

Designs on strongly regular graphs

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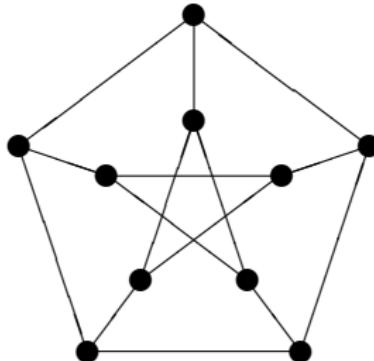
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The graph Γ is **strongly regular** if

- ▶ it is regular;
- ▶ if two vertices are joined by an edge, then they have p common neighbours, for some constant p ;
- ▶ if two vertices are not joined by an edge, then they have q common neighbours, for some constant q ;
- ▶ the graph is neither complete nor null.

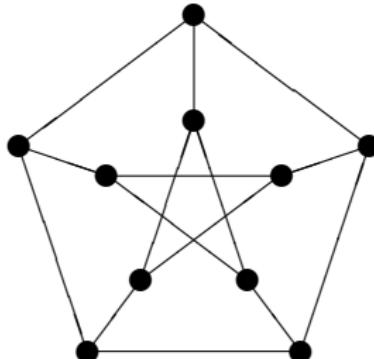
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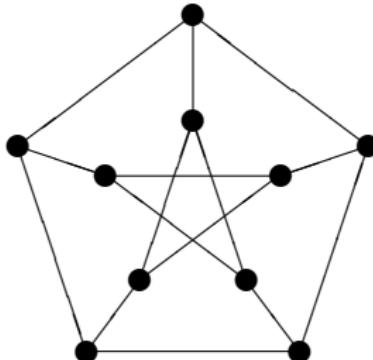
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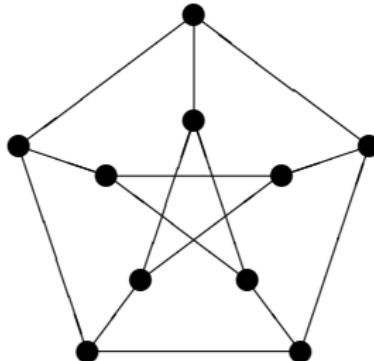


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Commutative linear algebra

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- ▶ the **adjacency matrix** A has $A_{\alpha,\beta} = 1$ if $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ is an edge, and all other entries zero;
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In this case, the real vector space \mathbb{R}^Ω is the orthogonal direct sum of subspaces W_0 , W_1 and W_2 , each of which is (contained in) an eigenspace of A and an eigenspace of J , where W_0 is the one-dimensional subspace spanned by the all-1 vector \mathbf{u} .

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(I will identify W_1 and W_2 later, as these depend on Γ .)

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I will describe two different desirable statistical conditions that
translate easily into combinatorics and linear algebra.

I will illustrate each of these conditions when applied to the
same two combinatorial objects (aka networks).

Design question and statistical issues

We have a set \mathcal{T} of t treatments. We need to choose a design, which is a function $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ allocating treatment $f(\omega)$ to vertex ω . How should we choose f ?

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When is the choice of best design not affected by the values of γ_0 , γ_1 and γ_2 ?

Two different desirable statistical conditions

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Solution The subspace V_T of \mathbb{R}^Ω consisting of vectors which are constant on each treatment can be orthogonally decomposed as

$$W_0 \oplus (V_T \cap W_1) \oplus (V_T \cap W_2).$$

Combinatorial Structure 1: Partition into Blocks

This is probably the best-known combinatorial structure in Design of Experiments.

The set Ω is partitioned into b blocks, each of size k .

Thus Γ consists of b disjoint copies of the complete graph on k vertices. This is strongly regular.

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If $k = t$ then each block must contain every treatment.

If $k > t$ then something slightly more complicated is needed.

An example of a balanced incomplete-block design

Here is a balanced incomplete-block design with $b = 14$, $k = 4$, $t = 8$ and $\lambda = 3$.

