☆ THE ART OF COMPUTER PROGRAMMING ☆

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ ERRATA TO VOLUME 4B ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

This document is a transcript of the notes that I have been making in my personal copy of *The Art of Computer Programming*, Volume 4B since it was first printed in 2022.

Four levels of updates — "errors," "amendments," "plans," and "improvements" — appear, indicated by four different typographic conventions:

▸**Page 666** line 1 ——— 04 Jul 1776

Technical or typographical errors (aka bugs) are the most critical items, so they are flagged with a '▸' preceding the page number. The date on which I first was told about the bug is shown; this is the effective date on which I paid the finder's fee. The necessary corrections are indicated in a straightforward way. If, for example, the book says 'n' where it should have said '$n+1$', the change is shown thus:

$n \mathrel{\not\rightarrow} n+1$

Page 666 line 2 ——— 14 Jul 1789

Amendments to the text appear in the same format as bugs, but without the '▸'. These are things I wish I had known about or thought of when I wrote the original text, so I added them later. The date is the date I drafted the new text.

Page 666 line 3 . . . . . 20 Nov 1917

Plans for the future represent a third kind of item. In such notes I sketched my intentions about things that I wasn't ready to flesh out further when I wrote them down. You can identify these items because they're written in slanted type, and preceded by a bunch of dots '. . . . . ' leading to the date on which I recorded the plan in my files.

Page 666 line 4 ——— 10 Jan 1938

The fourth and final category — indicated by page and line number in smaller, slanted type — consists of minor corrections or improvements that most readers don't want to know about, because they are so trivial. You wouldn't even be seeing these items if you hadn't specifically chosen to print the complete errata list in all its gory details. Are you sure you wanted to do that?

The ultimate, glorious, future editions of The Art of Computer Programming are works in progress. Please let me know of any improvements that you think I ought to make. Send your comments either by snail mail to D. E. Knuth, Computer Science, Gates Building 1B, Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305-9015, or by email to `taocp@cs.stanford.edu`. *(Use email for book suggestions only, please — all other correspondence is returned unread to the sender, or discarded, because I have no time to read ordinary email.) Although*

I'm working full time on Volume 4C these days, I will try to reply to all such messages within a year of receipt. Current news is posted on

`http://www-cs-faculty.stanford.edu/~knuth/taocp.html`

and updated regularly.

—Don Knuth, July 2022

Next to the promulgation of new truth,
the best thing, I conceive, that a man can do,
is the recantation of published error.

— JOSEPH LISTER (1878)

☆☆ COMBINATORIAL ALGORITHMS, PART 2 ☆☆

Copyright © 2022, 2023, 2024 Addison–Wesley
Last updated 28 March 2024

Most of these corrections have already been made in recent printings.

▸**Page ix** lines 10 and 11 — 06 Jan 2023

Mar-ijn ↜ Ma-rijn

Page x line −3 — 24 Nov 2023

For example, $\nu 10 = 2$, $\lambda 10 = 3$, $\rho 10 = 1$. ↜
For example, $\nu 18 = 2$, $\lambda 18 = 4$, $\rho 18 = 1$.

Page xiv running head — 09 Apr 2023

[delete this page number and running head; put 'xiv' at bottom, centered]

Page xv replacement for lines 11–13 — 26 Nov 2022

Chapter 7 — Combinatorial Searching . . . . . [4A.1]
7.2. Generating All Possibilities . . . . . [4A.281]
7.2.1. Generating Basic Combinatorial Patterns . . . . . [4A.281]

Page 2 in (9) — 25 Dec 2022

$(\mathrm{E}\,XY)$ ↜ $\mathrm{E}(XY)$

Page 27 lines 3 and 4 of exercise 135 — 05 Dec 2022

either ($p_k < l$ and $p_{k+1} > l$ and $q_l > k$ and $q_{l+1} < k$) or ($q_k < l$ and $q_{k+1} > l$ and $p_l > k$ and $p_{l+1} < k$). ↜ either ($q_k < l$ and $p_l > k$ and $p_{l+1} < k$ and $q_{k+1} > l$) or ($q_{k+1} < l$ and $p_l < k$ and $p_{l+1} > k$ and $q_k > l$).

Page 33 in step W4 — 27 Nov 2022

[Append '(Otherwise stop.)', to match steps B5 and B5*.]

▸**Page 37** line 17 — 15 Feb 2023

to run though ↜ to run through

▸**Page 42** in the caption to Table 1 — 27 Nov 2022

`0000` ↜ `000`
`150f` ↜ `15f`
`MEM[40d]` ↜ `MEM[4d]`

▸**Page 43** line 2 after Table 2 — 27 Nov 2022

200 through 204 ↜ 20 through 24

Page 49 first line of step E5 — 28 Jan 2024

If $d = 0$, terminate. Otherwise set $D \leftarrow D \cdot d$ and $X_l \leftarrow y_I$, ↜
Set $D \leftarrow D \cdot d$, and terminate if $d = 0$. Otherwise set $X_l \leftarrow y_I$,

Page 49 replacement for the final six lines — 28 Jan 2024

know roughly how many there are; Algorithm E will tell us the approximate number. Indeed, the expected final value of D is exactly the total number of solutions, because every solution $X_1 \ldots X_l$ constructed by the algorithm is obtained with probability $1/D$, in a case where $D > 0$. Note that there may be another criterion for successful termination in step E2, even though l might still be $\le n$.

▸**Page 50** line −2 — 11 Nov 2023

they defend ↜ they defined

Page 55 new rating for exercise 15 — 14 Jun 2023

[*HM42*] ↜ [*HM44*]

▸**Page 58** exercises 41 and 42 — 27 Nov 2022

`MEM[40d]` ↜ `MEM[4d]`
`MEM[904]` ↜ `MEM[94]`
`MEM[a0d]` ↜ `MEM[ad]`

Page 68 line 2 after Table 1 — 16 Dec 2022

to cover a given item i: ↜ to cover the item whose number is i:

Page 90 near the top — 30 Sep 2022

line 2: like cover(i) ↜ like cover(i) in (12)
line 3: like hide(p) ↜ like hide(p) in (13)

▸**Page 91** line −6 — 17 Dec 2022

only 5.2 Gμ ↜ only 4.5 Gμ

▸**Page 102** in (86) — 19 Jan 2023

60741+ ↜ 60742−

Page 102 four lines after (86) — 03 Aug 2023

average length n ↜ average length $n/2$

▸**Page 110** line 1 of step P5 — 02 Jan 2023

of its option, go ↜ of its option, or if `COLOR(`x`)` $\neq 0$, go

▸**Page 111** line 11 — 14 Dec 2022

30,286,432 solutions ↜ 30,258,432 solutions

Page 112 the line before (108) — 03 Jul 2023

remarkable pairing ↜ remarkable Langford pairing

Page 135 lines 8 and 9 of exercise 103 — 03 Jan 2023

twelve-tone row ↜ *twelve-tone row*

Page 136 append a sentence to exercise 111 — 30 Mar 2023

(Crossword puzzle diagrams are black-and-white grids such as those in exercise 1.3.2–23.)

