#### CSCI 4560/6560 Computational Geometry

https://www.cs.rpi.edu/~cutler/classes/computationalgeometry/F23/

# Lecture 21: Polyominoes & Tiling

#### **Outline for Today**

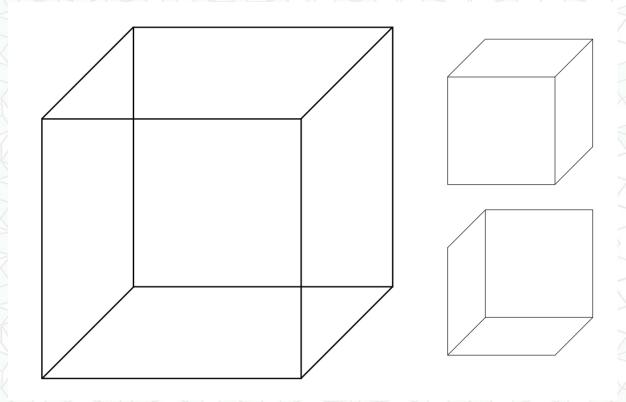
- Final Project Questions?
- Last Time: Hidden Line Drawing, Painter's Algorithm, & BSP
- Polyominoes Terminology
- Counting Polyominoes
- Tiling / Packing Polyominoes
- Polyomino Themed Puzzles
- Next Time: More Tiling!

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#### Necker Cube

- A two dimensional representation of a three dimensional wire frame cube
- Viewer's perception can flips back and forth between equally possible perspectives



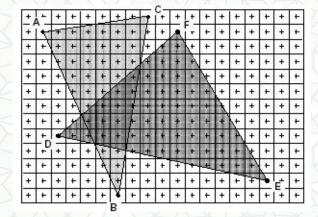
https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/necker\_cube

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Necker%27s\_cube.svg

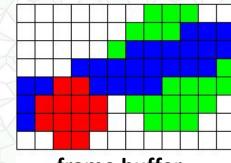
#### Hidden Line Drawing / Depth Buffer (z-Buffer)

- Given a primitive's vertices
   & the color / illumination
   at each vertex:
- Figure out which pixels to "turn on" to render the primitive
- Interpolate the color / illumination values to "fill in" the primitive
- At each pixel, keep track of the closest primitive (depth buffer / z-buffer)

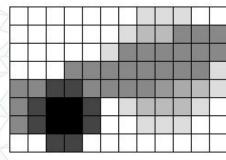
Triangles can be in any order! A.k.a. "Polygon soup"



glBegin(GL\_TRIANGLES)
glNormal3f(...)
glVertex3f(...)
glVertex3f(...)
glVertex3f(...)
glEnd();



frame buffer

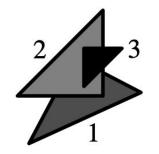


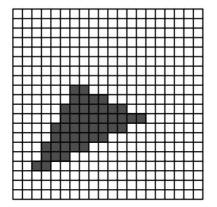
depth buffer

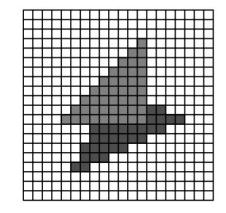
#### Hidden Line Drawing: Painter's Algorithm

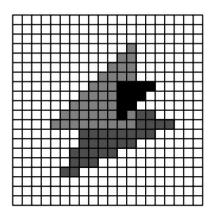
- Let's order the primitives by how close they are to the camera
- Draw the primitives from back to front
- Then we don't need to keep track of the depth!

Save memory!





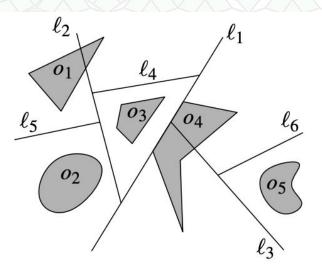


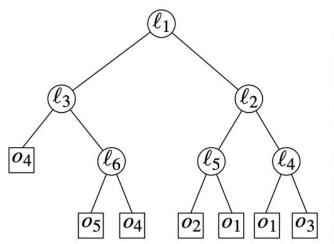


Computational Geometry Algorithms and Applications, de Berg, Cheong, van Kreveld and Overmars, Chapter 12

