```
In[ • ]:= Quit [ ]
        With [ \{pts = \{\{0, 0, 0\}, \{1, 0, 0\}, \{0, 1, 0\}, \{1, 0, 1\}, \{0, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 1\} \}, fcs = \{\{0, 0, 0\}, \{1, 0, 0\}, \{1, 0, 1\}, \{1, 0, 1\}, \{1, 1, 1\} \}] ]
             \{\{1, 2, 3\}, \{4, 5, 6\}, \{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 3, 5\}, \{2, 3, 6\}, \{1, 4, 5\}, \{3, 5, 6\}, \{2, 4, 6\}\}\},\
                                                               , Polyhedron[pts[Sequence@#] &/@fcs,
         Graphics3D (Opacity[0.9], Texture
              VertexTextureCoordinates → (pts[Sequence@#] & /@ fcs) ] } ] ]
Out[ • ]=
        With [\{pts = \{\{0, 0, 0\}, \{1, 0, 0\}, \{0, 1, 0\}, \{1, 0, 1\}, \{0, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 1\}\}\},
           fcs = \{\{1, 2, 3\}, \{4, 5, 6\}, \{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 3, 5\}, \{2, 3, 6\},
              {1, 4, 5}, {3, 5, 6}, {2, 4, 6}}}, pts[Sequence@#] & /@fcs]
Out[ • ]=
         \{\{\{0,0,0\},\{1,0,0\},\{0,1,0\}\},\{\{1,0,1\},\{0,1,1\},\{1,1,1\}\}\},
          \{\{0,0,0\},\{1,0,0\},\{1,0,1\}\},\{\{0,0,0\},\{0,1,0\},\{0,1,1\}\},
          \{\{1,0,0\},\{0,1,0\},\{1,1,1\}\},\{\{0,0,0\},\{1,0,1\},\{0,1,1\}\},
          \{\{0, 1, 0\}, \{0, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 1\}\}, \{\{1, 0, 0\}, \{1, 0, 1\}, \{1, 1, 1\}\}\}
        Inverse[\{\{1, 0, 1\}, \{0, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 1\}\}^{\mathsf{T}}]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
         \{\{0, -1, 1\}, \{-1, 0, 1\}, \{1, 1, -1\}\}
        Graphics3D[Arrow[{{0, 0, 0}, #}] & /@ (Tuples[{0, 1}, 3].%32)]
Out[ - ]=
        Are there any arrangement acheiving maximum product except for cube-with-basis? achNumber
```

counts number of such arrangements given a non-degenerate 0-1 matrix -- basis of the second set in the coordinates dual to some basis of the second set. If maximum is only acheived with cube+basis, the function will return 2

```
In[*]:= $HistoryLength = 1
Out[*]=
```

```
achNumber[B01_List] := With [{Cpl = Complement, Len = Length,
 In[ • ]:=
            d = Length@B01, cube = Tuples[{0, 1}, Length@B01], inv = Inverse[B01]},
           bcan = Select [Subsets[Cpl[cube, B01^{T}]], Divisible [2^{d} (d+1), (Len@#+d)] \&] \},
            Total@Flatten@Table Boole[Cpl[Flatten[Join[B01, a].inv.(Join[B01, b]<sup>T</sup>)],
                   \{0, 1\}] == \{\}], \{a, acan\}, \{b, Select[bcan, Len@# == <math>\frac{2^d (d+1)}{d+Len@a} - d \&]\}]]]
       Test on all invertible 2 x2 matrices:
       Tally[achNumber /@Select[Tuples[{0, 1}, {2, 2}], MatrixRank@# == 2 &]] // AbsoluteTiming
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       \{0.0036872, \{\{2, 6\}\}\}\
       Test on all invertible 3x3 matrices:
       Tally[achNumber /@Select[Tuples[{0, 1}, {3, 3}], MatrixRank@# == 3 &]] // AbsoluteTiming
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       {0.140387, {{2, 174}}}
       Number of 4x4 basises ignoring order:
       Select[DeleteDuplicates[Sort /@ Tuples[{0, 1}, {4, 4}]], MatrixRank@# == 4 &] // Length
 In[ • ]:=
Outf • l=
       940
       achNumber[IdentityMatrix[4]] // AbsoluteTiming
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       {15.8582, 2}
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       9.13889
 In[*]:= SeedRandom[42];
       fourByFourSample = Transpose /@ RandomSample [
           Select[DeleteDuplicates[Sort /@ Tuples[{0, 1}, {4, 4}]], MatrixRank@# == 4 &], 4]
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{\{0,0,1,1\},\{0,1,0,0\},\{1,0,0,1\},\{1,0,1,0\}\},
        \{\{0, 0, 0, 1\}, \{0, 1, 1, 0\}, \{0, 0, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 0, 0\}\},\
        \{\{0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,1,1\},\{0,1,0,0\},\{1,1,1,0\}\},
        \{\{0,0,1,1\},\{0,1,0,1\},\{0,1,1,0\},\{1,1,1,0\}\}\}
       (achNumber /@ fourByFourSample) // AbsoluteTiming
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
```