▸**Page 138** line 8 of exercise 121 — 07 Jan 2023

(2, 3, 3, 57) ↝ (2, 2, 3, 57)

Page 142 line 7 — 13 Feb 2023

the boundary of ↝ the boundary path of

Page 145 line 3 of exercise 162 — 04 Nov 2023

eight of the possible ↝ eight of the ten possible

Page 145 new rating for exercise 171 — 14 Nov 2023

[*25*] ↝ [*35*]

Page 145 and 146 in exercise 172 — 03 Jan 2023

[change 'snake-in-the-box' to simply 'snake', in five places]

Page 146 new rating for exercise 175 — 27 Mar 2024

[*21*] ↝ [*22*]

▸**Page 146** lines 2 and 4 of exercise 175 — 27 Mar 2024

a_i ↝ r_i

Page 159 new rating for exercise 300 — 27 Oct 2023

[*23*] ↝ [*24*]

Page 160 new rating for exercise 305 — 03 Feb 2023

[*25*] ↝ [*28*]

Page 161 new rating for exercise 306 — 04 Feb 2023

[*30*] ↝ [*32*]

Page 161 in exercise 306 — 03 Jan 2023

[change 'snake-in-the-box' to simply 'snake', in two places]

Page 172 new first paragraph for exercise 372(b) — 06 Dec 2022

b) A *twintree* is a data structure whose nodes x have four pointer fields, `LO(`x`)`, `RO(`x`)`, `L1(`x`)`, `R1(`x`)`. It defines two binary trees T_0 and T_1 on the nodes, where T_θ is rooted at `ROOT`θ and has child links (`L`θ, `R`θ). These two trees satisfy inorder(T_0) = inorder$(T_1) = x_1 \ldots x_n$; `LO(`x_k`)` $= \Lambda \iff$ `L1(`x_k`)` $\neq \Lambda$, for $1 < k \leq n$; `RO(`x_k`)` $= \Lambda \iff$ `R1(`x_k`)` $\neq \Lambda$, for $1 \leq k < n$.

Page 172 last line of exercise 372 — 30 Nov 2022

twin tree ↝ twintree

▸**Page 175** in exercise 398 — 07 Apr 2023

entries in each of ↝ entries in some or all of
simply states its contents, without any operation; hence its solution is a no-brainer. ↝ without any operation, is a no-brainer, unless no clue has been specified for it.

Page 176 in exercise 399 — 07 Apr 2023

[*22*] ↝ [*23*] and Algorithm C ↝ Algorithm X

Page 177 in exercise 408 — 06 Feb 2023

only five clues ↜ at most five clues

Page 178 in exercise 417 — 01 Jan 2024

such square puzzles ↜ such triples of square puzzles

Page 181 line 3 — 05 Jul 2023

Hint: Use bitmaps. ↜ *Hint:* Work bitwise.

Page 187 line −8 — 19 Jun 2023

deals only with clauses whose ↜ deals only with "k-clauses," whose

▸**Page 192** second line after (21) — 11 Nov 2023

and b^k_{r+1} ↜ and $b^k_{t_k+1}$

Page 266 in the statement of Theorem J — 02 Jul 2023

$(p,\ldots,p)\in\mathcal{R}(G)$ ↜ the probability vector $(p,\ldots,p)$ is in $\mathcal{R}(G)$

Page 281 line 7 — 19 Jun 2023

is certifiable ↜ is certifiable (see (119))

Page 286 line 7 after (172) — 19 Jun 2023

12-clause ↜ twelve-clause

Page 313 line −18 — 28 Feb 2023

$\therefore$ ↜ $\therefore$

Page 317 replacement for exercise 5 — 18 May 2023

5. [*HM47*] Determine the asymptotic behavior of $W(3,k)$ as $k\to\infty$.

Page 322 new rating for exercise 68 — 01 Jan 2024

[*39*] ↜ [*41*]

Page 344 new rating for exercise 318 — 02 Feb 2024

[*HM27*] ↜ [*HM33*]

Page 350 line 3 of exercise 363(g) — 10 Feb 2024

strict Horn clauses ↜ definite Horn clauses

▸**Page 364** line 8 of exercise 486 — 29 Jul 2023

Ten captures ↜ Eleven captures

Page 370 new answer for Notes on the Exercises — 24 Nov 2023

2. They help teach you how to ask good questions.

Page 370 last line of MPR answer 1 — 28 Jun 2023

125 (2018), 387–399 ↜ **125** (2018), 387–399; M. Purcell, *AMM* **130** (2023), 421–436

▸**Page 385** line 2 of answer 100 — 19 Jun 2023

0). ↜ 0).)

▸**Page 394** last line of answer 133 — 10 Nov 2022

143–145 ↝ 145–147

▸**Page 394** in answer 135 — 10 Nov 2022

line 19: the interesting recurrence ↝ an interesting recurrence for nonnegative i, j, k, n:
line 20: $B_1(i,j,k)$ ↝ $B_0(i,j,k)$
line 21: the solution ↝ the solution for $i+j\le n$

▸**Page 395** line −2 of answer 135 — 10 Nov 2022

$b_1=1$ ↝ $b_0=1$

▸**Page 396** line 2 of answer 140(e) — 20 Jan 2023

(**) (ϵ ↝ (**) ϵ

▸**Page 397** line 2 of answer 144(d) — 21 Jan 2023

$X_1^+\cdots+X_n^+$ ↝ $X_1^++\cdots+X_n^+$

Page 399 last line of answer 15 — 09 May 2023

[arXiv:2112.03336 [math.CO] (2021), 14 pages]. ↝ [*Optimization Letters* **17** (2023), 1229–1240].

Page 406 append new line to answer 48 — 18 Feb 2023

See *Journal of Automated Reasoning* **67** (2023), 12:1–12:10.

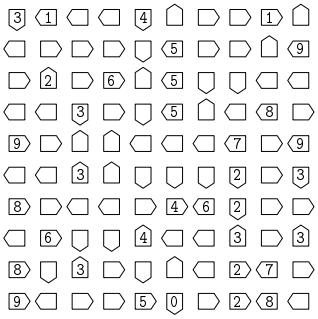
▸**Page 410** line 10 — 18 Feb 2023

pages 28 ↝ page 28

Page 411 replacement for answer 69 — 14 Mar 2023

69. (The main point is that the 33rd digit of π is zero.) On 14 March 2023, Germán González-Morris rose to this challenge by promulgating the puzzle shown here, which actually exhibits 35 of the requested digits(!). (The answer can be found in Appendix E.)

Is it possible that there might also be a puzzle of this kind whose empty boxes are symmetrically located about the center, as they are in exercise 68?



▸**Page 421** in answer 30 — 22 Mar 2023

construction, but change '$C\backslash C_j$' to 'C' if T_j is a solution node. ↝ construction; but if T is just a root node marked as a solution, let there be no rows and no columns.

Page 431 and 432, replacement for answer 73 — 10 Aug 2023

73. From 06151146/66611014/56132144/55326224/53632022/34300525/33040054 we get 807,752 solutions, which is the current record. This array, found in 2023 by Germán González-Morris based on previous work by Michael Keller, has the surprising property that *every* candidate placement occurs in at least 35,082 solutions!

