

# Asocijacijske sheme

Vedran Krčadinac

19.2.2024.

## Zadatak 2.34.

Odredite svojstvene vrijednosti permutacijske matrice.

## Propozicija 1.13.

Ako postoji jako regularan graf s parametrima  $SRG(n, k, \lambda, \mu)$ , onda vrijedi  $k(k - \lambda - 1) = (n - k - 1)\mu$ .

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## Propozicija 3.12.

Ako postoji jako regularan graf  $SRG(n, k, \lambda, \mu)$ , onda su izrazi za kratnosti  $f$  i  $g$  prirodni brojevi.

$$f = \frac{1}{2} \left( n - 1 + \frac{(n - 1)(\mu - \lambda) - 2k}{\sqrt{(\lambda - \mu)^2 + 4(k - \mu)}} \right)$$

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$\mu = 0$  ili  $\mu = k \rightsquigarrow$  imprimitivni,  $0 < \mu < k \rightsquigarrow$  **primitivni**

# Tablica dopustivih parametara

Rbr	$n$	$k$	$\lambda$	$\mu$	$r$	$s$	$f$	$g$	Broj	Napomena
1	5	2	0	1	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$		2	2	1	Paley(5)
2	9	4	1	2	1	-2	4	4	1	Paley(9)
3	10	3	0	1	1	-2	5	4	1	Petersen = $T(5)^c$
4	13	6	2	3	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$		6	6	1	Paley(13)
5	15	6	1	3	1	-3	9	5	1	$T(6)^c$
6	16	5	0	2	1	-3	10	5	1	
7	16	6	2	2	2	-2	6	9	2	$4 \times 4$ , Shrikhande
8	17	8	3	4	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$		8	8	1	Paley(17)
9	21	10	3	6	1	-4	14	6	1	$T(7)^c$
10	21	10	4	5	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$		10	10	0	Tm. 3.18

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11	25	8	3	2	3	-2	8	16	1	$5 \times 5$
12	25	12	5	6	2	-3	12	12	15	Paley(25)
13	26	10	3	4	2	-3	13	12	10	
14	27	10	1	5	1	-5	20	6	1	
15	28	9	0	4	1	-5	21	6	0	(31), Prop. 3.21
16	28	12	6	4	4	-2	7	20	4	$T(8)$ , Chang
17	29	14	6	7	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$		14	14	41	Paley(29)
18	33	16	7	8	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$		16	16	0	Tm. 3.18
19	35	16	6	8	2	-4	20	14	3854	
20	36	10	4	2	4	-2	10	25	1	$6 \times 6$

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Rbr	$n$	$k$	$\lambda$	$\mu$	$r$	$s$	$f$	$g$	Broj	Napomena
21	36	14	4	6	2	-4	21	14	180	
22	36	14	7	4	5	-2	8	27	1	$T(9)$
23	36	15	6	6	3	-3	15	20	32548	
24	37	18	8	9	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$		18	18	$\geq 6802$	Paley(37)
25	40	12	2	4	2	-4	24	15	28	
26	41	20	9	10	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$		20	20	$\geq 18439$	Paley(41)
27	45	12	3	3	3	-3	20	24	78	
28	45	16	8	4	6	-2	9	35	1	$T(10)$
29	45	22	10	11	$\frac{-1 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{2}$		22	22	+	[47]
30	49	12	5	2	5	-2	12	36	1	$7 \times 7$



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Rbr	$n$	$k$	$\lambda$	$\mu$	$r$	$s$	$f$	$g$	Broj	Napomena
31	49	16	3	6	2	-5	32	16	0	[11]
32	49	18	7	6	4	-3	18	30	$\geq 727$	[17]
33	49	24	11	12	3	-4	24	24	+	Paley(49)
34	50	7	0	1	2	-3	28	21	1	
35	50	21	4	12	1	-9	42	7	0	Prop. 3.21
36	50	21	8	9	3	-4	25	24	+	

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Brouwerova tablica:

<https://www.win.tue.nl/~aeb/graphs/srg/srgtab1-50.html>

# Kreinov uvjet

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$$r = \frac{\lambda - \mu + \sqrt{(\lambda - \mu)^2 + 4(k - \mu)}}{2}$$

