

CHAPTER IX

EXISTENCE OF ROOM SQUARES

9.1 Existence of Room Squares.

Theorem 9.1.1 There exists a Room Square of side r , for all **odd integers** r except 3 and 5.

Proof. Let r be any odd integer, $r \neq 3$ or 5.

By the fundamental theorem of arithmetic, r can be written in the form

$$r = p_1^{b_1} \cdot p_2^{b_2} (p_3^{b_3} \cdots p_k^{b_k}); \text{ where } p_1 = 3; p_2 = 5 \text{ and}$$

p_3, \dots, p_k are primes larger than 5, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k are non negative integers.

case 1. If $b_1 = b_2 = 1$. Then r can be written in the form

$$r = 3 \cdot 5 (p_3^{b_3} \cdots p_k^{b_k})$$

$$= 15 (p_3^{b_3} \cdots p_k^{b_k}).$$

By theorem 7.1.3, there exist Room Squares of sides $p_i^{b_i}$ for all $i \geq 3$.

Therefore by theorem 4.1.4, there exists a Room Square of side $(p_3^{b_3} \cdots p_k^{b_k})$. Since there exists a Room Square of side 15,

27500 ft. str. m. (253, 4)

សាសនា ព្រឹកនៅរាជ (២៥៤) នគរាល់នូវរាជរដ្ឋបាល និងរាជរដ្ឋបាល នូវរាជរដ្ឋបាល

ପ୍ରକାଶମତ୍ତୁ ବୋଲ୍ଡିନ୍‌ମନ୍‌ଟ୍ରେଚ୍ (୨୫୨୨)

✓ [নতুন মন্তব্য]

6 अनुवाद
प्राचीन विजयनगर संस्कृत वाक्यालंकार

Phnom Penh, Cambodia 9 Dec. 2008 2522

ພົບ ດີກອງນະບາຍ

၁၀၅၂၃၄၆

និងការប្រើប្រាស់សាខាដែលមានចំណាំខ្លួន (2525)

ປ្រាកែវក្នុងបន្ទាន់ និងតាមរយៈប្រព័ន្ធដែលបានបង្ហាញឡើង និងបានចូលរួមជាប្រធានបទ និងបានរៀបចំជាប្រធានបទ និងបានរៀបចំជាប្រធានបទ និងបានរៀបចំជាប្រធានបទ

2516

~~2016 year~~

* ໂດຍລັບ ຢູ່ອັນ ມາຕີ່ມ ພົມບັດ
* ໂດຍລັບ ມີຄວາມສິ່ງເປົ້າ ດັບຕະຫຼາດ
* ໂດຍລັບ ຢູ່ອັນ ພົມບັດ

ପ୍ରକାଶତମଳବିହାରୀ ୨୫୨୨ । ପ୍ରକାଶନ ବିଭାଗ

- *Paradigm shift in the way we approach the study of documents*

- * mārēus (2525) वृग्नव वृग्नव

မြန်မာနိုင်ငြပ်မှု ၁၉၆၂ ခုနှစ်၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငြပ်မှု ၁၉၆၃ ခုနှစ်၊

ngoinnwañna 5

ମୂଲ୍ୟାବଳୀ (୨୫୨୫) ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ପରିଚୟ

ជាបន្ទាល់ទីលាស់ និងការបង្កើតរឹងចាំបាច់ និងការបង្កើតរឹងចាំបាច់ និងការបង្កើតរឹងចាំបាច់

ស្ថាបនិយោគនៃទីក្រុងរដ្ឋបាលរាជការណាយក្រសួងសាធារណរដ្ឋបាល

- ភ្នែក

- ងារ

* ជនជាតិ, មូលដ្ឋាន នៅលើចុងក្រោម ឆ្នាំ ២៩ - ៣៤,
បន្ទាយឆ្នាំ ៨១, ៩៨ - ១០៤, ១០៧ - ១១២
ឯកសារនៃក្រសួងសាធារណរដ្ឋបាល នៃក្រសួងសាធារណរដ្ឋបាល
ជនជាតិ ២៥០ ។

