#  New bounds for equiangular lines and spherical two－distance sets 

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#### Abstract

The set of points in a metric space is called an \＄s\＄－distance set if pairwise distances between these points admit only $\$ \mathrm{~s} \$$ distinct values．Two－distance spherical sets with the set of scalar products $\$ \backslash\{\backslash a l p h a, ~-\backslash a l p h a \backslash\}$ ，$\$ \backslash a l p h a \operatorname{lin}[0,1) \$$ ，are called equiangular．The problem of determining the maximal size of $\$ \mathbf{\$} \$$－distance sets in various spaces has a long history in mathematics．We determine a new method of bounding the size of an $\$ \mathbf{\$} \$$－distance set in two－ point homogeneous spaces via zonal spherical functions．This method allows us to prove that the maximum size of a spherical two－distance set in $\$$ mathbb $\{R\} \wedge n \$$ is $\$ \mid f r a c\{n(n+1)\} 2 \$$ with possible exceptions for some $\$ n=(2 k+1)^{\wedge} 2-3 \$$ ，$\$ \mathrm{k}$ \in $\backslash m a t h b b\{N\} \$$ ．We also prove the universal upper bound \＄\＄sim \frac $23 \mathrm{na} \mathrm{a}^{\wedge} 2 \$$ for equiangular sets with \＄lalpha＝\frac $1 \mathrm{a} \$$ and，employing this bound，prove a new upper bound on the size of equiangular sets in an arbitrary dimension． Finally，we classify all equiangular sets reaching this new bound．


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