

Mali primjeri mozaika kombinatornih dizajna^{*}

Vedran Krčadinac

PMF-MO

29.5.2024.

^{*} This work was fully supported by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project 9752.

Mozaici kombinatornih dizajna

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

Mozaici kombinatornih dizajna

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

Definicija.

Neka su t_i - (v, k_i, λ_i) , $i = 1, \dots, c$ parametri kombinatornih dizajna koji svi imaju isti broj točaka v i blokova b te vrijedi $k_1 + \dots + k_c = v$.

Mozaik s parametrima t_1 - $(v, k_1, \lambda_1) \oplus t_2$ - $(v, k_2, \lambda_2) \oplus \dots \oplus t_c$ - (v, k_c, λ_c) je $v \times b$ matrica s unosima iz $\{1, \dots, c\}$ takva da unos i predstavlja incidencije t_i - (v, k_i, λ_i) dizajna.

Mozaici kombinatornih dizajna

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

Definicija.

Neka su t_i - (v, k_i, λ_i) , $i = 1, \dots, c$ parametri kombinatornih dizajna koji svi imaju isti broj točaka v i blokova b te vrijedi $k_1 + \dots + k_c = v$.

Mozaik s parametrima t_1 - $(v, k_1, \lambda_1) \oplus t_2$ - $(v, k_2, \lambda_2) \oplus \dots \oplus t_c$ - (v, k_c, λ_c) je $v \times b$ matrica s unosima iz $\{1, \dots, c\}$ takva da unos i predstavlja incidencije t_i - (v, k_i, λ_i) dizajna.

Teorem.

Ako postoji rastavljivi t - (v, k, λ) dizajn, onda postoji c -mozaik ($c = v/k$)
$$t$$
- $(v, k, \lambda) \oplus \dots \oplus t$ - (v, k, λ) .

Mozaici kombinatornih dizajna

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

Definicija.

Neka su t_i - (v, k_i, λ_i) , $i = 1, \dots, c$ parametri kombinatornih dizajna koji svi imaju isti broj točaka v i blokova b te vrijedi $k_1 + \dots + k_c = v$.

Mozaik s parametrima t_1 - $(v, k_1, \lambda_1) \oplus t_2$ - $(v, k_2, \lambda_2) \oplus \dots \oplus t_c$ - (v, k_c, λ_c) je $v \times b$ matrica s unosima iz $\{1, \dots, c\}$ takva da unos i predstavlja incidencije t_i - (v, k_i, λ_i) dizajna.

Teorem.

Ako postoji rastavljivi t - (v, k, λ) dizajn, onda postoji c -mozaik ($c = v/k$)

$$t$$
- $(v, k, \lambda) \oplus \dots \oplus t$ - (v, k, λ) .

Definicija.

Mozaik u kojem svi dizajni imaju iste parametre zovemo **homogenim**, a inače ga zovemo **nehomogenim** mozaikom.

Mozaici kombinatornih dizajna

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

Definicija.

Neka su t_i - (v, k_i, λ_i) , $i = 1, \dots, c$ parametri kombinatornih dizajna koji svi imaju isti broj točaka v i blokova b te vrijedi $k_1 + \dots + k_c = v$.

Mozaik s parametrima t_1 - $(v, k_1, \lambda_1) \oplus t_2$ - $(v, k_2, \lambda_2) \oplus \dots \oplus t_c$ - (v, k_c, λ_c) je $v \times b$ matrica s unosima iz $\{1, \dots, c\}$ takva da unos i predstavlja incidencije t_i - (v, k_i, λ_i) dizajna.

Teorem.

Ako postoji rastavljivi t - (v, k, λ) dizajn, onda postoji c -mozaik ($c = v/k$)

$$t$$
- $(v, k, \lambda) \oplus \dots \oplus t$ - (v, k, λ) .

Definicija.

Mozaik u kojem svi dizajni imaju iste parametre zovemo **homogenim**, a inače ga zovemo **nehomogenim** mozaikom. **Uniformni/neuniformni?**

PAG

Prescribed Automorphism Groups

0.2.3

21 May 2024

2.8.7 AffineMosaic

▷ `AffineMosaic(k, n, q)` (function)

Returns mosaic of designs with blocks being k -dimensional subspaces of the affine space $AG(n, q)$. Uses the `FinInG` package. If the package is not available, the function is not loaded.

2.8.7 AffineMosaic

▷ `AffineMosaic(k , n , q)` (function)

Returns mosaic of designs with blocks being k -dimensional subspaces of the affine space $AG(n, q)$. Uses the `FinInG` package. If the package is not available, the function is not loaded.

2.8.1 MosaicParameters

▷ `MosaicParameters(M)` (function)

Returns a string with the parameters of the mosaic of combinatorial designs M . See [GGP18] for the definition. Entries 0 in the matrix M are considered empty, and other integers are considered as incidences of distinct designs.

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,2,2);  
[ [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2 ] ]
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,2,2);  
[ [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2 ] ]  
  
gap> MosaicParameters(m);  
"2-(4,2,1) + 2-(4,2,1)"
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,2,2);
[ [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2 ],
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1 ],
  [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],
  [ 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2 ] ]

gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"2-(4,2,1) + 2-(4,2,1)"
```

Zadatak:

Ako k dijeli v , može li se uvijek napraviti (v/k) -mozaik potpunih dizajna?

$$k-(v, k, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus k-(v, k, 1)$$

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,2,2);
[ [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2 ],
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1 ],
  [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],
  [ 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2 ] ]

gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"2-(4,2,1) + 2-(4,2,1)"
```

Zadatak:

Ako k dijeli v , može li se uvijek napraviti (v/k) -mozaik potpunih dizajna?

$$k-(v, k, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus k-(v, k, 1)$$

Jesu li potpuni dizajni rastavljivi?

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,2,3);  
[ [ 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1 ],  
  [ 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1 ] ]
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,2,3);  
[ [ 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1 ],  
  [ 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1 ] ]
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);  
"2-(9,3,1) + 2-(9,3,1) + 2-(9,3,1)"
```

```

gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,2,4);
[ [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],
  [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2 ] ]

```



```

gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,2,4);
[ [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],
  [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2 ] ]

gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"2-(16,4,1) + 2-(16,4,1) + 2-(16,4,1) + 2-(16,4,1)"

```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,3,2);
```

```
[ [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],  
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],  
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4 ] ]
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,3,2);
```

```
[ [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3 ],
  [ 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1 ],
  [ 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2 ],
  [ 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4 ] ]
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(8,2,1) + 2-(8,2,1) + 2-(8,2,1) + 2-(8,2,1)"
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(2,3,2);  
[ [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1 ] ]
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(2,3,2);
[ [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2 ],
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],
  [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1 ],
  [ 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2 ],
  [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2 ],
  [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2 ],
  [ 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1 ] ]
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"3-(8,4,1) + 3-(8,4,1)"
```



```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,4,2);;
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1)"
```



```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,4,2);;
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1)"

gap> m:=AffineMosaic(2,4,2);;
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"3-(16,4,1) + 3-(16,4,1) + 3-(16,4,1) + 3-(16,4,1)"
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,4,2);;
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1) + 2-(16,2,1)"

gap> m:=AffineMosaic(2,4,2);;
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"3-(16,4,1) + 3-(16,4,1) + 3-(16,4,1) + 3-(16,4,1)"

gap> m:=AffineMosaic(3,4,2);;
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"3-(16,8,3) + 3-(16,8,3)"
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,4,3);;
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,4,3);;
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(2,4,3);;
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13)
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(1,4,3);;
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,3,1) + 2-(81,
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(2,4,3);;
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13) + 2-(81,9,13)"
```

```
gap> m:=AffineMosaic(3,4,3);;
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(81,27,13) + 2-(81,27,13) + 2-(81,27,13)"
```

Mozaici od rastavljivih dizajna

1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 0
0 1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0
1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1
0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1
0 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 0

2-(15, 3, 1)

