Lecture Notes on

Algorithmic Algebra

Jayalal Sarma
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
IIT Madras, Chennai 600036

Draft—August 9, 2015 and forever

List of Scribes

Table of Contents

Preface

This lecture notes are produced as a part of the course *CS6842: Algorithmic Algebra* which was a course offered during August to November semester in 2013 and 2015 at the CSE Department of IIT Madras.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Alexander Shrestov for creating a nice template for lecture notes which are being used in this document.

CS6842 – Algorithmic Algebra

Instructor: Jayalal Sarma
Scribe: K Dinesh
Date: Aug 3, 2015

LECTURE
1

Introduction, Motivation and the Language

1.1 Overview of the course. Administrative, Academic policies

1.2 Introduction and Motivation

Main theme of this course is to use algebra to solve computational problems. Let us consider the following two problems :

Plagarism check Given two C programs P_1 and P_2, check if they are the same under renaming of variables.

Molecule detection Given two chemical molecules check if they have the same structure.

Consider the following simpler variant of plagarism checking where the program submitted has just its variables renamed and all other portions of the program are the same. In this case, given the two versions of the program, we need to check if there is a way to rename the variables of one program to get the other one.

In the second case one could view the given molecules as graphs. The problem is again similar problem, where we want to see if there is way to rename the vertex labels of the graph so that under the relabelling both the graphs are the same.

Our aim in both cases is to check whether the two structures are same under renaming. We are interested in solving this problem on graphs.

Definition 1.1 (Graph Isomorphism)**.** *Two graphs $X_1(V_1, E_1)$, $X_2(V_2, E_2)$ are said to be isomorphic if there is a bijective map $\sigma : V_1 \to V_2$ such that $\forall (u, v) \in V_1 \times V_1$,*

$$(u, v) \in E_1 \iff (\sigma(u), \sigma(v)) \in E_2$$

Problem 1.2. *The* graph isomorphism problem *is the decision problem of checking if given two graphs X_1, X_2 are isomorphic.*

We are also interested in the following special case of the above problem called graph automorphism problem.

Definition 1.3 (Graph Automorphism)**.** *For a graph $X(V, E)$, an automorphism of X is a renaming of the vertices of X given by a bijective map $\sigma : V \to V$ such that $\forall (u, v) \in V \times V$,*

$$(u, v) \in E \iff (\sigma(u), \sigma(v)) \in E$$

We are interested in the set of all bijections such that they are automorphisms of X. We denote this by $Aut(X)$.

Definition 1.4. *For a graph X on n vertices, $Aut(X) = \{\sigma \mid \sigma : [n] \to [n], \sigma$ is an automorphism of $X\}$*

Note that an identity map which takes a vertex to itself always belongs to $Aut(X)$ for all graphs X. Hence the question is : are there any bijections other than the identity map as automorphism of X.

Problem 1.5 (Graph Automorphism Problem)**.** *Given a graph X does $Aut(X)$ has any element other than the identity element.*

One way to see bijections is via permutations. This is because, every bijection define a permutation and vice versa.

Let X be an n vertex graph. Denote S_n to be the set of all permutations on n elements. Hence $Aut(X)$ can be defined as $\{\sigma \mid \sigma \in S_n \text{ and } \sigma \text{ is an automorphism of } G\}$.

We now show that the set $Aut(X)$ has some nice properties. Given $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in Aut(X)$, we can compose two permutations as $\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2 = (\sigma_1(\sigma_2(1)), \sigma_1(\sigma_2(2)), \ldots, \sigma_1(\sigma_2(n)))$. This is same as applying σ_2 on identity permutation and then applying σ_1 to the result. We show that $Aut(X)$ along with the composition operation $\circ$ gives us many nice properties.

