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Octad Triples



Problem

Sending messages through a noisy channel, for example in deep space communication, can result in errors

Message recieved with 3 errors Noisy channel Message Alien life found Align wife hound

To communicate effectively through these noisy channels we need to model the noise and understand the errors that can occur

Prof Nigel Boston and his PhD student needed an answer to the following question as part of their study of noisy channels



Octads

To define octads we first need to introduce Steiner systems. These are best exhibited through the following example

The Steiner system S(2,3,7) has

- 7 points
- lines that contain $\underline{3}$ points

- the magic property that any $\frac{2}{2}$ points lie on a unique line

There are 7 lines which can be represented in the Fano pane



The Fano plane

The Steiner system S(5, 8, 24) has

- <u>24</u> points
- octads that contain <u>8</u> points

- the magic property that any 5 points lie in a unique octad There are 759 Octads, which are all represented in the MOG (Miracle Octad Generator).



A section of the MOG

Fun fact - There exist Steiner systems S(t,k,n) with t > 6 but we don't know a single example of one!



Automorphisms 3



Golay Code 4

The Golay code was described as "the best single published page" in coding theory

The Golay code is perfect, meaning it is as efficient as possible. It can correct an optimal number of errors. Errors naturally occur during the transmission of messages and so being able to spot errors and correct them without needing the message to be resent is very useful

The Golay code was used by NASA in the Voyager 1 and 2 missions to Jupiter and Saturn

The codewords of the extended binary code can be built from the octads. Take subsets S of the 24 points of S(5,8,24) that are octads or the symmetric difference of octads. The corresponding codeword is the vector





Solution 5

Notation

For a set A, we use IAI to denote the size of (number of elements in) the set

For sets A,B,C the following illustrates the intersection between them



Theorem

We were able to answer Prof Boston's question. The answer was a surprisingly elegant one.

We have since published this theorem as part of a peer reviewed paper in the Springer

Method



sshcsl3nagma227-

> M:=MaximalSubgroups(A > M24:=M[7]'subgroup; > A:={1,4,9,15,16,19,21,24}

We wanted to do some coding in MAGMA, which is a computer algebra system

There are 72,586,459 octad triples! Too many to directly input into the computer. We first needed to develop some theory to

A∩B Things in A and B	B∩C Things in B and C	AnC Things in A and C	► A∩B∩C Things in A, B and C	journal of Graphs and Cominatoric Answer Theorem - Let { A, B, C } and { X octads. They are in the same or { IA∩BI, IA∩CI, IB∩C = { IX∩YI, IX∩ZI, IY∩ZI	s Springer Spr	 help break the problem into manager fed into the computer During this process we got a feel for suspected the answer might be. We was suspicion with the computer A computer can say that something is light on why it's true. This is why we was computer-free proof The proof uses information known as as well as classical results from finite 	able chunks that could be the problem and what we were able to confirm this s true but doesn't shed much were motivated to find a
My funders Heilbronn Institute for Mathematical Research			My employers Model of the University of Manchester		The grant providers LONDON MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY EST. 1865		Not bored yet?