

On Non-Commutative Rhotrix Groups over Finite Fields

A. Mohammed¹ and U. E. Okon²

Department of Mathematics, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

Abstract

This paper considers the pair $(FGR_n(Z_p), \circ)$ consisting of the set of all invertible rhotrices of size n over a finite field of integers moduloprime p and together with the binary operation of row-column based method for rhotrix multiplication; ' \circ ', in order to introduce concrete constructions of non-commutative rhotrix groups over finite fields. Furthermore, we pick specific groups $(FGR_3(Z_2), \circ)$, $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ and analyze them, so as to obtain their elements, multiplication tables, orders and subgroups. In the process, a number of theorems were developed.

Keywords: Groups, subgroups, finite rhotrix groups.

1.0 Introduction

A rhotrix set is a set consisting of well-defined mathematical objects called rhotrices as its members. A rhotrix is a rhomboidal method of representing array of numbers. A rhotrix group is a group having rhotrix set as an underlying set. The order of a rhotrix group is the number of distinct elements in it. A finite rhotrix group is a group having a limited order. A non-empty subset H of a rhotrix group G is called a rhotrix subgroup of G if H is a group under the rhotrix operation defined on G . If a rhotrix group is finite then the order of any of its rhotrix subgroup divide it own order in line with the Langrage's theorem.

The concept of rhotrix of size 3 was introduced by Ajibade [1] as an extension of ideas on matrix-tertions and matrix-noitrets suggested by Atanassov and Shannon [2]. In [1], a collection of all rhotrices of size 3 was defined as

$$R_3(\mathfrak{R}) = \left\{ \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} & a & \\ b & c & d \\ & e & \end{array} \right\rangle : a, b, c, d, e \in \mathfrak{R} \right\}$$

The entry at the particular intersection of the vertical and horizontal diagonal given by ' $h(R)=c$ ' is called the heart of any rhotrix $R \in R_3(\mathfrak{R})$. The following are the binary operations of addition (+) and multiplication (\circ) defined in [1], recorded respectively, as follows:

$$R+Q = \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} & a & \\ b & h(R) & d \\ & e & \end{array} \right\rangle + \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} & f & \\ g & h(Q) & j \\ & k & \end{array} \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} & a+f & \\ b+g & h(R)+h(Q) & d+j \\ & e+k & \end{array} \right\rangle,$$

$$R \circ Q = \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} & ah(Q) + fh(R) & \\ bh(Q) + gh(R) & h(R)h(Q) & dh(Q) + jh(R) \\ & eh(Q) + kh(R) & \end{array} \right\rangle \quad (1)$$

Corresponding author: A. Mohammed, E-mail: abdulmaths@yahoo.com, Tel.: +2348065519683

The method of rhoatrix multiplication (1) is referred to 'heart based method for rhoatrix multiplication'. A generalization of (1) for rhoatrices of size n was given by Mohammed [3]. Sani[4] proposed that a rhoatrix of size n can be expressed as a couple of two matrices $[a_{ij}]$ and $[c_{lk}]$ such that

$$R_n = \langle a_{ij}, c_{lk} \rangle = \langle A_{t \times t}, C_{(t-1) \times (t-1)} \rangle = \left\langle \begin{matrix} & & & a_{11} & & \\ & & & a_{21} & c_{11} & a_{12} \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & a_{t1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{1t} \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ & & & a_{t(t-1)} & c_{(t-1)(t-1)} & a_{(t-1)t} & \\ & & & & & & a_{tt} \end{matrix} \right\rangle,$$

$$R_n = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1(t-1)} & a_{1t} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2(t-1)} & a_{2t} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{(t-1)1} & a_{(t-1)2} & \dots & a_{(t-1)(t-1)} & a_{(t-1)t} \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \dots & a_{t(t-1)} & a_{tt} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1(t-1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_{(t-1)1} & \dots & c_{(t-1)(t-1)} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle.$$

where a_{ij} and c_{lk} are major and minor entries respectively. Implying that

Multiplication of two rhoatrices R_n and Q_n was defined in [4] as follows

$$R_n \circ Q_n = \langle a_{i_1 j_1}, c_{l_1 k_1} \rangle \circ \langle b_{i_2 j_2}, d_{l_2 k_2} \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i_2 j_1}^t (a_{i_1 j_1} b_{i_2 j_2}), \sum_{l_2 k_1}^{t-1} (c_{l_1 k_1} d_{l_2 k_2}) \right\rangle \tag{2}$$

It was noted in [4] that this rhoatrix multiplication is non-commutative but associative.