1 3 5 7	2 4 6 8
1 2 5 6	3 4 7 8
1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8
1 4 5 8	2 3 6 7
1 3 6 8	2 4 5 7
1 2 7 8	3 4 5 6
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2	3	4	2	3	5	2	4	5			

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Since the treatment subspace V_T contains W_0 , there are three possibilities.

- (a) $V_T \leq W_0 \oplus W_2$.
- (b) $V_T \leq W_0 \oplus W_1$.
- (c) $V_T \cap W_1$ and $V_T \cap W_2$ are both non-zero, and
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More generally, any subset of treatments may be merged into a single treatment. For example,

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Such designs are used when management constraints make it impractical to apply the treatments to the individual plots.

Solution (c) for Condition 2

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Each item from \mathcal{T}_2 is applied to one plot per block.

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where $|\mathcal{T}_1| = t_1$, which divides b , and $|\mathcal{T}_2| = k$.

Each item from \mathcal{T}_2 is applied to one plot per block.

Each item from \mathcal{T}_1 is applied to b/t_1 whole blocks.

Solution (c) for Condition 2

- (c) $V_T \cap W_1$ and $V_T \cap W_2$ are both non-zero, and
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For example, when $b = 4$, $k = 3$, $t = 6$ and $t_1 = 2$ we get

A1	A2	A3
----	----	----

B1	B2	B3
----	----	----

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These are called **split-plot designs**,
and are widely used in practice.

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This happens in some experiments in human-computer interaction (which I was involved in at QMUL).

For example, the aim of the experiment might be to compare different methods for researchers to collaborate when they are unable to meet face-to-face, such as email, online meetings, old-fashioned letters, telephone calls with and without video.

Combinatorial Structure 2: more detail

Now the set Ω consists of all unordered pairs from the set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ of m distinct individuals, where $m \geq 4$.

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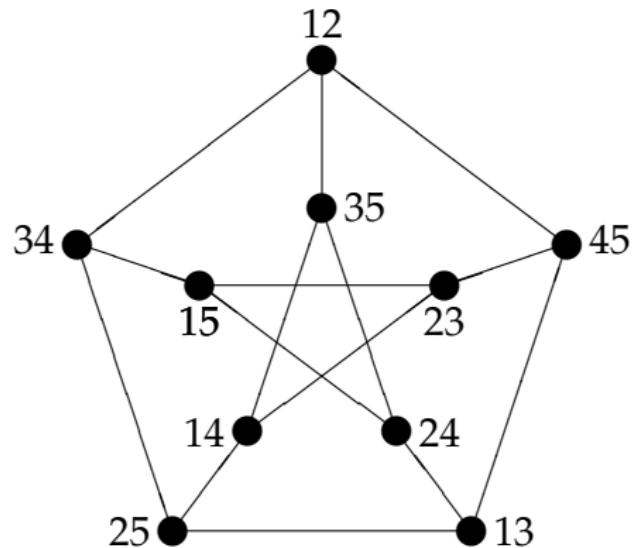
This is called the **triangular graph** $T(m)$.

It is strongly regular, and its adjacency matrix A satisfies

$$A^2 = (2m - 8)I + (m - 6)A + 4J.$$

The Petersen graph again

This labelling of the vertices shows that it is the complement of the triangular graph $T(5)$.



How to picture the vertices of $T(m)$ in general

When $m = 6$ the set Ω has 15 elements, which can be shown as the cells of a 6×6 square lying below the main diagonal.

