



PROJECT IN MATHEMATICS

The Title of the Thesis

by

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MMA291 — Project in Mathematics

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MMA291 — Project in Mathematics

Date of presentation:
XX June 2026

Project name:
The Title of the Thesis

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Version: 1
11th January 2026

Supervisor:
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Examiner:
To be determined

Comprising:
7.5 ECTS credits

Abstract

Under construction.

Acknowledgements

Under construction.

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Preliminaries

2.1 Groups

Definition 1 (Group). In mathematics, a *group* G denotes a set of elements $\{a, b, c, \dots\}$ and an accompanying binary operator $*$, together satisfying the following conditions:

1. *Closure*: For every ordered pair of elements in the group, the binary product thereof (as defined by the binary operator) is also an element of that group; $\forall a, b \in G \ (a * b = c \in G)$.
2. *Associativity*: The order wherein ordered pairs of elements are evaluated has no consequence on the resulting product; $\forall a, b, c \in G \ ((a * b) * c = a * (b * c))$.
3. *Existence of Identity*: There exists in the group an *identity* element, the omission of which from any expression containing any other element or elements has no consequence on the evaluation of that expression; $\exists e \in G \ \forall a \in G \ (e * a = a * e = a)$.
4. *Existence of Unit*: Each element in the group has its own *inverse*, whose product therewith evaluates to the identity; $\forall a \in G \ \exists b \in G \ (a * b = b * a = e)$, where e is the identity.

Definition 2 (Commutativity). Let G be a group. Then it is *commutative* (or *Abelian*) if $\forall a, b \in G \ (a * b = b * a)$.

The integers $\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ together with *addition* constitutes an Abelian group with 0 acting as its identity (since $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \ (0 + a = a + 0 = a)$). The negative numbers exist as the inverses of the positives, and vice versa. We know addition is associative, and since \mathbb{Z} is infinite in each direction, we will never find a pair of elements therein whose sum is not also an element therein. This group can also be expressed as additively *generated* by the element 1, since 1 and its inverse -1 together with $+$ can express the whole group. This generative definition is denoted $G = (\langle \{1\} \rangle, +) = (\mathbb{Z}, +)$. The group generated by 2 – to give another example – is the group of all *even* integers.

Definition 3 (Cyclicity). A group which can be generated by a single element is called a *cyclic* group.

When the operator is given implicitly, a cyclic group with the generator g can be written as $\langle g \rangle$.

Definition 4 (Subgroup). Let G be a group under a binary operator $*$. Then $H \subset G$ is a *subgroup* of G if H is also a group under $*$.

2.2 Permutations

Definition 5 (Permutation). A *permutation* π of the set A is a bijective map $\pi : A \rightarrow A$.

We write π^n for a permutation π to denote $\pi \circ \dots \circ \pi$ where π is composed with itself $n \in \mathbb{N}$ times. π^{-n} denotes the composition $\pi^{-1} \circ \dots \circ \pi^{-1}$ where the inverse π^{-1} is composed with itself $n \in \mathbb{N}$ times. The permutation π^0 always equals the identity.

Definition 6 (Permutation Group). A *permutation group* on a set A is a group of permutations of A under composition.

Definition 7 (Support). The *support* $\underline{\pi}$ of a permutation π of A is the set $\{a \in A \mid \pi(a) \neq a\}$.

A permutation whose support is the empty set equals the identity. We say that a permutation π of A *fixes* an element $a \in A$ if $a \notin \underline{\pi}$.

Definition 8 (Orbit). The *orbit* $\overbrace{\pi}^a$ of an element $a \in A$ under a permutation π of A is the set $\{b \in A \mid \phi(a) = b, \phi \in \langle \pi \rangle\}$. The orbit \overbrace{G}^a – where G is a permutation group on A – is the union $\bigcup_{\pi \in G} \overbrace{\pi}^a$ of the orbits of a under each permutation in the group – or put differently: $\overbrace{G}^a = \{\pi(a) \mid \pi \in G\}$.

