

A Appendix to Electron. J. Combin. 18 (2011) P42

Example A.1. Consider the latin square, $B_5 = \{(i, j, i + j \pmod{5}) \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq 4\}$, of order 5 shown below. Next (ζ_r, ζ_c) -3-prolongate B_5 using the three transversals $T_1 = \{(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 2), (2, 2, 4), (3, 3, 1), (4, 4, 3)\}$, $T_2 = \{(0, 1, 1), (1, 2, 3), (2, 3, 0), (3, 4, 2), (4, 0, 4)\}$ and $T_3 = \{(0, 2, 2), (1, 3, 4), (2, 4, 1), (3, 0, 3), (4, 1, 0)\}$, the permutations $\zeta_r = id$, $\zeta_c = (1\ 2\ 3)$ and the completing square $\mathcal{P} = \{(i, j, i + j - 1 \pmod{3} + 5) \mid 5 \leq i, j \leq 7\}$, to achieve the latin square $B_5(+3)$ of order 8.

$$B_5 :$$

0	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	0
2	3	4	0	1
3	4	0	1	2
4	0	1	2	3

$$B_5(+3) :$$

5	6	7	3	4	2	0	1
1	5	6	7	0	4	2	3
2	3	5	6	7	1	4	0
7	4	0	5	6	3	1	2
6	7	1	2	5	0	3	4
0	2	4	1	3	5	6	7
4	1	3	0	2	6	7	5
3	0	2	4	1	7	5	6

Example A.2. Let $B = \{(0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 2), (0, 2, 1), (1, 0, 2), (1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 1), (2, 1, 0), (2, 2, 2)\}$ and let $k = 1$.

$$B :$$

0	2	1
2	1	0
1	0	2

Label 2 disjoint transversals in B as follows $T^0 = \{(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$ and $T^1 = \{(0, 1, 2), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 1)\}$.

Now, construct $L_1 = A \times B$.

$$L_1 :$$

0	2	1	3	5	4
2	1	0	5	4	3
1	0	2	4	3	5
3	5	4	0	2	1
5	4	3	2	1	0
4	3	5	1	0	2

Then,

$$L_1 \setminus [\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^0 \cup \{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^0 \cup \{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^0] \cup \\ \gamma_c^6(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup \gamma_s^6(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup \gamma_r^6(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^0) \cup \\ \gamma_c^6(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^0) \cup \gamma_r^6(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup \gamma_s^6(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup \\ \{(3 + i, i, i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\} \text{ equals}$$

6	2	1	3	5	4	0
2	6	0	5	4	3	1
1	0	6	4	3	5	2
0	5	4	6	2	1	3
5	1	3	2	6	0	4
4	3	2	1	0	6	5
3	4	5	0	1	2	

So,

$$L_1 \setminus [\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^0 \cup \{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^0 \cup \{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^0 \cup (A \times T^1)] \cup$$

$$\gamma_c^6(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup \gamma_s^6(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup \gamma_r^6(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^0) \cup \\ \gamma_c^6(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^0) \cup \gamma_r^6(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup \gamma_s^6(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup \\ \{(3 + i, i, i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\} \cup$$

$$[\gamma_r^7(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^1) \cup \gamma_c^7(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^1) \cup \gamma_s^7(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^1) \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^8(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^1) \cup \gamma_c^7(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^1) \cup \gamma_s^8(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^1) \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^8(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^1) \cup \gamma_c^8(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^1) \cup \gamma_s^7(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^1) \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^7(\{(0, 1, 1)\} \times T^1) \cup \gamma_c^8(\{(0, 1, 1)\} \times T^1) \cup \gamma_s^8(\{(0, 1, 1)\} \times T^1)] \cup$$

$$\{(6 + j, 6 + l, 6 + (j + l \pmod{3})) \mid 0 \leq j, l \leq 2\} \text{ equals}$$

6	7	1	3	8	4	0	2	5
2	6	7	5	4	8	1	0	3
7	0	6	8	3	5	2	1	4
0	8	4	6	7	1	3	5	2
5	1	8	2	6	7	4	3	0
8	3	2	7	0	6	5	4	1
3	4	5	0	1	2	6	7	8
1	2	0	4	5	3	7	8	6
4	5	3	1	2	0	8	6	7

Which is the latin square $L_1(+2.1+1) = L_1(+3)$. Note, that the sets $\{(0, 0, 6), (1, 1, 6), (2, 2, 6)\}$, $\{(3, 6, 3), (4, 6, 4), (5, 6, 5)\}$ and $\{(6, 3, 0), (6, 4, 1), (6, 5, 2)\}$ form three disjoint 3-flowers in $L_1(+3)$.

Example A.3. Use the latin square B with transversals T^0 and T^1 from Example A.2 and again let $k = 1$ to construct a latin square of order $2m + 3$.

First, $L_2 = A \times f_\alpha B$ is constructed.

$$L_2 :$$

1	0	2	4	3	5
0	2	1	3	5	4
2	1	0	5	4	3
4	3	5	1	0	2
3	5	4	0	2	1
5	4	3	2	1	0

Then,

$$L_2 \setminus ((\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^0 \cup \{(1, 0, 1)\} \times \sigma_c^3 T^0 \cup \{(1, 1, 0)\} \times \sigma_r^3 T^0)) \cup \\ \gamma_c^6(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^0) \cup \gamma_s^6(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^0) \cup \gamma_r^6(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times \sigma_c^3 T^0) \cup \\ \gamma_c^6(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times \sigma_c^3 T^0) \cup \gamma_r^6(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times \sigma_r^3 T^0) \cup \gamma_s^6(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times \sigma_r^3 T^0) \cup \\ \{(3 + i, i + 1 \pmod{3}, i - 1 \pmod{3}) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\} \text{ equals}$$

6	0	2	4	3	5	1
0	6	1	3	5	4	2
2	1	6	5	4	3	0
4	2	5	1	0	6	3
3	5	0	6	2	1	4
1	4	3	2	6	0	5
5	3	4	0	1	2	

So,

$$L_2 \setminus [\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^0 \cup \{(1, 0, 1)\} \times \sigma_c^3 T^0 \cup \{(1, 1, 0)\} \times \sigma_r^3 T^0 \cup (A \times f_\alpha T^1)] \cup \\ \gamma_c^6(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^0) \cup \gamma_s^6(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^0) \cup \gamma_r^6(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times \sigma_c^3 T^0) \cup \\ \gamma_c^6(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times \sigma_c^3 T^0) \cup \gamma_r^6(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times \sigma_r^3 T^0) \cup \gamma_s^6(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times \sigma_r^3 T^0) \cup \\ \{(3 + i, i + 1 \pmod{3}, i - 1 \pmod{3}) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\} \cup \\ [\gamma_r^8(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^1) \cup \gamma_c^8(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^1) \cup \gamma_s^8(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^1) \cup \\ \gamma_r^7(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times \sigma_c^3 T^1) \cup \gamma_c^7(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times \sigma_c^3 T^1) \cup \gamma_s^7(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times \sigma_c^3 T^1) \cup \\ \gamma_r^7(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times \sigma_r^3 T^1) \cup \gamma_c^7(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times \sigma_r^3 T^1) \cup \gamma_s^8(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times \sigma_r^3 T^1) \cup \\ \gamma_r^8(\{(0, 1, 1)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^1) \cup \gamma_c^7(\{(0, 1, 1)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^1) \cup \gamma_s^7(\{(0, 1, 1)\} \times \phi_s^3 T^1)] \cup \\ \{(6 + j, 6 + l, 6 + (j + l + 1 \pmod{3})) \mid 0 \leq j, l \leq 2\} \text{ equals}$$

6	8	2	4	7	5	1	3	0
0	6	8	3	5	7	2	4	1
8	1	6	7	4	3	0	5	2
4	2	7	8	0	6	3	1	5
7	5	0	6	8	1	4	2	3
1	7	3	2	6	8	5	0	4
5	3	4	0	1	2	7	8	6
3	4	5	1	2	0	8	6	7
2	0	1	5	3	4	6	7	8

Which is the latin square $L_2(+2.1+1) = L_2(+3)$. Note, that the sets $\{(0, 0, 6), (1, 1, 6), (2, 2, 6)\}$, $\{(3, 6, 3), (4, 6, 4), (5, 6, 5)\}$ and $\{(6, 3, 0), (6, 4, 1), (6, 5, 2)\}$ form three disjoint 3-flowers in $L_2(+3)$.