Mozaici od rastavljivih dizajna

1 5 4 3 2	1 5 4 3 2	5 4 3 2 1	3 2 1 5 4	4 3 2 1 5	5 4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1 5
2 1 5 4 3	1 5 4 3 2	1 5 4 3 2	5 4 3 2 1	5 4 3 2 1	3 2 1 5 4	3 2 1 5 4
3 2 1 5 4	2 1 5 4 3	1 5 4 3 2	4 3 2 1 5	1 5 4 3 2	4 3 2 1 5	4 3 2 1 5
4 3 2 1 5	2 1 5 4 3	2 1 5 4 3	5 4 3 2 1	2 1 5 4 3	5 4 3 2 1	1 5 4 3 2
5 4 3 2 1	1 5 4 3 2	2 1 5 4 3	1 5 4 3 2	1 5 4 3 2	1 5 4 3 2	2 1 5 4 3
1 5 4 3 2	5 4 3 2 1	1 5 4 3 2	1 5 4 3 2	2 1 5 4 3	2 1 5 4 3	5 4 3 2 1
2 1 5 4 3	2 1 5 4 3	5 4 3 2 1	2 1 5 4 3	3 2 1 5 4	1 5 4 3 2	5 4 3 2 1
3 2 1 5 4	3 2 1 5 4	2 1 5 4 3	2 1 5 4 3	4 3 2 1 5	2 1 5 4 3	3 2 1 5 4
4 3 2 1 5	3 2 1 5 4	3 2 1 5 4	1 5 4 3 2	3 2 1 5 4	3 2 1 5 4	4 3 2 1 5
5 4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1 5	3 2 1 5 4	5 4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1 5	4 3 2 1 5	5 4 3 2 1
1 5 4 3 2	4 3 2 1 5	4 3 2 1 5	2 1 5 4 3	1 5 4 3 2	3 2 1 5 4	1 5 4 3 2
2 1 5 4 3	3 2 1 5 4	4 3 2 1 5	3 2 1 5 4	2 1 5 4 3	4 3 2 1 5	2 1 5 4 3
3 2 1 5 4	5 4 3 2 1	3 2 1 5 4	3 2 1 5 4	5 4 3 2 1	1 5 4 3 2	1 5 4 3 2
4 3 2 1 5	4 3 2 1 5	5 4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1 5	5 4 3 2 1	2 1 5 4 3	2 1 5 4 3
5 4 3 2 1	5 4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1 5	4 3 2 1 5	3 2 1 5 4	5 4 3 2 1	3 2 1 5 4

$$2-(15, 3, 1) \oplus 2-(15, 3, 1) \oplus 2-(15, 3, 1) \oplus 2-(15, 3, 1) \oplus 2-(15, 3, 1)$$

Popločavanje grupe diferencijским skupovima

A. Ćustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,
Electron. J. Combin. **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

Popločavanje grupe diferencijskim skupovima

A. Ćustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,
Electron. J. Combin. **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

Definicija.

Popločavanje grupe G je familija u parovima disjunktih (v, k, λ) diferencijskih skupova $\{D_1, \dots, D_c\}$ takva da je $D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_c = G \setminus \{1\}$.

Popločavanje grupe diferencijskim skupovima

A. Ćustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,
Electron. J. Combin. **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

Definicija.

Popločavanje grupe G je familija u parovima disjunktih (v, k, λ) diferencijskih skupova $\{D_1, \dots, D_c\}$ takva da je $D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_c = G \setminus \{1\}$.

Razvoj diferencijskog skupa je $\text{dev } D = \{xD \mid x \in G\}$

Popločavanje grupe diferencijskim skupovima

A. Ćustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,
Electron. J. Combin. **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

Definicija.

Popločavanje grupe G je familija u parovima disjunktih (v, k, λ) diferencijskih skupova $\{D_1, \dots, D_c\}$ takva da je $D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_c = G \setminus \{1\}$.

Razvoj diferencijskog skupa je $\text{dev } D = \{xD \mid x \in G\} \rightsquigarrow$ **sim. dizajn**

Popločavanje grupe diferencijalnim skupovima

A. Ćustić, V. Krčadinac, Y. Zhou, *Tiling groups with difference sets*,
Electron. J. Combin. **22** (2015), no. 2, Paper 2.56, 13 pp.

Definicija.

Popločavanje grupe G je familija u parovima disjunktih (v, k, λ) diferencijalnih skupova $\{D_1, \dots, D_c\}$ takva da je $D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_c = G \setminus \{1\}$.

Razvoj diferencijalnog skupa je $\text{dev } D = \{xD \mid x \in G\} \rightsquigarrow$ **sim. dizajn**

Teorem.

“Simultani razvoj” popločavanja grupe G diferencijalnim skupovima $\{D_1, \dots, D_c\}$ je mozaik s parametrima

$$2-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus \dots \oplus 2-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus 2-(v, 1, 0).$$

Taj mozaik ima grupu automorfizama izomorfnu s G koja djeluje regularno na retke i stupce, odnosno točke i blokove dizajna.

Definicija.

Neka su $A = [a_{ij}]$ i $B = [b_{ij}]$ c -mozaici dimenzija $v \times b$. Kažemo da su **izotopni** ako postoji trojka permutacija $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in S_v \times S_b \times S_c$ takva da vrijedi $b_{ij} = \gamma(a_{\alpha(i)\beta(j)})$ za sve $i = 1, \dots, v, j = 1, \dots, b$. Ako je $A = B$, trojku (α, β, γ) zovemo **autotopijom** mozaika.

Definicija.

Neka su $A = [a_{ij}]$ i $B = [b_{ij}]$ c -mozaici dimenzija $v \times b$. Kažemo da su **izotopni** ako postoji trojka permutacija $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in S_v \times S_b \times S_c$ takva da vrijedi $b_{ij} = \gamma(a_{\alpha(i)\beta(j)})$ za sve $i = 1, \dots, v, j = 1, \dots, b$. Ako je $A = B$, trojku (α, β, γ) zovemo **autotopijom** mozaika.

Skup svih autotopija s operacijom kompozicije po komponentama tvori grupu, takozvanu **punu grupu autotopija** mozaika.

Autotopije i automorfizmi

Definicija.

Neka su $A = [a_{ij}]$ i $B = [b_{ij}]$ c -mozaici dimenzija $v \times b$. Kažemo da su **izotopni** ako postoji trojka permutacija $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in S_v \times S_b \times S_c$ takva da vrijedi $b_{ij} = \gamma(a_{\alpha(i)\beta(j)})$ za sve $i = 1, \dots, v, j = 1, \dots, b$. Ako je $A = B$, trojku (α, β, γ) zovemo **autotopijom** mozaika.

Skup svih autotopija s operacijom kompozicije po komponentama tvori grupu, takozvanu **punu grupu autotopija** mozaika.

Ako je $\gamma = id$, govorimo o **izomorfizmu** / **automorfizmu** / **(punoj) grupi automorfizama** mozaika.

Autotopije i automorfizmi

Definicija.

Neka su $A = [a_{ij}]$ i $B = [b_{ij}]$ c -mozaici dimenzija $v \times b$. Kažemo da su **izotopni** ako postoji trojka permutacija $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in S_v \times S_b \times S_c$ takva da vrijedi $b_{ij} = \gamma(a_{\alpha(i)\beta(j)})$ za sve $i = 1, \dots, v, j = 1, \dots, b$. Ako je $A = B$, trojku (α, β, γ) zovemo **autotopijom** mozaika.

Skup svih autotopija s operacijom kompozicije po komponentama tvori grupu, takozvanu **punu grupu autotopija** mozaika.

Ako je $\gamma = id$, govorimo o **izomorfizmu** / **automorfizmu** / **(punoj) grupi automorfizama** mozaika.

A. D. Keedwell, J. Dénes, *Latin squares and their applications, second edition*, Elsevier/North-Holland, Amsterdam, 2015.

Homogeni mozaici simetričnih dizajna

Zadatak: Što predstavlja homogeni mozaik simetričnih dizajna s $k = 1$?

$$\underbrace{2-(v, 1, 0) \oplus \cdots \oplus 2-(v, 1, 0)}_{v \text{ puta}}$$

Homogeni mozaici simetričnih dizajna

Zadatak: Što predstavlja homogeni mozaik simetričnih dizajna s $k = 1$?

$$\underbrace{2-(v, 1, 0) \oplus \cdots \oplus 2-(v, 1, 0)}_{v \text{ puta}}$$

Propozicija.

Za $k \geq 2$ ne postoje “pravi homogeni” mozaici simetričnih dizajna.

Homogeni mozaici simetričnih dizajna

Zadatak: Što predstavlja homogeni mozaik simetričnih dizajna s $k = 1$?

$$\underbrace{2-(v, 1, 0) \oplus \cdots \oplus 2-(v, 1, 0)}_{v \text{ puta}}$$

Propozicija.

Za $k \geq 2$ ne postoje “pravi homogeni” mozaici simetričnih dizajna.

Za $k \geq 2$ ovakve mozaike simetričnih dizajna smatramo **homogenim**:

$$2-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus \cdots \oplus 2-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus 2-(v, 1, 0)$$

Homogeni mozaici simetričnih dizajna

Zadatak: Što predstavlja homogeni mozaik simetričnih dizajna s $k = 1$?

$$\underbrace{2-(v, 1, 0) \oplus \cdots \oplus 2-(v, 1, 0)}_{v \text{ puta}}$$

Propozicija.

Za $k \geq 2$ ne postoje “pravi homogeni” mozaici simetričnih dizajna.

