

# On classification of Hadamard matrices of order 32

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WHAT IS GOOD MATHEMATICS?

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(xxi) Definitive mathematics (e.g. a classification of all objects of a certain type; the final word on a mathematical topic)

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Order	#Hadamard matrices
4	1
8	1
12	1
16	5
20	3
24	60
28	487
32	$\geq 3,578,006$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} j_a & j_a & j_a & j_a \\ j_b & j_b & j_b & -j_b \\ j_b & j_b & -j_b & j_b \\ j_a & j_a & -j_a & -j_a \\ j_b & -j_b & j_b & j_b \\ j_a & -j_a & j_a & -j_a \\ j_a & -j_a & -j_a & j_a \\ j_b & -j_b & -j_b & -j_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} j_a & j_a & j_a & j_a \\ j_b & j_b & j_b & -j_b \\ j_b & j_b & -j_b & j_b \\ j_a & j_a & -j_a & -j_a \\ j_b & -j_b & j_b & j_b \\ j_a & -j_a & j_a & -j_a \\ j_a & -j_a & -j_a & j_a \\ j_b & -j_b & -j_b & -j_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a + b = n/4, \quad a \geq b.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{j}_a & \dot{j}_a & \dot{j}_a & \dot{j}_a \\ \dot{j}_b & \dot{j}_b & \dot{j}_b & -\dot{j}_b \\ \dot{j}_b & \dot{j}_b & -\dot{j}_b & \dot{j}_b \\ \dot{j}_a & \dot{j}_a & -\dot{j}_a & -\dot{j}_a \\ \dot{j}_b & -\dot{j}_b & \dot{j}_b & \dot{j}_b \\ \dot{j}_a & -\dot{j}_a & \dot{j}_a & -\dot{j}_a \\ \dot{j}_a & -\dot{j}_a & -\dot{j}_a & \dot{j}_a \\ \dot{j}_b & -\dot{j}_b & -\dot{j}_b & -\dot{j}_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a + b = n/4, \quad a \geq b.$$

This is of type  $b$ , where  $0 \leq b \leq \lfloor n/8 \rfloor$ .

A Hadamard matrix is of type  $b$  if

it has a set of four columns of type  $b$  and no set of four columns of type less than  $b$ .



## Objective

To classify all Hadamard matrices of order 32 which are of type zero.

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

$$m = n/4$$

## Classification of combinatorial objects

A classification algorithm in general has two essential parts:

- Generation of objects
- Isomorphic rejection

## The Read-Faradžev scheme

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Canonical form is defined such that sub-objects constructed during the construction phase are also in canonical form.

An efficient procedure is needed to recognize those sub-objects which are not in canonical form.

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- The rows and columns of  $H$  are in decreasing order.
- The first four columns of  $H$  are of type 0.
- The first three rows of  $H$  are in the following form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_m & e_m & e_m & e_m \\ e_m & e_m & -e_m & -e_m \\ e_m & -e_m & e_m & -e_m \end{bmatrix},$$

where  $m = n/4$  and  $e_m$  denotes the all one row vector of dimension  $m$ .