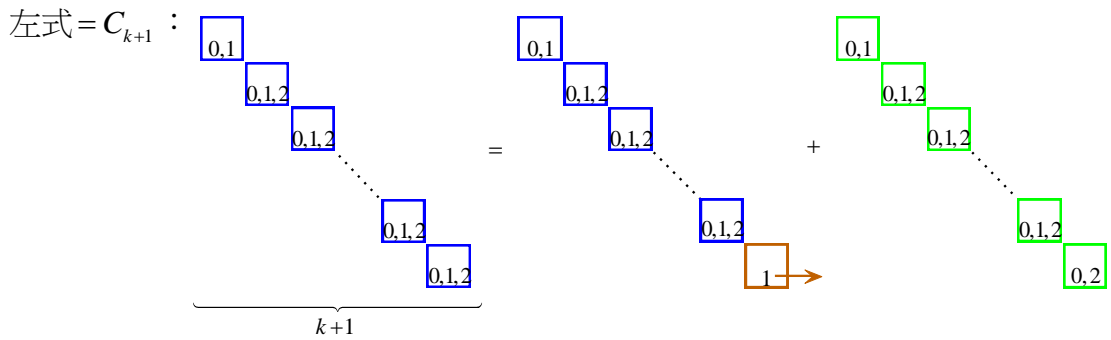
左式 =  $A_2$  :  =  $A_1 + C_2 = F_4 + F_5 = F_6$  = 右式

假設  $\forall n \leq k$  成立，即  $B_k = F_{2k}$  ,  $C_k = F_{2k+1}$  ,  $A_k = F_{2k+2}$

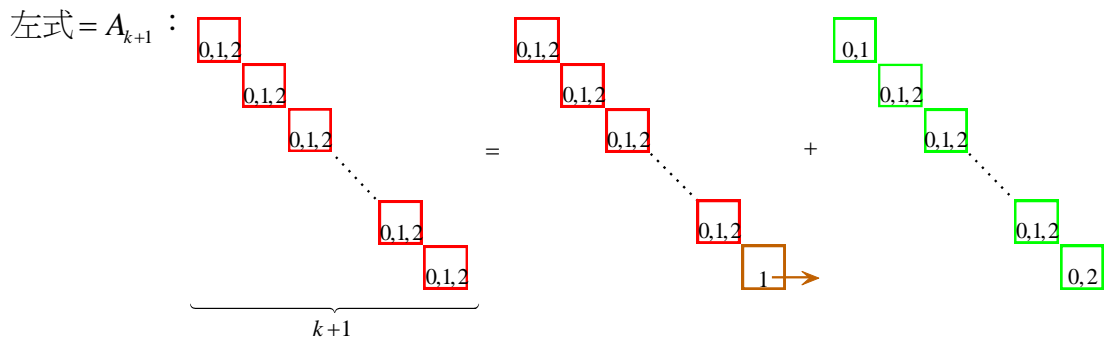
則當  $n=k+1$  時

左式 =  $B_{k+1}$  :  =  $\underbrace{\dots}_{k+1} + 24$

$$= B_k + C_k = F_{2k} + F_{2k+1} = F_{2k+2} = F_{2(k+1)} = \text{右式}$$



$$= C_k + B_{k+1} = F_{2k+1} + F_{2k+2} = F_{2k+3} = F_{2(k+1)+1} = \text{右式}$$



$$= A_k + C_{k+1} = F_{2k+2} + F_{2(k+1)+1} = F_{2k+2} + F_{2k+3} = F_{2k+4} = F_{2(k+1)+2} = \text{右式}$$

∴由數學歸納法得證  $C_n = F_{2n+1}$  ,  $A_n = F_{2n+2}$  ,  $n \geq 1$  ;  $B_n = F_{2n}$  ( $n \geq 2$ )

## 二、 $1 \times n$ 棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

(一)  $T_{1 \times 1}$  :  $\boxed{0}$   $T_{1 \times 1} = D = 1 = F_2$

(二)  $T_{1 \times 2}$  :  $\boxed{0,1} \boxed{0}$   $T_{1 \times 2} = C_1 \times D = 2 \times 1 = F_3 \times F_2$

(三)  $T_{1 \times 3}$  :  $\boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0}$   $T_{1 \times 3} = C_1 \times C_1 \times D = 2 \times 2 \times 1 = (F_3)^2 \times F_2$

(四)  $T_{1 \times n}$  :  $\boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \dots \dots \dots \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0}$   
(n-1)

$$T_{1 \times n} = C_1 \times C_1 \times C_1 \times \dots \times C_1 \times C_1 \times D = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \dots \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 = (F_3)^{n-1} \times F_2$$

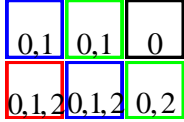
## 三、 $2 \times n$ 棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

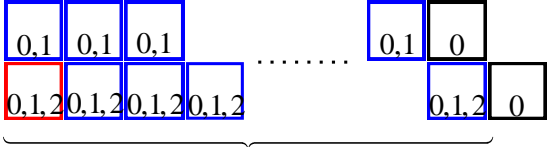
(一)  $T_{2 \times 1}$  :  $T_{2 \times 1} = T_{1 \times 2} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0}$   $T_{2 \times 1} = C_1 \times D = 2 \times 1 = F_3 \times F_2$

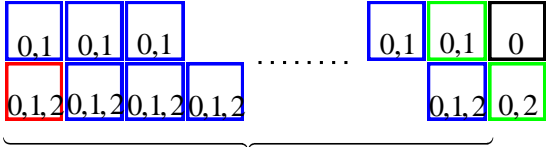
(二)  $T_{2 \times 1+1}$  :  $\boxed{0}$   
 $\boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0}$   $T_{2 \times 1+1} = A_1 \times D \times D = 3 = F_4$

