

Blog Entry © Thursday, December 4, 2025, by James Pate Williams, Jr., Seven Methods to Solve the N-Queens Puzzle and Electron Scattering by a Hydrogen Atom

References: Arc-consistency lookahead 1 algorithm applied to the N-Queens CSP.
Algorithm from ***Foundations of Constraint Satisfaction*** by E. P. K. Tsang Chapter 5 page 127. Uses AC-3 from page 83.

N-Queens Puzzle Solvers:

1. AC-3
2. Back Jumping
3. Back Marking
4. Back Tracking
5. Brute Force
6. Evolutionary Hill Climber
7. Sosic-Gu Algorithm

The first five methods were illustrated in my Tuesday, December 2, 2025, blog entry.

Rebuild started at 7:55 PM...

```
1>----- Rebuild All started: Project: NQueensMethods, Configuration: Release x64 -----
1>pch.cpp
1>Arc3.cpp
1>Common.cpp
1>HillClimber.cpp
1>NQueensMethods.cpp
1>NQueensSolvers.cpp
1>SosicGu.cpp
1>Generating code
1>Previous IPDB not found, fall back to full compilation.
1>All 559 functions were compiled because no usable IPDB/IOBJ from previous
compilation was found.
1>Finished generating code
1>NQueensMethods.vcxproj ->
C:\Users\James\source\NQueensMethods\x64\Release\NQueensMethods.exe
===== Rebuild All: 1 succeeded, 0 failed, 0 skipped =====
===== Rebuild completed at 7:55 PM and took 06.371 seconds =====
```

Method	n	Checks	Time (s)	SD	# Sol
AC-3	20	3925	0.285	0.315	50
Backjump	20	142	0.014	0.019	50
Backmark	20	NA	0.001	0.002	50
Backtrack	20	52	0.023	0.025	50
Hill Climb	20	4000	0.324	0.037	50
Sosic-Gu	20	NA	0.000	0	50

Method	n	Checks	Time (s)	SD	# Sol
AC-3	25	18478	1.200	1.582	50
Backjump	25	379	0.063	0.077	50
Backmark	25	NA	0.005	0.017	50
Backtrack	25	596	0.088	0.111	50
Hill Climb	25	5000	0.550	0.012	50
Sosic-Gu	25	NA	0.000	0	50

Method	n	Checks	Time (s)	SD	# Sol
Sosic-Gu	100	NA	0.002	0.001	50
Sosic-Gu	1000	NA	0.115	0.011	50
Sosic-Gu	10000	NA	12.582	1.148	50

Reference: [Physics 342: Useful Constants](#), [Electron Scattering from Hydrogen](#)

Electron Scattering by Hydrogen - Elastic Collision

$$q = 2k_a \sin\left(\frac{\vartheta}{2}\right)$$

$$f_1(q) = -\frac{2\mu e^2}{(4\pi^2 h^2 q^2)}, e = \text{electronic charge}, h \text{ Planck's constant}$$

$$e = 4.8032 \times 10^{-10} \text{ in cgs units}$$

$$h = 6.6261 \times 10^{-27} \text{ in cgs units}$$

$$\mu = 9.1040446932562806e - 28 \text{ in grams}$$

$$f_2(q) = \frac{1}{4} q^2 a_0^2, a_0 \text{ is the Bohr radius} = 5.291772083 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}$$

$$m_h = m_e + m_p \equiv \text{mass of the hydrogen atom}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{m_e} + \frac{1}{m_h} = \frac{m_e m_h}{m_e + m_h} \equiv \text{reduced mass of the system}$$





