

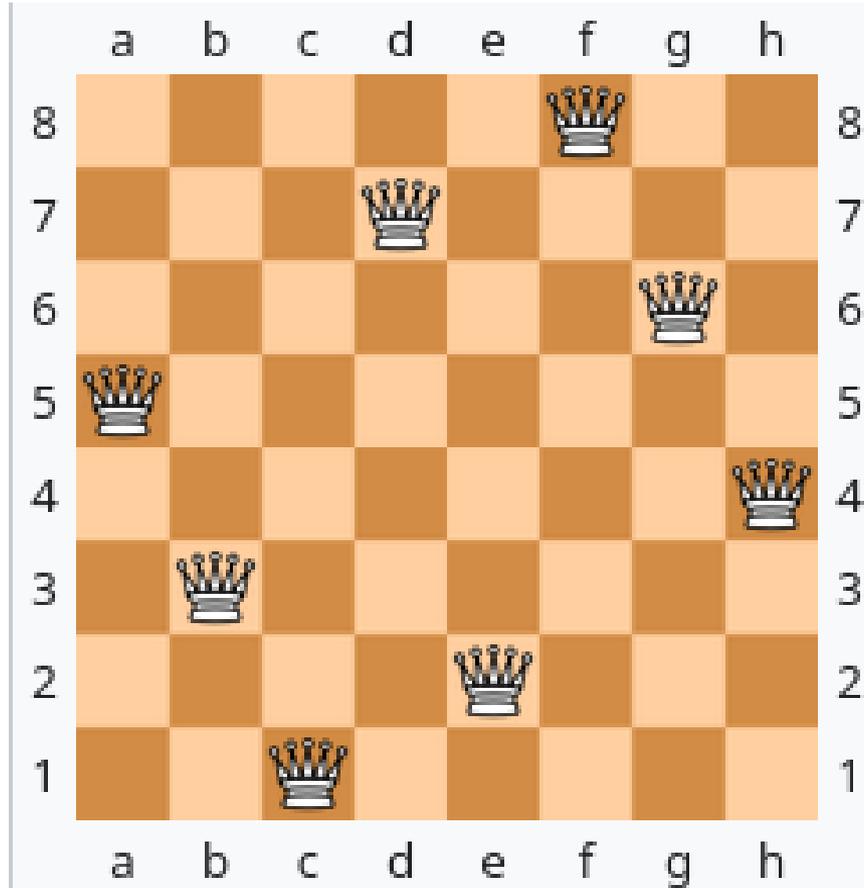


El problema de las 8 damas

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El problema de las 8 damas se trata de ubicar 8 damas en un tablero de ajedrez **sin que se ataquen mutuamente**. [1]

Ejemplo:



Existen 92 soluciones!!

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eight_queens_puzzle

Historia

HISTORIA MATHEMATICA 4 (1977), 397-404

GAUSS AND THE EIGHT QUEENS PROBLEM: A STUDY IN MINIATURE OF THE PROPAGATION OF HISTORICAL ERROR

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Gauss wrote to Schumacher on September 1, proposing the problem to the latter and mentioning the *Illustrirte Zeitung* as his source. Gauss also remarked that the proposer had declared that there were 60 solutions, but that Gauss himself found 76.

He continued on in the letter to reformulate the problem as an arithmetic one, and to relate it to the representation of complex numbers.