Example A.4. The latin squares $L_1(+3)$ and $L_2(+3)$ from Example A.2 and Example A.3 intersect in the three disjoint m -flowers $\{(0, 0, 6), (1, 1, 6), (2, 2, 6)\}$, $\{(3, 6, 3), (4, 6, 4), (5, 6, 5)\}$ and $\{(6, 3, 0), (6, 4, 1), (6, 5, 2)\}$ (shown in bold).

$L_1(+3) :$								
6	7	1	3	8	4	0	2	5
2	6	7	5	4	8	1	0	3
7	0	6	8	3	5	2	1	4
0	8	4	6	7	1	3	5	2
5	1	8	2	6	7	4	3	0
8	3	2	7	0	6	5	4	1
3	4	5	0	1	2	6	7	8
1	2	0	4	5	3	7	8	6
4	5	3	1	2	0	8	6	7

$L_2(+3) :$								
6	8	2	4	7	5	1	3	0
0	6	8	3	5	7	2	4	1
8	1	6	7	4	3	0	5	2
4	2	7	8	0	6	3	1	5
7	5	0	6	8	1	4	2	3
1	7	3	2	6	8	5	0	4
5	3	4	0	1	2	7	8	6
3	4	5	1	2	0	8	6	7
2	0	1	5	3	4	6	7	8

Example A.5. The latin square B , shown below, is used to construct the latin square L_1 .

$L_1 = A \times B :$								
0	2	3	1	4	6	7	5	
3	1	0	2	7	5	4	6	
1	3	2	0	5	7	6	4	
2	0	1	3	6	4	5	7	
4	6	7	5	0	2	3	1	
7	5	4	6	3	1	0	2	
5	7	6	4	1	3	2	0	
6	4	5	7	2	0	1	3	

$B :$			
0	2	3	1
3	1	0	2
1	3	2	0
2	0	1	3

Hence, construct $L'_1(+2)$.

$L'_1(+2) :$											
8	2	3	1	9	6	7	5	0	4		
3	8	0	2	7	9	4	6	1	5		
1	3	8	0	5	7	9	4	2	6		
2	0	1	8	6	4	5	9	3	7		
9	6	7	5	8	2	3	1	4	0		
7	9	4	6	3	8	0	2	5	1		
5	7	9	4	1	3	8	0	6	2		
6	4	5	9	2	0	1	8	7	3		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	9	8		

Example A.6. Consider the latin square $L'_1(+2)$ constructed in Example A.5. Now construct the latin square $L_1(+2) = (L'_1(+2) \setminus (R_1 \cup S_1)) \cup (R_2 \cup S_2)$. The triples in the sets $R_1 \cup S_1 \subset L'_1(+2)$ and $R_2 \cup S_2 \subset L_1(+2)$ are shown in bold.

$$L'_1(+2) :$$

8	2	3	1	9	6	7	5	0	4
3	8	0	2	7	9	4	6	1	5
1	3	8	0	5	7	9	4	2	6
2	0	1	8	6	4	5	9	3	7
9	6	7	5	8	2	3	1	4	0
7	9	4	6	3	8	0	2	5	1
5	7	9	4	1	3	8	0	6	2
6	4	5	9	2	0	1	8	7	3
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	9	8

$$L_1(+2) :$$

8	2	3	1	9	6	7	5	0	4
3	8	0	2	7	9	4	6	1	5
1	3	8	0	5	7	9	4	2	6
2	0	1	8	6	4	5	9	3	7
9	6	7	5	8	2	3	1	4	0
7	9	4	6	3	8	0	2	5	1
5	7	9	4	1	3	8	0	6	2
4	5	6	7	2	0	1	8	9	3
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	4	5	9	0	1	2	3	7	8

Example A.7. Let $m = 4$ and $k = 2$. A latin square of order $2m + 4 = 12$ will be constructed. Consider the latin squares B and L_1 from Example A.5, where $T^1 = \{(0, 3, 1), (1, 2, 0), (2, 1, 3), (3, 0, 2)\} \subset B$.

Then, $L_1(+4) =$

$$L_1 \setminus [T^0 \cup T^1]$$

$$\bigcup_{0 \leq h \leq 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\gamma_r^{8+h}(\{(0, 0, 0) \times T^h\}) \cup \gamma_c^{8+2h}(\{(0, 0, 0)\} \times T^h) \cup \gamma_s^{8+2h}(\{(0, 0, 0) \times T^h\}) \cup \\ & \gamma_r^{8+h}(\{(0, 1, 1) \times T^h\}) \cup \gamma_c^{8+2h+1}(\{(0, 1, 1)\} \times T^h) \cup \gamma_s^{8+2h+1}(\{(0, 1, 1) \times T^h\}) \cup \\ & \gamma_r^{8+2+h}(\{(1, 0, 1) \times T^h\}) \cup \gamma_c^{8+2h}(\{(1, 0, 1)\} \times T^h) \cup \gamma_s^{8+2h+1}(\{(1, 0, 1) \times T^h\}) \cup \\ & \gamma_r^{8+3-h}(\{(1, 1, 0) \times T^h\}) \cup \gamma_c^{8+2h+1}(\{(1, 1, 0)\} \times T^h) \cup \gamma_s^{8+2h}(\{(1, 1, 0) \times T^h\})] \cup \\ & \{(2m + j, 2m + l, 2m + (j + l \pmod{4})) \mid 0 \leq j, l \leq 3\} \text{ equals} \end{aligned}$$

8	2	3	10	9	6	7	11	0	4	1	5
3	8	10	2	7	9	11	6	1	5	0	4
1	10	8	0	5	11	9	4	2	6	3	7
10	0	1	8	11	4	5	9	3	7	2	6
9	6	7	11	8	2	3	10	4	0	5	1
7	9	11	6	3	8	10	2	5	1	4	0
5	11	9	4	1	10	8	0	6	2	7	3
11	4	5	9	10	0	1	8	7	3	6	2
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	3	0	1	6	7	4	5	9	10	11	8
4	5	6	7	2	3	0	1	10	11	8	9
6	7	4	5	0	1	2	3	11	8	9	10

Example A.8. Using the latin square B , from Example A.5, a latin square of order $2m + 4 = 12$ is constructed.

