

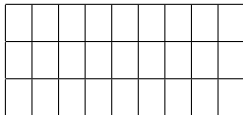
Grid Colorings that Avoid Rectangles

June 16, 2025

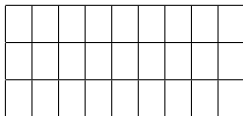
Credit Where Credit is Due

This talk is based on a paper by
Stephen Fenner
William Gasarch
Charles Glover
Semmy Purewal

2-Coloring 3×9

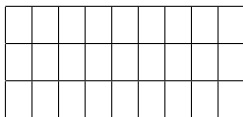


2-Coloring 3×9



Is there a 2-coloring of 3×9 with no mono rectangles?

2-Coloring 3×9



Is there a 2-coloring of 3×9 with no mono rectangles?
What is a mono rectangle? Here is an example:

2-Coloring 3×9

Is there a 2-coloring of 3×9 with no mono rectangles?
What is a mono rectangle? Here is an example:

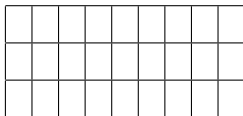
	R					R		
	R					R		

2-Coloring 3×9 : Vote

2-Coloring 3×9 : Vote

Vote

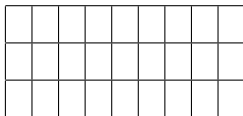
2-Coloring 3×9 : Vote



Vote

1. There is a 2-coloring of 3×9 with NO mono rectangles.

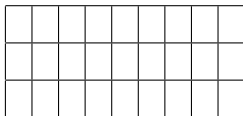
2-Coloring 3×9 : Vote



Vote

1. There is a 2-coloring of 3×9 with NO mono rectangles.
2. All 2-colorings of 3×9 have a mono rectangle.

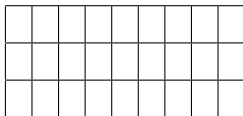
2-Coloring 3×9 : Vote



Vote

1. There is a 2-coloring of 3×9 with NO mono rectangles.
2. All 2-colorings of 3×9 have a mono rectangle.
3. The problem is **UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE**.

2-Coloring 3×9 : Vote



Vote

1. There is a 2-coloring of 3×9 with NO mono rectangles.
2. All 2-colorings of 3×9 have a mono rectangle.
3. The problem is **UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE**.

Answer on the next slide.

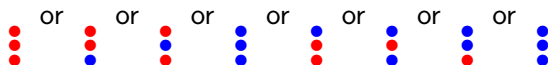
All 2-colorings of 3×9 have a mono rectangle

Given a 2-coloring of 3×9 look at each column.

All 2-colorings of 3×9 have a mono rectangle

Given a 2-coloring of 3×9 look at each column.

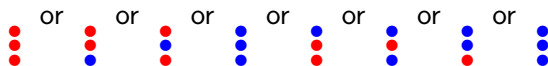
Each column is either



All 2-colorings of 3×9 have a mono rectangle

Given a 2-coloring of 3×9 look at each column.

Each column is either

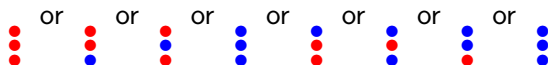


Key: A 2-coloring of 3×9 is an 8-coloring of the 9 columns.

All 2-colorings of 3×9 have a mono rectangle

Given a 2-coloring of 3×9 look at each column.

Each column is either



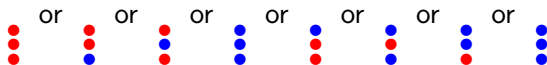
Key: A 2-coloring of 3×9 is an 8-coloring of the 9 columns.

So some column-color appears twice.

All 2-colorings of 3×9 have a mono rectangle

Given a 2-coloring of 3×9 look at each column.

Each column is either



Key: A 2-coloring of 3×9 is an 8-coloring of the 9 columns.

So some column-color appears twice.

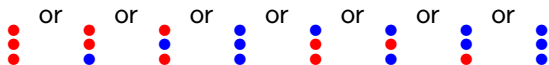
Example:

	R					R		
	B					B		
	R					R		

All 2-colorings of 3×9 have a mono rectangle

Given a 2-coloring of 3×9 look at each column.