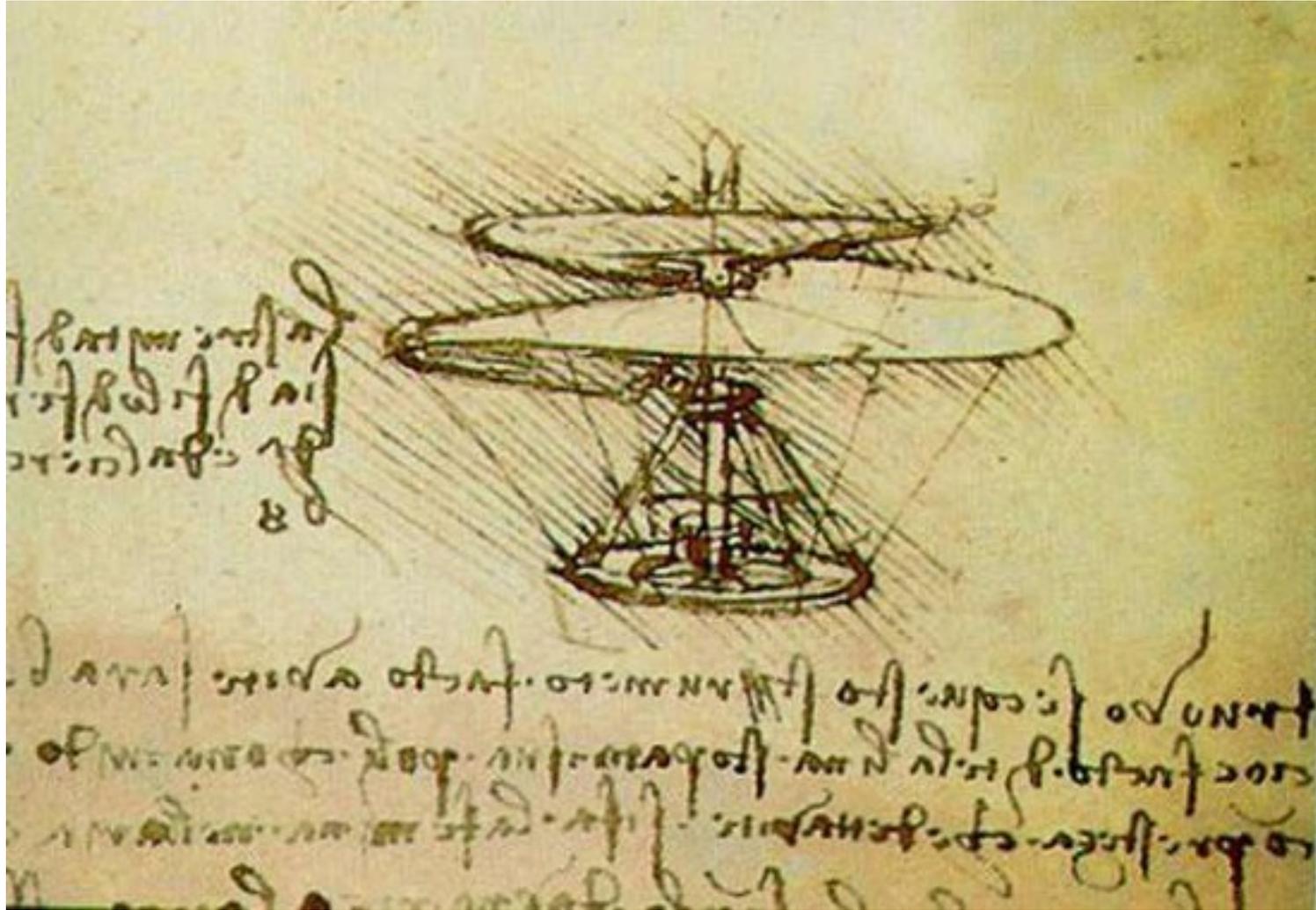
Jaenisch [1862], Lange [1865], and Natani [1867] and contributed his own method of solution via determinants, which he carried out only for the 4×4 and 5×5 boards.



