

Sets.

Relations.

Groups.

# I. Sets

## 1.1. Basic set properties.

cardinality : # of elmts in a set.

↳  $|A|$  or  $n(A)$ .

## 1.3. Subset

$$A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B.$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{e.g. } \{\emptyset\} \in \{\{\emptyset\}\} & \{x\} \subseteq \{x, y, z\} \\ \emptyset \subseteq \{\{\emptyset\}\} & \{x\} \subset \{x, y, z\} \\ \{\emptyset\} \not\subseteq \{\{\emptyset\}\} & \{x\} \not\subset \{x, y, z\} \end{array}$$

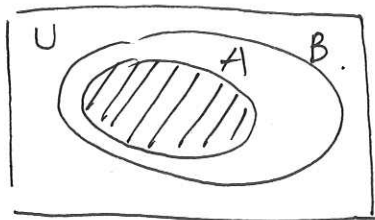
$$* \{\emptyset\} \neq \emptyset$$

## 1.2. Venn Diagrams

\*  $\sim$  "contra-positive".

$$A \Rightarrow B \text{ . (A inside B).}$$

$$\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A \text{ (} \forall \text{ elmt not in B} \Rightarrow \text{not in A)}$$



## 1.4. Power Set

$$\text{Def. } P(A) = \{X \mid X \subseteq A\}.$$

$\uparrow$   
the set of all subsets of  $A$ .

Thm

$$|A| = n. \Rightarrow |P(A)| = 2^n.$$

[proof by binomial thrm].

## 1.5. Operation on sets.

disjoint sets :  $A \cap B = \emptyset$

property.

• Associativity.

• Distributivity.

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C).$$

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C).$$

• Commutative.

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \quad \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i.$$

## 1.6 Set Differences

$$\text{Def. } A \setminus B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \notin B\}.$$

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

$$* A \setminus B = A \cap B'$$

symmetric difference

$$A \Delta B = \{x \mid x \in (A \cup B) \text{ and } x \notin (A \cap B)\}.$$

$$= (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$$

$$= (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$$

De Morgan's laws

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

$$(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

Disjoint:

Intersection is empty

## II Relations.

### 2.1. Relations.

- The Cartesian product.

Def.  $A \times B = \{(x, y) \mid x \in A \text{ and } y \in B\}$ .

- Relations

Notation:

- If  $R$  is a relation,  $(x, y) \in R \Leftrightarrow xRy$ .

- Equivalence relations

def. A relation  $R$  on a set  $M$  is reflexive, iff  $(x, x) \in R$ . or, equivalently  $xRx \quad \forall x \in M$ .

e.g.  $S = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid ab \geq 0\}$ . is reflexive.

def.  $R$  is symmetric iff:

$\forall x, y \in M, (x, y) \in R \Rightarrow (y, x) \in R$ .  
or equivalently.

$xRy \Rightarrow yRx \quad \forall x, y \in M$ .

e.g.  $S = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid ab \geq 0\}$  is symmetric.

Def.

$R$  on a set  $M$  is antisymmetric.

iff  $\forall x, y \in M$ ,

$(x, y) \in R$  and  $(y, x) \in R \Rightarrow x = y$ .

i.e.  $\forall x, y \in M$ ,

$xRy$  and  $yRx \Rightarrow x = y$ .

e.g.  $\rho = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq y\}$ .

Def.

$R$  is transitive iff:

$\forall x, y, z \in M, (x, y) \in R, (y, z) \in R \Rightarrow (x, z) \in R$ ;

i.e.  $\forall x, y, z \in M, xRy$  and  $yRz \Rightarrow xRz$ .

e.g.  $\gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq y\}$ .

Def.

$R$  on set  $M$  is an equivalence relation if it is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

## Equivalence classes.

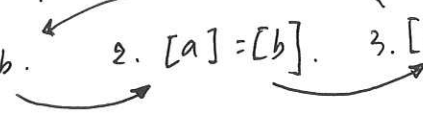
def. if  $R$  is an equivalence relation on a set  $A$  for  $a \in A$ , the set  $[a] = \{x \in A \mid xRa\}$  of elmts of  $A$  which are equiv. to  $a$  is called the equiv. class of  $a$  w/ respect to  $R$ , ( $R$ -equiv. class of  $a$ ).