 $\{565.683, \{2, 2, 2, 2\}\}$ 

```
matrixPicture[B01_] := 
Module [{d = Length@B01, cube, final, pos1, pos2}, cube = Tuples[{0, 1}, d]; 
pos1 = Flatten[Position[cube, #] & /@ (B01^T)]; 
pos2 = Flatten[Position[cube, #] & /@ B01]; 
final = cube.Inverse@B01.(cube^T); 
Style [{ArrayPlot[final, ColorRules \rightarrow {0 \rightarrow $\mathbb{\bar{m}}$, 1 \rightarrow $\mathbb{\bar{m}}}}, 

ColorFunction \rightarrow (ColorData ["Rainbow", \frac{\#+1}{2}] &), 

Epilog \rightarrow {Black, MapIndexed[Text[#1, Reverse[#2 - 0.5]] &, Reverse[final], {2}], 

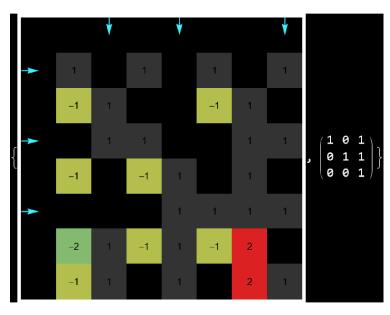
, Arrow [{{\mathbb{\pi}$, 2^d - \mathbb{\pi}$ + 0.5, 2^d - \frac{1}{2}}}] & /@ pos1, 

Arrow [{{\mathbb{0}, 2^d - \mathbb{\pi}$ + 0.5}, {\mathbb{0}, 5, 2^d - \mathbb{\pi}$ + 0.5}}] & /@ pos2}, 

ImageSize \rightarrow 300, Frame \rightarrow None, Background \rightarrow White, PlotRangePadding \rightarrow 0.1], 
Style [B01 // MatrixForm, White]}, White, Background \rightarrow Black]]
```

In[\*]:= matrixPicture[{{1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 1}, {0, 0, 1}}] // Rasterize

Out[ - ]=



## In[@]:= matrixPicture[IdentityMatrix@3] // Rasterize

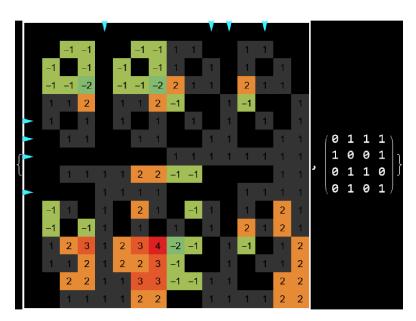
In[\*]:= matrixPicture@First[

RandomChoice[Select[Tuples[{0, 1}, {3, 3}], MatrixRank@# == 3 &], 1]] // Rasterize
imlist = Rasterize /@ matrixPicture /@ Select[Tuples[{0, 1}, {3, 3}], MatrixRank@# == 3 &];

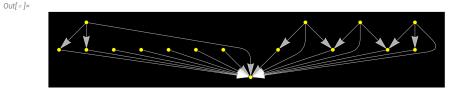
In[@]:= matrixPicture@IdentityMatrix[4] // Rasterize

lo(\*) NestWhile [RandomChoice [  $\{0, 1\}, \{4, 4\}$  ] &,  $\{\{0\}\}, MatrixRank[\#] \neq 4$  &]

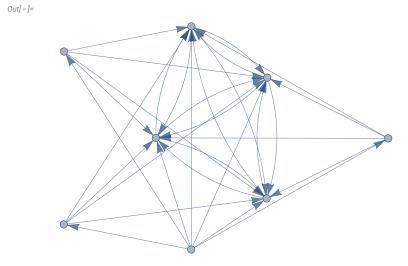
In[@]:= matrixPicture@% // Rasterize



```
In[\circ]:= Inverse@{{0, 1, 1, 1}, {1, 0, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 1, 0}, {0, 1, 0, 1}}} Out[\circ]:= \{ \{-1, 1, 1, 0\}, \{-1, 0, 1, 1\}, \{1, 0, 0, -1\}, \{1, 0, -1, 0\} \}
```



Graph[graphFullSym@IdentityMatrix[3]]



Check wether sets of "skewed dot products" coincide with all nonbinary inputs treated as same and no distinction between 0 and 1:

```
In[*]:= coincidingSets[B01_] := Module[{d = Length@B01, cube, final}, cube = Tuples[{0, 1}, d];
    final = cube.Inverse@B01.(cube<sup>T</sup>) /. {1 \rightarrow 0, x_ /; x \neq 0 \rightarrow 2};
    Map[Sort, final, {0, -2}] == Map[Sort, final<sup>T</sup>, {0, -2}]]
```

Check on invertible d\*d matrices for d from 2 to 4:

```
In[ • ]:= Table[
```

And @@ coincidingSets /@ Select[Tuples[{0, 1}, {d, d}], MatrixRank@# == d &], {d, 2, 4}]

