

# Searching for projective planes with **computer algebra** and **SAT solvers**

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# SAT:

Boolean satisfiability problem

SAT solvers: Clever brute force

## Effectiveness of SAT solvers

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## Examples

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- ▶ Scheduling subject to constraints
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- ▶ Scheduling subject to constraints
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## Limitations

Lack of expressiveness, and SAT solvers perform poorly on highly symmetric problems.

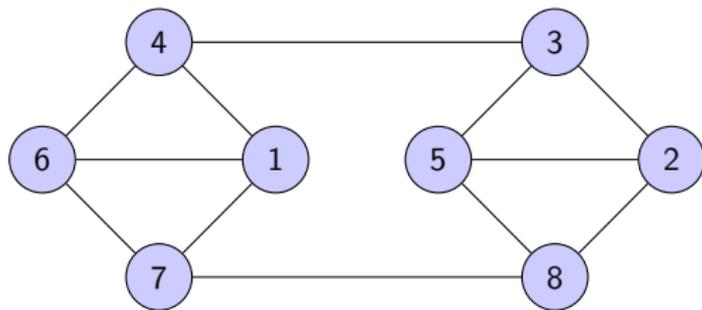
# CAS:

Computer algebra system

Symbolic mathematical computing

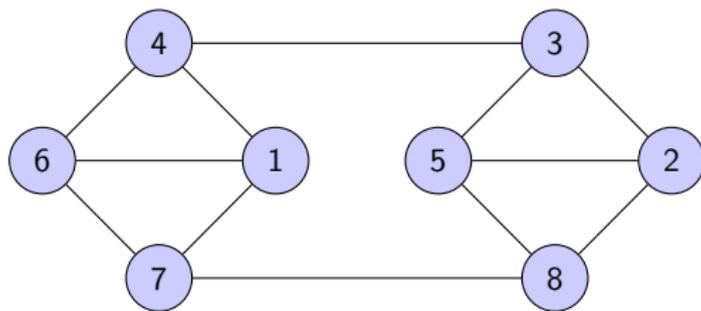
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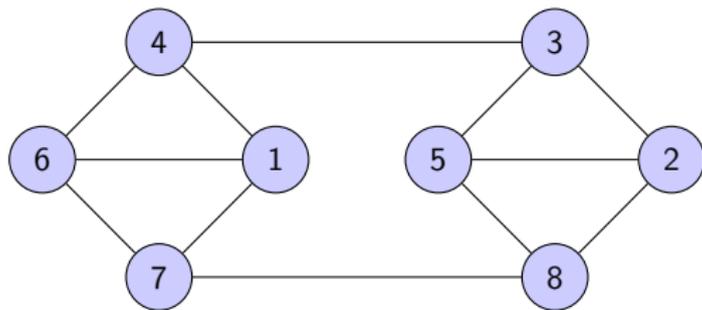


MAPLE returns

$$\langle (2, 5), (3, 8)(4, 7), (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8) \rangle.$$

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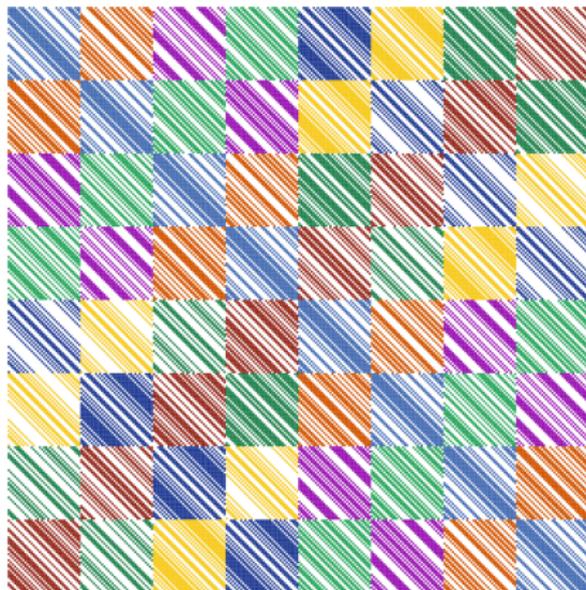
CASs are not optimized to do large (i.e., exponential) searches.

