# Projective Metrics 

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| Hamming <br> metric | Projective <br> metrics | Translation-invariant <br> metrics |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\leftarrow$ more specific/structured |  | more general $\rightarrow$ |



Stongly regular Clebsch graph / Greenwood-Gleason graph


Vertices: vectors of $\mathbb{F}_{2}^{4}$


Distance from 0000 to 1101:


Distance from 0000 to 1101: red: 3,


Distance from 0000 to 1101: red: 3, blue: 2


Graph distance on Clebsch graph $=$ Phase-rotation metric/distance on $\mathbb{F}_{2}^{4}$


Graph distance on Clebsch graph $=$ Phase-rotation metric/distance on $\mathbb{F}_{2}^{4}$ An edge is a Hamming error or the all-bits-flip error


Hamming metric

$$
\left(\begin{array}{lllllll}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1
\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathrm{wt}_{\text {Hamming }}=3
$$

Hamming metric

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\left(\begin{array}{lllllll}
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$$

Rank metric

$$
\left(\begin{array}{lll}
0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1
\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathrm{wt}_{\operatorname{Rank}}=3
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$$

Sum-Rank metric

$$
\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathrm{wt}_{\text {Sum-rank }}=3+1+2=6
$$

Hamming metric

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\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathrm{wt}_{\text {Hamming }}=3
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\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathrm{wt}_{\text {Sum-rank }}=3+1+2=6
$$

Cover metric (rows and columns)

$$
\left(\begin{array}{lllll}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathrm{wt}_{\text {Cover }}=3
$$

Hamming metric

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$$

Phase-rotation metric

$$
\left(\begin{array}{llll}
1 & 1 & 0 & 1
\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{llll}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{array}\right)+\left(\begin{array}{llll}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathrm{wt}_{\text {Phase-Rot }}=1+1=2
$$

Hamming metric

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\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathrm{wt}_{\text {Hamming }}=3
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1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathrm{wt}_{\text {Cover }}=3
$$

Phase-rotation metric

More: burst metric, tensor metric, combinatorical metrics, etc.

Projective metrics

Let $V$ be a vector space over finite field $\mathbb{F}_{q}$.

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Translation invariant metric/distance function $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ on $V$ satisfies

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d(x, y)=d(0, y-x)=\operatorname{wt}(y-x)
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for some weight function $w t(\cdot): V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$.

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## Definition

A translation invariant metric is projective iff for every $x \in V$ :
$\mathrm{wt}(x)=\min \left\{t \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \mid x\right.$ is an $\mathbb{F}_{q}$-linear combination of $t$ vectors of weight $\left.\mathbf{1}\right\}$

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$$

The set of 1-dim subspaces (projective points)

$$
\mathcal{F}=\left\{\left\langle f_{i}\right\rangle \mid f_{i} \in V, \operatorname{wt}\left(f_{i}\right)=1\right\}
$$

is called the spanning family.

Projective metrics

## Other direction:

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Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a set of 1-dim subspaces (projective points)

$$
\mathcal{F}=\left\{\left\langle f_{1}\right\rangle,\left\langle f_{2}\right\rangle, \ldots,\left\langle f_{N}\right\rangle\right\}
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such that $\left\langle f_{1}, f_{2}, \ldots, f_{N}\right\rangle=V$.

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such that $\left\langle f_{1}, f_{2}, \ldots, f_{N}\right\rangle=V$.

The projective weight function $\operatorname{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(\cdot): V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$ corresponding to $\mathcal{F}$ is
$\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(x):=\min \left\{t \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \mid x\right.$ is in the linear span of $t$ projective points $\left.\left\langle f_{i}\right\rangle \in \mathcal{F}\right\}$

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\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(x):=\min \left\{t \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \mid x \text { is in the linear span of } t \text { projective points }\left\langle f_{i}\right\rangle \in \mathcal{F}\right\}
$$

The projective metric $d_{\mathcal{F}}(\cdot, \cdot): V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$ corresponding to $\mathcal{F}$ is

$$
d_{\mathcal{F}}(x, y):=\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(y-x) .
$$

Hamming metric

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\left(\begin{array}{lllllll}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1
\end{array}\right)
$$

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\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathcal{F}=\{\text { spans of standard basis vectors }\}
$$

Hamming metric

$$
\left(\begin{array}{ccccccc}
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Rank metric

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0 & 1 & 0 \\
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\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathcal{F}=\{\text { spans of rank } 1 \text { matrices }\}
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Sum-Rank metric

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\left(\begin{array}{lll|lll|lll}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
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1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right) \quad \rightarrow \mathcal{F}=\{\text { spans of }(\text { some } 0 \text { blocks } \mid \text { rank } 1 \text { matrix } \mid \text { some } 0 \text { blocks })\}
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$$

Cover metric (rows and columns)

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\left(\begin{array}{lllll}
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0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}=\{\text { spans of matrices with } 1 \text { non-zero row or } 1 \text { non-zero column }\}
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Phase-rotation metric

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Phase-rotation metric
$\left(\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}\right)+\left(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 1 & 0\end{array}\right) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}=\{$ spans of standard basis vectors or all-1 $\}$

Equivalent notions of $\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(\cdot)$ in different contexts:

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Cayley graph of $\mathbb{F}_{q}^{n}$ with generating set $\mathcal{F}$;

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Flats spanned by points in $\mathcal{F}$;

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- $\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(v)$ is cardinality of smallest subset of $\mathcal{F}$ whose closure contains $v$.
- View $\mathcal{F}$ as ground set of representable matroid, study dependent and independent sets.

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Q: General ways to calculate $\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(v)$ ?

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Q: General ways to calculate $\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(v)$ ?
Q: For fixed $t$, how many $v$ have $\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(v)=t$ ?

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- Graph theory:

Cayley graph of $\mathbb{F}_{q}^{n}$ with generating set $\mathcal{F} ; \quad \mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(v)$ is graph distance between $v$ and 0 .

- Projective geometry:

Flats spanned by points in $\mathcal{F} ; \quad \operatorname{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(v)$ is smallest rank of such a flat that contains $v$.

- Matroids:
- $\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(v)$ is cardinality of smallest subset of $\mathcal{F}$ whose closure contains $v$.
- View $\mathcal{F}$ as ground set of representable matroid, study dependent and independent sets.

Q: General ways to calculate $\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(v)$ ?
Q: For fixed $t$, how many $v$ have $\mathrm{wt}_{\mathcal{F}}(v)=t$ ?

- Please let me know if you know a (partial) answer in any of these contexts! :)

What can we Do?

## Singleton-type bound!

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Let $V$ be an $n$-dim vector space over $\mathbb{F}_{q}$. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a spanning family for a projective metric.

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## Theorem (General Singleton-type bound)

(S. 202?) Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq V$ be a subset and let $\left.d=\min \left\{d_{\mathcal{F}}(x, y) \mid x \neq y \in \mathcal{C}\right)\right\}$. Then

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|\mathcal{C}| \leq q^{n-\mu_{\mathcal{F}}(d-1)} \leq q^{n-d+1}
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Coincides with Singleton bounds for specific projective metrics!

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CURRENT RESEARCH

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Ideas on how this might work are very welcome! :)

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Let me know if you know more projective metrics!

