```
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\}\}\},\
         Graphics3D[{Opacity[0.9], Texture[
                                                              , Polyhedron[pts[Sequence@#] & /@fcs,
              VertexTextureCoordinates → (pts[Sequence@#] & /@ fcs) ] } ] ]
Out[ • ]=
 lo(x) = lo(x) = lo(x) 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\}\}\}
 In[ • ]:=
        Inverse [\{\{1, 0, 1\}, \{0, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 1\}\}^{\mathsf{T}}]
Out[ • ]=
        \{\{0, -1, 1\}, \{-1, 0, 1\}, \{1, 1, -1\}\}
        Graphics3D[Arrow[{{0, 0, 0}, #}] & /@ (Tuples[{0, 1}, 3].%32)]
 In[ • ]:=
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+ba-
        sis, the function will return 2
```

\$HistoryLength = 1

In[•]:= Out[•]=

```
achNumber[B01_List] := With \[ \{Cpl = Complement, Len = Length, \]
 In[ • ]:=
            d = Length@B01, cube = Tuples[{0, 1}, Length@B01], inv = Inverse[B01]},
           bcan = Select \big[ Subsets [Cpl[cube, B01^T]], Divisible \Big[ 2^d (d+1), (Len@\#+d) \Big] \& \Big] \Big\},
            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}], 

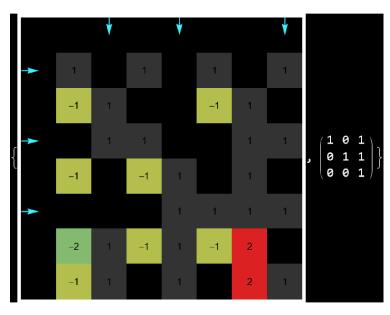
, Arrow [{{\mathbb{\pi}$, 2^d - \mathbb{\pi}$ + 0.5, 2^d - \frac{1}{2}}}] & /@ pos1, 

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

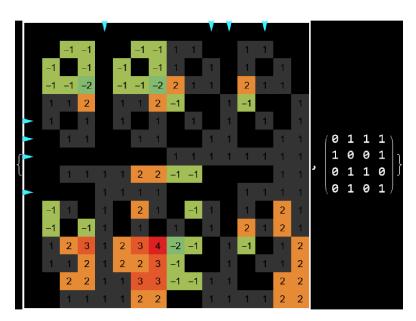
In[*]:= matrixPicture@First[

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

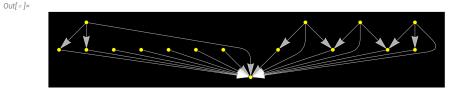
In[@]:= matrixPicture@IdentityMatrix[4] // Rasterize

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

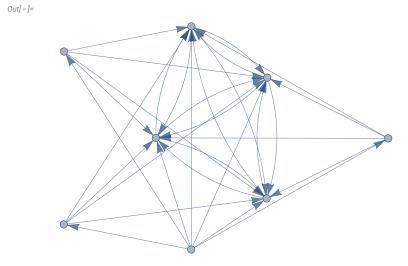
In[@]:= matrixPicture@% // Rasterize



```
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]

In[*]:= 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];

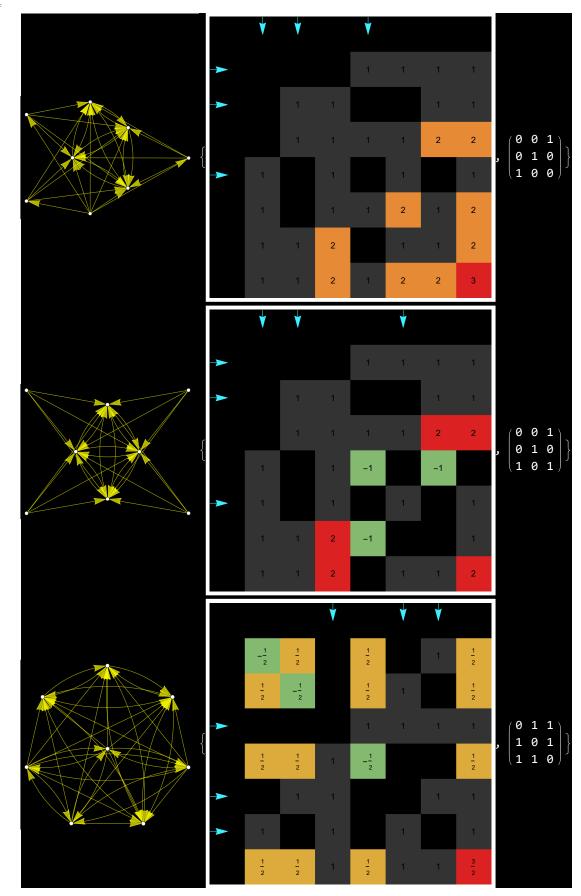
matr = (cube.Inverse@B01.(cube
T
)) /. {1 \rightarrow 0, x_ /; x \neq 0 \rightarrow 2};