ជនជាតិ ឱ្យលើ ភ្នែក ៣០. "សាស្ត្រឈរធម្មុយ,"
ឆ្នាំ ៣២ (២២ តុលាការ ២៥១៤), ១

ភ្នែក ឯកសារនៃក្រសួងសាធារណរដ្ឋបាល នៃក្រសួងសាធារណរដ្ឋបាល
ឆ្នាំ ២៥១៤, ៦៤



therefore by theorem 4.1.3, there is a Room Square of side

$$15(p_3^{b_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k}) = r.$$

case 2. If $b_1 = 1; b_2 \neq 1$. Then r can be written in the form:

$$r = 3(p_2^{b_2} \cdot p_3^{b_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k}).$$

Since $r \neq 3$, therefore $(p_2^{b_2} \cdot p_3^{b_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k}) > 1$.

Similarly to these in case 1 we see that by theorem 7.1.3 and and theorem 4.1.4 there is a Room Square of side $(p_2^{b_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k})$.

Therefore by theorem 5.1.2, there is a Room Square of side

$$3(p_2^{b_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k}) = r.$$

case 3. If $b_1 \neq 1; b_2 = 1$. Then r can be written in the form

$$r = 5(p_1^{b_1} \cdot p_3^{b_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k}).$$

Since $r \neq 5$. Hence $(p_1^{b_1} \cdot p_3^{b_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k}) > 1$.

Since $(p_1^{b_1} \cdot p_3^{b_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k}) > 1$. Hence there exists $b \in \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k\}$

such that $b > 0$ say b_j .

$$\text{Therefore } 5r = 5p_j^{b_j}(p_1^{b_1} \cdot p_3^{b_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_{j-1}^{b_{j-1}} \cdot p_{j+1}^{b_{j+1}} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k}).$$

By theorem 7.1.3 and 4.1.4 there is a Room Square of side

$(p_1^{b_1} \cdot p_3^{b_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_{j-1}^{b_{j-1}} \cdot p_{j+1}^{b_{j+1}} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k})$. By theorem 8.1.5, there is a Room Square of side $5p_j^{b_j}$. Therefore by theorem 4.1.3 there is

a Room Square of side $5p_j^{b_j}(p_1^{b_1} \cdot p_3^{b_3} \cdots \cdot p_{j-1}^{b_{j-1}} \cdot p_{j+1}^{b_{j+1}} \cdots \cdot p_k^{b_k}) = r$.

case 4. If $b_1 \neq 1$, $b_2 \neq 1$. Then r can be written in the form

$$r = p_1^{b_1} \cdot p_2^{b_2} \cdot p_3^{b_3} \cdots \cdot p_k^{b_k}, \text{ where } p_i^{b_i} \neq 3 \text{ or } 5 \text{ for any } i.$$

By theorem 7.1.3, there exists a Room Square of side $p_i^{b_i}$ and by theorem 4.1.4 there is a Room Square of side $p_1^{b_1} \cdot p_2^{b_2} \cdots \cdot p_k^{b_k} = r$.

From case 1 to case 4, we can conclude that there is a Room Square of side r except for 3 and 5.

Q.E.D.

APPENDIX

Theorem A 1 If p is any odd prime, then p can be written in the form

- (I) $p = 2^k t + 1$; where k is a positive integer and t is an odd integer greater than 1, or
- (II) $p = 2^{2^k} + 1$; where k is a non-negative integer.

Proof. Let p be any odd prime. Then $p - 1$ is an even integer, Then $p - 1$ can be written in the form

$p - 1 = 2^{\ell} \cdot t$; where ℓ and t are positive integers and t is odd.

If $t = 1$, then $p = 2^{\ell} + 1$.

Suppose ℓ is not a power of 2, then ℓ has an odd factor k , say

$$\ell = kl.$$

Hence $p = (2^l)^k + 1^k$, where k is odd integer.

Using the identity

$$a^k + b^k = (a + b)(a^{k-1} - a^{k-2}b + \dots - ab^{k-2} + b^{k-1});$$

where k is an odd positive integer.

We have

$$p = (2^l + 1)[2^{(k-1)l} - 2^{(k-2)l} + \dots - 2^l + 1], \text{ which}$$

show that p is not a prime. Hence ℓ must be a power of 2.

That is ; when $t = 1$ we can write p in the form

$$p = 2^k + 1 ; \text{ where } k \text{ is a non-negative integer.}$$

Q.E.D.