ECE 297:11 Lecture 17

Mathematical background
Groups, rings, and fields

Evariste Galois (1811-1832)

Studied the problem of finding algebraic solutions for the general equation of the degree ≥ 5, e.g.,

$$f(x) = a_5x^5+ a_4x^4+ a_3x^3+ a_2x^2+ a_1x+ a_0 = 0$$

Answered definitely the question which specific equations of a given degree have algebraic solutions

On the way, he developed **group theory**,
one of the most important branches of modern mathematics.

Evariste Galois (1811-1832)

1829 Galois submits his results for the first time to
the French Academy of Sciences
Reviewer 1
Augustin-Luis Cauchy *forgot or lost* the communication

1930 Galois submits the revised version of his manuscript,
hoping to enter the competition for the Grand Prize
in mathematics
Reviewer 2
Joseph Fourier – *died* shortly after receiving the manuscript

1931 Third submission to the French Academy of Sciences
Reviewer 3
Simeon-Denis Poisson – *does not understand* the manuscript
and rejects it.

Evariste Galois (1811-1832)

May 1832 Galois provoked into a duel

The night before the duel he writes a letter to his friend
containing the summary of his discoveries.
The letter ends with a plea:
"*Eventually there will be, I hope, some people who
will find it profitable to decipher this mess.*"

May 30, 1832 Galois is grievously wounded in the duel and dies
in the hospital the following day.

1843 Galois manuscript rediscovered by Joseph Liouville

1846 Galois manuscript published for
the first time in a mathematical journal

Group

Example 1

(Z - set of integers, + addition) is an abelian group

i) + is associative e.g., (5+7)+13 = 5+(7+13)

ii) Identity element = 0 a+0 = 0+a = a

iii) Inverse of a = -a e.g., 7 + (-7) = 0

iv) + is commutative e.g., 5 + 8 = 8 + 5

Group

Example 2

(Z - set of integers, · multiplication) is NOT a group

i) · is associative e.g., (5 · 7) · 13 = 5 · (7 · 13)

ii) Identity element = 1 $a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a = a$

iii) No inverse of *a* for any *a* ≠ 1 or -1

e.g., there is no <u>integer</u> *x*, such that $5 \cdot x = 1$

iv) · is commutative e.g., 5 · 8 = 8 · 5

Group

Example 3

(Z_n = {0, 1, 2, …, *n*-1}, + mod n : addition modulo *n*)
is an abelian finite group of order *n*

i) + mod n is associative
e.g., (((5+7) mod 16) + 13) mod 16 = (5+((7 + 13) mod 16)) mod 16

ii) Identity element = 0 (0+*a*) mod *n*= (*a*+*0*) mod *n* = *a*

iii) Inverse of *a* = 0 for *a*=0
n-*a* otherwise
e.g., 7 + (16-7) =
7 + 9 mod 16 = 0

iv) + mod *n* is commutative e.g., 5 + 8 mod 16 = 8 + 5 mod 16

Group

Example 4

(Z_n-*{0}* = {1, 2, …, *n*-1}, · mod n : multiplication modulo *n*)
is NOT a group if *n* is composite

i) · mod n is associative
e.g., (((5·7) mod 16) · 4) mod 16 = (5 ·((7 · 4) mod 16)) mod 16

ii) Identity element = 1 (*a* ·1) mod *n*= (1 ·*a*) mod *n* = *a*

iii) **There is no inverse of *a* for any *a* that is not relatively prime with *n***
e.g., there is no x∈ Z_n-{0} such that
(2 · x) mod 16 = 1

iv) · mod *n* is commutative e.g., (5 · 8) mod 16 = (8 · 5) mod 16

Group

Example 5a

(Z_n^* = {a: a∈{1, 2, …, *n*-1} and *a* is relatively prime with *n*},
· mod n : multiplication modulo *n*)
is an abelian finite group of order φ(n)

For n = 15, Z_n^* = {1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14} φ(15)= 8

i) · mod n is associative

e.g., (((4 ·7) mod 15) · 2) mod 16 = (4 ·((7 · 2) mod 15)) mod 16

ii) Identity element = 1 (*a* ·1) mod *n*= (1 ·*a*) mod *n* = *a*

iii) There is an inverse for every element of the group

e.g., (2 · 8) mod 15 = 1
(4 · 4) mod 15 = 1
(7 ·13) mod 15 = 1
(11 ·11) mod 15 = 1

iv) · mod *n* is commutative e.g., (5 · 8) mod 15 = (8 · 5) mod 15

Group

Example 5b

(Z_p^* = {1, 2, …, *p*-1} where *p* is prime},
· mod *p* : multiplication modulo *p*)
is an abelian finite group of order p-1

