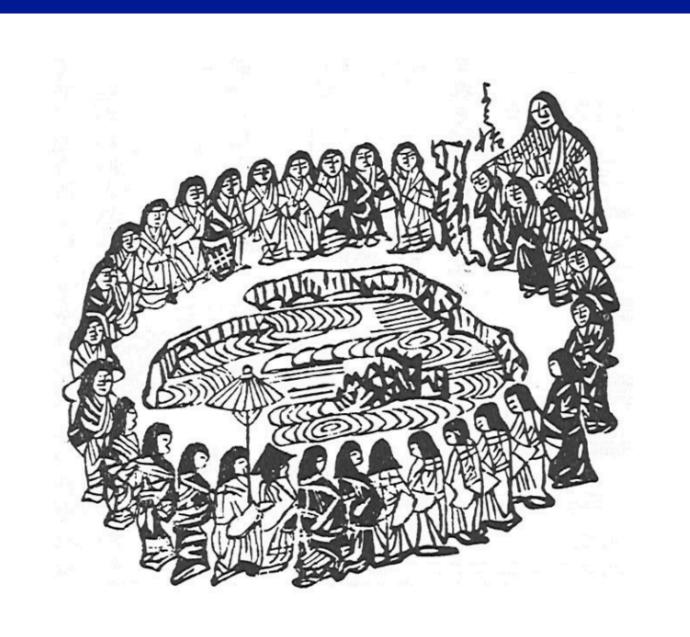
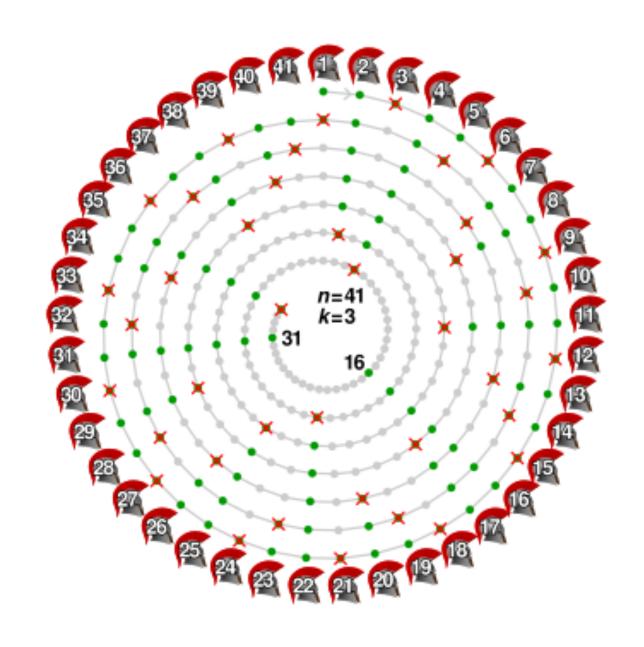
継子立てとヨセフスの問題





継子立て問題の歴史 関孝和編『算脱之法』 Josephus problemの歴史 Euler『新しく発見された特異な数列』 両者を結ぶものはあるか







真貝寿明(大阪工業大学情報科学部) hisaaki.shinkai@oit.ac.jp

https://www.oit.ac.jp/labs/is/system/shinkai/

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- ★ 日本の重力波プロジェクトKAGRAの研究者代表 (2017-2021),

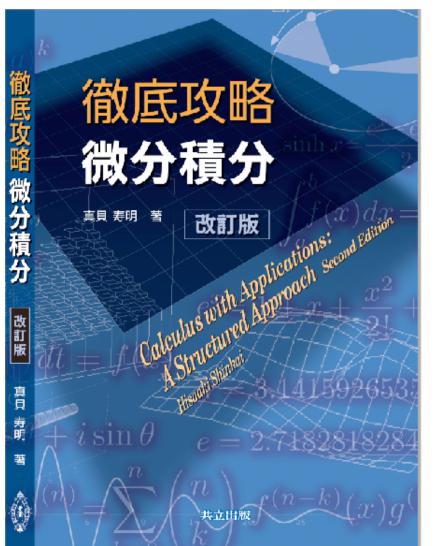
Education-Public Outreach代表

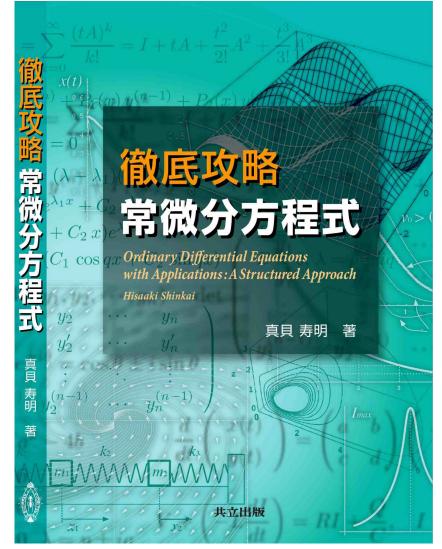
https://www.oit.ac.jp/labs/is/system/shinkai/

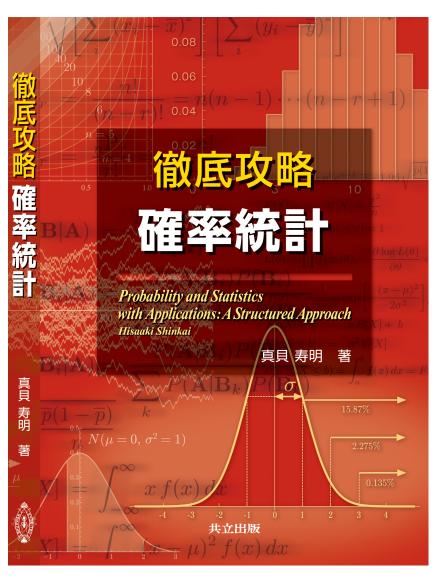
https://www.oit.ac.jp/labs/is/system/shinkai/linkGW.html

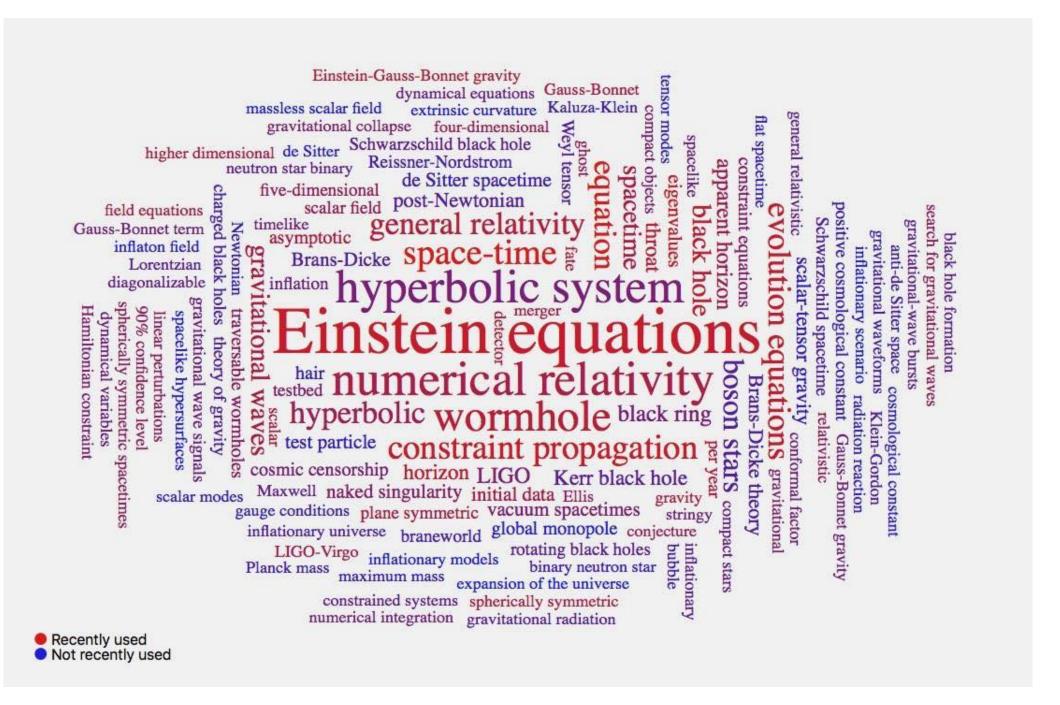
https://www.oit.ac.jp/labs/is/system/shinkai/GWdata2019/index.html

https://ligo.org/science-summaries/









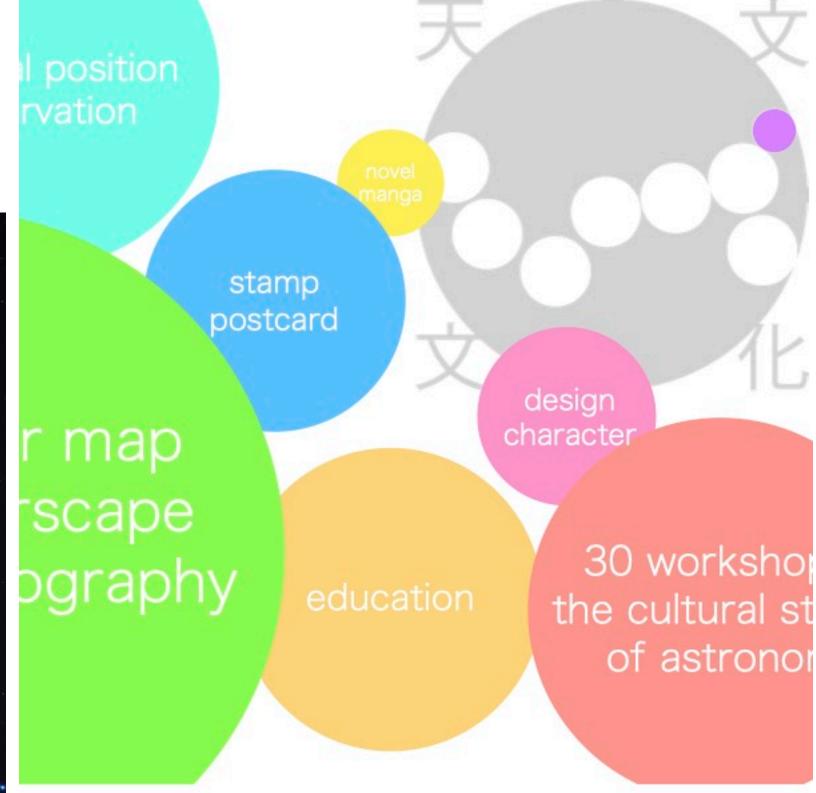
Word Cloudで、論文の概要のワードを抽出したもの

真貝寿明 Hisaaki Shinkai

- ★ ふだんは大阪工業大情報科学部(枚方)
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- ★ 天文文化学研究会の組織事務

https://www.oit.ac.jp/labs/is/system/shinkai/tenmonbunka/index.html





第2回「天文と文化」企画展 天文文化研究会30回の歩みと 生活の中の天文学

Exhibition Commemorating the 30 workshops of the Cultural Studies of Astronomy - Astronomy in Everyday Life -

2025年12月20日 (Sat.) 9:00-19:00 12月21日 (Sun.) 9:00-15:00

大阪工業大学 OIT梅田タワー 1階ギャラリー、入場無料 〒535-8585 大阪市北区茶屋町 1-45 | URL: http://www.oit.ac.jp





※本風示は、科研費・挑戦的研究(開拓)「天文文化学の新屋 開:数理的手法の導入で文化史と科学論から自然線を捉える 研究が加速」(2024-28年度、JP24K21170) の活動の1つ として開催するものです。 https://www.ofiae.jp/data/fu/sustem/shirks/harmonburks/indus/fird/sustem/shirks/harmonburks/indus/fird/sustem/shirks/harmonburks/indus/fird/sustem/shirks/harmonburks/indus/fird/sustem/shirks/harmonburks/indus/fird/sustem/shirks/harmonburks/indus/fird/shirks/harmonburks/fird/shirks/harmonburks/fird/shirks/harmonburks/fird/shirks/harmonburks/f ※本展示は、科研費・挑戦的研究 (開拓)「天文文化学の新加

継子立ての問題設定

先妻の子15人と,後妻の子15人を残して主人が亡くなった.誰か一人に財産を 継がせることになったが,後妻は実子を選びたい.そこで,30人をある順に円 形に並べ,10人ごとに取り除くことにした.初めて見ると,先妻の子(継子)だけ が次々と取り除かれていく.15人目の継子が「これは意図的であまりにひどい. 今から自分から数え直して欲しい」と嘆願する.後妻は同意し、その子から数え 始めると15人の実子がすべて取り除かれ,15人目の継子が最後に残った.どの ような順に並べたか(どこから数えたか).

最後に残された継子が,こんどは自分から逆回りに数え直して欲しい,と嘆願し た.後妻は同意し、その子から数え始めると、継子が最後に残った.

継子を黒丸●, 実子を白丸○

{2,1,3,5,2,2,4,1,1,3,1,2,2,1}

ヨセフスの問題

▮ 問 98 ヨセフスの問題

皇帝ベスパシアンはイスラエルのヨトファトの市街を略奪して回りましたが、 その間、ヨセフスはほかの40人のユダヤ人と一緒に洞窟に隠れていました。そ のときユダヤ人たちはローマ軍の手に落ちるよりは自殺しようと決心しました.

死にたくなかったヨセフスともう1人のユダヤ人の2人は、一計を案じて、 ユダヤ人たちに、丸く輪になって座り、ある人から始めて、死んだ人は除きなが ら数えて3番目の人が自殺していく、という方法を提案しました。つまり、数 え方は、'1, 2, 3 (自殺), 4, 5, 6 (自殺) 'とします。

ではヨセフスたち2人は絶対に死なない位置としてどこを選んだでしょうか. 答 ヨセフスと死にたくなかったユダヤ人の2人は、うまく計算して調べたあ と、41人でつくった輪の中の16番目と31番目に入りました。

〈裏話〉ローマ兵たちは、臆病者と判断されたときは、一列に並ばされ 10 番目の兵ごとにその 場で処刑されました。そのため、今でも「十番目の粛清(to decimate)」という言葉が残って います (それはのちに、もともとの数を十分の一に減らすことを強調する意味をもつようにな りました).

いずれにしろ戦史の断片がこうしたいわゆるヨセフスの問題のもとになっているということ については、古い時代に書かれた『デ・ベロ・ユーダイコ』という本の見知らぬ著者によって 最初に記述されました。その著者は、ローマ人と戦ったユダヤ人の歴史家でもあるヨセフスが 上のパズルのトリックを使ってどのようにして自らの身を守ったか、について書いています。 のちの同じような話では、キリスト教徒を当時の敵であったトルコと戦わせています.

間99 九番目の粛清

15人のキリスト教徒と15人のトルコ人が乗ったある船の甲板でのことです。 その船が嵐のために沈没しかかりました。それで荷を減らして軽くして船を助 けるため、半分は海に飛び込まなくてはならなくなりました。そのとき1人の キリスト教徒が、全員で輪をつくって並び、9番目の人ごとに海に飛び込む、と いう人選方法を提案しました.

では、キリスト教徒たちは、自分たちだけは安全で、トルコ人だけが海に飛び 込むように、どのように並んだでしょうか、

答 キリスト教徒 C とトルコ人 T は次のような順で輪になって並び、最初の人 から数えていきました. 最後の人は最初の人の後につきます♥.

CCCCTTTTTCCTCCCTCTTCCTTCCT

- ♠ ヨセフス自身は『ユダヤ戦記』第3巻第7章8節にこのエピソードを紹介していますが、そこでは、 ヨセフスが生き残ったのはむしろ運命のいたずらか神のご加護によるものといっています。また3番 目の粛清という考え方が、1612年のフランスのクロード・バシェによる数学書に初めて記されています.
- ♥ 原著の答は間違って、最後の3文字 CCT が TCCTT の5文字になっています。その間違い探しもパ ズルの一つかも知れません.

継子立ての問題

間 100 継子立て

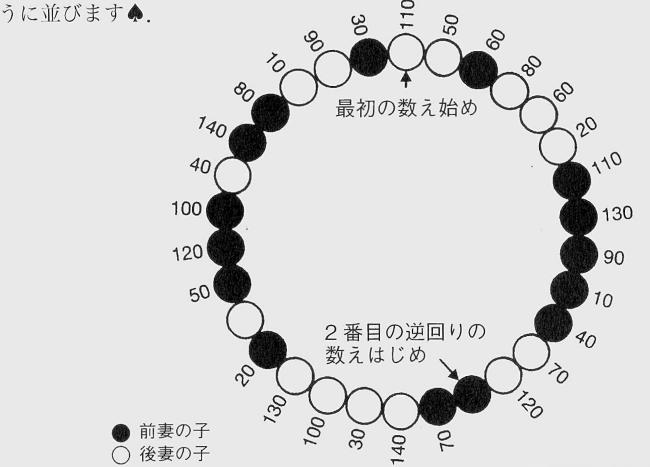
ヨセフスの問題には「継子立て」という日本でもお馴染みの問題もあります. 再婚した父が、前妻の子供 15 人と後妻の子供 15 人の合わせて 30 人の子供に遺 産分けする話です。

といっても30人では多すぎるので、遺産をもらう子供の数を減らすことにな りました。それで後妻は、すべての子供たちを丸く並べて一定の間隔で取り除い ていき, 残った子供に遺産を残すという方法を提案しました.

ところが後妻の悪知恵のため、最初に取り除かれた14人はすべて前妻の子供 でした。それに気が付いた前妻の最後の15人目の子供は、あたりを見渡しなが ら、これではひどすぎるから、今からは逆の回り方で数えてください、と頼み ました. それを聞いた後妻は、せめて1人は自分の子供が残るだろうと信じて、 賛成しました。ところが悔しいことに、後妻の子供はすべて消えてしまいまし

では子供はどういう風に並んだでしょうか。またどのように数えたでしょう か.

