

Totally Symmetric Partial Latin Squares with Trivial Autotopism Groups

Trent G. Marbach
trent.marbach@outlook.com

Joint work with Raúl Falcón (University of Seville) and Rebecca Stones (Nankai University)

Nankai University

May 21, 2018

- 1 Introduction
 - Latin squares
 - Partial Latin squares
 - Isotopisms
- 2 Totally symmetric Latin squares without symmetry
 - Smaller volumes
 - Larger volumes
- 3 Conclusion

Latin squares

Definition

A *Latin square* of order n is an $n \times n$ array filled with entries from $\{1, \dots, n\}$, such that each row and each column is a permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

Partial Latin squares

Definition

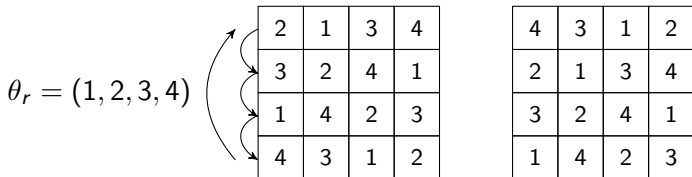
A *partial Latin square*, L , of order n is an $n \times n$ array with cells either empty or filled with elements from the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, such that each row and each column contains each element at most once.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 | 3 | • | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | • | • |
| • | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| • | 1 | 5 | • | 4 |
| 4 | 3 | • | 5 | 1 |

Isotopisms

Definition

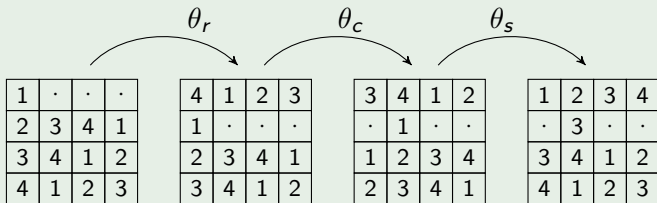
An *isotopism* $\theta = (\theta_r, \theta_c, \theta_s)$ acts on a partial Latin square by permuting its rows by θ_r , its columns by θ_c , and its symbols by θ_s .



Isotopisms

Example

$$\theta = ((1, 2, 3, 4), (1, 2, 3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4))$$



Autotopisms

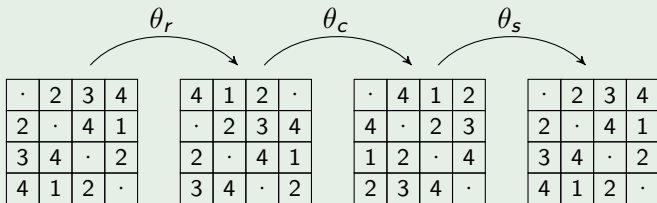
Definition

An *autotopism* of a partial Latin square L is an isotopism θ such that $\theta(L) = L$.

Autotopisms

Example

$$\theta = ((1, 2, 3, 4), (1, 2, 3, 4), (1, 3)(2, 4))$$



Conjugation

Definition

A *conjugate* of a partial Latin square $L = \{(l_1, l_2, l_3)\}$ is one of the six Latin squares $L_\sigma = \{(l_{\sigma(1)}, l_{\sigma(2)}, l_{\sigma(3)})\}$ for $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3$.

Definition

A partial Latin square is *totally symmetric* if all six of its conjugates are equal.

Our question

Question

For what s does there exist a totally symmetric Latin square of volume s with only trivial autotopism?

Smaller volumes

Theorem 1

For $n \geq 13$, there exists an m -entry totally symmetric partial Latin square of order n with a trivial autotopism group for all m satisfying

$$6n - 17 \leq m \leq n^2 - 10n + 8.$$

Smaller volumes

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | . | 8 | 7 | 6 | . | 4 | 3 | 2 | . | 0 |
| 9 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 0 | . |
| 8 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 0 | . | . |
| 7 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 0 | . | . | . |
| 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 0 | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | 4 | . | . | 1 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 4 | 3 | . | 1 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | . | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

Smaller volumes

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | . | 8 | 7 | 6 | . | 4 | 3 | 2 | . | 0 |
| 9 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 0 | . |
| 8 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 0 | . | . |
| 7 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 0 | . | . | . |
| 6 | . | . | . | . | 5 | 0 | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | 4 | . | . | 1 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 4 | 3 | . | 1 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | . | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

Larger volumes

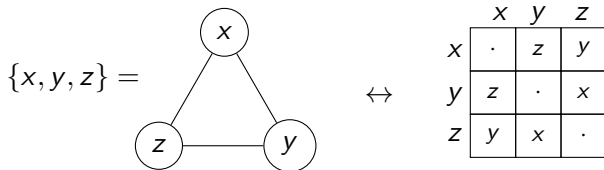
Theorem 2

For odd $n \geq 35$ there exists an m -entry totally symmetry partial Latin square of order n with trivial autotopism group for $n^2 - 10n + 9 \leq m \leq n^2 - 2|L| - 1$, where $4 \leq |L| \leq 24$.

