$p_k \in [0 \mathinner{..} k]$	0 0 0 0 0 0	0  0  0  0  0  0  1	0  0  0  0  0  2	0  0  0  0  0  2	0  0  0  0  3  1	0  0  0  0  3  1	0  0  0  4  2  0	0  0  0  4  2  0	0  0  0  4  2  2	0  0  0  4  2  2	0  0  5  3  1  1	0  0  5  3  1  1	0  6  4  2  0  0	0  6  4  2  0  0	0  6  4  2  0  2	0  6  4  2  0  2	0  6  4  2  3  1	0  6  4  2  3  1	7 5 3 1 2 0	7 5 3 1 2 0	7 5 3 1 2 2	7 5 3 1 2 2	6  4  2  0  1  1	6  4  2  0  1  1	6  4  2  4  0  0	$p_7$ $p_6$ $p_5$ $p_4$ $p_3$	$p_k = \text{pebbles in pit } k$
	0	_	2	ယ	4	ပၢ	6	7	œ	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		n pebbles
$p_k \le k m_k$	0 0 0 0 0 0	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1	0  0  0  0  0  1	0  0  0  0  0  1	0  0  0  0  1  1	0  0  0  0  1  1	0  0  0  1  1  1	0  0  0  1  1  1	0  0  0  1  1  2	0  0  0  1  1  2	0  0  1  1  1  2	0  0  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  1  3	0  1  1  1  1  3	0  1  1  1  2  3	0  1  1  1  2  3	1 1 1 1 2 3	1 1 1 1 2 3	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  2  2  4	$m_7 m_6 m_5 m_4 m_3 m_2$	$m_k = \text{times pit } k \text{ is emptied}$

$q_k + p_k = q_{k-1}$	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0  0  0  0  0  2	0  0  0  0  0  0  2  3	0  0  0  0  3  4	0  0  0  0  3  4	0  0  0  4  6  6	0  0  0  4  6  6	0  0  0  4  6  8	0  0  0  4  6  8	0 0 5 8 9 10	0 0 5 8 9 10	0 6 10 12 12 12	0 6 10 12 12 12	0 6 10 12 12 14	0  6  10  12  12  14	0 6 10 12 15 16	0 6 10 12 15 16	7 12 15 16 18 18	7 12 15 16 18 18	7 12 15 16 18 20	7 12 15 16 18 20	14 18 20 20 21 22	14 18 20 20 21 22	14 18 20 24 24 24	$q_6$ $q_5$ $q_4$ $q_3$ $q_2$ $q_1$	$q_k = p_{k+1} + p_{k+2} + \cdots$
$p_k \in [0 \mathinner{..} k]$	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0  0  0  0  0  2	0  0  0  0  0  0  2  1	0  0  0  0  3  1	0  0  0  0  3  1	0  0  0  4  2  0	0  0  0  4  2  0	0  0  0  4  2  2	0  0  0  4  2  2	0  0  5  3  1  1	0  0  5  3  1  1	0  6  4  2  0  0	0  6  4  2  0  0	0  6  4  2  0  2	0  6  4  2  0  2	0  6  4  2  3  1	0  6  4  2  3  1	7 5 3 1 2 0	7 5 3 1 2 0	7 5 3 1 2 2	7 5 3 1 2 2	6  4  2  0  1  1	6  4  2  0  1  1	6  4  2  4  0  0	$p_7$ $p_6$ $p_5$ $p_4$ $p_3$ $p_2$	$p_k = \text{pebbles in pit } k$
$l_k + m_k = l_{k-1}$ $l_k + p_k = km_k$	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0  0  0  0  0  1	0  0  0  0  0  0  1  3	0  0  0  0  1  2	0  0  0  0  1  2	0  0  0  1  2  3	0  0  0  1  2  3	0  0  0  1  2  4	0  0  0  1  2  4	0  0  1  2  3  5	0  0  1  2  3  5	0  1  2  3  4  6	0  1  2  3  4  6	0  1  2  3  4  7	0  1  2  3  4  7	0 1 2 3 5 8	0 1 2 3 5 8	1  2  3  4  6  9	1  2  3  4  6  9	1 2 3 4 6 10	1 2 3 4 6 10	2 3 4 5 7 11	2 3 4 5 7 11	2 3 4 6 8 12	$l_6  l_5  l_4  l_3  l_2  l_1$	$l_k = m_{k+1} + m_{k+2} + \cdots$
	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0  0  0  0  0  1	0  0  0  0  0  0  1  2	0  0  0  0  1  1	0  0  0  0  1  1	0  0  0  1  1  1	0  0  0  1  1  1	0  0  0  1  1  2	0  0  0  1  1  2	0  0  1  1  1  2	0  0  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  1  3	0  1  1  1  1  3	0  1  1  1  2  3	0  1  1  1  2  3	1 1 1 1 2 3	1  1  1  1  2  3	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  2  2  4	$m_7 m_6 m_5 m_4 m_3$	$m_k = \text{times pit } k \text{ is emptied}$

