

T-Tetronimo Tilings

Markov-Chain mixes fast

Flips and Flip-Graphs 2022

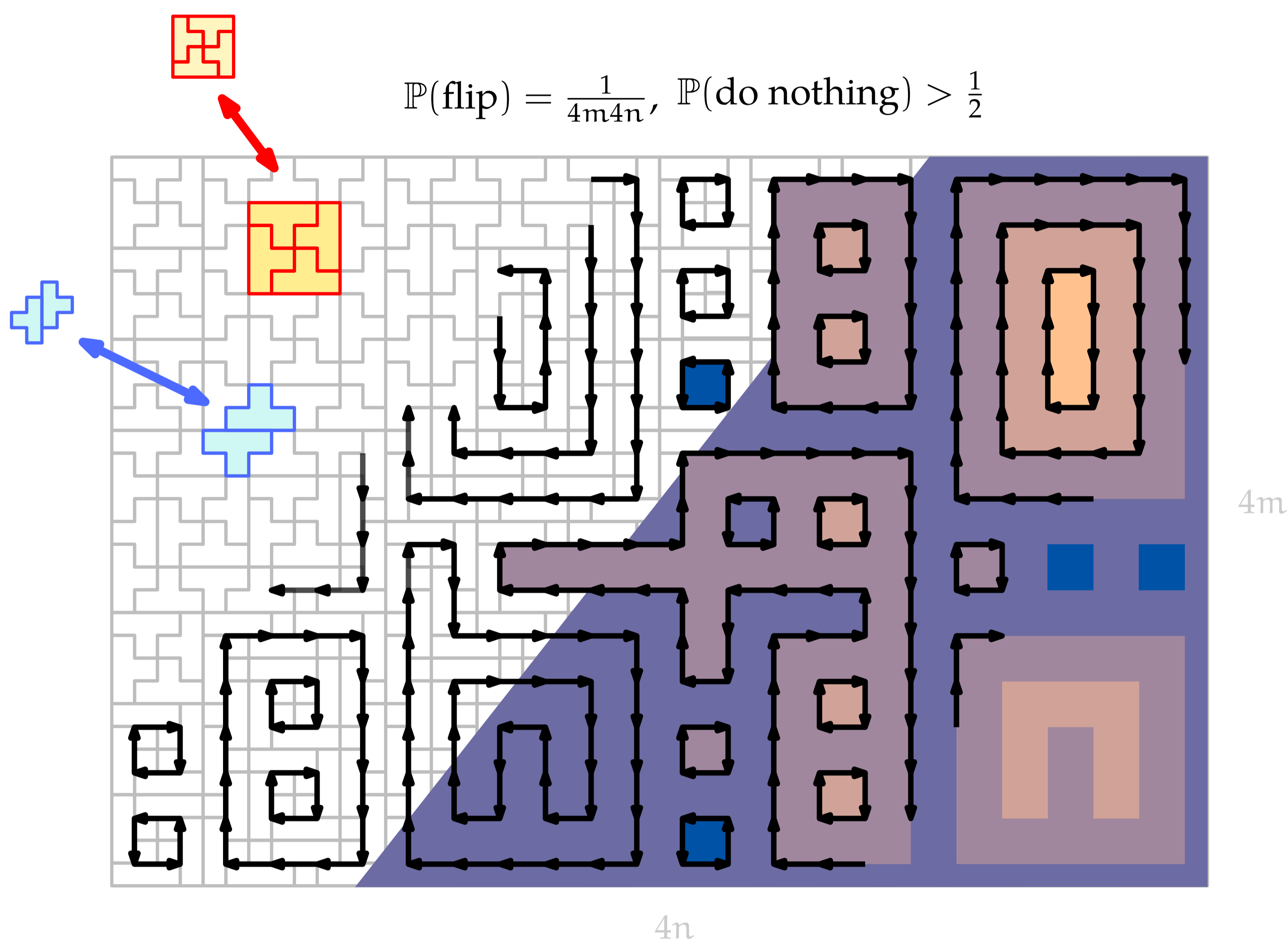
Marcel Boesl

Theorem (Kayibi and Pirzada 2018). *The T-Tetronimos Markov-Chain mixes fast:*

$$\tau(\epsilon) \leq 2(4m)^4(4n^4) \log\left(\frac{2}{\epsilon}\right)$$

Thus there exist a fully polynomial randomized approximation scheme (FPRAS) for counting T-Tetronimo tilings.