Herefrom follows that $b \in \overbrace{\pi}^a \Leftrightarrow a \in \overbrace{\pi}^b$ and $b \in \overbrace{G}^a \Leftrightarrow a \in \overbrace{G}^b$.

Definition 9 (Cycle). A *cycle* is a permutation π such that $\forall a, b \in \underline{\pi} \exists \phi \in \langle \pi \rangle (\phi(a) = b)$.

Since the support of the identity is the empty set, the identity also a cycle.

Definition 10 (Transposition). A *transposition* is a cycle π where $|\underline{\pi}| = 2$.

Lemma 1. *Let π be a permutation of a set A . Then there exists a family $(\pi_i)_{i \in I}$ of cycles on A with pairwise disjoint supports such that $\forall a \in A \exists i \in I (a \in \underline{\pi}_i \wedge \pi_i(a) = \pi(a) \wedge \pi_j(a) = a \wedge i \neq j)$.*

Proof. Take any element $a \in A$. Define the first cycle π_1 with $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} (\pi_1^n(a) = \pi(a) \wedge b \notin \overbrace{\pi_1}^a \Rightarrow \pi_1(b) = b)$. Then $\underline{\pi}_1 = \overbrace{\pi_1}^a$. Let $a_{k+1} \in A \setminus \bigcup_{i \in \{1, \dots, k\}} \underline{\pi}_i$ where $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and each π_i is defined in the same way as π_1 for each a_i . Then $\underline{\pi}_{k+1}$

□

In *cycle notation*, the fact above is used to express permutations in a convenient way. Here, each cycle in the expressed permutation is written as a parenthesized list of elements. For example, the permutation $(a, b, c)(d, e)$ maps $a \mapsto b$, $b \mapsto c$ and $c \mapsto a$, as well as $d \mapsto e$ and $e \mapsto d$. Note that this permutation is the same as the permutation $(c, a, b)(e, d)$, but not the same as $(a, c, b)(d, e)$.

In this text, permutations containing symbols or numbers with multiple digits will be written with dividing commas, whilst permutations containing exclusively the numbers 0 through 9 will be written therewithout – for example $(1234) = (1, 2, 3, 4)$.

Further, when talking about permutation groups in this text, the operator \circ will be implicit, and omitted from expressions. As an example, take $\pi \circ \phi = \pi\phi$.

Chapter 3

Properties of Permutation Groups

Herein, all lowercase geek letters are implied to be elements in a permutation group G on A . Elements of A are represented by lowercase latin characters.

Definition 11 (Conjugate). The *conjugate* $\searrow_{\beta}^{\alpha}$ of β by α is the composition $\alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha$.

Definition 12 (Commutator). The *commutator* \times_{β}^{α} of α and β is the composition $\beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha$.

These two constructions – though they can seem arbitrary at first – have interesting and useful properties when working within groups – specifically when the supports of their two permutations share elements.

In the trivial case where they share no element, the permutations commute, so the conjugate of α and β is β , and the commutator thereof is the identity; $\alpha \cap \beta = \emptyset$ implies that $\alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha = \beta$ and $\beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha = e$.

Lemma 2. Let $\underline{\alpha} \cap \underline{\beta} = \{c\}$. Then $\searrow_{\beta}^{\alpha} = (\alpha^{-1}(c), \beta(c), \beta^2(c), \dots, \beta^{-1}(c))$. FOR EACH ORBIT!!!!!!