For p = 11, Z_p^* = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10} φ(11)= 11-1=10

i) · mod n is associative

e.g., (((4 ·7) mod 11) · 2) mod 11 = (4 ·((7 · 2) mod 11)) mod 11

ii) Identity element = 1 (*a* ·1) mod *p*= (1 ·*a*) mod *p* = *a*

iii) There is an inverse for every element of the group

e.g., (2 · 6) mod 11 = 1
(3 · 4) mod 11 = 1
(5 · 9) mod 11 = 1
(7 ·8) mod 11 = 1

iv) · mod *n* is commutative e.g., (5 · 8) mod 11 = (8 · 5) mod 11

Cyclic Group

Example 6

(Z_p^* = {1, 2, …, p-1} where p is prime},
· mod p : multiplication modulo p)
is a cyclic group with φ(p-1) generators

For p = 11, Z_p^* = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}

There are φ(10)= 4 generators

In particular:

2^1 mod 11 = 2	2^6 mod 11 = 9
2^2 mod 11 = 4	2^7 mod 11 = 7
2^3 mod 11 = 8	2^8 mod 11 = 3
2^4 mod 11 = 5	2^9 mod 11 = 6
2^5 mod 11 = 10	2^{10} mod 11 = 1

2 is a generator (primitive element) of Z_{11}^*

Cyclic Group

Example 6 - continued

3^1 mod 11 = 3
3^2 mod 11 = 9
3^3 mod 11 = 5
3^4 mod 11 = 4
3^5 mod 11 = 1

3 is NOT a generator of of Z_{11}^*

<3> = {3, 9, 5, 4, 1} is a cyclic subgroup of Z_{11}^* generated by 3

3 is an element of Z_{11}^* of order 5

|<3>| : size of the subgroup generated by 3 = order of 3 = 5

Size of the subgroup = 5 | 10 = size of of the group

Test for a generator of a cyclic group

Size of the cyclic group Z_{11}^* = 10 = 2 · 5

Test for a=2

$\mathbf{2^{10/2} \bmod 11} = 2^5 \bmod 11 = 10 \ \mathbf{\neq 1}$
$\mathbf{2^{10/5} \bmod 11} = 2^2 \bmod 11 = \ 4 \ \mathbf{\neq 1}$

Result: 2 is a generator of Z_{11}^*

Test for a=3

$\mathbf{3^{10/2} \bmod 11} = 3^5 \bmod 11 = 243 \bmod 11 \mathbf{= 1}$
$3^{10/5} \bmod 11 = 3^2 \bmod 11 = \ 9 \ \neq 1$

Result: 3 is NOT a generator of Z_{11}^*

Ring

Example 7

(Z - set of integers, + addition, · multiplication)
is a commutative ring

i) (Z, +) is an abelian group with identity element 0

ii) · is associative e.g., (5 · 7) · 13 = 5 · (7 · 13)

iii) · has an identity element = 1 $a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a = a$

iv) · is distributive over +
e.g., 5 · (7 + 13) = 5 · 7 + 5 · 13, and
(5 + 7) · 13 = 5 · 13 + 7 · 13

v) · is commutative e.g., 5 · 8 = 8 · 5

Ring

Example 8

(Z_n={0, 1, 2, … , n-1}, + mod *n*: addition modulo *n*,
· mod *n*: multiplication modulo *n*)
is a commutative ring

i) (Z_n, +) is an abelian group with identity element 0

ii) · is associative

e.g., (((5·7) mod 16) · 4) mod 16 = (5 ·((7 · 4) mod 16)) mod 16

iii) · has an identity element = 1 $a \cdot 1 \bmod n = 1 \cdot a \bmod n = a$

iv) · is distributive over +

e.g., (5 · ((7 + 4) mod 16)) mod 16 =
((5 · 7) mod 16) + ((5 · 4) mod 16)

v) · is commutative e.g., (5 · 8) mod 16= (8 · 5) mod 16

Field

Example 9

(Z - set of integers, + addition, · multiplication)
is NOT a field

No inverse of *a* for any $a \neq 1$ or -1

e.g., there is no <u>integer</u> *x*, such that $5 \cdot x = 1$

Example 10

(Z_n={0, 1, 2, … , n-1}, + mod *n*: addition modulo *n*,
· mod *n*: multiplication modulo *n*)
is NOT a field if *n* is composite

No inverse of *a* if a is not relatively prime with *n*

e.g., there is no $x \in Z_n$, such that $2 \cdot x = 1 \bmod 16$

Field

Example 11

(Z_p={0, 1, 2, … , p-1}, + mod p: addition modulo p,
· mod p: multiplication modulo p)
is a field if and only if p is prime

i) (Z_p, + mod p, · mod p) is a commutative ring

ii) There is multiplicative inverse for all numbers from Z_p-{0}

e.g.,

$(2 \cdot 6) \bmod 11 = 1 \rightarrow 2^{-1} \bmod 11 = 6$
$(3 \cdot 4) \bmod 11 = 1 \rightarrow 3^{-1} \bmod 11 = 4$
$(5 \cdot 9) \bmod 11 = 1 \rightarrow 5^{-1} \bmod 11 = 9$
$(7 \cdot 8) \bmod 11 = 1 \rightarrow 7^{-1} \bmod 11 = 8$

