

屏東縣第 62 屆國中小學科學展覽會 作品說明書

科 別：數學

組 別：國中組

作品名稱：泛泛之輩—有限K子棋盤面配子之探究

關 鍵 詞：K 連子、遞迴式

編號： B1021

泛泛之輩—有限K子棋盤面配子之探究

壹、研究動機

我們偶然間欣賞到日本將棋棋士對弈影片，對棋士的注視盤面許久卻很難落子感到不解。於是老師拋出一個有趣的問題，「產生三連線需要幾顆棋子？」我們發現以往下棋的經驗除了靠直覺，也有評估盤面的經驗，卻沒有仔細思考過落子的可能性有無規律可循，希望透過這次研究讓下棋更有挑戰性。

貳、研究目的

- 一、k 連子在有限棋盤之規律。
- 二、連子棋最少落子數與最少連線數的關係。
- 三、k 連子在分割棋盤上贏面布局。

參、研究設備與材料

- 一、電腦設備、文書處理程式、Geogebra 程式。
- 二、圍棋棋盤、自製方格棋盤和蜂巢格棋盤。

肆、研究過程與方法

一、名詞定義

本研究主要是要探討連子數與連線數的可能性，因此定義名詞如下：

- (一)連子數：表示先達到規定連子數量後可以畫線宣稱贏家。連子數以 κ 表示，例如三連子、四連子、五連子...分別以 $\kappa = 3, 4, 5 \dots$ 來表示。
- (二)連線數：表示可在棋盤上標出規定連子數量與連線數量的可能性，以 l 表示，以圖 1 為例：

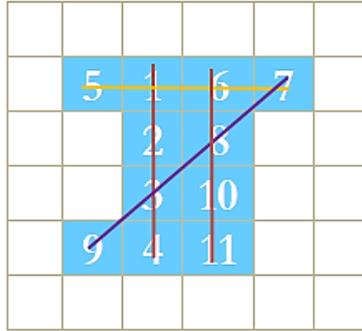


圖 1、 11 子形成 4 連線

縱線以 v (vertical) 表示，水平線以 h (horizontal) 表示，斜線以 o (oblique) 表示，上圖四子一線表示 $l = 4$ ，其中 $v = 2, h = 1, o = 1$ 。

二、文獻分析

我們[分析現有研究作品，發現 K 連子的原型是我們小時候最常玩的 3×3 「 $\square\square\square X$ 」賓果遊戲，於是以這個遊戲為起點，逐步擴增棋盤尺寸。

(一) 「 K 子棋」研究現況分析

目前進展有六子棋研究，是交大吳毅成教授研發的 Connect 6，改良自五子棋遊戲。

(二) 歷屆科展作品分析

目前針對 K 子棋的文獻是較早以前的，這類研究主題似乎沒落一段時間，較少有作品可供分析。

(三) 我們的研究

我們將焦點放在特定連子數之最少連線數，與傳統 k 子棋研究將焦點置於「棋路組合」進一步運用演算法有所不同。亦即，當下棋者在資源有限之下，如何快速評估現況與整體盤面，提供 n -lines K -pieces 相對於整體盤面上的局勢，作為落子、評估贏面的工具，是與他人研究不同之處。

伍、 研究發現

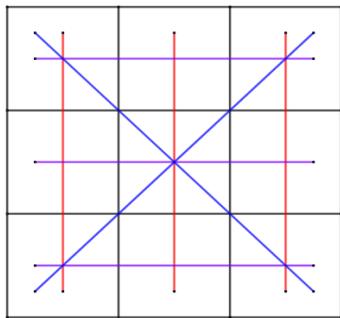
一、 k 連子在有限範圍下有幾種可能性

探討 k 連子在棋盤上的可能性有沒有必要呢?我們認為，以傳統棋盤五子棋為例，當盤面範圍大的時候， n -lines k -pieces 有助於下棋者評估局勢。因此

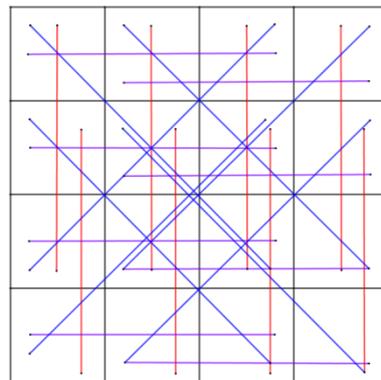
我們將所有連線可能性繪圖分析得到以下結果，分別在「3 X 3 棋盤、4X4 棋盤、5X5 棋盤...乃至 8X8 棋盤」得到最少 κ 連子(需用多少子)可能的結果，進一步推論 $m \times m$ 棋盤連子與連線的可能性。

首先，在 $m \times m$ 棋盤上會有幾種贏面呢?我們發現，隨著盤面範圍增加，贏面亦隨之增加。

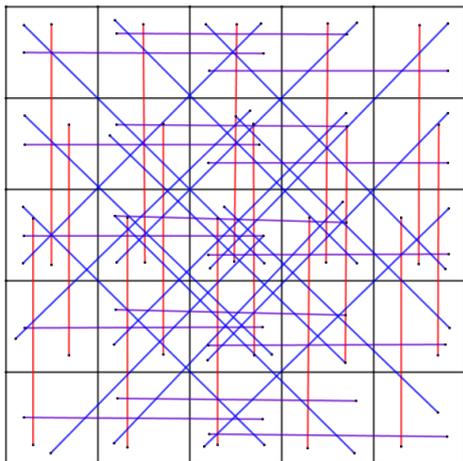
(一) 當 $\kappa = 3$ ， $m = 3, 4, 5, 6$ 時，連線狀態如圖所示。



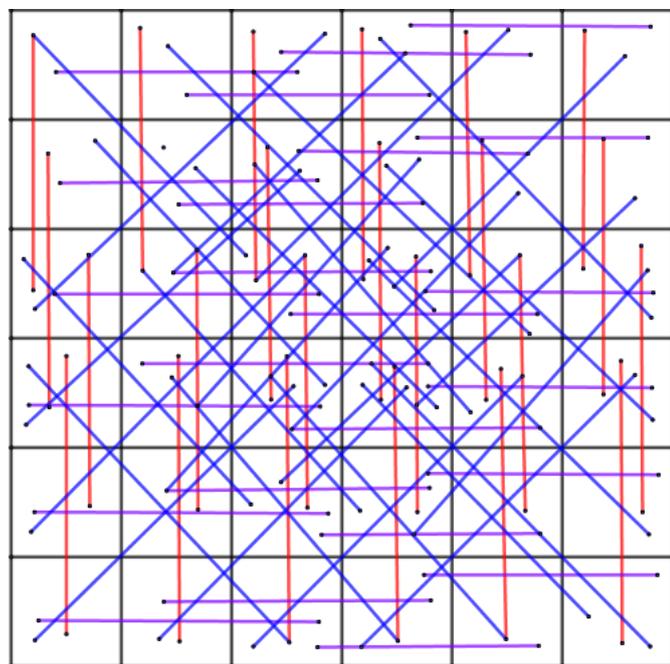
3*3 棋盤



4*4 棋盤



5*5 棋盤 : 48 種贏面

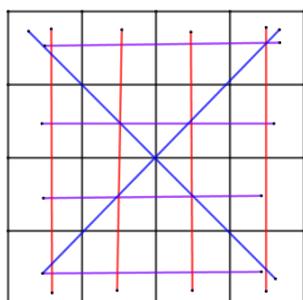


6*6 棋盤 80 種贏面

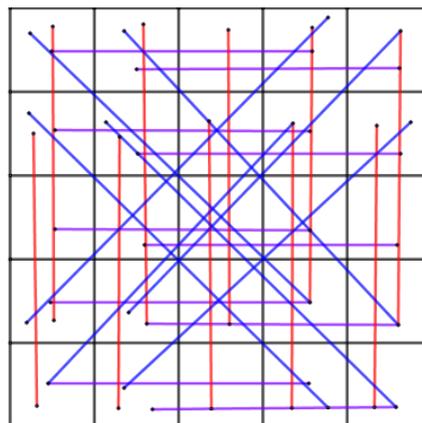
【三連子贏面】

範圍	3×3	4×4	5×5	6×6
v	3	8	15	24
h	3	8	15	24
o	2	8	18	32
贏面合計	8	24	48	80

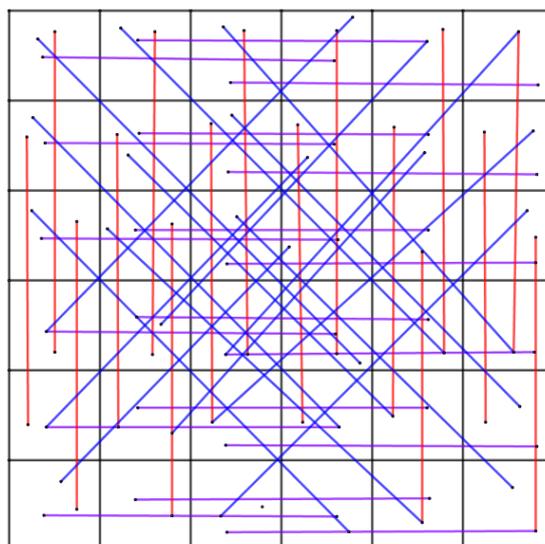
(二) 當 $\kappa = 4$, $m = 4, 5, 6, 7$ 時, n -lines 連線狀態如圖所示。



