

Balanced Weighing Matrices

Generalizations and Related Configurations

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Summary

- 1 Preliminaries
- 2 Novel Construction of Weighing Matrices
- 3 A New Class of Balanced Weighing Matrices

Preliminaries



Section Summary

- 1 Preliminaries
 - Weighing Matrices
 - Balanced Incomplete Block Designs
 - Balanced Weighing Matrices and Classical Constructions

Definition. Weighing Matrix

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

$$WW^t = kl_v.$$

Write $W(v, k)$.

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

- A $W(19, 9)$:

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

- Verify W is a weighing matrix:

[illegible]

- A Hadamard matrix $W(16, 16)$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + \\ + & + & - & - & + & - & + & - & + & - & + & - & + & - & + \\ + & + & - & - & + & + & - & - & + & + & - & - & + & + & - \\ + & + & + & + & - & - & - & - & + & + & - & - & - & - & + \\ + & - & + & - & - & + & - & + & + & - & - & + & - & + & + \\ + & + & - & - & - & - & + & + & + & + & - & - & - & - & + \\ + & - & - & + & - & + & + & - & + & - & - & + & - & + & + \\ + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & - & - & - & - & - & - & - \\ + & - & + & - & + & - & - & + & - & + & - & + & - & + & + \\ + & + & - & - & + & + & - & - & - & + & + & - & - & + & + \\ + & - & - & + & + & - & - & + & + & - & - & + & + & - & - \\ + & + & + & + & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & + & + & + \\ + & - & + & - & - & + & - & + & - & + & - & + & + & - & + \\ + & + & - & - & - & + & + & - & - & + & + & + & + & - & - \\ + & - & - & + & - & + & + & - & - & + & + & - & - & + & + \end{pmatrix}$$

- A $W(2^n, 2^n)$ as the character table for elementary abelian 2-group.

Theorem. Necessary conditions for existence

If a $W(v, k)$ exists, then

- v odd implies k a perfect square and $(v - k)^2 - (v - k) \geq v - 1$,
- $v \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ implies k a sum of two squares, and
- $v = k$ implies $v = 1, 2$, or $v \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

Theorem. Necessary conditions not necessarily sufficient

There does not exist a $W(2v + 1, v)$ for any $v > 2$.

Conjecture. Existence of Hadamard matrices

A $W(4v, 4v)$ exists for every $v > 1$.

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 $J_v A = kJ_v$.

Write $2-(v, k, \lambda)$ -*design*.

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

- A symmetric 2-(7, 4, 2)-design:

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

- Verify A is a symmetric design:

$$AA^t = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Theorem. Necessary conditions for existence

A symmetric $2-(v, k, \lambda)$ -design exists only if

- $k - \lambda$ a perfect square whenever v is even, and
- the equation

$$x^2 = (k - \lambda)y^2 + (-1)^{(v-1)/2} \lambda z^2$$

has nontrivial integer solutions whenever v is odd.

Example. Necessary conditions not sufficient

A projective plane of order 10 (particular parameter family of symmetric BIBDs) is not ruled out by the Theorem (take $(x, y, z) = (3, 1, 1)$). It is known not to exist, however.

- The matrix is circulant:

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

- Cyclic group of automorphisms acting regularly on points and blocks of corresponding incidence structure.

- Index rows/columns by $H = \langle a : a^7 = 1 \rangle$:

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 & a^4 & a^5 & a^6 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ a \\ a^2 \\ a^3 \\ a^4 \\ a^5 \\ a^6 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

- Take $A_{a^i, a^j} = A_{a^{i-j}, 1}$.
- 1st column is a characteristic vector for $D = \{1, a, a^2, a^4\} \subset H$.
- i th column is a characteristic vector of $D \cdot a^i$.

Definition. Difference Sets

A difference set (v, k, λ) -DS is a k -subset $D \subseteq G$ of finite group G of order v such that every nonidentity element of G appears λ times in the multiset $\{dd^{-1} : d \in D\}$ of differences (quotients) of elements of D .

