

Mathematical colorings

A class at the ETH Math Youth Academy

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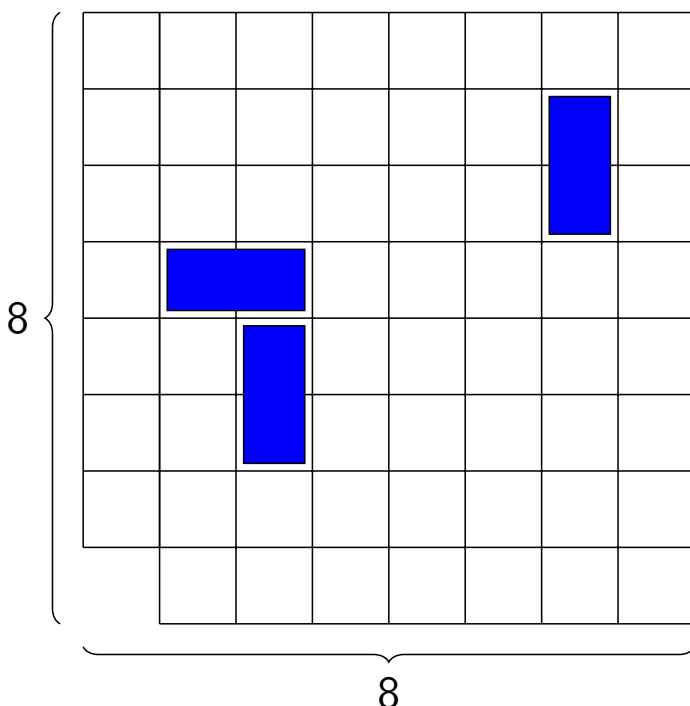
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Domino tiling — a)



a) Is it possible to *tile* this board by 2×1 domino pieces — i.e., to cover it

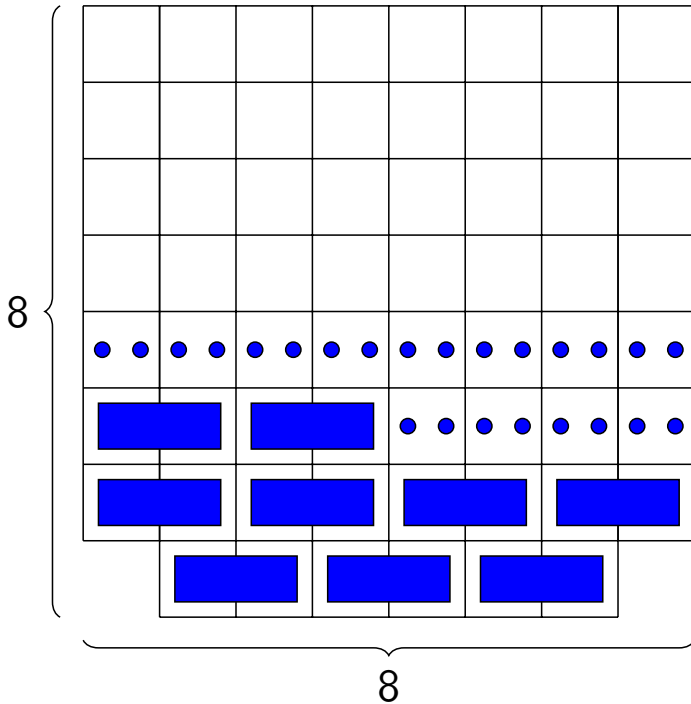
- without overlaps, and
- without leaving the board?

— **No**, because there is an *odd* number of squares (63). ✓

If you can tile a board \implies the number of squares must be even.

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Domino tiling — b)



b) Is it possible to tile this board by 2×1 domino pieces?

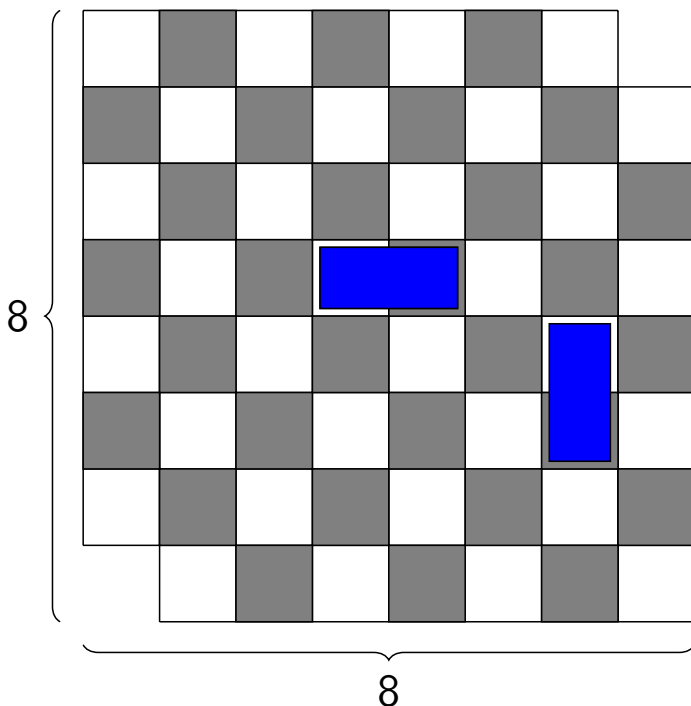
— Student: **Yes**, because there is now an *even* number of squares (62).

