

# SOLVING GRAECO LATIN SQUARES USING MINISAT

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# Introduction

- A *Latin* square of order  $n$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix containing integer entries between 1 and  $n$  such that every row and every column contains each entry exactly once.
- For example, a 4 x 4 Latin square is shown below:

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

# Problem Representation

- Encoding Latin square problem as a CNF.
- Variables and constraints.
  - Each cell can hold one of  $n$  values, so we have  $n^3$  variables.
  - 3 constraints.

## Constraints

1. Each cell contains exactly one number (1..n)
2. Each number appears exactly once in each row
3. Each number appears exactly once in each column

```
for c in range(n):
    for v in range(n):
        # At least one number in each column
        clauses.append([varnum(r, c, v) for r in
                        range(n)])
        # At most one number in each column
        for r1 in range(n):
            for r2 in range(r1 + 1, n):
                clauses.append([-varnum(r1, c, v),
                               -varnum(r2, c, v)])
```

# Implementation: Three Steps

## 1. Step 1: Problem Encoding

- Encode the *Latin* square according to its constraints.
- Generate a corresponding CNF file called *latin\_square.txt*.

## 2. Step 2: Apply MiniSAT

- Using the command *minisat latin\_square.txt latin\_output.txt*, check satisfiability.

## 3. Step 3: Visualization

- Extract the solution and visualize the *Latin* square.

## Results

### 1. Input Size vs Running Time and Memory Usage

| Input Size ( $n$ ) | Run Time (s) | Memory Usage (MB) |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 5                  | 0.003        | 4.56              |
| 25                 | 0.2          | 57.00             |
| 50                 | 5.0          | 688.73            |
| 75                 | -            | -                 |
| 100                | -            | -                 |

### 2. Maybe SAT isn't always the best approach. A simple alternative is shifting each row's numbers to the right!

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

# MiniSAT with 46845000 clauses...

```
vincent_tiono@Vincent's-MacBook-Air EDA % /Users/vincent_tiono/.pyenv/versions/3.12.6/bin/python /Users/vincent_tiono/Documents/EDA/latin.py
CNF constraints for a 75x75 Latin square written to latin_square.txt
vincent_tiono@Vincent's-MacBook-Air EDA % minisat latin_square.txt latin_output.txt
```

```
===== [ Problem Statistics ] =====
Number of variables:      421875
Number of clauses:       46845000
Parse time:               4.05 s
Simplification time:      29.32 s
===== [ Search Statistics ] =====
```

| Conflicts | Vars   | ORIGINAL<br>Clauses Literals | Limit     | LEARNT<br>Clauses Lit/Cl | Progress |
|-----------|--------|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|
| 100       | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 17176500  | 100 282                  | 0.000 %  |
| 250       | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 18894150  | 250 304                  | 0.000 %  |
| 475       | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 20783565  | 475 334                  | 0.000 %  |
| 812       | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 22861921  | 812 354                  | 0.000 %  |
| 1318      | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 25148113  | 1318 410                 | 0.000 %  |
| 2077      | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 27662925  | 2077 417                 | 0.000 %  |
| 3216      | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 30429217  | 3216 445                 | 0.000 %  |
| 4924      | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 33472139  | 4924 638                 | 0.000 %  |
| 7486      | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 36819353  | 7486 1479                | 0.000 %  |
| 11330     | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 40501288  | 11330 2059               | 0.000 %  |
| 17096     | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 44551417  | 17096 2409               | 0.000 %  |
| 25745     | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 49006559  | 25745 2458               | 0.000 %  |
| 38719     | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 53907215  | 38719 3190               | 0.000 %  |
| 58180     | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 59297936  | 58180 3168               | 0.000 %  |
| 87372     | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 65227730  | 87372 3310               | 0.000 %  |
| 131161    | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 71750503  | 131161 3324              | 0.000 %  |
| 196845    | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 78925553  | 196845 3518              | 0.000 %  |
| 295371    | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 86818108  | 295371 3673              | 0.000 %  |
| 443160    | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 95499919  | 443160 3701              | 0.000 %  |
| 664843    | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 105049911 | 664843 3826              | 0.000 %  |
| 997368    | 421875 | 46845000 94921875            | 115554902 | 997368 3942              | 0.000 %  |

```
=====
```

INDETERMINATE

```
vincent_tiono@Vincent's-MacBook-Air EDA %
```

```
^ 0 0
```

Indeterminate!