First, the latin square L_2 is constructed.

$$L_2 :$$

1	3	0	2	6	4	5	7
0	2	1	3	4	6	7	5
2	0	3	1	7	5	4	6
3	1	2	0	5	7	6	4
6	4	5	7	1	0	2	3
4	6	7	5	2	3	1	0
7	5	4	6	0	1	3	2
5	7	6	4	3	2	0	1

Then, $L_2(+4) =$

$$\begin{aligned}
& L_2 \setminus [\bigcup_{0 \leq i \leq 1} A \times \{f_\alpha T^i\}_{\alpha \in A}] \cup \\
& \gamma_r^8(\{(0,0,0)\} \times \sigma_s^m T^0) \cup \gamma_c^8(\{(0,0,0)\} \times \sigma_s^m T^0) \cup \gamma_s^8(\{(0,0,0)\} \times \sigma_s^m T^0) \cup \\
& \gamma_r^8(\{(0,1,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^0) \cup \gamma_c^9(\{(0,1,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^0) \cup \gamma_s^9(\{(0,1,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^0) \cup \\
& \gamma_r^9(\{(1,0,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^0) \cup \gamma_c^8(\{(1,0,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^0) \cup \gamma_s^9(\{(1,0,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^0) \cup \\
& \gamma_r^9(\{(1,1,0)\} \times \sigma_c^m T^0) \cup \gamma_c^9(\{(1,1,0)\} \times \sigma_c^m T^0) \cup \gamma_s^8(\{(1,1,0)\} \times \sigma_c^m T^0) \cup \\
& \gamma_r^{11}(\{(0,0,0)\} \times \sigma_s^m T^1) \cup \gamma_c^{11}(\{(0,0,0)\} \times \sigma_s^m T^1) \cup \gamma_s^{11}(\{(0,0,0)\} \times \sigma_s^m T^1) \cup \\
& \gamma_r^{11}(\{(0,1,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^1) \cup \gamma_c^{10}(\{(0,1,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^1) \cup \gamma_s^{10}(\{(0,1,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^1) \cup \\
& \gamma_r^{10}(\{(1,0,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^1) \cup \gamma_c^{11}(\{(1,0,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^1) \cup \gamma_s^{10}(\{(1,0,1)\} \times \sigma_r^m T^1) \cup \\
& \gamma_r^{10}(\{(1,1,0)\} \times \sigma_c^m T^1) \cup \gamma_c^{10}(\{(1,1,0)\} \times \sigma_c^m T^1) \cup \gamma_s^{11}(\{(1,1,0)\} \times \sigma_c^m T^1) \cup \\
& \{(2m+j, 2m+l, 2m+(j+l+1 \pmod{4})) \mid 0 \leq j, l \leq 3\} \text{ equals}
\end{aligned}$$

8	3	0	11	10	4	5	9	1	7	6	2
0	8	11	3	9	6	7	10	2	4	5	1
2	11	8	1	7	9	10	6	3	5	4	0
11	1	2	8	5	10	9	4	0	6	7	3
10	4	5	9	11	8	2	3	7	0	1	6
9	6	7	10	2	3	8	11	4	1	0	5
7	9	10	6	0	1	11	8	5	2	3	4
5	10	9	4	8	11	0	1	6	3	2	7
1	2	3	0	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	8
4	5	6	7	3	0	1	2	10	11	8	9
6	7	4	5	1	2	3	0	11	8	9	10
3	0	1	2	6	7	4	5	8	9	10	11

Example A.9. Using the latin square B from Example A.5, the latin squares $L_1(+2)$ and $L_2(+2)$ of order ten are constructed. Their intersection is composed precisely of the three disjoint 4-flowers $\{(i, i, 8) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 3\}$, $\{(8, 4+i, 4+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 3\}$ and $\{(4+i, 9, i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 3\}$ (shown in bold).

$L_1(+2) :$

8	2	3	1	9	6	7	5	0	4
3	8	0	2	7	9	4	6	1	5
1	3	8	0	5	7	9	4	2	6
2	0	1	8	6	4	5	9	3	7
9	6	7	5	8	2	3	1	4	0
7	9	4	6	3	8	0	2	5	1
5	7	9	4	1	3	8	0	6	2
4	5	6	7	2	0	1	8	9	3
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	4	5	9	0	1	2	3	7	8

 $L_2(+2) :$

8	3	0	2	6	4	5	9	1	7
0	8	1	3	9	6	7	5	2	4
2	0	8	1	7	9	4	6	3	5
3	1	2	8	5	7	9	4	0	6
6	4	5	9	1	8	2	3	7	0
9	6	7	5	2	3	8	0	4	1
7	9	4	6	0	1	3	8	5	2
5	7	9	4	8	2	0	1	6	3
1	2	3	0	4	5	6	7	9	8
4	5	6	7	3	0	1	2	8	9

Example A.10. Consider the latin squares $L_1(+4)$, from Example A.7, and $L_2(+4)$, from Example A.8. The intersection of these latin squares is composed precisely of the three disjoint 4-flowers $\{(i, i, 8) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 3\}$, $\{(8, 4+i, 4+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 3\}$ and $\{(4+i, 9, i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 3\}$ (shown in bold).

 $L_1(+4) :$

8	2	3	10	9	6	7	11	0	4	1	5
3	8	10	2	7	9	11	6	1	5	0	4
1	10	8	0	5	11	9	4	2	6	3	7
10	0	1	8	11	4	5	9	3	7	2	6
9	6	7	11	8	2	3	10	4	0	5	1
7	9	11	6	3	8	10	2	5	1	4	0
5	11	9	4	1	10	8	0	6	2	7	3
11	4	5	9	10	0	1	8	7	3	6	2
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	3	0	1	6	7	4	5	9	10	11	8
4	5	6	7	2	3	0	1	10	11	8	9
6	7	4	5	0	1	2	3	11	8	9	10

 $L_2(+4) :$

8	3	0	11	10	4	5	9	1	7	6	2
0	8	11	3	9	6	7	10	2	4	5	1
2	11	8	1	7	9	10	6	3	5	4	0
11	1	2	8	5	10	9	4	0	6	7	3
10	4	5	9	11	8	2	3	7	0	1	6
9	6	7	10	2	3	8	11	4	1	0	5
7	9	10	6	0	1	11	8	5	2	3	4
5	10	9	4	8	11	0	1	6	3	2	7
1	2	3	0	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	8
4	5	6	7	3	0	1	2	10	11	8	9
6	7	4	5	1	2	3	0	11	8	9	10
3	0	1	2	6	7	4	5	8	9	10	11

Example A.11. Consider

$$B : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

Also, denote $\{(0, 1, 2), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 1)\} \subset B$, by T^1 .

Now, construct L_1 .

$$L_1 :$$

0	2	1	6	8	7	3	5	4
2	1	0	8	7	6	5	4	3
1	0	2	7	6	8	4	3	5
6	8	7	3	5	4	0	2	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
7	6	8	4	3	5	1	0	2
3	5	4	0	2	1	6	8	7
5	4	3	2	1	0	8	7	6
4	3	5	1	0	2	7	6	8

Next 2-prolongate L_1 along the transversals $T_0 = \{(t, t, t) \mid 0 \leq t \leq 2\} \times T^0 \subset L_1$ and $T_1 = \{(0, 1, 2), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 1)\} \times T^1$, and use the completing square $\{(3m + h, 3m + l, 3m + (h + l \pmod{2})) \mid 0 \leq h, l \leq 1\}$.

$$L_1(+2) :$$

9	2	1	6	10	7	3	5	4	0	8
2	9	0	8	7	10	5	4	3	1	6
1	0	9	10	6	8	4	3	5	2	7
6	8	7	9	5	4	0	10	1	3	2
8	7	6	5	9	3	2	1	10	4	0
7	6	8	4	3	9	10	0	2	5	1
3	10	4	0	2	1	9	8	7	6	5
5	4	10	2	1	0	8	9	6	7	3
10	3	5	1	0	2	7	6	9	8	4
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	5	3	7	8	6	1	2	0	10	9

Example A.12. Using the latin square B and transversal T^1 from Example A.11 a latin square of order $3m + 2 = 11$ is constructed.

