Re: moving pairs

Source: http://coding.derkeiler.com/Archive/C_CPP/comp.lang.c/2008-07/msg02293.html

- *From*: mcjason@xxxxxxxxx
- *Date*: Sat, 19 Jul 2008 12:43:54 -0700 (PDT)

On Jul 19, 3:27 pm, mcja...@xxxxxxxxx wrote:

> On Jul 17, 5:23 am, mcja...@xxxxxxxxx wrote:
>
> > I saw something interesting about a grid pair puzzle problem that
> > might be interesting.
> >
> > it's the problem where in a grid any size you say so many that are
> > pairs.
> >
> > |1a|2a|3a|
> > |2b|1a|3b|
> > |4a|4b|5a|
> > |6a|5b|6b|
> >
> > to make one move is to make the other of the pair move at the same
> > time, but to solve where it can move first is to figure out every way
> > it can be solved until you know the last one to move where the first
> > one chosen to move comes from. a recursive problem said usuallly. the
> > pairs switch each move.
> >
> > if I figure each to be able to move with all involved in

moving, and
for each they overlap the involved pieces that have to move. so if
you
draw somehow how each can be solved with all that have to move
together where you say together with how you can solve the other ones
the way where each that solves a way is together but all that solve
are together with how they solve it makes what looks like a machine
that can move.

so if I pick one to move how it can be solved to move and draw how it
looks now by seeing how they solve now, it looks like if this were a
machine the entire machine has been rearranged where if you pick one
to move as the part of the machine to move, the whole machine is
moved
to where that part of the machine moved. that's to draw how they
solve
again.

it seems to be able to make a whole machine said with pairs on a
board
move to any position the whole machine can be in for any part of the
machine moved. like, it seems to solve a whole machine .

so figure a machine out of these pairs to be a machine that works,
see
it in how the ones that solve overlap the other ones that solve to
use
the same involved in how any can move.

see it in how it draws again, it's the whole machine moved if one is
moved where it would be for that part of the machine moved.

like, it seems to make the whole machine say it's been running for a
while.

it looks like pairs in a grid can say any machine the way they can be
arranged, like each one that solves a way uses the same pieces as the
others that solve a way, so it looks togther as how they solve as
pieces together and other pieces together, together with eachother.
and to move one that solves any way that it does is to see all over
again how they solve together a new way, and it looks like the whole
machine has moved the way it is to move where only the part of the
machine you want moves.

it seems like any machine that can express a problem to solve can be
said with pairs, where the machine hasn't moved yet but is in original
position, but then in a completely different position it can be in,
just be moving one that solves. sticking with how they rearranged and
moving them again always is the same part of the machine, for the
rest
to be different the way they solve but as the rest of the machine the
way it's moved connected the part moved.

can anyone back up how this seems to work?

it looks like a machine when you find each that work out the way it does and say with all the others that work out the way they do together overlapping common pieces but say connected each working out as connected, but together as connected it's connected with the others connected. a whole machine where connected together is a condition of the machine together as complimentary of what is said for what is said about where the machine is at. the way where a loop in the machine is what won't loop on it's own unless the whole machine's set position is where that loop can move on it's own. a set of pairs that work out together as sets in different sizes say conditioned together like where for what matters is for what matters together as what matters for eachother. it's hard to recognize it as a machine unless you see that. what's together as pairs that work out together are like the idea of for what matters is for what matters as where the machine is at. so machine input is what matters for machine output. always machine input that makes difference of output is pairs that work out together. machine beginning and machine ending. to see as machine is a machine to turns back around to beginning if it were to operate as a machine. very important is trying to recognize it as a machine, because it's hard to see. so if you move pairs that work out together as any way they can move, see all over again the way they work out and how they share pairs that work out another way too. how to see it as the same machine again will be flipped around but try in different ways. any machine can be said with pairs. because with pairs you can also say this, given how they can be setup, a way for them to be where any much of them saying they work out a way can say different in any way for how other pairs work out, and how other pairs are arranged. any machine always has it so the bigger part of the machine that moves any way it can passes all the movment it can have to a smaller part. so the smaller part moved any way makes the bigger part move ways. because of what any condition can be.