#### **Definition: Binary Space Partition**

- Place items in a binary tree, each node stores a half plane
- Primitives that are collinear with the half plane are stored in the node
- Items overlapping a half plane are copied/split into two primitives
- We recurse until exactly one item is left, it is stored in the leaf

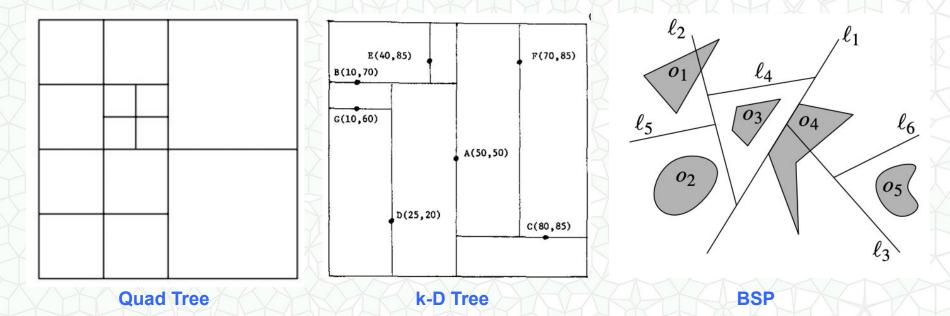




Computational Geometry Algorithms and Applications, de Berg, Cheong, van Kreveld and Overmars, Chapter 12

#### Discussion - Quad Tree, kD Tree, BSP

- k-D trees are a special case of BSP (where splits are always axis aligned)
- Quad trees are a special case of k-D trees (where splits are always at the midpoints)

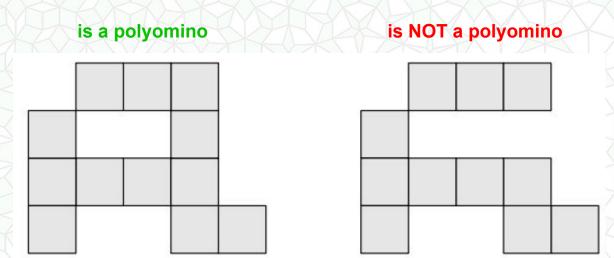


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#### What is a Polyomino?

 An n-omino is a set of n cells on a square graph that is connected



#### Translation-Equivalent / Fixed Polyomino

- Only left/right/up/down translation is allowed There are 6 unique • **Fixed 3-ominoes** (a.k.a. trominoes):
  - "Ch 14: Polyominoes", Barequet, Golomb, & Klarner, Handbook of Discrete and Computational Geometry, 2018

#### Translation-Equivalent / Fixed Polyomino

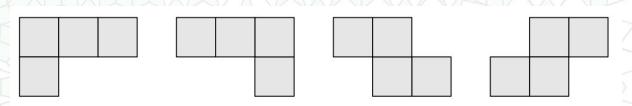
 Only left/right/up/down translation is allowed

- How many fixed
   2-ominoes
   (a.k.a. dominoes)
   are there?
- Draw them!

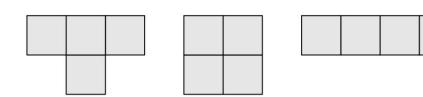
#### Rotation-Equivalent / Chiral Polyomino

- left/right/up/down translation allowed
- 90°/180°/270°
   rotation allowed

Chiral: asymmetric in such a way that the structure and its mirror image are not superimposable

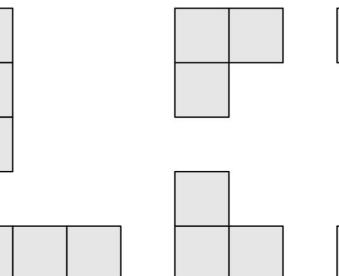


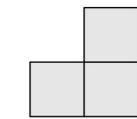
 There are 7 unique chiral 4-ominoes (a.k.a. tetrominoes):



