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## structure

Canonical name Structure

Date of creation 2013-05-20 18:26:21 Last modified on 2013-05-20 18:26:21

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Numerical id 23

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Entry type Definition
Classification msc 03C07
Related topic Substructure

Related topic AlgebraicStructure

Related topic Model

Related topic RelationalSystem

Defines structure
Defines interpretation

Let  $\tau$  be a signature. A  $\tau$ -structure  $\mathcal{A}$  comprises of a set A, called the (or underlying set or ) of  $\mathcal{A}$ , and an interpretation of the symbols of  $\tau$  as follows:

- for each constant symbol  $c \in \tau$ , an element  $c^A \in A$ ;
- for each n-ary function symbol  $f \in \tau$ , a function (or operation)  $f^A : A^n \to A$ ;
- for each n-ary relation symbol  $R \in \tau$ , a n-ary relation  $R^A$  on A.

Some authors require that A be non-empty.

If  $\mathcal{A}$  is a structure, then the *cardinality* (or *power*) of  $\mathcal{A}$ ,  $|\mathcal{A}|$ , is the cardinality of its A.

Examples of structures abound in mathematics. Here are some of them:

- 1. A set is a structure, with no constants, no functions, and no relations on it.
- 2. A partially ordered set is a structure, with one binary relation call partial order defined on the underlying set.
- 3. A group is a structure, with one binary operation called multiplication, one unary operation called inverse, and one constant called the multiplicative identity.
- 4. A vector space is a structure, with one binary operation called addition, unary operations called scalar multiplications, one for each element of the underlying set, and one constant 0, the additive identity.
- 5. A partially ordered group is a structure like a group, but with the addition of a partial order on the underlying set.

If  $\tau$  contains only relation symbols, then a  $\tau$ -structure is called a relational structure. If  $\tau$  contains only function symbols, then a  $\tau$ -structure is called an algebraic structure. In the examples above, 2 is a relation structure, while 3, 4 are algebraic structures.