

Math 540, Fall 2004

Assignment 5

due: Thursday, December 2, 2004

All (v, k, λ) -designs in this assignment are nontrivial, that is they satisfy $3 \leq k < v$. Furthermore, a design is called *simple* if no block in it is repeated.

1. Let \mathcal{B} be an $(n^2, n, 1)$ -design, that is an affine plane, and let B be any block in \mathcal{B} .
 - (a) Show that for any $x \notin B$, there is a unique block that contains x , but is disjoint from B .
 - (b) Show that there are exactly $n - 1$ blocks that are disjoint from B .
 - (c) Show that the blocks in (b) form a parallel class, and use this to argue that every affine plane is resolvable.
 - (d) Prove that an affine plane of order n exists if and only if a projective plane of order n exists.
2. Derivations. Let \mathcal{B} be a (v, k, λ) -design with set of varieties V .
 - (a) Show that the *complement* $\bar{\mathcal{B}} = \{V - B : B \in \mathcal{B}\}$ is a design, and determine its parameters.
 - (b) Show that if \mathcal{B} is symmetric and $D \in \mathcal{B}$, then the *residual design* $\{B - D : B \in \mathcal{B}\}$ is indeed a design, and determine its parameters.
 - (c) Show that there is a $(13, 9, 6)$ -design.
3.
 - (a) Show that there is a unique STS(7) up to isomorphism. (Hint: w.l.o.g. the first two blocks are 124, 156.)
 - (b) Show that there is a unique STS(9) up to isomorphism.
 - (c) Let \mathcal{B} be a STS(v). Define a matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ by $a_{ii} = i$ and $a_{ij} = k$ if $\{i, j, k\} \in \mathcal{B}$. Show that A is a symmetric Latin square.
4.
 - (a) Show that every $(6, 3, 2)$ -design is simple.
 - (b) Show that there is a unique $(6, 3, 2)$ -design up to isomorphism.
 - (c) Show that there is a unique $(11, 5, 2)$ -design up to isomorphism.
 - (d) Show that there is a unique $(11, 6, 3)$ -design up to isomorphism.
5. Determine all parameters (v, k, λ) for which there is a (v, k, λ) -design with $r \leq 5$. Are all these designs unique up to isomorphism?
6. For each of the following parameters find a difference set with these parameters, or explain why none exists.
 - (a) $(v, k, \lambda) = (15, 7, 3)$.
 - (b) $(v, k, \lambda) = (19, 9, 4)$.
 - (c) $(v, k, \lambda) = (56, 11, 2)$.
 - (d) $(v, k, \lambda) = (57, 8, 1)$.
 - (e) $(v, k, \lambda) = (79, 13, 2)$.