# Codes and Lattices of Hadamard Matrices 

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RIMS, Kyoto University
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H H^{T}=n I
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\left[\begin{array}{cccc}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\
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\end{array}\right]
$$

## Normalized Hadamard Matrix

$\left[\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1\end{array}\right]$

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Normalized if the entries of the first row are all 1.

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What if $p=2$ ?

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- $n=24: C_{2}(H)$ is self-dual.


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| $C_{3}\left(H^{T}\right)$ | 6,9 | QR or Pless symmetry |
|  | $\uparrow$ |  |
| $\Lambda(H)$ | 2,4 | Leech |

## Theorem

Let $H$ be a Hadamard matrix of order 24 whose first row is the all-ones vector. The following statements are equivalent:
(i) $C_{2}(H)$ has minimum weight 8 ,
(ii) $C_{3}\left(H^{T}\right)$ has minimum weight 9 ,
(iii) $\Lambda(H)$ has minimum norm 4 .

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Proof uses "Neighbors" of $\Lambda(H)$.

## Neighbors

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2}} \mathbb{Z}^{49}\left[\begin{array}{c}
H+J \\
8 I \\
4 e_{1}+1
\end{array}\right] & \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2}} \mathbb{Z}^{48}\left[\begin{array}{c}
H \\
8 I
\end{array}\right]
\end{array} \begin{gathered}
\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2}} \mathbb{Z}^{48}\left[\begin{array}{c}
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=\Lambda(H) & \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2}} \mathbb{Z}^{48}\left[\begin{array}{c}
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\Lambda_{0}^{\prime}(H) & =\Lambda^{\prime \prime}(H)
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=\Lambda(H) & =\Lambda^{\prime}(H) \\
2 & 2 \\
\Lambda_{0}^{2 \sqrt{2}} \mathbb{Z}^{48}\left[\begin{array}{c}
H+J \\
4 I
\end{array}\right] \\
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H+J
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& =\Lambda(H) \\
& =\Lambda^{\prime}(H) \\
& =\Lambda^{\prime \prime}(H) \\
& \min \Lambda(H) \\
& =\min \Lambda_{0}(H) \quad \begin{array}{l}
\|x\|^{2} \\
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\end{array} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x \cdot 1 \text { even } \\
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& \\
& \left.\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x \cdot 1 \text { even }\right\}
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