First, construct the latin square L_2 .

$$L_2 :$$

1	0	2	7	6	8	4	3	5
0	2	1	6	8	7	3	5	4
2	1	0	8	7	6	5	4	3
7	6	8	4	3	5	1	0	2
6	8	7	3	5	4	0	2	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
4	3	5	1	0	2	7	6	8
3	5	4	0	2	1	6	8	7
5	4	3	2	1	0	8	7	6

Next, 2-prolongate L_2 along the transversals $\{(t, t, t) \mid 0 \leq t \leq 2\} \times f_\alpha T^i$, where $0 \leq i \leq 1$, and use the completing square $\{(3m + i, 3m + j, 3m + (i + j + 1 \pmod{2})) \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq 1\}$ to yield $L_2(+2)$.

$L_2(+2) :$	9	10	2	7	6	8	4	3	5	1	0
	0	9	10	6	8	7	3	5	4	2	1
	10	1	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0	2
	7	6	8	4	9	10	1	0	2	3	5
	6	8	7	10	5	9	0	2	1	4	3
	8	7	6	9	10	3	2	1	0	5	4
	4	3	5	1	0	2	10	6	9	8	7
	3	5	4	0	2	1	9	10	7	6	8
	5	4	3	2	1	0	8	9	10	7	6
	1	2	0	5	3	4	6	7	8	10	9
	2	0	1	3	4	5	7	8	6	9	10

Example A.13. Using the latin square B and transversal T^1 from Example A.11 construct the latin squares $L_1(+2)$ and $L_2(+2)$ (from Examples A.11 and A.12) of order eleven whose intersection is composed precisely of three disjoint 3-flowers, $\{(i, i, i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$, $\{(3+i, 9, 3+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$ and $\{(9, 6+i, 6+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$ (shown in bold).

$L_1(+2) :$	9	2	1	6	10	7	3	5	4	0	8
	2	9	0	8	7	10	5	4	3	1	6
	1	0	9	10	6	8	4	3	5	2	7
	6	8	7	9	5	4	0	10	1	3	2
	8	7	6	5	9	3	2	1	10	4	0
	7	6	8	4	3	9	10	0	2	5	1
	3	10	4	0	2	1	9	8	7	6	5
	5	4	10	2	1	0	8	9	6	7	3
	10	3	5	1	0	2	7	6	9	8	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4	5	3	7	8	6	1	2	0	10	9

$L_2(+2) :$	9	10	2	7	6	8	4	3	5	1	0
	0	9	10	6	8	7	3	5	4	2	1
	10	1	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0	2
	7	6	8	4	9	10	1	0	2	3	5
	6	8	7	10	5	9	0	2	1	4	3
	8	7	6	9	10	3	2	1	0	5	4
	4	3	5	1	0	2	10	6	9	8	7
	3	5	4	0	2	1	9	10	7	6	8
	5	4	3	2	1	0	8	9	10	7	6
	1	2	0	5	3	4	6	7	8	10	9
	2	0	1	3	4	5	7	8	6	9	10

Example A.14. Using the latin square B from Example A.11 the latin squares $L_1(+1)$ and $L_3(+1)$ of order ten are constructed.

$L_1(+1) :$

9	2	1	6	8	7	3	5	4	0
2	9	0	8	7	6	5	4	3	1
1	0	9	7	6	8	4	3	5	2
6	8	7	9	5	4	0	2	1	3
8	7	6	5	9	3	2	1	0	4
7	6	8	4	3	9	1	0	2	5
3	5	4	0	2	1	9	8	7	6
5	4	3	2	1	0	8	9	6	7
4	3	5	1	0	2	7	6	9	8
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

$L_3(+1) :$

9	2	1	3	8	7	0	5	4	6
2	9	0	8	7	6	5	4	3	1
1	0	9	7	6	8	4	3	5	2
0	8	7	6	5	4	9	2	1	3
8	7	6	5	9	3	2	1	0	4
7	6	8	4	3	9	1	0	2	5
6	5	4	0	2	1	3	8	7	9
5	4	3	2	1	0	8	9	6	7
4	3	5	1	0	2	7	6	9	8
3	1	2	9	4	5	6	7	8	0

Example A.15. *Let*

$B :$

0	2	1
2	1	0
1	0	2

Now, construct $L_1(+1)$.

$L_1(+1) :$

12	2	1	9	11	10	3	5	4	6	8	7	0
2	12	0	11	10	9	5	4	3	8	7	6	1
1	0	12	10	9	11	4	3	5	7	6	8	2
6	8	7	12	5	4	9	11	10	0	2	1	3
8	7	6	5	12	3	11	10	9	2	1	0	4
7	6	8	4	3	12	10	9	11	1	0	2	5
9	11	10	0	2	1	12	8	7	3	5	4	6
11	10	9	2	1	0	8	12	6	5	4	3	7
10	9	11	1	0	2	7	6	12	4	3	5	8
3	5	4	6	8	7	0	2	1	12	11	10	9
5	4	3	8	7	6	2	1	0	11	12	9	10
4	3	5	7	6	8	1	0	2	10	9	12	11
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Example A.16. *Using the latin square B from Example A.15, the latin squares $L'_2(+1)$ and $L_2(+1)$ are constructed.*

$L'_2(+1) :$

12	0	2	10	9	11	4	3	5	7	6	8	1
0	12	1	9	11	10	3	5	4	6	8	7	2
2	1	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	8	6	7	0
7	6	8	4	3	12	10	9	11	1	0	2	5
6	8	7	12	5	4	9	11	10	0	2	1	3
8	7	6	5	12	3	11	10	9	2	1	0	4
10	9	11	1	0	2	7	12	8	4	3	5	6
9	11	10	0	2	1	6	8	12	3	5	4	7
11	10	9	2	1	0	12	7	6	5	4	3	8
4	3	5	7	6	8	1	0	2	12	11	10	9
3	5	4	6	8	7	0	2	1	11	12	9	10
5	4	3	8	7	6	2	1	0	10	9	12	11
1	2	0	3	4	5	8	6	7	9	10	11	12

$$L_2(+1) :$$

12	0	2	10	9	11	4	3	5	7	6	8	1
0	12	1	9	11	10	3	5	4	6	8	7	2
2	1	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	8	6	7	0
7	6	8	4	3	12	10	9	11	1	0	2	5
6	8	7	12	5	4	9	11	10	0	2	1	3
8	7	6	5	12	3	11	10	9	2	1	0	4
10	9	11	1	0	2	7	12	8	4	3	5	6
9	11	10	0	2	1	6	8	12	3	5	4	7
11	10	9	2	1	0	12	7	6	5	4	3	8
4	3	5	7	6	8	1	0	2	9	12	11	10
3	5	4	6	8	7	0	2	1	12	9	10	11
5	4	3	8	7	6	2	1	0	11	10	9	12
1	2	0	3	4	5	8	6	7	10	11	12	9

Example A.17. Consider the following latin square B of order 3.