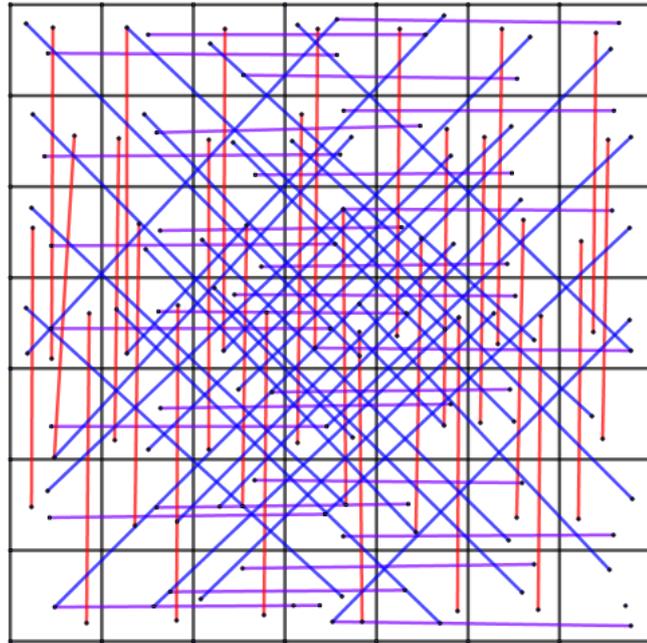
4*4 棋盤



5*5 棋盤



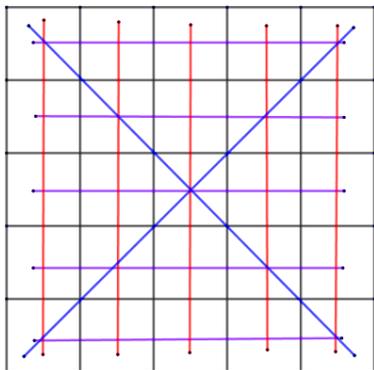
6*6 棋盤



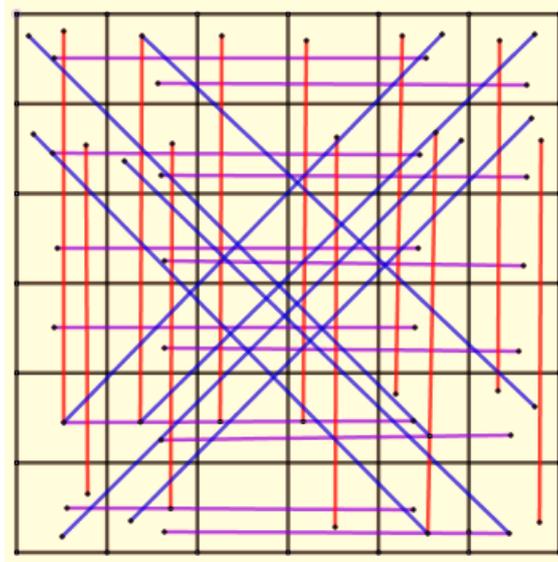
7*7 棋盤：88 種贏面

【四連子贏面】

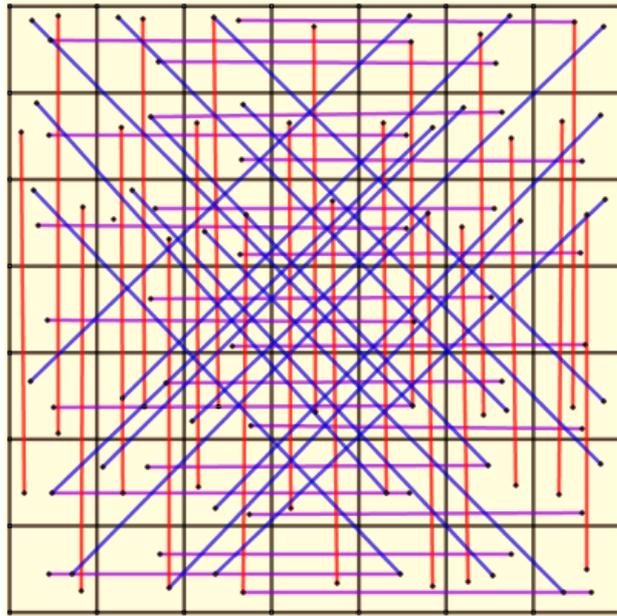
範圍	4 × 4	5 × 5	6 × 6	7 × 7
<i>v</i>	4	10	18	28
<i>h</i>	4	10	18	28
<i>o</i>	2	8	18	32
n-lines	10	28	54	88



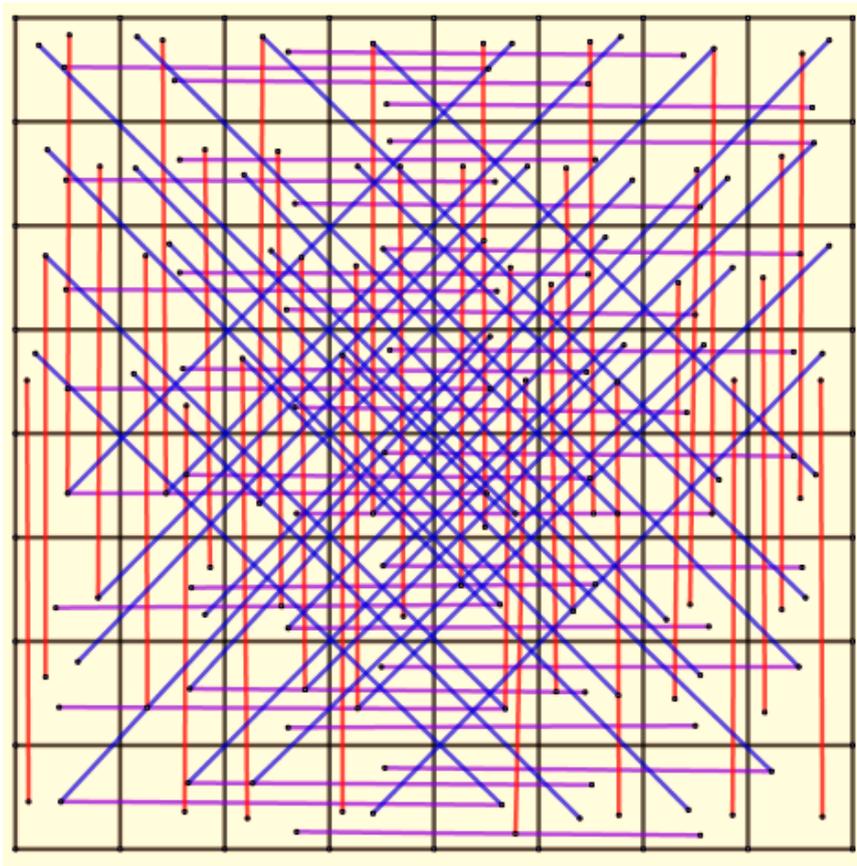
5*5 棋盤：12 種贏面



6*6 棋盤：32 種贏面



7*7 棋盤：60 種贏面



8*8 棋盤：96 種贏面

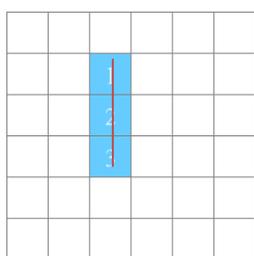
【五連子贏面】

範圍	5 × 5	6 × 6	7 × 7	8 × 8
<i>v</i>	5	12	21	32
<i>h</i>	5	12	21	32
<i>o</i>	2	8	18	32
n-lines	12	32	60	96

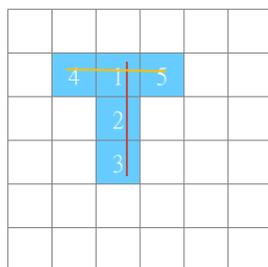
二、「最小κ連子數」即κ-pieces 有幾種可能性？現在做的 n-lines κ-pieces

