Introduction to Euler Getter

Takehiko Yasuda (Osaka Univ.)

Mathematical Software and Free Documents XV

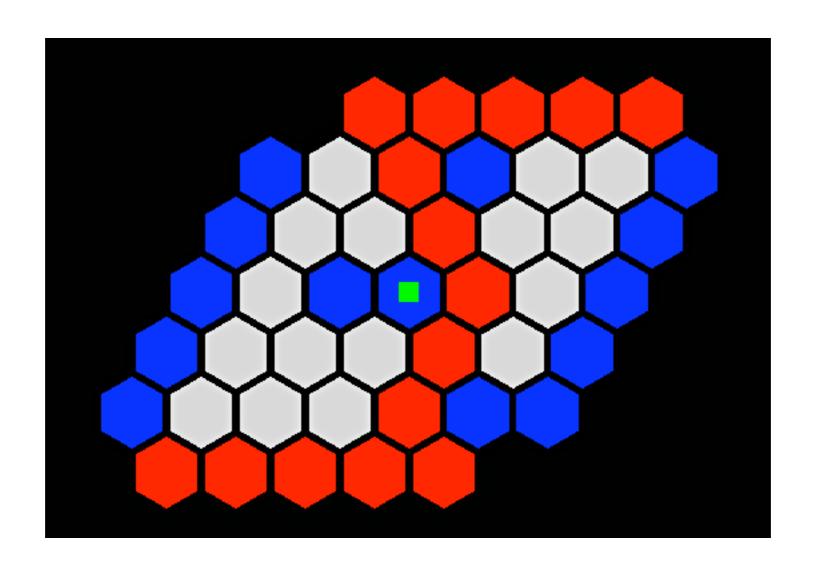
What is EG (Euler Getter)?

a game introduced by Y. (2010)

Features	Other games with the feature
topological	Hex, Minor, Shapley
(connection)	
territory	Go, Reversi (Othello)

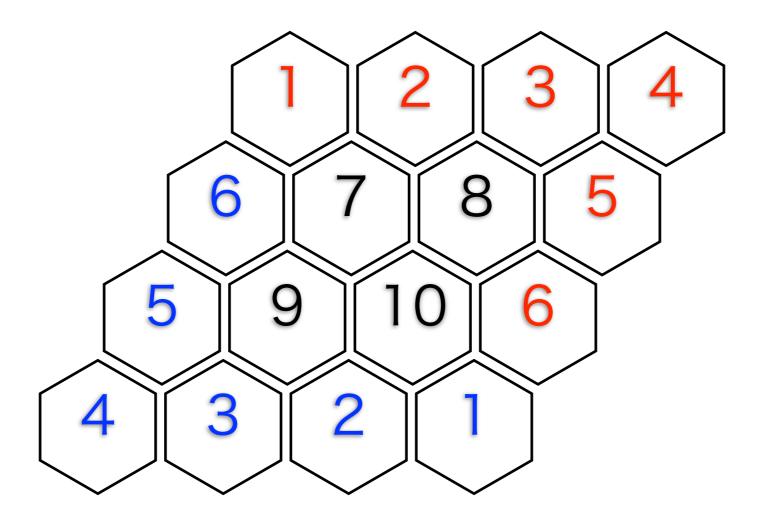
Hex

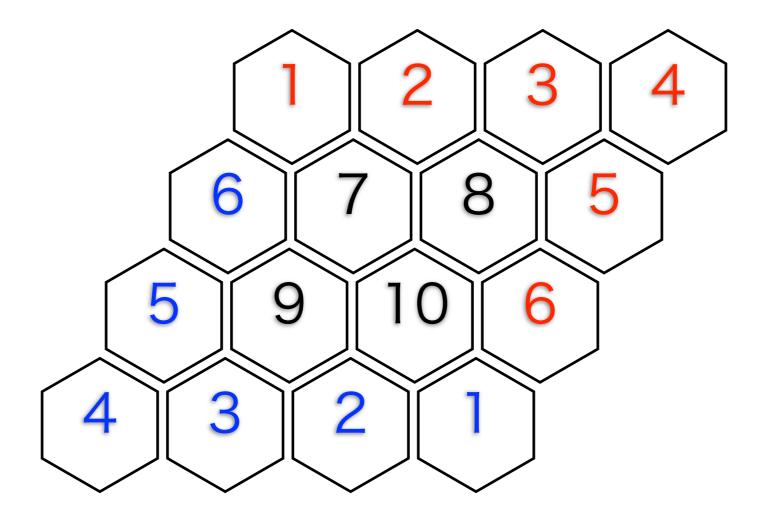
the **first topological game** invented by Piet Hein and reinvented by John Nash (1940s)



