For 25 of his 94 years, Martin Gardner wrote “Mathematical Games and Recreations,” a monthly column for *Scientific American* magazine. These columns have inspired hundreds of thousands of readers to delve more deeply into the large world of mathematics. He has also made significant contributions to magic, philosophy, children's literature, and the debunking of pseudoscience. He has produced more than 60 books, including many best sellers, most of which are still in print. His *Annotated Alice* has sold more than one million copies. He continues to write a regular column for the *Skeptical Inquirer* magazine.
From 1957 through 1986, Martin Gardner wrote the “Mathematical Games” columns for *Scientific American* that are the basis for these books. *Scientific American* editor Dennis Flanagan noted that this column contributed substantially to the success of the magazine. The exchanges between Martin Gardner and his readers gave life to these columns and books. These exchanges have continued, and the impact of the columns and books has grown. These new editions give Martin Gardner the chance to bring readers up to date on newer twists on old puzzles and games, on new explanations and proofs, and on links to recent developments and discoveries. Illustrations have been added and existing ones improved, and the bibliographies have been greatly expanded throughout.

1. Hexaflexagons, Probability Paradoxes, and the Tower of Hanoi: Martin Gardner’s First Book of Mathematical Puzzles and Games
2. Origami, Eleusis, and the Soma Cube: Martin Gardner’s Mathematical Diversions
3. Sphere Packing, Lewis Carroll, and Reversi: Martin Gardner’s New Mathematical Diversions
4. Knots and Borromean Rings, Rep-Tiles, and Eight Queens: Martin Gardner’s Unexpected Hanging
9. Words, Numbers, and Combinatorics: Martin Gardner on the Trail of Dr. Matrix
12. Tangrams, Tilings, and Time Travel: Martin Gardner's Mathematical Bewilderments
13. Penrose Tiles, Trapdoor Ciphers, and the Oulipo: Martin Gardner's Mathematical Tour
15. Hydras, Eggs, and Other Mathematical Mystifications: Martin Gardner's Last Mathematical Recreations
Sphere Packing, Lewis Carroll, and Reversi

MARTIN GARDNER’S NEW MATHEMATICAL DIVERSIONS

Martin Gardner

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Contents

Acknowledgments xi
Introduction xiii

1 The Binary System 1
2 Group Theory and Braids 11
3 Eight Problems 23
4 The Games and Puzzles of Lewis Carroll 38
5 Paper Cutting 51
6 Board Games 64
7 Packing Spheres 80
8 The Transcendental Number \(\pi\) 91
9 Victor Eigen: Mathemagician 106
10 The Four-Color Map Theorem 118
11 Mr. Apollinax Visits New York 132
12 Nine Problems 142
13 Polyominoes and Fault-Free Rectangles 160
14 Euler's Spoilers: The Discovery of an Order-10 Graeco-Latin Square 175
15 The Ellipse 189
16 The 24 Color Squares and the 30 Color Cubes 202
17 H. S. M. Coxeter 216
18 Bridg-it and Other Games 232
Contents

19  Nine More Problems 241
20  The Calculus of Finite Differences 261

Index 275
Acknowledgments

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The photographs in Figures 28 and 29 are courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, used by permission.
“A good mathematical joke,” wrote the British mathematician John Edensor Littlewood (in the introduction to his Mathematician’s Miscellany), “is better, and better mathematics, than a dozen mediocre papers.”

This is a book of mathematical jokes, if “joke” is taken in a sense broad enough to include any kind of mathematics that is mixed with a strong element of fun. Most mathematicians relish such play, though of course they keep it within reasonable bounds. There is a fascination about recreational mathematics that can, for some persons, become a kind of drug. Vladimir Nabokov’s great chess novel, The Defense, is about such a man. He permitted chess (one form of mathematical play) to dominate his mind so completely that he finally lost contact with the real world and ended his miserable life-game with what chess problemists call a suiminate or self-mate. He jumped out of a window. It is consistent with the steady disintegration of Nabokov’s chess master that as a boy he had been a poor student, even in mathematics, at the same time that he had been “extraordinarily engrossed in a collection of problems entitled Merry Mathematics, in the fantastical misbehavior of numbers and the wayward frolic of geometric lines, in everything that the schoolbook lacked.”

The moral is this: Enjoy mathematical play, if you have the mind and taste for it, but don’t enjoy it too much. Let it provide occasional holidays. Let it stimulate your interest in serious science and mathematics. But keep it under firm control.

And if you can’t keep it under control, you can take some comfort from the point of Lord Dunsany’s story “The Chess-Player, the
Financier, and Another.” A financier recalls a friend named Smoggs who was on the road to becoming a brilliant financier until he got sidetracked by chess. “It came gradually at first: he used to play chess with a man during the lunch hour, when he and I both worked for the same firm. And after a while he began to beat the fellow…. And then he joined a chess club, and some kind of fascination seemed to come over him; something, like drink, or more like poetry or music… he could have been a financier. They say it’s no harder than chess, though chess leads to nothing. I never saw such brains wasted.”

“There are men like that,” agrees the prison warden. “It’s a pity…” And he locks the financier back in his cell for the night.

My thanks again to Scientific American for permission to reprint these 20 columns. As in the two previous book collections, the columns have been expanded, errors corrected, and much new material added that was sent to me by readers. I am grateful, also, to my wife for help in proofing; to my editor, Nina Bourne; and above all, to that still-growing band of readers, scattered throughout the nation and the world, whose welcome letters have so greatly enriched the material reprinted here.

MARTIN GARDNER