SAT + CAS

Brute force + Knowledge

# MathCheck

Our SAT+CAS system MathCheck has constructed over 100,000 various combinatorial objects. For example, this  $\{\pm 1\}$ -matrix with pairwise orthogonal rows:



## Results first shown by MathCheck

- ▶ Found the smallest counterexample of the Williamson conjecture.
- ▶ Verified the even Williamson conjecture up to order 70.
- ▶ Found three new counterexamples to the good matrix conjecture.
- ▶ Verified the best matrix conjecture up to order seven.
- ▶ Verified the Ruskey–Savage conjecture up to order five.
- ▶ Verified the Norine conjecture up to order six.

Details available at:

`uwaterloo.ca/mathcheck`

# Projective planes

A projective plane is a set of points and lines and a relation between points and lines such that:

- ▶ There is a unique line between any two points.
- ▶ Any two lines meet at a unique point.

## Projective planes of order $n$

A finite projective plane is a collection of  $n^2 + n + 1$  lines and  $n^2 + n + 1$  points such that:

- ▶ There are  $n + 1$  points on each line.
- ▶ There are  $n + 1$  lines through each point.

# Incidence matrix representation

Projective plane of order 2:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ▶  $\{0, 1\}$ -matrix of size  $7 \times 7$ .
- ▶ Each row (representing lines) contains exactly three 1s.
- ▶ Each column (representing points) contains exactly three 1s.

For what orders do projective  
planes exist?

*...every known plane has prime power order ... [and] has been constructed in one way or another from a finite field...*



Peter Lorimer  
*The Construction of  
Finite Projective Planes*  
1981

# The Bruck–Ryser theorem

If  $n$  is the order of a projective plane and  $n \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{4}$  then  $n$  is the sum of two squares.



## Projective planes of small orders

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✗	?

- ✓ Finite field construction
- ✗ Bruck–Ryser theorem

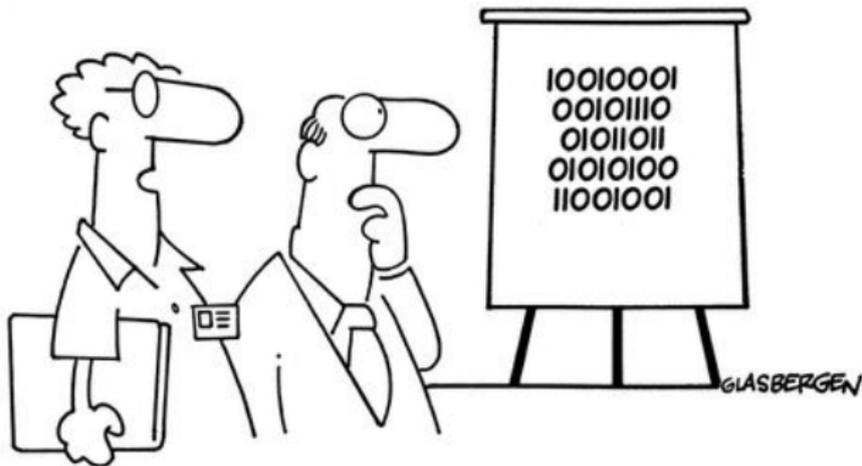
*The first critical value of  $n$  is  $n = 10$ . A thorough investigation of this case is currently beyond the facilities of computing machines.*



Marshall Hall Jr.  
*Finite Projective Planes*  
1955

# Enter coding theory

Copyright 2003 by Randy Glasbergen.  
www.glasbergen.com



**“We’ve devised a new security encryption code.  
Each digit is printed upside down.”**

# Codewords

A *codeword* generated by a projective plane is a vector in the row space of its incidence matrix (over  $F_2 = \{0, 1\}$ ).

The *weight* of a codeword is the number of 1s it contains.

## A search for weight 15 codewords

In 1970, MacWilliams, Sloane, and Thompson showed that a projective plane of order ten must generate weight 15, 16, or 19 codewords.

Furthermore, they used three hours of computing on a mainframe computer to show that codewords of weight 15 do not exist.