答 図のように並びます♠.



♠ 白丸 (後妻の子) の出発点から時計回りに黒丸 (先妻の子) の 10, 20, 30, というように黒丸ばか りを数えたあと、150番目の黒丸(図の番号のない繰り返し点)で立ち止まって、その黒丸は消さず にそれを1として,そこから逆に反時計回りに白丸の10,20,30,というように白丸ばかりを数えます. その最後の150番目が番号のない自丸で、結局、折り返し点になっている番号のない黒丸(先妻の子) だけが残ります.

このヨセフスの問題は江戸時代の吉田光山の『塵劫記』(初版 1627) の中の継子立てとして有名で すが、それよりまだ前、鎌倉時代末の吉田兼好の『徒然草』(1332) にはもともとのヨセフスの問題の ように戦陣と関係させる記述があります.



棺で

をぎ

作

さら

送る数多

か

日の

人たり

徒然草137段 継子立ての歴史

と、7 である。たる に数えて まず第十番目 たる石(図 が残る と、ついに白 と、ついに白 を、ついに白 が残る仕組み が残る仕組み が残ると が残ると が残ると がある。 石 る

『新編日本古典文学全 安良岡康作)

いてある。しばいてある。 しばいてあると いっと がれたように 取ってしいる がって しばれられた はいらに 見いる。 武力の というとというとというとというと

遁が

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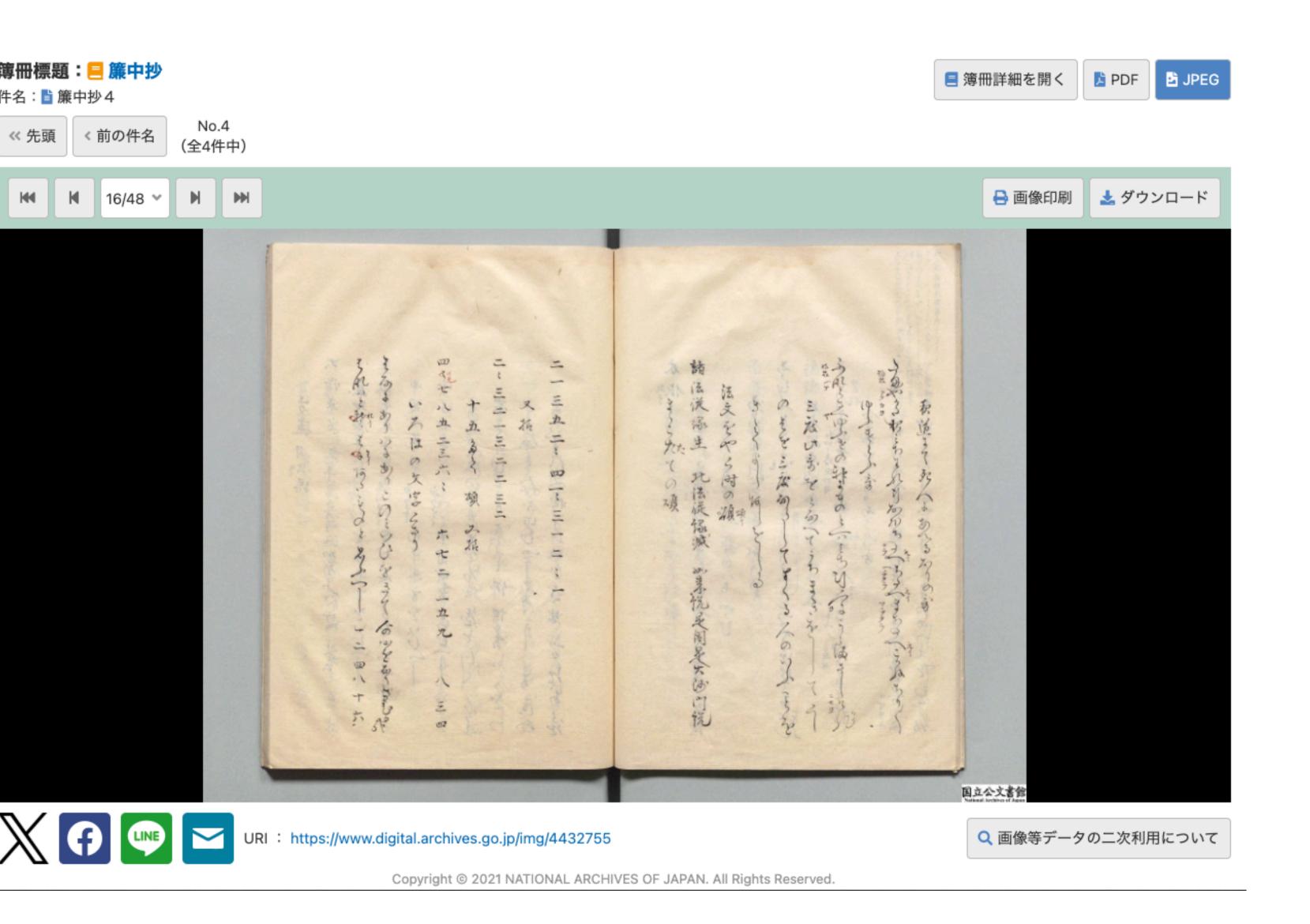
ざるに 忘 似 た 身をも忘 0 兵は 0 を余が 出。 敵意言 草盆 来き は 閑り T

なる 常

重ç

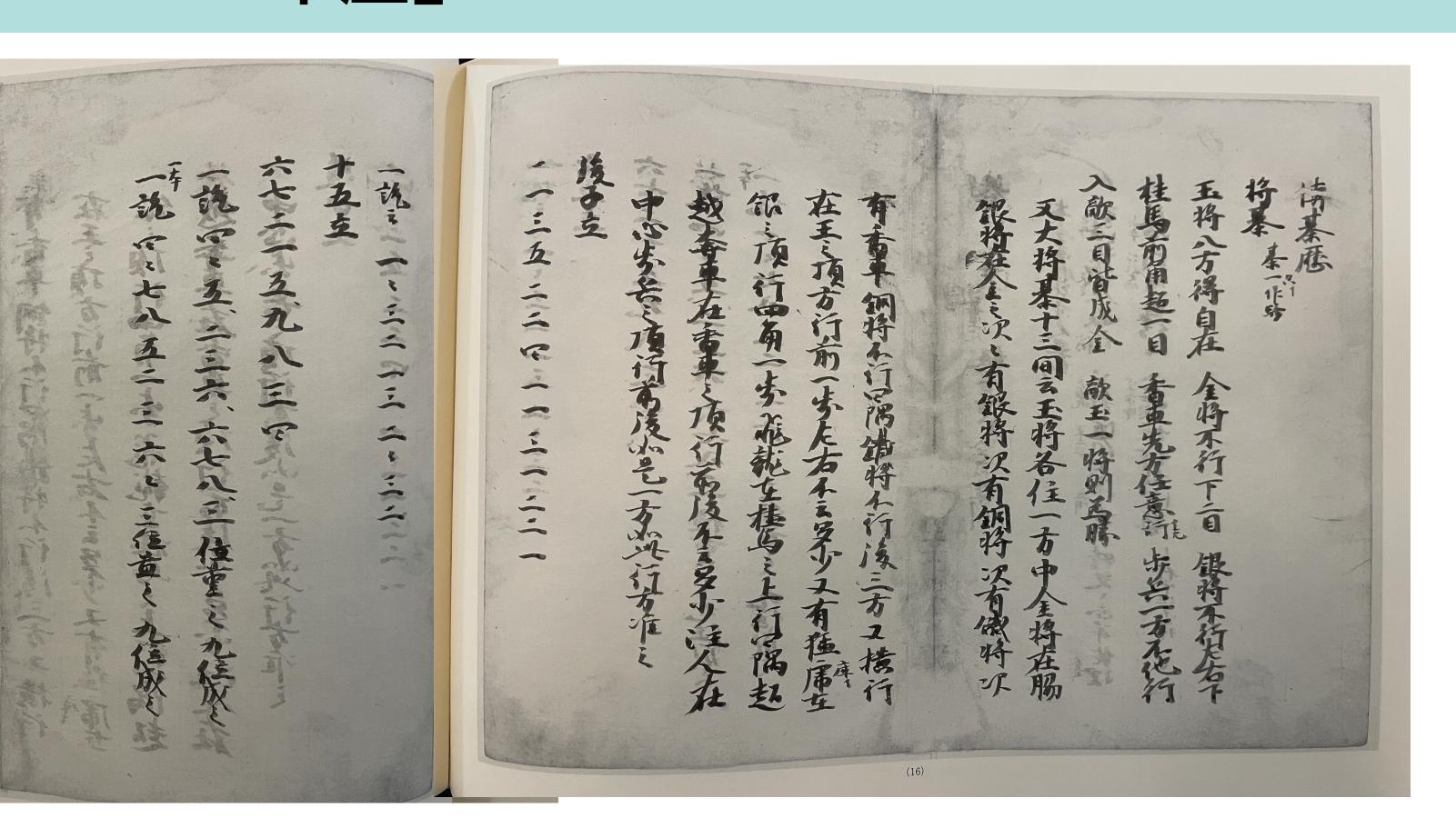
12世紀

すけたか 藤原資隆 『簾中抄』



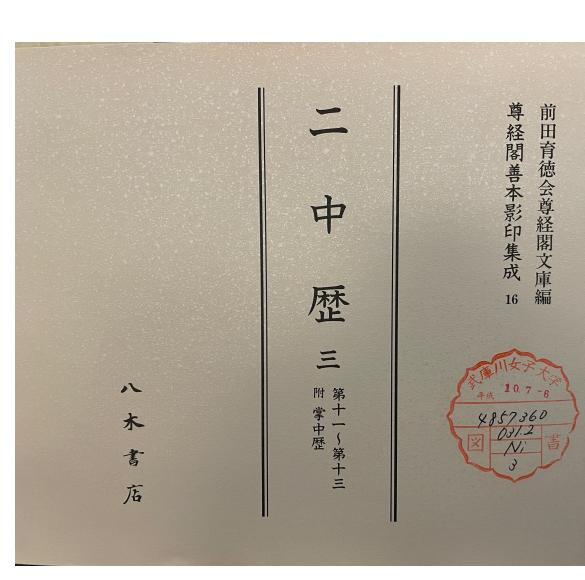
		_	
//	又		ま
三	様	三	ま
_		五	2
		_	だ
三		//	7
_		四	の
_			頌
=		//	
_		三	
		_	
		<i>11</i>	

『二中歴』



8	—	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

		<u> </u>	糸
//	説		<u>-</u>
=	云	三	<u> </u>
<u> </u>		五	
		_	
=		//	
<u> </u>		匹	
<u>_</u>			
三		//	
<u>_</u>		三	
		_	



〈左々立(ささだて)〉などの碁石を使って遊べる遊戯が並べられている。

十不足, 百五減, 盗人隠, 郎等打

『往来物大系 第10巻』(大空社)平成4年

https://kokusho.nijl.ac.jp/biblio/100263958/

に あ



『天理図書館善本叢書 和書之部 第八巻 古奈良繪本集一』 (八木書店) 昭和47年

林隆夫, 数学史研究 173/174合併号(2002) 1

まず継子立の石の絵であるが、このままでは継子立にならない. 絵師はおそらく絵ではなく 『簾中抄』などにあるような数字列を見ながらこの絵を描いたと思われる、そのとき絵師が見 た写本の数字列がすでに誤っていたか、それとも絵師がそれを見誤ったかのどちらかである が,いずれにせよこの絵は,『簾中抄』などの正しい並べ方の数字列に次のような四つの変形, (a), (b), (c), (d), が加わった結果と思われる.

そのほか

```
<平安時代>
[1106-1159 藤原通憲 (村井中漸によれば、継子立の考案または伝授者)]
[1127 『懐中歴』(『二中歴』の博棊歴が基づく)]
1151-1156 頃『簾中抄』(「まゝこたての略頌」の項で数字列 2 つを列挙)
<鎌倉-南北朝 時代>
1210-1221 頃『二中歴』(博棊歴の「後子立」の項で数字列 2 つを列挙)
1310-1331 頃『徒然草』(死を免れぬ身をまゝ子立の石にたとえる)
1278-1346 頃『異制庭訓往来』(「継子立」に言及)
?-1372『新撰遊覚往来』(「三十二十之継子立」に言及)
<室町-戦国-安土桃山 時代>
1500 頃『十二段草子』(「ありやなしやのまゝこたて」に言及)
1500 頃 天理図書館蔵『鼠の草子絵巻』(「ありやなしやのまゝこたて」を含む歌と碁石の図)
<江戸時代>
1604『徒然草寿命院抄』(数字列 1 つを列挙し,10 番目を除くことに言及)
1624『徒然草野槌』(数字列1つを列挙し,10番目を除くことに言及)
1627-1631 頃『塵劫記』刊年未詳の 5 巻本 (継子立の具象的な絵と文章説明を載せる)
[1644-1652?『姫百合のさうし』(「まま子だて」に言及)]
1693 『男重宝記』(「三十二十之継子立」に言及)
          林隆夫,数学史研究 173/174合併号(2002) 1
```

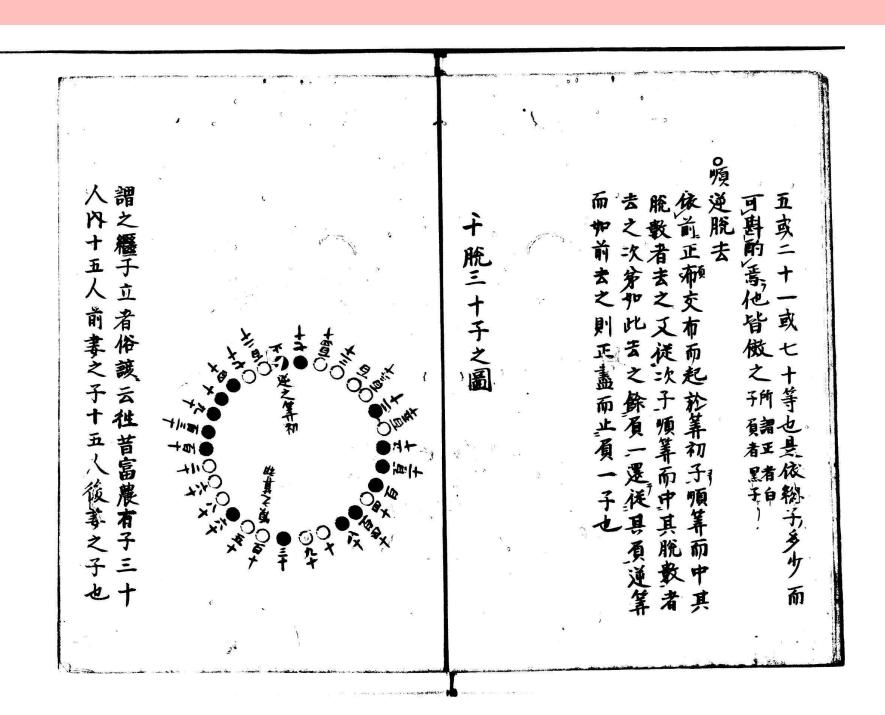
いずれも大逆転はない。

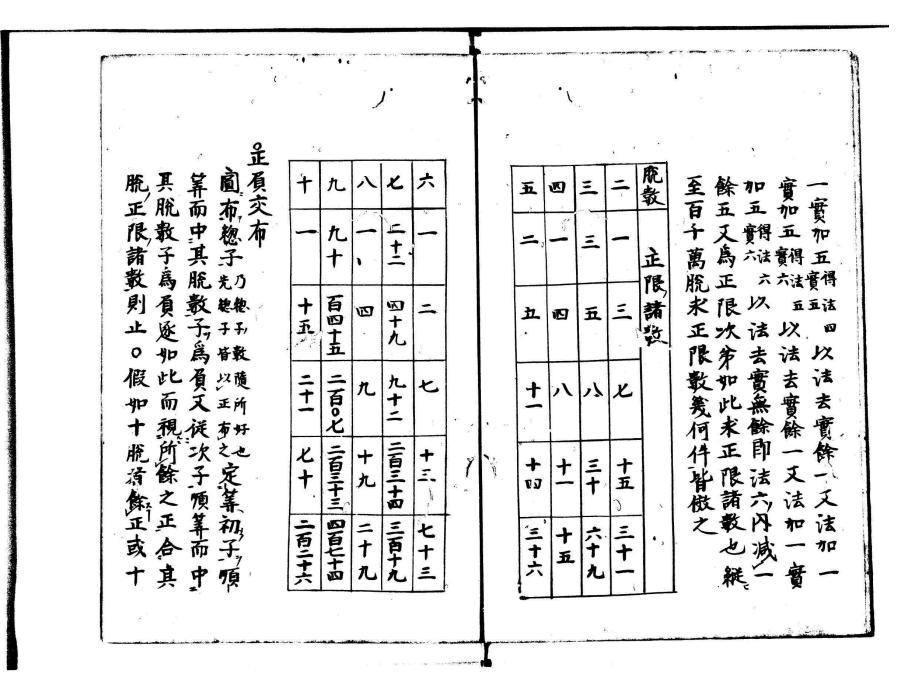
大逆転は、吉田光由が気づいたか?

