

axioms for 3-group:

closed

$$\text{identity: } a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{inverses: } 0 = \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ a^{-1} & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ a^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ a^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{associative: } \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d & e \\ a & c \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} f & h \\ g & i \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e \\ a & c \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} f & h \\ g & i \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d & e \\ b & h \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} f & h \\ g & i \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d & e \\ a & c \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} f & h \\ g & i \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

definitin: boolean N-group An N-group where every element is its own inverse.

**Theorem 1** (3-group, communitive 2-group equivalency). *For every 3-group there exists an equivalent communitive 2-group.*

$$\text{lemma 1. } b = \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & a \\ a^{-1} & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & a^{-1} \\ b & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & a^{-1} \\ a & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ a^{-1} & b \end{pmatrix}$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{identity} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{associative} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} & b \end{pmatrix} && \text{identity} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} && \text{inverses} \\ &= b && \text{identity} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

The others follow similar form

□

$$\text{lemma 2. } \begin{pmatrix} b \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & a \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} b \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{identity} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{associative} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a & \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{identity} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} && \text{identity} \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

The others follow similar form

□

$$\text{lemma 3. } \begin{pmatrix} b \\ a & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & c \\ a & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c & a \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c & b \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & a \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \ c \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{identity} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{associative} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{lemma 2} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{lemma 2} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{associative} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} c \\ a \ b \end{pmatrix} && \text{identity}
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

The others follow similar form □

**lemma 4** (linalizability).  $\begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \ c \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{identity} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{associative} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{lemma 2} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} && \text{identity}
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

□

axioms for 3Monad-2Id:

closed

identity:  $a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \ a \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

associative:  $\begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \ e \\ a \ c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \ i \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \ e \\ a \ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \ i \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \ e \\ b \ f \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ g \ i \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \ e \\ a \ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f \\ c \ \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \ i \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$

**Theorem 2** (3Monad-2Id). *For every 3Monad-2Id there exists an equivalent half commutative Monad.*

*That is a Monad where for every element there exists an element that commutes.*

**lemma 5.**  $\begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \ \begin{pmatrix} c \ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \ 0 \end{pmatrix} \ a \end{pmatrix} \ c \end{pmatrix}$

*Proof.*

[illegible]

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