# Degree of Orthomorphism Polynomials over Finite Fields 

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#### Abstract

An orthomorphism over a finite field $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ is a permutation $\theta: \mathbb{F}_{q} \mapsto \mathbb{F}_{q}$ such that the map $x \mapsto \theta(x)-x$ is also a permutation of $\mathbb{F}_{q}$. The degree of an orthomorphism of $\mathbb{F}_{q}$, that is, the degree of the associated reduced permutation polynomial, is known to be at most $q-3$. We show that this upper bound is achieved for all prime powers $q \notin\{2,3,5,8\}$. We do this by finding two orthomorphisms in each field that differ on only three elements of their domain. Such orthomorphisms can be used to construct 3-homogeneous Latin bitrades.


Keywords: orthomorphism, cyclotomic, permutation polynomial, homogeneous Latin bitrades.

## 1 Introduction

It is well known that any map $\phi: \mathbb{F}_{q} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{q}$ can be expressed uniquely as a polynomial $f \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ of degree less than $q$. We say that $f$ is the reduced polynomial corresponding to $\phi$ and that the reduced degree of $\phi$ is the degree of $f$. A polynomial $f \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ is a permutation polynomial if the map $x \mapsto f(x)$ is a permutation of $\mathbb{F}_{q}$. For $q>2$ it is well known that the reduced degree of a permutation polynomial is at most $q-2$, and using Lagrange interpolation it is easily verified that any transposition has reduced degree exactly $q-2$.

A permutation polynomial $f \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ is an orthomorphism polynomial if the map $x \mapsto f(x)-x$ is also a permutation of $\mathbb{F}_{q}$. Orthomorphisms have many applications in design theory, especially to Latin squares [4, 11]. The following theorem was proven by Niederreiter and Robinson [7] for fields of odd characteristic, and by Wan [10] for fields of even characteristic.

Theorem 1. For $q>3$ any orthomorphism polynomial over $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ has reduced degree at most $q-3$.
Our first goal is to establish when the bound in Theorem 1 is achieved. It was known [9] that the bound in Theorem 1 is not achieved when $q \in\{2,3,5,8\}$. We show:

Theorem 2. There exists an orthomorphism polynomial of degree $q-3$ over $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ if and only if $q \notin\{2,3,5,8\}$.

[^0]We define the Hamming distance $H(f, g)$ between two polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ by $H(f, g)=$ $\left|\left\{a \in \mathbb{F}_{q}: f(a) \neq g(a)\right\}\right|$. For two distinct permutations $f, g$ it is obvious that $H(f, g) \geqslant 2$. If $f(a) \neq f(b)$ for $a \neq b$, then $f(a)-b \neq f(a)-a \neq f(b)-a$. It follows that if $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ are distinct orthomorphism polynomials then $H(f, g) \geqslant 3$. We investigate when this bound is tight. Our second main result is as follows:
Theorem 3. There exist orthomorphism polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ that satisfy $H(f, g)=3$ if and only if $q \notin\{2,5,8\}$.

Cavenagh and Wanless [2] showed the special case of Theorem 3 in which $q$ is prime. Their motivation was an application to Latin bitrades that we discuss in the next section.

Suppose that $q-1=n k$, for some positive integers $n, k$. Let $\gamma$ be a primitive element of $\mathbb{F}_{q}^{*}$. Then we define $C_{j, n}=\left\{\gamma^{n i+j}: 0 \leqslant i \leqslant k-1\right\}$ to be a cyclotomic coset of the unique subgroup $C_{0, n}$ of index $n$ in $\mathbb{F}_{q}^{*}$. A cyclotomic map $\psi_{a_{0}, \ldots, a_{n-1}}$ of index $n$ can then be defined by

$$
\psi_{a_{0}, \ldots, a_{n-1}}(x)= \begin{cases}0 & \text { if } x=0  \tag{1.1}\\ a_{i} x & \text { if } x \in C_{i, n}\end{cases}
$$

