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### Abstract

Trying to find 2 Hadamard matrices of order 12 whose product is also Hadamard.

## 1 Method to construct $H_{12}$

Let  $A, B, C, D$  be the following matrices :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & - \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ - & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & - & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & - & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

These matrices have been obtained from the coefficients of the similarly named matrices in the Williamson construction for Hadamard matrices.

Williamson's method :

If  $A, B, C, D$  are symmetric matrices of order  $n$  such that,

$AA^t + BB^t + CC^t + DD^t = 4nI_n$  , then,

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ -B & A & -D & C \\ -C & D & A & -B \\ -D & -C & B & A \end{pmatrix}, \text{ is a Hadamard matrix of order } 4n.$$

Using 2 circulant matrices of order 3,

$$C1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & - \\ - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C2 = \begin{pmatrix} - & 1 & - \\ - & - & 1 \\ 1 & - & - \end{pmatrix},$$

we used the following method:

$$H_1 = (J \otimes A) + (C1 \otimes B) + (C1 \otimes C) + (C1 \otimes D)$$

$$H_2 = (J \otimes A) + (C2 \otimes B) + (C2 \otimes C) + (C2 \otimes D)$$

$H_1$  and  $H_2$  are always Hadamard matrices, because of the structure of  $A, B, C, D$  and the construction above.

We check if the Hadamard product of  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  is also Hadamard, if it is, we can try and make a Generalized Hadamard matrix from  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ . Otherwise, we apply row and column permutations on  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  to see if their Hadamard product is Hadamard.

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} (A+B+C+D) & (A+B+C+D) & (A-B-C-D) \\ (A-B-C-D) & (A+B+C+D) & (A+B+C+D) \\ (A+B+C+D) & (A-B-C-D) & (A+B+C+D) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} (A - B - C - D) & (A + B + C + D) & (A - B - C - D) \\ (A - B - C - D) & (A - B - C - D) & (A + B + C + D) \\ (A + B + C + D) & (A - B - C - D) & (A - B - C - D) \end{pmatrix}$$

Each of  $(A - B - C - D)$  and  $(A + B + C + D)$  is a Hadamard matrix, so permuting rows or columns inside col/row blocks should still yield a Hadamard matrix. We will be using permutations of this type only. Thus the Hadamard matrix on permutation would look like this:

(where  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  represent a permutation matrix of order  $4 \times 4$ )

$$H'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha A' & \alpha B' & \alpha C' \\ \beta C' & \beta A' & \beta B' \\ \alpha B' & \alpha C' & \alpha A' \end{pmatrix}$$

Similarly for column permutations.

The row(column) permutations can be represented by a block diagonal matrix of the following type.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & & 0 \\ & \beta & \\ 0 & & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

In this case, we have assumed only four permutations of order  $4 \times 4$  obtained from the Kronecker product of  $I$  and  $R$ , i.e

$$\alpha, \beta \in \{I \otimes I, I \otimes R, R \otimes I, R \otimes R\}$$

We can assume without loss of generality that any permutation of the rows and columns of  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  can be split as only row permutations on  $H_1$ , and only column permutations on  $H_2$ . By this we mean that instead of performing both row and column permutations on both of the matrices, it is possible to split the permutations as row permutations and column permutations separately, with the row permutations (say) performed on  $H_1$  and column permutations on  $H_2$ . This is done keeping in mind that the Hadamard product of the two matrices does not change if the permutations are split this way.

Thus, two permutation matrices are obtained, a row permutation (say) for  $H_1$  called  $P_1$  and column permutations (say) for  $H_2$  called  $P_2$ .

We take the following Hadamard product and check if the resulting matrix is Hadamard or not.

$$H = (P_1 \times H_1) \odot (H_2 \times P_2)$$

It turns out that for none of the permutations of the above type, the matrix is Hadamard.

## 2 Some observations

It might be useful to see the type of matrix  $H$  obtained in the end, even though it is not Hadamard. So,  $HH^t$  was computed for each  $H$ , and here are a few examples:

Matrix 0



























the main diagonal in a way that is similar to the matrix product of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ .

### **3 Suggestions?**