#### Rotation-Equivalent / Chiral Polyomino

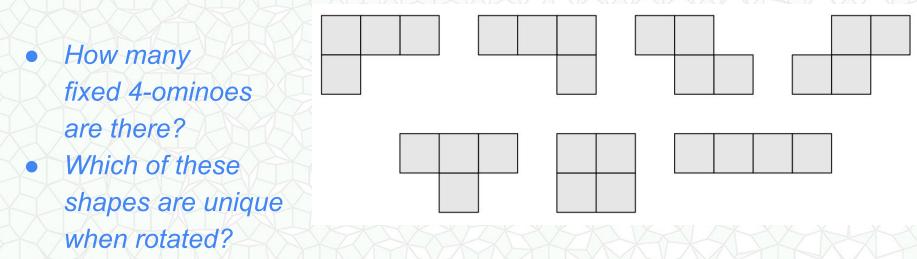
- left/right/up/down translation allowed
  - 90°/180°/270°
     rotation allowed
- How many chiral 3-ominoes are there?
  Which of these
  - shapes are
  - rotationally-equivalent?





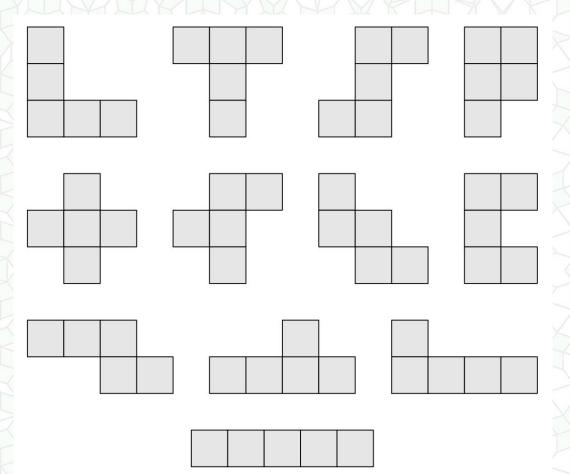
#### Translation-Equivalent / Fixed Polyomino

 Only left/right/up/down translation is allowed



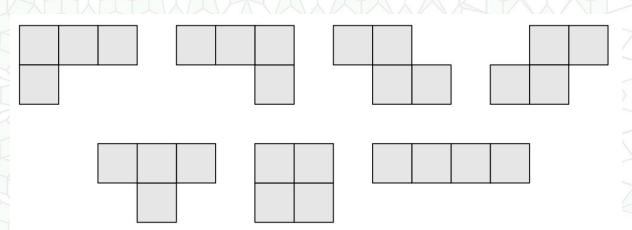
#### Free Polyomino

- Translation allowed
- Rotation allowed
- Reflection allowed
- There are 12 unique free 5-ominoes (a.k.a. pentominoes):



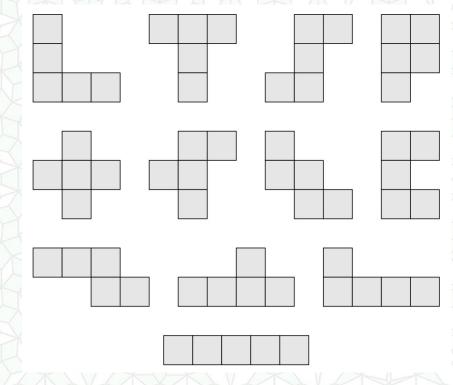
#### Congruent / Free Polyomino

- How many free 4-ominoes are there?
- Which of these shapes are congruent? (duplicates when reflected)



#### Rotation-Equivalent / Chiral Polyomino

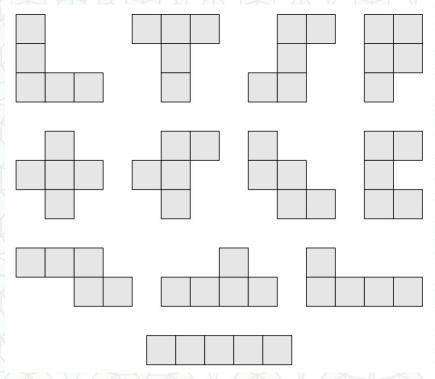
- left/right/up/down translation allowed
- 90°/180°/270°
   rotation allowed
- How many chiral 5-ominoes are there?
  Which of these shapes are unique when reflected?



#### Translation-Equivalent / Fixed Polyomino

 Only left/right/up/down translation is allowed

- How many fixed
   5-ominoes are there?
- Which of these shapes are unique when rotated and/or reflected?