- If $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in Aut(X)$, then $\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2$ is also an automorphism of X. The reason is that for any $(u, v) \in X \times X$, $(u, v) \in E \iff (\sigma_2(u), \sigma_2(v)) \in E$ Now applying σ_1 on the previous tuple, we get that $(\sigma_2(u), \sigma_2(v)) \iff (\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2(u), \sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2(v)) \in E$. Hence $(u, v) \in E \iff (\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2(u), \sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2(v)) \in E$. This tells that $Aut(X)$ is *closed* under $\circ$.
- The composition operation is also *associative*.
- *Identity* permutation belongs to $Aut(X)$ as observed before.
- Since we are considering bijections, it is natural to consider *inverse* for a permutation σ denoted σ^{-1} with the property that $\sigma \circ \sigma^{-1}$ is identity permutation.

We gave a definition of inverse for an arbitrary permutation. But then a natural question is : given $\sigma \in Aut(X)$, is it true that σ^{-1} also belongs to $Aut(X)$. It turns out that it is true.

Claim 1.6. *For the graph $X(V, E)$ $\sigma \in Aut(X) \iff \sigma^{-1} \in Aut(X)$*

Proof. Recall that $\sigma \in Aut(G)$ iff $\forall (u, v) \in V \times V$, $(u, v) \in E \iff (\sigma(u), \sigma(v)) \in E$. In particular, this must be true for $(\sigma^{-1}(u), \sigma^{-1}(v))$ also. This means,

$$(\sigma^{-1}(u), \sigma^{-1}(v)) \in E \iff (\sigma(\sigma^{-1}(u)), \sigma(\sigma^{-1}(v))) \in E$$

By definition of σ^{-1} we get that $(\sigma^{-1}(u), \sigma^{-1}(v)) \in E \iff (u, v) \in E$. This shows that $\sigma^{-1} \in Aut(X)$ □

Objects which satisfy these kind of properties are called groups.

1.3 Overview of the course

There are two major themes.

- Algorithms for permutation groups.
- Algorithms for polynomials.

CS6842 – Algorithmic Algebra

Instructor: Jayalal Sarma
Scribe: K Dinesh
Date: Aug 4, 2015

LECTURE 2

Algebraic Approach to Primality Testing

In this lecture, we will see an algebraic approach to solving a fundamental problem in Number Theory.

2.1 Application to Number Theory

Following is an algorithmic question that we are interested.

Problem 2.1. *Given a number n in its binary representation, check if it is a prime or not in time $O(poly(\log N))$.*

Note 2.2. *The trivial algorithms that we can think of will depend on n and hence takes time exponential in its input representation.*

Consider the following property about prime number proved by Fermat which is of interest in this context.

Theorem 2.3 (Fermat's Little Theorem)**.** *If N is a prime, then $\forall\ a, 1 \leq a \leq N-1$,*

$$a^N = a \mod N$$

Proof. Fix an $a \in \{1, 2, \ldots N-1\}$. Now consider the sequence $a, 2a, \ldots, (N-1)a$. The question we ask is : can any two of the numbers in this sequence be the same modulo N. We claim that this cannot happen. We give a proof by contradiction : suppose that there are two distinct r, s with $1 \leq r < s \leq N-1$ and $sa = ra \mod N$. Then clearly $N|(s-r)a$ which means $N|a$ or $N|(s-r)$. But both cannot happen as $a, s-r$ are strictly smaller than N.

This gives that all the N numbers in our list modulo N are distinct. Hence all numbers from $1, 2, \ldots, N-1$ appear in the list when we go modulo N. Taking product of the list and the list modulo N, we get

$$(N-1)!a^{N-1} = (N-1)! \mod N$$

By cancelling $(N-1)!$, we get that $a^{N-1} = 1 \mod N$. □

This tells that the above condition is necessary for a number to be prime. If this test is also sufficient (i.e, if the converse of the above theorem is true), we have a test for checking primality of a number. But it turns out that this is not true due to the existance of Carmichael numbers which are not prime numbers but satisfy the above test.

So one want a necessary and sufficient condition which can be used for primality testing. For this, we need the notion of polynomials.

