

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic amorphous association schemes of three classes

Takuya Ikuta

Abstract

In this paper, we classify type II matrices and complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic amorphous association schemes of class 3.

1 Introduction

Let X be a nonempty finite set with n elements. We denote by $M_X(\mathbb{C})$ the full matrix ring with complex entries whose rows and columns are indexed by X . Let $\mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$. Let $H \in M_X(\mathbb{C}^*)$. The (x, y) -entry of H is denoted by $H(x, y)$ for $\forall x, y \in X$. We assume that $|H(x, y)| = 1$ for $\forall x, y \in X$. A matrix $H \in M_X(\mathbb{C}^*)$ is called a complex Hadamard matrix if the next equation holds:

For $\forall a, b \in X$

$$\begin{aligned} HH^{\overline{T}} = nI &\iff \sum_{x \in X} H(a, x) \overline{H(b, x)} = n\delta_{a, b} \\ &\iff \sum_{x \in X} \frac{H(a, x)}{H(b, x)} = n\delta_{a, b}. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

The following is one of complex Hadamard matrices:

- (1) a Hadamard matrix,
- (2) the character table of a finite abelian group.

A matrix $W \in M_X(\mathbb{C}^*)$ is called a type II matrix if the next equation holds:

$$\sum_{x \in X} \frac{W(a, x)}{W(b, x)} = n\delta_{a, b} \quad \forall a, b \in X \quad (2)$$

From (1), (2), we know that a complex Hadamard matrix H is one of type II matrices.

We consider complex Hadamard matrices within the framework of association schemes. Let $H \in M_X(\mathbb{C}^*)$ be a complex Hadamard matrix. Let $\chi = (X, \{R_i\}_{i=0}^d)$ be a symmetric association scheme of class d . Let $\{A_{ij}\}_{i=0}^d$ be the set of adjacency matrices for $\{R_i\}_{i=0}^d$. Let $\langle A_0 = I, A_1, \dots, A_d \rangle$ be the Bose-Mesner algebra for $\chi = (X, \{R_i\}_{i=0}^d)$. Then, we consider the next expression:

$$H = \sum_{i=0}^d x_i A_i, \quad (3)$$

where $x_i \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $|x_i| = 1$ for $\forall i = 0, \dots, d$.

The aim of our recent research is to construct and classify complex Hadamard matrices satisfying the equation (3). Recently, we have constructed two new infinite series of complex Hadamard matrices on some association schemes. It seems to be difficult to classify complex Hadamard matrices within the framework of association schemes. We take notice some special association schemes, namely, pseudocyclic amorphous association schemes $\chi = (X, \{R_0, R_1, R_2, R_3\})$ of class 3, and classify complex Hadamard matrices attached to such association schemes. The first eigenmatrix P of pseudocyclic amorphous association schemes is given by

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3}(q^2-1) & \frac{1}{3}(q^2-1) & \frac{1}{3}(q^2-1) \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3}(2q+1) & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) & -\frac{1}{3}(2q+1) & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) & -\frac{1}{3}(2q+1) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

where q is a positive integer, and $n=q^2$. In what follows, we assume that $q \geq 3$.

Then we have the following :

Theorem 1. *Let $H \in M_X(\mathbb{C}^*)$ be a type II matrix. Let $\chi = (X, \{R_0, R_1, R_2, R_3\})$ be a pseudocyclic amorphous association scheme of class 3. We write*

$$H = \sum_{i=0}^3 x_i A_i.$$

where $x_i \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $x_0 = 1$. We set

$$X_i = x_i + \frac{1}{x_i},$$

$$X_{ij} = \frac{x_i}{x_j} + \frac{x_j}{x_i}$$

for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$.

Then $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_{12}, X_{13}, X_{23}$ are one of the following :

- (1) $X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = -q^2 + 2, X_{12} = X_{13} = X_{23} = 2,$
- (2) $X_1 = X_{23} = -2, X_2 = -X_3 = -X_{12} = X_{13},$
- (3) $X_1 = -2, X_2 = X_3 = \frac{q-4}{q-1}, X_{12} = X_{13} = \frac{-q+4}{q-1}, X_{23} = \frac{-q^2-4q+14}{(q-1)^2},$
- (4) $X_1 = \frac{q^2-2q-2}{q-1}, X_2 = X_3 = \frac{-q^2+2q-4}{2(q-1)},$

$$X_{12} = X_{13} = \frac{-5q^2 + 10q + 4}{2(q-1)^2}, X_{23} = 2,$$

$$(5) X_1 = 2, X_2 = X_3 = X_{12} = X_{13} = \frac{-q-2}{q-1}, X_{23} = \frac{-q^2 + 8q + 2}{2(q-1)^2},$$

$$(6) X_i = X_{jk} = 2 \text{ for } \{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}, \text{ the others } X_i = X_{i_i} = -2,$$

$$(7) X_{ij} = 2, X_i = X_j = -q + 2 \text{ for } i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}, X_k = \frac{q^2 + 2}{2q + 1},$$

$$X_{ki} = X_{kj} = \frac{-5q + 2}{2q + 1} \text{ for } k = \{1, 2, 3\} - \{i, j\},$$

(8) Let

$$X_1 = -q + 2,$$

$$X_2 = -\frac{(q-1)^2 X_{12} + (q-4)(2q+1)}{3(q-1)},$$

$$X_3 = \frac{(q-1)^2 X_{12} + q^2 - 2q - 8}{3(q-1)},$$

$$X_{13} = -\frac{(q-1)X_{12} - q + 4}{q-1},$$

$$X_{23} = -\frac{4q^2 - 11q - 2}{(q-1)^2}.$$

We set

$$a = (2q+1)(q-1)^2,$$

$$b = -(q-1)(2q+1)(q-4),$$

$$c = -13q^3 + 30q^2 + 6q + 4.$$

Then, X_{12} satisfies the next equation:

$$aX_{12}^2 + bX_{12} + c = 0.$$

(9) Let

$$X_1 = -\frac{1}{3}(q-1)(X_{12} + X_{13} + 2),$$

$$X_2 = \frac{(q-1)^2 X_{13} + q^2 - 2q - 8}{3(q-1)},$$

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

$$X_3 = \frac{(q-1)^2 X_{12} + q^2 - 2q - 8}{3(q-1)},$$

$$X_{23} = -\frac{(q-1)^2(X_{12} + X_{13}) + 3(q^2 - 2q - 2)}{(q-1)^2}.$$

We set

$$a = (q-1)^4(X_{12} + 2),$$

$$b = (q-1)^2(X_{12} + 2)((q-1)^2 X_{12} + 3q^2 - 6q - 6),$$

$$c = 2(q-1)^4 X_{12}^2 + 6(q^2 - 2q - 2)(q-1)^2 X_{12}$$

$$+ (q+2)(q-4)(5q^2 - 10q - 4).$$

Then, X_{12}, X_{13} satisfy the next equation:

$$aX_{13}^2 + bX_{13} + c = 0.$$

Theorem 2. Let $H \in M_x(\mathbb{C}^*)$ be a complex Hadamard matrix. Let $\chi = (X, \{R_0, R_1, R_2, R_3\})$ be a pseudocyclic amorphous association scheme of class 3.

We write

$$H = \sum_{i=0}^3 x_i A_i.$$

where $x_i \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $|x_i| = 1$ for $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ and $x_0 = 1$. We set

$$X_i = x_i + \frac{1}{x_i},$$

$$X_{ij} = \frac{x_i}{x_j} + \frac{x_j}{x_i}$$

for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$.

Then, one of the following holds

- (1) $X_i = X_{jk} = 2$ for $\{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$, the others $X_i = X_{i^2} = -2$
(a Hadamard matrix),
- (2) $X_1 = X_{23} = -2$, $X_2 = -X_3 = -X_{12} = X_{13}$,
- (3) $X_1 = -2$, $X_2 = X_3 = \frac{q-4}{q-1}$, $X_{12} = X_{13} = \frac{-q+4}{q-1}$, $X_{23} = \frac{-q^2-4q+14}{(q-1)^2}$,

$$(4) X_1=2, X_2=X_3=X_{12}=X_{13}=\frac{-q-2}{q-1}, X_{23}=\frac{-q^2+8q+2}{2(q-1)^2},$$

$$(5) X_1=-1, X_2=-\frac{2}{3}X_{12}-\frac{7}{6}, X_3=\frac{2}{3}X_{12}-\frac{5}{6}, X_{13}=-X_{12}-\frac{1}{2},$$

$$X_{23}=-\frac{1}{4}, \text{ where } X_{12} \text{ is a solution of}$$

$$28X_{12}^2+14X_{12}-59=0:$$

(6) Let

$$X_1=-\frac{1}{3}(q-1)(X_{12}+X_{13}+2),$$

$$X_2=\frac{(q-1)^2X_{13}+q^2-2q-8}{3(q-1)},$$

$$X_3=\frac{(q-1)^2X_{12}+q^2-2q-8}{3(q-1)},$$

$$X_{23}=-\frac{(q-1)^2(X_{12}+X_{13})+3(q^2-2q-2)}{(q-1)^2}.$$

We set

$$a=(q-1)^4(X_{12}+2),$$

$$b=(q-1)^2(X_{12}+2)((q-1)^2X_{12}+3q^2-6q-6),$$

$$c=2(q-1)^4X_{12}^2+6(q^2-2q-2)(q-1)^2X_{12}$$

$$+(q+2)(q-4)(5q^2-10q-4).$$

Then, X_{12}, X_{13} satisfy the next equation:

$$aX_{13}^2+bX_{13}+c=0.$$

2 Complex Hadamard matrices, Pseudocyclic amor-phous association schemes of class 3

In this section, we introduce the known results.

Let P be the first eigenmatrix of pseudocyclic amorphous association schemes of class 3 as the following:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3}(q^2-1) & \frac{1}{3}(q^2-1) & \frac{1}{3}(q^2-1) \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3}(2q+1) & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) & -\frac{1}{3}(2q+1) & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) & \frac{1}{3}(q-1) & -\frac{1}{3}(2q+1) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

where q is a positive integer, and $n = q^2$.

```
F<q>:=FunctionField(Rationals());
r:=(q-1)/3;
s:=r;
t:=- (1+r+s);
k:=- (r*s+s*t+t*r);
n:=3*k+1;
n eq q^2;
P:=Matrix(F,4,4,[
    1,k,k,k,
    1,t,s,r,
    1,r,t,s,
    1,s,r,t
]);
/*
[      1  1/3*q^2 -1/3  1/3*q^2 -1/3  1/3*q^2 -1/3]
[      1  -2/3*q -1/3   1/3*q -1/3   1/3*q -1/3]
[      1   1/3*q -1/3  -2/3*q -1/3   1/3*q -1/3]
[      1   1/3*q -1/3   1/3*q -1/3  -2/3*q -1/3]
*/
```

The next theorem is very useful to find complex Hadamard matrices.

Theorem 3. Let $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_{12}, X_{13}, X_{23}$ be real numbers satisfying

$$g_{12} = X_1^2 - X_1 X_2 X_{12} + X_2^2 + X_{12}^2 - 4 = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$g_{13} = X_1^2 - X_1 X_3 X_{13} + X_3^2 + X_{13}^2 - 4 = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$g_{23} = X_2^2 - X_2 X_3 X_{23} + X_3^2 + X_{23}^2 - 4 = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$g_{24} = X_{12}^2 - X_{12} X_{13} X_{23} + X_{13}^2 + X_{23}^2 - 4 = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$h_{12} = 2X_1 X_2 - X_1 X_3 X_{23} - X_2 X_3 X_{13} + X_3^2 X_{12} - 4X_{12} + 2X_{13} X_{23} = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$h_{13} = -X_1 X_2 X_{23} + 2X_1 X_3 + X_2^2 X_{13} - X_2 X_3 X_{12} + 2X_{12} X_{23} - 4X_{13} = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$h_{23} = X_1^2 X_{23} - X_1 X_2 X_{13} - X_1 X_3 X_{12} + 2X_2 X_3 + 2X_{12} X_{13} - 4X_{23} = 0. \quad (12)$$

and assume $X_i^2 \neq 4$. Let x_1 be a complex number satisfying

$$x_1^2 - X_1 x_1 + 1 = 0. \quad (13)$$

Define complex numbers x_2, x_3 by

$$x_2 = \frac{X_1 x_1 - 2}{X_{12} x_1 - X_2}, \quad (14)$$

$$x_3 = \frac{X_1 x_1 - 2}{X_{13} x_1 - X_3}, \quad (15)$$

Then

$$\frac{x_j}{x_i} + \frac{x_i}{x_j} = X_{ij} \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq 3), \quad x_i + \frac{1}{x_i} = X_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3). \quad (16)$$

Moreover, if $-2 < X_1 < 2$, then $|x_1| = |x_2| = |x_3| = 1$.

Proof. First we need to check the denominators of (14) and (15) are nonzero.

If $X_{12} x_1 - X_2 = 0$, then by (13), we have

$$\frac{X_2^2}{X_{12}^2} - X_1 \frac{X_2}{X_{12}} + 1 = 0,$$

or equivalently,

$$X_2^2 - X_1 X_2 X_{12} + X_{12}^2 = 0.$$

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

Together with (20), this implies $X_1^2=4$, which is a contradiction. Therefore, x_2 is well-de.ned.

Similarly, if $X_{13}x_1-X_3=0$, then we obtain $X_1^2=4$ using (21), which is a contradiction. Therefore, x_3 is well-de.ned.

/* Now we can check that (16) is satis.ed.

