

# On Modular Extensions to Nim

Karan Sarkar

Mentor: Dr. Tanya Khovanova

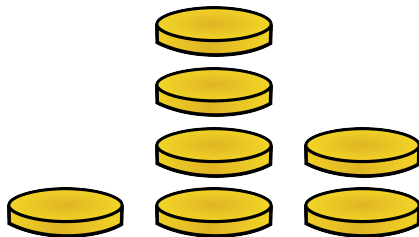
Fifth Annual Primes Conference

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# An Instructive Example: Nim

## The Rules

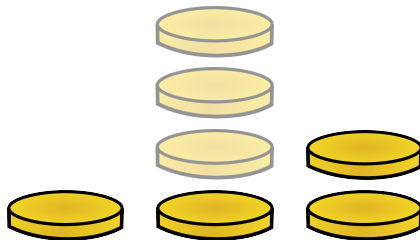
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# Nim Positions

## Position Notation

A position with piles of sizes  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  is denoted as the ordered  $n$ -tuple:

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n).$$

## Definition

A **P-position** is a position that guarantees a **loss** given optimal play

## Definition

An **N-position** is a position that guarantees a **win** given optimal play

# The Winning Strategy for Nim

## Theorem (Bouton's Theorem)

*The position  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  is a P-position in Nim if and only if*

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^n a_i = 0.$$

## Definition (Bitwise XOR)

The  $\oplus$  symbol denotes the bitwise XOR operation.

- 1 Write both numbers in binary.
- 2 Add without carrying over.

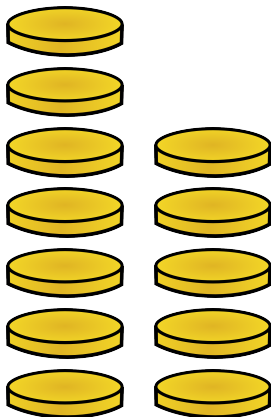


# $m$ -Modular Nim

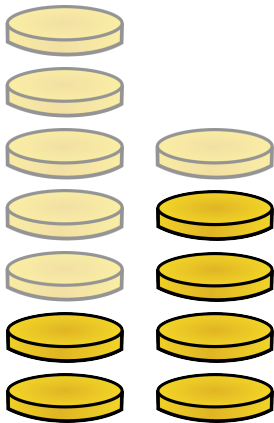
## The Rules

- Take at least one token from some chosen pile or  $km$  tokens total.
- Player who takes last token wins.

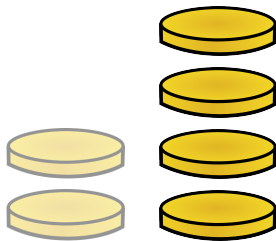
# An Example: 3-Modular Nim with 2 Piles



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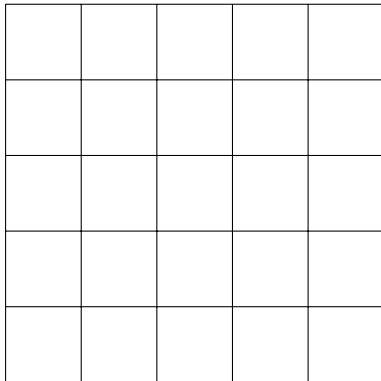
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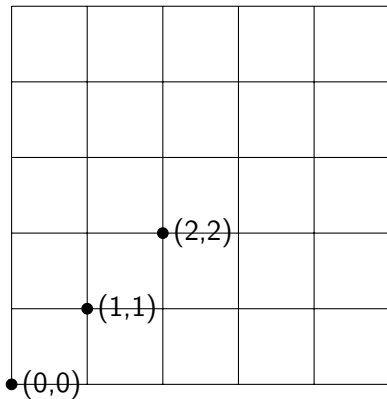
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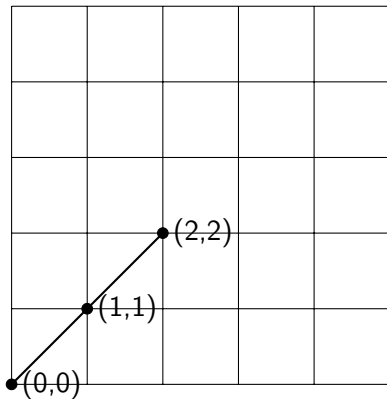
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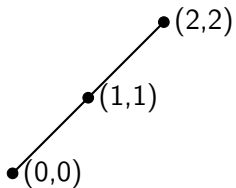