我們發現，當連線數量遞增，最少連子數亦隨之改變。

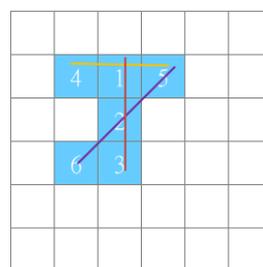
【K=3 最少步數的致勝布局】示意圖分列如下：



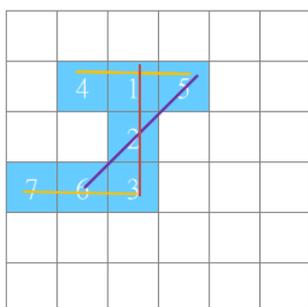
1 line 3pieces



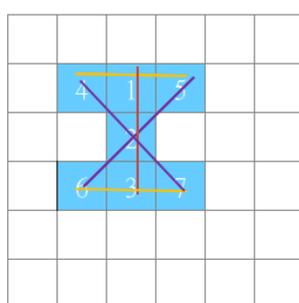
2 line 5 pieces



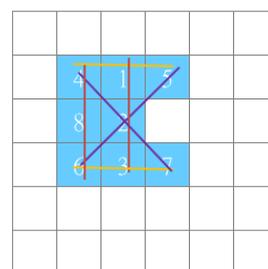
3 line 6 pieces



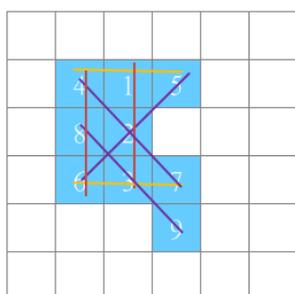
4 line 7 pieces



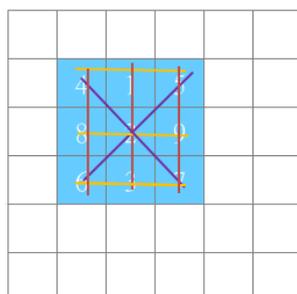
5 line 7 pieces



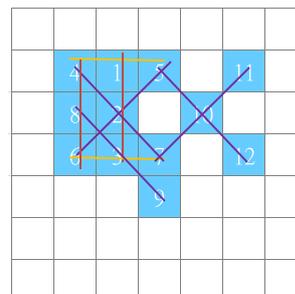
6 line 8 pieces



7 line 9 pieces



8 line 9 pieces



9 line 12 pieces

【研究結果】 我們發現三連子連續操作至 1 至 9 連線時呈現數列如下：

當 $k=3$ ，連線數 1~9 之連子數

連線數量 lines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
連子數 pieces	3	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	11

【理由】 當「三子一組」操作於盤面時有組間重疊狀態，接近連方塊疊加，因此分析數列時將以上各組重疊可能性列出，由此引出最少棋子數能產生最多連線數遞迴式。

數列	n-lines	k-pieces	依序出現			
	n_l	k_p				
常數項	1	3	k	0	0	0
	2	5	k	$k-1$	0	0
首項 a_1	3	6	k	$k-1$	$1(k-2)$	0
a_2	4	7	k	$k-1$	$2(k-2)$	0
a_3	5	7	k	$k-1$	$3(k-2)$	$-(k-2)$
a_4	6	8	k	$k-1$	$4(k-2)$	$-(k-2)$
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮		

$$n = 1 \quad 3 = 3$$

$$n = 2 \quad 5 = 3 + (3 - 1)$$

$$n = 3 \quad 6 = 5 + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + (3 - 2)$$

$$n = 4 \quad 7 = 6 + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 2(3 - 2)$$

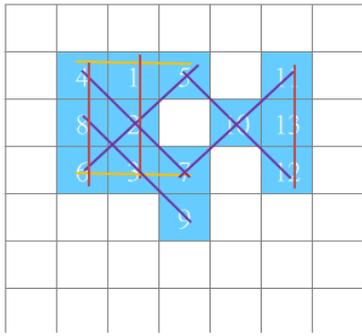
$$n = 5 \quad 7 = 7 - (3 - 2) + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 3(3 - 2) - (3 - 2)$$

$$n = 6 \quad 8 = 7 + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 4(3 - 2) - (3 - 2)$$

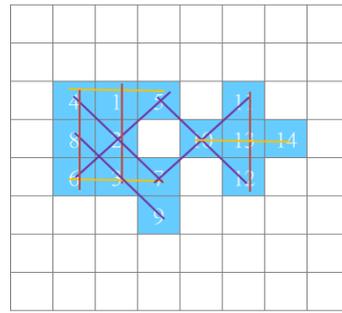
$$n = 7 \quad 9 = 8 + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 5(3 - 2) - (3 - 2)$$

$$n = 8 \quad 9 = 9 - (3 - 2) + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 6(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2)$$

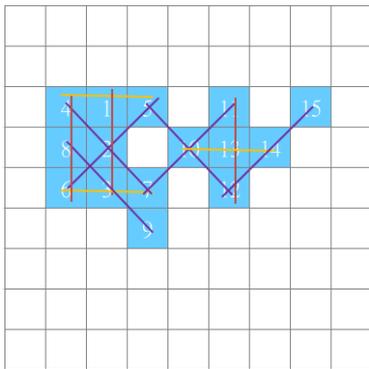
$$n = 9 \quad 11 = 9 + 2(3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 7(3 - 2) - (3 - 2)$$