Theorem. Difference sets and symmetric BIBDs

A symmetric 2 -(v, k, λ)-design admits a regular group G of automorphisms if and only if the blocks of the design can be identified with the development (translates) of a (v, k, λ) -DS difference set in G .

- Consider the quotients amongst $D = \{1, a, a^2, a^4\} \subset H$:

	1	a	a^2	a^4
1	1	a^6	a^5	a^3
a	a	1	a^6	a^4
a^2	a^2	a	1	a^5
a^4	a^4	a^3	a^2	1

- Consider the quotients amongst $D = \{1, a, a^2, a^4\} \subset H$:

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a^2	a^2	a	1	a^5
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a	a	1	a^6	a^4
a^2	a^2	a	1	a^5
a^4	a^4	a^3	a^2	1

Definition. Balanced Weighing Matrices

- If W is a $W(v, k)$, then W is balanced if $|W|$ is the incidence matrix of a symmetric $2-(v, k, \lambda)$ -design, $\lambda = k(k - 1)/(v - 1)$.
- Write $BW(v, k)$.

- Our example $W(19, 9)$ is a $BW(19, 9)$:

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

- A $BW(7,4)$:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + \\ + & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + \\ + & + & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 \\ 0 & + & + & - & 0 & 0 & + \\ + & 0 & + & + & - & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & + & 0 & + & + & - & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & - \end{pmatrix}$$

- The absolute value matrix is A .

- The $BW(7, 4)$ B is constructed from a relative difference set.
- The $BW(19, 9)$ W is not constructable from an RDS.
Computationally found by Gibbons and Mathon (1987).

Definition. Relative Difference Sets

A relative difference set (m, n, k, λ) -RDS of a group G of order mn relative to a subgroup N of order n is a k -subset $R \subseteq G$ such that every nonidentity element of $G \setminus N$ appears λ times in the multiset $\{rr^{-1} : r \in R\}$ of differences (quotients) of elements of R .

- An RDS in a group G corresponds to a point regular automorphism group of a square divisible design isomorphic to G .

- Let $G = \langle a, b : a^7 = b^2 = 1 \rangle \cong C_{14}$.
- $R = \{b, a, a^2, a^4\}$ is an $(8, 2, 4, 1)$ -RDS in G relative to $N = \{1, b\}$.

	b	a	a^2	a^4
b	1	ba^6	ba^5	ba^3
a	ab	1	a^6	a^4
a^2	a^2b	a	1	a^5
a^4	a^4b	a^3	a^2	1

- b does not appear!

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a	ab	1	a^6	a^4
a^2	a^2b	a	1	a^5
a^4	a^4b	a^3	a^2	1

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a	ab	1	a^6	a^4
a^2	a^2b	a	1	a^5
a^4	a^4b	a^3	a^2	1

- b does not appear!

- Form $a^i N$ and $a^j R$ for each $a^i \in \langle a \rangle$.
- Each $a^i N \cap a^j R = \emptyset$, $\{a^n\}$, or $\{a^m b\}$.
- Construct the 7×7 matrix B by

$$B_{a^i, a^j} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } a^i N \cap a^j R = \emptyset, \\ 1 & \text{if } a^i N \cap a^j R = \{a^n\}, \text{ and} \\ b & \text{if } a^i N \cap a^j R = \{a^m b\}. \end{cases}$$

- General construction due to Jungnickel (1982).

- Using the methods above, the following is known.

Theorem. RDS construction of BWs

There is a *BW* with parameters

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

whenever (1) q odd and d arbitrary and (2) q and d even.

- (1) Nonlinear hyperplanes of $GF(q^{d+1}) : GF(q)$ due to Bose (1942).
- (2) Lifting of a “Waterloo decomposition” of classical difference sets due to Arasu, et al. (1995).

