

# Lesson 3: More tilings and some algebra.

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## Problem 1.

What is the biggest number of  $1 \times 4$  rectangles that can be fit into a  $6 \times 6$  square without overlaps?

*Hint: In the diagonal coloring with four colors, one of the colors has 8 squares. Then we can fit at most 8 rectangles, An example is easy to construct.*

## Problem 2.

Ninety nine  $2 \times 2$  squares were cut out of a  $29 \times 29$  board. Prove that it is possible to cut out at least one more.

*Hint: consider the following coloring: a square  $(i, j)$  is black if  $i \not\equiv 2 \pmod{3}$  and  $j \not\equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ . Visually this looks like  $2 \times 2$  squares separated by single rows and columns. Then every cut out  $2 \times 2$  square touches at most one black square, and there are 100 black squares.*

## Problem 3.

Prove that 8999999 is not a prime number.

*Hint:  $8999999 = 9000000 - 1 = 3000^2 - 1 = 2999 \cdot 3001$ .*

## Problem 4.

Expand  $(a + b - 2c)^3$ .

## Problem 5.

Factor the following polynomials:

a)  $ac + ad + bc + bd$ .

b)  $ac + bc - ad - bd$ .

c)  $1 + a + a^2 + a^3$ .

d)  $1 + a + a^2 + a^3 + \dots + a^{14}$ .

*Hint:  $(1 + a + a^2 + a^3 + a^4)(1 + a^5 + a^{10})$*

e)  $x^4 - x^3 + 2x - 2$ .