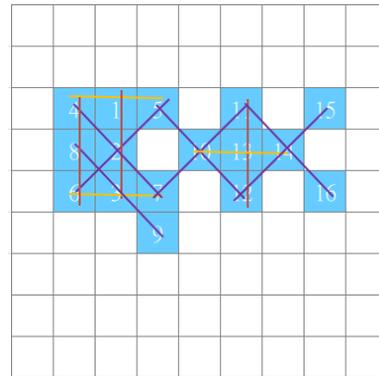
10 line 13pieces



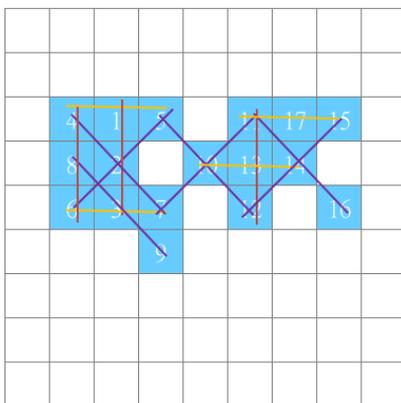
11 line 14 pieces



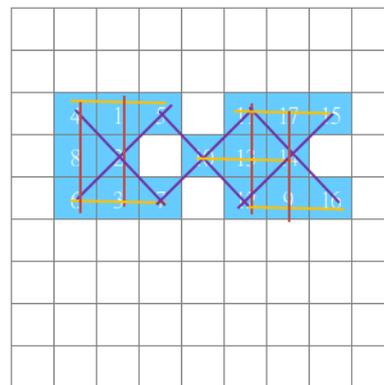
12 line 15 pieces



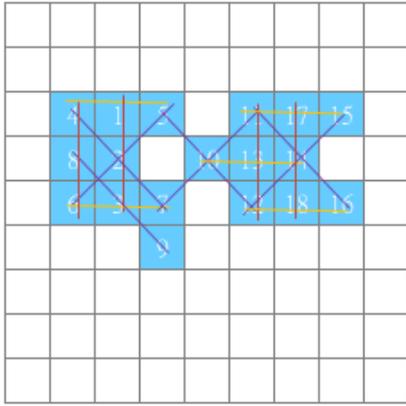
13 line 16 pieces



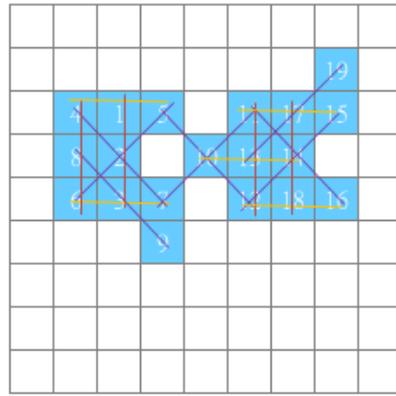
14 line 17 pieces



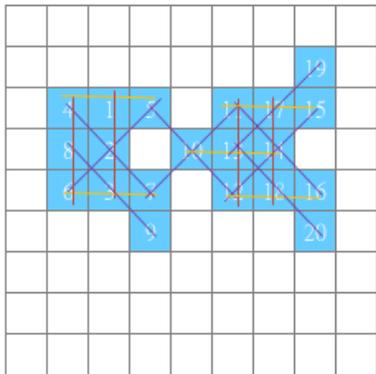
15 line 17 pieces



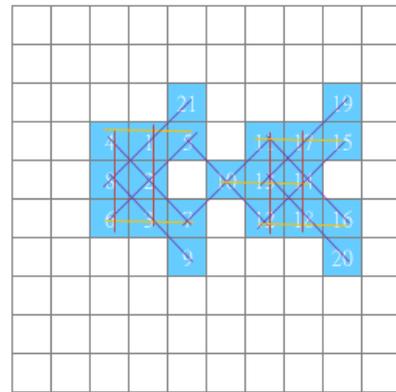
16 line 18 pieces



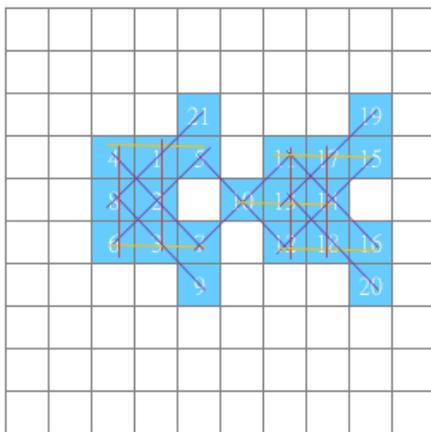
17 line 19 pieces



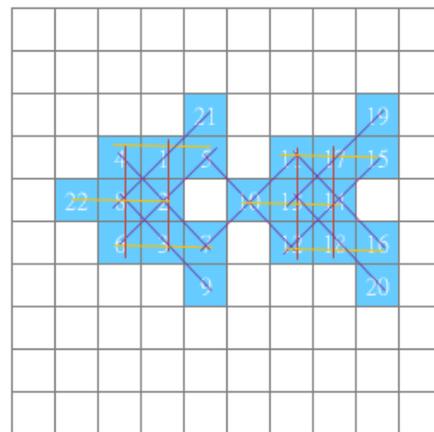
18 line 19 pieces



20 line 21 pieces



19 line 21 pieces



20 line 22 pieces

【研究結果】 我們發現三連子連續操作至 10 至 20 連線時呈現數列如下：

當 $k=3$ ，連線數 10~20 之連子數

連線數量 lines	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
連子數 pieces	13	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	22

【理由】 根據以上連子數，我們進一步分析可能原因並將結果列出：

$$n = 10 \quad 12 = 11 + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 8(3 - 2) - (3 - 2)$$

$$n = 11 \quad 13 = 12 + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 9(3 - 2) - (3 - 2)$$

$$n = 12 \quad 14 = 13 + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 10(3 - 2) - (3 - 2)$$

$$n = 13 \quad 15 = 14 + (3 - 2) = 3 + (3 - 1) + 11(3 - 2) - (3 - 2)$$

$$n = 14 \quad 17 = 15 + (3 - 1) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 11(3 - 2) - (3 - 2)$$

$$n = 15 \quad 17 = 8 + (3 - 1) + 8(3 - 2) - (3 - 2) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 12(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2)$$

$$n = 16 \quad 18 = 17 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 13(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2)$$

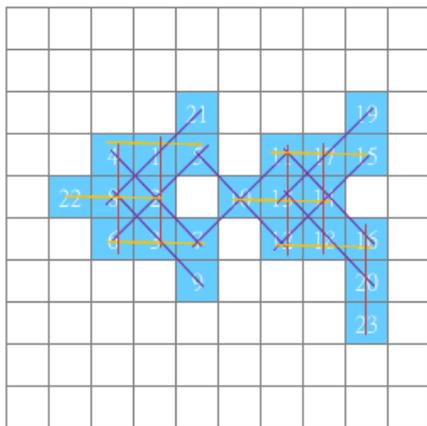
$$n = 17 \quad 19 = 18 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 14(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2)$$

$$n = 18 \quad 20 = 19 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 15(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2)$$

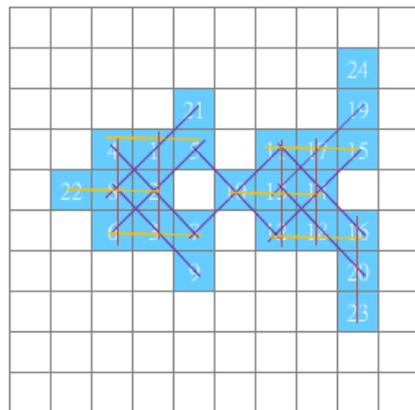
$$n = 19 \quad 21 = 20 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 16(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2)$$

$$n = 20 \quad 22 = 21 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 17(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2)$$

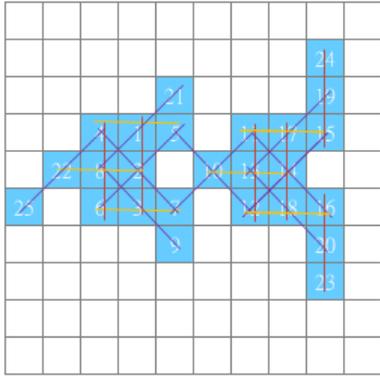
【分析】 依前述當「三子一組」操作於盤面時有組間重疊狀態，接近連方塊疊加，分析時將以上各組重疊可能性列出，由此引出遞迴式。



