



## DIFFERENCE MATRICES AND ORTHOGONAL ORTHOMORPHISMS OF GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Let  $G$  be a finite group of order  $v$  and let  $k \geq 2$  be an integer. A  $(v, k, \lambda)$ -difference matrix (DM) over  $G$ , briefly  $(G, k, \lambda)$ -DM, is a  $k \times \lambda v$  matrix  $D = (d_{ij})$  with entries from  $G$ , such that for any two distinct rows  $x$  and  $y$ , the multiset of differences  $\{d_{xj}^{-1}d_{yj} : 1 \leq j \leq \lambda v\}$  contains each element of  $G$  exactly  $\lambda$  times.

Difference matrices have a very close relationship with orthogonal orthomorphisms of groups. A bijection  $\theta : G \rightarrow G$  of a finite group  $G$  is an *orthomorphism* of  $G$  if the mapping  $x \mapsto x^{-1}\theta(x)$  is also a bijection, and two orthomorphisms  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  of  $G$  are said to be *orthogonal* if the mapping  $x \mapsto \theta(x)^{-1}\phi(x)$  is a bijection. There exists a set of  $k$  pairwise orthogonal orthomorphisms of  $G$  if and only if there exists a  $(G, k + 2, 1)$ -DM.

By giving previously unknown a pair of orthogonal orthomorphisms of cyclic groups of order  $18t + 9$  for any positive integer  $t$ , we complete the existence spectrum of a pair of orthogonal orthomorphisms of cyclic groups. As a corollary, we complete the existence spectrum of a difference matrix with four rows over any finite abelian group.

Let  $H$  be a finite abelian group and let  $D_{2H} = \langle H, b \mid b^2 = 1, bhb = h^{-1}, h \in H \rangle$  be the generalized dihedral group of  $H$ . It is proved that a  $(D_{2H}, 4, 1)$ -DM exists if and only if  $H$  is of even order and  $H$  is not isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}_4$ . It is proved that if  $G$  is a finite abelian group and the Sylow 2-subgroup of  $G$  is trivial or noncyclic, then a  $(G, 5, 1)$ -DM exists, except for  $G \in \{\mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_9\}$  and possibly for some groups whose Sylow 2-subgroup lies in  $\{\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_{32} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_{16} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4\}$ , and some cyclic groups of order  $9p$  with  $p$  prime.

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