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2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

```
graph TD; R2((2)) --- C1(( )); R2 --- C2(( )); R2 --- C3(( )); R2 --- C4(( )); R2 --- C5(( )); R3((3)) --- C1; R3 --- C2; R3 --- C3; R3 --- C4; R3 --- C5; R4((4)) --- C1; R4 --- C2; R4 --- C3; R4 --- C4; R4 --- C5; R5((5)) --- C1; R5 --- C2; R5 --- C3; R5 --- C4; R5 --- C5; R6((6)) --- C1; R6 --- C2; R6 --- C3; R6 --- C4; R6 --- C5;
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$$* = \{3, 5\}$$

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	1	2	3	4	5
2					
3	o	o			
4				o	
5	o	o	*	o	
6			o		o

$$* = \{3,5\}$$

\circ = vertices joined to vertex $\{3,5\}$

Triangular graph: Condition 1

Condition 1 We want the variance V_{CD} of the estimator of $\tau_C - \tau_D$ to be the same for all pairs $\{C, D\}$ of distinct treatments.

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If m is odd and $t = m$ we can do this by using a symmetric, idempotent Latin square of order m and omitting the main diagonal and plots above the main diagonal (idempotent means that this diagonal contains each letter once).

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(Use the Cayley table of any Abelian group of odd order m .)

Then each treatment occurs on $(m - 1)/2$ plots, and $\lambda = m - 2$. In fact, each treatment misses one individual and occurs once with every other individual.

An example with $m = 7$

	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	B					
3	C	D				
4	D	E	F			
5	E	F	G	A		
6	F	G	A	B	C	
7	G	A	B	C	D	E

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Treatment A occurs once with every individual except individual 1.

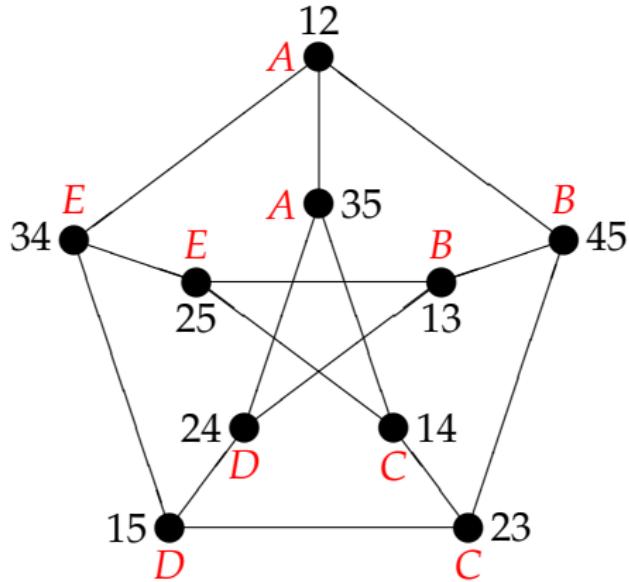
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For strongly regular graphs in general, such designs are called **balanced colourings of strongly regular graphs**.

This design on the Petersen graph



For each treatment, there is one edge that has that treatment on both vertices.

For each pair of distinct treatments, there is one edge that has them on its endpoints.

Triangular Graph: the other Condition

For $i = 1, \dots, m$, let \mathbf{v}_i be the vector taking the value 1 on each pair that includes individual i and value 0 elsewhere. Let V_{ind} be the m -dimensional subspace of \mathbb{R}^{Ω} spanned by $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m$.

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Condition 2 We want the linear combination of the Y_ω (for $\omega \in \Omega$) which gives the best estimate of $\tau_C - \tau_D$ (correct on average, smallest variance) to be the same as the best estimator when $\gamma_0 = \gamma_1 = \gamma_2$. This is the difference between the averages for vertices with treatment C and those with treatment D .

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Since the treatment subspace V_T contains W_0 , there are three possibilities.

- (a) $V_T \leq W_0 \oplus W_2$.
- (b) $V_T \leq W_0 \oplus W_1$.
- (c) $V_T \cap W_1$ and $V_T \cap W_2$ are both non-zero, and

