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參展科別 數學

作品名稱 群蛇亂舞之翻天覆地

得獎獎項

就讀學校 高雄市立高雄高級中學

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關鍵詞 蛇填充數、生成格、生成矩陣

作者簡介



我是李乃仁，就讀高雄中學三年級。興趣是羽球、小說，閒暇時喜歡想各類問題。做科展最喜歡的是思考如何解決當下遇到的困難，自己常常沉浸到忘記周遭，而偶然的靈光乍現帶來的興奮感更是讓我無法自拔。雖然科展之路充滿挫折，但也讓我收穫許多珍貴的回憶。希望這次的國際科展能夠讓這件作品得到新的可能性。

摘要

我們研究的問題源自於“棋盤上的蛇”(Snakes on a chessboard)，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。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。

2022 年 9 月，在網站 The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences 上發現由教授 Greg Dresden 及其學生 Aarnav Gogri 提出的數列，與我們 2022 年 3 月於高雄市發表的科展作品中的一組數列完全對應，甚而對此數列的原問題 Tiling a Hexagonal Strip with Triangles and Diamonds，我們的作品還能做進一步延伸探討。

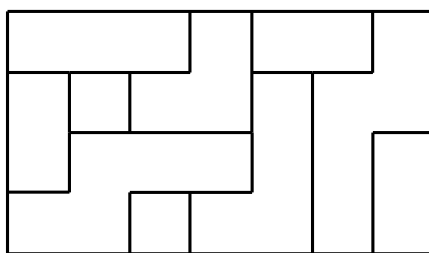
The problem we studied is “Snakes on a chessboard,” which was raised by Prof. Richard Stanley. The following is the problem. A snake on the $m \times n$ chessboard is a nonempty subset S of the squares of the board with the following property: Start at one of the squares and continue walking one step up or to the right, stopping at any time. The squares visited are the squares of the snake. Prove that the total number of ways to cover an $m \times n$ chessboard with disjoint snakes is a product of Fibonacci numbers. we used the concept of “generating squares” to solve the problem and create relation between “the snake-covering number” of two-dimensional squares and Fibonacci numbers. We also discovered “generating squares” can be generated by “generating matrices,” which can solve three-dimensional chessboard.

In September 2022, we discovered on the website “The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences” a sequence proposed in August 2022 by Prof. Greg Dresden and his student Aarnav Gogri, which is identical to one of our sequences, which were published in March 2022. Besides, with the given math problem, “Tiling a Hexagonal Strip with Triangles and Diamonds,” our work allows for general application.

壹、前言

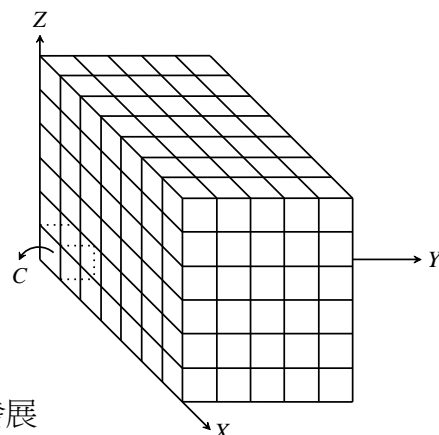
“棋盤上的蛇” (Snakes on a chessboard)，這個問題是由教授 Richard Stanley 所提出。問題如下：在 $m \times n$ 棋盤形格子上，蛇由任意一格出發，但蛇的走法只能往 X 軸正向， Y 軸正向，或停住。若此蛇已停住，將由另一條蛇來走，且不同蛇走過的格子不可重疊，例如下圖就是將 4×7 棋盤形格子完全覆蓋的一種方法。

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。



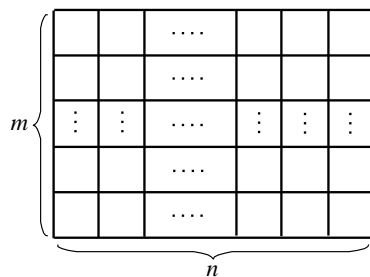
此題目於 2006 高雄市科展已被證明完畢。但該作品討論中留下空間推廣尚待解決：遊戲由平面棋盤形格子轉換成空間棋盤，如右圖。

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。

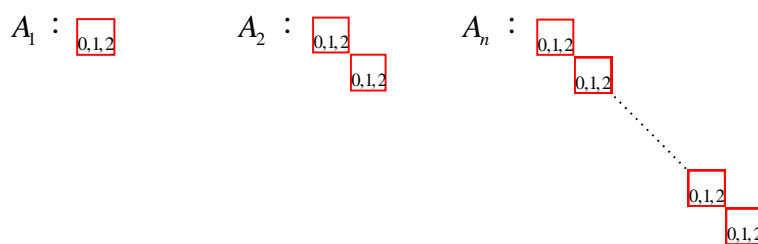


於是，我們將研究方法改變，試著用不同的思維角度發展另一種模型來解決二維，甚至三維情形。當解決空間棋盤時，我們亦嘗試尋找有無特殊的數列與之對應，直至九月下旬，我們在網站 The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences 上發現由教授 Greg Dresden 及其學生 Aarnav Gogri 在 Pioneer academics 這個課程下發表的作品 Tiling a Hexagonal Strip with Triangles and Diamonds 所提出的數列(於 2022 年 8 月中旬發布在網站)，與我們(2022 年 3 月)於高雄市發表的作品(於 $Z = r = 2$)其中一組數列完全對應，甚至我們的作品還能做延伸推廣的貢獻。

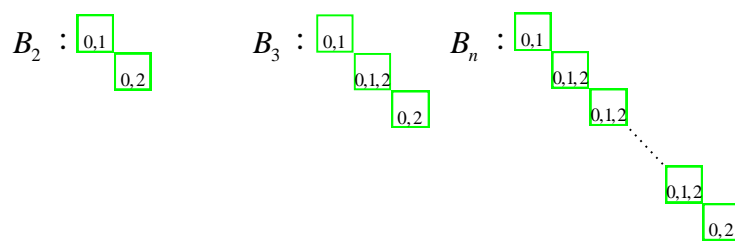
(二) $T_{m \times n}$: $T_{m \times n}$ 表示將 $m \times n$ 棋盤形格子完全覆蓋之“蛇填充數”，而所謂 $m \times n$ 棋盤形格子為：



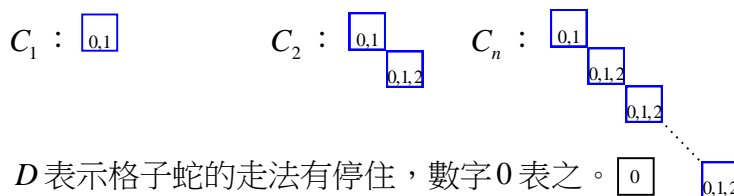
(三) 鏈狀生成格 A_n : $A_n (n \in N)$ 表示由左上(西北方向)至右下(東南方向)之棋盤形格子，每個格子蛇的走法有停住，往 X 軸正向，往 Y 軸正向，分別用數字 0，1，2 表之。



(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。

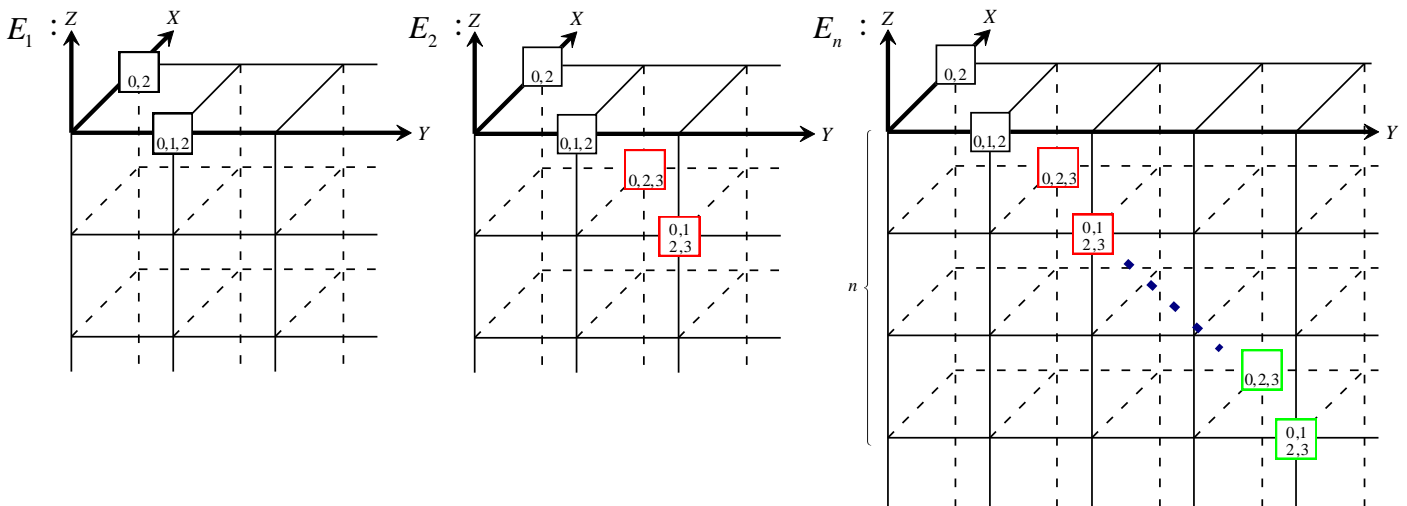


(六) 鏈狀生成格 D : D 表示格子蛇的走法有停住，數字 0 表之。 $\boxed{0}$ $\boxed{0.1.2}$

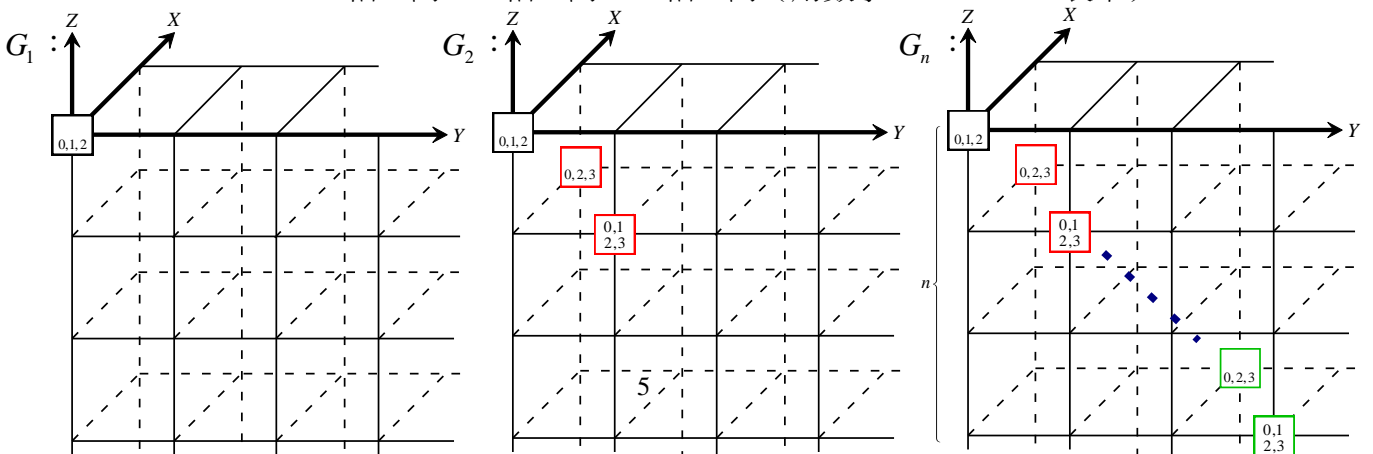
(七) $S_{p \times q \times r}$: $S_{p \times q \times r}$ 表示將 $p \times q \times r$ 空間棋盤完全覆蓋之“蛇填充數”。