The identity element of a rhoatrix of size n was also given as

$$I_n = \langle I_{t \times t}, I_{(t-1) \times (t-1)} \rangle = \left\langle \begin{matrix} & & & 1 & & \\ & & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & 0 & \dots & \dots & 1 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ & & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{matrix} \right\rangle$$

Determinant of rhoatrix of size n was also defined [4] as:

$$\det(R_n) = \det \langle a_{ij}, c_{lk} \rangle = \det(A_{t \times t}) \cdot \det(C_{(t-1) \times (t-1)}).$$

It was also presented in [4] that $R_n = \langle a_{ij}, c_{lk} \rangle$ is invertible if and only if the two matrices a_{ij} and c_{lk} are both invertible matrices. This means that if R_n is invertible and $R_n^{-1} = \langle q_{ij}, r_{lk} \rangle$ then q_{ij} and r_{lk} are the inverse entries of matrices $A_{t \times t}$ and $C_{(t-1) \times (t-1)}$ respectively. Also, noteworthy to mention that R_n is invertible if and only if $\det(R_n) \neq 0$.

$$\text{It was also shown in [4] that } \det(R_n \circ Q_n) = \det(R_n) \circ \det(Q_n) = \det(R_n) \cdot \det(Q_n)$$

If $R_n = \langle a_{ij}, c_{lk} \rangle$ then its transpose was defined in [4] as $R_n^T = \langle a_{ji}, c_{kl} \rangle$. It was noted in [4] that $(R_n \circ Q_n)^T = (Q_n)^T \circ (R_n)^T$.

In this paper, we shall adopt the row-column method of rhotrix multiplication (2) to present concrete constructions of non-commutative rhotrix groups over finite fields.

2.0 Preliminaries

2.1 Finite set of all rhotrices of size n

$$R_n(Z_p) = \left\{ \left\langle \begin{array}{cccccc} & & & a_{11} & & \\ & & & a_{21} & c_{11} & a_{12} \\ & & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{11} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{1t} \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ & & & a_{t(t-1)} & c_{(t-1)(t-1)} & a_{(t-1)t} \\ & & & & & a_n \end{array} \right\rangle : a_{ij}, c_{lk} \in Z_p \text{ and } p \text{ is a prime} \right\}, \quad (6)$$

The set of all rhotrices of size n with entries from a field Z_p , is a collection of all rhotrices of size n , defined by:

where $1 \leq i, j \leq t, 1 \leq l, k \leq t-1; t = \frac{n+1}{2}, n \in 2Z^+ + 1$.

3.0 The non-commutative general rhotrix group over finite field

3.1 Theorem (The non-commutative general rhotrix group over a finite field)

Let p be a positive prime integer number. Let Z_p be a field of integers modulo p . Let $FGR_n(Z_p)$ be define as

$$FGR_n(Z_p) = \left\{ \left\langle \begin{array}{cccccc} & & & a_{11} & & \\ & & & a_{21} & c_{11} & a_{12} \\ & & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{11} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{1t} \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ & & & a_{t(t-1)} & c_{(t-1)(t-1)} & a_{(t-1)t} \\ & & & & & a_n \end{array} \right\rangle : a_{ij}, c_{lk} \in Z_p \text{ and } \det(\langle a_{ij}, c_{lk} \rangle) \neq 0 \right\},$$

where $1 \leq i, j \leq t, 1 \leq l, k \leq t-1; t = \frac{n+1}{2}, n \in 2Z^+ + 1$. Let 'o' be the row-column based rhotrix multiplication.

Then the pair $(FGR_n(Z_p), \circ)$ is a group.

This group can be termed as the non-commutative general rhotrix group over finite field of integers modulo prime p .

Proof

It is simple to show that the pair $(FGR_n(Z_p), \circ)$ satisfies all the group axioms stated in Vashishtha [5].

