# Alternating Sign Matrices and Latin Squares 

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\left[\begin{array}{cccc}
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1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right]
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0 & + & 0 \\
0 & 0 & +
\end{array}\right] \nearrow\left[\begin{array}{lll}
0 & + & 0 \\
+ & - & + \\
0 & + & 0
\end{array}\right] \nearrow\left[\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & 0 & + \\
0 & + & 0 \\
+ & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right]
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## Non-Zero Entry Bounds for ASMs

The number of non-zero entries in the rows/columns of an ASM is bounded above by $(1,3,5, \ldots, 5,3,1)$.

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0 & + & - & + & 0 \\
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\end{array}\right]
$$

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The number of non-zero entries in the planes of an ASHM is bounded above by

$$
\left[\begin{array}{ccccc}
1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 3 & \cdots & 3 & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
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1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1
\end{array}\right]
$$

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+ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & + & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & +
\end{array}\right) \quad \nearrow\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
+ & - & + & 0 & 0 \\
0 & + & - & + & 0 \\
0 & 0 & + & - & + \\
0 & 0 & 0 & + & 0
\end{array}\right) \nearrow\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & 0 & + & 0 \\
0 \\
0 & + & - & + \\
+ & - & + & - \\
+ \\
0 & + & - & + \\
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\end{array} 00\right) ~ \nearrow\left(\begin{array}{lllll}
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0 & + & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right) \quad \nearrow\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
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0 & 0 & + & 0 \\
0 \\
0 & + & 0 & 0 \\
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2 & 3 & 1 \\
3 & 1 & 2
\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{lll}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right]+2\left[\begin{array}{lll}
0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{array}\right]+3\left[\begin{array}{lll}
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Each $n \times n$ latin square can be decomposed uniquely into a sum of scalar multiples of mutually orthogonal permutation matrices.
Therefore each latin square corresponds uniquely to a permutation hypermatrix. For a permutation hypermatrix $M$, define $L(M)$ to be $L(M)_{i, j, k}=\sum_{k=1}^{n} k \times M_{i, j, k}$.

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0 & 0 & + \\
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## ASHM-Latin Squares

An $n \times n$ ASHM-Latin Square is an $n \times n$ matrix $L(A)$ such that $L(A)_{i, j, k}=\sum_{k=1}^{n} k \times A_{i, j, k}$ for some $n \times n \times n$ alternating sign hypermatrix $A$

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$$
A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}
+ & 0 & 0 \\
0 & + & 0 \\
0 & 0 & +
\end{array}\right] \nearrow\left[\begin{array}{lll}
0 & + & 0 \\
+ & - & + \\
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0 & 0 & + \\
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+ & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right] \\
L(A)=\left[\begin{array}{lll}
1 & 2 & 3 \\
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## Basic Facts about ASHM-Latin Squares

All entries of an $n \times n$ ASHM-Latin Square are between 1 and $n$.

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The outer rows and columns contain each symbol exactly once. The outer planes of the ASHM can each only contain one entry.

Each row and column sums to $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.
Each row and column sum of the ASHM is 1 , and row and column of and ASHM-Latin Square is therefore $1(1)+2(1)+3(1)+\cdots+n(1)$.

## Interesting Open Problems/Questions

Does each ASHM-Latin Square correspond to exactly one ASHM?

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Each row and column of an ASHM-Latin Square is majorized by $z_{n}=(n, n-1, \ldots, 2,1)$.

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What is the maximum number of times a symbol can occur in a ASHM-Latin Square?

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What is the maximum number of times a symbol can occur in a

## ASHM-Latin Square?

Current highest found is $2 n$, with achievable example for all odd $n \geq 5$

$$
\left[\begin{array}{lllllll}
1 & 2 & 3 & 7 & 5 & 6 & 4 \\
2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 7 & 5 \\
3 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\
4 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 6 & 3 & 6 \\
6 & 7 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\
7 & 5 & 6 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\
5 & 6 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1
\end{array}\right]
$$

Richard A. Brualdi, Geir Dahl, Alternating Sign Matrices and Hypermatrices, and a Generalization of Latin Squares. arXiv:1704.07752, 2017.

