

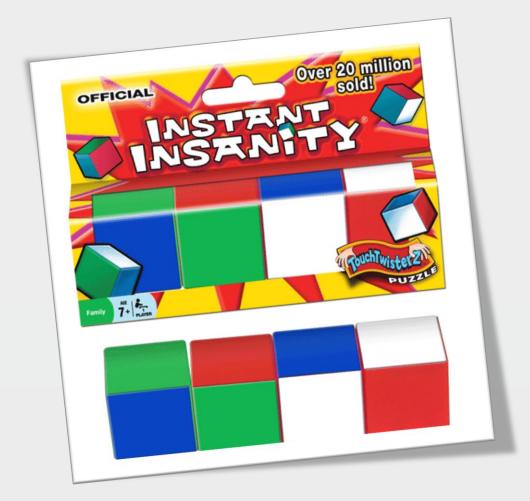
COLLEGE OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

A Tantalizing Twist with Cubes

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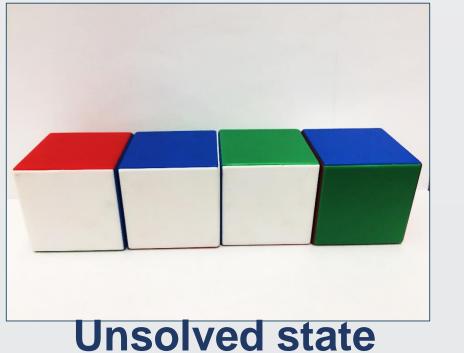
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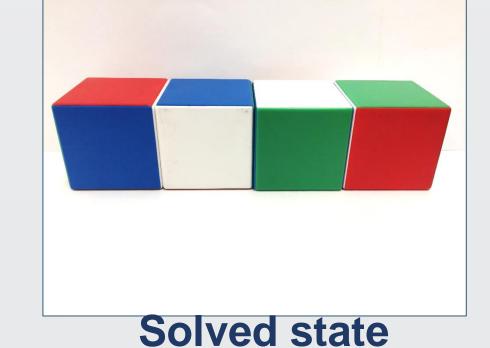
Division of Computer Science – College of Professional Studies



SUMMARY OF THE PUZZLE

We start with 4 cubes, and each face on a given cube is shaded one of the 4 colors (R, W, B, G). The goal is to arrange the cubes into a rectangular log so that each long side of the log has one and only one occurrence of each color.





41,472 possible arrangements if done by hand! Is there a more efficient way?

OVERVIEW - GRAPH THEORY

Graphs help represent a set of data, and any relationships inherent within that set, in a more intuitive way.



- Vertices: A, B
- Edge: the line connecting A and B
- Degree of a vertex:

 number of edges that
 touch that vertex
- Simple graph:
 unweighted,
 undirected, no loops
 or multiple edges
- Loop: an "edge"
 which joins a vertex to itself
- Complex graph: with loops and multiple edges
- Directed graph: edges have directions

← This is an example of an Euler cycle (visits every edge exactly once)

METHOD

- A graph with 4 vertices labelled R, B, W, G.
- To describe the relationship between two opposite faces, an edge is drawn between the vertex(es) corresponding to their color(s).

PROCEDURE

The procedure here features the set of cubes in the commercially sold "Instant Insanity."

