

## QUASIGROUPS ORTHOGONAL TO A GIVEN ABELIAN GROUP

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In this note we prove the following theorem, which does not seem to appear explicitly in the literature.

**THEOREM.** *Let  $A$  be a finite abelian group and  $p$  the smallest prime which divides  $|A|$ . Then there are  $p-1$  mutually orthogonal quasigroups of order  $|A|$ , one of which is  $A$ .*

**Proof.** If  $p=2$  there is nothing to prove. So we consider the case where  $p \geq 3$ . Let  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$ . Then the mapping  $\alpha_i: A \rightarrow A$  given by  $\alpha_i a = a^i$  is an automorphism of  $A$  so that each element of  $A$  has a unique  $i$ th root.

We define groupoids  $(A_1, o_1), (A_2, o_2), \dots, (A_{p-1}, o_{p-1})$  as follows.  $A = A_1 = A_2 = \dots = A_{p-1}$ ,  $o_1$  is the operation in  $A$ , which we will denote by juxtaposition, and  $x o_i y = x^i y$ .

Each  $(A_i, o_i)$  is a quasigroup. For if  $x o_i y = x o_i z$ , then  $x^i y = x^i z$  gives  $y = z$ , and if  $y o_i x = z o_i x$ , then  $y^i x = z^i x$  gives  $y^i = z^i$  which implies  $y = z$ , since each element in  $A$  has a unique  $i$ th root.

The quasigroups  $(A_1, o_1), \dots, (A_{p-1}, o_{p-1})$  are mutually orthogonal. To see this let  $x, y, z, w \in A$  with  $x \neq z$  and  $y \neq w$ , and suppose that  $x o_i y = z o_i w$  and  $x o_j y = z o_j w$ . We can assume  $i < j$ , so that  $1 \leq j-i \leq p-1$ . But then  $x o_j y = z o_j w$  gives  $x^j y = z^j w$  gives  $x^{j-i} (x^i y) = z^{j-i} (z^i w)$ . Since  $x o_i y = z o_i w$  we have  $x^{j-i} = z^{j-i}$ —a contradiction since each element of  $A$  has a unique  $j-i$  root. This contradiction completes the proof of the theorem.

**Added in proof.** The referee has pointed out to the author the availability of the ideas developed in [1] to produce a proof of the theorem in this note. In particular, in terms of the concepts in [1] we have shown that if  $A$  is a finite abelian group and  $p$  is the smallest prime divisor of  $|A|$ , then the set of mappings  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}$  is a set of mutually orthogonal orthomorphisms.

### REFERENCE

1. D. M. Johnson, A. L. Dulmage and N. S. Mendelsohn, *Orthomorphisms of groups and orthogonal latin squares. I.* Canad. J. Math. 13 (1961), 356–372.

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