Page 432 append to answer 75 — 13 Feb 2024

"Gropes" of a completely different kind were introduced into the theory of topological manifolds by J. W. Cannon, *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* **84** (1978), 832–866.

Page 442 line 2 — 19 Dec 2022

found in 20 Gμ ↜ found in 23 Gμ

▸**Page 443** last line of answer 111 — 04 Nov 2023

591 Gμ ↜ 550 Gμ

▸**Page 443** in the rightmost Torto of answer 112(c) — 08 Apr 2023

`ETV` ↜ `YTE`

Page 444 line 4 — 07 Jan 2023

225 Gμ ↜ 202 Gμ

▸**Page 444** line 5 — 07 Jan 2023

{`C`, `E`, `T`, `R`, `U`, `Y`} ↜ {`C`, `E`, `I`, `R`, `U`, `Y`}

Page 444 replacement for answer 114 — 02 Jan 2023

114. (Solution improved by P. Weigel.) Besides the primary items p_{ij}, r_{ik}, c_{jk}, b_{xk} of (30), introduce u_k and v_l to define a permutation. Also introduce secondary items π_k to record the permutation and ij to record the value at cell (i,j). The permutation is defined by 81 options '$u_k\ v_l\ \pi_k{:}l$' for $1\le k,l\le 9$. And there are $9^4=6561$ other options, one for each cell (i,j) of the board and each pair (k,l) of values before and after α is applied. If $(ij)\alpha=i'j'$, let $x'=3\lfloor i'/3\rfloor+\lfloor j'/3\rfloor$. Then option (i,j,k,l) is normally '$p_{i'j'}\ r_{i'l}\ c_{j'l}\ b_{x'l}\ ij{:}k\ i'j'{:}l\ \pi_k{:}l$'. However, if $i'=i$ and $j'=j$, that option is shortened to '$p_{ij}\ r_{ik}\ c_{jk}\ b_{xk}\ ij{:}k\ \pi_k{:}k$', and omitted when $k\ne l$. The options (i,j,k,l) are also omitted when $i=0$ and $k\ne j+1$, or $i'=0$ and $l\ne j'+1$, or $i>0$ and $k=j+1$, or $i'>0$ and $l=j'+1$, in order to force '`123456789`' on the top row.

With that top row and with $\alpha=$ transposition, Algorithm C produces 30,258,432 solutions in 171 gigamems. (These solutions were first enumerated in 2005 by E. Russell; see `www.afjarvis.org.uk/sudoku/sudgroup.html`.)

Page 444 line 1 of answer 115 — 02 Jan 2023

b'_{yk} and $B'_{y'l}$ ↜ b'_{yk}

▸**Page 446** new solution for answer 121(c) — 08 Jan 2023

(c) With δRU in the middle, another solution has C_{k-1}, D_{k-1}, A_{k-1}, B_{k-1} at the corners. With δLD, another solution has corners B_{k-1}, A_{k-1}, D_{k-1}, C_{k-1}. Both of those solutions work with δLU and δSU; and δSU also has 54 additional solutions, with C_{k-2} in the upper left corner. They use $\delta\{\{L,P,S,T\}\{J,U\},RU\}$ in the middle of row 2^{k-2}, and independently $\delta\{L,K,P,R,S,T\}U$ in the middle of row $3\cdot 2^{k-2}$.

▸**Page 450** lines 4 and 5 of answer 133 — 16 Jan 2023

We save a factor ... another factor ↜ Remove options with non-`a` on the border; also limit `aaaa` to four border positions; and save another factor

▸**Page 455** line 11 — 20 Dec 2022

$q\equiv x$ (modulo 2) ↜ $q\equiv x/q$ (modulo 2)

Page 457 line 22 — 19 Jun 2023

8-cube ↝ eight-cube

Page 459 line 13 of answer 151 — 05 Nov 2022

with Algorithm X ↝ with Algorithm X and exercise 413

▸**Page 462** line 3 of answer 162 — 13 Oct 2023

$r_{j+1}\ c_{k+3}\ a_{j+k+3}\ b_{j-k-3}$ ↝ $r_{j+1}\ c_{k+3}\ a_{j+k+4}\ b_{j-k-2}$

▸**Page 462** in answer 162 — 13 Oct 2023

line 5: multiplicity. ↝ multiplcity, and we'll use the sharp preference heuristic.
line 8: 1.2 teramems. ↝ 150 megamems.
line 10: Only 35 Gμ ↝ Less than 200 Mμ
line 13: 6 teramems ↝ 180 megamems
and in the largest displayed solution, put shading on the $\mathcal{Q}_\nabla$.

▸**Page 463** replacement for answer 171 — 14 Nov 2023

171. Let there be ten primary items v, for $0 \le v < 10$; also fifteen primary items $\#uv$, for each edge u — v, where the edges are 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 0, 0 — 5, 1 — 6, 2 — 7, 3 — 8, 4 — 9, and 5 — 7 — 9 — 6 — 8 — 5. Let there be $26 \cdot 10$ secondary items $\mathtt{a}_v$ through $\mathtt{z}_v$, for $0 \le v < 10$; also $26 \cdot 30$ secondary items $\mathtt{a}_{uv}$ through $\mathtt{z}_{uv}$, for $u \neq v$; also a secondary item w for each word in, say, WORDS(1000). There are 26 options, '$\#uv$ $\mathtt{a}_u$:1 $\mathtt{a}_v$:1' through '$\#uv$ $\mathtt{z}_u$:1 $\mathtt{z}_v$:1', for each edge. And there are 10 options for each word; for example, the options for added at vertex 0 are '0 $\mathtt{a}_v$:1 $\mathtt{b}_v$:0 $\mathtt{c}_v$:0 $\mathtt{d}_v$:1 $\mathtt{e}_v$:1 $\mathtt{f}_v$:0 ... $\mathtt{z}_v$:0 $\mathtt{a}_{02}$ $\mathtt{a}_{03}$ $\mathtt{a}_{06}$ $\mathtt{a}_{07}$ $\mathtt{a}_{08}$ $\mathtt{a}_{09}$ $\mathtt{d}_{02}$ ... $\mathtt{e}_{09}$ added'.

Every solution will be obtained at least 120 times, because the Petersen graph has 120 automorphisms, and the $\#uv$ options might apply more than once. But symmetry can be broken by introducing additional secondary items for pairwise ordering, or by modifying Algorithm C to choose the labels of 0, 1, and 3 first (see exercise 122).

There are two solutions in WORDS(834), namely muddy, thumb, books, knock, ended, apply, fifth, grass, civil, (refer or fewer).