(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。

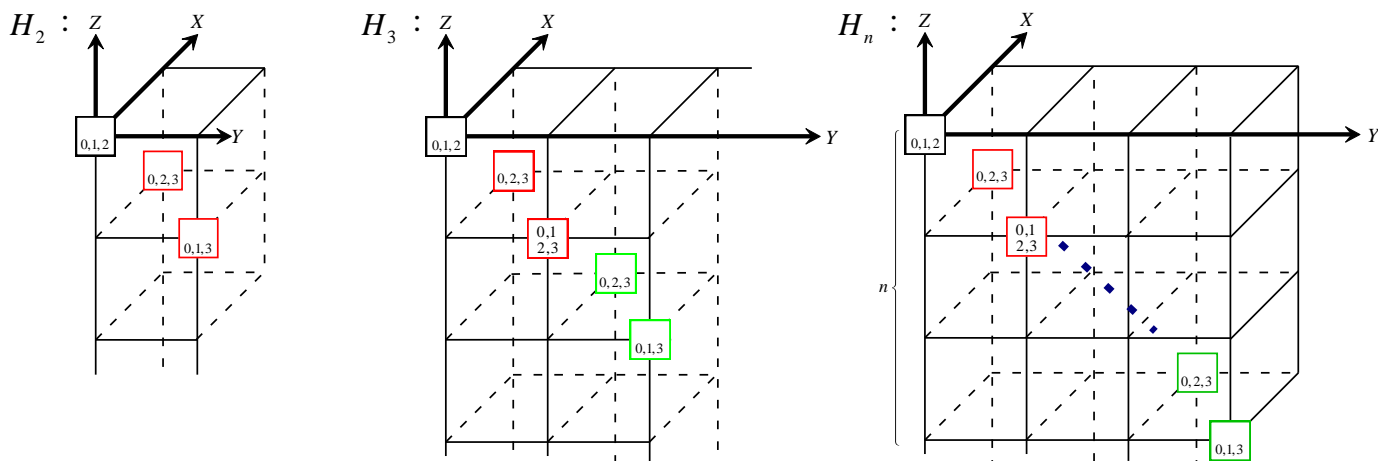
(九) 階梯生成格 E_n : $E_n (n \in \mathbb{N})$ 在限制 $p = 2$ 時，表示以最上層依序往下，每一層由左上至右下形成的階梯生成格。在最上層中分成左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往 Y 軸正向（用數字 0, 2 表示），右下的格子蛇的走法有停住，往 X 軸正向， Y 軸正向（用數字 0, 1, 2 表示），其餘層則是增加往 Z 軸正向（用數字 3 表示）。



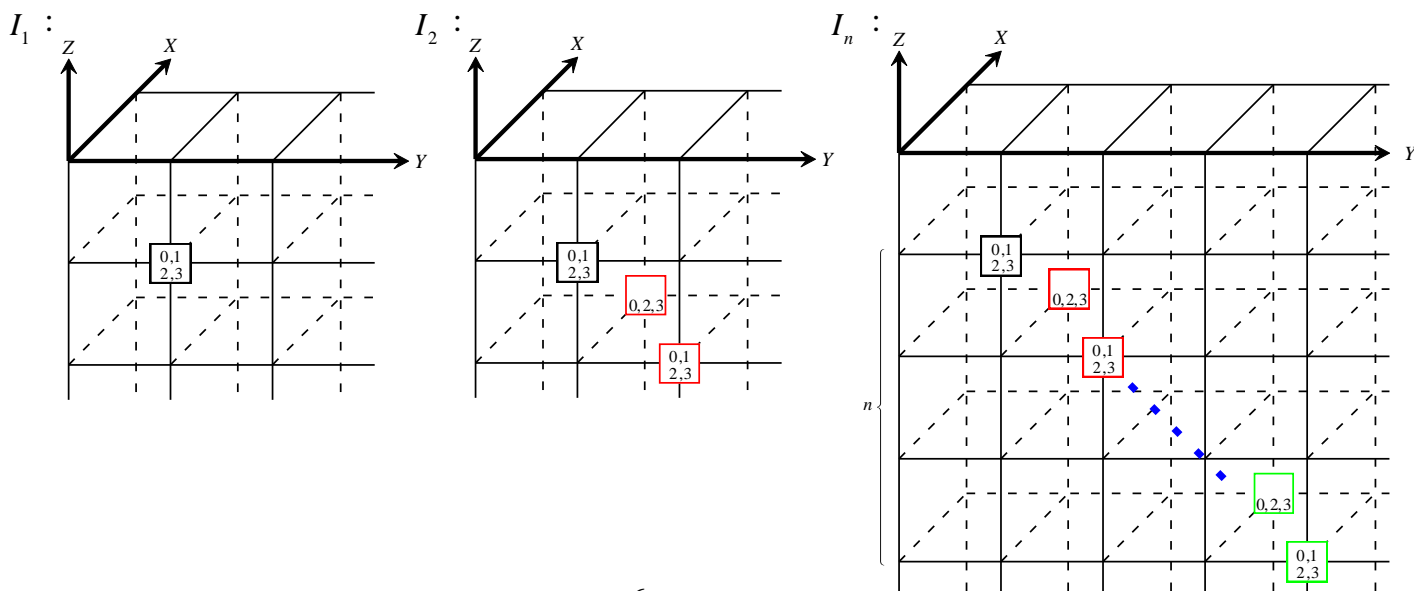
(十) 階梯生成格 G_n : $G_n (n \in \mathbb{N})$ 表示每一層由左上至右下形成的階梯生成格。依序往下，最上層只有一格，蛇的走法有停住，往 X 軸正向， Y 軸正向（用數字 0, 1, 2 表示），之後每層由左上至右下形成的階梯生成格，且分成左上的格子蛇的走法“只有”停住，往 Y 軸正向， Z 軸正向（用數字 0, 2, 3 表示），右下的格子蛇的走法有停住，往 X 軸正向， Y 軸正向， Z 軸正向（用數字 0, 1, 2, 3 表示）。



(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）。

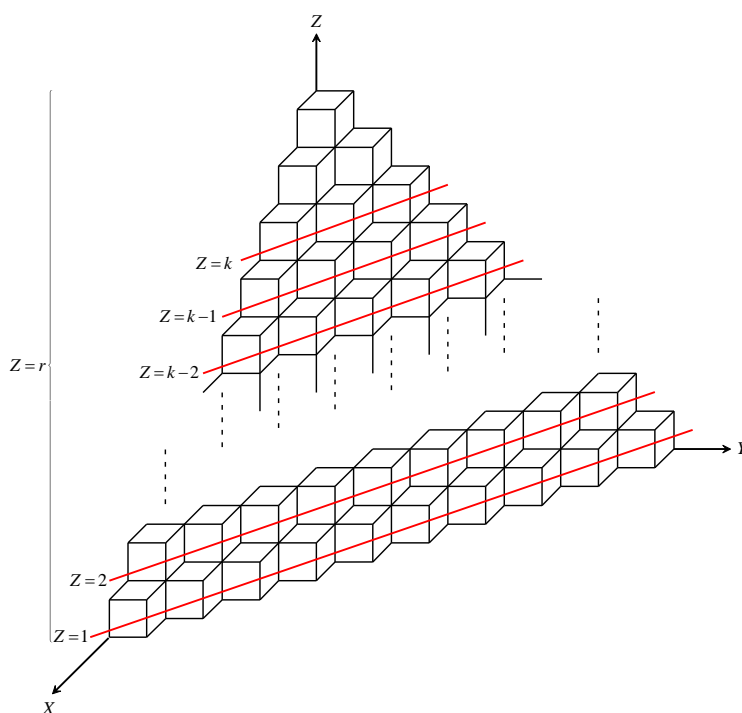


(十三) $N_{a_r, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1}^r$: 在 $Z = r$, 空間棋盤方格高度位於 r 時, 每一方格均有 0 , 1 , 2 三種走法; 而於 $1 \leq Z \leq r-1$ 時, 每一方格均有 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 四種走法情況下以 $N_{a_r, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1}^r$ 記之。

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。

(二十) T_n^i : 表示 $z=r$ 的第 i 組分類且用正三角形或菱形鋪滿由 n 個正三角形所組成的長條所需的方法數。

(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

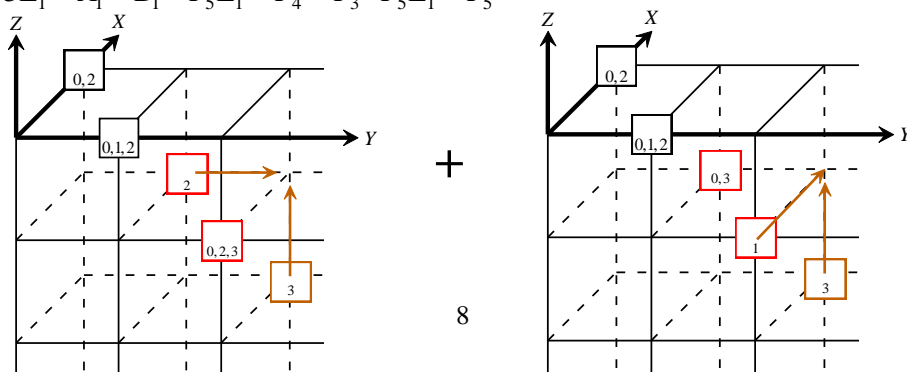
(一) $D : \boxed{0} = 1 = F_2$

(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) $A'_1 = 3 = F_4$

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



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

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

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

$$(二) B_1' = 2 = F_3$$

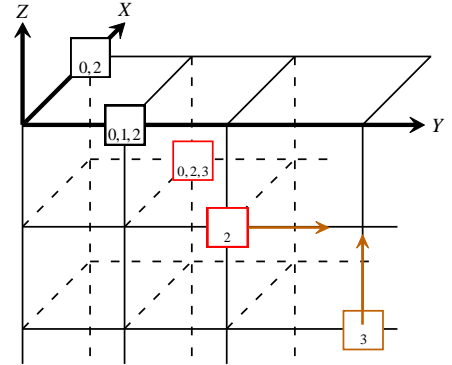
$$B_2' = 3E_1 - A_1' = F_4E_1 - F_4$$

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

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

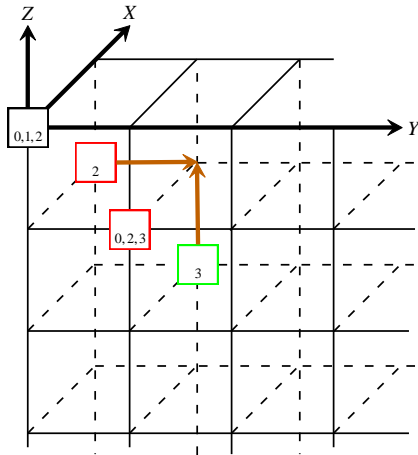
$$B_n' = 3E_{n-1} - A_{n-1}'$$

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

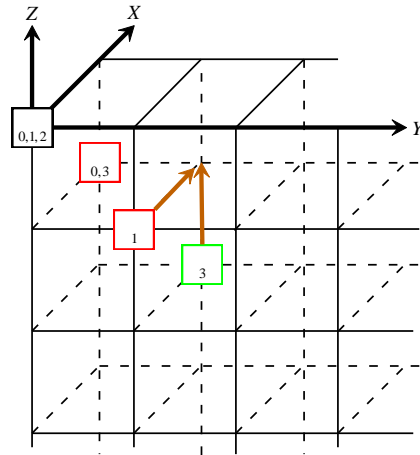


$$(三) C_1' = 1 = F_2$$

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



+



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

$$(四) D_1' = 1 = F_1$$

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

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

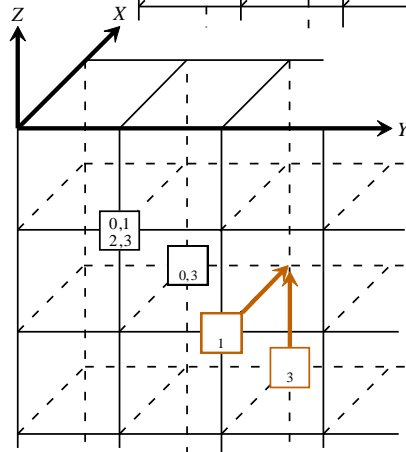
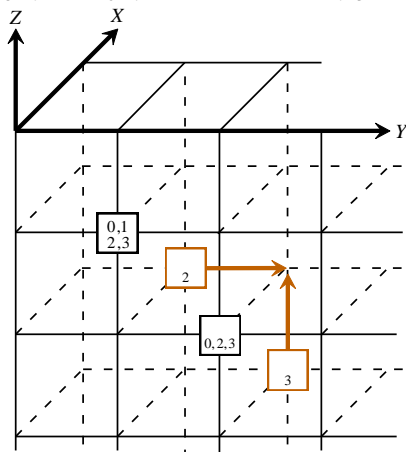
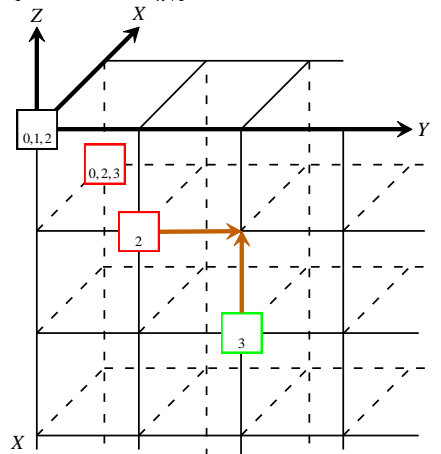
$$= F_4G_{n-1} - F_5G_{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^n F_{n+2}G_1 + (-1)^{n+1} F_n$$

$$(五) E_1' = 1 = F_2$$

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

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

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



(六) $F'_1 = 1 = F_1$

$$F'_2 = 3I_1 - E'_1 = F_4 I_1 - F_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'_n &= 3I_{n-1} - E'_{n-1} \\ &= F_4 I_{n-1} - F_5 I_{n-2} + \cdots + (-1)^n F_{n+2} I_1 + (-1)^{n+1} F_n \end{aligned}$$