$q_k + p_k = q_{k-1}$ $q_k = (k+1)l_k$			0 0 0	0  0  0  4  6  6	0  0  0  4  6  6	0 0 0 4 6 8	0  0  0  4  6  8	0 0 5 8 9 10	0 0 5 8 9 10	0 6 10 12 12 12	0 6 10 12 12 12	0 6 10 12 12 14	0 6 10 12 12 14	0 6 10 12 15 16	0 6 10 12 15 16	7 12 15 16 18 18	7 12 15 16 18 18	7 12 15 16 18 20	7 12 15 16 18 20	14 18 20 20 21 22	14 18 20 20 21 22		$q_7$ $q_6$ $q_5$ $q_4$ $q_3$ $q_2$ $q_1$ $q_0$	$q_k = p_{k+1} + p_{k+2} + \cdots$
$p_k \in [0 \dots k]$ $p_k = q_{k-1} \bmod (k+1)$			0	0  0  0  4  2  0	0  0  0  4  2  0	0  0  0  4  2  2	0  0  0  4  2  2	0  0  5  3  1  1	0  0  5  3  1  1	0  6  4  2  0  0	0  6  4  2  0  0	0  6  4  2  0  2	0  6  4  2  0  2	0  6  4  2  3  1	0  6  4  2  3  1	7 5 3 1 2 0	7 5 3 1 2 0	7 5 3 1 2 2	7 5 3 1 2 2	6  4  2  0  1  1	6  4  2  0  1  1	6  4  2  4  0  0	$p_7$ $p_6$ $p_5$	$p_k = \text{pebbles in pit } k$
$l_k + m_k = l_{k-1}$ $l_k + p_k = k m_k$	0 0 0 0 0		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0  0  0  1  2  3	0  0  0  1  2  3	0  0  0  1  2  4	0  0  0  1  2  4	0  0  1  2  3  5	0  0  1  2  3  5	0  1  2  3  4  6	0  1  2  3  4  6	0  1  2  3  4  7	0  1  2  3  4  7	0 1 2 3 5 8	0 1 2 3 5 8	1 2 3 4 6 9	1  2  3  4  6  9	1 2 3 4 6 10	1 2 3 4 6 10	2 3 4 5 7 11	2 3 4 5 7 11	2 3 4 6 8 12	$l_1$	$l_k = m_{k+1} + m_{k+2} + \cdots$
$p_1-p_k=(k+2)n$	0 0		0 0 0 0 1	0  0  0  1  1	0  0  0  1  1	0  0  0  1  1	0  0  0  1  1	0  0  1  1	0  0  1  1  1	0 1 1 1 1	0  1  1  1  1	0 1 1 1 1	0  1  1  1  1	0  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  2	1  1  1  1  2	1  1  1  1  2	1  1  1  1  2	1  1  1  1  2	1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 2	1  1  1  2  2	$m_8$ $m_7$ $m_6$ $m_5$ $m_4$ $m_3$ $m_2$	$m_k = \text{times pit } k \text{ is emptied}$