(三)  $T_{2 \times 2}$  :  $\boxed{0,1} \boxed{0}$   
 $\boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0,2}$   $T_{2 \times 2} = A_1 \times B_2 \times D = (F_4)^2$

(四)  $T_{2 \times 2+1}$  :  $\boxed{0,1} \boxed{0}$   
 $\boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0}$   $T_{2 \times 2+1} = A_1 \times C_2 \times D^2 = 3 \times 5 = F_4 \times F_5$

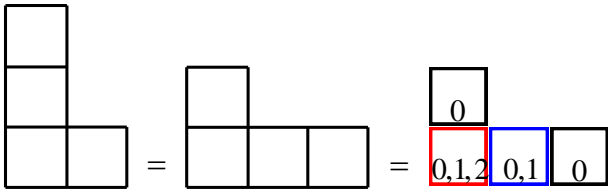
(五)  $T_{2 \times 3}$  :   $T_{2 \times 3} = A_1 \times C_2 \times B_2 \times D = 3 \times 5 \times 3 \times 1 = (F_4)^2 \times F_5$

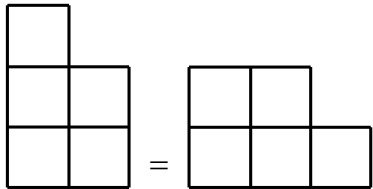
(六)  $T_{2 \times (n-1)+1}$  : 考慮  $n \geq 3$   
  
 $T_{2 \times (n-1)+1} = A_1 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_2 \times D \times D = F_4 \times (F_5)^{n-2}$

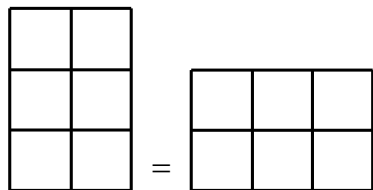
(七)  $T_{2 \times n}$  : 考慮  $n \geq 2$   
  
 $T_{2 \times n} = A_1 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_2 \times B_2 \times D = F_3 \times (F_5)^{n-2} \times F_4 = (F_4)^2 \times (F_5)^{n-2}$

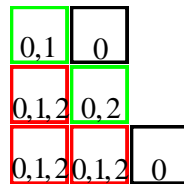
四、 $3 \times n$  棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

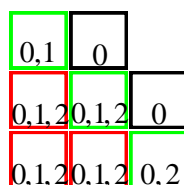
(一)  $T_{3 \times 1}$  :  $T_{3 \times 1} = T_{1 \times 3}$

(二)  $T_{3 \times 1+1}$  :   
 $T_{3 \times 1+1} = A_1 \times C_1 \times D \times D = 3 \times 2 = F_4 \times F_3$

(三)  $T_{3 \times 1+2}$  :   
 $T_{3 \times 1+2} = A_1 \times C_2 \times D \times D = 3 \times 5 = F_4 \times F_5$

(四)  $T_{3 \times 2}$  :   
 $T_{3 \times 2} = A_1 \times C_2 \times B_2 \times D = 3 \times 5 \times 3 \times 1 = (F_4)^2 \times F_5$

(五)  $T_{3 \times 2+1}$  :   
 $T_{3 \times 2+1} = A_1 \times A_2 \times B_2 \times D \times D = 3 \times 8 \times 3 \times 1 \times 1 = F_4 \times F_6 \times F_4$

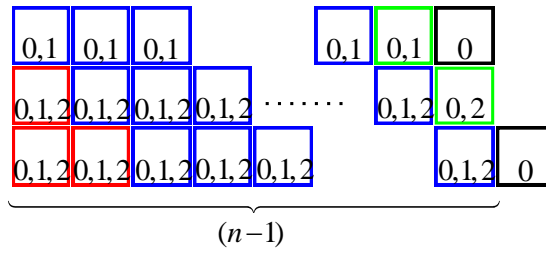
(六)  $T_{3 \times 2+2}$  :   
 $T_{3 \times 2+2} = A_1 \times A_2 \times B_3 \times D \times D = 3 \times 8 \times 8 = F_4 \times F_6 \times F_6$

(七)  $T_{3 \times 3}$  :

0,1	0,1	0
0,1,2	0,1,2	0,2
0,1,2	0,1,2	0,2

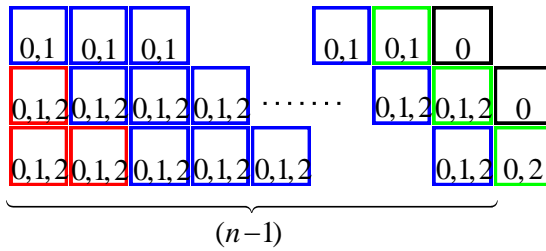
 $T_{3 \times 3} = A_1 \times A_2 \times B_3 \times B_2 \times D = 3 \times 8 \times 8 \times 3 = F_4 \times F_6 \times F_6 \times F_4$

(八)  $T_{3 \times (n-1)+1}$  : 考慮  $n \geq 4$



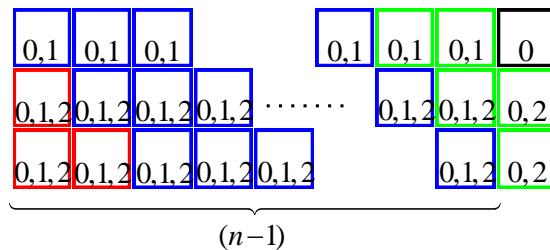
$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{3 \times (n-1)+1} &= A_1 \times A_2 \times C_3 \times C_3 \times \cdots \times C_3 \times B_2 \times D \times D \\
 &= 3 \times 8 \times 13 \times 13 \times \cdots \times 13 \times 3 \\
 &= F_4 \times F_6 \times (F_7)^{n-3} \times F_4
 \end{aligned}$$

