

GERGONNE'S PILE PROBLEM.

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IN Ball's *Mathematical Recreations*, pp. 101-6, is described the familiar three-pile trick with twenty-seven cards, mentioned by Bachet; also Gergonne's generalization for a pack of m^m cards. Suppose the pack is dealt into m piles of m^{m-1} cards each, and after the first deal the pile indicated as containing the selected card is taken up a th; after the second deal is taken up b th, and so on; finally, after the m th deal is taken up k th. Then the card selected will be the n th from the top where,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } m \text{ is even, } & n = km^{m-1} - jm^{m-2} + \dots + bm - a + 1; \\ \text{if } m \text{ is odd, } & n = km^{m-1} - jm^{m-2} + \dots - bm + a. \end{aligned}$$

If in the latter case we put the pile indicated always in the middle of the pack, then $a = b = \dots = j = k = \frac{m+1}{2}$, and we find $n = \frac{m^m + 1}{2}$, or the card will appear in the middle of the pack.

Dr. C. T. Hudson* has discussed the general problem: To deal a pack of ab cards into a piles of b cards each and so stack the piles after each deal that after the n th deal any selected card may be r th in the whole pack. Let the card selected be the s th card from the bottom of the pile containing it after the first deal. Let p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n be the places the pile of the selected card is to hold after the first, second, \dots n th stacking of the piles. After the first stacking the number of the selected card, counting from the bottom of the pack, will be the $b(p_1 - 1) + s$; after the second, $b(p_2 - 1) + \frac{b(p_1 - 1) + s + m_1}{a}$; after the n th,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a^{n-1}} [& b \{ a^{n-1}(p_n - 1) + a^{n-2}(p_{n-1} - 1) + \dots + a(p_2 - 1) \\ & + (p_1 - 1) \} + s + m_1 + am_2 + \dots + a^{n-2}m_{n-1}], \end{aligned}$$

where m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} are integers $\leq a - 1$, including 0. Since $m_1 + am_2 + \dots + a^{n-2}m_{n-1}$ lies between 0 and $a^{n-1} - 1$, the selected card's place r lies between

$$\frac{1}{a^{n-1}} [b \{ a^{n-1}(p_n - 1) + \dots + a(p_2 - 1) + (p_1 - 1) \} + s]$$

* *Educational Times Reprints*, 1868, vol. 9, pp. 89-91.