

ALL SOLUTIONS OF THE SOMA CUBE PUZZLE

Christoph PETER-ORTH

Scharweg 68, 2300 Kiel 14, Fed. Rep. Germany

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Many combinatorial riddles may be translated into integer programming problems. Here the well-known puzzle of the Soma cube is formulated as a set partitioning problem in two different ways. This leads to fast algorithms for the enumeration of all solutions.

1. Introduction

The Soma cube was invented by the Danish writer Piet Hein during a lecture on quantum physics by Werner Heisenberg. It is a three-dimensional puzzle, a nice birthday present and a device for testing ones patience.

Piet Hein established that the seven parts in Fig. 1 which consist of $3 + 6 \times 4 = 27$ elementary (1×1) cubes may be put together into one 3×3 cube. The pieces are exactly the seven different non-convex shapes that can be constructed by joining at most four elementary cubes at their faces: it is clear that the smallest non-convex shape requires three small cubes (number 7 in Fig. 1), and parts 1–6 are obtained by attaching one more elementary cube.

The puzzle is to reassemble the seven pieces into the overall (3×3) cube. It is available commercially under the trade name Soma. Many people have a hard time to complete the task. But once you have managed one solution, you will probably wonder whether there are others. With time you may discover more and more different configurations, but then it becomes rather difficult to remember the previous solutions so that you can be certain that you have found a new configuration. So the question as to the number of essentially different Soma configurations arises naturally.

A first enumeration of all solutions was obtained by hand in 1961 by John Horton Conway and M.J.T. Guy “one wet afternoon” when both mathematicians had no more pressing chores at the University of Cambridge. The total of 240 essentially different configurations was later on also verified by computer programs.

In Conway’s opinion “for a puzzle the size of Soma, it’s an admission of defeat to use a computer. If you find the right way of organizing the material, it should take less time to do the whole thing by hand than it does to program the

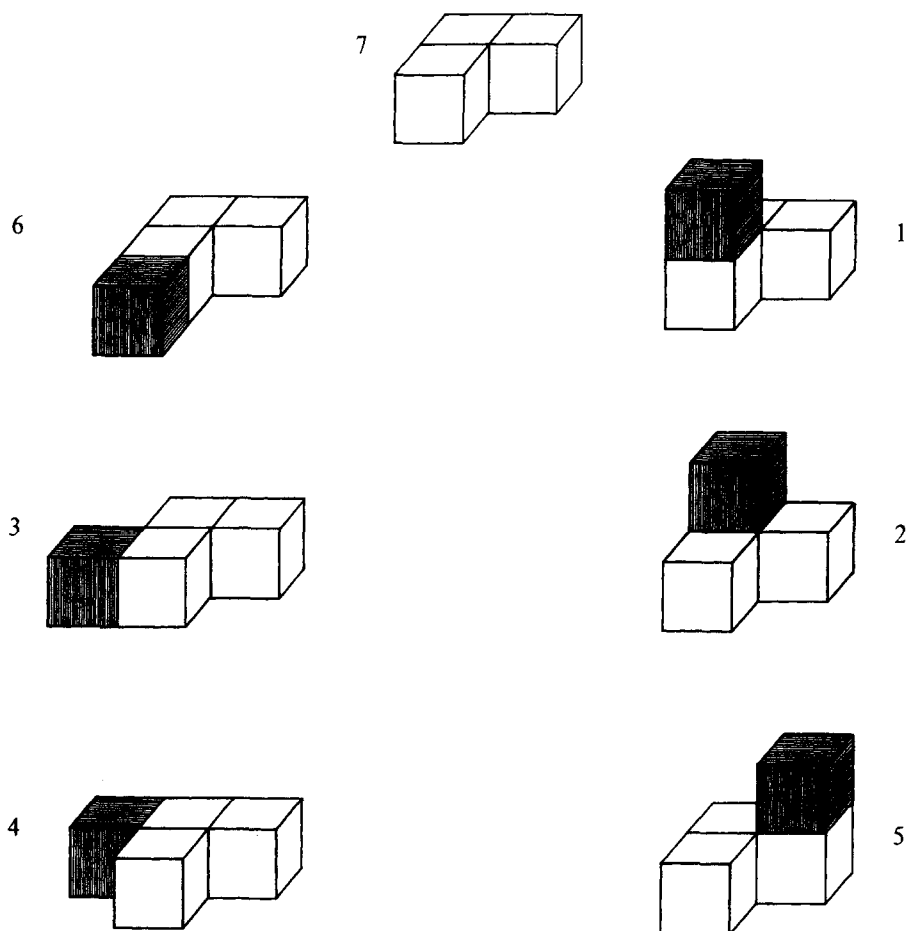


Fig. 1.

machine.” Maybe this is valid for people gifted with strong powers of visualization; but others may prefer the transformation to a standard format.

In this article we transform in two different ways. At first we consider the twisted shape 1 as the piece which is to be placed first. With this we need only a few easy geometric preliminaries to arrive at a set partitioning problem whose solutions can be enumerated by a simple program.

For a second approach we start with placing the tripod 2 and the T-shape 4 and put a little more effort into reducing the size of the computer enumeration problem. This also leads to a neat classification of all Soma configurations (11 classes in Table 2) which provides the basis for the complete listing in Table 3.

The classification can be stated well in plain language, but it also leads to an easy program for setting up the matrix on which the final enumeration procedure operates. Finding all (6 to 43) individual Soma configurations within the 11 classes by hand is also quite feasible, but cautious people will prefer the insurance against overlooking any possibilities which a correct computer program provides. A complete listing of the program is given in the Appendix.

2. The first piece as a starting point

The 27 1×1 cubes of the overall 3×3 cube may be divided into four classes which we shall designate by the letters C, F, E, and V:

- C. 1 cube in the very center of the 3×3 cube.
- F. 6 cubes at the centers of the 6 faces.
- E. 12 cubes at the centers of the 12 edges.
- V. 8 cubes at the vertices (corners) of the 3×3 cube.