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

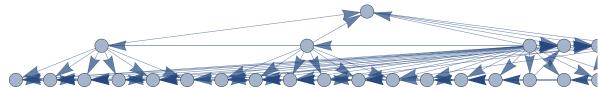
cube[i] \leftrightarrow cube[j], Nothing], {i, 2^d}, {j, 2^d}]]

All symmetric invertible (without row permutations!):

```
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]
```

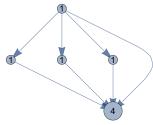


```
In[*]:= Inverse@ (0 0 1)
0 1 0
1 0 1)
Out[ • ]=
          \{ \{-1, 0, 1\}, \{0, 1, 0\}, \{1, 0, 0\} \}
 In[@]:= Style[
            Grid@DeleteDuplicates[{Graph[graphFullSym@#, Background → Black, VertexStyle → White,
                      EdgeStyle → Yellow], matrixPicture@#} & /@ allSymInvertible[4],
               IsomorphicGraphQ[#1[1], #2[1]] &], Background → Black, White]
          {Graph[graphFullSym[counterexample5]], Graph[graphFullSym[counterexample5<sup>T</sup>]]}
  In[ • ]:=
          graphSymNoSinks[B01_] := Module[{d = Length@B01, filtcube, matr, pos},
             filtcube = Rest@DeleteCases[Tuples[{0, 1}, d], Alternatives@@B01];
             matr = (filtcube.Inverse@B01.(filtcube^{T})) /. {1 \rightarrow 0, x_ /; x \neq 0 \rightarrow 2};
             \label{lem:flatten@Table} Flatten@Table \\ \begin{subarray}{l} \textbf{If} [i \neq j \&\& And @@ NonNegative[matr[i]] - matr[j]]], \\ \end{subarray}
                  \texttt{filtcube[[i]]} \leftrightarrow \texttt{filtcube[[j]]}, \texttt{Nothing]}, \left\{ \texttt{i}, \texttt{2}^{\texttt{d}} - \texttt{d} - \texttt{1} \right\}, \left\{ \texttt{j}, \texttt{2}^{\texttt{d}} - \texttt{d} - \texttt{1} \right\} \big] \big]
          Graph[graphSymNoSinks@IdentityMatrix@5, GraphLayout → "LayeredEmbedding"]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
```



In[*]:= 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[A11, 1]]}]

In[*]:= With[{gsf = graphSymFactorizedAndSzs[IdentityMatrix[3]]},
 Graph[First@gsf, VertexLabels → MapAt[Placed[#, Center] &, gsf[2], {A11, 2}],
 VertexSize → MapAt[{"Scaled", Sqrt[#] / 20} &, gsf[2], {A11, 2}]]]
Out[*]:=



In[@]:= Get["https://raw.githubusercontent.com/szhorvat/IGraphM/master/IGInstaller.m"]

```
The currently installed versions of IGraph/M are: {}
```

```
Installing IGraph/M is complete: PacletObject[ Version: 0.6.5 ]
```

It can now be loaded using the command << IGraphM`

```
In[*]:= << IGraphM`
Out[*]=

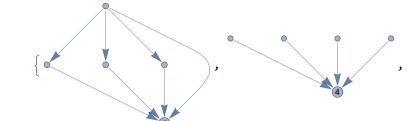
IGraph/M 0.6.5 (December 21, 2022)
Evaluate IGDocumentation[] to get started.</pre>
```

