Weighing Matrices Generalizations and Related Configurations

Thomas Pender
***Joint work with Hadi Kharaghani, Sho Suda

Department of Mathematics and Computer Science University of Lethbridge

June 22, 2022



Summary

- Preliminaries
- 2 Balancedly Splittable Orthogonal Designs
- 3 Unifying Construction of Weighing Matrices
- 4 A New Class of Balanced Weighing Matrices
- 5 Equivalence to Association Schemes

Preliminaries



3 / 78

Section Summary

- **Preliminaries**
 - Balanced Incomplete Block Designs
 - Weighing Matrices
 - Balanced Generalized Weighing Matrices
 - Orthogonal Designs



- $J_{n \times m}$ the $n \times m$ matrix of all 1s.
- I_n the identity matrix of order n.

Definition: Balanced Incomplete Block Design

- A binary $v \times b$ (0,1)-matrix A such that:

 - $2 J_v A = k J_v.$

Write $BIBD(v, b, r, k, \lambda)$.

• The design is symmetric if v = b (equiv. k = r).

< ロ ト → 個 ト → 置 ト → 置 ・ り Q (で)

• A BIBD(13, 9, 6)

7 / 78

Definition: Weighing Matrix

A v imes v (-1,0,1)-matrix W such that

$$WW^t = kI_v$$
.

Write W(v, k).

- W(v, v) is a Hadamard matrix
- W(v, v 1) is a conference matrix



• A W(13,9)

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 & 0 & - & - & - \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 & 0 & - & - \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 & 0 & - \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 \\ - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - \\ 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 \\ - & 1 & 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Definition: Generalized Weighing Matrix

- Abelian group G not containg 0.
- A $v \times v$ (0, G)-matrix W such that

$$WW^* = (k \cdot 1_G)I_V \pmod{\mathbb{Z}G}.$$

Definition: Balanced Generalized Weighing Matrix

- Abelian group G not containing 0.
- A $v \times v$ (0, G)-matrix W such that

$$WW^* = (k \cdot 1_G)I_v + \frac{\lambda}{|G|}G(J_v - I_v).$$

- Write $BGW(v, k, \lambda; G)$.
- A $BGW(v, k, \lambda; C_2)$ is a balanced weighing matrix.

4 □ > 4 □ >

• A $BGW(13, 9, 6; C_2)$

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 & 0 & - & - & - \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 & 0 & - & - \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 & 0 & - \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - & 1 \\ - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 & - & - \\ 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 1 \\ - & 1 & 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & - \\ 0 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ロト ◆部ト ◆差ト ◆差ト 差 める()

- Necessary conditions for BGWs:
 - weighing matrix
 - symmetric BIBD
- Sufficient in the case that |G| = prime (Lam and Leung, 2000)

Definition: Orthogonal Design

- Real commuting variables $\{z_1, \ldots, z_u\}$.
- A $v \times v$ $(0, \pm z_1, \dots, \pm z_u)$ -matrix X such that

$$XX^t = \sigma I_v,$$

where
$$\sigma = \sum_{i} s_{i} z_{i}^{2}$$
.

• Write $OD(v; s_1, \ldots, s_u)$.

◆ロト ◆個ト ◆ 置ト ◆ 置 ・ りへで 。

• An *OD*(4; 1, 1, 1, 1)

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ \overline{b} & a & \overline{d} & c \\ \overline{c} & d & a & \overline{b} \\ \overline{d} & \overline{c} & b & a \end{pmatrix}.$$



$$XX^{t} = (a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + d^{2}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Balancedly Splittable ODs

Section Summary

- Balancedly Splittable Orthogonal Designs
 - Balancedly Splittable Hadamard Matrices
 - Balancedly Splittable Orthogonal Designs
 - Faithful Construction
 - Related Configurations
 - Immediate Generalizations
 - Configurations

• Recall a Hadamard matrix is a W(v, v).

Definition: Balancedly Splittable Hadamard Matrix (Kharaghani and Suda, 2019)

- A W(v, v), say H.
- An $v \times \ell$ submatrix H_1 such that

$$H_1H_1^t = \ell I_v + aA + b(J_v - I_v - A),$$

where A is a symmetric (0,1)-matrix with zero diagonal.

• H is (v, ℓ, a, b) balancedly splittable.

