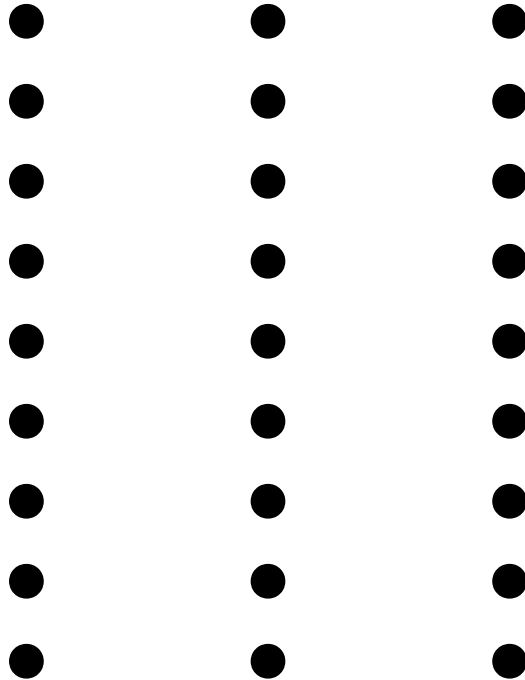


Grid Coloring

250H

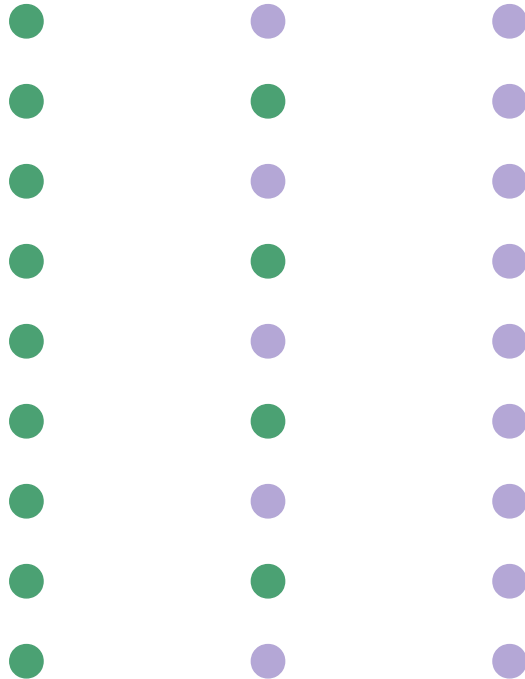
3 x n Grids

- No matter how you 2-color a 3 x 9 grid there exists a mono rectangle



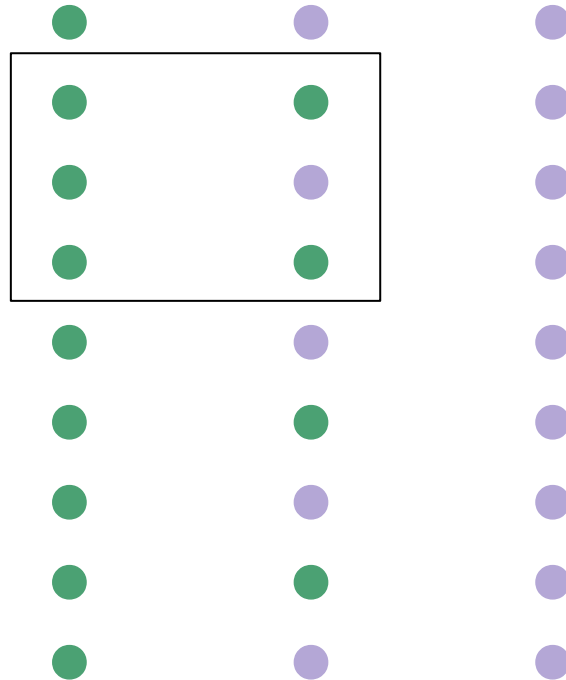
3 x n Grids

- No matter how you 2-color a 3 x 9 grid there exists a mono rectangle



3 x n Grids

- No matter how you 2-color a 3 x 9 grid there exists a mono rectangle



3 x n Grids

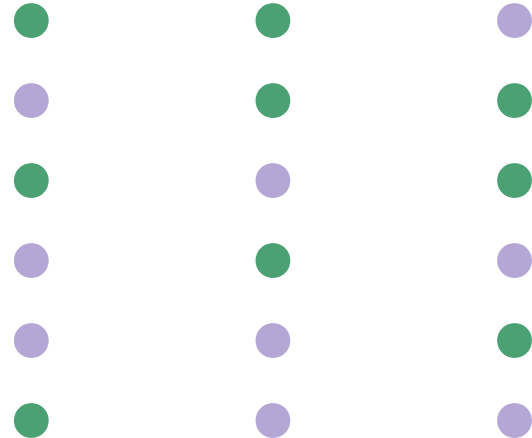
- No matter how you 2-color a 3 x 9 grid there exists a mono rectangle
- What about a
 - 3 x 8
 - 3 x 7
 - 3 x 6
 - ect?

3 x n Grids

- No matter how you 2-color a 3 x 9 grid there exists a mono rectangle
- What about a
 - 3 x 8
 - 3 x 7
 - 3 x 6
 - ect?
- I know you are all super excited to talk about this with your classmates

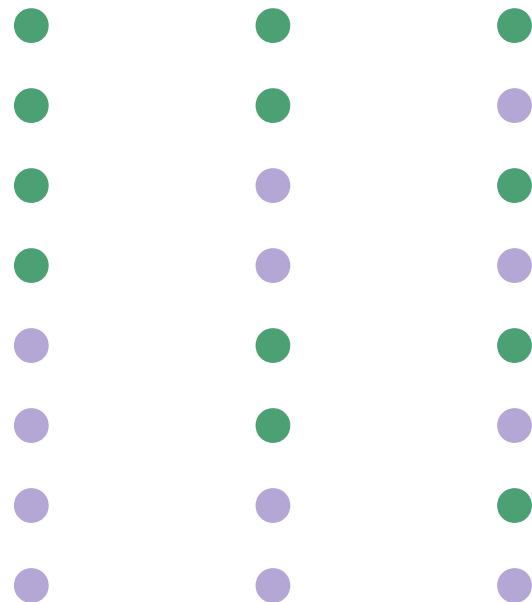
3 x n Grids

- No matter how you 2-color a 3 x 9 grid there exists a mono rectangle
- What about a
 - 3 x 8
 - 3 x 7
 - 3 x 6
 - ect?



Let's Look Closer

A 2-coloring of a 3×7 grid can be viewed as an 8-coloring of the rows, so if there are 9 rows, two are the same.

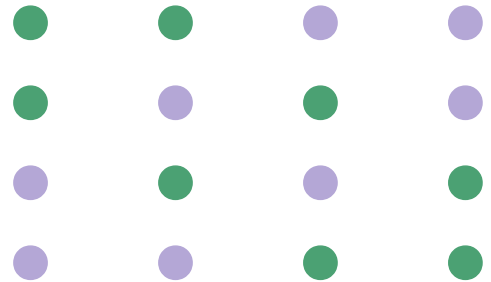


What about?

- 4x4
- 4x5
- 4x6
- 5x5
- 5x6

What about?

- 4x4
- 4x5
- 4x6
- 5x5
- 5x6



$n \times m$ grid 2-Coloring Theorem

Theorem: $n \times m$ is 2-colorable without a monochromatic rectangle if and only if it does not contain a **3 x 7, 7 x 3, or 5 x 5** grid.

What if we have 3 colors?

We can expand this to look at what grids we can color for 3 colors