

Note

The existence of a simple 3-(28, 5, 30) design

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A t -(v, k, λ) design is a pair (X, \mathcal{B}) , where \mathcal{B} is a collection of subsets of size k (called *blocks*) from a set X of cardinality v such that every t -element subset of X is contained in exactly λ blocks of \mathcal{B} . If the blocks in \mathcal{B} are not repeated, the design is said to be *simple*. It is easy to show that the minimum value of λ for which a 3-(28, 5, λ) design can possibly exist is 30.

The existence of a 3-(28, 5, 30) design is known; Hanani, Hartman and Kramer constructed a 3-(28, 5, 30) design in [2]. However, their construction produces a

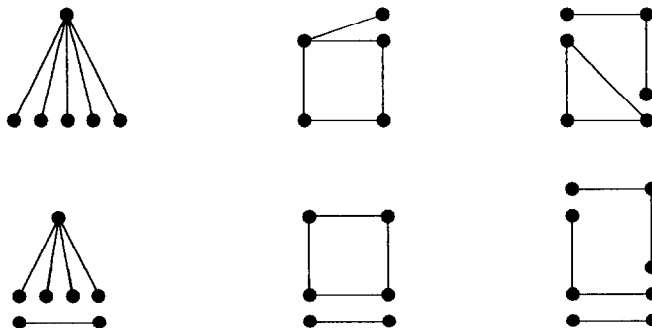


Fig. 1.

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design with repeated blocks. The existence problem for simple 3-(28, 5, 30) designs is apparently not resolved (cf. [1]). In this note, we prove the existence of a simple 3-(28, 5, 30) design.

Let X be the set of $v = \binom{p}{2}$ labelled edges of the undirected complete graph K_p . A graphical t -(v, k, λ) design (X, \mathcal{B}) is one such that if $B \in \mathcal{B}$, then all subgraphs of K_p isomorphic to B are also in \mathcal{B} . In other words, (X, \mathcal{B}) has the symmetric group S_p as an automorphism group. We present a graphical 3-(28, 5, 30) design in Fig. 1.

Let X be the set of all 28 labelled edges of K_8 . Take as blocks in \mathcal{B} all the subgraphs of K_8 isomorphic to the six graphs shown in Fig. 1 (we omit isolated vertices for ease of presentation).

It is readily verified that (X, \mathcal{B}) is a 3-(28, 5, 30) design. Moreover, this design is simple.

References

- [1] Y.M. Chee, C.J. Colbourn and D.L. Kreher, Simple t -designs with $v \leq 30$, *Ars Combin.* 29 (1990) 193–258.
- [2] H. Hanani, A. Hartman and E.S. Kramer, On three-designs of small order, *Discrete Math.* 45 (1983) 75–97.