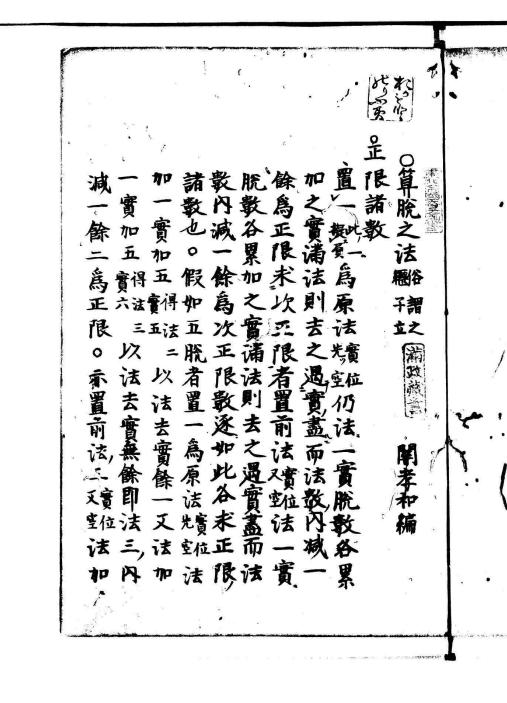
関孝和編 算脱之法 俗之継子立曰

東北大学附属図書館蔵(1683) 国書データベースから

https://kokusho.nijl.ac.jp/biblio/100235190/6?ln=ja







真貝寿明, 近畿和算ゼミナール, 2025/11/8 12

『綴術算経』(1722) 建部賢弘

り百

八又可整限有り 一般黑餘馬面限數也

右算脱ノ法ハ兄賢明力探會スル所ナリ賢明力生知孝和二亜リ、其稟受ノ気情虚弱ニシテ、 常二病日多シ會テ五斜ノ括術ヲ為ント欲シテ其繁雑セリ, 假に萬位二及フトモ,一日二百位ヲ造サハ,徐リ百日ニシテ畢ラント言テ果シテ月餘ニシテ,悉ク成セリ,

https://kokusho.nijl.ac.jp/biblio/100236527/

探 等 脫 之 法

ちこれを去る 法に一を加へ、 を次の正限の数と為す。 実に五を加ふ(法二、 実に脱数を各と くるに遇ひて、 れに累加し、 逐ひて此の如く各 法数の内一を減じて、 。即ち法三の内一を減じて、 実の法に満つれば、 正限の諸数を求むるなり。 則ちこれを去る 余り二を正限と為す。 仮如五脱は一を置き原法と為し(実位先づ 亦た前法の三を置き(実位又た** 実に五を加ふ(法三、 公に満つれば、則 法数の内一を

1ウ 実に五を加ふ(法四、 実に五を加ふ(法六、 以て実を去り、余り、実に五を加ふ(法五、 万脱に至り

験符之法

2オ

き(乃ち総子の数は好む

む。順に算

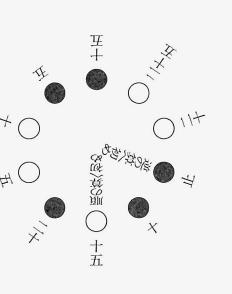
これ総子の多少に依りて焉を斟酌すべい視るに、その脱の正限の諸数に合へば 又た次の子 或いは七、余すと

27

れば、則ち正尽きて、負一子を止むるなり。その脱数に中るものはこれを去る。次第に 次第に此の如くこれを去り負一の余り、 その負より還りて逆に算 前の如く より順に

31

3ウ 我が産むところの子をして夫が家を嗣が これを継子立てと謂ふは俗諺に曰く、往昔、 し去り、最も末に止むる者を が、この後我を以て算れくこれを立て、算へれを立て、算へで、ない。後妻以為、好の子なり。後妻以為、 夫が家を



の余の諸脱、 皆これに準じ、

算脱の法訖り

関孝和編 算脱之法 俗之継子立曰

1683年

建部賢弘『綴術算経』(1722)には、建部賢明が考案した、とある.

「算脱之法」に記載されている正限数の表(漢数字を算用数字に直し,列は左から並べた)

脱数	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
正限数	1	3	1	2	1	22	1	90	1
同	3	5	4	5	2	49	4	145	15
同	7	8	8	11	7	92	9	207	21
同	15	30	11	14	13	234	19	233	70
同	31	69	15	36	73	319	29	474	226

- 1. 最初の法(原法)を1, 実を0(空)とする.
- 2. 法には1を加え,実には脱数を加えてその数か ら法を引けるだけ引いた残りを実とせよ.
- 3. 実が0となるとき, 法から1を引いたものが正 限数である.
- 4. これを続けて次の実が0になるときも,法から1 を引いたものが正限数である.

- 1. (法とよぶ数) $n=1,2,3,\cdots$ を1行目に,脱数 *m* を 2 行目の各列に記せ.
- 2. (実とよぶ数+1) J_n とする数を3行目のはじめ C, $J_1 = 1$ と記入せよ.
- 3. $n \geq 2$ の J_n は、 $J_n = \text{mod } (m + J_{n-1}, n)$ であ る. この値がゼロのときは, $J_n = n$ とせよ.
- 4. $J_n = 1$ となるときの n より, N = n 1 とすれ ばそれが正限数である.

例えば,m=3のときは,次の表になり,正限数は, $N = 3, 5, 8, \cdots$ ということになる.

関孝和編 算脱之法 俗之継子立曰

1683年

建部賢弘『綴術算経』(1722)には、建部賢明が考案した、とある.

- n=1 のとき, $J_1=1$ は明らかである.
- n = 2 のとき、人の並びを円状に名前をつけて、 a, b, a, b, \cdots とすれば,m = 3 人目を取り除くと, a, b, a, b, \cdots となり、2番目のbが残る. したがっ て, $J_2 = 2$ となる.
- n = 3 のとき、同様に、a,b,c,a,b,c,··· とすれ ば、3人目を取り除くと、 $a,b,\not e,a,b,\not e,\cdots$ となり、 残りは、a,bの順で二人.二人の場合、 $J_2=2$ で あるから、2番目のbが残る. したがって、 $J_3=2$ となる.
- n = 4 のとき、同様に、a,b,c,d,a,b,c,d,···とす れば、3人目を取り除くと、 $a,b,c,d,a,b,c,d\cdots$ となり、残りはd,a,bの順で三人、三人の場合、 $J_3 = 2$ であるから、2番目の a が残る. a は 1番 目の人なので、 $J_4 = 1$ となる.

このようにして、残された列の何番目が最後まで残る か、と再帰的な形式で考えることができる.

- 1. (法とよぶ数) $n=1,2,3,\cdots$ を1行目に,脱数 m を 2 行目の各列に記せ.
- 2. (実とよぶ数+1) J_n とする数を3行目のはじめ C, $J_1 = 1$ と記入せよ.
- 3. $n \ge 2$ の J_n は、 $J_n = \text{mod } (m + J_{n-1}, n)$ であ る. この値がゼロのときは, $J_n = n$ とせよ.
- 4. $J_n = 1$ となるときの n より, N = n 1 とすれ ばそれが正限数である.

例えば,m=3のときは,次の表になり,正限数は, $N = 3, 5, 8, \cdots$ ということになる.

再帰的方法を使わない」。の導出

n 人が円形に並べられていて,m 人ごとに取り除く とき、それぞれの人がどの順で取り除かれるかを考え ることで,漸化式を用いずに J_n を求めることができ る. n = 6 として $\{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ としよう. m = 3 の 場合を考えよう.

- ullet 3 人目を取り除くと, $\{a,b,\not e,d,e,f\}$ となる.cは1番目に取り除かれたので,c=1とする.
- 残りの順 {d, e, f, a, b} から3人目を取り除くと, $\{d, e, f, a, b\}$ となる. f = 2 とする.
- 残りの順 {a,b,d,e} から3人目を取り除くと, $\{a, b, d, e\}$ となる. d = 3 とする.
- このような操作を続けると、 a b c d e f 6 4 1 3 5 2 と対応する.この 2 行目が $E_i^{(6,3)}$ である.
- 得られた順を入れ替える (inverse permutation) と、 $\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ に対応して $\{c,f,d,b,e,a\}$ と なるので、最後に残されるのは a. したがって、

```
In[2]:= Josephus[n_Integer, m_Integer] :=
       Block[{live = Range[n], next},
        InversePermutation[
         Table[
          next = RotateLeft[live, m - 1];
          live = Rest[next];
          First[next],
          {n}]]]
In[3]:= Josephus [30, 10]
Out[3]= \{21, 16, 6, 20, 22, 19, 11, 13, 9, 1, 4, 25, 23, ...
      15, 7, 18, 29, 27, 24, 2, 17, 5, 12, 10, 28, 14, 8, 30, 26, 3}
In[4]:= ListPlot[InversePermutation[Josephus[30, 10]]]
      20 ⊦
Out[4]= 15
```

S. スキエナ著,植野義明訳『Mathematica 組み合わせ論とグラフ理論』

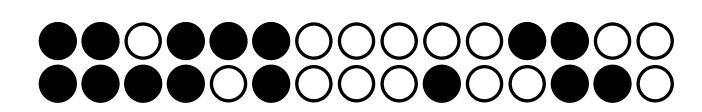
継子立て なぜ10脱か? なぜ15+15人か



「算脱之法」に記載されている正限数の表(漢数字を算用数字に直し、列は左から並べた)

脱数	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
正限数	1	3	1	2	1	22	1	90	1
同	3	5	4	5	2	49	4	145	15
同	7	8	8	11	7	92	9	207	21
同	15	30	11	14	13	234	19	233	70
同	31	69	15	36	73	319	29	474	226

15+15人で10脱



$$E_i^{(30,10)} = \{21, 16, 6, 20, 22, 19, 11, 13, 9, 1, 4, 25, 23, 15, 7, 18, 29, 27, 24, 2, 17, 5, 12, 10, 28, 14, 8, 30, 26, 3\}$$

4+5人で3脱

$$E_i^{(9,3)} = \{9,7,1,4,6,2,8,5,3\}$$
 より

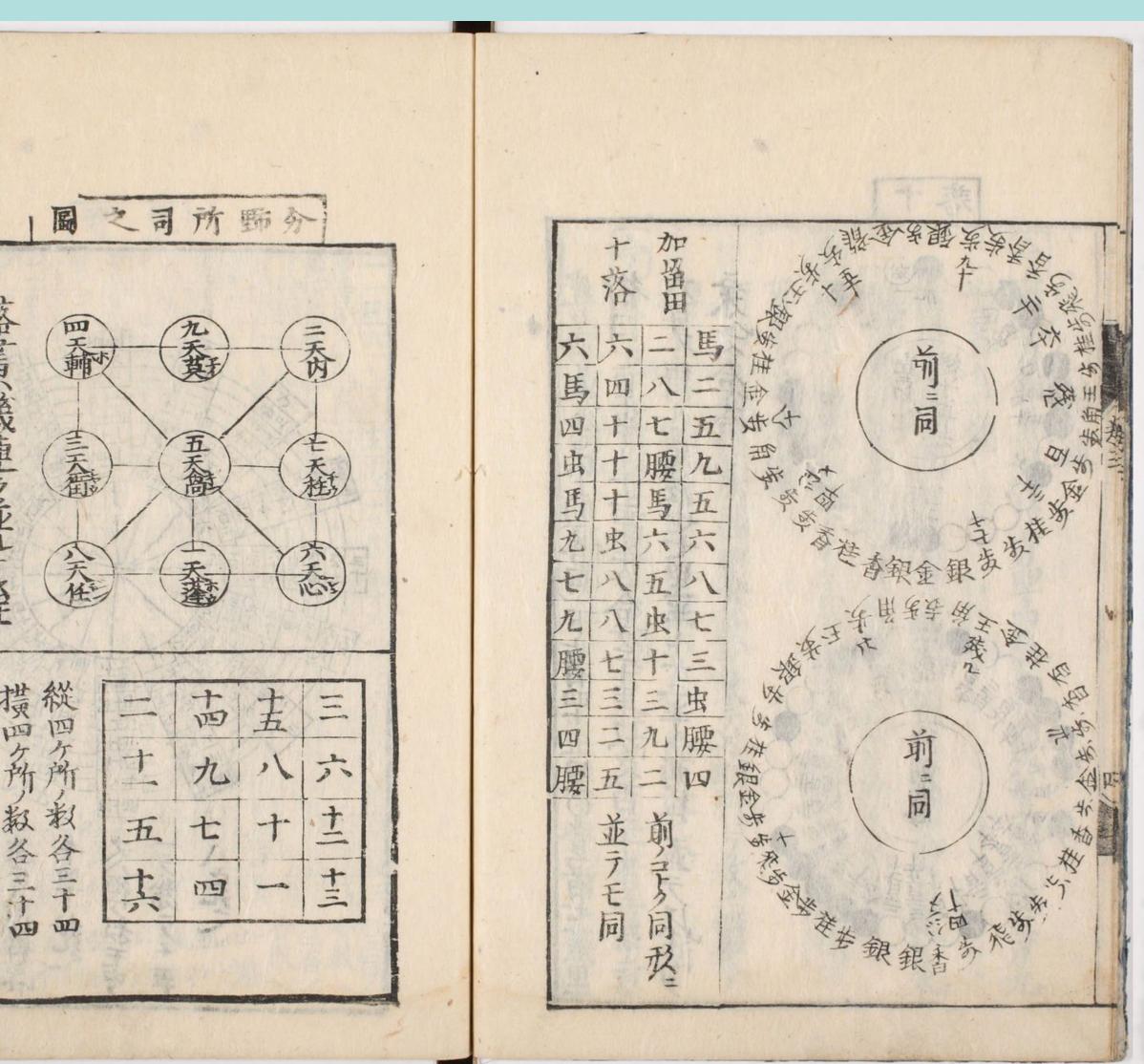
$$\bigcirc\bigcirc \bullet \bullet \bigcirc \bullet \bigcirc \bigcirc \bullet \ \{2,2,1,1,2,1\}$$

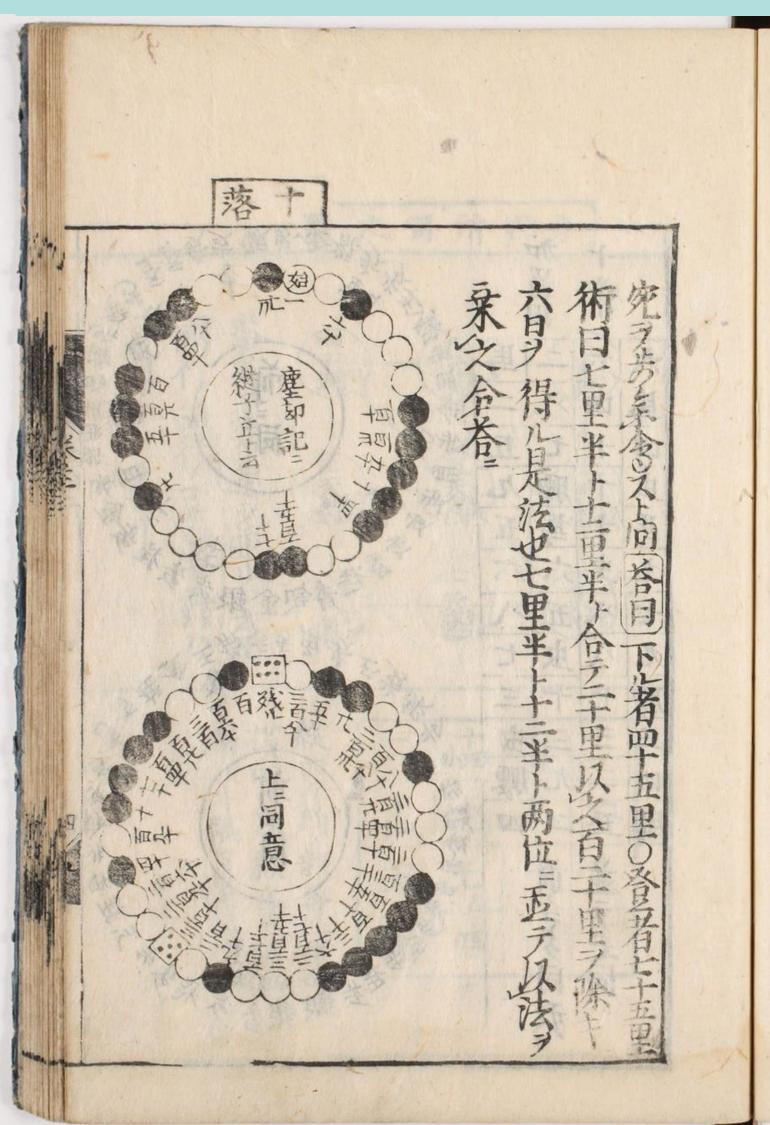
$$E_i^{(9,4)} = \{9,8,3,1,6,5,7,2,4\}$$
 より

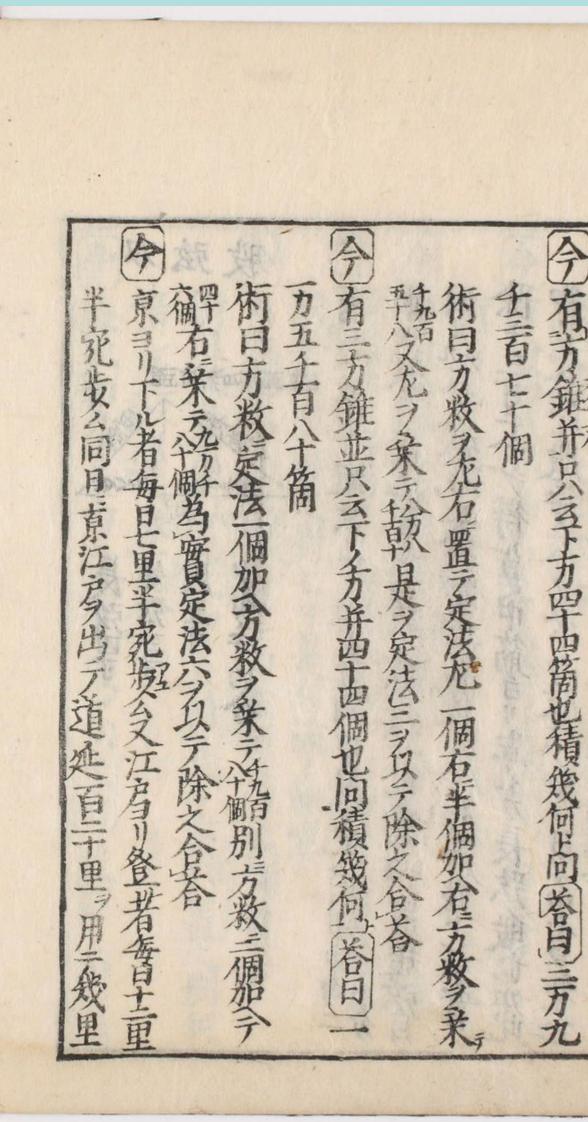
3+3人で3脱

$$E_i^{(6,3)} = \{6,4,1,3,5,2\} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \bigcirc \bigcirc \bullet \bullet \bigcirc \bullet \bigcirc \bullet \ \{2,2,1,1\}$$