## Other searches

We know of three other searches with code we could run:

- ▶ [Dominique Roy, 2005] Implementation in C, runs in 78 minutes.
- ▶ [Casiello, Indaco, and Nagy, 2010] Implementation in GAP, runs in 7 minutes.
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## Our result

We verified the search using a SAT+CAS method in seconds.

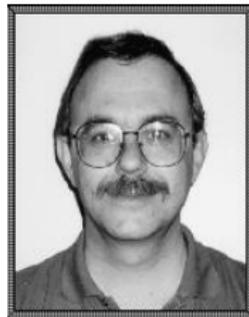
## Searches for weight 16 codewords

In 1974, Carter performed a partial search for weight 16 codewords using approximately 140 hours on a mainframe computer.



## Searches for weight 16 codewords

In 1986, Lam, Thiel, and Swiercz completed the weight 16 search using about 1,900 hours of computing on a VAX-11/780.



## Searches for codewords of weight 19

In 1989, Lam, Thiel, and Swiercz used about 19,200 hours on a VAX-11/780 and 2,000 hours on a CRAY-1A supercomputer run by the Institute for Defense Analyses to show that no weight 19 codewords exist.



*I'm sorry, but that's the way it goes. The order 12 case is open, by the way, but a computer attack along the same lines would take ten thousand million times as long.*



Ian Stewart  
*Another Fine Math  
You've Got Me Into. . .*  
1992

# Using SAT solvers for combinatorial search

*Surprisingly, SAT solving is getting so strong that indeed [SAT solvers seem] today the best solution in most cases.*



Marijn Heule,  
Oliver Kullmann,  
Victor Marek  
*Solving Very Hard Problems:  
Cube-and-Conquer,  
a Hybrid SAT Solving Method*  
2017





# SAT encoding

Consider lines 1 and 28:

```
11111000000000000000...00000000000000000000111111000...  
0000000001000000 00...00 0000 00 ...
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0000000001000000 00...00 0000 00      *****  ...
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A 1 must appear here.

# SAT encoding

Consider lines 1 and 28:

```
11111000000000000000...00000000000000000000111111000...  
0000000001000000 00...00 0000 00      abcdef  ...
```

There must be some point that is on both of these lines.

A 1 must appear here.

In Boolean logic:

$$a \vee b \vee c \vee d \vee e \vee f$$

# SAT encoding

Consider lines 22 and 40:

```
1000000000000000    ...  
0000000000010000 0000    ...
```

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1000000000000000* * ...  
0000000000010000*0000* ...
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These cannot all simultaneously be 1.

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Consider lines 22 and 40:

```
100000000000000000a    b    ...  
00000000000010000c0000d    ...
```

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In Boolean logic:

$$\neg a \vee \neg b \vee \neg c \vee \neg d$$

## Solving the SAT instance

Up to 27 rows, the SAT instance has about 150 unknown variables, 1000 clauses, and over  $10^{18}$  solutions.

However, many columns are rows are identical and permuting them produces other equivalent solutions.









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The instances with up to 42 rows can now be solved in seconds.  
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The instance with 43 rows is unsatisfiable and requires about **7 minutes** to solve.

This verifies the search of MacWilliams–Sloane–Thompson, but we can do better. . .

Using CAS to  
speed up the search

## CAS symmetry breaking

A CAS can be used to find symmetries of the partially filled incidence matrix.

There are 48 symmetries that fix the already assigned entries in the first 27 rows.

## Isomorphism blocking

When the SAT solver finds a solution of the first 27 rows, we use the 48 symmetries to block all isomorphic solutions.

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It takes just **6.5 seconds** to show that the SAT instances up to 43 rows generated by these 1,021 solutions are unsatisfiable.

This verifies MacWilliams–Sloane–Thompson's search in **9 seconds**.

## Weight 16 searches

In 1974, Carter spent  $\sim 140$  hours on a mainframe. We verified his searches in **7 hours**.

In 1986, Lam, Thiel, and Swiercz spent  $\sim 1,900$  hours of computing on a VAX-11/780. We verified their searches in **124 hours**.

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## Next steps

We are currently working on verifying the weight 19 searches to produce a fully independent verification of the order ten search.