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"Michael Simkin, a postdoctoral fellow at the Center of Mathematical Sciences and Applications, calculated that there are about $(0.143n)^n$ ways the queens can be placed so none are attacking each other on giant n -by- n chessboards."



news.harvard.edu

Harvard mathematician answers 150-year-old chess problem

The n -queens challenge dates back to 1869. After working on the problem for about 5 years, mathematician Michael Simkin has an almost definitive solution.

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ists a constant $1.94 <$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q(n)}{n}$$



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