$q_k + p_k = q_{k-1}$ $q_k = (k+1)l_k$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0  0  0  0  0  2	0  0  0  0  3  4	0  0  0  0  3  4	0  0  0  4  6  6	0  0  0  4  6  6	0  0  0  4  6  8	0 0 0 4 6 8	0 0 5 8 9 10	0 0 5 8 9 10	0 6 10 12 12 12	0 6 10 12 12 12	0 6 10 12 12 14	0 6 10 12 12 14	0 6 10 12 15 16	0 6 10 12 15 16	7 12 15 16 18 18	7 12 15 16 18 18	7 12 15 16 18 20	7 12 15 16 18 20	14 18	14	14 18	$q_7$ $q_6$ $q_5$ $q_4$ $q_3$ $q_2$ $q_1$ $q_0$	$q_k = p_{k+1} + p_{k+2} + \cdots$
$p_k \in [0 \dots k]$ $p_k = q_{k-1} \bmod (k+1)$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0  0  0  0  0  2	0  0  0  0  3  1	0  0  0  0  3  1	0  0  0  4  2  0	0  0  0  4  2  0	0  0  0  4  2  2	0  0  0  4  2  2	0  0  5  3  1  1	0  0  5  3  1  1	0  6  4  2  0  0	0  6  4  2  0  0	0  6  4  2  0  2	0  6  4  2  0  2	0  6  4  2  3  1	0  6  4  2  3  1	7 5 3 1 2 0	7 5 3 1 2 0	7 5 3 1 2 2	7 5 3 1 2 2	6  4  2  0  1  1	6  4  2  0  1  1	6  4  2  4  0  0	$p_7$ $p_6$ $p_5$ $p_4$ $p_3$ $p_2$ $p_4$	$p_k = \text{pebbles in pit } k$
$l_k + m_k = l_{k-1}$ $l_k + p_k = km_k$ $l_k = \lfloor \frac{k}{k+1} l_{k-1} \rfloor$			0  0  0  0  0  1	0  0  0  0  1  2	0  0  0  0  1  2	0  0  0  1  2  3	0  0  0  1  2  3	0  0  0  1  2  4	0  0  0  1  2  4	0  0  1  2  3  5	0  0  1  2  3  5	0  1  2  3  4  6	0  1  2  3  4  6	0  1  2  3  4  7	0  1  2  3  4  7	0 1 2 3 5 8	0  1  2  3  5  8	1  2  3  4  6  9	1  2  3  4  6  9	1 2 3 4 6 10	1 2 3 4 6 10	2 3 4 5 7 11	2 3 4 5 7 11	2 3 4 6 8 12	$l_5$ $l_4$ $l_3$ $l_2$ $l_1$	$l_k = m_{k+1} + m_{k+2} + \cdots$
$-1 - p_k = (k+2)m_{k+1} - k$ $m_k = \lceil l_{k-1}/(k+1) \rceil$	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0  0  0  0  0  1	0  0  0  0  1  1	0  0  0  0  1  1	0  0  0  1  1  1	0  0  0  1  1  1	0  0  0  1  1  2	0  0  0  1  1  2	0  0  1  1  1  2	0  0  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  1  2	0  1  1  1  1  3	0  1  1  1  1  3	0  1  1  1  2  3	0  1  1  1  2  3	1 1 1 1 2 3	1  1  1  1  2  3	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  1  2  4	1  1  1  2  2  4	$m_7 \ m_6 \ m_5 \ m_4 \ m_3$	$m_k = \text{times pit } k \text{ is emptied}$

