

Large Sets of t -designs with large blocks

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V set of v elements, $\binom{V}{k}$ set of k -element subsets of V

$\mathcal{D} = (V, \mathcal{B})$ with $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \binom{V}{k}$ is a $t - (v, k, \lambda)$ **design**:

$$\forall T \in \binom{V}{t} |\{B \in \mathcal{B} \mid T \subseteq B\}| = \lambda$$

$LS[N](t, k, v)$ **Large set**:

$\{\mathcal{B}_1, \dots, \mathcal{B}_N\}$ partition of $\binom{V}{k}$,
each $\mathcal{D}_i = (V, \mathcal{B}_i)$ a $t - (v, k, \lambda)$ design

Theory of Large Sets of t -designs:

Lecture Notes of Khosrovshahi and Tayfeh-Rezaie (2004)

- ▶ Any $LS[N](t, k, v)$ is an $LS[N](s, k, v)$, for $1 \leq s \leq t$
- ▶ $LS[N](t, k, v)$ admissible: $N \mid \binom{v-i}{k-i}$ for $0 \leq i \leq t$
- ▶ formally
 $LS[N](-1, k, v)$: Any subset of $\binom{V}{k}$
- ▶ $LS[N](0, k, v)$: exists if N divides $\binom{V}{k}$
- ▶ $LS[N](1, k, v)$: exists if admissible (Baranyai)
- ▶ $LS[5](2, 3, 7)$, $LS[7](3, 4, 10)$, $LS[11](4, 5, 15)$: **Not** realizable
- ▶ Teirlinck: For all t there exist $LS[N](t, k, v)$ (parameters astronomical)
- ▶ Khosrovshahi and Ajoodani-Namini: Recursive construction of Large Sets with small parameters

Assume an $LS[N](t, k, v)$, then there exist:

- ▶ $LS[N](t, v - k, v)$, the Dual
 - ▶ $LS[N](t - 1, k - 1, v - 1)$, a Derived
 - ▶ $LS[N](t - 1, k, v - 1)$, a Residual
- ▶ **TvT** (Tran van Trung, van Leijenhorst, Driessen)
- $\exists LS[N](t - 1, k - 1, v - 1)$,
 $\exists LS[N](t - 1, k, v - 1)$

$$\implies \exists LS[N](t - 1, k, v)$$

Constructions

Direct constructions:

Combine orbits of a group on $\binom{V}{k}$ to block sets \mathcal{B}_i forming a Large Set:

Hand computations ($t = 2$)

or

Computer algorithms (DISCRETA)

Recursive constructions:

Apply rules to the directly constructed Large Sets.


```

- 1 1 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 22
- - 2 2 2 2 - - - 2 2 23
- - - 3 3 3 - - - - 3 3 24
- - - - 3 3 - - - - - 3 25
- - - - - 3 - - - - - 3 26
- - - - - - - - - - - - 27
0 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 28
- 1 1 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 1 1 - 29
- - 2 2 2 2 - - - 2 2 2 2 - - 30
- - - 3 3 3 - - - - 3 3 3 - - 31
- - - - 4 3 - - - - - 3 3 - - - 32
- - - - - 3 - - - - - 3 - - - 33
- - - - - - - - - - - - 34
0 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 35
- 1 1 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 36
- - 2 2 2 2 - - - 2 2 2 2 - - - 2 2 37
- - - 3 3 3 - - - - 3 3 3 - - - - 3 3 38
- - - - 3 3 - - - - - 3 3 - - - - - 3 39

```

```

      - - - - - 3 - - - - - 3 - - - - - 3 40
    - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 41
      0 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 42
    - 1 1 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 1 1 - 43
      - - 2 2 2 2 - - - 2 2 2 2 - - - 2 2 2 2 - - 44
    - - - 3 3 3 - - - - 3 3 3 - - - - 3 3 3 - - 45
      - - - - 3 3 - - - - - 3 3 - - - - - 3 3 - - - 46
    - - - - - 3 - - - - - - 3 - - - - - - 3 - - - 47
  - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 48
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 49
  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 50
- 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 51
- 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 52

