

# **R2D2 and the Power of Pairs**

A Math Circle problem origin story



# R2D2 (Remove2Draw2)

- **R2:** click on the edge connecting two filled nodes to make them both empty
- **D2:** click on the edge connecting two empty nodes to make them both filled

Try Our Fun Online Puzzle Game

https://r2d2math.com/



### Our Team

#### Department of Applied Mathematics

#### Changho Kim



Lei, Yue



#### Francois Blanchette



#### EunSang (Patrick) Park



#### Mario Velez



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SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES Applied Mathematics

#### **PROBLEM OF THE MONTH**

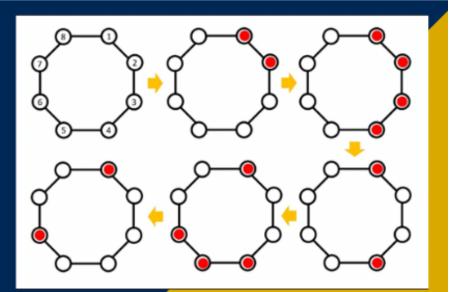
**March 2023** 

There are 8 holes located in vertices of an octagon (labeled 1 through 8) and you have 8 identical balls. Each hole either can hold one ball or it can be empty. If there are two empty neighboring holes, then you are allowed to put two balls into these holes. If there are two neighboring holes with balls, then you are allowed to remove those two balls. When all 8 holes are initially empty and you keep performing these allowed actions, what is the total number of configurations that can be found? Some possible configurations are shown in the figure. Can you generalize this result to the case with 2k holes (k=2,3,4, ...)?

To submit your solutions for a chance to win an Amazon gift card, and to find out detailed contest rules,

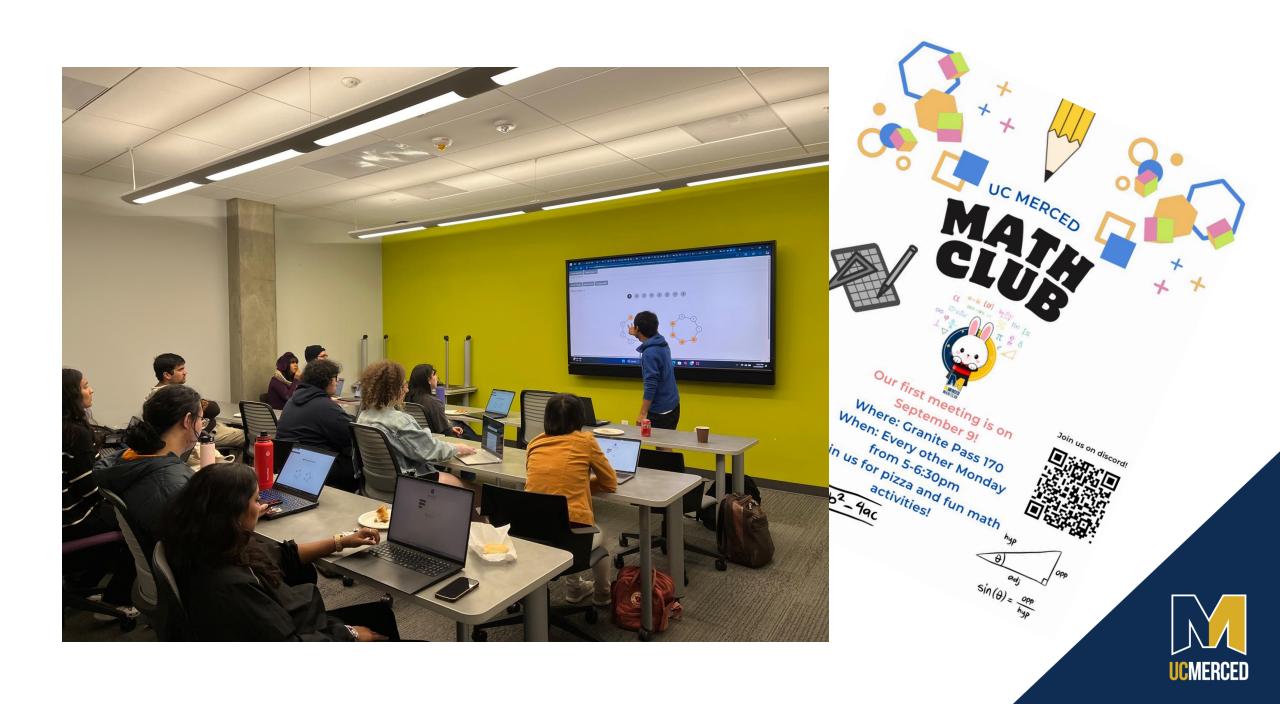
- scan the QR code to the right, or
- go to https://appliedmath.ucmerced.edu/newsevents/problem-month





#### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MERCED







Original Math-Circle-Worthy problems?

LOW FLOOR HIGH CEILING

**EXPLORATION & CONJECTURE** 

**MULTIPLE SOLUTION STRATEGIES** 

**DISCUSSION & COLLABORATION** 

Online: <u>Math Circle Network</u>, Problem of the Math archives, <u>YouTube</u>, <u>TikTok</u>, ... Magazines: <u>Math Circular</u>, <u>Math Horizons</u>, ...



# When a number of mathematicians walk into a

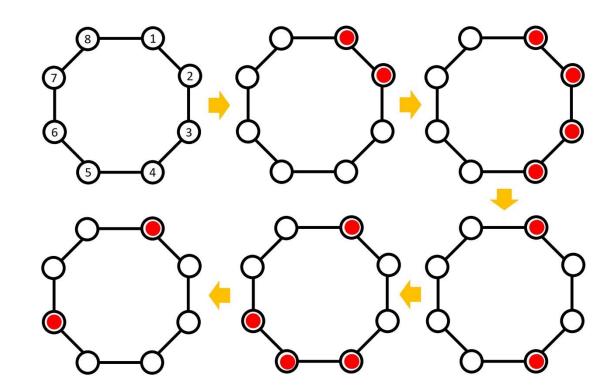




On a cycle graph with an even number, 2n, of vertices, how many possible configurations can be reached starting from empty?

Computer simulations says  $\binom{2n}{n}$ . Can we prove it?



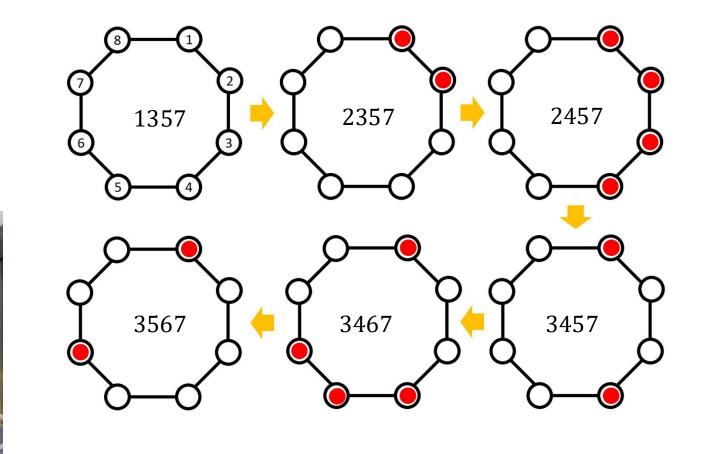




#### A 1-1 Correspondence

Select empty odd-indexed vertices and filled even-indexed vertices







#### **Changho kept asking questions**



- What if the cycle graph has an odd number, 2n + 1, of vertices?
- What if we have a path graph instead of a cycle graph?
- What if we don't start with an empty configuration?
- What about higher dimensional lattices?