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#### Counting Fixed, Chiral, and Free Polyominoes

fixed	chiral	free
translation-only	translation & rotation (no reflection)	translation, rotation, & reflection

n	t(n)	r(n)	s(n)
1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1
3	6	2	2
4	19	7	5
5	63	18	12

#### **Counting Polyominoes**

- *n*-omino Standard Position: Translate to place the leftmost cell in the bottom row at the origin.
- Enumerate all combinations of all possible cells
- Eliminate disconnected & duplicate ominoes
- # possible cells?
- Max # *n*-ominos?

all possible cells for 5-ominos

#### **Counting Polyominoes**

- *n*-omino Standard Position: Translate to place the leftmost cell in the bottom row at the origin.
- Enumerate all combinations of all possible cells
- Eliminate disconnected & duplicate ominoes
- # possible cells?
   n(n-1) + 1
- Max # *n*-ominos?

n(n-1)

Can show it's at most:

 $\binom{3(n-1)}{n-1}$ 

all possible cells for 5-ominos

fixed

chiral

free

## **Counting Polyominoes**

What is the relationship

 (e.g., inequalities <> = ≤ ≥)
 between t(n), r(n), and s(n)?

n	t(n)	r(n)	s(n)
1	1	1	1
2	2	1	
3	6	2	2
4	19	7	1 2 5
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	63	18	12
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11 12 13			
12			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23			
24			

fixed

chiral

free

#### **Counting Polyominoes**

 What is the relationship (e.g., inequalities < > = ≤ ≥) between t(n), r(n), and s(n)?

 $\frac{t(n)}{\mathbf{Q}} \le s(n) \le r(n) \le t(n)$ 

	n	t(n)	r(n)	s(n)
1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	1	1
	3	6	2	2
	4	19	7	5
	5	63	18	12
	6	216	60	35
	7	760	196	108
	8	2725	704	369
	9	9910	2500	1285
	10	36446	9189	4655
	11	135268	33896	17073
	12	505861	126759	63600
	13	1903890	476270	238591
	14	7204874	1802312	901971
	15	27394666	6849777	3426576
	16	104592937	26152418	13079255
	17	400795844	100203194	50107909
	18	1540820542	385221143	192622052
	19	5940738676	1485200848	742624232
	20	22964779660	5741256764	2870671950
	21	88983512783	22245940545	11123060678
	22	345532572678	86383382827	43191857688
	23	1344372335524	336093325058	168047007728
	<b>24</b>	5239988770268	1309998125640	654999700403

fixed

chiral

free

### **Counting Polyominoes**

• The number of polyominoes, *t(n)* is exponential in *n*.

Current unproved estimate  $\approx 4.06^{n}$ 

• The running time of the current best algorithm to count *t(n)* is also exponential (but smaller)

 $O(3^{n/2}) \approx O(1.73^{n})$ 

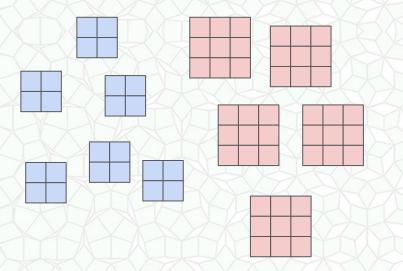
Can t(n) be computed in poly time?
 Open problem!!

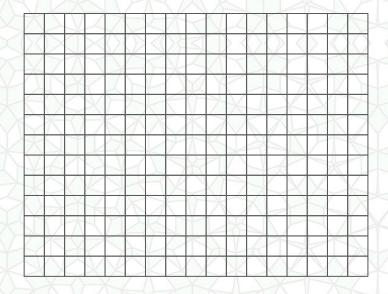
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4	19	7	5
5	63	18	12
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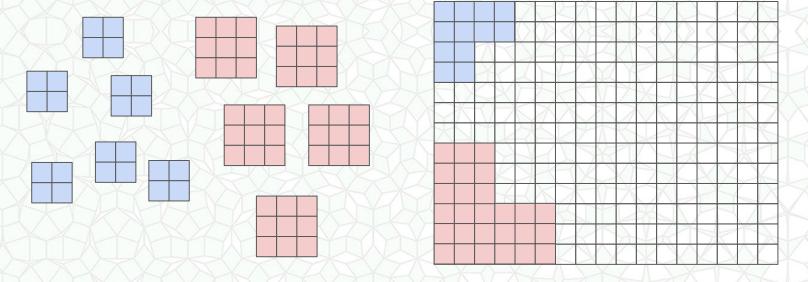
 Can we use 2x2 square 4-ominoes and 3x3 square 9-ominoes to cover (without overlaps) a 13x17 rectangle?



