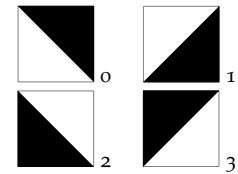


TRUCHET

4×4 patterns with four-fold rotational symmetry

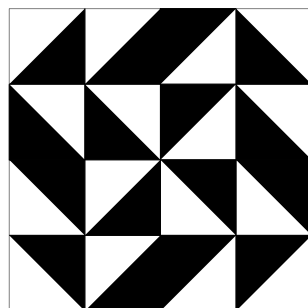
Introduction

Traditionally, Truchet tiles are square tiles that are divided by a diagonal line, and coloured with two colours with a different colour on either side of the diagonal. Each tile can be rotated to one of four positions. Patterns are formed by placing tiles next to each other, rotating individual tiles to create repeated motifs. This booklet presents a complete listing of 4×4 Truchet tile patterns with four-fold (90°) rotational symmetry (256 patterns). Treating these 4×4 tile patterns as tiles themselves allows for larger decorative patterns to be constructed from them. For example, a uniform frieze made from a single 4×4 tile can actually produce interesting secondary patterns which help illustrate some interesting relationships that exist among the tile patterns.



Each 4×4 Truchet tile pattern with rotational symmetry has a core 2×2 pattern in one of its quadrants that is rotated to produce the overall pattern. In this booklet, the core pattern, or prototile, is assumed to be in the lower left. Each pattern can be identified as a sequence of 4 digits (a, b, c, d) , or more succinctly, $abcd$, that list the rotational positions of each tile in the lower left quadrant. This sequence $abcd$ will be referred to as the *signature* of the tile pattern.

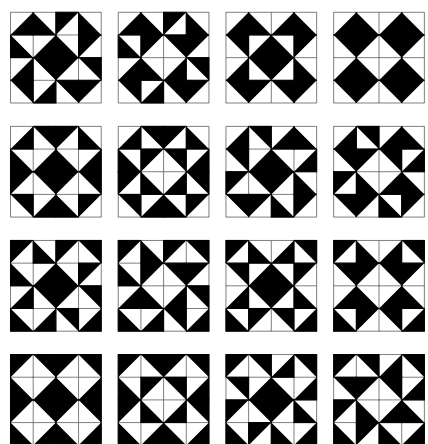
a	q	c	e
c	p	p	q
b	d	d	c
a	c	b	a



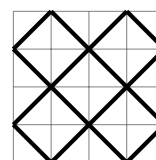
The 0011 pattern

Pattern families

We can group the 4×4 Truchet tile patterns with rotational symmetry into families where tile patterns are considered to be in the same family if they would look the same without colour – if each corresponding tile shares the same diagonal direction. The sequence that represents the family of a tile pattern can be found by taking the sequence of the tile pattern *modulo* 2. So, for example, the 16 tile patterns below are all members of the 0110 family.



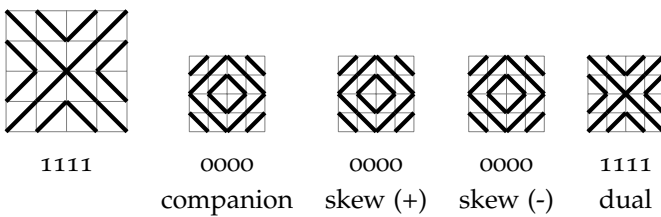
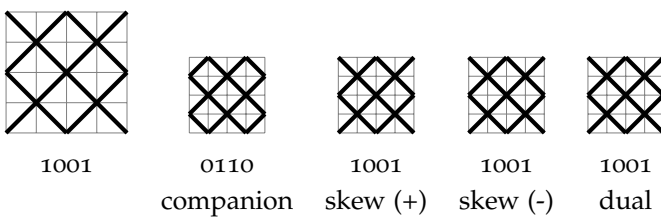
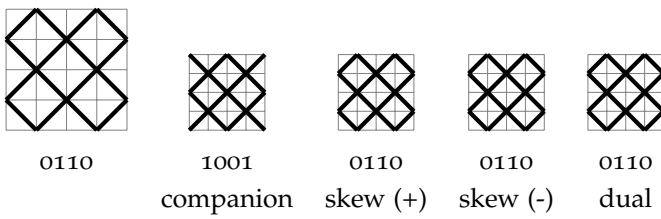
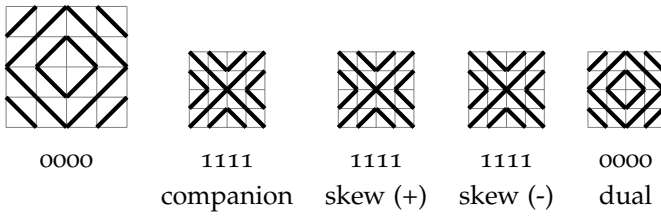
The 0110 pattern family



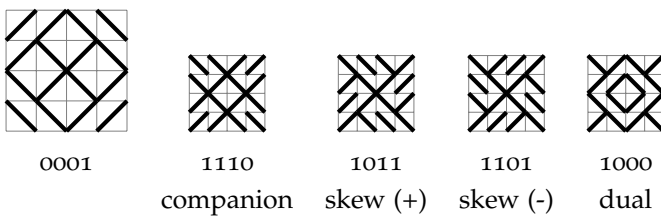
The 0110 family pattern

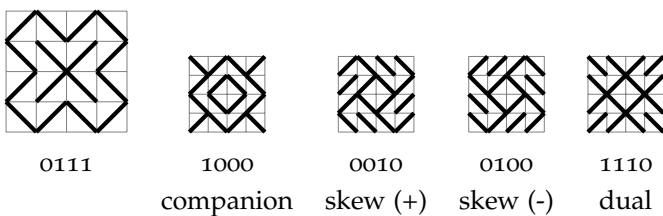
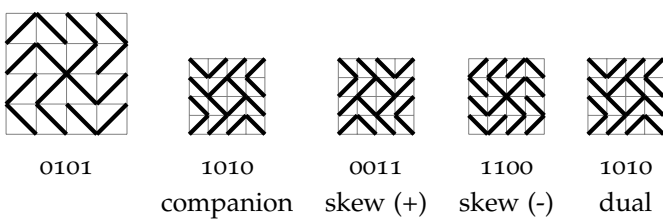
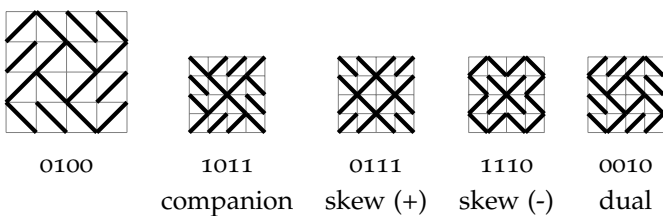
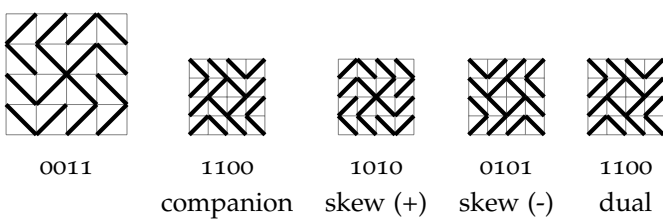
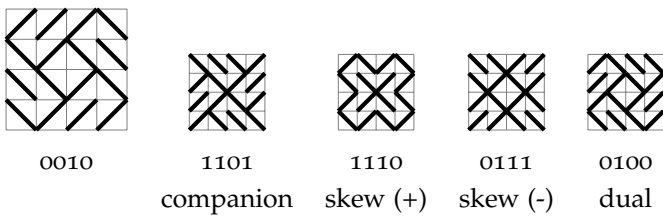
For a given family, there is corresponding *companion* family, the family of patterns formed by rotating each square in a member of the original family by 90° . There are also two *skew* families, formed by taking the upper left and lower right quadrants of an original family tile pattern as a founding pattern and a *dual* family, formed by taking the upper right quadrant as a founding patterns. A family is always different than its companion, and each family has a distinct companion, but it can happen that skew and duals can coincide. Self-dual families, where the dual family is the same as the original are of particular interest in the frieze patterns of the next chapter.

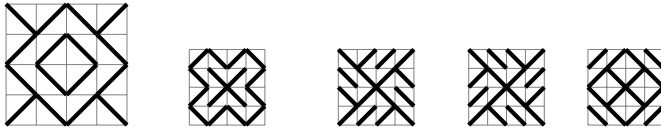
Self-Dual families



Non self-dual families







1000

0111

1101

1011

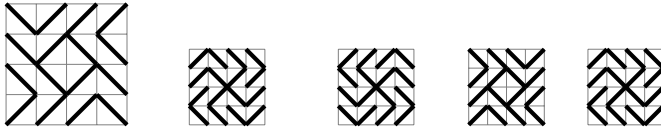
0001

companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual



1010

0101

1100

0011

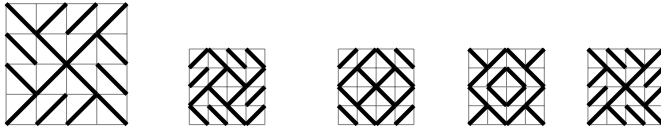
0101

companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual



1011

0100

1000

0001

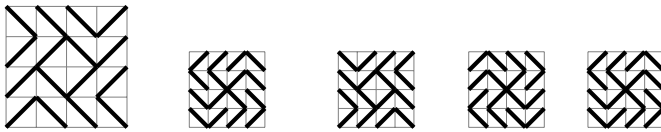
1101

companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual



1100

0011

0101

1010

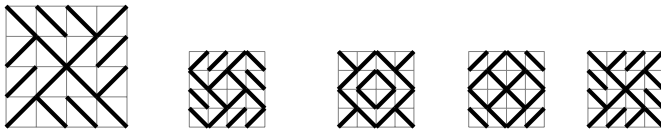
0011

companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual



1101

0010

0001

1000

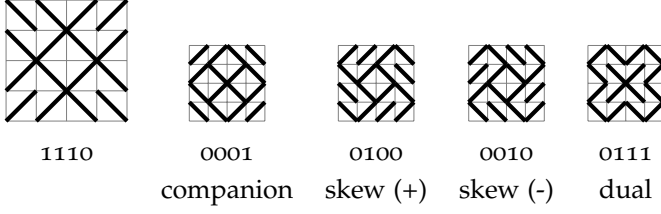
1011

companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual

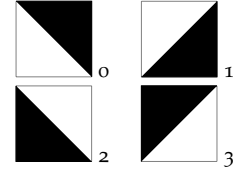


Family and tile pattern mappings

Related families and tiles can be obtained from applying simple mappings on the signature of the tile pattern.

Family mappings

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{companion} : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (a+1, b+1, c+1, d+1) \pmod{2}; \\
 \text{skew}+ : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (c+1, a+1, d+1, b+1) \pmod{2}; \\
 \text{reverse} : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (d, c, b, a) \pmod{2}; \\
 \text{skew}- : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (b+1, d+1, a+1, c+1) \pmod{2};
 \end{aligned}$$

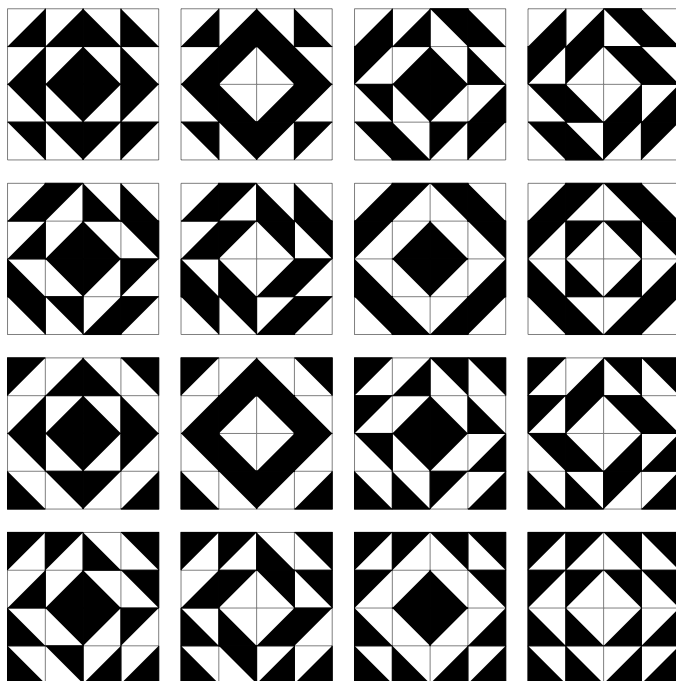


Tile pattern mappings

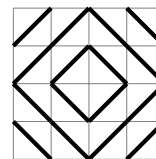
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{skew}+ : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (c+1, a+1, d+1, b+1) \pmod{4}; \\
 \text{dual} : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (d+2, c+2, b+2, a+2) \pmod{4}; \\
 \text{skew}- : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (b+3, d+3, a+3, c+3) \pmod{4}; \\
 \text{opposite} : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (a+2, b+2, c+2, d+2) \pmod{4};
 \end{aligned}$$

a	q	c	e
c	p	p	q
b	d	d	c
a	c	b	a

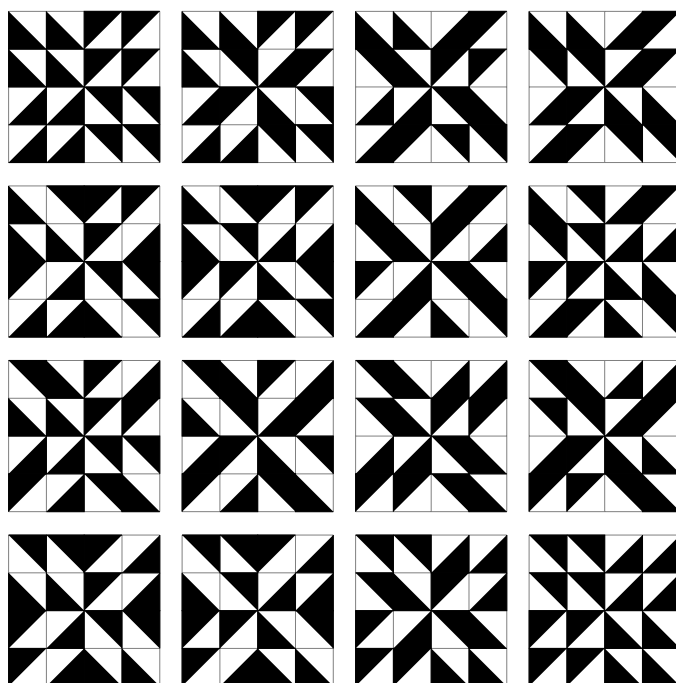
On the following pages each family will be shown along with its corresponding *companion* family, the family of patterns formed by rotating each square in a member of the original family by 90° .



