

range of a binary homomorphism between groups

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```
In[1]:= SetDirectory["1:"]; << goedel.12feb07a
      :Package Title: goedel.12feb07a           2012 February 7 at 3:35 p.m.
      Loading takes about thirteen minutes, half that time due to builtin pauses.
      It is now: 2012 Feb 9 at 14:38
      Loading Simplification Rules
      TOOLS.M is now incorporated in the GOEDEL program as of 2010 September 3
      weightlimit = 40
      Loading completed.
      It is now: 2012 Feb 9 at 14:51
```

summary

In this notebook it is shown that the range of a binary homomorphism from a group x to a group y is the range of a subgroup of y .

derivation

Theorem. The range of any functor t from a group x to a group y satisfies $\text{image}[y, \text{range}[t] \times \text{range}[t]] = \text{range}[t]$.

```
In[2]:= Map[not, SubstTest[and, implies[p1, p2],
      implies[p1, p3], implies[and[p1, p2, p3], p4], not[implies[p1, p4]],
      {p1 -> and[member[x, GROUPS], member[y, GROUPS], functor[t, x, y]],
      p2 -> equal[domain[x], cart[range[x], range[x]]], p3 -> category[y],
      p4 -> equal[image[y, cart[range[t], range[t]]], range[t]]}] // Reverse
```

```
Out[2]= or[equal[image[y, cart[range[t], range[t]]], range[t]],
      not[functor[t, x, y]], not[member[x, GROUPS]], not[member[y, GROUPS]]] == True
```

```
In[3]:= or[equal[image[y_, cart[range[t_], range[t_]]], range[t_]],
      not[functor[t_, x_, y_]], not[member[x_, GROUPS]], not[member[y_, GROUPS]]] := True
```

The statement that t is a functor from a group x to a group y is equivalent to the statement that t is a binary homomorphism from x to y .

Corollary. The range of any binary homomorphism t from a group x to a group y satisfies $\text{image}[y, \text{range}[t]] \times \text{range}[t] = \text{range}[t]$.

```
In[4]:= Map[not, SubstTest[and, implies[p1, p2], implies[and[p1, p2], p3], not[implies[p1, p3]],
  {p1 -> and[member[x, GROUPS], member[y, GROUPS], member[t, binhom[x, y]]],
  p2 -> functor[t, x, y], p3 -> equal[image[y, cartsq[range[t]]], range[t]]}] // Reverse
```

```
Out[4]= or[equal[image[y, cart[range[t], range[t]]], range[t]],
  not[member[t, binhom[x, y]]], not[member[x, GROUPS]], not[member[y, GROUPS]]] == True
```

```
In[5]:= or[equal[image[y_, cart[range[t_], range[t_]]], range[t_]],
  not[member[t_, binhom[x_, y_]]],
  not[member[x_, GROUPS]], not[member[y_, GROUPS]]] := True
```

Lemma. If t is a binary homomorphism from a group x to y , then $e[x] \in \text{domain}[t]$.

```
In[6]:= Map[not, SubstTest[and, implies[and[p1, p2], p3], implies[and[p1, p3], p4],
  not[implies[and[p1, p2], p4]], {p1 -> member[x, GROUPS], p2 -> member[t, binhom[x, y]],
  p3 -> equal[domain[t], range[x]], p4 -> member[e[x], domain[t]]}] // Reverse
```

```
Out[6]= or[member[e[x], domain[t]], not[member[t, binhom[x, y]]], not[member[x, GROUPS]]] == True
```

```
In[7]:= or[member[e[x_], domain[t_]],
  not[member[t_, binhom[x_, y_]]], not[member[x_, GROUPS]]] := True
```

Lemma. If t is a binary homomorphism from a group x to a group y , then $e[y] \in \text{range}[t]$.

```
In[8]:= Map[not, SubstTest[and, (*implies[p1,p2], implies[p1,p3], implies[p1,p4],*)
  implies[and[p2, p3, p4], p5], not[implies[p1, p5]],
  {p1 -> and[member[x, GROUPS], member[y, GROUPS], member[t, binhom[x, y]]],
  p2 -> equal[APPLY[t, e[x]], e[y]], p3 -> member[e[x], domain[t]],
  p4 -> FUNCTION[t], p5 -> member[e[y], range[t]]}] // Reverse
```

```
Out[8]= or[member[e[y], range[t]], not[member[t, binhom[x, y]]],
  not[member[x, GROUPS]], not[member[y, GROUPS]]] == True
```

```
In[9]:= or[member[e[y_], range[t_]], not[member[t_, binhom[x_, y_]]],
  not[member[x_, GROUPS]], not[member[y_, GROUPS]]] := True
```

Lemma.