```


Existence of LS[2](7,k,v)

realizable t-values

	v
	1
	0 2
	- 3
	0 0 4
	- 1 5
	0 - 2 6
	- - - 7
	0 0 0 0 8
	- 1 1 1 9
	0 - 2 2 2 10
	- - - 3 3 11
	0 0 0 - 4 4 12
	- 1 1 - - 5 13
	0 - 2 - 0 - 6 14
	- - - - - 15
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16
	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 17
	0 - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 18
	- - - 3 3 3 3 3 3 19
	0 0 0 - 4 4 4 4 4 4 20
	- 1 1 - - 5 5 5 5 5 21
	0 - 2 - 0 - 6 6 6 5 6 22
	- - - - - 6 6 6 5 23
t = 7:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 6 7 6 6 24
	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 - - 6 6 6 25
t = 7:	0 - 2 2 2 2 2 - 0 - 6 6 7 26
	- - - 3 3 3 3 - - - - 6 6 27
t = 7:	0 0 0 - 4 4 4 - 0 0 0 - 6 7 28
	- 1 1 - - 5 5 - - 1 1 - - 6 29
t = 7:	0 - 2 - 0 - 6 - 0 - 2 - 0 - 7 30
	- - - - - - - - - - 31
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 32
	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 33
	0 - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 34

$$|\mathbf{V}| = v = k + n$$

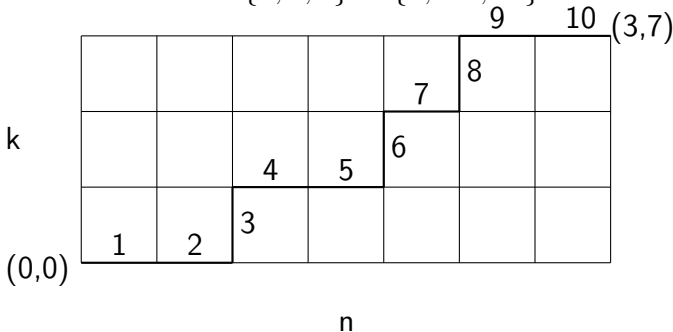
Grid graph for $\binom{v}{k}$, $0 \leq k \leq v$:

Vertex set: $\{(i, j) \mid 0 \leq i \leq k, 0 \leq j \leq n\}$,

Edge set: $\{(i, j) \rightarrow (i + 1, j) \mid 0 \leq i < k, 0 \leq j \leq n\}$
 $\cup \{(i, j) \rightarrow (i, j + 1) \mid 0 \leq i \leq k, 0 \leq j < n\}$

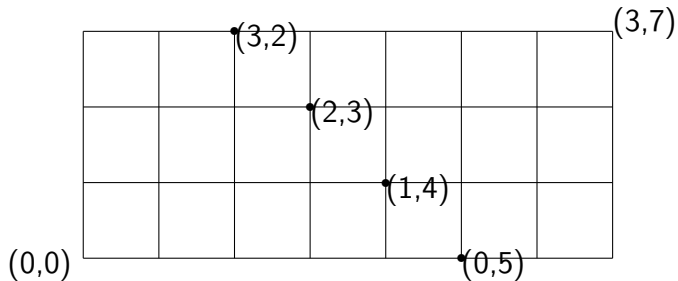
Path: $((0, 0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (k, n)) \longleftrightarrow K \in \binom{V}{k}$.

A Grid: Path for $\{3, 6, 8\} \subset \{1, \dots, 10\}$

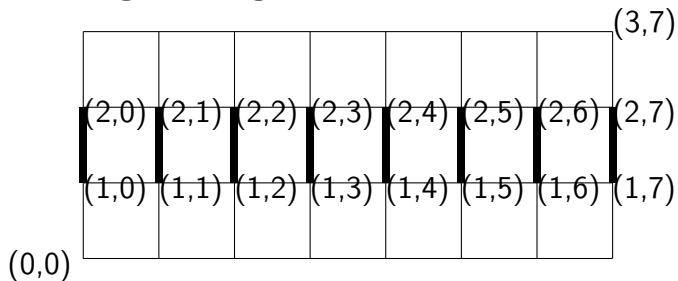


Cut set describes partition of $\binom{V}{k}$:

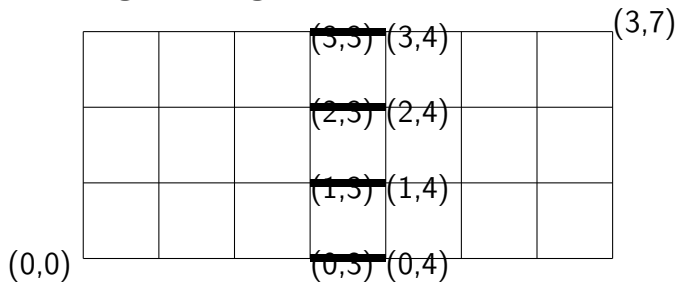
Cut Vertices



Covering Cut Edges



Avoiding Cut Edges



x cut element:

Join Large Set on $[(0, 0), x]$ with Large Set on $[x, (k, n)]$:

\mathcal{K}_1 , set of paths to x ,

running through x , combine with

\mathcal{K}_2 , set of paths from x .

