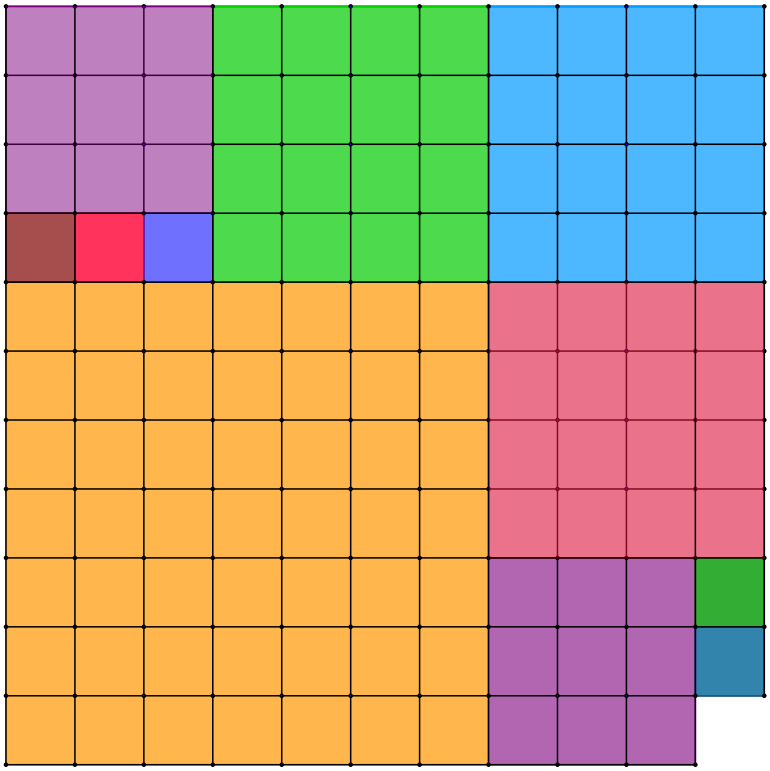
PROBLEM OF THE MONTH, OCTOBER 2016

(a) You are given a 11 11 checkerboard with a missing corner. It can be partitioned into a collection of smaller square checkerboards in various ways. For example into 120 1 1 checkerboards or into a 10 10 and twenty 1 1 checkerboards etc. In the gure below a partition into eleven squares is shown. What is the minimum number of smaller square checkerboards that this 11 11 checkerboard with a missing corner can be partitioned into? Show how this can be done. Note we are not asking for a proof of minimality.



(b) Solve the same problem for a 12 12 checkerboard with a missing corner 1 1 square.
(c) Solve the same problem for a 13 13 checkerboard with a missing corner 1 1 square.

Submit your solutions to professor Dan Ismailescu, Mathematics Department via email at dan.p.ismailescu@hofstra.edu, or bring it in person at 103C Roosevelt Hall.