Each column is either



Key: A 2-coloring of 3×9 is an 8-coloring of the 9 columns.

So some column-color appears twice.

Example:

	R					R		
	B					B		
	R					R		

Can easily show that the two repeat-columns lead to a mono rectangle.

2-Coloring $3 \times 8, 3 \times 7, \dots$

Work in groups:

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

Work in groups:

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

Work in groups:

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?
2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

Work in groups:

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?
2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?
3. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×6 with no mono rectangles?

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

Work in groups:

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?
2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?
3. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×6 with no mono rectangles?
4. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×5 with no mono rectangles?

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

Work in groups:

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?
2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?
3. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×6 with no mono rectangles?
4. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×5 with no mono rectangles?
5. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×4 with no mono rectangles?

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

Work in groups:

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?
2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?
3. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×6 with no mono rectangles?
4. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×5 with no mono rectangles?
5. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×4 with no mono rectangles?
6. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×3 with no mono rectangles? YES:

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

Work in groups:

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?
2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?
3. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×6 with no mono rectangles?
4. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×5 with no mono rectangles?
5. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×4 with no mono rectangles?
6. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×3 with no mono rectangles? YES:

Example:

R	B	R
R	B	B
R	R	B

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



Easily get mono rectangle.

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



Easily get mono rectangle.

2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



Easily get mono rectangle.

2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col OR



2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



Easily get mono rectangle.

2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col OR



Easily get mono rectangle.

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



Easily get mono rectangle.

2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col OR



Easily get mono rectangle.

3. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×6 with no mono rectangles?

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



Easily get mono rectangle.

2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col OR



Easily get mono rectangle.

3. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×6 with no mono rectangles?

YES

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



Easily get mono rectangle.

2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



OR



Easily get mono rectangle.

3. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×6 with no mono rectangles?

YES

R	R	R	B	B	B
R	B	B	R	B	R
B	R	B	B	R	R

2-Coloring 3×8 , 3×7 , ...

1. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×8 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



Easily get mono rectangle.

2. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×7 with no mono rectangles?

NO: to avoid a repeat col must have col



OR



Easily get mono rectangle.

3. Is there a 2-coloring of 3×6 with no mono rectangles?

YES

R	R	R	B	B	B
R	B	B	R	B	R
B	R	B	B	R	R

4. Hence there is a 2-coloring of 3×5 , 3×4 , 3×3 with no mono rectangles.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is *2-colorable* if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is *2-colorable* if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is *2-colorable* if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is *2-colorable* if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is *2-colorable* if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is *2-colorable* if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ unknown so far.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is *2-colorable* if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is *2-colorable* if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is 2-colorable if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is 2-colorable if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ 6×6 unknown so far.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is 2-colorable if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ 6×6 unknown so far.
- ▶ $6 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

$a \times b$ is 2-colorable if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ 6×6 unknown so far.
- ▶ $6 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

Work on the $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$.

4×6 IS 2-Colorable

R	R	R	B	B	B
R	B	B	R	R	B
B	R	B	R	B	R
B	B	R	B	R	R

What Do We Know?

What we know

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ 6×6 unknown so far.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ 6×6 unknown so far.
- ▶ $6 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ unknown so far.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ 6×6 unknown so far.
- ▶ $6 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

Work on $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$.

5×5 IS NOT 2-Colorable!

Let COL be a 2-coloring of 5×5 .

5×5 IS NOT 2-Colorable!

Let COL be a 2-coloring of 5×5 .
Some color must occur ≥ 13 times.

Case 1: There is a column with 5 R 's

Case 1: There is a column with 5 R 's.

R	○	○	○	○
R	○	○	○	○
R	○	○	○	○
R	○	○	○	○
R	○	○	○	○

Remaining columns have ≤ 1 R so

$$\text{Number of } R\text{'s} \leq 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 9 < 13.$$

Case 2: There is a column with 4 R 's

Case 2: There is a column with 4 R 's.