### Thrm

if  $R$  is an equiv. relation on a set  $A$ , then any 2 equiv. classes.  $[a]$  and  $[b]$  are either disjoint, or if they have any elmt in common then they must be equal.

i.e. the 3 statements are equiv.:

1.  $aRb$ .      2.  $[a] = [b]$ .      3.  $[a] \cap [b] \neq \emptyset$



$\Rightarrow$  Remark:

$[a] \neq [b]$  iff.  $[a] \cap [b] = \emptyset$ .

def. A partition of a set  $A$  is a collection of  
① non-empty, ② disjoint subsets of  $A$  that are  
③ mutually exhaustive.

i.e. a collection of  $n$  non-empty subsets of  $A$  s.t.

$$A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, \forall i \neq j, \text{ and } \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = A.$$

$$\Rightarrow [a_i] \neq \emptyset$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n [a_i] = A.$$

$$[a_i] \cap [a_j] = \emptyset, \forall i \neq j.$$

i.e. equiv. relation created a partition of the set  $A$  whose subsets are the equiv. classes.

### Thrm

if  $R$  is an equiv. relation on a set  $A$ , then the equiv. classes of  $R$  induce a partition of set  $A$ .

Proof:

1. the equiv. classes form a partition of set  $A$ .  
2. A partition of set  $A$  forms an equiv. relation on set  $A$ .

## Congruence

def.  $a \equiv b \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow m \mid (a-b)$   
 $a \not\equiv b \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow m \nmid (a-b)$   
 $m$  is the modulus of congruence.

### Thrm

Let  $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ . Then congruence modulo  $m$  is an equiv. relation.

## 2.2. Functions.

def. if  $A$  and  $B$  are non-empty sets.  
a function from  $A$  to  $B$  is a relation  $f$  from  $A$  to  $B$ . s.t.  $\forall x \in A$ , there is a unique elmt  $y \in B$  w/  $(x, y) \in f$ .

Note:  $f: A \rightarrow B$ .

$\Leftrightarrow f: x \mapsto y, x \in A, y \in B$ .  
( $\rightarrow$  for sets;  $\mapsto$  for elmts)

- $A$  is domain;  $B$  is codomain.
- $y$  is the image of  $x$  under  $f$ . /  $x$  is mapped to  $y = f(x)$  by the function  $f$ .
- $x$ : input / preimage  
 $y$ : output.

def. the subset of  $B$  defined by  $\{f(a) \mid a \in A\}$ .  
is the image of  $A$ . and is denoted  $f(A)$ .  
i.e. the image of  $A$  is the subset of  $B$  that consists of the images of all elmts of  $A$ .

Remark If  $f(A) = B$ , then  $B$  is the range of  $f$ .

def.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is a surjection  
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in B, \exists$  at least one  $x \in A$  s.t.  $f(x) = y$ .

def.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is an injection  
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in A, x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$   
(distinct inputs of  $f$  produce dist. outputs)

Remark:

The def is equiv. to:

- $\forall x_1, x_2 \in A, f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ .  
(Contra positive).
- $\forall y \in f(A). \exists! x \in A$  s.t.  $f(x) = y$ .
- $\forall y \in \text{Codomain}. \exists$  at most one  $x \in A \dots$

Note: if  $f$  is injective,  
 $n(A) \leq n(B)$ . or,  $|A| \leq |B|$ .



Def.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is a bijection

$\Leftrightarrow f$  is both an injection and surjection.

Remark:

surjection:  $|A| \geq |B|$ .

injection:  $|A| \leq |B|$

$\Rightarrow$  bijection:  $|A| = |B|$

Def.  $i_A: A \rightarrow A$  defined by  $i_A(x) = x, \forall x \in A$   
if known as the identity function.