Novel Construction of Weighing Matrices

2 Novel Construction of Weighing Matrices

- Ingredients
- Recipe

- Equivalencies of weighing matrices (and BWs):
 - ▶ permutations of rows
 - ▶ permutations of columns
 - ▶ negation of rows
 - ▶ negation of columns
- 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.

Definition. Simplex Code

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

Proposition. Properties

For $\mathcal{S}_{q,d}$:

- $\text{wt}(x) = q^d$ for all $x \in \mathcal{S}_{q,d} / \{\mathbf{0}\}$, and
- $\text{dist}(x, y) = q^d$ for all $x, y \in \mathcal{S}_{q,d}$ and $x \neq y$

• 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 .
- ▶ A simplex code $\mathcal{S}_{q,d}$.

• Recipe of unifying construction:

- ▶ Form $A = W \otimes R$.
- ▶ Form B by replacing elements of $S_{q,d}$ by rows of D .
- ▶ Then

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

is a $W((v-1)(q^{d+1}-1)/(q-1)+1, q^{d+1})$.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|cccc} 0 & \text{red box} & \text{red box} & \dots & \text{red box} \\ 0 & \text{red box} & \text{red box} & \dots & \text{red box} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \text{red box} & \text{red box} & \dots & \text{red box} \\ \hline 1 & \text{blue bar} & \text{blue bar} & \dots & \text{blue bar} \\ 1 & \text{blue bar} & \text{blue bar} & \dots & \text{blue bar} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \text{blue bar} & \text{blue bar} & \dots & \text{blue bar} \end{array} \right)$$

- A seed $W(8, 5)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{array}{c|cccccccc} 0 & + & 0 & 0 & + & + & + & + \\ 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & - & - & + \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & + & + & - & + & - \\ \hline + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & + & - & - \\ + & + & + & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ + & + & - & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 \\ + & - & + & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 \\ + & - & - & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + \end{array} \right)$$

- A classical parameter $W(6, 5)$

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

- The simplex code $\mathcal{S}_{5,1}$ (transposed)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 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 $W(43, 25)$.

Theorem. (Kharaghani, et al., 2022b)

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:

- 1 q is odd and every $d > 0$, and
- 2 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

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

- Our example $BW(19, 9)$:

$$W = \left(\begin{array}{c|cccccccccccccccccccc} 0 & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + \\ 0 & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & - & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & + & 0 & + & 0 \\ 0 & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & 0 & 0 & + \\ 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & + & + & - & + & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & + \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & + \\ 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & - \\ \hline + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + \\ + & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & + & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 \\ + & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 \\ + & 0 & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + \\ + & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 \\ + & + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - \\ + & - & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - \\ + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + \\ - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & - & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & + & 0 & + & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & 0 & 0 & + \\ 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & - & + & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & - & + & + \\ 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & + \\ + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|R_1| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|R_2| = J - |R_1| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + \\ - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 \\ 0 & - & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 & 0 & + & - \\ 0 & 0 & - & 0 & + & + & + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & + \\ + & + & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - \\ 0 & + & + & 0 & - & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 \\ + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & + & + & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + \\ + & 0 & + & + & + & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ + & + & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & - & 0 & - & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & + & + & + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W' = \left(\begin{array}{c|cccccccccccccccccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + \\ 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & - & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 & + & - \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & + & + & + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & + \\ 0 & + & + & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & + & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - \\ 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & - & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 \\ 0 & + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & + & + & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + \\ 0 & + & 0 & + & + & + & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & - & 0 & - & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & + & + & + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + \\ + & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & + & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 \\ + & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 \\ + & 0 & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - & 0 & 0 & + \\ + & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & + & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 \\ + & + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - \\ + & - & + & 0 & 0 & + & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & + & 0 & 0 & - & 0 & - \\ + & 0 & - & + & - & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 & - & - & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

- Let G be a finite group not containing the symbol 0.
- For $A \subseteq G$, identify $A = \sum_{g \in A} g$ in $\mathbb{Z}[G]$.
- For $A \in \mathbb{Z}[G]$, write $A^{(h)} = \sum_{g \in G} a_g g^h$.

