## HADAMARD MATRICES OF ORDERS 116 AND 2321

## BY L. D. BAUMERT

Communicated by J. D. Swift, November 12, 1965

A Hadamard matrix H is a square matrix of ones and minus ones whose row (and hence column) vectors are orthogonal. The order nof a Hadamard matrix is necessarily 1, 2 or 4t, for some positive integer t. It has been conjectured that this condition (n=1, 2 or 4t)also insures the existence of a Hadamard matrix. Constructions have been given for particular values of n and even for various infinite classes of values. While other constructions exist, those given in (2) and the references of (1) exhaust the previously known values of n. In this note we construct a Hadamard matrix of order 116, the smallest unsolved case. Taking the tensor product of this matrix with the Hadamard matrix of order 2 yields a Hadamard matrix of order 232, also previously unsolved. This leaves n=188 as the only unknown case less than 200.

The matrix of order 116 is of the Williamson type, i.e.

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ -B & A & -D & C \\ -C & D & A & -B \\ -D & -C & B & A \end{vmatrix}$$

where each of A, B, C, D is a symmetric circulant of order 29. We specify the first rows below (here + stands for +1 and - for -1).

## References

1. L. D. Baumert and Marshall Hall, Jr., Hadamard matrices of the Williamson type, Math. Comp. 19 (1965), 442-447.

2. H. Ehlich, Neue Hadamard-Matrizen, Arch. Math. 16 (1965), 34-36.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This paper presents the results of one phase of research carried out at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract number NAS 7-100, sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.