Definition 2.4. *A polynomial $p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d} a_i x^i$ with $a_d \neq 0$ denotes a polynomial in one variable x of degree d. Here a_is are called coefficients and each term excluding the coefficient is called a monomial.* ***A polynomial is said to be identically zero, if all the coefficients are zero.***

A polynomial time algorithm for this problem has been found in 2002 by Manindra Agarwal, Neeraj Kayal and Nitin Saxena (called as the AKS algorithm). In their result, they used the following polynomial characterisation for a prime number.

Theorem 2.5 (Polynomial formulation (Agarwal-Biswas 1999))**.** *Let $N \geq 1$ be an integer. Define a polynomial $p_N(z) = (1+z)^N - 1 - z^N$. Then*

$$p_N(z) \equiv 0 (mod\ N) \iff N \text{ is prime}$$

Hence checking if N is prime or not boils down to checking if $p_N(z)$ is identically 0 or not except for the fact that the underlying operations are done modulo N.

Proof of the theorem is as follows.

Proof. Note that $p_N(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \binom{N}{i} z^i$ and $\binom{N}{i} = \frac{N(N-1)\ldots(N-i+1)}{1\cdot 2\ldots i}$ with $1 \leq i \leq N-1$.

If N is prime, then $\binom{N}{i} = N \times k_i$ for some integer k_i as none of $1, 2, \ldots i$ divides N. Hence $\binom{N}{i}$ mod $N = 0$ for every i and $p_N(z) \equiv 0 \mod N$ since the polynomial has all coefficients as zero.

If N is composite, we need to show that $p_N(z) \not\equiv 0 (mod\ N)$ which means that there is at least one non-zero coefficient $p_N(z) \mod N$[1]. Since N is composite, there exists a prime p such that $p \mid N$. Let $p^k | N$ where $k \geq 1$ is the largest exponent of p in the prime factorisation of n. Hence $p^{k+1} \nmid N$.

We first show that $p_N(z)$ is a non zero polynomial by showing that the coefficient of z^i for $i = p$, which is $\binom{N}{p}$, is non zero modulo p^k showing[2] $p_N(z)$ is not a zero polynomial modulo N. Let $N = g \times p^k$. In $\binom{N}{p}$, p of the denominator divides N. Note that p cannot divide g, for if it does, then $p^{k+1} | N$ which is not possible by choice of p and k.

$$\binom{N}{p} = \frac{g \times p^k (N-1)\ldots(N-p+1)}{1\cdot 2\ldots p} = \frac{g \times p^{k-1}(N-1)\ldots(N-p+1)}{1\cdot 2\ldots p-1} \tag{2.1}$$

Hence it must be that p^{k-1} divides $\binom{N}{p}$. This is because, there is no p left now in the denominator to divide N. Now $p^k \nmid \binom{N}{p}$ because, none of the terms $(N-1), \ldots, (N-p+1)$ can have p as a factor since all these terms are obtained by subtracting at most $p-1$ times from N. Hence $\binom{N}{p} \neq 0$ mod p^k. This completes the proof. ∎

Note that Fermat's Little Theorem is a special case of Agarwal-Biswas formulation of primality testing.

[1] In class we asked the following question of finding an $a \in \{1, 2, \ldots, N-1\}$ such that $p_N(a) \neq 0 \mod N$. This has a counter example. Consider the case where N is a Carmicahel number. By definition, Carmichael numbers are composite numbers that satisfy Fermat's Litte theorem. Hence if N is Carmichael, $\forall\ a \in \{1, 2, \ldots N-1\}$, we get $a^N = a \mod N$. This gives that $\forall\ a \in \{1, 2, \ldots, N-1\}$

$$p_N(a) = ((a+1)^N - a^N - 1) \mod N = ((a+1) - a - 1) \mod N$$

which is zero modulo N.