Out[•]=
{True, True, True}

randomInvertible[d\_] :=
NestWhile[RandomChoice[{0, 1}, {d, d}] &, {{0}}, MatrixRank[#] ≠ d &]

## In[\*]:= randomInvertible[5]

## In[ • ]:= NotebookDelete[temp]

Out[ • ]=

NotebookDelete[temp]

```
In[ • ]:= cnt = 0;
       SeedRandom[42];
       NestWhile[If[Mod[cnt, 1] == 0, NotebookDelete[temp];
          temp = PrintTemporary[cnt]];
        cnt++;
        randomInvertible[4] &, {{1}}, coincidingSets[#] &]
Out[ • ]=
       $Aborted
       counterexample5 =
 In[ • ]:=
         \{\{0, 0, 1, 1, 1\}, \{0, 1, 0, 0, 0\}, \{1, 0, 0, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 0, 1, 0\}, \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0\}\}
Out[ • ]=
        \{\{0,0,1,1,1\},\{0,1,0,0,0\},\{1,0,0,1,1\},\{1,1,0,1,0\},\{1,0,0,0,0\}\}
       coincidingSets@counterexample5
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       False
 In[ • ]:=
       matrixPicture@counterexample5 // Rasterize
Out[ • ]=
```

In[\*]:= cube01[d\_] := Tuples[{0, 1}, d]

Inverse@counterexample5

Out[ - ]=

Out[ • ]=

$$\{\{\emptyset,\,\emptyset,\,\emptyset,\,\emptyset,\,1\}\,,\,\{\emptyset,\,1,\,\emptyset,\,\emptyset,\,\emptyset\}\,,\,\{1,\,\emptyset,\,-1,\,\emptyset,\,1\}\,,\,\{\emptyset,\,-1,\,\emptyset,\,1,\,-1\}\,,\,\{\emptyset,\,1,\,1,\,-1,\,\emptyset\}\}$$

Function to produce graph of allowable relations given symmetric invertible 01 matrix:

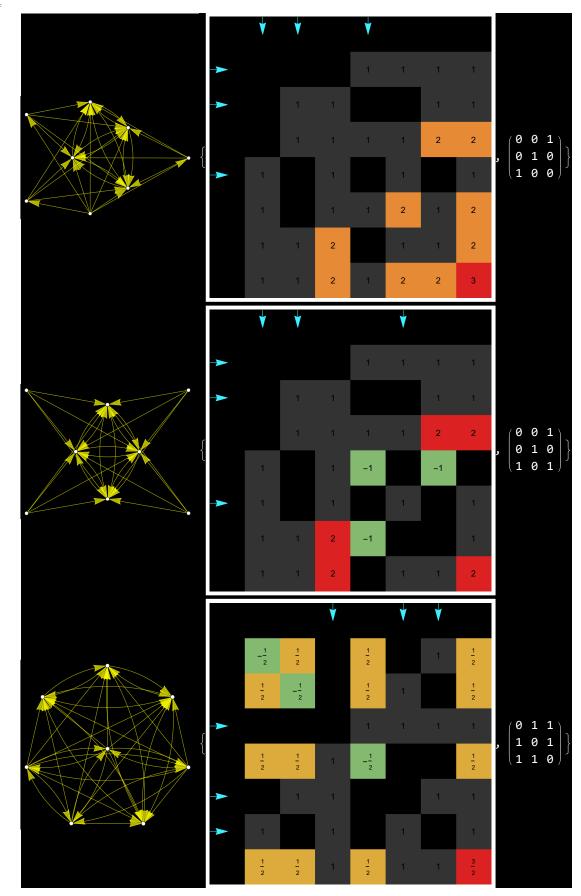
graphFullSym[B01\_] := Module[{d = Length@B01, cube, matr}, cube = Tuples[{0, 1}, d];

matr = (cube.Inverse@B01.(cube
$$^{T}$$
)) /. {1  $\rightarrow$  0, x\_ /; x  $\neq$  0  $\rightarrow$  2};

Flatten@Table[If[i  $\neq$  j && And @@ NonNegative[matr[i]] - matr[j]]],

cube[i]  $\leftrightarrow$  cube[j], Nothing], {i, 2<sup>d</sup>}, {j, 2<sup>d</sup>}]]