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Komplementarni parametri  $SRG(28, 18, 12, 10) \rightsquigarrow q_{11}^1 = -4/9$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k & n-1-k \\ 1 & r & -r-1 \\ 1 & s & -s-1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad m_0 = 1, \quad m_1 = f, \quad m_2 = g$$

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$$q_{11}^1 = \frac{f^2}{n} \left( 1 + \frac{r^3}{k^2} - \frac{(r+1)^3}{(n-1-k)^2} \right) \quad q_{22}^2 = \frac{g^2}{n} \left( 1 + \frac{s^3}{k^2} - \frac{(s+1)^3}{(n-1-k)^2} \right)$$

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$$(r+1)^3 k^2 \leq (n-1-k)^2 (k^2 + r^3)$$

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## Propozicija 3.13.

Ako postoji jako regularan graf  $SRG(n, k, \lambda, \mu)$  sa svojstvenim vrijednostima  $r$  i  $s$ , onda vrijedi

$$(r + 1)(k + r + 2rs) \leq (k + r)(s + 1)^2 \quad (30)$$

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$$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{k}{2} = \frac{n-1}{4}, \quad \lambda = \mu - 1 = \frac{n-5}{4}$$



# Konferencijski grafovi

Grafovi tipa I, “half case” ili konferencijski grafovi:

$$SRG\left(n, \frac{n-1}{2}, \frac{n-5}{4}, \frac{n-1}{4}\right) = SRG(4t+1, 2t, t-1, t), \quad r, s = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{n}}{2}$$

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## Zadatak 2.23.

Dokažite da su Kreinovi parametri jako regularnog grafa racionalni brojevi. Moraju li biti cijeli brojevi?

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## Primjer 3.3 (Paleyev graf)

Neka je  $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$  potencija prostog broja. Za skup vrhova uzmemo elemente konačnog polja  $\mathbb{F}_q$ . Vrhovi  $x$  i  $y$  su susjedni ako je  $x - y$  kvadrat u  $\mathbb{F}_q \setminus \{0\}$ . Tako dobijemo jako regularan graf s parametrima

$$SRG\left(q, \frac{q-1}{2}, \frac{q-5}{4}, \frac{q-1}{4}\right)$$

## Zadatak.

Neka jako regularan graf  $G$  ima prost broj  $n = p$  kao broj vrhova.  
Dokažite da je tada  $G$  konferencijski graf.

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## Teorem 2.58.

Frameov kvocijent je prirodan broj:

$$\det(PP^*) = n^{d+1} \prod_{i=0}^d \frac{n_i}{m_i}$$

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## Propozicija 2.61.

Ako su sve svojstvene vrijednosti komutativne koherentne konfiguracije racionalni brojevi (prema tome i cijeli brojevi), onda je Frameov kvocijent kvadrat prirodnog broja.

$$n^3 \frac{n_0 n_1 n_2}{m_0 m_1 m_2} = p^3 \frac{k(p-k-1)}{fg}$$

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## Zadatak.

Neka jako regularan graf  $G$  ima broj vrhova oblika  $n = p + 1$ , pri čemu je  $p$  prost broj. Dokažite da je tada  $G$  imprimitivan.



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Postoje  $SRG(45, 22, 10, 11)$ ! Ne zna se postoje li  $SRG(85, 42, 20, 21)$ .

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R. Mathon, *Symmetric conference matrices of order  $pq^2 + 1$* , Canadian J. Math. **30** (1978), no. 2, 321–331.



Rudi Mathon (1940.-2022.)

*It appears to me that he regarded combinatorial designs as rare gems, and computers and algorithms as instruments used to mine for them. His ultimate goal was to find the gems, but he also paid attention to developing his craft of efficient algorithm design and effective computational methods, which he passed on to the next generation of researchers. The door of his office was always open, and as a student, I was always welcome to drop by at any time. Very often I would find him on his computer, writing programs or verifying results of his ongoing computational searches. Then, he would share some details of the particular gems he was looking for: their properties, their symmetries, their beauty. His eyes would glitter and in those moments we could catch a glimpse of his appreciation for the beauty in combinatorial structures.*

— Lucia Moura

## Definicija.

**Konferencijska matrica** reda  $n$  je  $C \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$  koja na dijagonali ima 0, a izvan dijagonale  $\pm 1$ , takva da su joj reci međusobno ortogonalni:

$$CC^t = (n - 1)I.$$

# Konferencijske matrice

## Definicija.

**Konferencijska matrica** reda  $n$  je  $C \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$  koja na dijagonali ima 0, a izvan dijagonale  $\pm 1$ , takva da su joj reci međusobno ortogonalni:

$$CC^t = (n - 1)I.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Konferencijska matrica je **normalizirana** ako su elementi iz prvog retka i stupca jedinice, osim prve nule.

