

Cubes of Symmetric Designs ¹

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Incidence vector



Incidence vector



- characteristic vector

Incidence vector



- characteristic vector
- $GF(7)$

Incidence vector



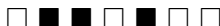
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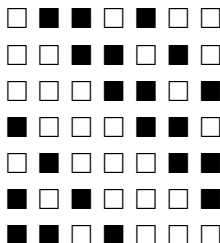
What will happen if I cyclically shift this incidence vector?

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.

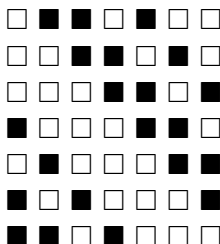
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Incidence matrix



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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?

Let us continue to the next dimension!

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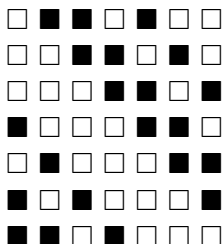
Construct the second layer of a cube by permuting the rows cyclically, starting with the second row of the incidence matrix:

How to continue?

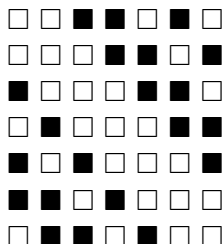
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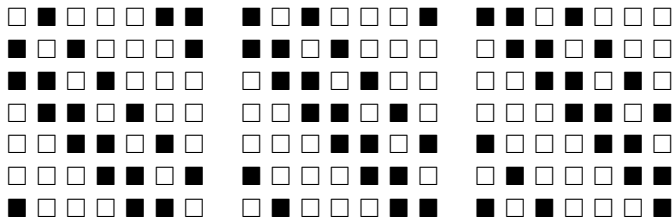
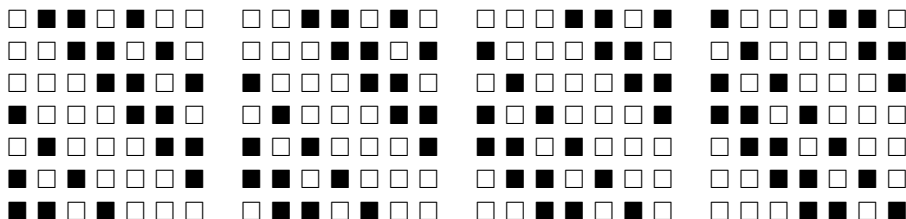
1. layer



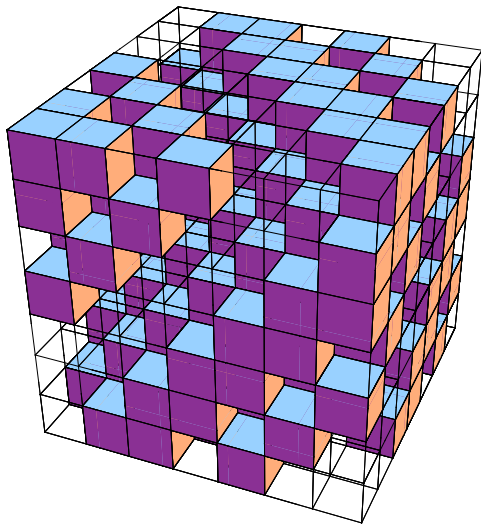
2. layer



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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- ...

Are we the first? Similar ideas found:

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

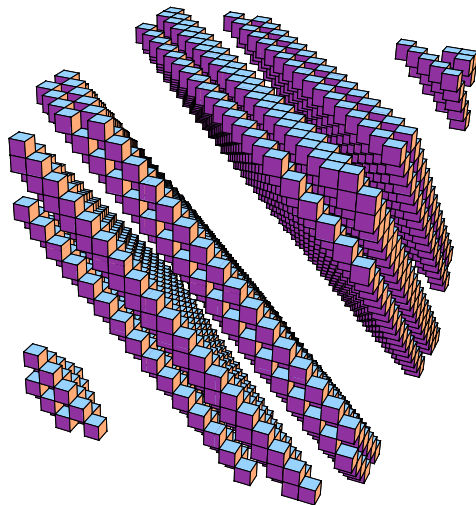
J. Seberry, *Higher-dimensional orthogonal designs and Hadamard matrices*, Combinatorial mathematics VII (Proc. Seventh Australian Conf., Univ. Newcastle, Newcastle, 1979), pp. 220–223, Lecture Notes in Math. **829**, Springer, Berlin, 1980.

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.

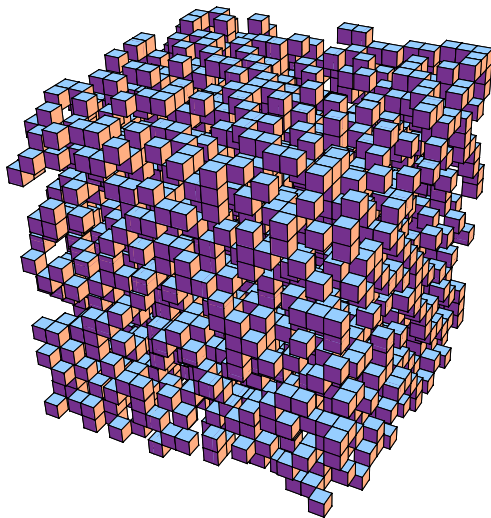
Difference set \Rightarrow cube of designs, YES

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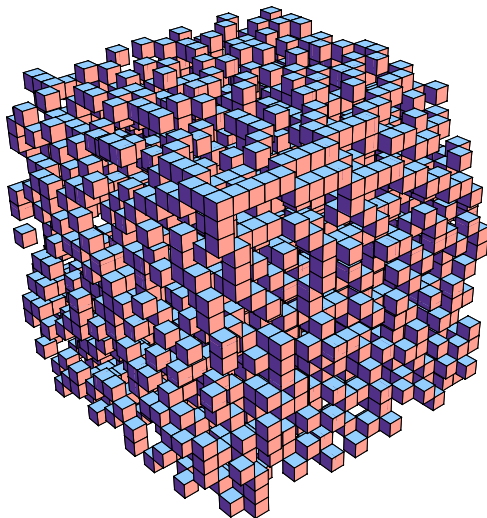
Always cyclic? NO!

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Cubes always from a difference set? NO!

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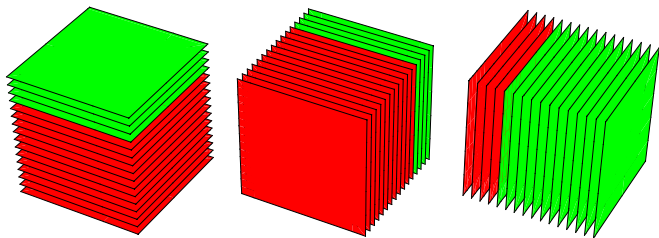
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There are many such cubes the slices of which are different $2-(16, 6, 2)$ designs. They don't come from a proposed group action at all.

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There are many such cubes the slices of which are different 2 - $(16, 6, 2)$ designs. They don't come from a proposed group action at all.



Preprints and Info:

V. Krčadinac, M. O. Pavčević, K. Tabak,
Cubes of symmetric designs,
to appear in *Ars Math. Contemp.*
<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>

Talk almost done, without a definition?!

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Definition

An n -dimensional cube of symmetric (v, k, λ) designs is a function

$$A : \{1, \dots, v\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

such that all 2-dimensional slices are symmetric (v, k, λ) designs.

What's next?

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What's next?



Thanks for your attention!