## An Example: 3-Modular Nim with 2 Piles





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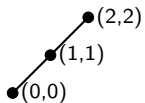


## 2 Heap $m$ -Modular Nim for Odd $m$

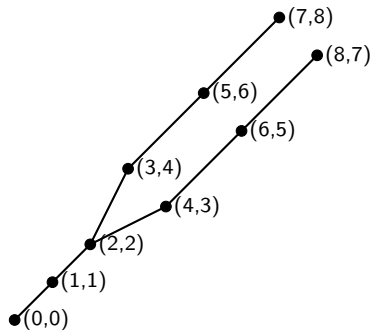
### Theorem

*For odd  $m$ , a position of  $m$ -Modular Nim with 2 heaps is a  $P$ -position if and only if it is of the form  $(i, i)$  for integers  $i$  where  $0 \leq i < m$ .*

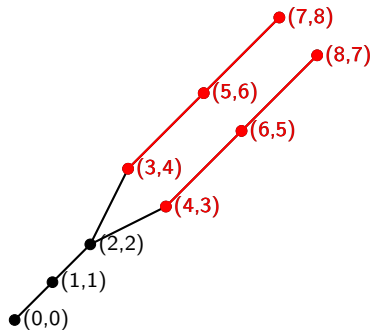
# An Example: 6-Modular Nim with 2 Piles



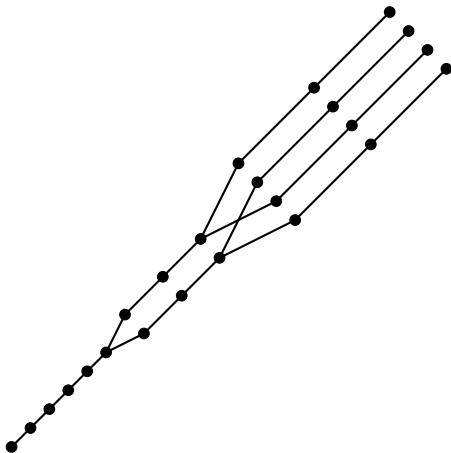
## An Example: 6-Modular Nim with 2 Piles



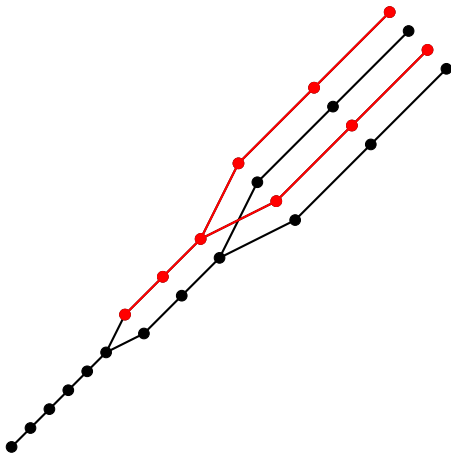
## An Example: 6-Modular Nim with 2 Piles



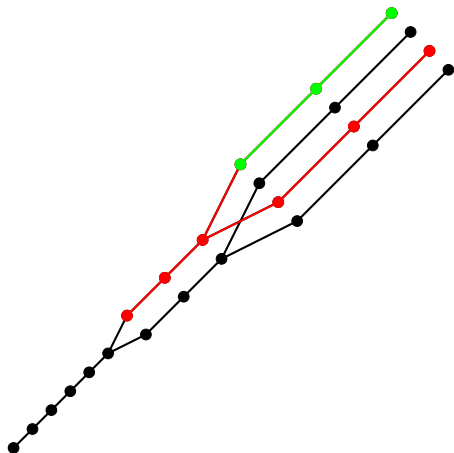
## Another Example: 12-Modular Nim with 2 Piles



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## $m$ -Modular Nim for 2 Heaps

### Theorem

Let  $m = 2^i \cdot k$  where  $k$  is odd. A position is a  $P$ -position if and only if it is of the form:

$$(2^{j-1} \cdot b + a, (k + 1)2^{j-1} - 1 - a)$$

for all  $0 \leq a < 2^{j-1}$ ,  $k \leq b < 2k$  and  $0 \leq j < i$ .