(七) $E_1 = 5$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} E_n &= 11E_{n-1} - 3(F_5 E_{n-2} - F_6 E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+3} F_{n+2} E_1 + (-1)^{n+4} F_{n+2}) \\ &\quad - 2(F_4 E_{n-2} - F_5 E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+1} E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+1}) \\ &\quad - (F_6 E_{n-2} - F_7 E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+3} E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+3} - E_{n-2}) \\ &= 11E_{n-1} - 28E_{n-2} - 3(-F_6 E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+3} F_{n+2} E_1 + (-1)^{n+4} F_{n+2}) \\ &\quad - 2(-F_5 E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+1} E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+1}) \\ &\quad - (-F_7 E_{n-3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+3} E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+3}) \\ &= 10E_{n-1} - 17E_{n-2} - 3(-F_4 E_{n-3} + F_5 E_{n-4} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+3} F_n E_1 + (-1)^{n+4} F_n) \\ &\quad - 2(-F_3 E_{n-3} + F_4 E_{n-4} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n-1} E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n-1}) \\ &\quad - (-F_5 E_{n-3} + F_6 E_{n-4} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} F_{n+1} E_1 + (-1)^{n+2} F_{n+1} - E_{n-3}) \\ &= 10E_{n-1} - 16E_{n-2} - 11E_{n-3} - 3(-F_4 E_{n-3}) - 2(-F_3 E_{n-3}) - (-F_5 E_{n-3} - E_{n-3} + E_{n-4}) \\ &= 10E_{n-1} - 16E_{n-2} + 8E_{n-3} - E_{n-4}, \quad \forall n \geq 5 \end{aligned}$$

(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) $I_1 = 4$

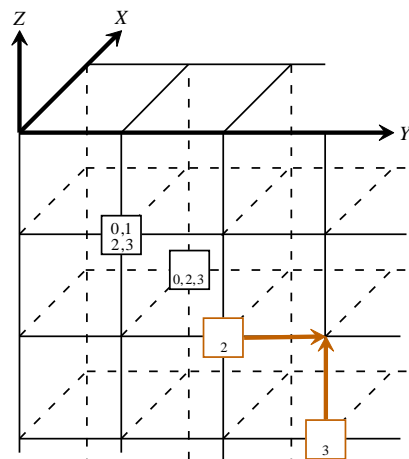
$$I_2 = 11I_1 - 3(E'_1) - 2(F'_1) - (E'_1 + F'_1)$$

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

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

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、 $Z = r = 2, 3, 4$ 及一般狀況時“生成矩陣”與空間棋盤“生成格”的關係

(一) $Z = r = 2$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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：

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

∴由數學歸納法得知本題得證

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

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

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-1)n}^2 \\ N_{nm}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-1)(n-1)}^2 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)}^2 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)}^2 \\ N_{(n-1)n}^2 & N_{(n-1)n}^2 & N_{(n-2)n}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)}^2 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(二) $Z = r = 3$

$$N_{001}^3 = 4, N_{010}^3 = 4, N_{100}^3 = 3, N_{011}^3 = 15, N_{101}^3 = 12, N_{110}^3 = 11, N_{111}^3 = 41 \\
N_{002}^{3'} = 3N_{001}^3 - 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{由於} 3N_{112}^3 - N_{111}^3 = N_{113}^{3'} \Rightarrow [N_{112}^3] \rightarrow [N_{113}^{3'}]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)nm}^3 \\ N_{nm}^3 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)n}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)n}^{3'} \\ N_{(n-1)nm}^3 & N_{(n-1)nm}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\quad - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^3 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)n}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(三) $Z = r = 4$

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

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0001}^4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} N_{0002}^{4'} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{1} \\ \xrightarrow{2} \end{array} \dots \dots \dots \begin{bmatrix} N_{0211}^{4'} & N_{0221}^{4'} & N_{0222}^{4'} \\ N_{0121}^4 & N_{0212}^{4'} \\ N_{0112}^4 & N_{0122}^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{0123}^4 \\ N_{0122}^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{0122}^4 & N_{0112}^4 & N_{0121}^4 \\ N_{0112}^4 & N_{0012}^4 & N_{0102}^{4'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{0111}^4 & N_{0101}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-1)n}^4 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)nm}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)nmn}^4 \\ N_{nmnn}^4 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^4 & N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^4 & N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^4 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)n}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)n}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)n}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nm}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nm}^4 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)nm}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)nmn}^4 & N_{(n-1)nmn}^4 & N_{(n-2)nmn}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &- \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)n}^4 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)n}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nm}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nm}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

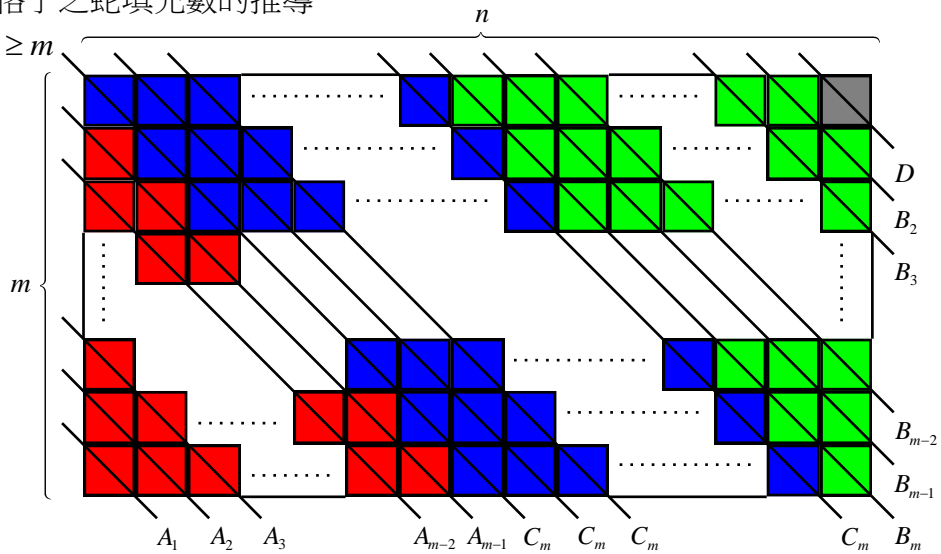
(四) 一般情況

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2))\dots(n-1)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)nm}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)nmn}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)nmnn}^r \\ \vdots \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)n\dots nmn}^r \\ N_{(n-1)nm\dots nmnn}^r \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2))\dots(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2))\dots(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2))\dots(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)(n-2)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)(n-1)nm}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)nm}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)(n-2)nm}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)(n-1)nmn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)nmn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)(n-2)nmn}^r \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)nmnmnm\dots nmnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)nmnmnm\dots nmnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)nmn\dots nmnm}^r \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nmnm\dots nmnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nmnm\dots nmnn}^r & N_{(n-1)(n-2)nmnm\dots nmnm}^r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &- \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)nm}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)nm}^r \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)nm\dots nmnmnm}^r & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)nm\dots nmnmnm}^r \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nm\dots nmnmnm}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nm\dots nmnmnm}^r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

$T_{m \times n}$: 考慮 $n \geq m$

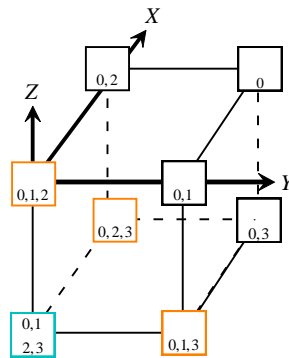


$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{m \times n} &= A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3 \times \cdots \times A_{m-1} \times (C_m)^{n-m} \times B_m \times B_{m-1} \times B_{m-2} \times \cdots \times B_3 \times B_2 \times D \\
 &= F_4 \times F_6 \times F_8 \times \cdots \times F_{2m} \times (F_{2m+1})^{n-m} \times F_{2m} \times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

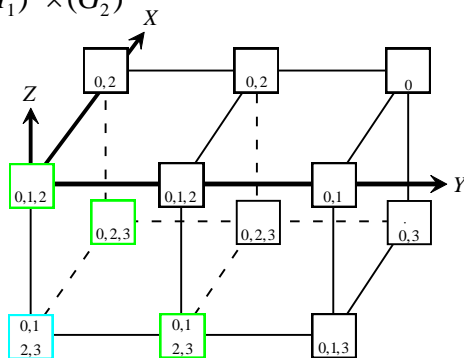
由此結論發現對於二維 $m \times n$ 棋盤，我們僅需計算 A_n 、 C_n 兩個系列，並運用此性質推廣到三維 $p \times q \times r$ ，亦僅需計算 $2r + \left\lceil \frac{r-2}{2} \right\rceil$ 個系列。

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

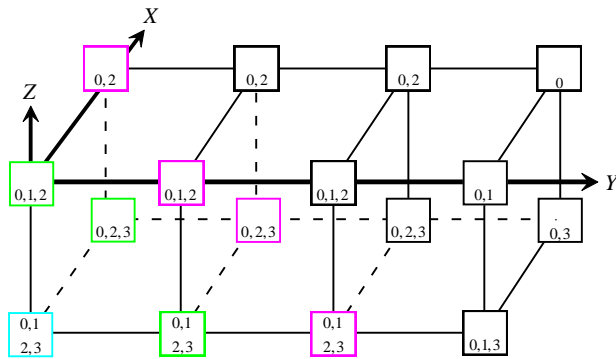
(一) $S_{2 \times 2 \times 2} = (I_1)^2 \times H_2$



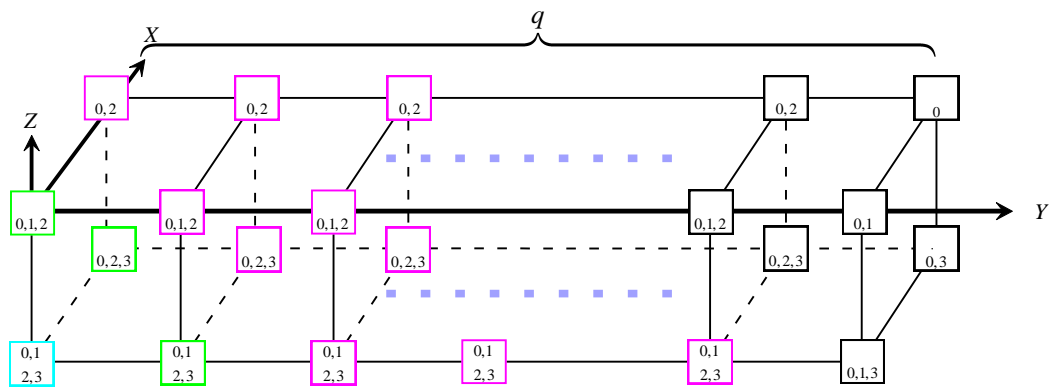
(二) $S_{2 \times 3 \times 2} = (I_1)^2 \times (G_2)^2$



