Definition

Subset

Notation: $A \subseteq B$, informally $A \subset B$

if $x \in A$, then $x \in B$

Definition

Proper Subet

Notation: $A \subset B$

$A \subseteq B$ and $A \neq B$

Definition

Union

Notation: $A \cup B$

$\{x \mid x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$

Definition

Intersection

Notation: $A \cap B$

$\{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$

DEFINITION

Disjoint Sets

A and B are disjoint if $A \cap B = \emptyset$

DEFINITION

Equal Sets

A and B are equivalent if $A \subset B$ and $B \subset A$

DEFINITION

Complement

For any set $A \subset U$

$$A' = \{x \in U \mid x \notin A\}$$

DEFINITION

Difference

$$A \backslash B = A \cap B'$$

Definition

Cartesian Product

$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \text{ and } b \in B\}$

Definition

Relation

A relation from A to B is a subset of $A \times B$

Definition

Function or Map

Notation: $f : A \to B$, where A is the *domain* and B is the *target*

A relation from A to B where $\forall a \in A, \exists!\ (a, b)$

$f(a) = b$ means $(a, b) \in f$

Definition

Image of Function

$f(A) = \{f(a) : a \in A\}$

Note: $f(A) \subset B$

Definition

Surjective

Also known as *onto*

A function $f : A \to B$ for which $f(A) = B$

Definition

Injective

Also known as *one-to-one*

A function $f : A \to B$ for which $f(a_1) = f(a_2)$ implies $a_1 = a_2$

Definition

Bijective

A function which is both injective and surjective.

Definition

Composition

For $f : A \to B$ and $g : B \to C$, the composition $g \circ f$ is defined as:

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$

Notes: $g \circ f : A \to C$, and composition is associative

Definition

Composition Properties

- If g and f are surjective, $g \circ f$ is surjective
- If g and f are injective, $g \circ f$ is injective
- If g and f are bijective, $g \circ f$ is bijective

Definition

Identity Map

Notation: id_s

$id(x) = x, id : S \to S$

Note: $id_s = \{(x, x) : x \in S\}$

Definition

Inverse

Notation: f^{-1}

$g = f^{-1} \iff g \circ f = id_A$

f is invertible means it has an inverse.

f is invertible iff it's bijective.

Definition

Partition

Let X be a set. P is a partition of X means:

$P = \{p_i \subset X \mid P \neq \emptyset\}$, all p_i are disjoint, and the union of all p_i is P.

Definition

Equivalence Relation

Relation R of X with these properties:

- Reflexive: $\forall x \in X, (x,x) \in R$
- Symmetric: $(x,y) \in R \implies (y,x) \in R$
- Transitive: $(x,y),(y,z) \in R \implies (x,z) \in R$

$x \sim y$ means $(x,y) \in R$

Definition

Equivalence Class

$$[x] = \{y \in X \mid y \sim x\}$$

Two equivalence classes are either disjoint or equal.

Definition

Divisibility

Notation: $b \mid a$ (b divides a)

$a = bk$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Definition

Congruence

Let $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Notation: $r \equiv_n s$

$n \mid (r - s)$

Note: $\equiv_n$ is an equivalence relation of $\mathbb{Z}$

Definition

Properties of Congruence

- $a + b \equiv b + a \quad ab \equiv ba$
- $(a + b) + c \equiv a + (b + c) \quad (ab)c \equiv a(bc)$
- $a + 0 \equiv a \quad a1 \equiv a$
- Multiplication distributes over addition
- $\exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a + b \equiv 0$
- Let $a \in \mathbb{Z}, a \neq 0$
  $gcd(a, n) = 1 \iff \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid ab \equiv_n 1$

Definition

Mathematical Induction

Let $S(n)$ be a statement about $n \in \mathbb{N}$

If $S(n_0)$ is true for some $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, and $S(k) \implies S(k + 1)$, then $S(n)$ is true for all $n \geqslant n_0$

Definition

Strong Mathematical Induction

Let $S(n)$ be a statement about $n \in \mathbb{N}$

If $S(n_0)$ is true for some $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, and $S(n_0), S(n_0+1), S(n_0+2) \ldots S(k) \implies S(k+1)$, then $S(n)$ is true for all $n \geqslant n_0$

Definition

Well-Ordered

A non-empty subset of $\mathbb{Z}$ which contains a least element.

