

# Unsatisfiability Proofs for Weight 16 Codewords in Lam's Problem

Curtis Bright<sup>1</sup>

Kevin Cheung<sup>2</sup>

Brett Stevens<sup>2</sup>

Ilias Kotsireas<sup>3</sup>

Vijay Ganesh<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Windsor

<sup>2</sup>Carleton University

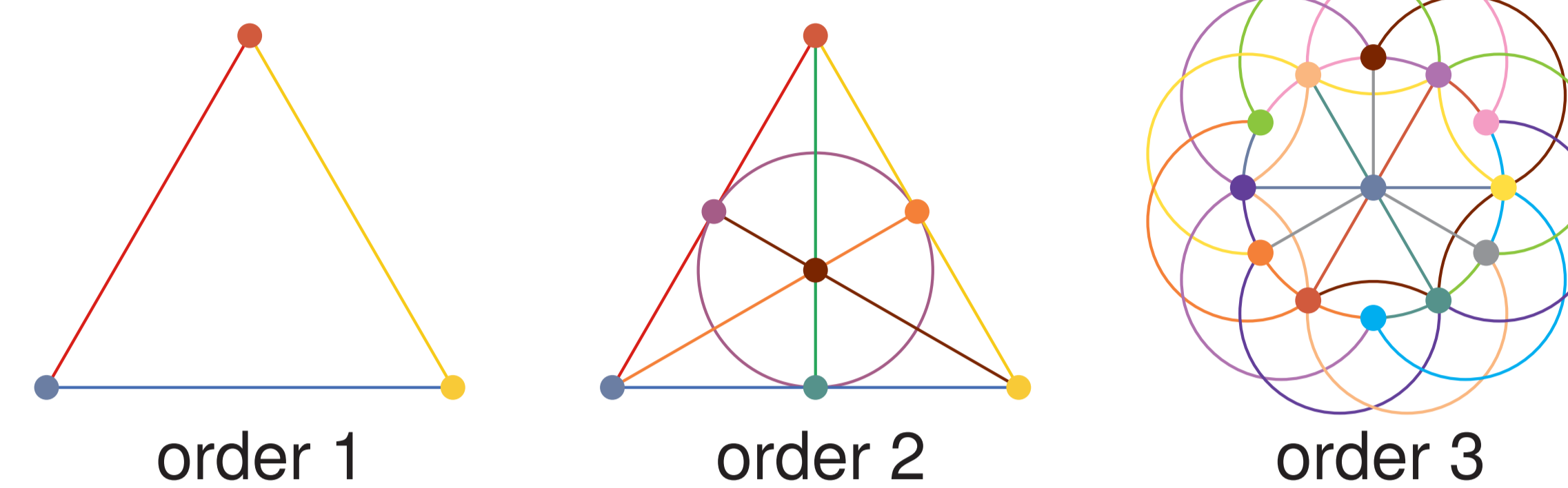
<sup>3</sup>Wilfrid Laurier University

<sup>4</sup>University of Waterloo

## Motivation

Many mathematical problems concern the existence of combinatorial objects that are only feasibly constructed through a search. For example, **Lam's problem**—determining if a projective plane of order ten exists—was studied since the 1800s and only resolved via a supercomputer search in the 1980s.

## Finite Projective Planes



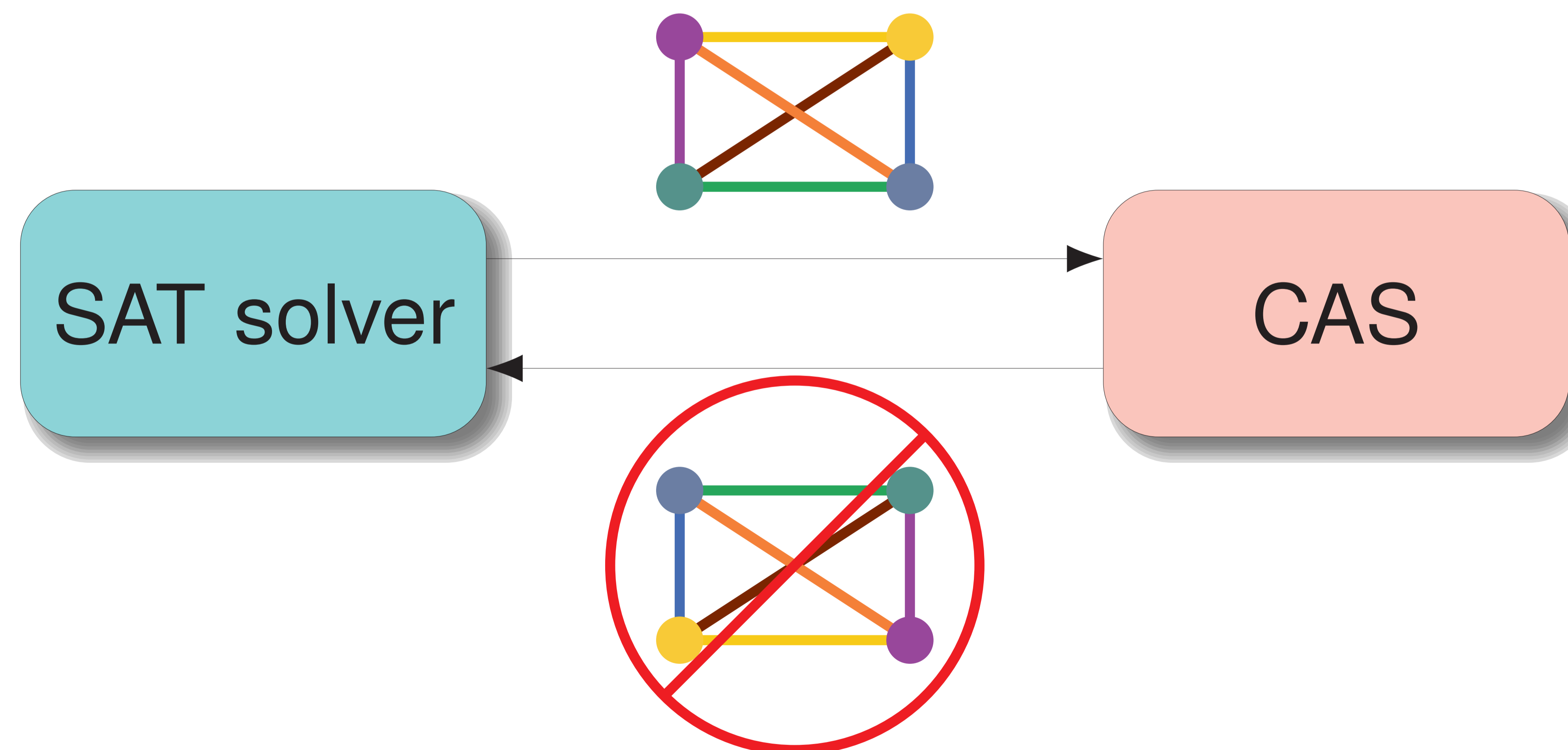
Every pair of lines meet at a unique point. There is a unique line through any two points. Every line contains  $n + 1$  points (in order  $n$ ).

## Results

We reduce Lam's problem to Boolean logic and use SAT solvers and computer algebra systems to generate the first collection of nonexistence certificates for the problem. A subcase of Lam's problem that was previously solved in 16,000 computing hours was resolved by our system in 30 hours.

## The MATHCHECK SAT+CAS System

A satisfiability (**SAT**) solver finds partial projective planes...



... and a computer algebra system (**CAS**) finds nontrivial isomorphisms and blocks them.