3.2 Finite Non-Commutative rhotrix Group of Size 3 Taking Entries From Z_2

Let $R_3(Z_2)$ denote the set of all rhotrices of size 3 with entries from Z_2

$$R_3(Z_2) = \left\{ \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} & & a \\ b & d & e \\ & & c \end{array} \right\rangle : a, b, c, d, e \in \{0, 1\} \right\} \quad (7)$$

By the rule of permutation, the rhotrix set $R_3(Z_2)$ has cardinality 2^5 rhotrices. In tabular form of a set, we have

$$R_3(Z_2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle \\ \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle \\ \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle \\ \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle \\ \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \right\rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

Now, our interest is to construct a rhotrix group consisting of all invertible rhotrices in $R_3(Z_2)$ and together with non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, and denote it as $(FGR_3(Z_2), \circ)$.

To achieve this objective, let us start by defining the set $FGR_3(Z_2)$ as follows:

$$FGR_3(Z_2) = \left\{ \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} a & & \\ b & d & e \\ c & & \end{array} \right\rangle : a, b, c, d, e \in \{0, 1\} \text{ and } \det \left(\left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} a & & \\ b & d & e \\ c & & \end{array} \right\rangle \right) \neq 0 \right\}. \tag{8}$$

Implying that $FGR_3(Z_2)$ is a collection of all rhotrices in $R_3(Z_2)$ satisfying the condition that the sub-matrices that make up such rhotrices in $R_3(Z_2)$ must be non-singular. Thus, in tabular form, we have

$$FGR_3(Z_2) = \left\{ \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle \right\}.$$

Let \circ be the binary operation of row-column based method for rhotrix multiplication. Then we can have the following corollary 3.3 for theorem 3.1

3.3 Corollary

The pair $(FGR_3(Z_2), \circ)$ is a finite non-commutative rhotrix group of order 6.

Proof

Let us denote the elements in $FGR_3(Z_2)$ as follows:

$$R1 = \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, R2 = \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, R3 = \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, R4 = \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, R5 = \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & & \end{array} \right\rangle, R6 = \left\langle \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & & \end{array} \right\rangle.$$

The multiplication table for elements in $(FGR_3(Z_2), \circ)$ is given below by table 1.

Table 1: Multiplication table for $(FGR_3(Z_2), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6
R1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6
R2	R2	R4	R6	R1	R3	R5
R3	R3	R5	R1	R6	R2	R4
R4	R4	R1	R5	R2	R6	R3
R5	R5	R6	R4	R3	R1	R2
R6	R6	R3	R2	R5	R4	R1

Next, we investigate the subgroups of $(FGR_3(Z_2), \circ)$.

Observe that there exist five proper subgroups of $(FGR_3(Z_2), \circ)$ and then the group itself. The subgroups are given by the following list:

(i) $(S1FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = (\{R1, R6\}, \circ)$, (ii) $(S2FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = (\{R1, R3\}, \circ)$,

(iii) $(S3FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = (\{R1, R5\}, \circ)$, (iv) $(S4FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = (\{R1, R2, R4\}, \circ)$,

(v) $(S5FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = (\{I\}, \circ)$ and (vi) $(FGR_3(Z_2), \circ)$

This is in perfect harmony with Lagrange’s Theorem on subgroups of finite groups in Vashishtha [5].

Notethat :

$\circ(S1FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = 2$, $\circ(S2FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = 2$, $\circ(S3FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = 2$, $\circ(S4FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = 3$,

$\circ(S5FGR_3(Z_2), \circ) = 1$

Also the order of each of the element of $(FGR_3(Z_2), \circ)$ is given below:

$\circ(R1) = 1, \circ(R2) = 3, \circ(R3) = 2, \circ(R4) = 3, \circ(R5) = 2, \circ(R6) = 2$.

3.4 Finite Non-Commutative Rhotrix Group of Size 3 Taking Entries From Z_3

Let $R_3(Z_3)$ denotes the set of all rhotrices of size 3 with entries from Z_3

$$R_3(Z_3) = \left\{ \left\langle \begin{matrix} a & & \\ b & d & e \\ & & c \end{matrix} \right\rangle : a, b, c, d, e \in \{0, 1, 2\} \right\} \tag{9}$$

By the rule of permutation, the rhotrix set $R_3(Z_3)$ has cardinality 3^5 rhotrices. In tabular form of a set, the set $R_3(Z_3)$ is given by:

$FGR_3(Z_3)$ Continued...

