

Tile Sets Generated by Hadamard Submatrices of Fourier Matrices

Troy Wiegand
with faculty mentor Dr. John Herr

12 April 2019

What does it mean to tile?

Take any finite subset of the integers A .

What does it mean to tile?

Take any finite subset of the integers A .

A tiles if there exists some set T such that

$$A \oplus T = \mathbb{Z}$$

What does it mean to tile?

Take any finite subset of the integers A .

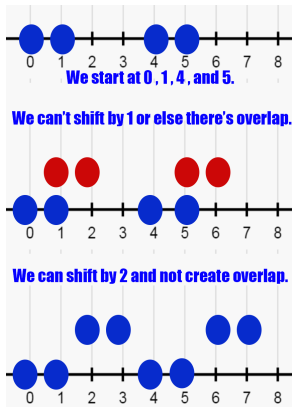
A tiles if there exists some set T such that

$$A \oplus T = \mathbb{Z}$$

T can be decomposed into a finite set of shifts B and a period N_A such that,

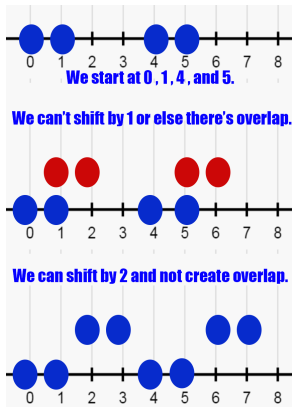
$$T = B \oplus N_A \mathbb{Z}.$$

Tiling Example



Let's try to find T for $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$

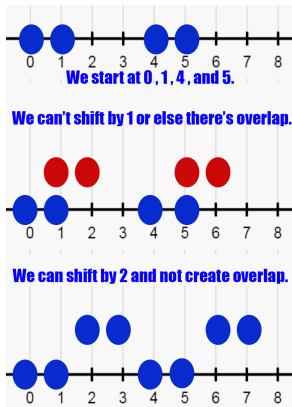
Tiling Example



Let's try to find T for $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$

Let start with B .

Tiling Example

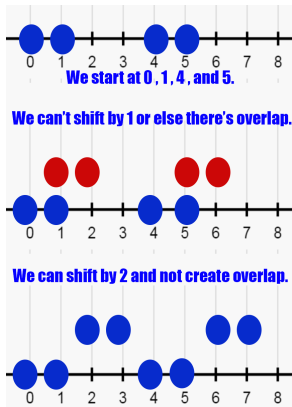


Let's try to find T for $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$

Let start with B .

$$B = \{0, 2\}$$

Tiling Example



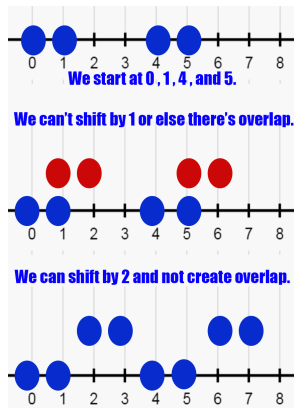
Let's try to find T for $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$

Let start with B .

$$B = \{0, 2\}$$

Let's try to figure out the N_A of A .

Tiling Example



Let's try to find T for $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$

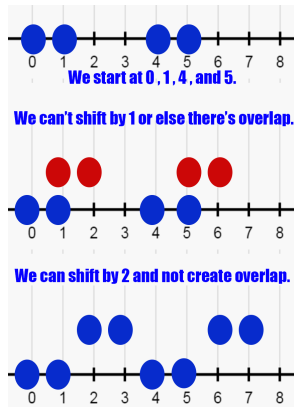
Let start with B .

$$B = \{0, 2\}$$

Let's try to figure out the N_A of A .

$$N_A = 8$$

Tiling Example



Let's try to find T for $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$

Let start with B .

$$B = \{0, 2\}$$

Let's try to figure out the N_A of A .

$$N_A = 8$$

$$\text{Therefore, } T = \{0, 2\} \oplus 8\mathbb{Z}.$$

Notation for the CM Properties

In 1998 Ethan M. Coven and Aaron Meyerowitz discovered sufficient conditions for a set to tile.

Here is some more notation that will be necessary to understand the CM Properties:

- $A(x)$ is a polynomial of the form $\sum_{a \in A} x^a$ and $A(1) = |A|$
- S_A is the set of prime powers s such that s th cyclotomic polynomial $\Phi_s(x)$ divides $A(x)$

CM Properties

Theorem

Given

T1 $A(1)$ needs to equal $\prod_{s \in S_A} \Phi_s(1)$

T2 If $s_1, \dots, s_m \in S_A$ are powers of distinct primes, then $\Phi_{s_1 \dots s_m}$ divides $A(x)$

If $|A|$ has at most two prime factors, then $A(x)$ satisfies the two CM Properties (T1 and T2) if and only if A tiles the integers.

CM Example

Example:

For $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$, $A(x) = x^5 + x^4 + x + 1$ and $S_A = \{2, 8\}$

We need to show the two properties in order to show that this set tiles:

CM Example

Example:

For $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$, $A(x) = x^5 + x^4 + x + 1$ and $S_A = \{2, 8\}$

We need to show the two properties in order to show that this set tiles:

Proof.

CM Example

Example:

For $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$, $A(x) = x^5 + x^4 + x + 1$ and $S_A = \{2, 8\}$

We need to show the two properties in order to show that this set tiles:

Proof.

$$\mathbf{T1} \quad A(1) = (1)^5 + (1)^4 + (1) + 1 = 4 \text{ and}$$

$$\prod_{s \in S_A} \Phi_s(1) = (x+1)(x^4+1)|_{x=1} = 4. \quad \mathbf{T1} \text{ is true.}$$

CM Example

Example:

For $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$, $A(x) = x^5 + x^4 + x + 1$ and $S_A = \{2, 8\}$

We need to show the two properties in order to show that this set tiles:

Proof.