— ...

Student: — **Yes**, because we can tile as follows. ✓

you can tile the board $\stackrel{?}{\iff}$ the number of squares is even

Proof – c)

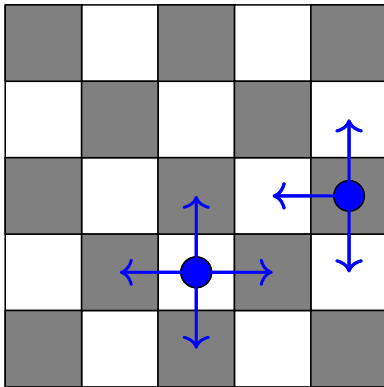


c) Is it possible to tile this board by 2×1 domino pieces?

No. Consider the chess coloring of the board. Each domino takes one black and one white square. However, there are 32 white and 30 black squares. ✓

you can tile the board $\implies \nleftarrow$ the number of squares is even

Bugs – a)



a) There is a bug at each square of a 5×5 grid. At a given instant, each bug craws horizontally or vertically to a neighboring square. Prove that some square will remain empty.

Proof. Color the board in a chess pattern.

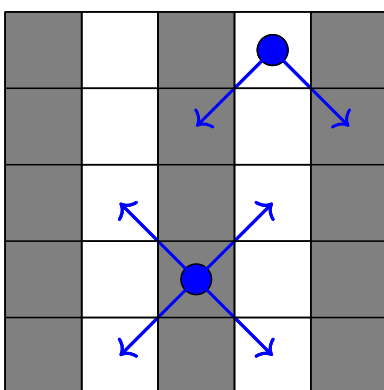
Each bug changes the color of its square.

There are 13 black and 12 white squares.

\implies some black square will remain empty. \checkmark

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Bugs – b)



a) There is a bug at each square of a 5×5 grid. At a given instant, each bug craws *diagonally* to a neighboring square. Prove that at least 5 squares will remain empty.

Proof. Color the board as shown.

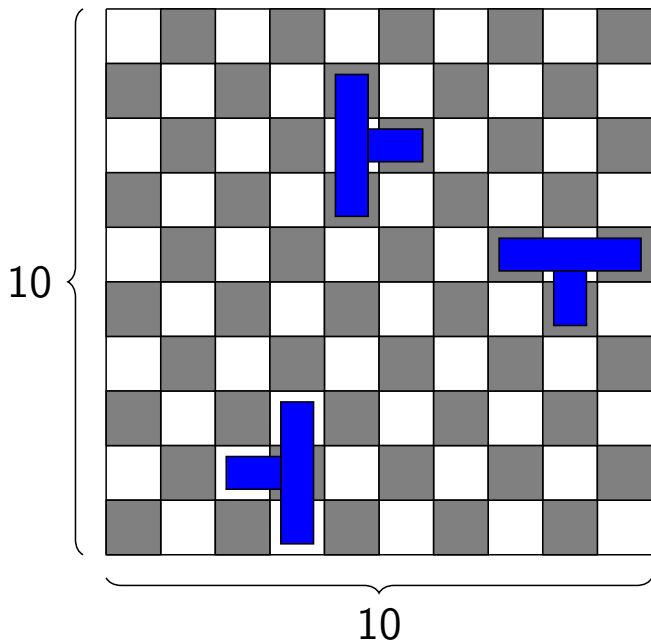
Each bug changes the color of its square.

There are 15 black and 10 white squares.

\implies at least 5 black squares will remain empty. \checkmark

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T-tetraminos



Is it possible to tile a 10×10 board by T-tetraminos?