3 types of joins: $\mathcal{B}_1 * \mathcal{B}_2 \subseteq \binom{V}{k}$

<i>cut</i>	x	<i>join</i> *	k	$v = V $
<i>point</i>	\cdot	<i>ordinary</i>	$k_1 + k_2$	$v_1 + v_2$
<i>edge</i>	$-$	<i>avoiding</i>	$k_1 + k_2$	$v_1 + v_2 + 1$
<i>edge</i>	$ $	<i>covering</i>	$k_1 + k_2 + 1$	$v_1 + v_2 + 1$

Basic Theorem (Ajoodani-Namini, Khosrovshahi)

$$\binom{V}{k} = \mathcal{B}_1^{(1)} * \mathcal{B}_2^{(1)} \dot{\cup} \dots \dot{\cup} \mathcal{B}_1^{(m)} * \mathcal{B}_2^{(m)}$$

$$\forall \mathcal{B}_j^{(i)} \exists LS[M](t_j^{(i)}, k_j^{(i)}, v_j^{(i)})$$

$$\forall i : t_1^{(i)} + t_2^{(i)} + 1 \geq t$$

$$\implies \exists LS[M](t, k, v),$$

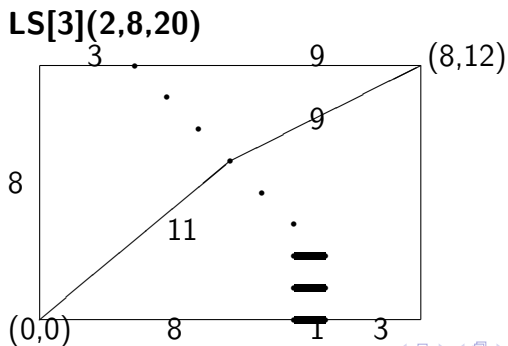
Use of Avoiding Joins mixed with Ordinary Joins

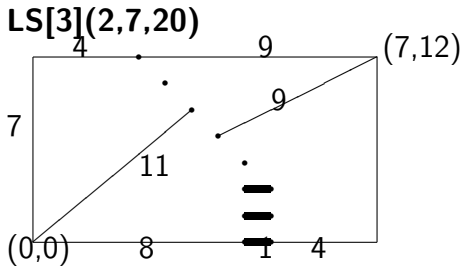
Theorem (Khosrovshahi, Ajoodani-Namini):

If there exist $LS[N](t, k, v)$ for $k = t + 1, \dots, m$ then there exist $LS[N](t, k, v + l(v - t))$ for $k = t + 1, \dots, m$ and all positive integers l .

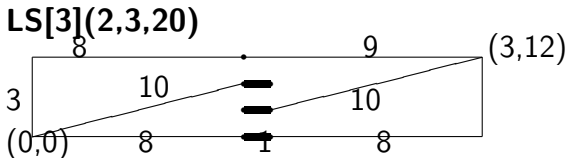
Construction of $LS[3](2, k, 20)$ for $3 \leq k \leq 8$:

Start from $LS[3](2, k, 11)$ for $3 \leq k \leq 8$





...



The last 4 rows use Derived Large sets in each case.

Adding 9 columns on the left side to the grid and using the new results yields $LS[3](2, k, 29)$ for $3 \leq k \leq 8$, induction gives infinite series.

Use of Covering Joins

Theorem Let $v = k_1 + 1 + v_2 = k_2 + 1 + v_1$ and $m = v_1 - k_1 = v_2 - k_2$.