# Graeco-Latin Square Introduction

- A *Graeco-Latin* square is a superposition of two *Latin* squares.
- Example of a 4 x 4 Graeco-Latin square:

|        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1, 2) | (4, 4) | (2, 3) | (3, 1) |
| (4, 1) | (1, 3) | (3, 4) | (2, 2) |
| (3, 3) | (2, 1) | (4, 2) | (1, 4) |
| (2, 4) | (3, 2) | (1, 1) | (4, 3) |

## Problem Representation: Graeco-Latin Square

- Encoding *Latin* square problem as a CNF.
- Variables and constraints.
  - $n^3$  variables for two *Latin* squares.
  - 3 constraints.

# Constraints for Graeco-Latin Squares

1. Each cell contains a unique pair of values (1..n).
2. Each pair appears exactly once in each row.
3. Each pair appears exactly once in each column.

# Graeco-Latin Implementation: Three Steps

## 1. Step 1: Problem Encoding

- Encode the *Graeco-Latin* square according to its constraints.
- Generate a corresponding CNF file called *graeco\_latin\_square.txt*.

## 2. Step 2: Apply MiniSAT

- Using the command *minisat graeco\_latin\_square.txt graeco\_latin\_output.txt*, check satisfiability.

## 3. Step 3: Visualization

- Extract the solution and visualize the *Graeco Latin* square.

## Results: Graeco-Latin Square

### 1. Input Size vs Running Time and Memory Usage

| Input Size ( $n$ ) | Run Time (s) | Memory Usage (MB) |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 3                  | 0.003        | 4.56              |
| 5                  | 0.02         | 6.71              |
| 7                  | 97.57        | 135.44            |
| 8                  | 8220         | 1069.96           |
| 10                 | -            | -                 |

### 2. Again, it can be done by shifting pairs to the left and right...

|        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1, 1) | (2, 2) | (3, 3) | (4, 4) |
| (4, 2) | (1, 3) | (2, 4) | (3, 1) |
| (3, 3) | (4, 4) | (1, 1) | (2, 2) |
| (2, 2) | (3, 1) | (4, 2) | (1, 3) |