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

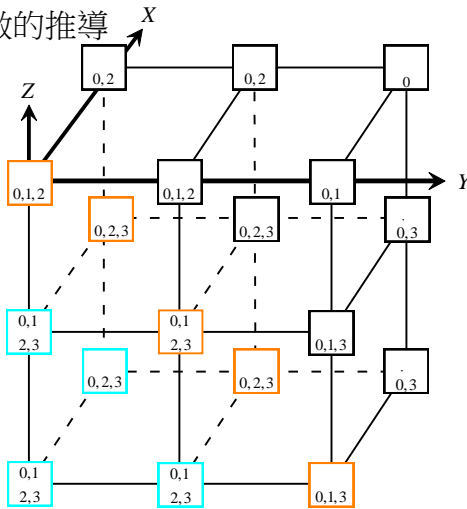


$$(四) S_{2 \times q \times 2} = (I_1)^2 \times (G_2)^2 \times (E_2)^{q-3}$$

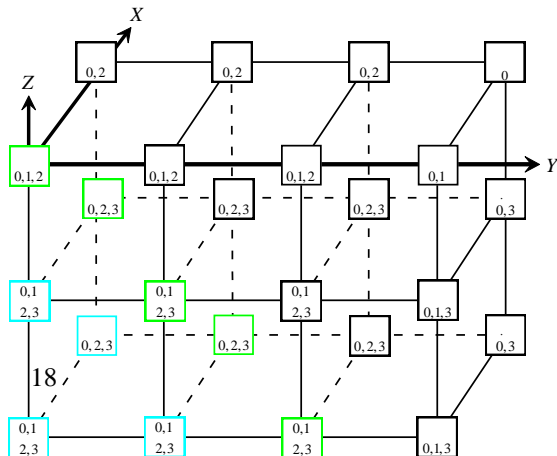


八、 $2 \times q \times 3$ 空間棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

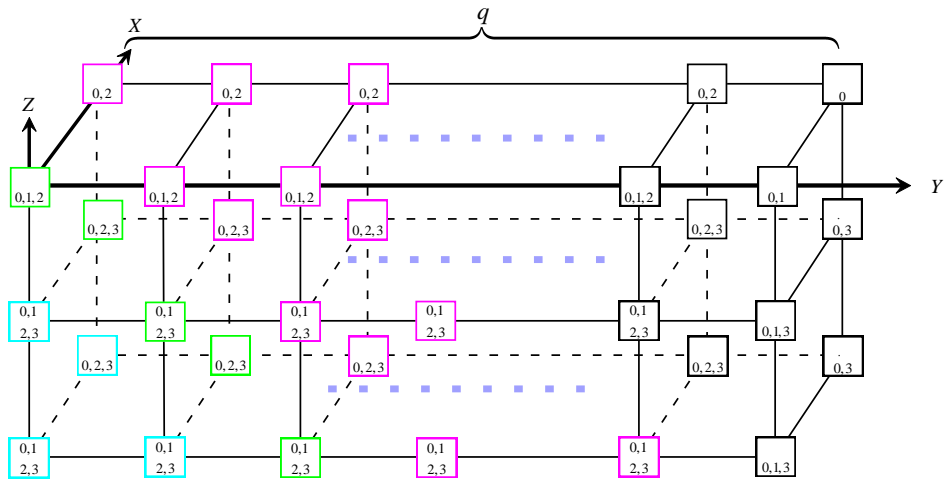
$$(一) S_{2 \times 3 \times 3} = (I_1 \times I_2)^2 \times H_3$$



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



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



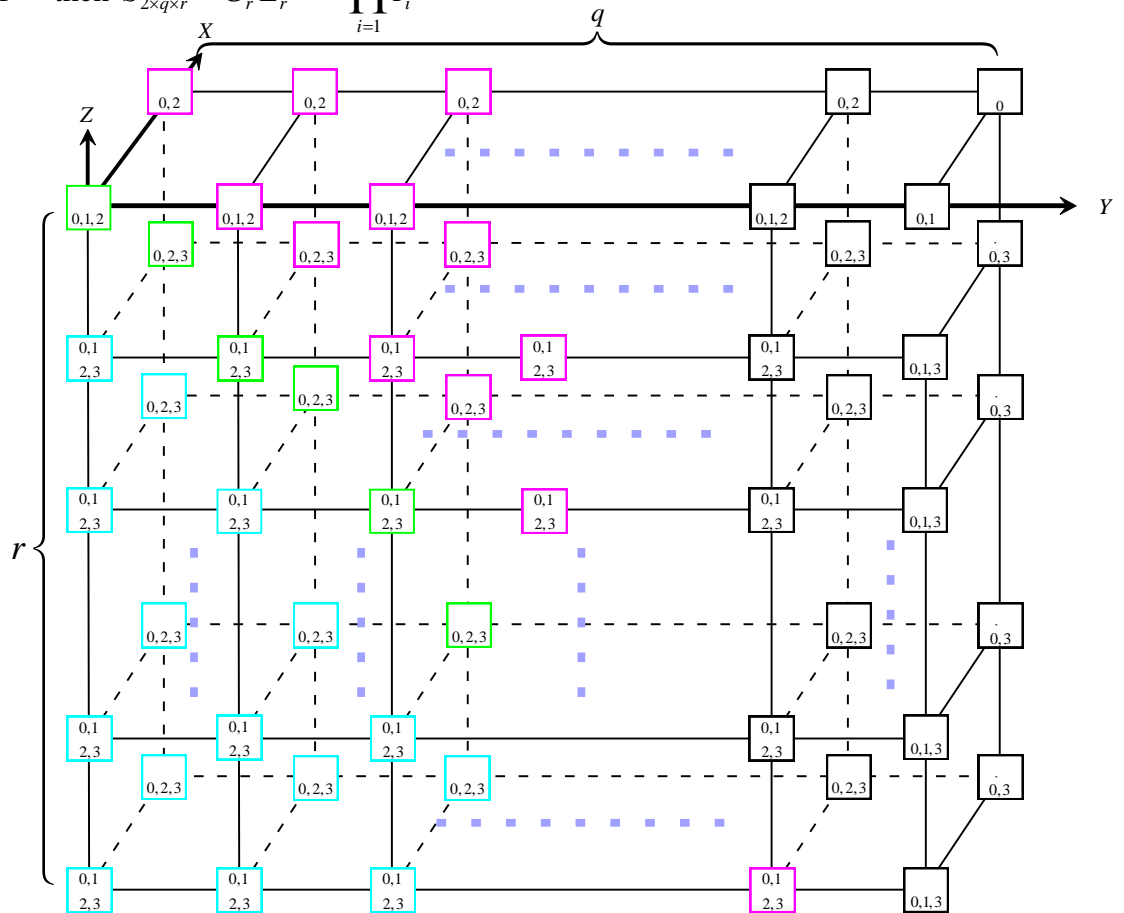
九、 $2 \times q \times r$ 空間棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

$S_{2 \times q \times r}$ 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 $S_{2 \times q \times r} = G_r^2 \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i^2$

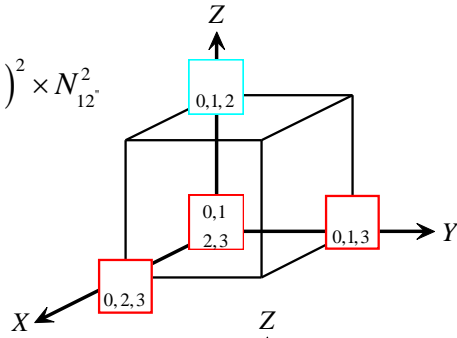
Case 3 : $q > r+1$, then $S_{2 \times q \times r} = G_r^2 E_r^{q-(r+1)} \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i^2$



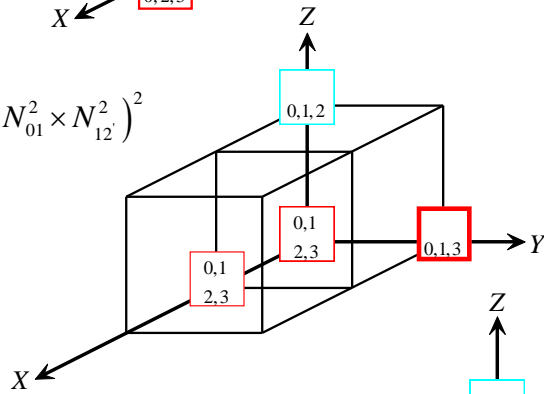
十、 $p \times q \times r$ 空間棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導(生成矩陣)

(一) $Z = r = 2$

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

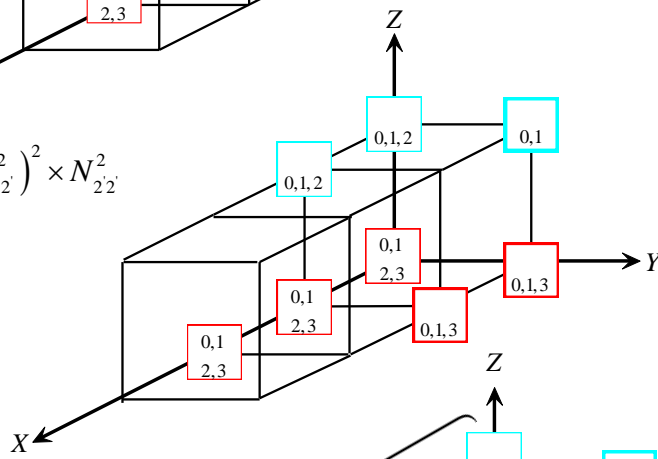


$$S_{3 \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2$$

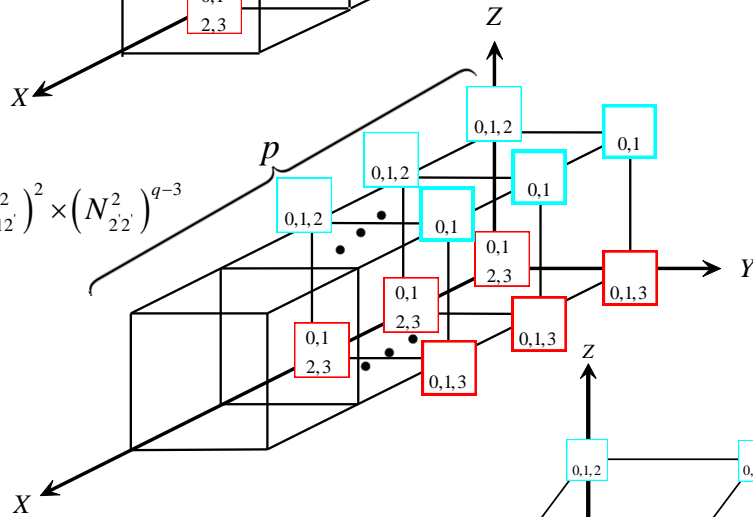


$$S_{4 \times 2 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2 \times N_{22}^2$$

