

There are six problems in the exam. Work out all six of them.

[20%] 1. State Bruck-Chowla-Ryser theorem and use it to show that a symmetric 2-(43, 15, 5) design does not exist.

[15%] 2. Let  $\mathcal{D} = (X, \mathbf{B})$  be a symmetric 2-( $v, k, \lambda$ ) design, and let  $\sigma$  be an automorphism of  $\mathcal{D}$ . Show that the number of points fixed by  $\sigma$  is the same as the number of blocks fixed by  $\sigma$ .

[20%] 3. Let  $G$  be an additive abelian group of order  $v$  and let  $D_1, \dots, D_t$  be subsets of size  $k$  in  $G$ . If the differences arising from the  $D_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq t$ , give each nonzero element of  $G$  exactly  $\lambda$  times, then  $D_1, \dots, D_t$  are said to be a  $(v, k, \lambda)$  difference system in  $G$ .

Let  $F = (F, +, \cdot)$  be a finite field of order  $q$ , and set  $F^* = F \setminus \{0\}$ . Take a subgroup  $D$  of  $(F^*, \cdot)$  of order  $k$ .

(a) Let  $t_1 D, t_2 D, \dots, t_{(q-1)/k} D$  be the left cosets of  $D$  in  $F^*$ . Thus,  $\cup_{i=1}^{(q-1)/k} t_i D = F^*$  and  $t_i D \cap t_j D = \emptyset$  if  $i \neq j$ . Show that these  $t_i D$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, (q-1)/k$ , form a difference system in the additive group  $(F, +)$ .

(b) What is  $\lambda$ ? (Show your arguments.)

[15%] 4. Let  $\mathcal{R} = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$  and let  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{n-1}$  be  $n-1$  mutually orthogonal latin squares with entries from  $\mathcal{R}$ . Then there is an affine plane  $\mathcal{A}$  of order  $n$  such that for any distinct nonzero  $s, r \in \mathcal{R}$ , the matrices  $M_s$  and  $M_r$  have the property: for each ordered pair  $x, y \in \mathcal{R}$ , there is exactly one ordered pair  $i, j \in \mathcal{R}$  such that  $M_s$  has  $x$  in the position  $(i, j)$  and  $M_r$  has  $y$  in the position  $(i, j)$ . Describe how such an affine plane can be constructed.

[15%] 5. Show that the only latin square of order 4, in normal form, which has an orthogonal mate is:

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

Find two orthogonal mates of this matrix.

[15%] 6. Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a  $t$  design, and let  $s < t$  be a positive integer. Show that  $\mathcal{D}$  is also an  $s$ -design.