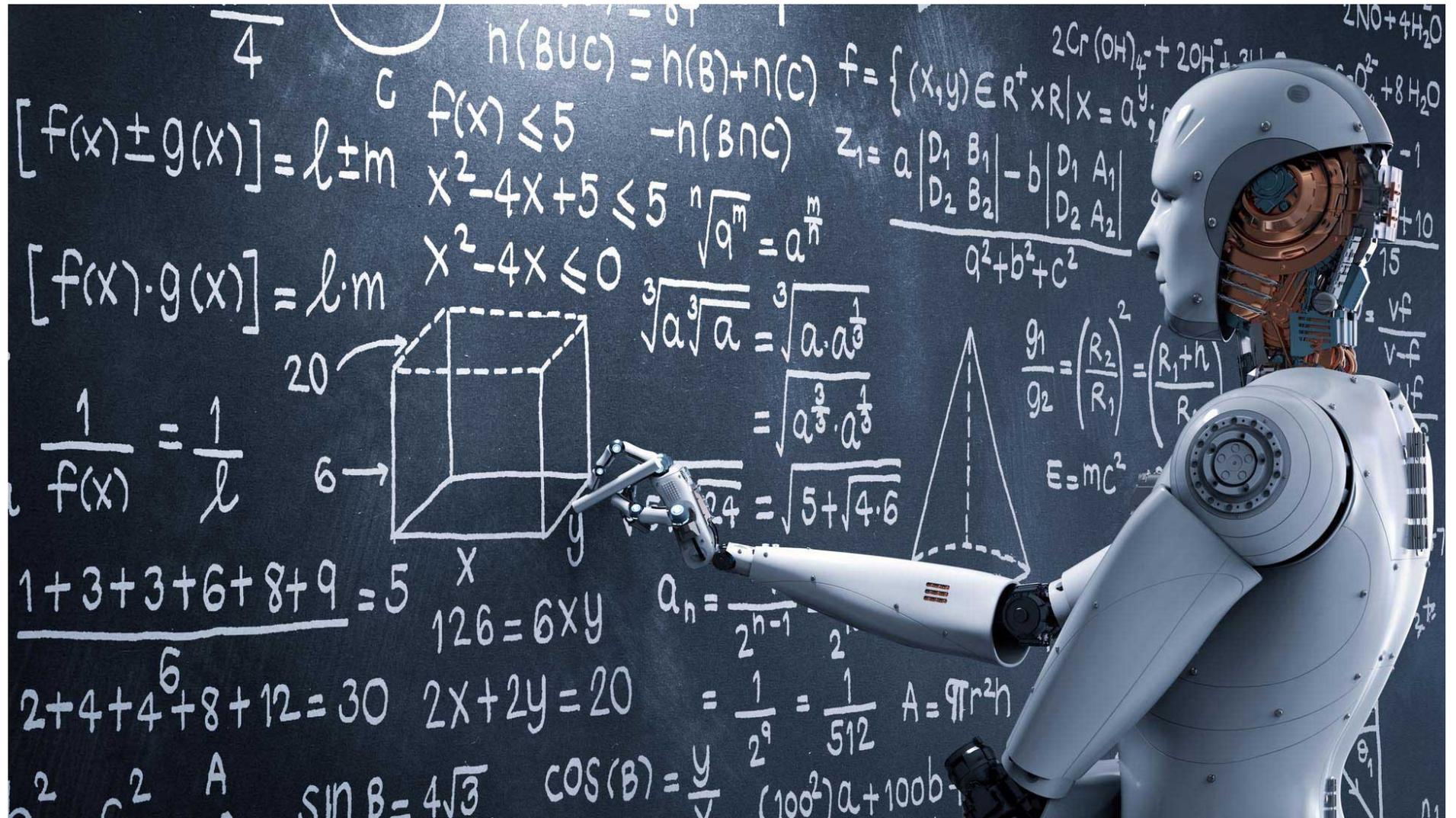
Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855)

El principe de los matematicos

Pero a veces existen desafios que deben de esperar muchos años para que llegue la herramienta adecuada..

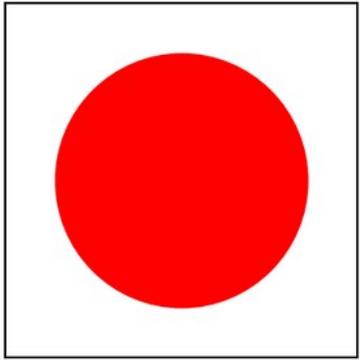


En este caso, no fue sino hasta 1972 en que las computadoras existieron, se desarrollaron técnicas de programación que pudieron resolver este problema usando un algoritmo.

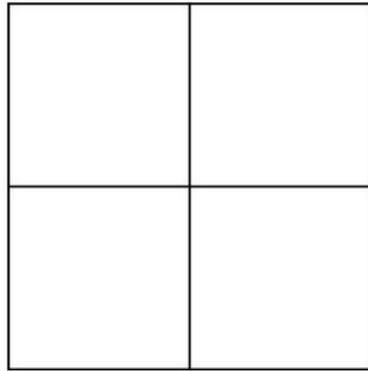


Es muy interesante el reto de encontrar un algoritmo para resolver este problema.

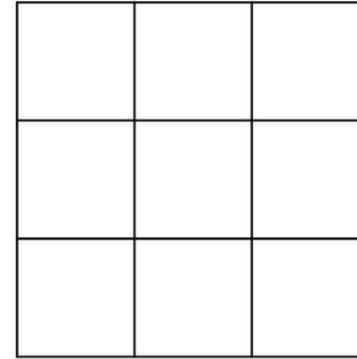
Una estrategia es considerar el problema de las 8 damas, como un caso particular, digamos el caso para $n=8$. Para entender como se resuelve el algoritmo para $n=8$, podemos intentar resolver para $n < 8$.