```
In[10]:= SubstTest[implies, equal[u, v], equal[range[u], range[v]],
  {u -> composite[t, inv[x]], v -> composite[inv[y], t]}] // Reverse
```

```
Out[10]= or[equal[image[t, domain[inv[x]]], image[inv[y], range[t]]],
  not[equal[composite[t, inv[x]], composite[inv[y], t]]] == True
```

```
In[11]:= (% /. {t -> t_, x -> x_, y -> y_}) /. Equal -> SetDelayed
```

Theorem. If t is a binary homomorphism from a group x to a group y , then $\text{range}[t]$ is invariant under the inversion function for y .

```
In[12]:= Map[not, SubstTest[and, implies[p1, p2],
  implies[p2, p3], implies[p3, p4], not[implies[p1, p4]],
  {p1 -> and[member[x, GROUPS], member[y, GROUPS], member[t, binhom[x, y]]],
    p2 -> equal[composite[t, inv[x]], composite[inv[y], t]],
    p3 -> equal[image[t, domain[inv[x]]], image[inv[y], range[t]]],
    p4 -> invariant[inv[y], range[t]]}] // Reverse
```

```
Out[12]= or[not[member[t, binhom[x, y]]], not[member[x, GROUPS]],
  not[member[y, GROUPS]], subclass[image[inv[y], range[t]], range[t]] == True
```

```
In[13]:= or[not[member[t_, binhom[x_, y_]]], not[member[x_, GROUPS]],
  not[member[y_, GROUPS]], subclass[image[inv[y_], range[t_]], range[t_]] := True
```

Main Theorem. If t is a binary homomorphism from a group x to a group y , then $y \circ \text{id}[\text{range}[t] \times \text{range}[t]]$ is a subgroup of y .

```
In[14]:= Map[not, SubstTest[and, implies[p1, p2], implies[p1, p3],
  implies[p1, p4], (*implies[and[p1,p2,p3,p4],p5],*) not[implies[p1, p5]],
  {p1 -> and[member[x, GROUPS], member[y, GROUPS], member[t, binhom[x, y]]],
    p2 -> subclass[image[y, cart[range[t], range[t]]], range[t]],
    p3 -> member[e[y], range[t]], p4 -> invariant[inv[y], range[t]],
    p5 -> member[composite[y, id[cart[range[t], range[t]]], GROUPS]}] // Reverse
```

```
Out[14]= or[member[composite[y, id[cart[range[t], range[t]]], GROUPS],
  not[member[t, binhom[x, y]]], not[member[x, GROUPS]], not[member[y, GROUPS]] == True
```

```
In[15]:= or[member[composite[y_, id[cart[range[t_], range[t_]]], GROUPS],
  not[member[t_, binhom[x_, y_]]],
  not[member[x_, GROUPS]], not[member[y_, GROUPS]] := True
```

Lemma.

```
In[16]:= SubstTest[implies, and[member[t, GROUPS], subclass[t, x]],
  member[range[t], image[IMAGE[SECOND], intersection[GROUPS, P[x]]]],
  t -> composite[x, id[cart[y, y]]] // Reverse
```

```
Out[16]= or[member[image[x, cart[y, y]], image[IMAGE[SECOND], intersection[GROUPS, P[x]]],
  not[member[composite[x, id[cart[y, y]]], GROUPS]] == True
```

```
In[17]:= (% /. {x -> x_, y -> y_}) /. Equal -> SetDelayed
```

Theorem. The range of a binary homomorphism from a group x to a group y is the range of a subgroup of y .

