

COMP0147 Discrete Mathematics for Computer Scientists Notes

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Notes adapted from:

- Lecture notes by Max Kanovich and Robin Hirsch [1].
- *A First Course in Abstract Algebra* by Joseph J. Rotman [2].

Contents

1	Set Theory	7
1.1	Set Notations	7
1.2	Properties	7
1.3	Set Equality	7
1.4	Set Operations	7
1.5	Boolean Algebra	8
1.6	Set Algebra	9
2	Functions	11
2.1	Function Basics	11
2.2	Composition of Injections	12
2.3	Composition of Surjection	12
2.4	Composition of Bijection	12
2.5	Cardinality of Sets	13
3	Permutations	15
3.1	Permutation Basics	15
4	Binary Relations	17
4.1	Equivalence Relations	17
4.2	Equivalence Classes	17
4.3	Quotient Groups	18
5	Groups	21
5.1	Group Basics	21
5.2	Multiplicative Group	21
5.3	Additive Group	22
5.4	Associativity of Sequential Composition of Functions	23
5.5	Subgroups	23
5.6	Lagrange's Theorem	24
5.6.1	Equivalence Classes	26

1 Set Theory

1.1 Set Notations

- Set definition: $A = \{a, b, c\}$
- Set membership (element-of): $a \in A$
- Set builder notation: $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \wedge x^2 = x\}$
- Empty set: \emptyset

1.2 Properties

- No structure
- No order
- No copies

For example, a, b, c are references to actual objects in

$$\{a, b, c\} \Leftrightarrow \{c, a, b\} \Leftrightarrow \{a, b, c, b\}$$

1.3 Set Equality

Definition 1.3.1 (Set Equality). Set $A = B$ iff:

1. $A \subseteq B \implies \forall x(x \in A \rightarrow x \in B)$
2. $B \subseteq A \implies \forall y(y \in B \rightarrow y \in A)$

Remark. $A = B \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A$

1.4 Set Operations

- *Union:* $A \cup B := \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$
- *Intersection:* $A \cap B := \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$
- *Relative Complement:* $A \setminus B := \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$
- *Absolute Complement:* $A^c := U \setminus A := \{x \mid x \in U \wedge x \notin A\}$
- *Symmetric Difference:* $A \Delta B := (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) := (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$
- *Cartesian Product:* $A \times B := \{(x, y) \mid x \in A \wedge y \in B\}$

1.5 Boolean Algebra

Definition 1.5.1 (De Morgan's Laws).

$$\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q \quad (1.1)$$

$$\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q \quad (1.2)$$

Definition 1.5.2 (Idempotent Laws).

$$p \vee p \equiv p \quad (1.3)$$

$$p \wedge p \equiv p \quad (1.4)$$

Definition 1.5.3 (Commutative Laws).

$$p \vee q \equiv q \vee p \quad (1.5)$$

$$p \wedge q \equiv q \wedge p \quad (1.6)$$

Definition 1.5.4 (Associative Laws).

$$p \vee (q \vee r) \equiv (p \vee q) \vee r \quad (1.7)$$

$$p \wedge (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \wedge r \quad (1.8)$$

Definition 1.5.5 (Distributive Laws).

$$p \wedge (q \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r) \quad (1.9)$$

$$p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r) \quad (1.10)$$

Definition 1.5.6 (Identity Laws).

$$p \vee F \equiv p \quad (1.11)$$

$$p \vee T \equiv T \quad (1.12)$$

$$p \wedge T \equiv p \quad (1.13)$$

$$p \wedge F \equiv F \quad (1.14)$$

Definition 1.5.7 (Absorption Laws).

$$p \vee (p \wedge q) \equiv p \quad (1.15)$$

$$p \wedge (p \vee q) \equiv p \quad (1.16)$$

Definition 1.5.8 (Implication and Negation Laws).