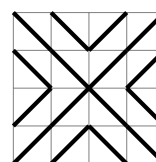
0000



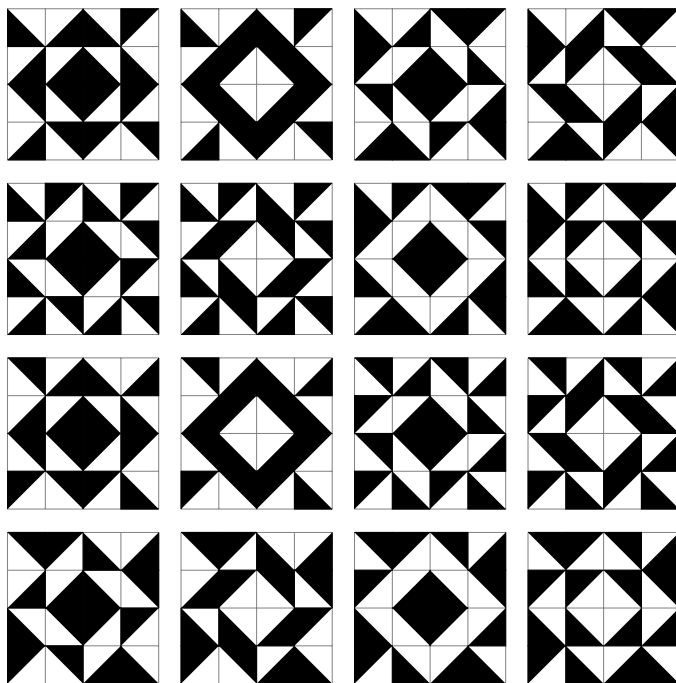
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0200	0202	0220	0222
2000	2002	2020	2022
2200	2202	2220	2222



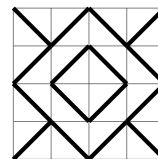
1111



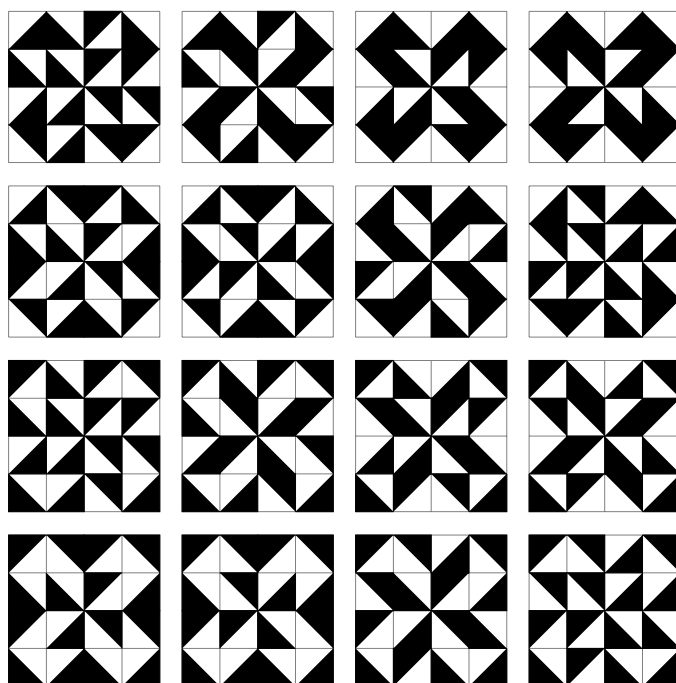
1111	1113	1131	1133
1311	1313	1331	1333
3111	3113	3131	3133
3311	3313	3331	3333



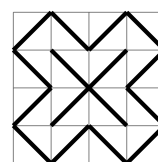
1000



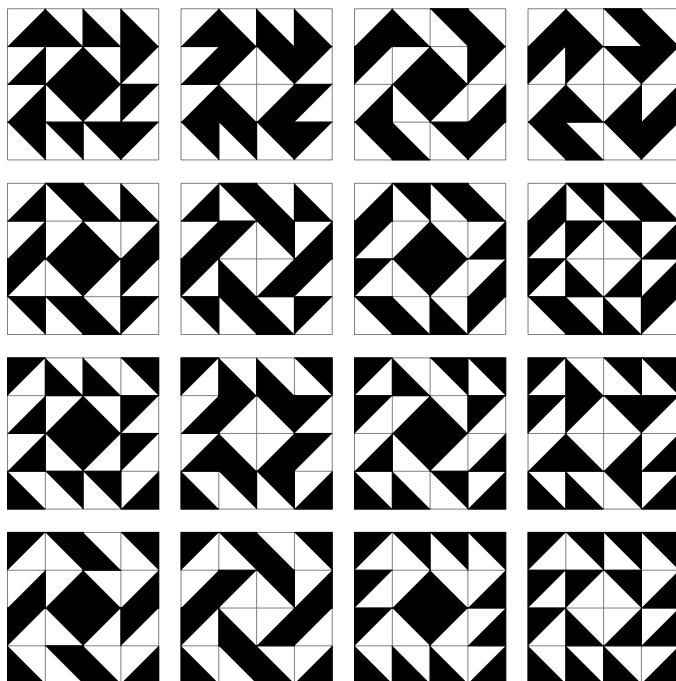
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1200	1202	1220	1222
3000	3002	3020	3022
3200	3202	3220	3222



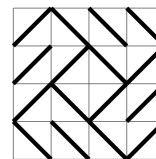
0111



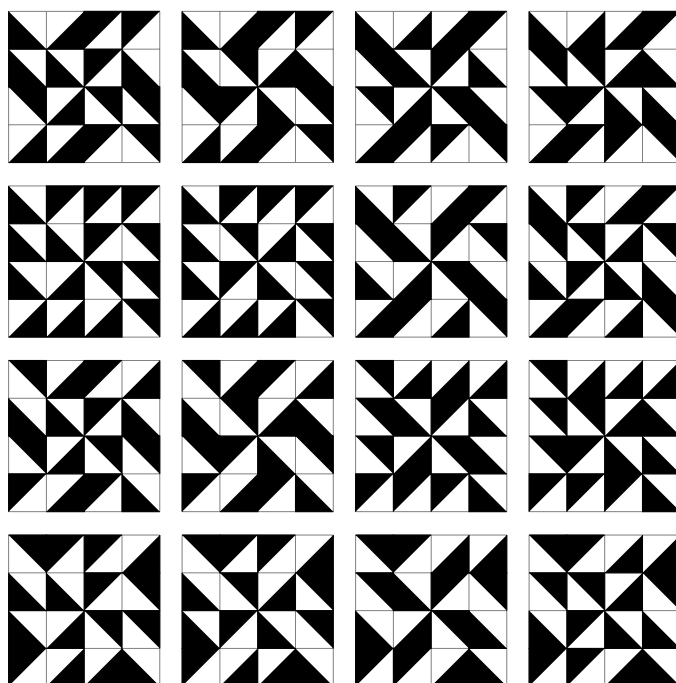
0111	0113	0131	0133
0311	0313	0331	0333
2111	2113	2131	2133
2311	2313	2331	2333



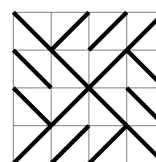
0100



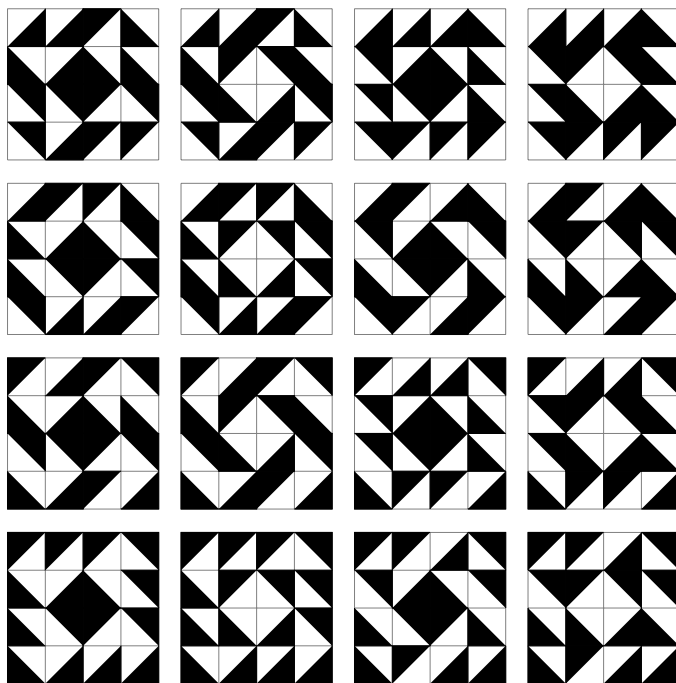
0100	0102	0120	0122
0300	0302	0320	0322
2100	2102	2120	2122
2300	2302	2320	2322



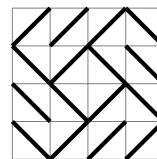
1011



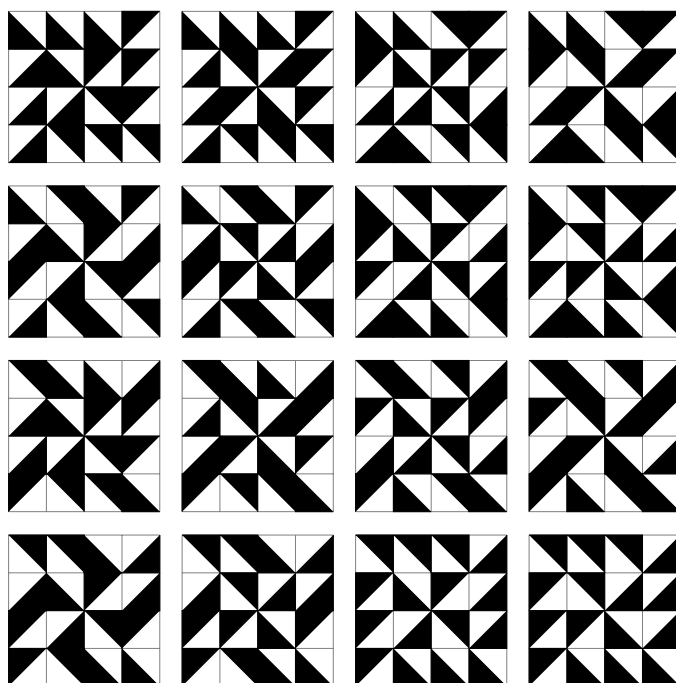
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1211	1213	1231	1233
3011	3013	3031	3033
3211	3213	3231	3233



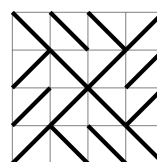
0010



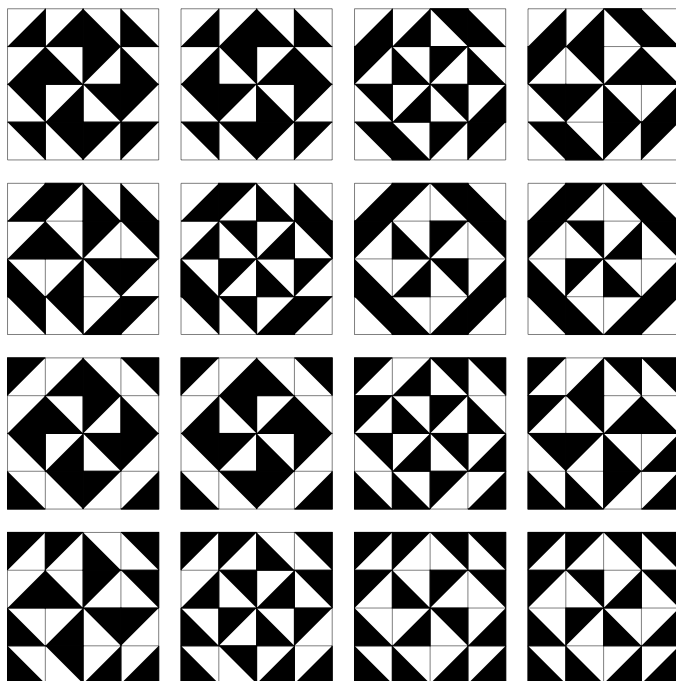
0010	0012	0030	0032
0210	0212	0230	0232
2010	2012	2030	2032
2210	2212	2230	2232



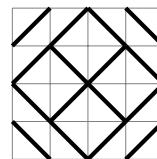
1101



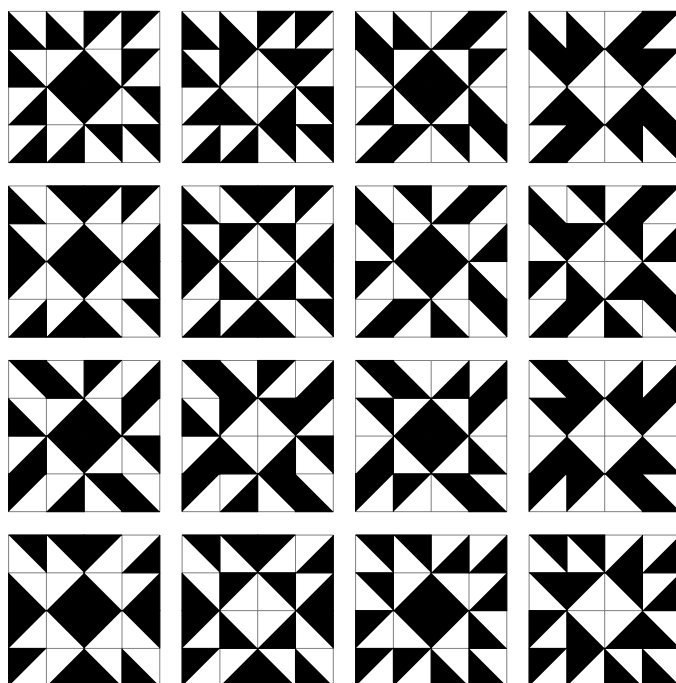
1101	1103	1121	1123
1301	1303	1321	1323
3101	3103	3121	3123
3301	3303	3321	3323



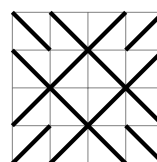
0001



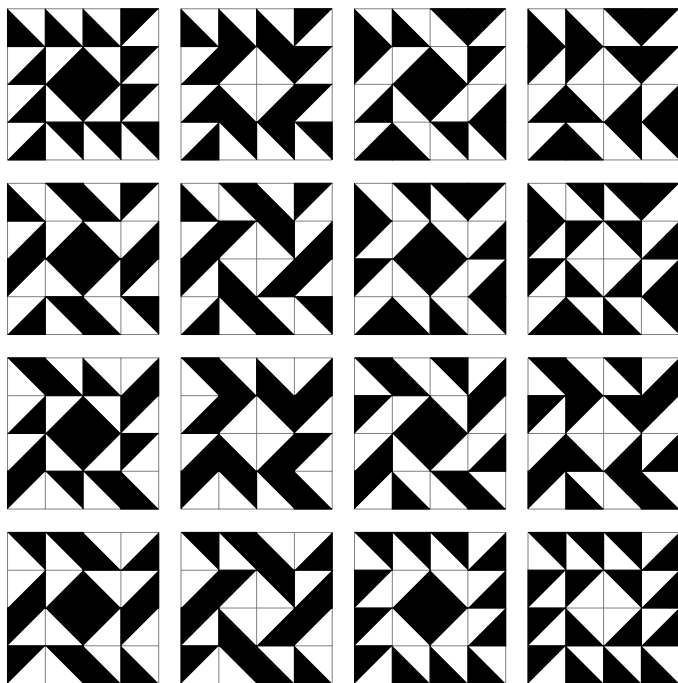
0001	0003	0021	0023
0201	0203	0221	0223
2001	2003	2021	2023
2201	2203	2221	2223



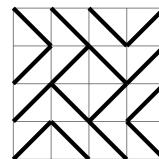
1110



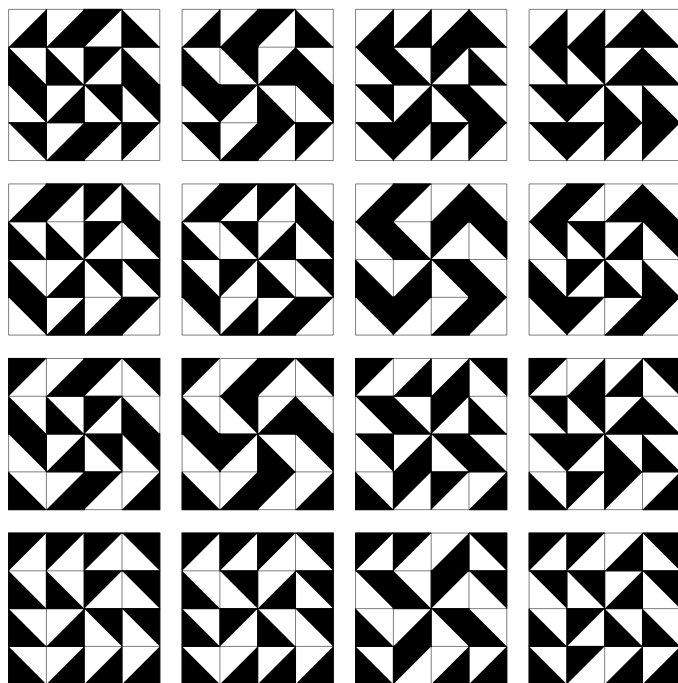
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1310	1312	1330	1332
3110	3112	3130	3132
3310	3312	3330	3332



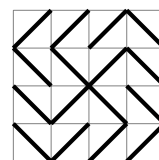
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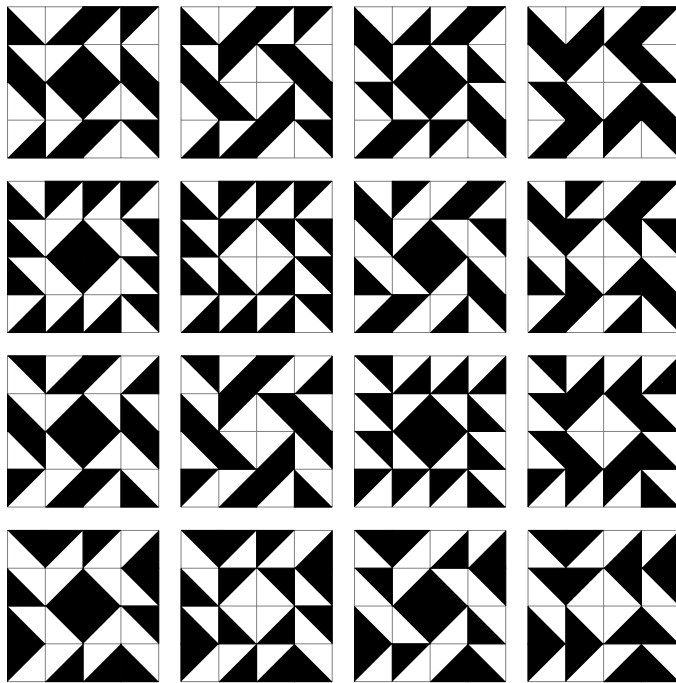
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1300	1302	1320	1322
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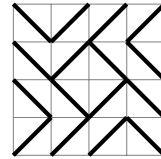
0011