For $0 \leq i \leq m$

$\exists LS[N](t_1^{(i)}, k_1, k_1 + i) \wedge \exists LS[N](t_2^{(i)}, k_2, v_2^{(i)} - i)$

such that $\forall i \quad t_1^{(i)} + t_2^{(i)} + 1 \geq t$

$$\implies \exists LS[N](t, k, v).$$

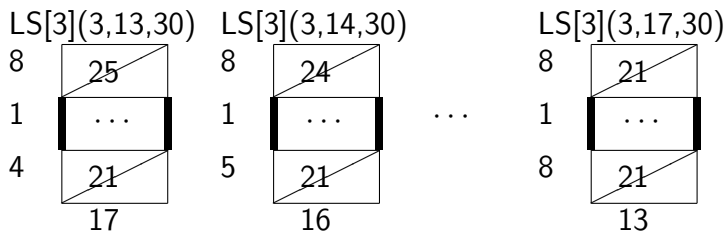
By induction:

Theorem $LS[N](t, k, v)$ for all $k \in (t, v - t)$ yield $LS[N](t, \hat{k}, v + l(v - t))$ for all positive integers l and all $\hat{k} \bmod (v - t) \in (t, v - t)$.

Construction of $LS[3](3, 13, 30)$:

$\mathcal{B}^{(0)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 4)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 25)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(1)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 5)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 24)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(2)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 6)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 23)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(3)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 7)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 22)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(4)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 8)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 21)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(5)}$:	$LS[3](0, 4, 9)$	$*LS[3](2, 8, 20)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(6)}$:	$LS[3](1, 4, 10)$	$*LS[3](1, 8, 19)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(7)}$:	$LS[3](2, 4, 11)$	$*LS[3](0, 8, 18)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(8)}$:	$LS[3](3, 4, 12)$	$*LS[3](-1, 8, 17)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(9)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 13)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 16)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(10)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 14)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 15)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(11)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 15)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 14)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(12)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 16)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 13)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(13)}$:	$LS[3](-1, 4, 17)$	$*LS[3](3, 8, 12)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(14)}$:	$LS[3](0, 4, 18)$	$*LS[3](2, 8, 11)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(15)}$:	$LS[3](1, 4, 19)$	$*LS[3](1, 8, 10)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(16)}$:	$LS[3](2, 4, 20)$	$*LS[3](0, 8, 9)$
$\mathcal{B}^{(17)}$:	$LS[3](3, 4, 21)$	$*LS[3](-1, 8, 8)$

Use $LS[3](3, k, 21)$ for $4 \leq k \leq 8$ to construct $LS[3](3, k, 30)$ for $13 \leq k \leq 17$



Adding 9 new rows below and using the new results yields $LS[3](3, k, 39)$ for $k = 22, \dots, 26$.

Adding 9 new columns to the left keeps the values of k but increases v to $v + 9$.

Both actions can be iterated recursively.

Starters:

Table: $LS[5](t, k, v)$ from prescribed groups of automorphisms

Group	Large Set
C_{13}	$LS[5](3, 4, 13)$
$C_{17}+$	$LS[5](3, 4, 18)$
$Hol(C_{17})^4+$	$LS[5](3, 9, 18)$
$PSL(2, 23)-$	$LS[5](3, 9, 23)$
$PSL(2, 27)-$	$LS[5](2, k, 27) \quad k = 7, 12$
$D_7 \times D_4$	$LS[5](3, 6, 28)$
$PSL(2, 27)$	$LS[5](3, 8, 28)$
$PSL(2, 31)$	$LS[5](3, 11, 32)$
$PGL(2, 32)$	$LS[5](4, k, 33), \quad k = 9, 10$

$Hol(C_{47})^2$	$LS[5](2, k, 47), k = 3, 4$
$Hol(C_{67})^2$	$LS[5](2, k, 67) k = 8, 9$
$PSL(2, 79)$	$LS[5](4, 6, 80)$
$PSL(2, 127) -$	$LS[5](2, k, 127), k = 25, 26, 27, 50, 51, 52$
$PSL(2, 127)$	$LS[5](3, 6, 128)$

Recursion:

$LS[5](2, k, v)$ admissible, $v \neq 7$:

$$k \bmod 125 \in \{3, \dots, 124\} \implies \exists LS[5](2, k, v)$$

Previously $k \leq 8$.