Za $k \geq 2$ ovakve mozaike simetričnih dizajna smatramo **homogenim**:

$$2-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus \cdots \oplus 2-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus 2-(v, 1, 0)$$

Nužan uvjet za postojanje: $v \equiv 1 \pmod{k}$

Homogeni mozaici simetričnih dizajna

Zadatak: Što predstavlja homogeni mozaik simetričnih dizajna s $k = 1$?

$$\underbrace{2-(v, 1, 0) \oplus \cdots \oplus 2-(v, 1, 0)}_{v \text{ puta}}$$

Propozicija.

Za $k \geq 2$ ne postoje “pravi homogeni” mozaici simetričnih dizajna.

Za $k \geq 2$ ovakve mozaike simetričnih dizajna smatramo **homogenim**:

$$2-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus \cdots \oplus 2-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus 2-(v, 1, 0)$$

Nužan uvjet za postojanje: $v \equiv 1 \pmod{k}$

$(7, 3, 1), (11, 5, 2), (13, 4, 1), (15, 7, 3), (16, 6, 2), (19, 9, 4), (21, 5, 1),$
 $(22, 7, 2), (23, 11, 5), (25, 9, 3), (27, 13, 6), (29, 8, 2), (31, 6, 1), (31, 10, 3),$
 $(31, 15, 7), (34, 12, 4), (35, 17, 8), (36, 15, 6), (37, 9, 2), (39, 19, 9), \dots$

2.8.8 DifferenceMosaic

▷ `DifferenceMosaic(G , dds)`

(function)

Returns the mosaic of symmetric designs obtained from a list of disjoint difference sets dds in the group G .

2.8.8 DifferenceMosaic

▷ `DifferenceMosaic(G , dds)` (function)

Returns the mosaic of symmetric designs obtained from a list of disjoint difference sets dds in the group G .

2.8.10 MatAut

▷ `MatAut(M)` (function)

Computes the full autotopy group of a matrix M . It is assumed that the entries of M are consecutive integers. Permutations of rows, columns and symbols are allowed. Represents the matrix by a colored graph and uses `nauty/Traces 2.8` by B.D.McKay and A.Piperno [MP14].

$$D_1 = \{1, 5, 11, 24, 25, 27\},$$

$$D_2 = \{2, 10, 17, 19, 22, 23\},$$

$$D_3 = \{3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 20\},$$

$$D_4 = \{6, 8, 9, 14, 26, 30\},$$

$$D_5 = \{12, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29\}.$$

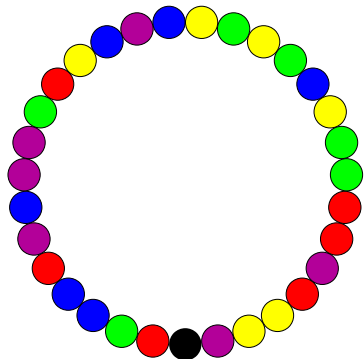


Figure 1: A $(31, 6, 1)$ tiling of \mathbb{Z}_{31} .

Mozaici od popločavanja grupa

```
gap> t:= [ [ 1, 5, 11, 24, 25, 27 ],  
> [ 2, 10, 17, 19, 22, 23 ],  
> [ 3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 20 ],  
> [ 6, 8, 9, 14, 26, 30 ],  
> [ 12, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29 ] ];;
```

Mozaici od popločavanja grupa

```
gap> t:= [ [ 1, 5, 11, 24, 25, 27 ],  
> [ 2, 10, 17, 19, 22, 23 ],  
> [ 3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 20 ],  
> [ 6, 8, 9, 14, 26, 30 ],  
> [ 12, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29 ] ];;  
  
gap> m:=DifferenceMosaic(CyclicGroup(31),t);;
```

Mozaici od popločavanja grupa

```
gap> t:=[ [ 1, 5, 11, 24, 25, 27 ],  
> [ 2, 10, 17, 19, 22, 23 ],  
> [ 3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 20 ],  
> [ 6, 8, 9, 14, 26, 30 ],  
> [ 12, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29 ] ];;
```

```
gap> m:=DifferenceMosaic(CyclicGroup(31),t);;
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(31,6,1) + 2-(31,6,1) + 2-(31,6,1) + 2-(31,6,1) + 2-(31,6,1)"
```

Mozaici od popločavanja grupa

```
gap> t:=[ [ 1, 5, 11, 24, 25, 27 ],
> [ 2, 10, 17, 19, 22, 23 ],
> [ 3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 20 ],
> [ 6, 8, 9, 14, 26, 30 ],
> [ 12, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29 ] ];;

gap> m:=DifferenceMosaic(CyclicGroup(31),t);;

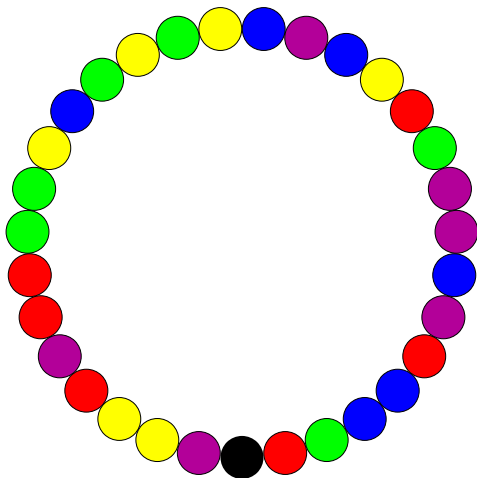
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"2-(31,6,1) + 2-(31,6,1) + 2-(31,6,1) + 2-(31,6,1) + 2-(31,6,1)"

gap> aut:=MatAut(m);
<permutation group with 3 generators>

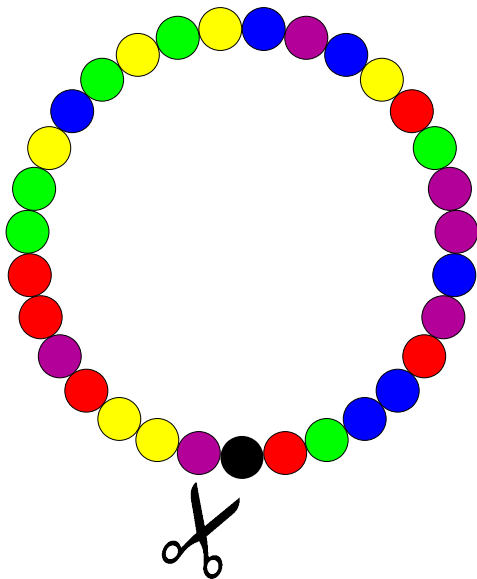
gap> Size(aut);
465

gap> StructureDescription(aut);
"C31 : C15"
```

Mozaici od popločavanja grupa



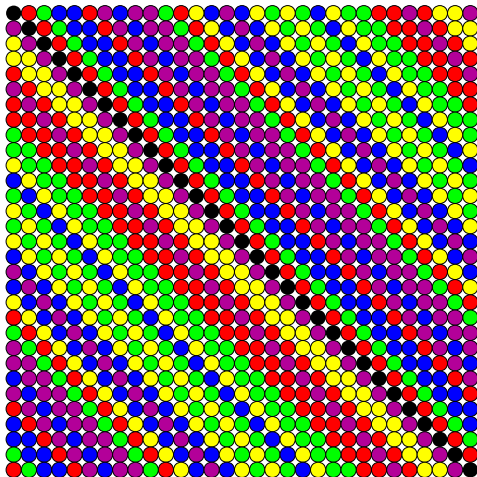
Mozaici od popločavanja grupa



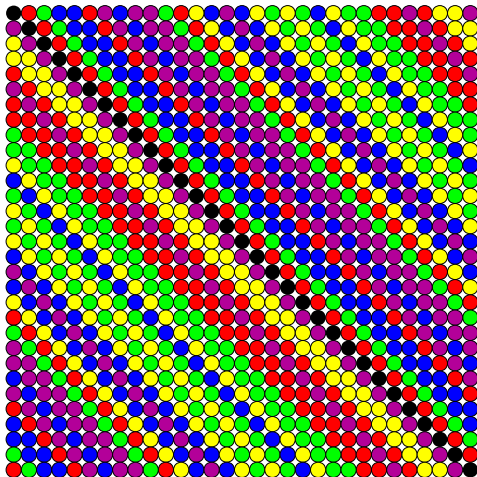
Mozaici od popločavanja grupa



Mozaici od popločavanja grupa



Mozaici od popločavanja grupa



$$(31, 6, 1) \oplus (31, 6, 1) \oplus (31, 6, 1) \oplus (31, 6, 1) \oplus (31, 6, 1) \oplus (31, 1, 0)$$

Mozaici od popločavanja grupa

[0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4],
[4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5],
[5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5],
[5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1],
[1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4],
[4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1],
[1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1],
[1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2],
[2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2],
[2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5],
[5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3],
[3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2],
[2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5],
[5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2],
[2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5],
[5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3],
[3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4],
[4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3],
[3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5],
[5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1],
[1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2],
[2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4],
[4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4],
[4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4,3],
[3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1,4],
[4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3,1],
[1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3,3],
[3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2,3],
[3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1,2],
[2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0,1],
[1,2,3,3,1,4,3,4,4,2,1,5,3,4,3,5,2,5,2,3,5,2,2,1,1,4,1,5,5,4,0]]

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

Purely arithmetically, we may think of

$$2-(31, 15, 7) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 6, 1),$$

however, so far, we have not been able to provide an example of a 3-valued incidence matrix giving rise to this decomposition.