- *Identity:* $p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q$
- *Counter-example:* $\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \wedge \neg q$
- *Equivalences:* $p \rightarrow q \rightarrow r \equiv (p \wedge q) \rightarrow r \equiv q \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$

- *Absorption:*
 $p \rightarrow T \equiv T$
 $p \rightarrow F \equiv \neg p$
 $T \rightarrow p \equiv p$
 $F \rightarrow p \equiv T$
- *Contrapositive:* $p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$
- *Law of Excluded Middle:*
 $p \vee \neg p \equiv T$
 $p \wedge \neg p \equiv F$
- *Double Negation:* $\neg\neg p \equiv p$
- *Reduction to Absurdity:* $\neg p \rightarrow F \equiv p$

1.6 Set Algebra

Definition 1.6.1 (De Morgan's Laws).

$$(A \cup B)^c \equiv A^c \cap B^c \quad (1.17)$$

$$(A \cap B)^c \equiv A^c \cup B^c \quad (1.18)$$

Definition 1.6.2 (Idempotent Laws).

$$A \cup A \equiv A \quad (1.19)$$

$$A \cap A \equiv A \quad (1.20)$$

Definition 1.6.3 (Commutative Laws).

$$A \cup B \equiv B \cup A \quad (1.21)$$

$$A \cap B \equiv B \cap A \quad (1.22)$$

Definition 1.6.4 (Associativity Laws).

$$A \cup (B \cup C) \equiv (A \cup B) \cup C \quad (1.23)$$

$$A \cap (B \cap C) \equiv (A \cap B) \cap C \quad (1.24)$$

Definition 1.6.5 (Distributive Laws).

$$A \cap (B \cup C) \equiv (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \quad (1.25)$$

$$A \cup (B \cap C) \equiv (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) \quad (1.26)$$

Definition 1.6.6 (Identity Laws).

$$A \cup \emptyset \equiv A \quad (1.27)$$

$$A \cap \emptyset \equiv \emptyset \quad (1.28)$$

$$A \cap U \equiv A \quad (1.29)$$

$$A \cup U \equiv U \quad (1.30)$$

Definition 1.6.7 (Absorption Laws).

$$A \cup (A \cap B) \equiv A \quad (1.31)$$

$$A \cap (A \cup B) \equiv A \quad (1.32)$$

Definition 1.6.8 (Difference Identity Laws).

$$C \setminus (A \cup B) \equiv (C \setminus A) \cap (C \setminus B) \quad (1.33)$$

$$C \setminus (A \cap B) \equiv (C \setminus A) \cup (C \setminus B) \quad (1.34)$$

Definition 1.6.9 (Complement-Difference Identity Law).

$$C \setminus D \equiv C \cap D^c \quad (1.35)$$

Definition 1.6.10 (Double Complement Law).

$$(D^c)^c \equiv D \quad (1.36)$$

Definition 1.6.11 (Contraposition).

$$C \subseteq D \Leftrightarrow D^c \subseteq C^c \quad (1.37)$$

$$C = D \Leftrightarrow C^c = D^c \quad (1.38)$$

Definition 1.6.12 (Arbitrary Union).

Given sets A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n where $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n := \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \quad (1.39)$$

Then

$$x \in \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \Leftrightarrow \exists i \in I: x \in A_i \quad (1.40)$$

Definition 1.6.13 (Arbitrary Intersection).

Given sets A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n where $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n := \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \quad (1.41)$$

Then

$$x \in \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in I: x \in A_i \quad (1.42)$$

2 Functions

2.1 Function Basics

Definition 2.1.1 (Function). A function f is a mapping from X to Y

$$f: X \mapsto Y \quad (2.1)$$

- $\text{domain}(f) = X$
- $\text{image}(f) = f(X)$

Definition 2.1.2 (Total Function). A function is *total* if

$$\text{domain}(f) = X \quad (2.2)$$

Definition 2.1.3 (Partial Function). A function is *partial* if

$$\text{domain}(f) \subseteq X \quad (2.3)$$

Definition 2.1.4 (Surjection). A function $f: X \mapsto Y$ is *surjective* iff

$$f(X) = Y \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in Y: \exists x \in X: f(x) = y \quad (2.4)$$

Namely each $y \in Y$ has a corresponding $x \in X$.