(九)  $T_{3 \times (n-1)+2}$  : 考慮  $n \geq 4$



$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{3 \times (n-1)+2} &= A_1 \times A_2 \times C_3 \times C_3 \times \cdots \times C_3 \times B_3 \times D \times D \\
 &= 3 \times 8 \times 13 \times 13 \times \cdots \times 13 \times 8 \\
 &= F_4 \times F_6 \times (F_7)^{n-3} \times F_6
 \end{aligned}$$

(十)  $T_{3 \times n}$  : 考慮  $n \geq 4$



$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{3 \times n} &= A_1 \times A_2 \times C_3 \times C_3 \times \cdots \times C_3 \times B_3 \times B_2 \times D \\
 &= 3 \times 8 \times 13 \times 13 \times \cdots \times 13 \times 8 \times 3 \\
 &= F_4 \times F_6 \times (F_7)^{n-3} \times F_6 \times F_4
 \end{aligned}$$

## 五、平面棋盤形格子（c++程式碼，每次執行請需再次編譯）

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#define n 2 //
#define m 3
int the_array[n][m] = {};
long long do_array(long long local_n,long long local_m){
    long long total = 0;
    if (local_n != n-1 && local_m != m-1){
        the_array[local_n][local_m] = 0;
        total += do_array(local_n+(local_m+1)/m,(local_m+1)%m);
        the_array[local_n][local_m] = 1;
        total += do_array(local_n+(local_m+1)/m,(local_m+1)%m);
        the_array[local_n][local_m] = 2;
        if (local_n == 0 || (local_n != 0 && the_array[local_n-1][local_m+1] != 1))
            total += do_array(local_n+(local_m+1)/m,(local_m+1)%m);
    }
    else if (local_n == n-1 && local_m != m-1){
        the_array[local_n][local_m] = 0;
        total += do_array(local_n+(local_m+1)/m,(local_m+1)%m);
        the_array[local_n][local_m] = 2;
        if (local_n == 0 || (local_n != 0 && the_array[local_n-1][local_m+1] != 1))
            total += do_array(local_n+(local_m+1)/m,(local_m+1)%m);
    }
    else if (local_n != n-1 && local_m == m-1){
        the_array[local_n][local_m] = 0;
        total += do_array(local_n+(local_m+1)/m,(local_m+1)%m);
        the_array[local_n][local_m] = 1;
        total += do_array(local_n+(local_m+1)/m,(local_m+1)%m);
    }
    else
        return 1;
    return total;
}
int main() {
    cout << do_array(0, 0) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

六、空間狀況 (c++程式碼) 用於計算單一組生成格，需依照生成格的形狀不同而修改  $m, n$  並重新編譯

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#define n 3
#define m 3
using namespace std;
long long possible = 0;
int block = n*m-1;
int alist[n][m] = {};
int thematrix[n][m] = {};
vector<vector<vector<int>>> listforuse;

void matrix(int number){
    int localrow = number/m;
    int localcolumn = number%m;
    if (number == block){
        for (int i = 0;i<listforuse[localrow][localcolumn].size();i++){
            if ((listforuse[localrow][localcolumn][i] == 2 &&
(thematrix[localrow-1][localcolumn] == 3 || thematrix[localrow-
1][localcolumn-1] == 1)) || (listforuse[localrow][localcolumn][i] == 3 &&
thematrix[localrow][localcolumn-1] == 1)){
                continue;
            }
            thematrix[localrow][localcolumn] =
listforuse[localrow][localcolumn][i];
            possible++;
        }
    }
    else{
        for (int i = 0;i<listforuse[localrow][localcolumn].size();i++){
            if ((listforuse[localrow][localcolumn][i] == 2 && localrow > 0
&& (thematrix[localrow-1][localcolumn] == 3 || (localcolumn > 0 &&
thematrix[localrow-1][localcolumn-1] == 1))) ||
(listforuse[localrow][localcolumn][i] == 3 && (localcolumn > 0 &&
thematrix[localrow][localcolumn-1] == 1)))){
                continue;
            }
            thematrix[localrow][localcolumn] =
listforuse[localrow][localcolumn][i];
            matrix(number + 1);
        }
    }
}

int main() {
    vector<vector<int>> pointtype;
    pointtype.resize(8);
    pointtype = {{0,1,2,3}, {0,1,2}, {0,1,3}, {0,2,3}, {0,3}, {0,2},
{0,1},{0}};
}
```