Page 464 lines 5 and 6 of answer 172 — 02 Feb 2023

$= 2$. For the path ... $= 1$ ↝ $= 2$. We can safely omit options where v_i — v_j and $a_i = a_j = 1$; they force a triangle. For the path problem, the starting vertex should have d options, with $a_1 + \cdots + a_d = 1$

Page 464 line 4 of answer 172(a) — 03 Jan 2023

snake-in-the-box ↝ snake

Page 464 in answer 172(a) — 02 Feb 2023

line 5: 6 Tμ ↝ 270 Gμ
line 12: 13 Mμ ↝ 54 Mμ
line 16: (Algorithm M ... 625 Gμ ↝ (If we force the first step downward, Algorithm M finds the $7!^2 = 25401600$ solutions in 365 Gμ
line 21: in 17 Gμ, despite having 16788 options of total length 454380(!). ↝ in 9.4 Gμ, despite having 10422 options of total length 281934(!).

▸**Page 464** replacement for most of the last paragraph ——— 02 Feb 2023

Now let's ... dual transposition. ↯→

Now let's consider paths that start in cell $(0,1)$ and do not end in a corner. (i) No such solutions have 32 kings (proved in 166 Gμ). (ii) Knights, however, yield a big surprise: There's a unique path of length 33, doubly counted! (Found in 43 Gμ.) (iii) Bishop paths can't have length 12 unless they start or end in a corner. (iv) There are $N=(n-1)!^2-2(n-2)!^2$ solutions where the rook first moves down, and N where it first moves sideways. Of these, $2(n-2)!^2$ end at $(1,n-1)$ and are equivalent to those ending at $(n-2,0)$; $(n-2)!^2$ end at $(n-1,n-2)$ and are double-counted by central symmetry; $(n-2)!^2-(n-2)!$ end at $(1,0)$ and are double-counted by transposition; $(n-2)!^2-(n-2)!$ end at $(n-2,n-1)$ and are double-counted by dual transposition.

▸**Page 465** line 1 ——— 02 Feb 2023

So there are ... 47691936 ↯→ So there are $2(n-1)!^2-9(n-2)!^2+2(n-2)!=46139040$

Page 465 line 6 ——— 02 Feb 2023

fast, except that the kings need 6.3 Tμ. ↯→ fast; kings need the max time (170 Gμ).

▸**Page 465** line 5 of answer 172(b) ——— 16 Mar 2023

bishop has 36 ↯→ bishop has 72

▸**Page 465** lines 7 and 8 of answer 172(b) ——— 03 Jan 2023

under both horizontal and vertical reflection. Every rook snake-in-the-box ↯→ under reflection about either diagonal. Every rook snake

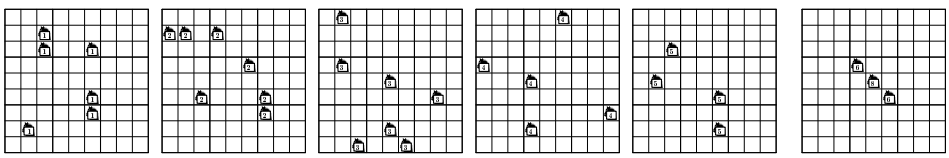
Page 465 and 466, replacement for final paragraphs of answer 172 ——— 08 Sep 2023

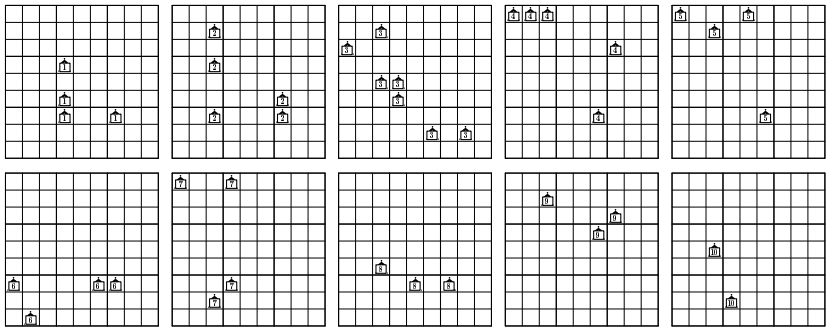
Nikolai ... [To appear.] ↯→

The maximum length of an $n\times n$ snake king path when $n=100$ was the topic of a math olympiad problem in 2008, posed by A. and M. Chapovalov. Nikolai Beluhov has shown that such maximum paths can be characterized completely; they're related to spirals when n is even, and to stamp-folding when n is odd(!). When $n\ge 6$ is even, exactly $2n+(n \bmod 4)/2$ such paths are distinct under symmetry, and they all start in a corner. Furthermore there are exactly six distinct snake king *cycles* of length $n^2/2-1$, when $n\ge 8$ is a multiple of 4. Beluhov has also proved that the longest snake paths and cycles of a *knight*, on an $m\times n$ board, have length $mn/2-O(m+n)$. [See *Enumerative Combinatorics and Applications* **3:2** (2023), #S2R16, 1–23.]

Page 466 replacement for Fig. A–3 and the three previous lines ——— 12 Oct 2023

(b, c, d) See Fig. A–3. The knight puzzles with labels ≥ 6, and the bishop puzzles with labels 0, 10, and 12, are due to N. Beluhov; the others are mostly due to F. Stappers (and are minimum if they have <5 clues). Solutions can be found in Appendix E.





Page 467 in answer 175 — 27 Mar 2024

line 5: $a_i = a + 1$ ↝ $r_i = r + 1$
line 5: $2a + 1$ ↝ $2r + 1$
line 6: '$\#_{ai}\ x_{ai}$', '$\#_{ai}\ \alpha$' ↝ '$\#_{ri}\ x_{ri}$', '$\#_{ri}\ \alpha$'

Page 468 append to answer 185 — 10 Aug 2023

(See OEIS sequence A113547 for other interpretations of these numbers.)

▸**Page 485** line 12 — 01 Nov 2023

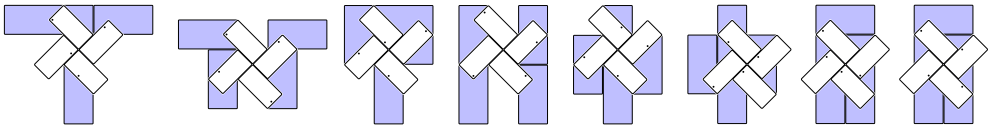
essentially unity ↝ essential unity

Page 482 line −4 — 25 Nov 2022

44 pages ↝ 46 pages

▸**Page 497** replacement for answer 305(a) — 04 Feb 2023

(a) Two cases: We can use a 5×5 box, and require that the small squares of each option are either $\{34, 45\}$, $\{47, 56\}$, $\{76, 65\}$, or $\{63, 54\}$; or a 6×6 box, with those small-square coordinates shifted by 11. For example, if we call the leftmost piece '0', its 5×5 options are '0 35 37 34 45', '0 57 77 47 56', '0 53 33 63 54', '0 75 73 76 65'. The 5×5 problem has $4 \cdot 183$ solutions, in groups of four that are related by 90° rotation; the 6×6 problem, similarly, has $4 \cdot 209$ solutions. Reflection gives $4 \cdot 183 + 4 \cdot 209$ more. Here are some of the $8 + 5$ classes of equivalent solutions whose large squares form a symmetric shape; the last two of these look the same, but use different pieces(!):



Page 498 and 499 in answer 306 — 03 Jan 2023

[change 'snake-in-the-box' to simply 'snake', in two places]

▸**Page 498** and 499 in answer 306 — 22 Jan 2023

line 2: both even, and $0 < x < 2n$, $0 < y < 2m$. ↝ both even. But now we extend the ranges to $0 \le x \le 2n$ and $0 \le y \le 2m$, allowing small squares to cross the boundary.
in 3rd paragraph: Algorithm M finds ... single 20-cycle. ↝ Algorithm M finds respectively (0, 0, $4 \cdot 10$, $8 \cdot 10$) solutions in those four cases. However, (0, 0, $4 \cdot 1$, $8 \cdot 8$) of those solutions are spurious, because their small squares form disjoint cycles instead of a single 20-cycle.

