and m even, the string is an A at the beginning, a B at the end and there are $(m/2) - 2$ D's in between. If m is odd and $m \geq 5$, the string is an A at the beginning, a C at the end, and $((m-1)/2) - 2$ D's in between. A listing of the strings for m from 5 to 11 is given in Table 4.

Table 4. String representations for 4 x m grids.

m =	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
String	$\mathcal{AC}$	$\mathcal{ADB}$	$\mathcal{ADC}$	$\mathcal{ADDB}$	$\mathcal{ADDC}$	$\mathcal{ADDDB}$	$\mathcal{ADDDC}$

Computation Times

In their work on grids, Cockayne and Hewgill [25] also discussed the computation time and presented graphs for both the time necessary to generate of T_list, and to extract the proper answer from T_list. These graphs both increase exponentially as the number of points in the grid increases. The interresting thing that can be gleaned from the graphs was the comparison of grids with randomly generated problems. This comparison was only presented for the computation of T_list, but it showed that the time to generate T_list for a grid with 25 points exceeded the average time to generate T_list for a randomly generated 100 point problem. From our work we also saw results that matched the basic structure of these curves. The T_list curve was stretched horizontally a bit due to the parallelism introduced.