Definition

Well-Ordering Principle

Every non-empty subset of $\mathbb{N}$ is well-ordered.

Definition

Division Algorithm

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $b > 0$

$\exists!\ q, r \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a = qb + r$ and $0 \leqslant r < b$

Definition

Common Divisor

Let $a, b, d \in \mathbb{Z}$

d is a common divisor of a and b means that $d \mid a$ and $d \mid b$

Definition

Greatest Common Divisor

Notation: $gcd(a, b)$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

Note: If $a, b > 0,\ \exists r, s \in \mathbb{Z} \mid gcd(a, b) = ar + bs$

Definition

Relatively Prime

$gcd(a, b) = 1$

Definition

Prime

p is prime if only numbers that divide it are 1 and p

Otherwise, p is *composite*

Definition

Prime Number Properties

$p \mid ab \implies p \mid a$ or $p \mid b$

There exists an infinite number of primes.

Definition

Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1$

$n = p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_k$ where p_i are prime

This factorization is unique.

Definition

Binary Operation

A function $f : S \times S \to S$ on a set S

$f(a, b)$ is denoted by $a \circ b$ or ab

Definition

Group

Notation: $(S, \circ)$ for operation $\circ$ on set S

Properties:

- Associative: $(ab)c = a(bc)$
- Identity Exists: $\exists e \in S \mid ai = a = ia, \forall a \in S$
- Inverses Exist: $\forall a \in S, \exists b \in S \mid ab = e = be$

Definition

Group Properties

The inverses are unique for each element.

$(ab)^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1}$

Definition

Commutative/Abelian Group

A group for which $ab = ba \; \forall a, b \in S$

DEFINITION

Finite Group

$(G, \circ)$ is a finite group if G is a finite set.

Otherwise, it's an infinite group.

DEFINITION

Group Order

The order of finite group $(G, \circ)$ is $\mid G \mid$.

The order of an infinite group is ∞.

DEFINITION

Quaternion Group

$(Q_8, \circ)$ where $Q_8 = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$ and:

- $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$
- 1 is identity
- -1 commutes everything
- $ij = k, jk = i, ki = j$
- $ik = -j, kj = -i, ji = -k$

DEFINITION

Matrix Group

$\mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{R})$ is multiplicative group for all 2x2 real number matrices.

Non-abelian group.

Definition

General Linear Group

$GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ is subset of $\mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{R})$ where every matrix is invertible.

Non-abelian group.

Definition

Multiplicative Group Exponents

- $g^n = g \circ g \circ g \circ g \cdots \mid n \geqslant 1$
- $g^0 = e$
- $g^{-1} = g^{^{-1}} \circ g^{^{-1}} \circ g^{^{-1}} \cdots \mid n < 0$
- $g^m g^n = g^{m+n}$, $(g^m)^n = g^{mn}$
- $(gh)^n = (h^{^{-1}} g^{^{-1}})^{-n}$
  If group is abelian, then $(gh)^n = g^n h^n$

Definition

Additive Group Exponents

- $ng = g + g + g \cdots \mid n \geqslant 0$
- $-ng = -g + -g + -g \cdots \mid n < 0$

If group is abelian, then $m(g + h) = mg + mh$

Definition

Group Cancellation Laws

If G is a group, and $a, b, c \in G$, then:

$ba = bc \implies a = c$ (left cancellation)

$ab = cb \implies a = c$ (right cancellation)

Definition

Subgroup

A group $(H, \circ)$ is a subgroup of $(G, \circ)$ if $H \subseteq G$ and if H also forms a group under the operation $\circ$. This is true iff:

- Identity $e \in G$ is in H
- $h_1, h_2 \in H \implies h_1 \circ h_2 \in H$
- $h_1 \in H \implies {h_1}^{-1} \in H$

Definition

Subgroup Alternative Criteria

Let $H \subseteq G$. H is a subgroup of G iff:

- $H \neq \emptyset$
- $a, b \in H \implies a \circ b^{-1} \in H$

Definition

Trivial Subgroup

$\{e\}$

Definition

Proper Subgroup

H is a proper subgroup of G if H is a subgroup, and $H \subset G$

Definition

Proper Subgroup

H is a proper subgroup of G if H is a subgroup, and $H \subset G$