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ON THE FALSITY OF EULER'S CONJECTURE ABOUT THE NON-EXISTENCE  
OF TWO ORTHOGONAL LATIN SQUARES OF ORDER  $4t+2$

(Preliminary Report)

by

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ON THE FALSITY OF EULER'S CONJECTURE ABOUT THE NON-EXISTENCE  
OF TWO ORTHOGONAL LATIN SQUARES OF ORDER  $4t+2$ .<sup>1</sup>

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1. Introduction. The purpose of this paper is to prove a general theorem on the existence of pairwise orthogonal Latin squares (p.o.l.s.) of a given order and to give a counter example to Euler's [3] conjecture that there do not exist two p.o.l.s. of order  $4t+2$ .

2. Definitions. An arrangement of  $v$  objects (called treatments) in  $b$  sets (called blocks) will be called a pairwise balanced design of index unity and type  $(v; k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m)$  if each block contains either  $k_1, k_2, \dots$ , or  $k_m$  treatments which are all distinct ( $k_i \leq v, k_i \neq k_j$ ), and every pair of distinct treatments occurs exactly in one block of the design. If the number of blocks containing  $k_i$  treatments is  $b_i$ , then clearly

$$(1) \quad b = \sum_{i=1}^m b_i, \quad v(v-1) = \sum_{i=1}^m b_i k_i (k_i - 1)$$

3. Lemma 1. Suppose there exists a set  $\Sigma$  of  $q-1$  p.o.l.s. of order  $k$ , then we can construct a  $qxk(k-1)$  matrix  $P$ , whose elements are the symbols  $1, 2, \dots, k$  and such that any ordered pair  $\binom{i}{j}$   $i \neq j$ , occurs as a column exactly once in any two rowed submatrix of  $P$ .

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We can take the set  $\Sigma$  in the standard form in which the first row of each Latin square contains the symbols 1, 2, ..., k in that order. We then prefix to the set  $\Sigma$  a  $k \times k$  square containing the symbol  $i$  in each position in the  $i$ -th column. If we then write the elements of each square in a single row such that the symbol in the  $i$ -th row and  $j$ -th column occupies the  $n$ -th position in the row, where  $n = k(i-1) + j$  then we can display these squares as in  $\left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \end{array} \right]$  in the form of an orthogonal array  $A \left[ \begin{array}{c} k^2, q, k, 2 \end{array} \right]$  of  $q$  rows. By deleting the first  $k$  columns, we get the matrix  $P$  with the required properties.

Let  $\gamma$  be a column of  $k$  distinct treatments  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k$  in that order, then we shall denote by  $P(\gamma)$ , the  $q \times k(k-1)$  matrix obtained by replacing the symbol  $i$  in  $P$ , by the treatment  $t_i$  occupying the  $i$ -th position in  $\gamma$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ). Clearly every treatment occurs exactly  $k-1$  times in every row of  $P(\gamma)$ , and any order pair  $\begin{pmatrix} t_i \\ t_j \end{pmatrix}$  occurs as a column exactly once in any two rowed submatrix of  $P(\gamma)$ .

4. Theorem 1. Let there exist a pairwise balanced design of index unity and type  $(v; k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m)$  and suppose there exist  $q_i - 1$  p.o.l.s. of order  $k_i$ . If

$$q = \min(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m)$$

then there exist  $q-2$  p.o.l.s. of order  $v$ .

Let the treatments of the design be  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_v$ , and let the blocks of the design (written out as columns) which contain  $k_i$  treatments be denoted by  $\gamma_{i1}, \gamma_{i2}, \dots, \gamma_{ib_i}$ . Let  $P_i$  be the matrix of order  $q_i \times k_i(k_i-1)$  defined in Lemma 1, the elements of  $P_i$  being the symbols 1, 2, ...,  $k_i$ . Let  $C_{ij} = P_i(\gamma_{ij})$  be the matrix obtained from  $P_i$  and  $\gamma_{ij}$ .

Retain only  $q$  rows of  $C_{ij}$  to get  $C_{ij}^*$ . From (1) the matrix

$$C^* = [C_{11}^*, C_{12}^*, \dots, C_{1b_1}^*, \dots, C_{i1}^*, C_{i2}^*, \dots, C_{ib_i}^*, \dots, C_{m1}^*, C_{m2}^*, \dots, C_{mb_m}^*]$$

is of order  $q \times v(v-1)$ , and is such that any ordered pair of treatments  $\begin{pmatrix} t_i \\ t_j \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $i \neq j$  occurs as a column exactly once in any two rowed submatrix of  $C^*$ . Let  $C_0^*$  be a  $q \times v$  matrix whose  $i$ -th column contains  $t_i$  in every position ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, v$ ). Then from [2], the matrix  $[C_0^*, C^*]$  is an orthogonal array  $A [v^2, q, v, 2]$ . Using two rows to coordinatize we get a set of  $q-2$  p.o.l.s. of order  $v$ .

5. Counter examples to Euler's conjecture. Consider the balanced incomplete block (BIB) design with parameters  $v^* = 15$ ,  $b^* = 35$ ,  $r^* = 7$ ,  $k^* = 3$ ,  $\lambda^* = 1$ . A resolvable solution is given in Table III of [1]. To each block of the  $i$ -th complete replication add a new treatment  $\theta_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, 7$ ) and take a new block consisting of the treatments  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4, \theta_5, \theta_6, \theta_7$ . We then get a pairwise balanced design of index unity and type  $(22; 4, 7)$ . Since there exist 3 p.o.l.s. of order 4, and 6 p.o.l.s. of order 7, it follows from the theorem that there exist two orthogonal Latin squares of order 22. The actual squares are given in the Appendix.

