

A POLYOMINO WITH NO STOCHASTIC FUNCTION

JEFFRY KAHN and MICHAEL SAKS

Received 13 February 1983

Let S denote the set of unit squares with integer vertices in \mathbb{R}^2 . A *polyomino* is a finite subset of S . If R is a *rectangle* (i.e. a polyomino which is also a rectangle) contained in the polyomino P then R is a *rectangle of P* ; R is *maximal* if it is not properly contained in another rectangle of P . A *stochastic function* on P is a function f from P to the nonnegative reals, such that for every maximal rectangle R of P , $\sum_{s \in R} f(s) = 1$. Berge et al. gave a sufficient condition (called *pataconvexity*) for a polyomino to admit a stochastic function, and asked whether there is a polyomino which admits no stochastic function. In this note we give an example of such a polyomino P , shown in Figure 1.

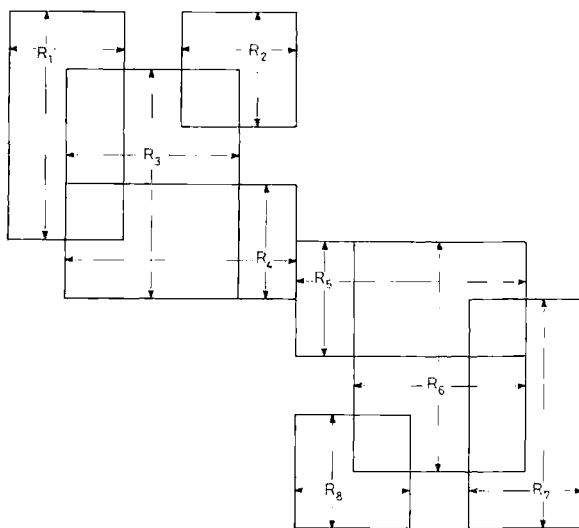


Fig. 1

* Supported in part by an NSF Postdoctoral Fellowship

** Supported in part by the NSF under Grant MCS 81-02448

AMS subject classification (1980): 05 B 50

Suppose f were a stochastic function for P . Eight maximal rectangles R_1, \dots, R_8 are shown in Figure 1 and nine maximal rectangles Q_1, \dots, Q_9 are shown in Figure 2. Observe that for any square s the number of R_i containing s is greater than or equal the number of Q_j containing s . Thus

$$\sum_{s \in P} |\{R_i: s \in R_i\}| f(s) \cong \sum_{s \in P} |\{Q_j: s \in Q_j\}| f(s).$$

But this is impossible, since

$$\sum_{s \in P} |\{R_i: s \in R_i\}| f(s) = \sum_{i=1}^8 \left(\sum_{s \in R_i} f(s) \right) = 8$$

and

$$\sum_{s \in P} |\{Q_j: s \in Q_j\}| f(s) = \sum_{j=1}^9 \left(\sum_{s \in Q_j} f(s) \right) = 9.$$

Acknowledgement. The authors wish to thank Ravi Kannan for helpful conversations.

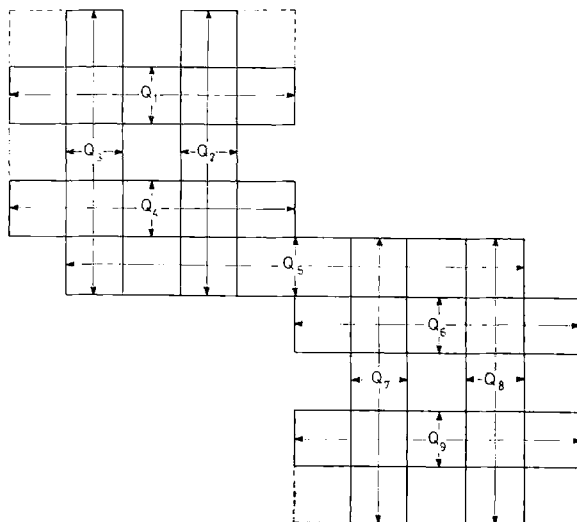


Fig. 2

Reference

- [1] C. BERGE, C. C. CHEN, V. CHVÁTAL and C. S. SEOW, Combinatorial properties of polyominoes, *Combinatorica* **1** (1981), 217–224.

Jeffrey Kahn
Michael Saks

Department of Mathematics
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N. J. 08903, U.S.A.