Note that rotations or reflections of the Soma cube do not change the characteristic C, F, E, V of any 1×1 cube.

In Table 1 we list all possible letter combinations for each of the seven shapes. For instance, the first entry FEEV for piece number 1 signifies that it is possible to place the first shape such that it occupies one face center, two edge centers and one vertex (corner) of the 3×3 cube. For a fixed corner one has the first three

Table 1

Piece	Number of possibilities	Characteristics of the pieces
1	96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { 24 FEEV { 24 CFEV { 24 FFEE { 24 CFFE
2	64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { 8 EEEV { 24 FFEV { 24 CFEE { 8 CFFF
3	72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { 48 FEEV { 24 CFFE
4	72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { 24 FEVV { 24 FEEE { 12 CFEE { 12 CFFF
5	96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { 24 FEEV { 24 CFEV { 24 FFEE { 24 CFFE
6	144	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { 48 EEVV { 48 FEEV { 24 FFEE { 24 CFFE
7	144	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { 24 EEV { 48 FEV { 24 FEE { 12 FFE { 24 CFE { 12 CFF

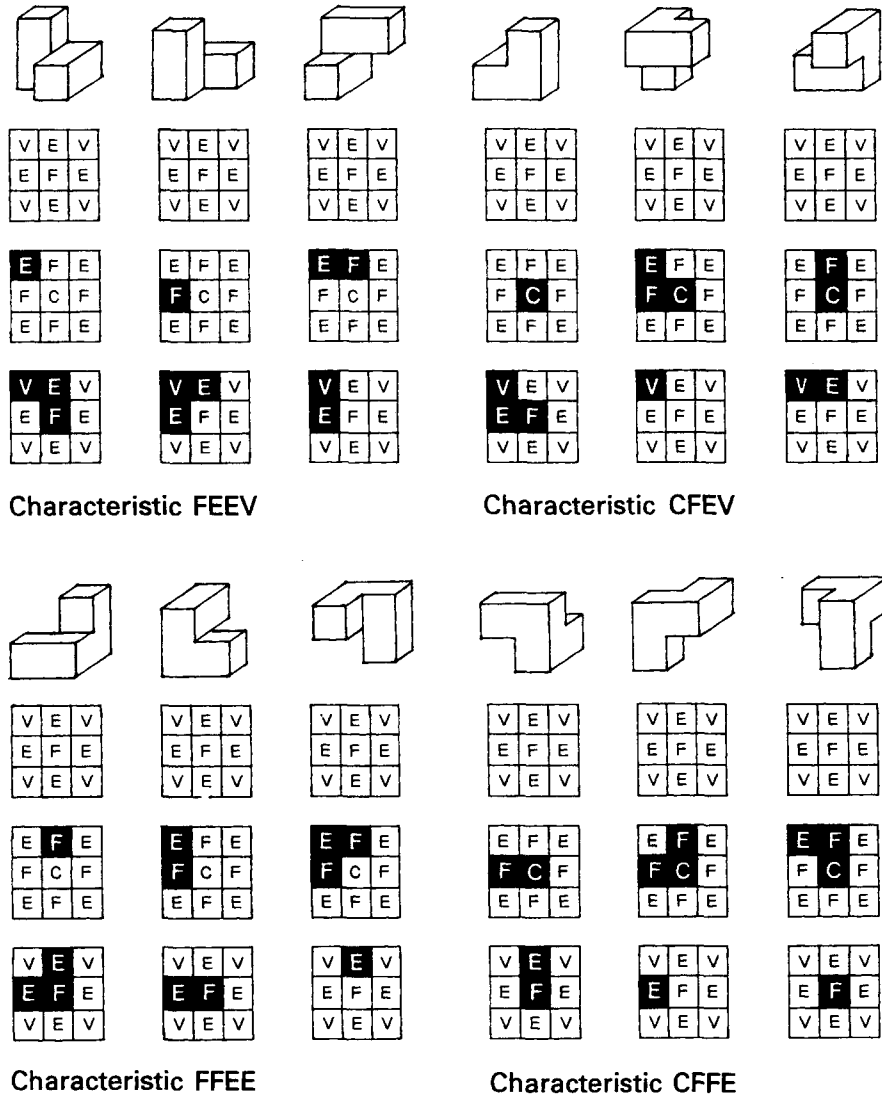


Fig. 2. All possible placements of the first piece within the 2×2 cube at the lower left rear corner of the 3×3 cube.

sketches in Fig. 2, and since there are eight vertices the total number of possibilities FEEV is $3 \times 8 = 24$. With patience the reader may verify all other entries in Table 1, but for the following only the first piece has to be examined in detail. This shape (and equally its mirror image number 5) has some easily verified properties:

(i) The first piece is always situated in a uniquely determined 2×2 cube. Obviously, there are 8 possibilities for the enveloping 2×2 cube each containing one of the 8 corners of the 3×3 cube.

(ii) Any given solution of the Soma puzzle may be rotated such that the 2×2 cube around the first shape is turned into the lower left rear corner.

(iii) There are exactly 12 ways to fit the first piece into one 2×2 cube: the three possibilities for each of the characteristics FEEV, CFEV, FFEE, and CFFE in Fig. 2: there the 2×2 cube is placed at the lower left rear vertex of the overall 3×3 cube.

(iv) Positions with different characteristics cannot be equivalent under rotations of the 3×3 cube.

(v) Any placement of the first piece with the same characteristic is equivalent under rotations of the 3×3 cube. To see this rotate the 3×3 cube till the enveloping 2×2 cube of the shape is situated at the lower left rear vertex and define a diagonal from this point to the upper right front corner. Turn it together with the first shape around this diagonal axis by 120 and 240 degrees. This yields a triplet of placements with the same characteristic.

(vi) If the first piece is fixed at one of the four essentially different positions, its unsymmetrical shape prevents the possibility of any rotation of the remaining 23 1×1 cubes.

It follows from the listed properties (i)–(vi) that a complete enumeration of all essentially different solutions may be started by placing the first piece at four positions with different characteristics. Thereafter the other six shapes may be allocated one by one, and no two complete solutions will then be equivalent under the group of the 24 rotations of the entire Soma cube.