[2] Note that if $N | \binom{N}{i}$ then $p^k | \binom{N}{i}$. Taking contrapositive, we get that $\binom{N}{i} \neq 0 \mod p^k$ implies $\binom{N}{i} \neq 0 \mod N$

Claim 2.6. *Fermat's Little Theorem is a special case of Agarwal-Biswas theorem.*

Proof. To prove Fermat's Little theorem, we need one direction of implication of Agarwal-Biswas theorem :

$$\text{"If } N \text{ is prime, then } (1+z)^N = (1+z^N) \mod N\text{"}.$$

Note that Fermat's Little theorem asks about $a^N \mod N$ for $a \in \{1, 2, \ldots, N-1\}$. Since the implication talks about $z^N \mod N$ and $(1+z)^N \mod N$, this suggests an induction strategy on a.

Let N be prime. We check the base case : for $a = 1$, the $1^N = 1 \mod N$. Hence the base case is true. By induction, suppose that $a^N = a \mod N$ for $a \in \{1, 2, \ldots, N-1\}$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned} (a+1)^N &= (a^N + 1) \mod N && \text{[By Agarwal-Biswas as } N \text{ is prime]} \\ &= (a+1) \mod N && \text{[By inducive hypothesis]} \end{aligned}$$

This completes the inductive case. □

This shows that checking if the polynomial $p_N(z)$ is a zero polynomial is an if and only if check for primality of N. There are two naive ways to do it. One is to evaluate it at all the numbers from 1 to N or to expand out the polynomial and see if it is identically zero. But both operations are costly.

So checking primality of a number now boils down to checking if a polynomial is identically zero or not. This is a fundamental problem of polynomial identity testing. We will be discussing about polynomial identity testing and AKS algorithm in our next theme.

CS6842 – Algorithmic Algebra

Instructor: Jayalal Sarma
Scribe: K Dinesh
Date: Aug 5, 2015

LECTURE
3

Algebraic Approach to finding Perfect Matchings in Graphs

3.1 Application to Graph algorithms

Consider the following problem of finding perfect matching.

Definition 3.1 (Finding Perfect Matching)**.** *Given a bipartite graph $G(V_1, V_2, E)$, we need to come up with an $E' \subseteq E$ such that $\forall u \in V_1 \cup V_2$, there is exactly one edge incident to it in E'.*

We shall give a polynomial formulation for the problem. Given $G(V_1, V_2, E)$ with vertex sets $|V_1| = |V_2| = n$. Define an $n \times n$ matrix A where $A(i, j) = 1$ if $(i, j) \in E$ and is 0 otherwise for all $(i, j) \in V_1 \times V_2$. Recall the determinant of A given by

$$det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} sign(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^{n} A_{i,\sigma(i)}$$

where

$$sign(\sigma) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } inv(\sigma) \text{ is even} \\ 1 & \text{if } inv(\sigma) \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

and $inv(\sigma)$ is defined as $|\{(i, j) \mid i < j \text{ and } \sigma(i) > \sigma(j), 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}|$. We denote $f(x) \equiv 0$ to denote that polynomial $f(x)$ is the zero polynomial.

Lemma 3.2. *For the matrix A as defined as before, $det(A) \not\equiv 0 \Rightarrow G$ has a perfect matching*

Proof. Let $det(A) \not\equiv 0$. Hence there exists a $\sigma \in S_n$ such that $\prod_{i=1}^{n} A_{i,\sigma(i)} \neq 0$. Hence the edge set $E' = \{(i, \sigma(i)) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ exists in G and since $\sigma(i) = \sigma(j)$ iff $i = j$ for every i, j, E' form a perfect matching.

□

Note that converse of this statement is not true. For example, consider the bipartite graph whose A matrix is $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. It can be verified that $det(A) = 0$ but the bipartite graph associated has a perfect matching.