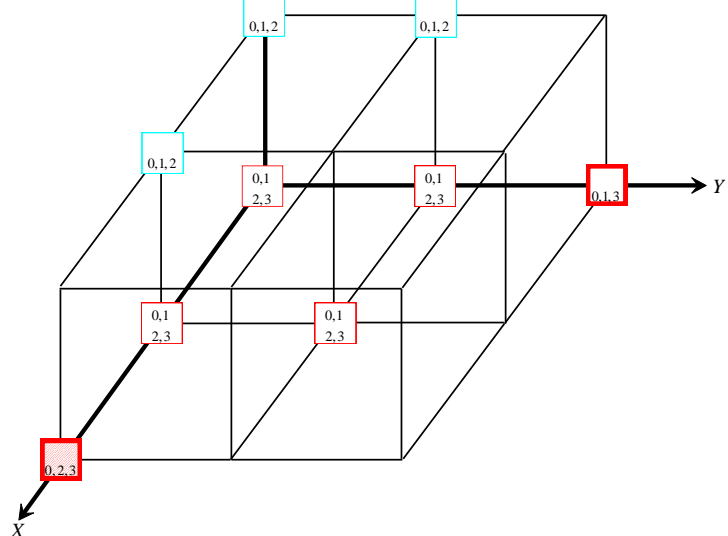
⋮



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

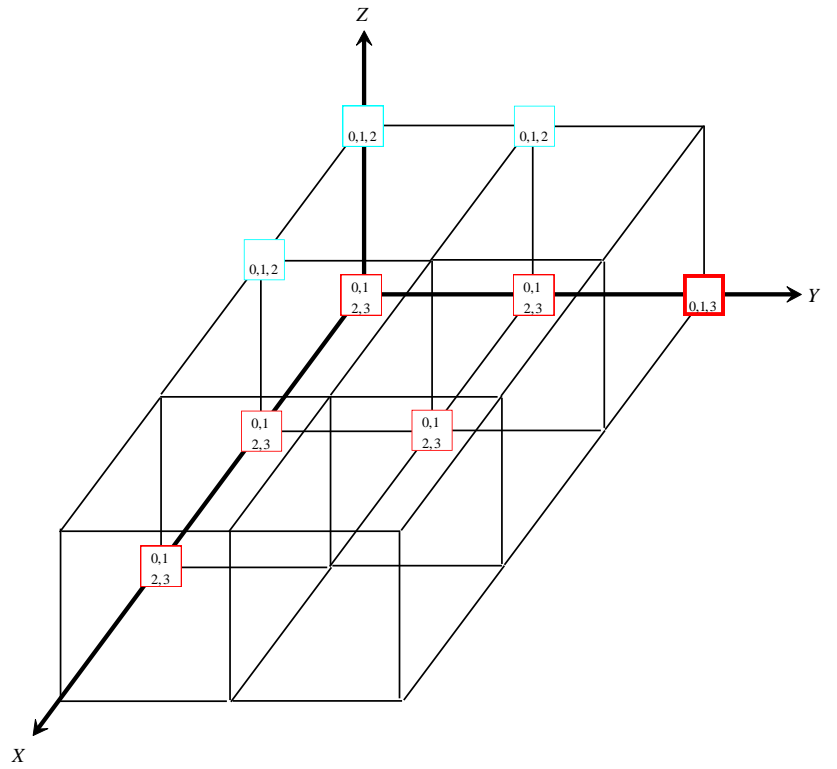


$$S_{3 \times 3 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2)^2 \times N_{23}^2$$

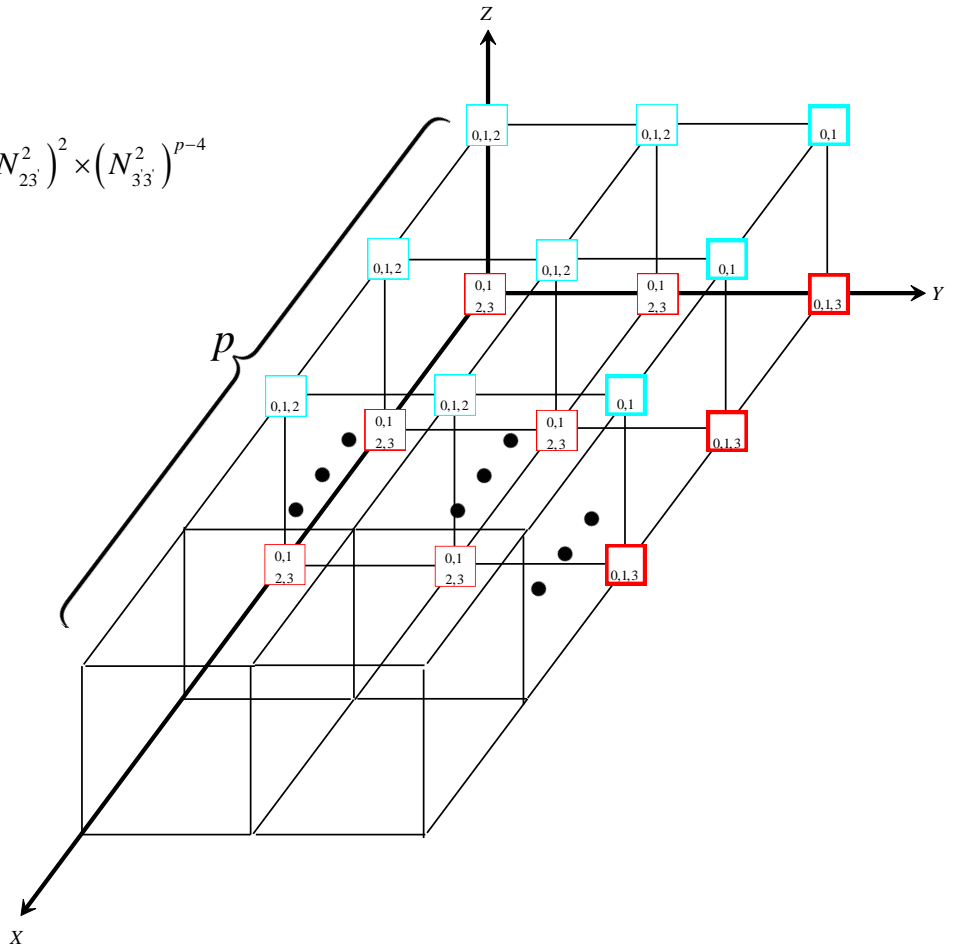


$$S_{4 \times 3 \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times N_{23}^2)^2$$

⋮



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



$S_{p \times q \times 2}$ 分成三種情況

Case1 : $p = q$

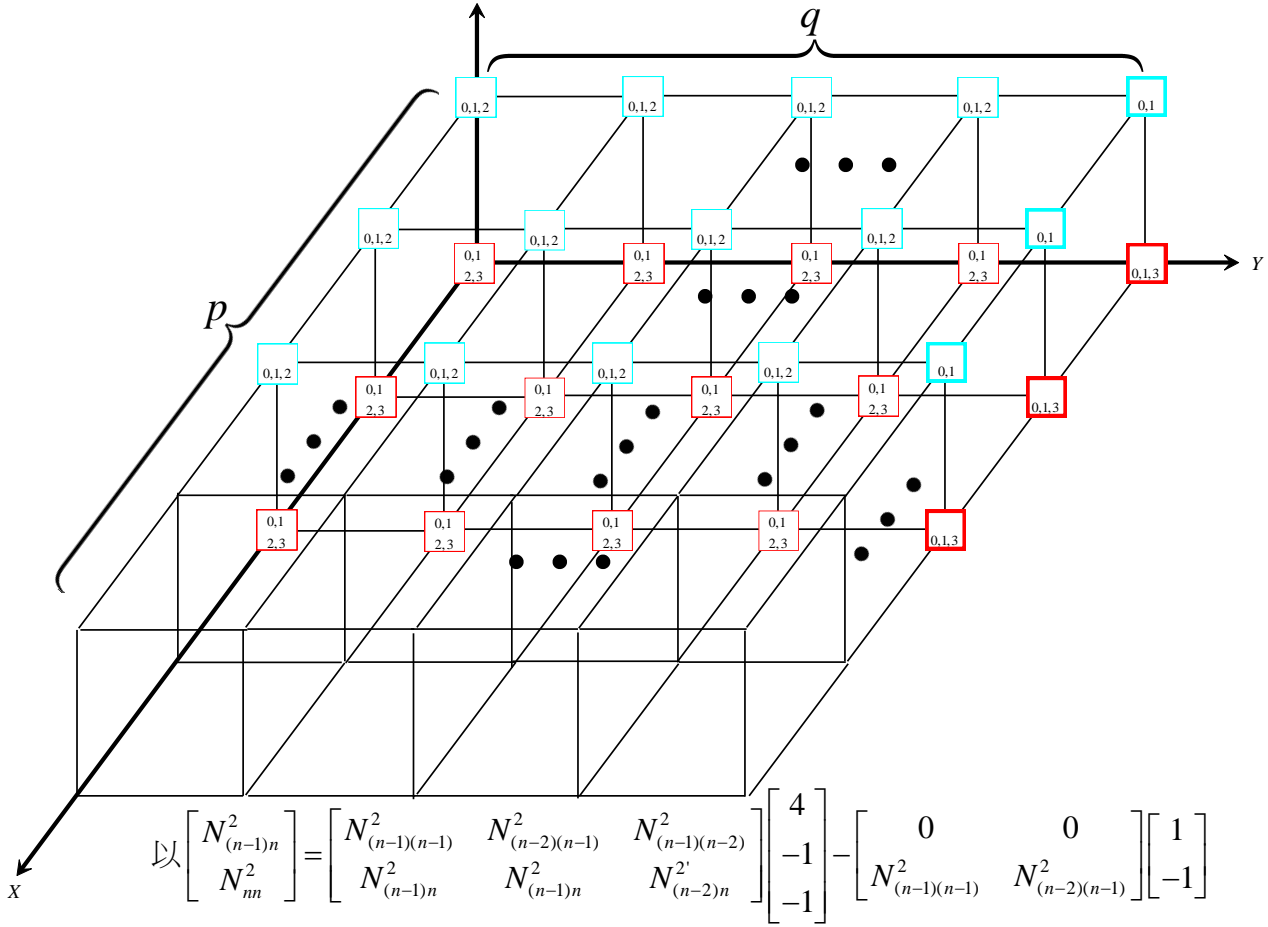
$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 2} = (N_{01}^2 \times N_{12}^2 \times \cdots \times N_{(q-2)(q-1)}^2)^2 \times N_{(q-1)q}^2$$

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 : $p > q+1$

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



並改變其初始值，可得所需生成格。

(二) $Z = r = 3$

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

$$S_{4 \times 3 \times 3} = \left(N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123'}^3 \right)^2 \times N_{23'3''}^3$$

$$S_{5 \times 3 \times 3} = \left(N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123'}^3 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{23'3''}^3 \right)^2$$

⋮

$$S_{p \times 3 \times 3} = \left(N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123'}^3 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{23'3''}^3 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{3'3'3''}^3 \right)^{p-5}$$

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

$$S_{5 \times 4 \times 3} = \left(N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \times N_{234'}^3 \right)^2 \times N_{34'4''}^3$$

⋮

$$S_{p \times 4 \times 3} = \left(N_{001}^3 \times N_{012}^3 \times N_{123}^3 \times N_{234'}^3 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{34'4''}^3 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{4'4'4''}^3 \right)^{p-6}$$

$S_{p \times q \times 3}$ 分成四種情況

Case1 : $p = q$

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

Case2 : $p = q+1$

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

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 : $p > q+2$

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

$$\text{以 } \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)nn}^3 \\ N_{nmn}^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)n}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)n}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)nm}^3 & N_{(n-1)nm}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^3 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)n}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

並改變其初始值，可得所需生成格。

(三) $Z = r = 4$

$$S_{4 \times 4 \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{234}^4$$

$$S_{5 \times 4 \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{234}^4 \right)^2$$

$$S_{6 \times 4 \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{234}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{344}^4$$

$$S_{7 \times 4 \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{344}^4 \right)^2$$

⋮

$$S_{p \times 4 \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{234}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{344}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{444}^4 \right)^{p-7}$$

$$S_{5 \times 5 \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{345}^4$$

$$S_{6 \times 5 \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{345}^4 \right)^2$$

$$S_{7 \times 5 \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{345}^4 \right)^2 \times N_{455}^4$$

⋮

$$S_{p \times 5 \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \times N_{1234}^4 \times N_{2345}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{345}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{455}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{555}^4 \right)^{p-8}$$

$S_{p \times q \times 4}$ 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 : $p > q + 3$