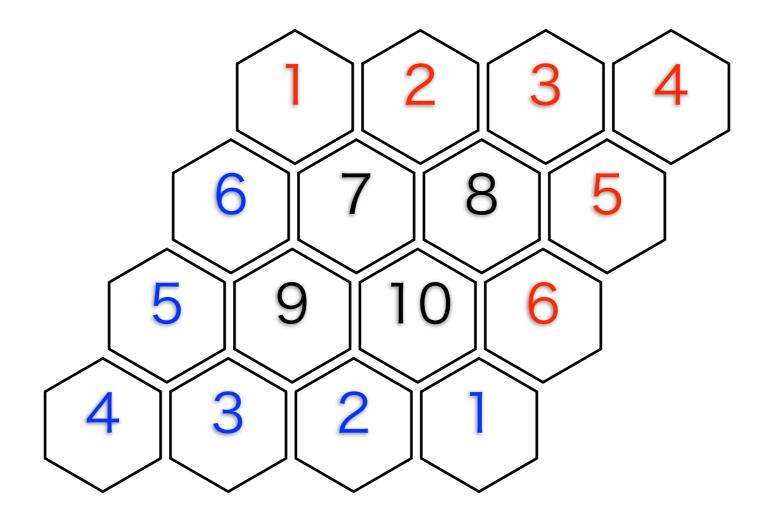
Hex variants

- Milnor (or Y)
- Shapley (or Projective Plane, Projex)
- many others

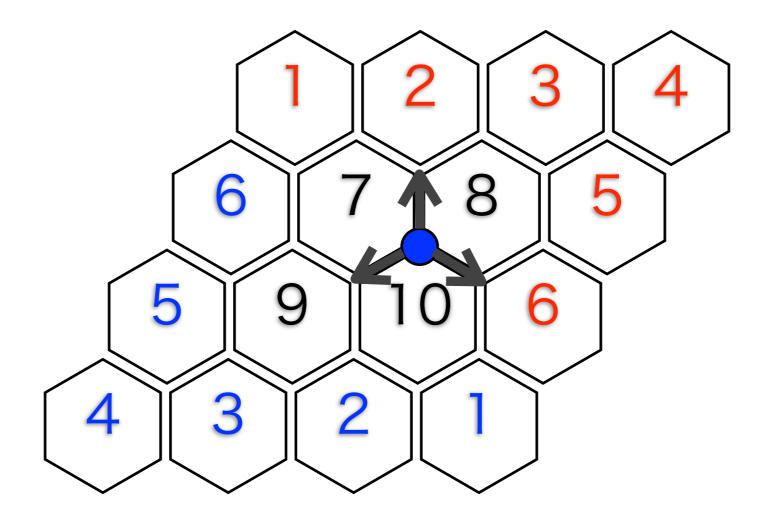




•real projective plane like Shapley



- •real projective plane like Shapley
- each vertex ↔ three edges.



- •real projective plane like Shapley
- each vertex ↔ three edges.

• Two players: Red and Blue

- Two players: Red and Blue
- Take turns coloring a cell red or blue, until all cells are colored.

- Two players: Red and Blue
- Take turns coloring a cell red or blue, until all cells are colored.
- The winner is the one whose area has larger Euler characteristic.