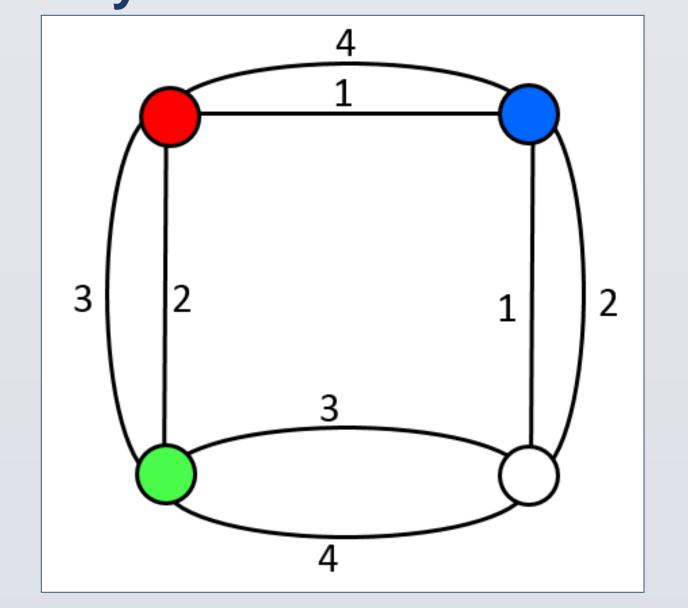
UNSOLVED SOLVED



Master Graph

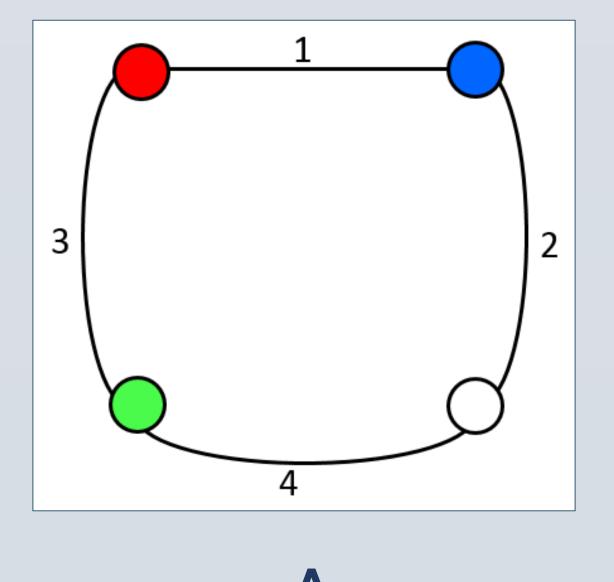


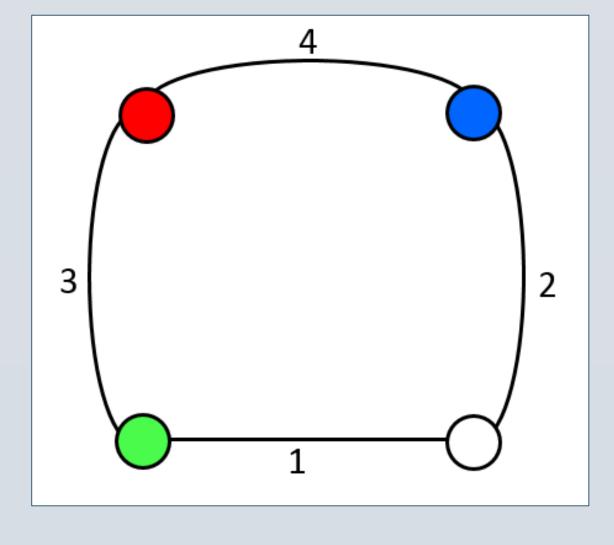
The only solution: A-C combined

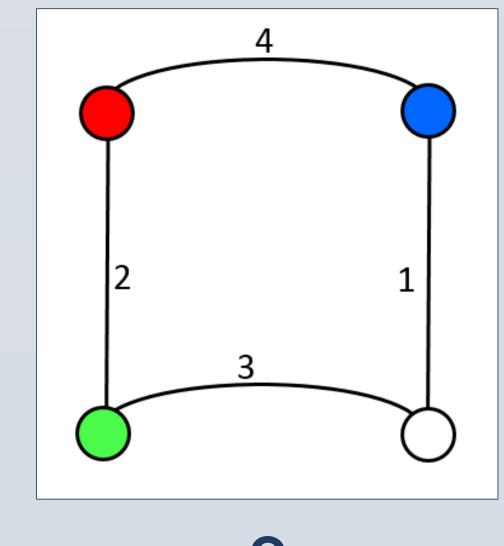




Acceptable subgraphs: subgraphs with degree-2



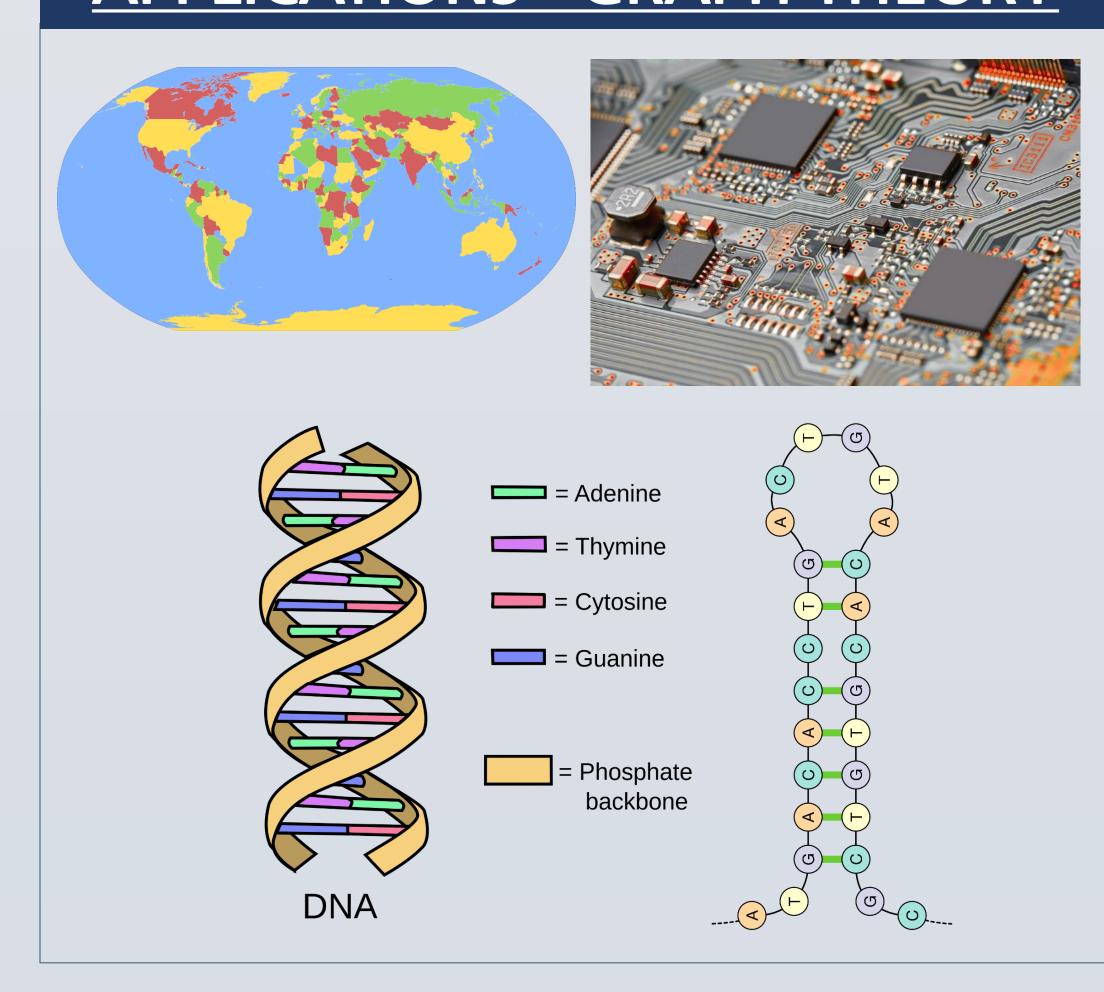




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An example that does not work: NO SOLUTION An example that works (Arlinghaus, 1991): ONE SOLUTION An example that works (Arlinghaus, 1991):

APPLICATIONS - GRAPH THEORY



REFERENCES

Arlinghaus, W. C. 1991. "The Tantalizing Four Cubes." In John G. Michaels and Kenneth H. Rosen., editors, *Applications of Discrete Mathematics*, chapter 16. McGraw-Hill Higher Education.