3. Formulation as a set partitioning problem

For a complete enumeration we establish a matrix A consisting of zeros and ones. The rows $i = 1, 2, \dots, 27$ belong to the 27 1×1 cubes. The first 4 columns express the selected essentially different positions of the first piece, and the columns 5 through 596 are assigned to the 592 possible positions of all the other pieces. We add 7 more rows ($i = 28, \dots, 34$) which mark the shape numbers of the columns. So, if j is a possible position of the piece p occupying the 1×1 cubes s , t , u , and v then $a_{sj} = a_{tj} = a_{uj} = a_{vj} = a_{qj} = 1$ where $q = 27 + p$, and all other a_{ij} are zero.

The matrix A can be generated by a computer, and our task is to determine all feasible solutions of

$$Ax = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T \quad (34 \text{ components } 1)$$

$$x_j = 0 \text{ or } 1 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, 596.$$

This is a 34×596 set partitioning problem without target function. We just have to find all different combinations of columns in the matrix A such that in every row of A a single 1 is selected.

The computer enumeration on a Siemens 7.760 machine (University Kiel) was carried out in a straightforward way. It took 8.4 seconds CPU time to find all 480 solutions which are not equivalent under rotations of the 3×3 Soma cube.

If any solution is reflected in respect to a mirror through the center of the Soma cube, a new valid configuration is obtained which can be rotated into one of the listed solutions. Thus it appears likely that the 480 solutions are in fact 240 pairs (configuration C / mirror image of C), but this is rather hard to check from the

computer listings. In the next section we shall count these pairs directly thereby reducing the overall enumeration effort.

4. Pieces four and two as starting points

The fourth piece has a remarkable property: In any full solution it must be placed in the style FEVV. To see this consider that the shapes 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 can cover at most one corner of the 3×3 cube whereas the sixth piece may hit two corners. Therefore at least one ($=8 - 5 \times 1 - 2$) corner has to be reserved for the fourth shape. This excludes the possibilities FEEE, CFEE and CFFF in Table 1 and leaves the two-corner characteristic FEVV as our only choice for the fourth piece.

All other shapes admit more than one of the characteristics in Table 1. However, in any valid Soma configuration the characteristics of all seven pieces must total 1 letter C, 6 letters F, 12 letters E and 8 letters V. With a little bit of patience one can set up the complete list of combinations of characteristics which satisfy this condition. They are the eleven 'branches' in Table 2. It is remarkable that each of the branches admits at least 14 solutions (row a in Table 2). Most people will instinctively place the tripod in one corner, but there are the 74 possibilities of branch one where the tripod (piece 2) covers the center but no vertex of the 3×3 cube.

An enumeration using the eleven branches in Table 2 is faster, it took 0.9 seconds on our Siemens 7.760 computer. For this the fourth piece was fixed inside the bottom layer of the 3×3 cube such that the front edge was covered completely (the fourth 1×1 cube being situated at the center of the bottom layer). With this we could not loose any solution, since the fourth shape must have the characteristic FEVV.

Table 2

Piece	Branch										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV	CFEV	FEEV	CFEV	FEEV	CFFE	FFEE	CFEV
2	CFEE	EEEV	EEEV	EEEV	EEEV	EEEV	EEEV	EEEV	EEEV	EEEV	EEEV
3	FEEV	CFFE	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV
4	FEVV	FEVV	FEVV	FEVV	FEVV	FEVV	FEVV	FEVV	FEVV	FEVV	FEVV
5	FEEV	FEEV	FEEV	CFEV	FEEV	CFEV	FEEV	CFFE	FEEV	CFEV	FFEE
6	EEVV	EEVV	EEVV	EEVV	EEVV	FEEV	FEEV	EEVV	EEVV	EEVV	EEVV
7	FEV	FEV	CFE	FFE	FFE	FEV	FEV	FEV	FEV	FEV	FEV
a	74	66	38	14	14	21	21	51	51	65	65
l	37	33	19	6	8	9	12	26	25	22	43
r	37	33	19	8	6	12	9	25	26	43	22

Table 3 cont.

	226	227	226	366	356	136	331	311	116	337	357	377	357	356	356
top	255	255	216	277	255	233	233	277	216	233	257	275	255	255	255
	357	153	311	227	227	223	227	227	226	221	221	221	221	221	221
	216	277	276	316	316	116	551	316	336	557	355	355	377	336	376
center	317	113	315	315	315	715	511	315	715	517	317	315	315	715	315
	357	153	355	255	277	255	277	255	255	211	211	211	211	211	211
	116	666	776	116	116	766	666	666	733	666	666	666	666	736	776
bottom	346	643	345	345	346	745	546	345	745	546	346	346	346	746	346
	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	444

Having fixed the fourth piece we examined all possibilities of placing the second shape (tripod) with the characteristics EEEV and CFEE. These can be divided into two classes in respect to the vertical reflecting plane through the center. Reflection by this mirror leaves our fixed shape 4 invariant, but any placement of the tripod has a different mirror image: the tripod must touch either the left face (l) or the right face (r) of the overall cube. There are three positions each with EEEV-l and EEEV-r and nine possible placements each with CFEE-l and CFEE-r. These were found by trial and error and confirmed by a separate computer enumeration.

With the fourth piece fixed as described and with the second piece placed in l-positions only, we obtained eleven matrices one for each of the possible combinations of characteristics in Table 2. This led to the fast enumeration of the 240 solutions in the final Table 3 and proved that the 480 solutions are in fact evenly divided into 240 l configurations and their 240 mirror images (r). Each r solution is obtained from a listed l configuration by simply exchanging the left and right columns.

Acknowledgment

The author would like to thank a referee for his useful comments and also Dr. J.H. Ahrens whose assistance improved the clarity of the formulations.