Euler characteristic

A: area consisting of cells on a EG board

 \Leftrightarrow e(A) \in **Z**: its Euler characteristic

Euler characteristic

A: area consisting of cells on a EG board

 \Leftrightarrow e(A) \in **Z**: its Euler characteristic

e(A) := #{vertices} - #{edges} + #{cells}

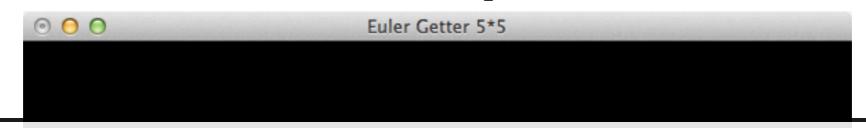
Euler characteristic

A: area consisting of cells on a EG board

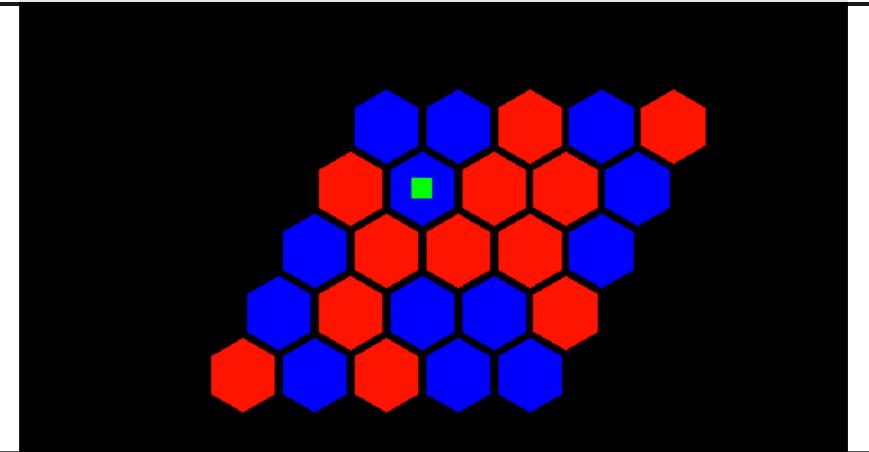
 \Leftrightarrow e(A) \in **Z**: its Euler characteristic

```
e(A) := #{vertices} - #{edges} + #{cells}
= #{connected components} - #{loops} ← human-friendly
```

Example

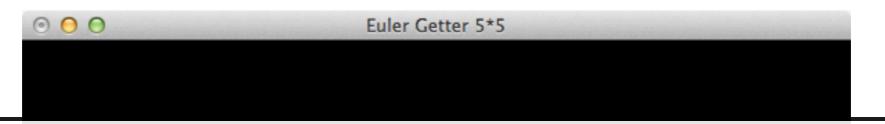


e(A) = #{connected components} - #{loops}

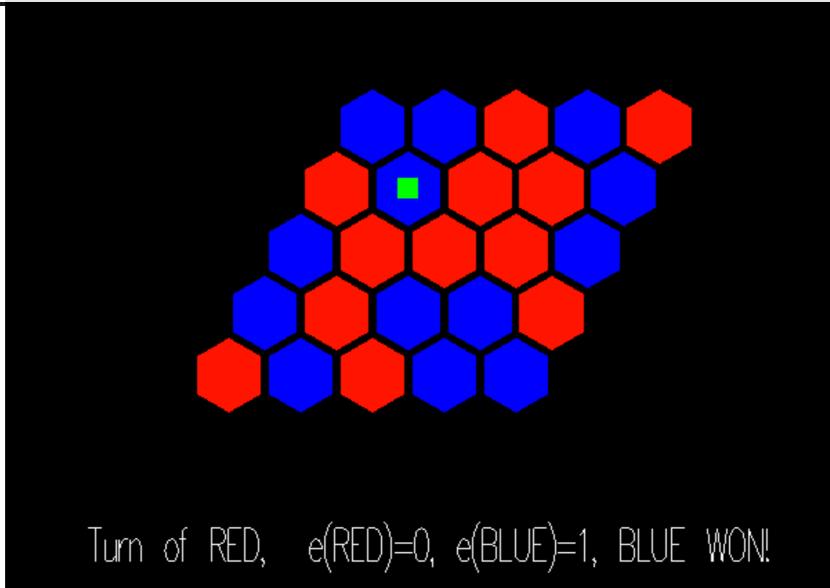


Q: What are the Euler characteristics of RED and BLUE?

Example



e(A) = #{connected components} - #{loops}|



Inclusion-exclusion principle:

$$e(X \cup Y) = e(X) + e(Y) - e(X \cap Y)$$

The idea came from the motivic integration.

