

174. Structure of Maximal Sum-free Sets in Groups of Order $3p$

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1. Introduction. In [5] and [6], we studied the structure of maximal sum-free sets of elements in groups of prime orders $p=3k+2$ and $p=3k+1$ respectively. In this paper, we shall study the structure of maximal sum-free sets in groups G (both abelian and non-abelian) of order $3p$, where $p=3k+1$ is a prime. We shall use the same terminologies and notations as used in [1]. In particular, we let S be a maximal sum-free set in G and $|S|$ be the cardinal of S .

2. Abelian groups. Throughout this section G is abelian. We first prove that $|S+S| \neq 2|S|$ in Theorem 4 of [1]. In fact, we shall prove

Lemma 1. *If S is a maximal sum-free set in G , then S is a union of cosets of some subgroup H , of order p or 1 , such that*

$$|S+S| = 2|S| - |H|.$$

Proof. Write $G = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 3p-1\}$. Let $H_0 = H = \{0, 3, 6, \dots, 3(p-1)\}$, $H_1 = p + H$, $H_2 = 2p + H$, $S_i = S \cap H_i$, $i=0, 1, 2$.

If $S = H_1$, say, then it is clear that $|S+S| \neq 2|S|$.

Assume now that $S \neq H_1$ and $S_1 \neq \emptyset$. By Theorem 5 of [1], $|S_0| \leq k$. Thus $|S_1| + |S_2| \geq 2k+1$ and without loss of generality, we may assume that $|S_1| \geq k+1$.

Now $(S_1+S_1) \cap S_2 = \emptyset$ and $(S_1+S_1) \cup S_2 \subseteq H_2$. Hence, by Cauchy-Davenport theorem ([2], p. 3), if $S_1+S_1 \neq H_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} p &\geq |S_2| + |S_1+S_1| \geq |S_2| + 2|S_1| - 1 \\ &\geq k + |S_1| + |S_2| \geq |S_0| + |S_1| + |S_2| = p, \end{aligned}$$

from which it follows that

$$|S_0| = k, \quad |S_1| = k+1, \quad \text{and} \quad |S_2| = k.$$

(If $S_1+S_1 = H_2$, then we can prove that $S_0 = \emptyset$ and so $S = H_1$, which contradicts the assumption.)

Let $S^* = -S \cup S$. Then $S^* \neq S$. But from Theorem 4 of [1], we have (i) $|S+S| = 2|S| - 1$ or (ii) $|S+S| = 2|S|$ and $S \cup (S+S) = G$. Thus from $S^* \cap (S-S) = \emptyset$ it follows that $|S+S| \neq 2|S|$.

Hence, in any case $|S+S| \neq 2|S|$.

The proof of Lemma 1 is complete.

Next, we prove

Theorem 1. *Let S be a maximal sum-free set in G such that S is*