



Consider all r -colorings of the $n \times m$ grid where no two colors are adjacent (horizontally/vertically) more than once.

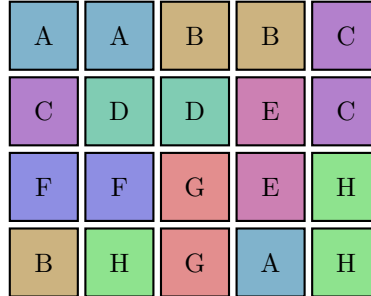


Figure 1: An 8-coloring of the 4×5 grid where no two colors are adjacent more than once. There is no 7-coloring.

Question. Let $r_{n \times m}$ be the smallest integer such that there exists an $r_{n \times m}$ -coloring of the $n \times m$ grid. What is $r_{n \times m}$?

Related.

1. What if colors are not allowed to be self-adjacent?
2. How many $a(n, m)$ -colorings exist up to permutation of the colors?
3. What if this is done on a triangular or hexagonal grid?
4. What if orientation matters? (A horizontal adjacency is distinct from a vertical adjacency.)
5. What if order matters? (red-green is distinct from green-red.)
6. What if diagonal adjacencies are considered?

Note.

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{1 \times 1} &= 1 \\
 r_{1 \times 2} &= 1 & r_{2 \times 2} &= 3 \\
 r_{1 \times 3} &= 2 & r_{2 \times 3} &= 4 & r_{3 \times 3} &= 5 \\
 r_{1 \times 4} &= 2 & r_{2 \times 4} &= 5 & r_{3 \times 4} &= 6 & r_{4 \times 4} &= 7 \\
 r_{1 \times 5} &= 3 & r_{2 \times 5} &= 5 & r_{3 \times 5} &= 7 & r_{4 \times 5} &= 8 & r_{5 \times 5} &= 9
 \end{aligned}$$

References.

- Problem 23.
- Problem 36.
- Problem 49.