

Sudoku Players' Forums

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THE REAL DISTRIBUTION OF MINIMAL PUZZLES

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Author

Message

denis_berthier

□ Posted: Mon Sep 21, 2009 10:57 am Post subject:



Eleven,

Joined: 19 Jun 2007

Posts: 828

Location: Paris, France

Thanks for the implementation of this optimisation.

It now seems to be 5 times faster than before.

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qsf

Di Posted: Mon Sep 21, 2009 11:31 am Post subject:



m_b_metcalf wrote:

Joined: 21 Sep 2005

Posts: 3811 Location: NJ USA

gsf wrote:

m_b_metcalf wrote:

Code:

- 1) generate a random complete grid
- 2) loop over all cells:

let P be the current puzzle 2a) choose one clue randomly

from P and delete it, you get a

puzzle P2

2b) if P2 has several

solutions, restore the clue and GOTO

2c) otherwise, set P=P2

end loop 3) return P (which is minimal).

Mike, two questions:

you have "2a) choose one clue randomly" inside a "loop over

all cells" -- how does the loop affect the choice?

how do you break out of the loop to get to "3)"?

Glenn,

I copied the term loop from Denis' description. It means looping over a rank-1 array containing the numbers 1 to 81 in random order. These are used to index the cells. The loop then just terminates. Probably better to say 'cycle' rather than 'GOTO 2a'.

thanks

I don't get what the cell selected by the outer loop index has to do with the randomly chosen clue in the inner loop

isn't "2a) choose one clue randomly" equivalent to "choose one cell randomly"?

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eleven

□ Posted: Mon Sep 21, 2009 1:30 pm Post subject:



denis_berthier wrote:

Joined: 10 Feb 2008

Posts: 483

Thanks for the implementation of this optimisation..

You are welcome, i like nice ideas, which improve a program with little implementation effort.

Of course now it could miss the first minimal 40 clue 🐸



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m_b_metcalf

D Posted: Mon Sep 21, 2009 8:57 pm Post subject:



gsf wrote:

Joined: 15 May 2006 Posts: 2358

Location: Berlin

[I don't get what the cell selected by the outer loop index has to do with the randomly chosen clue in the inner loop isn't "2a) choose one clue randomly" equivalent to "choose one cell randomly"?

Code:

```
1) generate a random complete grid
2) loop over all cells at random:
     let P be the current puzzle
     2a) delete the clue in the cell, you get a puzzle
P2
     2b) if P2 has several solutions, restore the clue
and cycle
     2c) otherwise, set P=P2
   end loop
3) return P (which is minimal).
```

Is this tauter (the wording, not the code -- that stays the same)?

Regards,

Mike

[Edit to repalce Obs. spelling by modern one.]

Last edited by m_b_metcalf on Tue Sep 22, 2009 12:27 pm; edited 1 time in total



denis_berthier

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□ Posted: Mon Sep 21, 2009 10:06 pm Post subject:



eleven wrote:

Joined: 19 Jun 2007

Posts: 828

Location: Paris, France

Yes, but I now have almost two hundred thousand minimal puzzles generated without the optimisation and no 40, no 39, ..., no 32.

I think we can safely conclude that the chances of finding a 40 (or even a 39, ..., a 35) by this random generation are infinitesimal. Keeping the possibility of finding 32's, ..., 34's is already taking a very large safety margin.

I now have enough 30's to get a precise estimation of the complexity distribution of the 30's.

What I need now is as many 31's as possible in order to get a reasonable estimation of the mean complexity for the 31's.

Going beyond seems unrealistic, even after the optimisation. Moreover, I won't have much more time for this.

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m_b_metcalf

Posted: Mon Sep 21, 2009 11:51 pm Post subject:



denis_berthier wrote:

Joined: 15 May 2006

Posts: 2358 Location: Berlin

m_b_metcalf wrote:

Before I look into this, can you tell me what the approximate yield is (minimal puzzles/million grids, say)?