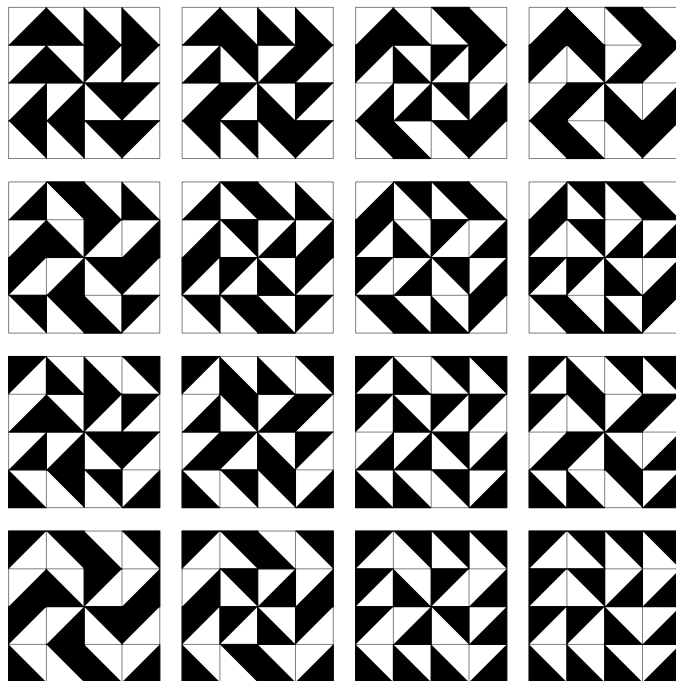
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2011	2013	2031	2033
2211	2213	2231	2233



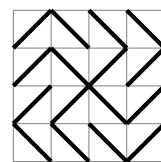
1010



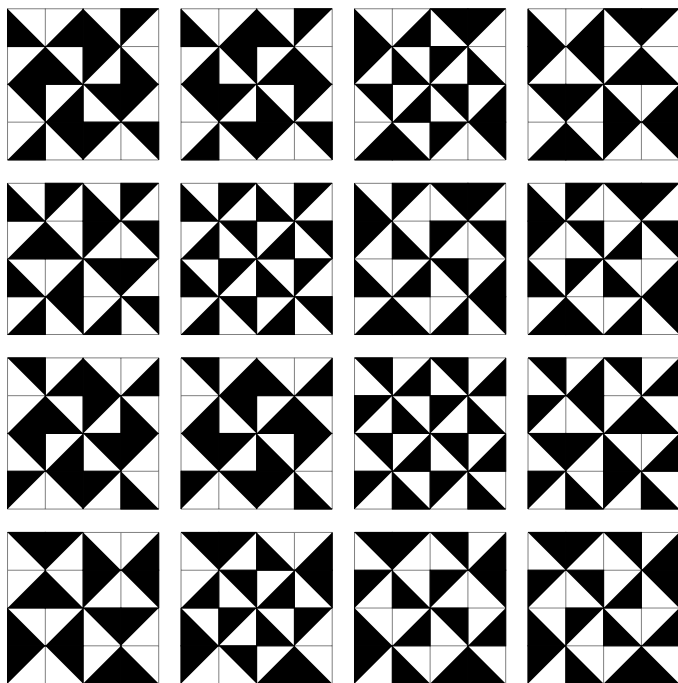
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3210	3212	3230	3232



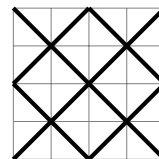
0101



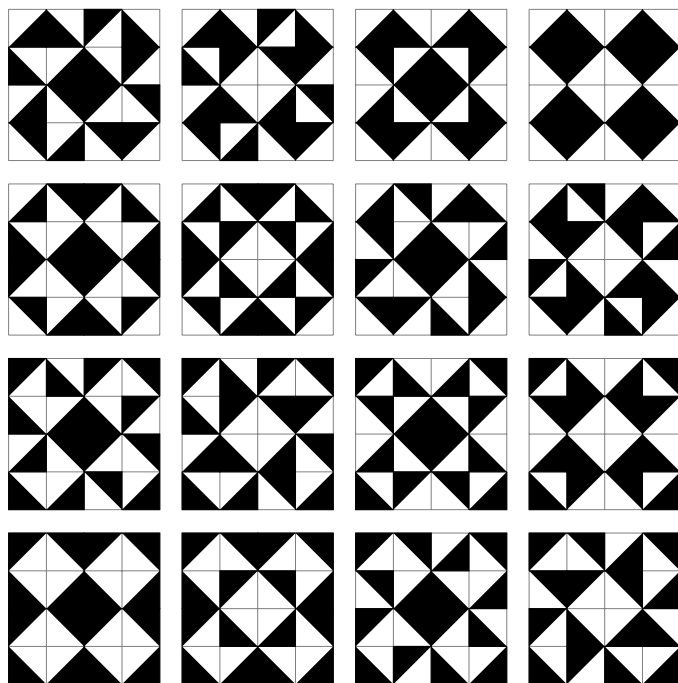
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0301	0303	0321	0323
2101	2103	2121	2123
2301	2303	2321	2323



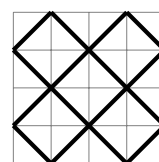
1001



1001	1003	1021	1023
1201	1203	1221	1223
3001	3003	3021	3023
3201	3203	3221	3223



0110

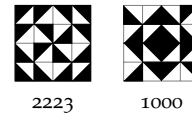
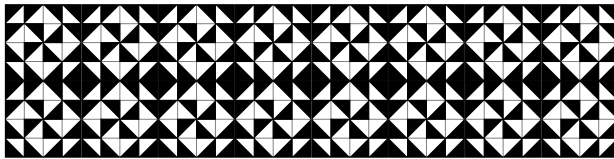


0110	0112	0130	0132
0310	0312	0330	0332
2110	2112	2130	2132
2310	2312	2330	2332

Uniform friezes

Each 4x4 Truchet pattern can be treated like a tile and used in a larger pattern. A uniform *frieze* is a horizontal strip of the same tile pattern repeated. Friezes of 4x4 Truchet pattern tiles with rotational symmetry can be quite striking, and have some interesting characteristics.

A frieze of more than one row of a primary tile reveals a secondary tile pattern that appears as another horizontal strip of 4x4 Truchet tile patterns nestled between the rows of primary tiles. Below, a frieze of 2223 tiles has a secondary pattern of 1000 tiles.



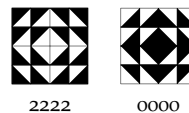
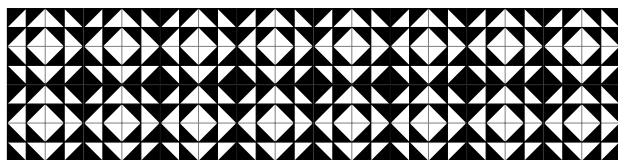
The secondary tile in a frieze pattern is the pattern that has been referred to previously as the *dual* of the original pattern. The dual of a tile pattern is the pattern formed by taking the top right quadrant of the original tile as the prototile of the new tile.

Some tiles are self-dual, and frieze patterns formed by self-dual tiles show a much more uniform pattern, as the extra rows of tiles seemingly nestled between the rows of the original tile are made up of the same original tile. Friezes of self-dual tiles have a third *tertiary* tile pattern with four-fold rotational symmetry that appears to overlap between adjacent tiles of the original tile. These tertiary tile patterns are the *skew* of the original tile pattern. Some self-dual friezes are also self-skew, leading to even more uniform patterns.

We can consider the uniform friezes formed by the dual tiles as the same pattern. There are 6 pairs of families where the original and dual are not the same, and these pairs of families yield 16 patterns

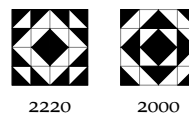
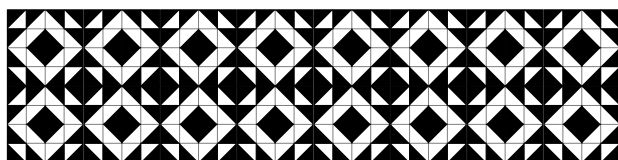
each. The 4 remaining families contain some self-dual patterns, and some patterns that are *opp-dual* (the secondary tile is the opposite tile of the original), also reducing the number of patterns. These 4 remaining families provide 10 distinct frieze patterns each. This means that the 256 tile patterns generate 136 distinct friezes.

Frieze patterns for family 0000 (secondary, 0000)



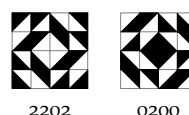
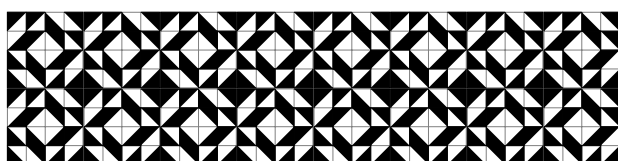
2222

0000



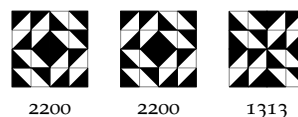
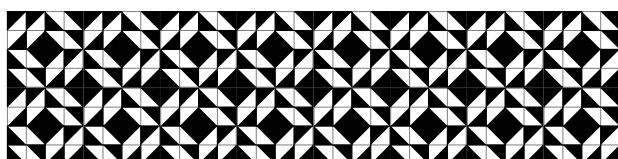
2220

2000



2202

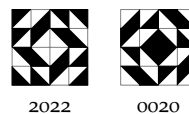
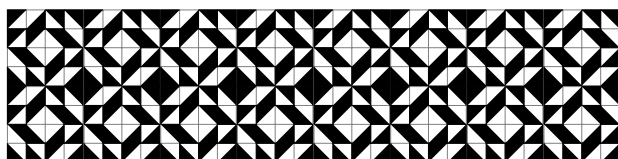
0200



2200

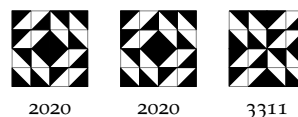
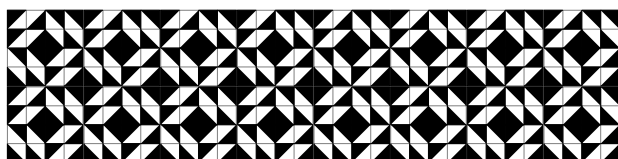
2200

1313



2022

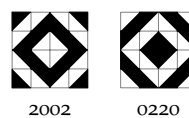
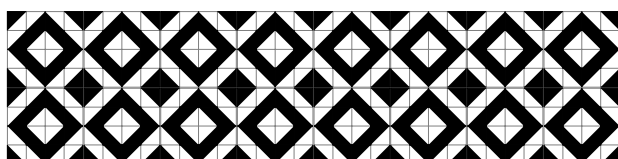
0020



2020

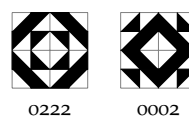
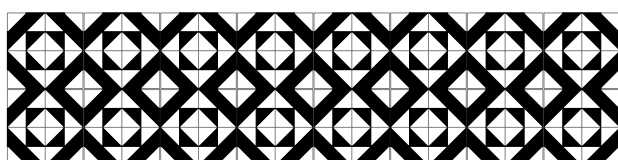
2020

3311



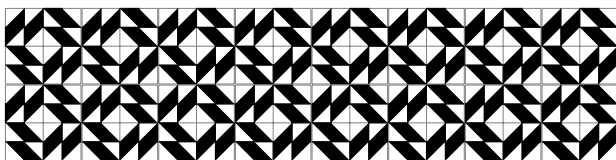
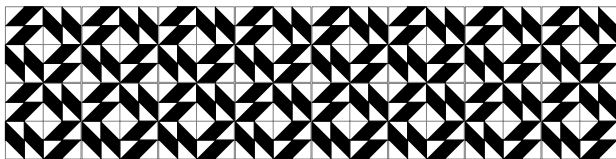
2002

0220



0222

0002



0202



0202



1133



0022

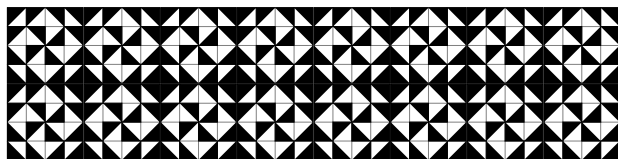


0022



3131

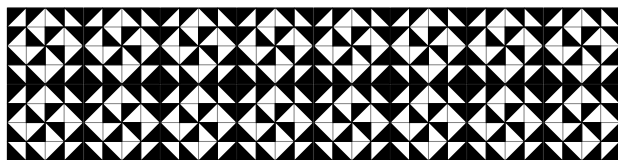
Frieze patterns for family 0001 (secondary, 1000)