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(Start with a Latin square of the previous type;
add an extra row at the bottom;
move every diagonal element down to the bottom row;
then put a dummy like ∞ on every diagonal cell.)

An example with $m = 8$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	C						
3	D	E					
4	E	F	G				
5	F	G	A	B			
6	G	A	B	C	D		
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	
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Just as with complete-block designs, any subset of treatments may be merged into a single treatment.

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The treatment applied to the pair $\{i, j\}$ is whichever is smaller of the differences $i - j$ and $j - i$ modulo m .

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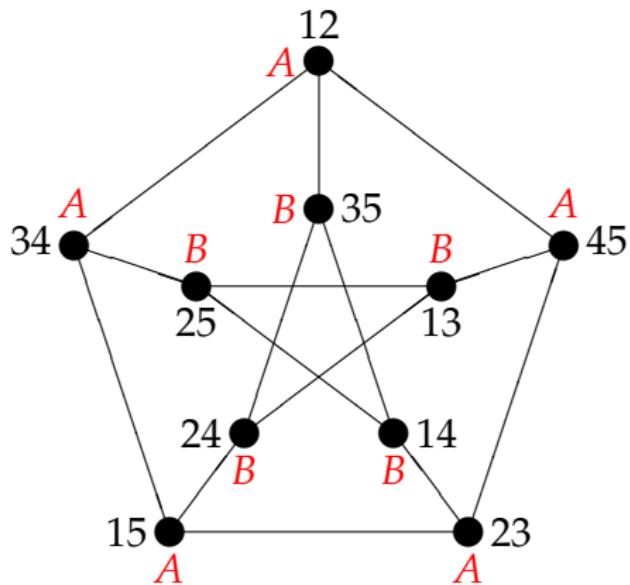
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When $m = 9$ this gives

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	1							
3	2	1						
4	3	2	1					
5	4	3	2	1				
6	4	4	3	2	1			
7	3	4	4	3	2	1		
8	2	3	4	4	3	2	1	
9	1	2	3	4	4	3	2	1

Solution (a) for Condition 2 when $m = 5$



Here A represents $\pm 1 \bmod 5$ and B represents $\pm 2 \bmod 5$.

Solution (b) for Condition 2

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There is essentially only one solution.

There are precisely two treatments, say A and B . There is one special individual i . Treatment A is applied to all pairs containing i , and treatment B is applied to all other pairs.

Solution (b) for Condition 2

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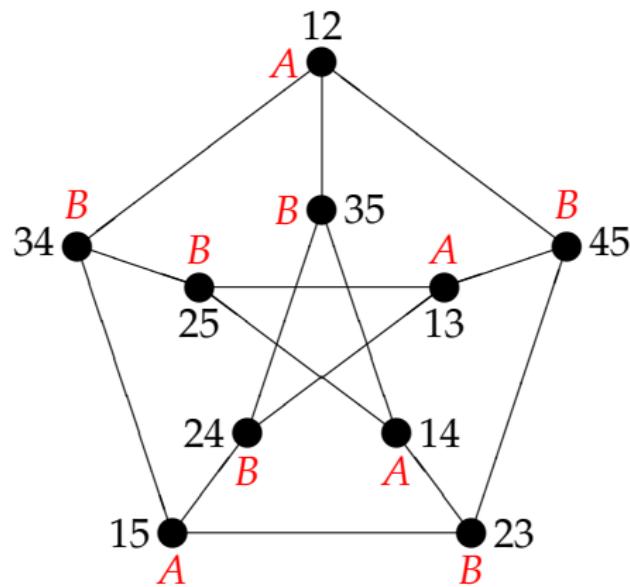
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9	A	B						

Solution (b) for Condition 2 when $m = 5$



The two treatments are not equally replicated.

Solution (c) for Condition 2

- (c) $V_T \cap W_1$ and $V_T \cap W_2$ are both non-zero, and
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Here is a very general solution.

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- ▶ If $s_i = 3$ then the only way to avoid replication 1 is to have $t_i = 1$.

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- ▶ If $s_i = 2$ then \mathcal{T}_i has a single treatment with replication 1, so avoid this case.
- ▶ If $s_i = 3$ then the only way to avoid replication 1 is to have $t_i = 1$.
- ▶ If $n = 2$ and $s_1 = 1$ then make sure that $t_2 > 1$, to avoid solution (b).

Solution (c) for Condition 2

(c) $V_T \cap W_1$ and $V_T \cap W_2$ are both non-zero, and

$$V_T = W_0 \oplus (V_T \cap W_1) \oplus (V_T \cap W_2).$$

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- ▶ If $i < j$ then let t_{ij} be any common divisor of s_i and s_j . Make a set \mathcal{T}_{ij} of t_{ij} treatments. Allocate these to the cells in the rectangle $\mathcal{S}_j \times \mathcal{S}_i$ in such a way that all treatments appear equally often in each row and equally often in each column.

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Theorem about this solution

Theorem

For $i = 1, \dots, n$,

let \mathbf{w}_i be the vector whose entries are