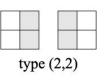


 Can we use 2x2 square 4-ominoes and 3x3 square 9-ominoes to cover (without overlaps) a 13x17 rectangle?

Maybe.... counting cells: (17\*4) + (17\*9) = 17 \* (9+4) = 17 \* 13 = 221



• Actually, this packing is not possible, and can be proven by contradiction using this coloring scheme







		_			
				_	
		_		-	 
				-	-
		-			
					-

• Actually, this packing is not possible, and can be proven by contradiction using this coloring scheme

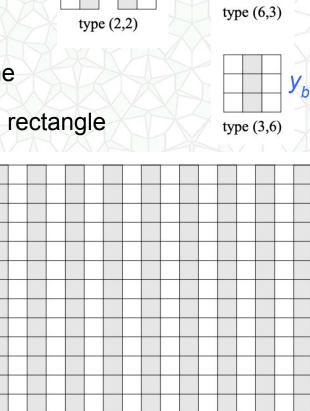
13\*9=117 grey cells + 13\*8=104 white cells in the rectangle

 $x_a^*2 + x_b^*2 + y_a^*6 + y_b^*3 = 117$  grey cells  $x_a^*2 + x_b^*2 + y_a^*3 + y_b^*6 = 104$  white cells in the ominoes

 $117 - y_a^*6 - y_b^*3 = 104 - y_a^*3 - y_b^*6$ 

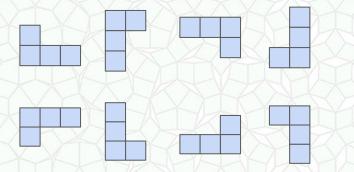
 $13 = y_a^*3 - y_b^*3$ 

 $13 = 3 * (y_a - y_b)$  no integer solutions!



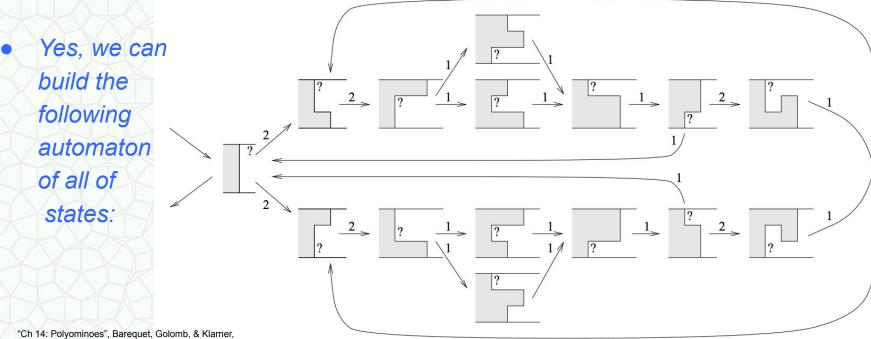
X<sub>a</sub> X<sub>b</sub>

• Can we use the L-tetronimo, and all of its rotations and reflections to pack tile and infinite rectangle of height 3?





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Handbook of Discrete and Computational Geometry, 2018

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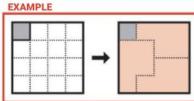
# Puzzle from Games Magazine January 2022

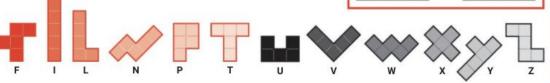
#### PENTOMINO PROBLEMS $\mathbb{P}\mathbb{Q}$

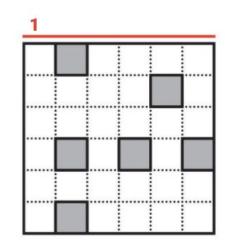
The pentominoes are the 12 different shapes that you can make with 5 unit squares. They are often identified by the letters they resemble, as shown below.