2223



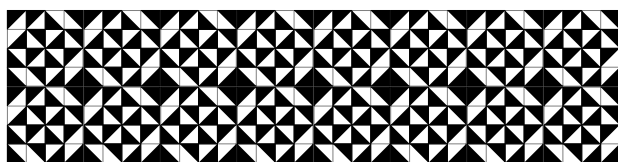
1000



2221



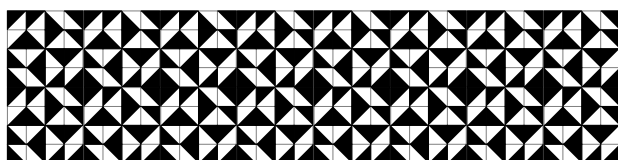
3000



2203



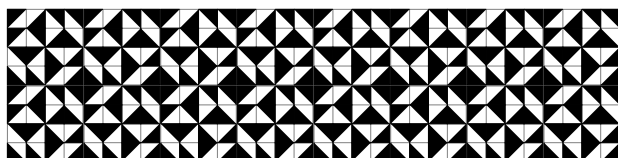
1200



2201



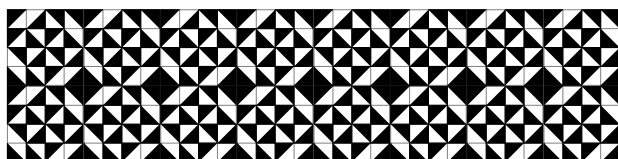
3200



2023



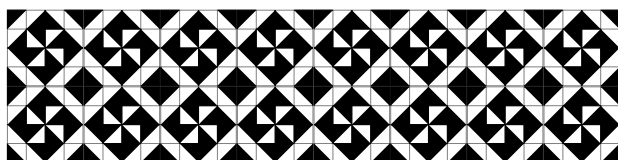
1020



2021



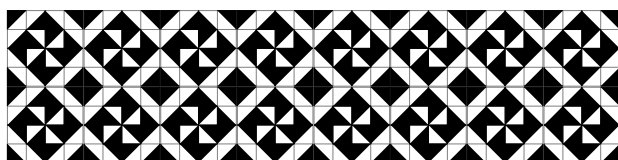
3020



2003



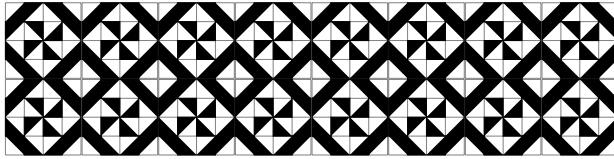
1220



2001



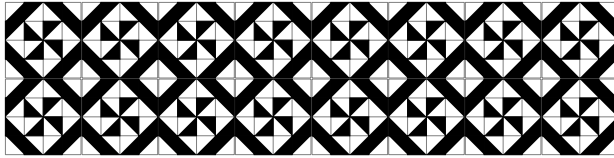
3220



0223



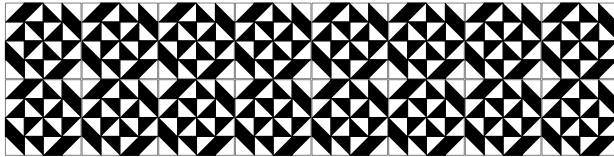
1002



0221



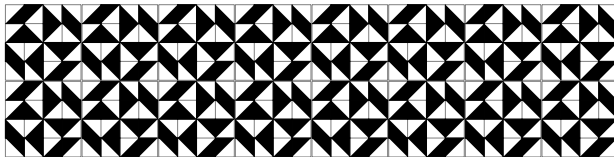
3002



0203



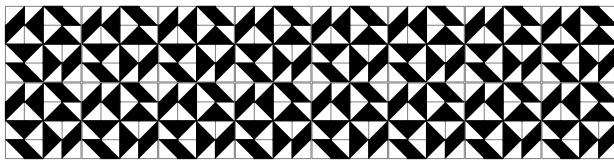
1202



0201



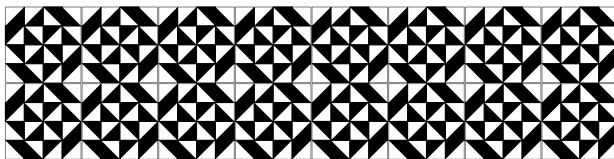
3202



0023



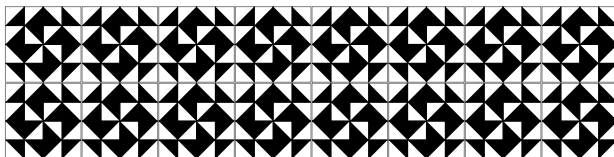
1022



0021



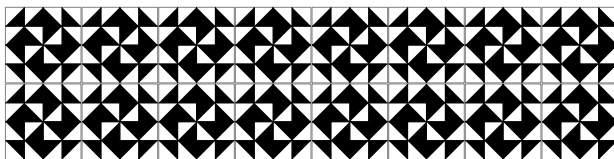
3022



0003



1222

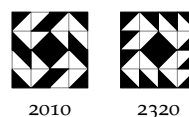
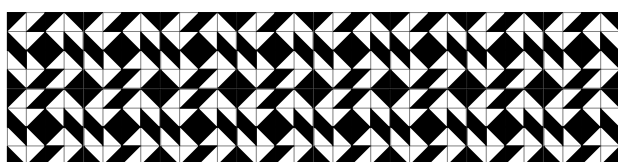
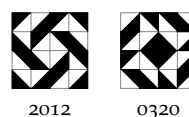
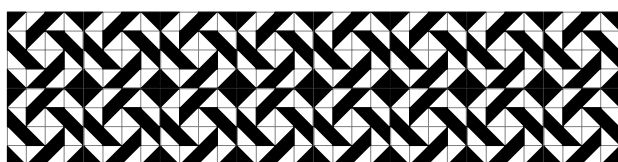
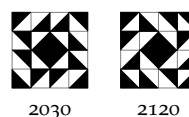
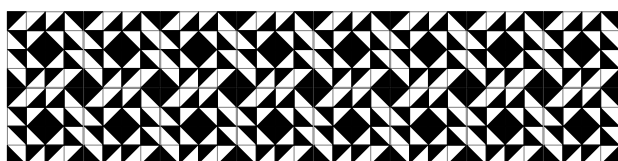
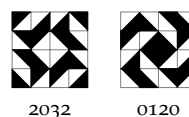
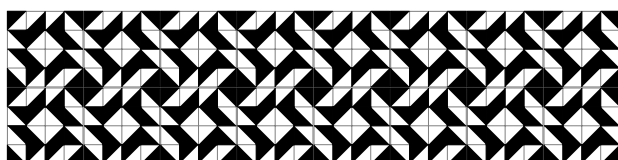
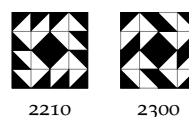
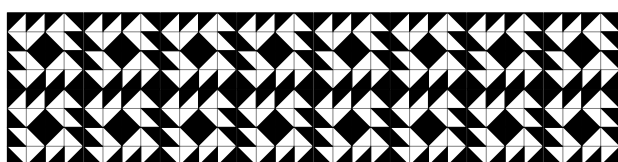
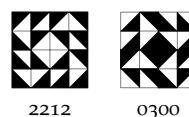
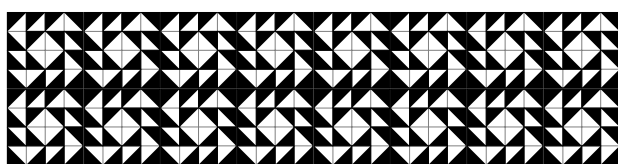
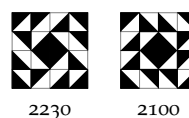
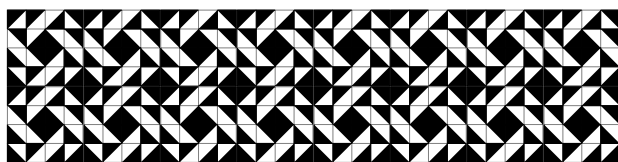
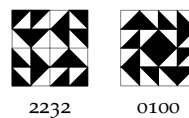
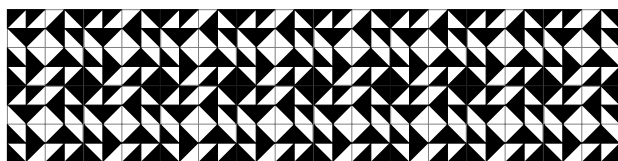


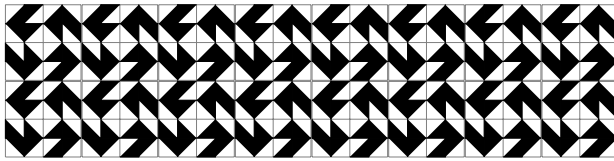
0001



3222

Frieze patterns for family 0010 (secondary, 0100)

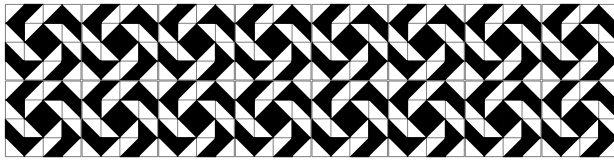




0232



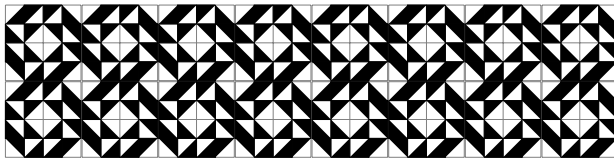
0102



0230



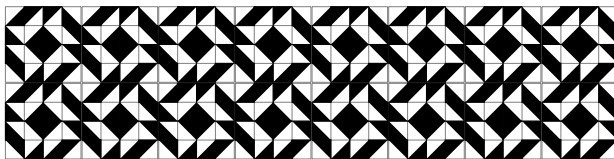
2102



0212



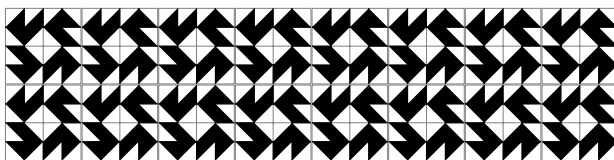
0302



0210



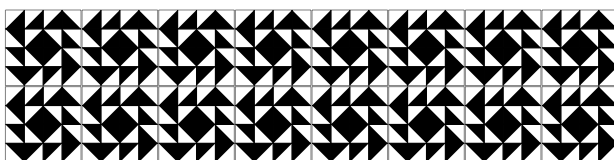
2302



0032



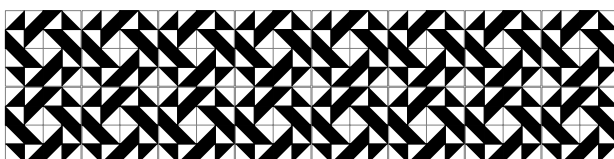
0122



0030



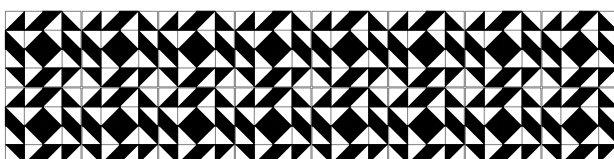
2122



0012



0322

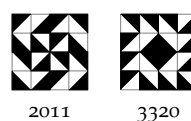
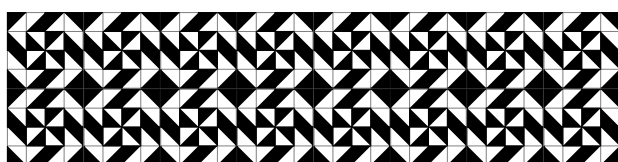
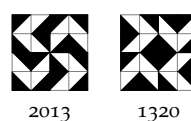
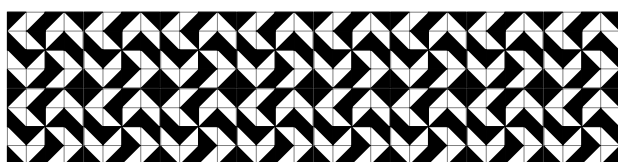
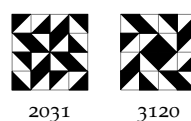
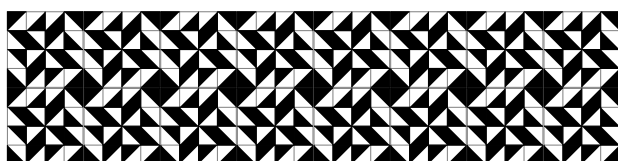
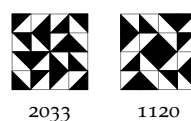
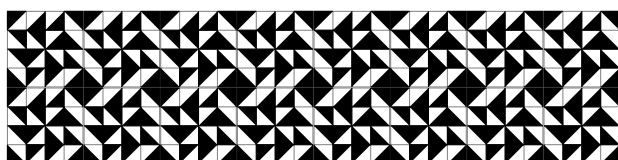
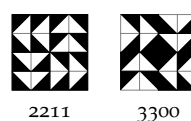
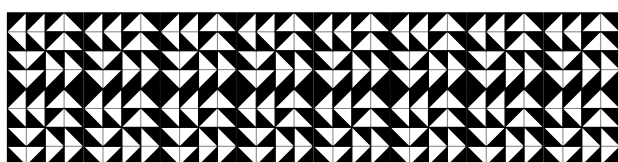
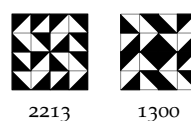
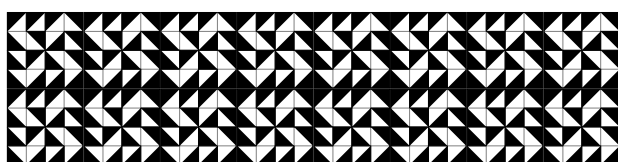
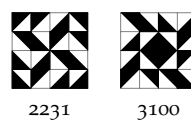
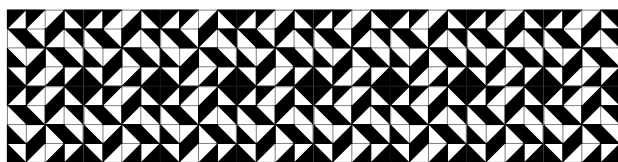
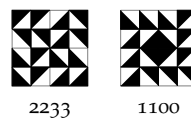
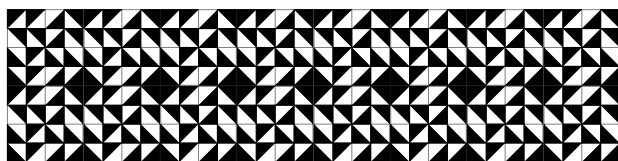


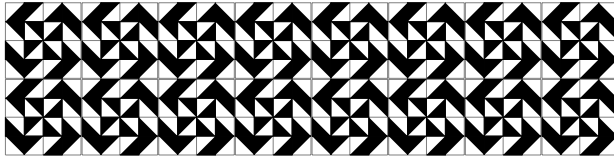
0010



2322

Frieze patterns for family 0011 (secondary, 1100)

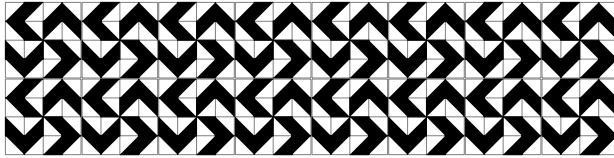




0233



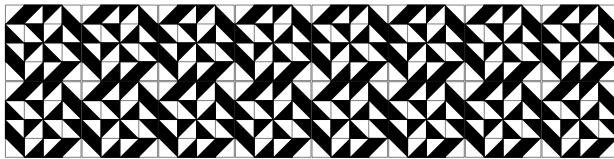
1102



0231



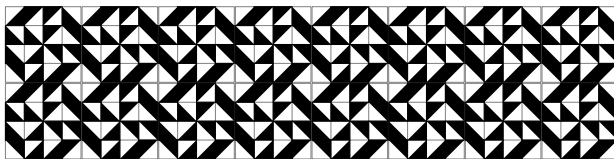
3102



0213



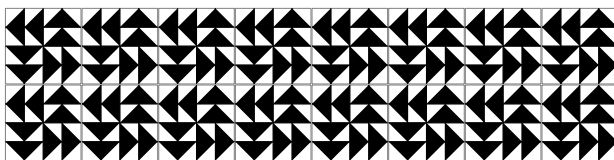
1302



0211



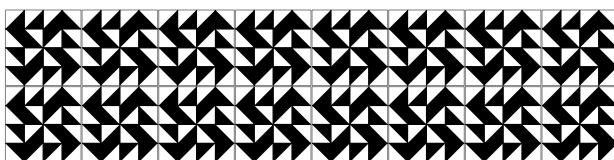
3302



0033



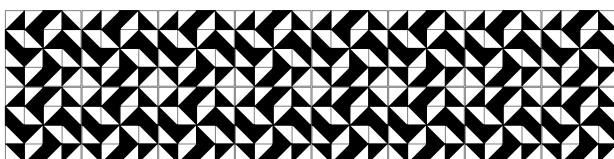
1122



0031



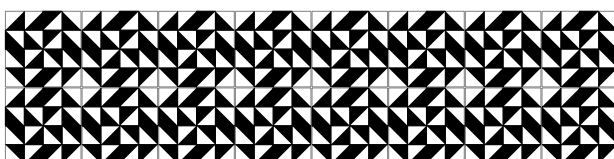
3122



0013



1322

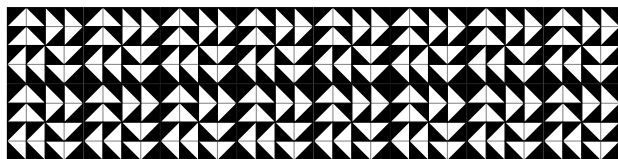


0011



3322

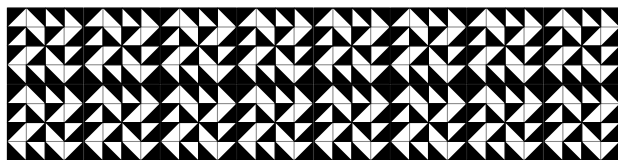
Frieze patterns for family 0101 (secondary, 1010)