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

Purely arithmetically, we may think of

$$2-(31, 15, 7) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 6, 1),$$

however, so far, we have not been able to provide an example of a 3-valued incidence matrix giving rise to this decomposition.

Pitanje. Postoje li uopće nehomogeni mozaici, osim trivijalnih primjera?

Nehomogeni mozaici

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

Purely arithmetically, we may think of

$$2-(31, 15, 7) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 6, 1),$$

however, so far, we have not been able to provide an example of a 3-valued incidence matrix giving rise to this decomposition.

Pitanje. Postoje li uopće nehomogeni mozaici, osim trivijalnih primjera?

$$t-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus t-(v, v - k, \bar{\lambda})$$

O. W. Gnilke, M. Greferath, M. O. Pavčević, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **86** (2018), no. 1, 85–95.

Purely arithmetically, we may think of

$$2-(31, 15, 7) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 6, 1),$$

however, so far, we have not been able to provide an example of a 3-valued incidence matrix giving rise to this decomposition.

Pitanje. Postoje li uopće nehomogeni mozaici, osim trivijalnih primjera?

$$t-(v, k, \lambda) \oplus t-(v, v - k, \bar{\lambda})$$

Teorem.

Svaki parcijalni mozaik sim. dizajna $2-(v, k_1, \lambda_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus 2-(v, k_c, \lambda_c)$,
 $\sum_{i=1}^c k_i < v$, može se dopuniti do potpunog dodavanjem $2-(v, 1, 0)$ dizajna.

Nehomogeni mozaici

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7)$$

Nehomogeni mozaici

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7) \oplus 2-(31, 1, 0)^{10}$$

Nehomogeni mozaici

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7) \oplus 2-(31, 1, 0)^{10}$$

Netrivijalnost znači: $c \geq 3$, $k_i \geq 3$ za $i = 1, \dots, c$.

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7) \oplus 2-(31, 1, 0)^{10}$$

Netrivijalnost znači: $c \geq 3$, $k_i \geq 3$ za $i = 1, \dots, c$.

Pitanje. Postoje li ovi mozaici simetričnih dizajna?

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7)$$

$$2-(71, 15, 3) \oplus 2-(71, 21, 6) \oplus 2-(71, 35, 17)$$

$$2-(79, 13, 2) \oplus 2-(79, 27, 9) \oplus 2-(79, 39, 19)$$

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7) \oplus 2-(31, 1, 0)^{10}$$

Netrivijalnost znači: $c \geq 3$, $k_i \geq 3$ za $i = 1, \dots, c$.

Pitanje. Postoje li ovi mozaici simetričnih dizajna?

$$\begin{aligned} &2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7) \\ &2-(71, 15, 3) \oplus 2-(71, 21, 6) \oplus 2-(71, 35, 17) \\ &2-(79, 13, 2) \oplus 2-(79, 27, 9) \oplus 2-(79, 39, 19) \end{aligned}$$

Pitanje. Postoje li ovi mozaici nesimetričnih dizajna?

$$\begin{aligned} &2-(10, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(10, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(10, 4, 4) \quad (b = 30) \\ &2-(11, 3, 6) \oplus 2-(11, 4, 12) \oplus 2-(11, 4, 12) \quad (b = 110) \\ &2-(12, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(12, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(12, 6, 10) \quad (b = 44) \\ &2-(13, 3, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 2) \oplus 2-(13, 6, 5) \quad (b = 26) \end{aligned}$$

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7) \oplus 2-(31, 1, 0)^{10}$$

Netrivijalnost znači: $c \geq 3$, $k_i \geq 3$ za $i = 1, \dots, c$.

Pitanje. Postoje li ovi mozaici simetričnih dizajna?

$$\begin{aligned} &2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7) \\ &2-(71, 15, 3) \oplus 2-(71, 21, 6) \oplus 2-(71, 35, 17) \\ &2-(79, 13, 2) \oplus 2-(79, 27, 9) \oplus 2-(79, 39, 19) \end{aligned}$$

Pitanje. Postoje li ovi mozaici nesimetričnih dizajna?

$$\begin{aligned} &2-(10, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(10, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(10, 4, 4) \quad (b = 30) \\ &2-(11, 3, 6) \oplus 2-(11, 4, 12) \oplus 2-(11, 4, 12) \quad (b = 110) \\ &2-(12, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(12, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(12, 6, 10) \quad (b = 44) \\ &2-(13, 3, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 2) \oplus 2-(13, 6, 5) \quad (b = 26) \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

V. Krčadinac, *Small examples of mosaics of combinatorial designs*, preprint, 2024. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.12672>

1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	2
1	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1
2	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	2
3	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
1	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3
3	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	3
2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	1
2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3
3	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	3
2	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	2
3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	2
3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3
3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1

TABLE 1. A $2-(13, 3, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 2) \oplus 2-(13, 6, 5)$ mosaic.

Mosaics of combinatorial designs

Mosaics of combinatorial designs were defined in [3]. Some interesting small examples are constructed in [5]. This web page contains files with the examples in a format suitable for GAP [2], where they can be analyzed using the PAG package [4].

$2-(13,3,1) \oplus 2-(13,4,2) \oplus 2-(13,6,5)$

These are the first nontrivial examples of inhomogenous mosaics, comprising designs with distinct parameters. The example from [5] is given in the first file, and the second file contains more mosaics with these parameters.

- [13-346ex.txt](#)
- [13-346.txt](#)

The mosaics were constructed from difference families in the cyclic group \mathbf{Z}_{13} . The files can be read into GAP by typing:

```
gap> LoadPackage("PAG");
gap> m:=ReadMat("13-346ex.txt");;
gap> MosaicParameters(m[1]);
"2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)"
```

Nehomogeni mozaici

13 26

1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 2 1 2
1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 2 1
2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 1 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 2
3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 2 1 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 3
1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 3
3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 1 3
2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 2 3 3 1
2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 1 3 3 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 2 3 3
3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 1 3 3 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 2 3
2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 2
3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 2 1 2 1 3 2
3 3 2 3 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 2 1 2 1 3
3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 2 1 2 1

1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 2 2 1 3
1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 2 2 1
2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 1 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 2 2
3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 2 1 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 2
1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 1 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 1 2 3
3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 1 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 1 2
2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 1 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 1
2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 1 2 3 2 2 1 3 1 2 3 3 3 3
3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 1 2 3 2 2 1 3 1 2 3 3 3
2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 2 2 1 3 1 2 3 3
3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 2 2 1 3 1 2 3
3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 2 2 1 3 1 2
3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 2 2 1 3 1

1 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 1 2 3 1 1 3 3 3 2 2 1 3 2 3 2 1 3
1 1 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 1 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 2 2 1 3 2 3 2 1
3 1 1 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 1 2 1 3 1 3 3 3 2 2 1 3 2 3 2



2.8.5 ReadMat

▷ `ReadMat(filename)`

(function)

Reads a list of $m \times n$ integer matrices from a file. The file starts with the number of rows m and columns n followed by the matrix entries. Integers in the file are separated by whitespaces.

2.8.5 ReadMat

▷ `ReadMat(filename)`

(function)

Reads a list of $m \times n$ integer matrices from a file. The file starts with the number of rows m and columns n followed by the matrix entries. Integers in the file are separated by whitespaces.

2.8.11 MatFilter

▷ `MatFilter(ml[, opt])`

(function)

Eliminates equivalent copies from a list of matrices ml . It is assumed that all of the matrices have the same set of consecutive integers as entries. Two matrices are equivalent (isotopic) if one can be transformed into the other by permutating rows, columns and symbols. Represents the matrices by colored graphs and uses `nauty/Traces 2.8` by B.D.McKay and A.Piperno [MP14]. The optional argument `opt` is a record for options. Possible components of `opt` are:

- `Positions:=true/false` Return positions of inequivalent matrices instead of the matrices themselves.