Proof. For each $b \in \underline{\alpha} \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c)\}$, $\alpha(b) \notin \underline{\beta}$. Since $\beta\alpha(b) = \alpha(b)$, the conjugate can be rewritten for b : $\alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha(b) = \alpha^{-1}\alpha(b) = b$. In the case of $\alpha^{-1}(c)$, $\alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha\alpha^{-1}(c) = \alpha^{-1}\beta(c) = \beta(c)$, since $\beta(c) \notin \underline{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha^{-1}\beta(c) = \beta(c)$. For each $d \in \underline{\beta} \setminus \{\beta^{-1}(c), c\}$, $d, \beta(d) \notin \underline{\alpha}$, so $\alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha(d) = \beta(d)$. Lastly, $\beta^{-1}(c)$ maps to $\alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha\beta^{-1}(c) = \alpha^{-1}\beta\beta^{-1}(c) = \alpha^{-1}(c)$. This gives the function

$$\searrow_{\beta}^{\alpha}(x) = \begin{cases} x & : x \in \underline{\alpha} \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c)\} \\ \beta(c) & : x = \alpha^{-1}(c) \\ \beta(x) & : x \in \underline{\beta} \setminus \{\beta^{-1}(c), c\} \\ \alpha^{-1}(c) & : x = \beta^{-1}(c) \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

which, in cycle notation, is written $(\alpha^{-1}(c), \beta(c), \beta^2(c), \dots, \beta^{-1}(c))$. □

Note that if β is a transposition, then $\beta = (c, \beta(c))$ and $\beta(c) = \beta^{-1}(c)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\searrow_{\beta}^{\alpha}(x) &= \begin{cases} x & : x \in \underline{\alpha} \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c)\} \\ \beta(c) & : x = \alpha^{-1}(c) \\ \beta(x) & : x \in \emptyset \\ \alpha^{-1}(c) & : x = \beta^{-1}(c) \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} x & : x \in \underline{\alpha} \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c)\} \\ \beta(c) & : x = \alpha^{-1}(c) \\ \alpha^{-1}(c) & : x = \beta(c) \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

and the conjugate is always $(\alpha^{-1}(c), \beta(c))$.

Lemma 3. Let $\underline{\alpha} \cap \underline{\beta} = \{c\}$. Then $\times_{\beta}^{\alpha} = (c, \beta^{-1}(c), \alpha^{-1}(c))$.

Proof. Using (??) from the previous lemma,

$$\begin{aligned}\times_{\beta}^{\alpha}(x) &= \beta^{-1} \searrow_{\beta}^{\alpha}(x) = \begin{cases} \beta^{-1}(x) & : x \in \underline{\alpha} \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c)\} \\ \beta^{-1}\beta(c) & : x = \alpha^{-1}(c) \\ \beta^{-1}\beta(x) & : x \in \underline{\beta} \setminus \{\beta^{-1}(c), c\} \\ \beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}(c) & : x = \beta^{-1}(c) \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} x & : x \in \underline{\alpha} \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c), c\} \\ \beta^{-1}(x) & : x = c \\ c & : x = \alpha^{-1}(c) \\ x & : x \in \underline{\beta} \setminus \{\beta^{-1}(c), c\} \\ \alpha^{-1}(c) & : x = \beta^{-1}(c) \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} x & : x \in (\underline{\alpha} \cup \underline{\beta}) \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c), \beta^{-1}(c), c\} \\ c & : x = \alpha^{-1}(c) \\ \alpha^{-1}(c) & : x = \beta^{-1}(c) \\ \beta^{-1}(c) & : x = c \end{cases} \\ &= (c, \beta^{-1}(c), \alpha^{-1}(c)).\end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 4. Let α and β where $\underline{\alpha} \cap \underline{\beta} = \{c_1, \dots, c_n\}, n \geq 2$ and $\alpha^k(c_1) = \beta^k(c_1)$ for all $k \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. Then $\searrow_{\beta}^{\alpha} = ()$.