## Composition of functions

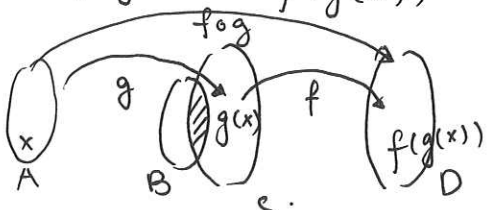
\* the outputs of  $g$  must be elmts of domain of  $f$ .

i.e. the range of  $g$  is a subset of the domain of  $f$ .

Def.  $g: A \rightarrow B, f: C \rightarrow D, g(A) \subseteq C$ .

$f \circ g$ :  $A \rightarrow D$  defined by

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



Note:

the composition is not commutative, but is associative.

$$\text{i.e. } (f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h).$$

## Inverse Functions

Def.  $R^{-1} = \{(y, x) \in B \times A \mid (x, y) \in A \times B\}$

$\Leftrightarrow y R^{-1} x$  iff.  $x R y$ .

Note: Reflection w/ respect to line  $y=x$ .  
(first bisector / identity line).

Note: The inverse relation of  $f$  may not be a function.

If it is, it's the inverse function of  $f$ , denoted by  $f^{-1}$ .  $f^{-1}(y) = x$  when  $f(x) = y$ .

Thrm

Note: the function have to be a bijection in order to have an inverse function.

$$\text{Note: } f \circ f^{-1}(y) = y \Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1} = i_B.$$

$$f^{-1} \circ f(x) = x \Rightarrow f^{-1} \circ f = i_A.$$

This is a method to test whether 2 functions are inverses.

# III Groups (I)

## 3.1. Binary Operations.

### Definition 1

A binary operation on a set  $A$  is a function from  $A \times A$  into  $A$ . Thus, it is a rule  $*$  which assigns to every ordered pair  $(a, b) \in A \times A$  exactly one element  $c \in A$ ; denoted by  $a * b = c$ .

### Remark:

- The rule for the operation must be well-defined: must assign to every ordered pair  $(a, b)$  exactly one elmt  $c$ .
- $c \in A$ . (closure property)

## properties of binary operations

### def 2.

A binary operation  $*$  on a set  $G$  is:

- associative  $\Leftrightarrow \forall a, b, c \in G$ ,  
 $a * (b * c) = (a * b) * c$ .
- commutative.  $\Leftrightarrow a * b = b * a$
- distributive over  $\Delta \Leftrightarrow$   
 $a * (b \Delta c) = (a * b) \Delta (a * c)$

## operation (Cayley) tables

Note: To see if a group is commutative, check if the table is symmetric about the main diagonal.

## the identity elmt.

def 3. A elmt  $e$  in a set  $S$  is an identity elmt for an operation  $\Delta$  defined over  $S$  if  $e \Delta a = a \Delta e = a. \quad \forall a \in S$ .

(there's also right & left-identity)

### Thrm 1

if an operation  $\circ$  admits a left-identity  $e_1$  and a right identity  $e_2$ , then these identities are equal.

### Thrm 2.

If  $*$  on a set  $S$  admits an identity elmt  $e$ , then this elmt is unique.

## the inverse elmt.

### Def. 4

$$a^{-1} \Delta a = a \Delta a^{-1} = e. \quad \forall a \in S.$$

$\uparrow$  left  $\uparrow$  right.



Thrm 3 If, for an associative operation  $\circ$ , an elmt  $a$  admits a left-inverse  $a'$  and a right  $a''$ , then  $a' = a''$ .

Thrm 4 If an operation  $*$  defined on a set  $S$  has an identity elmt.  $e$ , then every invertible elmt admits a unique inverse.

### Cancellation Rules

Thrm 5.

if  $a * b = a * c$ , then  $b = c$ .

if  $b * a = c * a$ , then  $b = c$ .

## 3.2 Groups.

def 5.  $(G, *)$ :

1. closure:  $a * b \in G$ .
2. Associativity:  $(a * b) * c = a * (b * c)$ .
3. identity:  $\exists e$  st.  $a * e = e * a = a$ .
4. Inverses:  $\exists b$  s.t.  $a * b = b * a = e$ .

