

Nonomino

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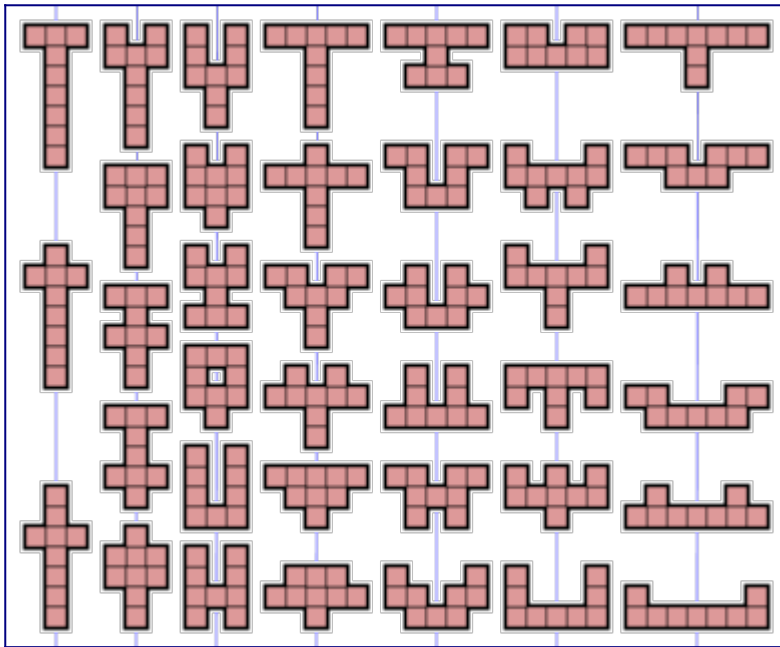
A nonomino or [Jigsaw Sudoku](#) puzzle, as seen in the [Sunday Telegraph](#)

A **nonomino** (or **9-omino**) is a [polyomino](#) of order 9, that is, a [polygon](#) in the [plane](#) made of 9 equal-sized [squares](#) connected edge-to-edge.^[1] The name of this type of figure is formed with the prefix [non\(a\)-](#). When [rotations](#) and [reflections](#) are not considered to be distinct shapes, there are 1,285 different [free](#) nonominoes. When reflections are considered distinct, there are 2,500 *one-sided* nonominoes. When rotations are also considered distinct, there are 9,910 *fixed* nonominoes.^[2]

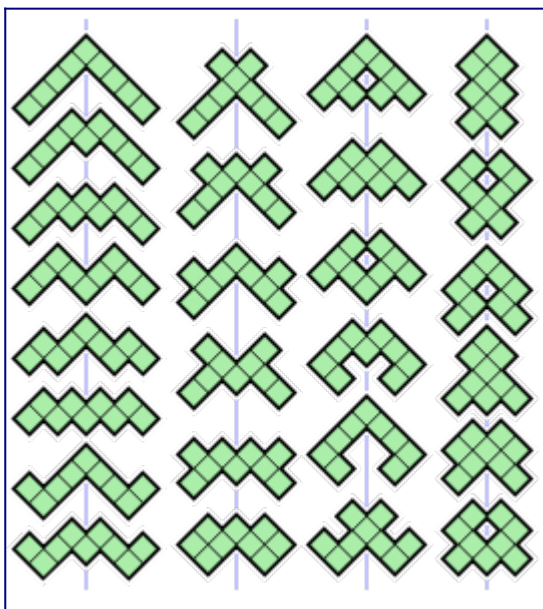
Symmetry

The 1,285 free nonominoes can be classified according to their [symmetry groups](#):^[2]

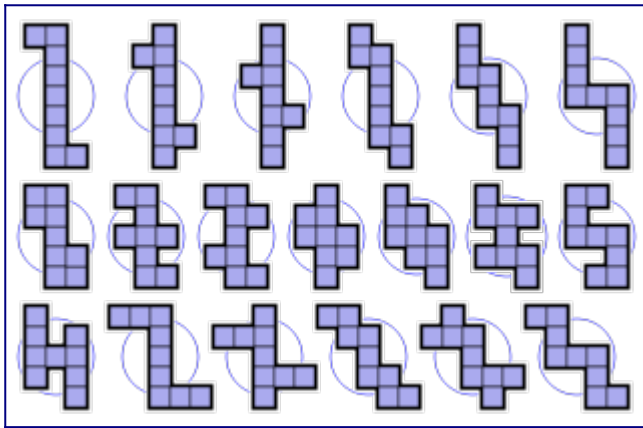
- 1,196 nonominoes have no [symmetry](#). Their symmetry group consists only of the [identity mapping](#).
- 38 nonominoes have an axis of [reflection symmetry](#) aligned with the gridlines. Their symmetry group has two elements, the identity and the reflection in a line parallel to the sides of the squares.