R	○	○	○	○
R	○	○	○	○
R	○	○	○	○
R	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○

Remaining columns have ≤ 2 R 's

$$\text{Number of } R\text{'s} \leq 4 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 \leq 12 < 13$$

Case 3: Max in a column is 3 R 's

Case 3: Max in a column is 3 R 's.

Case 3a: There are ≤ 2 columns with 3 R 's.

Number of R 's $\leq 3 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 \leq 12 < 13$.

Case 3b: There are ≥ 3 columns with 3 R 's.

R	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
R	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
R	R	\circ	\circ	\circ
\circ	R	\circ	\circ	\circ
\circ	R	\circ	\circ	\circ

Can't put in a third column with 3 R 's!

Case 4: Max in a column is $\leq 2R$'s

Case 4: Max in a column is $\leq 2R$'s.

Number of R 's $\leq 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 \leq 10 < 13$.

No more cases. We are Done! Q.E.D.

What Do We Know?

What we know

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ 6×6 NOT 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ 6×6 NOT 2-colorable.

We now know **exactly** what grids are 2-colorable.

What Do We Know?

What we know

- ▶ $2 \times b$ is always 2-colorable
- ▶ $3 \times 3, \dots, 3 \times 6$ 2-colorable.
- ▶ $3 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $4 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 4 \times 6$ are 2-colorable
- ▶ $4 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times 5, 5 \times 6$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ $5 \times b$ where $b \geq 7$ NOT 2-colorable.
- ▶ 6×6 NOT 2-colorable.

We now know **exactly** what grids are 2-colorable.
Can we say it more succinctly?

Clean Short Statement

Def $n \times m$ contains $a \times b$ if $a \leq n$ and $b \leq m$.

Clean Short Statement

Def $n \times m$ contains $a \times b$ if $a \leq n$ and $b \leq m$.

Def $n \times m$ is 2-colorable if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

Clean Short Statement

Def $n \times m$ contains $a \times b$ if $a \leq n$ and $b \leq m$.

Def $n \times m$ is 2-colorable if there is a 2-coloring with no mono rectangles.

Thm $n \times m$ is 2-colorable iff $n \times m$ does not contain any of the following grids:

$$\{3 \times 7, 5 \times 5, 7 \times 3\}.$$

3-COLORABILITY

Which Grids are 3-Colorable?

There is a Large RSet

Assume there is a 3-coloring of 11×11 .

There is a Large RSet

Assume there is a 3-coloring of 11×11 .

Let **R** be the color that appears the most times.

There is a Large RSet

Assume there is a 3-coloring of 11×11 .

Let **R** be the color that appears the most times.

R appears $\geq \frac{121}{3} = 40.33 \dots$ times.

There is a Large RSet

Assume there is a 3-coloring of 11×11 .

Let **R** be the color that appears the most times.

R appears $\geq \frac{121}{3} = 40.33 \dots$ times.

Since **R** appears a Natural number of times, **R** appears ≥ 41 times.

There is a Large RSet

Assume there is a 3-coloring of 11×11 .

Let **R** be the color that appears the most times.

R appears $\geq \frac{121}{3} = 40.33 \dots$ times.

Since **R** appears a Natuarl number of times, **R** appears ≥ 41 times.

Let X be the set of grid-points that are **R**.

There is a Large RSet

Assume there is a 3-coloring of 11×11 .

Let **R** be the color that appears the most times.

R appears $\geq \frac{121}{3} = 40.33 \dots$ times.

Since **R** appears a Natuarl number of times, **R** appears ≥ 41 times.

Let X be the set of grid-points that are **R**.

$|X| \geq 41$.

Our Plan

For $1 \leq i \leq 11$

let x_i be the number of elements of X in the i th column.

Our Plan

For $1 \leq i \leq 11$

let x_i be the number of elements of X in the i th column.

DO EXAMPLE ON BOARD

Our Plan

For $1 \leq i \leq 11$

let x_i be the number of elements of X in the i th column.

DO EXAMPLE ON BOARD

The number of pairs of $\{j, k\}$ such that some column has a pair of elements of X : one in the j -spot, one in the k -spot is

Our Plan

For $1 \leq i \leq 11$

let x_i be the number of elements of X in the i th column.