*/

```

Q:=Rationals();
R<x1,x1,x2,x3,x12,x13,x23>:=PolynomialRing(Q,7);
xi1:=x1^2-x1*x1+1;
g:=x12^2+x13^2+x23^2-x12*x13*x23-4;
g12:=x12^2-x1*x2*x12+x1^2+x2^2-4;
g13:=x13^2-x1*x3*x13+x1^2+x3^2-4;
g23:=x23^2-x2*x3*x23+x2^2+x3^2-4;
h12:=(x3^2-4)*x12-x3*(x1*x23+x2*x13)
      +2*(x1*x2+x13*x23);
h13:=(x2^2-4)*x13-x2*(x1*x23+x3*x12)
      +2*(x1*x3+x12*x23);
h23:=(x1^2-4)*x23-x1*(x2*x13+x3*x12)
      +2*(x2*x3+x12*x13);
gen:=[xi1,g,g12,g13,g23,h12,h13,h23];
I:=ideal<R7|gen>;
F7<y1,Y1,Y2,Y3,Y12,Y13,Y23>:=FieldOfFractions(R7);
y2:=(Y1*y1-2)/(Y12*y1-Y2);
y3:=(Y1*y1-2)/(Y13*y1-Y3);
{Numerator(y1+1/y1-Y1), Numerator(y2+1/y2-Y2),
 Numerator(y3+1/y3-Y3),
 Numerator(y1/y2+y2/y1-Y12), Numerator(y1/y3+y3/y1
 -Y13),

```

$$\text{Numerator}(y_2/y_3+y_3/y_2-Y_{23}) \} \text{ subset } I;$$

$$/*$$

Moreover, if $-2 < X_1 < 2$, then by (13), x_1 is an imaginary number with $|x_1|=1$. In this case, we can check $|x_2|=|x_3|=1$ as follows.

$$*/$$

$$y_{2\text{bar}} := (y_1^{(-2)} - 1) / (Y_{12} * y_1^{(-1)} - Y_2);$$

$$y_{3\text{bar}} := (y_1^{(-2)} - 1) / (Y_{13} * y_1^{(-1)} - Y_3);$$

$$// y_{3\text{bar}} := (y_1^{(-2)} - y_2^{(-2)})^{(-1)} * (y_1^{(-2)} * y_2^{(-1)} * Y_{23} - y_1^{(-1)} * y_2^{(-2)} * Y_{13});$$

$$\{ \text{Numerator}(y_2 * y_{2\text{bar}} - 1), \text{Numerator}(y_3 * y_{3\text{bar}} - 1) \} \text{ subset } I;$$

$$/*$$

□

We find complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic amorphous association of three classes. To do this is to check the next Lemma:

Lemma 1. *Let $H \in M_X(\mathbb{C}^*)$. Let $\chi = (X, \{R_0, R_1, R_2, R_3\})$ be a pseudocyclic amorphous association scheme of three classes, and P be the first eigenmatrix given by (5). Let*

$$H = \sum_{i=0}^3 x_i A_i.$$

We set

$$X_i = x_i + \frac{1}{x_i},$$

$$X_{ij} = \frac{x_i}{x_j} + \frac{x_j}{x_i}$$

for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$. Then, if the next seven equations hold, then H is a type II matrix:

$$e_1 = -3(2q+1)X_1 + 3(q-1)(X_2 + X_3) + (q^2 - 2q + 1)X_{23}$$

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

$$+(-2q^2+q+1)(X_{12}+X_{13})+3(-q^2+4)=0, \quad (17)$$

$$e_2 = -3(2q+1)X_2 + 3(q-1)(X_1+X_3) \\ +(-2q^2+q+1)(X_{12}+X_{13})+(q^2-2q+1)X_{13} \\ +3(-q^2+4)=0, \quad (18)$$

$$e_3 = -3(2q+1)X_3 + 3(q-1)(X_1+X_2) + (q^2-2q+1)X_{12} \\ +(-2q^2+q+1)(X_{13}+X_{23})+3(-q^2+4)=0, \quad (19)$$

$$g_{12} = X_1^2 - X_1X_2X_{12} + X_2^2 + X_{12}^2 - 4 = 0, \quad (20)$$

$$g_{13} = X_1^2 - X_1X_3X_{13} + X_3^2 + X_{13}^2 - 4 = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$g_{23} = X_2^2 - X_2X_3X_{23} + X_3^2 + X_{23}^2 - 4 = 0, \quad (22)$$

$$g_{24} = X_{12}^2 - X_{12}X_{13}X_{23} + X_{13}^2 + X_{23}^2 - 4 = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$h_{12} = 2X_1X_2 - X_1X_3X_{23} - X_2X_3X_{13} + X_3^2X_{12} - 4X_{12} + 2X_{13}X_{23} = 0, \quad (24)$$

$$h_{13} = -X_1X_2X_{23} + 2X_1X_3 + X_2^2X_{13} - X_2X_3X_{12} \\ + 2X_{12}X_{23} - 4X_{13} = 0, \quad (25)$$

$$h_{23} = X_1^2X_{23} - X_1X_2X_{13} - X_1X_3X_{12} + 2X_2X_3 + 2X_{12}X_{13} - 4X_{23} = 0. \quad (26)$$

Proof. $P6 \langle X_1, X_2, X_3, X_{12}, X_{13}, X_{23} \rangle :$

=PolynomialRing(F, 6);

$$e_1 := 1 + P[2, 2]^2 + P[2, 3]^2 + P[2, 4]^2 + P[2, 2]*X_1 \\ + P[2, 3]*X_2 + P[2, 4]*X_3 + P[2, 2]*P[2, 3]*X_{12} \\ + P[2, 2]*P[2, 4]*X_{13} + P[2, 3]*P[2, 4]*X_{23} - n;$$

$$e_2 := 1 + P[3, 2]^2 + P[3, 3]^2 + P[3, 4]^2 + P[3, 2]*X_1 \\ + P[3, 3]*X_2 + P[3, 4]*X_3 + P[3, 2]*P[3, 3]*X_{12} \\ + P[3, 2]*P[3, 4]*X_{13} + P[3, 3]*P[3, 4]*X_{23} - n;$$

$$e_3 := 1 + P[4, 2]^2 + P[4, 3]^2 + P[4, 4]^2 + P[4, 2]*X_1 \\ + P[4, 3]*X_2 + P[4, 4]*X_3 + P[4, 2]*P[4, 3]*X_{12} \\ + P[4, 2]*P[4, 4]*X_{13} + P[4, 3]*P[4, 4]*X_{23} - n;$$

$$g_{12} := X_{12}^2 - X_1X_2X_{12} + X_1^2 + X_2^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{13} := X_{13}^2 - X_1X_3X_{13} + X_1^2 + X_3^2 - 4;$$

```

g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;
g24:=X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;
h12:=(X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13)
      +2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);
h13:=(X2^2-4)*X13-X2*(X1*X23+X3*X12)
      +2*(X1*X3+X12*X23);
h23:=(X1^2-4)*X23-X1*(X2*X13+X3*X12)
      +2*(X2*X3+X12*X13);
eq10:=[e1,e2,e3,g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
/*
[
  (-2/3*q-1/3)*X1+(1/3*q-1/3)*X2+(1/3*q-1/3)*X3
  +(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X12+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q
  +1/9)*X13+(1/9*q^2-2/9*q+1/9)*X23-1/3*q^2
  +4/3,
  (1/3*q-1/3)*X1+(-2/3*q-1/3)*X2+(1/3*q-1/3)*X3
  +(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X12+(1/9*q^2-2/9*q
  +1/9)*X13+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X23-1/3*q^2
  +4/3,
  (1/3*q-1/3)*X1+(1/3*q-1/3)*X2+(-2/3*q-1/3)*X3
  +(1/9*q^2-2/9*q+1/9)*X12+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q
  +1/9)*X13+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X23-1/3*q^2
  +4/3,
  X1^2-X1*X2*X12+X2^2+X12^2-4,
  X1^2-X1*X3*X13+X3^2+X13^2-4,
  X2^2-X2*X3*X23+X3^2+X23^2-4,
  X12^2-X12*X13*X23+X13^2+X23^2-4,
  2*X1*X2-X1*X3*X23-X2*X3*X13+X3^2*X12-4*X12

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+2*X_{13}*X_{23}, \\
 &-X_1*X_2*X_{23}+2*X_1*X_3+X_2^2*X_{13}-X_2*X_3*X_{12} \\
 &+2*X_{12}*X_{23}-4*X_{13}, \\
 &X_1^2*X_{23}-X_1*X_2*X_{13}-X_1*X_3*X_{12}+2*X_2*X_3+2*X_{12}*X_{13} \\
 &-4*X_{23} \\
 &] \\
 &*/
 \end{aligned}$$

□

3 Proof of Theorem 1

Lemma 2. X_2, X_3 are given by the following:

$$X_2 = X_1 + \frac{q-1}{3}(X_{13} - X_{23}),$$

$$X_3 = X_1 + \frac{q-1}{3}(X_{12} - X_{23}).$$

Proof. From $e_1 - e_2, e_1 - e_3$ we have the following:

$$e_1 - e_2 \text{ eq} - (1/3) * q * (X_{13} * q - X_{23} * q + 3 * X_1 - 3 * X_2 - X_{13} + X_{23});$$

$$e_1 - e_3 \text{ eq} - (1/3) * q * (X_{12} * q - X_{23} * q + 3 * X_1 - 3 * X_3 - X_{12} + X_{23});$$

// From $e_1 - e_2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 // \quad X_2 := &X_1 + (1/3) * X_{13} * q - (1/3) * X_{13} - (1/3) * X_{23} * q \\
 &+ (1/3) * X_{23};
 \end{aligned}$$

// From $e_1 - e_3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 // \quad X_3 := &X_1 + (1/3) * X_{12} * q - (1/3) * X_{12} - (1/3) * X_{23} * q \\
 &+ (1/3) * X_{23};
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 3. Under Lemma 2, X_1 is given by the following:

$$X_1 = -\frac{1}{9}(q+2)(q-1)(X_{12} + X_{13}) - \frac{1}{9}(q-1)^2 X_{23} - \frac{1}{3}(q-2)(q+2).$$

