

## 70. On Complexes in a Finite Abelian Group. I

By Tamás SZÓNYI\*) and Ferenc WETTL\*\*)

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Let  $G$  be a finite abelian group, written additively, which will be fixed throughout this paper. We shall consider *complexes*, i.e. nonempty subsets of  $G$ . For  $g \in G$  and two complexes  $A, B$ , we shall write

$$\begin{aligned} A + g &= \{a + g \mid a \in A\}, \\ A + B &= \{a + b \mid a \in A, b \in B\}, \\ A \circ B &= \{a + b \mid a \in A, b \in B, a \neq b\}. \end{aligned}$$

We were led to this latter operation  $\circ$  in our geometric research [2] (see also [1]) on ovals in a finite projective plane, in which some of the results of the present paper were needed.

For a complex  $K$ , we shall write  $|K|=k, |K \circ K|=m$ . The object of this paper is to prove the following three theorems.

**Theorem 1.** *If  $k=m>4$  for a complex  $K$ , then one of the two statements holds:*

- (i)  $K$  is a coset of a subgroup of  $G$ .
- (ii) There exists an element  $g$  of  $G$  such that  $K+g$  has only involutions and  $(K+g) \cup \{0\}$  is a subgroup of  $G$ .

**Theorem 2.** *If  $K+K=K \circ K$ , then one of the two statements holds:*

- (i)  $K+K=K \circ K$  is a coset of a subgroup of  $G$ .
- (ii)  $m \geq \frac{3}{2}k$ .

**Theorem 3.** *If  $|G|$  is odd and  $K+K \neq K \circ K$ , then*

$$m \geq \frac{k-3-\sqrt{5k^2-10k+9}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}k - \frac{\sqrt{5}+3}{2} + 0\left(\frac{1}{k}\right).$$

Let us begin with

**Lemma 1.**  $K$  is a coset of a subgroup of  $G$  if and only if  $k=|K+K|$ .

*Proof.* The only if part is obvious. Suppose now  $k=|K+K|$ . Let  $a \in K$  and put  $K-a=H$ . Then clearly  $0 \in H$ ,  $|H|=k$  and  $|H+H|=|K+K|=|H|$  and  $H \subset H+H$  which implies  $H=H+H$ . Thus  $H$  is a subgroup of  $G$  and  $K$  is a coset of  $H$ .

**Corollary.** *If  $k=m$  and  $K \circ K=K+K$ , then  $K$  is a coset of a subgroup of  $G$ .*

This corollary allows us to reformulate our Theorem 1 into the following form.

**Theorem 1'.** *Suppose  $K+K \neq K \circ K$  and  $k=m>4$ . Then (ii) of Theo-*

\*) Computer and Automation Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

\*\*) Mathematical Department of Technical University, Budapest, Faculty of Transportation Engineering.