Field

Example 12

(Z_p={0, 1, 2, … , p-1}, + mod p: addition modulo p,
· mod p: multiplication modulo p)
is a field of characteristic p

$$\underbrace{(1 + 1 + 1 + \ldots\ldots + 1)}_{p \text{ times}} \bmod p = 0$$

Sets of polynomials

Z[x] - polynomials with coefficients in Z,

e.g., $f(x) = -4x^3 + 254x^2 + 45x + 7$

Z_n[x] - polynomials with coefficients in Z_n

e.g., for n=15

$f(x) = 3x^3 + 14x^2 + 4x + 7$

Z_2[x] - polynomials with coefficients in Z_2

e.g., $f(x) = 1x^3 + 0x^2 + 1x + 1 = x^3 + x + 1$

Polynomial rings

(Z[x], polynomial addition, polynomial multiplication)
(Z_n[x], polynomial addition, polynomial multiplication)
(Z_2[x], polynomial addition, polynomial multiplication)

For Z_2[x]

i) (Z_2[x], +) is an abelian group with identity element 0

ii) · is associative

e.g., $((x^2+x+1) \cdot (x+1)) \cdot (x^2+1) = (x^2+x+1) \cdot ((x+1) \cdot (x^2+1))$

iii) · has an identity element = 1

$f(x) \cdot 1 \bmod n = 1 \cdot f(x) \bmod n = f(x)$

iv) · is distributive over +

e.g., $(x^2+x+1) \cdot ((x+1)+(x^2+1)) =$
$(x^2+x+1) \cdot (x+1)+(x^2+x+1) \cdot (x+1)$

Finite sets of polynomials

$Z_2[x]/f(x)$ - polynomials with coefficients in Z_2 of degree less than *n*=deg f(x)

e.g., for $f(x) = x^3 + x + 1$

$g_7(x) = x^2 + x + 1$	$g_3(x) = x + 1$
$g_6(x) = x^2 + x$	$g_2(x) = x$
$g_5(x) = x^2 + 1$	$g_1(x) = 1$
$g_4(x) = x^2$	$g_0(x) = 0$

$Z_p[x]/f(x)$ - polynomials with coefficients in Z_p of degree less than *n*=deg f(x)

e.g., for $f(x) = x^3 + x + 1$, and p=3

$g_0(x) = 0$

….

$g_{M-1}(x) = 2x^2 + 2x + 2$

Total: 3^n polynomials

Polynomial rings

($Z_2[x]/f(x)$, polynomial addition mod f(x),
polynomial multiplication mod f(x))

($Z_p[x]/f(x)$, polynomial addition mod f(x),
polynomial multiplication mod f(x))

Polynomial addition:

$$(x^3 + x + 1) + (x^2 + 1) \bmod (x^4 + 1) = x^3 + x^2 + x$$

Polynomial multiplication:

$$(x^3 + x + 1)(x^2 + 1) \bmod (x^4 + 1) =$$
$$= (x^5 + \cancel{x^3} + x^2) + (\cancel{x^3} + x + 1) \bmod (x^4 + 1) =$$
$$= x^5 + x^2 + x + 1 \bmod (x^4 + 1) =$$
$$= x \cdot (x^4 + 1) + x^2 + 1 \bmod (x^4 + 1) = x^2 + 1$$

Finite fields

f(x) is an irreducible polynomial of degree *m*

F_q = GF(2^m) = (Z_2[x]/f(x), polynomial addition mod f(x), polynomial multiplication mod f(x))
where $q = 2^m$

F_q = GF(p^m) = (Z_p[x]/f(x), polynomial addition mod f(x), polynomial multiplication mod f(x))
where $q = p^m$

All non-zero elements have multiplicative inverses

e.g., for $f(x) = x^3 + x + 1$, and p=2

$(x+1) \cdot (x^2 + x) \bmod x^3 + x + 1 = 1 \rightarrow (x+1)^{-1} \bmod f(x) = x^2+x$

Number of primitive polynomials over Z_2 of degree *m*

m	$\varphi(2^m-1)/m$	f(x)
2	1	x^2+x+1
3	2	x^3+x+1, x^3+x^2+1
4	2	x^4+x+1, x^4+x^3+1
5	6	x^5+x^2+1, etc.

Test for a primitive polynomial

Test for f(x)= x^4+x+1, f(x) irreducible

Size of the cyclic group F_q^* = q-1 = 2^m-1 = 15=3·5

$\mathbf{x^{15/5}}$ **mod** $x^4+x+1 = x^3 \neq \mathbf{1}$
$\mathbf{x^{15/3}}$ **mod** $x^4+x+1 = x^2+x \neq \mathbf{1}$

Result: x is a generator of $F_q=Z_2[x]/f(x)$

Test for f(x)= x^4+x^2+1, f(x) is reducible

$x^4+x^2+1 = (x^2+x+1)(x^2+x+1)$

Result: ($Z_2[x]/f(x)$, · mod f(x)) is not a group