$$B :$$

0	2	1
2	1	0
1	0	2

Label two disjoint transversals in B as follows $T^0 = \{(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$ and $T^1 = \{(0, 1, 2), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 1)\}$. Let $k = 3$; a latin square $L'_1(+3)$ of order 15 will be constructed. Let $k_1 = 1$ (so, $k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 0$). First, construct L_1 .

$$L_1 = A_1 \times B :$$

0	2	1	3	5	4	6	8	7	9	11	10
2	1	0	5	4	3	8	7	6	11	10	9
1	0	2	4	3	5	7	6	8	10	9	11
3	5	4	0	2	1	9	11	10	6	8	7
5	4	3	2	1	0	11	10	9	8	7	6
4	3	5	1	0	2	10	9	11	7	6	8
6	8	7	9	11	10	0	2	1	3	5	4
8	7	6	11	10	9	2	1	0	5	4	3
7	6	8	10	9	11	1	0	2	4	3	5
9	11	10	6	8	7	3	5	4	0	2	1
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
10	9	11	7	6	8	4	3	5	1	0	2

Then,

$$L_1 \setminus [((A_1 \setminus \{(0, 1, 1), (0, 3, 3), (2, 1, 3), (2, 3, 1)\}) \times T^0)] \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^{12}(\{(1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0), (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^{13}(\{(3, 0, 3), (3, 1, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 3, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_c^{12}(\{(3, 0, 3), (2, 0, 2), (1, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_c^{13}(\{(3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 0), (1, 2, 3), (0, 2, 2)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_s^{12}(\{(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (2, 2, 0), (3, 3, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_s^{13}(\{(0, 2, 2), (1, 3, 2), (2, 0, 2), (3, 1, 2)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\{(3 + i, i, i), (3 + i, 6 + i, 6 + i), (9 + i, i, 6 + i), (9 + i, 6 + i, i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\} \text{ equals}$$

12	2	1	3	5	4	13	8	7	9	11	10	0	6
2	12	0	5	4	3	8	13	6	11	10	9	1	7
1	0	12	4	3	5	7	6	13	10	9	11	2	8
0	5	4	12	2	1	6	11	10	13	8	7	3	9
5	1	3	2	12	0	11	7	9	8	13	6	4	10
4	3	2	1	0	12	10	9	8	7	6	13	5	11
13	8	7	9	11	10	12	2	1	3	5	4	6	0
8	13	6	11	10	9	2	12	0	5	4	3	7	1
7	6	13	10	9	11	1	0	12	4	3	5	8	2
6	11	10	13	8	7	0	5	4	12	2	1	9	3
11	7	9	8	13	6	5	1	3	2	12	0	10	4
10	9	8	7	6	13	4	3	2	1	0	12	11	5
3	4	5	0	1	2	9	10	11	6	7	8		
9	10	11	6	7	8	3	4	5	0	1	2		

So, $L'_1(+3) =$

$$L_1 \setminus [((A_1 \setminus \{(0, 1, 1), (0, 3, 3), (2, 1, 3), (2, 3, 1)\}) \times T^0) \cup U_1 \times T^1] \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^{12}(\{(1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0), (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^{13}(\{(3, 0, 3), (3, 1, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 3, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_c^{12}(\{(3, 0, 3), (2, 0, 2), (1, 0, 1), (0, 0, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_c^{13}(\{(3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 0), (1, 2, 3), (0, 2, 2)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_s^{12}(\{(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (2, 2, 0), (3, 3, 0)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_s^{13}(\{(0, 2, 2), (1, 3, 2), (2, 0, 2), (3, 1, 2)\} \times T^0) \cup$$

$$\{(3 + i, i, i), (3 + i, 6 + i, 6 + i), (9 + i, i, 2m + i), (9 + i, 6 + i, i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\} \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^{14}(U_1 \times T^1) \cup \gamma_c^{14}(U_1 \times T^1) \cup \gamma_s^{14}(U_1 \times T^1) \cup$$

$$\{(12 + h, 12 + j, 12 + (h + j \pmod{3})) \mid 0 \leq h, j \leq 3\} \text{ equals}$$

12	14	1	3	5	4	13	8	7	9	11	10	0	6	2
2	12	14	5	4	3	8	13	6	11	10	9	1	7	0
14	0	12	4	3	5	7	6	13	10	9	11	2	8	1
0	5	4	12	2	1	6	14	10	13	8	7	3	9	11
5	1	3	2	12	0	11	7	14	8	13	6	4	10	9
4	3	2	1	0	12	14	9	8	7	6	13	5	11	10
13	8	7	9	11	10	12	2	1	3	14	4	6	0	5
8	13	6	11	10	9	2	12	0	5	4	14	7	1	3
7	6	13	10	9	11	1	0	12	14	3	5	8	2	4
6	11	10	13	14	7	0	5	4	12	2	1	9	3	8
11	7	9	8	13	14	5	1	3	2	12	0	10	4	6
10	9	8	14	6	13	4	3	2	1	0	12	11	5	7
3	4	5	0	1	2	9	10	11	6	7	8	12	13	14
9	10	11	6	7	8	3	4	5	0	1	2	13	14	12
1	2	0	7	8	6	10	11	9	4	5	3	14	12	13

Example A.18. The latin square B with transversals labelled T^0 and T^1 from Example A.17 is used to construct $L_2(+3)$.

First, construct L_2 .

$$L_2 = A_2 \times f_\alpha B :$$

1	0	2	4	3	5	10	9	11	6	8	7
0	2	1	3	5	4	9	11	10	8	7	6
2	1	0	5	4	3	11	10	9	7	6	8
4	3	5	1	0	2	6	8	7	9	11	10
3	5	4	0	2	1	8	7	6	11	10	9
5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	8	10	9	11
9	11	10	7	6	8	1	0	2	4	3	5
11	10	9	6	8	7	0	2	1	3	5	4
10	9	11	8	7	6	2	1	0	5	4	3
7	6	8	9	11	10	4	3	5	1	0	2
6	8	7	11	10	9	3	5	4	0	2	1
8	7	6	10	9	11	5	4	3	2	1	0

Then,

$$L_2 \setminus [((A \setminus \{(0, 1, 1), (1, 3, 3), (2, 0, 3), (2, 3, 1)\}) \times f_\alpha T^0)] \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^{12}(\{(1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0), (0, 2, 3), (0, 3, 2)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_r^{13}(\{(3, 0, 2), (3, 1, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 3, 0)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_c^{12}(\{(0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 1), (2, 1, 2), (3, 1, 3)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_c^{13}(\{(0, 2, 3), (1, 2, 2), (2, 2, 0), (3, 2, 1)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_s^{12}(\{(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (2, 2, 0), (3, 3, 0)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup$$

$$\gamma_s^{13}(\{(0, 3, 2), (1, 2, 2), (2, 1, 2), (3, 0, 2)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup$$

$$\{(i, 6+i, 6+i), (3+i, i, (i+1 \pmod{3})), (9+i, 3+i, 6+(i+1 \pmod{3})), (9+(i+1 \pmod{3}), 6+i, (i-1 \pmod{3})) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\} \text{ equals}$$

