## On the Border Between Recreational and "Serious" Mathematics: Rectangle Free Coloring of Grids

William Gasarch \* Univ. of MD at College Park Jermain McDermott<sup>†</sup> Univ. of MD at College Park

## Abstract

LATER

## 1 Introduction

Let K be a field and let  $r \in K$ . We will consider polynomials of the form

$$f_r(x) = x^2 + r.$$

We will often suppress the subscript of r. We will ask questions about *iterations* of f.

## 2 Number of Factors

Look at  $f(x) = x^2$ .

| Iteration                    | Factors                        | Number of Factors |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| $f_1^1 x) = f(x) = x^2$      | $x \times x$                   | 2                 |
| $f^{2}(x) = f(f(x)) = x^{4}$ | $x \times x \times x \times x$ | 4                 |

This is easy!  $f^i(x)$  has  $2^i$  factors.

<sup>\*</sup>University of Maryland, Dept. of Computer Science, College Park, MD 20742. gasarch@cs.umd.edu

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>University of Maryland, Dept. of Mathematics College Park, MD 20742. FILL IN LATER

Lets try something harder.  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ .

- 1.  $f^1(x) = x^2 1 = (x+1)(x-1).$ 2 factors.
- 2.  $f_2(x) = (x^2 1)^2 1 = (x^2 2)x^2$ . 3 factors.
- 3.  $f^{3}(x) = (x^{2} 2)^{2}x^{4} 1 = (x^{4} 2x^{2} 1)(x 1)^{2}(x + 1)^{2}$ factors

4. 
$$f^4(x) = (x^4 - 2x^2 - 1)^2(x - 1)^4(x + 1)^4 - 1$$
  
 $(x^7 - x^6 - 3x^5 + 3x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + x - 2)x(x^6 - x^5 - 3x^4 + 3x^3 + x^2 - x + 1)$   
3 factors.

5. 
$$f^{5}(x) =$$
  
 $(x^{7} - x^{6} - 3x^{5} + 3x^{4} + x^{3} - x^{2} + x - 2)^{2}x^{2}(x^{6} - x^{5} - 3x^{4} + 3x^{3} + x^{2} - x + 1)^{2} - 1 =$   
 $(x^{14} - 2x^{13} - 5x^{12} + 12x^{11} + 5x^{10} - 22x^{9} + 7x^{8} + 8x^{7} - 9x^{6} + 10x^{5} - 3x^{4} - 4x^{3} + 3x^{2} - 2x - 1) \times$   
 $(x - 1)^{4}(x + 1)^{2}(x^{8} - 4x^{6} + 2x^{4} + 4x^{2} + 1)$   
8 factors

The following is known.

**Theorem 2.1** Let a(n) be the number of factors of  $f^n(x)$  that are irreducible in Z[x]. Then

$$a(n) = \begin{cases} 2 \times 2^{n/2} - 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even;} \\ 3 \times 2^{(n-1)/2} - 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$
(1)

SEE IF THERE IS AN ELEMENTARY PROOF