No. Color the board in a chess pattern. Each T-tetramino takes either

a) 3 black and 1 white, or

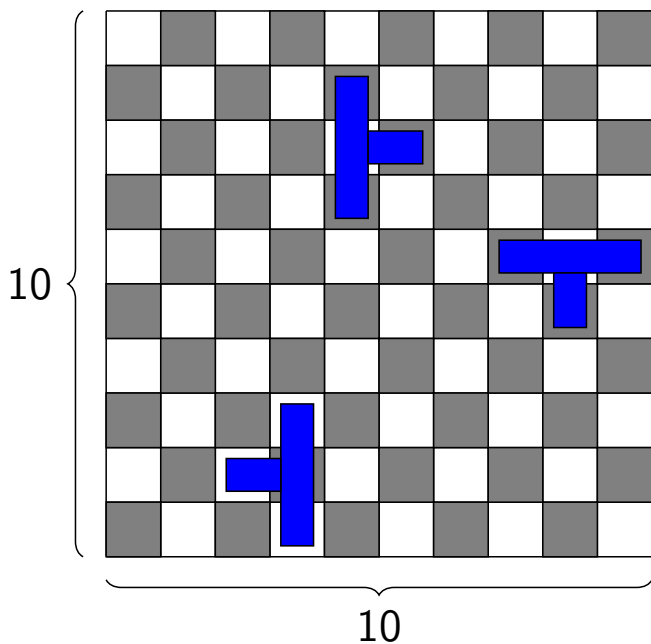
b) 3 white and 1 black

squares.

Argument 1. Each T-tetramino covers an **odd** number of black squares. If a tiling exists, there would be $\frac{100}{4} = 25$ tetraminos. Altogether, they would cover an *odd* number of black squares. However, there are 50 black squares.

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T-tetraminos



Is it possible to tile a 10×10 board by T-tetraminos?

No. Color the board in a chess pattern. Each T-tetramino takes either

a) 3 black and 1 white, or

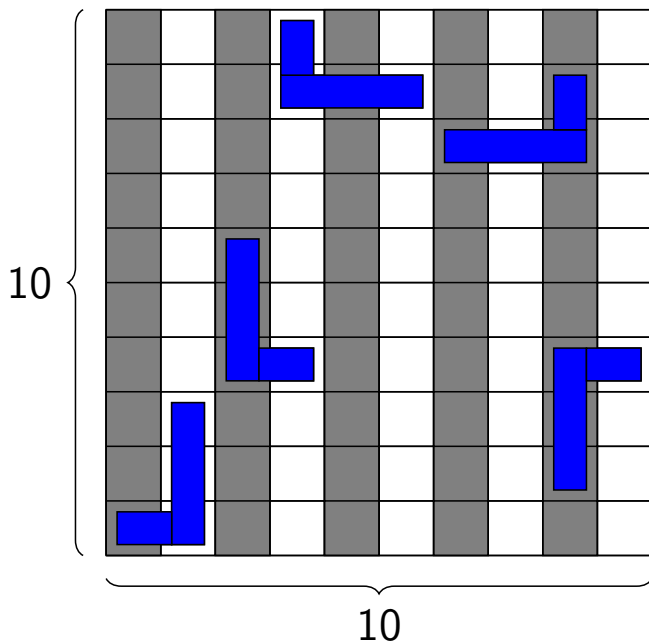
b) 3 white and 1 black

squares.

Argument 2. If there are more T-tetraminos of type a), there would be more black squares total. So, there must be as many T-tetraminos of type a) as of type b). However, the total number of T-tetraminos is 25 — odd.

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L-tetraminos



Is it possible to tile a 10×10 board by L-tetraminos?

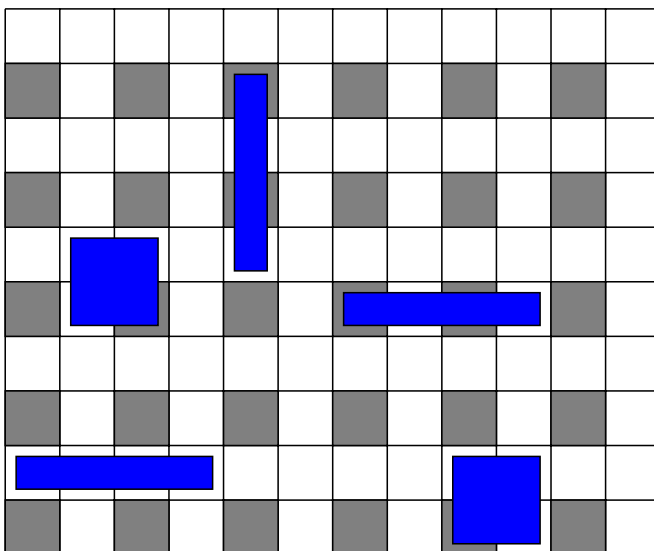
No. Color the board as shown. Each L-tetramino takes either

- a) 3 black and 1 white, or
- b) 3 white and 1 black squares.

Finish as either argument from the previous problem. ✓

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A bathroom floor



A rectangular bathroom floor was tiled by tiles of two kinds:

- 2×2 , and
- 1×4 .

