For the \( m \times n \) chessboard with \( m \leq n \), either board has a closed knight’s tour, so that \( T(m, n) = 0 \), or else

(a) \( T(m, n) = 1 \), where \( m \) and \( n \) are both odd except for \( m = 3 \) and \( n = 5 \);
(b) \( T(4, n) = 2 \) for all \( n \geq 4 \);
(c) \( T(3, 4) = T(3, 8) = 2 \), \( T(3, 5) = 3 \), \( T(3, 6) = 4 \);
(d) \( T(2, n) = 2n - 2 \) for \( n \geq 3 \);
(e) \( T(1, n) \) and \( T(2, 2) \) are undefined.

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Proof Without Words: Every Octagonal Number Is the Difference of Two Squares

\[ O_k = 1 + 7 + 13 + 19 + \cdots + (6k - 5) = (2k - 1)^2 - (k - 1)^2 \]

For \( k = 4 \):

\[ T_k = 1 + 2 + \cdots + k \Rightarrow O_k = k^2 + 4T_{k-1} \Rightarrow O_k = (2k - 1)^2 - (k - 1)^2. \]

REFERENCE
R. Nelsen, Proof without words: Every octagonal number is the difference of two squares, this MAGAZINE 77:3 (2004) 200.

ELIZABETH JAKUBOWSKI
Florida State University, School of Teacher Education
Tallahassee, FL 32306

HASAN UNAL
Yildiz Technical University
Istanbul 34210, Turkey