```

Proof. P4<X1, X12, X13, X23>:=PolynomialRing(F, 4);
X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
h1:=hom<P6->P4|[X1, X2, X3, X12, X13, X23]>;
e11:=e1 @ h1;
e21:=e2 @ h1;
e31:=e3 @ h1;
e11 eq e21;
e11 eq e31;
e11 eq-(1/9)*X13*q^2-(1/9)*X13*q-(1/9)*X23*q^2
      +(2/9)*X23*q-(1/9)*X12*q^2-(1/9)*X12*q
      -(1/3)*q^2+4/3-X1+(2/9)*X12+(2/9)*X13-(1/9)*X23;
// From this equation, we have
// X1:=- (1/3)*q^2+(2/9)*X23*q-(1/9)*X13*q^2
      -(1/9)*X13*q-(1/9)*X23*q^2
// -(1/9)*X23+(2/9)*X13-(1/9)*X12*q^2-(1/9)*X12*q
      +(2/9)*X12+4/3;

```

□

Using Lemmas 2, 3, $e_1=e_2=e_3=0$ hold in Theorem 3. Therefore, it is sufficient to find X_{12} , X_{13} , X_{23} which (20) – (26) hold.

In what follows, X_1 , X_2 , X_3 are given in Lemmas 2, 3. Then we have the following:

Lemma 4. *Let X_1 , X_2 , X_3 be given in Lemmas 2,3. Then the next equation with respect to X_{12} , X_{13} , X_{23} holds: Under Lemmas 2, 3, we have the following:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (X_{12} - X_{13})((q+2)(X_{12} + X_{13}) + (q-1)X_{23} + 3q - 6) \\
 & \cdot ((q-1)^2(X_{12} + X_{13} + X_{23}) + 3(q^2 - 2q - 2)) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

Proof. $P_3 \langle X_{12}, X_{13}, X_{23} \rangle := \text{PolynomialRing}(\mathbb{F}, 3);$
 $X_1 := -1/9 * (q+2) * (q-1) * (X_{12} + X_{13}) - 1/9 * (q-1)^2 * X_{23}$
 $- 1/3 * (q-2) * (q+2);$
 $X_2 := X_1 + (1/3) * X_{13} * q - (1/3) * X_{13} - (1/3) * X_{23} * q + (1/3) * X_{23};$
 $X_3 := X_1 + (1/3) * X_{12} * q - (1/3) * X_{12} - (1/3) * X_{23} * q + (1/3) * X_{23};$
 $e_1 := 1 + P[2, 2]^2 + P[2, 3]^2 + P[2, 4]^2 + P[2, 2] * X_1$
 $+ P[2, 3] * X_2 + P[2, 4] * X_3 + P[2, 2] * P[2, 3] * X_{12}$
 $+ P[2, 2] * P[2, 4] * X_{13} + P[2, 3] * P[2, 4] * X_{23} - n;$
 $e_2 := 1 + P[3, 2]^2 + P[3, 3]^2 + P[3, 4]^2 + P[3, 2] * X_1$
 $+ P[3, 3] * X_2 + P[3, 4] * X_3 + P[3, 2] * P[3, 3] * X_{12}$
 $+ P[3, 2] * P[3, 4] * X_{13} + P[3, 3] * P[3, 4] * X_{23} - n;$
 $e_3 := 1 + P[4, 2]^2 + P[4, 3]^2 + P[4, 4]^2 + P[4, 2] * X_1$
 $+ P[4, 3] * X_2 + P[4, 4] * X_3 + P[4, 2] * P[4, 3] * X_{12}$
 $+ P[4, 2] * P[4, 4] * X_{13} + P[4, 3] * P[4, 4] * X_{23} - n;$
 $g_{12} := X_{12}^2 - X_1 * X_2 * X_{12} + X_1^2 + X_2^2 - 4;$
 $g_{13} := X_{13}^2 - X_1 * X_3 * X_{13} + X_1^2 + X_3^2 - 4;$
 $g_{23} := X_{23}^2 - X_2 * X_3 * X_{23} + X_2^2 + X_3^2 - 4;$
 $g_{24} := X_{12}^2 + X_{13}^2 + X_{23}^2 - X_{12} * X_{13} * X_{23} - 4;$
 $h_{12} := (X_3^2 - 4) * X_{12} - X_3 * (X_1 * X_{23} + X_2 * X_{13})$
 $+ 2 * (X_1 * X_2 + X_{13} * X_{23});$
 $h_{13} := (X_2^2 - 4) * X_{13} - X_2 * (X_1 * X_{23} + X_3 * X_{12})$
 $+ 2 * (X_1 * X_3 + X_{12} * X_{23});$
 $h_{23} := (X_1^2 - 4) * X_{23} - X_1 * (X_2 * X_{13} + X_3 * X_{12})$
 $+ 2 * (X_2 * X_3 + X_{12} * X_{13});$
 $g_{12} - g_{13} \text{ eq } - (1/81 * (q+2)) * (X_{12} - X_{13}) * ((q+2) * X_{12}$
 $+ (q+2) * X_{13} + (q-1) * X_{23} + 3 * q - 6)$
 $* ((q-1)^2 * (X_{12} + X_{13} + X_{23}) + 3 * (q^2 - 2 * q - 2));$

Since $q \neq -2 (n \neq 4)$, we have the assertion. □

From Lemma 4 we consider the next three cases:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Case A: } X_{12} - X_{13} = 0, \\ \text{Case B: } (q+2)(X_{12} + X_{13}) + (q-1)X_{23} + 3q - 6 = 0, \\ \text{Case C: } (q-1)^2(X_{12} + X_{13} + X_{23}) + 3(q^2 - 2q - 2) = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

3.1 Case A: $X_{12} - X_{13} = 0$.

In this subsection, we assume that $X_{13} = X_{12}$. Then we have the following:

Lemma 5. *Let $X_{13} = X_{12}$. Then the next equation holds:*

$$(X_{12} - X_{23})((2q+1)X_{12} + (q+2)X_{23} + 3q - 6) \cdot (2(q-1)^2X_{12} + (q-1)^2X_{23} + 3q^2 - 6q - 6) = 0. \quad (27)$$

Proof. $\mathbb{P}2 < X_{12}, X_{23} > := \text{PolynomialRing}(\mathbb{F}, 2);$

$X_{13} := X_{12};$

$X_1 := -1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X_{12} + X_{13}) - 1/9*(q-1)^2*X_{23} - 1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);$

$X_2 := X_1 + (1/3)*X_{13}*q - (1/3)*X_{13} - (1/3)*X_{23}*q + (1/3)*X_{23};$

$X_3 := X_1 + (1/3)*X_{12}*q - (1/3)*X_{12} - (1/3)*X_{23}*q + (1/3)*X_{23};$

$e_1 := 1 + \mathbb{P}[2, 2]^2 + \mathbb{P}[2, 3]^2 + \mathbb{P}[2, 4]^2 + \mathbb{P}[2, 2]*X_1 + \mathbb{P}[2, 3]*X_2 + \mathbb{P}[2, 4]*X_3 + \mathbb{P}[2, 2]*\mathbb{P}[2, 3]*X_{12} + \mathbb{P}[2, 2]*\mathbb{P}[2, 4]*X_{13} + \mathbb{P}[2, 3]*\mathbb{P}[2, 4]*X_{23} - n;$

$e_2 := 1 + \mathbb{P}[3, 2]^2 + \mathbb{P}[3, 3]^2 + \mathbb{P}[3, 4]^2 + \mathbb{P}[3, 2]*X_1 + \mathbb{P}[3, 3]*X_2 + \mathbb{P}[3, 4]*X_3 + \mathbb{P}[3, 2]*\mathbb{P}[3, 3]*X_{12} + \mathbb{P}[3, 2]*\mathbb{P}[3, 4]*X_{13} + \mathbb{P}[3, 3]*\mathbb{P}[3, 4]*X_{23} - n;$

$e_3 := 1 + \mathbb{P}[4, 2]^2 + \mathbb{P}[4, 3]^2 + \mathbb{P}[4, 4]^2 + \mathbb{P}[4, 2]*X_1 + \mathbb{P}[4, 3]*X_2 + \mathbb{P}[4, 4]*X_3 + \mathbb{P}[4, 2]*\mathbb{P}[4, 3]*X_{12} + \mathbb{P}[4, 2]*\mathbb{P}[4, 4]*X_{13} + \mathbb{P}[4, 3]*\mathbb{P}[4, 4]*X_{23} - n;$

$g_{12} := X_{12}^2 - X_1*X_2*X_{12} + X_1^2 + X_2^2 - 4;$

$g_{13} := X_{13}^2 - X_1*X_3*X_{13} + X_1^2 + X_3^2 - 4;$

$g_{23} := X_{23}^2 - X_2*X_3*X_{23} + X_2^2 + X_3^2 - 4;$

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

$$g_{24} := x_{12}^2 + x_{13}^2 + x_{23}^2 - x_{12}x_{13}x_{23} - 4;$$

$$h_{12} := (x_3^2 - 4)x_{12} - x_3(x_1x_{23} + x_2x_{13}) \\ + 2(x_1x_2 + x_{13}x_{23});$$

$$h_{13} := (x_2^2 - 4)x_{13} - x_2(x_1x_{23} + x_3x_{12}) \\ + 2(x_1x_3 + x_{12}x_{23});$$

$$h_{23} := (x_1^2 - 4)x_{23} - x_1(x_2x_{13} + x_3x_{12}) \\ + 2(x_2x_3 + x_{12}x_{13});$$

// Then we have the following:

$$g_{12} - g_{23} \text{ eq } - (1/81(q+2))(x_{12} - x_{23})(2q+1)x_{12} \\ + (q+2)x_{23} + 3q - 6)$$

$$* (2(q-1)^2x_{12} + (q-1)^2x_{23} + 3q^2 - 6q - 6);$$

Since we assume $q \neq -2$, we have the assertion. □

From (27), we consider the next three cases:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Case A-1: } X_{12} - X_{23} = 0, \\ \text{Case A-2: } (2q+1)X_{12} + (q+2)X_{23} + 3q - 6 = 0, \\ \text{Case A-3: } 2(q-1)^2X_{12} + (q-1)^2X_{23} + 3q^2 - 6q - 6 = 0. \end{cases}$$

3.1.1 Case A-1: $X_{12} - X_{23} = 0$.

Let $X_{23} = X_{12}$. Then we have the following:

Lemma 6. *Let $X_{23} = X_{13} = X_{12}$. Then we have the following:*

$$(X_{12} + 1)(X_{12} - 2)((q^2 + 2)X_{12} - 4 + q^2) = 0. \quad (28)$$

Proof. $P_1 \langle X_{12} \rangle := \text{PolynomialRing}(\mathbb{F});$

$$X_{13} := X_{12};$$

$$X_{23} := X_{12};$$

$$X_{11} := -1/9(q+2)(q-1)(x_{12} + x_{13}) - 1/9(q-1)^2x_{23} \\ - 1/3(q-2)(q+2);$$

$$x_2 := x_1 + (1/3) * x_{13} * q - (1/3) * x_{13} - (1/3) * x_{23} * q + (1/3) * x_{23};$$

$$x_3 := x_1 + (1/3) * x_{12} * q - (1/3) * x_{12} - (1/3) * x_{23} * q + (1/3) * x_{23};$$

$$e_1 := 1 + p[2, 2]^2 + p[2, 3]^2 + p[2, 4]^2 + p[2, 2] * x_1 \\ + p[2, 3] * x_2 + p[2, 4] * x_3 + p[2, 2] * p[2, 3] * x_{12} \\ + p[2, 2] * p[2, 4] * x_{13} + p[2, 3] * p[2, 4] * x_{23} - n;$$

$$e_2 := 1 + p[3, 2]^2 + p[3, 3]^2 + p[3, 4]^2 + p[3, 2] * x_1 \\ + p[3, 3] * x_2 + p[3, 4] * x_3 + p[3, 2] * p[3, 3] * x_{12} \\ + p[3, 2] * p[3, 4] * x_{13} + p[3, 3] * p[3, 4] * x_{23} - n;$$

$$e_3 := 1 + p[4, 2]^2 + p[4, 3]^2 + p[4, 4]^2 + p[4, 2] * x_1 \\ + p[4, 3] * x_2 + p[4, 4] * x_3 + p[4, 2] * p[4, 3] * x_{12} \\ + p[4, 2] * p[4, 4] * x_{13} + p[4, 3] * p[4, 4] * x_{23} - n;$$

$$g_{12} := x_{12}^2 - x_1 * x_2 * x_{12} + x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{13} := x_{13}^2 - x_1 * x_3 * x_{13} + x_1^2 + x_3^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{23} := x_{23}^2 - x_2 * x_3 * x_{23} + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{24} := x_{12}^2 + x_{13}^2 + x_{23}^2 - x_{12} * x_{13} * x_{23} - 4;$$

$$h_{12} := (x_3^2 - 4) * x_{12} - x_3 * (x_1 * x_{23} + x_2 * x_{13}) \\ + 2 * (x_1 * x_2 + x_{13} * x_{23});$$

$$h_{13} := (x_2^2 - 4) * x_{13} - x_2 * (x_1 * x_{23} + x_3 * x_{12}) \\ + 2 * (x_1 * x_3 + x_{12} * x_{23});$$

$$h_{23} := (x_1^2 - 4) * x_{23} - x_1 * (x_2 * x_{13} + x_3 * x_{12}) \\ + 2 * (x_2 * x_3 + x_{12} * x_{13});$$

$$g_{12} - g_{24} \text{ eq } - (1/9 * (q - 2)) * (q + 2) * (x_{12} + 1) * (x_{12} - 2) * \\ \times ((q^2 + 2) * x_{12} - 4 + q^2);$$

□

From (28) we consider the next three cases:

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

$$\begin{cases} \text{Case A-1-1: } X_{12}+1=0, \\ \text{Case A-1-2: } X_{12}-2=0, \\ \text{Case A-1-3: } (q^2+2)X_{12}-4+q^2=0. \end{cases}$$

For the above cases, we have the following:

Lemma 7. *Let $X_{23}=X_{13}=X_{12}$. Then, Cases A-1-1, A-1-2 does not satisfy a type II matrix. Case A-1-2 is reduced to the following:*

$$X_1=X_2=X_3=-q^2+2, X_{12}=X_{13}=X_{23}=2.$$

Proof. `//// CaseA-1-1 : X12+1=0:`

`CaseA11:=hom<P1->F|[-1]>;`

`h12 @ CaseA11 eq 9;`

`// This is a contradiction.`

`//// CaseA-1-2:X12-2=0:`

`CaseA12:=hom<P1->F|[2]>;`

`eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];`

`&and[e @ CaseA12 eq 0 : e in eq7];`

`X1 @ CaseA12 eq -q^2+2;`

`X2 @ CaseA12 eq -q^2+2;`

`X3 @ CaseA12 eq -q^2+2;`

`X12 @ CaseA12 eq 2;`

`X13 @ CaseA12 eq 2;`

`X23 @ CaseA12 eq 2;`

`// X1=X2=X3=-q^2+2, X12=X13=X23=2.`

`//// CaseA-1-3 : (q^2+2)*X12-4+q^2=0 :`

`CaseA13:=hom<P1->F|[-(-4+q^2)/(q^2+2)]>;`

`g12 @ CaseA13 eq -54*q^4/(q^6 + 6*q^4 + 12*q^2 + 8);`

// This is a contradiction.

□

3.1.2 Case A-2: $(2q+1)X_{12}+(q+2)X_{23}+3q-6=0$.

Let $X_{23} = -\frac{(2q+1)X_{12}+3q-6}{q+2}$. Then we have the following:

Lemma 8. Let $X_{13}=X_{12}$, $X_{23} = -\frac{(2q+1)X_{12}+3q-6}{q+2}$. Then we have the following:

lowing:

$$((2q+1)X_{12}+5q-2)(X_{12}+2-q)(X_{12}-2+q)=0. \quad (29)$$

Proof. $P1 \langle X12 \rangle := \text{PolynomialRing}(\mathbb{F})$;

$X13 := X12$;

$X23 := -(3*q+2*X12*q-6+X12)/(q+2)$;

$X1 := -1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13) - 1/9*(q-1)^2*X23$
 $- 1/3*(q-2)*(q+2)$;

$X2 := X1 + (1/3)*X13*q - (1/3)*X13 - (1/3)*X23*q + (1/3)*X23$;

$X3 := X1 + (1/3)*X12*q - (1/3)*X12 - (1/3)*X23*q + (1/3)*X23$;

$e1 := 1 + P[2, 2]^2 + P[2, 3]^2 + P[2, 4]^2 + P[2, 2]*X1$
 $+ P[2, 3]*X2 + P[2, 4]*X3 + P[2, 2]*P[2, 3]*X12$
 $+ P[2, 2]*P[2, 4]*X13 + P[2, 3]*P[2, 4]*X23 - n$;

$e2 := 1 + P[3, 2]^2 + P[3, 3]^2 + P[3, 4]^2 + P[3, 2]*X1$
 $+ P[3, 3]*X2 + P[3, 4]*X3 + P[3, 2]*P[3, 3]*X12$
 $+ P[3, 2]*P[3, 4]*X13 + P[3, 3]*P[3, 4]*X23 - n$;

$e3 := 1 + P[4, 2]^2 + P[4, 3]^2 + P[4, 4]^2 + P[4, 2]*X1$
 $+ P[4, 3]*X2 + P[4, 4]*X3 + P[4, 2]*P[4, 3]*X12$
 $+ P[4, 2]*P[4, 4]*X13 + P[4, 3]*P[4, 4]*X23 - n$;

$g12 := X12^2 - X1*X2*X12 + X1^2 + X2^2 - 4$;

$g13 := X13^2 - X1*X3*X13 + X1^2 + X3^2 - 4$;

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{23} &:= x_{23}^2 - x_2 x_3 x_{23} + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4; \\
 g_{24} &:= x_{12}^2 + x_{13}^2 + x_{23}^2 - x_{12} x_{13} x_{23} - 4; \\
 h_{12} &:= (x_3^2 - 4) x_{12} - x_3 (x_1 x_{23} + x_2 x_{13}) \\
 &\quad + 2 (x_1 x_2 + x_{13} x_{23}); \\
 h_{13} &:= (x_2^2 - 4) x_{13} - x_2 (x_1 x_{23} + x_3 x_{12}) \\
 &\quad + 2 (x_1 x_3 + x_{12} x_{23}); \\
 h_{23} &:= (x_1^2 - 4) x_{23} - x_1 (x_2 x_{13} + x_3 x_{12}) \\
 &\quad + 2 (x_2 x_3 + x_{12} x_{13}); \\
 g_{12} - g_{24} \text{ eq} &- ((2q+1)x_{12} + 5q - 2)(x_{12} + 2 - q) \\
 &\quad \times (x_{12} - 2 + q) / (q + 2);
 \end{aligned}$$

□

From (29) we have the next three cases:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \text{Case A-2-1: } (2q+1)x_{12} + 5q - 2 = 0, \\
 \text{Case A-2-2: } x_{12} + 2 - q = 0, \\
 \text{Case A-2-3: } x_{12} - 2 + q = 0.
 \end{array} \right.$$

For the above cases, we have the following:

Lemma 9. *Let $x_{13} = x_{12}$, $x_{23} = -\frac{(2q+1)x_{12} + 3q - 6}{(q+2)}$. Then, Case A-2-2*

does not satisfy a type II matrix. Cases A-2-1, A-2-3 are reduced to the following, respectively:

$$(1) \quad x_1 = \frac{q^2 + 2}{2q + 1}, \quad x_2 = x_3 = -q + 2, \quad x_{12} = x_{13} = \frac{-5q + 2}{2q + 1}, \quad x_{23} = 2,$$

$$(2) \quad x_1 = 2, \quad x_2 = -2, \quad x_3 = -2, \quad x_{12} = -2, \quad x_{13} = -2, \quad x_{23} = 2.$$

Proof. // Case A-2-1: $(2q+1)x_{12} + 5q - 2 = 0$:

$$\text{CaseA21:} = \text{hom} \langle P1 - \rangle_{\mathbb{F}} [- (5q - 2) / (1 + 2q)] >;$$

$$\text{eq7:} = [g_{12}, g_{13}, g_{23}, g_{24}, h_{12}, h_{13}, h_{23}];$$

```

&and[e @ CaseA21 eq 0:e in eq7];
X1 @ CaseA21 eq (1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2);
X2 @ CaseA21 eq -q+2;
X3 @ CaseA21 eq -q+2;
X12 @ CaseA21 eq (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2);
X13 @ CaseA21 eq (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2);
X23 @ CaseA21 eq 2;
// X1=(1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2), X2=X3=-q+2, X12=X13
    =(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2), X23=2;

```

```

///// CaseA-2-2:X12+2-q=0:
CaseA22:=hom<P1->F|[-2+q]>;
g12 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
g13 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
g23 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
g24 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
h12 @ Case A22 eq (2*(q-1))*(-2+q)*(q^2-2*q-2);
h13 @ Case A22 eq (2*(q-1))*(-2+q)*(q^2-2*q-2);
h23 @ Case A22 eq -2*q*(q-1))*(-2+q)*(q^2-2*q-2);
// Discriminat of q^2-2*q-2 is minus.

```

```

///// CaseA-2-3:X12-2+q=0:
CaseA23:=hom<P1->F|[-q+2]>;
g12 @ CaseA23 eq -2*q^3*(q-4)^2/(q+2)^2;
// From this we have q=4.
CaseA232:=hom<P1->F|[-2]>;

```

```

g12 @ CaseA232;
g13 @ CaseA232;

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

g23 @ CaseA232;
g24 @ CaseA232;
h12 @ CaseA232;
h13 @ CaseA232;
h23 @ CaseA232;
caseA23:=[e @ Case A232:e in eq7];case A23;
/*
[
  (q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (q^2-8*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^5-8*q^4-27*q^3+88*q^2+80*q)/
    (q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8)
]
*/
// The next is due to Maple:
/*
A:=
[
  (q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (q^2-8*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),

```

$$\frac{(2*q^5-8*q^4-27*q^3+88*q^2+80*q)}{(q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8)}$$