where $a_{0}, \ldots, a_{n-1} \in \mathbb{F}_{q}$. An orthomorphism is non-cyclotomic if it cannot be written as a cyclotomic map for any index $n<q-1$. We define a translation $T_{g}$ of an orthomorphism $\theta$ to be the orthomorphism $T_{g}[\theta](x)=\theta(x+g)-\theta(g)$. We say that an orthomorphism $\theta$ is irregular if $T_{g}[\theta]$ is non-cyclotomic for all $g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}$. It was conjectured in [5] that irregular orthomorphisms exist over all sufficiently large fields. We prove this and more in our last main result:
Theorem 4. There are irregular orthomorphisms over $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ for $7<q \not \equiv 1 \bmod 3$ and for even $q>4$. For fields of odd characteristic, asymptotically almost all orthomorphisms are irregular.

Note that the $q=2^{2 k+1}$ subcase of Theorem [4 was already shown in 5].
The structure of this paper is as follows. In the next section we provide several different constructions for orthomorphisms that are as close as possible to each other in Hamming distance. The proofs of our main results are given in $\S 3$, Then in $\S 4$ we offer two conjectures for future research.

## 2 Orthomorphisms at minimal Hamming distance

In this section we provide several different methods for producing pairs of orthomorphisms that are as close to each other as possible, in Hamming distance. None of our methods work for all fields, but together our methods will combine in $\$ 3$ to prove Theorem 3. Theorem 2 will then follow immediately given the next observation.

Lemma 5. Suppose that $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ are reduced orthomorphism polynomials, where $q>3$. If $H(f, g)=3$, then at least one of $f$ or $g$ must have degree $q-3$.
Proof. Let $h=f-g$. Then $\operatorname{deg}(h) \leqslant \max \{\operatorname{deg}(f), \operatorname{deg}(g)\} \leqslant q-3$ by Theorem [1. Now $h$ is nonzero but has $q-3$ roots, so $\operatorname{deg}(h) \geqslant q-3$. It follows that $\max \{\operatorname{deg}(f), \operatorname{deg}(g)\}=q-3$.

Suppose that orthomorphism polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ satisfy $H(f, g)=k$. Define

$$
\begin{aligned}
& L_{1}=\left\{(i, f(j)-j+i, f(j)+i): i, j \in \mathbb{F}_{q}, f(j) \neq g(j)\right\}, \\
& L_{2}=\left\{(i, g(j)-j+i, g(j)+i): i, j \in \mathbb{F}_{q}, f(j) \neq g(j)\right\} .
\end{aligned}
$$

Then it is easy to check that $L_{1}$ and $L_{2}$ are disjoint sets of $k q$ ordered triples each, such that

- The projection of $L_{1}$ onto any two coordinates is 1 -to- 1 , and its image equals the image of the same projection acting on $L_{2}$.
- The projection of $L_{1}$ (or $L_{2}$ ) onto any one coordinate is $k$-to- 1 .

These are exactly the conditions that mean that the pair ( $L_{1}, L_{2}$ ) forms what is called a $k$ homogeneous Latin bitrade (cf. [2]). Hence all the methods in the following subsections can be applied to construct 3-homogeneous Latin bitrades. For most fields, we will end up giving several different construction methods.

### 2.1 Fields of characteristic $p \notin\{2,5\}$.

Our first method works when the characteristic of the field is not equal to 2 or 5 .
Theorem 6. Suppose that $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ has characteristic $p \notin\{2,5\}$. Then there exist orthomorphism polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ with $H(f, g)=3$.