V. Belevitch, *Theory of  $2n$ -terminal networks with applications to conference telephony*, *Electrical Communication* **27** (1950), 231–244.



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## Vitold Belevitch

**Vitold Belevitch** (2 March 1921 – 26 December 1999) was a Belgian mathematician and electrical engineer of Russian origin who produced some important work in the field of electrical network theory. Born to parents fleeing the [Bolsheviks](#), he settled in Belgium where he worked on early computer construction projects. Belevitch is responsible for a number of circuit theorems and introduced the now well-known [scattering parameters](#).

Belevitch had an interest in languages and found a mathematical derivation of [Zipf's law](#). He also published on machine languages. Another field of interest was transmission lines, where he published on line coupling. He worked on telephone conferencing and introduced the mathematical construct of the [conference matrix](#).





## ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION

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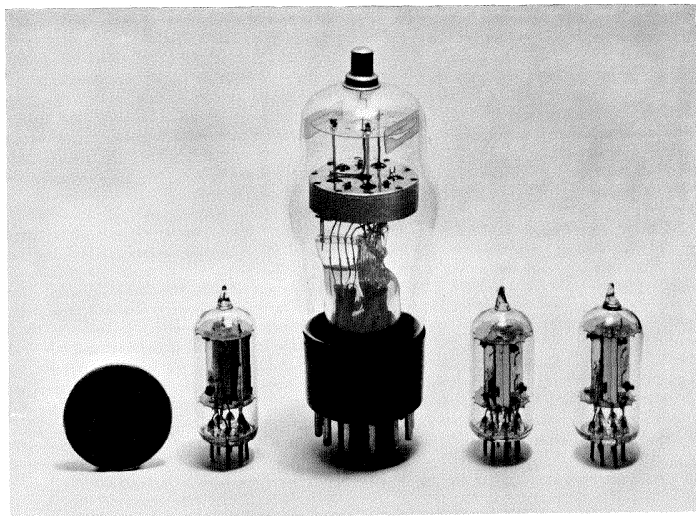


Figure 8—The *G10/240E* tube employs directional cathodes and plain transfer cathodes. The smaller units are trigger tubes. The coin is a British penny.

# Konferencijske matrice



Manual teleprinter switchroom at Manchester, England.

# Konferencijske matrice



A freight-train conductor, while sitting in the cupola of his caboose, may speak by radiotelephone directly to the engineer of his train, to the crew of a passing train, or to the division dispatcher through the nearest way station.

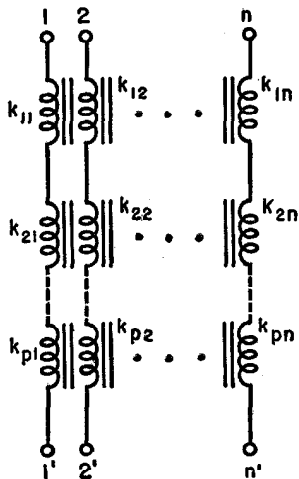


Figure 1—General  $2n$ -terminal transformer network.



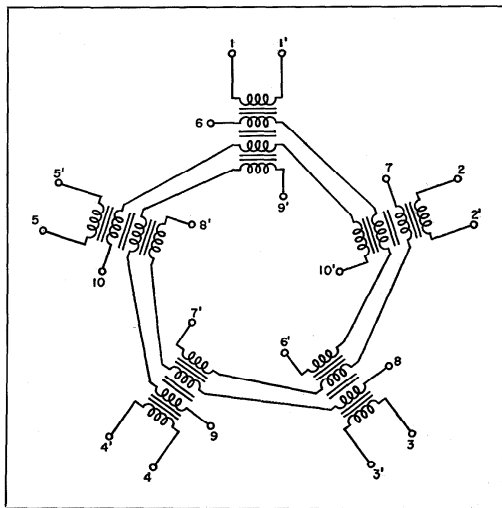


Figure 12—Ideal 20-terminal conference network. The turns ratio of each transformer are 1:1: -1:1 from center outwards.