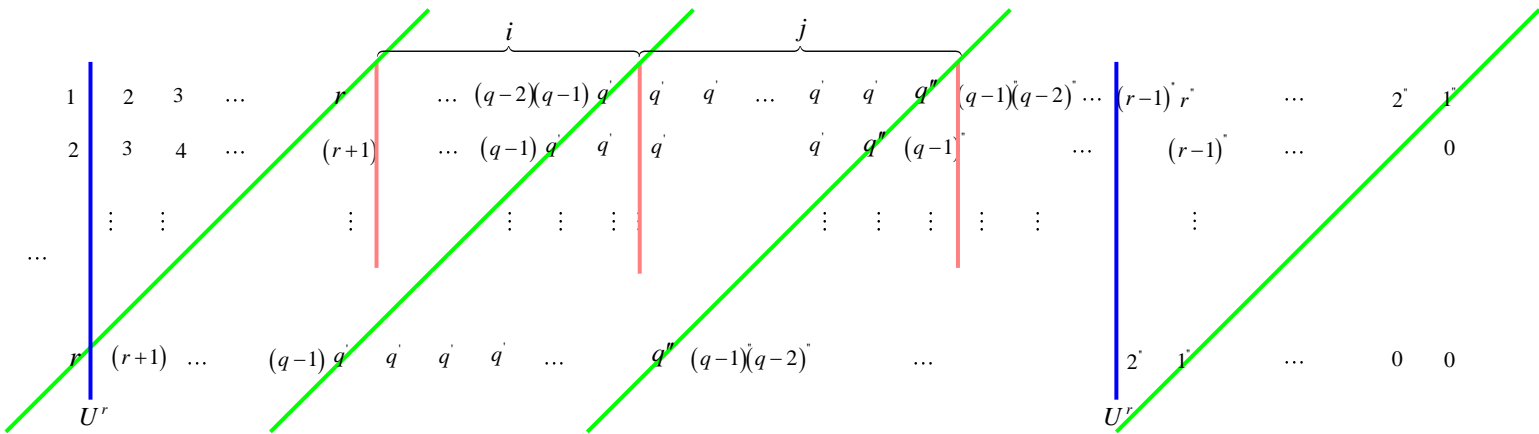
$$\text{then } S_{p \times q \times 4} = \left(N_{0001}^4 \times N_{0012}^4 \times N_{0123}^4 \cdots \times N_{(q-3)(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{(q-2)(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \\ \times \left(N_{(q-1)q}^4 \right)^2 \times \left(N_{qq}^4 \right)^{p-q-3}$$

$$\text{以 } \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-1)n}^4 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)mn}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)nmn}^4 \\ N_{nnnn}^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^4 & N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^4 & N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^4 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)n}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)n}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)n}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)mn}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)mn}^4 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)mn}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)nmn}^4 & N_{(n-1)nmn}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)mn}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)n}^4 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)n}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)mn}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)mn}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

並改變其初始值，可得所需生成格。

(四) $Z = r$

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



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

$S_{p \times q \times r}$ 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:

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

$$\text{以 } \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2)) \dots (n-1)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)mn}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)mnn}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)mmn}^r \\ \vdots \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1) \dots mnn}^r \\ N_{(n-1)nm \dots mnn}^r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2)) \dots (n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2)) \dots (n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2)) \dots (n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-2)(n-2)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)mn}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-2)(n-2)(n-1)mn}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)mn}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)mnn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-2)(n-2)(n-1)mnn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)mnn}^r \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1) \dots mnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1) \dots mnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2) \dots mnn}^r \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1) \dots mnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1) \dots mnn}^r & N_{(n-1)(n-2) \dots mnn}^r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)(n-1)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)(n-1)mn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)(n-1)mn}^r \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1) \dots mnn}^r & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1) \dots mnn}^r \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1) \dots mnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1) \dots mnn}^r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

並改變其初始值，可得所需生成格。

十一、(一) $Z = r = 1$ 的兩種分類

1. $N_1^1 = 2$ 、 $N_2^1 = 5$ 、 $N_3^1 = 13 \dots$

$2n$ 個正三角形所組成長條：



$T_2^{11} = 2$ 、 $T_4^{11} = 5$ 、 $T_6^{11} = 13 \dots$

$T_{2n}^{11} = 3T_{2(n-1)}^{11} - T_{2(n-2)}^{11}$ 其中 $n \geq 3$

2. $N_1^1 = 3$ 、 $N_2^1 = 8$ 、 $N_3^1 = 21 \dots$

$2n+1$ 個正三角形所組成長條：



$T_3^{12} = 3$ 、 $T_5^{12} = 8$ 、 $T_7^{12} = 21 \dots$

$T_{2n+1}^{12} = 3T_{2(n-1)+1}^{12} - T_{2(n-2)+1}^{12}$ 其中 $n \geq 3$

因為 $N_n^1 = F_{2n+2}$

且 $F_{2n+2} = 3F_{2n} - F_{2n-2}$

$$\therefore [N_n^1] = \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-1)}^1 & N_{(n-1)}^1 & N_{(n-2)}^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(二) $Z = r = 2$ 的四種分類

1. $N_{12}^2 = 18$ 、 $N_{23}^2 = 148$ 、 $N_{34}^2 = 1208 \dots$

$4n+2$ 個正三角形所組成長條：



$T_6^{21} = 18$ 、 $T_{10}^{21} = 148$ 、 $T_{14}^{21} = 1208 \dots$

$T_{4n+2}^{21} = 9T_{4(n-1)+2}^{21} - 7T_{4(n-2)+2}^{21} + T_{4(n-3)+2}^{21}$ ，其中 $n \geq 4$

亦可表示為 $T_{4n+2}^{21} = 10T_{4(n-1)+2}^{21} - 16T_{4(n-2)+2}^{21} + 8T_{4(n-3)+2}^{21} - T_{4(n-4)+2}^{21}$ ，其中 $n \geq 5$

$$2. N_{12}^2 = 26, N_{23}^2 = 213, N_{34}^2 = 1738 \dots$$

$4n+3$ 個正三角形所組成長條：



$$T_7^{22} = 26, T_{11}^{22} = 213, T_{15}^{22} = 1738 \dots$$

$$T_{4n+3}^{22} = 9T_{4(n-1)+3}^{22} - 7T_{4(n-2)+3}^{22} + T_{4(n-3)+3}^{22}, \text{ 其中 } n \geq 4$$

$$\text{亦可表示為 } T_{4n+3}^{22} = 10T_{4(n-1)+3}^{22} - 16T_{4(n-2)+3}^{22} + 8T_{4(n-3)+3}^{22} - T_{4(n-4)+3}^{22}, \text{ 其中 } n \geq 5$$

$$3. N_{12}^2 = 37, N_{23}^2 = 306, N_{34}^2 = 2500 \dots$$

$4n+4$ 個正三角形所組成長條：



$$T_8^{23} = 37, T_{12}^{23} = 306, T_{16}^{23} = 2500 \dots$$

$$T_{4n+4}^{23} = 10T_{4(n-1)+4}^{23} - 16T_{4(n-2)+4}^{23} + 8T_{4(n-3)+4}^{23} - T_{4(n-4)+4}^{23}, \text{ 其中 } n \geq 5$$

$$4. N_{22}^2 = 38, N_{33}^2 = 307, N_{44}^2 = 2501 \dots$$

$4n+4$ 個正三角形所組成長條：



$$T_8^{24} = 38, T_{12}^{24} = 307, T_{16}^{24} = 2501 \dots$$

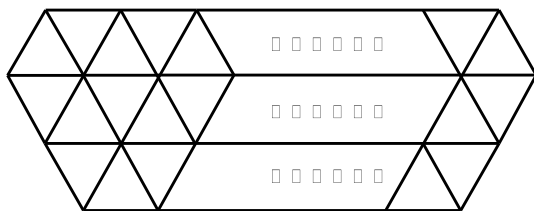
$$T_{4n+4}^{24} = 10T_{4(n-1)+4}^{24} - 16T_{4(n-2)+4}^{24} + 8T_{4(n-3)+4}^{24} - T_{4(n-4)+4}^{24}, \text{ 其中 } n \geq 5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-1)n}^2 \\ N_{nn}^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-1)(n-1)}^2 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)}^2 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)}^2 \\ N_{(n-1)n}^2 & N_{(n-1)n}^2 & N_{(n-2)n}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)}^2 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(三) $Z = r = 3$ 的六種分類

1. $N_{123}^3 = 754$ 、 $N_{234}^3 = 19822$ 、 $N_{345}^3 = 516212 \dots$

$6n+7$ 個正三角形所組成長條：



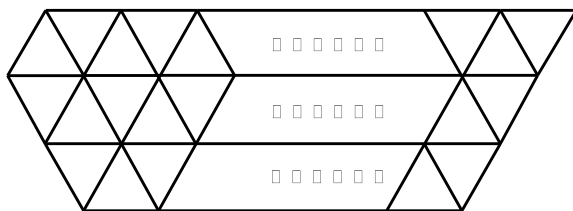
$$T_{13}^{31} = 754 \text{、} T_{19}^{31} = 19822 \text{、} T_{25}^{31} = 516212 \dots$$

$$T_{6n+7}^{31} = 34T_{6(n-1)+7}^{31} - 231T_{6(n-2)+7}^{31} + 636T_{6(n-3)+7}^{31} - 821T_{6(n-4)+7}^{31}$$

$$+ 516T_{6(n-5)+7}^{31} - 159T_{6(n-6)+7}^{31} + 22T_{6(n-7)+7}^{31} - T_{6(n-8)+7}^{31} \text{，其中 } n \geq 9$$

2. $N_{123}^3 = 1072$ 、 $N_{234}^3 = 28187$ 、 $N_{345}^3 = 734094 \dots$

$6n+8$ 個正三角形所組成長條：



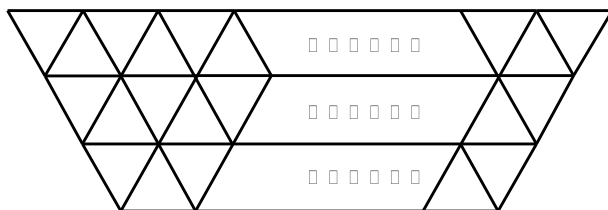
$$T_{14}^{32} = 1072 \text{、} T_{20}^{32} = 28187 \text{、} T_{26}^{32} = 734094 \dots$$

$$T_{6n+8}^{32} = 34T_{6(n-1)+8}^{32} - 231T_{6(n-2)+8}^{32} + 636T_{6(n-3)+8}^{32} - 821T_{6(n-4)+8}^{32}$$

$$+ 516T_{6(n-5)+8}^{32} - 159T_{6(n-6)+8}^{32} + 22T_{6(n-7)+8}^{32} - T_{6(n-8)+8}^{32} \text{，其中 } n \geq 9$$

3. $N_{123}^3 = 1522$ 、 $N_{234}^3 = 40076$ 、 $N_{345}^3 = 1043922 \dots$

$6n+9$ 個正三角形所組成長條：

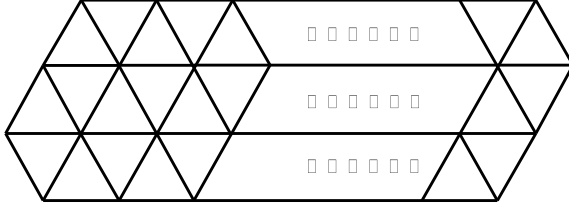


$$T_{15}^{33} = 1522 \text{、} T_{21}^{33} = 40076 \text{、} T_{27}^{33} = 1043922 \dots$$

$$T_{6n+9}^{33} = 34T_{6(n-1)+9}^{33} - 231T_{6(n-2)+9}^{33} + 636T_{6(n-3)+9}^{33} - 821T_{6(n-4)+9}^{33} \\ + 516T_{6(n-5)+9}^{33} - 159T_{6(n-6)+9}^{33} + 22T_{6(n-7)+9}^{33} - T_{6(n-8)+9}^{33}, \text{ 其中 } n \geq 9$$