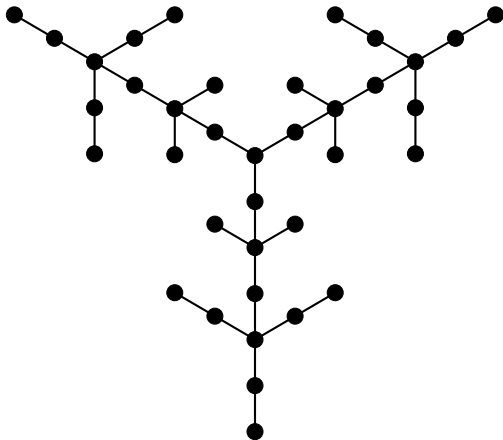
### Corollary

Let  $m = 2^i \cdot k$  where  $k$  is odd. There are

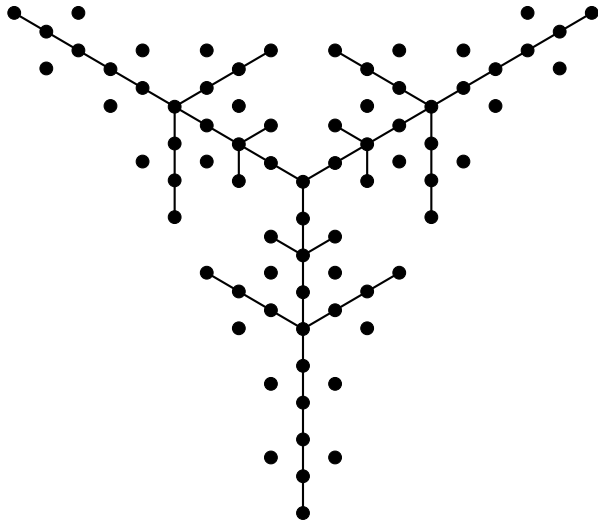
$$m \left( \frac{i}{2} + 1 \right)$$

$P$ -positions in  $m$ -Modular Nim with 2 heaps.

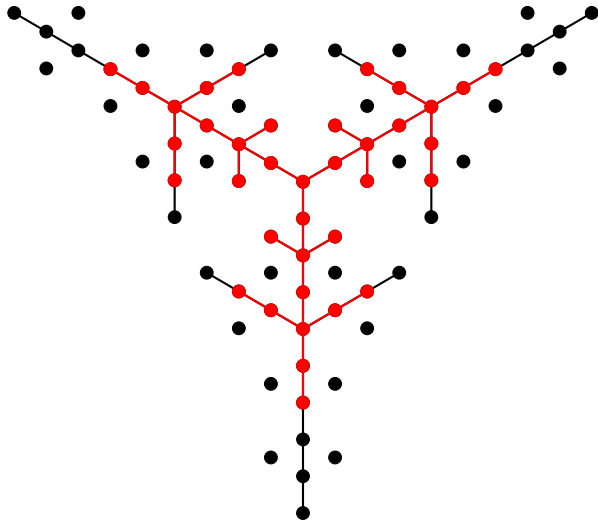
## 7-Modular Nim with 3 Heaps



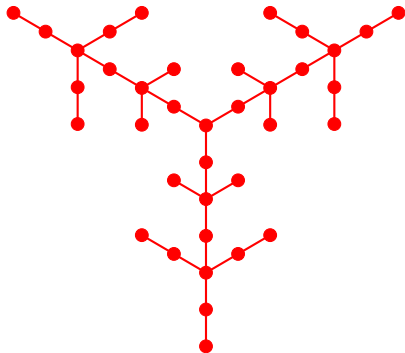
# A Snapshot of Nim with 3 Heaps



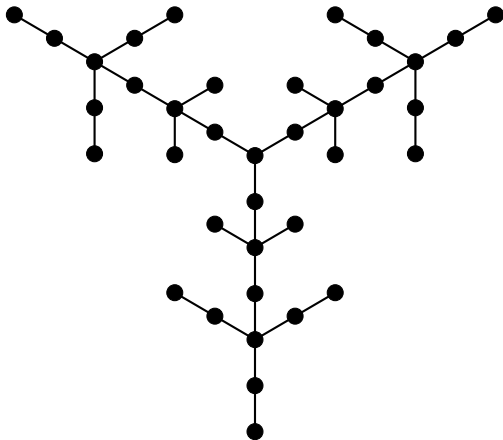
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## 7-Modular Nim with 3 Heaps