Recursion for selected Parameters

N = 5

```

1
- 2
- 3
- - 4
0 0 5
- 1 1 6
- - 1 7
- - - 2 8
- - - - 9
0 0 0 0 - 10
- 1 1 1 - 11
- - 2 2 - - 12
- - - 3 - - 13
- - - - - 14
0 0 0 0 - 0 0 15
- 1 1 1 - - 1 1 16
- - 2 2 - - - 2 17
- - - 3 - - - - 3 18
- - - - - - 19
0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 20
- 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - 21
- - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - 22
- - - 3 - - - - 3 - - 23
- - - - - - - 24
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 25
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 26
- - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 27
- - - 3 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 28
- - - - 3 3 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 29
0 0 0 0 - 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 30
- 1 1 1 - - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 31
- - 2 2 - - - 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 32
- - - 3 - - - - 4 4 3 2 2 3 2 2 33
- - - - - - - - 4 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 34
0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 35
```

t = 4 -->



t = 4 -->

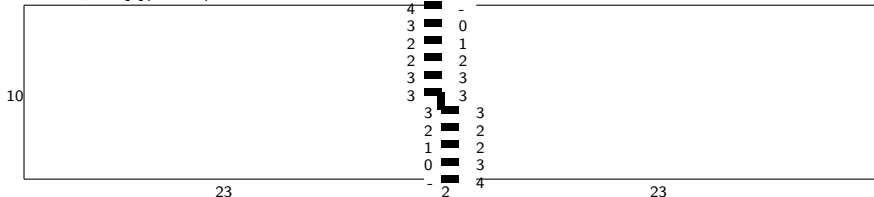
```
      - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 36
      - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 3 3 2 3 2 2 37
      - - - 3 - - - - 3 - - - - 3 2 2 2 2 3 38
      - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 2 2 2 2 39
      0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 2 2 2 2 3 40
      - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 2 2 2 2 41
      - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 2 3 42
      - - - 3 - - - - 3 - - - - 3 - - - - 3 2 2 43
      - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 2 3 44
      0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 3 3 45
      - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 3 3 46
      - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 3 47
      - - - 3 - - - - 3 - - - - 3 - - - - 3 - - - 3 48
      - - - - - - - - - - - - - 49
      0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 50
      - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 51
      - - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 52
      - - - 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 53
      - - - - 3 3 4 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 - - 54
      0 0 0 0 - 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 - 0 0 55
      - 1 1 1 - - 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 - - 1 1 56
      - - 2 2 - - - 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 - - - 2 57
      - - - 3 - - - - 4 4 3 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 4 4 - - - 3 58
      - - - - - - - - - 4 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 - - - 59
      0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 3 2 3 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 - 0 0 0 0 - 60
      - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 - - 1 1 1 - 61
      - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 - - - 2 2 - - 62
      - - - 3 - - - - 3 - - - - 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 - - - - 3 - - 63
      - - - - - - - - - - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 - - - - - 64
      0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 - 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 65
      - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 66
      - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 - - - 2 2 - - - 2 67
      - - - 3 - - - - 3 - - - - 3 - - - - 3 3 3 3 3 3 - - - - 3 - - - - 3 68
      - - - - - - - - - - - 3 3 3 3 3 - - - - - - - - - - 69
      0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 4 4 4 4 - 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 - 70
      - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 4 4 4 - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - 71
      - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - - 4 4 - - - 2 2 - - - 2 2 - - 72
```


$$\exists LS[5](4, k, 33), k = 9, 10 \implies \exists LS[5](4, k, 58), k = 9, 10$$

Avoiding join: LS[5](4,9,58)



One Step: LS[5](4,10,58)



Recursion:

Enlarge point set by 25 points,

or

Form dual Large Set.

Example:

- ▶ $LS[5](4, 9, 33 + n25),$
- ▶ $LS[5](4, 24, 33 + n25),$
- ▶ $LS[5](4, 34, 58 + n25),$
- ▶ $LS[5](4, 49, 58 + n25),$
- ▶ $LS[5](4, 59, 83 + n25),$
- ▶ $LS[5](4, 74, 83 + n25),$
- ▶ etc.

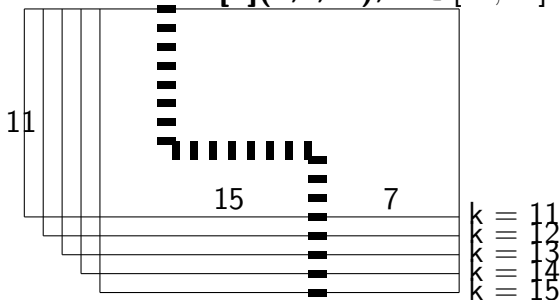
$$\implies \exists LS[5](4, k, 33 + n25)$$

for $k \pmod{25} \in \{9, 10, 23, 24\}$ and $0 < k < v$.