12	0	2	4	3	5	6	9	11	13	8	7	1	10
0	12	1	3	5	4	9	7	10	8	13	6	2	11
2	1	12	5	4	3	11	10	8	7	6	13	0	9
1	3	5	12	0	2	13	8	7	9	11	10	4	6
3	2	4	0	12	1	8	13	6	11	10	9	5	7
5	4	0	2	1	12	7	6	13	10	9	11	3	8
9	11	10	13	6	8	1	12	2	4	3	5	7	0
11	10	9	6	13	7	0	2	12	3	5	4	8	1
10	9	11	8	7	13	12	1	0	5	4	3	6	2
13	6	8	7	11	10	4	3	1	12	0	2	9	5
6	13	7	11	8	9	2	5	4	0	12	1	10	3
8	7	13	10	9	6	5	0	3	2	1	12	11	4
4	5	3	1	2	0	10	11	9	6	7	8		
7	8	6	9	10	11	3	4	5	1	2	0		

$$\text{So, } L_2(+3) =$$

$$L_2 \setminus [((A \setminus \{(0, 1, 1), (1, 3, 3), (2, 0, 3), (2, 3, 1)\}) \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup U'_1 \times f_\alpha T^1] \cup$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \gamma_r^{12}(\{(1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0), (0, 2, 3), (0, 3, 2)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup \\
& \gamma_r^{13}(\{(3, 0, 2), (3, 1, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 3, 0)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup \\
& \gamma_c^{12}(\{(0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 1), (2, 1, 2), (3, 1, 3)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup \\
& \gamma_c^{13}(\{(0, 2, 3), (1, 2, 2), (2, 2, 0), (3, 2, 1)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup \\
& \gamma_s^{12}(\{(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (2, 2, 0), (3, 3, 0)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup \\
& \gamma_s^{13}(\{(0, 3, 2), (1, 2, 2), (2, 1, 2), (3, 0, 2)\} \times f_\alpha T^0) \cup
\end{aligned}$$

$$\{(i, 6+i, 6+i), (3+i, i, (i+1 \pmod{3})), (9+i, 3+i, 6+(i+1 \pmod{3})), (9+(i+1 \pmod{3}), 6+i, (i-1 \pmod{3})) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\} \cup$$

$$(\gamma_r^{14}(U'_1 \times f_\alpha T^1) \cup \gamma_c^{14}(U'_1 \times f_\alpha T^1) \cup \gamma_s^{14}(U'_1 \times f_\alpha T^1)) \cup$$

$$\{(12+j, 12+l, 12+(j+l+1 \pmod{3})) \mid 0 \leq j, l \leq 2\} \text{ equals}$$

12	0	2	4	3	5	6	9	11	13	14	7	1	10	8
0	12	1	3	5	4	9	7	10	8	13	14	2	11	6
2	1	12	5	4	3	11	10	8	14	6	13	0	9	7
1	3	5	12	14	2	13	8	7	9	11	10	4	6	0
3	2	4	0	12	14	8	13	6	11	10	9	5	7	1
5	4	0	14	1	12	7	6	13	10	9	11	3	8	2
9	14	10	13	6	8	1	12	2	4	3	5	7	0	11
11	10	14	6	13	7	0	2	12	3	5	4	8	1	9
14	9	11	8	7	13	12	1	0	5	4	3	6	2	10
13	6	8	7	11	10	14	3	1	12	0	2	9	5	4
6	13	7	11	8	9	2	14	4	0	12	1	10	3	5
8	7	13	10	9	6	5	0	14	2	1	12	11	4	3
4	5	3	1	2	0	10	11	9	6	7	8	13	14	12
7	8	6	9	10	11	3	4	5	1	2	0	14	12	13
10	11	9	2	0	1	4	5	3	7	8	6	12	13	14

Example A.19. Construct the latin square $L_1(+3)$ from the latin square $L'_1(+3)$ constructed in Example A.17. This latin square intersects the latin square $L_2(+3)$, constructed in Example A.18, in the five disjoint 3-flowers $\{(i, i, 12) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$, $\{(6+i, 13, i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$, $\{(9+i, 12, 9+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$, $\{(12, 9+i, 6+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$ and $\{(13, 6+i, 3+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$ (shown in bold).

$$L_1(+3) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c||c|c|c||c|c|c||c|c|c||c|c|c|}
12	14	1	3	5	4	13	8	7	9	11	10	0	6	2
2	**12**	14	5	4	3	8	13	6	11	10	9	1	7	0
14	0	**12**	4	3	5	7	6	13	10	9	11	2	8	1
0	5	4	13	2	1	6	14	10	12	8	7	3	9	11
5	1	3	2	13	0	11	7	14	8	12	6	4	10	9
4	3	2	1	0	13	14	9	8	7	6	12	5	11	10
13	8	7	9	11	10	12	2	1	3	14	4	6	**0**	5
8	13	6	11	10	9	2	12	0	5	4	14	7	**1**	3
7	6	13	10	9	11	1	0	12	14	3	5	8	**2**	4
6	11	10	12	14	7	0	5	4	13	2	1	**9**	3	8
11	7	9	8	12	14	5	1	3	2	13	0	**10**	4	6
10	9	8	14	6	12	4	3	2	1	0	13	**11**	5	7
3	4	5	0	1	2	9	10	11	**6**	**7**	**8**	12	13	14
9	10	11	6	7	8	**3**	**4**	**5**	0	1	2	13	14	12
1	2	0	7	8	6	10	11	9	4	5	3	14	12	13

$$L_2(+3) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c||c|c|c||c|c|c||c|c|c||c|c|c|}
12	0	2	4	3	5	6	9	11	13	14	7	1	10	8
0	**12**	1	3	5	4	9	7	10	8	13	14	2	11	6
2	1	**12**	5	4	3	11	10	8	14	6	13	0	9	7
1	3	5	12	14	2	13	8	7	9	11	10	4	6	0
3	2	4	0	12	14	8	13	6	11	10	9	5	7	1
5	4	0	14	1	12	7	6	13	10	9	11	3	8	2
9	14	10	13	6	8	1	12	2	4	3	5	7	**0**	11
11	10	14	6	13	7	0	2	12	3	5	4	8	**1**	9
14	9	11	8	7	13	12	1	0	5	4	3	6	**2**	10
13	6	8	7	11	10	14	3	1	12	0	2	**9**	5	4
6	13	7	11	8	9	2	14	4	0	12	1	**10**	3	5
8	7	13	10	9	6	5	0	14	2	1	12	**11**	4	3
4	5	3	1	2	0	10	11	9	**6**	**7**	**8**	13	14	12
7	8	6	9	10	11	**3**	**4**	**5**	1	2	0	14	12	13
10	11	9	2	0	1	4	5	3	7	8	6	12	13	14

Example A.20. Using the latin square B and transversal T^1 from Example A.17 the latin square N_1 is constructed.

$$N_1 : \begin{array}{|c|c|c||c|c|c||c|c|c||c|c|c|}
0	2	1	3	5	4	6	8	7	9	11	10
2	1	0	5	4	3	8	7	6	11	10	9
1	0	2	4	3	5	7	6	8	10	9	11
3	5	4	0	2	1	9	11	10	6	8	7
5	4	3	2	1	0	11	10	9	8	7	6
4	3	5	1	0	2	10	9	11	7	6	8
6	8	7	9	11	10	0	2	1	3	5	4
8	7	6	11	10	9	2	1	0	5	4	3
7	6	8	10	9	11	1	0	2	4	3	5
9	11	10	6	8	7	3	5	4	0	2	1
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
10	9	11	7	6	8	4	3	5	1	0	2

Then, the latin square $N_1(+3)$, where $k_1 = 1$ and $k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 0$ is constructed.