Appendix

**** SOURCE LISTING **** SIEMENS FORTRAN COMPILER F O R 1 V1.50 PAGE
PROGRAM UNIT: MAIN

DO/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
1/1		1		1	PROGRAM MAIN
				2	IC
				3	IC The subroutine PUZZLE operates on special
				4	IC SOMA forms the parts of this structure
				5	IC data structure
				6	IC
				7	IC shape matrices:
				8	IC 1 - 11 1 - 7 (2) 1 1 - 7 1,2
				9	IC 4 FEVV 1 XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX X XXXXXXXX XX
				10	IC
				11	IC 2 CFEE 9 X:XXXXXXXXX X:XXXXX X X:XXXXX X:
				12	IC EEEV 3 :XXXXXXXXXX :XXXXXX X :XXXXXX XX
				13	IC EEEVr 3 :XXXXXXXXXX :XXXXX : :XXXXX :X
				14	IC
				15	IC 1 FFEE 15 :XXXXXXXXX :XXXXX X :XXXXX :
				16	IC CFEE 16 :XX:XX:XX :XX:X X :XX:XX :
				17	IC FEEV 16 XXXX:XX:XX: XXXXXX: X XXX:XX: X:
				18	IC CFFE 15 :XXXXXXXX: :XXXXX: X :XXXXX: :
				19	IC
				20	IC 5 FFEE 15 :XXXXXXXXX :XXXXX X :XXXXX :
				21	IC CFEE 16 :XX:XX:XX: :XX:X X :XXXXX :
				22	IC FEEV 16 XXX:XX:XX: :XXXXX: X XXXXX: X:
				23	IC CFFE 15 :XXXXXXXX: :XXXXX: X :XXXXX: :
				24	IC
				25	IC 6 EEEV 28 XXXXX:XXXX XXXX:XX X XXXX:XX XX
				26	IC FEEV 30 :XXXXX: :XXXX: X :XXXX: :X
				27	IC
				28	IC 3 FEEV 30 X:XXXXXXXXX X:XXXXX X X:XXXXX XX
				29	IC CFFE 15 :XXXXXXXX: :XXXXX: X :XXXXX: X:
				30	IC
				31	IC 7 FFE 8 :XX:XXXX: :XX:XX X :XX:XX :X
				32	IC FEV 32 XX:XXXXXX XX:XXXX X XX:XXX XX
				33	IC CFF 8 :X:XXXX: :X:XX: X :X:XX: X:
				34	IC
				35	IC sum: 291 1. shape: (FFEE u FEEV) :X
				36	IC (sum of all columns) 5. shape: (CFEE u CFFE) :X
				37	IC
				38	IC REAL TIME,ZEIT,ARKAY T(11)
				39	IC INTEGER BITI,BIT(26),H(21),T(21),ONE,STEER(28),BLOCK(2:7),MAX
				40	IC INTEGER PIECE(960),HEAD(23),TAIL(22),NR(2:7),RESULT(240,7),COUNT
				41	IC INTEGER ROW,COLUMN,SUM,PROD,SHAPE,MARK,FIELD(27,12),KT,LT
				42	IC INTEGER ORDER(2:7,28),NO(2:7),HH(2:7,28),TT(2:7,28),HT,CHOOSE
				43	IC INTEGER INDEX,I,J,K,L,NUMBER,MATRIX,ARRAY M(11),ARRAY C(11)
				44	IC LOGICAL EMPTY
				45	IC CHARACTER C
				46	IC
				47	IC . Initiate all possibilities for testing different matrices
				48	IC
				49	IC DATA ONE,NO,(RESULT(I,4),I=1,240) /1,2,1,5,6,3,7,240*464/
				50	IC DATA BLOCK /7,262264,526208,6144,24576,229376/
				51	IC DATA STEER /195787,223779,899078,76321,84514,141858,43826,78642,
				52	IC ,77410,76186,76321,84514,141858,43298,43538,78114,78354,76834,
				53	IC ,76354,76042,75922,76321,84514,141858,43542,78358,76838,76046/
				54	IC
				55	IC CALL SOMA(PIECE,H,T,BIT)
				56	IC INDEX=H(20)
				57	IC DO 1 I=H(5),T(5)
				58	IC PIECE(INDEX)=PIECE(I)
				59	IC INDEX=INDEX+1
				60	IC 1 CONTINUE
				61	IC DO 2 I=H(7),T(7)
				62	IC PIECE(INDEX)=PIECE(I)
				63	IC INDEX=INDEX+1
				64	IC 2 CONTINUE
				65	IC T(20)=INDEX-1
				66	IC H(21)=INDEX
				67	IC DO 3 I=H(10),T(10)
				68	IC PIECE(INDEX)=PIECE(I)
				69	IC INDEX=INDEX+1
				70	IC 3 CONTINUE
				71	IC DO 4 I=H(12),T(12)
				72	IC PIECE(INDEX)=PIECE(I)
				73	IC INDEX=INDEX+1
				74	IC 4 CONTINUE
				75	IC T(21)=INDEX-1
				76	IC HEAD(8)=INDEX
				77	IC DO 7 HT=1,28
				78	IC INDEX=STEER(HT)
				79	IC DO 6 K=2,7
				80	IC ORDER(K,HT)=K