```

int buffer;
listforuse.resize(n);
for (int i = 0;i<n;i++){
    listforuse[i].resize(m);
    for (int j = 0;j<m;j++){
        for (int k = 0;k<n;k++){
            for (int s = 0;s<m;s++){
                if (i != k || j != s)
                    cout << alist[k][s];
                else
                    cout << 'X';
            }
            cout << endl;
        }
        cout << "0.全通 1.前右 2.上右 3.前上 4.上 5.前 6.右 7.不通: ";
        cin >> buffer;
        alist[i][j] = buffer;
        switch(buffer){
            case 0:
                listforuse[i][j] = {0,1,2,3};
                break;
            case 1:
                listforuse[i][j] = {0,1,2};
                break;
            case 2:
                listforuse[i][j] = {0,1,3};
                break;
            case 3:
                listforuse[i][j] = {0,2,3};
                break;
            case 4:
                listforuse[i][j] = {0,3};
                break;
            case 5:
                listforuse[i][j] = {0,2};
                break;
            case 6:
                listforuse[i][j] = {0,1};
                break;
            case 7:
                listforuse[i][j] = {0};
                break;
        }
    }
}
matrix(0);
cout << possible << endl;
return 0;
}

```

## 【評語】 050410

作者討論棋盤形格子上利用蛇的走法(只能往右往上或停)完全覆蓋的總方法數，這個問題來自美國 Richard Stanley 教授所提出。在二維格子完全覆蓋的總方法數為費氏(Fibonacci)數列某些項的乘積。作者以生成格與生成函數概念來解決問題，並試圖拓展三維空間棋盤情形。這問題是有趣的且有深度的，也許是受限於問題本質上的難度，所得到的結論相對非常複雜。



## 作品簡報



# 群蛇亂舞

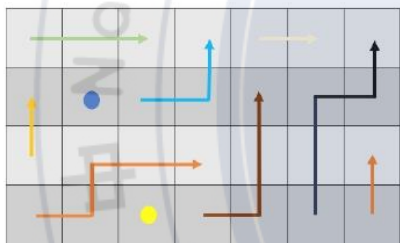
高級中等學校組

數學科

## 壹、前言：研究問題

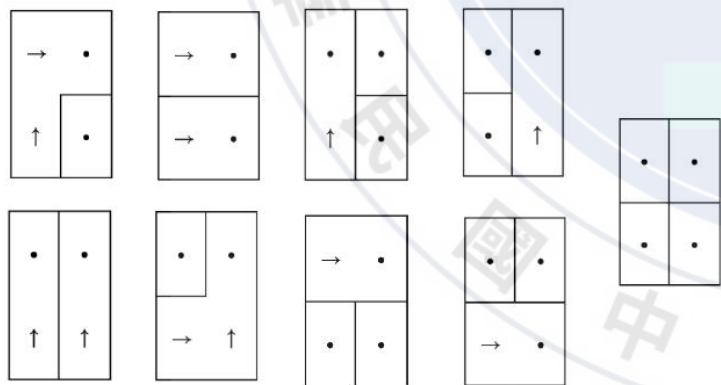
在  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子上，蛇由任意一格出發，但蛇的走法只能往右，往上，或停住。若此蛇已停住，將由另一條蛇來走，且不同蛇走過的格子不可重疊。證明：將  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子完全覆蓋的總方法數為費氏 (Fibonacci) 數列某些項的乘積。

空間推廣：在  $m \times n$  棋盤形格子上，蛇由任意一格出發，但蛇的走法只能往右，往上，或停住。若此蛇已停住，將由另一條蛇來走，且不同蛇走過的格子不可重疊，求總走法數。

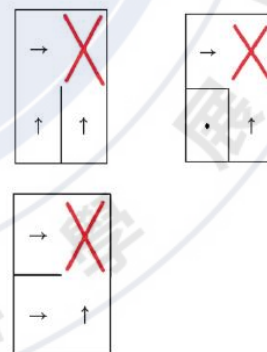


左圖為將  $4 \times 7$  棋盤形格子完全覆蓋的一種方法。

2×2的9種情況：



不合的3種情況：



## 貳、研究目的

- 一、從蛇的走法中找出關鍵的“生成格”，再由“生成格”的“蛇填充數”導出棋盤形格子“蛇填充數”的規律。
- 二、利用二維“生成格”的架構，發展出由“生成矩陣”組成的“生成格”，藉此導出空間棋盤方格的“蛇填充數”。

## 參、研究過程

### 一、二維名詞解釋

(一)蛇填充數：將棋盤完全覆蓋的所有方法數。

(二) $T_{m \times n}$ 表示將 $m \times n$ 棋盤形格子完全覆蓋之“蛇填充數”。

(三)鏈狀生成格 $A_n$ ： $A_n (n \in N)$ 表示由左上(西北方向)至右下(東南方向)之棋盤形格子，每個格子蛇的走法有停住，往 $X$ 軸正向，往 $Y$ 軸正向，分別用數字0，1，2表之。

(四)鏈狀生成格 $B_n$ ： $B_n (n \geq 2)$ 表示由左上(西北方向)至右下(東南方向)之棋盤形格子，最左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往 $X$ 軸正向(用數字0，1表之)；最右下的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往 $Y$ 軸正向(用數字0，2表之)，其餘介於中間的格子，蛇的走法有停住，往 $X$ 軸正向， $Y$ 軸正向，分別用數字0，1，2表之。

(五)鏈狀生成格  $C_n$  :  $C_n (n \in N)$  表示由左上(西北方向)至右下(東南方向)之棋盤形格子，最左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往  $X$  軸正向(用數字 0, 1 表之)，其餘的格子蛇的走法有停住，往  $X$  軸正向，往  $Y$  軸正向，分別用數字 0, 1, 2 表之。

(六)鏈狀生成格  $D$  :  $D$  表示格子蛇的走法有停住，數字 0 表之。

## 二、二維推導

(一)  $1 \times n$  棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

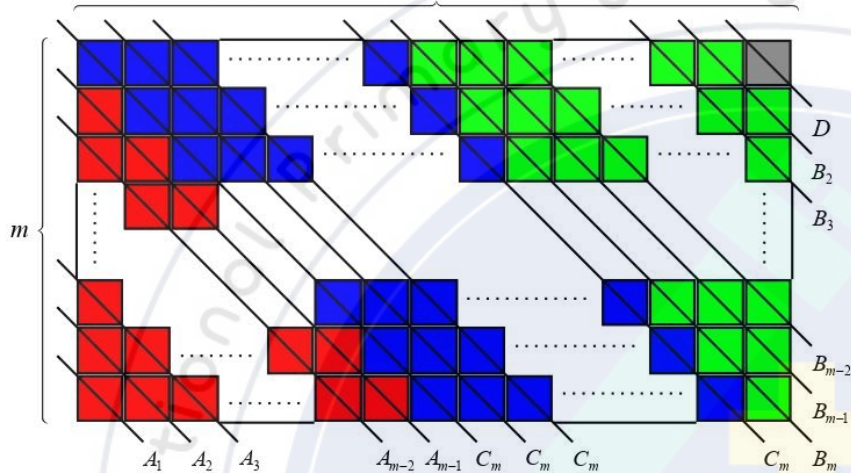
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{0} \quad T_{1,1} = D = 1 = F_2 \qquad \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0} \quad T_{2,1} = C_1 \times D = 2 \times 1 = F_3 \times F_2 \qquad \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0} \quad T_{3,1} = C_1 \times C_1 \times D = 2 \times 2 \times 1 = (F_3)^2 \times F_2 \\
 \underbrace{\boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \cdots \cdots \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0}}_{(n-1)} \\
 T_{1,n} = C_1 \times C_1 \times C_1 \times \cdots \times C_1 \times C_1 \times D = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \cdots \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 = (F_3)^{n-1} \times F_2