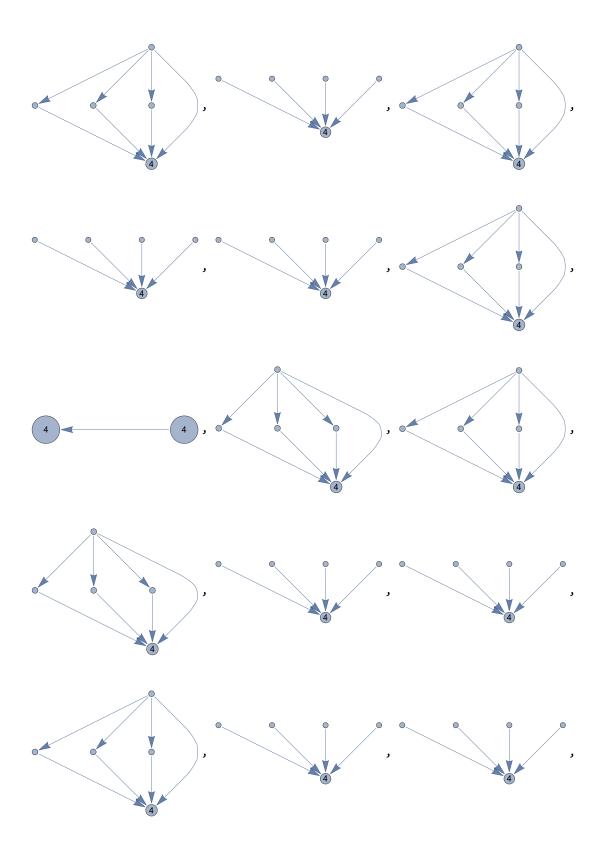
Remove[Global`IGVertexMap]
Remove[Global`IGVertexProp]

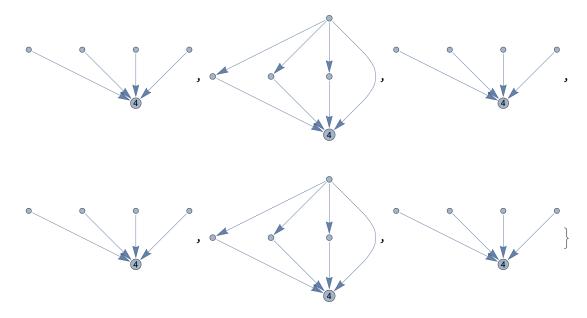
```
graphSymFactorizedRaw[B01_] :=
   Module[{d = Length@B01, cube, grps, filt = (# /. {1 → 0, x_ /; x ≠ 0 → 2} &)},
      cube = Tuples[{0, 1}, d];
      grps = {#, filt[#[1]]} & /@ GatherBy[cube.Inverse@B01.(cube¹), filt];
      Flatten@Table[If[i ≠ j && And @@ NonNegative[grps[i, 2]] - grps[j, 2]],
            grps[i, 1] → grps[j, 1], Nothing], {i, Length@grps}, {j, Length@grps}]]
      hasseDiagram[gr_] := With[{f = EdgeQ[gr, #1 → #2] &, s = VertexList[gr]},
            ResourceFunction["HasseDiagram"][f, s, PerformanceGoal → "Quality"]]
```

```
dispFact[gr_] :=
   gr // IGVertexMap[0.1 # &, VertexSize → IGVertexProp["SqLength"]] /*IGVertexMap[
     Placed[If[# == 1, "", #], Center] &, VertexLabels → IGVertexProp["Length"]]
```

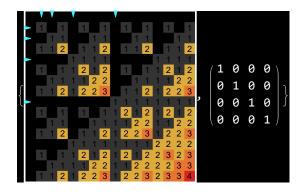
In[@]:= dispFact[grSymFact[#]] & /@ allSymInvertible[3]





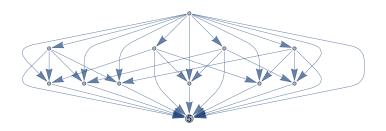


In[*]:= matrixPicture@IdentityMatrix[4]

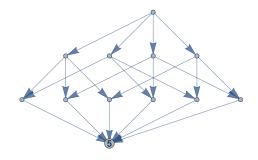


In[@]:= dispFact[grSymFact[IdentityMatrix[4]]]