- Let Θ be a $v \times v$ $(0, G)$ -matrix.
- We interpret Θ as a matrix over $\mathbb{Z}[G]$.
- Define $\Theta^{(h)}$ by $\Theta_{ij}^{(h)}$.
- Write $\Theta^* = (\Theta^{(-1)})^t$.

Definition. Balanced generalized weighing matrices

- G a finite group of order n .
- A $v \times v$ $(0, G)$ -matrix Θ is a $BGW(v, k, \lambda; G)$ if

$$\Theta\Theta^* = (k \cdot e)I + \frac{\lambda G}{n}(J - I).$$

Theorem. Classical BGWs

- Let q be a prime power and $d > 0$ an integer.
- For each q and d there is a BGW with parameters

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

over C_{q-1} .

- A $BGW(10, 9, 8; C_4)$:

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

- Decomposition matrices:

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

- Decomposition matrices:

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

- Let Θ be a BGW with parameters

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

over the group $C_4 = \langle a : a^4 = 1 \rangle$.

- Decompose Θ as

$$\Theta = \Theta_1 + a\Theta_a + a^2\Theta_{a^2} + a^3\Theta_{a^3},$$

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

- Apply $R_1 \mapsto -R_2 \mapsto -R_1 \mapsto R_2 \mapsto R_1$.
- Form:

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta \otimes R_1 &= \Theta_1 \otimes R_1 + \Theta_a \otimes R_1^a + \Theta_{a^2} \otimes R_1^{a^2} + \Theta_{a^3} \otimes R_1^{a^3} \\ &= \Theta_1 \otimes R_1 - \Theta_a \otimes R_2 - \Theta_{a^2} \otimes R_1 + \Theta_{a^3} \otimes R_2\end{aligned}$$

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

- The matrix

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

is a balanced weighing matrix.

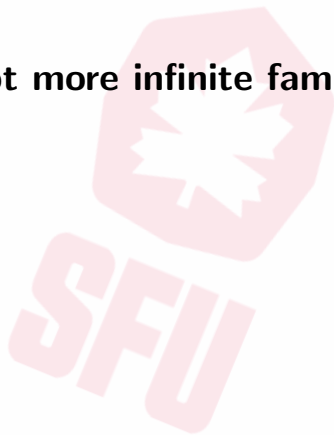
Theorem. (Kharaghani, et al., 2022a)

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

$$\left(\frac{9^{d+2} - 9}{4} + 1, 9^{d+1} \right).$$

- These are signings of some of the Ionin-type symmetric designs (Ionin, 2001).

Why not more infinite families?



- A $BGW(15, 7, 3; C_3)$:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|cccccccccccccccc} 0 & a & a & a & a & a & a & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & a^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & a^2 & a^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & a & 0 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a \\ 1 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 \\ 1 & a & 0 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R = \left(\begin{array}{cccccccc|cccccc} a & a & a & a & a & a & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & a^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & a & a^2 & a^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a^2 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a^2 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & a^2 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

- This suggests the group $C_6 \cong \langle b : b^6 = 1 \rangle$ where

$$b = \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|cccccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ \hline \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

- The always exists a $BGW((7^{d+1} - 1)/6, 7^d, 7^d - 7^{d-1}; C_6)$.
Therefore ...

Theorem. New GBRD parameter family

For every $d > 0$, there is a simple, quasi-residual $GBRD$ with parameters

$$\left(\frac{7^{d+2} - 7}{3}, 4 \cdot 7^d, 3 \cdot 7^{d-1} \right)$$

over C_3 .

Question.

Are these embeddable????

Done!

