## **Unitary Symmetric Paths**

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*In this paper I describe unitary symmetric paths.* 

A unitary symmetric path of `f` by `g` is the inverse of `f`:

$$f[g] <=> f^{-1}$$

It follows that `g` is unique, because the inverse of `f` is unique.

Also, it follows that  $g^2 \ll id$  and this can be used to find the inverse unitary symmetric path:

Some examples:

```
id[id] \le id

not[not] \le not

inc_{\mathbb{Z}}[neg] \le dec_{\mathbb{Z}}

(\cdot 2)\{(\neg = 0)\}[inv] \le (/2)\{(\neg = 0)\}
```

The two last examples have inverse unitary symmetric paths:

```
dec_{\mathbb{Z}}[neg] \le inc_{\mathbb{Z}}
(/2){(¬=0)}[inv] <=> (·2){(¬=0)}
```