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R37 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R38 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R39 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R40 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R41 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R42 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ R43 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R44 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R45 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R46 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R47 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R48 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ R49 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R50 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R51 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R52 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R53 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R54 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ R55 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R56 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R57 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R58 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R59 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R60 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \\ R61 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R62 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R63 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R64 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R65 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R66 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \\ R67 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R68 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R69 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R70 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R71 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R72 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \\ R73 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R74 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R75 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R76 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R77 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R78 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ R79 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R80 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R81 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R82 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R83 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R84 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ R85 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R86 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R87 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R88 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R89 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R90 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ R91 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, R92 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, R93 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R94 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R95 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, R96 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\}$$

The following result is a corollary for theorem 3.1.

3.5 Corollary

Let \circ be the binary operation of row-column based method for rhotrix multiplication and let $FGR_3(Z_3)$ be the set of all invertible rhotrices of size 3 with entries from Z_3 . Then the pair $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a finite non-commutative rhotrix group of order 96.

4.0 Subgroups of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

It is interesting to identify all the subgroups of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. Observe that there exist at least 15 proper subgroups of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ and then the group itself. The subgroups are given by the following list of lemmas

4.1 Lemma

Let $S1FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S1FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1, R52\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S1FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S1FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a scalar rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$.

The multiplication table for $(S1FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 2

Table 2: Multiplication table for $(S1FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R54
R1	R1	R54
R54	R54	R1

Note that:

$$\circ(S1FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 2$$

4.2 Lemma

Let $S2FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S2FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1, R2, R3, R4\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S2FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S2FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the diagonal rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ with unit heart.

The multiplication table for $(S2FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 3

Table 3: Multiplication table for $(S2FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R2	R3	R4
R1	R1	R2	R3	R4
R2	R2	R1	R4	R3
R3	R3	R4	R1	R2
R4	R4	R3	R2	R1

Note that

$$\circ(S2FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 4$$

4.3 Lemma

Let $S3FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S3FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1, R4, R50, R51\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S3FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S3FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a special diagonal rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

The multiplication table for $(S3FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 4

Table 4: Multiplication table for $(S3FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R4	R50	R51
R1	R1	R4	R50	R51
R4	R4	R1	R51	R50
R50	R50	R51	R1	R4
R51	R51	R50	R4	R1

Note that $\circ(S3FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 4$

4.4 Lemma

Let $S4FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S4FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1, R2, R3, R4, R49, R50, R51, R52\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S4FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S4FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the diagonal rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$.

The multiplication table for $(S4FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 5.

Table 5: Multiplication table for $(S4FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R49	R50	R51	R52
R1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R49	R50	R51	R52
R2	R2	R1	R4	R3	R50	R49	R52	R51
R3	R3	R4	R1	R2	R51	R52	R49	R50
R4	R4	R3	R2	R1	R52	R51	R50	R49
R49	R49	R50	R51	R52	R1	R2	R3	R4
R50	R50	R49	R52	R51	R2	R1	R4	R3
R51	R51	R52	R49	R50	R3	R4	R1	R2
R52	R52	R51	R50	R49	R4	R3	R2	R1

Note that $\circ(S4FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 8$

4.5 Lemma

Let $S5FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S5FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1, R2, R3, R4, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S5FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S5FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the Left Triangular rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ with unit heart.

The multiplication table for $(S5FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 6

Table 6: The multiplication table for $(S5FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R13	R14	R15	R16	R17	R18	R19	R20
R1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R13	R14	R15	R16	R17	R18	R19	R20
R2	R2	R1	R4	R3	R14	R13	R16	R15	R18	R17	R20	R19
R3	R3	R4	R1	R2	R17	R18	R19	R20	R13	R14	R15	R16
R4	R4	R3	R2	R1	R18	R17	R20	R19	R14	R13	R16	R15
R13	R13	R20	R15	R18	R19	R2	R17	R4	R3	R16	R1	R14
R14	R14	R19	R16	R17	R20	R1	R18	R3	R4	R15	R2	R13
R15	R15	R18	R13	R20	R3	R16	R1	R14	R19	R2	R17	R4
R16	R16	R17	R14	R19	R4	R15	R2	R13	R20	R1	R18	R3
R17	R17	R16	R19	R14	R15	R4	R13	R2	R1	R20	R3	R18
R18	R18	R15	R20	R13	R16	R3	R14	R1	R2	R19	R4	R17
R19	R19	R14	R17	R16	R1	R20	R3	R18	R15	R4	R13	R2
R20	R20	R13	R18	R15	R2	R19	R4	R17	R16	R3	R14	R1

Note that $\circ(S5FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 12$

4.6 Lemma

Let $S6FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S6FGR_3(Z_3) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R1, R2, R3, R4, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20 \\ R49, R50, R51, R52, R61, R62, R63, R64, R65, R66, R67, R68 \end{array} \right\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S6FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S6FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the left triangular rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$.