- $$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{on all pairs which do not involve an individual of sort } i \\ 1 & \text{on all pairs which involve a single individual of sort } i \\ 2 & \text{on all pairs which involve two individuals of sort } i \end{array} \right.$$

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Then

- ▶ The vectors $\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_n$ span an n -dimensional subspace of $V_T \cap (W_0 \oplus W_1)$.
- ▶ If $\mathbf{v} \in V_T$ is orthogonal to \mathbf{w}_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$ then $\mathbf{v} \in W_2$.

An example with two sorts

Here $m = 9$, $n = 2$, $s_1 = 3$, $s_2 = 6$ and $t = 9$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	A						
4	B	C	D					
5	B	C	D	E				
6	D	B	C	F	I			
7	D	B	C	G	H	E		
8	C	D	B	H	F	G	I	
9	C	D	B	I	G	H	F	E

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Here $m = 9$, $n = 2$, $s_1 = 3$, $s_2 = 6$ and $t = 9$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	A						
4	B	C	D					
5	B	C	D	E				
6	D	B	C	F	I			
7	D	B	C	G	H	E		
8	C	D	B	H	F	G	I	
9	C	D	B	I	G	H	F	E

$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $\mathcal{T}_1 = \{A\}$ and $t_1 = 1$.

An example with two sorts

Here $m = 9$, $n = 2$, $s_1 = 3$, $s_2 = 6$ and $t = 9$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	A						
4	B	C	D					
5	B	C	D	E				
6	D	B	C	F	I			
7	D	B	C	G	H	E		
8	C	D	B	H	F	G	I	
9	C	D	B	I	G	H	F	E

$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $\mathcal{T}_1 = \{A\}$ and $t_1 = 1$.

$\mathcal{S}_2 = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$, $\mathcal{T}_2 = \{E, F, G, H, I\}$ and $t_2 = 5$.

An example with two sorts

Here $m = 9$, $n = 2$, $s_1 = 3$, $s_2 = 6$ and $t = 9$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	A						
4	B	C	D					
5	B	C	D	E				
6	D	B	C	F	I			
7	D	B	C	G	H	E		
8	C	D	B	H	F	G	I	
9	C	D	B	I	G	H	F	E

$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $\mathcal{T}_1 = \{A\}$ and $t_1 = 1$.

$\mathcal{S}_2 = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$, $\mathcal{T}_2 = \{E, F, G, H, I\}$ and $t_2 = 5$.

$\mathcal{T}_{12} = \{B, C, D\}$ and $t_{12} = 3$.

An example with three sorts

Here $m = 9$, $n = 3$, $s_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 4$, $s_3 = 4$ and $t = 12$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	B						
4	A	C	D					
5	A	D	C	B				
6	E	F	G	H	I			
7	E	G	H	I	F	J		
8	E	H	I	F	G	K	L	
9	E	I	F	G	H	L	K	J

An example with three sorts

Here $m = 9$, $n = 3$, $s_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 4$, $s_3 = 4$ and $t = 12$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	B						
4	A	C	D					
5	A	D	C	B				
6	E	F	G	H	I			
7	E	G	H	I	F	J		
8	E	H	I	F	G	K	L	
9	E	I	F	G	H	L	K	J

$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{1\}$, $\mathcal{T}_1 = \emptyset$ and $t_1 = 0$.

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Here $m = 9$, $n = 3$, $s_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 4$, $s_3 = 4$ and $t = 12$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	B						
4	A	C	D					
5	A	D	C	B				
