then α is never an automorphism of $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B})$.

Theorem 2. *If there exists a cyclic (v, k, λ)-configuration $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B})$, then if we define an isomorphism of $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B})$ by $\alpha : x \mapsto v - x$ for each $x \in \mathcal{X}$, we get a cyclic (v, k, λ)-configuration $(\mathcal{X}, \overline{\mathcal{B}})$, where $\alpha(\mathcal{B}) = \overline{\mathcal{B}}$ and both the configurations $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B})$, $(\mathcal{X}, \overline{\mathcal{B}})$ are distinct.*

Corollary. *Let v, k, λ be positive integers. If there exists a cyclic (v, k, λ)-configuration $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B})$ then the number of distinct cyclic (v, k, λ)-configurations is even.*

Consider now a cyclic (v, k, λ)-configuration $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B})$. Since $v - (v - x) = x$, there exists an automorphism of $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B})$

$$\alpha^2 : x \mapsto v - x \mapsto v - (v - x) \quad \text{for each} \quad x \in \mathcal{X} .$$

All this entitles us to express the results of this paper in the following way:

Two cyclic (v, k, λ)-configurations $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{B})$ and $(\mathcal{X}, \overline{\mathcal{B}})$ may be called conjugate.

References

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