DO EXAMPLE ON BOARD

The number of pairs of $\{j, k\}$ such that some column has a pair of elements of X : one in the j -spot, one in the k -spot is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2}.$$

Our Plan

For $1 \leq i \leq 11$

let x_i be the number of elements of X in the i th column.

DO EXAMPLE ON BOARD

The number of pairs of $\{j, k\}$ such that some column has a pair of elements of X : one in the j -spot, one in the k -spot is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2}.$$

Plan The number of pairs of $\{1, \dots, 11\}$ is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$.

Our Plan

For $1 \leq i \leq 11$

let x_i be the number of elements of X in the i th column.

DO EXAMPLE ON BOARD

The number of pairs of $\{j, k\}$ such that some column has a pair of elements of X : one in the j -spot, one in the k -spot is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2}.$$

Plan The number of pairs of $\{1, \dots, 11\}$ is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$.

We will find a lower bound L on $\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2}$.

Our Plan

For $1 \leq i \leq 11$

let x_i be the number of elements of X in the i th column.

DO EXAMPLE ON BOARD

The number of pairs of $\{j, k\}$ such that some column has a pair of elements of X : one in the j -spot, one in the k -spot is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2}.$$

Plan The number of pairs of $\{1, \dots, 11\}$ is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$.

We will find a lower bound L on $\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2}$.

We will show $L > 55$, hence some two of the pairs are the same so get rectangle.

Inequality

Want to show that $\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \geq 56$.

Inequality

Want to show that $\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \geq 56$.

Want to find MIN of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are Natural numbers}$$

Inequality

Want to show that $\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \geq 56$.

Want to find MIN of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i \text{'s are Natural numbers}$$

relative to the constraint

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41.$$

Pass to the Reals

Pass to the Reals

Let M_N be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are Natural numbers}$$

Pass to the Reals

Let M_N be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are Natural numbers}$$

relative to the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$.

Pass to the Reals

Let M_N be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are Natural numbers}$$

relative to the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$.

Let M_R be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are reals}$$

Pass to the Reals

Let M_N be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are Natural numbers}$$

relative to the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$.

Let M_R be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are reals}$$

relative to the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$.

Pass to the Reals

Let M_N be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are Natural numbers}$$

relative to the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$.

Let M_R be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are reals}$$

relative to the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$.

Clearly $M_R \leq M_N$.

Pass to the Reals

Let M_N be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are Natural numbers}$$

relative to the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$.

Let M_R be the min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \binom{x_i}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are reals}$$

relative to the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$.

Clearly $M_R \leq M_N$.

Hence, to show $M_N \geq 56$, it suffices to show $M_R > 55$.

Well Known Theorem

The Min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \frac{x_i(x_i - 1)}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are reals}$$

relative to the constraint

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$$

occurs when all of the x_i s are equal.

Well Known Theorem

The Min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \frac{x_i(x_i - 1)}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are reals}$$

relative to the constraint

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$$

occurs when all of the x_i s are equal.

We take $x_i = 41/11$.

Well Known Theorem

The Min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \frac{x_i(x_i - 1)}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are reals}$$

relative to the constraint

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$$

occurs when all of the x_i s are equal.

We take $x_i = 41/11$.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \frac{x_i(x_i - 1)}{2}$$

Well Known Theorem

The Min of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \frac{x_i(x_i - 1)}{2} \quad \text{The } x_i\text{'s are reals}$$

relative to the constraint

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} x_i = 41$$

occurs when all of the x_i s are equal.

We take $x_i = 41/11$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{11} \frac{x_i(x_i - 1)}{2} \\ & \geq 11 \times \frac{41}{11} \left(\frac{41}{11} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{2} = 55.9090 \dots \end{aligned}$$

Recap and Finish

Recap and Finish

The number of vertical pairs is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$

Recap and Finish

The number of vertical pairs is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$

The number of vertical pairs of points in X is

Recap and Finish

The number of vertical pairs is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$

The number of vertical pairs of points in X is
 ≥ 56 .