## Key facts:

$$l_0 = n$$

$$l_k = \lfloor \frac{k}{k+1} l_{k-1} \rfloor$$

$$q_k = (k+1)l_k$$

$$p_k = q_{k-1} \mod (k+1)$$

 $l_{10} = [$   $l_{11} = [$   $l_{12} = [$   $l_{13} = [$  $l_0 = 83; q_0 = 83; p_1 =$  $p_{16}p_{15}\dots$ Example, n = $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 83 = 41; q_1 = 2 \cdot 41 = 82; p_2 = q_1 \mod 3 = 1. \\
2 & -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 41 = 27; q_2 = 3 \cdot 27 = 81; p_3 = q_2 \mod 4 = 1. \\
3 & -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 27 = 20; q_3 = 4 \cdot 20 = 80; p_4 = q_3 \mod 5 = 0. \\
4 & -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 20 = 16; q_4 = 5 \cdot 16 = 80; p_5 = q_4 \mod 6 = 2. \\
4 & -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 16 = 13; q_5 = 6 \cdot 13 = 78; p_6 = q_5 \mod 7 = 1. \\
4 & -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 11 = 11; q_6 = 7 \cdot 11 = 77; p_7 = q_6 \mod 8 = 5. \\
4 & -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 11 = 9; q_7 = 8 \cdot 9 = 72; p_8 = q_7 \mod 9 = 0. \\
4 & -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 9 = 8; q_8 = 9 \cdot 8 = 72; p_9 = q_8 \mod 10 = 2.$  $[\cdot 8] = 7; q_9 = 10 \cdot 7 = 70; p_{10} = q_9 \mod 11 = 4.$ [-7] = 6;  $q_{10} = 11 \cdot 6 = 66$ ;  $p_{11} = q_{10} \mod 12 = 6$ . [-6] = 5;  $q_{11} = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$ ;  $p_{12} = q_{11} \mod 13 = 8$ .  $p_{1}$ П  $|=2; q_{14} = 15 \cdot 2 = 30; p_{15} = q_{14} \mod 16 = 14.$  $|=1; q_{15} = 16 \cdot 1 = 16; p_{16} = q_{15} \mod 17 = 16.$  $|=3; q_{13}=14\cdot 3=42; p_{14}=q_{13} \mod 15=12.$ = 4;  $q_{12} = 13 \cdot 4 = 52$ ;  $p_{13} = q_{12} \mod 14 = 10$ .  $16\ 14\ 12\ 10\ 8\ 6\ 4\ 2\ 0\ 5\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1.$ 1;  $q_{15} = 16 \cdot 1 = 16$ ;  $p_{16} = q_{15} \mod 17 =$  $q_0 \bmod 2$ 5. 1.

Example, n = 84:  $l_0 = 84$ ;  $q_0 = 84$ ;  $p_1 = q_0 \mod 2 = 0$ .  $l_1 = \lfloor \frac{1}{5} \cdot 84 \rfloor = 42$ ;  $q_1 = 2 \cdot 42 = 84$ ;  $p_2 = q_1 \mod 3 = 0$ .  $l_2 = \lfloor \frac{3}{2} \cdot 42 \rfloor = 28$ ;  $q_2 = 3 \cdot 28 = 84$ ;  $p_3 = q_2 \mod 4 = 0$ .  $l_3 = \lfloor \frac{3}{4} \cdot 28 \rfloor = 21$ ;  $q_3 = 4 \cdot 21 = 84$ ;  $p_4 = q_3 \mod 5 = 4$ .  $l_4 = \lfloor \frac{5}{5} \cdot 16 \rfloor = 13$ ;  $q_5 = 6 \cdot 13 = 78$ ;  $p_6 = q_5 \mod 7 = 1$ .  $l_6 = \lfloor \frac{5}{6} \cdot 13 \rfloor = 11$ ;  $q_6 = 7 \cdot 11 = 77$ ;  $p_7 = q_6 \mod 8 = 5$ .  $l_7 = \lfloor \frac{7}{5} \cdot 11 \rfloor = 9$ ;  $q_7 = 8 \cdot 9 = 72$ ;  $p_8 = q_7 \mod 9 = 0$ .  $l_8 = \lfloor \frac{5}{9} \cdot 9 \rfloor = 8$ ;  $q_8 = 9 \cdot 8 = 72$ ;  $p_9 = q_8 \mod 10 = 2$ .  $l_9 = \lfloor \frac{10}{10} \cdot 7 \rfloor = 6$ ;  $q_{10} = 11 \cdot 6 = 66$ ;  $p_{11} = q_{10} \mod 12 = 6$ .  $l_{11} = \lfloor \frac{11}{12} \cdot 6 \rfloor = 5$ ;  $q_{11} = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$ ;  $p_{12} = q_{11} \mod 13 = 8$ .  $l_{12} = \lfloor \frac{11}{12} \cdot 5 \rfloor = 4$ ;  $q_{12} = 13 \cdot 4 = 52$ ;  $p_{13} = q_{12} \mod 14 = 10$ .  $l_{13} = \lfloor \frac{11}{14} \cdot 3 \rfloor = 2$ ;  $q_{14} = 15 \cdot 2 = 30$ ;  $p_{15} = q_{14} \mod 15 = 12$ .  $l_{14} = \lfloor \frac{11}{16} \cdot 2 \rfloor = 1$ ;  $q_{15} = 16 \cdot 1 = 16$ ;  $p_{16} = q_{15} \mod 17 = 16$ .  $p_{16}p_{15} \dots p_1 = 16 \cdot 14 \cdot 12 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$ .