▸**Page 499** last line of answer 308 — 13 Feb 2023

3, 1, and 4 distinct ↝ 23, 7, and 8 distinct

▸**Page 500** line 6 — 21 Dec 2022

168 Gμ to 135 Gμ ↝ 16.8 Gμ to 13.5 Gμ

▸**Page 502** line 1 of answer 315 — 09 Apr 2023

$(x,y)\mapsto(x+y,x_{\max}-x)$ ↝ $(x,y)\mapsto(x+y,-x)$

▸**Page 503** in answer 319 — 21 Dec 2022

[The H-grid representation of the L tetrabolo should be

```
. . . L
L L . L
. . L L .
. . L L .
```

and the rightmost illustration in the two-layer tetrabolo packing displayed on line −4 should be flipped vertically.]

Page 506 lines 3 and 4 — 23 Jan 2023

`userpages.monmouth.com/~colonel/polycur.html` ↝
`sicherman.net/polycur.html`

Page 506 replacement for four paragraphs in answer 325 — 13 Nov 2023

(a) The strong Somap has vertex degrees $7^1 6^7 5^{19} 4^{31} 3^{59} 2^{63} 1^{45} 0^{15}$; so an "average" solution has $(1\cdot 7+7\cdot 6+\cdots+15\cdot 0)/240\approx 2.57$ strong neighbors. (The unique vertex of degree 7 has the level-by-level structure $\begin{smallmatrix}333&114&174\\534&671&772\\552&652&662\end{smallmatrix}$ from bottom to top.) This graph has two edges between $\begin{smallmatrix}333&614&664\\534&114&702\\552&752&772\end{smallmatrix}$ and $\begin{smallmatrix}333&614&662\\534&114&702\\554&752&772\end{smallmatrix}$, so it's actually a multigraph. The two-piece substructure occurs only in the two solutions $\begin{smallmatrix}333&412&115\\436&452&755\\466&762&772\end{smallmatrix}$ and $\begin{smallmatrix}333&412&112\\436&455&752\\466&765&772\end{smallmatrix}$.

The full Somap has vertex degrees $21^2 18^1 16^9 15^{13} 14^{10} 13^{16} 12^{17} 11^{12} 10^{16} 9^{28} 8^{26} 7^{25} 6^{26} 5^{16} 4^{17} 3^3 2^1 1^1 0^1$, giving an average degree ≈ 9.14. (Its unique isolated vertex is $\begin{smallmatrix}333&455&115\\432&466&715\\462&762&772\end{smallmatrix}$, and its only pendant vertex is $\begin{smallmatrix}333&755&771\\235&465&711\\222&462&466\end{smallmatrix}$. It has 14 instances of repeated edges.)

(b) The Somap has just two components, namely the isolated vertex and the 239 others. The latter has just three bicomponents, namely the pendant vertex, its neighbor, and the 237 others. Its diameter is 8 (or 21, if we use the edge lengths 2 and 3).

The strong Somap has a much sparser and more intricate structure. Besides the 15 isolated vertices, there are 25 components of sizes $\{8\times 2, 6\times 3, 4, 3\times 5, 2\times 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 118\}$. Using the algorithm of Section 7.4.1.2, the large component breaks down into nine bicomponents (seven of size 1, and another of size 2, not counting articulation points; the other of size 109); the 16-vertex component breaks into seven; and so on, totalling 58 bicomponents altogether for the nonisolated vertices.

Page 509 and 510, replacement for answer 336 — 31 Dec 2022

336. (Solution by P. Weigel.) We can model such a piece by three cubies and one dowel, where the dowel is not allowed to have the same coordinates as the solid cubie: Let there be 27 primary items $C(x,y,z)$ and 27 secondary items $D(x,y,z)$, for $0\le x,y,z<3$, representing cubies and dowels. There are $2\cdot 2\cdot 2\cdot 24=192$ options, obtained by translation and rotation of the prototype piece '$C(0,1,0)$ $C(1,1,0)$ $C(0,0,0)$ $D(0,0,0)$ $D(0,0,1)$'. (In other words, we consider the solid cubie to be essentially the same as a drilled cubie that's occupied by a dowel.)

Algorithm X needs only 500 kilomems to discover 24 solutions, all of which are equivalent under rotation. One solution has the cubies in positions $\begin{smallmatrix}112&323&344\\017&388&546\\977&986&556\end{smallmatrix}$ and their dowels in positions $\begin{smallmatrix}100&134&334\\007&537&566\\000&080&080\end{smallmatrix}$.

Our model has a surprising corollary that was noted by Ronald Kint-Bruynseels, the designer of this remarkable puzzle: It's possible to drill two holes in each solid cubie, perpendicular to the dowel, without destroying the uniqueness of the solution. [*Cubism For Fun* **75** (2008), 16–19; **77** (2008), 13–18.]

▸**Page 512** in answer 342 — 15 Dec 2022

line 6: 2.5 Tμ ↝ 240 Gμ
line 8: 2075 sets ↝ 2074 sets

▸**Page 512** line 8 of answer 343 — 12 Sep 2022

'y 212 311 312 412 512' ↝ 'y 122 113 123 124 125'

▸**Page 513** in answer 345's solution — 17 Dec 2022

`nnnn` ↝ `bbbb`

Page 522 and 523 in answer 372(b) — 30 Nov 2022

twin tree ↝ twintree (6 times)

▸**Page 529** line 3 of answer 390 — 09 Jun 2023

exercise 389. ↝ exercise 389, except when k is ruled out by a strong clue.

▸**Page 529** replacement for third paragraph of answer 390 — 09 Jun 2023

For example, the options for cells $(0,0)$ and $(0,1)$ in puzzle 388(b) are '$p_{00}\ r_{03}\ c_{03}\ g_{13}$', '$p_{00}\ r_{04}\ c_{04}$', '$p_{00}\ r_{05}\ c_{05}$'; '$p_{01}\ r_{01}\ c_{11}$', '$p_{01}\ r_{02}\ c_{12}$', '$p_{01}\ r_{03}\ c_{13}\ g_{12}$'. (There's no option for $(i,j,k)=(0,0,2)$ or $(0,1,4)$.) Another option is '$p_{22}\ r_{23}\ c_{23}\ g_{23}\ g_{33}\ g_{43}\ g_{53}$'.

