Jaap Seidel's Network

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J.J. Seidel 1919-2001

Mathematics Edited by A. Dold and B. Eckmann 558 Boris Weisfeiler On Construction and Identification of Graphs Springer-Verlag Berlin · Heidelberg · New York

Acknowledgement

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B. Weisfeiler

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The department

Who are we?

- Founded in 1957; Computer Science since 1981
- · 3,000 Masters of Science
- 600 Professional Doctorates in Engineering
- 500 PhD theses
- · 12,000 scientific publications

Where do we come from?

Edsger Dijkstra (1930-2002)



ALGOL, Turing Award in 1972

Jack van Lint (1932 - 2004)



Discrete mathematics and coding theory

Jaap Seidel (1919 – 2001)



Founding Father

Dick de Bruijn (1918 – 2012)



De Bruijn Sequences, Automath

The Department of Mathematics and Computer Science is one of the nine departments of the Eindhoven University of Technology





Jack van Lint

EQUILATERAL POINT SETS IN ELLIPTIC GEOMETRY

BY

J. H. VAN LINT AND J. J. SEIDEL

(Communicated by Prof. C. J. BOUWKAMP at the meeting of December 18, 1965)

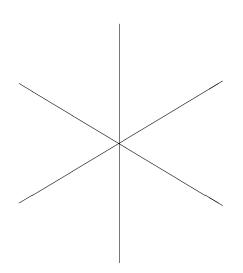
1. Introduction on geometry

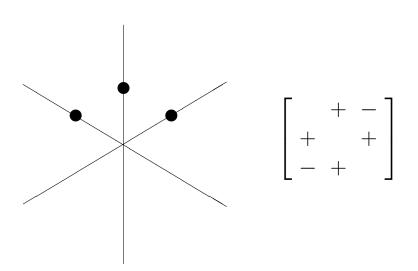
Elliptic space of r-1 dimensions E_{r-1} is obtained from r-dimensional vector space R_r with inner product (a, b) as follows. For $1 \le k \le r$, call any k-dimensional linear subspace R_k of R_r a (k-1)-dimensional elliptic subspace E_{k-1} , and, for any pair of elliptic points $E_0: x = \lambda a$ and $E_0': x = \mu b$, define the elliptic distance $\delta(E_0, E_0')$ by

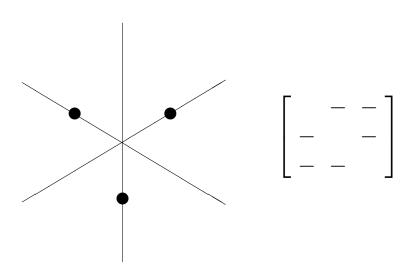
$$\cos \delta(E_0, E_0') = \frac{|(a, b)|}{\sqrt{(a, a)(b, b)}}, \qquad 0 \le \delta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi,$$

which, by taking |a| = |b| = 1, reduces to

$$\varepsilon \cos \delta(E_0, E_0') = (a, b), \ \varepsilon = \pm 1, \qquad 0 \leqslant \delta \leqslant \frac{1}{2}\pi.$$









Jaap Seidel and Don Higman

Line Graphs, Root Systems, and Elliptic Geometry

P. J. CAMERON*

Bedford College, London, England

J. M. GOETHALS

M. B. L. E. Research Laboratory, Brussels, Belgium

J. J. SEIDEL

Technological University, Eindhoven, Netherlands

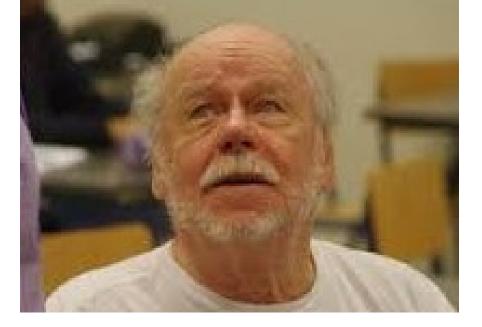
AND

E. E. SHULT

Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66502, U.S.A.



Peter Cameron



Ernie Shult



Jean-Marie Goethals





Jean-Marie Goethals

SPHERICAL CODES AND DESIGNS

P. DELSARTE, J. M. GOETHALS AND J. J. SEIDEL

1. INTRODUCTION

A finite non-empty set X of unit vectors in Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^d has several characteristics, such as the dimension d(X) of the space spanned by X, its cardinality n = |X|, its degree s(X) and its strength t(X).

The degree s(X) is the number of values assumed by the inner product between distinct vectors in X; that is,

$$s(X) = |A(X)|, \qquad A(X) = \{\langle \xi, \eta \rangle; \xi \neq \eta \in X\}.$$

We shall consider sets X having the property that A(X) is contained in a prescribed subset A of the interval [-1, 1[. Such sets are called *spherical A-codes*. We are interested in upper bounds for n = |X|, and in the structure of spherical A-codes which are extremal with respect to such bounds. For



Philippe Delsarte



AN ALGEBRAIC APPROACH TO THE ASSOCIATION SCHEMES OF CODING THEORY*)

BY

P. DELSARTE

Philips Res. Repts Suppl. 1973, No. 10.

^{*)} Thesis, Université Catholique de Louvain, June 1973. Promotor: Professor Dr J. M. Goethals.

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Guests of Jaap and Jack in the 70s

Ed Assmus, Dragoš Cvetković, Chris Godsil, Jon Hall, Don Higman, Dan Hughes, Rudi Mathon, Don Taylor, Rick Wilson. Other weekly seminar participants in the 70s

Aart Blokhuis, Willem Haemers, Karel Post, Henk van Tilborg, Hennie Wilbrink, Other weekly seminar participants in the 70s

Aart Blokhuis, Willem Haemers, Karel Post, Henk van Tilborg, Hennie Wilbrink, Mark Best, Andries Brouwer, Arjé Cohen, Frank De Clerck, Ruud Jeurissen, Cees Roos, Lex Schrijver.

Other weekly seminar participants

Aart Blokhuis, Willem Haemers, Karel Post, Henk van Tilborg, Hennie Wilbrink, Mark Best, Andries Brouwer, Arjé Cohen, Frank De Clerck, Ruud Jeurissen, Cees Roos, Lex Schrijver, Edwin van Dam, Jack Koolen, René Peeters.



Belgium



Soviet Union



India

THEOREM (Seidel 1973?)

The switching class of the Paley graph of order q^2 extended with an isolated vertex contains a strongly regular graph with parameters

$$(q^2+1,\frac{q(q-1)}{2},\frac{(q+1)(q-3)}{4},\frac{(q-1)^2}{4})$$

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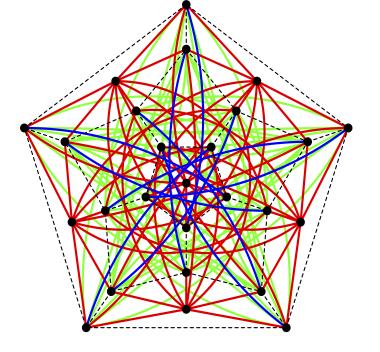
q = 3 gives the Petersen graph

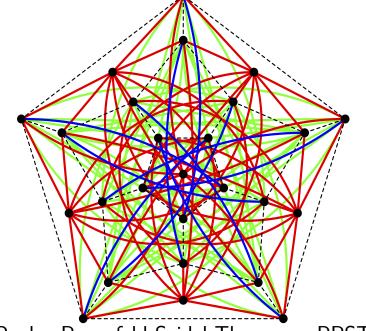
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q = 3 gives the Petersen graph q = 5 gives:





Paulus-Rozenfeld-Seidel-Thompson PRST