Before gluing the pieces, one of the 2×2 tiles got lost. A spare 4×1 tile is available. Is it still possible to tile the floor?

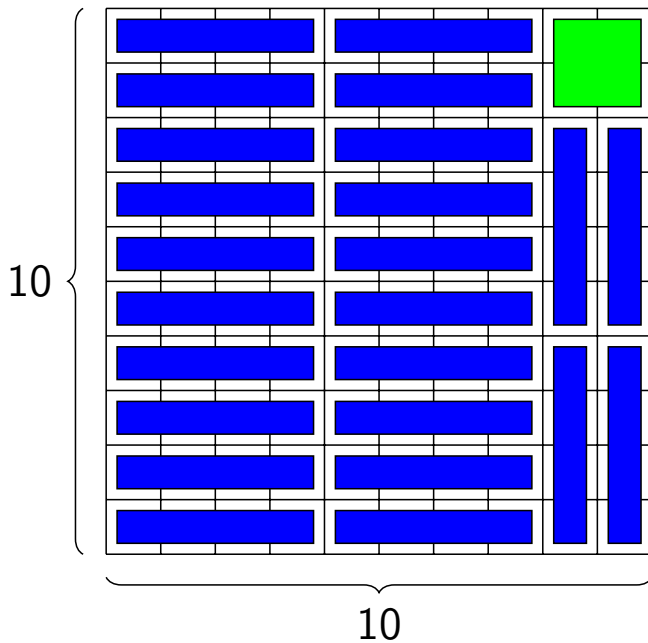
No. Color the board as shown.

- Each 2×2 tile covers exactly 1 black square. **odd!**
- Each 4×1 tile covers 0 or 2 black squares. **even!**

\implies the total number of 2×2 tiles in *any* tiling must be (in this picture) **even!**

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4 × 1 tetraminos

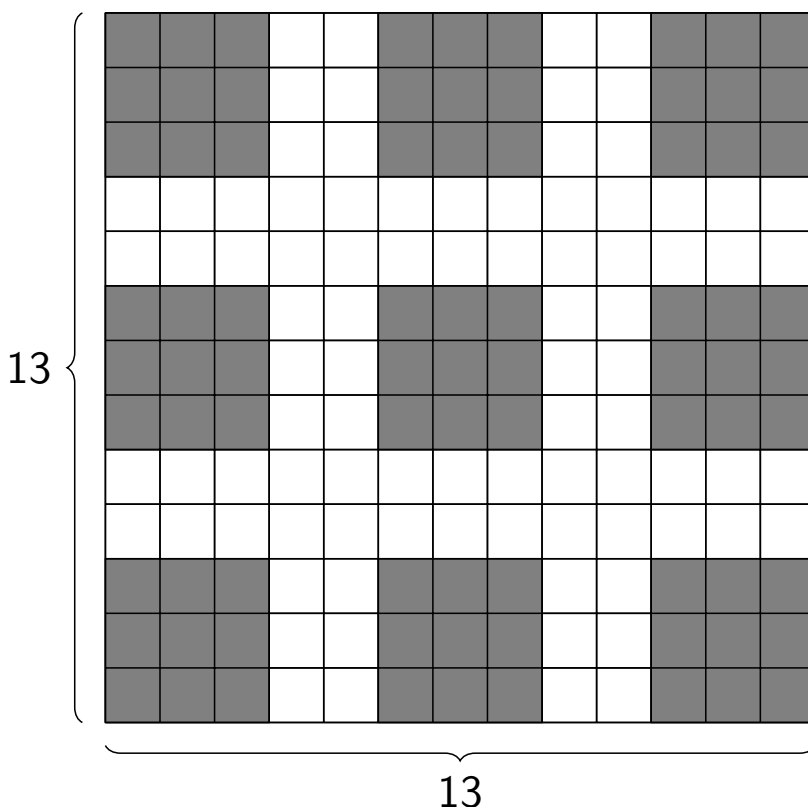


Is it possible to tile a 10×10 board by 4×1 tetraminos?

No. By the previous problem, the 2×2 piece cannot be replaced by a 4×1 tetramino. ✓

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Cutting out



A board 13×13 is given. A total of 8 squares of size 3×3 have been cut out. Is it always possible to cut out yet another 3×3 square?

Yes. Color as shown. Each of the 8 removed 3×3 squares hits only *one* of the 9 black 3×3 squares.

⇒ at least one of the black squares has remained unhurt. ✓

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- Mathematical Induction, LG Rämibühl, 27.10.2015
- Mathematical Games, KS Baden, 07.04.2016
- (upcoming) Mathematical Colorings, RG Rämibühl, 30.09.2016
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