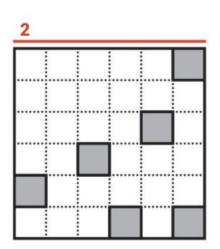
In these problems, your goal is to cover the white portion of each grid with copies of the same pentomino. Pentominoes may be rotated or reflected as needed. At right is an example of a 4×4 puzzle.









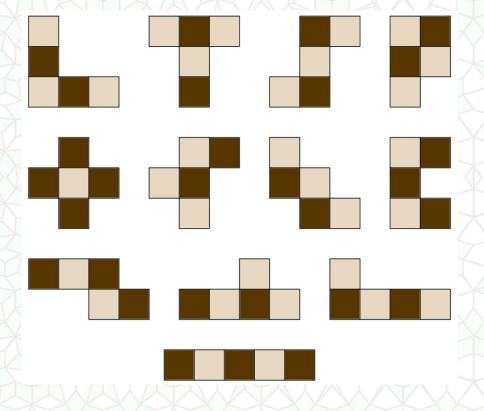


#### 3D Packing Puzzle: Bill's Checkerbox



https://billcutlerpuzzles.com/stock/checkerbox.html

### 3D Packing Puzzle: Bill's Checkerbox



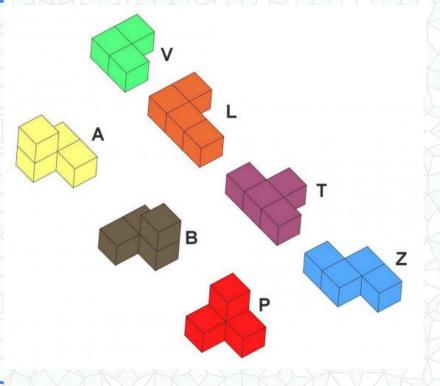
https://billcutlerpuzzles.com/stock/checkerbox.html

### 3D Packing Puzzle: Bill's Checkerbox

- How many cubes are needed to fill the box?
- How many dark cubes from the pieces?
- How many light cubes from the pieces?
  - Many ways to pack the pieces into the box ignoring the checkerboard pattern.

https://billcutlerpuzzles.com/stock/checkerbox.html

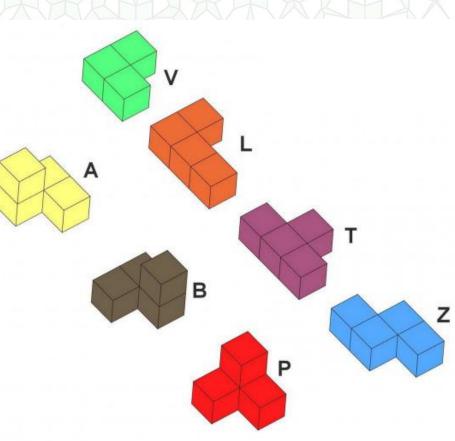
all possible combinations of three or four unit cubes, joined at their faces, such that at least one inside corner is formed.



Pack into a 3x3x3 box

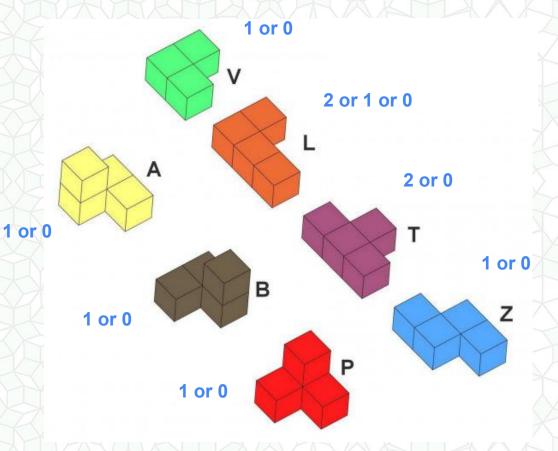
- Let's count corners...
- For each piece, for each possible placement,

How many of the 8 box corners can it cover?