```
In[18]:= Map[not, SubstTest[and, implies[p1, p2], implies[p1, p3],
  implies[p2, p4], (*implies[and[p3,p4],p5],*) not[implies[p1, p5]],
  {p1 -> and[member[x, GROUPS], member[y, GROUPS], member[t, binhom[x, y]]],
  p2 -> member[composite[y, id[cart[range[t], range[t]]]], GROUPS],
  p3 -> equal[image[y, cartsq[range[t]], range[t]],
  p4 -> member[image[y, cart[range[t], range[t]]],
  image[IMAGE[SECOND], intersection[GROUPS, P[y]]]], p5 ->
  member[range[t], image[IMAGE[SECOND], intersection[GROUPS, P[y]]]]] // Reverse
```

```
Out[18]= or[member[range[t], image[IMAGE[SECOND], intersection[GROUPS, P[y]]]],
  not[member[t, binhom[x, y]]], not[member[x, GROUPS]], not[member[y, GROUPS]]] == True
```

```
In[19]:= or[member[range[t_], image[IMAGE[SECOND], intersection[GROUPS, P[y_]]]],
  not[member[t_, binhom[x_, y_]]],
  not[member[x_, GROUPS]], not[member[y_, GROUPS]]] := True
```

Corollary. (Eliminate the variable t .)

```
In[20]:= Map[equal[V, domain[#]] &,
  SubstTest[reify, t, case[or[member[range[t], v], not[member[t, u]],
  not[member[x, GROUPS]], not[member[y, GROUPS]]]],
  {u -> binhom[x, y], v -> image[IMAGE[SECOND], intersection[GROUPS, P[y]]]]]
```

```
Out[20]= or[not[member[x, GROUPS]], not[member[y, GROUPS]],
  subclass[image[IMAGE[SECOND], binhom[x, y]],
  image[IMAGE[SECOND], intersection[GROUPS, P[y]]]]] == True
```

```
In[21]:= or[not[member[x_, GROUPS]], not[member[y_, GROUPS]],
  subclass[image[IMAGE[SECOND], binhom[x_, y_]],
  image[IMAGE[SECOND], intersection[GROUPS, P[y_]]]]] := True
```

an example

The following is an example of the final corollary derived in the last section.

```
In[22]:= SubstTest[implies, and[member[x, GROUPS], member[y, GROUPS]],
  subclass[image[IMAGE[SECOND], binhom[x, y]], image[IMAGE[SECOND],
  intersection[GROUPS, P[y]]]], {x -> INTADD, y -> INTADD}] // Reverse
```

```
Out[22]= subclass[image[IMAGE[SECOND], binhom[INTADD, INTADD]],
  image[VERTSECT[INTDIV, Z]]] == True
```

A slightly better result can be obtained.

Lemma.

```
In[23]:= composite[IMAGE[SECOND], INTTIMES] // FastReifNormality
```

```
Out[23]= composite[IMAGE[SECOND], INTTIMES] == composite[VERTSECT[INTDIV], id[Z]]
```

In[24]:= **composite**[**IMAGE**[**SECOND**], **INTTIMES**] := **composite**[**VERTSECT**[**INTDIV**], **id**[**Z**]]

Theorem.

In[25]:= **ImageComp**[**IMAGE**[**SECOND**], **INTTIMES**, **V**] // **Reverse**

Out[25]= **image**[**IMAGE**[**SECOND**], **binhom**[**INTADD**, **INTADD**]] = **image**[**VERTSECT**[**INTDIV**], **Z**]

In[26]:= **image**[**IMAGE**[**SECOND**], **binhom**[**INTADD**, **INTADD**]] := **image**[**VERTSECT**[**INTDIV**], **Z**]

Two additional rewrite rules of a similar nature can be derived in the same fashion.

Lemma

In[32]:= **composite**[**DORA**, **INTTIMES**] // **FastReifNormality**

Out[32]= **composite**[**DORA**, **INTTIMES**] = **composite**[**LEFT**[**Z**], **VERTSECT**[**INTDIV**], **id**[**Z**]]

In[33]:= **composite**[**DORA**, **INTTIMES**] := **composite**[**LEFT**[**Z**], **VERTSECT**[**INTDIV**], **id**[**Z**]]

Theorem.

In[35]:= **ImageComp**[**DORA**, **INTTIMES**, **V**] // **Reverse**

Out[35]= **image**[**DORA**, **binhom**[**INTADD**, **INTADD**]] = **cart**[**set**[**Z**], **image**[**VERTSECT**[**INTDIV**], **Z**]]

In[36]:= **image**[**DORA**, **binhom**[**INTADD**, **INTADD**]] := **cart**[**set**[**Z**], **image**[**VERTSECT**[**INTDIV**], **Z**]]