Automorphisms of an srg(162,21,0,3)

Distance regular 2-cover of srg(81,10,1,6)

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Theorem, Makhnev and Nosov 2010 Let g be an automorphism of srg(162,21,0,3) of order 2. The either

- $Fix(g) = K_{1,3}$ or
- Fix(g) = Ø and vertices a and a^g are adjacent.
 Identifying each pair {a, a^g} gives the unique srg(81,20,1,6).

Every automorphism of order 2 is an odd permutation.

If srg(162,21,0,3) is vertex transitive then every automorphism g of order 2 has $Fix(g) = \emptyset$.





{20,18,3,1; 1,3,18,20}, a 2-cover of srg(81,20,1,6)





Edges of Brouwer-Haemers graph are labelled 0/1

Condition on labelling of edges in Brouwer-Haemers graph:



For 3 paths: edges of the path have the same label.

Weaker condition:

For 1, 3 or 5 paths: edges of the path have the same label.

Equivalent condition: Sum of labels of the 12 edges of a $K_{2,6}$ is $\equiv 1 \pmod{2}$.

For each of 2430 pairs of non-adjacent vertices in Brouwer-Haemers graph we have a linear equation over GF(2) in 810 unknowns.

Gaussian elimination:

There are no solutions.

A distance regular graph with intersection array $\{20, 18, 3, 1; 1, 3, 18, 20\}$ does not exist.

An srg(162,21,0,3) does not have an automorphism g with order 2 and $Fix(g) = \emptyset$.

An srg(162,21,0,3) can not be vertex transitive.

Gavrilyuk mention yesterday: every *Cayley* mixed Moore graph of order ≤ 485 is known (proved by Erskine).

The feasible mixed Moore graph of order 486 can not be vertex transitive, as srg(162,21,0,3) is a quotient.

Similarly, the following intersection arrays can be excluded:

2. {32,27,6,1; 1,6,27,32} 2-cover of srg(105,32,4,12)

3. {56,45,12,1; 1,12,45,56}
2-cover of srg(162,56,10,24)

Case 2 was excluded by Soicher 2017. Case 3 was excluded by Brouwer.