4+4人で4脱



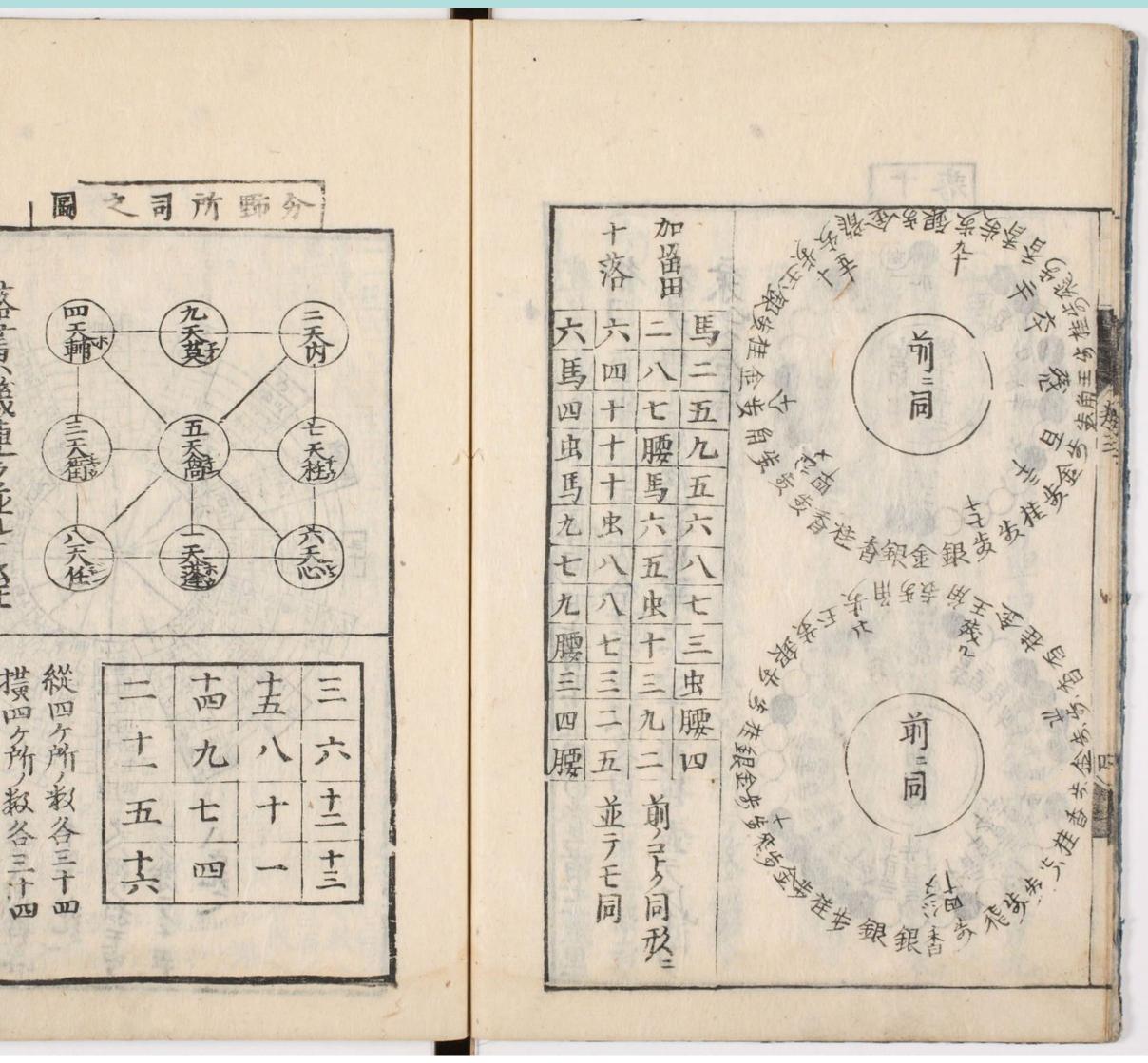




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『算俎』 第3巻



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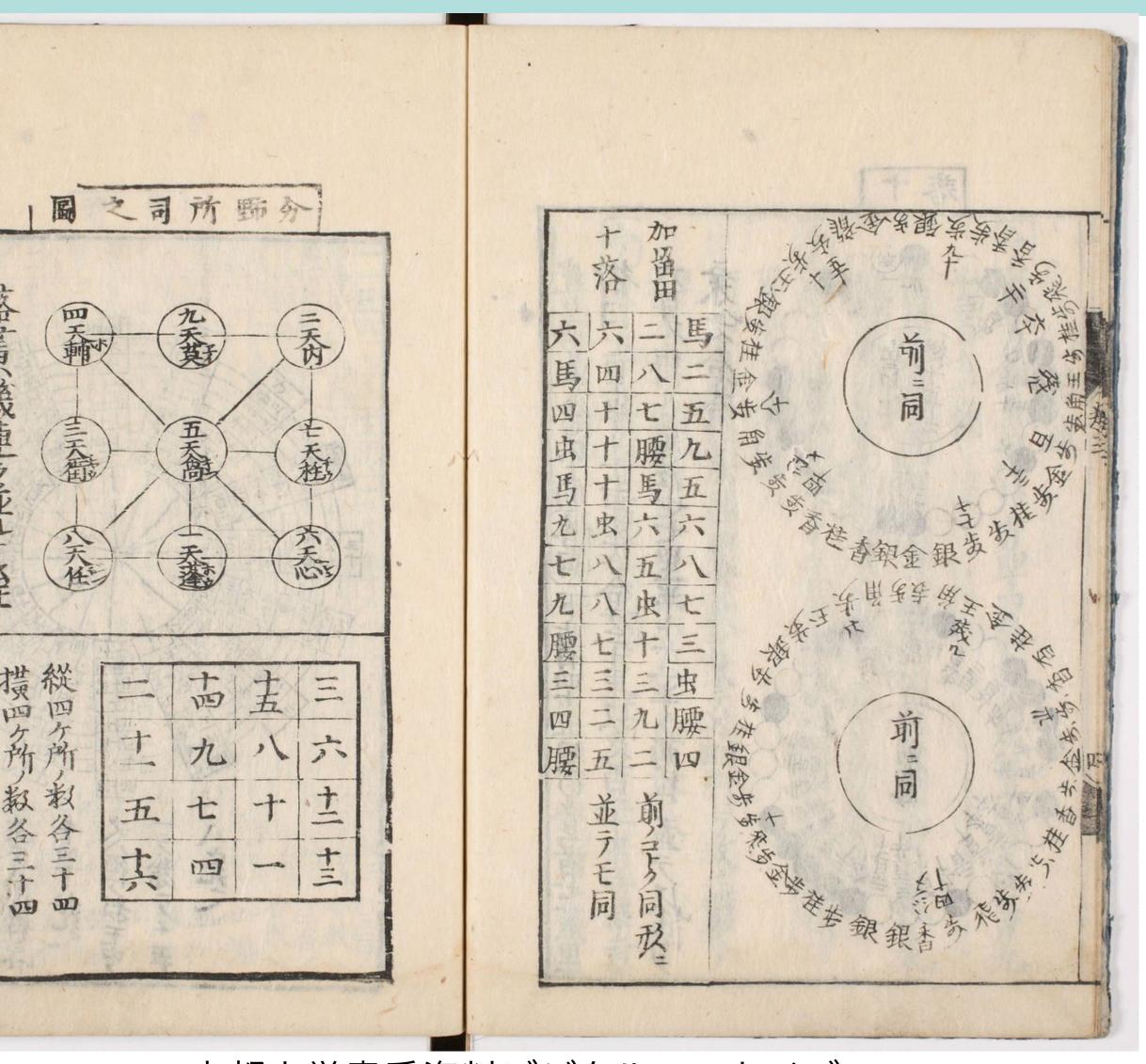
● 将棋の駒 20 + 20 個を円形にならべ、10 個ごと に取り除く場合は,

$$E_i^{(40,10)} = \{11,14,35,8,33,25,17,28,39,1,\\ 5,37,34,12,27,9,15,22,20,2,\\ 38,6,24,18,40,36,13,10,31,3,\\ 26,16,7,30,32,29,21,23,19,4\}$$

● 取り除く順を,歩18,香4,桂4,銀4,金4,角 2, 飛2, 玉2の順にするためには, { 歩, 歩, 角, 歩, 金, 桂, 歩, 銀, 玉, 歩, 步, 飛, 金, 歩, 銀, 歩, 歩, 香, 香, 歩, 飛, 歩, 桂, 歩, 玉, 角, 歩, 歩, 金, 歩, 桂, 歩, 歩, 銀, 金, 銀, 香, 桂, 香, 歩 }

● 歩 9, 香 2, 桂 2, 銀 2, 金 2, 角, 飛, 玉の順で 2回繰り返す場合の置き方は, {香,銀,銀,歩,桂,歩,金,歩,飛,歩, <u>歩</u>, 金, 銀, <u>桂</u>, 歩, <u>歩</u>, 銀, 歩, <u>玉</u>, <u>歩</u>, 角, 步, 步, 角, 玉, 金, 桂, 香, 香, 步, 步, <u>金</u>, <u>歩</u>, 香, 桂, 步, 步, <u>飛</u>, <u>歩</u>}

第3巻



トランプの場合について、村松は、 $\{A,1,2,\cdots,10,11,12\}$ が 4 組ある 48 枚のものを考えている.

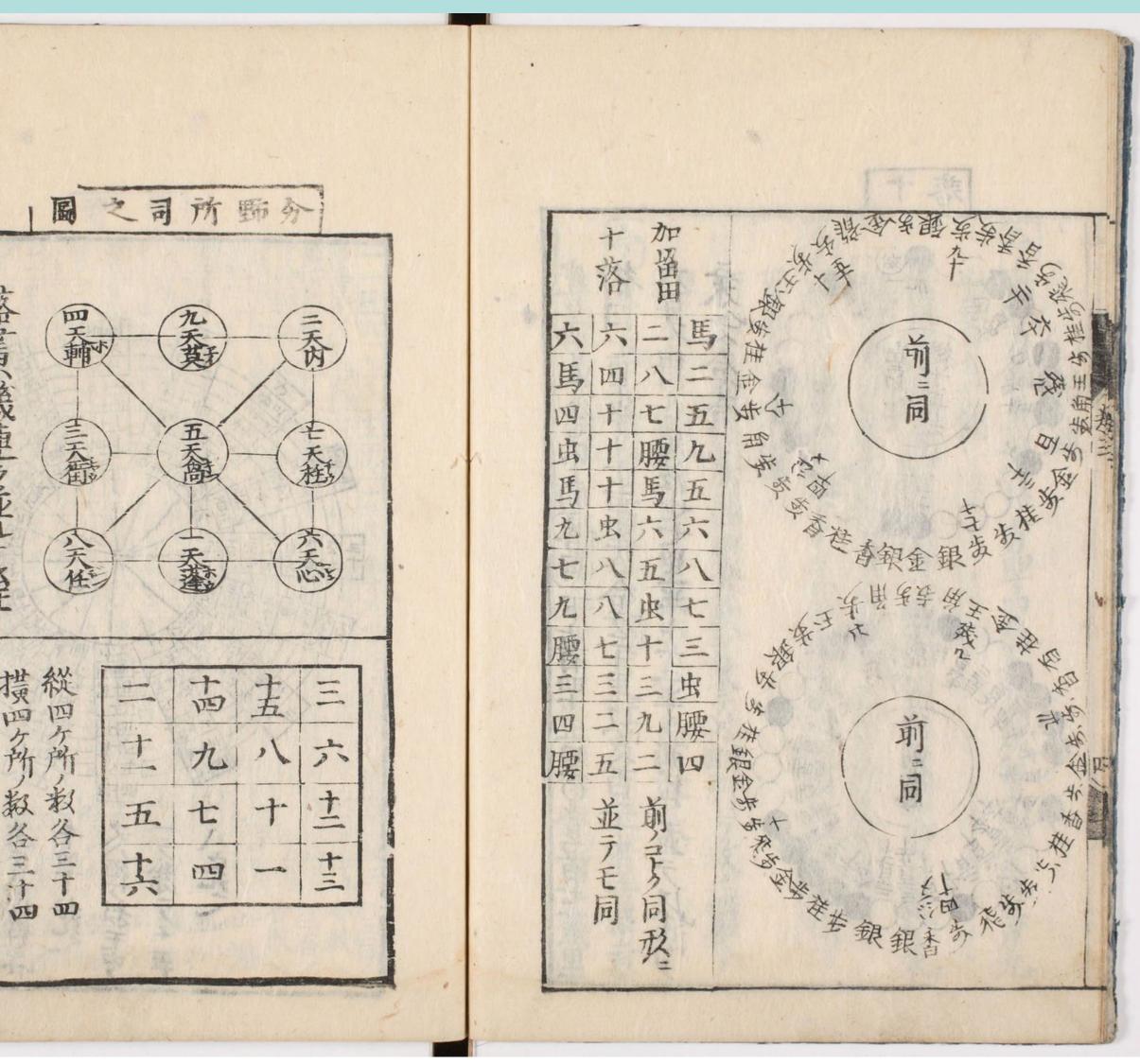
 $E_i^{(48,10)} = \{42, 5, 20, 35, 17, 23, 30, 28, 10, 1, 46, 14\}$ 6, 32, 26, 48, 44, 21, 18, 2, 39, 11, 34, 7, 24, 15, 38, 40, 37, 3, 29, 31, 27, 12, 8, 19, 22, 43, 16, 4, 41, 33, 25, 36, 47, 9, 13, 45} であるから, A=虫, 11=馬, 12=腰と表記して, 4スー トずつ 虫♣, 虫◇, 虫♡, 虫♠, 2♣, ... のような順で引き抜 くためには $\{ \mathbb{R}^{\diamondsuit}, 2^{\clubsuit}, 5^{\spadesuit}, 9^{\heartsuit}, 5^{\clubsuit}, 6^{\heartsuit}, 8^{\diamondsuit}, 7^{\spadesuit}, 3^{\diamondsuit}, \mathbf{q}^{\clubsuit}, \mathbb{R}^{\diamondsuit}, 4^{\diamondsuit} \}$ $2^{\diamondsuit}, 8^{\spadesuit}, 7^{\diamondsuit},$ 腰 $^{\spadesuit}$, 馬 $^{\spadesuit}, 6^{\clubsuit}, 5^{\diamondsuit},$ 虫 $^{\diamondsuit}, 10^{\heartsuit}, 3^{\heartsuit}, 9^{\diamondsuit}, 2^{\heartsuit},$ $6^{\spadesuit}, 4^{\heartsuit}, 10^{\diamondsuit}, 10^{\spadesuit}, 10^{\spadesuit}, \oplus, \oplus, 9^{\heartsuit}, 8^{\clubsuit}, 8^{\heartsuit}, 7^{\heartsuit}, 3^{\spadesuit}, 2^{\spadesuit}, 5^{\heartsuit},$ 6♦, 馬♥, 4♠, 虫♠, 馬♣, 9♣, 7♣, 9♠, 腰♥, 3♣, 4♣, 腰♣} とするとよい.(村松は4組に分けて表示していないが, 補って表示した.)