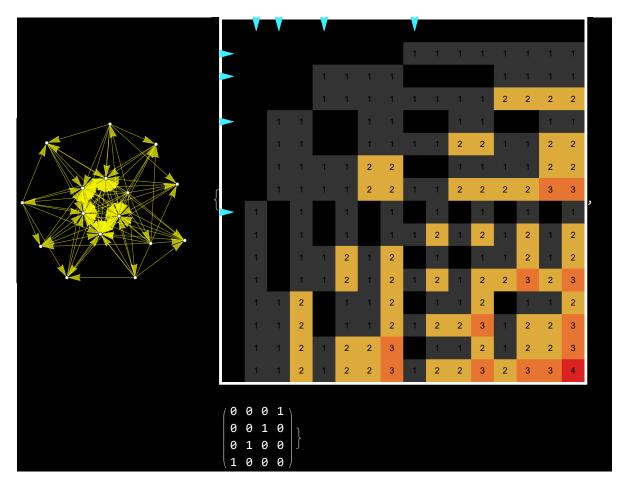
allSymInvertible[d\_] :=
DeleteDuplicatesBy[Select[(#+LowerTriangularize[#<sup>T</sup>, -1]) & /@
PadLeft /@ (Internal`PartitionRagged[#, Range[d, 1, -1]] &) /@
Tuples[{0, 1}, d(d+1)/2], MatrixRank@# == d &], Sort]

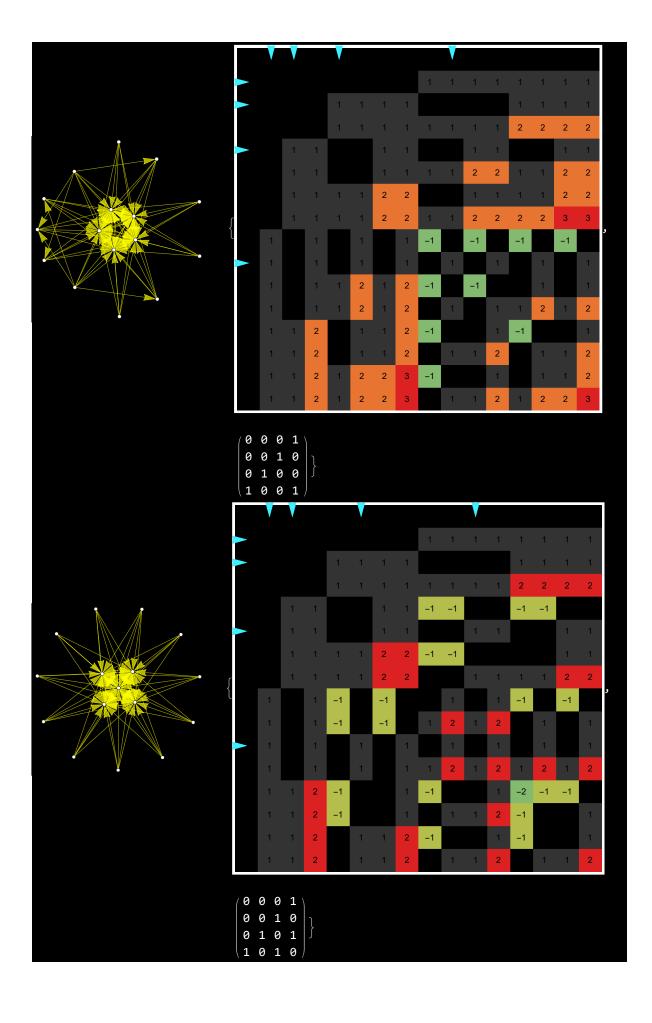


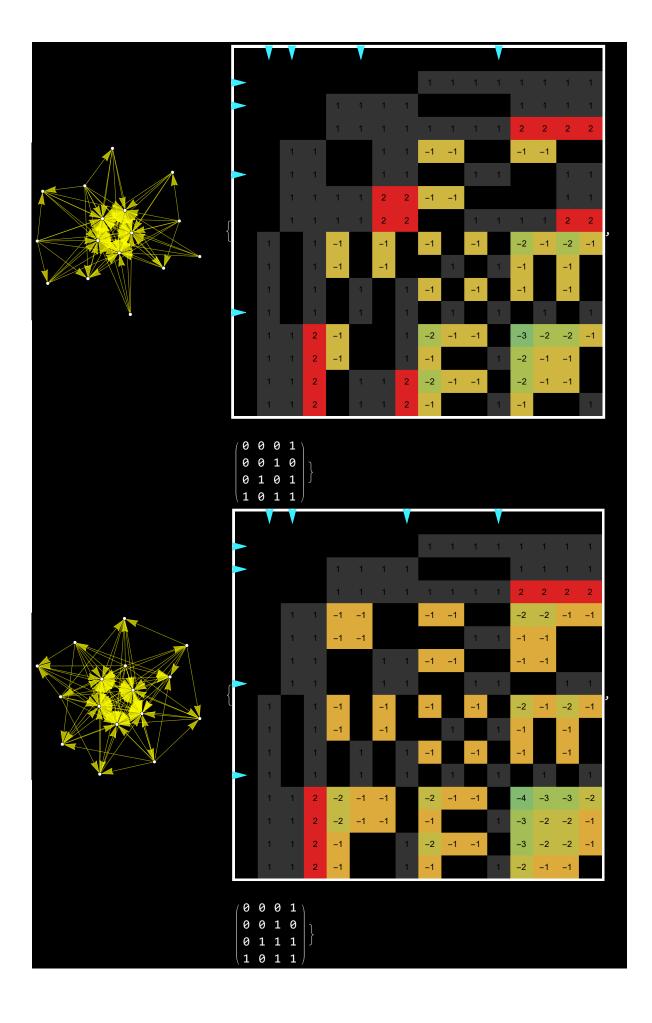
$$ln[\ \ \ \ ]:=$$
 Inverse@ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