the moving pairs problem i can't find a webpage for. it's where on a board you setup pairs in any way (but saying a machine that works) like where

1	1	2	2
3	4	3	4
5	5	6	6
7	8	8	7

and each number the same is a pair, now see pair move, each number moves together at the same time with the other. there's one answer there can be, but a recursive problem usually to find it. it's where that pair can move where it can, but it can because the outcome known

for where the last pair moves to where the first pair left. but the pairs switch each move with where they go, to be not the same pair but a different pair as paired with where each can go to be pairs with what left where it can go.

so

|1|1|
|2|2| −> 2 and 2 is 2 and 1, and 1 and 1 is 2 and 1 the other way. pick any and the same but another way. make moved and try again, it turns around. the machine idea of it is at beginning then ending, then beginning again. because that's all this machine does.

make me look better about this?

it is a machine. see how. see how setup bigger they figure to work out one way for each pair, and each other pair, they do. so see how each pair you figure can work out has the same pairs as how others work out. they do.

so draw, draw it so they work out together and others that work out together are showing how any pair works out the way it does as together, togther with other pairs that work out together, as one thing together. one thing together where any pair that works out with other pairs the way it can move is together with other pairs that can work out together as together itself, but together with the other pairs overlapping the same pairs that work out the other way. altogether though.

now see as a machine. a machine that can work, like any machine. a machine that starts and begins again where it started. it is a machine. it's any machine you want depending on how you setup the pairs. find a pair that can move and move it, see how it's a machine again another way. it is. see what it is? it's the whole machine another way. where a part of the machine moved, the whole machine moved like where that part moved the way it did. it does.

a machine like this shows connected conditions, conditions that compliment machine position together. not like seeing a loop inside a loop be it's own, but together.

it's a whole machine, any machine. where a machine is said like it can be any other way it can be. it's a machine that looks like a machine when you see how for what matters is for what matters, because it's like beginning matters for end as pairs that work out together, not like next machine position is with next machine position, that's not a machine you see that way.

try making a machine where you see pairs work out together and others that do, the pairs that work out together are there like loop that begins is together with where the loop ends because it's a whole machine. a whole machine that altogether has one position to be in, one position altogether. a machine like any. it's true.

draw pairs as a machine, but see it be a machine. because it's a machine like it is. see it all over again when you move pairs together and see it all again, but now see it as whole machine in a different position, all of it is, because that's the part of the machine that makes the rest of the machine where it can be for that part of the machine. it's not like moving the machine one step, it's like moving it altogether in one place, so try an easy place to move pairs where it's at the part of the machine that shows easy how the rest of the machine should be. it's the whole machine when you move that part where that part is moved that looks different, it's the whole machine set position. set position inbetween where it works, for the rest to be in position different to how that position is set.

see so carefully as whole machine again, the same machine, but different altogether, because it's altogether set in a different position. like a machine that's been operated until it gets there, the position it's in now.

it is, but careful to see as the same machine. because it's all different. pairs together are connected conditions, togther as all pairs together is all connected conditions together with connected conditions that are connected. you see beginning and ending connected, and inbetweens the way they are. pairs say any machine, they do.

try

make pairs visible as a machine, you see, any way pairs are is for the way the− Hide quoted text −

− Show quoted text −...

read more »

draw this and see...

say a bunch of pairs of what can move in the direction of another pair.
so each pair together can move in direction of any other pair together, and each in pair move to each in another pair together.
so each pair said can move at the same time together, to another pair.
when they move they become a new pair with the pair they moved to, so each of the pair to move first is not a pair anymore, but each is now a pair with where they moved to, which had to move somewhere else at the same time.

so see how it's like for one pair to move, it's where it moves to that has to move at the same time, but where it moves to is a pair that becomes paired with what moved there. they lock in course of having one way to circuit but in circuit they rearrange what's paired together everyway there can be.

so look how other circuits were changed when one circuit was changed.

.