- 1. Show that there is a way to tile the plane with squares and color them 1 through 7, so that no two points that are distance 1 apart are the same color.
- 2. Using König's lemma, show that the interval [0, 1] is compact<sup>1</sup>
- 3. Define a domino as a square of unit area, with one integer attached to every edge, as depicted here:



Define a tiling of some region R in space by some set of dominoes S dominoes as a way of filling up R by dominoes in S, so that adjacent dominoes have the same integer at any edge where they touch.



Using König's lemma, show that the following conditions for a set S of dominoes are equivalent:

- We can tile  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with dominoes in S.
- We can tile the upper-right hand quadrant  $(\mathbb{R}^+)^2$  with dominoes in S.
- We can tile any  $n \times n$ -square with dominoes in S.
- 4. Find the Euclidean dimension of  $K_n$  minus an edge.
- 5. Find the Euclidean dimension of  $K_{n,m}$ .
- 6. Find the Euclidean dimension of the wheel graphs  $W_n$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A set S is called **compact** if for every cover of S by a collection of open intervals  $\{(a_i, b_i)\}_{i \in I}$ , there is a finite subcover  $(a'_1, b'_1), \ldots, (a'_n, b'_n)$ . A **cover** of a set S is a collection of sets  $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$  so that every element in S is also in one of the  $A_i$ 's.