```

];
q:=4; A;
*/
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiA23:=[e @ Case A232:e in kai];kaiA23;
/*
[
  3*q/(q+2),
  -q+2,
  -q+2,
  -2,
  -2,
  (q+8)/(q+2)
]
*/
// X1:=2, X2:=-2, X3:=-2, X12:=-2, X13:=-2,
  X23:=2.

```

□

3.1.3 Case A-3: $2(q-1)^2X_{12}+(q-1)^2X_{23}+3q^2-6q-6=0$.

Let $X_{23}=-\frac{2(q-1)^2X_{12}+3q^2-6q-6}{(q-1)^2}$. Then we have the following:

Lemma 10. *Let $X_{13}=X_{12}$, $X_{23}=-\frac{2(q-1)^2X_{12}+3q^2-6q-6}{(q-1)^2}$. Then we*

have the following:

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

$$(q-4)((q-1)X_{12}-4+q)(2(q-1)^2X_{12}+5q^2-10q-4) \\ \times ((q-1)X_{12}+2+q)=0. \quad (30)$$

Proof. P1<X12>:=PolynomialRing(F);

X13:=X12;

X23:=- (2*X12*q^2-4*X12*q+2*X12+3*q^2-6*q-6)/
(q^2-2*q+1);

X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
-1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);

X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;

X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;

e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
+P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
+P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;

e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
+P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
+P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;

e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
+P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12
+P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;

g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;

g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;

g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;

g24:=X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;

h12:=(X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13)
+2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);

h13:=(X2^2-4)*X13-X2*(X1*X23+X3*X12)
+2*(X1*X3+X12*X23);

h23:=(X1^2-4)*X23-X1*(X2*X13+X3*X12)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ 2 * (X_2 * X_3 + X_{12} * X_{13}); \\
 g_{12} - g_{24} \text{ eq } &(1/9) * (q+2) * (q-4) * ((q-1) * X_{12} - 4 + q) \\
 * (2 * (q-1)^2 * X_{12} + 5 * q^2 - 10 * q - 4) * &((q-1) * X_{12} + 2 + q) / \\
 &(q-1)^4;
 \end{aligned}$$

□

From (30) we consider the next four cases:

$$\begin{cases}
 \text{Case A-3-1: } & q-4=0, \\
 \text{Case A-3-2: } & (q-1)X_{12}-4+q=0, \\
 \text{Case A-3-3: } & 2(q-1)^2X_{12}+5q^2-10q-4=0, \\
 \text{Case A-3-4: } & (q-1)X_{12}+2+q=0.
 \end{cases}$$

For the above cases, we have the following:

Lemma 11. Let $X_{23} = X_{12}$, $X_{23} = -\frac{2(q-1)^2X_{12}+3q^2-6q-6}{(q-1)^2}$. Then, Case

A-3-1 does not satisfy a type II matrix. Cases A-3-2, A-3-3, A-3-4 are reduced to the following, respectively:

$$(1) X_1 = -2, X_2 = X_3 = \frac{q-4}{q-1}, X_{12} = X_{13} = \frac{-q+4}{q-1}, X_{23} = \frac{-q-4q+14}{(q-1)^2},$$

$$(2) X_1 = \frac{q^2-2q-2}{q-1}, X_2 = X_3 = \frac{-q^2+2q-4}{2(q-1)},$$

$$X_{12} = X_{13} = \frac{-5q^2+10q+4}{2(q-1)^2}, X_{23} = 2,$$

$$(3) X_1 = 2, X_2 = X_3 = X_{12} = X_{13} = \frac{-q-2}{q-1}, X_{23} = \frac{-q^2+8q+2}{2(q-1)^2}.$$

Proof. // // // Case A-3-1: $q-4=0$:

Case A31 := $\text{hom}\langle P1 - \rangle F[4] \rangle$;

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{12} \text{ @ Case A31 eq } &(1/9) * (5 * q - 8) * (5 * q - 2) * (13 * q^2 - 26 * q + 4) \\
 &/ (q-1)^2;
 \end{aligned}$$

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```
// Since q is a positive, this is a contradiction.

//// CaseA-3-2:(q-1)*X12-4+q=0:
CaseA32:=hom<P1->F|[-(q-4)/(q-1)]>;
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
&and[e @ CaseA32 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiA32:=[e @ Case A32:e in kai];
print "kaiA32";
kaiA32;
/*
[
  -2,
  (q-4)/(q-1),
  (q-4)/(q-1),
  (-q+4)/(q-1),
  (-q+4)/(q-1),
  (-q^2-4*q+14)/(q^2-2*q+1)
]
*/
// X1=-2, X2=X3=(q-4)/(q-1), X12=X13=(-q+4)/(q-1),
// X23=(-q^2-4*q+14)/(q^2-2*q+1).

//// CaseA-3-3: 2*X12*q^2-4*X12*q+2*X12+5*q^2-10*q
-4=0:
CaseA33:=hom<P1->F|[-(1/2)*(5*q^2-10*q-4)/
(q^2-2*q+1)]>;
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
```

```

&and[e @ CaseA33 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiA33:=[e @ CaseA33:e in kai];
print "kaiA33;
kaiA33;
/*
[
  (q^2-2*q-2)/(q-1),
  (-1/2*q^2+q-2)/(q-1),
  (-1/2*q^2+q-2)/(q-1),
  (-5/2*q^2+5*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1),
  (-5/2*q^2+5*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1),
  2
]
*/
// X1=(q^2-2*q-2)/(q-1), X2=X3=(-1/2*q^2+q-2)/
  (q-1),
// X12=X13=(-5/2*q^2+5*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1), X23=2.

///// CaseA-3-4 : X12*q-X12+2+q=0:
CaseA34:=hom<P1->F|[-(q+2)/(q-1)]>;
&and[e @ CaseA34 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiA34:=[e @ Case A34:e in kai];
print "kaiA34";
kaiA34;
/*
[
90 (560)

```

2,
 $(-q-2)/(q-1),$
 $(-q-2)/(q-1),$
 $(-q-2)/(q-1),$
 $(-q-2)/(q-1),$
 $(-q^2+8*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1)$
 $]$
 $*/$
 $// X1=2, X2=X3=X12=X13=(-q-2)/(q-1), X23$
 $=(-q^2+8*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1).$

□

3.2 CaseB: $(q+2)(X_{12}+X_{13})+(q-1)X_{23}+3q-6=0.$

In this subsection, we assume that $X_{23} = -\frac{(q+2)(X_{12}+X_{13})+3q-6}{q-1}.$

Then, we have the following :

Lemma 12. *Let $X_{23} = -\frac{(q+2)(X_{12}+X_{13})+3q-6}{q-1}.$ Then we have the fol-*

lowing:

$$(X_{12}-2+q)(X_{12}+2-q)((2q+1)X_{12}-2+5q)=0. \tag{31}$$

Proof. $P2\langle X12, X13 \rangle := \text{PolynomialRing}(F, 2);$

$$X23 := -(X12*q+2*X12-6+2*X13+3*q+X13*q)/(q-1);$$

$$X1 := -1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23$$

$$-1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);$$

$$X2 := X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;$$

$$X3 := X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;$$

$$e1 := 1+P[2, 2]^2+P[2, 3]^2+P[2, 4]^2+P[2, 2]*X1$$

$$+P[2, 3]*X2+P[2, 4]*X3+P[2, 2]*P[2, 3]*X12$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X_{13}+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X_{23}-n; \\
 e_2:= &1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X_1 \\
 &+P[3,3]*X_2+P[3,4]*X_3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X_{12} \\
 &+P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X_{13}+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X_{23}-n; \\
 e_3:= &1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X_1 \\
 &+P[4,3]*X_2+P[4,4]*X_3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X_{12} \\
 &+P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X_{13}+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X_{23}-n; \\
 g_{12}:= &X_{12}^2-X_1*X_2*X_{12}+X_1^2+X_2^2-4; \\
 g_{13}:= &X_{13}^2-X_1*X_3*X_{13}+X_1^2+X_3^2-4; \\
 g_{23}:= &X_{23}^2-X_2*X_3*X_{23}+X_2^2+X_3^2-4; \\
 g_{24}:= &X_{12}^2+X_{13}^2+X_{23}^2-X_{12}*X_{13}*X_{23}-4; \\
 h_{12}:= &(X_3^2-4)*X_{12}-X_3*(X_1*X_{23}+X_2*X_{13}) \\
 &+2*(X_1*X_2+X_{13}*X_{23}); \\
 h_{13}:= &(X_2^2-4)*X_{13}-X_2*(X_1*X_{23}+X_3*X_{12}) \\
 &+2*(X_1*X_3+X_{12}*X_{23}); \\
 h_{23}:= &(X_1^2-4)*X_{23}-X_1*(X_2*X_{13}+X_3*X_{12}) \\
 &+2*(X_2*X_3+X_{12}*X_{13}); \\
 // &Then we have the following: \\
 g_{12}-g_{23} \text{ eq } &-(1/9)*(q+2)*((2*q+1)*X_{12}+(q+2)*X_{13} \\
 &+3*q-6)* \\
 ((q-1)*X_{12}+(q-1)*X_{13}-q+4)* &((q+2)*X_{12}+(2*q+1)*X_{13} \\
 &+3*q-6)/(q-1)^2;
 \end{aligned}$$

□

From (31) we have the next cases:

$$\begin{cases}
 \text{Case B-1: } (2q+1)X_{12}+(q+2)X_{13}+3q-6=0, \\
 \text{Case B-2: } (q-1)X_{12}+(q-1)X_{13}-q+4=0, \\
 \text{Case B-3: } (q+2)X_{12}+(2q+1)X_{13}+3q-6=0
 \end{cases}$$

3.2.1 Case B-1: $(2q+1)X_{12} + (q+2)X_{13} + 3q - 6 = 0$.

Let $X_{13} = -\frac{(2q+1)X_{12} + 3q - 6}{q+2}$. Then we have the following:

Lemma 13.

Let $X_{23} = -\frac{(q+2)(X_{12} + X_{13}) + 3q - 6}{q-1}$, $X_{13} = -\frac{(2q+1)X_{12} + 3q - 6}{q+2}$. Then

we have the following:

$$(X_{12} - 2 + q)(X_{12} + 2 - q)((2q+1)X_{12} - 2 + 5q) = 0. \quad (32)$$

Proof. // CaseB-1 : $(2*q+1)*X_{12} + (q+2)*X_{13} + 3*q - 6 = 0$;

P1<X12>:=PolynomialRing(F);

X13:=- (2*X12*q+X12-6+3*q)/(q+2);

X23:=- (X12*q+2*X12-6+2*X13+3*q+X13*q)/(q-1);

X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
-1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);

X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;

X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;

e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
+P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+ P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
+P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;

e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
+P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
+P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;

e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
+P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12
+P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;

g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;

g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;

g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;

$$g_{24} := X_{12}^2 + X_{13}^2 + X_{23}^2 - X_{12} * X_{13} * X_{23} - 4;$$

$$h_{12} := (X_3^2 - 4) * X_{12} - X_3 * (X_1 * X_{23} + X_2 * X_{13}) \\ + 2 * (X_1 * X_2 + X_{13} * X_{23});$$

$$h_{13} := (X_2^2 - 4) * X_{13} - X_2 * (X_1 * X_{23} + X_3 * X_{12}) \\ + 2 * (X_1 * X_3 + X_{12} * X_{23});$$

$$h_{23} := (X_1^2 - 4) * X_{23} - X_1 * (X_2 * X_{13} + X_3 * X_{12}) \\ + 2 * (X_2 * X_3 + X_{12} * X_{13});$$

$$g_{12} - g_{24} \text{ eq } - (X_{12} - 2 + q) * (X_{12} + 2 - q) * ((2 * q + 1) * X_{12} - 2 \\ + 5 * q) / (q + 2);$$

□

From (32) we consider the next three cases:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Case B-1-1: } X_{12} - 2 + q = 0, \\ \text{Case B-1-2: } X_{12} + 2 - q = 0, \\ \text{Case B-1-3: } (2q + 1)X_{12} - 2 + 5q = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

Lemma 14.

Let $X_{23} = -\frac{(q+2)(X_{12} + X_{13}) + 3q - 6}{q-1}$, $X_{13} = -\frac{(2q+1)X_{12} + 3q - 6}{q+2}$. Then

Case B-1-2 does not satisfy a type II matrix. Cases B-1-1, B-1-3 are reduced to the following, respectively:

(1) $X_1 = X_3 = X_{12} = X_{23} = -2$, $X_2 = X_{13} = 2$,

(2) $X_1 = X_3 = -q + 2$, $X_2 = \frac{q^2 + 2}{q + 1}$, $X_{12} = X_{23} = \frac{-5q + 1}{2q + 1}$, $X_{13} = 2$.

Proof. // // // Case B-1-1: $X_{12} - 2 + q = 0$:

$$\text{CaseB11} := \text{hom} \langle P1 - \rangle_{\mathbb{F}} [[-q + 2]] >;$$

$$g_{12} \text{ @ CaseB11 eq } -2 * (q - 4)^2 * q^3 / (q + 2)^2;$$

// From this we have $q = 4$.

$$\text{eq7} := [g_{12}, g_{13}, g_{23}, g_{24}, h_{12}, h_{13}, h_{23}];$$

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

caseB11:=[e @ Case B11:e in eq7];caseB11;
/*
[
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^8-24*q^7+100*q^6-152*q^5+128*q^3)/
    (q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)
]
*/
/*
By Maple,
A:=
[
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^8-24*q^7+100*q^6-152*q^5+128*q^3)/
    (q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)
];
q:=4; A;
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];

```

```

*/
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiB11:=[e @ CaseB11:e in kai];
print "kaiB11";
kaiB11;
/*
[
  -q+2,
  (q^3-4*q^2+2*q+4)/(q+2),
  -q+2,
  -q+2,
  (2*q^2-6*q+4)/(q+2),
  -q+2
]
[-2, 2, -2, -2, 2, -2];
X1=X3=X12=X23=-2, X2=X13=2.
*/

///// CaseB-1-2:X12+2-q=0:
CaseB12:=hom<P1->F|[q-2]>;
g12 @ CaseB12 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
// From this we have q=1.

