# 3-Colorings of $4 \times x$ that Avoid Rectangles 

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Bonus if $4 \times(x-1)$ is 3 -colorable.

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If $x=82$ then some column-color appears twice. Example:

|  | $\mathbf{R}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{R}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathbf{B}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{B}$ |  |
|  | $\mathbf{R}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{R}$ |  |
|  | $\mathbf{G}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{G}$ |  |

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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathbf{B}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{B}$ |  |
|  | $\mathbf{R}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{R}$ |  |
|  | $\mathbf{G}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{G}$ |  |

Can show that the 2 repeat-columns imply a mono rectangle.

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Map every column to one of the colors that appears twice and the pair of spots its at.

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Map every column to one of the colors that appears twice and the pair of spots its at.
Example on next page.

## Example of the Map

| R | R | G | B | B | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | B | G | G | B | R |
| B | G | G | B | G | R |
| B | R | G | B | R | G |

1st column could map to either $R \times\{1,2\}$ or $B \times\{3,4\}$.

## Example of the Map

| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ |

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| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
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3rd col maps to $G \times\{1,2\}$.

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| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
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4th col maps to $B \times\{1,3\}$.

## Example of the Map

| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
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2nd col maps to $R \times\{1,4\}$.
3rd col maps to $G \times\{1,2\}$.
4th col maps to $B \times\{1,3\}$.
5th col maps to $B \times\{1,2\}$.

## Example of the Map

| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ |

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We take the pair of numbers with the smallest first elt, so
$R \times\{1,2\}$.
2nd col maps to $R \times\{1,4\}$.
3rd col maps to $G \times\{1,2\}$.
4th col maps to $B \times\{1,3\}$.
5th col maps to $B \times\{1,2\}$.
6th col maps to $R \times\{2,3\}$.

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We are mapping every column to a pair:

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- Hence there are $3 \times 6=18$ in the range.


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We are mapping every column to a pair:

- A color. There are 3 of those.
- An unordered pair from $\{1,2,3,4\}$. $\binom{4}{2}=6$ of those.
- Hence there are $3 \times 6=18$ in the range.
- We can take $x=19$ to guarantee two columns map to the same color and spots.


## Is $x=19$ optimal?

Every 3 -coloring of $4 \times 19$ has a mono rectangle.

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Yes. On next slide.

## 3-coloring of $4 \times 18$

| R | R | R | B | B | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | B | B | R | R | G |
| B | R | G | R | G | R |
| G | G | R | G | R | R |

## 3-coloring of $4 \times 18$

| R | R | R | B | B | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | B | B | R | R | G |
| B | R | G | R | G | R |
| G | G | R | G | R | R |

This is a coloring of $4 \times 6$.

## 3-coloring of $4 \times 18$

| R | R | R | B | B | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | B | B | R | R | G |
| B | R | G | R | G | R |
| G | G | R | G | R | R |

This is a coloring of $4 \times 6$.
Rotate $\mathbf{R}$ to $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}$ to $\mathbf{G}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ to $\mathbf{R}$ and that gives 6 more column. Coloring of $4 \times 6$ where every column has 2 B's, 1 R, 1 G.

## 3-coloring of $4 \times 18$

| R | R | R | B | B | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | B | B | R | R | G |
| B | R | G | R | G | R |
| G | G | R | G | R | R |

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Rotate $\mathbf{R}$ to $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}$ to $\mathbf{G}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ to $\mathbf{R}$ and that gives 6 more column. Coloring of $4 \times 6$ where every column has 2 G 's, $1 \mathrm{~B}, 1 \mathbf{R}$.

## 3-coloring of $4 \times 18$

| R | R | R | B | B | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | B | B | R | R | G |
| B | R | G | R | G | R |
| G | G | R | G | R | R |

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Rotate $\mathbf{R}$ to $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}$ to $\mathbf{G}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ to $\mathbf{R}$ and that gives 6 more column. Coloring of $4 \times 6$ where every column has 2 G 's, $1 \mathrm{~B}, 1 \mathbf{R}$.
Put these colorings side by side to get 3-coloring of $4 \times 18$.

