

Cubes of Symmetric Designs ¹

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joint with Vedran Krčadinac and Kristijan Tabak

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Incidence vector



Incidence vector



- characteristic vector

Incidence vector



- characteristic vector
- $GF(7)$

Incidence vector



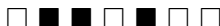
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- $\{1, 2, 4\}$ is the set of all non-zero squares

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What will happen if I cyclically shift this incidence vector?

Incidence matrix

A 7x7 incidence matrix represented by a grid of black and white squares. The matrix is symmetric about the main diagonal. The main diagonal consists of 7 white squares. The off-diagonal elements are black squares, forming a pattern that is symmetric about the main diagonal. The black squares are located at the following positions (row, column): (1,2), (1,3), (2,3), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5), (4,1), (4,6), (4,7), (5,2), (5,7), (6,1), (6,4), (6,7), (7,1), (7,2).

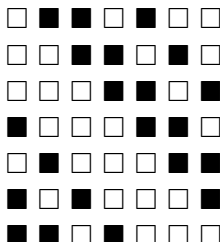
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Incidence matrix

□	■	■	□	■	□	□
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Incidence matrix



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- A matrix indicating incidences between two kind of objects.

Incidence matrix

□	■	■	□	■	□	□
□	□	■	■	□	■	□
□	□	□	■	■	□	■
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□	■	□	□	□	■	■
■	□	■	□	□	□	■
■	■	□	■	□	□	□

- Development of a difference set
- A matrix indicating incidences between two kind of objects.
- Symmetric design with parameters $(7,3,1)$ - the Fano plane

How to continue?

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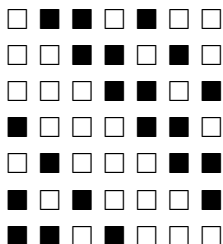
Construct the second layer of a cube by permuting the rows cyclically, starting with the second row of the incidence matrix:

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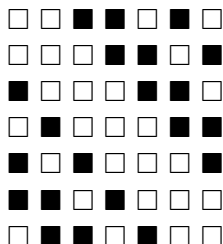
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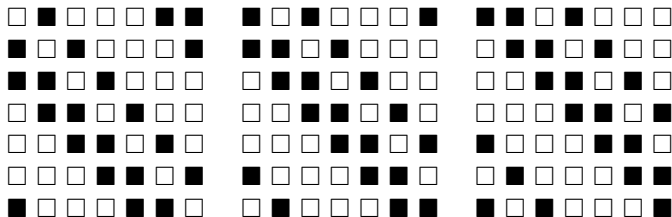
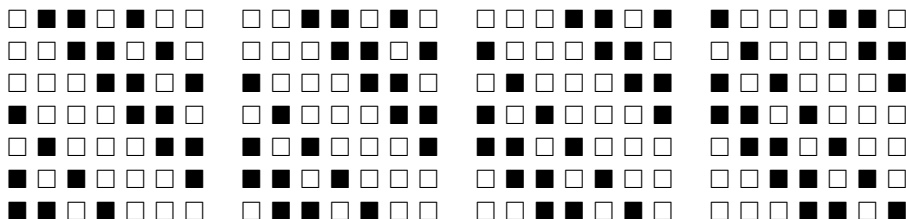
1. layer



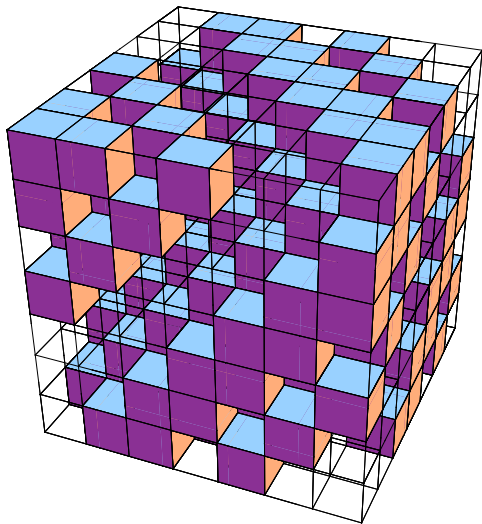
2. layer



Incidence cubes



Wow! What a picture!



The Fano cube

Conclusions:

We have constructed a 3-dimensional 0-1 matrix such that its every 2-dimensional layer (slice) is the incidence matrix of the Fano plane.

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Commercial break

Combinatorial Constructions Conference

April 7-13, 2024, Dubrovnik, Croatia



Combinatorial Constructions Conference (CCC) will take place at the Centre for Advanced Academic Studies in Dubrovnik, Croatia.