///// CaseB-1-3:2*X12*q+X12-2+5*q=0:
Case B13:=hom<P1->F|[-(-2+5*q)/(2*q+1)]>;
&and[e @ Case B13 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiB13:=[e @ CaseB13:e in kai];
96 (566)

```

```

print "kaiB13";
kaiB13;
/*
[
  -q+2,
  (1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2),
  -q+2,
  (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2),
  2,
  (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2)
]
X1=X3=-q+2, X2=(1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2), X12=X23
  =(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2), X13=2.
*/

```

□

3.2.2 Case B-2: $(q-1)X_{12}+(q-1)X_{13}-q+4=0$.

Let $X_{13} = -\frac{(q-1)X_{12}-q+4}{q-1}$. Then we have the following:

Lemma 15.

Let $X_{23} = -\frac{(q+2)(X_{12}+X_{13})+3q-6}{q-1}$, $X_{13} = -\frac{(q-1)X_{12}-q+4}{q-1}$. Then

we have the following:

$$(q-4)^2((2q+1)(q-1)^2X_{12}^2 - (q-1)(2q+1)(q-4)X_{12} - 13q^3 + 30q^2 + 6q + 4) = 0. \quad (33)$$

Proof. // Case B-2: $(q-1) * X_{12} + (q-1) * X_{13} - q + 4 = 0$,

$P1 \langle X_{12} \rangle := \text{PolynomialRing}(\mathbb{F})$;

$X_{13} := -(X_{12} * q - X_{12} + 4 - q) / (q - 1)$;

$$\begin{aligned}
 x23 &:= -(x12*q+2*x12-6+2*x13+3*q+x13*q)/(q-1); \\
 x1 &:= -1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(x12+x13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*x23 \\
 &\quad -1/3*(q-2)*(q+2); \\
 x2 &:= x1+(1/3)*x13*q-(1/3)*x13-(1/3)*x23*q+(1/3)*x23; \\
 x3 &:= x1+(1/3)*x12*q-(1/3)*x12-(1/3)*x23*q+(1/3)*x23; \\
 e1 &:= 1+p[2,2]^2+p[2,3]^2+p[2,4]^2+p[2,2]*x1 \\
 &\quad +p[2,3]*x2+p[2,4]*x3+p[2,2]*p[2,3]*x12 \\
 &\quad +p[2,2]*p[2,4]*x13+p[2,3]*p[2,4]*x23-n; \\
 e2 &:= 1+p[3,2]^2+p[3,3]^2+p[3,4]^2+p[3,2]*x1 \\
 &\quad +p[3,3]*x2+p[3,4]*x3+p[3,2]*p[3,3]*x12 \\
 &\quad +p[3,2]*p[3,4]*x13+p[3,3]*p[3,4]*x23-n; \\
 e3 &:= 1+p[4,2]^2+p[4,3]^2+p[4,4]^2+p[4,2]*x1 \\
 &\quad +p[4,3]*x2+p[4,4]*x3+p[4,2]*p[4,3]*x12 \\
 &\quad +p[4,2]*p[4,4]*x13+p[4,3]*p[4,4]*x23-n; \\
 g12 &:= x12^2-x1*x2*x12+x1^2+x2^2-4; \\
 g13 &:= x13^2-x1*x3*x13+x1^2+x3^2-4; \\
 g23 &:= x23^2-x2*x3*x23+x2^2+x3^2-4; \\
 g24 &:= x12^2+x13^2+x23^2-x12*x13*x23-4; \\
 h12 &:= (x3^2-4)*x12-x3*(x1*x23+x2*x13) \\
 &\quad +2*(x1*x2+x13*x23); \\
 h13 &:= (x2^2-4)*x13-x2*(x1*x23+x3*x12) \\
 &\quad +2*(x1*x3+x12*x23); \\
 h23 &:= (x1^2-4)*x23-x1*(x2*x13+x3*x12) \\
 &\quad +2*(x2*x3+x12*x13); \\
 g12-g24 \text{ eq } &-(1/9)*(q+2)*(q-4)^2 \\
 *((2*q+1)*(q-1)^2*x12^2-(q-1)*(2*q+1)*(q-4)*x12 \\
 &\quad -13*q^3+30*q^2+6*q+4)/(q-1)^4;
 \end{aligned}$$

□

From (33) we consider the next two cases:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Case B-2-1: } q-4=0, \\ \text{Case B-2-2: } (2q+1)(q-1)^2X_{12}^2 - (q-1)(2q+1)(q-4)X_{12} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad - 13q^3 + 30q^2 + 6q + 4 = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

For these, we have the following:

Lemma 16.

Let $X_{23} = -\frac{(q+2)(X_{12}+X_{13})+3q-6}{q-1}$, $X_{13} = -\frac{(q-1)X_{12}-q+4}{q-1}$.

(1) $X_1 = -2, X_2 = -X_{12}, X_3 = X_{12}, X_{13} = -X_{12}, X_{23} = -2,$

(2) We set

$$\begin{aligned} a &= (2q+1)(q-1)^2, \\ b &= -(q-1)(2q+1)(q-4), \\ c &= -13q^3 + 30q^2 + 6q + 4, \\ p &= aX_{12}^2 + bX_{12} + c. \end{aligned}$$

If $p=0$, then there exists a type II matrices.

```
Proof. print "general:";
///// In general:
g12 eq g13;
g12 eq g23;
h12 eq h13;
h12 eq h23;
pp := (2*q+1)*(q-1)^2*X12^2 - (q-1)*(2*q+1)*(q-4)*X12
      - 13*q^3 + 30*q^2 + 6*q + 4;
g12 eq -(1/9)*(q-4)*pp/(q-1)^2;
g24 eq -(q-4)*pp/(q-1)^4;
h12 eq (2/9)*(q-4)*pp/(q-1)^2;
```

```

kai:=[x1,x2,x3,x12,x13,x23];
kai;
/*
[
    -q + 2,
    (-1/3*q+1/3)*x12+(2/3*q^2-7/3*q-4/3)/(q-1),
    (1/3*q-1/3)*x12+(1/3*q^2-2/3*q-8/3)/(q-1),
    x12,
    -x12+(q-4)/(q-1),
    (-4*q^2+11*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1)
]
*/
// From the above, we consider the next three cases:
///// CaseB-2-1:q-4=0,
///// CaseB-2-2:pp=0.
///// CaseB-2-1 : q-4=0 :
*
If q=4, by Maple we have
kai:=[-2, -x12, x12, x12, x12, -1]
*/

///// CaseB-2-2:pp=0:
aa:=(2*q+1)*(q-1)^2;
bb:=- (q-1)*(2*q+1)*(q-4);
cc:=-13*q^3+30*q^2+6*q+4;
pp eq aa*x12^2+bb*x12+cc;
Disc:=bb^2-4*aa*cc;
Disc eq 27*q^2*(2*q+1)*(2*q-5)*(q-1)^2;
100 (570)

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```
// Since Disc ge 0, pp always has two solutions.

/*
pp1:=(1/2)*(2*q^2-7*q-4+3*sqrt(12*q^4-24*q^3
      -15*q^2))/((2*q+1)*(q-1));
pp2:=-1/2*(-2*q^2+7*q+4+3*sqrt(12*q^4-24*q^3
      -15*q^2))/((2*q+1)*(q-1))
for q from 3 to 20 do
  print([q, evalf(pp1), evalf(pp2)]);
end do;

[3, 1.222970758, -1.722970758]
[4, 2.000000000, -2.000000000]
[5, 2.314528280, -2.064528280]
[6, 2.487760074, -2.087760074]
[7, 2.597871377, -2.097871377]
[8, 2.674161873, -2.102733301]
[9, 2.730182598, -2.105182598]
[10, 2.773083515, -2.106416849]
[11, 2.806999761, -2.106999761]
[12, 2.834491270, -2.107218542]
[13, 2.857228502, -2.107228502]
[14, 2.876348298, -2.107117528]
[15, 2.892651407, -2.106937121]
[16, 2.906718246, -2.106718246]
[17, 2.918979867, -2.106479867]
[18, 2.929763136, -2.106233724]
[19, 2.939320439, -2.105987105]
[20, 2.947849761, -2.105744497]
```

* /

□

3.2.3 Case B-3: $(q+2)X_{12} + (2q+1)X_{13} + 3q - 6 = 0$.

Let $X_{13} = -\frac{(q+2)X_{12} + 3q - 6}{2q+1}$. Then we have the following:

Lemma 17.

Let $X_{23} = -\frac{(q+2)(X_{12} + X_{13}) + 3q - 6}{q-1}$, $X_{13} = -\frac{(q+2)X_{12} + 3q - 6}{2q+1}$. Then

we have the following:

$$(X_{12} - 2)(X_{12} + 2q - 4)((q + 2)X_{12} - 2q^2 + 6q - 4) = 0. \quad (34)$$

Proof. // // // CaseB-3: $(q+2)*X_{12} + (2*q+1)*X_{13} + 3*q - 6 = 0$;

P1<X12>:=PolynomialRing(F);

X13:=- (X12*q+2*X12-6+3*q)/(2*q+1);

X23:=- (X12*q+2*X12-6+2*X13+3*q+X13*q)/(q-1);

X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
-1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);

X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;

X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;

e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
+P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
+P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;

e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
+P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
+P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;

e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
+P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,]*X12
+P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

$$g_{12} := X_{12}^2 - X_1 * X_2 * X_{12} + X_1^2 + X_2^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{13} := X_{13}^2 - X_1 * X_3 * X_{13} + X_1^2 + X_3^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{23} := X_{23}^2 - X_2 * X_3 * X_{23} + X_2^2 + X_3^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{24} := X_{12}^2 + X_{13}^2 + X_{23}^2 - X_{12} * X_{13} * X_{23} - 4;$$

$$h_{12} := (X_3^2 - 4) * X_{12} - X_3 * (X_1 * X_{23} + X_2 * X_{13}) \\ + 2 * (X_1 * X_2 + X_{13} * X_{23});$$

$$h_{13} := (X_2^2 - 4) * X_{13} - X_2 * (X_1 * X_{23} + X_3 * X_{12}) \\ + 2 * (X_1 * X_3 + X_{12} * X_{23});$$

$$h_{23} := (X_1^2 - 4) * X_{23} - X_1 * (X_2 * X_{13} + X_3 * X_{12}) \\ + 2 * (X_2 * X_3 + X_{12} * X_{13});$$

$$g_{12} - g_{24} \text{ eq } (q+2) * (X_{12} - 2) * (X_{12} + 2*q - 4) * ((q+2) * X_{12} \\ - 2*q^2 + 6*q - 4) / (2*q+1)^2;$$

□

From (34) we consider the next three cases:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Case B-3-1: } X_{12} - 2 = 0, \\ \text{Case B-3-2: } X_{12} + 2q - 4 = 0, \\ \text{Case B-3-3: } (q+2)X_{12} - 2q^2 + 6q - 4 = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

For these, we have the following:

Lemma 18.

Let $X_{23} = -\frac{(q+2)(X_{12} + X_{13}) + 3q - 6}{q-1}$, $X_{13} = -\frac{(q+2)X_{12} + 3q - 6}{2q+1}$. Then

Case B-3-2 does not satisfy a type II matrix. Cases B-3-1, B-3-3 are reduced to the following, respectively:

$$(1) X_1 = X_2 = -q + 2, X_3 = \frac{q^2 + 2}{2q + 1}, X_{12} = 2, X_{13} = X_{23} = \frac{-5q + 1}{2q + 1},$$

(2) $X_1 = X_2 = X_{13} = X_{23} = -2, X_3 = X_{12} = 2.$

```

Proof. //// CaseB-3-1:X12-2=0:
CaseB31:=hom<P1->F|[2]>;
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
&and[e @ Case B31 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiB31:=[e @ Case B31:e in kai];
print "kaiB31";
kaiB31;
/*
[
  -q+2,
  -q+2,
  (1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2),
  2,
  (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2),
  (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2)
]
*/
// X1=X2=-q+2, X3=(1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2), X12=2, X13=
  X23=(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2).

//// CaseB-3-2:X12+2*q-4=0:
CaseB32:=hom<P1->F|[-2*q+4]>;
g12 @ CaseB32 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
// This is a contradiction.

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

//// CaseB-3-3: (q+2)*X12-2*q^2+6*q-4=0:
CaseB33:=hom<P1->F|[(2*q^2-6*q+4)/(q+2)]>;
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
caseB33:=[e @ Case B33:e in eq7];case B33;
/*
[
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^8-24*q^7+100*q^6-152*q^5+128*q^3)/
    (q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)
]
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)
  =-2*q^3*(q-4)^2/(q+2)^2;
*/
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiB33:=[e @ Case B33:e in kai];
print "kaiB33;
kaiB33;
/*
[
  -q+2,
  -q+2,
  (q^3-4*q^2+2*q+4)/(q+2),
  (2*q^2-6*q+4)/(q+2),

```

$-q+2,$
 $-q+2$
 $]$
 $[-2, -2, 2, 2, -2, -2];$
 $x_1=x_2=x_{13}=x_{23}=-2, x_3=x_{12}=2.$
 $*/$

□

3.3 Case C: $(q-1)^2(X_{12}+X_{13}+X_{23})+3(q^2-2q-2)=0.$

In this subsection, we assume that

$X_{23} = -\frac{(q-1)^2(X_{12}+X_{13})+3(q^2-2q-2)}{(q-1)^2}.$ Then, we have the following:

Lemma 19. Let $X_{23} = -\frac{(q-1)^2(X_{12}+X_{13})+3(q^2-2q-2)}{(q-1)^2}.$ We set

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= (q-1)^4(X_{12}+2), \\
 b &= (q-1)^2(X_{12}+2)(q^2X_{12}-2qX_{12}+X_{12}-6q+3q^2-6), \\
 c &= 2(q-1)^4X_{12}^2 + (6(q^2-2q-2))(q-1)^2X_{12} \\
 &\quad + (q+2)(q-4)(5q^2-10q-4).
 \end{aligned}$$

Then we set

$$p = aX_{13}^2 + bX_{13} + c.$$

If $p=0,$ then there infinite type II matrices for $q \geq 3.$

Proof. // CaseC: $(q-1)^2*(x_{12}+x_{13}+x_{23})+3*(q^2-2*q-2)=0:$

$P2 \langle X_{12}, X_{13} \rangle := \text{PolynomialRing}(F, 2);$

$X_{23} := -(X_{12}*q^2-2*X_{12}*q+X_{12}-6*q+3*q^2+X_{13}*q^2$
 $+X_{13}-6-2*X_{13}*q)/(q^2-2*q+1);$

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

x1 := -1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(x12+x13) - 1/9*(q-1)^2*x23
      - 1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);
x2 := x1 + (1/3)*x13*q - (1/3)*x13 - (1/3)*x23*q + (1/3)*x23;
x3 := x1 + (1/3)*x12*q - (1/3)*x12 - (1/3)*x23*q + (1/3)*x23;
e1 := 1 + P[2,2]^2 + P[2,3]^2 + P[2,4]^2 + P[2,2]*x1
      + P[2,3]*x2 + P[2,4]*x3 + P[2,2]*P[2,3]*x12
      + P[2,2]*P[2,4]*x13 + P[2,3]*P[2,4]*x23 - n;
e2 := 1 + P[3,2]^2 + P[3,3]^2 + P[3,4]^2 + P[3,2]*x1
      + P[3,3]*x2 + P[3,4]*x3 + P[3,2]*P[3,3]*x12
      + P[3,2]*P[3,4]*x13 + P[3,3]*P[3,4]*x23 - n;
e3 := 1 + P[4,2]^2 + P[4,3]^2 + P[4,4]^2 + P[4,2]*x1
      + P[4,3]*x2 + P[4,4]*x3 + P[4,2]*P[4,3]*x12
      + P[4,2]*P[4,4]*x13 + P[4,3]*P[4,4]*x23 - n;
g12 := x12^2 - x1*x2*x12 + x1^2 + x2^2 - 4;
g13 := x13^2 - x1*x3*x13 + x1^2 + x3^2 - 4;
g23 := x23^2 - x2*x3*x23 + x2^2 + x3^2 - 4;
g24 := x12^2 + x13^2 + x23^2 - x12*x13*x23 - 4;
h12 := (x3^2 - 4)*x12 - x3*(x1*x23 + x2*x13)
      + 2*(x1*x2 + x13*x23);
h13 := (x2^2 - 4)*x13 - x2*(x1*x23 + x3*x12)
      + 2*(x1*x3 + x12*x23);
h23 := (x1^2 - 4)*x23 - x1*(x2*x13 + x3*x12)
      + 2*(x2*x3 + x12*x13);
// Then we have the following :
pp := 32 + 18*x13*q^2 + 12*x13*q + 18*x12*q^2 + 12*x12*q
      + 2*x12^2 + 2*x13^2 - 4*x12*x13 - 24*q^2 + 88*q
      - 12*x12 - 12*x13 - 20*q^3 + 5*q^4 - 24*x13*q^3
      - 24*x12*q^3 + 6*q^4*x13 + 6*q^4*x12 + 2*x13^2*q^4