Hence the next natural question, similar to our primality testing problem, is to ask for some kind of modification so that converse of previous lemma (lemma 3.2) is true. In the example considered, there were two perfect matchings in G having opposite sign due to which the determinant became 0. So the modification should ensure that perfect matchings of opposite signs does not cancel off in the determinant.

One way to achieve this is as follows. Define a matrix T as

$$T(i,j) = \begin{cases} x_{ij} & (i,j) \in E \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where $(i,j) \in V_1 \times V_2$. This matrix is called as the Tutte matrix. Now, if we consider determinant of this matrix, we can see that the monomials corresponding a $\sigma \in S_n$ can be a product of at most n variables. Hence $det(T)$ is a polynomial in n^2 variables with degree at most n.

Also in the expansion of determinant, we can observe that each term picks exactly one entry from every row and column meaning each of the entries picked is from a distinct row and column. Hence each of the them is a bijection and hence is a permutation on n elements. Also corresponding to any permutation on n elements, we can get a term. This gives us the following observation.

Observation 3.3. *Set of monomials in $det(T)$ is in one-one correspondence with set of all permutations on n.*

We now give polynomial formulation for the problem of checking perfect matching in a bipartite graph.

Claim 3.4. *For the matrix T as defined before, $det(T) \not\equiv 0 \iff G$ has a perfect matching*

Proof. By $det(T) \equiv 0$, we mean that the polynomial $det(T)$ has all coefficients as zero. ($\Rightarrow$) Since $det(T) \not\equiv 0$, there exists a $\sigma \in S_n$ such that the monomial corresponding is non-zero and by definition of determinant it must be expressed as product of some n set of variables $\prod_i T(i, \sigma(i))$. The variable indices gives a matching and since there are n variables this is a perfect matching.

($\Leftarrow$) Suppose G has a perfect matching given by a M. Let τ denote the permutation corresponding to M. We now need to show that $det(T) \not\equiv 0$. To prove this, it suffices to show that there is a substitution to $det(T)$ which evaluates to a non-zero value.

Consider the following assignment, $\forall\ i, j$

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (i,j) \in M \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

From the formula of determinant,

$$\begin{aligned} det(T) &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} sign(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^{n} T_{i,\sigma(i)} \\ &= sign(\tau) \prod_{i=1}^{n} A_{i,\tau(i)} + \sum_{\sigma \in S_n \setminus \{\tau\}} sign(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^{n} T_{i,\sigma(i)} \end{aligned}$$

Now substituting $x_{ij} = a_{ij}$, we get that the first term evaluates to $sign(\tau)$ since all the entires are 1. The second term evaluates to 0 since for all $\sigma \neq \tau$, there must be a j such that $\sigma(j) \neq \tau(j)$. Hence it must be that $a_{j,\sigma(j)} = 0$ and hence the product corresponding to σ goes to 0. ∎

Hence to check if the bipartite graph G has a perfect matching or not, it suffices to check if the polynomial $det(T)$ is identically zero or not. Checking if a polynomial is identically zero or not is one of the fundamental question in this area.

Note that this problem becomes easy if the polynomial is given as sum of monomial form. In most of the cases, the polynomial will not be given this way. For example if we consider our problem, we are just given the T matrix and $det(T)$ is the required polynomial. Trying to expand $det(T)$ and simplifying will involve dealing with $n!$ monomials which is not feasible.

Hence the computational question again boils down to checking if a polynomial is identically zero or not.

CS6842 – Algorithmic Algebra

Instructor: Jayalal Sarma
Scribe: Ramya C
Date: Aug 7, 2015

LECTURE
4

Graphs, Groups and Generators

4.1 Graph Isomorphism

Definition 4.1. *(Graph Isomorphism.) Let $G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$ and $G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$ be graphs. We say $G_1 \cong G_2$(read as G_1 is* isomorphic to G_2) if there exists a bijection $\sigma : V_1 \to V_2$ such that $\forall (u, v) \in V_1 \times V_2$ we have

$$(u, v) \in E_1 \iff (\sigma(u), \sigma(v)) \in E_2$$

In other words, we say a graph G_1 is isomorphic to G_2 if there exists a relabeling of the vertices in G_1 such that the the adjacency and non-adjacency relationships in G_2 is preserved.