 \end{array}$$

(二)  $2 \times n$  棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0} \quad T_{2,1} = C_1 \times D = 2 \times 1 = F_3 \times F_2 \qquad \begin{array}{c} \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0,1,2} \end{array} \boxed{0} \quad T_{2,1+1} = A \times D \times D = 3 = F_4 \qquad \begin{array}{c} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0,2} \end{array} \quad T_{2,2} = A \times B_2 \times D = (F_4)^2 \\
 \begin{array}{c} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0,1,2} \end{array} \boxed{0} \quad T_{2,2+1} = A \times C_2 \times D \times D = 3 \times 5 = F_4 \times F_5 \\
 \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \\ \boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0,1,2} \end{array} \cdots \cdots \begin{array}{c} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0} \end{array}}_{(n-1)} \qquad \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \\ \boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0,1,2} \end{array} \cdots \cdots \begin{array}{c} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0,1} \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0,1,2} \boxed{0,2} \end{array}}_{(n-1)} \\
 T_{2,(n-1)+1} = A \times C_2 \times C_2 \times \cdots \times C_2 \times D \times D = F_4 \times (F_5)^{n-2} \qquad T_{2,n} = A \times C_2 \times C_2 \times \cdots \times C_2 \times B_2 \times D = F_3 \times (F_5)^{n-2} \times F_4 = (F_4)^2 \times (F_5)^{n-2}
 \end{array}$$



### (三) $m \times n$ 棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導



$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{m \times n} &= A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3 \times \cdots \times A_{m-1} \times (C_m)^{n-m} \times B_m \times B_{m-1} \times B_{m-2} \times \cdots \times B_3 \times B_2 \times D \\
 &= F_4 \times F_6 \times F_8 \times \cdots \times F_{2m} \times (F_{2m+1})^{n-m} \times F_{2m} \times F_{2m-2} \times F_{2m-4} \times \cdots \times F_6 \times F_4 \times 1 \\
 &= (F_{2m+1})^{n-m} (F_2 \times F_4 \times F_6 \times \cdots \times F_{2m})^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### 三、三維名詞解釋

(一)  $N_{a_r, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1}^r$  : 在  $Z = r$  , 空間棋盤方格高度位於  $r$  時, 每一方格均有 0, 1, 2 三種走法;

而  $1 \leq Z \leq r-1$  時, 每一方格均有 0, 1, 2, 3 四種走法情況下以  $N_{a_r, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1}^r$  記之。

$a_r$  表示在  $Z = r$  時有  $a_r$  個方格, 且滿足  $X + Y = a_r + 1$ ,  $X \geq 1$ ,  $Y \geq 1$ ,

$a_{r-1}$  表示在  $Z = r-1$  時有  $a_{r-1}$  個方格, 且滿足  $X + Y = a_{r-1} + 1$ ,  $X \geq 1$ ,  $Y \geq 1$ , …… ,

$a_1$  表示在  $Z = 1$  時有  $a_1$  個方格, 且滿足  $X + Y = a_1 + 1$ ,  $X \geq 1$ ,  $Y \geq 1$ 。

(二)  $N_{(a_r+w_r)(a_{r-1}+w_{r-1})\cdots(a_1+w_1)}^{r'}$  : 於  $N_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_1}^r$  的情況下，

在  $Z = r$  時，向  $Y$  軸正向新增  $w_r$  方格數，且滿足  $X + Y = a_r + 1 + w_r$ ， $X \geq 1$ ， $Y \geq 1$ ，

在  $Z = r - 1$  時，向  $Y$  軸正向新增  $w_{r-1}$  方格數，且滿足  $X + Y = a_{r-1} + 1 + w_{r-1}$ ， $X \geq 1$ ， $Y \geq 1$ ，……，

在  $Z = 1$  時，向  $Y$  軸正向新增  $w_1$  方格數，且滿足  $X + Y = a_1 + 1 + w_1$ ， $X \geq 1$ ， $Y \geq 1$  其中  $0 \leq w_1, w_2, \dots, w_r \leq 1$

(三)  $N_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_t \cdots a_1}^{r'}$  : 滿足  $Z = t$  且  $X + Y = a_t + 1$ ， $X \geq 1$ ， $Y \geq 1$  的情況下，對應  $Y$  軸座標最大的方格僅有 0, 1, 3

三種走法，其餘定義與  $N_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_1}^r$  相同，其中  $1 \leq t \leq r - 1$ 。

(四)  $N_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_t \cdots a_1}^{r'}$  : 滿足  $Z = t$  且  $X + Y = a_t + 1$ ， $X \geq 1$ ， $Y \geq 1$  的情況下，對應  $Y$  軸座標最大的方格僅有 0, 1, 3

