

# Good proofs are:

- 1. correct
- 2. complete
- 3. clear
- 4. brief
- 5. "elegant"
- 6. well-organized
- 7. in order

## Fermat's Last Thm:

$$\forall n > 2, \neg \exists x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}^+ \\ x^n + y^n = z^n$$

## Problem:

Find a sequence of moves to go from

A	B	C
D	E	F
H	G	

to

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	

**Legal Move:** Slide a letter into a adjacent blank square.

**Thm:** There is no sequence of legal moves to invert G&H and return all other letters to their original position.

### Natural Order

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Row moves

Ex:

A	B	C
D	G	
E	F	H

 $\implies$ 

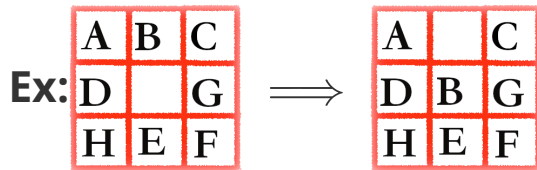
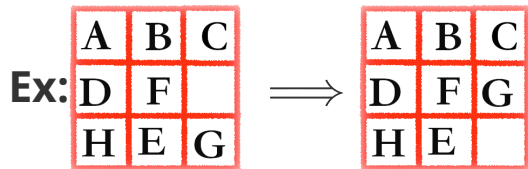
A	B	C
D		G
E	F	H

## Lemma 1:

A row move does not change the order of the items.

**Proof:** Obvious. In a row move, we move an item from cell  $i$  into an adjacent cell  $i-1$  or  $i+1$ . Nothing else moves. Hence the order of items is preserved.  $\square$

### Column moves

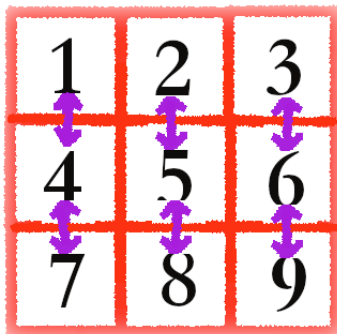


## Lemma2:

A column move changes the relative order of precisely 2 pairs of items.

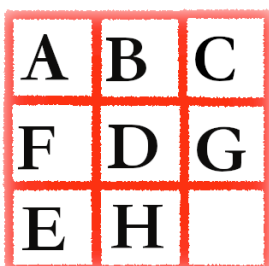
**Proof:** In a column move, we move an item in cell  $i$  to a blank spot in cell  $i-3$  or  $i+3$ . When an item moves 3 positions, it changes order with 2 items ( $i-1, i-2$  or  $i+1, i+2$ ).  $\square$

**Order Changes in Column moves:**



## Def:

A pair of letters  $L1$  &  $L2$  form an inversion, also known as an inverted pair, if  $L1$  precedes  $L2$  in alphabet, but  $L1$  appears after  $L2$  in the puzzle.



(D,F), (E,F), (E,G) — **3 inversions** in the left puzzle.

## Lemma 3:

During a move, the number of inversions can only increase by 2, decrease by 2 or stay the same.

**Pf:** Row move : No changes (by lemma 1)