2323



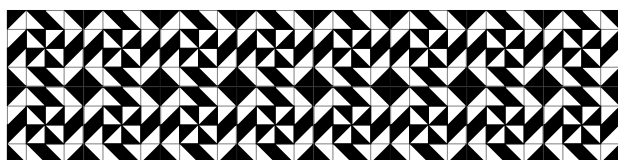
1010



2321



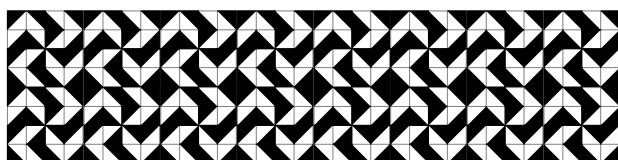
3010



2303



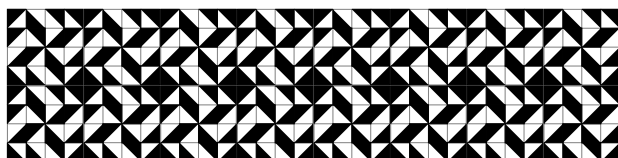
1210



2301



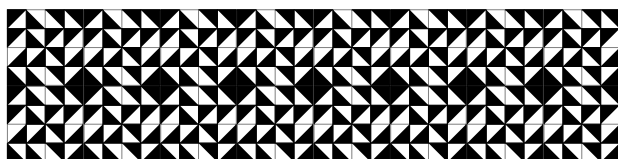
3210



2123



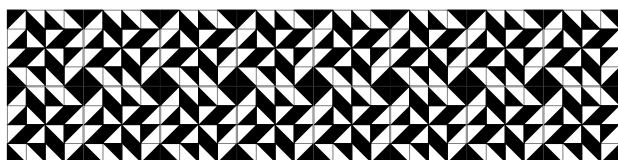
1030



2121



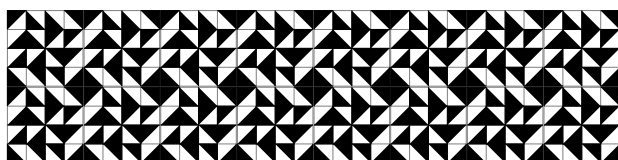
3030



2103



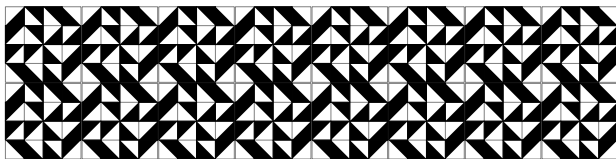
1230



2101



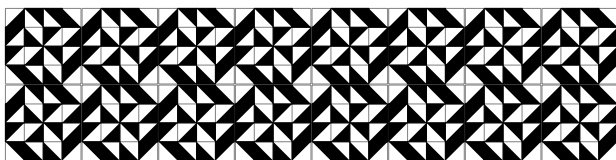
3230



0323



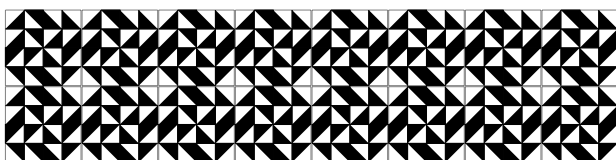
1012



0321



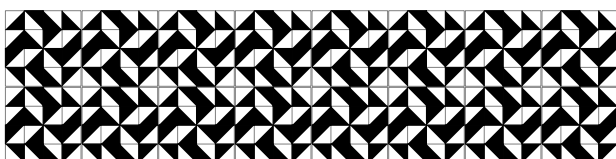
3012



0303



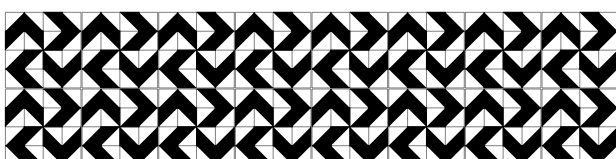
1212



0301



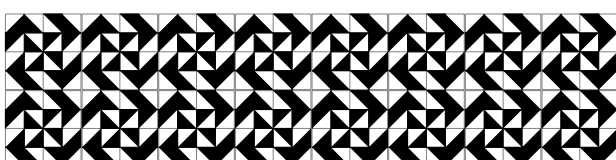
3212



0123



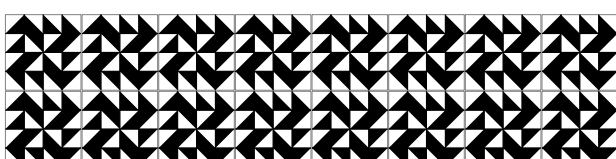
1032



0121



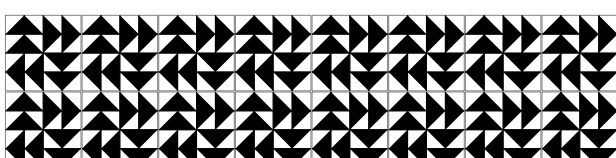
3032



0103



1232

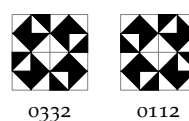
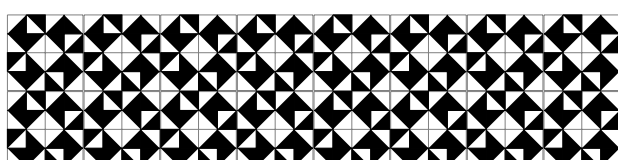
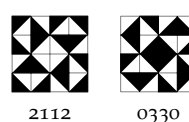
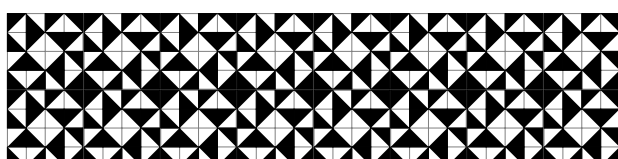
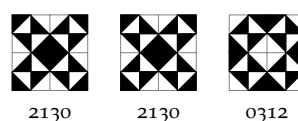
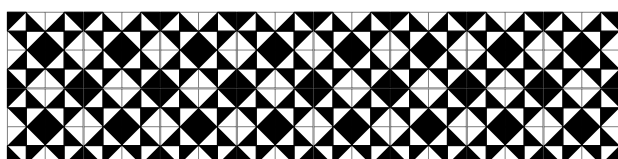
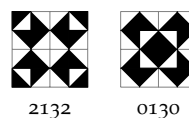
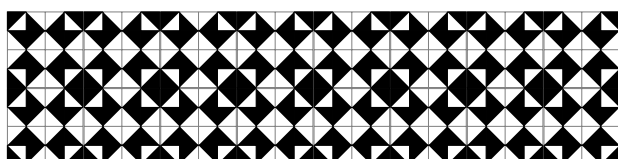
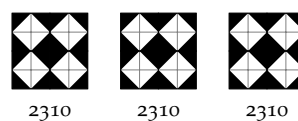
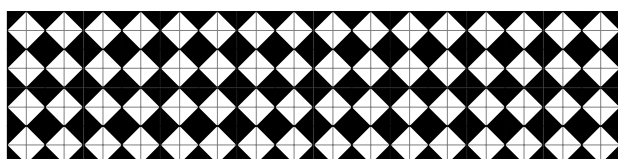
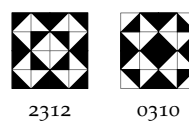
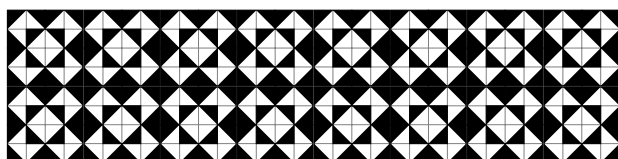
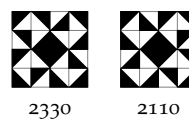
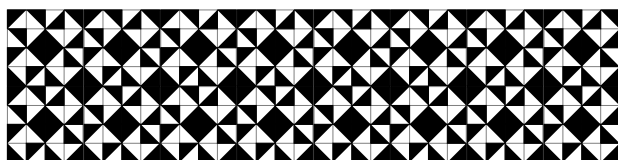
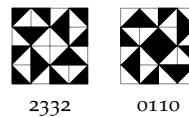
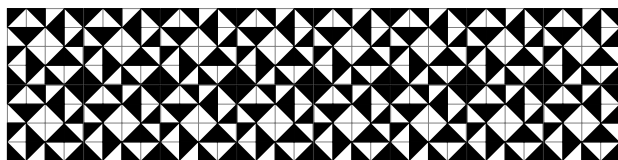


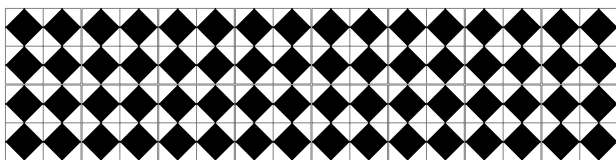
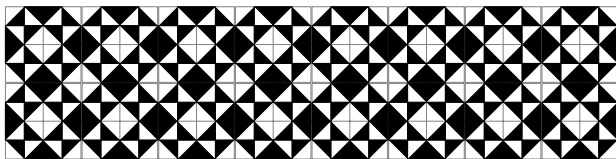
0101



3232

Frieze patterns for family 0110 (secondary, 0110)





0312



0312



2130



0132

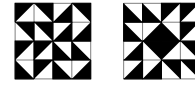
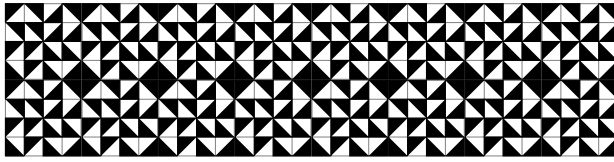


0132



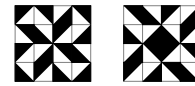
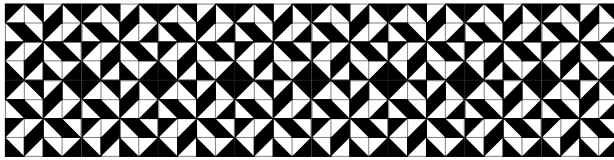
0132

Frieze patterns for family 0111 (secondary, 1110)



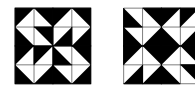
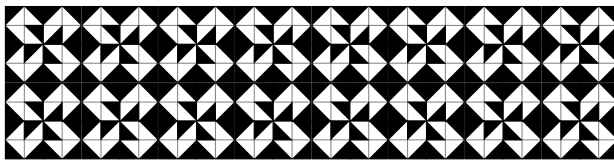
2333

1110



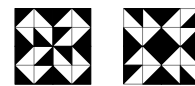
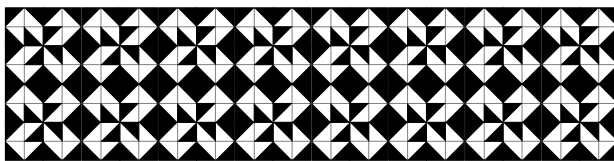
2331

3110



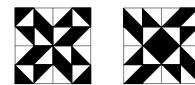
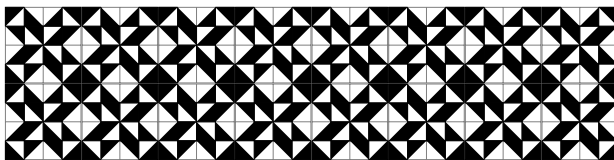
2313

1310



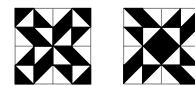
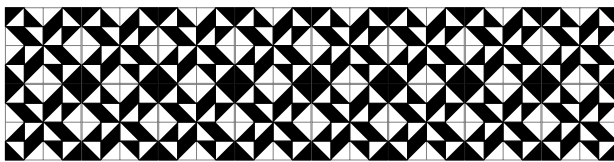
2311

3310



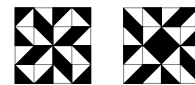
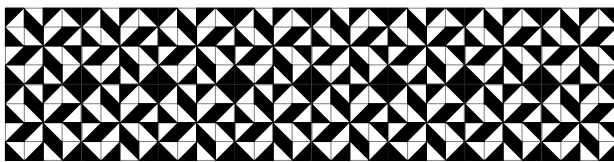
2133

1130



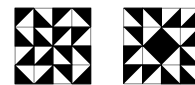
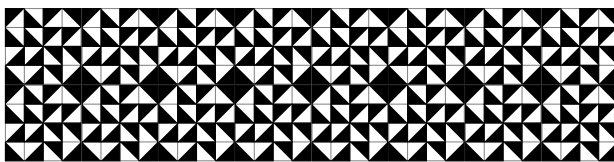
2131

3130



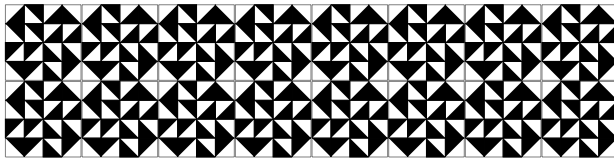
2113

1330



2111

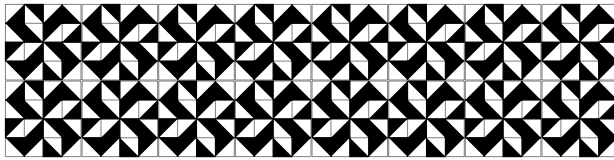
3330



0333



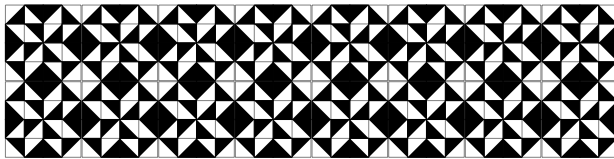
1112



0331



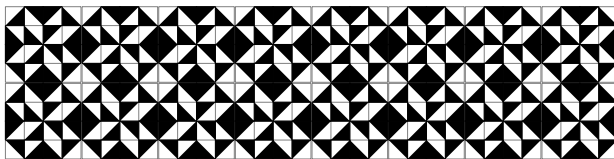
3112



0313



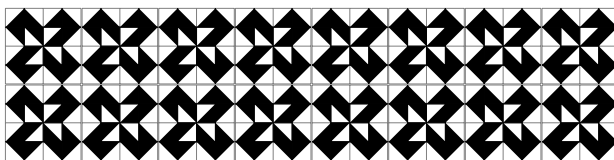
1312



0311



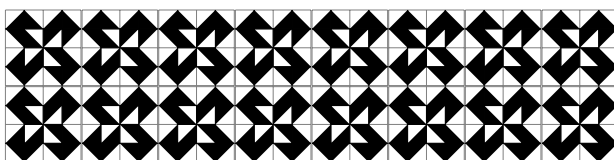
3312



0133



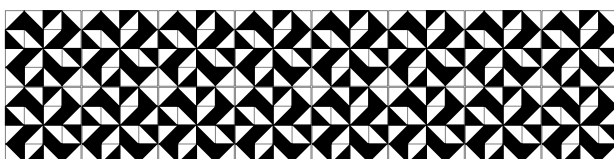
1132



0131



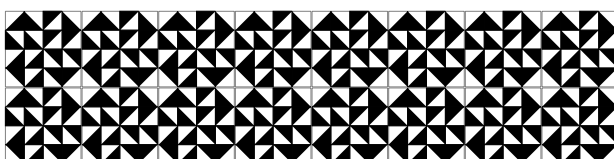
3132



0113



1332

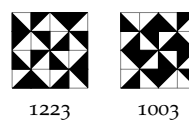
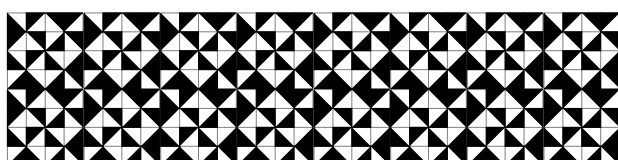
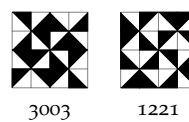
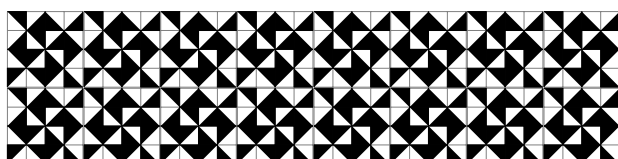
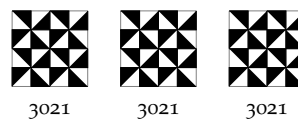
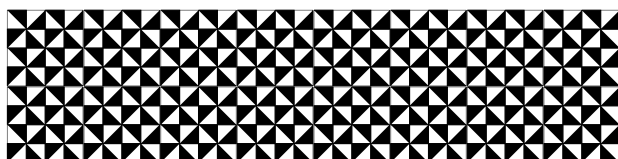
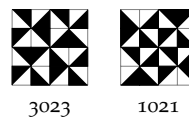
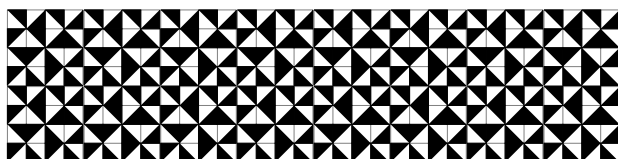
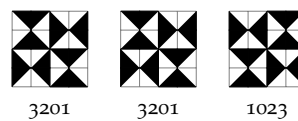
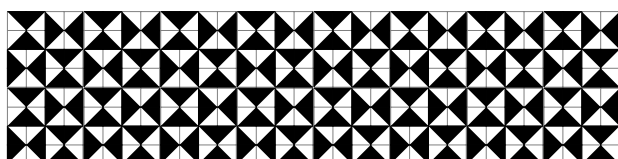
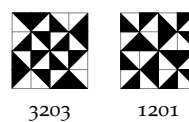
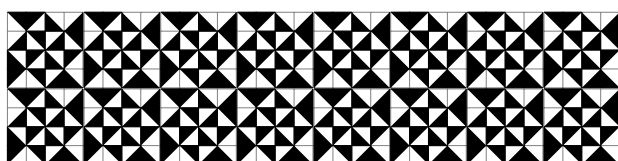
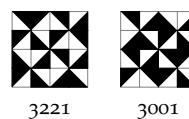
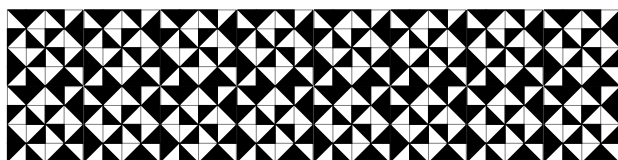
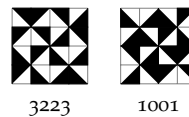
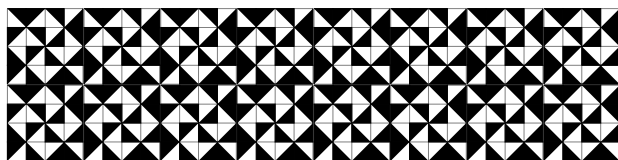


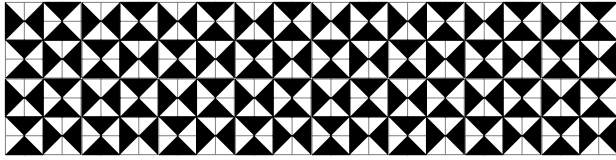
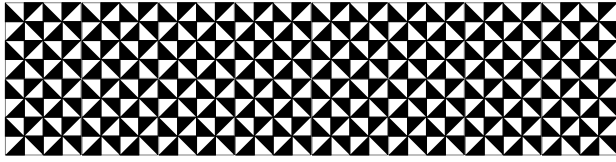
0111



