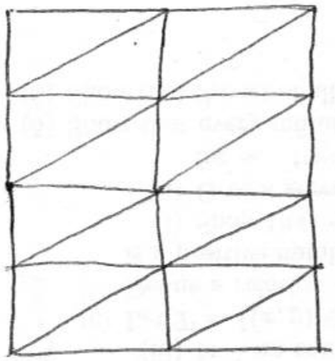
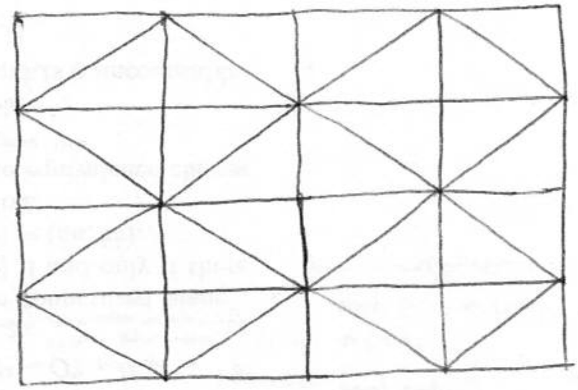
Problem 14 on page 267:

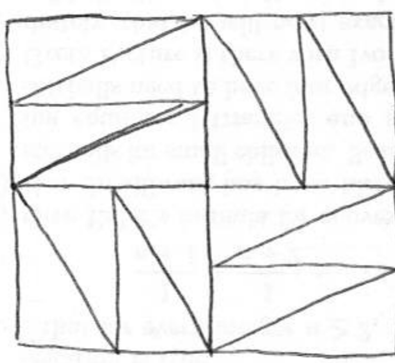
Yes, there ~~two~~ are at least three ways to do this:



or



(both of the patterns above could be created using any right triangle; the following pattern uses the $1:2:\sqrt{5}$ proportions)

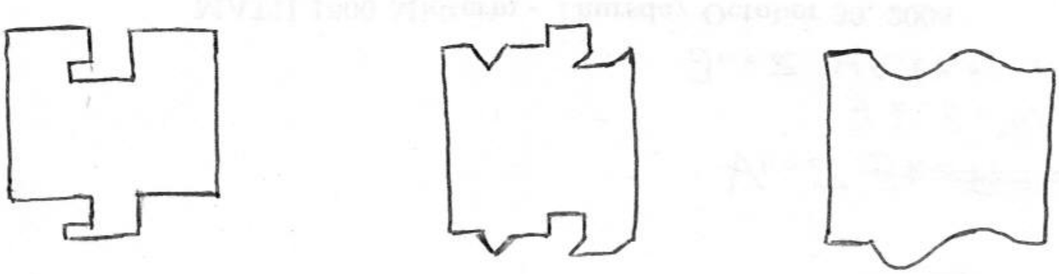


Note: it is not hard to make several variations of this pattern.

Problem 16 on page 267

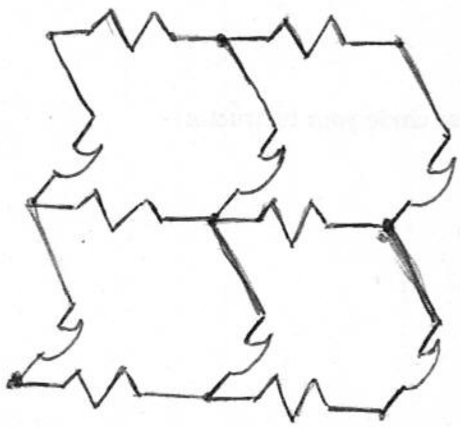
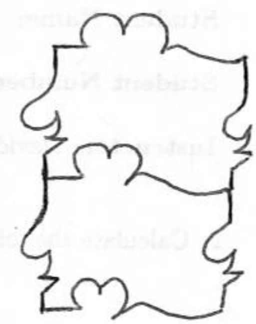
Since the top edge of one tile is supposed to match the bottom edge of the next tile, one needs to change the top and bottom edge in a matching way.

Here are some examples:



Of course we can apply the same types of changes to the left and right sides of the tiles.

Here are some examples of Escher-like tilings:

extra questions for problem 12:

in the Pinwheel pattern I have drawn several rectangles with different proportions. They can be 1:2, 1:4, 1:6, 1:8 (with 2 tiles, 4 tiles, 6 tiles, 8 tiles respectively)

they can also be square, with minimally 4 tiles

there are also other proportions, such as 2:3 (with minimally 24 tiles)

~~at~~ as I have drawn in there.

The supertile question was not clear, so I marked any reasonable answer as correct. You could answer it by dividing each of the tiles in the smallest version into ~~fo~~ five tiles → that would give you 5 * as many as you had at first.

12. One-answer supers. Here is a Pinwheel Pattern. For each filled-in tile, outline the surrounding tiles that create the 5-unit super-tile and the 25-unit super-tile of which it is a part. There is only one correct answer.