```

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -8*X13^2*q^3+12*X13^2*q^2-8*X13^2*q \\
 & +2*X12^2*q^4-8*X12^2*q^3+12*X12^2*q^2 \\
 & -8*X12^2*q+X12*X13^2+X12^2*X13+21*X13*q^2*X12 \\
 & -2*X13*q*X12-20*X13*q^3*X12+5*X13*q^4*X12 \\
 & +X12*X13^2*q^4-4*X12*X13^2*q^3+6*X12*X13^2*q^2 \\
 & -4*X12*X13^2*q+6*X13*q^2*X12^2-4*X13*q*X12^2 \\
 & -4*X13*q^3*X12^2+X13*q^4*X12^2;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$aa:=(q-1)^4*(2+X12);$$

$$bb:=(q-1)^2*(2+X12)*(X12*q^2-2*X12*q+X12-6*q+3*q^2-6);$$

$$cc:=2*(q-1)^4*X12^2+(6*(q^2-2*q-2))*(q-1)^2*X12+(q+2)*(q-4)*(5*q^2-10*q-4);$$

$$pp \text{ eq } aa*X13^2+bb*X13+cc;$$

$$g12 \text{ eq } g13;$$

$$g12 \text{ eq } g23;$$

$$h12 \text{ eq } h13;$$

$$h12 \text{ eq } h23;$$

$$g12-g24 \text{ eq } (1/9)*(q+2)*(q-4)*pp/(q-1)^4;$$

$$g12 \text{ eq } 1/9*pp/(q-1)^2;$$

$$h12 \text{ eq } -2/9*pp/(q-1)^2;$$

$$kai:=[X1, X2, X3, X12, X13, X23];$$

$$kai;$$

/*

[

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

(-1/3*q+1/3)*X12+(-1/3*q+1/3)*X13-2/3*q+2/3,
(1/3*q-1/3)*X13+(1/3*q^2-2/3*q-8/3)/(q-1),
(1/3*q-1/3)*X12+(1/3*q^2-2/3*q-8/3)/(q-1),
X12,
X13,
-X12-X13+(-3*q^2+6*q+6)/(q^2-2*q+1)
]
*/
Disc:=bb^2-4*aa*cc;
Disc eq (q-1)^4*(X12-2)*(2+X12)*((q-1)^2*X12+q^2
+4*q-14)
*((q-1)^2*X12+q^2-8*q-2);
// Since -2 < X12 < 2, (X12-2)*(2+X12) < 0.
// We set f1:=(q-1)^2*X12+q^2+4*q-14;
f2:=(q-1)^2*X12+q^2-8*q-2;
// To show Disc ge 0, it is only necessary to require that
when f1*f2 ge?
// q=2, f1=-2, f2=-14,
// q=3, f1=7, f2=-17,
// q=4, f1=18, f2=-18.
// The answer is for q ge 3.

```

□

4 Appendix

```

// Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on
// amorphous pseudocyclic association schemes of three
// classes.
// We always assume that q ne \pm 1. Because, if q=\pm 1,

```

then $n=1$.

```
F<q>:=FunctionField(Rationals());
```

```
r:=(q-1)/3;
```

```
s:=r;
```

```
t:=- (1+r+s);
```

```
k:=- (r*s+s*t+t*r);
```

```
n:=3*k+1;
```

```
n eq q^2;
```

```
P:=Matrix(F,4,4,[
```

```
  1,k,k,k,
```

```
  1,t,s,r,
```

```
  1,r,t,s,
```

```
  1, s, r, t
```

```
]);
```

```
print P;
```

```
/*
```

```
[      1  1/3*q^2-1/3  1/3*q^2-1/3  1/3*q^2-1/3]
```

```
[      1  -2/3*q-1/3  1/3*q-1/3  1/3*q-1/3]
```

```
[      1  1/3*q-1/3  -2/3*q-1/3  1/3*q-1/3]
```

```
[      1  1/3*q-1/3  1/3*q-1/3  -2/3*q-1/3]
```

```
*/
```

```
print n;
```

```
P6<x1,x2,x3,x12,x13,x23>:=PolynomialRing(F,6);
```

```
e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*x1
```


Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

$$\begin{aligned}
 & +P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12 \\
 & +P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n; \\
 e2:= & 1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1 \\
 & +P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12 \\
 & +P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n; \\
 e3:= & 1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1 \\
 & +P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12 \\
 & +P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n; \\
 g12:= & X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4; \\
 g13:= & X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4; \\
 g23:= & X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4; \\
 g24:= & X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4; \\
 h12:= & (x3^2-4)*X12-x3*(X1*X23+X2*X13) \\
 & +2*(X1*X2+X13*X23); \\
 h13:= & (x2^2-4)*X13-x2*(X1*X23+X3*X12) \\
 & +2*(X1*X3+X12*X23); \\
 h23:= & (x1^2-4)*X23-x1*(X2*X13+X3*X12) \\
 & +2*(X2*X3+X12*X13); \\
 eq10:= & [e1, e2, e3, g12, g13, g23, g24, h12, h13, h23]; \\
 eq10; \\
 / * \\
 [\\
 & (-2/3*q-1/3)*X1+(1/3*q-1/3)*X2+(1/3*q-1/3)*X3 \\
 & +(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X12+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q \\
 & +1/9)*X13+(1/9*q^2-2/9*q+1/9)*X23-1/3*q^2 \\
 & +4/3, \\
 & (1/3*q-1/3)*X1+(-2/3*q-1/3)*X2+(1/3*q-1/3)*X3 \\
 & +(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X12+(1/9*q^2-2/9*q
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & +1/9)*X13+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X23-1/3*q^2 \\
 & +4/3, \\
 & (1/3*q-1/3)*X1+(1/3*q-1/3)*X2+(-2/3*q-1/3)*X3 \\
 & + (1/9*q^2-2/9*q+1/9)*X12+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q \\
 & +1/9)*X13+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X23 \\
 & -1/3*q^2+4/3, \\
 & X1^2-X1*X2*X12+X2^2+X12^2-4, \\
 & X1^2-X1*X3*X13+X3^2+X13^2-4, \\
 & X2^2-X2*X3*X23+X3^2+X23^2-4, \\
 & X12^2-X12*X13*X23+X13^2+X23^2-4, \\
 & 2*X1*X2-X1*X3*X23-X2*X3*X13+X3^2*X12-4*X12 \\
 & +2*X13*X23, \\
 & -X1*X2*X23+2*X1*X3+X2^2*X13-X2*X3*X12 \\
 & +2*X12*X23-4*X13, \\
 & X1^2*X23-X1*X2*X13-X1*X3*X12+2*X2*X3+2*X12*X13 \\
 & -4*X23 \\
 &] \\
 & */ \\
 & e1-e2 eq-(1/3)*q*(X13*q-X23*q+3*X1-3*X2-X13+X23); \\
 & e1-e3 eq-(1/3)*q*(X12*q-X23*q+3*X1-3*X3-X12+X23); \\
 & // From e1-e2, we have X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13 \\
 & - (1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23; \\
 & // From e1-e3, we have X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12 \\
 & - (1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23; \\
 & // In what follows, we set \\
 & // X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q \\
 & + (1/3)*X23;
 \end{aligned}$$

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```
// X3 := X1 + (1/3)*X12*q - (1/3)*X12 - (1/3)*X23*q
+ (1/3)*X23;

P4<X1, X12, X13, X23> := PolynomialRing(F, 4);
X2 := X1 + (1/3)*X13*q - (1/3)*X13 - (1/3)*X23*q + (1/3)*X23;
X3 := X1 + (1/3)*X12*q - (1/3)*X12 - (1/3)*X23*q + (1/3)*X23;
h1 := hom<P6 -> P4 | [X1, X2, X3, X12, X13, X23] >;
e11 := e1 @ h1;
e21 := e2 @ h1;
e31 := e3 @ h1;
e11 eq e21;
e11 eq e31;
e11 eq - (1/9)*X13*q^2 - (1/9)*X13*q - (1/9)*X23*q^2
+ (2/9)*X23*q - (1/9)*X12*q^2 - (1/9)*X12*q - (1/3)*q^2
+ 4/3 - X1 + (2/9)*X12 + (2/9)*X13 - (1/9)*X23;
// From this equation, we have
// X1 := -1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13) - 1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
- 1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);
// In this stage, we have e1=e2=e3=0.

// Moreover, we set
// X1 := -1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13) - 1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
- 1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);;

P3<X12, X13, X23> := PolynomialRing(F, 3);
// From our assumption (q ne \pm 1), the next equations X12,
X13, X23 always hold.
X1 := -1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13) - 1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
```

$$-1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);$$

$$X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;$$

$$X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;$$

$$e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1 \\ +P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12 \\ +P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;$$

$$e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1 \\ +P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12 \\ +P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;$$

$$e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1 \\ +P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12 \\ +P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;$$

$$g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;$$

$$g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;$$

$$g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;$$

$$g24:=X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;$$

$$h12:=(X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13) \\ +2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);$$

$$h13:=(X2^2-4)*X13-X2*(X1*X23+X3*X12) \\ +2*(X1*X3+X12*X23);$$

$$h23:=(X1^2-4)*X23-X1*(X2*X13+X3*X12) \\ +2*(X2*X3+X12*X13);$$

$$g12-g13 \text{ eq } -(1/81*(q+2))*(X12-X13)*((q+2)*X12 \\ + (q+2)*X13+(q-1)*X23+3*q-6) \\ *((q-1)^2*(X12+X13+X23)+3*(q^2-2*q-2));$$

// From this, we consider the next three cases:

// CaseA : X12-X13=0,

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

$$// \text{ CaseB : } (q+2) * X_{12} + (q+2) * X_{13} + (q-1) * X_{23} + 3 * q - 6 = 0,$$

$$// \text{ CaseC : } (q-1)^2 * (X_{12} + X_{13} + X_{23}) + 3 * (q^2 - 2 * q - 2) = 0.$$

$$// \text{ CaseA : } X_{12} - X_{13} = 0 :$$

$$P2 \langle X_{12}, X_{23} \rangle := \text{PolynomialRing}(\mathbb{F}, 2);$$

$$X_{13} := X_{12};$$

$$X_1 := -1/9 * (q+2) * (q-1) * (X_{12} + X_{13}) - 1/9 * (q-1)^2 * X_{23} \\ - 1/3 * (q-2) * (q+2);$$

$$X_2 := X_1 + (1/3) * X_{13} * q - (1/3) * X_{13} - (1/3) * X_{23} * q + (1/3) * X_{23};$$

$$X_3 := X_1 + (1/3) * X_{12} * q - (1/3) * X_{12} - (1/3) * X_{23} * q + (1/3) * X_{23};$$

$$e_1 := 1 + P[2, 2]^2 + P[2, 3]^2 + P[2, 4]^2 + P[2, 2] * X_1 \\ + P[2, 3] * X_2 + P[2, 4] * X_3 + P[2, 2] * P[2, 3] * X_{12} \\ + P[2, 2] * P[2, 4] * X_{13} + P[2, 3] * P[2, 4] * X_{23} - n;$$

$$e_2 := 1 + P[3, 2]^2 + P[3, 3]^2 + P[3, 4]^2 + P[3, 2] * X_1 \\ + P[3, 3] * X_2 + P[3, 4] * X_3 + P[3, 2] * P[3, 3] * X_{12} \\ + P[3, 2] * P[3, 4] * X_{13} + P[3, 3] * P[3, 4] * X_{23} - n;$$

$$e_3 := 1 + P[4, 2]^2 + P[4, 3]^2 + P[4, 4]^2 + P[4, 2] * X_1 \\ + P[4, 3] * X_2 + P[4, 4] * X_3 + P[4, 2] * P[4, 3] * X_{12} \\ + P[4, 2] * P[4, 4] * X_{13} + P[4, 3] * P[4, 4] * X_{23} - n;$$

$$g_{12} := X_{12}^2 - X_1 * X_2 * X_{12} + X_1^2 + X_2^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{13} := X_{13}^2 - X_1 * X_3 * X_{13} + X_1^2 + X_3^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{23} := X_{23}^2 - X_2 * X_3 * X_{23} + X_2^2 + X_3^2 - 4;$$

$$g_{24} := X_{12}^2 + X_{13}^2 + X_{23}^2 - X_{12} * X_{13} * X_{23} - 4;$$

$$h_{12} := (X_3^2 - 4) * X_{12} - X_3 * (X_1 * X_{23} + X_2 * X_{13}) \\ + 2 * (X_1 * X_2 + X_{13} * X_{23});$$

$$h_{13} := (X_2^2 - 4) * X_{13} - X_2 * (X_1 * X_{23} + X_3 * X_{12}) \\ + 2 * (X_1 * X_3 + X_{12} * X_{23});$$

$$h_{23} := (X_1^2 - 4) * X_{23} - X_1 * (X_2 * X_{13} + X_3 * X_{12})$$

```

+2*(X2*X3+X12*X13);
// Then we have the following:
g12-g23 eq-(1/81*(q+2))*(X12-X23)*((2*q+1)*X12
+(q+2)*X23+3*q-6)
*(2*(q-1)^2*X12+(q-1)^2*X23+3*q^2-6*q-6);
// From this, we consider the next three cases:

//// CaseA-1:X12-X23=0,
//// CaseA-2:(2*q+1)*X12+(q+2)*X23+3*q-6=0,
//// CaseA-3:2*(q-1)^2*X12+(q-1)^2*X23+3*q^2-6*q
-6=0.

//// CaseA-1:X12-X23=0:
P1<X12>:=PolynomialRing(F);
X13:=X12;
X23:=X12;
X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
-1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);
X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
+P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+ P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
+P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;
e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
+P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+ P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
+P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;
e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
+P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

+P[4, 2]*P[4, 4]*X13+P[4, 3]*P[4, 4]*X23-n;
g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;
g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;
g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;
g24:=X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;
h12:=(X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13)
+2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);
h13:=(X2^2-4)*X13-X2*(X1*X23+X3*X12)
+2*(X1*X3+X12*X23);
h23:=(X1^2-4)*X23-X1*(X2*X13+X3*X12)
+2*(X2*X3+X12*X13);
g12-g24 eq-(1/9*(q-2))*(q+2)*(X12+1)*(X12-2)*((q^2
+2)*X12-4+q^2);
// From this, we consider the next cases:
//// CaseA-1-1:X12+1=0,
//// CaseA-1-2:X12-2=0,
//// CaseA-1-3:(q^2+2)*X12-4+q^2=0.

//// CaseA-1-1:X12+1=0:
CaseA11:=hom<P1->F|[-1]>;
h12 @ Case A11 eq 9;
// This is a contradiction.
//// CaseA-1-2:X12-2=0:
CaseA12:=hom<P1->F|[2]>;
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
&and[e @ CaseA12 eq 0:e in eq7];
X1 @ CaseA12 eq-q^2+2;
X2 @ CaseA12 eq-q^2+2;

```

```

X3 @ CaseA12 eq -q^2+2;
X12 @ CaseA12 eq 2;
X13 @ CaseA12 eq 2;
X23 @ CaseA12 eq 2;
// X1=X2=X3=-q^2+2, X12=X13=X23=2.
//// CaseA-1-3: (q^2+2)*X12-4+q^2=0:
CaseA13:=hom<P1->F[[-(-4+q^2)/(q^2+2)]];
g12 @ CaseA13 eq -54*q^4/(q^6+6*q^4+12*q^2+8);
// This is a contradiction.

//// CaseA-2: (2*q+1)*X12+(q+2)*X23+3*q-6=0:
P1<X12>:=PolynomialRing(F);
X13:=X12;
X23:=- (3*q+2*X12*q-6+X12)/(q+2);
X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
      -1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);
X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
      +P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+ P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
      +P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;
e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
      +P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+ P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
      +P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;
e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
      +P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12
      +P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;
g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;

```


Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;
g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;
g24:=X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;
h12:=(X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13)
      +2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);
h13:=(X2^2-4)*X13-X2*(X1*X23+X3*X12)
      +2*(X1*X3+X12*X23);
h23:=(X1^2-4)*X23-X1*(X2*X13+X3*X12)
      +2*(X2*X3+X12*X13);
g12-g24 eq -((2*q+1)*X12+5*q-2)*(X12+2-q)*(X12-2
      +q)/(q+2);
//// CaseA-2-1:(2*q+1)*X12+5*q-2=0,
//// CaseA-2-2:X12+2-q=0,
//// CaseA-2-3:X12-2+q=0.