T1 $A(1) = (1)^5 + (1)^4 + (1) + 1 = 4$ and

$\prod_{s \in S_A} \Phi_s(1) = (x+1)(x^4+1)|_{x=1} = 4$. **T1** is true.

T2 The numbers 2 and 8 are not powers of distinct primes.
Thus, **T2** is true.

CM Example

Example:

For $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$, $A(x) = x^5 + x^4 + x + 1$ and $S_A = \{2, 8\}$

We need to show the two properties in order to show that this set tiles:

Proof.

T1 $A(1) = (1)^5 + (1)^4 + (1) + 1 = 4$ and

$\prod_{s \in S_A} \Phi_s(1) = (x+1)(x^4+1)|_{x=1} = 4$. **T1** is true.

T2 The numbers 2 and 8 are not powers of distinct primes.

Thus, **T2** is true.

Both of our properties are met, therefore this set $A = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$ tiles.



Determining Period and Shifting Set of A

Coven and Meyerowitz also found that the period and shifting set of A can be determined through use of $A(x)$ and S_A .

$$N_A := lcm(S_A)$$

$$B(x) := \prod_{s \in S_B} \Phi_s(x^{t(s)}),$$

where S_B range over the prime power factors of $N_A \notin S_A$ and $t(s)$ is the largest factor of N_A relatively prime to s .

What is a Hadamard Matrix?

A Hadamard Matrix H is a N by N square matrix whose entries all have a complex modulus of one and

$$H^*H = HH^* = N \cdot I_N,$$

where $*$ is the adjoint and I_N is the N by N Identity Matrix.

What is a Fourier Matrix?

Fourier Matrices are a subclass of Hadamard Matrices:

All entries of an M by M Fourier Matrix have the form:

$$f_{jk} = e^{2i\pi \frac{(j)(k)}{M}},$$

where j is the j th row and k is the k th column.

What Am I Doing?

Let's look at \mathcal{F}_4 .

$$\mathcal{F}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \end{bmatrix}$$

What Am I Doing?

Let's look at \mathcal{F}_4 .

$$\mathcal{F}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \end{bmatrix}$$

Let's only look at the 0th and 2th columns.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

What Am I Doing?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let's remove two rows $\{2, 3\}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

What Am I Doing?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let's remove two rows $\{2, 3\}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{F}_2$$

What Am I Doing?

1	0	1
2	0	2
3	0	0
4	0	2
5	0	1
6	0	0
7	0	2
8	0	3
9	0	0
10	0	3
11	0	2
12	0	0

What Am I Doing?

1	0	1
2	0	2
3	0	0
4	0	2
5	0	1
6	0	0
7	0	2
8	0	3
9	0	0
10	0	3
11	0	2
12	0	0

$$\mathcal{F}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

What Am I Doing?

1	0	1
2	0	2
3	0	0
4	0	2
5	0	1
6	0	0
7	0	2
8	0	3
9	0	0
10	0	3
11	0	2
12	0	0

1 0 2 has these rows that are the same:

2

3 0 1 CM Met $T=2\mathbb{Z}$

4

5 0 3 CM Met $T=2\mathbb{Z}$

6

Why Am I Doing It?

Theorem (Universal Tiling Conjecture (Dutkay and Jorgensen, 2013))

Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\Gamma := \lambda_0 = 0, \lambda_1, \lambda_{p-1}$ be a subset of \mathbb{R} with p elements. Assume Γ has a spectrum of the form $\frac{1}{p}A$ with $A \subset \mathbb{Z}$. Then for every finite family A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n of subsets of \mathbb{Z} such that $\frac{1}{p}A_i$ is a spectrum for Γ for all i there exists a common tiling subset T of \mathbb{Z} such that the set A_i tiles \mathbb{Z} by T for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Results

- All of the Hadamard submatrices from \mathcal{F}_2 up to \mathcal{F}_{24} with common columns sets share a common tiling set T .
- However, there can be multiple tiling sets amongst the same size of Hadamard submatrices generated from the same Fourier Matrix.

Further Study

We have developed multiple goals to help guide this project further:

- Develop a better algorithm for determining all of the Hadamard submatrices from a Fourier matrix.

Further Study

We have developed multiple goals to help guide this project further:

- Develop a better algorithm for determining all of the Hadamard submatrices from a Fourier matrix.
- Develop a stronger tiling condition

Further Study

We have developed multiple goals to help guide this project further:

- Develop a better algorithm for determining all of the Hadamard submatrices from a Fourier matrix.
- Develop a stronger tiling condition
- Primitive Sets as a potential condition for Hadamard Existence

References

- Bond, Bailey, Glickfield, Alexander, and Herr, John E. (2018). On the Existence of Complex Hadamard Submatrices of the Fourier Matrices.
- Dutkay, Dorin and Jorgensen, Palle. (2012). On the Universal Tiling Conjecture in Dimension One. Journal of Fourier Analysis and Applications.
- Dutkay, Dorin and Kraus, Isabelle. (2018). On spectral sets of integers. Contemporary Mathematics. 215-234.
- M. Coven, Ethan and Meyerowitz, Aaron. (1998). Tiling the Integers with Translates of One Finite Set. Journal of Algebra. 212.
- Newman, David. (1977). Tessellation of integers. Journal of Number Theory - J NUMBER THEOR.

Any Questions?