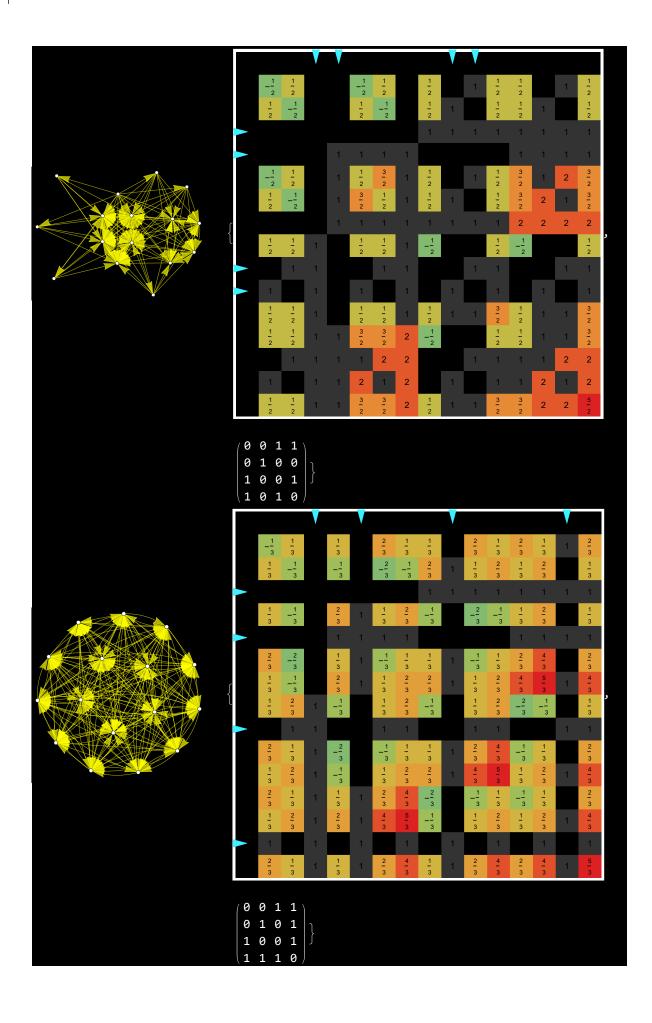
 $\{\,\{\,-\,\mathbf{1},\,\,\mathbf{0},\,\,\mathbf{1}\,\}\,\,,\,\,\{\,\mathbf{0},\,\,\mathbf{1},\,\,\mathbf{0}\,\}\,\,,\,\,\{\,\mathbf{1},\,\,\mathbf{0},\,\,\mathbf{0}\,\}\,\,\}$ 

In[ • ]:= Style[

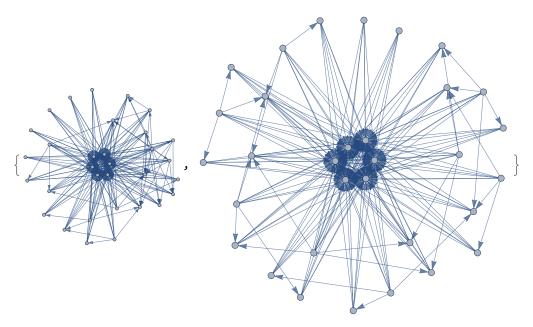






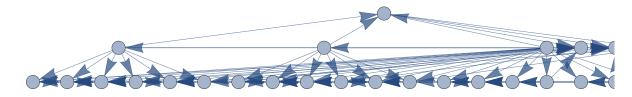


```
ln[\circ]:= \{Graph[graphFullSym[counterexample5]], Graph[graphFullSym[counterexample5^T]]\}
Out[\circ]:= \{Graph[graphFullSym[counterexample5]], Graph[graphFullSym[counterexample5^T]]\}
```



