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Abstract

A hypergraph Γ is said to be symmetric if its automorphism group acts transitively on the set of its 1-arcs. In this paper we study some properties of the symmetric hypergraphs and then we connect the notions of symmetric hypergraphs with locally symmetric graphs. Besides, given a symmetric hypergraph, we prove that there are infinitely many symmetric hypergraphs that cover the given one.

KeyWords: Symmetric hypergraph, *s*-arc transitive, locally *s*-arc transitive. **Mathematics Subject Classification** [2000]: 05C10, 05C25.

1 Introduction

For $s \ge 0$, an *s*-arc in a graph H is an (s + 1)-tuple $(v_0, v_1, ..., v_s)$ of vertices such that each v_i is adjacent to v_{i+1} while $v_i \ne v_{i+2}$. Let G be a subgroup of Aut(H). We say that H is (G, s)-arc transitive, or just *s*-arc transitive, if G acts transitively on the set of *s*-arcs of H. H is said to be symmetric if G acts transitively on the set of 1-arcs of H.

Given $G \leq \operatorname{Aut}(H)$, we say that H is locally (G, s)-arc transitive, or just locally s-arc transitive, if for each vertex α , the stabilizer G_{α} acts transitively on the set of s-arcs starting at α . We say that H is locally symmetric, if it is locally 1-arc transitive. The study of s-arc transitive graphs and locally s-arc transitive graphs goes back to Tutte [6]. In this paper we consider a natural extension of symmetric graphs to the symmetric hypergraphs.

For $s \ge 0$, an *s*-arc in a hypergraph $\Gamma = (V, E)$ is an alternate sequence of vertices and edges,

 $(v_0, e_1, v_1, e_2, v_2, \dots, v_{s-1}, e_s, v_s)$

where each edge e_i is incident to the vertices v_{i-1} , v_i , $1 \le i \le s$ and two consecutive vertices or edges are distinct. The hypergraph Γ is *s*-arc transitive if it has an automorphism group which acts transitively on the set of *s*-arc. Γ is said to be symmetric if its automorphism group acts transitively on the set of 1-arcs.

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