A detailed paper generalizing and improving the results of Mann [4, p. 105] and Parker [5] is being prepared where among other things it will be shown that there are an infinity of values of  $t$  for which there exist two or more p.o.l.s. of order  $4t+2$ .

References

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- [2] K. A. Bush, "Orthogonal arrays of index unity," Ann. Math. Stat., 23 (1952), pp. 426-434.
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APPENDIX

(L<sub>1</sub>)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	1	4	7	16	6	20	22	15	19	21	12	18	10	9	17	2	8	11	14	5	13	3
2	16	2	5	1	17	7	21	10	15	20	22	13	19	11	18	4	3	9	12	8	6	14
3	22	17	3	6	2	18	1	12	11	15	21	16	14	20	19	8	5	4	10	13	9	7
4	2	16	18	4	7	3	19	21	13	12	15	22	17	8	20	1	9	6	5	11	14	10
5	20	3	17	19	5	1	4	9	22	14	13	15	16	18	21	11	2	10	7	6	12	8
6	5	21	4	18	20	6	2	19	10	16	8	14	15	17	22	9	12	3	11	1	7	13
7	3	6	22	5	19	21	7	18	20	11	17	9	8	15	16	14	10	13	4	12	2	1
8	17	20	16	14	22	11	13	8	5	2	19	3	18	21	1	12	15	7	6	10	4	9
9	14	18	21	17	8	16	12	22	9	6	3	20	4	19	2	10	13	15	1	7	11	5
10	13	8	19	22	18	9	17	20	16	10	7	4	21	5	3	6	11	14	15	2	1	12
11	18	14	9	20	16	19	10	6	21	17	11	1	5	22	4	13	7	12	8	15	3	2
12	11	19	8	10	21	17	20	16	7	22	18	12	2	6	5	3	14	1	13	9	15	4
13	21	12	20	9	11	22	18	7	17	1	16	19	13	3	6	5	4	8	2	14	10	15
14	19	22	13	21	10	12	16	4	1	18	2	17	20	14	7	15	6	5	9	3	8	11
15	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	15	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
16	4	1	12	2	13	10	15	3	6	9	5	8	11	7	14	16	18	20	22	17	19	21
17	15	5	2	13	3	14	11	1	4	7	10	6	9	12	8	22	17	19	21	16	18	20
18	12	15	6	3	14	4	8	13	2	5	1	11	7	10	9	21	16	18	20	22	17	19
19	9	13	15	7	4	8	5	11	14	3	6	2	12	1	10	20	22	17	19	21	16	18
20	6	10	14	15	1	5	9	2	12	8	4	7	3	13	11	19	21	16	18	20	22	17
21	10	7	11	8	15	2	6	14	3	13	9	5	1	4	12	18	20	22	17	19	21	16
22	7	11	1	12	9	15	3	5	8	4	14	10	6	2	13	17	19	21	16	18	20	22

(L<sub>2</sub>)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	1	16	22	2	20	5	3	17	14	13	18	11	21	19	8	4	15	12	9	6	10	7
2	4	2	17	16	3	21	6	20	18	8	14	19	12	22	9	1	5	15	13	10	7	11
3	7	5	3	18	17	4	22	16	21	19	9	8	20	13	10	12	2	6	15	14	11	1
4	16	1	6	4	19	18	5	14	17	22	20	10	9	21	11	2	13	3	7	15	8	12
5	6	17	2	7	5	20	19	22	8	18	16	21	11	10	12	13	3	14	4	1	15	9
6	20	7	18	3	1	6	21	11	16	9	19	17	22	12	13	10	14	4	8	5	2	15
7	22	21	1	19	4	2	7	13	12	17	10	20	18	16	14	15	11	8	5	9	6	3
8	15	10	12	21	9	19	18	8	22	20	6	16	7	4	17	3	1	13	11	2	14	5
9	19	15	11	13	22	10	20	5	9	16	21	7	17	1	18	6	4	2	14	12	3	8
10	21	20	15	12	14	16	11	2	6	10	17	22	1	18	19	9	7	5	3	8	13	4
11	12	22	21	15	13	8	17	19	3	7	11	18	16	2	20	5	10	1	6	4	9	14
12	18	13	16	22	15	14	9	3	20	4	1	12	19	17	21	8	6	11	2	7	5	10
13	10	19	14	17	16	15	8	18	4	21	5	2	13	20	22	11	9	7	12	3	1	6
14	9	11	20	8	18	17	15	21	19	5	22	6	3	14	16	7	12	10	1	13	4	2
15	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	15	14	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	2	4	8	1	11	9	14	12	10	6	13	3	5	15	7	16	20	17	21	18	22	19
17	8	3	5	9	2	12	10	15	13	11	7	14	4	6	1	20	17	21	18	22	19	16
18	11	9	4	6	10	3	13	7	15	14	12	1	8	5	2	17	21	18	22	19	16	20
19	14	12	10	5	7	11	4	6	1	15	8	13	2	9	3	21	18	22	19	16	20	17
20	5	8	13	11	6	1	12	10	7	2	15	9	14	3	4	18	22	19	16	20	17	21
21	13	6	9	14	12	7	2	4	11	1	3	15	10	8	5	22	19	16	20	17	21	18
22	3	14	7	10	8	13	1	9	5	12	2	4	15	11	6	19	16	20	17	21	18	22