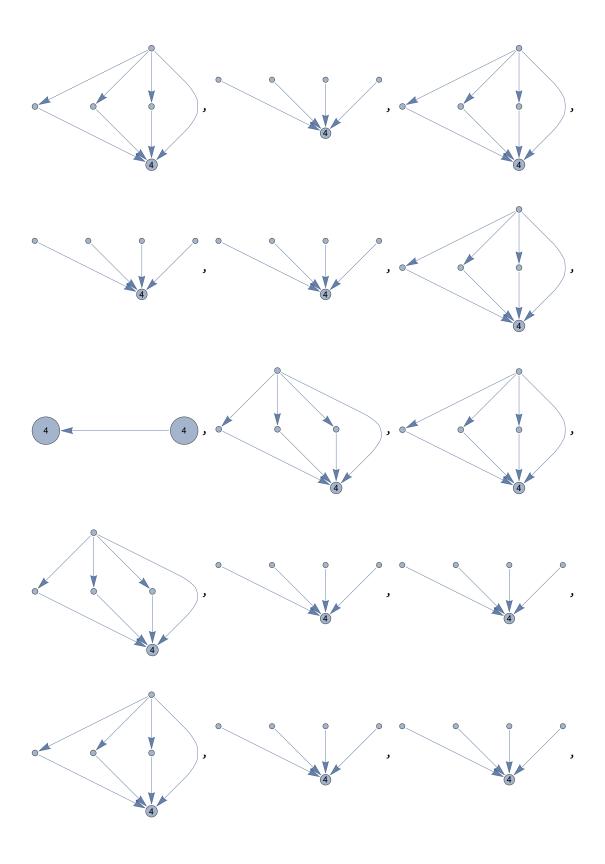
```
graphSymNoSinks[B01_] := Module[{d = Length@B01, filtcube, matr, pos},
    filtcube = Rest@DeleteCases[Tuples[{0, 1}, d], Alternatives@@B01];
    matr = (filtcube.Inverse@B01.(filtcube¹)) /. {1 → 0, x_ /; x ≠ 0 → 2};
    Flatten@Table[If[i ≠ j && And @@ NonNegative[matr[i]] - matr[j]]],
    filtcube[i] → filtcube[j], Nothing], {i, 2<sup>d</sup> - d - 1}, {j, 2<sup>d</sup> - d - 1}]]
```

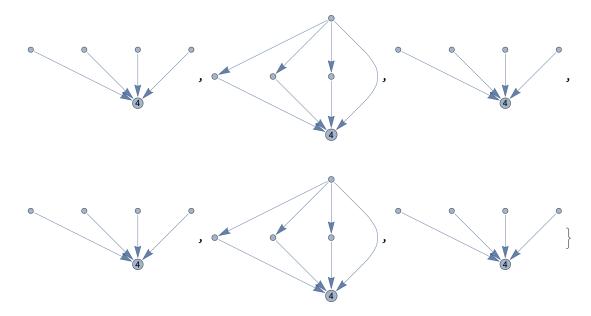
 $ln[\ \circ\ ]:=$  Graph[graphSymNoSinks@IdentityMatrix@5, GraphLayout  $\rightarrow$  "LayeredEmbedding"]  $Out[\ \circ\ ]:=$ 



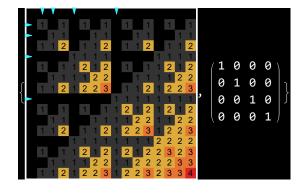
```
m[*]:= graphSymFactorizedAndSzs[B01_] :=
    Module[{d = Length@B01, cube, grps, filt = (# /. {1 → 0, x_ /; x ≠ 0 → 2} &)},
    cube = Tuples[{0, 1}, d];
    grps = {#, filt[#[1]]} & /@GatherBy[cube.Inverse@B01.(cube¹), filt];
    {Flatten@Table[If[i ≠ j && And @@ NonNegative[grps[i, 2]] - grps[j, 2]]],
        grps[i, 1] → grps[j, 1], Nothing], {i, Length@grps}, {j, Length@grps}],
    Normal@AssociationMap[Length, grps[All, 1]]}]
```

```
In[*]:= With | {gsf = graphSymFactorizedAndSzs[IdentityMatrix[3]]},
         Graph | First@gsf, VertexLabels \rightarrow MapAt[Placed[#, Center] &, gsf[2], {All, 2}],
          VertexSize \rightarrow MapAt \left[\left\{\text{"Scaled"}, \frac{\mathsf{Sqrt}[\#]}{20}\right\} \&, \mathsf{gsf}[2], \{\mathsf{All}, 2\}\right]\right]
Out[ • ]=
       Get["https://raw.githubusercontent.com/szhorvat/IGraphM/master/IGInstaller.m"]
        The currently installed versions of IGraph/M are: {}
                                                                        Name: IGraphM
        Installing IGraph/M is complete: PacletObject
                                                                        Version: 0.6.5
        It can now be loaded using the command << IGraphM`
        << IGraphM`
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
        IGraph/M 0.6.5 (December 21, 2022)
        Evaluate IGDocumentation[] to get started.
        graphSymFactorizedRaw[B01]:=
         Module[{d = Length@B01, cube, grps, filt = (# /. {1 \rightarrow 0, x_/; x \ne 0 \rightarrow 2} &)},
          cube = Tuples [{0, 1}, d];
          grps = {#, filt[#[1]]} & /@ GatherBy[cube.Inverse@B01.(cube<sup>T</sup>), filt];
          \label{lem:flatten@Table} Flatten@Table[If[i \neq j \&\& And @@ NonNegative[grps[i, 2]] - grps[j, 2]]],
              grps[i, 1] \rightarrow grps[j, 1], Nothing], \{i, Length@grps\}, \{j, Length@grps\}]]
        hasseDiagram[gr_] := With[\{f = EdgeQ[gr, #1 \rightarrow #2] \&, s = VertexList[gr]\},
          ResourceFunction["HasseDiagram"][f, s, PerformanceGoal → "Quality"]]
       addGraphProps[gr_] := Module[{filt = (\# /. \{1 \rightarrow 0, x_/; x \neq 0 \rightarrow 2\} \&)},
          gr // IGVertexMap[Sqrt@*Length, "SqLength" → VertexList] /*
             IGVertexMap[Length, "Length" → VertexList] /*IGVertexMap[filt[#[1]] &,
               "Filter" \rightarrow VertexList] /*IGVertexMap[MatrixForm[\sharp^{T}] &, Tooltip \rightarrow VertexList]]
        grSymFact[B01_] :=
         addGraphProps[Graph[graphSymFactorizedRaw[B01], PerformanceGoal → "Quality"]]
        hasseSymFact[B01 ] := addGraphProps[
          hasseDiagram@Graph[graphSymFactorizedRaw[B01], PerformanceGoal → "Speed"]]
 In[ • ]:= dispFact[gr_] :=
         gr // IGVertexMap[0.1 # &, VertexSize → IGVertexProp["SqLength"]] /*IGVertexMap[
             Placed[If[# == 1, "", #], Center] &, VertexLabels → IGVertexProp["Length"]]
       dispFact[grSymFact[#]] & /@ allSymInvertible[3]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
```