◆ロト ◆個ト ◆差ト ◆差ト 差 めるぐ

• A Hadamard matrix of order 16

• A Hadamard matrix of order 16

• A balanced split.

```
2 2 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 2 2
222222222226
```

25 / 78

26 / 78

• An *OD*(16; 8, 8)

ababababābābāb babā bābabā bābabābab bababā bābā bābabab babā bā bababā b ābāabbābāabbāba ābāabbabaabbabā bābbāabbābaabbā bābbaabbabāabba ābabābāabbābaab БаБ<mark>ававБа</mark>вав baabbabaabbaba Баа b Ба b ā a b Ба Ба abbaabbābāabbā babbāabbabaabba abābābaabbābāab abābabāabbabaab

4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶

a b a b a b a b a b ā b ā b ā b babābābababāb bābāabbābāabbāba ābāabbababā bābbāabbābaabbā bābbaabbabāabba ā b a b ā b ā a b b ā b a a b ābabaabbabāab baabbābaabbābā \bar{b} a b \bar{b} a a b b \bar{a} b \bar{a} a b b \bar{a} \bar{b} a b \bar{b} \bar{a} a b \bar{b} a \bar{b} a a b \bar{b} a abābābaabbābāab bābabāabbaab

◆ロト ◆個ト ◆差ト ◆差ト 差 める()

'abababababā bābābāb' ababābabābabābab abababābābābabab ababābābababāb bābāabbābāabbāba bābāabbabaabbabā abābbāabbābaabbā abābbaabbabāabba bābabābāabbābaab bābabaabbabāab babaabbābaabbābā a b̄ a a b b̄ a b ā a b b̄ a b̄ a

• Products in the set $\{\pm 2a^2, \pm 2b^2, \pm 2ab\}$.

- 4 ロ ト 4 団 ト 4 豆 ト 4 豆 ト 9 Q (*)

Definition: Balancedly Splittable (Kharaghani et al., 2021)

• An OD X with $v \times \ell$ submatrix X_1 admits a stable (v, ℓ, a, b) split if

$$X_1X_1^t = \sigma(cI_v + aA + b(J_v - I_v - A)).$$

The split is unstable if it is not stable and

$$X_1 X_1^t = \ell I_v + aA + b(J_v - I_v - A)$$

after replacing each variable with 1.

<ロト < 個ト < 直ト < 直ト = 一 の Q (^)

Definition: Auxiliary Matrices

- X a full $OD(v; s_1, \ldots, s_u)$ and H the Hadamard matrix obtained by replacing each variable with 1.
- Label rows of X and H by $x_0, \ldots, x_{\nu-1}$, and $h_0, \ldots, h_{\nu-1}$.
- The auxiliary matrices of X are given by

$$c_i = h_i^t x_i, \qquad i = 0, \dots, v - 1.$$

<ロト < 個ト < 直ト < 直ト = 一 の Q (^)

• An *OD*(2; 1, 1):

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & -a \end{pmatrix}$$

Auxiliary matrices:

$$c_0 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}, \qquad c_1 = \begin{pmatrix} b & -a \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Form the sequences

$$\alpha = (c_0, c_1, c_1), \qquad \beta = (c_0, c_1, -c_1).$$

• The sum of the periodic autocorrelations of α and β satisfy

$$\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i+j}^{t} + \sum_{i} \beta_{i} \beta_{i+j}^{t} = 0, \qquad j = 1, 2.$$

Sums of cross-correlations

$$\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \beta_{i+j}^{t} + \sum_{i} \beta_{i} \alpha_{i+j}^{t} = 0, \quad j = 1, 2.$$

< ロ ト → 個 ト → 重 ト → 重 → りへで

T. Pender (U of L)

Form the matrices

$$A = circ(\alpha), \qquad B = circ(\beta),$$

• Then the matrix

$$\Theta = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\Theta = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & b & \bar{a} & b & \bar{a} & a & b & b & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & a \\ a & b & \bar{b} & a & \bar{b} & a & a & b & \bar{b} & a & b & \bar{a} \\ b & \bar{a} & a & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & a & a & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} \\ \bar{b} & a & a & b & \bar{b} & a & b & \bar{a} & a & b & \bar{b} & a \\ b & \bar{a} & b & \bar{a} & a & b & \bar{b} & a & b & \bar{a} & a & b \\ \bar{b} & a & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & a & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & b & \bar{a} \\ \bar{a} & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & a & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} \\ \bar{a} & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & a & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{a} & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{a} & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{a} & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{a} & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{a} & b \\ \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{a} & b & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{a} & \bar{a} & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Theta\Theta^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} AA^{t} + BB^{t} & AB^{t} + BA^{t} \\ AB^{t} + BA^{t} & AA^{t} + BB^{t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