DO/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
2	17	39		81	SHAPE=BLOCK(K)
2	17	40		82	I=IAND(SHAPE,INDEX)
2	17	41		83	EMPTY=.TRUE.
2	18	42		84	DO 5 J=2,21
3	19	43		85	IF (IAND(I,ONE) .EQ. 1) THEN
4	20	44		86	IF (EMPTY) THEN
5	21	45		87	HH(K,HT)=H(J)
5	21	46		88	EMPTY=.FALSE.
5	21	47		89	END IF
4	22	48		90	IF (I .EQ. 1) THEN
5	23	49		91	TT(K,HT)=T(J)
5	23	50		92	GO TO 6
5	23	51		93	END IF
4	23	52		94	END IF
3	24	53		95	I=ISRL(I,ONE)
3	24	54		96	5 CONTINUE
2	25	55		97	6 CONTINUE
1	26	56		98	7 CONTINUE
	27	57		99	OPEN (9,FILE='#SOMA-CUBE.WITHOUT.REFLECTIONS')
	27			100	
				101	Main part
				102	
	28	58		103	8 WRITE (2,*) 'How many matrices ? Choose 1 , 2 , 7 or 11 !'
	28	59		104	READ (1,*) CHOOSE
	28	60		105	HT=CHOOSE
	28	61		106	IF (HT.NE. 1 .AND. HT.NE. 2 .AND. HT.NE. 7 .AND. HT.NE. 11) STOP
	30	63		107	IF (CHOOSE .EQ. 7) THEN
1	31	64		108	WRITE (2,*) 'Selection only with the 2. piece ? Type: 2 !'
1	31	65		109	READ (1,*(A)) C
1	31	66		110	IF (C .EQ. '2') THEN
2	32	67		111	HT=4
2	32	68		112	ELSE
2	33	69		113	HT=22
2	33	70		114	END IF
1	33	71		115	END IF
	34	72		116	WRITE (2,*) 'Do you want to change the order of the blocks ? Y=yes'
	34	73		117	READ (1,*(A)) C
	34	74		118	IF (C .EQ. 'y' .OR. C .EQ. 'Y') THEN
1	35	75		119	K=1
1	36	76		120	DO 11 J=HT,HT+CHOOSE-1
2	37	77		121	WRITE (2,*(30X,I2,A)) K, ' matrix:'
2	40	78		122	WRITE (2,*(A,613)) ' Length of the blocks 2 - 7 :',
2	40			123	(TT(ORDER(I,J),J)-HH(ORDER(I,J),J)+1,I=2,7)
2	43	79		124	WRITE (2,*(A,613,A)) ' Order of the blocks 2 - 7 :',
2	43			125	(ORDER(I,J),I=2,7), ' and the new order shall be:'
2	47	80		126	READ (1,*) (ORDER(I,J),I=2,7)
2	47	81		127	SUM=0
2	47	82		128	PROD=1
2	48	83		129	DO 10 I=2,7
3	49	84		130	SUM=SUM+ORDER(I,J)
3	49	85		131	PROD=PROD*ORDER(I,J)
3	50	86		132	10 CONTINUE
2	51	87		133	IF (SUM .NE. 27 .OR. PROD .NE. 5040) GO TO 9
2	52	89		134	K=K+1
2	52	90		135	11 CONTINUE
1	52	91		136	END IF
	53	92		137	ZEIT=0
	53	93		138	SUM=0
	53	94		139	COUNT=0
	54	95		140	DO 13 MATRIX=1,CHOOSE
1	56	96		141	DO 12 I=2,7
2	57	97		142	HEAD(I)=HH(ORDER(I,HT),HT)
2	57	98		143	TAIL(I)=TT(ORDER(I,HT),HT)
2	57	99		144	NR(I)=NO(ORDER(I,HT))
2	57	100		145	12 CONTINUE
1	58	101		146	HT=HT+1
1	58	102		147	MAX=0
1	58	103		148	TIME=0
1	58	104		149	KT=KTIME(KT)
1	58	105		150	CALL PUZZLE(PIECE,HEAD,TAIL,NR,RESULT,COUNT,MAX)
1	58	106		151	TIME=(KTIME(LT)-KT)/10000.0
1	58	107		152	ZEIT=ZEIT+TIME
1	58	108		153	NUMBER=COUNT-SUM
1	58	109		154	SUM=COUNT
1	58	110		155	ARRAY T(MATRIX)=TIME
1	58	111		156	ARRAY C(MATRIX)=NUMBER
1	58	112		157	ARRAY M(MATRIX)=MAX
1	58	113		158	WRITE (2,*(I5,F12.4,2I5)) MATRIX,TIME,NUMBER,MAX
1	58	114		159	13 CONTINUE
	59	115		160	WRITE (2,*(A,F8.4,A,I9,A)) ' Time:',ZEIT,' s.',SUM,' solutions'
	59	116		161	WRITE (2,*) 'Do you wish an output of all solutions ? Y=yes'
	59	117		162	READ (1,*(A)) C
	59	118		163	IF (C .EQ. 'Y' .OR. C .EQ. 'y') THEN
	59			164	
				165	Evaluation of all solutions
				166	
1	60	119		167	RCW=6
1	61	120		168	DO 19 COUNT=1,219,12
2	62	121		169	COLUMN=0
2	63	122		170	DO 16 MARK=COUNT,COUNT+11

DO/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
3	64	123		171	COLUMN=COLUMN+1
3	65	124		172	DO 15 J=1,7
4	66	125		173	SHAPE=FRESULT(MARK,J)
4	66			174	
				175	C Transformation of the binary data into the numbered pieces
4	66			176	
4	67	126		177	DO 14 I=1,27
5	68	127		178	BITI=BIT(I)
5	68	128		179	IF (IAND(SHAPE,BITI) .EQ. BITI) FIELD(I,COLUMN)=J
5	71	130		180	CONTINUE
4	71	131		181	CONTINUE
3	72	132		182	CONTINUE
3	72			183	
				184	C Write the solutions on file #SOMA-CUBE.WITHOUT.REFLECTIONS
3	72			185	
2	73	133		186	IF (ROW .EQ. 6) THEN
3	74	134		187	WRITE (9,(''A '''))
3	74	135		188	ROW=1
3	74	136		189	END IF
2	76	137		190	DO 18 L=19,1,-9
3	78	138		191	DO 17 K=L,L+6,3
4	85	139		192	WRITE (9, '(27X,12(3X,3I1))')
4	85			193	: ((FIELD(I,J),I=K,K+2),J=1,12)
4	85	140		194	CONTINUE
3	86	141		195	WRITE (9,('' '''))
3	86	142		196	CONTINUE
2	87	143		197	WRITE (9,('' '''))
2	87	144		198	WRITE (9,('' '''))
2	87	145		199	ROW=ROW+1
2	87	146		200	CONTINUE
1	88	147		201	WRITE (9,(''A '''))
1	88	148		202	END IF
89	149			203	WRITE (9,('' '''))
89	150			204	WRITE (9,('' '''))
89	151			205	WRITE (9, '(30X,A,13X,A)') 'matrix number time',
89	152			206	'order and length (blocks 2 - 7) max'
89	152			207	WRITE (9,('' '''))
89	153			208	K=1
90	154			209	DO 20 J=HT-CHOOSE,HT-1
1	97	155		210	WRITE (9, '(27X,218,F9.4,A,6I2,3X,6I3,I7)') K,ARRAY C(K),
1	97			211	ARRAY T(K), ' sec. ',(ORDER(I,J),I=2,7),
1	97			212	(TT(ORDER(I,J),J)-HH(ORDER(I,J),J)+1,I=2,7),ARRAY M(K)
1	97	156		213	K=K+1
1	97	157		214	20 CONTINUE
		158		215	WRITE (9,('' '''))
		159		216	WRITE (9, '(33X,A,I6,F9.4,A)') 'sum:',SUM,ZEIT,' sec.'
		160		217	GO TO 8
		161		218	END