3332

Frieze patterns for family 1001 (secondary, 1001)





1203



1203



1203



1023

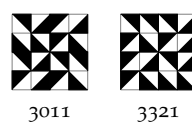
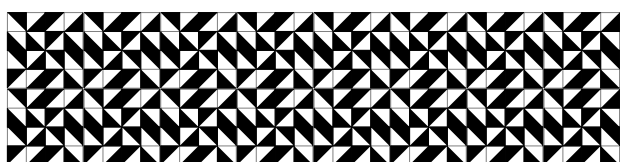
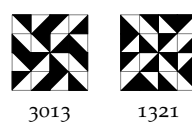
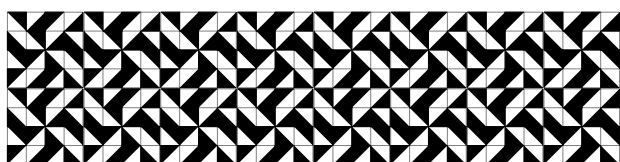
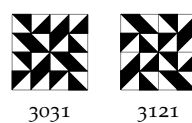
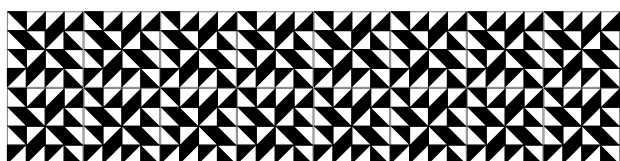
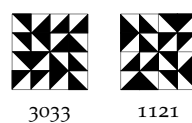
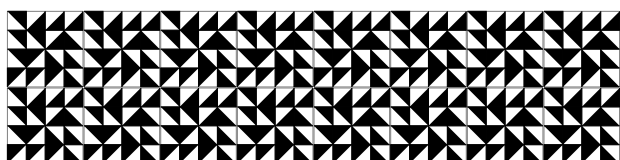
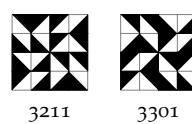
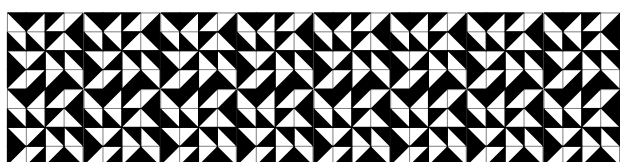
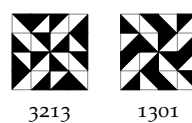
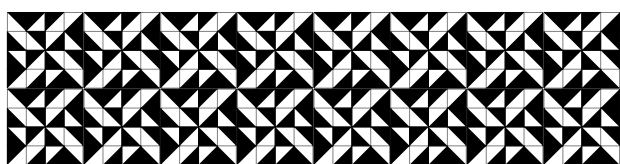
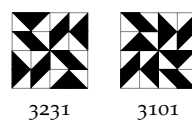
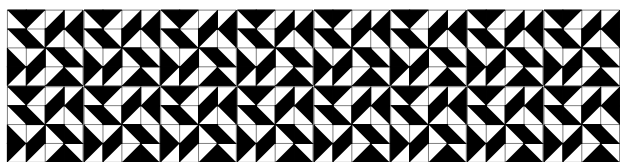
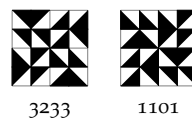
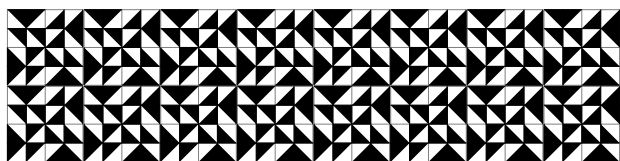


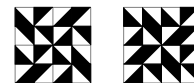
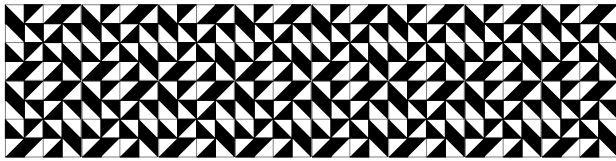
1023



3201

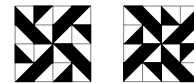
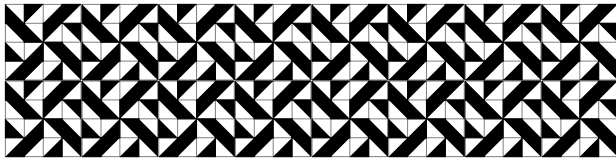
Frieze patterns for family 1011 (secondary, 1101)





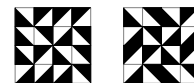
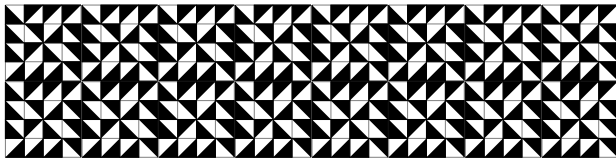
1233

1103



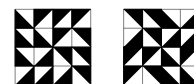
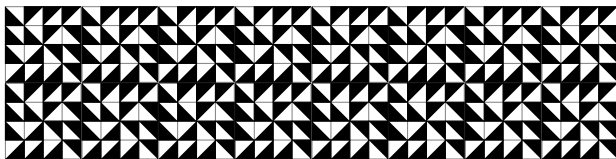
1231

3103



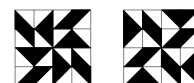
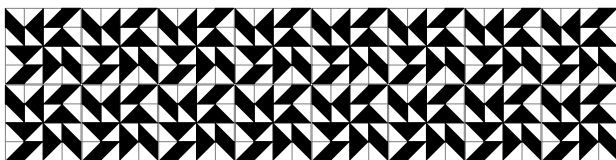
1213

1303



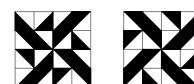
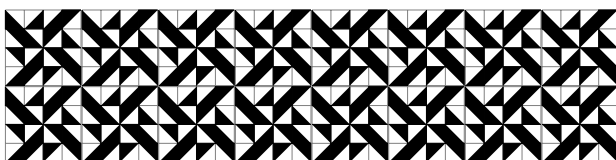
1211

3303



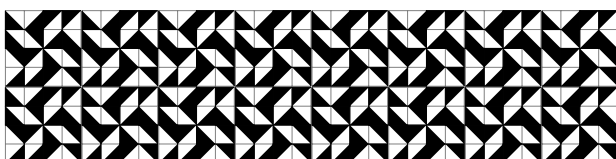
1033

1123



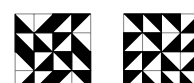
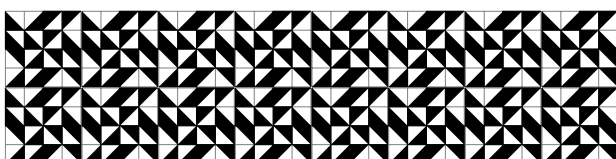
1031

3123



1013

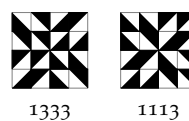
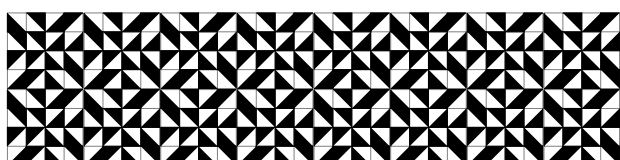
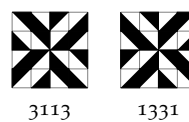
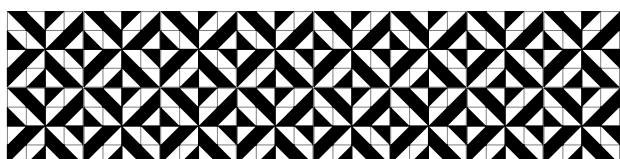
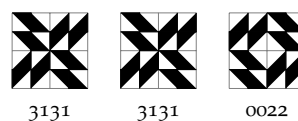
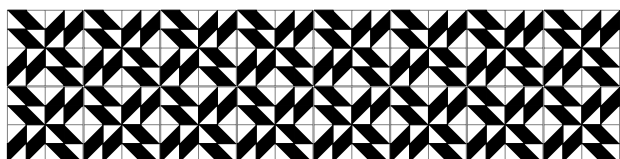
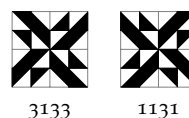
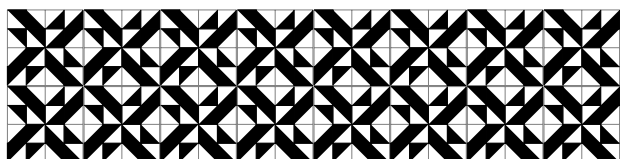
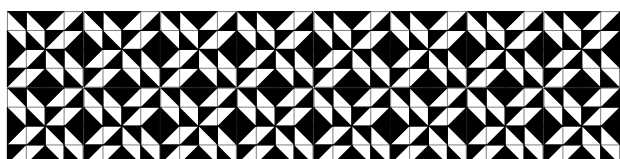
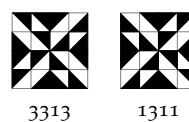
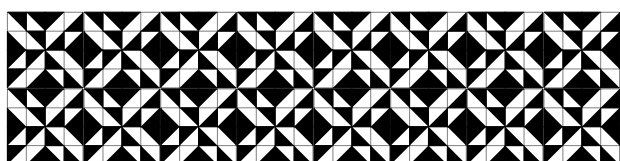
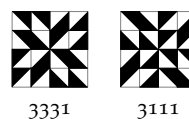
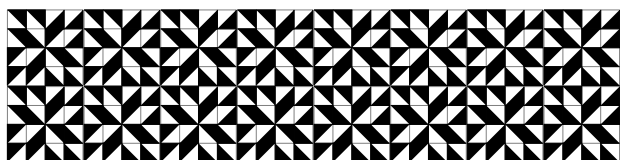
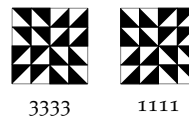
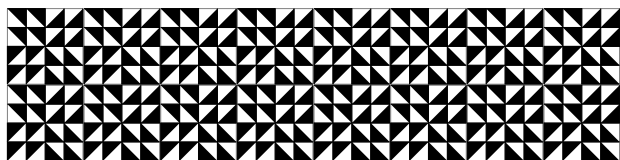
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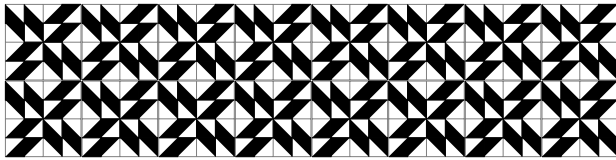
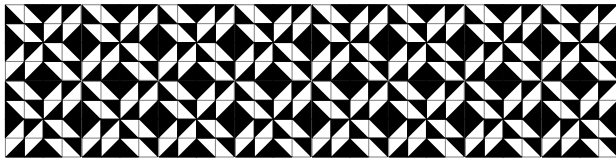


1011

3323

Frieze patterns for family 1111 (secondary, 1111)





1313



1313



2200



1133



1133



0202

Self-dual tiles

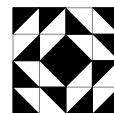
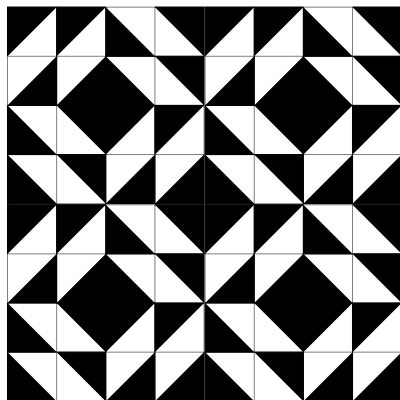
Self-dual tiles are the 4×4 Truchet tile patterns whose 2×2 prototile has two-fold (180°) rotational symmetry. Because of the two-fold rotational symmetry of the prototile, its appearance in the third quadrant of the 4×4 tile is identical to its appearance in the initial quadrant. So the dual tile that emerges when placing four of the tiles together in a larger 2×2 tile array is another copy of the original tile, appearing in the center of the larger 2×2 pattern.

Prototiles with two-fold symmetry

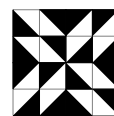
If the original protile has strict two-fold symmetry, 2×2 patterns made with the four-fold rotationally symmetrical Truchet tile also display another distinct emergent four-fold rotationally symmetrical Truchet tile, which we are calling the *tertiary* tile.

In these patterns, it appears that there are five copies of the primary tile (four placed in a 2×2 array, and another emerging in the center), along with four copies of the tertiary tile pattern.

2200 with 1313

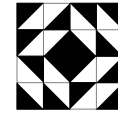
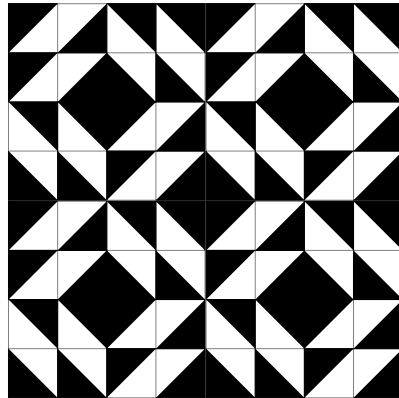


2200

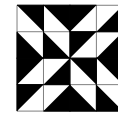


1313

2020 with 3311

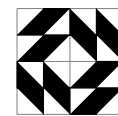
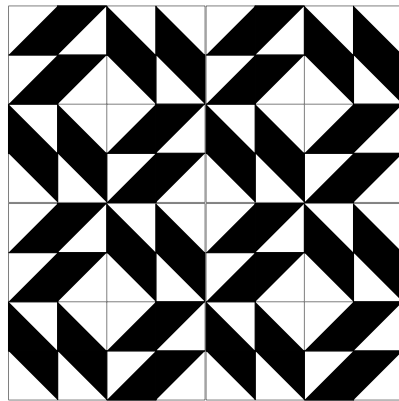


2020

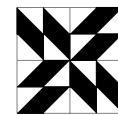


3311

0202 with 1133

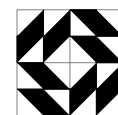
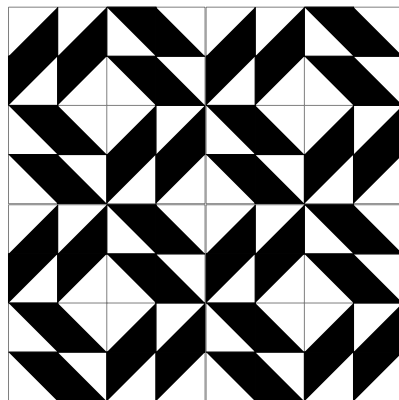


0202

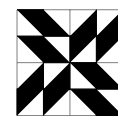


1133

0022 with 3131

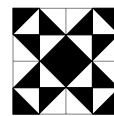
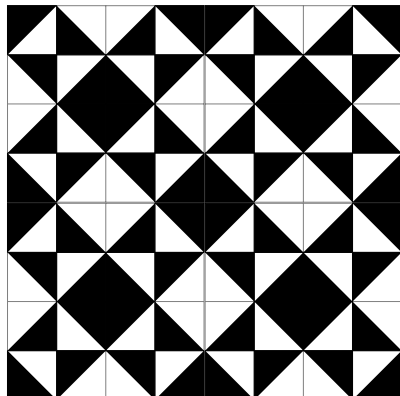


0022

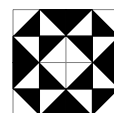


3131

2130 with 0312

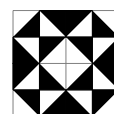
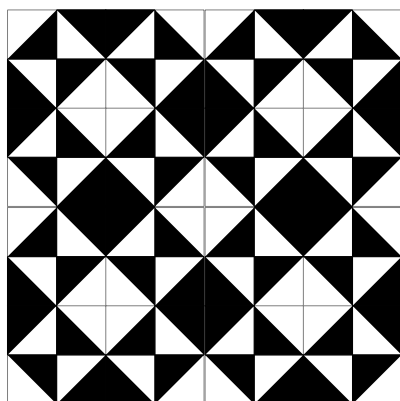


2130

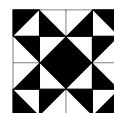


0312

0312 with 2130

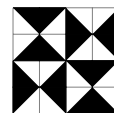
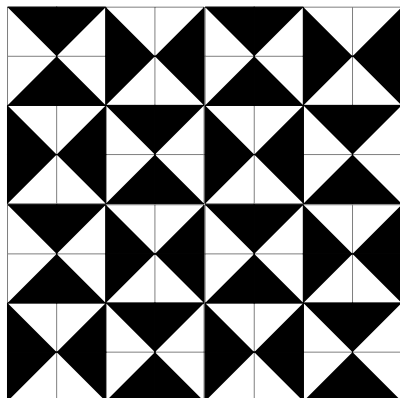