◆ロト ◆個 ト ◆ 差 ト ◆ 差 ・ 夕 Q (*)

0 0

2

0

|ㅁ▶◁@▶◁돌▶◁돌▶ 돌 쒼٩♡

0

0

0

2

6

```
ā
      b
        ā
          а
      b ā b
    b b a b a a b b a
 ābāabbāba
    aabbabā
    āba
 b b a b a a b b a b
    b b ā b ā a b b ā
   a b \bar{b} a \bar{b}
 ābaabbābā
babāabbabaa
```

Define:

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \otimes X,$$

 $K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \otimes H.$

• Index rows as $y_0, ..., y_{2n-1}$, and $k_0, ..., k_{2n-1}$.

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \otimes X$$
 $K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \otimes H$
Rows: y_0, \dots, y_{2n-1} Rows: k_0, \dots, k_{2n-1}

Form

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} k_1^t x_0 & k_2^t x_0 & k_3^t x_0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} h_0^t y_1 \\ h_0^t y_2 \\ h_0^t y_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$G = k_0^t y_0.$$

		F	=					_	F		
а	b	b	ā	b	ā	a	b	b	ā	b	а
а	b	Б	a	Б	а	а	b	\bar{b}	a	b	ā
Ь	ā	a	b	b	ā	\bar{b}	a	a	b	b	ā
\bar{b}	a	a	b	\bar{b}	а	Ь	ā	a	b	\bar{b}	a
Ь	ā	b	ā	a	b	b	ā	\bar{b}	a	a	Ь
\bar{b}	а	\bar{b}	a	a	b	\bar{b}	a	b	ā	a	b
а	b	Ь	ā	b	а	а	Ь	b	ā	b	ā
a	b	\bar{b}	a	b	ā	a	b	\bar{b}	a	\bar{b}	a
\bar{b}	a	а	b	b	ā	b	ā	a	b	b	ā
b	ā	a	b	\bar{b}	а	\bar{b}	a	a	b	\bar{b}	a
Ь	ā	\bar{b}	a	а	b	Ь	ā	b	ā	a	b
\bar{b}	a	b	ā	а	b	\bar{b}	a	\bar{b}	a	a	b
	a b b b b a a b b b	a b a b a b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b b a b b b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b b a b b a b b a b b a b b b a b b a b b a b b b a b b b a b b b a b b b a b b b a b b b a b b b a b b b a b b b a b b b a b b b b a b b b b a b b b b b a b	a b b b a b b a b b a b b a b b b b b b	a b \bar{b} a b b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} b \bar{a} \bar{b} \bar{a} a b \bar{b} a b b \bar{a} a b b b \bar{a} a b b b \bar{a} \bar{b} a b b \bar{a} \bar{b} a b	a b \bar{b} a \bar{b} b \bar{a} a b \bar{b} b \bar{a} b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} \bar{b} \bar{a} \bar{b} a b \bar{a} a b \bar{b} b \bar{a} a b \bar{b} b \bar{a} a b \bar{b} b \bar{a} \bar{b} a a	a b \bar{b} a \bar{b} a b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} \bar{a} b \bar{a} \bar{a} b \bar{a} \bar{a} b \bar{a} \bar{a} b \bar{a} \b	a b \bar{b} a \bar{b} a a b \bar{a} \bar{b} a b \bar{a} \bar{a} b \bar{a} \bar{a} b \bar{a} \bar{a}	a b \bar{b} a b \bar{a} b \bar{a} \bar{b} a b \bar{a} b \bar	a b \bar{b} a b \bar{b} a b \bar{b} b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} a b \bar{a} \bar{a} b \bar{a} \bar{b} a b \bar{a} b \bar{a} b \bar{a} b \bar{a} b \bar{a} a b \bar{b} a a b \bar{a} \bar{a} b \bar{a} b \bar{a} \bar{a}	a b b ā b ā a b b ā a b b ā b ā a b ā	a b ā b ā b ā b ā b ā b ā b ā b ā b ā b ā b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b b a b