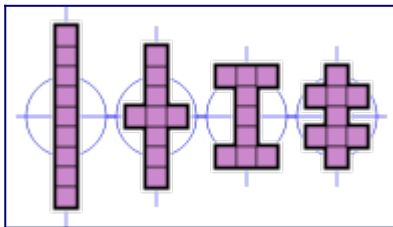
- 26 nonominoes have an axis of reflection symmetry at 45° to the gridlines. Their symmetry group has two elements, the identity and a diagonal reflection.



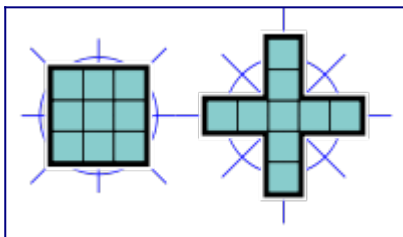
- 19 nonominoes have point symmetry, also known as [rotational symmetry](#) of order 2. Their symmetry group has two elements, the identity and the 180° rotation.



- 4 nonominoes have two axes of reflection symmetry, both aligned with the gridlines. Their symmetry group has four elements, the identity, two reflections and the 180° rotation. It is the [dihedral group](#) of order 2, also known as the [Klein four-group](#).



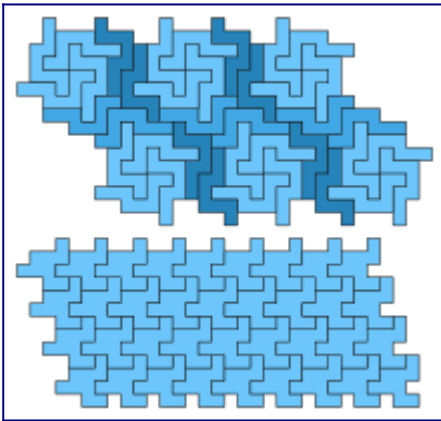
- 2 nonominoes have four axes of reflection symmetry, aligned with the gridlines and the diagonals, and rotational symmetry of order 4. Their symmetry group, the dihedral group of order 4, has eight elements.



Unlike [octominoes](#), there are no nonominoes with rotational symmetry of order 4 or with two axes of reflection symmetry aligned with the diagonals.

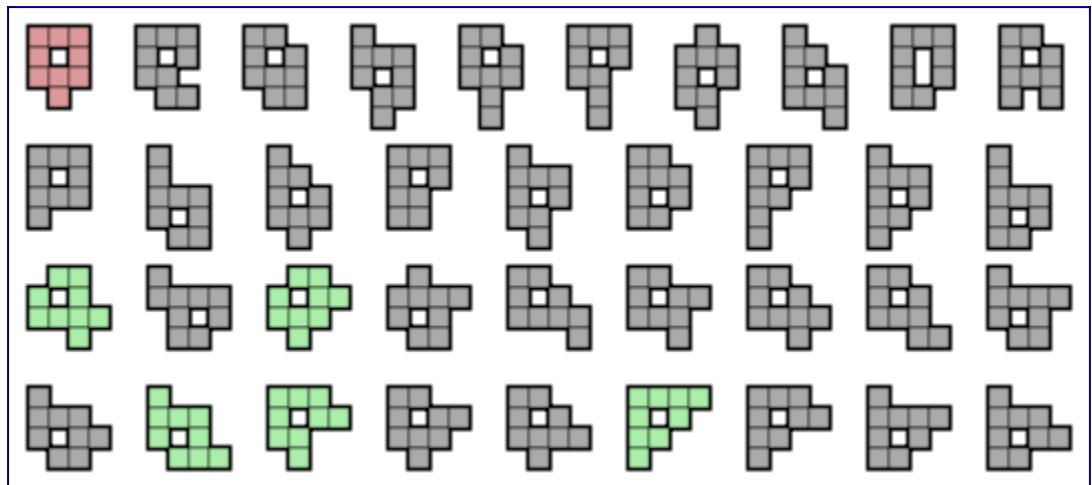
If reflections of a nonomino are considered distinct, as they are with one-sided nonominoes, then the first and fourth categories above double in size, resulting in an extra 1,215 nonominoes for a total of 2,500. If rotations are also considered distinct, then the nonominoes from the first category count eightfold, the ones from the next three categories count fourfold, the ones from the fifth category count twice, and the ones from the last category count only once. This results in $1,196 \times 8 + (38+26+19) \times 4 + 4 \times 2 + 2 = 9,910$ fixed nonominoes.

Packing and tiling



37 nonominoes have holes.[\[3\]](#)[\[4\]](#) Therefore a complete set cannot be [packed](#) into a rectangle and some admit no [tilings](#). However, 1050 free nonominoes (all but 235) do admit tilings;[\[5\]](#) of the tiling nonominoes, all but two of them form a patch of at least one tile satisfying the [Conway criterion](#), the two exceptions shown to the right. This is the lowest order of polyomino for which such exceptions exist.[\[6\]](#)

One nonomino has a two-square hole (second rightmost in the top row) and is the smallest polyomino



with such a hole.

References

1.

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