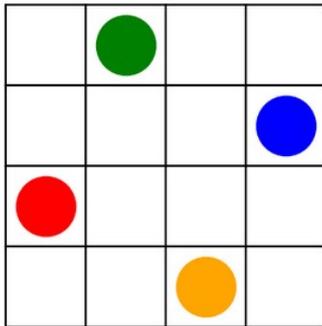
$n=1$



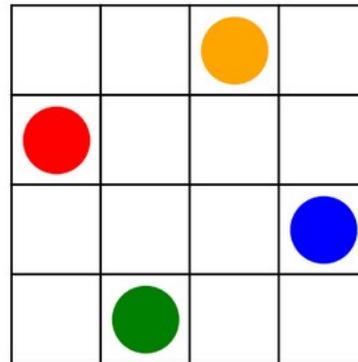
$n=2$



$n=3$



$n=4$



$n=4$

Putting Queens in Carry Chains, N^o27

Thomas B. Preußer¹ · Matthias R. Engelhardt²

Abstract The N -Queens Puzzle is a fascinating combinatorial problem. Up to now, the number of distinct valid placements of N non-attacking queens on a generalized $N \times N$ chessboard cannot be computed by a formula. The computation of these numbers is instead based on an exhaustive search whose complexity grows dramatically with the problem size N . Solutions counts are currently known for all N up to 26. The parallelization of the search for solutions

Table 1 Currently known solution counts of N -queens puzzles [20].

N	Total	D_4 Orbits
1	1	1
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	2	1
5	10	2
6	4	1
7	40	6
8	92	12
9	352	46
10	724	92
11	2680	341
12	14200	1787
13	73712	9233
14	365596	45752
15	2279184	285053
16	14772512	1846955
17	95815104	11977939
18	666090624	83263591
19	4968057848	621012754
20	39029188884	4878666808
21	314666222712	39333324973
22	2691008701644	336376244042
23	24233937684440	3029242658210
24	227514171973736	28439272956934
25	2207893435808352	275986683743434
26	22317699616364044	2789712466510289