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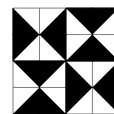


2130

3201 with 1023

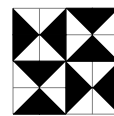
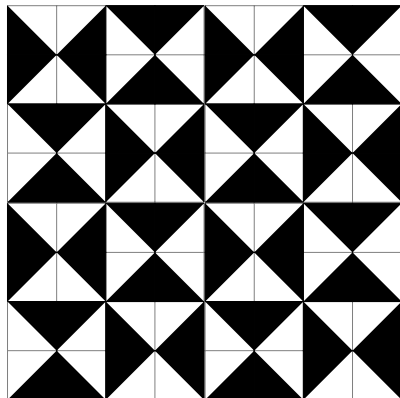


3201

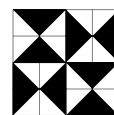


1023

1023 with 3201

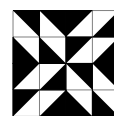
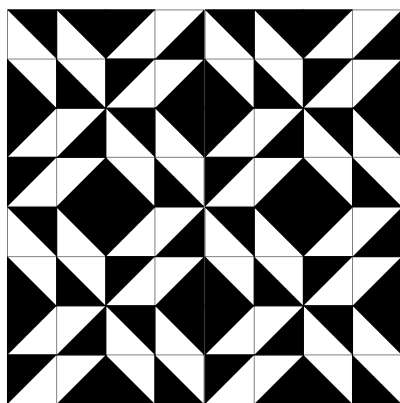


1023

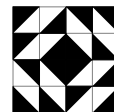


3201

3311 with 2020

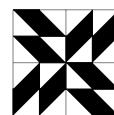
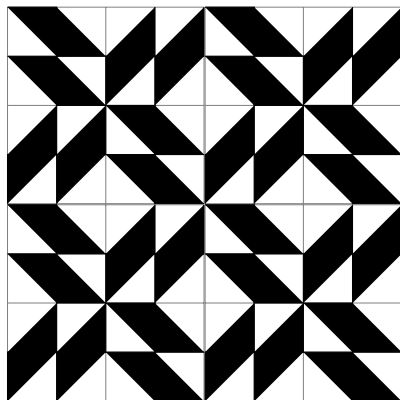


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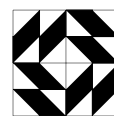


2020

3131 with 0022

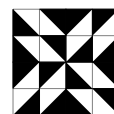
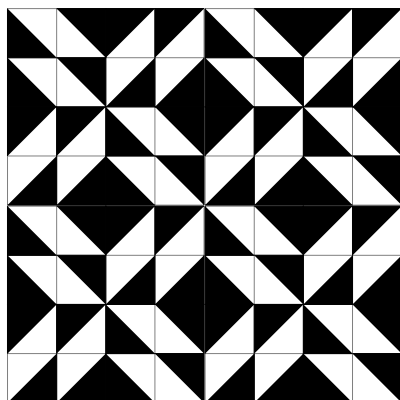


3131

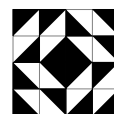


0022

1313 with 2200

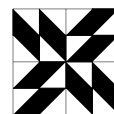
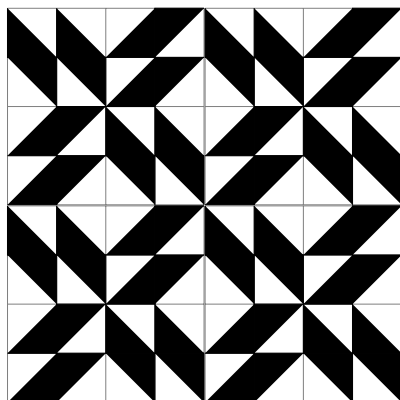


1313

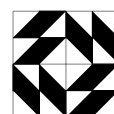


2200

1133 with 0202



1133



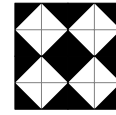
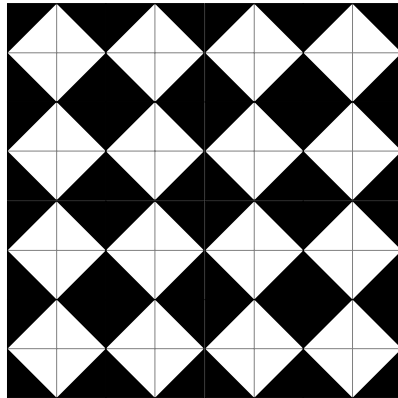
0202

Prototiles with four-fold symmetry

If the original protile has four-fold symmetry, in 2×2 patterns made with the tertiary tile is another copy of the original four-fold rotationally symmetrical Truchet tile. In this the pattern becomes very uniform, a 4×4 repeating pattern of the underlying prototile.

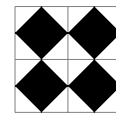
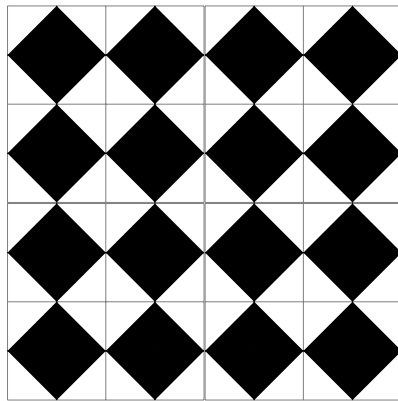
46

$2\bar{3}10$



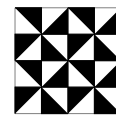
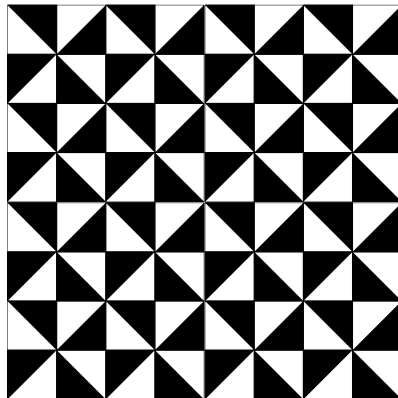
$2\bar{3}10$

$01\bar{3}2$



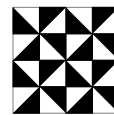
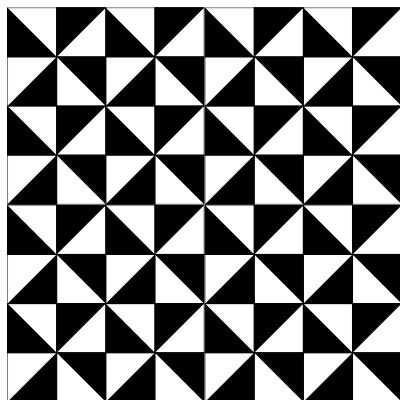
$01\bar{3}2$

$30\bar{2}1$



$30\bar{2}1$

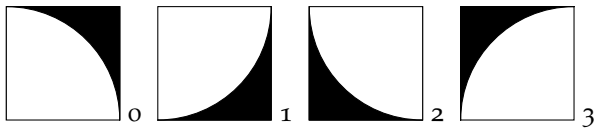
1203



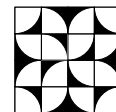
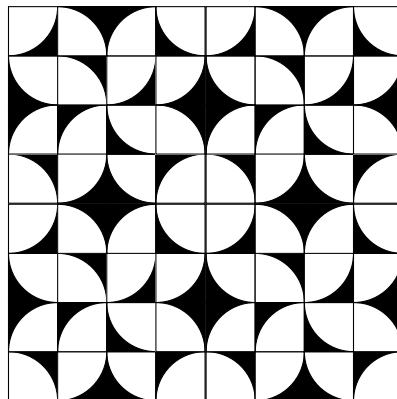
1203

Semicircle Truchet tile patterns

Instead of the traditional Truchet square, any pattern that breaks the rotational symmetry of the square different placement options (2 or 4) can be used. A popular alternative to the traditional Truchet is one where the square is cut by an arc, so that a quarter circle is produced instead of a right triangle.

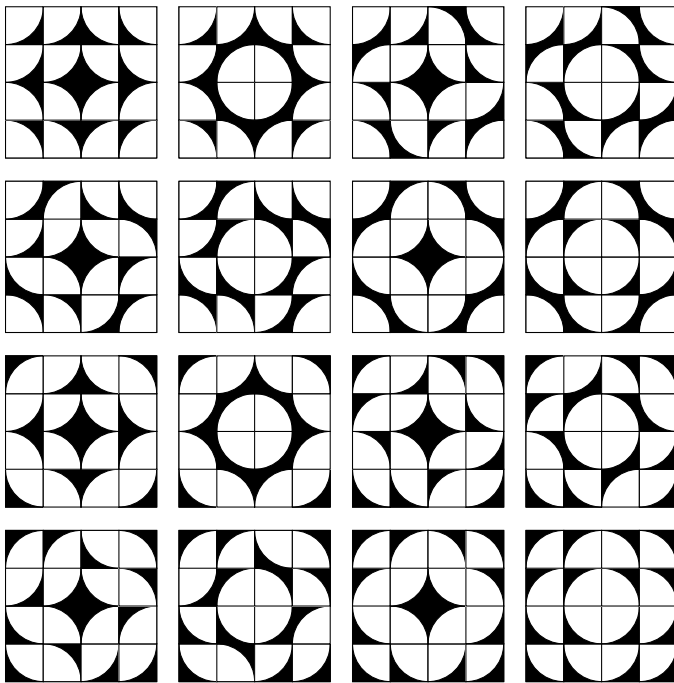


In the version used here, the quarter circle is white against a black background, but the opposite colour scheme could also be used.



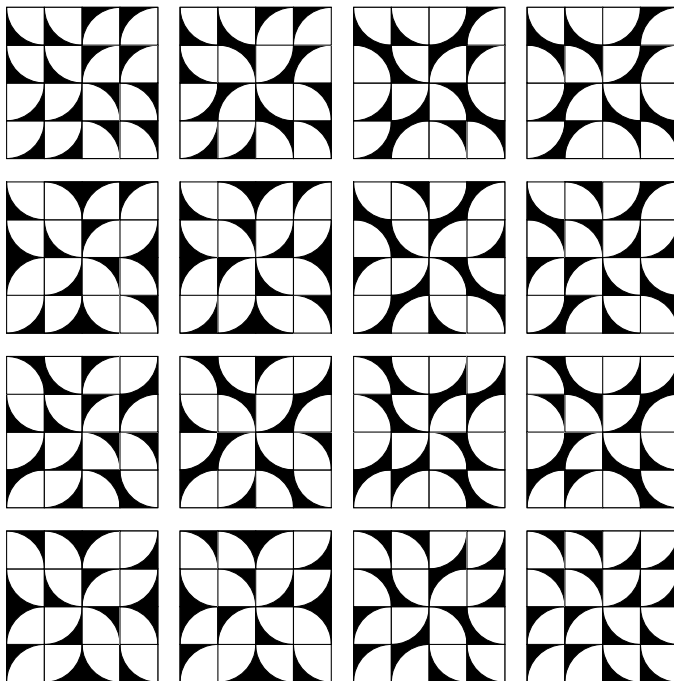
0313

On the following pages, the families of 4x4 tiles with rotational symmetry are shown using this semicircle Truchet square variant. With the semicircle version of the Truchet square, there is not an uncoloured family tile that resembles all of the family members, as the colouring is not symmetrical as it is with the traditional Truchet square.



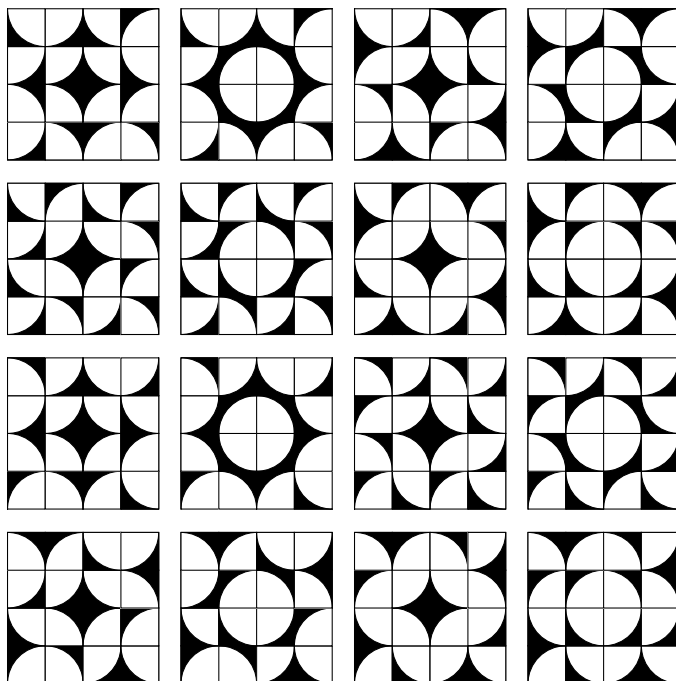
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2000	2002	2020	2022
2200	2202	2220	2222



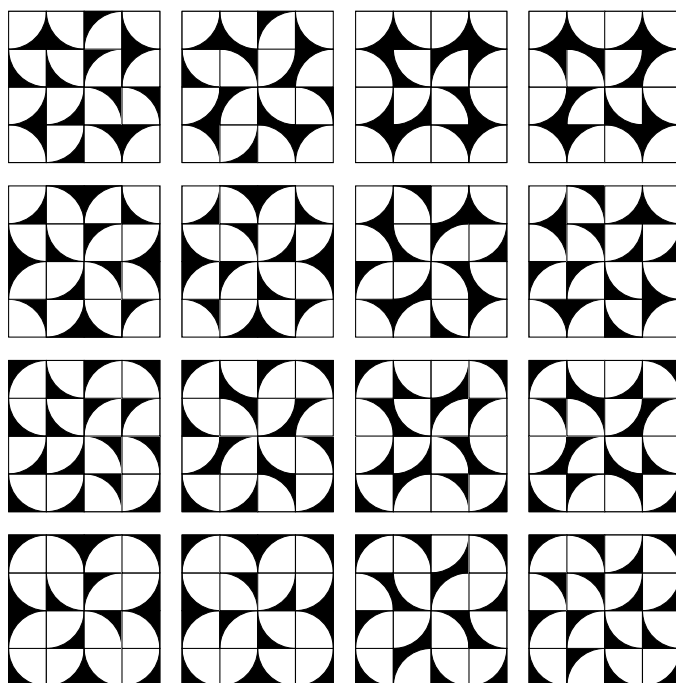
1111

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3111	3113	3131	3133
3311	3313	3331	3333



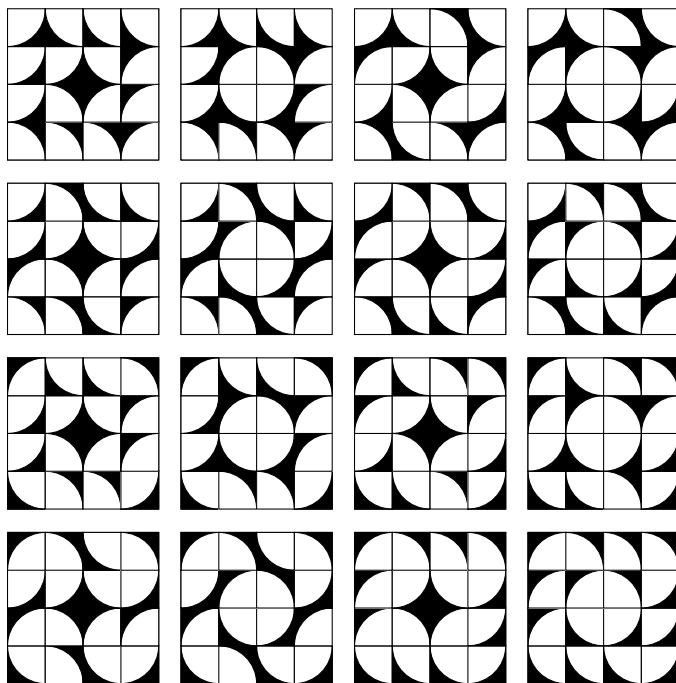
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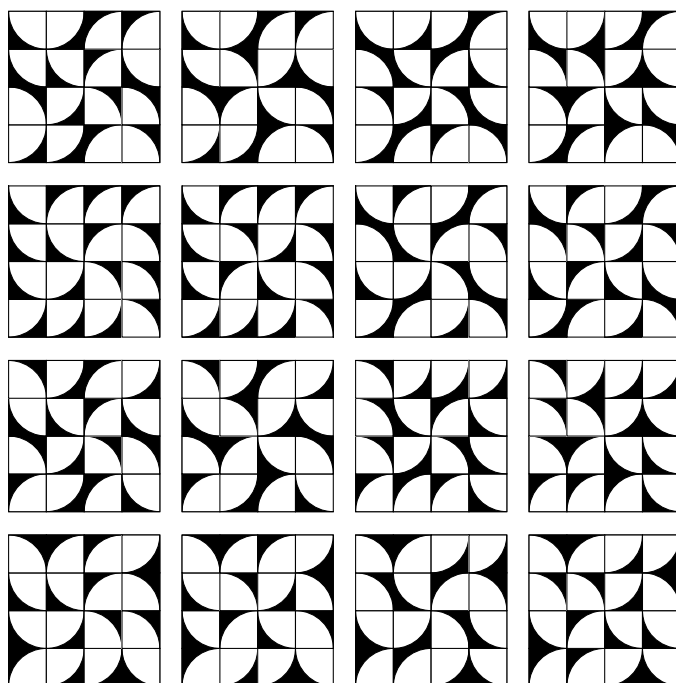
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2111	2113	2131	2133
2311	2313	2331	2333