Nehomogeni mozaici

```
gap> mm:=ReadMat("13-346.txt");;
```

Nehomogeni mozaici

```
gap> mm:=ReadMat("13-346.txt");;
```

```
gap> List(mm,MosaicParameters);
```

```
[ "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",  
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",  
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",  
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",  
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)" ]
```

```
gap> mm:=ReadMat("13-346.txt");;

gap> List(mm,MosaicParameters);
[ "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)" ]

gap> Size(mm);
5
```

```
gap> mm:=ReadMat("13-346.txt");;

gap> List(mm,MosaicParameters);
[ "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)",
  "2-(13,3,1) + 2-(13,4,2) + 2-(13,6,5)" ]

gap> Size(mm);
5

gap> Size(MatFilter(mm));
5
```

Nehomogeni mozaici

O. Gnilke, P. Ó Catháin, O. Olmez, G. Nuñez Ponasso, *Invariants of quadratic forms and applications in design theory*, *Linear Algebra Appl.* **682** (2024), 1–27.

O. Gnilke, P. Ó Catháin, O. Olmez, G. Nuñez Ponasso, *Invariants of quadratic forms and applications in design theory*, *Linear Algebra Appl.* **682** (2024), 1–27.

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7)$$

O. Gnilke, P. Ó Catháin, O. Olmez, G. Nuñez Ponasso, *Invariants of quadratic forms and applications in design theory*, *Linear Algebra Appl.* **682** (2024), 1–27.

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7)$$

$$\overline{2-(31, 6, 1)} = 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7)$$

O. Gnilke, P. Ó Catháin, O. Olmez, G. Nuñez Ponasso, *Invariants of quadratic forms and applications in design theory*, *Linear Algebra Appl.* **682** (2024), 1–27.

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7)$$

$$2-(31, 25, 20) = 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7)$$

O. Gnilke, P. Ó Catháin, O. Olmez, G. Nuñez Ponasso, *Invariants of quadratic forms and applications in design theory*, *Linear Algebra Appl.* **682** (2024), 1–27.

$$2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7)$$

$$2-(31, 25, 20) = 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7)$$

4.3. Decomposition of symmetric designs

We consider the following question: when can the incidence matrix of a symmetric design be written as the sum of two disjoint $\{0, 1\}$ matrices, each of which is the incidence matrix of a symmetric design? The obvious necessary condition is that designs with suitable parameters should exist individually. In this section, we develop a further necessary condition in terms of invariants of quadratic forms.

Proposition 35. *Suppose that M is the incidence matrix of a symmetric (v, k, λ) design, and that $M = M_1 + M_2$ where M_i is the incidence matrix of a (v, k_i, λ_i) design.*

Then $k = k_1 + k_2$ and $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \alpha$ where $\alpha = \frac{2k_1k_2}{v-1}$ is an integer. Furthermore, $M_1M_2^\top + M_2M_1^\top = \alpha(J - I)$.

Proposition 35. *Suppose that M is the incidence matrix of a symmetric (v, k, λ) design, and that $M = M_1 + M_2$ where M_i is the incidence matrix of a (v, k_i, λ_i) design.*

Then $k = k_1 + k_2$ and $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \alpha$ where $\alpha = \frac{2k_1k_2}{v-1}$ is an integer. Furthermore, $M_1M_2^\top + M_2M_1^\top = \alpha(J - I)$.

Theorem 37. *Suppose that $M = M_1 + M_2$ is a decomposition of symmetric designs. If v is even then*

$$(k_1 - \lambda_1)(k_2 - \lambda_2) - \frac{2k_1k_2}{v-1} + 1$$

is the square of an integer. If v is odd, then

$$(\sigma, \sigma)_p^{\binom{v-1}{2}} (\sigma, v)_p = (\sigma, (-1)^{v-1/2} v)_p = 1$$

for all odd primes p .

Corollary 38. *If v is even, there is no decomposition of symmetric designs on less than 10,000 points.*

Corollary 38. *If v is even, there is no decomposition of symmetric designs on less than 10,000 points.*

In contrast, the conditions at odd orders are rather weaker. We observe that the incidence matrix of a $(91, 81, 72)$ -design (the complementary design of a projective plane of order 9) cannot be written as the sum of designs with parameters $(91, 36, 14)$ -design and a $(91, 45, 22)$ -design. The relevant parameters for the computation are

$$k_1 = 36, \lambda_1 = 14, k_2 = 45, \lambda_2 = 22, \alpha = 36, \sigma = 471$$

The local invariants are $(471, 471)_p(471, 91)_p$ for all primes p . The prime 3 divides 471, so the invariant at $p = 3$ simplifies to $(3, 3)_p(1, 3)_p = -1$. So Theorem 37 shows that this decomposition does not exist.

Corollary 38. *If v is even, there is no decomposition of symmetric designs on less than 10,000 points.*

In contrast, the conditions at odd orders are rather weaker. We observe that the incidence matrix of a $(91, 81, 72)$ -design (the complementary design of a projective plane of order 9) cannot be written as the sum of designs with parameters $(91, 36, 14)$ -design and a $(91, 45, 22)$ -design. The relevant parameters for the computation are

$$k_1 = 36, \lambda_1 = 14, k_2 = 45, \lambda_2 = 22, \alpha = 36, \sigma = 471$$

The local invariants are $(471, 471)_p(471, 91)_p$ for all primes p . The prime 3 divides 471, so the invariant at $p = 3$ simplifies to $(3, 3)_p(1, 3)_p = -1$. So Theorem 37 shows that this decomposition does not exist.

~~$$2-(91, 10, 1) \oplus 2-(91, 36, 14) \oplus 2-(91, 45, 22)$$~~

Corollary 38. *If v is even, there is no decomposition of symmetric designs on less than 10,000 points.*

In contrast, the conditions at odd orders are rather weaker. We observe that the incidence matrix of a $(91, 81, 72)$ -design (the complementary design of a projective plane of order 9) cannot be written as the sum of designs with parameters $(91, 36, 14)$ -design and a $(91, 45, 22)$ -design. The relevant parameters for the computation are

$$k_1 = 36, \lambda_1 = 14, k_2 = 45, \lambda_2 = 22, \alpha = 36, \sigma = 471$$

The local invariants are $(471, 471)_p(471, 91)_p$ for all primes p . The prime 3 divides 471, so the invariant at $p = 3$ simplifies to $(3, 3)_p(1, 3)_p = -1$. So Theorem 37 shows that this decomposition does not exist.

~~$$2-(91, 10, 1) \oplus 2-(91, 36, 14) \oplus 2-(91, 45, 22)$$~~

~~$$2-(91, 36, 14)$$~~

These methods **cannot** rule out the existence of a $(31, 25, 20)$ -design (the complement of a projective plane of order 5) which decomposes into a $(31, 15, 7)$ -design and a $(31, 10, 3)$ -design. This is the smallest open case for a decomposition. Finally, we observe that solutions to this problem do exist, the sum of a skew-Hadamard design with parameters $(4t - 1, 2t - 1, t - 1)$ with a trivial $(4t - 1, 1, 0)$ -design gives a $(4t - 1, 2t, t)$ -design, so the concept is not vacuous [10]. This topic will be considered more fully in forthcoming work of the authors.

These methods **cannot** rule out the existence of a $(31, 25, 20)$ -design (the complement of a projective plane of order 5) which decomposes into a $(31, 15, 7)$ -design and a $(31, 10, 3)$ -design. This is the smallest open case for a decomposition. Finally, we observe that solutions to this problem do exist, the sum of a skew-Hadamard design with parameters $(4t - 1, 2t - 1, t - 1)$ with a trivial $(4t - 1, 1, 0)$ -design gives a $(4t - 1, 2t, t)$ -design, so the concept is not vacuous [10]. This topic will be considered more fully in forthcoming work of the authors.

$$??? \ 2-(31, 6, 1) \oplus 2-(31, 10, 3) \oplus 2-(31, 15, 7) \ ???$$

X. Chen, Y. Zhou, *Asynchronous channel hopping systems from difference sets*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **83** (2017), no. 1, 179–196.

Z. Gao, C. Li, Y. Zhou, *Upper bounds and constructions of complete asynchronous channel hopping systems*, Cryptogr. Commun. **11** (2019), no. 2, 299–312.

X. Chen, Y. Zhou, *Asynchronous channel hopping systems from difference sets*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **83** (2017), no. 1, 179–196.

Z. Gao, C. Li, Y. Zhou, *Upper bounds and constructions of complete asynchronous channel hopping systems*, Cryptogr. Commun. **11** (2019), no. 2, 299–312.

M. Wiese, H. Boche, *Mosaics of combinatorial designs for information-theoretic security*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **90** (2022), no. 3, 593–632.

M. Wiese, H. Boche, *ε -Almost collision-flat universal hash functions and mosaics of designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **92** (2024), no. 4, 975–998.

M. Wiese, H. Boche, *ε -Almost collision-flat universal hash functions and mosaics of designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **92** (2024), no. 4, 975–998.