<https://oeis.org/A000170>

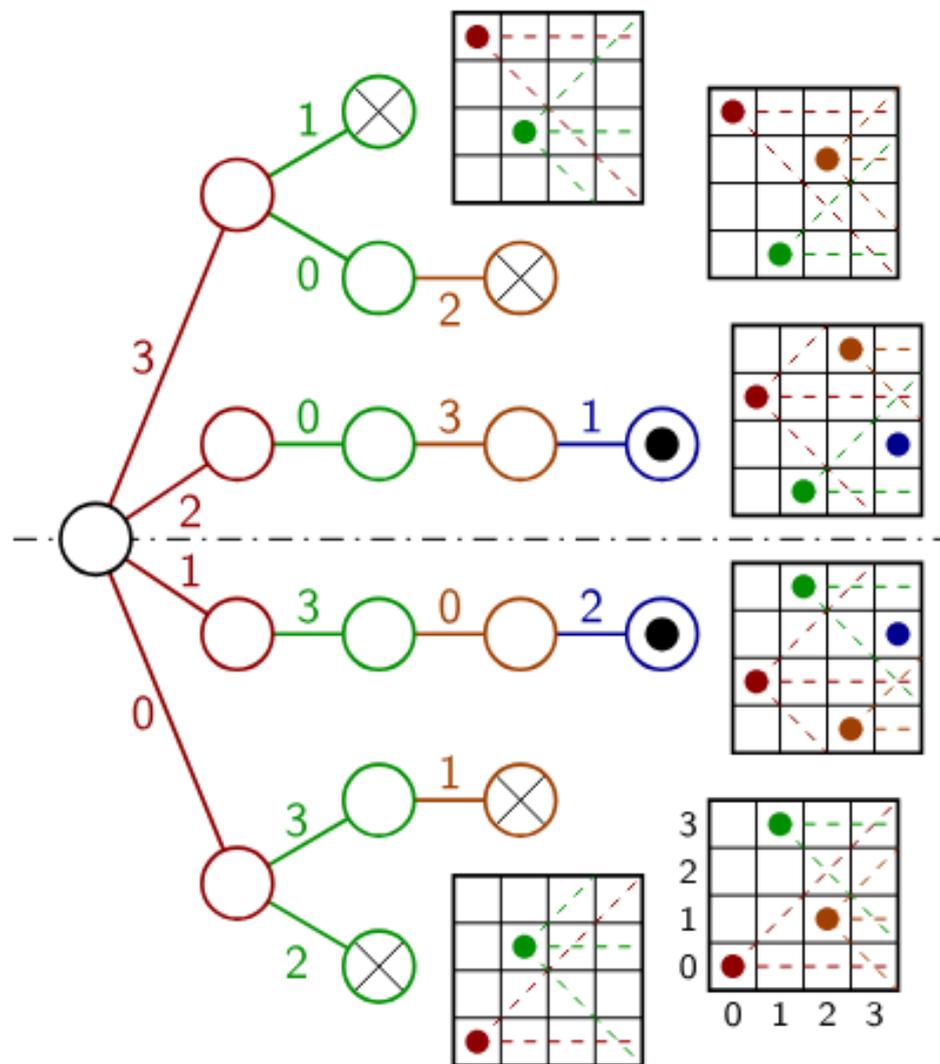
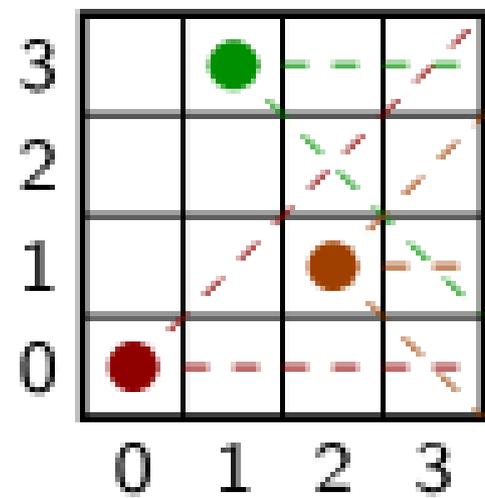
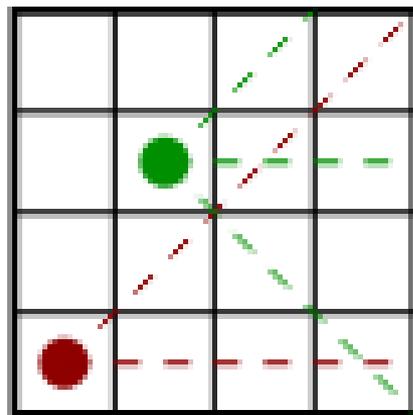