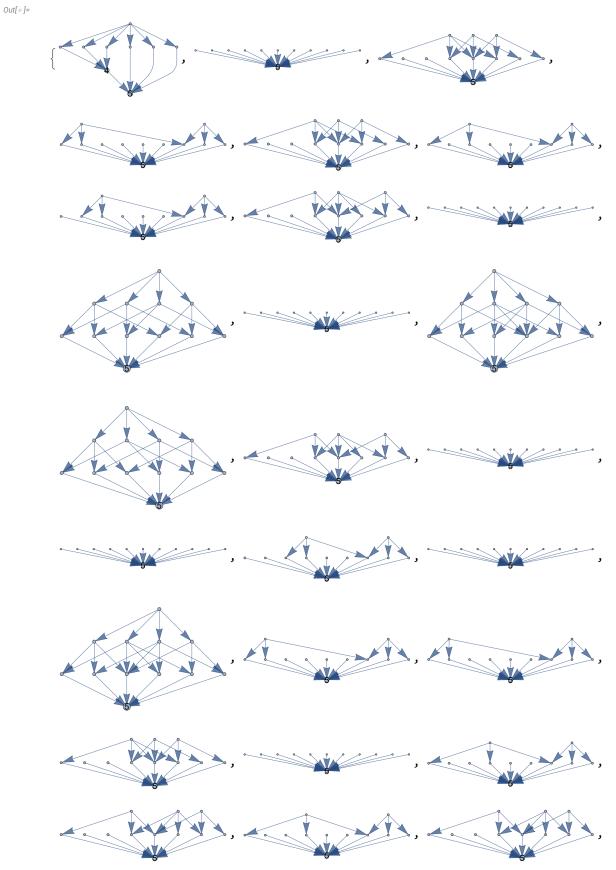
Out[•]=



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



(dispFact@*hasseSymFact) /@RandomSample[allSymInvertible[4], 30]

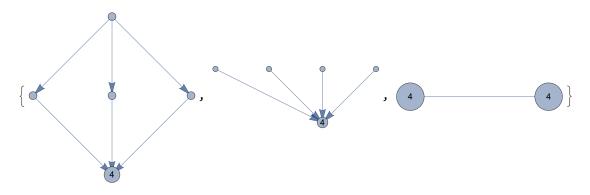




ln[*]:= deepSort[expr_] := Map[Sort, expr, {0, -2}]

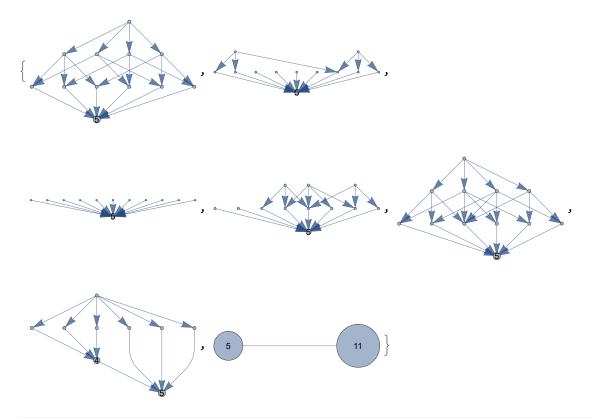
In[*]: allThreeHasse = dispFact /@ hasseSymFact /@ allSymInvertibleDiffGraph[3]

Out[•]=



<code>In[*]:= allFourHasse = dispFact /@ hasseSymFact /@ allSymInvertibleDiffGraph[4]</code>

Out[•]=



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

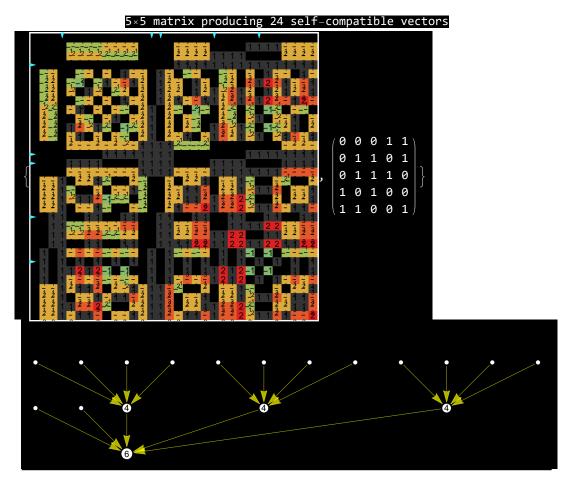
```
DumpSave[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "all-sym-hasse-3.mx"}], allThreeHasse];
       DumpSave[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "all-sym-hasse-4.mx"}], allFourHasse];
       DumpSave[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "all-sym-hasse-5.mx"}], allFiveHasse];
      MapIndexed[Export[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[],
              "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 -1
```

```
In[@]:= 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.

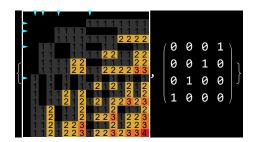
```
In[ • ]:=
         selfCompatibleCount[B01_] :=
          With [\{c = Tuples[\{0, 1\}, Length@B01]\}, Count[Diagonal[c.Inverse[B01].(c^{T})], 0 \mid 1]]\}
       Union[selfCompatibleCount /@ allSymInvertible[3]]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       {4,6}
 In[ • ]:=
       Union[selfCompatibleCount /@ allSymInvertible[4]]
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[•]=