6	E	F	G	H	I			
7	E	G	H	I	F	J		
8	E	H	I	F	G	K	L	
9	E	I	F	G	H	L	K	J

$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{1\}$, $\mathcal{T}_1 = \emptyset$ and $t_1 = 0$.

$\mathcal{S}_2 = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $\mathcal{T}_2 = \{B, C, D\}$ and $t_2 = 3$.

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Here $m = 9$, $n = 3$, $s_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 4$, $s_3 = 4$ and $t = 12$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	B						
4	A	C	D					
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6	E	F	G	H	I			
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$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{1\}$, $\mathcal{T}_1 = \emptyset$ and $t_1 = 0$.

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$\mathcal{S}_3 = \{6, 7, 8, 9\}$, $\mathcal{T}_3 = \{J, K, L\}$ and $t_3 = 3$.

An example with three sorts

Here $m = 9$, $n = 3$, $s_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 4$, $s_3 = 4$ and $t = 12$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	B						
4	A	C	D					
5	A	D	C	B				
6	E	F	G	H	I			
7	E	G	H	I	F	J		
8	E	H	I	F	G	K	L	
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$\mathcal{S}_3 = \{6, 7, 8, 9\}$, $\mathcal{T}_3 = \{J, K, L\}$ and $t_3 = 3$.

$\mathcal{T}_{12} = \{A\}$ and $t_{12} = 1$.

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Here $m = 9$, $n = 3$, $s_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 4$, $s_3 = 4$ and $t = 12$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	B						
4	A	C	D					
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6	E	F	G	H	I			
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$\mathcal{T}_{12} = \{A\}$ and $t_{12} = 1$. $\mathcal{T}_{13} = \{E\}$ and $t_{13} = 1$.

An example with three sorts

Here $m = 9$, $n = 3$, $s_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 4$, $s_3 = 4$ and $t = 12$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	A							
3	A	B						
4	A	C	D					
5	A	D	C	B				
6	E	F	G	H	I			
7	E	G	H	I	F	J		
8	E	H	I	F	G	K	L	
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$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{1\}$, $\mathcal{T}_1 = \emptyset$ and $t_1 = 0$.

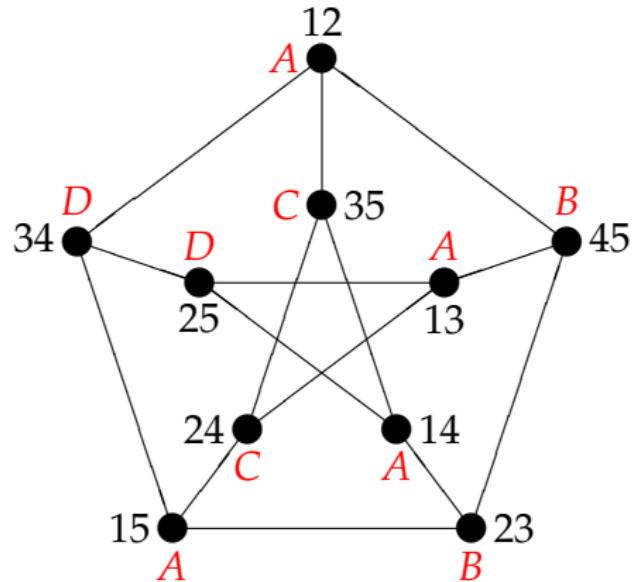
$\mathcal{S}_2 = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $\mathcal{T}_2 = \{B, C, D\}$ and $t_2 = 3$.

$\mathcal{S}_3 = \{6, 7, 8, 9\}$, $\mathcal{T}_3 = \{J, K, L\}$ and $t_3 = 3$.

$\mathcal{T}_{12} = \{A\}$ and $t_{12} = 1$. $\mathcal{T}_{13} = \{E\}$ and $t_{13} = 1$.

$\mathcal{T}_{23} = \{F, G, H, I\}$ and $t_{23} = 4$.

Solution (c) for Condition 2 when $m = 5$



Treatment A occurs on all pairs involving individual 1.
Each other treatment is involved with each other individual exactly once.

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For a wide range of structures on the set Ω ,
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Some combinatorialists say that Condition 2 is satisfied
if the treatments give an **equitable partition** of the graph.

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