4. $N_{23\ 3}^3 = 3888$ 、 $N_{34\ 4}^3 = 101217$ 、 $N_{45\ 5}^3 = 2633236 \dots$

$6n+10$ 個正三角形所組成長條：

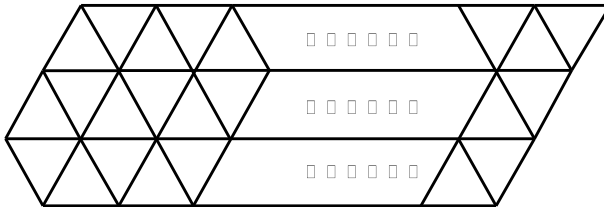


$$T_{16}^{35} = 3888, T_{22}^{35} = 101217, T_{28}^{35} = 2633236 \dots$$

$$T_{6n+10}^{35} = 34T_{6(n-1)+10}^{35} - 231T_{6(n-2)+10}^{35} + 636T_{6(n-3)+10}^{35} - 821T_{6(n-4)+10}^{35} \\ + 516T_{6(n-5)+10}^{35} - 159T_{6(n-6)+10}^{35} + 22T_{6(n-7)+10}^{35} - T_{6(n-8)+10}^{35}, \text{ 其中 } n \geq 9$$

5. $N_{23\ 3}^3 = 5536$ 、 $N_{34\ 4}^3 = 143959$ 、 $N_{45\ 5}^3 = 3744760 \dots$

$6n+11$ 個正三角形所組成長條：

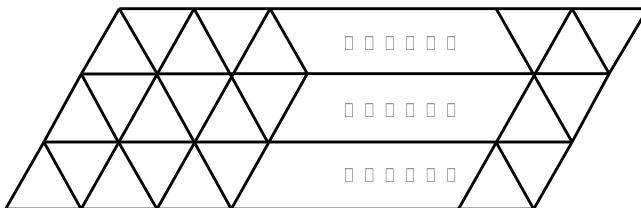


$$T_{17}^{34} = 5536, T_{23}^{34} = 143959, T_{29}^{34} = 3744760 \dots$$

$$T_{6n+11}^{34} = 34T_{6(n-1)+11}^{34} - 231T_{6(n-2)+11}^{34} + 636T_{6(n-3)+11}^{34} - 821T_{6(n-4)+11}^{34} \\ + 516T_{6(n-5)+11}^{34} - 159T_{6(n-6)+11}^{34} + 22T_{6(n-7)+11}^{34} - T_{6(n-8)+11}^{34}, \text{ 其中 } n \geq 9$$

6. $N_{3\ 3\ 3}^3 = 7884$ 、 $N_{4\ 4\ 4}^3 = 204755$ 、 $N_{5\ 5\ 5}^3 = 5325489 \dots$

$6n+12$ 個正三角形所組成長條：



$$T_{18}^{36} = 7884 \cdot T_{24}^{36} = 204755 \cdot T_{30}^{36} = 5325489 \dots$$

$$T_{6n+12}^{36} = 34T_{6(n-1)+12}^{36} - 231T_{6(n-2)+12}^{36} + 636T_{6(n-3)+12}^{36} - 821T_{6(n-4)+12}^{36}$$

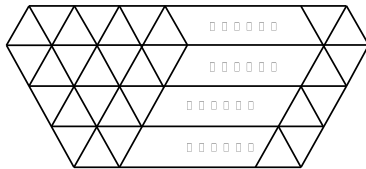
$$+ 516T_{6(n-5)+12}^{36} - 159T_{6(n-6)+12}^{36} + 22T_{6(n-7)+12}^{36} - T_{6(n-8)+10}^{35}, \text{ 其中 } n \geq 9$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)nn}^3 \\ N_{nnn}^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)n}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)n}^{3'} \\ N_{(n-1)nn}^3 & N_{(n-1)nn}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^{3'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

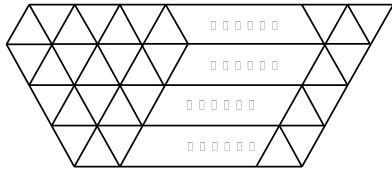
$$- \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^3 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^3 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)n}^3 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)n}^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(四) $Z = r = 4$ 的九種分類

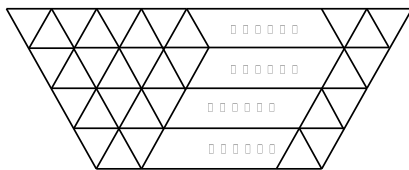
1.



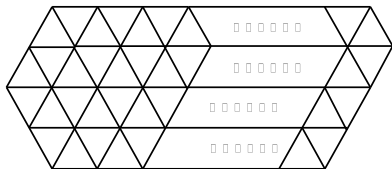
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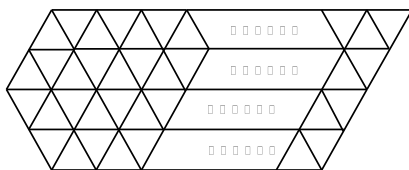
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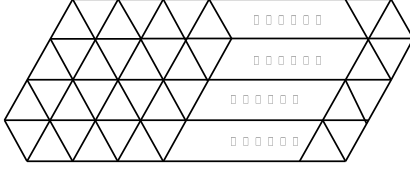
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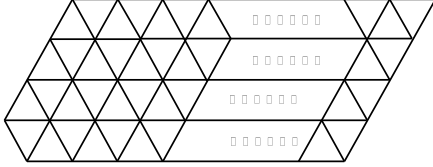
5.



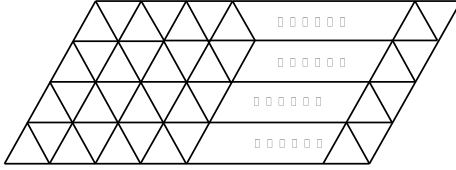
6.



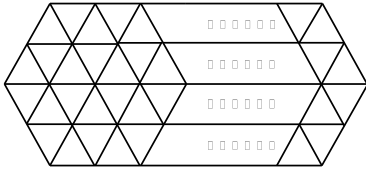
7.



8.



9.



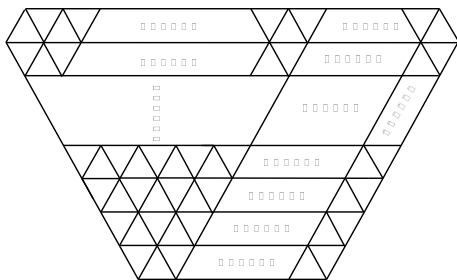
$Z = r = 4$ 皆滿足遞迴式

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_m^{4i} = & 116T_{m-8}^{4i} - 3162T_{m-16}^{4i} + 39200T_{m-24}^{4i} - 265813T_{m-32}^{4i} + 1072400T_{m-40}^{4i} - 2709618T_{m-48}^{4i} \\
 & + 4444812T_{m-56}^{4i} - 4842436T_{m-64}^{4i} + 3543140T_{m-72}^{4i} - 1743618T_{m-80}^{4i} \\
 & + 572888T_{m-88}^{4i} - 123517T_{m-96}^{4i} + 16920T_{m-104}^{4i} - 1386T_{m-112}^{4i} + 60T_{m-120}^{4i} - T_{m-128}^{4i}
 \end{aligned}$$

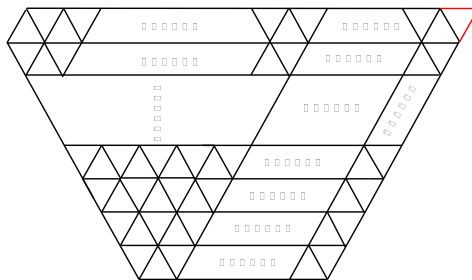
$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-1)n}^4 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)nm}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)nmn}^4 \\ N_{nmn}^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^4 & N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^4 & N_{(n-3)(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^4 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)n}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)n}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)n}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nn}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nn}^4 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)nm}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)nmn}^4 & N_{(n-1)nmn}^4 & N_{(n-2)nmn}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)n}^4 & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)n}^4 \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nm}^4 & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nm}^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(五) $Z = r$ 的 $\left(2r + \left\lceil \frac{r-2}{2} \right\rceil\right)$ 種分類

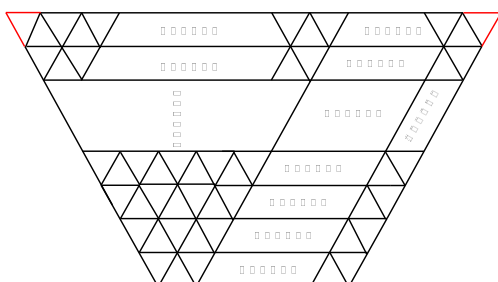
1.



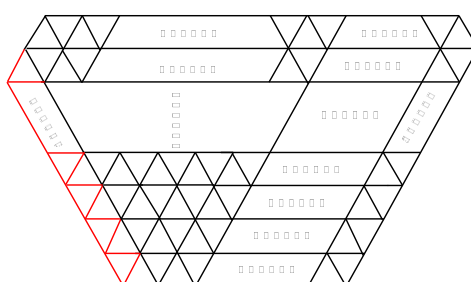
2.



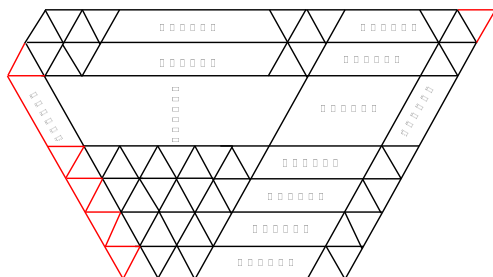
3.



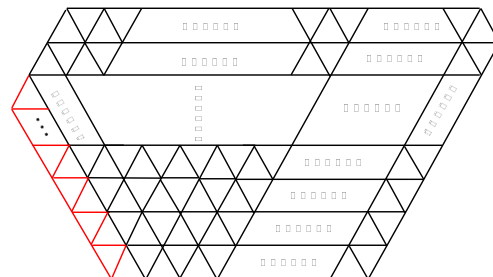
4.



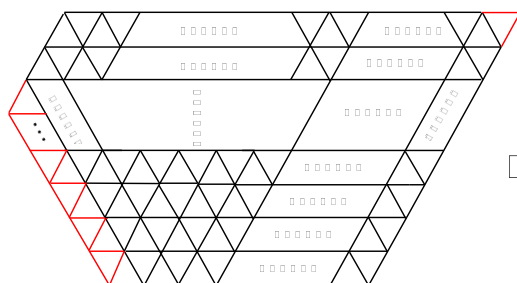
5.



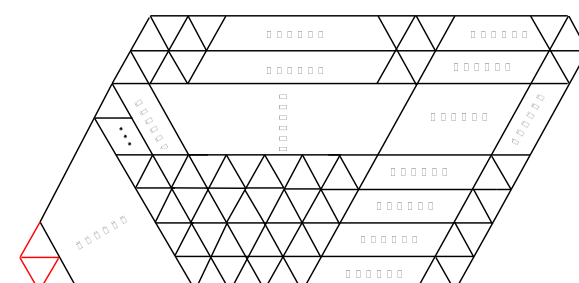
6.



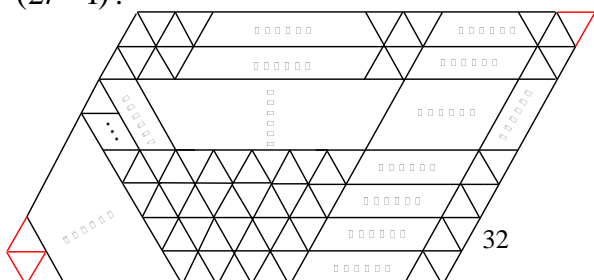
7.



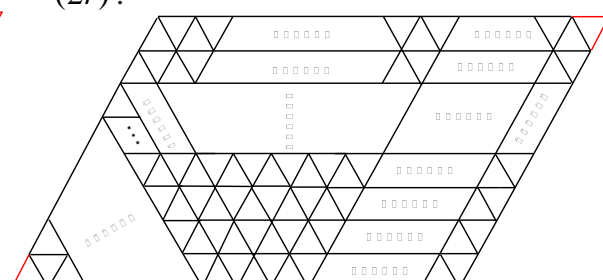
$(2r-2)$.