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

In[@]:= matrixPicture@allSymInvertible[4][1]



```
matrixPicture@IdentityMatrix[4]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
                                    0
      IsomorphicSubgraphQ@@
 In[ • ]:=
        (Graph /@ graphFullSym /@ {IdentityMatrix[4], Reverse[IdentityMatrix[4]]})
Out[ • ]=
       True
       allSymPermutations[d_] :=
        Select[PermutationMatrix /@ Permutations[Range@d], SymmetricMatrixQ]
       dispFact@addGraphProps@hasseSymFact@# & /@
        {IdentityMatrix[4], Reverse[IdentityMatrix[4]]}
Out[ • ]=
       posSelfComp3 = With[{as3p = allSymPermutations[3], as3in = allSymInvertible[3]},
           (m → Sort[selfCompatibleCount /@ (m.# & /@ as3p)]) /@ as3in];
       possibleSelfCompCountsGrouped3 = SortBy[Tally[posSelfComp3], First]
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{\{4, 4, 4, 4\}, 1\}, \{\{4, 6, 7, 7\}, 4\}, \{\{5, 6, 6, 7\}, 12\}, \{\{5, 6, 7, 8\}, 6\}\}
 ln[a] = posSelfComp4 = With[{as4p = allSymPermutations[4], as4in = allSymInvertible[4]},
           (m → Sort[selfCompatibleCount /@ (m.# & /@ as4p)]) /@ as4in];
```

```
possibleSelfCompCountsGrouped4 = SortBy[Tally[posSelfComp4], First]
Out[ • ]=
              \{\{\{5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 1\}, \{\{5, 5, 5, 5, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8\}, 4\},
                \{\{5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8\}, 4\}, \{\{5, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11, 11\}, 1\},
                \{\{5, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 12\}, 4\}, \{\{6, 6, 6, 8, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 12\}, 4\},
                \{\{6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12\}, 24\}, \{\{6, 6, 8, 8, 8, 10, 12, 12, 12, 12\}, 12\},
                \{\{6, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12\}, \{2, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, 16\}, 24\},
                \{\{7, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13\}, 24\}, \{\{7, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 14, 14\}, 3\},
                \{\{7, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12\}, 9\}, \{\{7, 9, 10, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14\}, 24\},
                \{\{7, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 14, 14\}, 9\}, \{\{7, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12\}, 3\},
                \{8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 14, 14\}, 24\}, \{8, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14\}, 24\},
                \{\{8, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14\}, 24\}, \{\{9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12\}, 48\},
                \{\{9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11\}, 12\}, \{\{9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12\}, 24\},
                \{\{9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 14\}, 6\}, \{\{9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 14\}, 24\},
                \{\{10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12\}, 12\},\
                \{\{10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 14, 14, 14\}, 12\}\}
             posSelfComp5 = With[{as5p = allSymPermutations[5], as5in = allSymInvertible[5]},
                    ParallelMap[m → Sort[selfCompatibleCount /@ (m.# & /@ as5p)], as5in]];
  In[*]: possibleSelfCompCountsGrouped5 = SortBy[Tally[posSelfComp5], First]
  In[ • ]:= DumpSave [
                  FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "possible-self-comp-counts-grouped-3-to-5.mx"}],
                  {possibleSelfCompCountsGrouped3,
                    possible Self Comp Counts Grouped 4, possible Self Comp Counts Grouped 5 \} \cite{Comp Counts Grouped} \cite{Comp Counts Grouped
              Best definitely achieveable by symmetric permutation size of self-comp set:
             Max[#[All, 1, 1]] & /@ {possibleSelfCompCountsGrouped3,
                  possibleSelfCompCountsGrouped4, possibleSelfCompCountsGrouped5}
Out[ • ]=
              {5, 10, 16}
  in[@]:= only5selfcomp = Select[allSymInvertible[4],
                 m → (Union[selfCompatibleCount /@ (m.# & /@ allSymPermutations[4])] == {5})]
Out[ • ]=
              \{\{\{0, 1, 1, 1\}, \{1, 0, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 0, 1\}, \{1, 1, 1, 0\}\}\}
  In[*]:= MatrixForm@First@only5selfcomp
Out[ • ]//MatrixForm=
                0 1 1 1
                1 0 1 1
                1 1 0 1
                1 1 1 0
  In[a]:= With[{missing5 = Table[1, 5, 5] - IdentityMatrix[5]},
               Sort[selfCompatibleCount[missing5.#] & /@ allSymPermutations[5]]]
Out[ • ]=
```

Shit, product of symmetric permutations is only symmetric if they commute. The following function gives actual symmetric permutations of rows of a given (presumably symmetric) matrix:

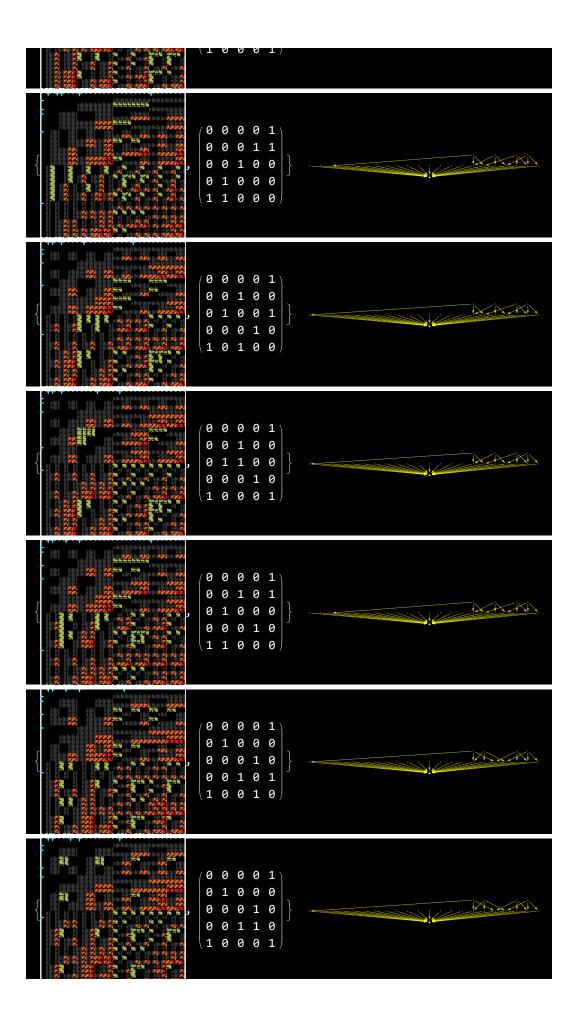
```
symPermutations[B01_] := Select[
 In[ • ]:=
           B01.PermutationMatrix[#] & /@ Permutations [Range@Length@B01], SymmetricMatrixQ]
       (selfCompatibleCount /@ symPermutations[#]) & /@ allSymInvertible[3]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{6, 6, 6, 4\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{4, 4, 4, 4\}, \{4, 6\},
        \{6\}, \{4, 6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{6\}, \{4, 6\}, \{6\}
       (selfCompatibleCount /@ symPermutations[#]) & /@ allSymInvertible[2]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{3,3\},\{3\},\{3\}\}
       (selfCompatibleCount /@ symPermutations[#]) & /@ allSymInvertible[1]
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       { 2} }
 #[1, 1] &]
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{\{5, 5, 5, 5\}, 4\}, \{\{5, 9, 9, 9\}, 4\}, \{\{5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5\}, 1\},
        \{\{5, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9\}, 1\}, \{\{6\}, 24\}, \{\{6, 8\}, 12\},
        \{\{6, 6, 6, 8\}, 8\}, \{\{9\}, 144\}, \{\{9, 9\}, 30\}, \{\{10\}, 96\}, \{\{10, 10\}, 48\}\}
```

```
In[*]:= correctSymPermSelfCompCount5 =
        SortBy[Tally[ParallelMap[Sort[selfCompatibleCount /@symPermutations[#]] &,
            allSymInvertible[5]]], #[1, 1] &]
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{\{6,6\},30\},\{\{6,8\},120\},\{\{6,6,6,6\},20\},
        \{\{6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8\}, 12\}, \{\{6, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10\}, 12\},
        \{\{6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6\}, 10\}, \{\{6, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 10\}, 10\},\
        18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 1}, {{7, 9}, 60}, {{7, 9, 9, 9}, 60}, {{8}, 240},
        \{\{8, 12\}, 240\}, \{\{8, 8, 8, 10\}, 20\}, \{\{8, 8, 8, 12\}, 20\}, \{\{8, 12, 12, 12\}, 30\},
        \{\{8, 8, 8, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12\}, 10\}, \{\{9\}, 120\}, \{\{10\}, 120\}, \{\{10, 10\}, 60\},
        \{\{10, 12\}, 240\}, \{\{11\}, 720\}, \{\{12\}, 1320\}, \{\{12, 12\}, 420\}, \{\{12, 14\}, 120\},
        \{\{12, 16\}, 240\}, \{\{12, 18\}, 240\}, \{\{12, 24\}, 60\}, \{\{12, 12, 12, 12\}, 80\},
        \{\{12, 18, 18, 18\}, 20\}, \{\{12, 12, 12, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14\}, 5\}, \{\{13\}, 840\},
        \{\{13, 17\}, 240\}, \{\{14\}, 240\}, \{\{15\}, 120\}, \{\{15, 19\}, 300\}, \{\{15, 19, 19\}, 60\},
        \{\{16\}, 120\}, \{\{16, 20\}, 120\}, \{\{16, 16, 20, 20\}, 30\}, \{\{17\}, 1080\}, \{\{17, 17\}, 60\},
        \{\{18\}, 2040\}, \{\{18, 18\}, 210\}, \{\{19\}, 3120\}, \{\{20\}, 840\}, \{\{20, 20\}, 120\}\}
       Guarantied lower bound from permutations looks (below) look line Binomial[n+1,Floor[(n+1)/2]]
      \{1 \rightarrow 2, 2 \rightarrow 3, 3 \rightarrow 6, 4 \rightarrow 10, 5 \rightarrow 20\}
 In[ • ]:=
 Inf = 1:=
       Table[Binomial[n, Floor[n / 2]], {n, 1, 7}]
Out[ • ]=
       {1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 20, 35}
 In[@]:= someAnavoidablyLargeSelfCount5 =
        Select[allSymInvertible[5], selfCompatibleCount /@ symPermutations[#] == {20, 20} &, 10]
 log_{*} := Labeled[Column[Style[{matrixPicture[#] /. (ImageSize <math>\rightarrow _)}) \rightarrow (ImageSize \rightarrow 150),
              Graph[setGraphStyle@dispFact@hasseSymFact@#, ImageSize → 250]},
             Background → Black] & /@ someAnavoidablyLargeSelfCount5],
        Style["Some 5×5 matrices unavoidably producing 20 self-compatible
            vectors (two sym perms for each)", White, Background → Black], Top]
Out[ • ]=
                   Some 5×5 matrices unavoidably producing
                      20 self-compatible vectors (two sym perms for each)
                                    0 0 0 0 1
                                     0 0 1 0
                                      0 1 0 0
                                    0 1 0 0 1
                                   1 0 0 1 0
                                        991
```