Note that $\circ(S6FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 24$

4.7 Lemma

Let $S7FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S7FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S7FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S7FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the right triangular rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ with unit heart.

The multiplication table for $(S7FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 7

Table 7: Multiplication table for $(S7FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	R12
R1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	R12
R2	R2	R1	R4	R3	R8	R7	R6	R5	R12	R11	R10	R9
R3	R3	R4	R1	R2	R9	R10	R11	R12	R5	R6	R7	R8
R4	R4	R3	R2	R1	R7	R11	R10	R9	R8	R7	R6	R5
R5	R5	R6	R11	R12	R12	R8	R1	R2	R3	R4	R9	R10
R6	R6	R5	R12	R11	R2	R1	R8	R7	R10	R9	R4	R3
R7	R7	R8	R9	R10	R1	R2	R5	R6	R11	R12	R3	R4
R8	R8	R7	R10	R9	R6	R5	R2	R1	R4	R3	R12	R11
R9	R9	R10	R7	R8	R11	R12	R3	R4	R1	R2	R5	R6
R10	R10	R9	R8	R7	R4	R3	R12	R11	R6	R5	R2	R1
R11	R11	R12	R5	R6	R3	R4	R9	R10	R7	R8	R1	R2
R12	R12	R11	R6	R5	R10	R9	R4	R3	R2	R1	R8	R7

Note that $\circ(S7FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 12$

4.8 Lemma

Let $S8FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S8FGR_3(Z_3) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12 \\ R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R54, R55, R56, R57, R58, R59, R60 \end{array} \right\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S8FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S8FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the right triangular rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. Note that $\circ(S8FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 24$.

4.9 Lemma

Let $S9FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S9FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1, R4, R13, R16, R18, R19\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S9FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S9FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the special left triangular rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ with unit heart.

The multiplication table for $(S9FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 8

Table 8: Multiplication table for $(S9FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R4	R13	R16	R18	R19
R1	R1	R4	R13	R16	R18	R19
R4	R4	R1	R18	R19	R13	R16
R13	R13	R18	R19	R4	R16	R1
R16	R16	R19	R4	R13	R1	R18
R18	R18	R13	R16	R1	R19	R4
R19	R19	R16	R1	R18	R4	R13

Note that $\circ(S9FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 6$

4.10 Lemma

Let $S10FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S10FGR_3(Z_3) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R1, R4, R13, R16, R18, R19, \\ R50, R51, R62, R63, R65, R68 \end{array} \right\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S10FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S10FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the special left triangular rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$.

The multiplication table for $(S10FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 9

Table 9: The multiplication table for $(S10FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R4	R13	R16	R18	R19	R50	R51	R62	R63	R65	R68
R1	R1	R4	R13	R16	R18	R19	R50	R51	R62	R63	R65	R68
R4	R4	R1	R18	R19	R13	R16	R51	R50	R65	R68	R62	R63
R13	R13	R18	R19	R4	R16	R1	R68	R63	R50	R65	R51	R62
R16	R16	R19	R4	R13	R1	R18	R65	R62	R63	R50	R68	R51
R18	R18	R13	R16	R1	R19	R4	R63	R68	R51	R62	R50	R65
R19	R19	R16	R1	R18	R4	R13	R62	R65	R68	R51	R63	R50
R50	R50	R51	R62	R63	R65	R68	R1	R4	R13	R16	R18	R19
R51	R51	R50	R65	R68	R62	R63	R4	R1	R18	R19	R13	R16
R62	R62	R65	R68	R51	R63	R50	R19	R16	R1	R18	R4	R13
R63	R63	R68	R51	R62	R50	R65	R18	R13	R16	R1	R19	R4
R65	R65	R62	R63	R50	R68	R51	R16	R19	R4	R13	R1	R18
R68	R68	R63	R50	R65	R51	R62	R13	R18	R19	R4	R16	R1

Note that $\circ(S10FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 12$.