Definition 2.1.5 (Injection (Encodings, One-to-one)). A function $f: X \mapsto Y$ is *injective* iff

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in X: x_1 \neq x_2 \rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \quad (2.5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in X: f(x_1) = f(x_2) \rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad (2.6)$$

Namely each distinct element $x \in X$ maps to a different element in Y .

Definition 2.1.6 (Bijection). A function $f: X \mapsto Y$ is *bijective* iff f is both *injective* and *surjective*.

$$\text{Bijective}(f) := \text{Injective}(f) \wedge \text{Surjective}(f) \quad (2.7)$$

The *inverse bijection* $f^{-1}: Y \mapsto X$ does exist.

2.2 Composition of Injections

Proposition 2.2.1 (Composition of Injection). Given *injections* $f: X \mapsto Y$ and $g: Y \mapsto Z$, then their *composition* $h: X \mapsto Z$ is given by

$$h(x) := g(f(x)) \quad (2.8)$$

Then h is also an *injective* function. Namely $h = g \circ f$ where h is composed from g and f with f applied first.

Proof. Given any $x_1, x_2 \in X$ where $x_1 \neq x_2$, then

$$f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \quad (2.9)$$

as f is *injective*, and thus

$$h(x_1) = g(f(x_1)) \neq g(f(x_2)) = h(x_2) \quad (2.10)$$

h is *injective* consequently. ■

2.3 Composition of Surjection

Proposition 2.3.1 (Composition of Surjection). Given *surjections* $f: X \mapsto Y$ and $g: Y \mapsto Z$, then their *composition* $h: X \mapsto Z$ is given by

$$h(x) := g(f(x)) \quad (2.11)$$

Then h is also a *surjective* function.

Proof. To prove $h: X \mapsto Z$ is *surjective*, it is required to prove that

$$\forall z \in Z: \exists x \in X: h(x) = z \quad (2.12)$$

Where $h(x) \Leftrightarrow (g \circ f)(x) \Leftrightarrow g(f(x))$.

Given any element $z \in Z$ ($\forall z \in Z$):

1. That $g: Y \mapsto Z$ is *surjective* by definition, then $\exists y \in Y: g(y) = z$.
2. That $f: X \mapsto Y$ is *surjective* by definition, then $\exists x \in X: f(x) = y$.

Then $\forall z \in Z: \exists x \in X: h(x) = (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(y) = z$ holds true. ■

2.4 Composition of Bijection

Proposition 2.4.1 (Composition of Bijection). Given *bijections* $f: X \mapsto Y$ and $g: Y \mapsto Z$, then their composition $h: X \mapsto Z$ is given by

$$h(x) := g(f(x)) \quad (2.13)$$

Then h is also a *bijective* function; an *inverse bijection* $h^{-1}: Z \mapsto X$ also exists.

2.5 Cardinality of Sets

Definition 2.5.1 (Cardinality). The number of elements in a set X is denoted $|X|$.

Definition 2.5.2 (Equal Cardinality and Bijection).

$$|X| = |Y| \quad (2.14)$$

Holds true if there exists a *bijection* $h: X \mapsto Y$ (one-to-one correspondence between X and Y).

Namely, X and Y have the same number of distinct elements, and each distinct element $x \in X$ corresponds to exactly one distinct element $y \in Y$.

Theorem 2.5.1 (Cantor-Bernstein). Given

1. *injective* function $f: X \mapsto Y$

2. *injective* function $g: Y \mapsto X$

Then there exists a *bijection* function $h: X \mapsto Y$.

Equivalently,

$$(|X| \leq |Y|) \wedge (|Y| \leq |X|) \rightarrow (|X| = |Y|) \quad (2.15)$$

Remark. Examples include countable sets, enumerable sets

$$|\mathbb{Q}| = |\mathbb{Z}| = |\mathbb{N}| = \aleph_0 \quad (2.16)$$

Where the cardinality of countable sets such as the *rational numbers*, *integers* and the *natural numbers* is denoted as "aleph-zero" (\aleph_0).