//// CaseA-2-1:(2*q+1)*X12+5*q-2=0:
CaseA21:=hom<P1->F|[-(5*q-2)/(1+2*q)]>;
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
&and[e @ CaseA21 eq 0:e in eq7];
X1 @ CaseA21 eq (1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2);
X2 @ CaseA21 eq -q+2;
X3 @ CaseA21 eq -q+2;
X12 @ CaseA21 eq (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2);
X13 @ CaseA21 eq (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2);
X23 @ CaseA21 eq 2;
// X1=(1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2),X2=X3=-q+2,X12=X13
      =(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2),X23=2;
//// CaseA-2-2:X12+2-q=0:

```

```

Case A22:=hom<P1->F|[-2+q]>;
g12 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
g13 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
g23 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
g24 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
h12 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(-2+q)*(q^2-2*q-2);
h13 @ CaseA22 eq (2*(q-1))*(-2+q)*(q^2-2*q-2);
h23 @ CaseA22 eq -2*q*(q-1)*(-2+q)*(q^2-2*q-2);
// Discriminat of q^2-2*q-2 is minus.
///// CaseA-2-3:X12-2+q=0:
CaseA23:=hom<P1->F|[-q+2]>;
g12 @ CaseA23 eq -2*q^3*(q-4)^2/(q+2)^2;
// From this we have q=4.
CaseA232:=hom<P1->F|[-2]>;
g12 @ CaseA232;
g13 @ CaseA232;
g23 @ CaseA232;
g24 @ CaseA232;
h12 @ CaseA232;
h13 @ CaseA232;
h23 @ CaseA232;
caseA23:=[e @ CaseA232:e in eq7];caseA23;
/*
[
(q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(q^2-8*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```
(-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(2*q^5-8*q^4-27*q^3+88*q^2+80*q)/
(q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8)
```

]

*/

// The next is due to Maple:

/*

A:=

[

```
(q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(q^2-8*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(2*q^5-8*q^4-27*q^3+88*q^2+80*q)/
(q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8)
```

];

q:=4;A;

*/

kai:=[x1,x2,x3,x12,x13,x23];

kaiA23:=[e @ CaseA232:e in kai];kaiA23;

/*

[

```
3*q/(q+2),
-q+2,
-q+2,
```

```

-2,
-2,
(q+8)/(q+2)
]
*/
//X1:=2,X2:=-2,X3:=-2,X12:=-2,X13:=-2,X23:=2.

////CaseA-3:2*(q-1)^2*X12+(q-1)^2*X23+3*q^2-6*q
-6=0:
P1<X12>:=PolynomialRing(F);
X13:=X12;
X23:=- (2*X12*q^2-4*X12*q+2*X12+3*q^2-6*q-6)/
(q^2-2*q+1);
X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
-1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);
X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
+P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
+P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;
e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
+P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
+P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;
e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
+P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12
+P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;
g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;
g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;
122 (592)

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

g23 := X23^2 - X2*X3*X23 + X2^2 + X3^2 - 4;
g24 := X12^2 + X13^2 + X23^2 - X12*X13*X23 - 4;
h12 := (X3^2 - 4)*X12 - X3*(X1*X23 + X2*X13)
      + 2*(X1*X2 + X13*X23);
h13 := (X2^2 - 4)*X13 - X2*(X1*X23 + X3*X12)
      + 2*(X1*X3 + X12*X23);
h23 := (X1^2 - 4)*X23 - X1*(X2*X13 + X3*X12)
      + 2*(X2*X3 + X12*X13);
g12 - g24 eq (1/9)*(q+2)*(q-4)*((q-1)*X12 - 4 + q)*(2*(q
      - 1)^2*X12 + 5*q^2 - 10*q - 4)
*( (q-1)*X12 + 2 + q)/(q-1)^4;
// From this, we consider the next three cases:
////CaseA-3-1:q-4=0,
////CaseA-3-2:(q-1)*X12-4+q=0,
////CaseA-3-3:2*(q-1)^2*X12+5*q^2-10*q-4=0,
////CaseA-3-4:(q-1)*X12+2+q=0.

////CaseA-3-1:q-4=0:
CaseA31 := hom<P1->F|[4]>;
g12 @ CaseA31 eq (1/9)*(5*q-8)*(5*q-2)*(13*q^2-26*q
      + 4)/(q-1)^2;
// Since q is a positive, this is a contradiction.
////CaseA-3-2:(q-1)*X12-4+q=0:
CaseA32 := hom<P1->F|[-(q-4)/(q-1)]>;
eq7 := [g12, g13, g23, g24, h12, h13, h23];
&and[e @ CaseA32 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai := [X1, X2, X3, X12, X13, X23];
kaiA32 := [e @ CaseA32:e in kai];

```

```

print "kaiA32";
kaiA32;
/*
[
    -2,
    (q-4)/(q-1),
    (q-4)/(q-1),
    (-q+4)/(q-1),
    (-q+4)/(q-1),
    (-q^2-4*q+14)/(q^2-2*q+1)
]
*/
// X1=-2, X2=X3=(q-4)/(q-1), X12=X13=(-q+4)/(q-1),
    X23=(-q^2-4*q+14)/(q^2-2*q+1).
////CaseA-3-3:2*X12*q^2-4*X12*q+2*X12+5*q^2-10*q
    -4=0:
CaseA33:=hom<P1->F[(-(1/2)*(5*q^2-10*q-4)/
    (q^2-2*q+1)]];
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
&and[e @ CaseA33 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiA33:=[e @ CaseA33:e in kai];
print "kaiA33";
kaiA33;
/*
[
    (q^2-2*q-2)/(q-1),
    (-1/2*q^2+q-2)/(q-1),

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

(-1/2*q^2+q-2)/(q-1),
(-5/2*q^2+5*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1),
(-5/2*q^2+5*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1),
2
]
*/
// X1=(q^2-2*q-2)/(q-1), X2=X3=(-1/2*q^2+q-2)/(
(q-1), X12=X13=(-5/2*q^2+5*q+2)/
(q^2-2*q+1), X23=2.
////CaseA-3-4:X12*q-X12+2+q=0:
CaseA34:=hom<P1->F|[-(q+2)/(q-1)]>;
&and[e @ CaseA34 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiA34:=[e @ CaseA34:e in kai];
print "kaiA34";
kaiA34;
/*
[
2,
(-q-2)/(q-1),
(-q-2)/(q-1),
(-q-2)/(q-1),
(-q-2)/(q-1),
(-q^2+8*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1)
]
*/
// X1=2, X2=X3=X12=X13=(-q-2)/(q-1),
X23=(-q^2+8*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1).

```

```
// CaseB: (q+2)*X12+(q+2)*X13+(q-1)*X23+3*q-6=0:
P2<X12,X13>:=PolynomialRing(F,2);
X23:=- (X12*q+2*X12-6+2*X13+3*q+X13*q)/(q-1);
X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
      -1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);
X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
      +P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+ P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
      +P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;
e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
      +P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
      +P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;
e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
      +P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12
      +P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;
g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;
g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;
g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;
g24:=X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;
h12:=(X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13)
      +2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);
h13:=(X2^2-4)*X13-X2*(X1*X23+X3*X12)
      +2*(X1*X3+X12*X23);
h23:=(X1^2-4)*X23-X1*(X2*X13+X3*X12)
      +2*(X2*X3+X12*X13);
// Then we have the following:
g12-g23 eq-(1/9)*(q+2)*((2*q+1)*X12+(q+2)*X13
```


Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

+ 3*q-6)*
((q-1)*X12+(q-1)*X13-q+4)*((q+2)*X12+(2*q+1)*X13
+ 3*q-6)/(q-1)^2;
// From this we consider the next three cases:
//// CaseB-1:(2*q+1)*X12+(q+2)*X13+3*q-6=0,
//// CaseB-2:(q-1)*X12+(q-1)*X13-q+4=0,
//// CaseB-3:(q+2)*X12+(2*q+1)*X13+3*q-6=0.

//// CaseB-1:(2*q+1)*X12+(q+2)*X13+3*q-6=0:
P1<X12>:=PolynomialRing(F);
X13:=- (2*X12*q+X12-6+3*q)/(q+2);
X23:=- (X12*q+2*X12-6+2*X13+3*q+X13*q)/(q-1);
X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
-1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);
X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
+P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+ P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
+P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;
e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
+P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+ P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
+P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;
e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
+P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12
+P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;
g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;
g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;
g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;

```

```

g24: =X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;
h12: = (X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13)
      + 2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);
h13: = (X2^2-4)*X13-X2*(X1*X23+X3*X12)
      + 2*(X1*X3+X12*X23);
h23: = (X1^2-4)*X23-X1*(X2*X13+X3*X12)
      + 2*(X2*X3+X12*X13);
g12-g24 eq- (X12-2+q)*(X12+2-q)*((2*q+1)*X12-2
            + 5*q)/(q+2);
// From this we consider the next three cases:
//// CaseB-1-1:X12-2+q=0,
//// CaseB-1-2:X12+2-q=0,
//// CaseB-1-3:(2*q+1)*X12-2+5*q=0.

//// CaseB-1-1:X12-2+q=0:
CaseB11:=hom<P1->F[[-q+2]>];
g12 @ CaseB11 eq-2*(q-4)^2*q^3/(q+2)^2;
// From this we have q=4.
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
caseB11:=[e @ CaseB11:e in eq7];caseB11;
/*
[
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^8-24*q^7+100*q^6-152*q^5+128*q^3)/

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

(q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8),
(2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)
]
*/
/*
By Maple,
A:=
[
(-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(2*q^8-24*q^7+100*q^6-152*q^5+128*q^3)/
(q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8),
(2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)
];
q:=4; A;
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
*/
kai:=[x1,x2,x3,x12,x13,x23];
kaiB11:=[e @ CaseB11:e in kai];
print "kaiB11";
kaiB11;
/*
[
-q+2,
(q^3-4*q^2+2*q+4)/(q+2),

```

```

    -q+2,
    -q+2,
    (2*q^2-6*q+4)/(q+2),
    -q+2
]
[-2, 2, -2, -2, 2, -2];
X1=X3=X12=X23=-2, X2=X13=2.
*/

///// CaseB-1-2:X12+2-q=0:
CaseB12:=hom<P1->F[q-2]>;
g12 @ CaseB12 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
// From this we have q=1.
///// CaseB-1-3:2*X12*q+X12-2+5*q=0:
CaseB13:=hom<P1->F[-(-2+5*q)/(2*q+1)]>;
&and[e @ CaseB13 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiB13:=[e @ CaseB13:e in kai];
print "kaiB13";
kaiB13;
/*
[
    -q+2,
    (1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2),
    -q+2,
    (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2),
    2,
    (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2)

```

]

$$X1=X3=-q+2, X2=(1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2), X12=X23 \\ =(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2), X13=2.$$

*/

$$//// CaseB-2: (q-1)*X12+(q-1)*X13-q+4=0,$$

$$P1<X12>:=PolynomialRing(F);$$

$$X13:=- (X12*q-X12+4-q)/(q-1);$$

$$X23:=- (X12*q+2*X12-6+2*X13+3*q+X13*q)/(q-1);$$

$$X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23 \\ -1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);$$

$$X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;$$

$$X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;$$

$$e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1 \\ +P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12 \\ +P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;$$

$$e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1 \\ +P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12 \\ +P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;$$

$$e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1 \\ +P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12 \\ +P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;$$

$$g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;$$

$$g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;$$

$$g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;$$

$$g24:=X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;$$

$$h12:=(X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13) \\ +2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);$$

```

h13:=(x2^2-4)*x13-x2*(x1*x23+x3*x12)
      +2*(x1*x3+x12*x23);
h23:=(x1^2-4)*x23-x1*(x2*x13+x3*x12)
      +2*(x2*x3+x12*x13);
g12-g24 eq-(1/9)*(q+2)*(q-4)^2*((2*q+1)*(q
      -1)^2*x12^2-(q-1)*(2*q+1)*(q-4)*x12
      -13*q^3+30*q^2+6*q+4)/(q-1)^4;
// From this we consider the next three cases:
///// CaseB-2-1:q-4=0,
///// CaseB-2-2:(2*q+1)*(q-1)^2*x12^2
      -(q-1)*(2*q+1)*(q-4)*x12-13*q^3+30*q^2
      +6*q+4=0.

print "general:";
///// In general:
g12 eq g13;
g12 eq g23;
h12 eq h13;
h12 eq h23;
pp:=(2*q+1)*(q-1)^2*x12^2-(q-1)*(2*q+1)*(q-4)*x12
      -13*q^3+30*q^2+6*q+4;
g12 eq-(1/9)*(q-4)*pp/(q-1)^2;
g24 eq-(q-4)*pp/(q-1)^4;
h12 eq (2/9)*(q-4)*pp/(q-1)^2;

kai:=[x1,x2,x3,x12,x13,x23];
kai;
/*
132 (602)

```

```

[
  -q+2,
  (-1/3*q+1/3)*X12+(2/3*q^2-7/3*q-4/3)/(q-1),
  (1/3*q-1/3)*X12+(1/3*q^2-2/3*q-8/3)/(q-1),
  X12,
  -X12+(q-4)/(q-1),
  (-4*q^2+11*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1)
]
*/

// From the above, we consider the next three cases:
///// CaseB-2-1:q-4=0,
///// CaseB-2-2:pp=0.

///// CaseB-2-1:q-4=0:
/*
If q=4, by Maple we have
kai := [-2, -X12, X12, X12, -X12, -2];
*/

///// CaseB-2-2:pp=0:
aa:=(2*q+1)*(q-1)^2;
bb:=(q-1)*(2*q+1)*(q-4);
cc:=-13*q^3+30*q^2+6*q+4;
pp eq aa*X12^2+bb*X12+cc;
Disc:=bb^2-4*aa*cc;
Disc eq 27*q^2*(2*q+1)*(2*q-5)*(q-1)^2;
// Since Disc ge 0, pp always has two solutions.