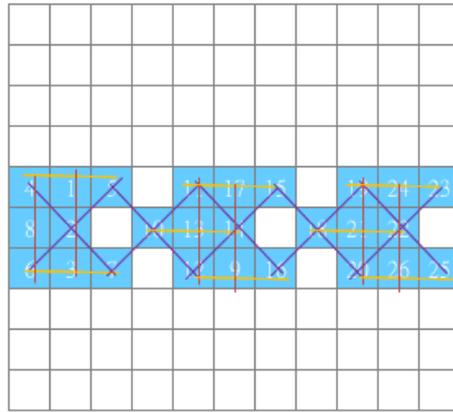
21 line 23 pieces



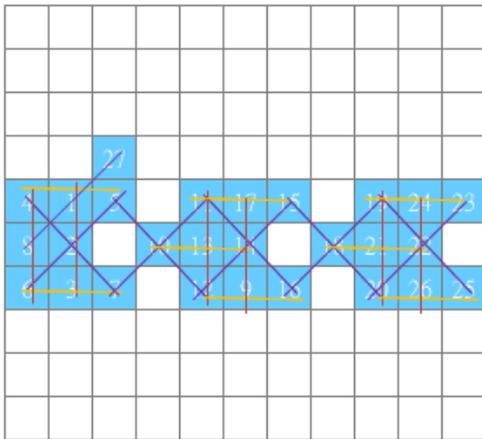
22 line 24 pieces



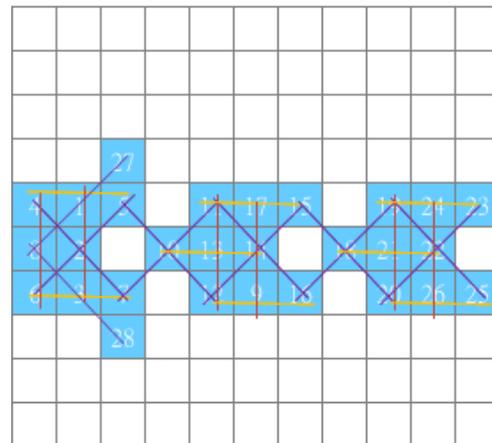
23 line 25 pieces



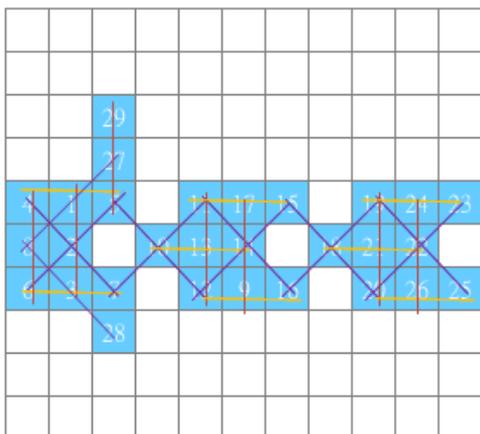
24 line 26 pieces



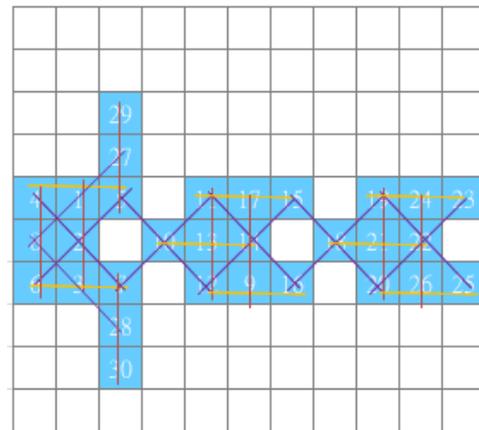
25 line 27 pieces



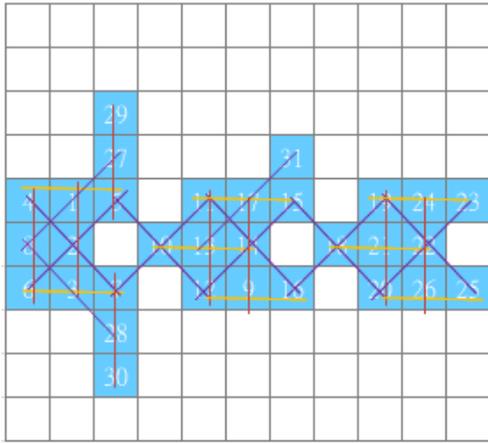
26 line 28 pieces



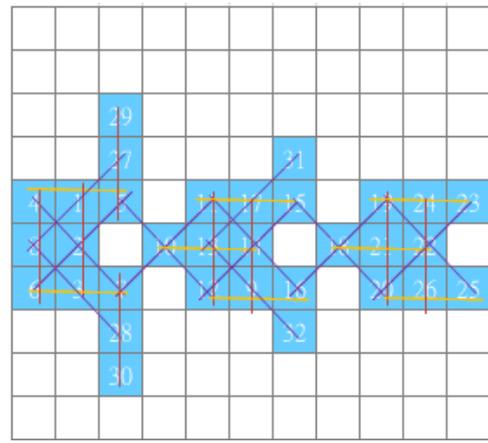
27 line 29 pieces



28 line 30 pieces



29 line 31 pieces



30 line 32 pieces

【研究結果】 我們發現三連子連續操作至 21 至 30 連線時呈現數列如下：

當 $k=3$ ，連線數 10~20 之連子數

連線數量 lines	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
連子數 pieces	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

【理由】 根據以上連子數，我們進一步分析可能原因並將結果列出：

$$\begin{aligned}
 n = 21 \quad 23 &= 22 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 18(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2) \\
 n = 22 \quad 24 &= 23 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 19(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2) \\
 n = 23 \quad 25 &= 24 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 2(3 - 1) + 20(3 - 2) - 2(3 - 2) \\
 n = 24 \quad 26 &= 17 + (3 - 1) + 8(3 - 2) - (3 - 2) = 3 + 3(3 - 1) + \\
 &\quad 20(3 - 2) - 3(3 - 2) \\
 n = 25 \quad 27 &= 26 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 3(3 - 1) + 21(3 - 2) - 3(3 - 2) \\
 n = 26 \quad 28 &= 27 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 3(3 - 1) + 22(3 - 2) - 3(3 - 2) \\
 n = 27 \quad 29 &= 28 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 3(3 - 1) + 23(3 - 2) - 3(3 - 2) \\
 n = 28 \quad 30 &= 29 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 3(3 - 1) + 24(3 - 2) - 3(3 - 2) \\
 n = 29 \quad 31 &= 30 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 3(3 - 1) + 25(3 - 2) - 3(3 - 2) \\
 n = 30 \quad 32 &= 31 + (3 - 2) = 3 + 3(3 - 1) + 26(3 - 2) - 3(3 - 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

【說明】 數列 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 為不連續數列。依棋子連線變化計有 7 型

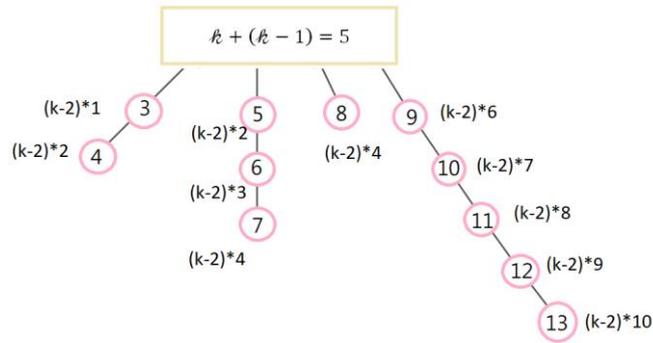
a_1 至 a_{11} 常數項 $C = 2k - 1$, 數列有 4 型

型I $n = 1, 2 \quad \langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 2)(k - 2) + 5, n_\ell = 3, 4$

型II $3 \leq n \leq 5 \quad \langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 3)(k - 2) + 5, n_\ell = 5, 6, 7$

型III $n = 6 \quad \langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 4)(k - 2) + 5, n_\ell = 8$

型IV $7 \leq n \leq 11 \quad \langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 3)(k - 2) + 5, n_\ell = 9, 10, 11, 12, 13$



a_{12} 至 a_{21} 常數項 $C = 3k - 2$ ，通項有 2 型

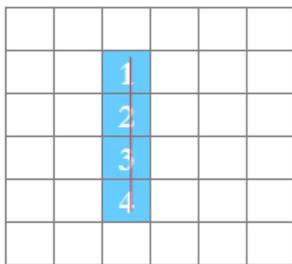
型I $n = 12$, $\langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 4)(k - 2) + 7$, $n_\ell = 14$

型II $13 \leq n \leq 21$, $\langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 4)(k - 2) + 7$, $15 \leq n_\ell \leq 23$

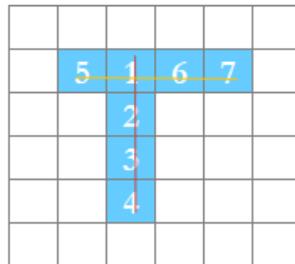
a_{22} 至 a_{28} 常數項 $C = 4k - 3$ ，通項如下：

$\langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 7)(k - 2) + 9$, $24 \leq n_\ell \leq 30$