On the other hand, continuum such as the *real numbers* are not countable and as such

$$|\mathbb{R}| > \aleph_0 \quad (2.17)$$

3 Permutations

3.1 Permutation Basics

Definition 3.1.1 (Permutation). The bijection – *permutation* – of

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \dots & \downarrow \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \sigma(3) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{array} \quad (3.1)$$

Is denoted as

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \sigma(3) & \dots & \sigma(n) \end{array} \right) \quad (3.2)$$

Where $\sigma: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$ is the *permutation* bijection.

Definition 3.1.2 (Counting Permutations).

$$|S_n| := n! \quad (3.3)$$

Which is the number of different ways to permute n elements $\{1, 2, \dots, n\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$. Together, the different permutations for n distinct elements is the *symmetric group* S_n .

Remark. For example, with $S_3 = \{1, 2, 3\}$, there are $3! = 6$ different ways to arrange the three distinct elements

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \quad (3.4)$$

Definition 3.1.3 (Order of Permutation). The *order* of a permutation σ is the smallest $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that

$$\sigma^k = \epsilon \quad (3.5)$$

Where ϵ is the *identity permutation*

$$\epsilon(x) = x \quad (3.6)$$

Definition 3.1.4 (Sign of Permutation). The *sign* of a permutation $\text{sgn } \sigma: \sigma \rightarrow \{-1, +1\}$ where $\sigma \in S_n$ is defined as

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma) = (-1)^k \quad (3.7)$$

Where k is the number of *disorders* within σ , the number of pairs (x, y) such that $x > y \rightarrow \sigma(x) < \sigma(y)$ or the converse $x < y \rightarrow \sigma(x) > \sigma(y)$. Additionally,

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } k \text{ is even} \\ -1 & \text{if } k \text{ is odd} \end{cases} \quad (3.8)$$

Remark. For example, in

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$1 < 2$ but $\sigma(1) = 2 > \sigma(2) = 1$, hence a disorder.

For each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, starting from $i = 1$, compare $\sigma(i)$ with $\sigma(i + 1), \dots, \sigma(n)$ and add the number of disordered pairs, then move on to $i + 1$ and compare $\sigma(i + 1)$ with $\sigma(i + 2), \dots, \sigma(n)$ and so on.

Theorem 3.1.1 (Composition of Permutation).

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma_1 \sigma_2) := \text{sgn}(\sigma_1) \cdot \text{sgn}(\sigma_2) \quad (3.9)$$

Where

\circ	even	odd
even	even	odd
odd	odd	even

Table 3.1: Sign Changes on Composition

4 Binary Relations

Definition 4.0.1 (Binary Relation). A binary relation $R(x, y)$ describes some relationship between x and y where $R: X \rightarrow Y$, $R \subseteq X \times Y$, $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$. This relation can be expressed in infix notation as xRy .

4.1 Equivalence Relations

Definition 4.1.1 (Equivalence Relation). A binary relation $E(x, y)$ is an *equivalence relation* on X iff it satisfies all three conditions:

1. **Reflexivity**

$$\forall x \in X: E(x, x)$$

2. **Symmetry**

$$\forall x, y \in X: E(x, y) \rightarrow E(y, x)$$

3. **Transitivity**

$$\forall x, y, z \in X: E(x, y) \wedge E(y, z) \rightarrow E(x, z)$$

4.2 Equivalence Classes

Definition 4.2.1 (Equivalence Class). If $a \in X$, the *equivalence class* $[a]$ is

$$[a] := \{x \in X: E(x, a)\} \subseteq X \quad (4.1)$$

Definition 4.2.2 (Congruence and Equivalence Class of mod m on \mathbb{Z}). For *congruence mod m* on \mathbb{Z} , if $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ then the *congruence class* of a is

$$[a]_m := \{x \in \mathbb{Z}: x = a + km\} \quad (4.2)$$

Where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $x = a + km \Leftrightarrow x \equiv a \pmod{m}$, then the *equivalence class* of a is also the *congruence class*.

$$\Leftrightarrow [a]_m := \{x \in \mathbb{Z}: x \equiv a \pmod{m}\} \quad (4.3)$$

Definition 4.2.3 (Set of Remainders). Over \mathbb{Z} , the *remainder r* from the integer division $k \div m$ is

$$r \bmod m \equiv k \bmod m \quad (4.4)$$

Then the set of remainders G_m from the integer division $k \div m$ is defined by

$$G_m := \{0, 1, 2, \dots, m-2, m-1\} \quad (4.5)$$

4.3 Quotient Groups

Definition 4.3.1 (Quotient Group). A *quotient group* is a group constructed via congruence mod m .