# First, Let's Celebrate $n=8$ !

```

minisat graeco_latin_square.txt graeco_latin_output.txt
===== [ Problem Statistics ] =====
Number of variables:      1024
Number of clauses:       157024
Parse time:              0.03 s
Eliminated clauses:      0.00 Mb
Simplification time:     0.25 s
===== [ Search Statistics ] =====
Conflicts | Vars | ORIGINAL | LEARNIT | Progress
          |      | Clauses  | Limit   | Clauses Lit/Cl
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
100 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 48400 | 100 | 43 | 0.000 %
250 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 44440 | 250 | 34 | 0.001 %
475 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 49884 | 475 | 31 | 0.002 %
812 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 53773 | 812 | 28 | 0.000 %
1318 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 59158 | 1318 | 29 | 0.002 %
2077 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 65865 | 2077 | 30 | 0.001 %
3216 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 71572 | 3216 | 27 | 0.000 %
4924 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 70729 | 4924 | 28 | 0.001 %
7486 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 86602 | 7486 | 28 | 0.001 %
11338 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 95262 | 11338 | 29 | 0.000 %
17896 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 104789 | 17896 | 29 | 0.000 %
25745 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 115268 | 25745 | 28 | 0.000 %
38719 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 126795 | 38719 | 29 | 0.001 %
58108 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 139474 | 58108 | 30 | 0.000 %
87372 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 153421 | 87372 | 30 | 0.000 %
131161 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 168764 | 131161 | 30 | 0.000 %
196845 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 185640 | 144889 | 27 | 0.001 %
295371 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 204284 | 143415 | 26 | 0.000 %
443168 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 224625 | 103759 | 32 | 0.000 %
664843 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 247087 | 118013 | 27 | 0.001 %
997368 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 271796 | 219437 | 26 | 0.000 %
1496156 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 298976 | 207179 | 30 | 0.000 %
2244338 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 320873 | 102303 | 30 | 0.000 %
3366612 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 361760 | 205763 | 28 | 0.000 %
5054023 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 397537 | 232637 | 27 | 0.001 %
7575139 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 437730 | 96305 | 27 | 0.001 %
11362814 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 481503 | 86250 | 26 | 0.001 %
17044326 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 529654 | 181712 | 27 | 0.001 %
25566595 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 582619 | 482774 | 30 | 0.002 %
38349990 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 640861 | 232771 | 31 | 0.000 %
57525103 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 704969 | 55326 | 22 | 0.001 %
86287761 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 775466 | 570114 | 25 | 0.001 %
129431749 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 853813 | 498237 | 26 | 0.001 %
194147731 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 938314 | 786825 | 26 | 0.001 %
291221704 | 949 | 110184 | 684986 | 1032146 | 182181 | 26 | 0.001 %

restarts      : 393214
conflicts     : 344228102      (41873 /sec)
decisions     : 846810550      (0.00 % random) (103010 /sec)
propagations  : 018026088      (993628 /sec)
conflict literals : 9264502786      (14.01 % deleted)
Memory used   : 1069.96 MB
CPU time      : 8220.67 s

SATISFIABLE

```

Graeco-Latin Square (Combined):

```

[[ (1, 5), (6, 3), (4, 2), (2, 6), (8, 7), (7, 8), (5, 1), (3, 4) ],
 [ (6, 4), (1, 7), (2, 8), (8, 5), (5, 6), (3, 1), (7, 2), (4, 3) ],
 [ (7, 3), (3, 5), (1, 1), (5, 7), (4, 8), (8, 4), (6, 6), (2, 2) ],
 [ (5, 2), (2, 1), (7, 5), (6, 8), (3, 3), (4, 7), (1, 4), (8, 6) ],
 [ (8, 1), (7, 6), (6, 7), (3, 2), (2, 4), (5, 3), (4, 5), (1, 8) ],
 [ (4, 6), (5, 8), (8, 3), (7, 4), (1, 2), (2, 5), (3, 7), (6, 1) ],
 [ (2, 7), (4, 4), (3, 6), (1, 3), (7, 1), (6, 2), (8, 8), (5, 5) ],
 [ (3, 8), (8, 2), (5, 4), (4, 1), (6, 5), (1, 6), (2, 3), (7, 7) ] ]

```

## Adding Pre-assigned Values, More Fun!

```
pre_assigned = [(1, 1, 1, 2), (2, 2, 1, 3)]
```

Graeco-Latin Square (Combined):

```
['(1, 2)' '(4, 4)' '(2, 3)' '(3, 1)']  
['(4, 1)' '(1, 3)' '(3, 4)' '(2, 2)']  
['(3, 3)' '(2, 1)' '(4, 2)' '(1, 4)']  
['(2, 4)' '(3, 2)' '(1, 1)' '(4, 3)']]
```

## Future Research

- Higher-order combinatorial designs: magic squares, Sudoku-like puzzles, block designs, or Hadamard matrices
- Generalized combinatorial designs: transversal designs, tournament designs, or Steiner systems.
- Cryptographic applications: secret sharing schemes or encryption algorithms
- Latin Square Extension: Keen, Towers, Unequal. Credit to 黃思維!