Prove that the following proposition holds for $n = 3$ and $n = 5$, and does not hold for $n = 4$.
For any permutation π_1 of $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ different from the identity there is a permutation π_2 such that any permutation π can be obtained from π_1 and π_2 using only compositions (for example, $\pi = \pi_1 \circ \pi_1 \circ \pi_2 \circ \pi_1$).