In the November 1978 Word Ways, Mary J. Hazard introduced a word game by Dave Silverman in which two players alternately assign letters to the vertices of a cube with the objective of forming four-letter words on the vertices of each face. Specifically, a player loses the game if he is unable to form words on all faces on which his letter fills in the last open vertex. If this never occurs, then the player who fills in the last open vertex on the cube wins the game.

It is easier to write on the faces of a Platonic solid than on the vertices. With words formed on the faces meeting at a common vertex. If an octahedron is substituted for a cube, Dave’s game remains the same.

It is in principle possible to set down a strategy for this game, exhibiting those letters (if any) that ensure a win for the first player, together with a tree of actions he must take for every possible second player move. To give the flavor of this strategy, I analyze a much simpler game -- one played with three-letter words on the four faces of a tetrahedron, restricted to words found in boldface in the Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary (1970 edition).

There is no three-letter word containing Q in the Pocket Dictionary. To avoid reducing the game to triviality, I propose that Q not be admissible as a letter. If Q is allowed, the second player can always win by selecting it; the first player is unable to make a further move and loses.

I propose also that repeated letters be prohibited. This simplifies the analysis slightly, and makes the game more interesting by assuring that four different words are formed when the faces are all assigned letters. In fact, these words form a Baltimore transdeletion (select n different letters and form words out of all possible subsets of n - 1 letters).

The tetrahedron game, like tic-tac-toe, is uninteresting to play once the strategy is known to both players, for the first player can guarantee a win no matter what the second player does. The interest lies solely in the discovery of the optimal strategy by players learning the game through experience. (For games on most other Platonic solids, this learning will take a very long time, and it is unlikely that the optimum strategy will ever be known in full.)
Briefly, the first player can ensure a win by playing the letter A and responding to his opponent's move with the paired letter below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>F,G</th>
<th>J,R</th>
<th>M,P</th>
<th>S,W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C,E</td>
<td>H,S</td>
<td>K,U</td>
<td>N,Y</td>
<td>O,K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D,Z</td>
<td>I,V</td>
<td>L,X</td>
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For example, if the opponent selects T, the first player forms BAT with B, and there is no letter that can be used by the opponent that forms a word when added to A, B, to A, T and to B, T (unless a larger dictionary is allowed).

Why are the other letters unsafe for the first player? The only Pocket Webster isograms with Z are ADZ, FEZ, ZED, ZEN and ZIP so all but seven letters can be countered by Z by the second player. To block D, F, P and N, he need only use J instead; to block I, he can use U.

The strategy for E is a bit more interesting. Here, the second player must play the common letter O, forcing the first one to use D, F, G, H, L, N, P, R, T or W to form a word. For each of these, it is possible for the second player to win by completing a Baltimore transdeletion, as shown below:

| EOD | ode, ore, rod, red | EON | one, toe, ton, ten |
| ECF | foe, oft, oft, toe | EOF | ope, hoe, hop, hop |
| EOG | ego, log, leg, Leo | EOR | ore, ode, rod, red |
| EOH | hoe, who, wo, hew | EOT | toe, foe, oft, oft |
| EOL | Leo, log, leg, ego | EOW | woe, hoe, who, how |

If an expert challenges a neophyte to the tetrahedron game, he can conceal the optimal strategy for awhile by mixing it with strategies that are only slightly unsafe. For example, he can offer to let the neophyte go first, taking a chance that he will not select A. If he does select A, the best strategy is to select the second letter E or O. If the neophyte selects a letter at random to complete the word, the chances are overwhelming that the expert can complete a Baltimore transdeletion and win:

| AEC | no transdeletion | AET | tea, set, sat, sea |
| AEG | age, get, tag, ate | AEV | ave, vet, vat, ate |
| AEL | lea, ley, aye, lay | AEW | aye, wet, wet, aye |
| AEP | pea, pet, pat, tea | AEX | aye, rye, ray, are |
| AER | are, rye, ray, aye | AYE | sea, set, sat, sea |
| AES | sea, set, sat, tea | AOK | no transdeletion |

If the neophyte selects I, the expert can avoid revealing the sure strategy of U (no word containing U and I, as already noted) by picking E; again, his chance of a win is overwhelming.
The letter A

The only EN and ZIP

The only EN and ZIP

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