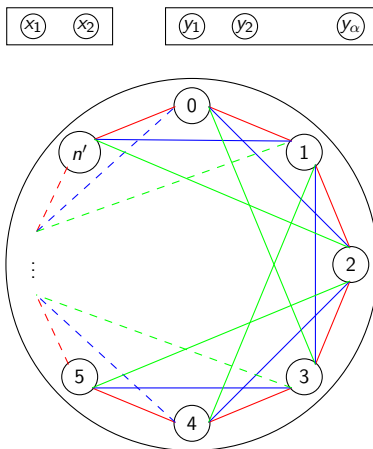
Larger volumes

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| 8 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 0 | . | . |
| 7 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | 0 | . | 1 | . |
| 10 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 0 |
| 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0 | . |

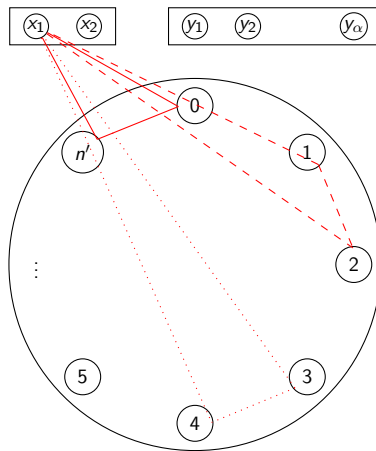
Larger volumes



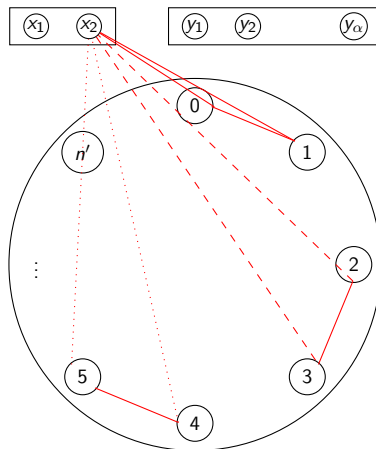
Larger volumes



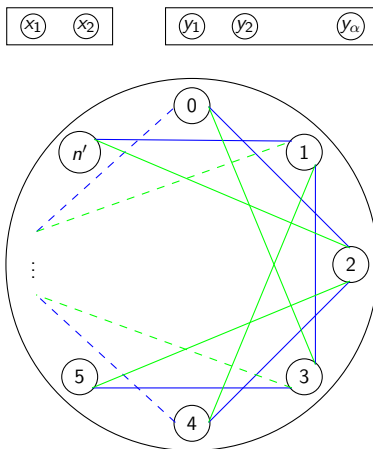
Larger volumes



Larger volumes



Larger volumes



Larger volumes

Definition

A Langford sequence of order m and defect d is a sequence $L = (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{2m})$ of $2m$ integers satisfying the conditions:

- for every $k \in \{d, d + 1, \dots, d + m - 1\}$ there exist exactly two elements l_i, l_j such that $l_i = l_j = k$;
- if $l_i = l_j = k$ with $i < j$, then $j - i = k$.

Example

A Langford sequence of order 4 and defect 2:

$$(5, 2, 4, 2, 3, 5, 4, 3)$$

Larger volumes

There exists a Langford sequence of order m and defect d when $m \geq 2d - 1$, and either $m \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ for d odd or $m \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$ for d even.

The existence of a Langford sequence of order m and defect d implies the existence of a decomposition of $\langle \{d, \dots, d + 3m - 1\} \rangle_n$ into triangles whenever $n \geq 2(d + 3m - 1) + 1$.

Larger volumes

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| 8 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 0 | . | . |
| 7 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | 0 | . | 1 | . |
| 10 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 0 |
| 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0 | . |

Future work

Extremely low/high values.

Future work

Definition

A *paratopism* is the combination of a conjugation and an isotopism. An *autoparatopism* of a partial Latin square L is a paratopism that preserves L .

Question

Given two groups G_1 and G_2 , does there exist a partial Latin square with autotopism group G_1 and autoparatopism group G_2 ?

In this work, we studied the case that $G_1 \cong 1$ and $G_2 \cong \mathcal{S}_3$

Conclusion

Thank you for your attention.