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https://rmda.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/item/rb00028424?page=60

『算俎』 第3巻

村松茂清 1663年





ボハルデのドラゴンカルタ・整列済

https://japanplayingcardmuseum.com/namban-carta-resurrected-after-450-years-ja/

ポルトガルから15世紀に持ち込まれた「南蛮カル タ」は、4スート各12枚からなるものだった。江戸 時代には「うんすんカルタ」として、5スート14枚 組の日本独自のものが生まれる

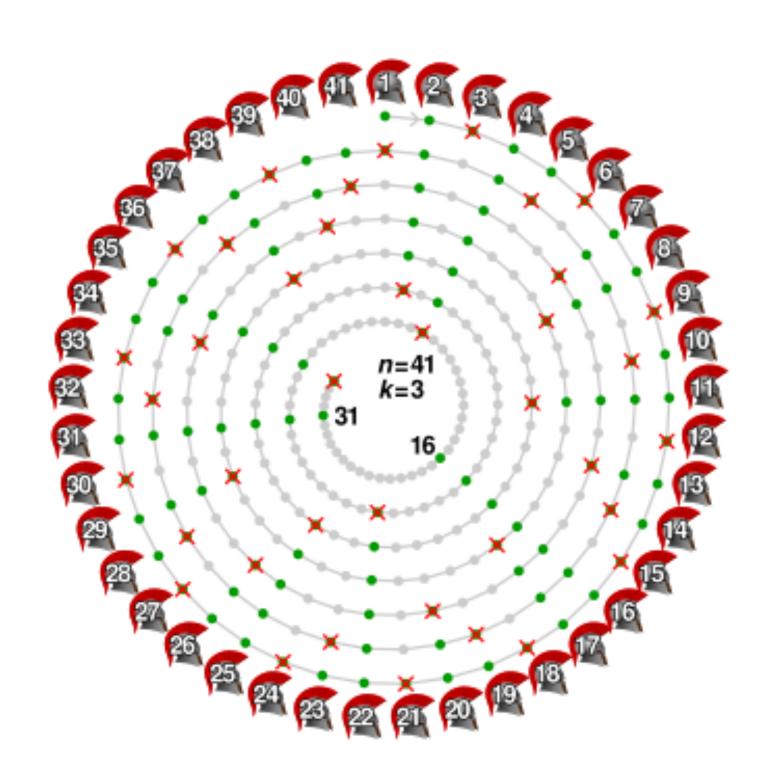
ポルトガル語スート								
スート								
名称	パオ	イス	コツ	オウル				
ポルト ガル語	Paus	Espadas	Copas	Ouros				
意味	棍棒	刀剣	聖杯	金貨				

https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/うんすんカルタ

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https://rmda.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/item/rb00028424?page=60

ヨセフスの問題 (Josephus problem)



ローマ時代の内乱期, ユダヤ人の反乱グループ41人は洞窟に閉じ込められ, 敗 北が明らかになったので自害することにした。当時の監修により、全員が円形 に並び、3人ごとに処刑することになった。そのうちの一人ヨセフスは、腹心の 部下とともにどこに立てば最後の二人になるかを素早く計算した。

Josephus, The Jewish War?? 出典不明

41人の3脱

ヨセフスの問題 (Josephus problem)

988 STR JOSEPHUS HELWALL

383 (6) 'Ο μέν οὖν Ἰώσηπος πολλὰ τοιαῦτα πρὸς 384 αποτροπην της αὐτοχειρίας ἔλεγεν οἱ δὲ πεφραγμένας ἀπογνώσει τὰς ἀκοὰς ἔχοντες, ὡς ἂν πάλαι καθοσιώσαντες έαυτους τῷ θανάτω, παρωξύνοντο πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ προστρέχων ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν ξιφήρεις εκάκιζόν τε είς άνανδρίαν και ώς εκαστος 385 αὐτίκα πλήξων δηλος ην. ὁ δὲ τὸν μὲν ὀνομαστὶ καλών, τῷ δὲ στρατηγικώτερον ἐμβλέπων, τοῦ δὲ δρασσόμενος της δεξιας, ον δε δεήσει δυσωπών, καὶ ποικίλοις διαιρούμενος πάθεσιν έπὶ τῆς ἀνάγκης είργεν άπο της σφαγης πάντων τον σίδηρον, ωσπερ τὰ κυκλωθέντα τῶν θηρίων ἀεὶ πρὸς τὸν 386 καθαπτόμενον άντιστρεφόμενος. των δε καὶ παρὰ τὰς ἐσχάτας συμφορὰς ἔτι τὸν στρατηγὸν αίδουμένων παρελύοντο μέν αί δεξιαί, περιωλίσθανεν δὲ τὰ ξίφη, καὶ πολλοὶ τὰς ρομφαίας ἐπιφέροντες αὐτομάτως παρείσαν.

387 (7) Ο δ' έν ταῖς ἀμηχανίαις οὐκ ἡπόρησεν έπινοίας, άλλὰ πιστεύων τῷ κηδεμόνι θεῷ τὴν 388 σωτηρίαν παραβάλλεται, καὶ " ἐπεὶ δέδοκται τὸ θνήσκειν," ἔφη, " φέρε κλήρω τὰς ἀλλήλων σφαγὰς έπιτρέψωμεν, ὁ λαχὼν δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ μετ' αὐτὸν 389 πιπτέτω, καὶ διοδεύσει πάντων οὔτως ἡ τύχη, μηδ' έπὶ τῆς ίδίας κείσθω δεξιᾶς ἕκαστος ἄδικον γάρ οἰχομένων τινὰ τῶν ἄλλων μετανοήσαντα σωθηναι.' πιστὸς [δ'] ἔδοξεν ταῦτα εἰπὼν καὶ 390 συνεκληρούτο πείσας. έτοίμην δ' ὁ λαχών τῷ μεθ' αύτον παρείχεν την σφαγήν, ώς αὐτίκα τεθνηξομένου καὶ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ. ζωῆς γὰρ ἡδίω τὸν 391 μετὰ τοῦ Ἰωσήπου θάνατον ἡγοῦντο, κατα-

1 παρείθησαν "were paralysed" MVRC.

JEWISH WAR, III. 383-391

(6) By these and many similar arguments Josephus Josephus, in sought to deter his companions from suicide. But life. desperation stopped their ears, for they had long since devoted themselves to death; they were, therefore, infuriated at him, and ran at him from this side and that, sword in hand, upbraiding him as a coward, each one seeming on the point of striking him. But he, addressing one by name, fixing his general's eye of command upon another, clasping the hand of a third, shaming a fourth by entreaty, and torn by all manner of emotions at this critical moment, succeeded in warding off from his throat the blades of all, turning like a wild beast surrounded by the hunters to face his successive assailants. Even in his extremity, they still held their general in reverence; their hands were powerless, their swords glanced aside, and many, in the act of thrusting at him, spontaneously dropped their weapons.

(7) But, in his straits, his resource did not forsake him. Trusting to God's protection, he put his life to the hazard, and said: "Since we are resolved to die, come, let us leave the lot to decide the order in which we are to kill ourselves; let him who draws the first lot fall by the hand of him who comes next; fortune will thus take her course through the whole number, and we shall be spared from taking our lives with our own hands. For it would be unjust that, when the rest were gone, any should repent and His escape." This proposal inspired confidence; his companions kill each advice was taken, and he drew lots with the rest. other and Each man thus selected presented his throat to his he escapes. neighbour, in the assurance that his general was forthwith to share his fate; for sweeter to them than life was the thought of death with Josephus. He,

JEWISH WAR, III. 391-397

however (should one say by fortune or by the providence of God?), was left alone with one other; and, anxious neither to be condemned by the lot nor, should he be left to the last, to stain his hand with the blood of a fellow-countryman, he persuaded this man also, under a pledge, to remain alive.a

(8) Having thus survived both the war with the Josephus Romans and that with his own friends, Josephus was before Vespasian. brought by Nicanor into Vespasian's presence. The Romans all flocked to see him, and from the multitude crowding around the general arose a hubbub of discordant voices: some exulting at his capture. some threatening, some pushing forward to obtain a nearer view. The more distant spectators clamoured for the punishment of their enemy, but those close beside him recalled his exploits and marvelled at such a reversal of fortune. Of the officers there was not one who, whatever his past resentment, did not then relent at the sight of him. Titus in particular was specially touched by the fortitude of Josephus under misfortunes and by pity for his youth. As he recalled the combatant of yesterday and saw him now a prisoner in his enemy's hands, he was led to reflect on the power of fortune, the quick vicissitudes of war, and the general instability of human affairs. So he brought over many Romans at the time to share his compassion for Josephus, and his pleading with his father was the

Josephus, The Jewish War

^a The historian's veracity in this narrative is not above suspicion; his inconsistency in other autobiographical passages, doubly reported, does not inspire confidence. That his companions would have tolerated the rhetorical speech on suicide is incredible.

b Josephus, born in A.D. 37 (Vita 5), was now thirty years

しかし、窮地に陥っても、彼(ヨセフス)の力は彼を見捨てなかった。神の加護を信頼し、彼は命を危険にさらし、こう言った。「死ぬ覚悟 ができたのなら、さあ、くじに命の順番を決めさせよう。最初にくじを引いた者は、次にくじを引いた者に殺されるのだ。そうすれば、 運命は全員に行き渡り、自らの手で命を絶つことはなくなるだろう。残りの者がいなくなった後、誰かが後悔して逃げおおせるのは不 公平だ。」この提案は人々に信頼をもたらした。彼の助言は受け入れられ、彼は残りの者とくじを引いた。こうして選ばれた者は皆、自分 の将軍がすぐに自分の運命を共にするであろうという確信のもと、隣の者に自分の首を差し出した。ヨセフスと共に死ぬという考え は、彼らにとって生きることよりも甘美だった。しかし、彼は(幸運と言うべきか、神の摂理と言うべきか?)、ただ一人残された。運命 に縛られることも、最後まで同胞の血で手を汚すこともしたくなかった彼は、この男にも誓約を交わして生き残るよう説得した。

ヨセフス問題を扱った西洋の書

表 2: ヨセフス問題の設定の例.三浦 $[\![14]\!]$ を参考に作成.n は総人数,m は脱数(何人おきに取り除くか),C/J/T/M はキ リスト教徒, ユダヤ人, トルコ人, イスラム教徒を示す.「C15+J15」はキリスト教徒 15 人とユダヤ人 15 人がいるとき, キ リスト教徒のみ残る問題,という意味.

		n	m
1150 頃	エズラ (Rabbi Abraham ben Ezra, 1546 年出版)	学生 15+ 怠け者 15	9
1363	サファディ(Salah al-Din al-Safadi)	M15 + C15	9
15c	カランドリ (Filippo Calandri)	C15 + J15	
1465 頃	フィレンツェ (Benedetto da Firenze)	C15 + J15	9
1484 頃	シュケ (Nicolas Chuquet)	C15 + J15	9
1485 頃	カランドリ	修道士 15+15	9
1500 頃	パチョーリ (Luca Pacioli)	C2+J30	9
1500 頃	パチョーリ	C2+J18	7
1500 頃	パチョーリ	C2+J30	7
1500 頃	パチョーリ	C15 + J15	9
1539	カルダーノ (Gerolamo Cardano)	黒+白	
1556	タルターリャ (Niccolo Fontana Tartaglia)	C+T, 黒 $+$ 白	
1559	ブテオ (Johannes Buteo)	C15 + J15	10
1612	バシェ (Claude-Gasper Bachet)	C15+T15	
1624	エッテン (Hendrik van Etten)	C15+T15	9
1678	ヴィンゲイト (Edmund Wingate)	C15 + T15	
1725	オザナム (Jacques Ozanam)	C15+T15	9



ヨセフス問題

15人のキリスト教徒と15人のトルコ人が同じ船で航海していた.激しい嵐に遭 遇したため,水先案内人は船に乗っていた人々の半分を海に投げ込み,残りの 人々を救う必要があると言った.これは力ずくでしかできない.そこで,全員を 順番に配置し、9ずつ数えて9人目を海に投げ込むことで合意した. 30人のうち15人だけが残るようにする.キリスト教徒を一人も失うことなくト ルコ人を全員投げ込むにはどのように並べるべきか.

Claude-Gasper Bachet (1581-1638) による『Problemes plaisants et d'electables qui se font par les nombres. 2nd ed. (1624)

15 + 15 人の 9 脱 であり,取り除かれる順は, $= \{23, 20, 28, 24, 14, 4, 7, 12, 1, 19,$ 16, 10, 26, 27, 25, 5, 18, 2, 8, 29, 30, 13, 15, 11, 22, 6, 3, 21, 17, 9 となるから、トルコ人を●、キリスト教徒を○とすれ ば, ○○●●●○●●○●となり,並べ順は {4,5,2,1,3,1,1,2,2,3,1,2,2,1} となる⁹.

母音a,e,i,o,u をそれぞれ1,2,3,4,5 と対応させて,

"From numbers' aid and art, never will fame depart"

4 5 2 1 3 1 1 2 2 3 1 2 2 1

(数の助けと技術によって名誉は去らない).

D.E. Smith, History of Math. Vol.2 (1925)

THE TURKS AND CHRISTIANS

TYPICAL PROBLEMS

The agricultural interests changed the problem to that of a mill with four "Gewercken," and other interests continued to modify it further until, as is usually the case, the style of

problem has tended to fall from its own absurdity. Its varied history may be closed by referring to a writer of the early 19th century,2 moved by a bigotry which would hardly be countenanced today, who proposed to substitute a problem relating to priests praying for souls in purgatory.

Turks and Christians. There is a well-known problem which relates that fifteen Turks and fifteen Christians were on a ship which was in danger, and that half had to be sacrificed. It being necessary to choose



THE TURKS AND CHRISTIANS

From Buteo's Logistica, Lyons, 1559 (1560 ed., p. 304). The problem begins: "In naui vectores quindecim Christiani totidēq; Iudei, suborta tepestate magna"

the victims by lot, the question arose as to how they could be arranged in a circle so that, in counting round, every fifteenth one should be a Turk.

It is probable that the problem goes back to the custom of decimatio in the old Roman armies,3 the selection by lot of every tenth man when a company had been guilty of cowardice, mutiny, or loss of standards in action. Both Livy (II, 59) and Dionysius (IX, 50) speak of it in the case of the mutinous army of the consul Appius Claudius (471 B.C.), and Dionysius further speaks of it as a general custom. Polybius (VI, 38) says that it was a usual punishment when troops had given way to

panic. The custom seems to have died out for a time, for when Crassus resorted to decimation in the war of Spartacus he is described by Plutarch (Crassus, 10) as having revived an ancient punishment. It was ex-

that those in charge of the

selection would fail to have

certain favorites, and hence

it is natural that there may

have grown up a scheme of

selection that would save the

latter from death. Such cus-

toms may depart, but their

In its semimathematical

form the problem is first re-

ferred to in the work of an

unknown author, possibly

Ambrose of Milan (c. 370),

who wrote, under the nom de

plume of Hegesippus, a work

De bello iudaico.1 In this

work he refers to the fact that

influence remains.



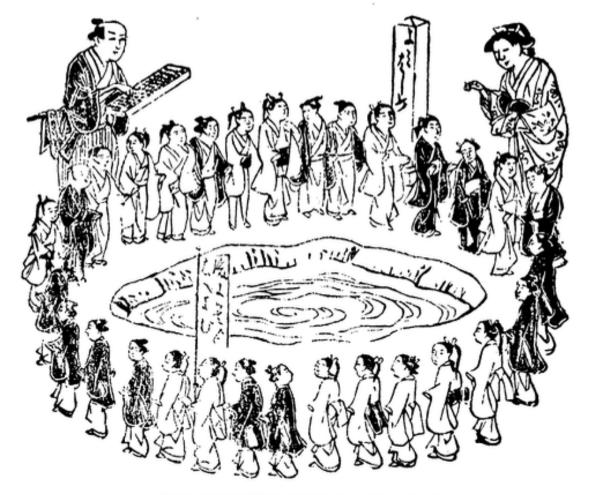


THE JOSEPHUS PROBLEM IN JAPAN

From Muramatsu Kudayū Mosei's

THE JOSEPHUS PROBLEM

The oldest European trace of the problem, aside from that of Hegesippus, is found in a manuscript of the beginning of the 10th century. It is also referred to in a manuscript of the 11th century and in one of the 12th century. It is given in



THE JOSEPHUS PROBLEM IN JAPAN

From Miyake Kenryū's Shojutsu Sangaku Zuye (1795 ed.), showing the problem of the stepmother, referred to on page 544

the Ta'hbula of Rabbi ben Ezra (c. 1140), and indeed it is to this writer that Elias Levita, who seems first to have given it in printed form (1518), attributes its authorship.

The problem, as it came to be stated, related that Josephus, at the time of the sack of the city of Jotapata by Vespasian, hid himself with forty other Jews in a cellar. It becoming necessary to sacrifice most of the number, a method analogous to the old Roman method of decimatio was adopted, but in such a way as to preserve himself and a special friend. It is TYPICAL PROBLEMS

on this account that German writers still call the ancient puzzle by the name of Josephsspiel.

Chuquet (1484) mentions the problem, as does at least one other writer of the 15th century.1 When, however, printed works on algebra and higher arithmetic began to appear, it became well known. The fact that such writers as Cardan² and Ramus3 gave it prominence was enough to assure its coming to the attention of scholars.4

Like so many curious problems, this one found its way to the Far East, appearing in the Japanese books as relating to a stepmother's selection of the children to be disinherited. With characteristic Japanese humor, however, the woman was described as making an error in her calculations, so that her own children were disinherited and her stepchildren received the estate.

Testament Problem. There is a well-known problem which relates that a man about to die made a will bequeathing $\frac{1}{3}$ of his estate to his widow in case an expected child was a son, the son to have $\frac{2}{3}$; and $\frac{2}{3}$ to the widow if the child was a daughter, the daughter to have $\frac{1}{3}$. The issue was twins, one a boy and the other a girl, and the question arose as to the division of the estate.

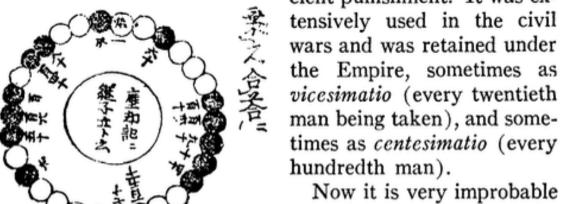
The problem in itself is of no particular interest, being legal rather than mathematical, but it is worthy of mention because it is a type and has an extended history. Under both the Roman and the Oriental influence these inheritance problems played a very important rôle in such parts of analysis as the ancients had developed. In the year 40 B.C. the lex Falcidia required at least \(\frac{1}{4} \) of an estate to go to the legal heir. If more than \(^3\) was otherwise disposed of, this had to be reduced by the rules of partnership. Problems involving this "Falcidian

Anonymous MS. in Munich. See Bibl. Math., VII (2), 32; Curtze, ibid., VIII (2), 116; IX (2), 34; Abhandlungen, III, 123.

²In his Practica of 1539.

³See his edition of 1569, p. 125.

It is also in Thierfelder's arithmetic (1587, p. 354), in Wynant van Westen's Mathemat. Vermaecklyckh (1644 ed., I, 16), in Wilkens's arithmetic of 1669 (p. 395), and in many other early works.





Mantoku Jinkō-ri (1665)

Josephus was saved on the occasion of a choice of this kind.2 Indeed, Josephus himself refers to the matter of his being saved by lucky chance or by the act of God.3

¹ Edited by C. F. Weber and J. Caesar, Marburg, 1864. See W. Ahrens, Math. Unterhaltungen und Spiele, p. 286 (Leipzig, 1901; 2d ed., 1918).

2"Itaque accidit ut interemtis reliquis Iosephus cum altero superesset neci" (quoted from Ahrens, loc. cit.).

