

**Mathematics 2084H – Recreational mathematics**

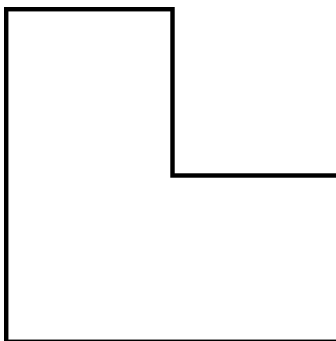
TRENT UNIVERSITY, Winter 2009

**Assignment #5**

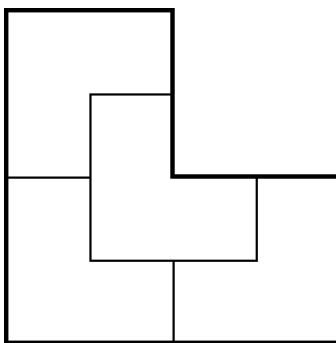
*Due on Friday, 20 March, 2009.*

**Reptiles and polyominos**

A polygon is said to be a *reptile* if it can be dissected into pieces of equal size, each of which is a scaled-down version of the original polygon. For example, the “L” *tromino*, made up of three squares stuck together edge-to-edge, but not in a row,



is a reptile, as demonstrated by the following dissection:

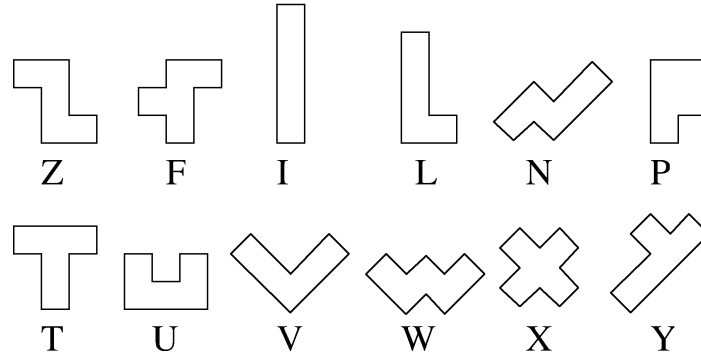


1. Find another dissection of the “L” tromino given above that demonstrates it is a reptile. [2]
2. Which regular polygons are reptiles? Why? [3]

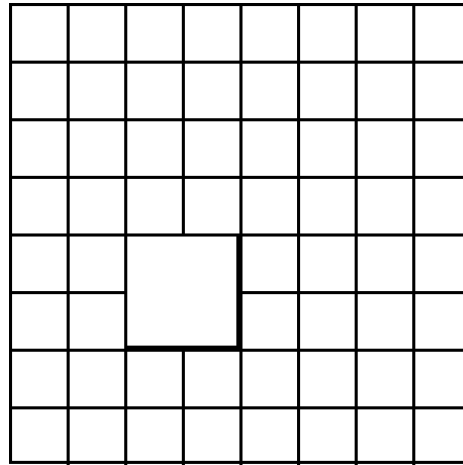
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The contiguous polygons formed by putting together five squares are the *pentominos*, which are used in a number of puzzles.

The “official” pentomino designations:



3. Consider the  $8 \times 8$  chessboard with a  $2 \times 2$  block removed, as in the diagram below.



Dissect this shape along the borders of the squares into 12 pieces, each of which is a different pentomino. [2]

4. Determine which of the 12 pentominoes are reptiles. [3]

*Note:* In all of these problems, you’re allowed to rotate, move, and flip the pieces used in the dissections at will.