Definition 4.3.2 (Congruence Class). If $m \leq 2$ and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ then the *congruence class* of $a \bmod m$ is $[a] \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$

$$[a] := \{b \in \mathbb{Z} : b \equiv a \bmod m\} \quad (4.6)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{a + km : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \quad (4.7)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{\dots, a - 2m, a - m, a, a + m, a + 2m, \dots\} \quad (4.8)$$

Remark. Let $E(x, y) := "x - y \equiv 0 \bmod 2"$, that is, $x - y$ is divisible by 2. Then,

$$[k]_2 := \{y : E(k, y)\} \quad (4.9)$$

Where $[k]_2$ is the congruence class of integers modulo 2.

Computing $[0]_2$ and $[1]_2$ yields

- $[0]_2 = \{0, 2, -2, 4, -4, \dots, 2n, -2n, \dots\}$
- $[1]_2 = \{1, -1, 3, -3, \dots, 2n + 1, \dots\}$

Observe that

$$[1]_2 \oplus [1]_2 \Leftrightarrow [2]_2 \Leftrightarrow [0]_2 \quad (4.10)$$

It can be deduced that $[0]_2$ and $[1]_2$ are two congruence (and equivalence) classes which partition the integers \mathbb{Z} into two disjoint subsets – integers which are odd, and integers which are even. This may be denoted as

$$\mathbb{Z}/E \equiv \{\text{EVEN}, \text{ODD}\} \quad (4.11)$$

Definition 4.3.3 (Congruence Modular Arithmetic (mod m) on \mathbb{Z}).

$$[a]_m \oplus [b]_m \equiv [a + b]_m \quad (4.12)$$

$$[a]_m \otimes [b]_m \equiv [a \cdot b]_m \quad (4.13)$$

If $a_1 \equiv a_2 \bmod m$ and $b_1 \equiv b_2 \bmod m$ then

$$a_1 + b_1 \equiv a_2 + b_2 \bmod m \quad (4.14)$$

$$a_1 \cdot b_1 \equiv a_2 \cdot b_2 \bmod m \quad (4.15)$$

$$(4.16)$$

Remark. We may introduce addition (+) and multiplication (*) over the remainders G_m previously defined as

$$G_m := \{0, 1, 2, \dots, m - 2, m - 1\} \quad (4.17)$$

For example, given $m = 3$, then the multiplication and addition table of $+$ (mod 3) and $*$ (mod 3) over G_3 can be computed:

$+$ (mod 3) 0 1 2	$*$ (mod 3) 0 1 2
0 0 1 2	0 0 0 0
1 1 2 0	1 0 1 2
2 2 0 1	2 0 2 1

Table 4.1: Multiplication and Addition Table of G_3

5 Groups

5.1 Group Basics

A *group* is an abstract collection consisting of:

- A *nonempty set* G .
- A *binary operation* $\star: G \times G \rightarrow G$.

It has the following properties:

1. **Closure**

$$\forall x, y: x \in G \wedge y \in G \rightarrow x \star y \in G \quad (5.1)$$

2. **Associativity**

$$\forall x, y, z \in G: (x \star y) \star z \equiv x \star (y \star z) \quad (5.2)$$

3. **Neutral Element**

$$\exists \epsilon \in G: \forall x \in G: x \star \epsilon \equiv \epsilon \star x \equiv x \quad (5.3)$$

That there exists a unique *neutral* element $\epsilon \in G$.

4. **Invertibility**

$$\forall x \in G: \exists y \in G: x \star y \equiv y \star x \equiv \epsilon \quad (5.4)$$

That there exists a unique *inverse* element $y := x^{-1} \in G$ where x^{-1} denotes the *inverse* element of x .

