

## Method of Construction of Triangular Designs

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**Abstract:** This paper describes a new method of construction of triangular design. Consequently, a new series of truly self dual triangular design is obtained.

### I. Introduction

A triangular association scheme is defined as follows:

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 in common, otherwise second associates, e.g.  $(i, j)$  and  $(i, j^1)$  are first associates if  $(j \neq j^1)$

The following relations clearly hold :

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

$$p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11}^1 & p_{12}^1 \\ p_{21}^1 & p_{22}^1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n-2 & n-3 \\ n-3 & \frac{(n-3)(n-4)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11}^2 & p_{12}^2 \\ p_{21}^2 & p_{22}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2n-8 \\ 2n-8 & \frac{(n-4)(n-5)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

For the definition of triangular design see, Raghavarao (1988). For the classification and analysis of triangular design one can refer Bose and Shimanoto (1952). Two self dual designs are said to be truly self dual if both are isomorphic to each other. [one can refer Clatworthy (1973).]

### II. Construction

In this section we describe the method how truly self dual triangular designs are obtained. We also give two triangular designs which are truly self dual.

**Theorem :** A series of two associate triangular PBIB designs with parameters

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

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{4}, \lambda_2 = \frac{(n-2)(n-3) - 2(n-1)}{2}, n_1 = 2(n-2), n_2 = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2}, \quad (1.1)$$

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 an  $(n - 2)$  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  $T_{95}$  is Clatworthy (1973) 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 Clatworthy (1973) 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	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	6
4	4	4	3	3	3	8	7	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	11
6	6	6	9	6	5	10	10	10	9	9	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	14
7	7	8	13	10	11	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	16	17
13	9	16	16	17	18	13	16	16	17	18	16	16	17	18	18	18	17	17	18	18
14	10	17	19	20	19	14	17	19	20	19	17	19	20	19	19	20	19	19	20	19
15	11	18	21	21	20	15	18	21	21	20	18	21	21	20	21	21	20	20	21	21

**Remark :** Triangular Design  $T_{94}$  of Clatworthy (1973) 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	1	2	2	2	2	3	7	7	7	7	8	12
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	8	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	14
4	5	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	10	11	11	11	11	15	15
7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	12	12	12	13	16	12	12	12	13	16	16	16
8	8	8	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	13	13	14	14	17	13	13	14	14	17	17	17
9	10	11	10	11	11	10	11	11	11	14	15	15	15	18	14	15	15	15	18	18	18
12	12	12	13	13	14	16	16	17	19	16	16	17	19	19	16	16	17	19	19	19	19
13	14	15	14	15	15	17	18	18	20	17	18	18	20	20	17	18	18	20	20	20	20
16	17	18	19	20	21	19	20	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	21	21

**References**

[1]. Bose, R.C. and Shimamoto, T. (1952). Classification and Analysis of partially balanced incomplete block designs with two associate classes. J. Am. State. Assn. 47, pp.151-184.  
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