# Konferencijske matrice

Neka je  $S$  matrica dobivena brisanjem prvog retka i stupca normalizirane konferencijske matrice  $C$ . Zovemo je **jezgrom** od  $C$ .

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## Teorem.

Neka je  $C$  normalizirana konferencijska matrica reda  $n$  i  $S$  njezina jezgra. Ako je  $n > 1$ , onda je  $n$  paran. Ako je  $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ , onda je  $S = S^t$  simetrična matrica. Ako je  $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ , onda je  $S = -S^t$  antisimetrična matrica.

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$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \pm 1 & \pm 1 & \cdots & \pm 1 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \pm 1 & \pm 1 & \cdots & \pm 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & \pm 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & c_{ij} & \cdots & \pm 1 \\ 1 & \pm 1 & \cdots & c_{ji} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & \pm 1 \end{array}$$

## Teorem.

Konferencijska matrica  $C$  reda  $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$  postoji ako i samo ako postoji konferencijski graf s parametrima  $SRG(4t + 1, 2t, t - 1, t)$ , za  $t = (n - 2)/4$ .

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## Teorem 3.18.

Ako postoji jako regularan graf s parametrima  $SRG(4t + 1, 2t, t - 1, t)$ , onda je  $4t + 1$  zbroj kvadrata dvaju cijelih brojeva.

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## Teorem (Bruck-Ryser).

Ako postoji projektivna ravnina reda  $n \equiv 1$  ili  $2 \pmod{4}$ , onda se  $n$  može prikazati kao zbroj kvadrata dvaju cijelih brojeva.



## Teorem.

Konferencijska matrica  $C$  reda  $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$  postoji ako i samo ako postoji konferencijski graf s parametrima  $SRG(4t + 1, 2t, t - 1, t)$ , za  $t = (n - 2)/4$ .

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## Teorem (Fermat).

Prirodan broj  $n$  može se prikazati kao zbroj kvadrata dvaju cijelih brojeva ako i samo ako u rastavu broja  $n$  na proste faktore svi faktori oblika  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$  imaju parne eksponente.

# Tablica dopustivih parametara

Rbr	$n$	$k$	$\lambda$	$\mu$	$r$	$s$	$f$	$g$	Broj	Napomena
1	5	2	0	1	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$		2	2	1	Paley(5)
2	9	4	1	2	1	-2	4	4	1	Paley(9)
3	10	3	0	1	1	-2	5	4	1	Petersen = $T(5)^c$
4	13	6	2	3	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$		6	6	1	Paley(13)
5	15	6	1	3	1	-3	9	5	1	$T(6)^c$
6	16	5	0	2	1	-3	10	5	1	
7	16	6	2	2	2	-2	6	9	2	$4 \times 4$ , Shrikhande
8	17	8	3	4	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$		8	8	1	Paley(17)
9	21	10	3	6	1	-4	14	6	1	$T(7)^c$
10	21	10	4	5	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$		10	10	0	Tm. 3.18

# Tablica dopustivih parametara

Rbr	$n$	$k$	$\lambda$	$\mu$	$r$	$s$	$f$	$g$	Broj	Napomena
11	25	8	3	2	3	-2	8	16	1	$5 \times 5$
12	25	12	5	6	2	-3	12	12	15	Paley(25)
13	26	10	3	4	2	-3	13	12	10	
14	27	10	1	5	1	-5	20	6	1	
15	28	9	0	4	1	-5	21	6	0	(31), Prop. 3.21
16	28	12	6	4	4	-2	7	20	4	$T(8)$ , Chang
17	29	14	6	7	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$		14	14	41	Paley(29)
18	33	16	7	8	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$		16	16	0	Tm. 3.18
19	35	16	6	8	2	-4	20	14	3854	
20	36	10	4	2	4	-2	10	25	1	$6 \times 6$