Observation 4.2. *If $|V_1| \neq |V_2|$ we have that G_1 is not isomorphic to G_2.*

The graph isomorphism problem is stated as follows.

PROBLEM : GRAPH ISOMORPHISM
Input : $G_1 = (V_1, E_1), G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$
Output : Decide if $G_1 \cong G_2$ or not.

A natural question to ask in this setting is that if there is an isomorphism from a graph G to itself.

Let $[n] = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$. Let S_n denote the set of all permuatations from the set $[n]$ to $[n]$.

Definition 4.3. *(Graph Automorphism.) Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph. An automorphism of G is a bijection $\sigma : V \to V$ such that $\sigma(G) = G$. Let*

$$Aut(G) = \{\sigma | \sigma \in S_n \text{ and } \sigma(G) = G\}$$

be the set of all automorphisms of G.

The graph automorphism problem is stated as follows.

PROBLEM : GRAPH AUTOMORPHISM
Input : A graph $G = (V, E)$
Output : Construct $Aut(G)$.

Observation 4.4. *Let $\tau : [n] \to [n]$ be the identity permuataion. That is, for all $i \in [n], \tau(i) = i$. Then by definition $\tau \in Aut(G)$ for any graph $G = (V, E)$. This identity permuataion τ is in $Aut(G)$.*

Are there other permutations from $[n]$ to $[n]$ that are in the set $Aut(G)$? How large can the set $Aut(G)$ be ?

Formally, the graph rigidity problem is stated as follows.

PROBLEM : GRAPH RIGIDITY
Input : A graph $G = (V, E)$
Output : Decide if $Aut(G)$ is trivial or not.

Observation 4.5. *Let G be the complete graph on n vertices. Then $|Aut(G)| = n!$.*

Is the set $Aut(G)$ just a set or does it have more algebraic structure ?

Definition 4.6. *(Groups.) A set G together with a binary operation $*$ is said to be a group if the following four consitions are met*

- ***Closure** : $a, b \in G$, the element $a * b \in G$.*
- ***Associative** : For any $a, b, c \in G$, we have $(a * b) * c = a * (b * c)$.*
- ***existence of Identity** : For any $a \in G$ there exists a unique element $e \in G$ such that $a * e = e * a = a$.*
- ***existence of Identity** : For any $a \in G$ there exists a unique element $b \in G$(denoted by a^{-1}) such that $a * b = b * a = e$.*

Example 4.7.
- *S_n forms a group under composition.*
- *$(\mathbb{Z}_5, +)$ is a group.*

From now on, we will use the letter X to denote a graph and G to denote a group.

Remark 4.8. *Let $(G, *)$ be a group. Let $H \subseteq G$ such that $(H, *)$ also forms a group. We say H is a* subgroup *of G and denote by $H \leq G$.*

Exercise 4.9. *For any graph X, the set $Aut(X)$ forms a group under the composition operation. That is, $Aut(G) \leq S_n$.*

Let $(G, +)$ be a finite group and $g \in G$ be an element. Let $g^2 = g * g, g^3 = g * g * g$. Similarly $g^k = \underbrace{g * g * \cdots * g}_{\text{k times}}$. Now consider the set $H = \{g, g^2, g^3, \ldots\}$. Since $(G, *)$ is a finite group there must exist a k such that $g^k = g$.