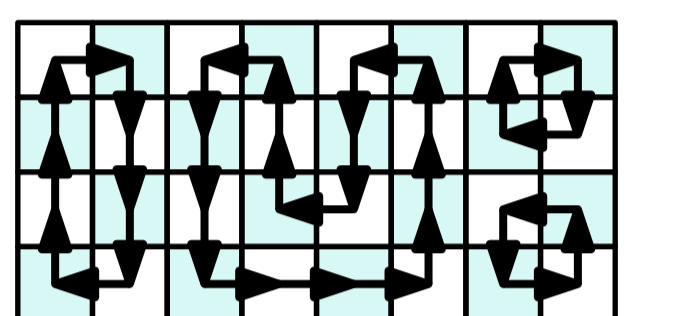
Flip-Graph of T-Tilings:



Useful Bijections for T-Tilings:

Chain Graph (Walkup 1965)

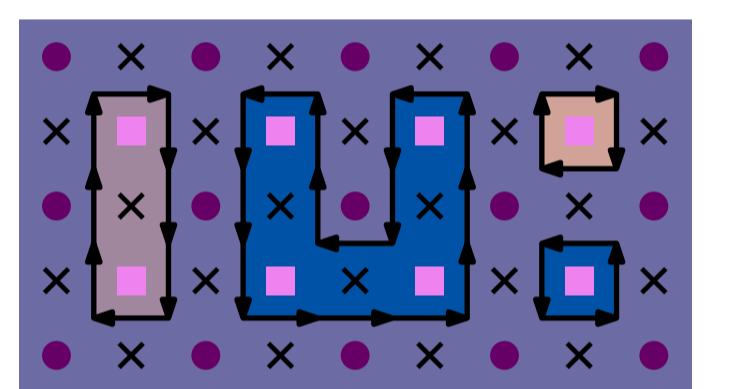
- $V \leftarrow$ blocks
- Arcs are horizontal or vertical and have length two
- Degrees: $\delta^+ = \delta^- = 1$
- B-type antiblocks border exactly two non-adjacent edges



Height Function (Korn and Pak 2003)

f : Antiblocks $\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that

- $f(x) = 0$ on the border
- $f(x)$ is even for $x \in A0$
- $f(x)$ is odd for $x \in A1$
- $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq 1$ for x, y adjacent



- A0-type
- A1-type
- B-type

Canonical Paths

Data: X, Y height functions

Result: $\text{CanonicalPath}(X \rightarrow Y)$.

if not all points are matched then

$u \leftarrow$ smallest unmatched point;

if u is not pivotable **then**

 make x_i pivotable via $S(u)$;

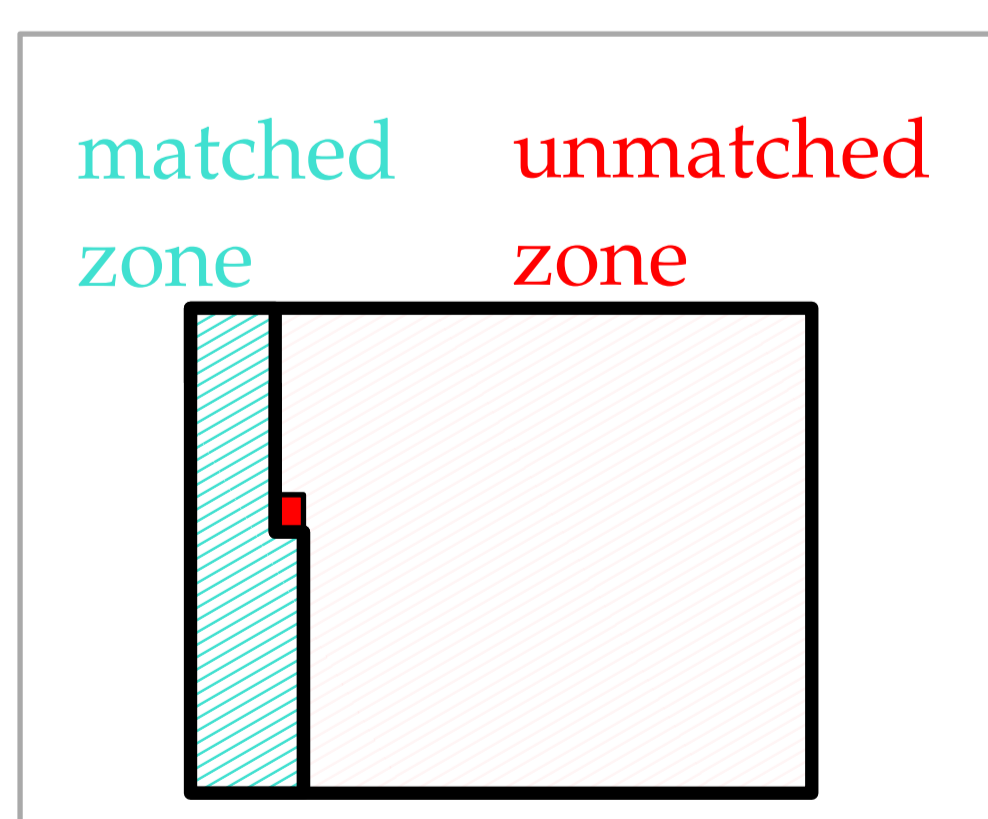
$X \leftarrow \text{pivot}(X, S(u))$;