Definition 5.1.1 (Commutative Group). An *commutative group* (or *abelian group*) is a *group* for which its operation $\star: G \times G \rightarrow G$ satisfies the additional *commutative* property:

- **Commutativity**

$$\forall x, y \in G: x \star y \equiv y \star x \quad (5.5)$$

5.2 Multiplicative Group

Proposition 5.2.1 (Multiplicative Group). A *multiplicative group* is a *group* $(G, *)$ which has the binary operation $\ast: G \times G \rightarrow G$:

- **Closure, Associativity.** The multiplication operation $\ast: G \times G \rightarrow G$ is closed and is left associative.
- **Neutral Element.** The neutral element ϵ is unique.
- **Invertibility.** The inverse element x^{-1} is unique.
- For all $a, b \in G$ the equation

$$a \ast x = b \quad (5.6)$$

Has the unique solution

$$x = a^{-1} \ast b \quad (5.7)$$

Since

$$a * x = b \Leftrightarrow a^{-1} * (a * x) = a^{-1} * b \quad (\text{Multiply by inverse element}) \quad (5.8)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a^{-1} * a) * x = a^{-1} * b \quad (\text{Associativity}) \quad (5.9)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \epsilon * x = a^{-1} * b \quad (\text{Invertibility}) \quad (5.10)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = a^{-1} * b \quad (\text{Neutral Element}) \quad (5.11)$$

Remark. An example of a multiplicative group is permutations under composition, namely S_n is a group (G, \circ) where $\circ: G \times G \rightarrow G$.

For example, let G be the set of permutations

$$\epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_2 = \sigma_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.12)$$

To verify that G does form a group with composition \circ , one may draw the multiplication table for the group. Note that

$$\sigma_2 \sigma_2 = \sigma_1^4 = \sigma_1^3 \sigma_1 = \epsilon \sigma_1 = \sigma_1 \quad (5.13)$$

\circ	ϵ	σ_1	σ_2
ϵ	ϵ	σ_1	σ_2
σ_1	σ_1	σ_2	ϵ
σ_2	σ_2	ϵ	σ_1

Table 5.1: Multiplication Table of Composition \circ over G

5.3 Additive Group

Definition 5.3.1 (Additive Group). An *additive group* is a group $(G, +)$ with the binary operation $+: G \times G \rightarrow G$. It has the same properties of a general group.

1. **Closure**

$$\forall x, y: x \in G \wedge y \in G \rightarrow x + y \in G \quad (5.14)$$

2. **Associativity**

$$\forall x, y, z \in G: (x + y) + z \equiv x + (y + z) \quad (5.15)$$

3. **Neutral Element**

$$\exists \epsilon \in G: \forall x \in G: x + \epsilon \equiv \epsilon + x \equiv x \quad (5.16)$$

That there exists an unique *neutral* element $0_G \in G$ (usually denoted simply as 0).

4. **Invertibility**

$$\forall x \in G: \exists y \in G: x + y \equiv y + x \equiv 0 \quad (5.17)$$

That there exists an unique *inverse* element $y := -x \in G$ where $-x$ denotes the *inverse* element of x .

Remark. An example of an additive group is $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ (i.e. addition over the integers). Then for any of such *commutative group* $(G, +)$

- *Neutral element* 0 is unique.
- *Inverse element* $-x$ is unique.
- For any $a, b \in G$ the equation

$$a + x = b \quad (5.18)$$

Has a unique solution

$$x = b + (-a) = b - a \quad (5.19)$$

5.4 Associativity of Sequential Composition of Functions

Definition 5.4.1 (Sequential Composition of Functions). Let $f * g$ denote the sequential composition of functions $f * X \rightarrow Y$ and $g: Y \rightarrow Z$ such that $f * g: X \rightarrow Z$ where f is applied first then g , i.e. $\forall x \in X: (f * g)(x) := g(f(x))$.

Proposition 5.4.1 (Associativity of Sequential Composition of Functions). Given sets X, Y and Z and

- *Injection* $f: A \rightarrow B$
- *Injection* $g: B \rightarrow C$
- *Injection* $h: C \rightarrow D$

Then their composition is associative:

$$(f * g) * h \equiv f * (g * h) \quad (5.20)$$

Proof.