# $m$ -Modular Nim for odd $m$

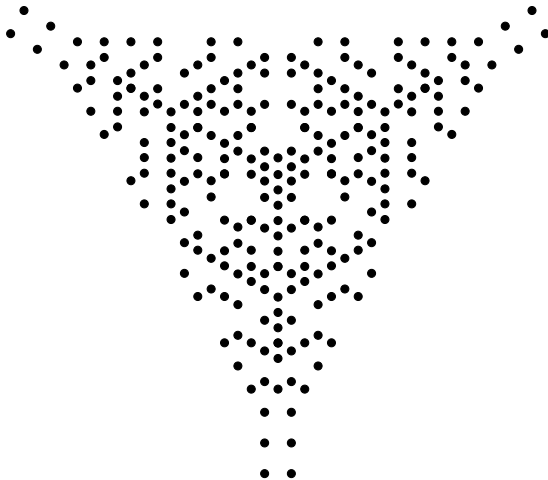
## Theorem

A position  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  is a  $P$ -position if and only if:

$$1 \quad \bigoplus_{i=1}^n a_i = 0.$$

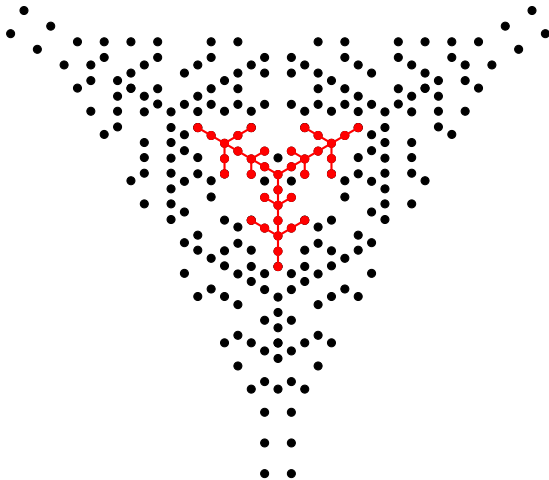
$$2 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i < 2m.$$

# 14-Modular Nim with 3 Heaps

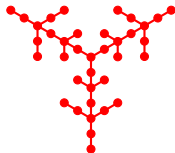




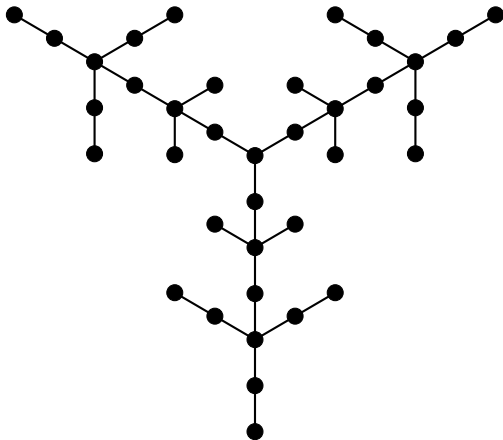
# 14-Modular Nim with 3 Heaps



# 14-Modular Nim with 3 Heaps



## 7-Modular Nim with 3 Heaps



# $m$ -Modular Nim for Even $m$ : A Partial Result

## Theorem

*If a position  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  is a  $P$ -position in  $m$ -Modular Nim for  $m$  odd, then it is a  $P$ -position in  $2m$ -Modular Nim.*

# Future Research

- What happens in Misère Modular Nim?
- How do the P-positions for even  $m$  behave?
- What happens one can take away  $km + r$  tokens for other values of  $r$ ?
- What about other polynomials?

# Acknowledgments

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- My mentor, Dr. Khovanova: for her suggestion of the project and guidance
- MIT PRIMES: for the opportunity to conduct research
- My parents: for their encouragement and transportation