Lemma 4.10. *Let $(G, +)$ be a finite group and $g \in G$ be an element. Let $H = \{g, g^2, g^3, \ldots\}$ be a set of elements. The unique identity e of G is in H.*

Proof. By definition, $g^k = g^{k-1} * g = g$.
As $(G, *)$ is a group, we have have the inverse of g^{-1} in G.
Therefore

$$g^{k-1} * g * g^{-1} = g * g^{-1} = e$$

□

Definition 4.11 (Generator)**.** *Let $(G, +)$ be a finite group and $g \in G$ be an element. We say an element $g \in G$ is a generator of the set H if $H = \{g, g^2, g^3, \ldots\}$ (denoted by $H =< g >$).*

Observation 4.12. *H is a subgroup of G. That is, $H \leq G$.*

Example 4.13.
- $< 1 >= (\mathbb{Z}_5, +)$

Definition 4.14. *An group $(G, *)$ that can be generated by a single element is called a* cyclic group*. exerciseample : $(\mathbb{Z}_5, +)$.*

Not every group is cyclic. For instance S_3 is not cyclic.

Definition 4.15. *(Generatin set.)*

CS6842 – Algorithmic Algebra

Instructor: Jayalal Sarma
Scribe: *Student name*
Date: *Month, XX 2015*

LECTURE
42

Title of Lecture

Note 42.1. *Enter date, lecture number, title and your name.*

42.1 Sample section

This is a sample section. Sections helps in dividing the notes to logically seperated parts.

42.2 Writing Math

Here we will see how to write math. Normal math symbols : $\alpha\beta\gamma\epsilon\phi\Phi$. You can also use caligraphic letters : $\mathcal{C}$

1. Avoid these : B=A2+B*ci, B = A + B $*$ c_i, phi:A -¿ N
2. Good math : $B = A^2 + \quad B \times c_{ij}$, $\phi : A \leftarrow N$. Note the space in the equation.

42.3 Writing Theorems and Proofs

Theorem 42.2. *If m is mass and c is speed of light then,*

$$E = mc^2 \tag{42.2}$$

Proof. Trivial. □

Claim 42.3. *Halting problem is undecidable*

Proof. (Idea) Set of languages is $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$ is uncountably infinte, while set of all Turing machines which can be identified with Σ^* is only countably infinite.

If Halting problem is decidable, then every langauge in $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$ can be captured uniqely by Turing machines. This suggests existance of a bijection. But such a bijection between a countably infinte and uncountably infinite set cannot exits by Cantor's diagonalisation argument. Hence Halting problem is undecidable. □

42.3.1 Enviornments available

Proposition 42.4. *This is a proposition.*

Corollary 42.5. *This is a corollary*

Observation 42.6. *This is an observation*

Definition 42.7. *This is a definition*

Example 42.8. *This is an example*

Exercise 42.9. *This is an exercise*

Remark 42.10. *This is a remark*

Conjecture 42.11. A conjecture

Fact 42.12. *A fact*

42.3.2 Writing equations

- Normal equations : $\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{n-1}\mathrm{d}x = \Gamma(n)$.
- Display math equation :

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{n-1}\mathrm{d}x = \Gamma(n) \tag{42.3}$$

- Display math equation with no numbering :

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{n-1}\mathrm{d}x = \Gamma(n)$$

- Writing sets and using $\langle\ \rangle$ instead of $<$ and $>$

$$HP = \{\langle M, x\rangle \mid M \text{ on inputs } x \text{ halts}\} \tag{42.4}$$

$$S = \left\{ i \;\middle|\; \prod_{d|i} i \text{ is even }, i > 0 \right\} \tag{42.5}$$

42.3.3 Aligning equations, writing text in math mode

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^{n} i &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i + n \\ &= \frac{(n-1)\cdot n}{2} + n && \text{[By induction hypothesis]} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\end{aligned}$$

42.4 Drawing tables

Type	Language	Machine
Type 3	Regular	Finite Automata
Type 2	Context Free	Push Down Automata
Type 1	Context Sensitive	Linear Bounded Automata
Type 0	Recursively Enumerable	Turing Machine

42.5 Referring sections and theorems

Recalling equation 42.2 in claim 42.2 from section 42.3, it is possible to generate energy from nuclear reactions.