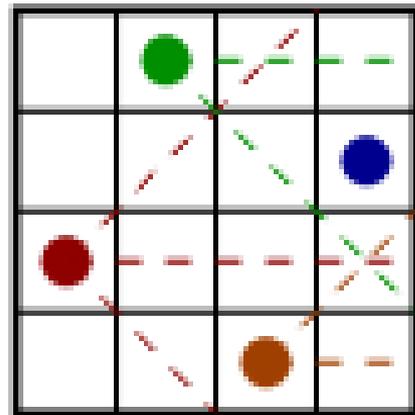
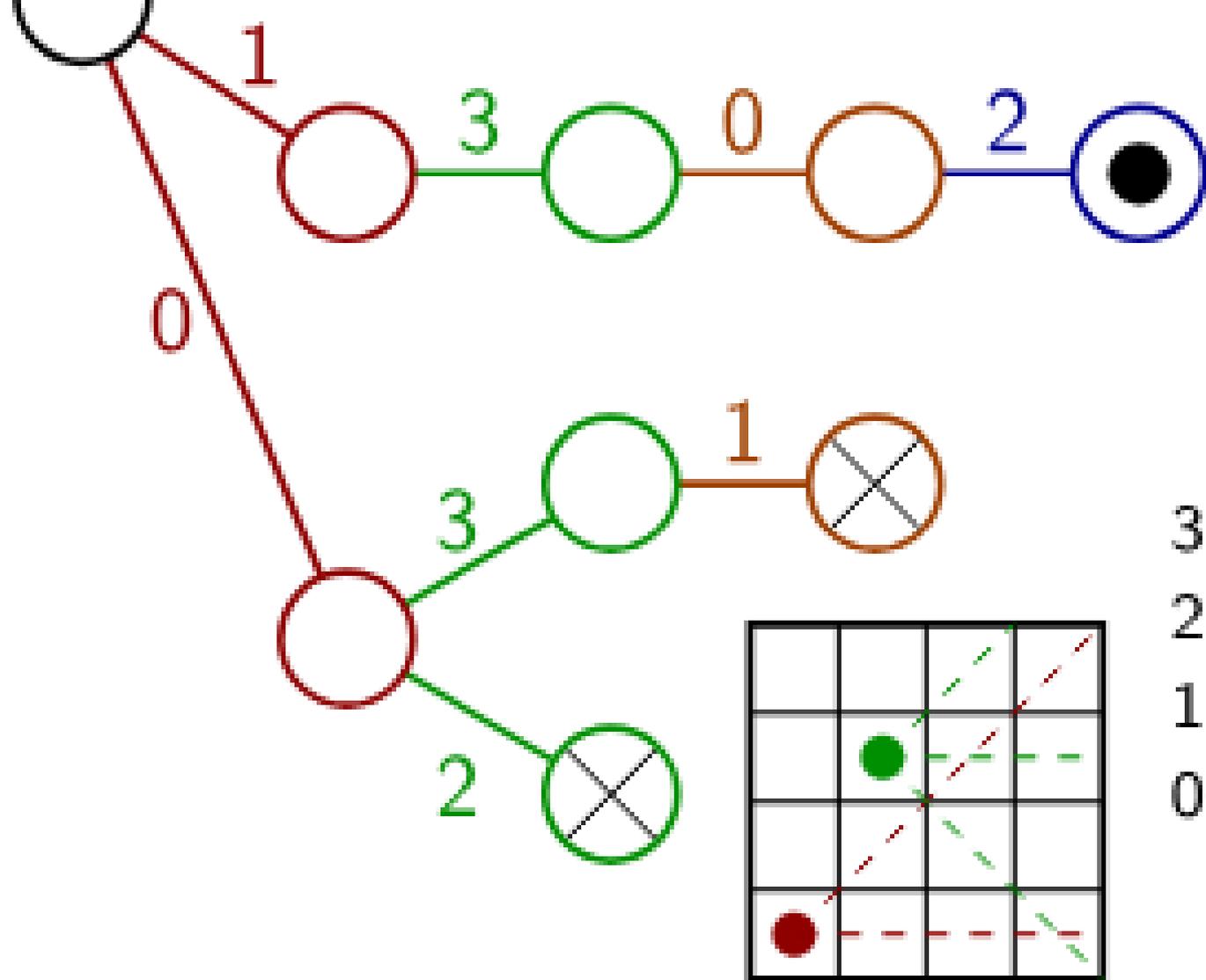
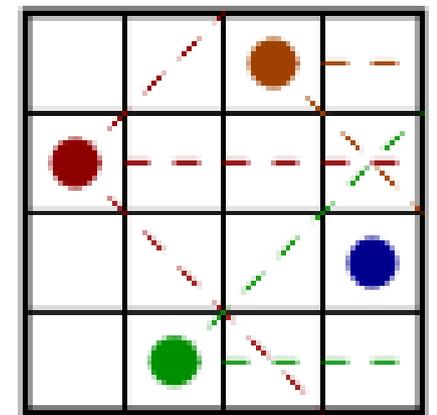