◄□▶◀圖▶◀불▶◀불▶ 불 쒸٩○

abababababābābāb ababā bā bababā b bābāab<mark>bābā</mark>abbāba ābāabbabaabā bābbāabbābaabbā bābbaabbabāabba ābabāaabbābaab ā b a b a b a a b b a b a a b a b a a b b ā b a a b b ā b ā baabbabāabbaba babbaabbabaabba babbaabbabaabba abābābaabbābāab abābabāabbabaab

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆壹▶ ◆壹▶ □ りへ○

Theorem (Kharaghani et al., 2021)

If there is a full $OD(v, s_1, ..., s_u)$, then:

- There is a full $OD(4v^2; 4vs_1, ..., 4vs_u)$ for which
- there are two verticle splits and
- there are two unstable horizontal splits.

• The following is a OD(2; 1, 1) of quaternions.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} & bi \\ \bar{b}j & ak \end{pmatrix},$$

• where a and b are real variables.

bi ā bi ā bi ā bi ā bi ā bi a bi ā bi a bi ā bi ā bi a bi a bi ā bi a bi a bi ā bi I а Бi Бi ā bi а Бi a bi bi ā Бi ā bi ā bi bj ak bj ak ā bi bj āk bj āk ā bi bi ak bj ā ā bi bi bj ak ā bi bj ak bj ak bi bj ak ā ā bi bj ak bj āk ak bj āk bj āk bj āk ā bj āk bj ak ak bi āk bi bi ā āk bj āk ā bi bj ak bj āk bi bj ak bj ak āk bj āk ā bi bj āk bj ā bi bj āk bj ak bi ā bi bj āk ā bi ā bi bj ak ā bi bj ak bj ak ā bj āk bi bj āk ā āk bj ak bj āk ā bi bj ak bj ak bi bj āk bj ak bj āk bj āk bj āk bj āk ā

- Related configurations:
 - equiangular lines
 - Unbiased orthogonal designs
 - quasi-symmetric designs
 - quaternion frames

Unifying Construction of Weighing Matrices

Section Summary

- 3 Unifying Construction of Weighing Matrices
 - Classical Parameter BGWs
 - Normalization
 - Generalized Simplex Codes
 - Construction

Theorem: Classical Paramaeter BGWs

- Let q be a prime power and d > 0.
- BGWs are known to exist with the following parameters:

$$\left(v = \frac{q^{d+1} - 1}{q - 1}, k = q^d, \lambda = q^d - q^{d-1}; G = C_{q-1}\right)$$

for every q and d > 0, and

$$\left(v = \frac{q^{d+1}-1}{q-1}, k = q^d, \lambda = q^d - q^{d-1}; G = C_{2q-2}\right)$$

for even q and d.

◆ロト ◆団ト ◆豆ト ◆豆 ・ りへで

T. Pender (U of L)

- Equivalence operations for generalized weighing matrices:
 - permutation of rows
 - permutation of columns
 - post-multiplying column elements by a group element
 - pre-multiplying row elements by a group element
- Every weighing matrix is equivalent to one of the following form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & R \\ 1 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

- R is the residual-part
- D is the derived-part

4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶

Definition: Simplex Code

- q a prime power and d > 0
- Form matrix G with columns given by reps. of 1-D subspaces of $GF(q^{d+1})$
- ullet simplex code $\mathcal{S}_{q,d} = \mathit{row}(G)$

Proposition

For $S_{q,d}$:

- $wt(x) = q^d$ for all $x \in \mathcal{S}_{q,d}$
- $dist(x, y) = q^d$ for all $x, y \in S_{q,d}$ and $x \neq y$

◆ロト ◆個ト ◆差ト ◆差ト を めらぐ

- Ingredients of unifying construction:
 - a normalized W(v,q) (seed matrix) with residual-part R and derived-part D
 - a $W((q^{d+1}-1)/(q-1), q^d)$, say W
 - ullet $\mathcal{S}_{q,d}$

- Recipie of unifying construction:
 - Form $A = W \otimes R$.
 - Form B by replacing elements of $S_{a,d}$ by rows of D.
 - Then

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & A \\ \mathbf{1} & B \end{pmatrix}$$
 is a $W((v-1)(q^{d+1}-1)/(q-1)+1,q^{d+1})$.