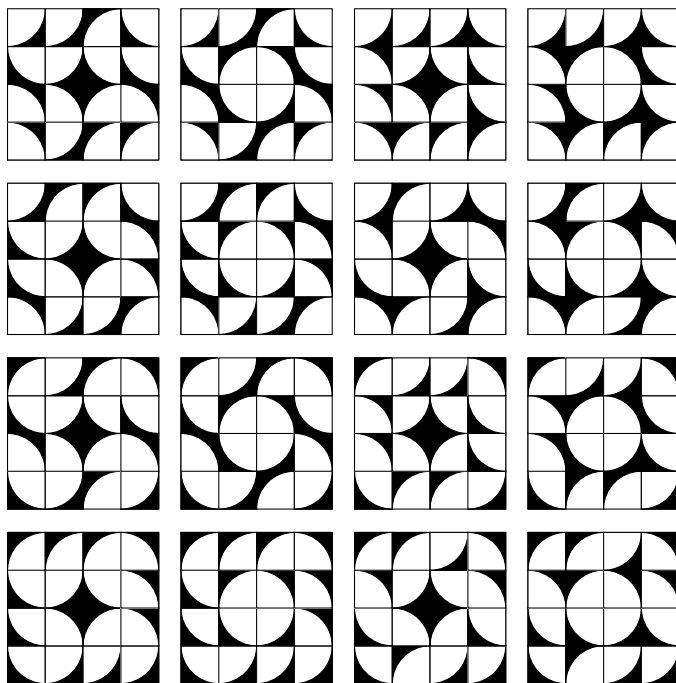
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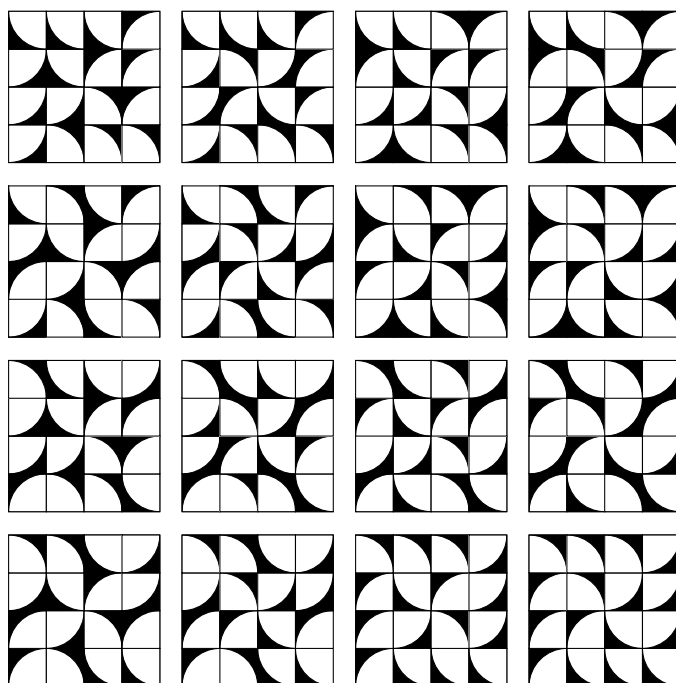
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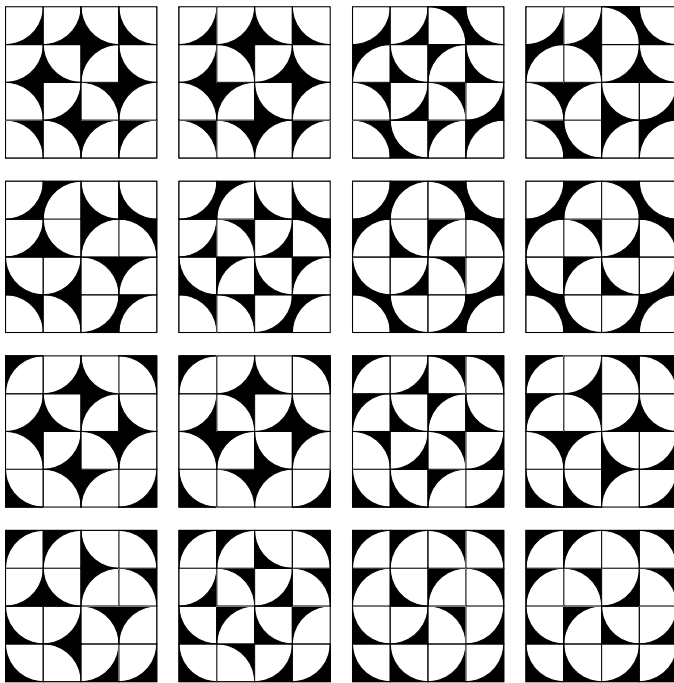
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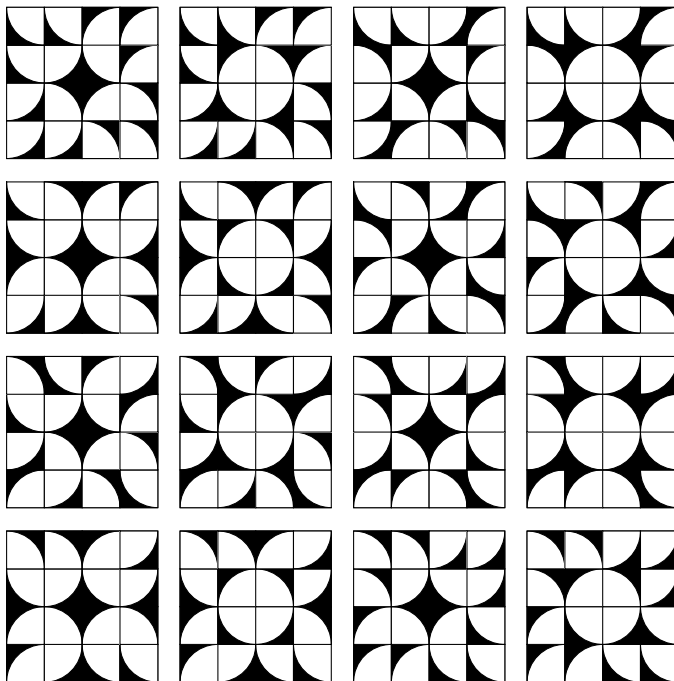
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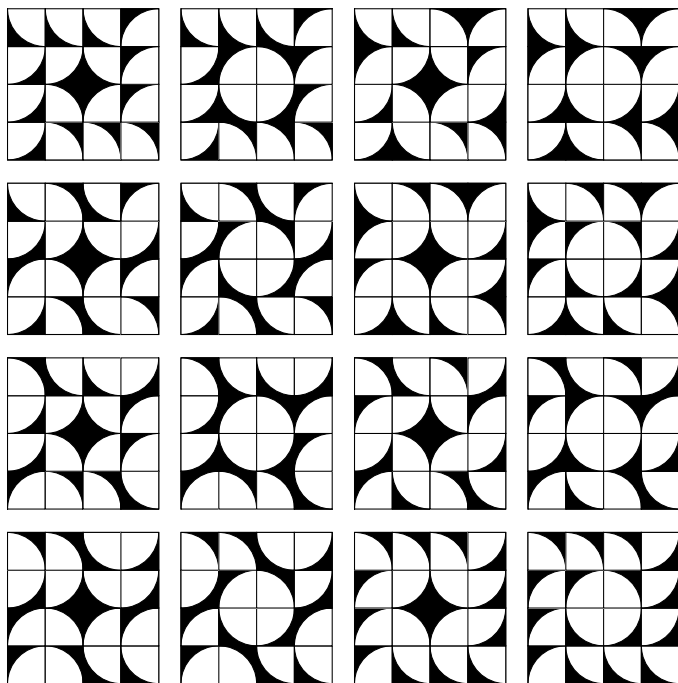
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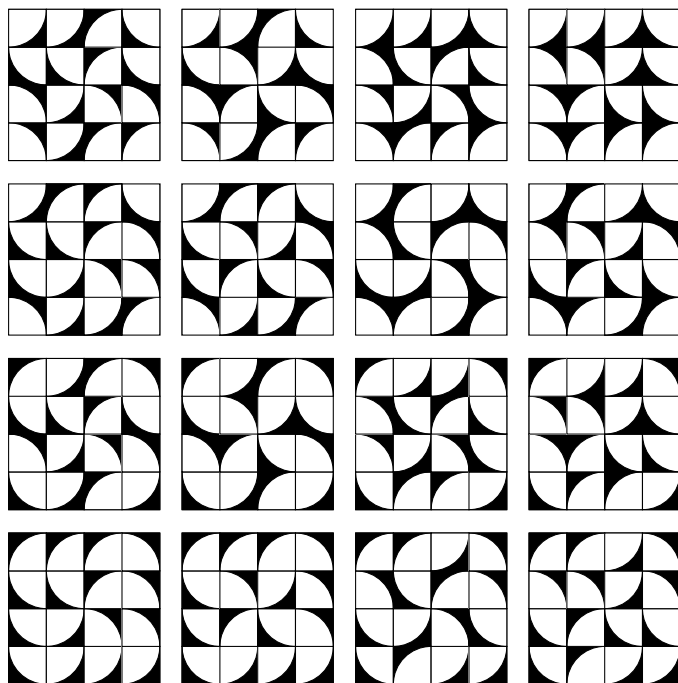
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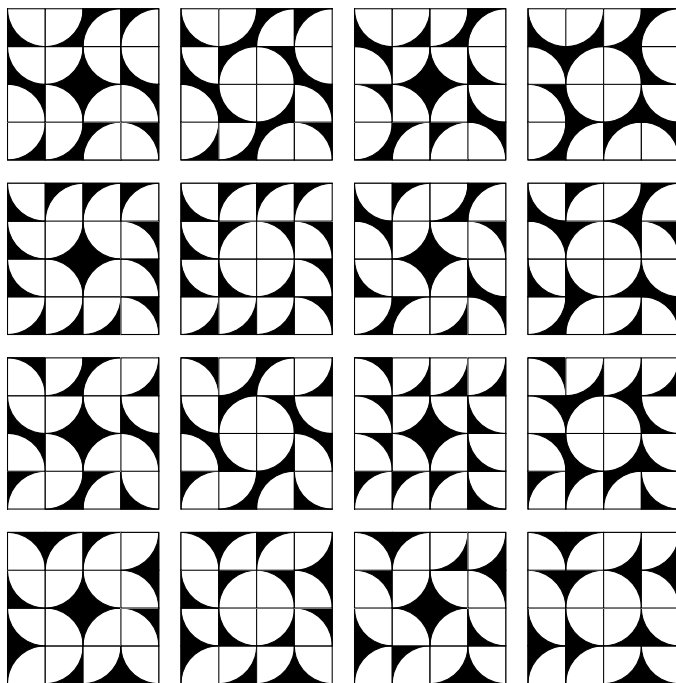
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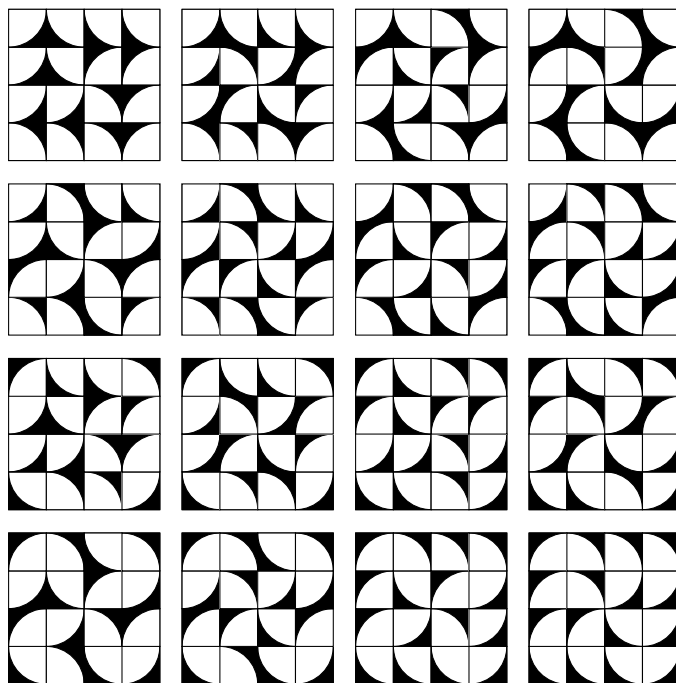
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2011	2013	2031	2033
2211	2213	2231	2233



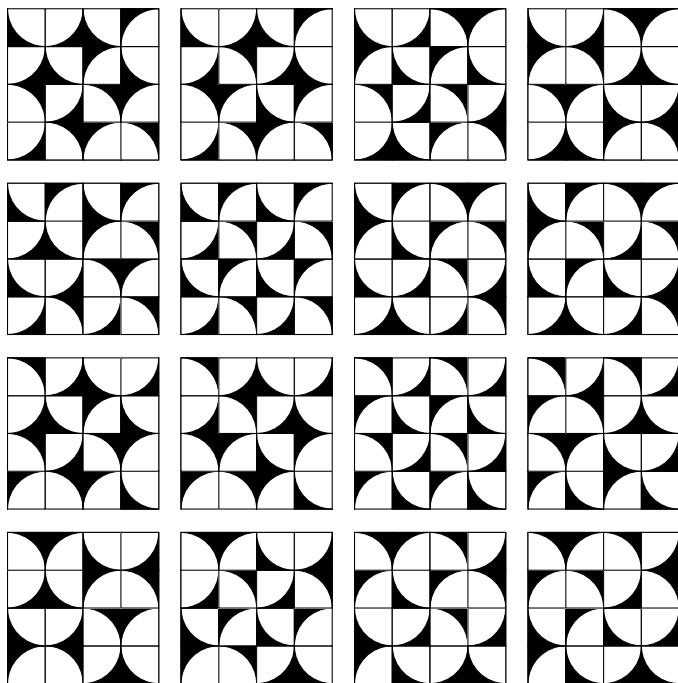
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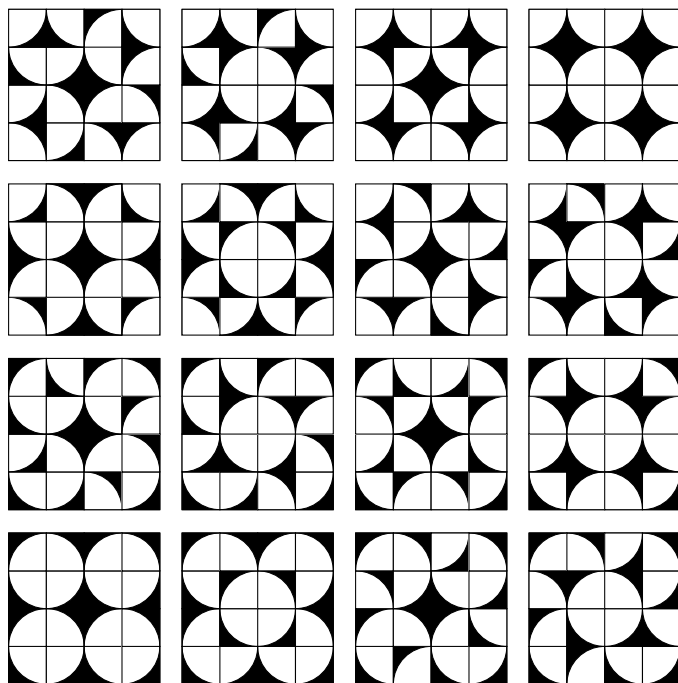
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2301	2303	2321	2323



1001

1001	1003	1021	1023
1201	1203	1221	1223
3001	3003	3021	3023
3201	3203	3221	3223



0110

0110	0112	0130	0132
0310	0312	0330	0332
2110	2112	2130	2132
2310	2312	2330	2332

Bibliography

Dominique Douat. *Methode pour faire une infinité de desseins differens, avec des carreaux mi-partis de deux couleurs par une ligne diagonale.*

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