\* Abelian/Commutative:  $a * b = b * a$ .

\* order  $|G|$   $\begin{cases} \text{finite} \\ \text{infinite} \end{cases}$ .

Thrm 6 (Latin square property)

$\forall a, b \in (G, *)$ ,  $\exists! c$  s.t.  $a * c = b$ .

Thrm 7

If  $a$  and  $b$  are elmts of  $(G, *)$ , then.

1.  $(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$

2.  $(a * b)^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1}$

Note

$$a^0 = e.$$

### Congruence revisited

Def 6

$$[a] = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } x \equiv a \pmod{n}\}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

Theorem 8

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow [a] = [b]$$

Thrm 9

There are  $n$  diff. congruence classes.

Def 7.

The set of all congruence classes modulo  $n$  is denoted  $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{[0], [1] \dots [n-1]\}$ .

### Thrm 10

Let  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ .

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m}, \quad c \equiv d \pmod{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 1. & \quad a \pm c \equiv b \pm d \pmod{m} \\ 2. & \quad ac \equiv bd \pmod{m} \end{aligned}$$

**Remark:** if  $\gcd(c, m) = 1$ ,  
then  $ac \equiv bc \pmod{m}$   
 $\Rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ .

### Thrm 11

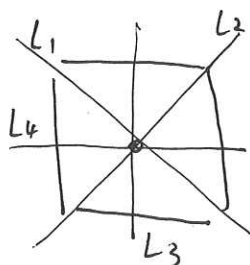
$$[a] = [b], [c] = [d] \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_n.$$

$$\Rightarrow [a+c] = [b+d], [ac] = [bd].$$

### Def 8.

$$\text{In } \mathbb{Z}_n: [a] + [c] = [a+c]$$

$$[a][c] = [ac].$$



### More Groups.

#### Symmetries of a square.

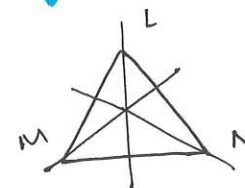
$$(D_4, \circ) \text{ w/ operation}$$

$$D_4 = \{e, r, r^2, r^3, L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4\}$$

#### Symmetries of an equilateral triangle.

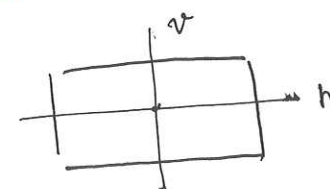
$$(D_3, \circ)$$

$$D = \{I, R, R^2, L, M, N\}$$



#### Symmetries of a rectangle.

$$(\{e, r, h, v\}, \circ).$$



## 3.3. Permutations

### Def 9.

A Permutation on a set  $S$  is a bijection

$\alpha: S \rightarrow S$ . The set of all permutations on  $S$  is denoted  $S_n$ .

If  $\alpha, \beta \in S_n$ , we simplify  $\alpha \circ \beta$  as  $\alpha\beta$ .

### Remark

if  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in S_n$ :

$$1. \quad \alpha\beta \in S_n.$$

$$2. \quad \alpha(\beta\gamma) = (\alpha\beta)\gamma.$$

$$3. \quad \alpha^{-1} \in S_n.$$

4. The identity function  $e$  is in  $S_n$ .

## IV Group (II)

### 4.1. Introduction.

Def. 1  $a \in (G, *)$  has finite order if

$$a^m = e \text{ for some } m \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

$\Rightarrow$  order of elmt  $a$  is  $|a|$ .

$a \in (G, *)$  has infinite order  
if  $a^m \neq e$  for every  $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$

### Thrm 1

$$a \in (G, \cdot).$$

1. if  $a$  has finite order  $n$ , then  $a^m = e$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \mid m.$$

$$2. a^p = a^q \Leftrightarrow p \equiv q \pmod{n}$$

3. If  $a$  has infinite order,  
 $a^i \neq a^j$  when  $i \neq j$ .

### Remark:

1. if  $|a| = n$ .  $n = kr$  :  $r > 0$

$$\Rightarrow |a^r| = k.$$

2. if  $a^x = a^y$ .  $x \neq y$

$\Rightarrow a$  must have a finite order.