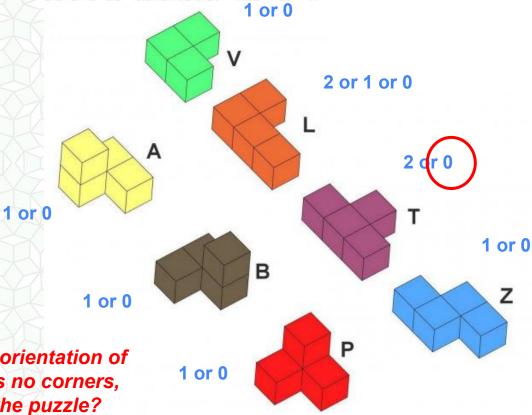
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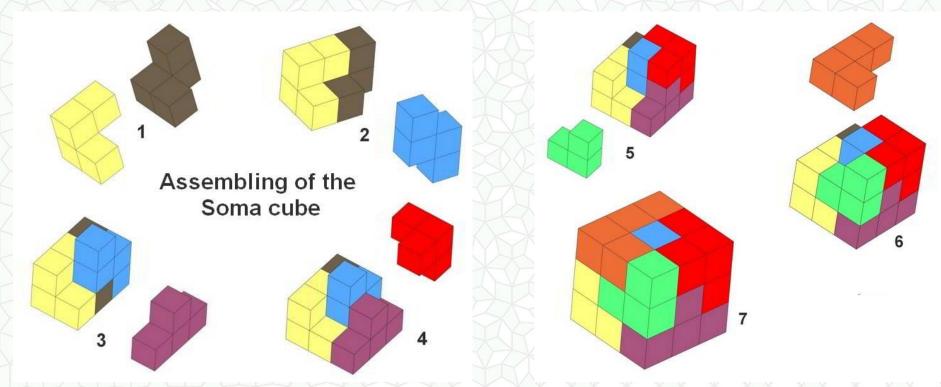


- Let's count corners...
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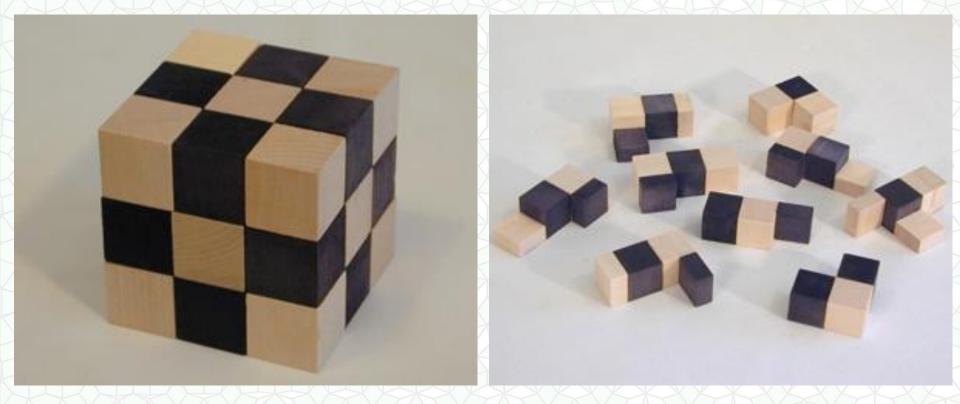
If we choose the orientation of the T that covers no corners, can we solve the puzzle?



https://www.craftsmanspace.com/free-projects/make-a-soma-cube-puzzle.html

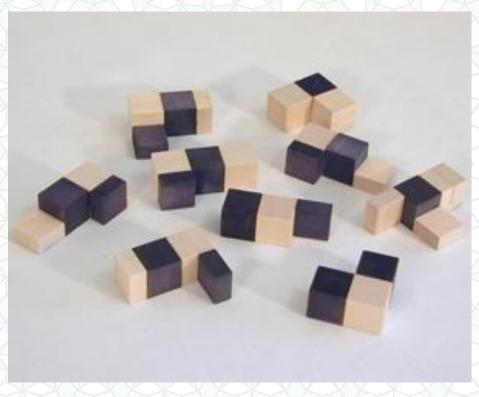


## 3D Packing Puzzle: Splitting Headache



http://billcutlerpuzzles.com/stock/splittingheadache.html

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http://billcutlerpuzzles.com/stock/splittingheadache.html

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