# Tablica dopustivih parametara

Rbr	$n$	$k$	$\lambda$	$\mu$	$r$	$s$	$f$	$g$	Broj	Napomena
21	36	14	4	6	2	-4	21	14	180	
22	36	14	7	4	5	-2	8	27	1	$T(9)$
23	36	15	6	6	3	-3	15	20	32548	
24	37	18	8	9	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$		18	18	$\geq 6802$	Paley(37)
25	40	12	2	4	2	-4	24	15	28	
26	41	20	9	10	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$		20	20	$\geq 18439$	Paley(41)
27	45	12	3	3	3	-3	20	24	78	
28	45	16	8	4	6	-2	9	35	1	$T(10)$
29	45	22	10	11	$\frac{-1 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{2}$		22	22	+	[47]
30	49	12	5	2	5	-2	12	36	1	$7 \times 7$

## Propozicija 3.21 (Apsolutna ocjena).

Ako postoji primitivan jako regularan graf  $SRG(n, k, \lambda, \mu)$  s kratnostima  $f$  i  $g$ , onda vrijedi  $n \leq \frac{1}{2}f(f + 3)$  i  $n \leq \frac{1}{2}g(g + 3)$ .

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## Teorem.

Neka su  $m_0, \dots, m_d$  kratnosti komutativne koherentne konfiguracije s  $d$  klasa i neka su zadani  $i, j \in \{0, \dots, d\}$ . Tada vrijedi

$$\sum_{q_{ij}^k \neq 0} m_k \leq \begin{cases} m_i m_j, & \text{ako je } i \neq j, \\ \frac{1}{2} m_i (m_i + 1), & \text{ako je } i = j, \end{cases}$$

pri čemu na lijevoj strani sumiramo po svim indeksima  $k \in \{0, \dots, d\}$  za koje Kreinov parametar  $q_{ij}^k$  nije jednak nula.

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pri čemu na lijevoj strani sumiramo po svim indeksima  $k \in \{0, \dots, d\}$  za koje Kreinov parametar  $q_{ij}^k$  nije jednak nula.

$$q_{11}^0 = \frac{f^2}{n} \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{k^2} + \frac{(r+1)^2}{(n-1-k)^2} \right), \quad q_{11}^2 = \frac{f^2}{n} \left( 1 + \frac{r^2 s}{k^2} - \frac{(r+1)^2 (s+1)}{(n-1-k)^2} \right)$$

# Tablica dopustivih parametara

Rbr	$n$	$k$	$\lambda$	$\mu$	$r$	$s$	$f$	$g$	Broj	Napomena
11	25	8	3	2	3	-2	8	16	1	$5 \times 5$
12	25	12	5	6	2	-3	12	12	15	Paley(25)
13	26	10	3	4	2	-3	13	12	10	
14	27	10	1	5	1	-5	20	6	1	
15	28	9	0	4	1	-5	21	6	0	(31), Prop. 3.21
16	28	12	6	4	4	-2	7	20	4	$T(8)$ , Chang
17	29	14	6	7	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$		14	14	41	Paley(29)
18	33	16	7	8	$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$		16	16	0	Tm. 3.18
19	35	16	6	8	2	-4	20	14	3854	
20	36	10	4	2	4	-2	10	25	1	$6 \times 6$

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31	49	16	3	6	2	-5	32	16	0	[11]
32	49	18	7	6	4	-3	18	30	$\geq 727$	[17]
33	49	24	11	12	3	-4	24	24	+	Paley(49)
34	50	7	0	1	2	-3	28	21	1	
35	50	21	4	12	1	-9	42	7	0	Prop. 3.21
36	50	21	8	9	3	-4	25	24	+	

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Rbr	$n$	$k$	$\lambda$	$\mu$	$r$	$s$	$f$	$g$	Broj	Napomena
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32	49	18	7	6	4	-3	18	30	$\geq 727$	[17]
33	49	24	11	12	3	-4	24	24	+	Paley(49)
34	50	7	0	1	2	-3	28	21	1	
35	50	21	4	12	1	-9	42	7	0	Prop. 3.21
36	50	21	8	9	3	-4	25	24	+	

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