Let $s = (f * g)$ and $t = (s * h)$, then $t(x) = h(s(x)) = h(g(f(x)))$.

Let $u = (g * h)$ and $v = (f * u)$, then $v(x) = u(f(x)) = h(g(f(x)))$.

Together they yield the desired equality $t(x) = v(x)$. ■

5.5 Subgroups

Definition 5.5.1 (Subgroup). Given a *group* $(G, *)$, then the subset $H \subseteq G$ is a *subgroup* of G if it fulfills the properties:

1. **Closure**

$$\forall x, y: x \in H \wedge y \in H \rightarrow x * y \in H \quad (5.21)$$

2. **Neutral Element**

$$\epsilon \in H \quad (5.22)$$

That is, the *neutral* element ϵ from G is contained within the subset $H \subseteq G$.

3. **Invertibility**

$$\forall x \in H: x^{-1} \in H \quad (5.23)$$

5.6 Lagrange's Theorem

Theorem 5.6.1 (Lagrange's Theorem). Given a finite *group* of order n $(G, *)$ where

$$G := \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\} \quad (5.24)$$

And its *subgroup* $(H, *)$ of order $k \leq n$

$$H := \{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k\} \quad (5.25)$$

Then $k|n$ (k divides n).

G can be *partitioned* into ℓ disjoint subsets of the same size k such that

$$n = k\ell \quad (5.26)$$

Definition 5.6.1 (Left Coset). Given $(G, *)$ is a *group*, $(H, *)$ is a *subgroup* of $(G, *)$ and $g \in G$ then the *left coset* gH of H in G with respect to g is defined as

$$gH := \{g * h : h \in H\} \quad (5.27)$$

Remark. Visually,

$$G \equiv \left. \begin{array}{c} \boxed{g_1 H} \\ \boxed{g_2 H} \\ \vdots \\ \boxed{g_\ell H} \end{array} \right\} \ell \text{ disjoint subsets} \quad (5.28)$$

To verify that the *left cosets* together do in fact reconstruct G , check the multiplication table

$*$	h_1	h_2	\dots	h_k
$g_1 H$	$g_1 * h_1$	$g_1 * h_2$	\dots	$g_1 * h_k$
$g_2 H$	$g_2 * h_1$	$g_2 * h_2$	\dots	$g_2 * h_k$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
$g_\ell H$	$g_\ell * h_1$	$g_\ell * h_2$	\dots	$g_\ell * h_k$

Table 5.2: Multiplication Table from ℓ Left Cosets, Each of Size $|H| = k$

Proposition 5.6.1. For any $a, b \in G$ from $(G, *)$

$$(a * b)^{-1} \equiv b^{-1} * a^{-1} \quad (5.29)$$

Proof.

$$(a * b)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow (a * b)^{-1} * \epsilon \quad (\text{Neutral element}) \quad (5.30)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a * b)^{-1} * (a * a^{-1}) \quad (\text{Invertibility}) \quad (5.31)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a * b)^{-1} * ((a * \epsilon) * a^{-1}) \quad (\text{Neutral element}) \quad (5.32)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a * b)^{-1} * [(a * (b * b^{-1})) * a^{-1}] \quad (\text{Invertibility}) \quad (5.33)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a * b)^{-1} * [(a * b) * (b^{-1} * a^{-1})] \quad (\text{Associativity}) \quad (5.34)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [(a * b)^{-1} * (a * b)] * (b^{-1} * a^{-1}) \quad (\text{Associativity}) \quad (5.35)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \epsilon * (b^{-1} * a^{-1}) \quad (\text{Invertibility}) \quad (5.36)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b^{-1} * a^{-1} \quad (\text{Neutral Element}) \quad (5.37)$$

■

Proof. For a constructive proof of Lagrange's Theorem:

Let the binary relation $E(x, y)$ be defined on the group $(G, *)$, with its subgroup $(H, *)$

$$E(x, y) := x^{-1} * y \in H \quad (5.38)$$

For the equivalence

$$x = y \Leftrightarrow x^{-1} * y = 1 \quad (5.39)$$

Then for each of the required properties:

- **Neutral Element** from *Reflexivity* of $E(x, y)$

$$\forall x \in G: E(x, x) \quad (5.40)$$

Since

$$E(x, x) \equiv x^{-1} * x \in H \equiv \epsilon \in H \quad (5.41)$$

Then this satisfies the *reflexivity* requirement for *equivalence relations*, and proves the *neutral element* requirement for *subgroups*.