Proof. For $q=3$ the orthomorphism polynomials $f=2 x$ and $g=2 x+1$ suffice. Thus we may assume that $q=p^{r}>5$. Let $P$ be the prime subfield of $\mathbb{F}_{q}$. Cavenagh and Wanless [2] showed that there exist orthomorphisms $\phi, \theta \in P[x]$ such that $H(\phi, \theta)=3$. If $r=1$ then we are done, so assume that $r>1$. Define the following maps on $\mathbb{F}_{q}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f(x)= \begin{cases}2 x & \text { if } x \notin P \\
\phi(x) & \text { if } x \in P\end{cases} \\
& g(x)= \begin{cases}2 x & \text { if } x \notin P \\
\theta(x) & \text { if } x \in P\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
$$

We know that the map $x \mapsto 2 x$ permutes $\mathbb{F}_{q}$, and it clearly maps $P$ to $P$, so it follows that it also permutes $\mathbb{F}_{q} \backslash P$. By assumption $\phi$ permutes $P$. Hence $f$ is a permutation. By similar arguments $f$ is an orthomorphism, and so is $g$. Also $H(f, g)=H(\phi, \theta)=3$.

### 2.2 Fields of order $1 \bmod 3$

Our next method works for fields of order $q \equiv 1 \bmod 3$.
Theorem 7. Let $q \equiv 1 \bmod 3$. Then there exist orthomorphism polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ with $H(f, g)=3$.

Proof. Let $q-1=3 k$, for some positive $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Niederreiter and Winterhof [8] showed that there exists a "near-linear" orthomorphism $f$ over $F_{q}$, where

$$
f(x)= \begin{cases}a_{0} x & \text { if } x \in C_{0, k}, \\ a_{1} x & \text { if } x \notin C_{0, k},\end{cases}
$$

for distinct $a_{0}, a_{1} \in \mathbb{F}_{q} \backslash\{0,1\}$. Now let $g$ be the map defined by $g(x)=a_{1} x$, and note that $g$ is an orthomorphism. Also $H(f, g)=\left|C_{0, k}\right|=3$.

In many instances when we apply Lemma 5 we will not know which of the two polynomials has degree $q-3$ (plausibly they both have that degree). However, in Theorem 7 it is clear that $\operatorname{deg}(g)=1$, so $\operatorname{deg}(f)=q-3$.

### 2.3 Fields of large odd order

Our next method works in all sufficiently large fields of odd characteristic. We will use the following auxiliary result.

Lemma 8. Suppose that $\theta$ is an orthomorphism satisfying $\theta(0)=0, \theta(b)=c$ and $\theta(c)=c-b$, for some distinct $b, c \in \mathbb{F}_{q}^{*}$. Then there exists an orthomorphism polynomial $\phi \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ such that $H(\theta, \phi)=3$.

Proof. Define $\phi: \mathbb{F}_{q} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{q}$ by,

$$
\phi(x)= \begin{cases}\theta(x) & \text { if } x \in \mathbb{F}_{q} \backslash\{0, b, c\} \\ c-b & \text { if } x=0 \\ c & \text { if } x=c \\ 0 & \text { if } x=b\end{cases}
$$

Clearly $H(\theta, \phi)=3$ and $\{\phi(0), \phi(b), \phi(c)\}=\{c-b, 0, c\}=\{\theta(0), \theta(b), \theta(c)\}$. So $\phi$ is injective by the injectivity of $\theta$. Similarly,

$$
\phi(x)-x= \begin{cases}\theta(x)-x & \text { if } x \in \mathbb{F}_{q} \backslash\{0, b, c\} \\ c-b & \text { if } x=0 \\ 0 & \text { if } x=c \\ -b & \text { if } x=b\end{cases}
$$

and $\{\phi(0)-0, \phi(b)-b, \phi(c)-c\}=\{c-b,-b, 0\}=\{\theta(b)-b, \theta(c)-c, \theta(0)-0\}$, so $x \mapsto \phi(x)-x$ is injective because $\theta$ is an orthomorphism. The result follows.

