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Method of Construction of Triangular Designs

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Abstract

This paper describes a new method of construction of triangular designs. Consequently, a new series of truly self-dual triangular design is obtained.

Keywords: BIB design; GD design.

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1. Introduction

A triangular association scheme is defined as follows:

Let S be a set with $|S| = n$ and B a family of k - subsets called blocks of S . We assume throughout that $k < v$.

Consider a set of cardinality n (say), $S = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. The treatments of association scheme are all possible $\binom{n}{2}$ unordered pairs of elements of S . Two unordered pairs corresponding to two different treatments are first associates, if they have one element is common, otherwise second associates, e.g. (i, j) and (i, j^1) are first associates if $(j \neq j^1)$. The following relations clearly holds:

$$n_1 = 2(n-2), \quad n_2 = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11}^1 & p_{12}^1 \\ p_{21}^1 & p_{22}^1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n-2 & \frac{n-3}{2} \\ n-3 & \frac{(n-3)(n-4)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11}^2 & P_{12}^2 \\ P_{21}^2 & P_{22}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & \frac{2n-8}{2} \\ 2n-8 & \frac{(n-4)(n-5)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

For the definition and other combinatorial properties of triangular design refer Raghavarao⁴, for the classification and analysis of triangular design refer Bose and Shimamoto¹. Dulawat *et al.*³ has obtained some methods of construction of nested group divisible (GD) designs.

Definition: A design D which is self-dual and whose dual D' is isomorphic to D is a truly self-dual design. A truly self dual (TSD) design is always a self-dual(SD) design but a SD design may not be a TSD design.

2. *Construction:*

In this section, we describe the method how truly self-dual triangular designs are obtained. In particular, we give two triangular designs which are truly self dual.

Theorem: A series of two associate class triangular partially balanced incomplete block (PBIB) designs with parameters:

$$v = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}, b = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}, r = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2}, k = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{4}, \lambda_2 = \frac{(n-2)(n-3) - 2(n-1)}{2}, n_1 = 2(n-2)$$

$$n_2 = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2}$$
(1.1)

Always exists when $n \geq 6$ and is truly self-dual.

Proof: Suppose S be the set of n positive integers numbered from $1, 2, \dots, n$. We identify 2-sets of S as treatments and $(n-2)$ -sets of S as blocks. A block corresponding to $(n-2)$ -set of S consists of all 2-sets formed with the $(n-2)$ -set. Thus, we get the design with parameters given in (1.1), which can be easily verified.

Now by introducing the isomorphism

$$(i_1 i_2 \dots) \leftrightarrow (i_{2+1} \dots i_n)$$

where $i_1 \dots i_2 \neq i_{2+1} \dots i_n; i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, between treatments and blocks and noting that if $n < 2(n-2)$ the association scheme is with two associate classes. It can also be verified that the design with parameters (1.1) is truly self-dual.

As a particular case of (1.1) for $n=7$, we get a triangular PBIB design with parameters:

$$v = b = 21, r = k = 10, \lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = 4; n_1 = 10, n_2 = 10$$

We find that the triangular design T_{95} in Clatworthy² and the triangular design obtained by us with parameters (1.1) for $n=7$ are isomorphic. Therefore, two associate class triangular design T_{95} is in fact truly self-dual. But T_{95} in Clatworthy² is marked as only self-dual.

Triangular design T_{95} obtained by us which is truly self-dual whose blocks are written in the form of columns:

1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	4	5	6	5	6
4	4	4	3	3	3	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10
5	5	5	6	4	4	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	10	11	9	10	11	10	11
6	6	6	9	6	5	10	10	10	9	9	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13
7	7	8	13	10	11	11	11	11	10	14	14	13	13	13	14	15	14	15	15
12	8	12	5	14	15	12	12	13	14	15	15	15	15	14	17	16	16	16	17
13	9	16	16	17	18	13	16	16	17	18	16	16	17	18	18	18	17	17	18
14	10	17	19	20	19	14	17	19	20	19	17	19	20	19	19	20	19	19	20
15	11	18	21	21	20	15	18	21	21	20	18	21	21	20	21	21	20	20	21

Remark: Triangular Design T_{94} in Clatworthy² is marked as self-dual whereas, we are reporting truly self-dual with parameters:

$$v = b = 21, r = k = 10, \lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = 3; n_1 = 10, n_2 = 10$$

The solution of T_{94} obtained by us is presented below in which blocks are written in the form of columns:

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	7	7	7	7	8	12
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	8	8	8	9	9	13
3	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	9	9	10	10	10	14
4	5	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	10	11	11	11	11	15
7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	12	12	12	13	16	12	12	12	13	16	16
8	8	8	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	13	13	14	14	17	13	13	14	14	17	17
9	10	11	10	11	11	10	11	11	11	14	15	15	15	18	14	15	15	15	18	18
12	12	12	13	13	14	16	16	17	19	16	16	17	19	19	16	16	17	19	19	19
13	14	15	14	15	15	17	18	18	20	17	18	18	20	20	17	18	18	20	20	20
16	17	18	19	20	21	19	20	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	21

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