$N_1(+3)$:

12	14	1	3	5	4	13	8	7	9	11	10	0	6	2
2	12	14	5	4	3	8	13	6	11	10	9	1	7	0
14	0	12	4	3	5	7	6	13	10	9	11	2	8	1
13	5	4	0	2	1	12	14	10	6	8	7	9	3	11
5	13	3	2	1	0	11	12	14	8	7	6	10	4	9
4	3	13	1	0	2	14	9	12	7	6	8	11	5	10
6	8	7	13	11	10	0	2	1	12	14	4	3	9	5
8	7	6	11	13	9	2	1	0	5	12	14	4	10	3
7	6	8	10	9	13	1	0	2	14	3	12	5	11	4
9	11	10	12	14	7	3	5	4	13	2	1	6	0	8
11	10	9	8	12	14	5	4	3	2	13	0	7	1	6
10	9	11	14	6	12	4	3	5	1	0	13	8	2	7
0	1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	12	13	14
3	4	5	9	10	11	6	7	8	0	1	2	13	14	12
1	2	0	7	8	6	10	11	9	4	5	3	14	12	13

Example A.21. Using the latin square B and transversal T^1 from Example A.17 the latin square N_2 is constructed.

N_2 :

1	0	2	4	3	5	7	6	8	10	9	11
0	2	1	3	5	4	6	8	7	9	11	10
2	1	0	5	4	3	8	7	6	11	10	9
4	3	5	1	0	2	10	9	11	7	6	8
3	5	4	0	2	1	9	11	10	6	8	7
5	4	3	2	1	0	11	10	9	8	7	6
7	6	8	10	9	11	1	0	2	4	3	5
6	8	7	9	11	10	0	2	1	3	5	4
8	7	6	11	10	9	2	1	0	5	4	3
10	9	11	7	6	8	4	3	5	1	0	2
9	11	10	6	8	7	3	5	4	0	2	1
11	10	9	7	8	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Then, the latin square $N_2(+3)$ is constructed.

$N_2(+3)$:

13	0	2	4	14	5	12	6	8	10	9	11	1	7	3
0	13	1	3	5	14	6	12	7	9	11	10	2	8	4
2	1	13	14	4	3	8	7	12	11	10	9	0	6	5
4	12	5	1	0	2	10	9	13	7	14	8	11	3	6
3	5	12	0	2	1	13	11	10	6	8	14	9	4	7
12	4	3	2	1	0	11	13	9	14	7	6	10	5	8
7	6	8	12	9	11	1	14	2	13	3	5	4	10	0
6	8	7	9	12	10	0	2	14	3	13	4	5	11	1
8	7	6	11	10	12	14	1	0	5	4	13	3	9	2
10	14	11	7	13	8	4	3	5	1	0	12	6	2	9
9	11	14	6	8	13	3	5	4	12	2	1	7	0	10
14	10	9	13	7	6	5	4	3	2	12	0	8	1	11
1	2	0	8	6	7	9	10	11	4	5	3	13	14	12
5	3	4	10	11	9	7	8	6	0	1	2	14	12	13
11	9	10	5	3	4	2	0	1	8	6	7	12	13	14

Example A.22. Using the latin square B and transversal T^1 from Example A.17 latin squares $N_1(+3)$ and $N_2(+3)$ of order fifteen are constructed. The intersection of these latin squares is composed precisely of four disjoint 3-flowers $\{(3+i, 13, m+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$, $\{(9+i, 12, 6+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$, $\{(12, 6+i, 9+i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$ and $\{(13, 9+i, i) \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2\}$ (shown in bold).

$N_1(+3) :$

12	14	1	3	5	4	13	8	7	9	11	10	0	6	2
2	12	14	5	4	3	8	13	6	11	10	9	1	7	0
14	0	12	4	3	5	7	6	13	10	9	11	2	8	1
13	5	4	0	2	1	12	14	10	6	8	7	9	3	11
5	13	3	2	1	0	11	12	14	8	7	6	10	4	9
4	3	13	1	0	2	14	9	12	7	6	8	11	5	10
6	8	7	13	11	10	0	2	1	12	14	4	3	9	5
8	7	6	11	13	9	2	1	0	5	12	14	4	10	3
7	6	8	10	9	13	1	0	2	14	3	12	5	11	4
9	11	10	12	14	7	3	5	4	13	2	1	6	0	8
11	10	9	8	12	14	5	4	3	2	13	0	7	1	6
10	9	11	14	6	12	4	3	5	1	0	13	8	2	7
0	1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	12	13	14
3	4	5	9	10	11	6	7	8	0	1	2	13	14	12
1	2	0	7	8	6	10	11	9	4	5	3	14	12	13

$N_2(+3) :$

13	0	2	4	14	5	12	6	8	10	9	11	1	7	3
0	13	1	3	5	14	6	12	7	9	11	10	2	8	4
2	1	13	14	4	3	8	7	12	11	10	9	0	6	5
4	12	5	1	0	2	10	9	13	7	14	8	11	3	6
3	5	12	0	2	1	13	11	10	6	8	14	9	4	7
12	4	3	2	1	0	11	13	9	14	7	6	10	5	8
7	6	8	12	9	11	1	14	2	13	3	5	4	10	0
6	8	7	9	12	10	0	2	14	3	13	4	5	11	1
8	7	6	11	10	12	14	1	0	5	4	13	3	9	2
10	14	11	7	13	8	4	3	5	1	0	12	6	2	9
9	11	14	6	8	13	3	5	4	12	2	1	7	0	10
14	10	9	13	7	6	5	4	3	2	12	0	8	1	11
1	2	0	8	6	7	9	10	11	4	5	3	13	14	12
5	3	4	10	11	9	7	8	6	0	1	2	14	12	13
11	9	10	5	3	4	2	0	1	8	6	7	12	13	14

Example A.23. Let $m = 2$ and $l = 3$. This example constructs the latin square $L_1^9(+1)$. Consider the following latin square, B_1 , of order five.

$B_1 :$

0	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	0
2	3	4	0	1
3	4	0	1	2
4	0	1	2	3

Note, B_1 contains the transversal $V_1^1 = \{(0, 1, 1), (1, 3, 4), (2, 0, 2), (3, 2, 0), (4, 4, 3)\}$.

By Lemma 4.20 there exists a pair of latin squares of order five that intersect in 3 disjoint 2-flowers (shown in bold) and one other triple (shown in italics).

$C_1 :$	0	3	2	4	1
	4	2	0	1	3
	1	0	3	2	4
	3	1	4	0	2
	2	4	1	3	0

$C_2 :$	0	3	2	1	4
	4	0	1	3	2
	1	2	0	4	3
	2	4	3	0	1
	3	1	4	2	0

Let A be the latin square $\{(0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 2), (0, 2, 1), (1, 0, 2), (1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 1), (2, 1, 0), (2, 2, 2)\}$ of order three. Note that A contains three disjoint transversals $U_0 = \{(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$, $U_1 = \{(0, 1, 2), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 1)\}$ and $U_2 = \{(0, 2, 1), (1, 0, 2), (2, 1, 0)\}$.

$A :$	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
0	2	1								
2	1	0								
1	0	2								

Let $c = 3$ and $b = d = e = 0$.

Hence, construct $L_1^9(+0)'$.

