CS 4450

Coding and Information Theory

Mathematical Fundamentals (A)

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Mathematical Fundamentals

1. Modular Arithmetic
2. Group and Examples
3. Field and Examples
4. Extension Field
5. Linear (Vector) Space
6. Matrix and Groups of Linear Equations

Modular Arithmetic

Definition 1: Suppose *a* and *b* are integers, and *m* is positive integer. Then we write $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ if *m* divides *b-a*.

- $a \equiv b \bmod m$ if and only if $(a-b) = k \times m$ for some k
- Z_m the equivalence class under mod m
- Canonical form $Z_m = \{0,1,2,\ldots,m-1\}$, we use the positive remainder as the standard representation.
- -a mod m = m - (a mod m)

Modulo-7 Addition in Z_7

[+]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	0
2	2	3	4	5	6	0	1
3	3	4	5	6	0	1	2
4	4	5	6	0	1	2	3
5	5	6	0	1	2	3	4
6	6	0	1	2	3	4	5

$5 + 13 \equiv 5 + 1 \equiv 6 \bmod 12$

$5 \times 13 \equiv 5 \times 1 \equiv 5 \bmod 12$

Group

Definition 2: A set G on which a binary operation * is defined is called a *group* if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The binary operation * is associative.
2. G contains an element e, called an *identity element* on G, such that, for any a in G
$$a * e = e * a = a$$
3. For any element a in G, there exists another element a', called an inverse of a in G, such that
$$a * a' = a' * a = e$$

A group G is said to be *commutative* if its binary operation * satisfies the following condition: For any a and b in G,
$$a * b = b * a$$

Two important properties of groups:

1. The inverse of a group element is unique.
2. The identity element in a group G is unique.

Group examples

- (Z_2, +, 0) is a group

- (Z_7, +, 0) is a group

[+]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	0
2	2	3	4	5	6	0	1
3	3	4	5	6	0	1	2
4	4	5	6	0	1	2	3
5	5	6	0	1	2	3	4
6	6	0	1	2	3	4	5

Order of Group: The number of elements in a group is known as the order of the group

- (Z_m, +, 0) is a group
  - + is closed
  - Associative: (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)
  - Commutative: a + b = b + a (abelian group)
  - 0 is the identity for +: a + 0 = a + 0 = a
  - Additive inverse: (-a) + a = a + (-a) = 0

Group examples

Let p be a prime (e.g., p = 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, ...). Then (Zp-{0}, $\times$, 1) = ({1, 2, ..., p-1}, $\times$, 1) is a multiplicative (modulo-p) group.

Proof: Let $a \in Z_p\text{-}\{0\}$, Since $a < p$ and p is a prime, a and p must be relatively prime. By Euclidean theorem, there exist two integers i and j such that

$i \cdot a + j \cdot p = 1$ ⇒ $i \cdot a = -j \cdot p + 1 = 1 \pmod p$ ⇒ $a^{-1} = i \pmod p$

- (Z_7-{0}, $\times$, 1) is a group

[·]	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2	4	6	1	3	5
3	3	6	2	5	1	4
4	4	1	5	2	6	3
5	5	3	1	6	4	2
6	6	5	4	3	2	1

Field

- A set F is a Field
  - At least two elements $0, 1 \in F$
  - Two operations $+$ and $\times$ on F
  - Associative and commutative
  - Operation $\times$ distributes over $+$
  - 0 is the identity for $+$ and 1 for $\times$
  - Additive inverse and multiplicative inverse

Order of Field: The number of elements in a field is known as the *order* of the field. A field having finite number of elements is called a *finite field.*

Property 1: For every element a in a field, $a \times 0 = 0 \times a = 0$.

Property 2: For any two nonzero elements a and b in a field, $a \times b \neq 0$.

Property 3: For $a \neq 0$, $a \times b = a \times c$ implies that $b = c$.

Finite Field Examples

(Z_7, +, ×, 0, 1) is a Field

Example:
Evaluate $((2 - 4) \times 4)/3$ in the field Z_7

[+]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	0
2	2	3	4	5	6	0	1
3	3	4	5	6	0	1	2
4	4	5	6	0	1	2	3
5	5	6	0	1	2	3	4
6	6	0	1	2	3	4	5

[·]	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2	4	6	1	3	5
3	3	6	2	5	1	4
4	4	1	5	2	6	3
5	5	3	1	6	4	2
6	6	5	4	3	2	1

- (Z_p, +, ×, 0, 1) is a Field (when p is a prime number.)
  - +, × are closed
  - +, × are associative and commutative
  - Operation × distributes over +
  - 0 is the identity for + and 1 for ×
  - Additive inverse and multiplicative inverse