To make use of Lemma 8 we need to find orthomorphisms that have three specific values. Luckily, the next result does the work for us. It is due to Cavenagh, Hämäläinen and Nelson [1], who stated it only for prime fields of odd order. Their proof generalises without change to all fields of odd order, so it will not be repeated here.

Theorem 9. Let $q \geqslant 191$ be an odd prime power. Let $z, k \in \mathbb{F}_{q} \backslash\{0,1\}$ and $e \in \mathbb{F}_{q} \backslash\{0, z, k, k+z-1\}$. Then there exists an orthomorphism $\theta$ over $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ satisfying $\theta(0)=0, \theta(1)=z$ and $\theta(k)=e$.

Applying Theorem 9 in combination with Lemma 囸, we obtain the result for this subsection:
Theorem 10. Let $q \geqslant 191$ be an odd prime power. Then there exist orthomorphism polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ with $H(f, g)=3$.

### 2.4 Fields of order $q=2^{r}$ for odd $r$

Our final method deals with the case of fields of order $2^{r}$ for odd integers $r$. We will need the following result of Williams [12] regarding the reducibility of a cubic polynomial.

Lemma 11. Let $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ be a finite field of even order $q>2$. Then the polynomial $f \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ defined by $f(x)=x^{3}+a x+b$ has a unique root in $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ if and only if $\operatorname{Tr}\left(a^{3} b^{-2}\right) \neq \operatorname{Tr}(1)$.

We will also need the following construction of an orthomorphism of a finite field of even order. Let $q=2^{r}$ for some integer $r \geqslant 3$ and let $a \in \mathbb{F}_{q} \backslash\{0,1\}$. Define $H=\{0,1, a, a+1\}$ and let $c \in \mathbb{F}_{q} \backslash H$. In [5] it is shown that the map,

$$
\theta_{a}(x)= \begin{cases}a x+a(a+1) & \text { if } x \in H+c  \tag{2.1}\\ a x & \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
$$

is an orthomorphism over $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ satisfying $\theta_{a}(0)=0$.
We now prove that when $q \geqslant 32$ is an odd power of 2 , there exist two orthomorphism polynomials over $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ at Hamming distance 3 from each other.

Theorem 12. Let $q=2^{r}$ for some odd integer $r \geqslant 5$. Then there exist orthomorphism polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ with $H(f, g)=3$.
Proof. There are $2^{r-1}-1$ non-zero elements with zero trace in $\mathbb{F}_{q}$, and the map $x \mapsto x^{-3}$ is a permutation of $\mathbb{F}_{q}^{*}$. It follows that there are $2^{r-1}-1$ choices of an element $c \neq 0$ such that $\operatorname{Tr}\left(c^{-3}\right)=0$. As $2^{r-1}-1>3$, there exists some $c \in \mathbb{F}_{q}^{*}$ such that $c^{3}+c+1 \neq 0$ and $\operatorname{Tr}\left(c^{-3}\right)=0$. Define the polynomial $g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ by $g(x)=x^{3}+\left(c^{2}+c+1\right) x+c^{2}$. Note that

$$
\operatorname{Tr}\left(\left(c^{2}+c+1\right)^{3} c^{-4}\right)=\operatorname{Tr}\left(c^{2}\right)+\operatorname{Tr}(c)+\operatorname{Tr}\left(c^{-1}\right)+\operatorname{Tr}\left(c^{-4}\right)+\operatorname{Tr}\left(c^{-3}\right)=0 \neq \operatorname{Tr}(1)
$$