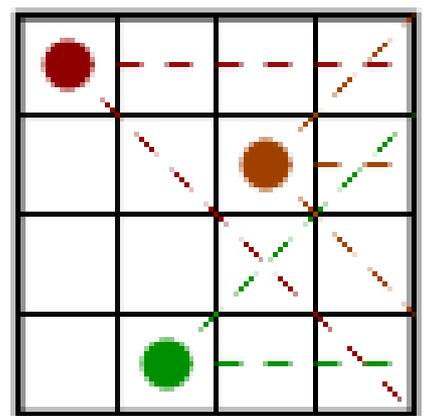
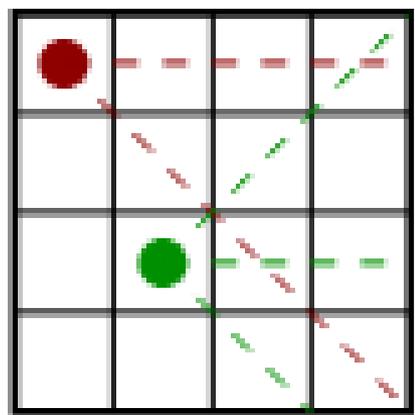
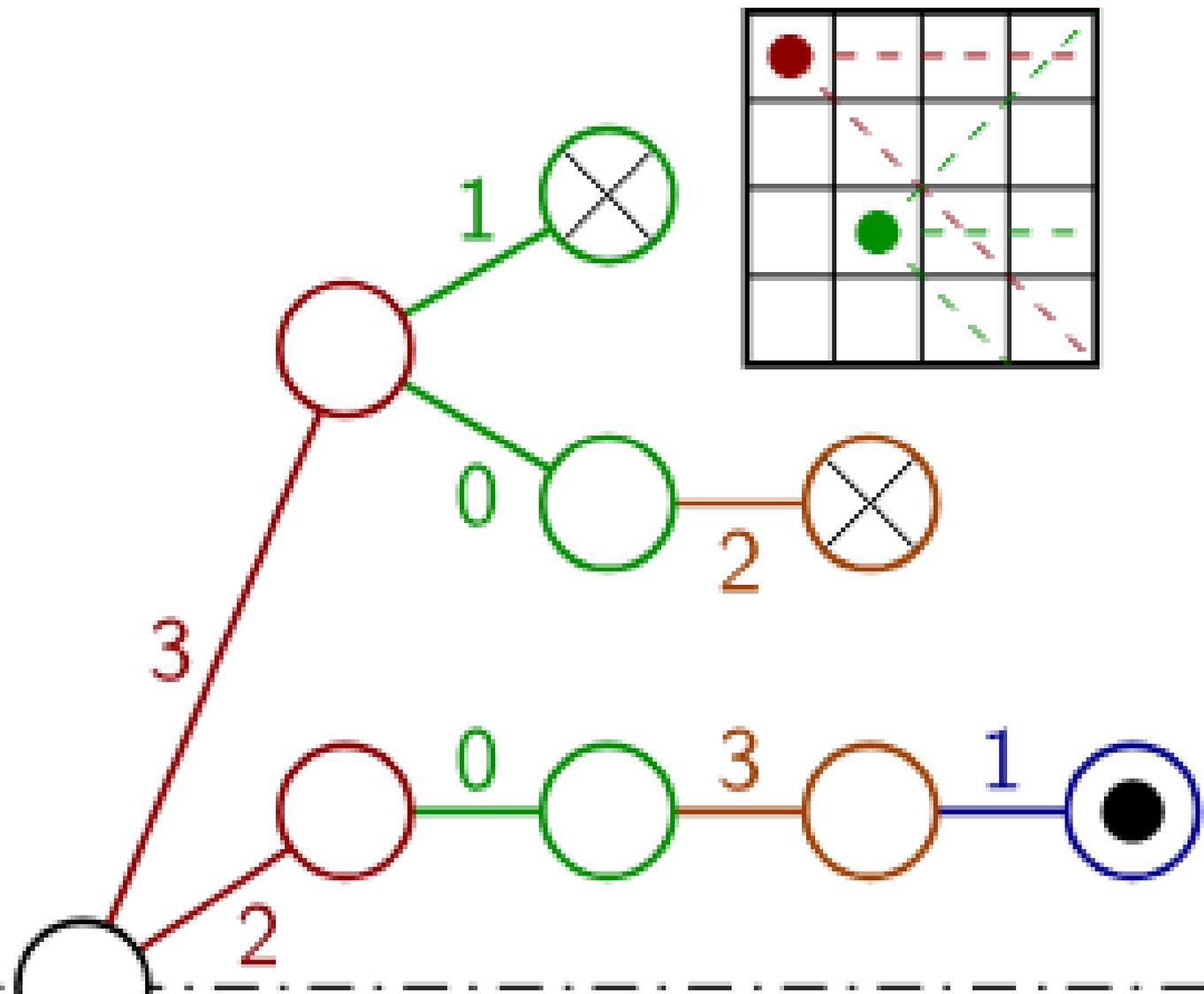


