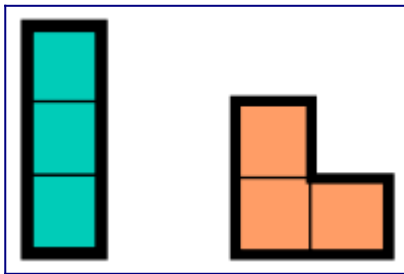


Tromino

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This article is about the geometric shape. For the game similar to [dominoes](#), see [Triominoes](#).



All possible free trominos

A **tromino** is a [polyomino](#) of order 3, that is, a [polygon](#) in the [plane](#) made of three equal-sized [squares](#) connected edge-to-edge.^[1]

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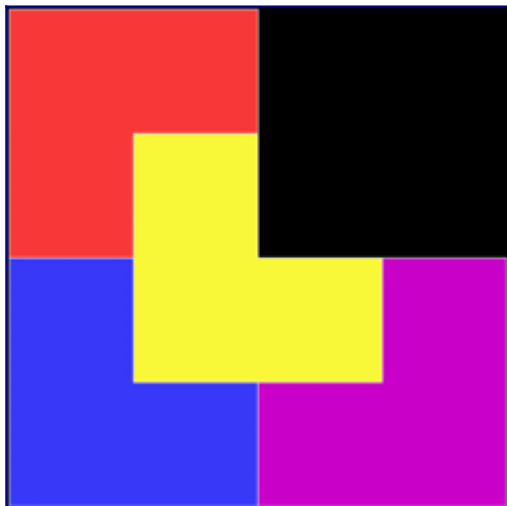
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Symmetry and enumeration

When [rotations](#) and [reflections](#) are not considered to be distinct shapes, there are only two different [free](#) trominoes: "I" and "L" (the "L" shape is also called "V").

Since both free trominoes have [reflection symmetry](#), they are also the only two *one-sided* trominoes (trominoes with reflections considered distinct). When rotations are also considered distinct, there are six *fixed* trominoes: two I and four L shapes. They can be obtained by rotating the above forms by 90°, 180° and 270°. ^{[2][3]}

Rep-tiling and Golomb's tromino theorem



Geometrical dissection of an L-tromino (rep-4)

Both types of tromino can be dissected into n^2 smaller trominos of the same type, for any integer $n > 1$. That is, they are [rep-tiles](#).[\[4\]](#) Continuing this dissection recursively leads to a tiling of the plane, which in many cases is an [aperiodic tiling](#). In this context, the L-tromino is called a *chair*, and its tiling by recursive subdivision into four smaller L-trominos is called the [chair tiling](#).[\[5\]](#)

Motivated by the [mutilated chessboard problem](#), [Solomon W. Golomb](#) used this tiling as the basis for what has become known as Golomb's tromino theorem: if any square is removed from a $2^n \times 2^n$ chessboard, the remaining board can be completely covered with L-trominoes. To prove this by [mathematical induction](#), partition the board into a quarter-board of size $2^{n-1} \times 2^{n-1}$ that contains the removed square, and a large tromino formed by the other three quarter-boards. The tromino can be recursively dissected into unit trominoes, and a dissection of the quarter-board with one square removed follows by the induction hypothesis. In contrast, when a chessboard of this size has one square removed, it is not always possible to cover the remaining squares by I-trominoes.[\[6\]](#)

References

1.

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External links

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