end

$X \leftarrow \text{pivot}(X, u)$;

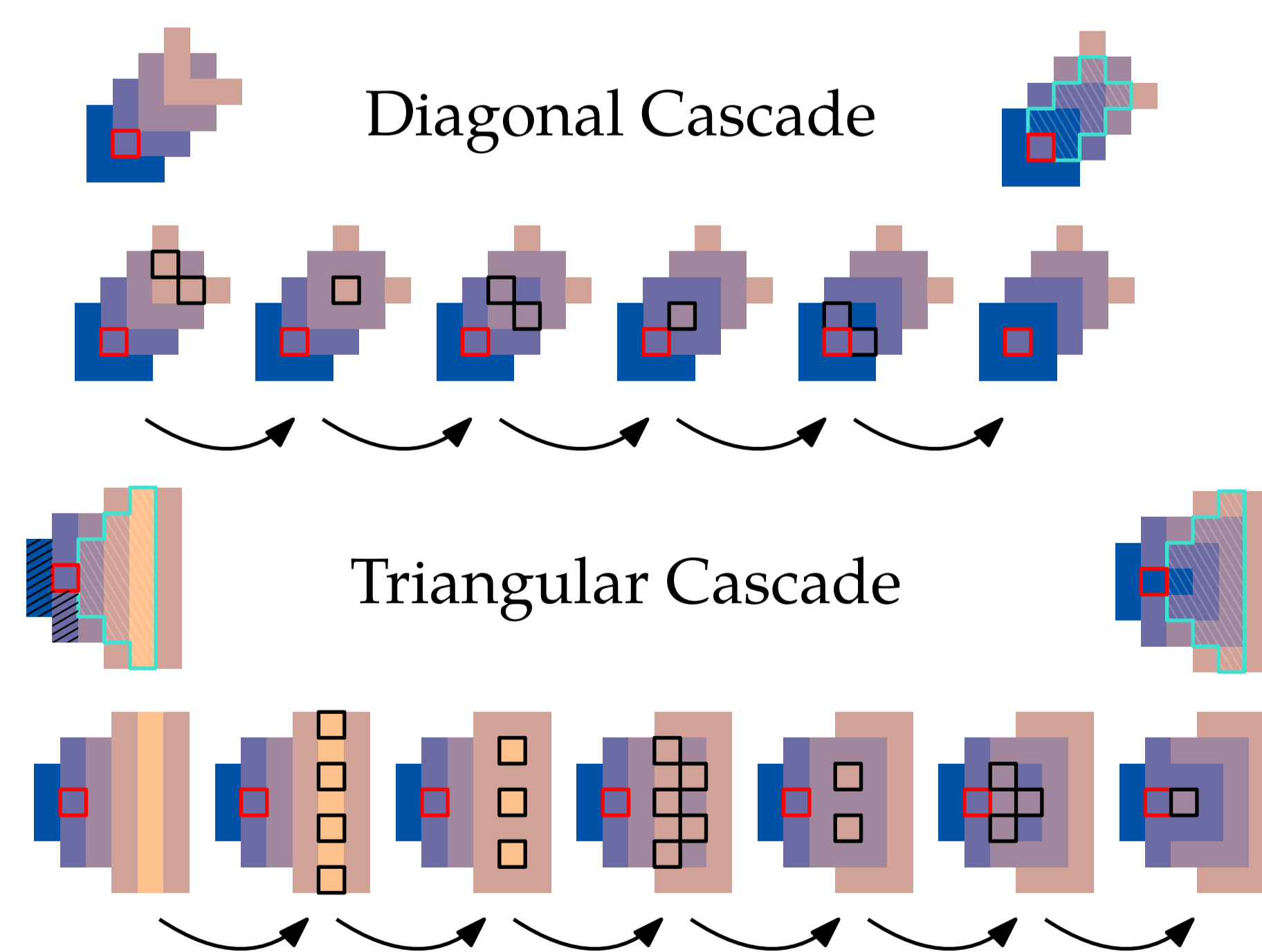
return $S(u), u, \text{CanonicalPath}(X \rightarrow Y)$