Figure 1 Backtracking search of the 4-queens puzzle.





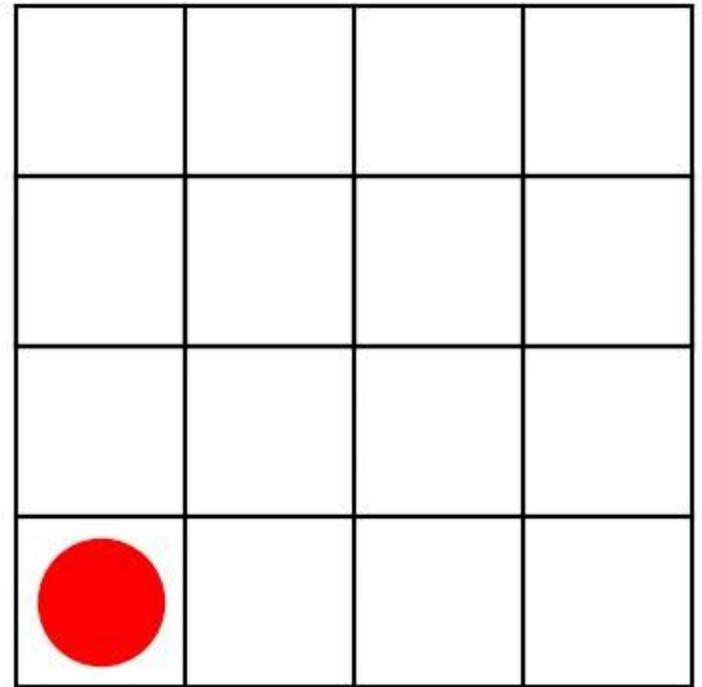
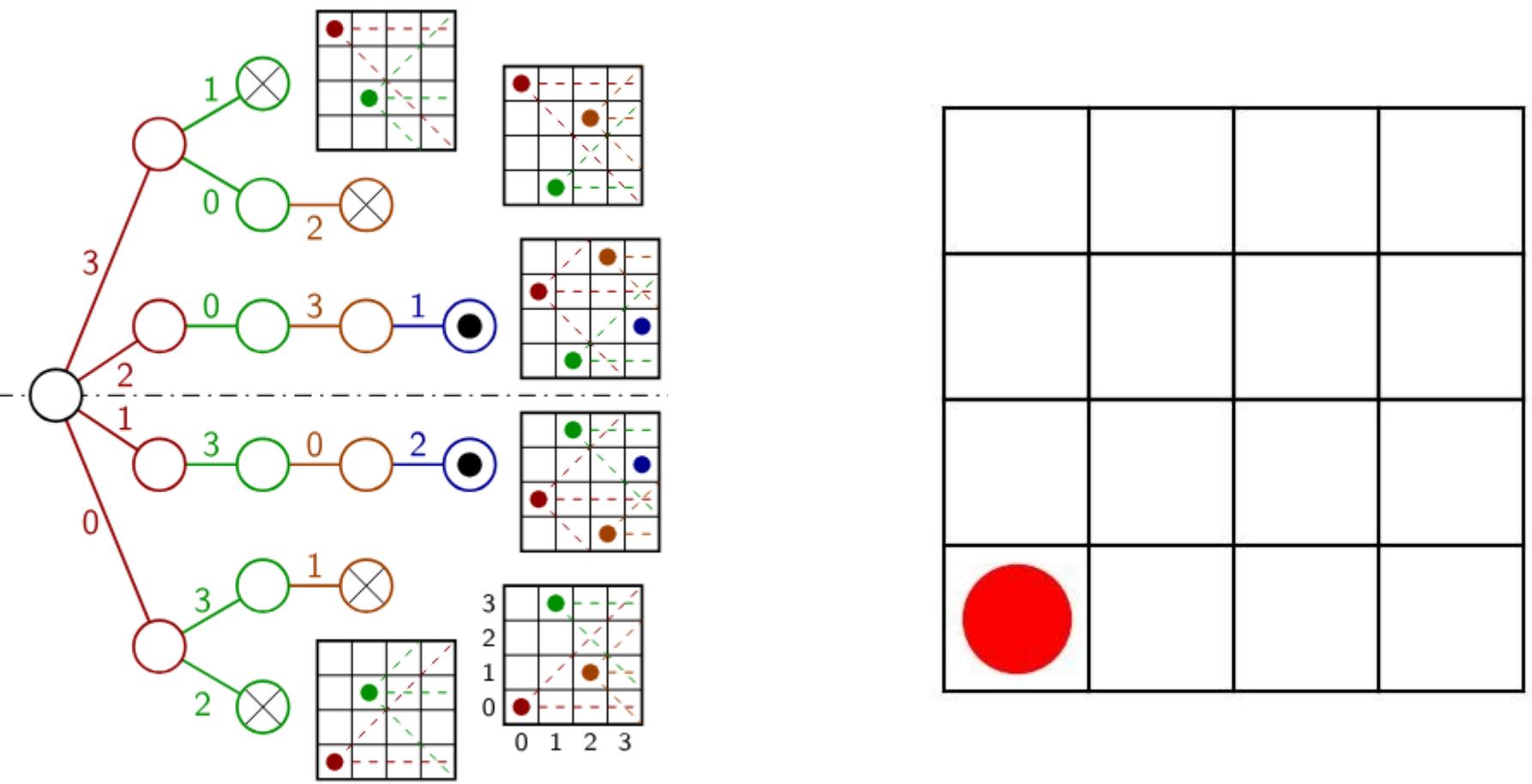


Figure 1 Backtracking search of the 4-queens puzzle.

