Hunt the Wumpus on the HP-12C

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Someone had to put those 12 pentagons on the HP-12C! Back in 1972 "Hunt the Wumpus" was created by Gregory Yob (1945-2005), and *12CWumpus* uses the *same vertex numbering* as the original. Here the neighbours of each vertex are called R₁, R₂ and R₃. Once started you press *only* 1,2,3 & \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{S} to play. Wumpus is symbolised here by "0", and you by "." & no "." in the display implies a loss<G>. **Initialisation:** Put a seed in i, your starting room in PV and initialise R₄ - R₆ & \mathbb{FV} as shown below. $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_1.\mathbb{R}_2\mathbb{R}_3$. **Repeat: i** (i=1,2,3 *indirectly* choosing R_i), $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{S} \rightarrow$ "0." (if Wumpus is *next door*), R₁.R₂R₃. "0.0000" signifies a win and "Error 0" a loss. **Restart** after win: just \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{S} , after loss: f f clear pred \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{S} . Tunnel transits show 8 "running" displays and take 5 seconds. Each index i=1-2-3 corresponds to a *direction* with respect to a special twisty passage through the maze. i=1=backward, i=2=forward and i=3=up/down. **Beware the "poles"**- rooms 1 and 20 - normally at the start there is a 5% chance of "meeting" Wumpus in one of them, and here there is an additional 10% chance of losing when visiting them! Wumpus can remotely activate polar trap doors as shown. Invalid moves *quickly*

52.5° N				:=Wu	mpus-	52.5° S				
	01				Χ				20	
02	np	05		Y	pole	Y		16	sp	19
03		04		Ζ		Ζ		17		18

result in "Error 0" or "Error 6". Your position number x is *usually* between R_1 and R_2 (like the "." in $R_1.R_2R_3$) as $R_1=x-1$ (for x>1) and $R_2=x+1$ (for x<20). R_3 uses the

constants stored in R_4 - R_6 & FV. Think of a dodecahedron circumscribed by the Earth with rooms 6-15 zigzagging ±10.5° around the equator, outlining the other 10 pentagons & enclosing regions as shown below. Straight tunnels joining the rooms would be about 2,825 miles long! The numbers in bold relate to the example.

Numbering of the 20 Dodecahedron Vertices												One-off Initialisation		
52.5 N	01		02		03		04		05		01		8.10121401 STO 4	
10.5 N	08	eu	10	as	12	ра	14	na	06	at	08	ĺ	15.17011802 STO 5	
07	af	09	in	11	OC	13	ра	15	sa	07	10.5 S	ĺ	19.03200406 STO 6	
17		18		19		20		16		17	52.5 S		20.07091113 FV	

Example: .5284163 i **2** PV R/S \rightarrow 1.0310. Jump to **10**: **3** R/S \rightarrow 9.1102, **2** R/S \rightarrow 10.1219, **3** R/S \rightarrow "2.", **18**.2011. "2." means Wumpus snores (Z≈2<G>) *nearby*. You are close! *Don't do:* 2 R/S (room 20!) here else a Hollow Voice says "Error 0" as you fall<G>. *Instead:* **1** R/S \rightarrow "0.", "0.", **17**.1909. **Now** the move is interpreted as a shot. 1 R/S \rightarrow 0.0000 (instantly). Finished! Wumpus is shot to 5 points of a pentagon<G>. If you miss, having seen *two* "0.", you have a only a 10% chance of surviving the next move (try 3 EEX)7 CHS i 1 PV R/S and see if you can find him). With *one* "0." seen then Wumpus *moves* if missed, and bats shift you to his old position and you live only to hunt again. Replay: R/S \rightarrow 16.1807, 2 R/S \rightarrow 17.1909, 2 R/S \rightarrow 18.2011, 3 R/S \rightarrow "0.", "0.", 10.1219 - a 50:50 choice!

Keystro	kes	Display		Key	strokes	Display		Keystrokes	Display		
f P/R]			STO	D÷0	33-44 ′	10 0	STO - 1	67-44 30 1		
f CLEAF	RPRGM	00-		g	X≤Y	34-43	34	STO - 2	68-44302		
RCL PV	/	01-45	13	STO	0-2	35-443	30 2	STO - 3	69-44303		
2		02-	2	EE>	<	36-	26	2	70- 2		
0		03-	C	2		37-	2	RCL 1	71-45 1		
RCL i		04-45	12	STO	03	38-44	3	RCL 2	72-45 2		
9		05-	9	1/x		39-	22	X	73- 20		
9		06-	9	RCI	_0	40-45	0	PMT	74- 14		
7		07 -	7	g	INTG	41-43	25	$g\sqrt{x}$	75-43 21		
X		08-	20	g	LSTX	42-43	36	g x≤y	76-43 34		
g FRAC	;	09-43	24	: g	FRAC	43-43	24	9 PSE	77-43 31		
i		10-	12	1		44 -	1	RCL 3	78-45 3		
X		11-	20	0		45-	0	X	79- 20		
1		12-	1	. X		46-	20	g x=0	80-43 35		
$\left(+\right)$		13-	40	g	LSTx	47-43	36	9 PSE	81-43 31		
g INTG		14-43	25	X≷Y	/	48-	34	_f_4	82-42 4		
PV		15-	13	y^x		49-	21	RCL 0	83-45 0		
—		16-	30	X≷Y	/	50-	34	R/S	84- 31		
RCL PV	/	17-45	13	4		51-	4	n	85- 11		
$\left +\right $		18-	40	+		52-	40	RCL 9 CFi	86-45,43 14		
STO 2		19-44	2	n		53-	11	g x=0	87-43 35		
1		20-	1	. RCI	_ g CFj	54-45,4	43 14	9 GTO 00	88-43,33 00		
STO +]2	21-444	0 2	2 X		55-	20	RCL PMT	89-45 14		
—		22-	30	g	INTG	56-43	25	g x=0	90-43 35		
STO 0		23-44	C			57-	20	9 GTO 17	91-43,33 17		
g x=0]	24-43	35	g	FRAC	58-43	24	RCL 3	92-45 3		
5		25-	5	STO) X 3	59-442	20 3	g x=0	93-43 35		
STO 1		26-44	1	. RCI	_2	60-45	2	9 GTO 01	94-43,33 01		
g n!		27-43	3	+		61-	40	R↓	95- 33		
RCL 2		28-45	2	X		62-	20	R↓	96- 33		
$g\sqrt{x}$		29-43	21	. RCI	_1	63-45	1	9 GTO 17	97-43,33 17		
_f_0		30-42	C	(+)		64-	40	f P/R			
f RND]	31-42	14	STC	0	65-44	0	New 12cpa:	R↓ must be		
5		32-	5	RCI	_ PV	66-45	13	inserted after l	ine 53.		
All 12cp: put the 4^{th} constant in R_7 (not FV!). For louder snoring: use 3 in line 70.											
Lines Comments I			lines	Comme	nts	Lin	e(s)Comme	nts			
01-16	1-16 Set up. 12C RNG*			7-26	R_1 upda	ted	27	Error trap			
28-35	28-35 R_2 updated			6-59	R ₃ upda	ted	60-6	form R_1 .	5 form $R_1.R_2R_3$		
66-81 "2." & "0." tests			8	2-84	show R	$.R_2R_3$	85-9	97 New mo	New movehave fun!		
*RNG=	Random	Number	G	enerat	or (refer	12C Solut	tions	Handbook,	o114).		