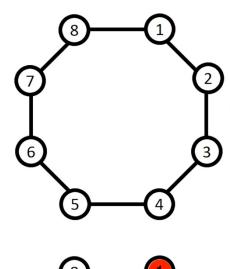


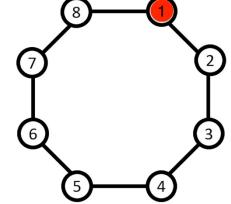
complete characterization of mutually accessible classes of configurations, depending on the graph



#### **One Easy-to-Spot Invariant of R2D2**





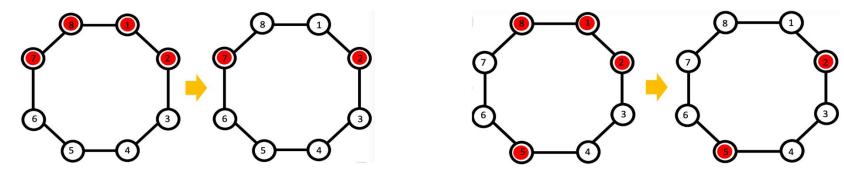


#### If only one filled -- not possible

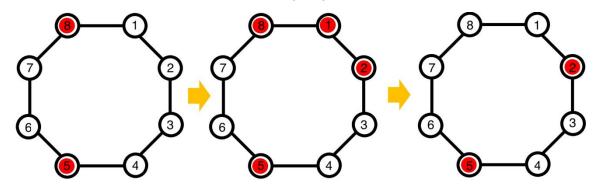


#### Less Obvious Invariant of R2D2

**OBSERVATION 1**. Any given configuration can be changed to another one with only isolated single filled vertices.

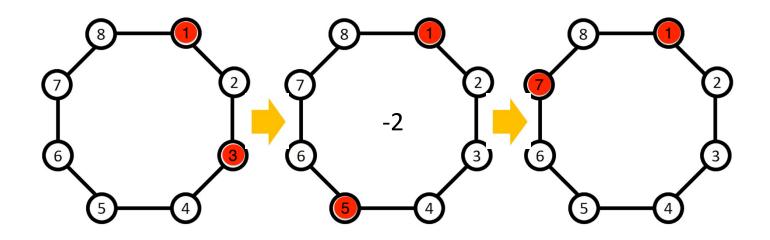


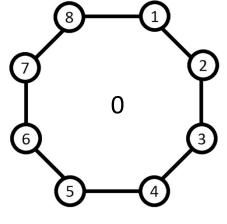
**OBSERVATION 2**. An isolated single filled vertex can be "<u>single-skipped</u>" two vertices over if those vertices are empty.





#### **Case 1: Single-Skips Preserve Parity**

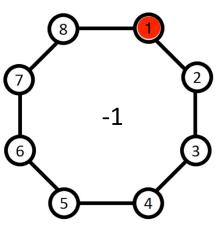




Two configurations are mutually accessible iff they have the same value of

B = #(even filled) - #(odd filled)

# Bipartite Graphs

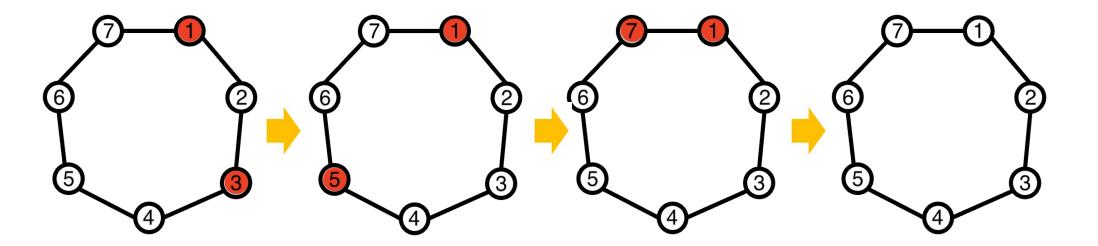




5

3

#### **Case 2: Single-Skips Does NOT Preserve Parity**



Only TWO mutually accessible classes: odd or even total # of filled vertices

Non-Bipartite Graphs

# Math-Circle Worthy?





#### **Further Questions to Explore**

- Shortest path between two accessible configurations
- Dynamical progression toward equilibrium coverage of a lattice
- Use heterogeneous pair (RabDab)
- What about R3D3 (or even, RkDk) problems (no chemistry, math curiosity)

#### Thank You!