end



Lemma (Kayibi and Pirzada 2018). *The subpath $S(u)$ can stay in the unmatched zone. Thus any canonical path has length*

$$|\text{CanonicalPath}(X \rightarrow Y)| \leq (4n)^2(4m)^2$$

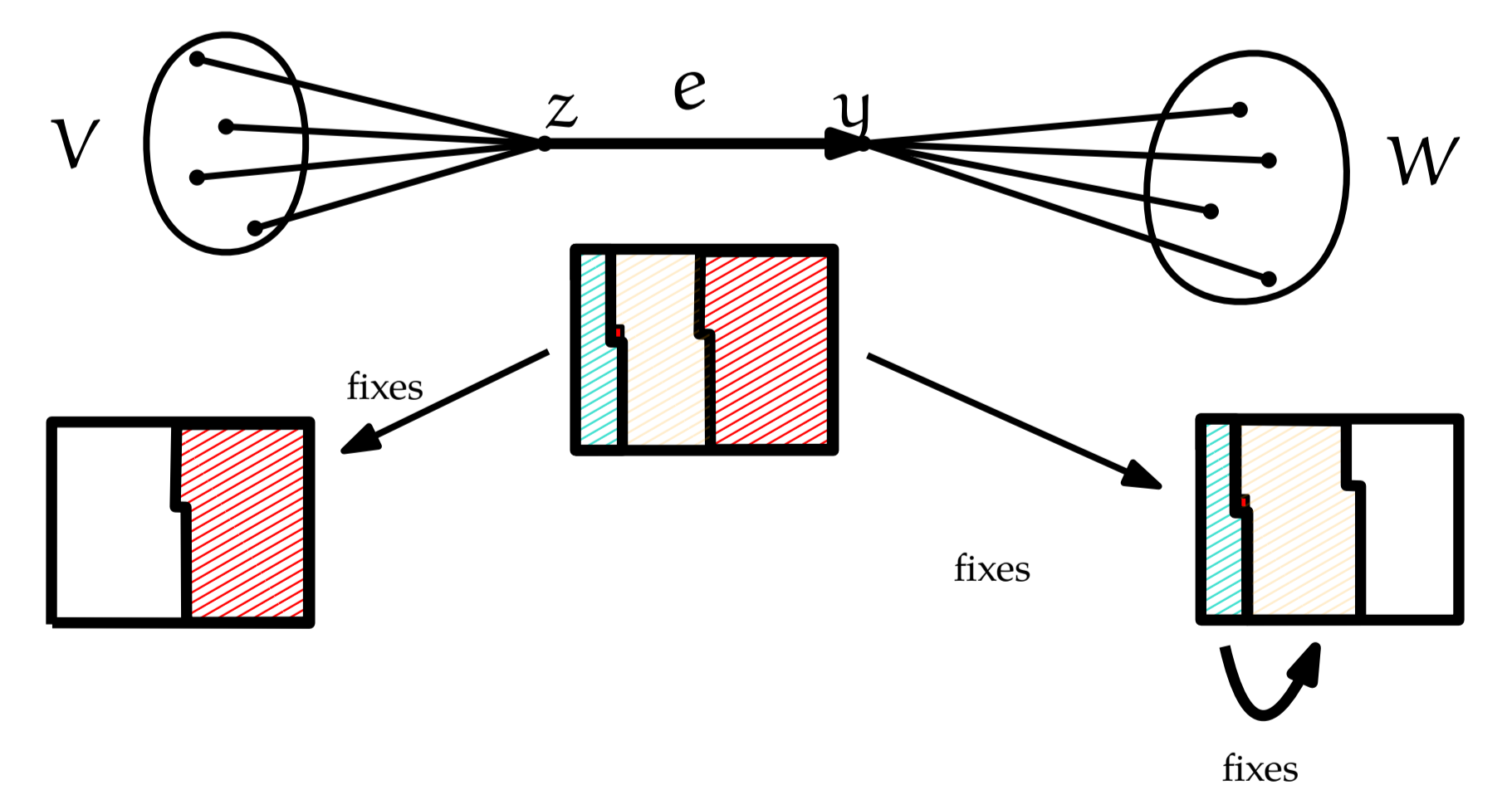


Lemma (Kayibi and Pirzada 2018). *Every edge lies on at most*

$$\#(e) \leq N$$

canonical paths where N is the total number of tilings.

Tilings on a canonical path that traverses $e = (z, y)$



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