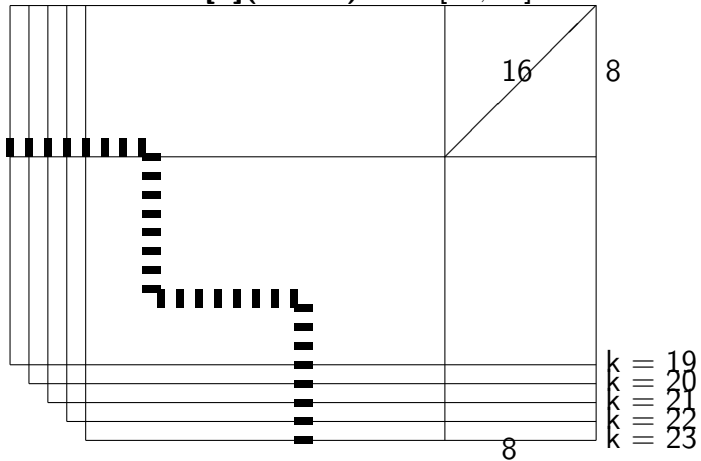
Similarly for $LS[2](7, 14, v)$.

Starters: $LS[4](2, 3, 10)$, $LS[4](2, k, 18)$, $k = 3, \dots, 7$.

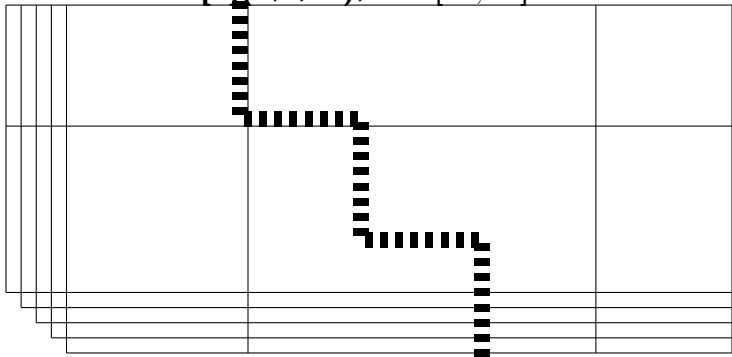
Staircase: $LS[4](2, k, 34)$, $k \in [11, 15]$



Staircase: $LS[4](2,k,50)$, $k \in [19, 23]$



Staircase: $LS[4](2, k, 66)$, $k \in [19, 23]$



$v \in \{34, \dots, 38\}$, $k \in \{11, \dots, 15\}$, $k + 8m < v + 16n$:

$\implies \exists LS[4](2, k + 8m, v + 16n)$

Table: Existence of large sets

N	t	k	v
2	3	$3 < k < 8$	$v \bmod 8 \equiv 3$
2	4	$k \bmod 32 \notin \{16, \dots, 19\}$	$v \bmod 32 \equiv 3$
2	5	$k \bmod 64 \notin \{32, \dots, 35\}$	$v \bmod 64 \equiv 3$
2	6	$k \bmod 16 \notin \{10, 12\}16$	$v \bmod 16 \equiv 6$
2	7	$k \bmod 16 \in \{10, 14\}$	$v \bmod 16 \equiv 6, 10$
3	4	$k \bmod 27 \notin \{11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20\}$	$v \bmod 27 \equiv 4$
3	6	$k \bmod 33 \equiv 10, 23$	$v \bmod 27 \equiv 6$
4	2	$k \bmod 8 \in \{3, \dots, 7\}$	$v \bmod 16 \in \{2, \dots, 6\}$
4	3	$k \bmod 8 \in \{4, \dots, 7\}$	$v \bmod 16 \equiv 3$
5	2	≤ 124	$\neq 7$
5	3	$k \bmod 5 \equiv 4$	$v \bmod 5 \equiv 3, \neq 8$
5	3	$k \bmod 25 \notin \{7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20\}$	$v \bmod 25 \equiv 3$

Prime p : $\forall k \in \{t+1, \dots, p-1\} \exists LS[p](t, k, p+t)$

$$\implies \forall \hat{k} \bmod p \equiv k, v \bmod p \equiv t \exists LS[p](t, \hat{k}, v)$$

Yields:

p	t	v
7	2	*
7	3	$\neq 10$
11	2	*
13	2	≥ 67
17	2	*
29	2	*
19	2	≥ 78

Further Large Sets then result from standard methods.

Comment

The shown recursion techniques work as well for vector space designs.

$$LS_2[3](2, k, 8), \quad k = 3, 4, 5$$

$$LS_3[2](2, 3, 6), \quad LS_5[2](2, 3, 6)$$

Find starters!

Thank You