

COMMENT ON A NOTE BY J. MARICA  
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In [2] it is shown that an  $n \times n$  partial latin square with  $n-1$  cells occupied on the main diagonal can be completed to a latin square. We can use the technique in [2] to prove the following result.

An  $n \times n$  partial latin square with  $n-1$  cells occupied with  $n-1$  distinct symbols can be completed to a latin square if the occupied cells are in different rows or different columns.

Let  $P$  be an  $n \times n$  partial latin square based on  $0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$  satisfying the above conditions, and let  $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_{n-2}, y_{n-2})$  be the occupied cells where  $y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{n-2}$  are distinct. In  $Z_n$  let  $x_{n-1} = x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_{n-2}$ . Then  $(-x_0) + (-x_1) + \dots + (-x_{n-2}) + x_{n-1} = 0$  and so by a result due to M. Hall [1]

there exists a permutation  $\begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & \dots & a_{n-1} \\ c_0 & c_1 & \dots & c_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$  of the elements of  $Z_n$  such that

$$c_i - a_i = -x_i \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-2) \quad \text{and} \quad c_{n-1} - a_{n-1} = x_{n-1}.$$

This gives

$$c_i + x_i = a_i \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-2) \quad \text{and} \quad c_{n-1} - x_{n-1} = a_{n-1}.$$

Now define a latin square  $(b_{ij})$  by  $b_{ij} = i + c_j$ ;  $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ . Then in  $(b_{ij})$  the cells  $(x_0, c_0), (x_1, c_1), \dots, (x_{n-2}, c_{n-2})$  are occupied by distinct symbols. Since  $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-2}$  are distinct, a suitable permutation of the columns of  $(b_{ij})$  places distinct symbols in the cells  $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_{n-2}, y_{n-2})$ . Hence a permutation on the elements  $0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$  places the required symbols in these cells giving a completion of  $P$ .

REFERENCES

1. M. Hall, Jr., *A combinatorial problem on abelian groups*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **3** (1952), 584-587.
2. J. Marica and J. Schönheim, *Incomplete diagonals of latin squares*, Canad. Math. Bull. **12** (1969), p. 235.

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