Proof. Let $b \in \underline{\alpha} \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c_1), c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}\}$, then the conjugation fixes b . Note that if α and β only share two elements, then $c_1 = c_{n-1}$. c_{n-1} maps to $\beta(c_n)$ and $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n-2\}$ ($c_i \mapsto c_{i+1}$) given that $n \geq 3$. Each $g \in \underline{\beta} \setminus \{\beta^{-1}(c_1), c_1, \dots, c_n\}$ map to $\beta(g)$. Lastly, $\alpha^{-1}(c_1) \mapsto c_1$ and

$\beta^{-1}(c_1) \mapsto \alpha^{-1}(c_1)$. This yields the function

$$\searrow_{\beta}^{\alpha}(x) = \begin{cases} x & : x \in \underline{\alpha} \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c_1), c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}\} \\ c_1 & : x = \alpha^{-1}(c_1) \\ c_{i+1} & : i \in \{1, \dots, n-2\} \wedge n \geq 3 \\ \beta(c_n) & : x = c_{n-1} \\ \beta(x) & : x \in \underline{\beta} \setminus \{\beta^{-1}(c_1), c_1, \dots, c_n\} \\ \alpha^{-1}(c_1) & : x = \beta^{-1}(c_1) \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

$$= (\alpha^{-1}(c_1), c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}, \beta(c_n), \dots, \beta^{-1}(c_1)). \quad (3.3)$$

□

Lemma 5. Let α and β where $\underline{\alpha} \cap \underline{\beta} = \{c_1, \dots, c_n\}$, $n \geq 2$ and $\alpha^{k-1}(c_1) = \beta^{k-1}(c_1)$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Then $\nearrow_{\beta}^{\alpha} = (\alpha^{-1}(c), \beta^{-1}(c))(c_{n-1}, c_n)$.

Proof.

$$\delta(x) = \beta^{-1}\gamma(x) = \begin{cases} x & : x \in (\underline{\alpha} \cup \underline{\beta}) \setminus \{\alpha^{-1}(c), \beta^{-1}(c), c_{n-1}, c_n\} \\ \beta^{-1}(c) & : x = \alpha^{-1}(\underline{c}) \\ \alpha^{-1}(c) & : x = \beta^{-1}(c) \\ c_n & : x = c_{n-1} \\ c_{n-1} & : x = c_n \end{cases} \quad (3.4)$$

□

Chapter 4

The 2×3 Game

The “ 2×3 game” is a simple puzzle with six tiles in a grid of numbers and a set of allowed moves which permute them. The goal of the game is to sort the grid into a “solved” state from some scrambled state.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{5} & \boxed{4} & \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{3} & \boxed{6} & \boxed{1} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{Move}_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{\text{Move}_n} \begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{3} \\ \boxed{4} & \boxed{5} & \boxed{6} \end{array}$$

Formally, the game can be and will be hereafter modelled as follows. Let $G := (\langle \mathfrak{M} \rangle, \circ)$ be a group compositionally generated by the set of moves $\mathfrak{M} := \{(123), (456), (14)\}$, named $U = (123)$ for *upper row*, $L = (456)$ for *lower row* and $S = (14)$ for *side flip*. A *problem* is a permutation $p \in G$, and a *solution* thereto is a vector $\mathbf{s} \in \mathfrak{M}^*$ such that

$$\bigcirc_{i=n}^1 \mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{s}_n \circ \mathbf{s}_{n-1} \circ \cdots \circ \mathbf{s}_1 = p$$

where n denotes the length of \mathbf{s} . Note that \mathbf{s} may include the implicitly given inverses of the group generators. Hereafter, $\bigcirc_{i=n}^1 \mathbf{s}_i$ will be written as \mathbf{s} .