3 Καταλείπεται δε ούτος, είτε ύπο τύχης χρη λέγειν είτε ύπο Θεού προνοίας, σύν ετέρφ.

おそらく ミラノ司教のアンブロジウス (370年頃)がJosephusの問題を設定した. その後,文献として見つかるのは, Rabbi ben Ezra (1140頃→1518出版) Chuquet (1484)

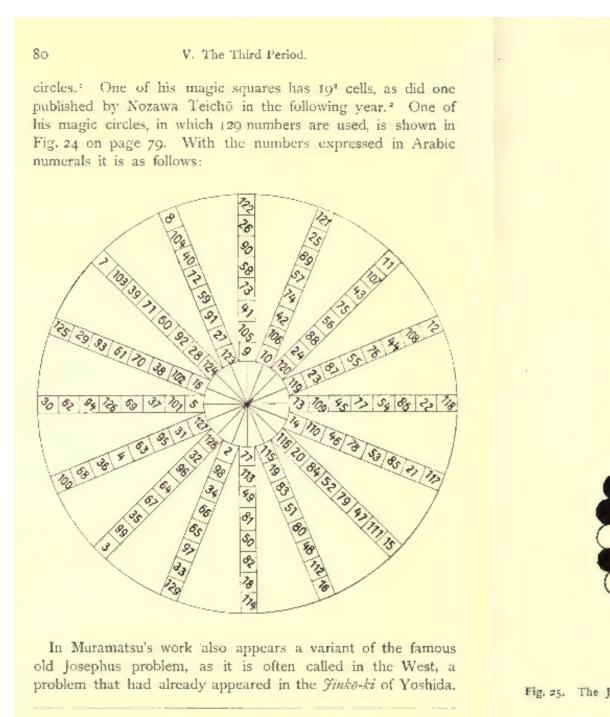
日本での設定にも触れているが、母親のミスとして話を紹介している

^{1&}quot;Ein Mülmeister hat ein Müle mit vier Gewercken/ Mit dem ersten mehlt er in 23 studen 35 Scheffel/Mit dem andern 39 Scheffel/ Mit dem dritten 46 Scheffel/Vnnd mit dem vierten 52 Scheffel," etc. The question then is, How long it will take them together to grind 19 Wispel (1 Wispel = 24 Scheffel) (ibid.).

²R. Hay, The Beauties of Arithmetic, p. 218 (1816).

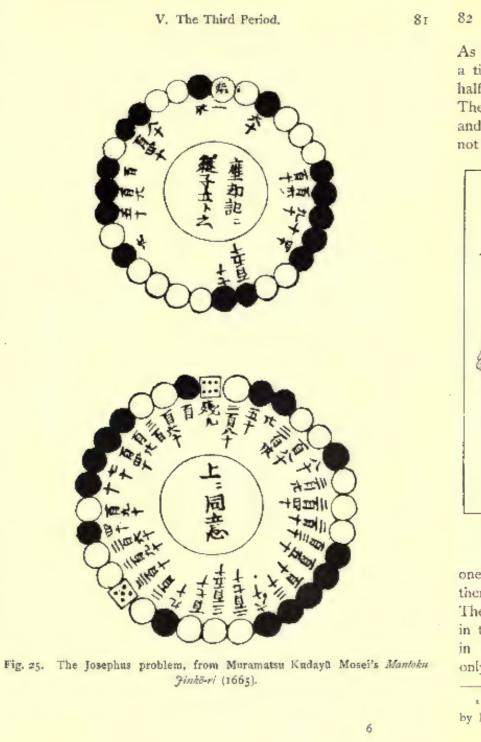
³E. Lucas, Arithmétique Amusante, p. 17 (Paris, 1895).

D.E. Smith & Y.Mikami, A History of Japanese Math. (1914)



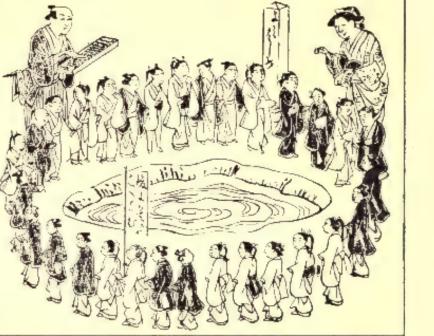
1 His ensan problems. Sanso, Book 2.

2 In his Dokai-sho of 1664.



V. The Third Period,

As given by Seki, a little later, it is as follows: "Once upon a time there lived a wealthy farmer who had thirty children, half being born of his first wife and half of his second one. The latter wished a favorite son to inherit all the property, and accordingly she asked him one day, saying: Would it not be well to arrange our thirty children on a circle, calling



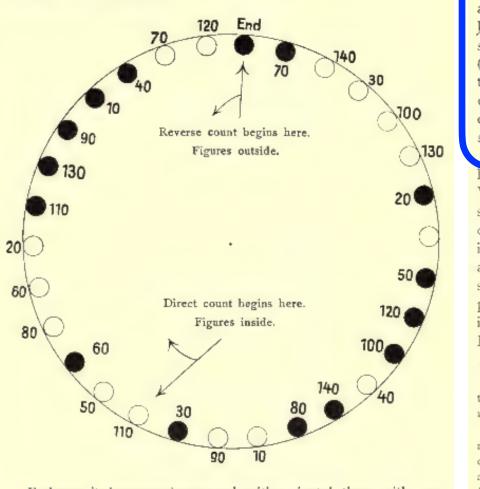
Sungaku Zuye (1795 edition).

one of them the first and counting out every tenth one until there should remain only one, who should be called the heir. The husband assenting, the wife arranged the children as shown in the figure 1. The counting then began as shown and resulted in the elimination of fourteen step-children at once, leaving only one. Thereupon the wife, feeling confident of her success,

* The step children are represented by dark circles, and her own children by light ones. In the old manuscripts the latter are colored red.

V. The Third Period.

said: Now that the elimination has proceeded to this stage, let us reverse the order, beginning with the child I choose. The husband agreed again, and the counting proceeded in the reverse order, with the unexpected result that all of the second wife's children were stricken out and there remained only the step-child, and accordingly he inherited the property." The original is shown in Fig. 25, and an interesting illustration from Miyake's work of 1795 in Fig. 26, but the following diagram will assist the reader:



Perhaps it is more in accord with oriental than with occidental nature that the interesting agreement should have V. The Third Period

remained in force, with the result that the heir should have been a step-son of the wife who planned the arrangement. Seki also gave the problem, having obtained it from the Finkoki of Yoshida, although he mentions only the fact that it is an old tradition. Possibly it was one of Michinori's problems in the twelfth century, but whether it started in the East and made its way to the West, or vice versa, we do not know. The earliest definite trace of the analogous problem in Europe is in the Codex Einsidelensis, early in the tenth century, although a Latin work of Roman times' attributes it to Flavius Josephus. It is also mentioned in an eleventh century manuscript in Munich and in the Tathbula of Rabbi Abraham ben Ezra (d. 1067). It is to the latter that Elias Levita, who seems first to have made it known in print (1518), assigns its origin. It commonly appears as a problem relating to Turks and Christians, or to Jews and Christians, half of whom must be sacrificed to save a sinking ship.2

The next writer of note was Nozawa Teichō, who published his Dôkar-sho in 1664, and who followed the custom begun by Yoshida in the proposing of problems for solution. Nozawa solved all of Isomura's problems and proposed a hundred new ones. He also suggested the quadrature of the circle by cutting it into a number of segments and then summing these partial areas. He went so far as to suggest the same plan for the sphere, but in neither case does he carry his work to completion. It is of interest to see this approach to the calculus in Japan, contemporary with the like approach at this time in Europe. Muramatsu had approximated the volume of the

2 De bello judaico, III, 16. This was formerly attributed to Hegesippus of the second century A. D., but it is now thought to be by a later writer of

2 Common names are Indus Josephi, Josephispiel, Sankt Peder's lek (Swedish). and the Josephus Problem. The Japanese name was Mameko-date, the stepchildren problem. It was very common in early printed books on arithmetic, as in those of Cardan (1539), Ramus (1569), and Thierfelder (1587). The best Japanese commentary on the problem is Fujita Sadusuke's Sandatsu Kaigi (Commentary on Sandatsu), 1774.

村松重清『算俎』をベースにJosephus problemを紹介. (ちょっと違う話になっているが, ...)

12世紀の藤原みちのり,藤田貞資『算脱解義』 10世紀にCodex Einidelensis,11世紀にRabbi Abraham Ben Ezra ほか、Cardan、Ramus、Thierfelder の名前が登場.

whether it started in the East and made its way to the West, or vice verse, we do not know.

L. Euler, Observationes circa novum et singulare progressionum genus. Euler Archive -- All Works. 476, 1776.

『新しく発見された特異な数列』

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mula A OBSERVATIONES CIRCA NOVVM ET SINGVLARE

artists there are britis, principal and are filled the comment of the Ellien Auctore

emone Cardilleonicality of the concerning Inter res saepenumero, quae attentione nostra haud dignae videantur, observantur quaedam, quae satis profundam investigationem requirient; ac non parum sublimibus specularionibus occasionem praeben Quod cum plurimis exemplis constrmati posfit, tum: nuper octiam liple fum, experius, dum, quaestionem illam tyronibus notissimam, attentius contemplarem, qua quindecim Christiani totidemque Indaei ita ordine sunt collocandi, vi si, numerandi initio in dato loco sumto, nonus quisque vel decimus in mare sit eiiciendus, haec poena in solos Indaeos sit casura. Quae quaestio etiamsi in se nihil habeat difficultatis, tamen mox vidi, fi in genere de hominum numero quocunque, ex quibus non nonus sed secundum alium quemuis numerum quotusquisque lit eliciendus, proponatur, disficillimum fore, ordinem corum, qui continuo encientur, assignare. Neque adeo methodus constat hoc in ge-PLAT. III

nere praestandi, famette quonis cafu oblato, dum Angingeratio actu. instituitur " solutio sicilime obtinetur. Ex hoc genere haud parum curiofa mihi videtur quiello, fi v. grex platium londium numero is solus sit supplicio afficiendus, qui, postquam nonus quisque vel fecundum alium numerum ex: ordine fuerit exemtus, tandem vltimo folius sit remansurus; hic scilicet maxime intererit, ante nosse illum fatalem locum in quo numeratio illa vlti-mo terminabitur.

2. Quo omnia quae hic inuestiganda occurrunt, clarius perspiciantur, casumi illumi perpendamus quo ex ferie 30 notarum nona quaeque expungitur, quod negotium numeratione acturinstituta. ita commodissime repraesentatur :

Hic superiores numeri indicant; quoto loco a primo computando quaeque nota lit polita" inferiores vero numeri oftendunt , quando quaeque eiiciatur, dum scilicet continuo nona quaeque expungitur : lta patet primo novam, fecundo decimama octavam tertio vicelimam leptimam, quarto lextam, quinto decimam fextum et ita porto expungi, donec vliimo delenda superite sola vicelima prima, qui adeo forer locus ille fatalis ante memoratus. Si indices eiectorum ordine disponantur, indicesque notarum subscribantur, haec series prodibit.

Indices

Indices electionis

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7, 161 (9, 10,17); 12, 113, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 27, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 9)18,27,1119,26,7,10,10,10,15,24, 8,22, 5,23,11,20,17,10, 3,28,25, 1,4,15,13,14, 3 collected to Indices maturales.

Hanc postremam seriem vocabo seriem electionis, quia rea indicat, quota nota eliciatur primo, lecundo, stertio etc. Ha fellicer primo efficieur nota 940, secundo r 83°, certio 27 ma, quarto 6ta, quinto 16ta et ita -porro-, donec vlnimo-vijgesimo nempe loco eiicintur nota vicefima prima. Vbi quidem meminisse oportet possquam numerando in serie notarum ad finem sverit: peruentum, numerationem iterum abinitio continuari ; ex quo intelligitur, notam trigefimam, primam convenire cum prima, et fi cuiusque notae index fuerit n eldem quoque indices n+30, n+60, n+30 etc. convenire funt centendia.

-2019 3: Sithanc ferdemnetertionis confideremus, ivex allum ordinem in ea deprehendere licet; rives quidem primietermini 93, 18, 1277 secundum differentiaminy cafeendum za extequartus quoque 16; oquia gumi 36 romenit Teandem lege m fequitur Quintus autem, qui reft rus vel 46, denatio praecedentem pluperat. quiagine numerandos iams ynus deilicat; 9 1161 939. est delems, sideoque mon numeratur. Ob eandem rationem a termino quinto 16 ad sexum 126 enam 10, at a fexto 26 ad feptimum 7 feu 37 iam i i numerantur ; ficque laltus continuo fiunt maiores quia plures notae jam deletae tranfiluntur; quod operationem actu instituendo sponte elucet,, eriamiti

NOVVM

ordinem .harum differentiarum auctarum vix assignare liceat; generatim certe hic nihil omnino definiri. posse videtur. Circa finem autem imprimis haec feries eiectionis ita fit irregularis, vt nulti prorfus legi adstricta videatur. Eum in finem autem hanc seriem hic exposui, quo clarius omnes difficultates, quibus perscrutatio eius impeditur, perspiciantur, haecque ipsa series ex ludicro principio enata attentione nostra non indigna videatur.

- 4. Haec autem feries eiectionis specialis duabus rebus determinatur, quarum altera in numero notarum, qui est 30, altera vero numeratore, qui est o continetur. Quocirca in genere quaessio huc redit; vt dato notarum numero vna cum numeratore ipsa series eiectionis exhibeatur, cuius solutionem cum in genere sperare nequeamus, in casibus particularibus attentionem nostram exerceri conueniet, num forte legem quampiam detegere videamus. Ac primo quidem patets fi numerator fuerit vnitas, feriem eiectionis ipfam fore feriem numerorum naturalium 14,02, 3, 4 etc. quoniam enim primus quisque elicitur, primo loco primus terminus, secundo secundus, tertio tertius et ita porro elicitur, ita vt vltima nota fimul sit terminorum electorum vitimus. 31 32 0
- 5. Sit igitur numerator = 2, ita vt secundus quisque eliciatur, seu eiectio secundum alternos instituatur, ac pro notarum numero series eiectionis ita se habere deprehenduntur:

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TIME AND OBSERVATIONES. CIRCA NOVYM ET SINGVLARE

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emone compilicationality of line out is

Inter res saepenumero, quae attentione nostra haud dignae videantur, observantur quaedam, quae sattentione profundam investigationem requirunt, ac hon parum sublimibus speculationibus occasionem praeben Quod cum plurimis exemplis consumari possitt, tum: nuper occiam ipse sum expertus, dum, quaestionem illam tyronibus notissimam, attentius contemplarem, qua quindecim Christiani totidemque Indaei ita ordine sunt collocandi, vi si, numerandi initio in dato loco sumto, nonus quisque vel deci-mus in mare sit eliciendus, haec poena in solos Iudaeos sit casura. Quae quaestio etiamsi in se nihil habeat difficultatis, tamen mox vidi, fi in genere de hominum numero quocunque, ex quibus non nonus sed secundum alium quemuis numerum quotusquisque sit eliciendus, proponatur, dissicilimum sore, ordinem corum, qui continuo elicientur,

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『新しく発見された特異な数列』

我々が注意を払うには値しないと思える多くの事柄の中に は徹底的な調査を必要とし、単なる憶測に頼る余地のない 事柄もいくつかある。これは多くの例で裏付けられる。私自 身も最近若者たちに教えたある問題についてより注意深く 考えていたときに、このことを経験した.

それは、15人のキリスト教徒と同数のユダヤ人をある順番 に配置するというものだ、数え始めて、9人目か10人目ご とに海に投げ込むとユダヤ人だけに罰が下される.この問 題自体には難しい点はないが,全部で何人の人がいるの か, そして9人目ではなくある特定の順ごとに引き出すこと を考えると,非常に難しいだろうとすぐに分かる.

(Google 翻訳)

L. Euler, Observationes circa novum et singulare progressionum genus. Euler Archive -- All Works. 476, 1776.

PROGRESSIONVM GENVS.

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numerus rigination series eiectionis
notarum in in pro numeratore 2 masilda alf.
 In proceeding the control of the con
  The Bull of Bull of the miles will be and
4 2, 4, 3, 1

5 2, 4, 1, 5, 3

2, 4, 6, 3, α, 5
                 7, 2, 4, 6, 1, 5, 3, 7
                  8 2, 4, 6, 8, 3, 7, 5, I
                  9 2, 4, 6, 8, 1, 5, 9, 7, 3
               10 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 3, 7, 1, 9, 5
              II 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 1, 5, 9, 3, 11, 7
              12 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 7, 11, 5, 1, 9
              13 2,4,6,8,10,12,1,5,9,13,7,3,11
              14 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 3, 7, 11, 17, 9, 5, 13
             15 (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 1, 5, 9, 13, 3, 11, 7, 15
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16 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 3, 7, 11, 15, 5, 13, 9, 1.

Hoc schema inspicienti facile erit pluribus modis ordinem quendam observare. Vitimi scilicet termini manifesto tenent progressionem arithmeticam binario crescentem, diminodo termini qui numerum notarum effent superaturi, infra eum deprimantur, numero scilicet notarum inde detracto. Ita cum primo habeatur r, pro secunda serie vltimus, qui foret 3. binario subtracto ad vnitatem reducitur; hunc sequitur 3, et sequens 5 numerum notarum, vnitate superans ad vnitatem reducitur, et ita porro. Simili lege progrediuntur termini penultimi, tum vero etiam antepenultimi, atque adeo omnes

ab vitimis acquidistantes. Quoniam igitud omnes rectae obliquae ei , quae per terminos vltimos transit parallelae, per huiusmodi progressiones arithmeticas pro numero notarum mutilatas transcunt, hinc istae series quousque lubuerit facile continuantur.