三種走法，以及  $X$  軸座標最大的格子僅有 0, 2, 3 三種走法，其餘定義與  $N_{a_r a_{r-1} \cdots a_1}^r$  相同，

其中  $1 \leq t \leq r - 1$ 。

(五) 生成矩陣：由方格所組成的圖形生成下一個方格所組成的圖形的元素所組成的類矩陣形式。

(六)  $U^r$  : 表示  $N_{00 \cdots 01}^r \times N_{00 \cdots 12}^r \times N_{00 \cdots 123}^r \times \cdots \times N_{12 \cdots r}^r$  之值。

#### 四、生成矩陣推導

(一)  $Z = r = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} N_{01}^2 \end{bmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{02}^{2'} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} N_{01}^2 & N_{02}^{2'} \end{bmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 & N_{22}^2 \\ N_{21}^2 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 \end{bmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{13}^{2'} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 & N_{13}^{2'} \end{bmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{23}^2 & N_{33}^2 \\ N_{32}^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} N_{23}^2 \end{bmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{24}^{2'} \end{bmatrix} \cdots \end{aligned}$$

性質：1. 
$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-1)n}^2 \\ N_{nm}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -5 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-2)(n-1)}^2 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)}^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-3)(n-2)}^2 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-2)}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 
$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{12}^2 \\ N_{21}^2 \\ N_{13}^1 \\ N_{22}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{11}^2 & N_{10}^2 & N_{01}^2 \\ N_{11}^2 & N_{11}^2 & N_{01}^2 \\ N_{12}^2 & N_{12}^2 & N_{11}^2 \\ N_{12}^2 & N_{12}^2 & N_{02}^{2'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ N_{11}^2 & N_{01}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(二)  $Z = r = 3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{001}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{002}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{001}^3 & N_{002}^{3'} \\ N_{010}^3 \\ N_{100}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{021}^{3'} & N_{022}^{3'} \\ N_{012}^3 \\ N_{102}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{011}^3 & N_{021}^{3'} & N_{022}^{3'} \\ N_{101}^3 & N_{012}^3 \\ N_{110}^3 & N_{102}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{211}^3 & N_{221}^3 & N_{222}^3 \\ N_{121}^3 & N_{212}^3 \\ N_{112}^3 & N_{122}^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{113}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 & N_{113}^{3'} \\ N_{121}^3 \\ N_{211}^3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{132}^{3'} & N_{133}^{3'} \\ N_{123}^3 \\ N_{213}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \dots$$

性質：1. 
$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{021}^{3'} \\ N_{102}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{011}^3 & N_{001}^3 \\ N_{101}^3 & N_{100}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 