```

```

/*
pp1:=(1/2)*(2*q^2-7*q-4+3*sqrt(12*q^4-24*q^3
      -15*q^2))/((2*q+1)*(q-1));
pp2:=-1/2*(-2*q^2+7*q+4+3*sqrt(12*q^4-24*q^3
      -15*q^2))/((2*q+1)*(q-1))
for q from 3 to 20 do
  print([q,evalf(pp1),evalf(pp2)]);
end do;
      [3, 1.222970758, -1.722970758]
      [4, 2.000000000, -2.000000000]
      [5, 2.314528280, -2.064528280]
      [6, 2.487760074, -2.087760074]
      [7, 2.597871377, -2.097871377]
      [8, 2.674161873, -2.102733301]
      [9, 2.730182598, -2.105182598]
      [10, 2.773083515, -2.106416849]
      [11, 2.806999761, -2.106999761]
      [12, 2.834491270, -2.107218542]
      [13, 2.857228502, -2.107228502]
      [14, 2.876348298, -2.107117528]
      [15, 2.892651407, -2.106937121]
      [16, 2.906718246, -2.106718246]
      [17, 2.918979867, -2.106479867]
      [18, 2.929763136, -2.106233724]
      [19, 2.939320439, -2.105987105]
      [20, 2.947849761, -2.105744497]
*/

```


Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

//// CaseB-3: (q+2)*X12+(2*q+1)*X13+3*q-6=0:
P1<X12>:=PolynomialRing(F);
X13:=- (X12*q+2*X12-6+3*q)/(2*q+1);
X23:=- (X12*q+2*X12-6+2*X13+3*q+X13*q)/(q-1);
X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
      -1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);
X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
      +P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+ P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
      +P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;
e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
      +P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+ P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
      +P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;
e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
      +P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12
      +P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;
g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;
g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;
g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;
g24:=X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;
h12:=(X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13)
      +2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);
h13:=(X2^2-4)*X13-X2*(X1*X23+X3*X12)
      +2*(X1*X3+X12*X23);
h23:=(X1^2-4)*X23-X1*(X2*X13+X3*X12)
      +2*(X2*X3+X12*X13);
g12-g24 eq (q+2)*(X12-2)*(X12+2*q-4)*((q+2)*X12

```

```

-2*q^2+6*q-4)/(2*q+1)^2;
// From this we consider the next three cases:
//// CaseB-3-1:X12-2=0,
//// CaseB-3-2:X12+2*q-4=0,
//// CaseB-3-3:(q+2)*X12-2*q^2+6*q-4=0.

//// CaseB-3-1:X12-2=0:
CaseB31:=hom<P1->F[[2]]>;
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
&and[e @ CaseB31 eq 0:e in eq7];
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiB31:=[e @ CaseB31:e in kai];
print "kaiB31";
kaiB31;
/*
[
  -q+2,
  -q+2,
  (1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2),
  2,
  (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2),
  (-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2)
]
*/
// X1=X2=-q+2, X3=(1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2), X12=2,
  X13=X23=(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2).

//// CaseB-3-2:X12+2*q-4=0:

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

CaseB32:=hom<P1->F|[-2*q+4]>;
g12 @ CaseB32 eq (2*(q-1))*(q^2-2*q-2);
// This is a contradiction.

//// CaseB-3-3:(q+2)*X12-2*q^2+6*q-4=0:
CaseB33:=hom<P1->F|[(2*q^2-6*q+4)/(q+2)]>;
eq7:=[g12,g13,g23,g24,h12,h13,h23];
caseB33:=[e @ CaseB33:e in eq7];caseB33;
/*
[
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^8-24*q^7+100*q^6-152*q^5+128*q^3)/
    (q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)
]
(-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)=
  -2*q^3*(q-4)^2/(q+2)^2;
*/
kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];
kaiB33:=[e @ CaseB33:e in kai];
print "kaiB33";
kaiB33;
/*
[

```

```

-q+2,
-q+2,
(q^3-4*q^2+2*q+4)/(q+2),
(2*q^2-6*q+4)/(q+2),
-q+2,
-q+2
]
[-2, -2, 2, 2, -2, -2];
X1=X2=X13=X23=-2, X3=X12=2.
*/

// CaseC: (q-1)^2*(X12+X13+X23)+3*(q^2-2*q-2)=0:
P2<X12, X13>:=PolynomialRing(F,2);
X23:=- (X12*q^2-2*X12*q+X12-6*q+3*q^2+X13*q^2
        +X13-6-2*X13*q)/(q^2-2*q+1);
X1:=-1/9*(q+2)*(q-1)*(X12+X13)-1/9*(q-1)^2*X23
      -1/3*(q-2)*(q+2);
X2:=X1+(1/3)*X13*q-(1/3)*X13-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
X3:=X1+(1/3)*X12*q-(1/3)*X12-(1/3)*X23*q+(1/3)*X23;
e1:=1+P[2,2]^2+P[2,3]^2+P[2,4]^2+P[2,2]*X1
      +P[2,3]*X2+P[2,4]*X3+P[2,2]*P[2,3]*X12
      +P[2,2]*P[2,4]*X13+P[2,3]*P[2,4]*X23-n;
e2:=1+P[3,2]^2+P[3,3]^2+P[3,4]^2+P[3,2]*X1
      +P[3,3]*X2+P[3,4]*X3+P[3,2]*P[3,3]*X12
      +P[3,2]*P[3,4]*X13+P[3,3]*P[3,4]*X23-n;
e3:=1+P[4,2]^2+P[4,3]^2+P[4,4]^2+P[4,2]*X1
      +P[4,3]*X2+P[4,4]*X3+P[4,2]*P[4,3]*X12
      +P[4,2]*P[4,4]*X13+P[4,3]*P[4,4]*X23-n;

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

g12:=X12^2-X1*X2*X12+X1^2+X2^2-4;
g13:=X13^2-X1*X3*X13+X1^2+X3^2-4;
g23:=X23^2-X2*X3*X23+X2^2+X3^2-4;
g24:=X12^2+X13^2+X23^2-X12*X13*X23-4;
h12:=(X3^2-4)*X12-X3*(X1*X23+X2*X13)
      +2*(X1*X2+X13*X23);
h13:=(X2^2-4)*X13-X2*(X1*X23+X3*X12)
      +2*(X1*X3+X12*X23);
h23:=(X1^2-4)*X23-X1*(X2*X13+X3*X12)
      +2*(X2*X3+X12*X13);
// Then we have the following:
pp:=32+18*X13*q^2+12*X13*q+18*X12*q^2+12*X12*q
     +2*X12^2+2*X13^2-4*X12*X13-24*q^2+88*q
     -12*X12-12*X13-20*q^3+5*q^4-24*X13*q^3
     -24*X12*q^3+6*q^4*X13+6*q^4*X12+2*X13^2*q^4
     -8*X13^2*q^3+12*X13^2*q^2-8*X13^2*q
     +2*X12^2*q^4-8*X12^2*q^3+12*X12^2*q^2
     -8*X12^2*q+X12*X13^2+X12^2*X13
     +21*X13*q^2*X12-2*X13*q*X12-20*X13*q^3*X12
     +5*X13*q^4*X12+X12*X13^2*q^4-4*X12*X13^2*q^3
     +6*X12*X13^2*q^2-4*X12*X13^2*q+6*X13*q^2*X12^2
     -4*X13*q*X12^2-4*X13*q^3*X12^2+X13*q^4*X12^2;

aa:=(q-1)^4*(2+X12);
bb:=(q-1)^2*(2+X12)*(X12*q^2-2*X12*q+X12-6*q
      +3*q^2-6);
cc:=2*(q-1)^4*X12^2+(6*(q^2-2*q-2))*(q-1)^2*X12
     +(q+2)*(q-4)*(5*q^2-10*q-4);

```

pp eq aa*X13^2+bb*X13+cc;

g12 eq g13;

g12 eq g23;

h12 eq h13;

h12 eq h23;

g12-g24 eq (1/9)*(q+2)*(q-4)*pp/(q-1)^4;

g12 eq 1/9*pp/(q-1)^2;

h12 eq -2/9*pp/(q-1)^2;

kai:=[X1,X2,X3,X12,X13,X23];

kai;

/*

[

(-1/3*q+1/3)*X12+(-1/3*q+1/3)*X13-2/3*q+2/3,

(1/3*q-1/3)*X13+(1/3*q^2-2/3*q-8/3)/(q-1),

(1/3*q-1/3)*X12+(1/3*q^2-2/3*q-8/3)/(q-1),

X12,

X13,

-X12-X13+(-3*q^2+6*q+6)/(q^2-2*q+1)

]

*/

Disc:=bb^2-4*aa*cc;

Disc eq (q-1)^4*(X12-2)*(2+X12)*((q-1)^2*X12+q^2

+4*q-14)*((q-1)^2*X12+q^2-8*q-2);

// Since -2<X12<2, (X12-2)*(2+X12)<0.

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```
// We set f1:=(q-1)^2*X12+q^2+4*q-14;
      f2:=(q-1)^2*X12+q^2-8*q-2;
// To show Disc ge 0, it is only necessary to require that
when f1*f2 ge?

// q=2, f1=-2, f2=-14,
// q=3, f1=7, f2=-17,
// q=4, f1=18, f2=-18.
// The answer is for q ge 3.

> load "magma/ComplexHadamard/Class3/takuya-original/
PseudocyclicScheme/amorphous/2013-02-07/new-matome.
magma.new";
Loading "magma/ComplexHadamard/Class3/takuya-original
/PseudocyclicScheme/amorphous/2013-02-07/new-matome.
magma.new"
true
[      1  1/3*q^2 -1/3  1/3*q^2 -1/3  1/3*q^2 -1/3]
[      1  -2/3*q -1/3   1/3*q -1/3   1/3*q -1/3]
[      1   1/3*q -1/3  -2/3*q -1/3   1/3*q -1/3]
[      1   1/3*q -1/3   1/3*q -1/3  -2/3*q -1/3]
q^2
[
(-2/3*q-1/3)*X1+(1/3*q-1/3)*X2+(1/3*q-1/3)*X3
+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X12 1/9*q+1/9)*X13
+(1/9*q^2-2/9*q+1/9)*X23-1/3*q^2+4/3,
(1/3*q-1/3)*X1+(-2/3*q-1/3)*X2+(1/3*q-1/3)*X3
+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X12 2/9*q+1/9)*X13
```

$$\begin{aligned} &+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X23-1/3*q^2+4/3, \\ &(1/3*q-1/3)*X1+(1/3*q-1/3)*X2+(-2/3*q-1/3)*X3 \\ &+(1/9*q^2-2/9*q+1/9)*X12 \\ &1/9*q+1/9)*X13+(-2/9*q^2+1/9*q+1/9)*X23 \\ &-1/3*q^2+4/3, \\ &X1^2-X1*X2*X12+X2^2+X12^2-4, \\ &X1^2-X1*X3*X13+X3^2+X13^2-4, \\ &X2^2-X2*X3*X23+X3^2+X23^2-4, \\ &X12^2-X12*X13*X23+X13^2+X23^2-4, \\ &2*X1*X2-X1*X3*X23-X2*X3*X13+X3^2*X12-4*X12 \\ &+2*X13*X23, \\ &-X1*X2*X23+2*X1*X3+X2^2*X13-X2*X3*X12 \\ &+2*X12*X23-4*X13, \\ &X1^2*X23-X1*X2*X13-X1*X3*X12+2*X2*X3+2*X12*X13 \\ &-4*X23 \end{aligned}$$

]

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

$$(q^4 - 6q^3 + q^2 + 24q + 16) / (q^2 + 4q + 4)$$

$$(q^4 - 6q^3 + q^2 + 24q + 16) / (q^2 + 4q + 4)$$

$$(q^4 - 6q^3 + q^2 + 24q + 16) / (q^2 + 4q + 4)$$

$$(q^2 - 8q + 16) / (q^2 + 4q + 4)$$

$$(-3q^3 + 22q^2 - 32q - 32) / (q^2 + 4q + 4)$$

$$(-3q^3 + 22q^2 - 32q - 32) / (q^2 + 4q + 4)$$

$$(2q^5 - 8q^4 - 27q^3 + 88q^2 + 80q) /$$

```

(q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8)
[
  (q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (q^4-6*q^3+q^2+24*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (q^2-8*q+16)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-3*q^3+22*q^2-32*q-32)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^5-8*q^4-27*q^3+88*q^2+80*q)/(q^3+6*q^2
    +12*q+8)
]
[
  3*q/(q+2),
  -q+2,
  -q+2,
  -2,
  -2,
  (q+8)/(q+2)
]
true
true
true
kaiA32
[
  -2,
  (q-4)/(q-1),
  (q-4)/(q-1),
  (-q+4)/(q-1),

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```

(-q+4)/(q-1),
(-q^2-4*q+14)/(q^2-2*q+1)
]
true
kaiA33
[
(q^2-2*q-2)/(q-1),
(-1/2*q^2+q-2)/(q-1),
(-1/2*q^2+q-2)/(q-1),
(-5/2*q^2+5*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1),
(-5/2*q^2+5*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1),
2
]
true
kaiA34
[
2,
(-q-2)/(q-1),
(-q-2)/(q-1),
(-q-2)/(q-1),
(-q-2)/(q-1),
(-q^2+8*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1)
]
true
true
true
[
(-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),

```

```

(-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
(2*q^8-24*q^7+100*q^6-152*q^5+128*q^3)/
(q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8),
(2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)
]
kaiB11
[
-q+2,
(q^3-4*q^2+2*q+4)/(q+2),
-q+2,
-q+2,
(2*q^2-6*q+4)/(q+2),
-q+2
]
true
true
kaiB13
[
-q+2,
(1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2),
-q+2,
(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2),
2,
(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2)
]
146 (616)

```

true

general:

true

true

true

true

true

true

true

[

$$-q+2,$$

$$(-1/3*q+1/3)*X_{12}+(2/3*q^2-7/3*q-4/3)/(q-1),$$

$$(1/3*q-1/3)*X_{12}+(1/3*q^2-2/3*q-8/3)/(q-1),$$

$$X_{12},$$

$$-X_{12}+(q-4)/(q-1),$$

$$(-4*q^2+11*q+2)/(q^2-2*q+1)$$

]

true

true

true

true

kaiB31

[

$$-q+2,$$

$$-q+2,$$

$$(1/2*q^2+1)/(q+1/2),$$

$$2,$$

$$(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2),$$

```

(-5/2*q+1)/(q+1/2)
]
true
[
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (-2*q^5+16*q^4-32*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^8-24*q^7+100*q^6-152*q^5+128*q^3)/
    (q^3+6*q^2+12*q+8),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4),
  (2*q^6-20*q^5+64*q^4-64*q^3)/(q^2+4*q+4)
]
kaiB33
[
  -q+2,
  -q+2,
  (q^3-4*q^2+2*q+4)/(q+2),
  (2*q^2-6*q+4)/(q+2),
  -q+2,
  -q+2
]
true
true
true
true
true
true
148 (618)

```

Classification of complex Hadamard matrices on pseudocyclic.....

```
true
true
[
  (-1/3*q+1/3)*X12+(-1/3*q+1/3)*X13-2/3*q+2/3,
  (1/3*q-1/3)*X13+(1/3*q^2-2/3*q-8/3)/(q-1),
  (1/3*q-1/3)*X12+(1/3*q^2-2/3*q-8/3)/(q-1),
  X12,
  X13,
  -X12-X13+(-3*q^2+6*q+6)/(q^2-2*q+1)
]
true
```

Total time: 4.440 seconds, Total memory usage: 11.03MB