April 7-13, 2024

Invited Speakers:

Marco Buratti, Italy

Eimear Byrne, Ireland

Dean Crnković, Croatia

Daniel Horsley, Australia

Michael Kiermaier, Germany

Patric Östergård, Finland

Kai-Uwe Schmidt, Germany

<https://web.math.pmf.unizg.hr/acco/meetings.php>

Are we the first? Similar ideas found:

P. J. Shlichta, *Higher dimensional Hadamard matrices*, IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory **25** (1979), no. 5, 566–572.

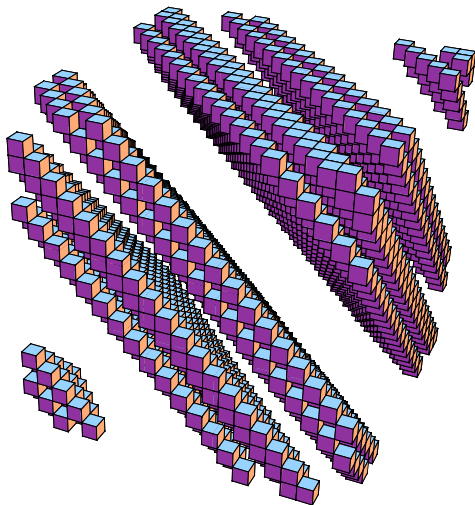
J. Seberry, *Higher-dimensional orthogonal designs and Hadamard matrices*, Combinatorial mathematics VII (Proc. Seventh Australian Conf., Univ. Newcastle, Newcastle, 1979), pp. 220–223, Lecture Notes in Math. **829**, Springer, Berlin, 1980.

W. de Launey, *On the construction of n -dimensional designs from 2-dimensional designs*, Combin. mathematics and combin. computing, Vol. 1 (Brisbane, 1989), Australas. J. Combin. **1** (1990), 67–81.

W. de Launey, K. J. Horadam, *A weak difference set construction for higher-dimensional designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **3** (1993), no. 1, 75–87.

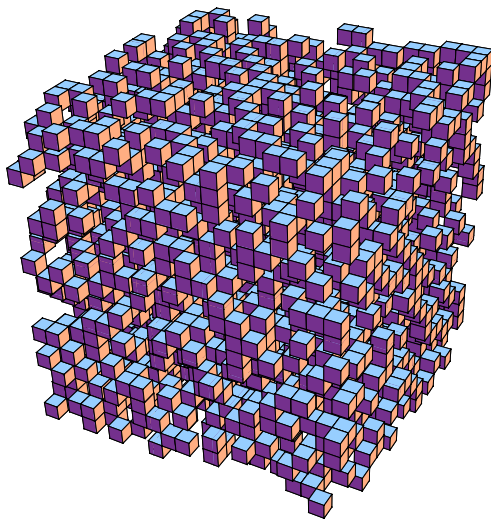
Difference set \Rightarrow cube of designs, YES

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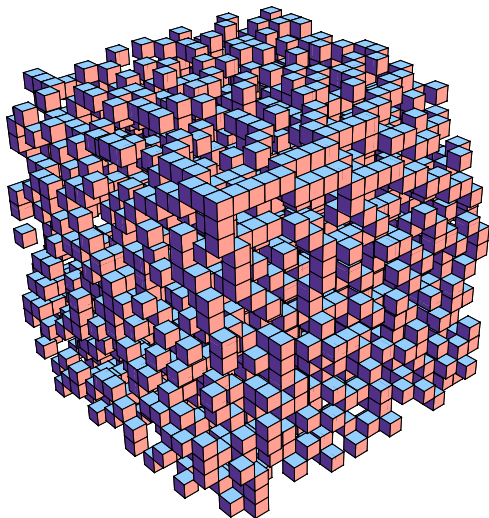
Always cyclic? NO!

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Cubes always from a difference set? NO!

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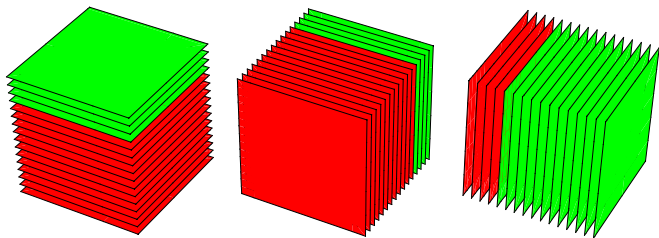
Cube with non-isomorphic slices? YES!

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There are many such cubes the slices of which are different 2 - $(16, 6, 2)$ designs.

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Preprints and Info:

V. Krčadinac, M. O. Pavčević, K. Tabak, *Cubes of symmetric designs*, preprint, 2023. <http://arxiv.org/abs/2304.05446>

V. Krčadinac, The PAG manual, 2023.

<https://web.math.pmf.unizg.hr/acco/PAGmanual.pdf>

<https://web.math.pmf.unizg.hr/krcko/results/cubes.html>

What's next?

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Thanks for your attention!