 $\mathbf{q}_n = \text{fewest pebbles that need pit } n.$ 

$$q_1, q_2, q_3, \ldots = 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 18, 22, 30, 34, 42, 48, 58, 60, 78, 82, 102, 108, \ldots$$
 (N377, M1009, A2491)

$$\mathbf{q}_n = \left\lceil \frac{2}{1} \left\lceil \frac{3}{2} \left\lceil \frac{4}{3} \cdots \left\lceil \frac{n}{n-1} \right\rceil \cdots \right\rceil \right\rceil \right\rceil \qquad \text{(with } n-1 \text{ ceiling brackets)}.$$

Example for 
$$n = 10$$
:  $\lceil \frac{10}{9} \rceil = 2$ ;  $\lceil \frac{9}{8} \cdot 2 \rceil = 3$ ;  $\lceil \frac{8}{7} \cdot 3 \rceil = 4$ ;  $\lceil \frac{7}{6} \cdot 4 \rceil = 5$ ;  $\lceil \frac{6}{5} \cdot 5 \rceil = 6$ ;  $\lceil \frac{5}{4} \cdot 6 \rceil = 8$ ;  $\lceil \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8 \rceil = 11$ ;  $\lceil \frac{3}{2} \cdot 11 \rceil = 17$ ;  $\lceil \frac{2}{1} \cdot 17 \rceil = 34$ .

$$\mathbf{q}_n = \frac{n^2}{\pi} + O(n^{4/3}).$$
 (Erdős and Jabotinsky, 1958)

For example,  $\mathbf{q}_{1000000}=318310503562, \text{and } \lfloor 10000000000000/\pi \rfloor = 318309886183.$ 

It is a pleasant surprise to see  $\pi$  arise from such a simple game. — NEIL J. A. SLOANE, My favorite integer sequences (1998)

A fairly elementary proof of this asymptotic formula by Broline and Loeb (1995) used the interesting sequence of fractions

$$\phi_m = \frac{1}{4^m} {2m \choose m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \dots \frac{1}{2},$$

 $\phi_m = \frac{\phi_0 + \phi_1 + \dots + \phi_{m-1}}{2}$ 

which satisfy not only  $\phi_m = \frac{2m-1}{2m}\phi_{m-1}$  but also

(For example, 
$$(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{16})/8 = \frac{35}{128} = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$
.)

## The sieve of Tchoukaillon

1	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	$\vdash$
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
									સ્ટ	ယ
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
									EJ.	౮
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
									7	7
								<b>-00</b>	$\infty$	$\infty$
									Ø	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
									1/1	
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	
									1/3	-
									14	
									1/5	
							1/6	16	16	
									1/7	
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
									1/9	_
									20	
									2/1	
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
									2/3	-
						2/4	24		24	
									35	
								26	26	
									2/7	-
							2/8	28	28	
									29	
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
									3/1	
								33	32	
									38	-
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
									35	
					<del>3</del> 5	36	36	36	36 ;	
									3/7 :	
								<b>ॐ</b>	38 :	
							4		39 4	
							\$0	40	40	40

## The Tchoukaillon arrays

$$\mathbf{q}_{q,1}^{(1)} = q+1; \quad \mathbf{q}_{qn+r,j}^{(n+1)} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{q}_{q(n+1)+r,j}^{(n)} & \text{if } j+r < n; \\ \mathbf{q}_{q(n+1)+r+1,j-1}^{(n)}, & \text{if } j+r \leq n; \end{cases} \text{ for } n \geq 1, \, q \geq 0, \, 0 \leq r < q.$$