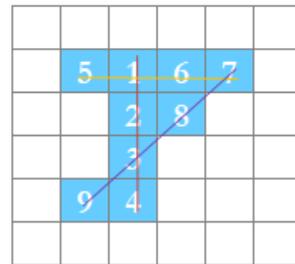
【K=4 最少步數的致勝盤面布局】



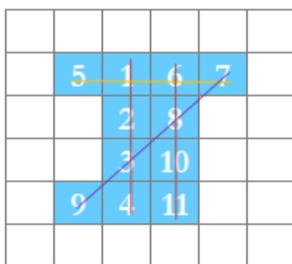
1 line 4 pieces



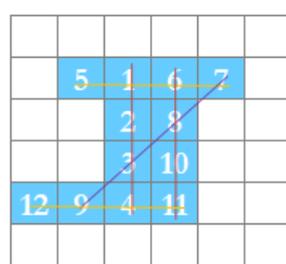
2 line 7 pieces



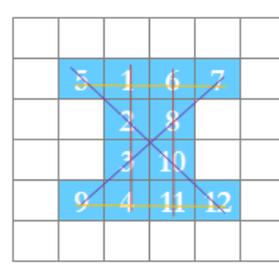
3 line 9 pieces



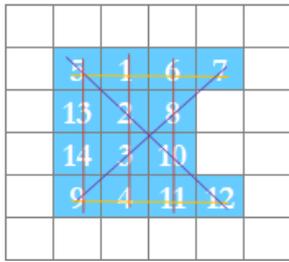
4 line 11 pieces



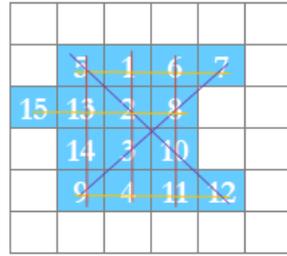
5 line 12 pieces



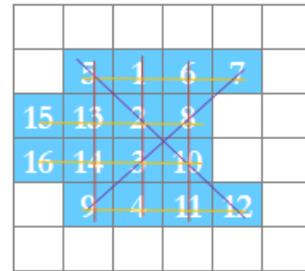
6 line 12 pieces



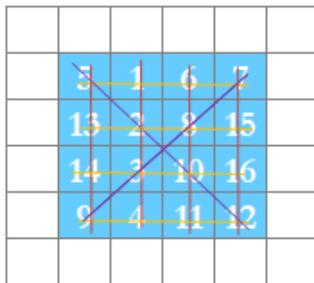
7 line 14 pieces



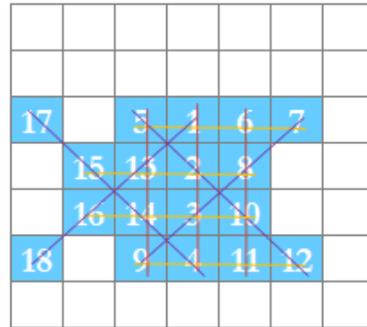
8 line 15 pieces



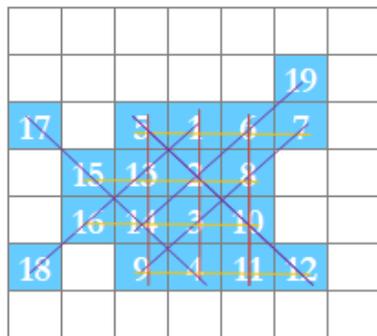
9 line 16 pieces



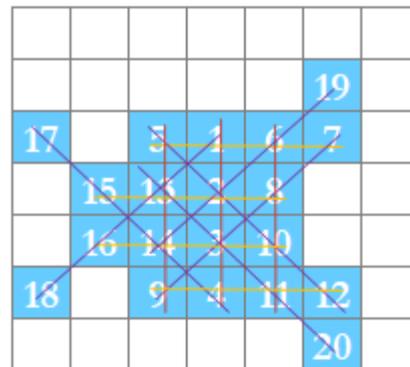
10 line 16 pieces



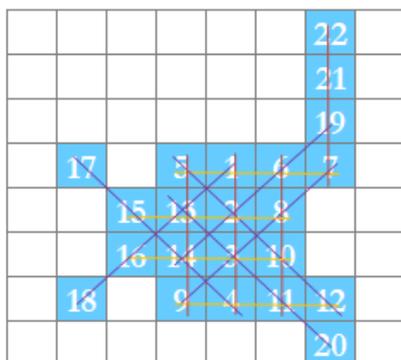
11 line 18 pieces



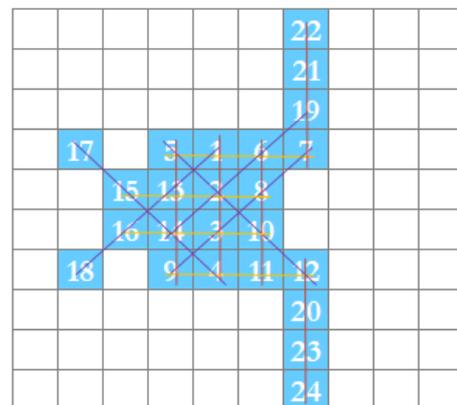
12 line 19 pieces



13 line 20 pieces



14 line 22 pieces



15 line 24 pieces

【研究結果】 我們發現四連子連續操作至 1 至 15 連線時呈現數列如下：

當 $k=4$ ，連線數 1~15 之連子數

連線數量 lines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
連子數 pieces	4	7	9	11	12	12	14	15
連線數量 lines	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
連子數 pieces	16	16	18	19	20	22	24	

【理由】根據以上連子數，我們進一步分析可能原因並將結果列出：

$$\begin{aligned}
 n = 1 & \quad 4 = 4 \\
 n = 2 & \quad 7 = 4 + (4 - 1) \\
 n = 3 & \quad 9 = 7 + (4 - 2) = 4 + (4 - 1) + (4 - 2) \\
 n = 4 & \quad 11 = 9 + (4 - 2) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 2(4 - 2) \\
 n = 5 & \quad 12 = 11 + (4 - 3) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 2(4 - 2) + (4 - 3) \\
 n = 6 & \quad 12 = 12 - (4 - 3) + (4 - 3) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 2(4 - 2) + 2(4 - 3) - \\
 & \quad (4 - 3) \\
 n = 7 & \quad 14 = 12 + (4 - 2) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 3(4 - 2) + 2(4 - 3) - (4 - 3) \\
 n = 8 & \quad 15 = 14 + (4 - 3) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 3(4 - 2) + 3(4 - 3) - (4 - 3) \\
 n = 9 & \quad 16 = 15 + (4 - 3) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 3(4 - 2) + 4(4 - 3) - (4 - 3) \\
 n = 10 & \quad 16 = 16 - (4 - 2) + (4 - 2) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 4(4 - 2) + 4(4 - 3) - \\
 & \quad (4 - 2) - (4 - 3) \\
 n = 11 & \quad 18 = 16 + 2(4 - 3) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 3(4 - 2) + 6(4 - 3) - (4 - 3) \\
 n = 12 & \quad 19 = 18 + (4 - 3) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 3(4 - 2) + 7(4 - 3) - (4 - 3) \\
 n = 13 & \quad 20 = 19 + (4 - 3) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 3(4 - 2) + 8(4 - 3) - (4 - 3) \\
 n = 14 & \quad 22 = 20 + (4 - 2) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 4(4 - 2) + 8(4 - 3) - (4 - 3) \\
 n = 15 & \quad 24 = 22 + (4 - 2) = 4 + (4 - 1) + 5(4 - 2) + 8(4 - 3) - (4 - 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

【分析】依前述當「四子一組」操作於盤面時有組間重疊狀態，接近連方塊疊加，分析時將以上各組重疊可能性列出，由此引出遞迴式。

【說明】 $k = 4$

$a_1 \sim a_2$	$7 + (n - 2)(k - 2)$	$n = 3, 4$
a_3	$11 + (n - 4)(k - 3)$	$n = 5$
a_4	$11 + (n - 5)(k - 3)$	$n = 6$
$a_5 \sim a_7$	$13 + (n - 4)(k - 3)$	$7 \leq n \leq 9$
a_8	$13 + (n - 7)(k - 3)$	$n = 10$
$a_9 \sim a_{11}$	$13 + (n - 6)(k - 3)$	$11 \leq n \leq 13$