▸**Page 532** in answer 398(b) — 16 Mar 2023

in the leftmost column, second row from bottom, `3` ↝ `2`

Page 532 replacement for the first paragraph of answer 399 — 07 Apr 2023

399. (Solution by P. Weigel.) Let r_{ik} and c_{jk} be primary items for $0\le i,j<n$ and $1\le k\le n$. Also, if there are w cages, introduce primary items g_t for $1\le t\le w$. Furthermore, introduce primary items p_{ij} for all cells ij that belong to clueless cages. Every such p_{ij} has n options '$p_{ij}\ r_{ik}\ c_{jk}$', for $1\le k\le n$. Finally, let C_t be the cells of the tth cage, and let there be an option

$$'g_t \bigcup\{r_{il(i_t,j_t)},\ c_{jl(i_t,j_t)}\}'$$

for every feasible way to assign labels $l(i_t,j_t)$ to the cells of C_t. For example, there are two labelings that satisfy the clue '15×' in the third cage in puzzle 398(a), namely either $l(0,3)=3$ and $l(0,4)=5$ or $l(0,3)=5$ and $l(0,4)=3$; the two options for g_3 are therefore '$g_3\ r_{03}\ c_{33}\ r_{05}\ c_{45}$' and '$g_3\ r_{05}\ c_{35}\ r_{03}\ c_{43}$'. The cage of that puzzle whose clue is '9×' has just one option: '$g_4\ r_{13}\ c_{03}\ r_{11}\ c_{11}\ r_{23}\ c_{13}$'.

Page 533 at the beginning of answer 400 — 07 Apr 2023

The formulation ... problems, and ↝ Algorithm X breezes through those 2048 problems almost instantaneously, and

Page 533 in answer 401 — 07 Apr 2023

within the leftmost puzzle on line −3: $2\div \nwarrow\!\!\!\!\searrow 2-$ and $2- \nwarrow\!\!\!\!\searrow 3\div$
line −2: the most $\nwarrow\!\!\!\!\searrow$ among the most
line −1: (134) $\nwarrow\!\!\!\!\searrow$ (12)

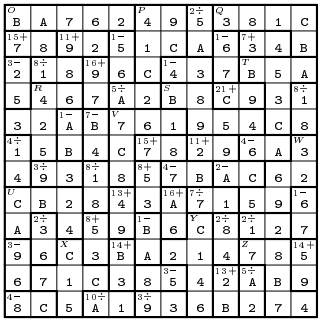
Page 533 replacement for answer 402 — 07 Apr 2023

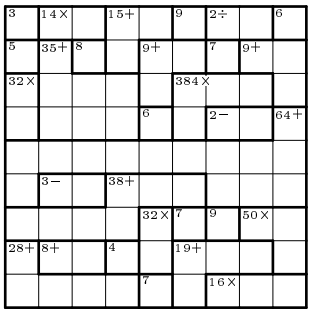
402. (The solution appears below, following answer 403.) The author constructed this puzzle by first designing the cages, then generating a dozen or so random latin squares via exercise 86 until finding one that had a unique solution. Then the domino clues were permuted at random, ten times; the most difficult of those ten puzzles was selected.

The construction of answer 399 gives an XC problem with 9186 options, 342 items, and 107388 total entries. There are respectively (720, 684, 744, 1310, 990, 360, 792, 708, 568, 1200, 606, 30) options for the pentominoes (O, P, . . . , Z); preprocessing with Algorithm P reduces those counts to (486, 231, 60, 957, 852, 186, 360, 572, 175, 765, 477, 22). Overall, the reduced problem has 5528 options, 324 items, and 62914 total entries. The total time to find the solution and prove its uniqueness was 2.5 Gμ for Algorithm P and 11 Gμ for Algorithm X, with a search tree of 829 kilonodes. (Without preprocessing, Algorithm X would have taken 27.4 Gμ, and its search tree would have had 1.8 meganodes. Could a human being solve this puzzle by hand?)

Page 533 replacement for answer 403 — 07 Apr 2023

403. Filip Stappers has devised the stunning puzzle shown below, which matches π's first 42 digits perfectly(!). The construction of answer 399 fails spectacularly on this particular instance, because the monster cage for '64+' has 354,896,640 options. We can, however, work around that problem by simply treating row 4 as an additional cage without a clue, and subtracting $1+2+\cdots+9=45$ from the original cage total. (A latin square is determined by any $n-1$ of its rows.) Then Algorithm X solves the problem handily, with a cost of only 292 Mμ (from 173875 options, 200 items, 2766956 total entries), and with a search tree of only 194 nodes. (See Appendix E.)





▸**Page 534** in answer 404 — 09 Jun 2023

pairs of unlabeled vertices ... For example, $\nwarrow\!\!\!\!\searrow$ pairs of vertices u — v such that $u=v_k$ or might be labeled k and $v=v_{k+1}$ or might be labeled $k+1$. But we omit $-u\ p_u{:}k\ q_k{:}u$ if $u=v_k$; we omit $+v\ p_v{:}k{+}1\ q_{k+1}{:}v$ if $v=v_{k+1}$. For example,

▸**Page 534** in answer 404 — 13 Feb 2023

line 16: 's_3 $+10$ $p_{10}{:}4$ $q_4{:}10$' $\nwarrow\!\!\!\!\searrow$ 's_3 $+11$ $p_{11}{:}4$ $q_4{:}11$'
line 17: 's_4 -11 $p_{11}{:}4$ $q_4{:}11$' $\nwarrow\!\!\!\!\searrow$ 's_4 -10 $p_{10}{:}4$ $q_4{:}10$'

Page 535 replacement for answer 408 — 04 Feb 2023

408.

(a)

					6
28					
11			24		33

; (b)

	2		6		10
1		5		9	
23	21			13	
24		19	17		14
	25		30		36
26		29		35	

. This 19-clue puzzle is due to Germán González-Morris. (See Appendix E for solutions. Are the numbers 5 and 19 best possible for 6×6 hidato?)

Page 535 in answer 411 — 28 Aug 2023

Are *three* loops possible? ... solution.] ↯ If $m+1$ and $n+1$ are relatively prime, N. Beluhov [arXiv:2308.08798 [math.CO] (2023), 28 pages] has proved that an $m \times n$ slitherlink diagram with all clues given cannot have more than one solution. He has also found $(4k+3) \times (4k+3)$ fully clued examples that are solvable with exactly *three* loops, for all $k > 0$. It's currently unknown whether or not exactly *five* loops are possible.]

Page 536 line −5 of answer 413 — 31 Aug 2023

we unclose the loop (and set $\texttt{E} \leftarrow 0$) if $i = \texttt{E}$; otherwise we zero the mates and set ↯ we set $\texttt{E} \leftarrow 0$ (to unclose the loop), if $i = \texttt{E}$; but if $i \neq \texttt{E}$, we set $\texttt{MATE}(u) \leftarrow \texttt{MATE}(v) \leftarrow 0$ and

▸**Page 539** in answer 422 — 31 Dec 2022

line 1: $2m-2$ ↯ $2m-1$ and $2n-2$ ↯ $2n-1$
lines 9 and 10: $N(i,j) = C(1,j) - 10, \ldots$ Edges ↯ $N(i,j) = C(i,j) - 21$, $NN(i,j) = C(i,j) - 41$, $W(i,j) = C(i,j) - 12$, $WW(i,j) = C(i,j) - 14$; $N(i,j)$ is the edge between cells (i,j) and $(i-1,j)$. Edges

Page 540 last lines of answer 425 — 10 Nov 2022

solutions for $k = 5 \ldots 9, 10$. ↯ solutions for $5 \le k \le 10$, due to G. J. H. Goh, are also known. (See (xviii)–(xxiv) in Fig. A–5; `https://boonsuan.github.io/masyu.pdf`.)