6 Open questions

After our extension results (Theorems 3 and 4), we discussed how the original function g and the generated \hat{g} or \check{g} relate with respect to equalities in the lower bounds on the seed sizes. What remained open was whether every seed-optimal OCFU hash function can be derived from a seed-optimal OU hash function. Formulated in terms of mosaics and designs, the question is: *Are the members of every mosaic of BIBDs resolvable?* In other words, is the method of Gnilke, Geferath and Pavčević (Corollary 3) essentially the only way of constructing a mosaic of BIBDs? By Corollary 2, the members of a mosaics of $\text{BIBD}(v, k, \lambda)$ certainly need to satisfy the necessary condition $b \geq v + r - 1$ for resolvable designs.

V. Krčadinac, *Small examples of mosaics of combinatorial designs*, preprint, 2024. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.12672>

1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2
1	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	3	2
2	1	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	3
3	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	1
2	3	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1
3	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	1
3	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3

1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	3
1	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	1
2	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3
3	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1
2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	2
3	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	1
3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	3

TABLE 2. Two $2-(9, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(9, 3, 2) \oplus 2-(9, 3, 2)$ mosaics.

Homogeni mozaici

C.J. Colbourn, J.H. Dinitz (Eds.), Handbook of combinatorial designs, 2nd edition, Chapman & Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, FL, 2007.

No	v	b	r	k	λ	Nd	Nr	Comments, Ref	Where?
1	7	7	3	3	1	1	-	PG(2,2)	II.6.4
2	9	12	4	3	1	1	1	R#3,AG(2,3)	1.22
3	13	13	4	4	1	1	-	PG(2,3)	1.26
4	6	10	5	3	2	1	0	R#7, $\times 3$	1.18
5	16	20	5	4	1	1	1	R#6,AG(2,4)	1.31
6	21	21	5	5	1	1	-	PG(2,4)	VI.18.73
7	11	11	5	5	2	1	-		1.26
8	13	26	6	3	1	2	-	[1544]	1.27
9	7	14	6	3	2	4	-	2#1,D#20 [1665]	1.19
10	10	15	6	4	2	3	-	R#13 [1665]	1.25
11	25	30	6	5	1	1	1	R#12,AG(2,5)	
12	31	31	6	6	1	1	-	PG(2,5)	VI.18.73
13	16	16	6	6	2	3	-	[898]	1.32
14	15	35	7	3	1	80	7	PG(3,2) [1241, 1544]	1.28
15	8	14	7	4	3	4	1	R#20,AG ₂ (3,2) [1241, 898]	1.21
16	15	21	7	5	2	0	0	R#19*, $\times 2$	
17	36	42	7	6	1	0	0	R#18*, $\times 2$,AG(2,6)	
18	43	43	7	7	1	0	-	$\times 1$,PG(2,6)	
19	22	22	7	7	2	0	-	$\times 1$	
20	15	15	7	7	3	5	-	PG ₂ (3,2) [898]	1.30
21	9	24	8	3	2	36	9	2#2,D#40 [1547]	1.23
22	25	50	8	4	1	18	-	[1339, 1945]	1.34

2.8.4 MosaicToBlockDesigns

▷ `MosaicToBlockDesigns` (M)

(function)

Transforms a mosaic of combinatorial designs M with c colors to a list of c block designs in the `Design` package format.

2.8.4 MosaicToBlockDesigns

▷ `MosaicToBlockDesigns(M)` (function)

Transforms a mosaic of combinatorial designs M with c colors to a list of c block designs in the `Design` package format.

2.4.2 BlockDesignFilter

▷ `BlockDesignFilter($d1$ [, opt])` (function)

Eliminates isomorphic copies from a list of block designs $d1$. Uses `nauty/Traces 2.8` by B.D.McKay and A.Piperno [MP14]. This is an alternative for the `BlockDesignIsomorphismClassRepresentatives` function from the `Design` package (**DESIGN: Automorphism groups and isomorphism testing for block designs**). The optional argument opt is a record for options. Possible components of opt are:

- `Traces:=true/false` Use `Traces`. This is the default.
- `SparseNauty:=true/false` Use `nauty` for sparse graphs.
- `PointClasses:= s` Color the points into classes of size s that cannot be mapped onto each other. By default all points are in the same class.
- `Positions:=true/false` Return positions of nonisomorphic designs instead of the designs themselves.

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> m:=ReadMat("9-3-2ex1.txt")[1];
```

```
[ [ 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 3, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3 ],  
  [ 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 1 ],  
  [ 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1 ],  
  [ 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3 ]  
]
```

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> m:=ReadMat("9-3-2ex1.txt")[1];
```

```
[ [ 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 3, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3 ],  
  [ 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 1 ],  
  [ 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1 ],  
  [ 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3 ]  
]
```

```
gap> MosaicParameters(m);
```

```
"2-(9,3,2) + 2-(9,3,2) + 2-(9,3,2)"
```

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> dd:=MosaicToBlockDesigns(m);
[ rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 1, 2, 7 ], [ 1, 3, 6 ], [ 1, 3, 9 ],
  [ 1, 4, 5 ], [ 1, 5, 8 ], [ 1, 6, 7 ], [ 1, 8, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ],
  [ 2, 3, 8 ], [ 2, 4, 8 ], [ 2, 5, 6 ], [ 2, 6, 9 ], [ 2, 7, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 6 ], [ 3, 4, 7 ], [ 3, 5, 9 ], [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 4, 5, 7 ],
  [ 4, 6, 9 ], [ 4, 8, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 8 ], [ 5, 7, 9 ], [ 6, 7, 8 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),
  rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 7 ], [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 1, 3, 9 ],
  [ 1, 4, 6 ], [ 1, 5, 9 ], [ 1, 6, 8 ], [ 1, 7, 8 ], [ 2, 3, 6 ],
  [ 2, 3, 8 ], [ 2, 4, 5 ], [ 2, 4, 9 ], [ 2, 6, 7 ], [ 2, 8, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 8 ], [ 3, 5, 6 ], [ 3, 5, 7 ], [ 3, 7, 9 ], [ 4, 5, 8 ],
  [ 4, 6, 7 ], [ 4, 7, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 9 ], [ 5, 7, 8 ], [ 6, 8, 9 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),
  rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 1, 2, 9 ], [ 1, 3, 6 ], [ 1, 3, 8 ],
  [ 1, 4, 8 ], [ 1, 5, 6 ], [ 1, 5, 7 ], [ 1, 7, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ],
  [ 2, 3, 7 ], [ 2, 4, 6 ], [ 2, 5, 9 ], [ 2, 6, 8 ], [ 2, 7, 8 ],
  [ 3, 4, 5 ], [ 3, 4, 9 ], [ 3, 6, 7 ], [ 3, 8, 9 ], [ 4, 5, 8 ],
  [ 4, 6, 7 ], [ 4, 7, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 9 ], [ 5, 7, 8 ], [ 6, 8, 9 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ) ]
```

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> dd:=MosaicToBlockDesigns(m);
[ rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 1, 2, 7 ], [ 1, 3, 6 ], [ 1, 3, 9 ],
  [ 1, 4, 5 ], [ 1, 5, 8 ], [ 1, 6, 7 ], [ 1, 8, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ],
  [ 2, 3, 8 ], [ 2, 4, 8 ], [ 2, 5, 6 ], [ 2, 6, 9 ], [ 2, 7, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 6 ], [ 3, 4, 7 ], [ 3, 5, 9 ], [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 4, 5, 7 ],
  [ 4, 6, 9 ], [ 4, 8, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 8 ], [ 5, 7, 9 ], [ 6, 7, 8 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),
  rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 7 ], [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 1, 3, 9 ],
  [ 1, 4, 6 ], [ 1, 5, 9 ], [ 1, 6, 8 ], [ 1, 7, 8 ], [ 2, 3, 6 ],
  [ 2, 3, 8 ], [ 2, 4, 5 ], [ 2, 4, 9 ], [ 2, 6, 7 ], [ 2, 8, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 8 ], [ 3, 5, 6 ], [ 3, 5, 7 ], [ 3, 7, 9 ], [ 4, 5, 8 ],
  [ 4, 6, 7 ], [ 4, 7, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 9 ], [ 5, 7, 8 ], [ 6, 8, 9 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),
  rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 1, 2, 9 ], [ 1, 3, 6 ], [ 1, 3, 8 ],
  [ 1, 4, 8 ], [ 1, 5, 6 ], [ 1, 5, 7 ], [ 1, 7, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ],
  [ 2, 3, 7 ], [ 2, 4, 6 ], [ 2, 5, 9 ], [ 2, 6, 8 ], [ 2, 7, 8 ],
  [ 3, 4, 5 ], [ 3, 4, 9 ], [ 3, 6, 7 ], [ 3, 8, 9 ], [ 4, 5, 8 ],
  [ 4, 6, 7 ], [ 4, 7, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 9 ], [ 5, 7, 8 ], [ 6, 8, 9 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ) ]
```

```
gap> Size(BlockDesignFilter(dd));
```

```
1
```