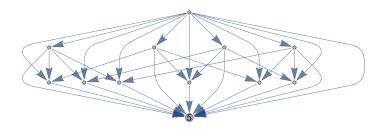


In[@]:= matrixPicture@IdentityMatrix[4]

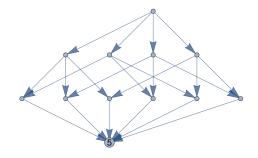


ln[@]:= dispFact[grSymFact[IdentityMatrix[4]]]

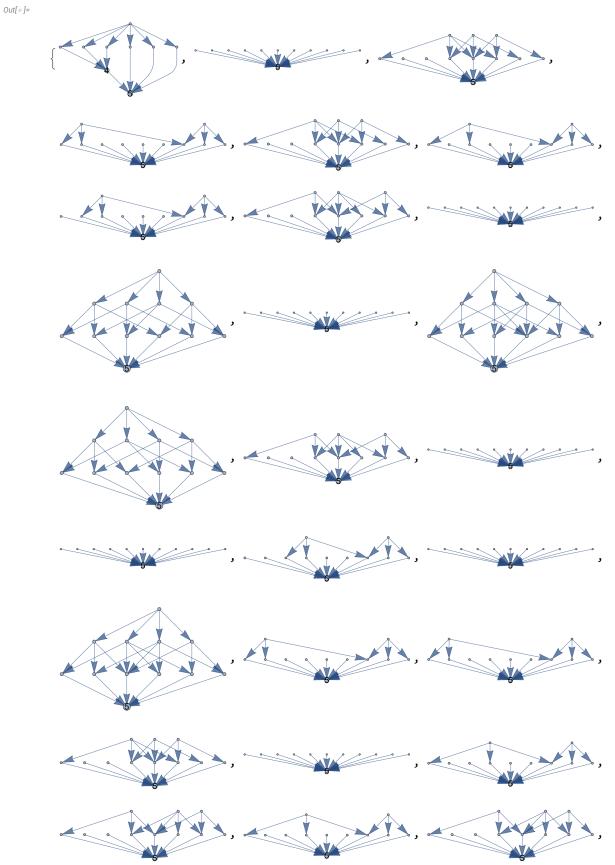
Out[ • ]=



In[@]:= dispFact[hasseSymFact[IdentityMatrix@4]]



n[@]:= (dispFact@\*hasseSymFact) /@RandomSample[allSymInvertible[4], 30]

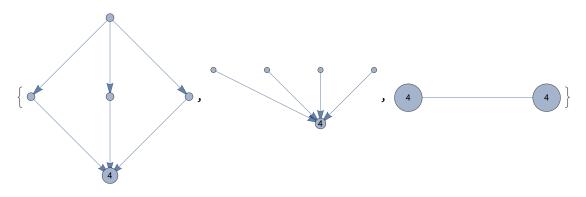




ln[\*]:= deepSort[expr\_] := Map[Sort, expr, {0, -2}]

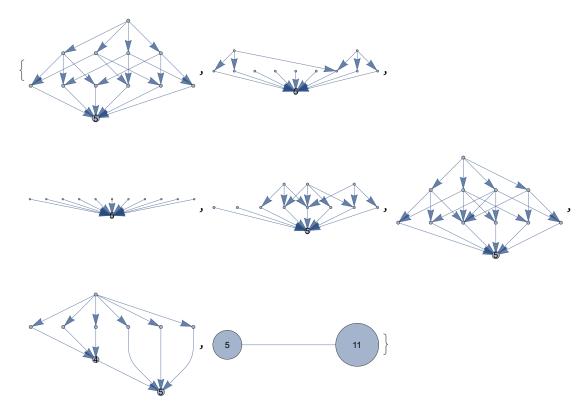
In[\*]: allThreeHasse = dispFact /@ hasseSymFact /@ allSymInvertibleDiffGraph[3]