0 0 1 0

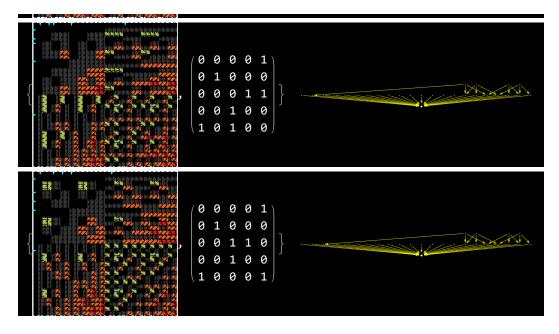
0 1 0 0

0



Outf • l=

Out[•]=



In[*]:= Export[FileNameJoin[{NotebookDirectory[], "some-unavoidably-large-self-comp-5.jpg"}],
%, Background → Black];

The last two are quite dissapointing:

In[@]:= Table Sort[selfCompatibleCount /@ symPermutations[m]],

```
0 0 0 0 0 0 1
                                00000010
         0000001
                     000010
00001
          0
            0 0 1 0
                                 0000100
0001
                    0000100
         0 0
            0 1 0 0
                                 0001000
001
    0 0
                    0001000
          0
            1 1 0 0
                                   011000
  0
    1
                     0 1 0 1 0
                    0
                                 010010
          1
            0 0 1 0
  0
                    0 1 0 0 0 1 0
         100001
                                0100001
                     000001
                                   000
```

00000001

0000001

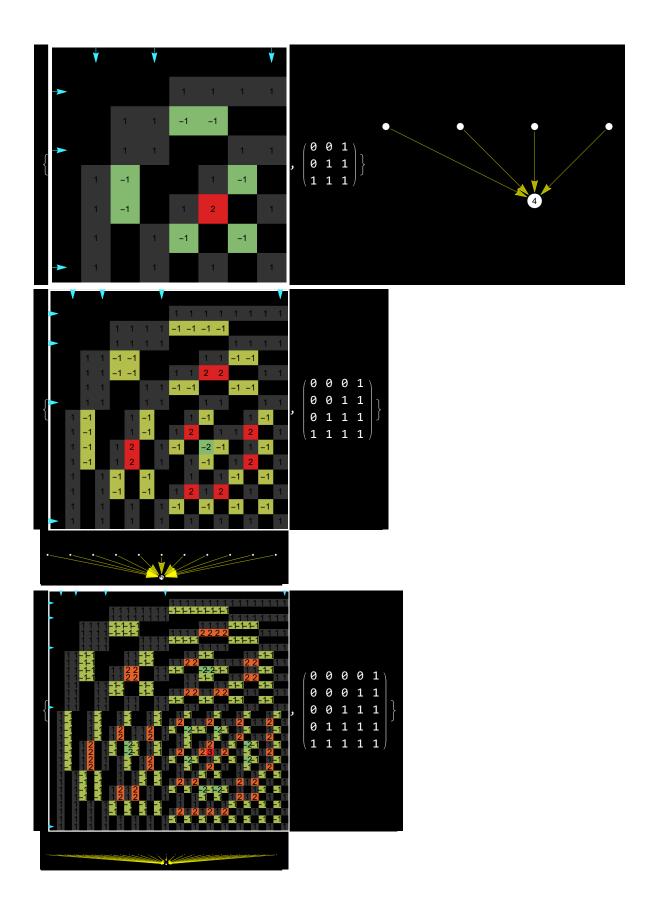
{{6}, {10, 10}, {20, 20}, {35, 35, 35}, {66, 66, 66, 70}, {110, 110, 126, 126, 126, 126, 126, 126, 126}}