About 1 minimal puzzle for 225000 complete grids. On a standard 3 Ghz processor, this gives about 200 puzzles per day.

I now have a job running, starting with 35 randomly selected clues (i.e., dropping 46). It's producing a puzzle per min at 2GHz, one every 275,000 tries.

As you have so many already is there any further interest in this? I don't mind letting it run for a few hours, but not days.

Regards,

Mike Metcalf

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denis_berthier

□ Posted: Tue Sep 22, 2009 12:03 am Post subject:



m b metcalf wrote:

Joined: 19 Jun 2007 Posts: 828

Location: Paris, France

I now have a job running, starting with 35 randomly selected clues (i.e., dropping 46). It's producing a puzzle per min at 2GHz, one every 275,000 tries.

As you have so many already is there any further interest in this? I don't mind letting it run for a few hours, but not days.

The main interest I see here is checking the results with an independent generator.

If you can produce a thousand puzzles, this should be enough. Regards

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m_b_metcalf

Posted: Tue Sep 22, 2009 12:24 am Post subject:



denis_berthier wrote:

Joined: 15 May 2006

Posts: 2358 Location: Berlin The main interest I see here is checking the results with an independent generator.

If you can produce a thousand puzzles, this should be enough.

Regards

OK. To whet your appetite, from the first 38 I obtain:

Code:

24 2 25 16 26 11 27 7 28 2

The SE ratings are:

Code:

2.0/1.2/1.2 8.3/1.2/1.2 3.4/1.2/1.2 2.0/1.2/1.2 7.2/1.2/1.2 1.5/1.2/1.2 6.6/1.2/1.2 2.0/1.2/1.2 2.0/1.2/1.2 7.2/1.2/1.2 2.0/1.2/1.2 2.0/1.2/1.2 6.6/1.2/1.2 7.3/1.2/1.2 2.0/1.2/1.2 7.3/1.2/1.2 2.0/1.2/1.2 6.6/1.2/1.2 7.2/1.2/1.2 2.0/1.2/1.2 6.6/1.2/1.2 1.7/1.2/1.2 3.6/1.2/1.2 6.6/1.2/1.2 2.6/1.2/1.2 3.4/1.2/1.2 7.1/1.2/1.2 7.2/1.2/1.2 7.3/1.2/1.2 1.5/1.2/1.2 1.2/1.2/1.2 7.2/1.2/1.2 2.0/1.2/1.2 1.5/1.2/1.2 7.2/1.2/1.2 7.2/1.2/1.2 1.5/1.2/1.2 4.2/1.2/1.2

Regards,

Mike Metcalf

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denis_berthier

□ Posted: Tue Sep 22, 2009 12:34 am Post subject:



Mike,

Joined: 19 Jun 2007

Posts: 828

Location: Paris, France

In the SE ratings, I understand the first column but what are the 2nd and 3rd

(all 1.2)?

Another variable of interest is the mean number of complete grids you need to generate a minimal puzzle.

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m_b_metcalf

☐ Posted: Tue Sep 22, 2009 12:42 am Post subject:



denis_berthier wrote:

Joined: 15 May 2006

Posts: 2358 Location: Berlin

Mike,

In the SE ratings, I understand the first column but what are the 2nd and 3rd (all 1.2)?

Another variable of interest is the mean number of complete grids you need to generate a minimal puzzle.

That mean has moved to 350,000 now (?).

The second and third columns are useful only for the Patterns Game (first solution and first elimination). Ignore them.

Regards,

Mike Metcalf

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denis_berthier

□ Posted: Tue Sep 22, 2009 12:45 am Post subject:



Joined: 19 Jun 2007

Posts: 828

Location: Paris, France

m b metcalf wrote:

denis_berthier wrote:

Another variable of interest is the mean number of complete grids you need to generate a minimal puzzle.