• A seed W(8,5)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & R \\ \mathbf{1} & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ロト ◆個 ト ◆ 差 ト ◆ 差 ・ 夕 Q (*)

• A classical parameter W(6,5)

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} - & 1 & - & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ - & - & 1 & - & 0 & 1 \\ - & - & - & 1 & - & 0 \\ 0 & - & - & - & 1 & - \\ 1 & 0 & - & - & - & 1 \\ - & 1 & 0 & - & - & - \end{pmatrix}$$

• The simplex code $S_{5,1}$ (transposed)

4日 → 4日 → 4 目 → 4 目 → 9 Q (*)

T. Pender (U of L) Weighing Matrices 06/22/2022

- Take $A = W \otimes R$.
- Take B to be the matrix formed after replacing the entries of $S_{5,1}$ by the rows of D.
- Then

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ 1 & B \end{pmatrix}$$

is a W(43, 25).

1000 Ŏ _ ō 1 1 $-\dot{0}$ 0 0 0 ŏ i -0 - 11 ō Ĭ -10011-Ò 0 Ò 1 - 0 - 0 -Ò 0 1 --1-10-000--000--000ŏ Ó 0 $1 \ 1 - 0$ -0-1-0-0-1 ŏ $0 \ 0 \ --1 \ -1 \ 0$ Ŏ 0 ō $\tilde{-}$ 0 0 ----0.0ŏ ŏ ŏ ŏ ŏ $0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ -0\ -1\ 1\ -0\ -0\ -1$ 001000 Ŏ Ĭ --11-001 $0 \ 1 \ - \ 0$ Ò 1 - 0Ô 0.0 0 0 1 1 - - - 1 - 0 0 1 -0.0~ ñ 1 0 Ò 0 Ò - 0 Ò ___ δŏ i Ŏ -00_ ŏ 0 0 0 1 - 1 - 0 ŏ 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 ŏ ō -100 0 ŏ ō 1 0 0 0 -1 - 00 0 ____ 0 _ 0 0 - - 0 -Ŏ --00 0 0 Ó 0 0 0 -00-1n 1 1 -_ 1 0 n 0 -0000-1000 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{0}$ $\frac{1}{0}$ 0 1 1 - - 0 - 00 0 $0 \ 1 - - 0 - 0 \ 0$ 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 ĭ ŏ 0 0 0 -1-0.00 Ŏ 0 $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} = 0$ 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 -1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 -11-1_ Ò --100 0 - ō ŏ ō Ŏ _ ŏ _ -0-00-1 -0 0 1 0 Ò Ò Õ 0 10 - 1000

Theorem (Kharaghani et al., 2022a)

If there is a W(v,q), then there is a weighing matrix with parameters

$$\left(\frac{(v-1)(q^{d+1}-1)}{q-1}+1,q^{d+1}\right)$$

whenever:

- $\mathbf{0}$ q is odd and every d > 0, and
- \bigcirc q and d are both even.

Seed (v, k)	Succident (v', k')	Seed (v, k)	Succident (v', k')
(6, 5):	(31, 25), (156, 125), (781, 625)	(16, 3):	(69, 9), (196, 27), (601, 81)
(8, 5):	(43, 25), (218, 125)	(16, 5):	(91, 25), (466, 125)
(8, 7):	(57, 49), (400, 343)	(16, 7):	(121, 49), (856, 343)
(10, 5):	(55, 25), (280, 125)	(16, 9):	(151, 81)
(10, 9):	(91, 81), (820, 729)	(16, 11):	(181, 121)
(12, 5):	(67, 25), (342, 125)	(16, 13):	(211, 169)
(12, 7):	(89, 49), (628, 343)	(18, 13):	(239, 169)
(12, 9):	(111, 81)	(19, 9):	(181, 81)
(13, 9):	(121, 81)	(20, 7):	(153, 49)
(14, 9):	(131, 81)	(20, 13):	(267, 169)
(14, 13):	(183, 169)		

A New Class of BWs

Section Summary

- 4 A New Class of Balanced Weighing Matrices
 - Seed Matrix
 - Construction

• Consider the following $BGW(19, 9, 4; C_2)$:

Computationally found in de Launey and Sarvate (1984).