using the fact that $\operatorname{Tr}(a)=\operatorname{Tr}\left(a^{2}\right)=\operatorname{Tr}\left(a^{4}\right)$ for all $a \in \mathbb{F}_{q}$. Hence, Lemma 11 implies that $g$ has a root. Let $f \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ be defined by $f(x)=g(x+c+1)=x^{3}+(c+1) x^{2}+c x+c$. It follows that $f$ also has a root, say $a$. Define $H=\{0,1, a, a+1\}$ and note that $a \notin\{0,1, c, c+1\}$ as none of these are roots of $f$. Since $a \notin\{0,1\}$ and $c \notin H$, we can define an orthomorphism $\theta_{a}$ by (2.1). Define $b=\frac{c}{a}$. We claim that $b \notin H+c$. If $b=c$ then $a=1$, a contradiction. If $b=c+1$ then $a=\frac{c}{c+1}$ and so $0=f(a)=f\left(\frac{c}{c+1}\right)=c\left(c^{3}+c+1\right)(c+1)^{-3}$, hence $c^{3}+c+1=0$, a contradiction. If $b=a+c$ then it follows that $c=\frac{a^{2}}{a+1}$ and so $f(a)=\frac{a^{3}}{a+1}=0$, thus $a=0$, a contradiction. If $b=a+c+1$ then $c=a$ or $a=1$, a contradiction. Thus $\theta_{a}(b)=a b=c$. Now as $a$ is a root of $f$, we know that $a\left(a c+a(a+1)+c+\frac{c}{a}\right)=0$, and hence $\theta_{a}(c)=a c+a(a+1)=c+\frac{c}{a}=c+b$. The result now follows from Lemma 8,

## 3 Proof of the main results

We are now in a position to prove our main results.
Proof of Theorem 3. There clearly cannot exist polynomials which have Hamming distance 3 over $\mathbb{F}_{2}$. By Lemma 5, if there existed polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ with $H(f, g)=3$ when $q \in\{5,8\}$, then there would exist orthomorphism polynomials of degree $q-3$ over these fields, which we know is not the case from [9]. It remains to justify the claim that $f$ and $g$ exist for all prime powers $q=p^{r} \notin\{2,5,8\}$.

If $p \notin\{2,5\}$ then the claim is true by Theorem 6. If $p \in\{2,5\}$ and $r$ is even then the claim follows from Theorem 7. If $r$ is odd and $p=2$ then the claim follows from Theorem 12, If $q=5^{r} \geqslant 191$, then the claim follows from Theorem 10. The only remaining case is $q=125$. Consider $\mathbb{F}_{125}$ as $\mathbb{Z}_{5}[y] /\left(y^{3}+3 y+3\right)$, and note that $y$ is a primitive element of $\mathbb{F}_{125}^{*}$. Let $a=y^{2} \notin C_{0,4}$ and $b=y^{2}+4=y^{75} \notin C_{0,4}$. Then $f \in \mathbb{F}_{125}[x]$ defined by $f(x)=(a-b)^{-1} x^{5}-b(a-b)^{-1} x$ is an orthomorphism polynomial by a result of Niederreiter and Robinson [7]. Furthermore $f$ satisfies $f(0)=0, f\left(y^{2}\right)=y^{118}=4 y^{2}+3$ and $f\left(y^{118}\right)=y^{40}=3 y^{2}+3=y^{118}-y^{2}$, and so we are done, by Lemma 8 .

The only fields not having orthomorphisms at Hamming distance 3 are $\mathbb{F}_{2}, \mathbb{F}_{5}$ and $\mathbb{F}_{8}$. There are no orthomorphisms at all over $\mathbb{F}_{2}$. Over $\mathbb{F}_{5}$, it was noted in [2] that the minimum Hamming distance between orthomorphisms is 4 (this distance is achieved by $f=2 x$ and $g=3 x$ ). The minimum Hamming distance between orthomorphisms over $\mathbb{F}_{8}$ is also 4 . To see this, consider $f=a x$ and $g=\theta_{a}$ from (2.1), and apply the logic behind Lemma 5.

Proof of Theorem 2. Orthomorphisms of degree $q-3$ do not exist when $q \in\{2,3,5,8\}$ as shown in [9]. For all other prime powers $q$, existence of orthomorphisms of degree $q-3$ follows by combining Theorem 3 with Lemma 5 .

