Weighing Matrices Generalizations and Related Configurations

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June 22, 2022



Summary

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

Preliminaries

Section Summary

- 1 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.
- \blacksquare I_n the identity matrix of order n.

Definition: Balanced Incomplete Block Design

- A binary $v \times b$ (0,1)-matrix A such that:
 - 1 $AA^t = rI_v + \lambda(J_v I_v)$, and
 - $2 J_v A = k J_v.$

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

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

■ A BIBD(13, 9, 6)

Definition: Weighing Matrix

A $v \times v$ (-1,0,1)-matrix W such that

$$WW^t = kI_v$$
.

Write W(v, k).

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

■ A W(13,9)

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

Weighing Matrices

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 $BGW(13, 9, 6; C_2)$

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

- 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 $OD(v; s_1, \ldots, s_u)$.

■ An *OD*(4; 1, 1, 1, 1)

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

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

Balancedly Splittable ODs

Section Summary

- 2 Balancedly Splittable Orthogonal Designs
 - Balancedly Splittable Hadamard Matrices
 - Balancedly Splittable Orthogonal Designs
 - Faithful Construction
 - Related Configurations
 - Immediate Generalizations
 - Unbiased ODs
 - Further 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.

A Hadamard matrix of order 16

A Hadamard matrix of order 16

A balanced split.

Hadamard Matrices

☐Balancedly Splittable Hadamard Matrices

Hadamard Matrices

Balancedly Splittable Hadamard Matrices

■ An OD(16; 8, 8)

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

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.

Definition: Auxiliary Matrices

- X a full $OD(v; s_1, ..., s_u)$ 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

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

■ 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

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

lacksquare The sum of the periodic autocorrelations of lpha and eta 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

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

Faithful Construction

■ Form the matrices

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

■ Then the matrix

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

Faithful Construction

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

Balancedly Splittable Orthogonal Designs

Faithful Construction

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

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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, \ldots, y_{2n-1} , and k_0, \ldots, 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

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

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

$$G = k_0^t y_0.$$

(G		F							− <i>F</i>						
E	а	b	b	ā	b	ā		а	b	b	ā	b	а	_	
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Faithful Construction

Theorem (Kharaghani et al., 2021)

Whenever there is a full $OD(v, s_1, ..., s_u)$, there is a full $OD(4v^2; 4vs_1, ..., 4vs_u)$ admitting two stable vertical splits and 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.

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Definition: Unbiased Hadamard Matrices

Hadamard matrices H and K of the same order v are unbiased if

$$HK^t = \sqrt{v}L$$

for some Hadamard matrix L.

Proposition (Kharaghani and Suda, 2019)

 $H = (H_1 H_2)$ a Hadamard matrix of order v with

$$H_1H_1^t = \ell I_n + aS$$

where S is a (-1,0,1)-matrix. The following are equivalent:

- 1 $K = (-H_1 H_2)$ is unbiased with H, and
- 2 $(\ell, a) = ((v \pm \sqrt{v})/2, \sqrt{v}/2).$
- each split gives equiangular lines
- parametric conditions of the proposition are satisfied
- we can always construct unbiased Hadamard matrices

Definition: Unbiased ODs (Kharaghani and Suda, 2018)

- X_1 and X_2 be two $OD(v, s_1, ..., s_u)$ in $\{\pm z_1, ..., \pm z_u\}$.
- lacksquare X_1 and X_2 are unbiased if there is a Hadamard matrix H such that

$$X_1 X_2^t = \left(\alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_i s_i z_i^2\right) H.$$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

Definition: Unbiased ODs (Kharaghani and Suda, 2018)

- X_1 and X_2 be two $OD(v, s_1, ..., s_u)$ in $\{\pm z_1, ..., \pm z_u\}$.
- lacksquare X_1 and X_2 are unbiased if there is a Hadamard matrix H such that

$$X_1 X_2^t = \left(\alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_i s_i z_i^2\right) H.$$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{stable split} \\ \text{equiangular lines} \\ \text{param. cond.} \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow \text{unbiased ODs}$$

Recall:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} G & F & -F \\ E & A & B \\ -E & B & A \end{pmatrix}.$$

Take

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} G & F & F \\ E & A & -B \\ -E & B & -A \end{pmatrix}.$$

■ Then $XY^t = 2(\sum_i s_i z_i^2) H$, where H is Hadamard.

- Further configurations:
 - quasi-symmetric designs
 - quaternion frames

A New Class of Balanced Weighing Matrices

A New Class of BGWs

Section Summary

- 3 A New Class of Balanced Weighing Matrices
 - Generalized Simplex Codes
 - Seed Matrix
 - Construction

Unifying Construction of Weighing Matrices

Section Summary

- 4 Unifying Construction of Weighing Matrices
 - Normalization
 - Construction

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

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