Page 548 replacement for copy after the display in answer 449 — 22 Oct 2023

Literary hitori nuggets longer than 80 characters were first reported by Gary McDonald in 2023: ($7 \times 12 = 84$) "he stood and carefully examined the sky, to ascertain the time of night from the altitudes of the stars." [Thomas Hardy, *Far from the Madding Crowd* (1874)]. ($11 \times 8 = 88$) "'... But talk to me of poverty and wealth, and there indeed we touch upon realities.' 'My De-ar, this is becoming Awful—'" [Charles Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)]. ($10 \times 10 = 100$) "shall never forget his flying Henry's kite for him that very windy day last Easter—and ever since his particular kindness" [Jane Austen, *Emma* (1816)].

Page 549 new answer — 18 Jun 2023

5. The upper bound $W(3,k) = e^{O(\log k)^{11}}$ follows from (surprising) results of Z. Kelley and R. Meka, arXiv:2302.05537 [math.NT], 79 pages. The (surprising) superpolynomial lower bound $W(3,k) = k^{\Omega(\log k/\log\log k)}$ was proved by B. Green and Z. Hunter in *Forum of Mathematics, Pi* **10** (2022), e18:1–51; *Combinatorica* **42** (2022), 1231–1252.

Page 565 at end of answer 84 — 10 Jan 2024

There's no known way ... for all $j \ge 0$.] ↯ There's no known way to prove even the special cases that, say, $f^*(j, 2j) = 6j$ for all $j \ge 0$. There has, however, been a recent

spectacular breakthrough: As of February 2024, Tomas Rokicki has verified equality for all cells (i, j) with $i \le 6$ or $j \le 6$.]

▸**Page 611** line 6 of answer 318 — 02 Feb 2024

$g_n - g_{n+1} = p/g_n^t - p/g_{n+1}^t > 0$ when $g_{n+1} < g_n$ $\rightsquigarrow$ $g_n - g_{n+1} = p/g_n^t - p/g_{n-1}^t > 0$ when $g_n < g_{n-1}$

▸**Page 624** last line of answer 379 — 13 Sep 2022

property. The erp rule ... sufficient. $\rightsquigarrow$ property, and no erp rule is needed.

▸**Page 632** in answer 410 — 08 Oct 2022

line 4: $(c_0 z_0)_2 \ge x_0 + x_1$ $\rightsquigarrow$ $(c_0 z_0)_2 \ge x_0 + x_2$
line 8: $z_i \ge v \oplus s$, $q_i \ge v \wedge s$ $\rightsquigarrow$ $z_i \ge v \oplus s_i$, $q_i \ge v \wedge s_i$
lines 11–13: ternary clauses; ... But the order encoding $\rightsquigarrow$ ternary clauses, together with $(\bar{c}_7) \wedge (\bar{z}_7)$. Unit propagation, and the removal of clauses with the pure literals z_0, z_2, z_4, z_6, now reduce the result. But the order encoding

Page 648 replacement for last two lines of answer 495 — 16 Feb 2024

row increase lexicographically; and the same holds for columns. [See Anna Lubiw, *SICOMP* **16** (1987), 854–879. The matrix entries needn't be only 0s and 1s.]

Page 653 line 2 of ansert 521 — 19 Jan 2023

arXiv:1402.1956 [cs.AI] (2014), 13 pages. $\rightsquigarrow$ *Int. J. Artificial Intelligence Tools* **27**,8 (2018), 1850033:1–19.

Page 662 line 16 — 26 Feb 2024

Stirling subset number $\rightsquigarrow$ Stirling partition number

▸**Page 662** line −4 — 15 Aug 2022

saturated subtraction $\rightsquigarrow$ saturating subtraction

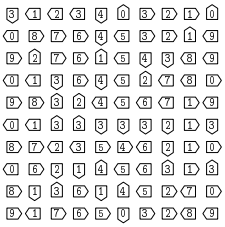
▸**Page 668** in the Clique entry — 19 Jan 2023

$\sim G \rightsquigarrow \overline{G}$

Page 671 line 3 — 03 Jan 2023

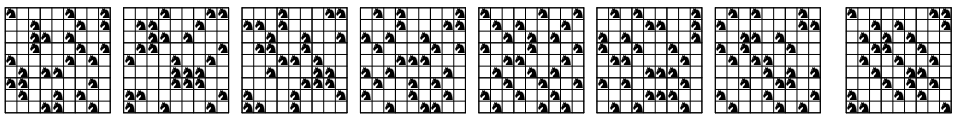
in Section 7.2.2.1. $\rightsquigarrow$ in Section 7.2.2.1, unless stated otherwise.

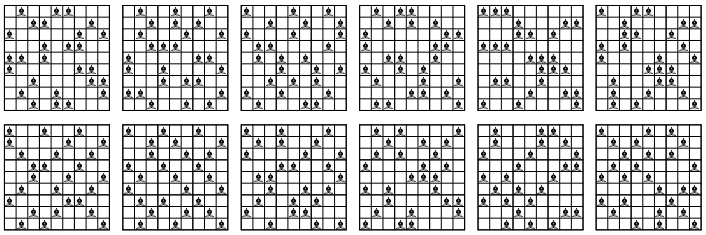
Page 671 new answer inserted at left of line 4 — 14 Mar 2023



(see answer 7.2.2–69)

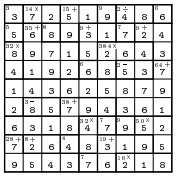
Page 671 replacement for the answers re answer 173 — 12 Oct 2023





(see answer 173)

Page 672 solution to the puzzle in the new answer 403 — 18 Feb 2023



(see answer 403)

Page 672 rightmost solution for answer 408 — 04 Feb 2023

3	2	7	6	11	10
1	4	5	8	9	12
23	21	20	18	13	15
24	22	19	17	16	14
27	25	31	30	33	36
26	28	29	32	35	34

Page 673 sneak in a new answer near the bottom — 22 Oct 2023

S	H	A	L	L	N	E	V	E	R
F	O	R	G	E	T	H	I	S	F
L	Y	I	N	G	H	E	N	R	Y
S	K	I	T	E	F	O	R	H	I
M	T	H	A	T	V	E	R	Y	W
I	N	D	Y	D	A	Y	L	A	S
T	E	A	S	T	E	R	A	N	D
E	V	E	R	S	I	N	C	E	H
I	S	P	A	R	T	I	C	U	L
A	R	K	I	N	D	N	E	S	S

(see answer 449)

Page 674 and following — 23 Jul 2022

Miscellaneous changes to the existing index of Volume 4B are collected here, including corrections and amendments to the old entries as well as new entries that are occasioned by the new material. Thus, the lines of the full index that have changed serve also as an index to the present document. However, when a correction or amendment has caused an old index entry to be deleted, the deletion is usually not indicated.