- **Invertibility** from *Symmetry* of $E(x, y)$

$$\forall x, y \in G: E(x, y) \rightarrow E(y, x) \quad (5.42)$$

Let for some $h \in H$, $x^{-1} * y = h$, then by proposition 5.6.1

$$y^{-1} * x \equiv (x^{-1} * y)^{-1} \equiv h^{-1} \in H \quad (5.43)$$

Which satisfies the *symmetry* requirement for *equivalence relations*, and proves the *invertibility* requirement for *subgroups*.

- **Closure** from *Transitivity* of $E(x, y)$

$$\forall x, y, z \in G: E(x, y) \wedge E(y, z) \rightarrow E(x, z) \quad (5.44)$$

Let for some $h_1, h_2 \in H$, $(x^{-1} * y = h_1) \wedge (y^{-1} * z = h_2)$, then

$$x^{-1} * z \Leftrightarrow x^{-1} * \epsilon * z \quad (5.45)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^{-1} * y) * (y^{-1} * z) \quad (5.46)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h_1 * h_2 \in H \quad (5.47)$$

Which satisfies the *transitivity* requirement for *equivalence relations*, and proves the *closure* requirement for *subgroups*. ■

Remark. To demonstrate Lagrange's Theorem, let the *group* be constructed from $x * y \pmod{10}$.

Let $(G, *)$ be a finite *group* of order $n = 4$ where

$$G = \{1, 3, 7, 9\} \quad (5.48)$$

And $(H, *)$ be its *subgroup* of order $k = 2$.

Constructing the multiplication table yields

$* \pmod{10}$	1	9
$1 * H$	1	9
$3 * H$	3	7
$7 * H$	7	3
$9 * H$	9	1

Table 5.3: Multiplication Table for $(G, *)$

There are only $\ell = 2$ disjoint subsets (unique cosets) gH ; G can be partitioned into ℓ disjoint subsets, each of size $|H| = 2$ such that $4 = n = k\ell = 2 \cdot 2$.

Visually,

$$G = \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 * H = 9 * H = \{1, 9\} \\ 3 * H = 7 * H = \{3, 7\} \end{array} \right\} \ell = 2 \quad (5.49)$$

5.6.1 Equivalence Classes

Definition 5.6.2 (Equivalence Class). Given *group* $(G, *)$ and its *subgroup* $(H, *)$, then the *equivalence class* $[g]$ is defined as

$$[g] := \{y \in G \mid g^{-1} * y \in H\} \quad (5.50)$$

Then

$$\forall h \in H: g^{-1} * y = h \Leftrightarrow y = g * h \quad (5.51)$$

Which yields the equivalence

$$\{y \in G \mid g^{-1} * y \in H\} \equiv \{y \in G \mid y \in gH\} \quad (5.52)$$

Hence

$$[g] \equiv gH \quad (5.53)$$

That the *equivalence class* $[g]$ is exactly the *left coset* gH .

Let ℓ be the number of disjoint equivalence class $[g]$, then G can be partitioned into ℓ disjoint subsets where visually,

$$G = \left. \begin{array}{c} [g_1] \equiv g_1 H \\ [g_2] \equiv g_2 H \\ \vdots \\ [g_\ell] \equiv g_\ell H \end{array} \right\} \ell \text{ disjoint subsets} \quad (5.54)$$

Proposition 5.6.2.

$$\forall g \in G: |gH| \equiv |H| \equiv k \quad (5.55)$$

Proof. Let I be the set of indices $I := \{1, \dots, k\}$

$$\forall i, j \in I: (h_i = h_j) \Leftrightarrow (g * h_i = g * h_j) \quad (5.56)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall i, j \in I: (h_i \neq h_j) \Leftrightarrow (g * h_i \neq g * h_j) \quad (5.57)$$

■

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