T. Pender (U of L) Weighing Matrices 06/22/2022 64/78

4□ > 4□ > 4 = > 4 = > = 9 < 0</p>

4 D > 4 D > 4 E > 4 E > E 9 Q C

Computationally found viz. Maple.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆壹▶ ◆壹▶ □ りへ○

- 4 ロ b 4 個 b 4 差 b 4 差 b - 差 - 釣りの

• Let Ξ be a BGW with parameters

$$\left(v = \frac{9^{d+1} - 1}{8}, k = 9^d, \lambda = 9^d - 9^{d-1}\right)$$

over the group $C_4 = \{1, g, g^2, g^3\}$.

Decompose ≡ as

$$\Xi = \Xi_1 + g\Xi_g + g^2\Xi_{g^2} + g^3\Xi_{g^3},$$

where the Ξ_i s are disjoint (0,1)-matrices.

4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶
4□▶

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & g & g^2 & g^3 & 1 & g & g^2 & g^3 & 1 \\ 1 & g & 0 & 1 & g^2 & g^2 & g & g^3 & 1 & g^3 \\ 1 & g^2 & 1 & 0 & g & g^3 & g^3 & g^2 & 1 & g \\ 1 & g^3 & g^2 & g & 0 & g^2 & 1 & 1 & g^3 & g \\ 1 & 1 & g^2 & g^3 & g^2 & 0 & g^3 & g & g & 1 \\ 1 & g & g & g^3 & 1 & g^3 & 0 & 1 & g^2 & g^2 \\ 1 & g^2 & g^3 & g^2 & 1 & g & 1 & 0 & g & g^3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & g^3 & g & g^2 & g & 0 & g^2 \\ 1 & 1 & g^3 & g & g & 1 & g^2 & g^3 & g^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
```

```
\begin{pmatrix} 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&1&0&0&0&1&0\\ 0&0&0&1&1&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&1&1&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&1&0&0&1&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1\\ 0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&1&0\\ \end{pmatrix}
```

• Form:

$$\Xi \otimes R_1 = \Xi_1 \otimes R_1 - \Xi_g \otimes R_2 + \Xi_{g^2} \otimes R_1 + \Xi_{g^3} \otimes R_2$$

- Applying $R_1 \mapsto -R_2 \mapsto -R_1 \mapsto R_2 \mapsto R_1$.
- Form D by substituting for the elements of $S_{9,d}$ the rows of the derived part of W_{19} .

◆ロト ◆個 ト ◆ 差 ト ◆ 差 ・ 夕 Q (*)

• The matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \Xi \otimes R_1 \\ 1 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

is a balanced weighing matrix.

The matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \Xi \otimes R_1 \\ 1 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

is a balanced weighing matrix.

Theorem: (Kharaghani et al., 2022b)

For every d > 0, there is a balanced weighing matrix with parameters

$$\left(v = \frac{9(9^{d+1} - 1)}{4}, k = 9^{d+1}\right).$$

Equivalence to **Association Schemes**

Section Summary

- 5 Equivalence to Association Schemes
 - Equivalence to Balanced Weighing Matrices
 - Equivalence to Balanced Generalized Weighing Matrices



Future Work



References

- de Launey, W. and Sarvate, D. G. (1984). Nonexistence of certain GBRDs. *Ars Combin.*, 18:5–20.
- Kharaghani, H., Pender, T., and Suda, S. (2021). Balancedly splittable orthogonal designs and equiangular tight frames. *Des. Codes Cryptogr.*, 89(9):2033–2050.
- Kharaghani, H., Pender, T., and Suda, S. (2022a). Balanced weighing matrices. *J. Combin. Theory Ser. A*, 186:Paper No. 105552, 18.
- Kharaghani, H., Pender, T., and Suda, S. (2022b). A family of balanced generalized weighing matrices. *Combinatorica, to appear.*
- Kharaghani, H. and Suda, S. (2019). Balancedly splittable Hadamard matrices. *Discrete Math.*, 342(2):546–561.
- Lam, T. Y. and Leung, K. H. (2000). On vanishing sums of roots of unity. J. Algebra, 224(1):91–109.

T. Pender (U of L) Weighing Matrices 06/22/2022 78 / 78