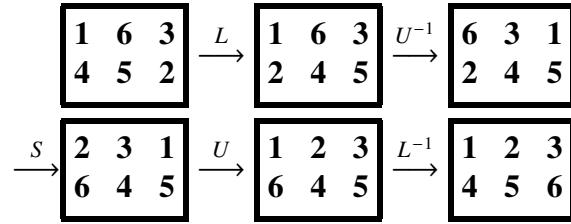
The size of the group $|G|$ is 720, which shows that $G = S_6$, since $|S_6| = 720$. This fact can also be proven in the following way. Each transposition between the upper and lower row can be found with the nested conjugate

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(x, y) &= \left(L^{-y+3+1} \right)^{-1} \left(\left(U^{-x+1} \right)^{-1} (S) \left(U^{-x+1} \right) \right) \left(L^{-y+3+1} \right) \\ &= L^{y-4} U^{x-1} S U^{-x+1} L^{-y+4} \\ &= L^{y-1} U^{x-1} S U^{-x+1} L^{-y+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $x \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $y \in \{4, 5, 6\}$. As an example, let $p = (26)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
T_1(2, 6) &= L^{6-1} U^{2-1} S U^{-2+1} L^{-6+1} \\
&= L^5 U^1 S U^{-1} L^{-5} \\
&= (456)^5 (123)^1 (14)(123)^{-1} (456)^{-5} \\
&= (465)(123)(14)(132)(456) \\
&= (465)(24)(456) \\
&= (2, 6).
\end{aligned}$$

This gives – after some reductions – the solution $\mathbf{s} = (L, U^{-1}, S, U, L^{-1})$ visualized below.



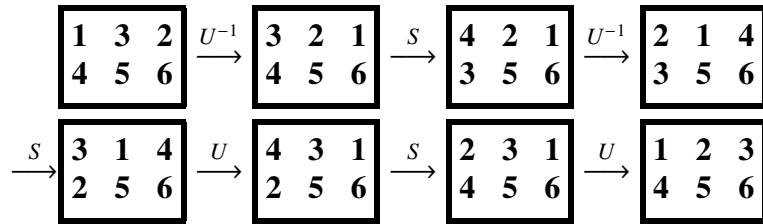
Each transposition between elements on the same row can be found with the nested conjugate

$$\begin{aligned}
T_2(x, y, R) &= \left((R^{-x+1})^{-1}(S)(R^{-x+1}) \right)^{-1} \left((R^{-y+1})^{-1}(S)(R^{-y+1}) \right) \left((R^{-x+1})^{-1}(S)(R^{-x+1}) \right) \\
&= (R^{x-1} S R^{-x+1})^{-1} (R^{y-1} S R^{-y+1}) (R^{x-1} S R^{-x+1}) \\
&= (R^{-(x-1)} S^{-1} R^{-(x-1)}) (R^{y-1} S R^{-y+1}) (R^{x-1} S R^{-x+1}) \\
&= (R^{x-1} S R^{-x+1}) (R^{y-1} S R^{-y+1}) (R^{x-1} S R^{-x+1}) \\
&= R^{x-1} S R^{-x+1} R^{y-1} S R^{-y+1} R^{x-1} S R^{-x+1} \\
&= R^{x-1} S R^{-x+y} S R^{x-y} S R^{-x+1}
\end{aligned}$$

where $x, y \in R$ and $R \in \mathfrak{M} \setminus \{S\}$. As an example, let $p = (23)$. Since 2 and 3 belong to the upper row, R is set to U :

$$\begin{aligned}
T_2(2, 3, U) &= U^{2-1} S U^{-2+3} S U^{2-3} S U^{-2+1} \\
&= U^1 S U^1 S U^{-1} S U^{-1} \\
&= (123)(14)(123)(14)(123)^{-1} (14)(123)^{-1} \\
&= (123)(14)(123)(14)(132)(14)(132) \\
&= (123)(14)(24)(14)(132) \\
&= (123)(12)(132) \\
&= (23).
\end{aligned}$$

This gives the solution $\mathbf{s} = (U^{-1}, S, U^{-1}, S, U, S, U)$ visualized below.



Since a transposition of any two elements herein can be composed using the generators in \mathfrak{M} – in other words, since the group G includes every transposition of the elements 1 through 6 – it follows that the group must include every permutation on the six elements, and thereby equal S_6 .