Out[ • ]=



<code>ln[\*]= allFourHasse = dispFact /@ hasseSymFact /@ allSymInvertibleDiffGraph[4]</code>

Out[ • ]=



```
 \begin{tabular}{ll} Grid [ArrayReshape [setGraphStyle /@ (allFourHasse \sim Join \sim allThreeHasse) , $\{5,2\}], \\ Background \rightarrow Black] \end{tabular}
```

```
Intersection | Export | FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "All-Hasse-3-4-diagrams.jpg"}],
```

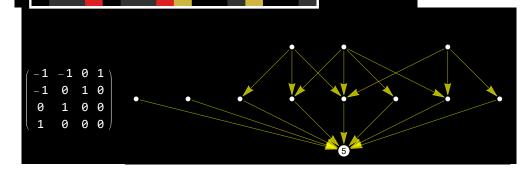
```
allHasse5withDup = ParallelMap[hasseSymFact, allSymInvertible[5]];

n[*]:= allFiveHasse = DeleteDuplicates[allHasse5withDup, IsomorphicGraphQ];

Grid[ArrayReshape[setGraphStyle /@ (allFourHasse~Join~allThreeHasse), {5, 2}],

Background → Black]
```

```
DumpSave[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "all-sym-hasse-3.mx"}], allThreeHasse];
       DumpSave[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "all-sym-hasse-4.mx"}], allFourHasse];
       DumpSave[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "all-sym-hasse-5.mx"}], allFiveHasse];
      MapIndexed[Export[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[],
              "all-sym-hasse-5-pictures", ToString[#2[1]] <> ".jpg"}], #1] &,
         setGraphStyle[Graph[dispFact@#, ImageSize → 800]] & /@ allFiveHasse];
       There is an example that is not even a semilattice among 4 by 4 matrices
       nonSemilatticecCounter = allSymInvertibleDiffGraph[4] [4]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{0, 0, 0, 1\}, \{0, 0, 1, 0\}, \{0, 1, 0, 1\}, \{1, 0, 1, 1\}\}
 In[*]:= Style[{matrixPicture[nonSemilatticecCounter],
         Style[MatrixForm@Inverse@nonSemilatticecCounter, White],
         Graph[setGraphStyle@dispFact@hasseSymFact@nonSemilatticecCounter,
          ImageSize → 400]}, Background → Black]
Out[ • ]=
                                                             0
                                                                0
                                                             1
                                                             0
                                                           0 1
```



-2 -2

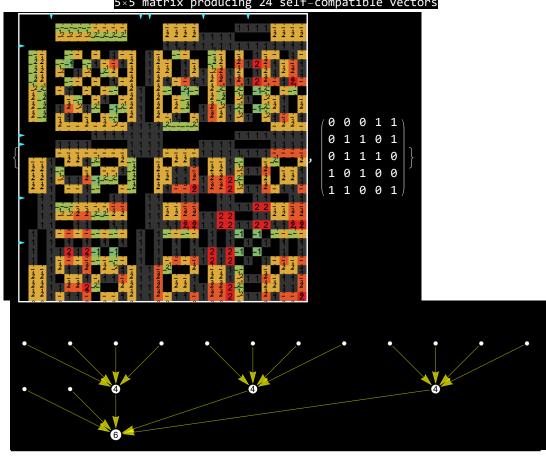
```
ln[@]:= Export[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "non-semilattice-4.jpg"}], %];
```

Unlike the simple cube case there might be more then d+1 vectors that can lie in intersection (meet) of A and B; the following function counts the number of such vectors.

```
In[ • ]:=
         selfCompatibleCount[B01_] :=
          With [\{c = Tuples[\{0, 1\}, Length@B01]\}, Count[Diagonal[c.Inverse[B01].(c^{T})], 0 \mid 1]]\}
       Union[selfCompatibleCount /@ allSymInvertible[3]]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       {4,6}
 In[ • ]:=
       Union[selfCompatibleCount /@ allSymInvertible[4]]
Out[ • ]=
       {5, 6, 8, 9, 10}
       Union[selfCompatibleCount /@ allSymInvertible[5]]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       {6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24}
       In case of 4 by 4 matrices numbers of possible self-compatible vectors reduces when only consider-
       ing matrices that produce non-isomorphic graphs. So there are matrices producing isomorphic
       graphs but having different-sized self-compatible sets.
       A matrix with many self - compatible vecrors:
       manySelfCompatibleExample =
 In[ • ]:=
        Select[allSymInvertible[5], selfCompatibleCount@# == 24 &, 1] // First
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{0,0,0,1,1\},\{0,1,1,0,1\},\{0,1,1,1,0\},\{1,0,1,0,0\},\{1,1,0,0,1\}\}
```

Out[\*]=

5×5 matrix producing 24 self-compatible vectors



In[\*]:= Export[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "many-self-compatible-example.jpg"}],
%345, Background → Black];