$$a_{12}$$

$$15 + (n - 7)(k - 3)$$

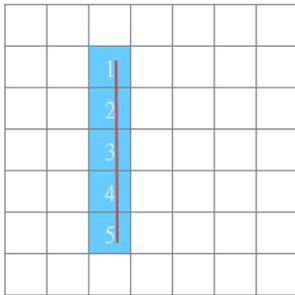
$$n = 14$$

$$a_{13}$$

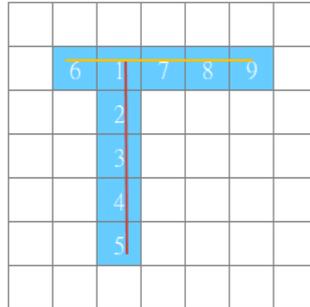
$$17 + (n - 8)(k - 3)$$

$$n = 15$$

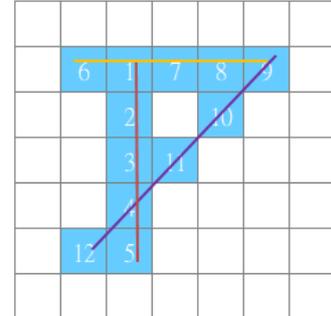
【K=5 最少步數的盤面布局】示意圖分列如下：



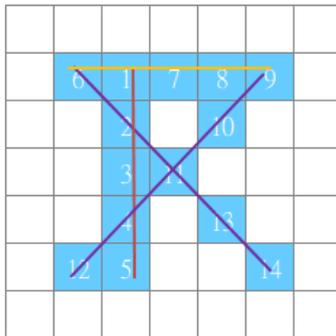
1 line 5 pieces



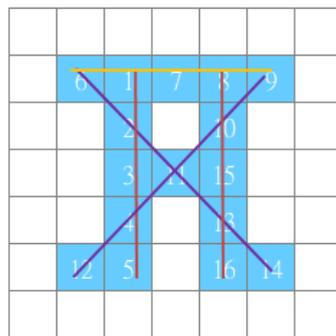
2 line 9 pieces



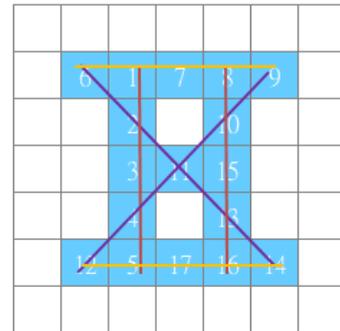
3 line 12 pieces



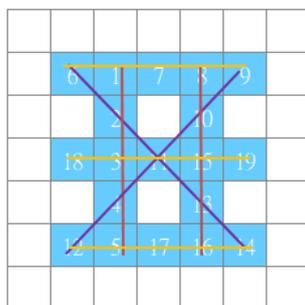
4 line 14pieces



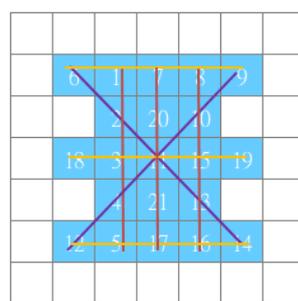
5 line 16 pieces



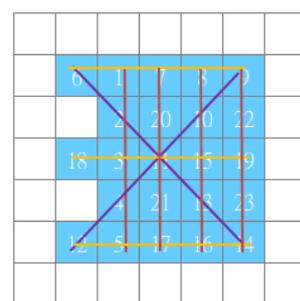
6 line 17 pieces



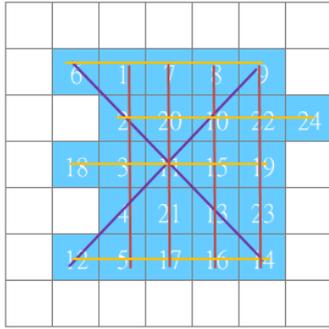
7 line 19 pieces



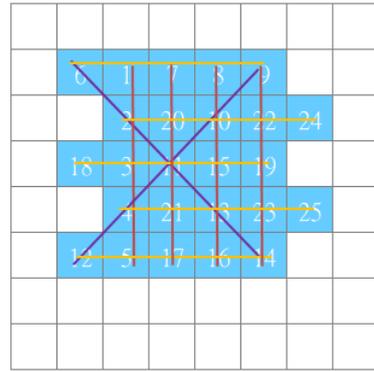
8 line 21 pieces



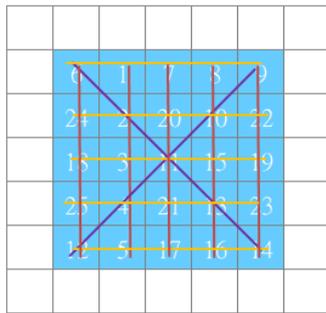
9 line 23 pieces



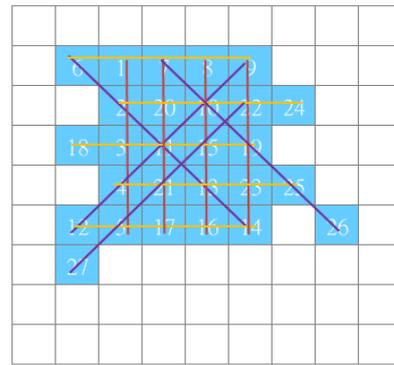
10 line 24 pieces



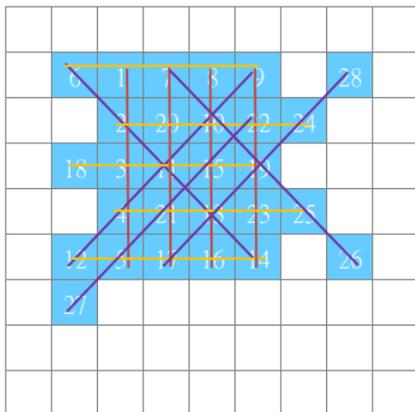
11 line 25 pieces



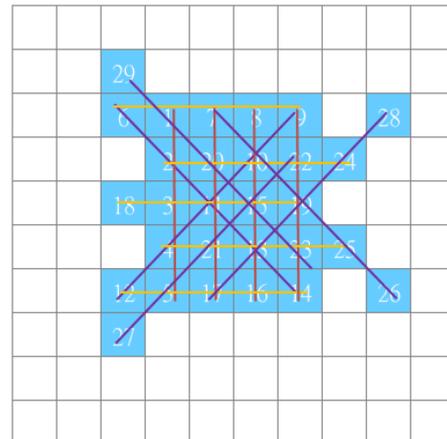
12 line 25 pieces



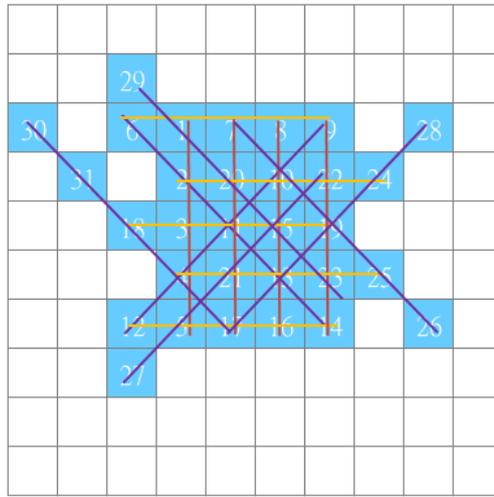
13 line 27 pieces



14 line 28 pieces



15 line 29 pieces



16 line 31 pieces

【研究結果】 我們發現五連子連續操作至 1 至 15 連線時呈現數列如下：

當 $k=5$ ，連線數 1~15 之連子數

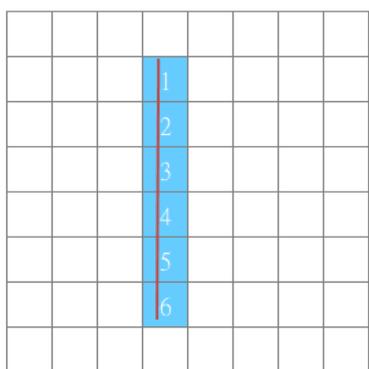
連線數量 lines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
連子數 pieces	5	9	12	14	16	17	19	21
連線數量 lines	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
連子數 pieces	23	24	25	25	27	28	29	31

【分析】依前述當「五子一組」操作於盤面時有組間重疊狀態，接近連方塊疊加，分析時將以上各組重疊可能性列出，遞迴式如下

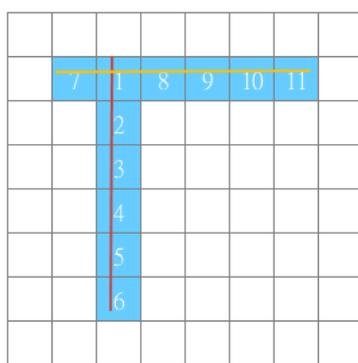
【五連子】計有以下 7 型

$a_1 \sim a_2$	$12 + (n - 3)(k - 3)$	$n = 4, 5$
a_3	$16 + (n - 3)(k - 4)$	$n = 6$
a_4	$18 + (n - 6)(k - 4)$	$n = 7$
a_5	$20 + (n - 7)(k - 4)$	$n = 8$
$a_6 \sim a_8$	$22 + (n - 8)(k - 4)$	$9 \leq n \leq 11$
a_9	$22 + (n - 9)(k - 4)$	$n = 12$
$a_{10} \sim a_{12}$	$22 + (n - 8)(k - 4)$	$13 \leq n \leq 15$