That mean has moved to 350,000 now (?).

I think it isn't yet stabilised.

With suexg-cb, the fluctuations are very large.

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gsf

□ Posted: Tue Sep 22, 2009 8:12 am Post subject:



m_b_metcalf wrote:

Joined: 21 Sep 2005

Posts: 3811 Location: NJ USA

gsf wrote:

[I don't get what the cell selected by the outer loop index has to do with the randomly chosen clue in the inner loop isn't "2a) choose one clue randomly" equivalent to "choose one cell randomly"?

Code:

- 1) generate a random complete grid
- 2) loop over all cells at random: let P be the current puzzle
- 2a) delete the clue in the cell, you get a puzzle P2
- 2b) if P2 has several solutions, restore the clue and cycle
 - 2c) otherwise, set P=P2
 - end loop
- 3) return P (which is minimal).

Is this taughter (the wording, not the code -- that stays the same)?

thanks

now I get it

and with a bonus vocab word

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m_b_metcalf

Posted: Tue Sep 22, 2009 9:34 pm Post subject:



denis_berthier wrote:

Joined: 15 May 2006

If you can produce a thousand puzzles, this should be enough.

rusis: 2330 Location: Berlin

Denis,

I'm sending you the file by PM. Summary:

Code:

953	25.7
22	0
23	13
24	83
25	307
26	350
27	164
28	31
29	5
30	0

The rate was 1 puzzle per 287,000 tries, but note that when starting from only 35 clues many tries are 'still-born'.

The SE coverage is (ignore the second column):

Code:

coue.				
1.2	31			
1.5	109			
1.7	22			
2.0	251			
2.3	765			
2.5	664			
2.6	845			
2.8	872			
3.0	408			
3.2	595			
3.4	793			
3.6	67			
4.2	553			
4.4	837			
4.5	117			
4.6	914			
1.0	711			
5.6	678			
5.7	600			
- •				
6.2	413			
6.6	740			
6.7	491			
6.8	818			
6.9	118			
7.0	707			
7.1	392			
7.2	402			
7.3	777			
7.4	127			
7.5				
7.6	748			
,	, 10			

7.7	570
7.8	770
8.2	545
8.3	193
8.4	380
8.5	60
8.9	482
9.0	619

Regards,

Mike Metcalf

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denis_berthier

□ Posted: Wed Sep 23, 2009 9:31 am Post subject:



Mike,

Joined: 19 Jun 2007

Posts: 828

I didn't have much time today to study your results in detail.

Some aspects of these data and those from suexg-cb seem to be consistent:

- Location: Paris, France the mean (25.7) is within the suexg 95% confidence interval around 25.649 (with sd=1.122)
 - the correlation coefficient #clues vs SER is 0.2, as for suexg-cb
 - the unbiased average computed from your sample is 26.505 (from suexg-cb: 26.567)

But some aspects don't seem to be consistent:

- the mean value for the number of complete grids needed per puzzle (287000) is much above the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval obtained from suexg-cb: 224994 +- (1.96 * 224758 / sqrt(953)); it may be the case that your complete grids have fewer minimals; Red Ed had noticed more minimals than normal in suexg's generator part.

Last edited by denis_berthier on Thu Sep 24, 2009 3:29 am; edited 1 time in total

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denis_berthier

□ Posted: Wed Sep 23, 2009 8:16 pm Post subject:



Mike,

Joined: 19 Jun 2007

Posts: 828

Do you apply any of the optimisations discussed in this thread (apart from deleting the first 46 clues)?

Location: Paris, France A some point, you spoke of a random vector from which you choose the next cell for deletion. Do you re-init it for each new complete grid?

> Eleven, could you say a few words on how the next cell is chosen for deletion in suexq. Is it completely random and in an order independent of that used for the previous complete grids?

Last edited by denis_berthier on Thu Sep 24, 2009 3:30 am; edited 1 time in