Recap and Finish

The number of vertical pairs is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$

The number of vertical pairs of points in X is

$$\geq 56.$$

Hence some vertical pair of points occurs twice, so X has a rectangle.

Recap and Finish

The number of vertical pairs is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$

The number of vertical pairs of points in X is

$$\geq 56.$$

Hence some vertical pair of points occurs twice, so X has a rectangle.

That will be a **R** rectangle. Contradiction.

Recap and Finish

The number of vertical pairs is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$

The number of vertical pairs of points in X is
 ≥ 56 .

Hence some vertical pair of points occurs twice, so X has a rectangle.

That will be a **R** rectangle. Contradiction.

Question Can we use this technique to show 10×10 is not 3-colorable.

Recap and Finish

The number of vertical pairs is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$

The number of vertical pairs of points in X is
 ≥ 56 .

Hence some vertical pair of points occurs twice, so X has a rectangle.

That will be a **R** rectangle. Contradiction.

Question Can we use this technique to show 10×10 is not 3-colorable. No.

Recap and Finish

The number of vertical pairs is $\binom{11}{2} = 55$

The number of vertical pairs of points in X is
 ≥ 56 .

Hence some vertical pair of points occurs twice, so X has a rectangle.

That will be a **R** rectangle. Contradiction.

Question Can we use this technique to show 10×10 is not 3-colorable. No.

Question Is 10×10 3-colorable? See next slide.

10×10 is 3-colorable

Thm 10×10 is 3-colorable.

R	R	R	R	B	B	G	G	B	G
R	B	B	G	R	R	R	G	G	B
G	R	B	G	R	B	B	R	R	G
G	B	R	B	B	R	G	R	G	R
R	B	G	G	G	B	G	B	R	R
G	R	B	B	G	G	R	B	B	R
B	G	R	B	G	B	R	G	R	B
B	B	G	R	R	G	B	G	B	R
G	G	G	R	B	R	B	B	R	B
B	G	B	R	B	G	R	R	G	G

Complete Char of 3-colorability

Techniques and computer work got us this:

Thm The grid $m \times n$ is 3-colorable iff it does not contain any of the following:

$$\{4 \times 19, 5 \times 16, 7 \times 13, 10 \times 11, 11 \times 10, 13 \times 7, 16 \times 5, 19 \times 4\}$$

4-COLORABILITY

We got most of this but we did not know if 17×17 was 4-colorable.

4-COLORABILITY

We got most of this but we did not know if 17×17 was 4-colorable.

We know that our techniques could not show it wasn't 4-colorable, so it probably was.

4-COLORABILITY

We got most of this but we did not know if 17×17 was 4-colorable.

We know that our techniques could not show it wasn't 4-colorable, so it probably was.

On Nov 30, 2009 I posted a blog with the following offer:

The first person to email me a 4-coloring of the 17×17 grid will receive \$289.00.

4-COLORABILITY

We got most of this but we did not know if 17×17 was 4-colorable.

We know that our techniques could not show it wasn't 4-colorable, so it probably was.

On Nov 30, 2009 I posted a blog with the following offer:

The first person to email me a 4-coloring of the 17×17 grid will receive \$289.00.

Bernd Steinbach and Christian Postoff showed both 17×17 is 4-colorable and they are \$289 richer!

Theorem on 4-coloring

$n \times m$ is 4-colorable iff it does not contain any of the following:
 $\{5 \times 41, 6 \times 31, 7 \times 29, 9 \times 25, 10 \times 23, 11 \times 22\} \cup$
 $\{22 \times 11, 23 \times 10, 25 \times 9, 29 \times 7, 31 \times 6, 41 \times 5\}.$

Questions to Ponder During the Break

Def Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$. The $a \times b$ is c -colorable if there is a coloring of $a \times b$ where there is no set of four points that are the same color, that are the corners of a rectangle.

- 1) Show that 4×48 is not 3-colorable.
- 2) Show that 4×18 is 3-colorable.
- 3) Find a number b such that $5 \times b$ is not 4-colorable.
- 4) Show that 5×40 is 4-colorable.
- 5) Is there some number n such that, for all 2-colorings of $n \times n$, there are four points that are the same color that are the corners of a square?