


## slow.coder's blog

### Tiling With Dominoes(DP solution)

 By [slow.coder](#), [history](#), 21 month(s) ago, 

UVa 10918 — Tri Tiling.

In short, You are given the value of  $N$ , now determine in how many ways you can completely tiled a  $3 \times N$  rectangle with  $2 \times 1$  dominoes. Here is a possible soln: [Algorithmist — UVa 10918](#). My question is, how is the recurrence defined? Here,

```

***** AA***** AA***** A*****
***** = BB***** + B***** + A*****
***** CC***** B***** BB*****

f(n) = f(n-2) + g(n-1) + g(n-1)

```

Isn't it possible as:

```

***** AA***** AA***** AA*****
***** = BB***** + BA***** + AA*****
***** CC***** BA***** BB*****

f(n) = f(n-2) + f(n-2) + f(n-2)



```




or like others....(actually I want to know it). How can I define such type of recurrence?

Actually I want to know, what type of thinking should I keep in mind while defining recurrence for Tiling Block problem???

Thanks in advanced. :)

[dynamic programming](#), [tiling blocks](#)

 -3 

 [slow.coder](#)  21 month(s) ago  12

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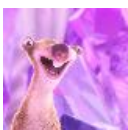
slow.coder

21 month(s) ago, <#> |

Auto comment: topic has been updated by [slow.coder](#) (previous revision, new revision, compare).

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Sa1378

21 month(s) ago, <#> |

You don't have to do it in  $O(N)$  time...

You can continue to put dominoes and do it in  $O(N^2)$ ... (I wish I'm not wrong)

For example:

```

A***      AC**
A***  ----> AC**  f(n-2)
BB**      BB**

```

|

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```

      |
      |
      v

ACC*      ACCF
ADD*  ---->  ADDF  f(n-4)
BBEE      BBEE

```

```

      |
      |
      v

```

```

ACCCFF*
ADDGG*
BBEEHH

```

And...

NOTE : I want to sleep now and don't have time but I think maybe you can do this in  $O(N)$  too...by saving sum of all  $f(2i)$  and  $f(2i+1)$  in two integers  
→ [Reply](#)

21 month(s) ago, # |

← Rev. 4 0

@[Sa1378](#)



slow.coder

Ok. But why

$$f(n) = f(n-2) + g(n-1) + g(n-1)$$

is the recurrence??? Suppose, I know nothing about the given recurrence in the soln, then how can I feel the idea of recurrence??? Let it be  $4 \times N$ ,  $5 \times N$ ,  $6 \times N$ , ...,  $M \times N$  then what would be the recurrence relation? How can I develop it step by step?

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21 month(s) ago, # |

← Rev. 2 +1



Kostroma

Searching for good tutorials about dynamic programming approach for this problem, I have accidentally found [this](#) presentation. The guys claim they can find the number of domino tilings of the  $m \times n$  rectangle in polynomial time (it seems like  $O((nm)^3)$  algorithm). I haven't had time to understand the full presentation yet, but this fact was quite unexpected to me. Have you guys heard about it before? :)

→ [Reply](#)

21 month(s) ago, # |

0

Yes, for example, see acm.timus.ru problem "Aztec treasure" ("Сокровища ацтеков"), here is such problem for  $100 \times 100$  grid =))



LLI\_E\_P\_JI\_O\_K

This interesting method firstly was presented to ACM in Petrozavodsk winter camp 2009. Team of Yekaterinburg try to tell us solution, which was described in some big article (40-50 pages in size).

If you want, I can see for some hint or link for you.

→ [Reply](#)

21 month(s) ago, # |

0



birne

Can you give me this article, please? I solved this problem several years ago but almost forgot solution.

Proof: <http://acm.timus.ru/status.aspx?space=&num=1594&author=64460>

→ [Reply](#)

21 month(s) ago, # |

0

Ok I can search it in the evening later. Don't

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LLI\_E\_P\_JI\_O\_K

Oh, I can search it in the evening later... Don't promise that really have this article now, I'm not sure.

→ [Reply](#)



LLI\_E\_P\_JI\_O\_K

21 month(s) ago, # [^](#) |

time is  $O((n+m)^3)$ , not  $O((n*m)^3)$

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▲ 0 ▼



Kostroma

21 month(s) ago, # |

As for your question, you can find some clues in [this](#) tutorial.

→ [Reply](#)

▲ 0 ▼



slow.coder

21 month(s) ago, # [^](#) |

← Rev. 3

@Kostroma

Truth to tell I have already found the tutorials which you have referred.... Please give your idea if any to understand the psychology of the recurrence of **Tiling Block** problem soln.... :)

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▲ 0 ▼



draughtsman

21 month(s) ago, # |

I found [this](#) useful when I was first learning how to solve these types of problems.

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▲ 0 ▼



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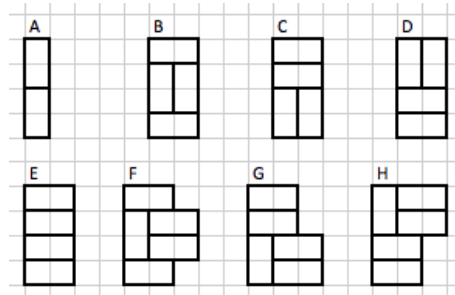
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← Rev. 13

@Governer

WoW!!! This is an awesome tutorial. Thanks!!!

**But, In the first answer I have some confusions:**(picture is taken for clearance)



A "type F"  $4 \times n$  tiling is always configuration F extended by a "type B" or "type F"  $4 \times (n-2)$  tiling that has its center left domino removed So  $f(n)$  is exactly the number of  $4 \times (n-2)$  "type B" or "type F" tilings, that is,  $f(n) = f(B, F)(n-2)$ . (The type B and F tilings are exactly the ones that have a center left domino to remove)

>>> Here F extended by itself!!! Ok, fine!!!

Now it says,

A "type G" tiling is G extended by a tiling of type A, D, or H, with the upper left domino removed So  $f(n) = f(A, D, H)(n-2)$ . (A, D, and H are the tiling with an upper left domino)

>>> How G could be extended by A (If so then, why not E?), D (Isn't it C?) and H (Isn't it G itself)?

A "type H" tiling is H extended by a tiling of type A, C, or

A type II tiling is extended by a tiling of type A, C, or G, with the lower left domino removed so  $fH(n) = f\{A, C, G\}(n-2)$ .  
(A, C, and G are the tiling types with a lower left domino)

>>> How H could be extended by A (If so then, why not E?), C (Isn't it D?) and G (Isn't it H itself)?

Ok !!! after changing the following things the main result would be same. But the main confusion is here, ".....could be extended by A (If so then, why not E?)"

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