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> MakeResolutionsComponent(dd[1]);  
gap> dd[1].resolutions.list;  
[ ]
```

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> MakeResolutionsComponent(dd[1]);
```

```
gap> dd[1].resolutions.list;
```

```
[ ]
```

```
gap> m:=ReadMat("9-3-2ex2.txt")[1];
```

```
[ [ 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3 ],  
  [ 1, 3, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3 ],  
  [ 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 1, 2 ],  
  [ 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1 ],  
  [ 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3 ]  
]
```

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> MakeResolutionsComponent(dd[1]);
gap> dd[1].resolutions.list;
[ ]

gap> m:=ReadMat("9-3-2ex2.txt")[1];

[ [ 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2 ],
  [ 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2 ],
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3 ],
  [ 1, 3, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1 ],
  [ 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3 ],
  [ 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1 ],
  [ 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 1, 2 ],
  [ 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1 ],
  [ 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3 ]
]

gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"2-(9,3,2) + 2-(9,3,2) + 2-(9,3,2)"
```


Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> dd:=MosaicToBlockDesigns(m);
[ rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 1, 3, 6 ],
  [ 1, 5, 8 ], [ 1, 6, 7 ], [ 1, 7, 9 ], [ 1, 8, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ],
  [ 2, 3, 6 ], [ 2, 4, 8 ], [ 2, 6, 9 ], [ 2, 7, 8 ], [ 2, 7, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 7 ], [ 3, 5, 9 ], [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 3, 8, 9 ], [ 4, 5, 7 ],
  [ 4, 5, 9 ], [ 4, 6, 8 ], [ 4, 6, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 7 ], [ 5, 6, 8 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),
rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 7 ], [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 1, 3, 9 ],
  [ 1, 4, 7 ], [ 1, 5, 6 ], [ 1, 6, 8 ], [ 1, 8, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 6 ],
  [ 2, 3, 8 ], [ 2, 4, 6 ], [ 2, 4, 9 ], [ 2, 5, 8 ], [ 2, 7, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 5 ], [ 3, 5, 7 ], [ 3, 6, 9 ], [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 4, 5, 8 ],
  [ 4, 6, 7 ], [ 4, 8, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 9 ], [ 5, 7, 9 ], [ 6, 7, 8 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),
rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 1, 2, 8 ], [ 1, 3, 6 ], [ 1, 3, 7 ],
  [ 1, 4, 5 ], [ 1, 5, 9 ], [ 1, 6, 7 ], [ 1, 8, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ],
  [ 2, 3, 9 ], [ 2, 4, 8 ], [ 2, 5, 6 ], [ 2, 6, 7 ], [ 2, 7, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 6 ], [ 3, 4, 8 ], [ 3, 5, 9 ], [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 4, 5, 7 ],
  [ 4, 6, 9 ], [ 4, 7, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 8 ], [ 5, 7, 8 ], [ 6, 8, 9 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ) ]
```

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> dd:=MosaicToBlockDesigns(m);
[ rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 1, 3, 6 ],
  [ 1, 5, 8 ], [ 1, 6, 7 ], [ 1, 7, 9 ], [ 1, 8, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ],
  [ 2, 3, 6 ], [ 2, 4, 8 ], [ 2, 6, 9 ], [ 2, 7, 8 ], [ 2, 7, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 7 ], [ 3, 5, 9 ], [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 3, 8, 9 ], [ 4, 5, 7 ],
  [ 4, 5, 9 ], [ 4, 6, 8 ], [ 4, 6, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 7 ], [ 5, 6, 8 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),
rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 7 ], [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 1, 3, 9 ],
  [ 1, 4, 7 ], [ 1, 5, 6 ], [ 1, 6, 8 ], [ 1, 8, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 6 ],
  [ 2, 3, 8 ], [ 2, 4, 6 ], [ 2, 4, 9 ], [ 2, 5, 8 ], [ 2, 7, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 5 ], [ 3, 5, 7 ], [ 3, 6, 9 ], [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 4, 5, 8 ],
  [ 4, 6, 7 ], [ 4, 8, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 9 ], [ 5, 7, 9 ], [ 6, 7, 8 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),
rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 1, 2, 8 ], [ 1, 3, 6 ], [ 1, 3, 7 ],
  [ 1, 4, 5 ], [ 1, 5, 9 ], [ 1, 6, 7 ], [ 1, 8, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ],
  [ 2, 3, 9 ], [ 2, 4, 8 ], [ 2, 5, 6 ], [ 2, 6, 7 ], [ 2, 7, 9 ],
  [ 3, 4, 6 ], [ 3, 4, 8 ], [ 3, 5, 9 ], [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 4, 5, 7 ],
  [ 4, 6, 9 ], [ 4, 7, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 8 ], [ 5, 7, 8 ], [ 6, 8, 9 ] ],
  isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ) ]
```

```
gap> Size(BlockDesignFilter(dd));
```

3

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> MakeResolutionsComponent(dd[1]);  
gap> MakeResolutionsComponent(dd[2]);  
gap> MakeResolutionsComponent(dd[3]);
```

Homogeni mozaici

```
gap> MakeResolutionsComponent(dd[1]);  
gap> MakeResolutionsComponent(dd[2]);  
gap> MakeResolutionsComponent(dd[3]);
```

```
gap> dd[1].resolutions.list;
```

```
[ rec( autGroup := Group([ (1,5,8)(2,6,9)(3,4,7), (1,7,6)(2,8,4)(3,9,5), (1,2)(4,5)(7,9) ]),  
  partition :=  
    [ rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 3, 8, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 7 ] ], isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),  
      rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 3, 7, 8 ], [ 4, 6, 9 ] ], isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),  
      rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 2, 7, 9 ], [ 5, 6, 8 ] ], isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),  
      rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 3, 6 ], [ 2, 7, 8 ], [ 4, 5, 9 ] ], isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),  
      rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 5, 8 ], [ 2, 6, 9 ], [ 3, 4, 7 ] ], isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),  
      rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 6, 7 ], [ 2, 4, 8 ], [ 3, 5, 9 ] ], isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),  
      rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 7, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ], [ 4, 6, 8 ] ], isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ),  
      rec( blocks := [ [ 1, 8, 9 ], [ 2, 3, 6 ], [ 4, 5, 7 ] ], isBlockDesign := true, v := 9 ) ]  
  ) ]
```

```
gap> dd[2].resolutions.list;
```

```
[ ]
```

```
gap> dd[3].resolutions.list;
```

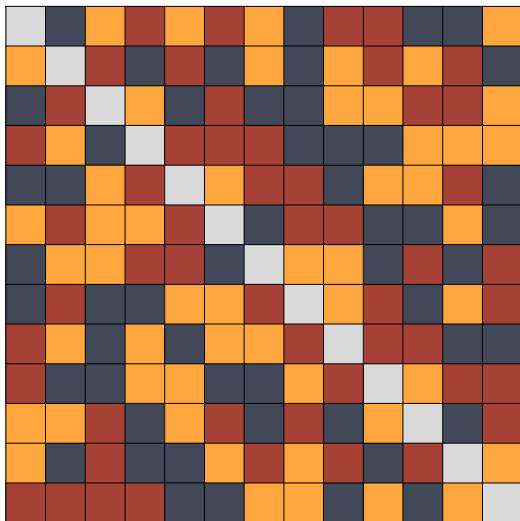
```
[ ]
```

V. Krčadinac, *Small examples of mosaics of combinatorial designs*, preprint, 2024. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.12672>

0	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	2
3	0	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	3
3	1	0	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1
3	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	2
2	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	3
2	3	2	3	3	0	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
1	2	2	2	3	3	0	2	1	1	1	3	3
3	2	3	1	3	1	2	0	3	1	2	2	1
1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	0	3	2	3	2
1	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	2	1	3
1	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	0	3	1
2	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	0	2
2	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	0

TABLE 3. A $2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 1, 0)$ mosaic.

Mozaici projektivnih ravnina



Mozaici projektivnih ravnina

Za koje redove q postoji q -mozaik projektivnih ravnina reda q ?

$$(q^2 + q + 1, q + 1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus (q^2 + q + 1, q + 1, 1) \oplus (q^2 + q + 1, 1, 0)$$

q	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	...
Popločavanje	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	?	...
Mozaik	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	...