$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{012}^3 \\ N_{022}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{011}^3 & N_{001}^3 \\ N_{012}^3 & N_{002}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} N_{010}^3 & N_{011}^3 \\ N_{011}^3 & N_{001}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$3. \begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 \\ N_{121}^3 \\ N_{211}^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{111}^3 & N_{110}^3 & N_{101}^3 \\ N_{111}^3 & N_{101}^3 & N_{011}^3 \\ N_{111}^3 & N_{111}^3 & N_{011}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 4. \begin{bmatrix} N_{122}^3 \\ N_{212}^3 \\ N_{221}^3 \\ N_{222}^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{112}^3 & N_{012}^3 & N_{102}^{3'} \\ N_{112}^3 & N_{112}^3 & N_{012}^3 \\ N_{121}^3 & N_{121}^3 & N_{021}^{3'} \\ N_{122}^3 & N_{122}^3 & N_{022}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} N_{111}^3 & N_{101}^3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ N_{111}^3 & N_{011}^3 \\ N_{112}^3 & N_{012}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(三)  $Z = r = 4$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0001}^4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0002}^{4'} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0001}^4 & N_{0002}^{4'} \\ N_{0010}^4 & \\ N_{0100}^4 & \\ N_{1000}^4 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0021}^{4'} & N_{0022}^{4'} \\ N_{0012}^4 & \\ N_{0102}^{4'} & \\ N_{1002}^{4'} & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0011}^4 & N_{0021}^{4'} & N_{0022}^{4'} \\ N_{0101}^4 & N_{0012}^4 & \\ N_{0110}^4 & N_{0102}^{4'} & \\ N_{1001}^4 & N_{1002}^{4'} & \\ N_{1010}^4 & & \\ N_{1100}^4 & & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} & N_{0221}^{4'} & N_{0222}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 & N_{0212}^{4'} & \\ N_{0112}^4 & N_{0122}^4 & \\ N_{1021}^{4'} & N_{1022}^{4'} & \\ N_{1012}^4 & & \\ N_{1102}^4 & & \end{bmatrix}$$

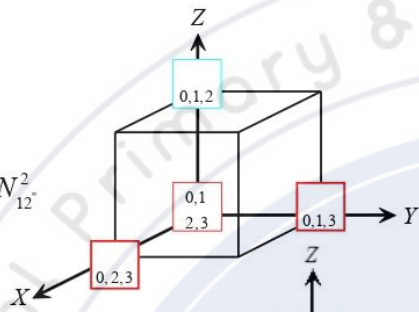


$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} & N_{0221}^{4'} & N_{0222}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 & N_{0212}^{4'} & \\ N_{0112}^4 & N_{0122}^4 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 \\ N_{0112}^4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} & N_{0113}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 & \\ N_{0112}^4 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0132}^{4'} & N_{0133}^{4'} \\ N_{0123}^4 & \\ N_{0213}^{4'} & \end{bmatrix}$$

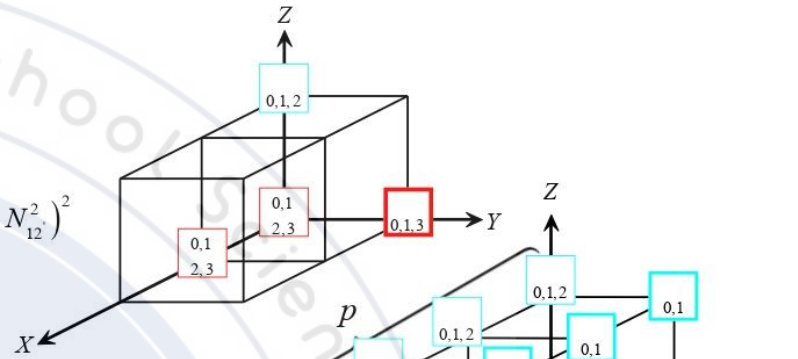
# 五、三維推導

(一)  $Z = r = 2$

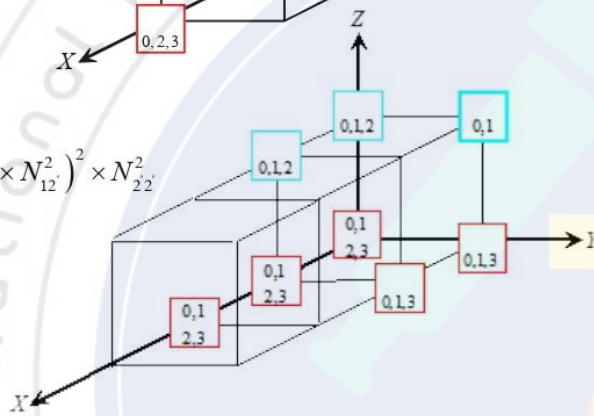
$$S_{2 \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2)^2 \times N_{12}^2$$



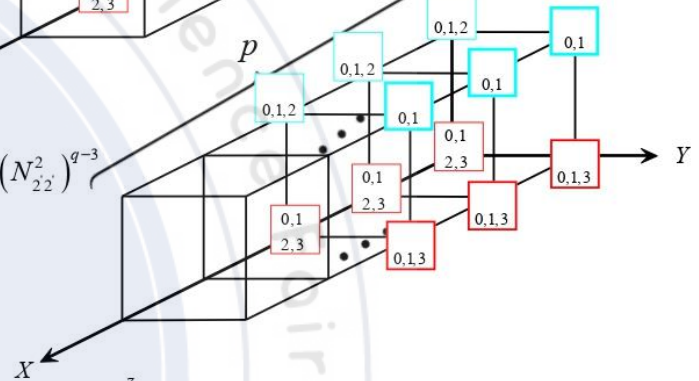
$$S_{3 \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2$$



$$S_{4 \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2 \times N_{22}^2$$



$$S_{p \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2 \times (N_{22}^2)^{q-3}$$



$$S_{3 \times 3 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2 \times N_{23}^2$$

$$S_{4 \times 3 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times N_{23}^2)^2$$

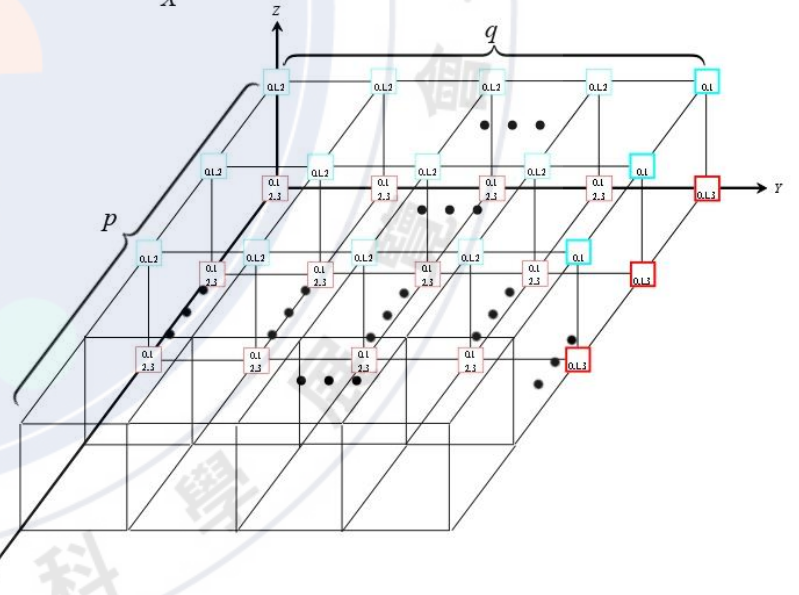
$$S_{p \times 3 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times N_{23}^2)^2 \times (N_{33}^2)^{p-4}$$

$S_{p \times q \times 2}$  分成三種情況

Case1 :  $p = q$  then  $S_{p \times q \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times \dots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)}^2) \times N_{(q-1)q}^2$

Case2 :  $p = q+1$  then  $S_{p \times q \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times \dots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)}^2) \times (N_{(q-1)q}^2)^2$

Case3 :  $p > q+1$  then  $S_{p \times q \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times \dots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)}^2) \times (N_{(q-1)q}^2)^2 \times (N_{qq}^2)^{p-q-1}$



(二)  $Z = r = 3$

$S_{p \times q \times 3}$  分成四種情況

$$\text{Case1 : } p = q \quad \text{then } S_{p \times q \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2$$