$L_1^9(+0)'$:

0	3	2	4	1	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
4	2	0	1	3	11	12	13	14	10	6	7	8	9	5
1	0	3	2	4	12	13	14	10	11	7	8	9	5	6
3	1	4	0	2	13	14	10	11	12	8	9	5	6	7
2	4	1	3	0	14	10	11	12	13	9	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	5	8	7	9	6	0	1	2	3	4
11	12	13	14	10	9	7	5	6	8	1	2	3	4	0
12	13	14	10	11	6	5	8	7	9	2	3	4	0	1
13	14	10	11	12	8	6	9	5	7	3	4	0	1	2
14	10	11	12	13	7	9	6	8	5	4	0	1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	10	13	12	14	11
6	7	8	9	5	1	2	3	4	0	14	12	10	11	13
7	8	9	5	6	2	3	4	0	1	11	10	13	12	14
8	9	5	6	7	3	4	0	1	2	13	11	14	10	12
9	5	6	7	8	4	0	1	2	3	12	14	11	13	10

Next, construct $L_1^9(+0)$.

$$L_1^9(+0) :$$

5	3	2	4	1	0	11	12	13	14	10	6	7	8	9
4	2	0	1	3	11	12	13	14	10	6	7	8	9	5
1	0	3	2	4	12	13	14	10	11	7	8	9	5	6
3	1	4	0	2	13	14	10	11	12	8	9	5	6	7
2	4	1	3	0	14	10	11	12	13	9	5	6	7	8
0	11	12	13	14	10	8	7	9	6	5	1	2	3	4
11	12	13	14	10	9	7	5	6	8	1	2	3	4	0
12	13	14	10	11	6	5	8	7	9	2	3	4	0	1
13	14	10	11	12	8	6	9	5	7	3	4	0	1	2
14	10	11	12	13	7	9	6	8	5	4	0	1	2	3
10	6	7	8	9	5	1	2	3	4	0	13	12	14	11
6	7	8	9	5	1	2	3	4	0	14	12	10	11	13
7	8	9	5	6	2	3	4	0	1	11	10	13	12	14
8	9	5	6	7	3	4	0	1	2	13	11	14	10	12
9	5	6	7	8	4	0	1	2	3	12	14	11	13	10

Finally, construct $L_1^9(+1)$.

$$L_1^9(+1) :$$

5	3	2	4	1	0	15	12	13	14	10	6	7	8	9	11
4	2	0	1	3	11	12	13	15	10	6	7	8	9	5	14
1	0	3	2	4	15	13	14	10	11	7	8	9	5	6	12
3	1	4	0	2	13	14	15	11	12	8	9	5	6	7	10
2	4	1	3	0	14	10	11	12	15	9	5	6	7	8	13
0	11	12	13	14	10	8	7	9	6	5	15	2	3	4	1
11	12	13	14	10	9	7	5	6	8	1	2	3	15	0	4
12	13	14	10	11	6	5	8	7	9	15	3	4	0	1	2
13	14	10	11	12	8	6	9	5	7	3	4	15	1	2	0
14	10	11	12	13	7	9	6	8	5	4	0	1	2	15	3
10	15	7	8	9	5	1	2	3	4	0	13	12	14	11	6
6	7	8	15	5	1	2	3	4	0	14	12	10	11	13	9
15	8	9	5	6	2	3	4	0	1	11	10	13	12	14	7
8	9	15	6	7	3	4	0	1	2	13	11	14	10	12	5
9	5	6	7	15	4	0	1	2	3	12	14	11	13	10	8
7	6	5	9	8	12	11	10	14	13	2	1	0	4	3	15

Example A.24. The latin squares A , B_1 and C_2 from Example A.23 and $B_2 = \sigma_s^{2m+1} B_1$ are used to construct the latin square $L_2^9(+1)$. As in Example A.23, let $c = 3$ and $b = d = e = 0$.

$$L_2^9(+1) :$$

0	3	2	1	4	11	12	13	14	10	6	15	8	9	5	7
4	0	1	3	2	12	13	14	10	11	7	8	9	15	6	5
1	2	0	4	3	13	14	10	11	12	15	9	5	6	7	8
2	4	3	0	1	14	10	11	12	13	9	5	15	7	8	6
3	1	4	2	0	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	15	9
11	15	13	14	10	5	8	7	6	9	1	2	3	4	0	12
12	13	14	15	11	9	5	6	8	7	2	3	4	0	1	10
15	14	10	11	12	6	7	5	9	8	3	4	0	1	2	13
14	10	15	12	13	7	9	8	5	6	4	0	1	2	3	11
10	11	12	13	15	8	6	9	7	5	0	1	2	3	4	14
6	7	8	9	5	1	15	3	4	0	10	13	12	11	14	2
7	8	9	5	6	2	3	4	15	1	14	10	11	13	12	0
8	9	5	6	7	15	4	0	1	2	11	12	10	14	13	3
9	5	6	7	8	4	0	15	2	3	12	14	13	10	11	1
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	15	13	11	14	12	10	4
13	12	11	10	14	3	2	1	0	4	8	7	6	5	9	15

Example A.25. Consider the intersection of the latin squares $L_1^9(+1)$ and $L_2^9(+1)$ constructed in Examples A.23 and A.24. The intersection of these two latin squares is composed of nine disjoint 2-flowers and one other triple (shown in bold).

$$L_1^9(+1) :$$

5	3	2	4	1	0	15	12	13	14	10	6	7	8	9	11
4	2	0	1	3	11	12	13	15	10	6	7	8	9	5	14
1	0	3	2	4	15	13	14	10	11	7	8	9	5	6	12
3	1	4	0	2	13	14	15	11	12	8	9	5	6	7	10
2	4	1	3	0	14	10	11	12	15	9	5	6	7	8	13
0	11	12	13	14	10	8	7	9	6	5	15	2	3	4	1
11	12	13	14	10	9	7	5	6	8	1	2	3	15	0	4
12	13	14	10	11	6	5	8	7	9	15	3	4	0	1	2
13	14	10	11	12	8	6	9	5	7	3	4	15	1	2	0
14	10	11	12	13	7	9	6	8	5	4	0	1	2	15	3
10	15	7	8	9	5	1	2	3	4	0	13	12	14	11	6
6	7	8	15	5	1	2	3	4	0	14	12	10	11	13	9
15	8	9	5	6	2	3	4	0	1	11	10	13	12	14	7
8	9	15	6	7	3	4	0	1	2	13	11	14	10	12	5
9	5	6	7	15	4	0	1	2	3	12	14	11	13	10	8
7	6	5	9	8	12	11	10	14	13	2	1	0	4	3	15

$L_2^9(+1) :$

0	3	2	1	4	11	12	13	14	10	6	15	8	9	5	7
4	0	1	3	2	12	13	14	10	11	7	8	9	15	6	5
1	2	0	4	3	13	14	10	11	12	15	9	5	6	7	8
2	4	3	0	1	14	10	11	12	13	9	5	15	7	8	6
3	1	4	2	0	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	15	9
11	15	13	14	10	5	8	7	6	9	1	2	3	4	0	12
12	13	14	15	11	9	5	6	8	7	2	3	4	0	1	10
15	14	10	11	12	6	7	5	9	8	3	4	0	1	2	13
14	10	15	12	13	7	9	8	5	6	4	0	1	2	3	11
10	11	12	13	15	8	6	9	7	5	0	1	2	3	4	14
6	7	8	9	5	1	15	3	4	0	10	13	12	11	14	2
7	8	9	5	6	2	3	4	15	1	14	10	11	13	12	0
8	9	5	6	7	15	4	0	1	2	11	12	10	14	13	3
9	5	6	7	8	4	0	15	2	3	12	14	13	10	11	1
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	15	13	11	14	12	10	4
13	12	11	10	14	3	2	1	0	4	8	7	6	5	9	15