6. Exponamus simili modo series eiectionis pro numeratore = 3, ac lex progressionis multo magis abscondita prodibit

```
feries eiectionis
 3, F, 5, 2, 4
13, 6, 4, 2,5,1
13,0,0,2, 7,5,1,4
30 6, La 5 2 27 8 7 42 7
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3, 6, 9, 2, 7, 1, 8, 5, 10, 4
 3, 6, 9, 1, 5, 10, 4, 11, 8, 2, 7
3, 6, 9, 12, 4, 8, 1,7,2, 1-1, 5, 10
3, 6, 9, 12, 2, 7, 11, 4, 10, 5, 1, 8, 13
13, 6, 9, 12, 1, 5, 10, 14, 7, 13, 8, 4, 11, 2
3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 4, 8, 13, 2, 10, 1, 11, 7, 14, 5
3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 2, 7, 11, 16, 5, 13, 4, 14, 10, 1, 8,
```

Interior famen eth secondum lineas honizontales et verticales ordo magis est abstruses, tamen in viti-

mistiferum progressio arithmetica se prodit secundum ternarium crescens; haccque eadem lex quoque in penaltimisuet antepenultimis vt ante deprebenditur, ex quo er has feries facillime continuare licet.

7. Circa hanc legem in terminis vitimis locum habentem dubitare amplius non poterimus, dum en adhuc pro numeratore 4 observetur. Pari ergo modo leries ciectionis inde erectas repraclen-

```
feries eiectionis
                  pro numeratore 4
        4, 1, 3, 2
         4, 3, 5, 2, 3
         4, 2, 1, 3, 6, 5
        4, 1, 6, 5, 7, 3, 2
        4, 8, 5, 2, 1, 3, 7, 6
        14, 8, 3, 9, 6, 5, 7, 2, I
        4, 8, 2, 7, 3, 10, 9, 1, 6, 5
        4, 8, 1, 6, 11, 7, 3, 2, 5, 10, 9
        4, 8, 12, 5, 10, 3, 11, 7, 6, 9, 2, 1
        4, 8, 12, 3, 9, 1, 7, 2, 11, 10, 13, 6, 5
        14, 8, 12, 2, 7, 13, 5, 11, 6, 1, 14, 3, 10, 9
        [4, 8, 12, 1, 6, 11, 2, 9, 15, 10, 5, 3, 7, 14, 13]
       14, 8, 12, 16, 5, 10, 15, 6, 13, 3, 14, 9, 7, 11, 2, 1
Hine ergo lex illa in feriebus oblique descendentibus
```

Tom. XX. Nou. Comm.

NOW V MEDICAR

prorfus confirmatur , quae scilicet hic sunt arithmes ticae quaternario crescentes, dum termini numerum. nostrum superantes infra eum deprimuntur. In series bus autem horizontalibus et verticalibus ordo fit continuo intricatior. Quin etiam ipsa rei natura in scriebus horizontalibus nullam progressionis legem patitur, propterea quod eae, cum omnes numeros notarum numero non maiores fuerint complexae, viteriori continuationi aduersantur, ita vt continuatio tanquam imaginaria sit spectanda.

8. En ergo infignem legem, cuius ope pro quouis numeratore et notarum numero, nota vitimo eiicienda assignari potest. Existente scilicet numeratore = n, fi pro notarum numero v vltima eiicienda sit z, seu indici z respondeat, tum pro numero notarum y + x, vltima elicienda erit z + n, figuidem non fit z+n>v+1; at fi z+n>v+1, vltima erit z + n - y - 1 vel z + n - 2 (y + 1)vel z + n - 3 (v + r), vel generation dividendo z + n per v - 1, residuum ex diuisione relictum dabit indicem vltimae notae eilciendae. Vbi notetur, si divisio nilvil relinquat, tum pro residuo o scribi notarum numerum v + 1. Cum ergo pro numero notarum n cognita fuerit vltimo eiecta, pro omnibus notarum numeris maioribus vliimo eiecta facile per hanc regulam affiguabitur. Perpetuo autem si vnica fuerit nota, eadem quoque erit vltimo eiecta, fen si suerit y = 1, erit z = 1, vnde sequentes omnes fine vilo negotio reperiuntur. Quae regula eo magis est notatu digna, quod sine electionis or-

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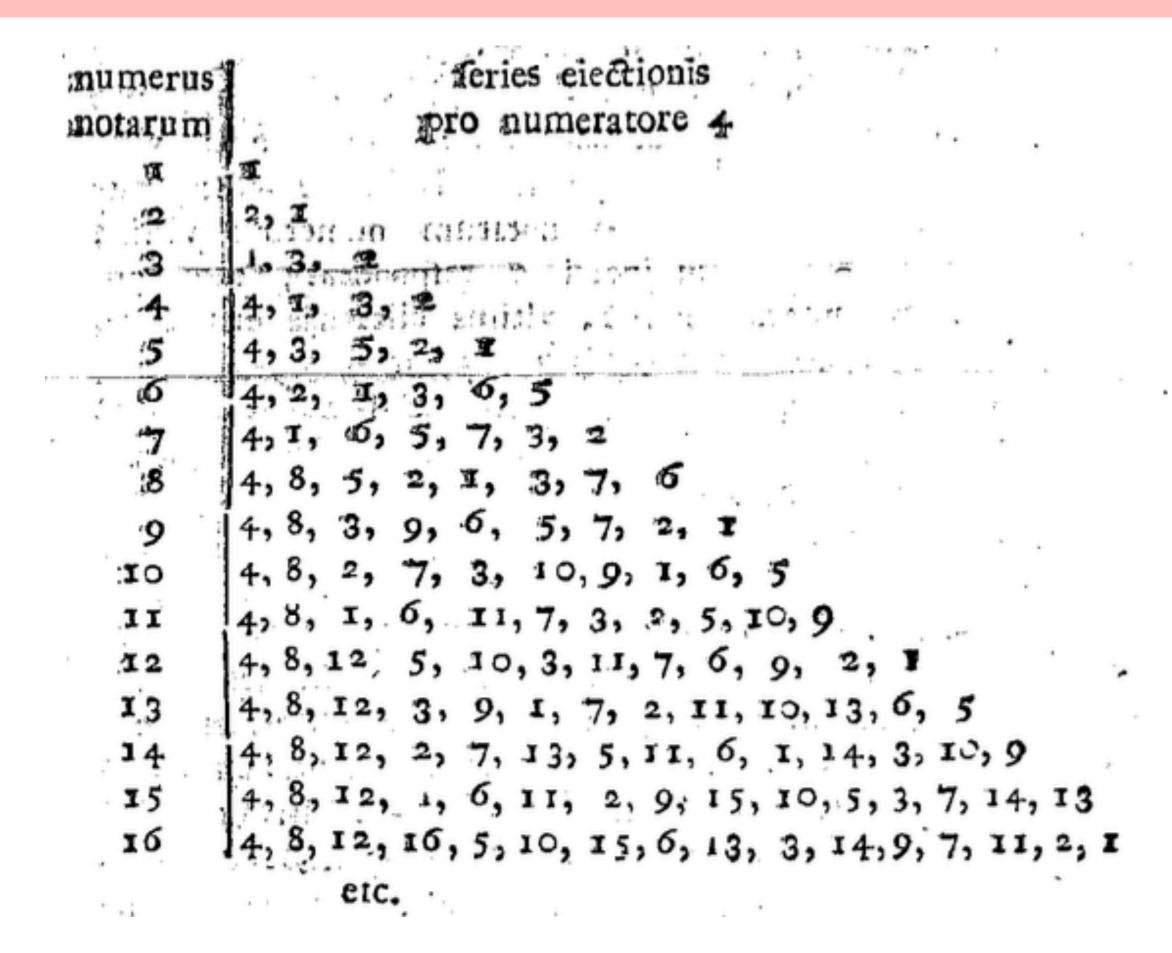
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.3	29 13 3 1
	2, 4, 3, I
m16.5	2, 4, 1, 5, 3
.0	2, 4, 6, 3, 1, 5
7.	2, 4, 6, I, 5, 3, 7
8	2, 4, 6, 8, 3, 7, 5, I
9	2, 4, 6, 8, 1, 5, 9, 7, 3
10	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 3, 7, 1, 9, 5
II	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 1, 5, 9, 3, 11, 7
12	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 3, 7, 11, 5, 1, 9
13	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 1, 5, 9, 13, 7, 3, 11
14	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 3, 7, 11, 1, 9, 5, 13
15	and and advantage of the second secon
, 16	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 3, 7, 11, 15, 5, 13, 9, 1.

```
feries eiectionis
numerus
                    pro numeratore 3
notarum
         30 6, 15 53 27 8 427
         3, 6, 9, 4, 8, 5, 2, 7, 1
         3,6,9, 2,7, 1,8,5,10,4
         3, 6, 9, 1, 5, 10, 4, 11, 8, 2, 7
   11
         3, 6, 9, 12, 4, 8, 1,7,2, 1.1, 5, 10
         3, 6, 9, 12, 2, 7, 11, 4, 10, 5, 1, 8, 13
         13, 6, 9, 12, 1, 5, 10, 14, 7, 13, 8, 4, 11, 2
         3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 4, 8, 13, 2, 10, 1, 11, 7, 14, 5
         3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 2, 7, 11, 16, 5, 13, 4, 14, 10, 1, 8,
```

n人を円形にならべ,2脱していくとき,取り除かれる順は?

n人を円形にならべ,3脱していくとき,取り除かれる順は?

最後が1になる場合が、継子立て設定(算脱之法)になる.



n人を円形にならべ,4脱していくとき,取り除かれる順は?

最後が1になる場合が、継子立て設定(算脱之法)になる.

L. Euler, Observationes circa novum et singulare progressionum genus. Euler Archive -- All Works. 476, 1776.

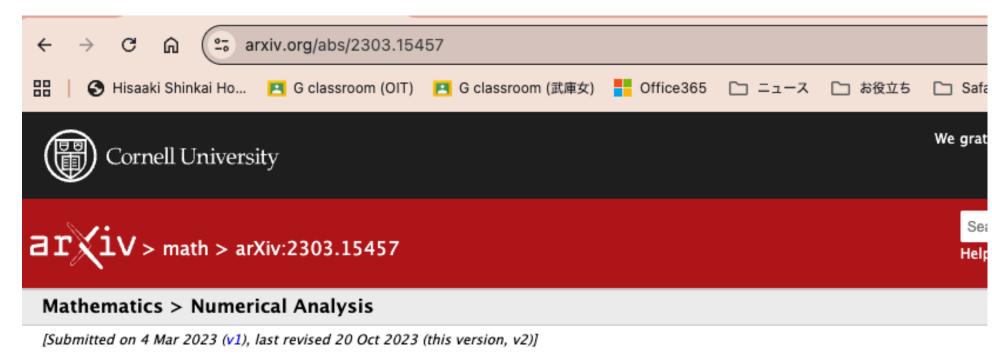
8. En ergo infignem legem, cuius ope pro quouis numeratore et notarum numero, nota vitimo eiicienda affignari potest. Existente scilicet numeratore $\equiv n$, fi pro notarum numero v vltima eiicienda sit z, seu indici z respondeat, tum pro numero notarum v + 1, vltima eiicienda erit z+n, figuidem non fit z+n>v+1; at fi z+n>v+1, vltima erit z + n - y - z vel z + n - 2(y + z)vel z + n - 3 (v + 1), vel generation dividendo z + n per v + r, residuum ex diuisione relictum dabit indicem vltimae notae eifciendae. Vbi notetur, · si diuisio nihil relinquat, tum pro residuo o scribi notarum numerum v + 1. Cum ergo pro numero notarum n cognita fuerit vltimo eiecta, pro omnibus notarum numeris maioribus vltimo eiecta facile per hanc regulam assignabitur. Perpetuo autem si vnica fuerit nota, eadem quoque erit vliimo eiecta, fen si suerit y = 1, erit z = 1, vnde sequentes omnes fine vllo negotio reperiuntur. Quae regula eo magis est notatu digna, quod sine electionis or-

最後に残る人(survivor) を $J_m(n)$ とする

$$J_m(n) = p \, \, \forall \, \sigma \, \delta$$
.

$$J_m(n+1) = \begin{cases} p+m, & \text{if } p+m \le n+1 \\ p+m-(n+1), & \text{if } p+m > n+1 \end{cases}$$

Josephus problem



Analytical Study and Efficient Evaluation of the Josephus Function

Yunier Bello-Cruz, Roy Quintero-Contreras

A new approach to analyzing intrinsic properties of the Josephus function, J_{k} , is presented in this paper. The linear structure between extreme points of J_{ν} is fully revealed, leading to the design of an efficient algorithm for evaluating $J_{\nu}(n)$. Algebraic expressions that describe how recursively compute extreme points, including fixed points, are derived. The existence of consecutive extreme and also fixed points for all $k \ge 2$ is proven as a consequence, which generalizes Knuth result for k = 2. Moreover, an extensive comparative numerical experiment is conducted to illustrate the performance of the proposed algorithm for evaluating the Josephus function compared to established algorithms. The results show that the proposed scheme is highly effective in computing $J_{\nu}(n)$ for large inputs.

Numerical Analysis (math.NA) 65Q30, 11Y55, 11B50 arXiv:2303.15457 [math.NA]

(or arXiv:2303.15457v2 [math.NA] for this version) https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2303.15457

は,最後に残る人(survivor) を $J_m(n)$ とする(例えば) [12]). オイラーが扱ったのは、もう一人追加したとき に、その人が最後に残る場合は何か、という設定であ る. 最後の一人を含めてn人とすれば、

$$J_m(n) = n$$

となる (m,n) は何か、という問題になる.現在では、 この n を J_m の fixed point と呼んでいる.

Definition 1 (Fixed and Extremal points). A fixed point of J_k is a value n_p such that $n_p = J_k(n_p)$. Additionally, an extremal point n_e is defined as a point that satisfies either $J_k(n_e) \in [[1, k-1]]$ or $J_k(n_e) \in [[n_e-k+2, n_e]]$. If $J_k(n_e) \in [[1, k-1]]$, we refer to n_e as a low extremal point. On the other hand, if $J_k(n_e) \in [[n_e - k + 2, n_e]]$, we refer to n_e as a high extremal point.

Note that, a fixed point n_p is also a high extremal point because $J_k(n_p) = n_p$. However, there are high extremal points that are not fixed points; see Figure 1 below.

Properties of the Josephus Function

In this section, we begin by recalling a recursive formula, which first appeared in Euler's paper [6, & 8, pp. 130-131] and establishes a way of determining $J_k(n+1)$ in terms of $J_k(n)$.

Theorem 2 (Euler's formula). Let $k \geq 2$ and denote $p := J_k(n)$. Then, $J_k(n+1) =$ $p+k-\ell(n+1)$, if $p+k\in [[\ell(n+1)+1,(\ell+1)(n+1)]]$ for some non-negative integer ℓ .

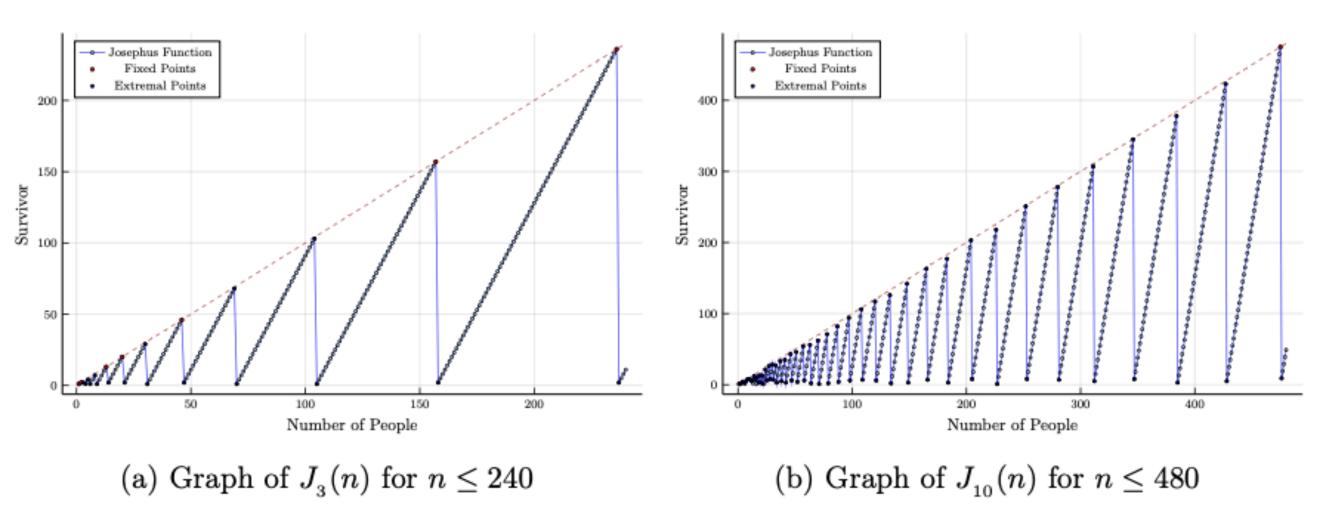


Figure 1: Graphs of the Josephus functions J_3 and J_{10}

継子立て問題と ヨセフスの問題 につながりはあるか?

