



## SIXTH SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN MEMORIAL LECTURE



**Netaji Subhas Open University**

DD-26, Salt Lake, Sector-I, Kolkata-700064



## NETAJI SUBHAS OPEN UNIVERSITY

*cordially invites you to the*

### SIXTH SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN MEMORIAL LECTURE

*on February 03, 2015  
in the Seminar Room (first floor)*

*at*

**Netaji Subhas Open University**

**DD-26, Salt Lake, Sector-I, Kolkata-700064.**

**Professor Rahul Mukherjee**

Professor of Statistics, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta,  
Member of National Statistical Commission and  
J.C. Bose National Fellow  
*has kindly consented to deliver the lecture.*

**Professor Subha Sankar Sarkar,**

Vice-Chancellor, Netaji Subhas Open University  
*will preside over the programme.*

*Your presence is earnestly solicited.*

**Professor Kajal De**  
*Director,  
School of Sciences, NSOU*

**Professor Debesh Roy**  
*Registrar  
NSOU*

## PROGRAMME

- **Registration** : 1.30 p.m. — 2.00 p.m.
- **Presentation of Bouquets** : 2.00 p.m.
- **Welcome Address** : 2.15 pm
  - Professor Debesh Roy, Registrar, NSOU
- **Sixth Srinivasa Ramanujan Memorial Lecture** : 2.35 p.m.
  - **Professor Rahul Mukherjee**  
*Professor of Statistics, Indian Institute of Management,  
Calcutta Member of National Statistical Commission and  
J.C. Bose Fellow of the Government of India.*
- **Presidential Address** : 3.45 p.m.
  - Professor Subha Sankar Sarkar,  
*Vice-Chancellor, NSOU*
- **Vote of Thanks** : 4.00 p.m.
  - Professor Kajal De,  
*Director, School of Sciences, NSOU*

Title of 6<sup>th</sup> *Srinivasa Ramanujan Memorial Lecture*

at Netaji Subhas Open University on February 03, 2015:

## **LATIN SQUARES AND ORTHOGONAL ARRAYS**

Speaker:

***Professor Rahul Mukerjee,***

***Professor of Statistics,***

***Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta***

***Member of National Statistical Commission &***

***J. C. Bose Fellow of Govt. Of India***

**Abstract:**

*Latin squares and orthogonal arrays are beautiful combinatorial structures which, at the same time, have applicability to such diverse areas as statistics, engineering and cryptography. Problems relating to their existence and construction can, however, be very deep. In this talk, we revisit two fundamental results on orthogonal arrays and show how their proofs can be simplified using elementary concepts from statistics such as mean and variance.*