$$\text{Case2 : } p = q+1 \quad \text{then } S_{p \times q \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2 N_{(q-1)q}^3$$

$$\text{Case3 : } p = q+2 \quad \text{then } S_{p \times q \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2 \left( N_{(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2$$

$$\text{Case4 : } p > q+2 \quad \text{then } S_{p \times q \times 3} = \left( N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2 \left( N_{(q-1)q}^3 \right)^2 \left( N_{q}^3 \right)^{p-q-2}$$

(三)  $Z = r = 4$

$S_{p \times q \times 4}$  分成五種情況

$$\text{Case1 : } p = q \quad \text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4$$

$$\text{Case2 : } p = q+1 \quad \text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2$$

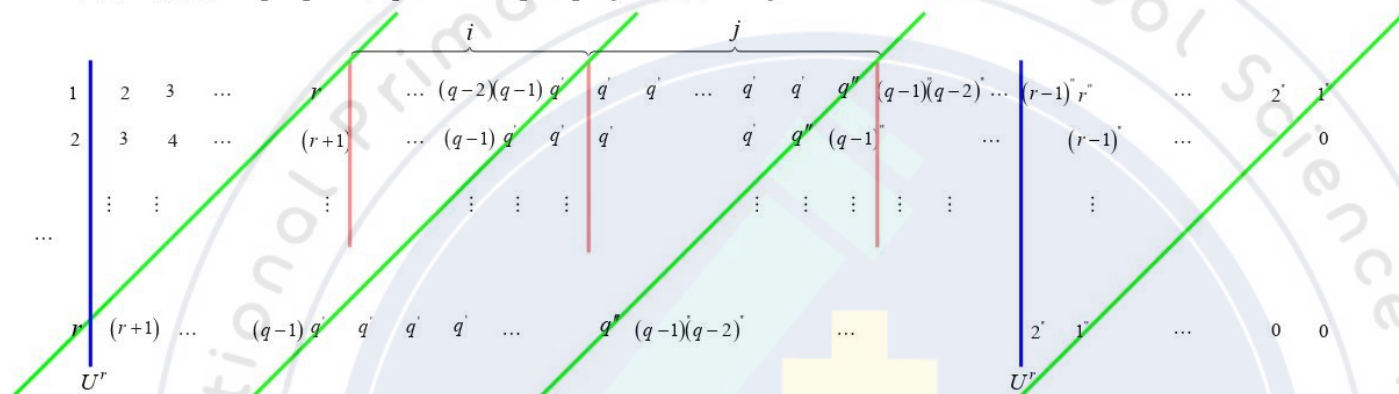
$$\text{Case3 : } p = q+2 \quad \text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{(q-1)q}^4$$

$$\text{Case4 : } p = q+3 \quad \text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2$$

$$\text{Case5 : } p > q+3 \quad \text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left( N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left( N_{q}^4 \right)^{p-q-3}$$

(四)  $Z = r$

不失一般性  $r \leq q \leq p$ ，令  $q = r + i$ ， $p = q + j$ ，其中  $i, j \geq 0$



$$S_{p \times q \times r} = U^r \times N_{23 \dots (r+1)}^r \times N_{34 \dots (r+2)}^r \times N_{r(r+1) \dots q'}^r \times N_{(r+1) \dots q'}^r \times \dots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)q' \dots q'}^r \times N_{(q-1)q'q' \dots q'}^r \times N_{q'q'q' \dots q'}^r \times N_{q'q' \dots q'(q-1)}^r \times \dots \times N_{(r-2)(r-3)(r-4) \dots 3}^r \times U^r$$

$S_{p \times q \times r}$  分成 4 種情況

Case1:  $i = j = 0$

$$\text{舉例： } S_{4 \times 4 \times 4} = (N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4) \times N_{2345}^4 \times (N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4) = (N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4)^2 \times N_{2345}^4$$

Case2:  $i = 0, j \neq 0$

$$\text{舉例： } S_{5 \times 3 \times 3} = (N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3) \times (N_{233}^3)^2 \times (N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3) = (N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \times N_{233}^3)^2$$

Case3:  $j = 0, i \neq 0$

$$\text{舉例： } S_{5 \times 5 \times 4} = (N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4) \times N_{3454}^4 \times (N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4) = (U^4 \times N_{2345}^4)^2 \times N_{3454}^4$$

Case4:  $j \neq 0, i \neq 0$

$$\text{舉例： } S_{8 \times 5 \times 4} = (N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4) \times (N_{3455}^4)^2 \times (N_{4555}^4)^2 \times (N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4) = (U^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \times N_{3455}^4 \times N_{4555}^4)^2$$



## 肆、研究結果

- 一、改變研究方法，利用鏈狀生成格  $A_n$ ， $B_n$  ( $n \geq 2$ )， $C_n$ ， $D$  快速解決教授 Richard Stanley 提出的“棋盤上的蛇” (Snakes on a chessboard) 的問題。
- 二、利用階梯生成格  $E_n$ ， $G_n$ ， $H_n$  ( $n \geq 2$ )， $I_n$  解決空間棋盤  $S_{2 \times q \times r}$  的問題。
- 三、利用由生成矩陣組成的生成格解決空間棋盤  $S_{p \times q \times r}$ 。

## 伍、參考文獻

- 一、Richard Stanley. (2004) Snakes on a chessboard. Retrieved from <http://www.mathlinks.ro/Forum/viewtopic.php?highlight=chessboard+snake&t=16856>
- 二、Richard Stanley. (2003) The Art of Counting. Retrieved from <http://ocw.mit.edu/OcwWeb/Mathematics/18-S66The-Art-of-CountingSpring2003/CourseHome/>
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<https://www.ntsec.edu.tw/Science-Content.aspx?cat=&a=0&fld=&key=&isd=1&icop=10&p=954&sid=3077>