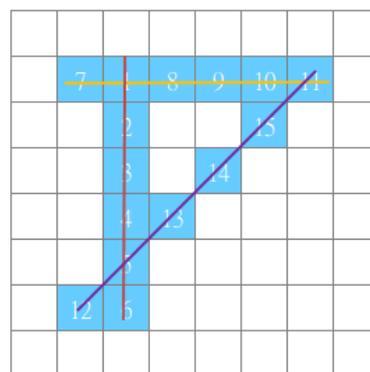
【K=6 最少步數的致勝盤面布局】示意圖分列如下：



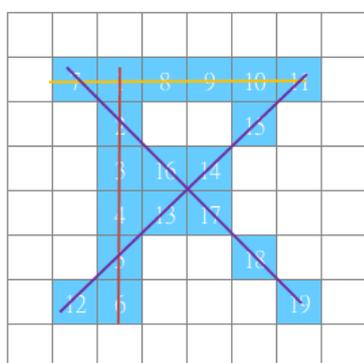
1 line 6 pieces



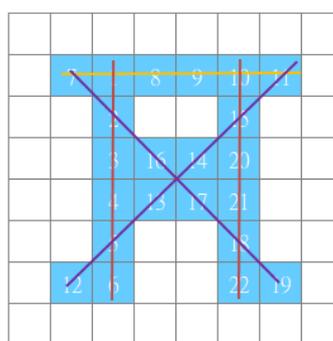
2 line 11 pieces



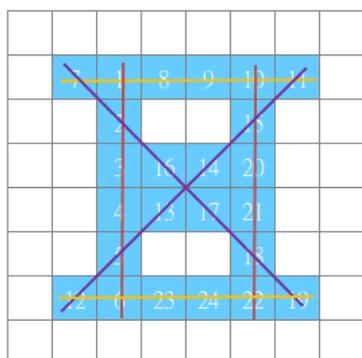
3 line 15 pieces



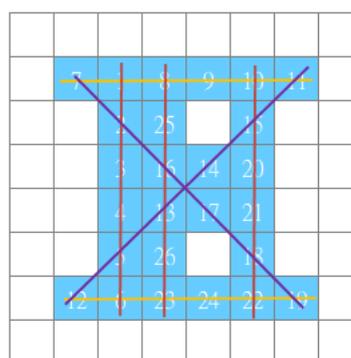
4 line 19 pieces



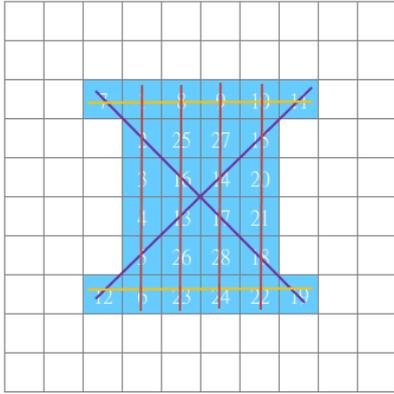
5 line 22 pieces



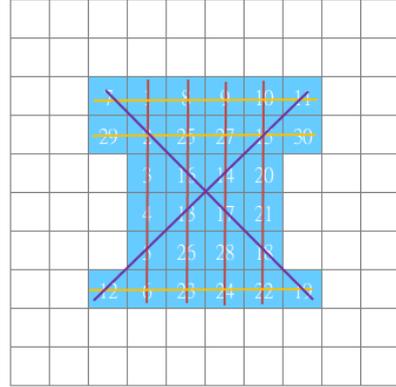
6 line 24 pieces



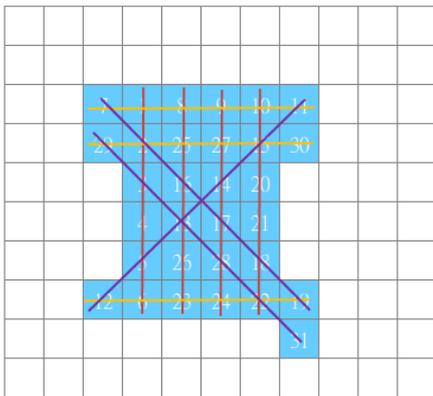
7 line 26 pieces



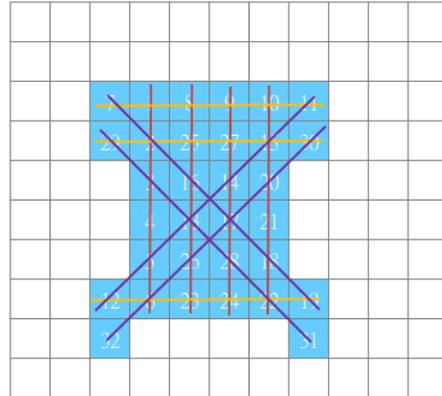
8 line 28 pieces



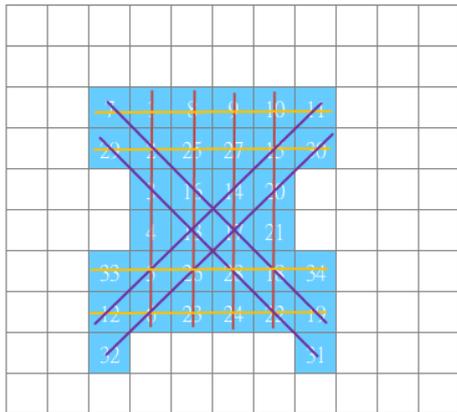
9 line 30 pieces



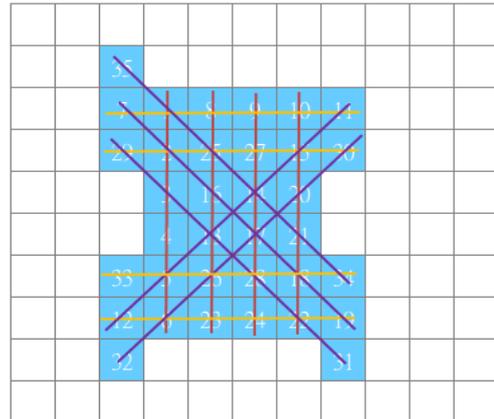
10 line 31 pieces



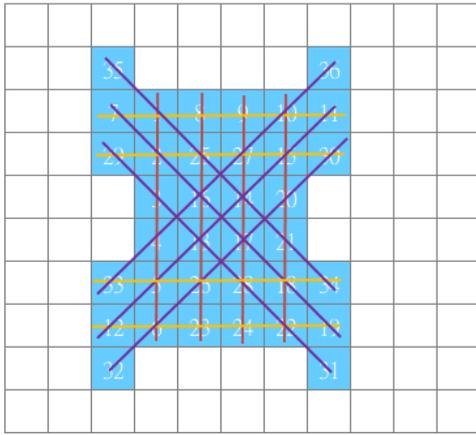
11 line 32 pieces



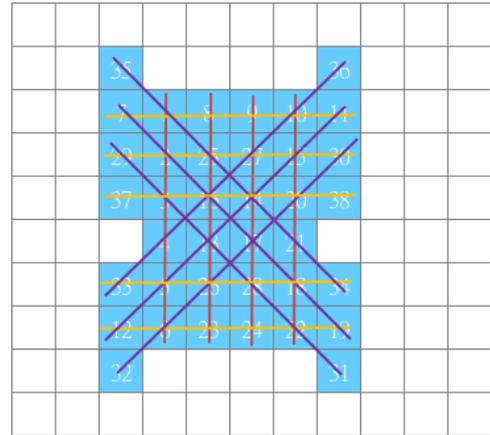
12 line 34 pieces



13 line 35 pieces



14 line 36 pieces



15 line 38 pieces

【理由】根據以上連子數，我們進一步分析可能原因並將結果列出：**列出算式**

【分析】依前述當「六子一組」操作於盤面時有組間重疊狀態，接近連方塊疊加，分析時將以上各組重疊可能性列出，遞迴式如下：

$a_1 \sim a_2$	$11 + (n - 2)(k - 2)$	$n = 3, 4$
a_3	$19 + (n - 4)(k - 3)$	$n = 5$
$a_4 \sim a_7$	$22 + (n - 5)(k - 4)$	$6 \leq n \leq 9$
$a_8 \sim a_9$	$30 + (n - 9)(k - 5)$	$n = 10, 11$
$a_{10} \sim a_{12}$	$32 + (n - 10)(k - 5)$	$12 \leq n \leq 14$
a_{13}	$34 + (n - 11)(k - 5)$	$n = 15$

陸、 研究結論

我們的研究在探討最少落子數的最少連線數，得到以下結論：

【三連子】

a_1 至 a_{11} 常數項 $C = 2k - 1$ ，數列有 4 型

型I $n = 1, 2$ $\langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 2)(k - 2) + 5, n_\ell = 3, 4$

型II $3 \leq n \leq 5$ $\langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 3)(k - 2) + 5, n_\ell = 5, 6, 7$

型III $n = 6$ $\langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 4)(k - 2) + 5, n_\ell = 8$

型IV $7 \leq n \leq 11$ $\langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 3)(k - 2) + 5, n_\ell = 9, 10, 11, 12, 13$

a_{12} 至 a_{21} 常數項 $C = 3k - 2$ ，通項有 2 型

型I $n = 12, \langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 4)(k - 2) + 7, n_\ell = 14$

型II $13 \leq n \leq 21$, $\langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 4)(k - 2) + 7$, $15 \leq n_\ell \leq 23$

a_{22} 至 a_{28} 常數項 $C = 4k - 3$, 通項為 $\langle a_n \rangle = (n_\ell - 7)(k - 2) + 9$, $24 \leq n_\ell \leq 30$

【四連子】有以下 8 型遞迴式

$a_1 \sim a_2$	$7 + (n - 2)(k - 2)$	$n = 3, 4$
a_3	$11 + (n - 4)(k - 3)$	$n = 5$
a_4	$11 + (n - 5)(k - 3)$	$n = 6$
$a_5 \sim a_7$	$13 + (n - 4)(k - 3)$	$7 \leq n \leq 9$
a_8	$13 + (n - 7)(k - 3)$	$n = 10$
$a_9 \sim a_{11}$	$13 + (n - 6)(k - 3)$	$11 \leq n \leq 13$
a_{12}	$15 + (n - 7)(k - 3)$	$n = 14$
a_{13}	$17 + (n - 8)(k - 3)$	$n = 15$

【五連子】遞迴式計有以下 7 型

$a_1 \sim a_2$	$12 + (n - 3)(k - 3)$	$n = 4, 5$
a_3	$16 + (n - 3)(k - 4)$	$n = 6$
a_4	$18 + (n - 6)(k - 4)$	$n = 7$
a_5	$20 + (n - 7)(k - 4)$	$n = 8$
$a_6 \sim a_8$	$22 + (n - 8)(k - 4)$	$9 \leq n \leq 11$
a_9	$22 + (n - 9)(k - 4)$	$n = 12$
$a_{10} \sim a_{12}$	$22 + (n - 8)(k - 4)$	$13 \leq n \leq 15$

【六連子】遞迴式計有 6 型

$a_1 \sim a_2$	$11 + (n - 2)(k - 2)$	$n = 3, 4$
a_3	$19 + (n - 4)(k - 3)$	$n = 5$
$a_4 \sim a_7$	$22 + (n - 5)(k - 4)$	$6 \leq n \leq 9$
$a_8 \sim a_9$	$30 + (n - 9)(k - 5)$	$n = 10, 11$
$a_{10} \sim a_{12}$	$32 + (n - 10)(k - 5)$	$12 \leq n \leq 14$
a_{13}	$34 + (n - 11)(k - 5)$	$n = 15$

參考文獻

吳毅成(2022)。六子棋 Connect 6 <http://www.connect6.org/>

Bridan(2016)。整數數列 A274119 的故事。 <https://pansci.asia/archives/100200>