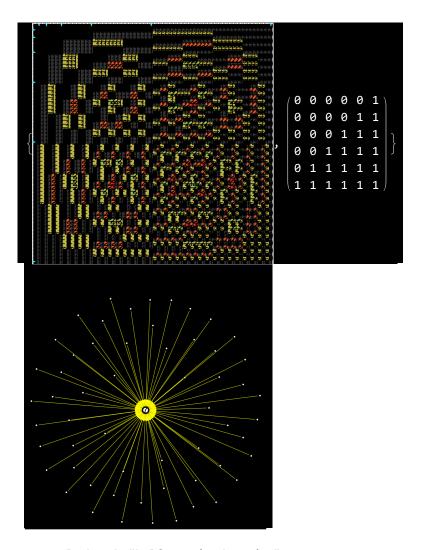
{ {44, 56, 62, 62, 62, 66, 66, 66} }

Trying to find the structure of a matrix that unavoidably produces Binomial[n,n/2] self compatible 0-1 vectors

manydiagMatr[sz_, diagPos_/; AllTrue[diagPos, NonNegative]] :=
 Total[Table[Reverse[DiagonalMatrix[Table[1, sz - p], p]], {p, diagPos}]]

```
. (Prepend[0] /@ Subsets[Range[6]]) ما المارة إلى المارة Select[manydiagMatr
        selfCompatibleCount /@ symPermutations[#] == {70} &]
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{\{0,0,0,0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,0,0,1,0\},\{0,0,0,0,1,0,1\},\{0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0\},
         \{0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1\}, \{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0\}, \{1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1\}\},\
        \{\{0,0,0,0,0,0,1\},\{0,0,0,0,1,1\},\{0,0,0,0,1,1,1\},\{0,0,0,0,1,1,1\}\}
          \{0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1\}, \{0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1\}\}
 In[*]:= MatrixForm /@%
Out[ • ]=
          0 0 0 0 0 0 1
                               0000001
          0000010
                               0000011
                               0000111
          0000101
          0 0 0 1 0 1 0
                               0 0 0 1 1 1 1
          0 0 1 0 1 0 1
                               0 0 1 1 1 1 1
          0 1 0 1 0 1 0
                               0 1 1 1 1 1 1
         (1010101)
                              1 1 1 1 1 1 1
       ListPlot \lceil Table \lceil 2^n / Binomial \lceil n+1, Floor \lceil (n+1) / 2 \rceil \rceil, \{n, 1, 20\} \rceil \rceil
 In[ • ]:=
Out[ • ]=
       3.0 E
       2.5
       1.5
       1.0 -
       0.5
                                   20
                      10
                            15
       (selfCompatibleCount /@ symPermutations[#]) & /@
 In[ • ]:=
         ((manydiagMatr[#, Range[0, #-1]] &) /@Range[8])
Out[ • ]=
       \{\{2\}, \{3\}, \{6\}, \{10\}, \{20\}, \{35\}, \{70\}, \{126\}\}\
 In[@]:= exportBlackBack[file_, expr_] :=
        {\tt Export[FileNameJoin@\{NotebookDirectory[], file\}, expr, Background} \rightarrow {\tt Black]}
       With[{halfmatr = (manydiagMatr[#, Range[0, #-1]] &) /@Range[2, 6]},
        Column[Style[{matrixPicture[#] /. (ImageSize → _) → (ImageSize → 250),
              Graph[setGraphStyle@dispFact@hasseSymFact@#, ImageSize → 250]},
             Background → Black] & /@ halfmatr]]
Out[ • ]=
                                 -1
```





In[@]:= exportBlackBack["half-matrix-demo.jpg", %];