**** SOURCE LISTING **** SIEMENS FORTRAN COMPILER F C R 1 V1.50 PAGE 1

PROGRAM UNIT: SOMA

DO/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
1/1		1		1	SUBROUTINE SOMA(PIECE,H,T,BIT)
1/1				2	
1		2		3	INTEGER BITI,BIT(28),CENTER,FACE LR,FACE FR,EDGE,VFRYEX
1		3		4	INTEGER ROTATE(0:1,27),BOTTOM(2),DOWN,BACK(2),AWAY,SIDE(2),LEFT
1		4		5	INTEGER DEF(7),ALLPOS(24),ESSENZ(24),A(300),PIECE(960),NEW,CUPE
1		5		6	INTEGER SHAPE,SHAPE4,CREATE,STEER,ONE,SHIFT,ZERONE,KIND,TYPE(2:19)
1		6		7	INTEGER HEAD,H(21),TAIL,T(21),LIST,NUMBER,INDEX,I,J,K,JJ(2:7)
1				9	
				10	C Initialisierung
1				11	
1		8		12	DATA CREATE,ONE,JJ /612501,1,3,4,4,2,2,3/
1		9		13	DATA TYPE /1,2,2,7,2,5,4,7,2,5,4,2,5,5,4,7,5,3/
1		10		14	DATA DEF /464,523,531,537,15,30,11/
				15	C Shape: 4 2 1 5 6 3 7
1				16	
				17	C !! Dieses Unterprogramm benutzt die Funktionen:
				18	C !! IAND (=logisches UND)
				19	C !! IOR (=logisches ODER)
				20	C !! IXOR (=logisches EXCLUSIV ODER)
				21	C !! ISLL (=logisches Bitverschieben nach links)
				22	C !! ISRL (=logisches Bitverschieben nach rechts)
				23	
1		11		24	BIT(1)=ONE
1		12		25	BITI=BIT(1)
2		13		26	DO 11 I=2,28
1		3		27	BIT(I)=ISLL(PIEI,ONE)
1		3		28	BITI=BIT(I)
1		4		29	11 CONTINUE
1		4		30	
				31	C Steuerparameter: plan drehen (um die senkrechte Achse nach rechts)
1		4		32	
		17		33	INDEX=1
		18		34	DO 44 K=3,21,9
1		7		35	DO 33 J=K,K-2,-1
2		9		36	DO 22 I=J,J+6,3

DO/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
3	10	21		37	ROTATE(0,I)=BIT(INDEX)
3	10	22		38	INDEX=INDEX+1
3	11	23		39	CONTINUE
2	11	24		40	CONTINUE
1	12	25		41	44 CONTINUE
1	12			42	
				43	c Steuerparameter: diagonal drehen (unten, hinten, links - Mitte)
1	12			44	
	13	26		45	INDEX=1
	14	27		46	DO 66 K=1,9
1	16	28		47	DO 55 I=K,K+18,9
2	17	29		48	ROTATE(1,I)=BIT(INDEX)
2	17	30		49	INDEX=INDEX+1
2	18	31		50	55 CONTINUE
1	18	32		51	56 CONTINUE
1	18			52	
				53	c Steuerparameter: schieben
1	18			54	
	19	33		55	HITI=BIT(28)-1
	19			56	
				57	c nach oben/unten
	19			58	
	19	34		59	BOTTOM(1)=7*73
	19	35		60	BOTTOM(2)=BOTTOM(1)*513
	19	36		61	DOWN=BITI-BOTTOM(1)
	19			62	
				63	c nach vorne/hinten
	19			64	
	19	37		65	BACK(1)=7*262657
	19	38		66	BACK(2)=BACK(1)*9
	19	39		67	AWAY=BITI-BACK(1)
	19			68	
				69	c nach rechts/links
	19			70	
	19	40		71	SIDE(1)=73*262657
	19	41		72	SIDE(2)=SIDE(1)*3
	19	42		73	LEFT=BITI-SIDE(1)
	19			74	
				75	c Steuerparameter: sortieren
	19			76	
	19	43		77	CENTER=BIT(14)
	19	44		78	FACE LR=BIT(13)+BIT(15)
	19	45		79	FACE TB=BIT(23)+BIT(5)
	19	46		80	FACE FR=BIT(17)+BIT(11)
	19	47		81	VERTEX=BIT(1)+BIT(3)+BIT(7)+BIT(9)+BIT(19)+BIT(21)+BIT(25)+BIT(27)
	19	48		82	EDGE=HITI - CENTER - VERTEX - FACE LR - FACE TB - FACE FR
	19			83	
	19	49		84	H(1)=1
	19	50		85	SHAPE4=DEF(1)
	19	51		86	PIECE(1)=SHAPE4
	19	52		87	T(1)=1
	19	53		88	H(2)=2
	19	54		89	LIST=2
	19	55		90	HEAD=2
	19	56		91	INDEX=2
	19			92	
	19			93	
	20	57		94	DO 9 FIGURE=2,7
	20			95	
				96	c Das definierte Teil wird im Raum gedreht ...
	20			97	
1	21	58		98	ALLPOS(1)=DEF(FIGURE)
1	21	59		99	STEER=CRFATE
1	22	60		100	DO 3 K=1,23
2	22	61		101	J=K+1
2	23	62		102	SHAPE=ALLPOS(K)
2	23	63		103	NEW=C
2	23	64		104	ZERONE=IAND(STEER,ONE)
2	24	65		105	DO 1 I=1,27
3	25	66		106	BITI=BIT(I)
3	25	67		107	IF (IAND(SHAPE,BITI) .EQ. BITI) THEN
4	26	68		108	CUBE=ROTATE(ZERONE,I)
4	26	69		109	NEW=IOR(NEW,CUBE)
4	26	70		110	END IF
3	28	71		111	1 CONTINUE
3	28			112	
				113	c ... und in die unterste Ecke (unten, hinten, links) geschoben
3	28			114	
2	28	72		115	DO 2 I=1,2
3	29	73		116	SHIFT=0
3	29	74		117	IF (IAND(NEW,DOWN) .EQ. NEW) SHIFT=SHIFT+9
3	31	76		118	IF (IAND(NEW,AWAY) .EQ. NEW) SHIFT=SHIFT+3
3	33	78		119	IF (IAND(NEW,LEFT) .EQ. NEW) SHIFT=SHIFT+1
3	35	80		120	IF (SHIFT .GT. 0) NEW=ISRL(NEW,SHIFT)
3	38	82		121	CONTINUE
2	38	83		122	ALLPOS(J)=NEW
2	38	84		123	STEER=ISRL(STEER,ONE)
2	38	85		124	3 CONTINUE
2	38			125	
				126	c Bestimmung jeder denkbaren Lage des Teils im Soma-Cube