### 4.2. Subgroups

### Def 2.

if a non-empty subset  $H$  of  $G$  is  
itself a group under the same operation,

$\begin{cases} H \subset G, & \text{proper subgroup} \\ H \subseteq G, & \text{subgroup.} \end{cases}$

• trivial subgroup:

$$(\{e\}, *)$$

Also,  $(G, *)$ .

Aside from these two, all are proper.

### Thrm 2.

$X = \{x^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq (G, *)$  for  $x \in G$ .  
 $X$  is the cyclic subgroup generated  
by  $x$ .  $x$  is the generator of the  
subgroup.

## Subgroup tests.

### Thrm 3

$$H \subseteq G \text{ iff } ab^{-1} \in H. \quad \forall a, b \in H.$$

[ proof by using identity. inverse. closure axiom ]

### Thrm 4

$$H \subseteq G \text{ iff.} \quad \swarrow \text{closure.}$$

$$1. ab \in H. \quad \forall a, b \in H, \text{ and}$$

$$2. a^{-1} \in H. \quad \forall a \in H \quad \nwarrow \text{Inverse.}$$

### Thrm 5 (Finite @ Subgroup test)

$$H \subseteq G. \quad (H \text{ is finite.}) \text{ if.}$$

$H$  is closed under operation of  $G$ .

## The center of a group

$$C(G) = \{a \in G : ag = ga \quad \forall g \in G\}.$$

Thrm  $C(G)$  is a ~~st~~ subgroup of  $G$ .

⇒ Permutation Group on  $S$

$S_n$  is the symmetric Group on  $n$  elmts.

Remark:

There are  $n!$  permutations of a set of  $n$  objects.

## Notation

Two-row notation (array notation)

e.g.  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

\* Each member of the first row is mapped onto the corresponding member in 2nd row.

## Product of permutations

\*  $\alpha\beta: \forall \beta \in \alpha$ .

\*  $\alpha\beta \neq \beta\alpha$ .

\*  $e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ .

\*  $\alpha^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

## Cycle notation.

$\alpha = (1532)(4)$ .

\* permutations that do not move any items are written as  $(1)$ .

## product of permutations using cycle notation.

e.g.  $(1342)(3645)(1623)$ .

$$\begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \therefore 1 \rightarrow 2 \\ 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 6 \therefore 2 \rightarrow 6 \\ 6 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2 \therefore 6 \rightarrow 1 \end{cases} \therefore (126)$$

$3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \therefore 3 \rightarrow 3 \therefore 3$  is fixed.

$$\begin{cases} 4 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 5 \therefore 4 \rightarrow 5 \\ 5 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \therefore 5 \rightarrow 4 \end{cases} \therefore (45)$$

⇒  $(126)(45)$

## Inverse of a permutation.

\*  $\alpha = (1573)(468)$ .

⇒  $\alpha^{-1} = (864)(3752)$  → Cycle form.

\* Swap  $P_2$  and  $P_1$ , rearrange the new  $P_1$ .

→ Array form.



## Inverse of a product of permutations

\* permutation is a function.

Thm

$$(\alpha\beta)^{-1} = \beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}.$$

\* Cancellation law is valid.

$$\text{i.e. } \alpha\beta = \alpha\gamma \Leftrightarrow \beta = \gamma.$$

\* Order of a permutation.

Def For any permutation  $\alpha$ ,  $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ .

s.t.  $\alpha^n = e$ . the smallest  $n$  is the order.

denoted.  $\text{ord}(\alpha) = n$ .

Thm

The order of a permutation written in disjoint cycle form is the lcm of length of the cycles.

$$\text{e.g. } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (132)(45).$$

$$\text{ord}(\alpha) = \text{lcm}(2, 3) = 6.$$

## Summary of properties of permutations.

- If disjoint cycle form of  $\alpha$  has no number in common w/ the disjoint cycle form of  $\beta$ . the  $\alpha$  .  $\beta$  commute.