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Suppose that there are 30 matches on a table. I begin by picking up 1, 2, or 3 matches. Then my opponent must pick up 1, 2, or 3 matches. We continue in this fashion until the last match is picked up, and he who picks up that last match is the loser of the game.

*What is the best strategy for playing this game?*

*That is, if there are  $x$  matches on the table, how many should I pick up?*

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*Suppose that the loser pays \$1.  
Define the optimal value function*

$f(x)$  = minimum cost if there are  $x$  matches remaining on the table, and it is your turn to remove matches.

$d(x)$  = optimal number of matches to remove, if  $x$  matches remain on the table.

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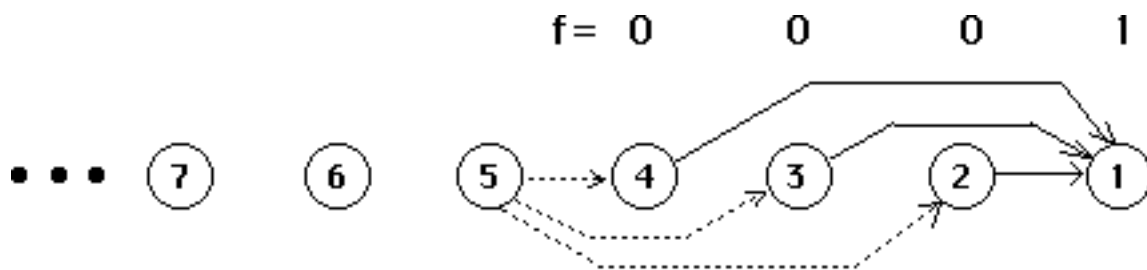
# Recursive Definition of Optimal Value Function

Assume that your opponent follows the strategy which is optimal for him. Then

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \text{minimum}_{\substack{d \in \{1,2,3\} \\ d \leq x}} \{ 1-f(x-d) \} , x=2,3,4,5, \dots 30 \\ f(1) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

If you remove  $d$  matches,  $x-d$  matches remain for your opponent; his optimal value is  $f(x-d)$ , and so your cost will be  $1-f(x-d)$

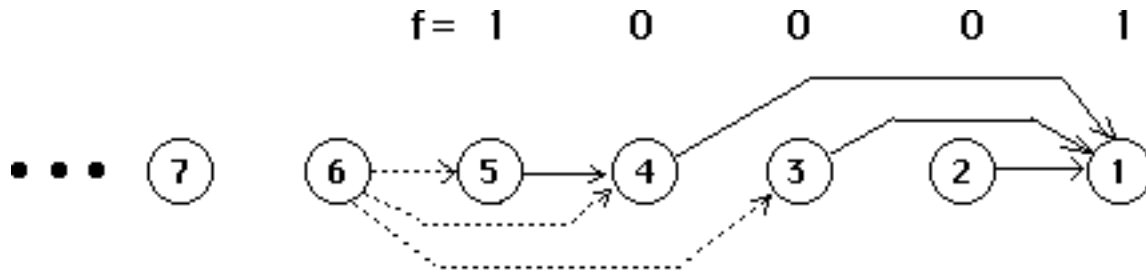
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Suppose that 5 matches remain, and it is your turn....

no matter whether you remove 1, 2, or 3 matches, the number remaining for you opponent will be such that his optimal cost will be 0.

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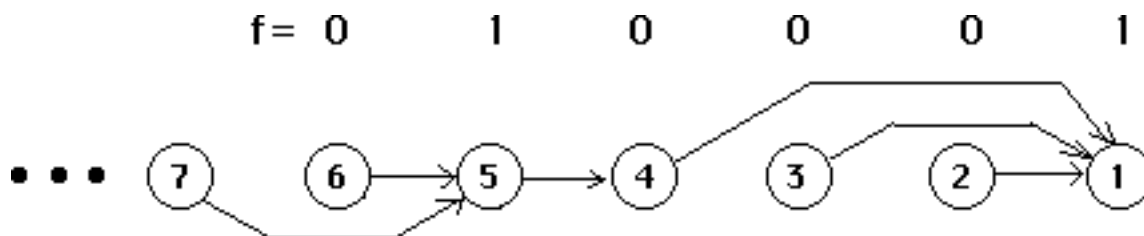
Suppose that 6 matches remain, and it is your turn...

Then your cost will be

$$f(6) = \text{minimum} \{1-1, 1-0, 1-0\} = \text{minimum}\{0,1,1\} = 0$$

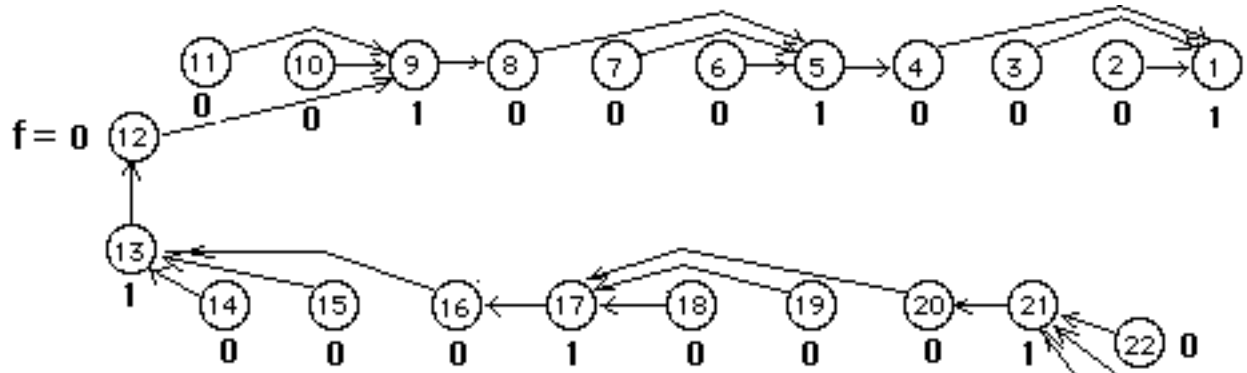
and the optimal number of matches to remove is 1 (which leaves your opponent with 5 matches on the table)

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Likewise, if there are 7 matches on the table when it is your turn, you should remove 2 matches so as to leave 5 on the table when it is your opponent's turn!

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So, if there are 30 matches when it is your turn, you cannot lose if you follow the optimal strategy!