DO/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
2	38			127	
1	39	86		128	NUMBER=24
1	39	87		129	CALL ORDNE (ALLFGS,ESSENZ,CNE,NUMBER)
1	39	88		130	DO 8 J=1, JJ(FIGURE)
2	41	89		131	DO 7 K=1, NUMER
3	42	90		132	CUBE=ESSENZ(K)
3	42	91		133	TOP=MOTION(CUBE,BOTTOM)*9
3	42	92		134	FRONT=MOTION(CUBE,BACK)*3
3	42	93		135	R SIDE=MOTION(CUBE,SIDE)
3	42	94		136	L SIDE=0
3	42	95		137	IF (FIGURE .EQ. 2) THEN
4	43	96		138	IF (J .LT. 3) R SIDE=0
4	45	98		139	IF (J .EQ. 3) L SIDE=1
4	46	100		140	END IF
3	47	101		141	DO 6 LF=C, TOP, 9
4	48	102		142	DO 5 FORW=0, FRONT, 3
5	49	103		143	DO 4 RIGHT=L SIDE, R SIDE
6	50	104		144	NEW=CUBE
6	50	105		145	SHIFT=UP+FORW+RIGHT
6	50	106		146	IF (SHIFT .GT. 0) NEW=ISLL(NEW,SHIFT)
6	52	108		147	IF (IAND(SHAPE4,NEW) .EQ. 0) THEN
7	53	109		148	KIND=0
7	53	110		149	IF (IAND(VERTEX,NEW) .GT. 0) KIND=KIND+1
7	55	112		150	IF (IAND(EDGE,NEW) .GT. 0) KIND=KIND+1
7	57	114		151	IF (IAND(FACE LR,NEW) .GT. 0) KIND=KIND+3
7	59	116		152	IF (IAND(FACE TB,NEW) .GT. 0) KIND=KIND+3
7	61	118		153	IF (IAND(FACE FR,NEW) .GT. 0) KIND=KIND+3
7	63	120		154	IF (IAND(CENTER,NEW) .GT. 0) KIND=KIND-3
7	65	122		155	IF (KIND .EQ. TYPE(LIST)) THEN
8	66	123		156	A(INDEX)=NEW
8	66	124		157	INDEX=INDEX+1
8	66	125		158	END IF
7	66	126		159	END IF
6	68	127		160	4 CONTINUE
5	68	128		161	5 CONTINUE
4	69	129		162	6 CONTINUE
3	70	130		163	7 CONTINUE
2	71	131		164	TAIL=INDEX-1
2	71	132		165	CALL ORDNE(A,PIECE,HEAD,TAIL)
2	71	133		166	HEAD=TAIL+1
2	71	134		167	T(LIST)=TAIL
2	71	135		168	LIST=LIST+1
2	71	136		169	H(LIST)=HEAD
2	71	137		170	8 CONTINUE
1	72	138		171	9 CONTINUE
73	139			172	RETURN
73	140			173	END

**** SOURCE LISTING **** SIEMENS FORTRAN COMPILER FOR 1 V1.50 PAGE 1
PROGRAM UNIT: MOTION

DO/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
1/1		1		1	INTEGER FUNCTION MOTION(CUBE,LEVEL)
1/1				2	
1		2		3	INTEGER CUBE,LEVEL(2),L1,L2
1				4	
1		3		5	L1=LEVEL(1)
1		4		6	L2=LEVEL(2)
1		5		7	IF (IAND(CUBE,L1) .EQ. CUBE) THEN
1	2	6		8	MOTION=2
1	2	7		9	ELSE IF (IAND(CUBE,L2) .EQ. CUBE) THEN
1	3	8		10	MOTION=1
1	3	9		11	ELSE
1	4	10		12	MOTION=0
1	4	11		13	END IF
1	5	12		14	RETURN
1	5	13		15	END

**** SOURCE LISTING **** SIEMENS FORTRAN COMPILER FOR 1 V1.50 PAGE 1
PROGRAM UNIT: ORDNE

DO/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
1/1		1		1	SUBROUTINE ORDNE(INPUT,OUTPUT,HEAD,TAIL)
1/1				2	
1		2		3	INTEGER INPUT(TAIL),OUTPUT(TAIL),NEXT(300)
2/1		3		4	INTEGER HEAD,TAIL,FIRST,LAST,POINT,EL,I
2/1				5	
1		4		6	FIRST=HEAD
1		5		7	LAST=HEAD
2		6		8	DO 3 I=HEAD+1,TAIL
2				9	
2				10	
2				11	