15+15の9脱 {4,5,2,1,3,1,1,2,2,3,1,2,2,1}

		n	m
1150 頃	エズラ (Rabbi Abraham ben Ezra, 1546 年出版)	学生 15+ 怠け者 15	9
1363	サファディ(Salah al-Din al-Safadi)	M15 + C15	9
15c	カランドリ (Filippo Calandri)	C15 + J15	
1465 頃	フィレンツェ (Benedetto da Firenze)	C15 + J15	9
1484 頃	シュケ (Nicolas Chuquet)	C15 + J15	9
1485 頃	カランドリ	修道士 15+15	9
1500頃	パチョーリ (Luca Pacioli)	C2 + J30	9
1500頃	パチョーリ	C2 + J18	7
1500 頃	パチョーリ	C2 + J30	7
1500頃	パチョーリ	C15 + J15	9
1539	カルダーノ (Gerolamo Cardano)	黒+白	
1556	タルターリャ (Niccolo Fontana Tartaglia)	C+T, 黒 $+$ 白	
1559	ブテオ (Johannes Buteo)	C15 + J15	10
1612	バシェ (Claude-Gasper Bachet)	C15 + T15	
1624	エッテン (Hendrik van Etten)	C15+T15	9
1678	ヴィンゲイト (Edmund Wingate)	C15 + T15	
1725	オザナム (Jacques Ozanam)	C15+T15	9



Euler 1776

15+15の10脱 {2,1,3,5,2,2,4,1,1,3,1,2,2,1} 10+10010脱 {1,1,3,2,1,3,2,2,3,2}

<平安時代>

[1106-1159 藤原通憲 (村井中漸によれば、継子立の考案または伝授者)]

[1127 『懐中歴』(『二中歴』の博棊歴が基づく)]

1151-1156 頃『簾中抄』(「まゝこたての略頌」の項で数字列 2 つを列挙)

<鎌倉-南北朝 時代>

1210-1221 頃『二中歴』(博棊歴の「後子立」の項で数字列 2 つを列挙)

1310-1331 頃『徒然草』(死を免れぬ身をまゝ子立の石にたとえる)

1278-1346 頃『異制庭訓往来』(「継子立」に言及)

?-1372『新撰遊覚往来』(「三十二十之継子立」に言及)

<室町-戦国-安土桃山 時代>

1500 頃『十二段草子』(「ありやなしやのまゝこたて」に言及)

1500頃 天理図書館蔵『鼠の草子絵巻』(「ありやなしやのまゝこたて」を含む <江戸時代>

1604 『徒然草寿命院抄』(数字列 1 つを列挙し, 10 番目を除くことに言及)

1624『徒然草野槌』(数字列1つを列挙し,10番目を除くことに言及)

1627-1631 頃『塵劫記』刊年未詳の 5 巻本 (継子立の具象的な絵と文章説明を

[1644-1652?『姫百合のさうし』(「まま子だて」に言及)]

1693 『男重宝記』(「三十二十之継子立」に言及)

関孝和編 1683

中国には同種の問題設定は見つかっていない(Needham, 1959;『中国の科学と文明4』p71) 引用文献に Smith & Mikami (1914), Smith (1925)

天平時代の双六



yomiuri.co.jp

天平の盤上遊戯・双六の遊び方とは...「聖武天皇らがどのよう に遊んでいたのか想像して」

#正倉院 THE SHOW #正倉院展







奈良国立博物館(奈良市)で11月10日まで開催中の第77回正倉院展(特別協力・読売新 聞社)では、天平時代の貴人が遊んだゲーム「双六」関連の宝物が、まとまって出展されてい る。飛鳥時代の7世紀に中国か朝鮮半島から伝わったとみられ、中国・新疆ウイグル自治区ト ルファンのアスターナ古墓(7世紀)では正倉院宝物によく似たミニチュアサイズの双六盤が出 土している。現代のすごろくとは違う、その遊び方とは――。

もくがしたんのすごろくきょく 展示されているのは、双六盤の「 木画紫檀双六局 」、水晶や 琥珀 、ガラスで作った駒「 双六子」、象牙製のサイコロ「 双六頭 」、サイコロの振り筒「 双 六 筒 」 など。いずれも聖武 天皇の遺愛品だ。

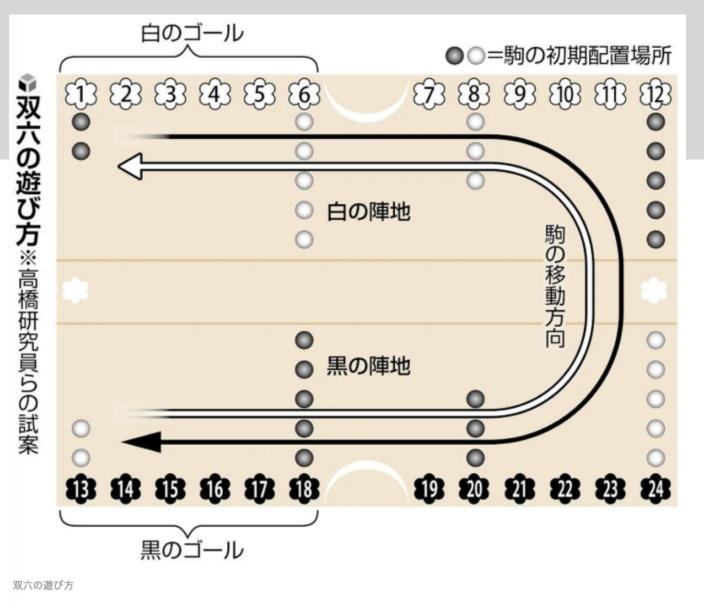








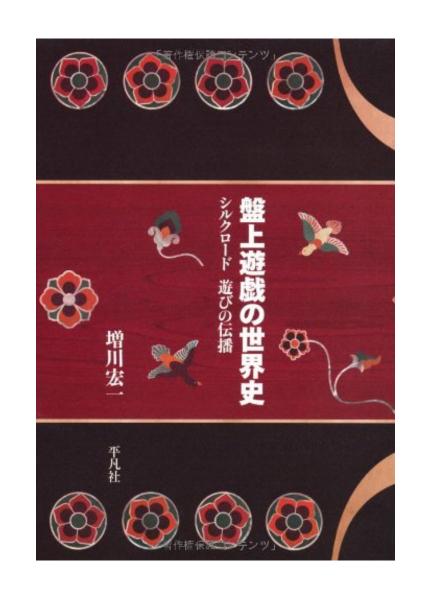




- ▶ 対戦は2人で行う。双六局の盤面には長辺側の上下に12個ずつ、短辺側の中央に1個ず つ花文様があり、駒を置く位置を示している。
- ▶ 宝物の駒は緑や黄など色とりどりだが、通常は白と黒で、最初にそれぞれ計15個の駒 を配置する。黒は上段左端の〇1に2個、右端の〇12に5個、下段の〇18に5個、〇20 に3個、白は下段左端の〇13に2個、右端の〇24に5個、上段の〇6に5個、〇8に3個 を置く=イラスト=。
- ▶ 黒は下段、白は上段が「陣地」、それぞれ左側6個分(黒は○13~○18、白は○1~○6) がゴール。交互に振り筒で二つのサイコロを振り、出た目に従って、黒は時計回り、白が 反時計回りに駒を花文様を1マスとして進める。この時、1個の駒を出た目の合計分進め ることも、2個の駒をそれぞれの目だけ進めることもできる。
- ▶ 相手の駒が2個以上ある所には進めないが、1個だけの所には、相手の駒をゴールから 遠いマスに追いやって進むことができる。
- ▶ すべての駒を自分の陣地のゴールに入れたら勝ちとなる。相手を妨害しながら、有利に 進めるような工夫が必要になる。

盤上遊戯の伝播

正倉院の時代, すでにシルクロードは陸路と海路があった



中国の盤上遊戯 囲碁

文献上はBC3cから、出土品はAD3cから、4cには朝鮮半島へ、6c 長安へ、7c トルファン唐墓、8c 正倉院

西方の盤上遊戯 ナルド・双六(双陸)・バグギャモン

西方 → 4-5c ナルド【中央アジア】 → 7c 双陸【中国】,8c 正倉院

- → 16c バグギャモン【欧州】
- →【インド】 → 8c 正倉院, ボロブドール【インドネシア】

南方の盤上遊戯 将棋・象棋・チェス 6c インド北西部 -> 1100 象棋【中国】



132 VII. Seki's contemporaries and possible Western influences.

published his Tengen Shinan or Treatise on the Celestial Element Method. In this his method of finding the area of a circle is distinctly Western (Fig. 31), although it is so simple as to claim no particular habitat.

This list is rather meaningless in itself, without further description of the works and a statement of their influence upon Japanese mathematics, and hence it may be thought to be of no value. It is inserted, however, for two purposes: first, that it might be seen that the Seki period, whether through Seki's influence or not, whether through the incipient influx of Western ideas or because of a spontaneous national awakening, was a period of special activity; and second, that it might be shown that out of a considerable list of contemporary writers, only those who in some way came under Seki's influence attained to any great prominence.

We now turn to the second and more important question, did Seki and his contemporaries receive an impetus from the West? Did the Dutch traders, who had a monopoly of the legitimate intercourse with mercantile Japan, carry to the scholars of Nagasaki and vicinity, where the Dutch were permitted to trade, some knowledge of the great advance in mathematics then taking place in the countries of Europe? Did the Jesuit missionaries in China, who had followed Matteo Ricci in fostering the study of mathematics in Peking, succeed in transmitting some inkling of their knowledge across the China Sea? Or did some adventurous scholar from Japan risk death at the order of the Shogun, and venture westward in some trading ship bound homewards to the Netherlands? These are some of the questions that arise, and which there are legitimate reasons for asking, but they are questions that future research will have more definitely to answer. Some material for a reply exists, however, and the little knowledge that we have may properly be mentioned as a basis for future investigation.

It has for some time been known, for instance, that there

Even the importation of foreign books was suppressed in 1630.

VII. Seki's contemporaries and possible Western influences. 133

was a Japanese student of mathematics in Holland during Seki's time, doubtless escaping by means of one of the Dutch trading vessels from Nagasaki, We know nothing of his Japanese name, but the Latin form adopted by him was Petrus Hartsingius, and we know that he studied under Van Schooten at Leyden. That he was a scholar of some distinction is seen in the fact that Van Schooten makes mention of him in his Tractatus de concinnandis demonstrationibus geometricis ex calculo algebraico in one of his editions of Descartes's La Géométrie,2 as follows: "placuit majoris certitudinis ergo idem Theorema Syntheticé verificare, procendo à concessis ad quaesita, prout ad hoc me instigavit praestantessimus ac undequaque doctissimus juvenis D. Petrus Hartsingius, Iaponensis, quondam in addiscendis Mathematis, discipulus meus solertissimus."3 The passage in Van Schooten was first noticed by Giovanni Vacca, who communicated it to Professor

Some further light upon the matter is thrown by a record in the Album Studiosorum Academiae Lugduno Batavae,+ as follows:

Moritz Cantor.

"Petrus Hartsingius Japonensis, 31, M. Hon. C." with the date May 6, 1669. Here the numeral stands for the age of the student, M. for medicine, his major subject, and Hon. C. for Honoris Causa, his record having been an honorable one.

134 VII. Seki's contemporaries and possible Western influences.

Mathematics, his first pursuit, had therefore given place to medicine, and in this subject, as in the other, he had done noteworthy work. Possibly the death of Van Schooten in 1661 may have influenced this change, but it is more likely that the common union of mathematics and medicine, as indeed of all the sciences in those days,1 led him to combine his two interests. Moreover certain other records inform us that Hartsingius lived in the house of one Pieter van Nieucasteel by the Langebrugge, a bit of information that adds a touch of reality to the picture. This record would therefore lead to the belief that he was only twenty-two years old when he was mentioned in the year of Van Schooten's death (1661), or probably only twenty-one when he, a doctissimus juvenis, and quondam in addiscendis, verified the theorem for his teacher.

A careful examination of the Leyden records as set forth in the Album Studiosorum throws a good deal more light on the matter than has as yet appeared. In the first place the Hartsingius was adopted as a good Dutch name, it appearing in such various forms as Hartsing and Hartsinck, and may very likely have belonged to the merchant under whose auspices the unknown student went to Holland. In the next place, Hartsingius was in Holland for a long time, fifteen years at least, and was off and on studying in the university at Leyden. He is first entered on the rolls under date August 29, 1654, as "Petrus Hartsing Japonensis. 20, P," a boy of twenty in the faculty of philosophy. This would have placed his birth in 1634 or 1635, but as we shall see, he was not very particular as to exactness in giving his age.* He next appears on the rolls in the entry of date August 28, 1660, "Petrus Hartzing Japonensis, 22, M." He has now changed his course to medicine, and his age would now place his birth in 1638 or 1639, four years later than stated before. Since, however, VII. Seki's contemporaries and possible Western influences. 135

the difficulty of language is to be considered, together with the fact that such records, hastily made, are apt to be inexact, this is easily understood. He next appears in the Album under date May 6, 1669, as already stated. He therefore began in 1654, and was still at work in 1669, but he had not been there continuously.

Further light is thrown upon his career by the fact that he was not alone in leaving Japan, perhaps about 1652. He had with him a companion of the same age and of similar tastes. In the Album, under date September 4, 1654, appears this entry: "Franciscus Carron Japonensis, 20, P." Within a week, therefore, of the first enrollment of Hartsingius, another Japanese of same age, and doubtless his companion in travel, registered in the same faculty. But while Hartsingius remained in Leyden for years, we hear no more of Carron. Did he die, leaving his companion alone in this strange land? Did he go to some other university? Or did he make his way back to Japan?"

Now who was this Petrus Hartsingius who not only braved death by leaving his country at a time when such an act was equivalent to high treason, but who was excellent as a mathematician? What ever became of him? Did he die, an unknown though promising student, in some part of the West, or did he surreptitiously find his way back to his native land? If he passed his days in Europe did he send any messages from time to time to his friends, telling them of the great world in which he dwelt, and in particular of the medical work and the mathematics of the intellectual center of Northern Europe? In other words, for our immediate purposes, could the mathematics of the West, or any intimation of what was being accomplished by its devotees, have reached Japan in Seki's time?

関の数学が西洋に伝わった可能性はあるか? Petrus Hartsingius Japonesis という日本人学生がオランダLeyden大学の学生簿に発見される. 1654年に数学を専攻する20歳の学生として、1669年に31歳として、後に担当教員の死により薬学へ転向、 疑問符だらけで終わる文.

² HARZER, P., Die exacten Wissenschaften im alten Japan, Jahresbericht der deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinigung, Bd. 14, 1905, Heft 6; MIKAMI, Y., Zur Frage abendländischer Einflüsse auf die japanische Mathematik am Ende des siebsehnten Jahrhunderts, Bibliotheca Mathematica, Bd. VII (3), Hest 4.

² HARZER quotes from the 1661 edition, p. 413. We have quoted from the Amsterdam edition of 1683, p. 413.

³ T. HAYASHI remarks that the same words appear in a posthumous work of Van Schooten's, but this probably refers to the above editio tertia of 1683. See HAVASHI, T., On the Japanese who was in Europe about the middle of the seventeenth century (in Japanese), Journal of the Tokyō Physics School, May, 1905; MIKAMI, Y., Hatono Soha and the mathematics of Seki, in the Nieuw Archief voor Wiskunde, tweede Reeks, Negende Deel, 1910.

⁴ Hague, 1875. It gives a list of students and professors from 1575 to 1875.

¹ Witness, for example, the mention made by Van Schooten in the 1683 edition (p. 385) above cited, of the assistence received from Erasmius Bartholinus, mathematician and physician in Copenhagen.

² See Album, col. 438.

² SCHOTEL, G. D. J., De Academie te Leiden in de 16e, 17e en 18e eeuw Haarlem, 1875, speaks (p. 266) of Japanese students at Leyden, and a further search may yield more information. We have been over the lists with much care from 1650 to 1670, and less carefully for a few years preceding and following these dates.

ペーター・ハルツィンク (1637-1680)

Petrus Hartsingius, Peter Hartzing



デカルトの『幾何学』をラテン語訳した数学者ファン・スホーテンの弟子のひとり。

以下はネット情報

https://note.com/savensatow/n/n7f57efe8d0b7

1637年 オランダ東インド会社の平戸館にいたドイツ人カール・ハルツィンクと 平戸の豪商の娘との間に生まれる。

1641年 鎖国政策により出国せざるをえなくなり、オランダへ、

1680年 42歳の若さでクラウスタールの自宅で亡くなる.

ハルツィンク・クラウスタール財団(Harzing-Clausthal-Stiftung) 330年以上前に「ペーター・ハルツィンク(Peter Hartzing: Pieter Hartsinck)」の遺志によって創設された大学進学を支援する奨学金

継子立てとヨセフスの問題

まとめ

継子立て問題の歴史 12cから

関孝和編『算脱之法』(1683) ←

Josephus problemの歴史 10cから

Euler 『新しく発見された特異な数列』 (1776)

両者を結ぶものはあるか
見つかっていない (中国経由でなくてもよい?) 最後に残る人(survivor) を $J_m(n)$ とする

$$J_m(n) = p$$
 とする.

$$J_m(n+1) = \begin{cases} p+m, & \text{if } p+m \le n+1 \\ p+m-(n+1), & \text{if } p+m > n+1 \end{cases}$$





『塵劫記』を通じて有名になった「辮子立て」は,円形にならべた人を 10 人ごとに外し,最後に残る人を勝 ちとする算数遊戯である.2つのグループ(先妻の子と,後妻の子)を特別な順にならべると,1つのグループだ けが先にすべて取り除かれていくが、取り除かれていくグループの最後の一人の提案で、勝敗が逆転するという ストーリー性を持っている.このような逆転劇がどのような設定で生じるか,という一般化された問題は,関孝 和編『算脱之法』(1683年) にて論じられ, 再帰的方法で導かれている.

一方,継子立てとよく比較される西洋の Josephus(ヨセフス)の問題は,同じ設定でありながら,最後に残 される人はどこの位置か,というシンプルな問いかけであり,逆転するような展開はない.オイラーによって,こ の問題が数学問題に格上げされたのは 1776 年のことで、その特異な数列として、算脱之法と、まったく同じ再帰 的方法が述べられていたことを発見したので報告する. 和算の方が 80 年以上早く, 問題を扱って解決していたこ とになる.2つの問題の間には,管見の限り,歴史的交流の跡は見つからない.