$(2r-1)$.

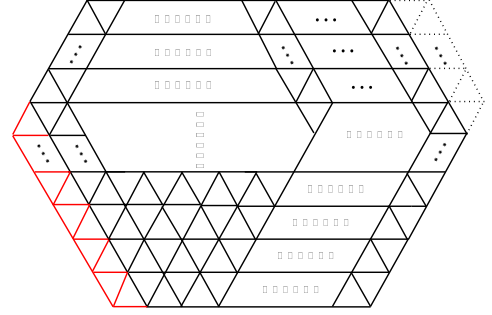
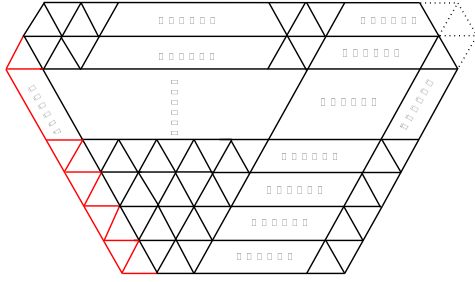


$(2r)$.



$(2r+1).$

$$\square \square \square \left(2r + \left\lceil \frac{r-2}{2} \right\rceil \right).$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2))\dots(n-1)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)nn}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)nnn}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)nnnn}^r \\ \vdots \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)n\dots nnn}^r \\ N_{(n-1)nn\dots nnn}^r \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2))\dots(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2))\dots(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2))\dots(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)(n-2)n}^{r'} \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)(n-1)nn}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)nn}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)(n-2)nn}^{r'} \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)(n-1)nnn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)nnn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)(n-2)nnn}^{r'} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)nnnnnn\dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)nnnnnn\dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)nnn\dots nnnn}^{r'} \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nnnnn\dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nnnnnn\dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-1)(n-2)nnnn\dots nnnn}^{r'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

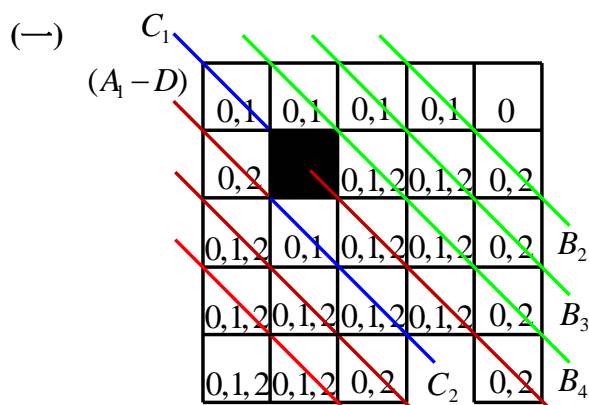
$$- \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3))\dots(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4))\dots(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)nn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5))\dots(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)nn}^r \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)nnn\dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)nnn\dots nnnn}^r \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nnn\dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nnn\dots nnnn}^r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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 $S_{p \times q \times r}$ 。

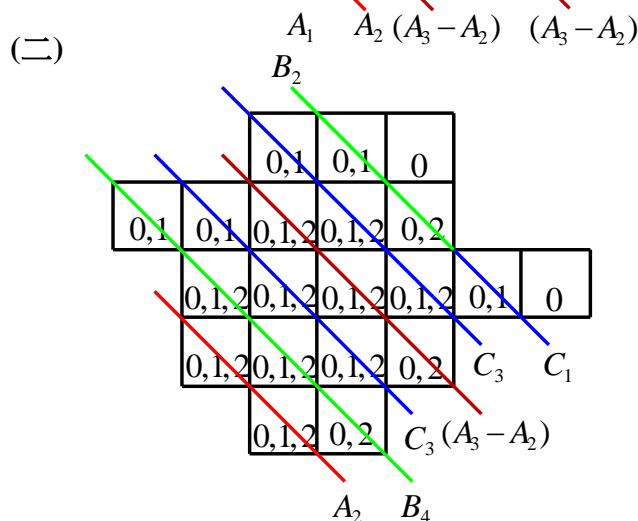
陸、討論

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) 同(一)、(二)，若 $p \times q \times r$ 空間棋盤有缺格情況，能否用生成矩陣概念解決是我們未來的方向。

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

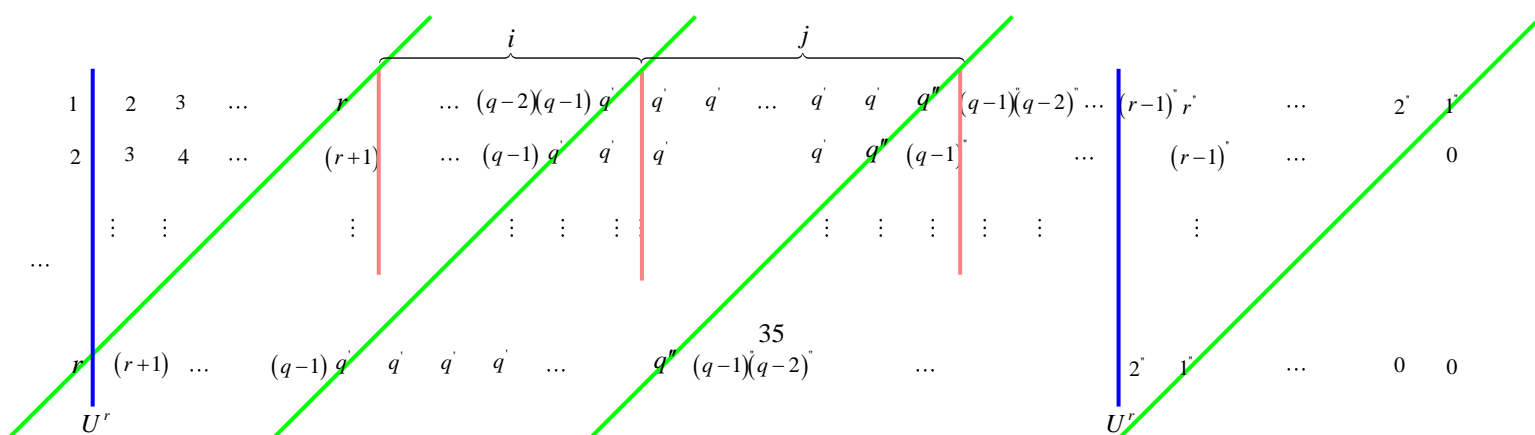
Case 1 : $q = r$, then $S_{2 \times q \times r} = H_r \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} I_i^2$

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 $i, j \geq 0$



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

$$(四) \quad \begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2)) \dots (n-1)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)nn}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)nnn}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)nnnn}^r \\ \vdots \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)n \dots nnn}^r \\ N_{(n-1)nn \dots nnn}^r \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2)) \dots (n-2)(n-1)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2)) \dots (n-2)(n-2)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-1))(n-(r-2)) \dots (n-2)(n-1)(n-2)}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-2)(n-2)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)nn}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-2)(n-2)(n-1)nn}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)nn}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)nnn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-2)(n-2)(n-1)nnn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)nnn}^r \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-1)nnnnnnn \dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-2)(n-1)nnnnnnn \dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)(n-2)nnn \dots nnnn}^r \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nnnnn \dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nnnnnnn \dots nnnn}^r & N_{(n-1)(n-2)nnnnn \dots nnnn}^r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)(n-1)}^r & N_{(n-(r-2))(n-(r-3)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)(n-1)}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)(n-1)n}^r & N_{(n-(r-3))(n-(r-4)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)(n-1)n}^r \\ N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)(n-1)(n-1)nn}^r & N_{(n-(r-4))(n-(r-5)) \dots (n-1)(n-2)(n-1)nn}^r \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)(n-1)nnn \dots nnnnnnnn}^r & N_{(n-1)(n-2)(n-1)nnn \dots nnnnnnnn}^r \\ N_{(n-1)(n-1)nnn \dots nnnnnnnnnn}^r & N_{(n-2)(n-1)nnn \dots nnnnnnnnnn}^r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(五) 本作品最大的貢獻是讓原問題簡化為尋找生成格的值，並以生成矩陣系統化找尋解決方法，而後產生的數列正好對應教授 *Greg Dresden* 和其學生 *Aarnav Gogri* 的問題中產生的數列，甚至可將他們的問題一般化！因此，此作品產出的數列是否能對應到其他的領域研究，是我們期許與樂見其成的。

左式 = C_{k+1} :

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

左式 = A_{k+1} :

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

∴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) $T_{1 \times 1}$: $T_{1 \times 1} = D = 1 = F_2$

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

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

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

三、 $2 \times n$ 棋盤形格子之蛇填充數的推導

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

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

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

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

(五) $T_{2 \times 3}$:

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

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

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

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

(n-1)

$$T_{2 \times (n-1)+1} = A_1 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times \cdots \times C_2 \times D \times D = F_4 \times (F_5)^{n-2}$$

(七) $T_{2 \times n}$: 考慮 $n \geq 2$

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

(n-1)

$$T_{2 \times n} = A_1 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times \cdots \times C_2 \times B_2 \times D = F_3 \times (F_5)^{n-2} \times F_4 = (F_4)^2 \times (F_5)^{n-2}$$

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) $T_{3 \times 1+1}$:

 =

--	--	--

 =

0		
0,1,2	0,1	0

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

(三) $T_{3 \times 1+2}$:

 =

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

(四) $T_{3 \times 2}$:

 =

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

(五) $T_{3 \times 2+1}$:

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

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

(六) $T_{3 \times 2+2}$:

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

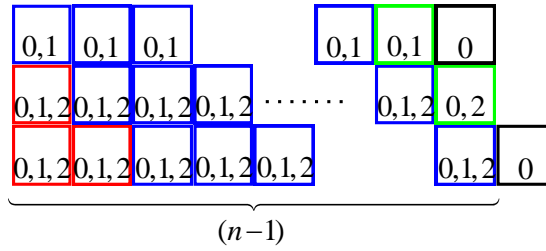
 $T_{3 \times 2+2} = A_1 \times A_2 \times B_3 \times D \times D = 3 \times 8 \times 8 = F_4 \times F_6 \times F_6$

(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

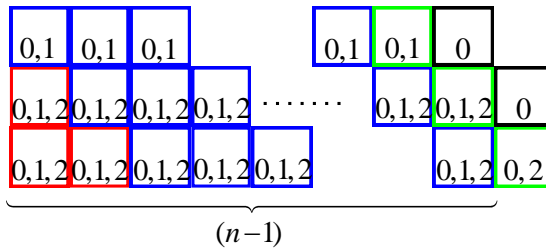
 $T_{3 \times 3} = A_1 \times A_2 \times B_3 \times B_2 \times D = 3 \times 8 \times 8 \times 3 = F_4 \times F_6 \times F_6 \times F_4$

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



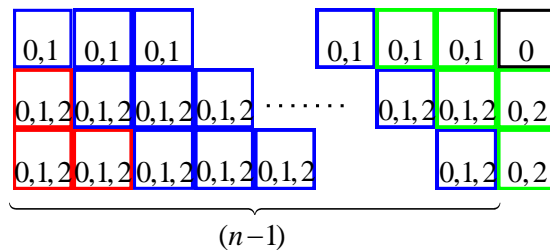
$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{3 \times (n-1)+1} &= A_1 \times A_2 \times C_3 \times C_3 \times \cdots \times C_3 \times B_2 \times D \times D \\
 &= 3 \times 8 \times 13 \times 13 \times \cdots \times 13 \times 3 \\
 &= F_4 \times F_6 \times (F_7)^{n-3} \times F_4
 \end{aligned}$$

(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】 010009

Stanley 關於矩形棋盤的 border strip tiling 定理表明堆砌數為若干項 Fibonacci 數的乘積，本作品將其推廣到立體，得到類似的結論：堆砌數為一些特別數列的乘積，而這些數列可以有系統的方式生成，並且可有不同的組合解釋。此問題有相當難度，作者抽象思考能力及數學能力甚佳，較可惜的是這些特別數列並非特殊的好數列，作品的美感和簡潔略顯不足，作品的呈現在符號上略顯混亂，較難閱讀。