•••	6	တ	4	ယ	2	_	$\mathbf{q}^{(1)}$
	11 12	9 10	7 8	5 6	34	1 2	$\mathbf{q}^{(2)}$
	$15\ 17\ 18$	$13\ 14\ 16$	$9\ 11\ 12$	7 8 10	3 5 6	1  2  4	q(3)
	$19\ 21\ 23\ 24$	$15\ 17\ 20\ 22$	$13\ 14\ 16\ 18$	7 9 11 12	3 5 8 10	$1\ 2\ 4\ 6$	${f q}^{(4)}$
	$25\ 26\ 28\ 32\ 34$	$19\ 21\ 23\ 24\ 30$	$13\ 15\ 17\ 20\ 22$	7 9 14 16 18	3 5 8 11 12	$1 \ 2 \ 4 \ 6 \ 10$	$\mathbf{q}(5)$
	$27\ 29\ 33\ 35\ 36\ 42$	$19\ 25\ 26\ 28\ 32\ 34$	$13\ 15\ 21\ 23\ 24\ 30$	7 9 14172022	3 5 8 11 16 18	1  2  4  6  10  12	$\mathbf{q}^{(6)}$
	27 31 37 38 40 46 48	19 25 29 33 35 36 42	$13\ 15\ 21\ 26\ 28\ 32\ 34$	7 9 14 17 23 24 30	$3 \ 5 \ 8 \ 11 \ 16 \ 20 \ 22$	1  2  4  6  10  12  18	$4^{(7)}$

The rows and columns of  $\mathbf{q}^{(n)}$  are monotonically increasing. Furthermore, we have monotonicity in the "third dimension":

$$\mathbf{q}_{i,j}^{(n)} \leq \mathbf{q}_{i,j}^{(n+1)}, \qquad \text{for all integers } i \geq 0, \, j \geq 0, \, \text{and} \, \, n > j.$$

The first 32 rows and first 32 columns of  $\mathbf{q}^{(\infty)}$  (A344009):

1 3 7 19 27 39 49 63 79 91 1133 1147 1181 203 223 223 223 223 349 459 4481 567 613 649 709 709
50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
4 8 114 21 29 41 51 65 85 99 121 135 163 163 182 211 229 221 221 221 221 225 231 331 331 331 346 357 467 378 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673
6 11 17 26 37 45 62 73 105 1127 145 171 187 171 187 171 187 221 227 227 227 233 339 339 339 339 339 559 6645 6645 6645 6691 727 739 899 899 899 899 899 899 899 899 899 8
10 16 23 33 44 55 69 86 101 1125 141 165 1185 2217 231 2231 2231 2231 231 231 231 231 231
12 20 28 38 50 64 75 111 1129 151 1175 193 2249 2249 2249 2249 2249 2249 249 249 2
18 24 35 47 74 93 104 1128 1149 1170 1189 2243 2243 2277 305 337 277 401 445 470 525 555 603 661 685 733 805 823 935
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The sieve of Flavius Josephus (N1048, M2636, A960)

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(The first column of  $\mathbf{q}^{(\infty)}$  is easily seen to be the result of this sieve — whose nth term is  $(\pi/4)n^2 + O(n^{4/3})$ , according to Andersson, 1998.)

enough to allow checking by computer. Based on the known asymptotics of the top row and leftmost column, and on an examination of the near-right-triangular region of  $\mathbf{q}^{(\infty)}$  that contains the numbers  $\{1,2,\ldots,n\}$  for various n, Nikolai Beluhov conjectures that  $\mathbf{q}^{(\infty)}_{i,j} \approx (\pi i + 2j)^2/(4\pi)$ . Indeed, his formula does give a good approximation when i and j are small

Everything I know about this subject can be found at

http://cs.stanford.edu/~knuth/fasc14a.ps.gz

which is a very preliminary draft of Section 7.5.1 of The Art of Computer Programming, "Bipartite matching."

modified Tchoukaillon arrays, might lead to a nonlinear lower bound. I ran across Tchoukaillon while trying unsuccessfully to find a bipartite graph for which the Hopcroft-Karp algorithm for optimum matching runs as slowly as its theoretical worst case. One of the main open problems in the theory of bipartite matching is to find lower bounds for the running time of that algorithm; nobody has yet found an infinite family of bipartite graphs for which the algorithm doesn't run in linear time! The partial results in exercise 14 of my current draft, based on

On the other hand, I also kind of wish that the worst case of that algorithm is actually linear.