4.11 Lemma

Let $S11FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S11FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1, R4, R5, R7, R10, R12\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S11FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S11FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the special right triangular rhotrix subgroup of

$(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ with unit heart.

The multiplication table for $(S11FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 10

Table 10: Multiplication table for $(S11FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R4	R5	R7	R10	R12
R1	R1	R4	R5	R7	R10	R12
R4	R4	R1	R12	R10	R7	R5
R5	R5	R12	R7	R1	R4	R10
R7	R7	R10	R1	R5	R12	R4
R10	R10	R7	R4	R12	R5	R1
R12	R12	R5	R10	R4	R1	R7

Note that $\circ(S11FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 6$.

4.12 Lemma

Let $S12FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S12FGR_3(Z_3) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R1, R4, R5, R7, R10, R12, \\ R50, R51, R54, R56, R57, R59 \end{array} \right\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S12FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular, $(S12FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is the special right triangular rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$.

The multiplication table for $(S12FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 11

Table 11: Multiplication table for $(S12FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R4	R5	R7	R10	R12	R50	R51	R54	R56	R57	R59
R1	R1	R4	R5	R7	R10	R12	R50	R51	R54	R56	R57	R59
R4	R4	R1	R12	R10	R7	R5	R51	R50	R59	R57	R56	R54
R5	R5	R12	R7	R1	R4	R10	R54	R59	R56	R50	R51	R57
R7	R7	R10	R1	R5	R12	R4	R56	R57	R50	R54	R59	R51
R10	R10	R7	R4	R12	R5	R1	R57	R56	R51	R59	R54	R50
R12	R12	R5	R10	R4	R1	R7	R59	R54	R57	R51	R50	R56
R50	R50	R51	R56	R54	R59	R57	R1	R4	R7	R5	R12	R10
R51	R51	R50	R57	R59	R54	R56	R4	R1	R10	R12	R5	R7
R54	R54	R59	R50	R56	R57	R51	R5	R12	R1	R7	R10	R4
R56	R56	R57	R54	R50	R51	R59	R7	R10	R5	R1	R4	R12
R57	R57	R56	R59	R51	R50	R54	R10	R7	R12	R4	R1	R5
R59	R59	R54	R51	R57	R56	R50	R12	R5	R4	R10	R7	R1

Note that $\circ(S12FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 12$.

4.13 Lemma

Let $S13FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S13FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1, R4, R47, R48\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S13FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$.

The multiplication table for $(S13FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is given by Table 12

Table 12: Multiplication table for $(S13FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$

\circ	R1	R4	R47	R48
R1	R1	R4	R47	R48
R4	R4	R1	R48	R47
R47	R47	R48	R4	R1
R48	R48	R47	R1	R4

Note that $\circ(S13FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 4$.

4.14 Lemma

Let $S14FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as $S14FGR_3(Z_3) = \{R1\}$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S14FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$.

4.15 Lemma

Let $S15FGR_3(Z_3)$ be a subset of $FGR_3(Z_3)$ defined as

$$S15FGR_3(Z_3) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, \\ R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, \\ R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R34, R35, R36, R37, R38, R39, R40, R41, \\ R42, R43, R44, R45, R46, R47, R48. \end{array} \right\}$$

and let \circ be a binary operation of non-commutative method of rhotrix multiplication, then $(S15FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$. In particular $(S15FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is a rhotrix subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ with unit heart.

Note that: $\circ(S15FGR_3(Z_3), \circ) = 48$

4.16 Lemma

The pair $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$ is an improper subgroup of $(FGR_3(Z_3), \circ)$.

5.0 Conclusion

This paper considers the pair $(FGR_3(Z_p), \circ)$ consisting of the set of all invertible rhotrices of size 3 over a finite field of integer modulo and prime P and together with the binary operation of row-column based method for rhotrix multiplication; ' \circ ', in order to develop concrete constructions of finite non-commutative rhotrix groups. More importantly, specific cases of $(FGR_3(Z_p), \circ)$ for $p=2$ and $p=3$ were algebraically analyzed in details and their subgroups were identified to be in harmony with the well known Lagrange's Theorem on finite groups. In the future, it may be worthy to consider a number of topics on non-commutative rhotrix groups such as development of finite cyclic groups and composition series for non-commutative groups of rhotrices over finite fields.

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