Note that from [9], the maximum reduced degree of any orthomorphism polynomial over $\mathbb{F}_{3}$, $\mathbb{F}_{5}$ and $\mathbb{F}_{8}$ is respectively 1,1 and 4.

Proof of Theorem 4. Eberhard, Manners and Mrazović [3] showed that any abelian group of odd order $q$ has $\left(e^{-1 / 2}+o(1)\right) q!^{2} q^{1-q}$ orthomorphisms. In particular, this is true for the additive group of $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ (when $q$ is odd). However, the number of cyclotomic maps of index $i$ over $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ is at most $q^{i}$, given that the map is determined by the values of $a_{1}, \ldots, a_{i}$ in (1.1). Each such map has $q$ translations and the only relevant values of $i$ satisfy $1 \leqslant i<q / 2$. Hence the number of orthomorphisms over $\mathbb{F}_{q}$ that are not irregular is at most $q^{q / 2} q(q / 2)=q^{q / 2+2} / 2$, which is asymptotically insignificant compared to the total number of orthomorphisms. We conclude that for fields of odd characteristic, asymptotically almost all orthomorphisms are irregular.

Next, suppose that $q=2^{r}>4$ and consider the orthomorphism $\theta_{a}$ defined by (2.1). In [5], Thm 5] it was shown that $\theta_{a}$ is irregular if $r$ is odd. However, examining that proof reveals that $\theta_{a}$ will also be irregular for even $r$, provided that the set $X_{g}=\{g+1, g+a, g+a+1\}$ is not a union of cyclotomic cosets for any $g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}$. As $\left|X_{g}\right|=3$, the only possible problem is that $X_{g}=C_{i, n}$ for some $i$, where $n=(q-1) / 3$. Note that $X_{g}$ contains two elements that differ by 1 and the third element differs from one of those two elements by $a$. Hence for each $i$ there are at most 2 choices of $a$ that might allow $X_{g}=C_{i, n}$ to be satisfied for some $g$. Eliminating these choices for all $i$, we lose at most $2(q-1) / 3<q-2$ choices for $a$. Hence, we can pick a value for $a$ such that $X_{g} \neq C_{i, n}$ for all $g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}$ and $0 \leqslant i<n$. In that case, $\theta_{a}$ is irregular.

Finally, we consider the case when $7<q \not \equiv 1 \bmod 3$. The previous case handled $q=8$, so assume $q>8$. Now, Theorem 2 ensures the existence of an orthomorphism $\theta$ of reduced degree $q-3$. Suppose that $T_{g}[\theta]$ is cyclotomic of index $i<q-1$ for some $g \in \mathbb{F}_{q}$. Note that $T_{g}[\theta]$ also has reduced degree $q-3$. Hence, by [ 8 , Thm 1] we must have $\operatorname{gcd}(q-1,3)>1$, but that contradicts the fact that $q \not \equiv 1 \bmod 3$.

## 4 Concluding remarks

For each finite field we have established what the minimum distance between two distinct orthomorphisms is, and what the largest degree of a reduced orthomorphism polynomial is.

A direction for further research would be to investigate the proportion of orthomorphisms that have reduced degree $q-3$. It was shown in [6] that asymptotically almost all permutation polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ have reduced degree $q-2$. The data for small fields presented in [9] is consistent with orthomorphisms displaying a similar trend. We propose:

Conjecture 13. Asymptotically almost all orthomorphism polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_{q}[x]$ have reduced degree $q-3$, as $q \rightarrow \infty$.

On the subject of typical behaviour for orthomorphisms of large fields, we showed that almost all orthomorphisms of fields of odd order are irregular. We believe that fields of even order share this property.

Conjecture 14. Asymptotically almost all orthomorphisms are irregular.
A related open question is to establish what is the largest field without irregular orthomorphisms. We know from Theorem 4 that the answer is a field of odd order (it may well be $\mathbb{F}_{7}$ ).

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