Mozaici projektivnih ravnina

```
gap> m:=ReadMat("13-4-1.txt")[1];  
[ [ 0, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2 ],  
  [ 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3 ],  
  [ 3, 1, 0, 2, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 3, 3, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 0, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 0, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3 ],  
  [ 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 0, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1 ],  
  [ 1, 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 0, 3, 2, 3, 2 ],  
  [ 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 0, 2, 1, 3 ],  
  [ 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1 ],  
  [ 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 0, 2 ],  
  [ 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 0 ] ]  
  
gap> MosaicParameters(m);  
"2-(13,4,1) + 2-(13,4,1) + 2-(13,4,1)"
```


Mozaici projektivnih ravnina

```
gap> m:=ReadMat("13-4-1.txt")[1];
[ [ 0, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2 ],
  [ 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3 ],
  [ 3, 1, 0, 2, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1 ],
  [ 3, 3, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2 ],
  [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3 ],
  [ 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 0, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1 ],
  [ 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 0, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3 ],
  [ 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 0, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1 ],
  [ 1, 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 0, 3, 2, 3, 2 ],
  [ 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 0, 2, 1, 3 ],
  [ 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1 ],
  [ 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 0, 2 ],
  [ 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 0 ] ]

gap> MosaicParameters(m);
"2-(13,4,1) + 2-(13,4,1) + 2-(13,4,1)"

gap> aut:=MatAut(m);
Group([ (1,3,2)(4,6,5)(7,9,8)(10,12,11)
        (14,16,15)(17,19,18)(20,22,21)(23,25,24)
        (28,30,29) ])
```

Pitanja o mozaicima projektivnih ravnina:

① Postoji li mozaik za $q = 4$?

$$2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 1, 0)$$

Pitanja o mozaicima projektivnih ravnina:

1 Postoji li mozaik za $q = 4$?

$$2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 1, 0)$$

2 Postoje li “planarna” popločavanja grupa za $q = 9$ i veće redove?

Pitanja o mozaicima projektivnih ravnina:

1 Postoji li mozaik za $q = 4$?

$$2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 1, 0)$$

2 Postoje li “planarna” popločavanja grupa za $q = 9$ i veće redove?

3 Može li se Hasse-Minkowskijeva teorija primijeniti na ovaj problem?

Pitanja o mozaicima projektivnih ravnina:

1 Postoji li mozaik za $q = 4$?

$$2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 1, 0)$$

2 Postoje li “planarna” popločavanja grupa za $q = 9$ i veće redove?

3 Može li se Hasse-Minkowskijeva teorija primijeniti na ovaj problem?

Kramer-Mesnerova metoda za mozaike

- Za automorfizme s $\gamma = id$: blokovi su particije v -skupa umjesto k -podskupova v -skupa

Pitanja o mozaicima projektivnih ravnina:

① Postoji li mozaik za $q = 4$?

$$2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 1, 0)$$

② Postoje li “planarna” popločavanja grupa za $q = 9$ i veće redove?

③ Može li se Hasse-Minkowskijeva teorija primijeniti na ovaj problem?

Kramer-Mesnerova metoda za mozaike

- Za automorfizme s $\gamma = id$: blokovi su particije v -skupa umjesto k -podskupova v -skupa
- Problemi: G -orbita particija ima više,

Pitanja o mozaicima projektivnih ravnina:

① Postoji li mozaik za $q = 4$?

$$2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 1, 0)$$

② Postoje li “planarna” popločavanja grupa za $q = 9$ i veće redove?

③ Može li se Hasse-Minkowskijeva teorija primijeniti na ovaj problem?

Kramer-Mesnerova metoda za mozaike

- Za automorfizme s $\gamma = id$: blokovi su particije v -skupa umjesto k -podskupova v -skupa
- Problemi: G -orbita particija ima više, mozaici “ne vole” automorfizme

Pitanja o mozaicima projektivnih ravnina:

① Postoji li mozaik za $q = 4$?

$$2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 5, 1) \oplus 2-(21, 1, 0)$$

② Postoje li “planarna” popločavanja grupa za $q = 9$ i veće redove?

③ Može li se Hasse-Minkowskijeva teorija primijeniti na ovaj problem?

Kramer-Mesnerova metoda za mozaike

- Za automorfizme s $\gamma = id$: blokovi su particije v -skupa umjesto k -podskupova v -skupa
- Problemi: G -orbita particija ima više, mozaici “ne vole” automorfizme
- Kako raditi za autotopije s $\gamma \neq id$?

Diferencijske familije za mozaike

Nehomogene mozaike $2-(13, 3, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 2) \oplus 2-(13, 6, 5)$ dobivamo od ovakvih uređenih diferencijskih familija u \mathbb{Z}_{13} :

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = (\{0, 1, 4\}, \{0, 2, 7\})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_2 = (\{2, 6, 7, 9\}, \{1, 3, 10, 11\})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_3 = (\{3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12\}, \{4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12\})$$

Diferencijske familije za mozaike

Nehomogene mozaike $2-(13, 3, 1) \oplus 2-(13, 4, 2) \oplus 2-(13, 6, 5)$ dobivamo od ovakvih uređenih diferencijskih familija u \mathbb{Z}_{13} :

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = (\{0, 1, 4\}, \{0, 2, 7\})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_2 = (\{2, 6, 7, 9\}, \{1, 3, 10, 11\})$$

$$\mathcal{F}_3 = (\{3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12\}, \{4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12\})$$

M. Buratti, J. Yan, C. Wang, *From a 1-rotational RBIBD to a partitioned difference family*, Electron. J. Combin. **17** (2010), no. 1, R139, 23 pp.

M. Buratti, *On disjoint $(v, k, k - 1)$ difference families*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **87** (2019), no. 4, 745–755.

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families: the storm has not yet passed*, Adv. Math. Commun. **17** (2023), no. 4, 928–934.

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families and harmonious linear spaces*, Finite Fields Appl. **92** (2023), 102274, 21 pp.

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families: the storm has not yet passed*, Adv. Math. Commun. **17** (2023), no. 4, 928–934.

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families and harmonious linear spaces*, Finite Fields Appl. **92** (2023), 102274, 21 pp.

Obojeni dizajni i \mathbb{Z}_4 -kodovi

I. Duursma, T. Hellesteth, C. Rong, K. Yang, *Split weight enumerators for the Preparata codes with applications to designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **18** (1999), no. 1–3, 103–124.

A. Bonnetta, E. Rains, P. Solé, *3-colored 5-designs and \mathbb{Z}_4 -codes*, J. Statist. Plann. Inference **86** (2000), no. 2, 349–368.

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families: the storm has not yet passed*, Adv. Math. Commun. **17** (2023), no. 4, 928–934.

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families and harmonious linear spaces*, Finite Fields Appl. **92** (2023), 102274, 21 pp.

Obojeni dizajni i \mathbb{Z}_4 -kodovi

I. Duursma, T. Hellesteth, C. Rong, K. Yang, *Split weight enumerators for the Preparata codes with applications to designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **18** (1999), no. 1–3, 103–124.

A. Bonnetta, E. Rains, P. Solé, *3-colored 5-designs and \mathbb{Z}_4 -codes*, J. Statist. Plann. Inference **86** (2000), no. 2, 349–368.

$$5-(24, 8, 800) \oplus 5-(24, 8, 800) \oplus 5-(24, 8, 800)$$

$$5-(24, 6, 54) \oplus 5-(24, 8, 504) \oplus 5-(24, 10, 2268)$$

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families: the storm has not yet passed*, Adv. Math. Commun. **17** (2023), no. 4, 928–934.

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families and harmonious linear spaces*, Finite Fields Appl. **92** (2023), 102274, 21 pp.

Obojeni dizajni i \mathbb{Z}_4 -kodovi

I. Duursma, T. Hellesteth, C. Rong, K. Yang, *Split weight enumerators for the Preparata codes with applications to designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **18** (1999), no. 1–3, 103–124.

A. Bonnetaze, E. Rains, P. Solé, *3-colored 5-designs and \mathbb{Z}_4 -codes*, J. Statist. Plann. Inference **86** (2000), no. 2, 349–368.

$$5-(24, 8, 800) \oplus 5-(24, 8, 800) \oplus 5-(24, 8, 800)$$

$$5-(24, 6, 54) \oplus 5-(24, 8, 504) \oplus 5-(24, 10, 2268)$$

$$5-(24, (6, 8, 10), 382\ 536)$$

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families: the storm has not yet passed*, Adv. Math. Commun. **17** (2023), no. 4, 928–934.

M. Buratti, D. Jungnickel, *Partitioned difference families and harmonious linear spaces*, Finite Fields Appl. **92** (2023), 102274, 21 pp.

Obojeni dizajni i \mathbb{Z}_4 -kodovi

I. Duursma, T. Helleseht, C. Rong, K. Yang, *Split weight enumerators for the Preparata codes with applications to designs*, Des. Codes Cryptogr. **18** (1999), no. 1–3, 103–124.

A. Bonnetcaze, E. Rains, P. Solé, *3-colored 5-designs and \mathbb{Z}_4 -codes*, J. Statist. Plann. Inference **86** (2000), no. 2, 349–368.

$$5-(24, 8, 800) \oplus 5-(24, 8, 800) \oplus 5-(24, 8, 800)$$

$$5-(24, 6, 54) \oplus 5-(24, 8, 504) \oplus 5-(24, 10, 2268)$$

$$5-(24, (6, 8, 10), 382\ 536) \quad \binom{24}{6} = 134\ 596$$

Hvala na pažnji!