Ahlswede, Rudolf Friedrich, 379.
AND operation, bitwise $(x \mathbin{\&} y)$, 17, 128, 212, 213, 215, 221, 222, 250, 252, 260, 265, 344, 400, 410, 419, 542, 560, 573–575, 584, 605.
Austen, Jane, 548.
Bellman, Richard Ernest, xi.
Bent trominoes, 79, 82.
Bitmaps, 201, 323.
Bitwise operations, 33, 55, 72, 76, 127, 144, 181, 195, 196, 265, 342, 345, 410, 605, 610, 622–623.
Bizarre result, 103.
Blank (unmatchable) color, 88–89, 463.
Borel, Félix Édouard Justin Émile, 87–88.
Burnside, William, lemma, 450, 465.
Cannon, James Weldon, 432.
Carlsen, Ingwer Curt, 482.
Cartier, Pierre Émile, 267, 270, 347.
Chapovalov, Alexandre Vasilievich (Шаповалов, Александр Васильевич), 465.
Chapovalov, Maxim Alexandrovich (Шаповалов, Максим Александрович), 465.
Chordless path, *see* Snake path.
Coil: A snake cycle, 146, 161, 465.
Coloring a graph of queens, 126, 137, 283–284, 298–299, 355.
Covering problems, 93–94, 153, 186, 443, 557, 558, 668; *see also* Exact cover problem, Tilings by dominoes.
`CUTOFF`, 434.
Downloadable programs and data, iv, viii, 302, 523.
Elton, John Hancock, III, 375.
Extreme XC problem, 101, 147.
Factoring an exact cover problem, 83–86, 102, 109, 124, 137, 164, 167, 459–460, 482, 491, 492, 499, 523, 527; *see also* Relaxation of constraints.
Factorization of problems, 52–53, 59, 60, 62, 192–194, 320, 368, 415, 556.
Factorization of traces, 270, 346, 614.
Flood fill algorithm, *see* Reachability in a graph.
Generating functions, 15, 22, 24, 28, 58, 148, 149, 160, 269, 273–274, 335, 342–344, 348, 376, 378, 381, 384, 385, 392, 393, 406, 408, 415, 418, 430, 481, 552, 558, 561, 583, 586, 594, 617, 648.
González-Morris, Germán Antonio, 411, 431–432, 535.
Graham, Ronald Lewis (葛立恆), 370, 395, 520, 523, 680.
Green, Ben Joseph, 549.
Grīnbergs (= Grinberg), Emanuels Donats Frīdrihs Jānis, 582.
Guibert, Olivier Patrick Serge, 395, 523.
Hardy, Thomas, 548.
Head of a list, *see* List heads.
Hexadecimal digits, extended past `f`, 73, 80, 484.
Hunter, Zachary William Saunders, 549.
Induced subgraphs, 63, 114, 145–146, 153, 183, 265, 436, 626.
k-clauses: k-ary clauses, 187, 231.
Keller, Michael, 132, 432, 494, 505.
Kelley, Alexander (= Zander) Wilson, 549.
Kint-Bruynseels, Ronald Odilon Bondewijn, 509.
Knightley, Henry, 548.
Knuth, Donald Ervin (高德纳), ii, iv, vi, viii, ix, xvii, 46, 54, 55, 63, 73, 77–79, 100, 118, 123, 185, 198, 200, 203, 235–236, 256, 258, 277, 278, 302, 309–311, 384, 389, 397, 401, 406, 412, 413, 419, 420, 424–425, 427, 429, 431–432, 440, 446, 459, 460, 463, 473, 475–478, 480, 481, 484, 485, 501–503, 508, 511, 514, 523, 527, 532, 533, 538, 540, 541, 544, 548, 556, 557, 559, 561, 566, 574, 576, 577, 580, 583, 584, 591, 599–601, 604, 606, 613, 624, 628–631, 638, 639, 642, 643, 646, 650, 654, 80, 686, 714.
List heads, 65–68, 89, 124, 212, 480.
Lubiw, Anna, 648.
Meka, Raghu Vardhan Reddy (రఘు వర్ధన్ రెడ్డి మేక), 549.
Model RB, 333–334.
Modifications of Algorithm 7.2.2.1C and related algorithms, 126, 127, 132, 133, 138, 183, 422, 442, 445, 463, 542.
Multiple covering with colors, *see* MCC problem.
Oak, Gabriel, 548.
Octabytes, 534.

OEIS®: The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences® (`oeis.org`), 422, 423, 455, 468, 469, 504, 516, 556, 647.
Online resources, *see* Downloadable programs, Internet.
OR operation, bitwise ($x \mid y$), 17, 128, 227, 410, 560, 605, 622–623.
Pairwise ordering trick, 72, 126, 174, 420, 430, 463.
Pi day puzzle, 60, 411, 439.
Proof logging, *see* Certificates of unsatisfiability.
Progress, display of, 73, 126, 214, 329, 339.
Propagation algorithm, 412.
Purcell, Michael, 370.
$\mathcal{Q}_n$ configuration, 145.
Ramakrishnan, Kajamalai Gopalaswamy (*கஜாமலை கோபாலசுவாமி ராமகிருஷ்ணன்*), 199.
RB random instances, 333–334.
Representation of sets, 534.
Reversible memory technique, 44, 59, 222.
Rodríguez Carbonell (= Rodríguez-Carbonell), Enric, 631.
Rokicki, Tomas Gerhard, ix, 564, 565.
Rows of musical tones, 135.
Search trees, 31, 32, 35, 37–39, 46–48, 52, 54, 73, 98–100, 104–107, 126, 147, 212–213, 216–218, 239, 308, 336, 399, 406, 407, 412, 434.
Self-equivalent sudoku solutions, 111, 137.
Sequential lists, 39–43, 220–221, 328, 534.
Signature of a subproblem, 120–122, 154, 484.
Slack options, 71, 478.
Slack variables, 71.
Snake cycles, 146, 161, 465.
Snake paths, 145.
Stamp folding, 465.
Stappers, Filip Jan Jos, ix, 426, 431, 466, 533.
Stirling, partition numbers, 138, 234, 333, 423, 424, 468, 584, 590.
Sudoku, symmetries of, 74, 111, 137.
  with knights and bishops, 146.
Tagged vertices, 414.
Tetraboloes, 163.
Twintree structure, 172.
Two stacks, 534.
Unique solutions, 59, 75, 85, 128, 130–132, 140, 144, 146, 157, 160, 164, 173–183, 413, 453, 490–491, 502, 513, 514, 517, 519, 522, 535, 640.
Unmatchable (blank) color, 88–89, 463.
Utility fields in SGB format, 414.
Weigel, Peter Heinrich, 444, 509, 532.
Wilfer, Bella, 548.
Woodhouse, Emma, 548.

on an Dell Precision on a Dell Precision