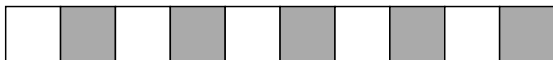


Tiling a board with dominos and squares

Question: How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times n$ board using only dominoes and squares?



Definition: Let $f_n = \#$ of ways to tile a $2 \times n$ board.

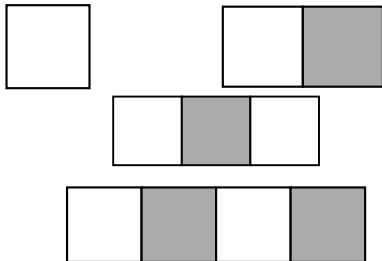
$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 =$$

$$f_2 =$$

$$f_3 =$$

$$f_4 =$$



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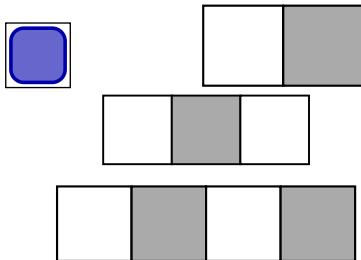
$$f_0 = 1$$

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$$f_2 =$$

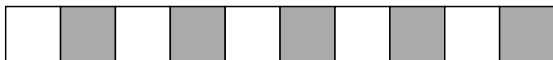
$$f_3 =$$

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$$f_0 = 1$$

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$$f_2 = 2$$

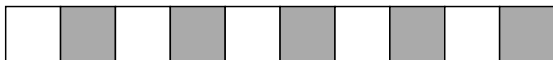
$$f_3 =$$

$$f_4 =$$



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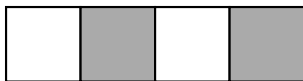
$$f_0 = 1$$

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$$f_2 = 2$$

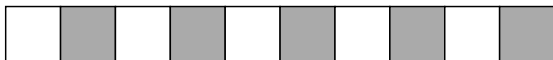
$$f_3 = 3$$

$$f_4 =$$



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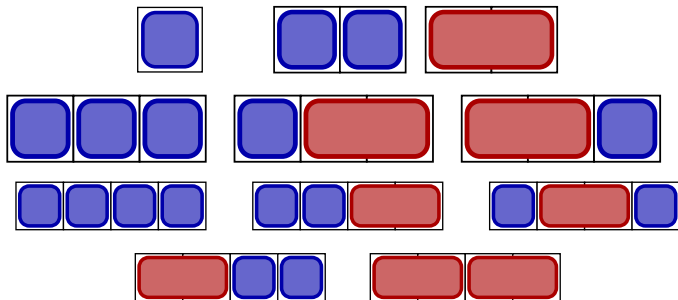
$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 = 1$$

$$f_2 = 2$$

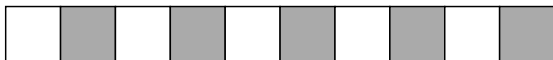
$$f_3 = 3$$

$$f_4 = 5$$



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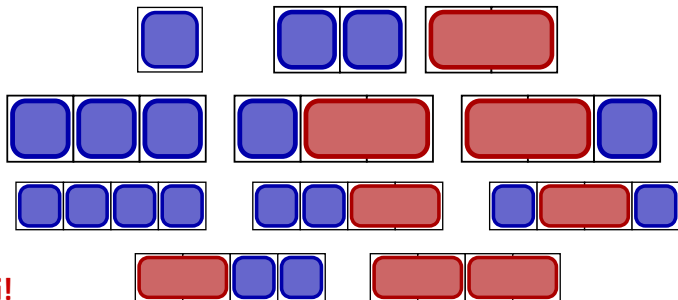
$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 = 1$$

$$f_2 = 2$$

$$f_3 = 3$$

$$f_4 = 5$$



Fibonacci!

Why Fibonacci?

Fibonacci numbers f_n satisfy

▶ $f_0 = f_1 = 1$

▶ $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

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Every tiling ends in either:

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- ▶ a domino 

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Every tiling ends in either:

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- ▶ **How many?** Fill the initial $1 \times (n-2)$ board in f_{n-2} ways.

Total: $f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

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There are f_n tilings of a $1 \times n$ board

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- ▶ **How many?** Fill the initial $1 \times (n-2)$ board in f_{n-2} ways.

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Fibonacci identities

We have a new definition for Fibonacci:

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f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_7	f_8	f_9	f_{10}	f_{11}	f_{12}	f_{13}	f_{14}
1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610

$$f_8 = f_4^2 + f_3^2$$

$$34 = 25 + 9$$

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$$f_{14} = f_7^2 + f_6^2$$

$$610 = 441 + 169$$

Proof that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$

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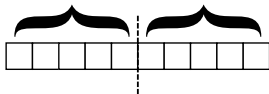
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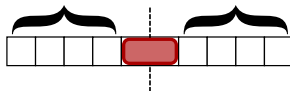
Answer 1. Duh, f_{2n} .

Answer 2. Ask whether there is a break in the middle of the tiling:

Either there is...



Or there isn't...

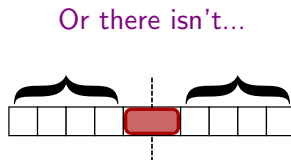
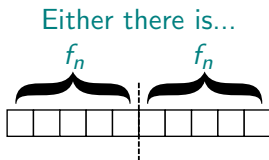


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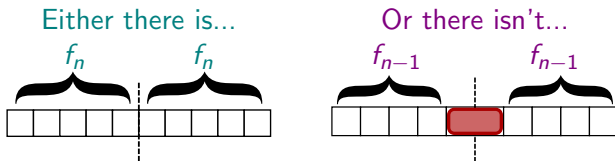


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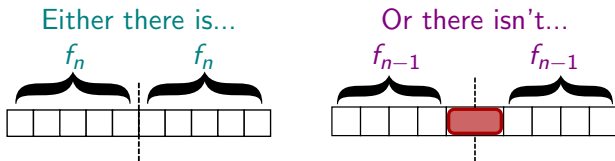


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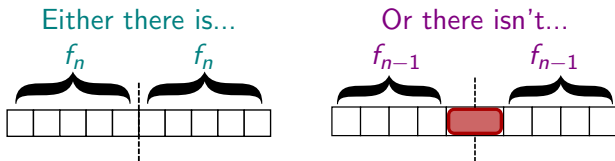
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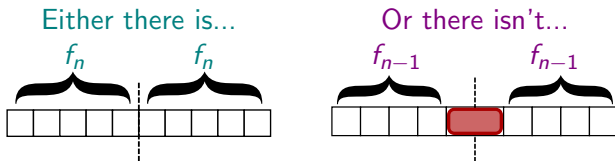
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Further reading:

-  Arthur T. Benjamin and Jennifer J. Quinn
Proofs that Really Count, MAA Press, 2003.