DC/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
1	3	7		12	IF (INPUT(I) .EQ. INPUT(LAST)) GO TO 3
1	4	9		13	IF (INPUT(I) .FG. INPUT(FIRST)) GO TO 3
1	4			14	
				15	C INPUT(I) am Anfang der geordneten Liste vorfügen
				16	
1	4	11		17	IF (INPUT(I) .LT. INPUT(FIRST)) THEN
2	6	12		18	NEXT(I)=FIRST
2	6	13		19	FIRST=I
2	6			20	
				21	C INPUT(I) am Ende der geordneten Liste anfügen
				22	
2	6	14		23	ELSE IF (INPUT(I) .GT. INPUT(LAST)) THEN
2	7	15		24	NEXT(LAST)=I
2	7	16		25	LAST=I
2	7			26	
				27	C Suchen in der geordneten Liste und ...
				28	
2	7	17		29	ELSE
2	8	18		30	EL=FIRST
2	9	19		31	1 POINT=EL
2	9	20		32	EL=NEXT(EL)
2	9	21		33	IF (INPUT(EL) - INPUT(I)) 1,3,2
2	9			34	
				35	C ... INPUT(I) an der richtigen Stelle einfügen
				36	
2	9			37	2 NEXT(I)=EL
2	10	22		38	NEXT(POINT)=I
2	10	23		39	END IF
2	10	24		39	
1	12	25		40	3 CONTINUE
	12	26		41	TAIL=HEAD
	12	27		42	EL=FIRST
	12			43	
				44	C INPUT geordnet abspeichern in OUTPUT
				45	
				46	4 OUTPUT(TAIL)=INPUT(EL)
	13	28		47	IF (EL .EQ. LAST) RETURN
	13	29		47	
	15	31		48	TAIL=TAIL+1
	15	32		49	EL=NEXT(EL)
	15	33		50	GO TO 4
	15	34		51	END

**** SOURCE LISTING ****

SIEMENS FORTRAN COMPILER F O R 1 V1.50

PAGE 1

PROGRAM UNIT: PUZZLE

DC/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
				1	SUBROUTINE PUZZLE(PIECE,HEAD,TAIL,NR,RESULT,COUNT,MAX)
1/1		1		2	
1/1				2	
1		2		3	INTEGER PIECE(960),HEAD(23),TAIL(22),NR(2:7),RESULT(240,7),COUNT
1		3		4	INTEGER MAX,ASSEMB,LE,BRANCH,MARK,DIFF,NEXT,INDEX,I,LIST,POINTR(7)
1				5	
				6	C !! This subroutine uses the functions:
				7	C !! IAND (=logical AND)
				8	C !! IOR (=logical OR)
				9	C !! IXOR (=logical EXCLUSIVE OR)
				10	
1				10	
1		4		11	BRANCH=3
1		5		12	DIFF=5
1		6		13	MARK=8
1		7		14	POINTR(2)=HEAD(2)-1
1		8		15	ASSEMB=PIECE(POINTR(2))
1				16	
				17	C Move the POINTER !
				18	
1				18	
2		9		19	1 IF (BRANCH .EQ. 3 .AND. POINTR(2) .EQ. TAIL(2)) RETURN
4		11		20	BRANCH=BRANCH-1
4		12		21	DIFF=DIFF+1
4		13		22	MARK=MARK-DIFF
4		14		23	LE=PIECE(POINTR(BRANCH))
4		15		24	ASSEMB=IXOR(ASSEMB,LE)
4		16		25	IF (POINTR(BRANCH) .EQ. TAIL(MARK)) GO TO 1
5		18		26	POINTR(BRANCH)=POINTR(BRANCH)+1
5		19		27	LE=PIECE(POINTR(BRANCH))
5		20		28	ASSEMB=IOR(ASSEMB,LE)
5				29	
				30	C Sort out all pieces there is no place for !
				31	
5				31	
6		21		32	2 BRANCH=BRANCH+1
6		22		33	MARK=MARK+DIFF
6		23		34	DIFF=DIFF-1
6		24		35	NEXT=HEAD(MARK)
6		25		36	I=MARK
7		26		37	DC 4 LIST=MARK-DIFF,MARK-1
1		9		38	DO 3 INDEX=HEAD(LIST),TAIL(LIST)
2		10		39	LE=PIECE(INDEX)
2		10		40	IF (IAND(ASSEMB,LE) .EQ. 0) THEN
3		11		41	PIECE(NEXT)=LE
3		11		42	NEXT=NEXT+1

DO/IF	SEG	STMT	I	LINE	SOURCE-TEXT
3	11	32		43	END IF
2	13	33		44	3 CONTINUE
1	13	34		45	IF(NEXT .EQ. HEAD(I)) GO TO 1
1	14	36		46	TAIL(I)=NEXT-1
1	14	37		47	I=I+1
1	14	38		48	HEAD(I)=NEXT
1	14	39		49	4 CONTINUE
1	14			50	
				51 C	Store the solution !
				52	
1	14			53	IF (BRANCH .EQ. 7) THEN
1	16	41		54	COUNT=COUNT+1
1	16	42		55	IF (MAX .LT. NEXT) MAX=NEXT
1	19	44		56	DO 5 LIST=2,6
2	20	45		57	RESULT(COUNT,NR(LIST))=PIECE(POINTR(LIST))
2	20	46		58	5 CONTINUE
1	21	47		59	RESULT(COUNT,NR(7))=PIECE(NEXT-1)
1	21	48		60	GO TO 1
1	21	49		61	END IF
1	21			62	
				63 C	Set the POINTER the first time in the BRANCH !
1	21			64	
		50		65	POINTR(BRANCH)=HEAD(MARK)
		51		66	LE=PIECE(POINTR(BRANCH))
		52		67	ASSEMB=IOR(ASSEMB,LE)
		53		68	GO TO 2
				69	
		54		70	END

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