Math 7h

Try one of the following three problems (or come up with something of your own!)

- 1. Take a deck of playing cards, and remove the 16 aces, kings, queens, and jacks from the deck. Can you arrange these cards into a  $4 \times 4$  array, so that in each column and row, no two cards share the same suit or same face value?
- 2. Suppose you have a strange deck of playing cards with six possible suits and six possible face cards, yielding 36 total cards (one for each pair.) Can you arrange these cards into a  $6 \times 6$  array so that in each column and row, no two cards share the same suit or same face value?
- 3. Prove the last claim from the notes:

**Proposition 1.** There is a q-ary code of length 4, distance 3, and containing  $q^2$  many elements, whenever there are a pair of mutually orthogonal Latin squares of order q.