In EG, if the board is filled, e(Red) + e(Blue) = $e(P^2)$ = 1

```
In EG, if the board is filled,

e(Red) + e(Blue) = e(\mathbf{P^2}) = 1

\Rightarrow e(Red) \neq e(Blue); No Draw!
```

In EG, if the board is filled,

$$e(Red) + e(Blue) = e(P^2) = 1$$

 \Rightarrow e(Red) \neq e(Blue); No Draw!

Key Facts

In EG, if the board is filled, e(Red) + e(Blue) = $e(\mathbf{P}^2) = 1$

 \Rightarrow e(Red) \neq e(Blue); No Draw!

Key Facts

• P² is closed and unorientable.

In EG, if the board is filled, e(Red) + e(Blue) = $e(\mathbf{P}^2)$ = 1

 \Rightarrow e(Red) \neq e(Blue); No Draw!

Key Facts

- P² is closed and unorientable.
- Red ∩ Blue = disjoint loops

In EG, if the board is filled, e(Red) + e(Blue) = $e(P^2)$ = 1

 \Rightarrow e(Red) \neq e(Blue); No Draw!

Key Facts

- P² is closed and unorientable.
- Red n Blue = disjoint loops
- e(loop) = 0

Winning Strategy

Theorem (Schnell)

If #{cells} is even, then the first player has a winning strategy.

Winning Strategy

Theorem (Schnell)

If #{cells} is even, then the first player has a winning strategy.

Proof

Strategy-stealing argument

Miura, Sannai, Shibuta, Tiba, ...

鋭点 (acute point)

- 鋭点 (acute point)
- 鈍点 (blunt point)

- 鋭点 (acute point)
- 鈍点 (blunt point)
- 竦み (flinch)

- 鋭点 (acute point)
- 鈍点 (blunt point)
- 竦み (flinch)
- 凝り (lump)

- 鋭点 (acute point)
- 鈍点 (blunt point)
- 竦み (flinch)
- 凝り (lump)
- 安息地 (haven)

- 鋭点 (acute point)
- 鈍点 (blunt point)
- 竦み (flinch)
- 凝り (lump)
- 安息地 (haven)
- 渋田止め (Shibuta block)

Implementations

In chronological order,

- Euler Getter 1 (Y., Haskell)
- Web Euler Getter (motemen, Perl+JavaScript)
- E2G2 (Hashimoto, Maxima, AI)
- Euler Getter 2 (Y., Python, AI)
- Euler Getter 2 wrapper (Numata, Python, AI)

Implementations

In chronological order,

- Euler Getter 1 (Y., Haskell)
- Web Euler Getter (motemen, Perl+JavaScript)
- E2G2 (Hashimoto, Maxima, AI)
- Euler Getter 2 (Y., Python, AI)
- Euler Getter 2 wrapper (Numata, Python, AI)

The Monte-Carlo method works well. (Or humans are still too weak.)

 What are the best shape and size as an EG board? (Special cells like the acute point are not desirable.)

- What are the best shape and size as an EG board? (Special cells like the acute point are not desirable.)
- Is the reversed rule better?

- What are the best shape and size as an EG board? (Special cells like the acute point are not desirable.)
- Is the reversed rule better?
- Difficult to explain rules to the general public

- What are the best shape and size as an EG board? (Special cells like the acute point are not desirable.)
- Is the reversed rule better?
- Difficult to explain rules to the general public
- No iOS or Android implementation

a possible variant of EG which might address issues in the last slide

a possible variant of EG which might address issues in the last slide

on a torus instead of the projective plane

a possible variant of EG which might address issues in the last slide

- on a torus instead of the projective plane
- each cell has an assigned score (randomly at the beginning)

a possible variant of EG which might address issues in the last slide

- on a torus instead of the projective plane
- each cell has an assigned score (randomly at the beginning)
- compete on: Euler char. + the sum of scores (+ Komi)

a possible variant of EG which might address issues in the last slide

- on a torus instead of the projective plane
- each cell has an assigned score (randomly at the beginning)
- compete on: Euler char. + the sum of scores (+ Komi)

Algebro-geometric interpretation

torus + scores = log elliptic curve Euler char. + scores = stringy Euler number

References

Euler Getter Wiki:

http://www14.atwiki.jp/euler_getter/

My homepage:

http://takehikoyasuda.jimdo.com/