

9.1

$\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}$ partitions \mathbf{N} into classes of natural numbers that are equivalent Mod4

$$\mathbf{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4} = \{ [[4]], [[5]], [[6]], [[7]] \}$$

We are given the operators in $\Omega_{\text{Numb}} = \{\mathbf{one}, \mathbf{zero}, +, \mathbf{x}\}$. We define the operations named by the members of Ω_{Numb} as follows:

$$\mathbf{zero} = [[4]]$$

$$\mathbf{one} = [[5]]$$

$$+ = \text{For any } x \in \text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}, x + [[4]] = x + [[4]] = x$$

$$[[5]] + [[5]] = [[6]]$$

$$[[6]] + [[6]] = [[4]]$$

$$[[7]] + [[7]] = [[5]]$$

$$[[5]] + [[6]] = [[6]] + [[5]] = [[7]]$$

$$[[5]] + [[7]] = [[7]] + [[5]] = [[4]]$$

$$[[6]] + [[7]] = [[7]] + [[6]] = [[5]]$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \text{For any } x \in \text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}, [[4]] \text{ times } x = [[4]]$$

$$\text{For any } x \in \text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}, [[5]] \text{ times } x = [[5]]$$

$$[[6]] \times [[6]] = [[4]]$$

$$[[7]] \times [[7]] = [[5]]$$

$$[[5]] \times [[6]] = [[6]] \times [[5]] = [[6]]$$

$$[[5]] \times [[7]] = [[7]] \times [[5]] = [[7]]$$

$$[[6]] \times [[7]] = [[7]] \times [[6]] = [[5]]$$

$\mathbf{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}$ is the quotient algebra of \mathbf{N} by the congruence $\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}$ since the natural mapping \mathbf{N}

$\rightarrow \text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}$ is a homomorphism.

$$f_{\text{nat}}(4 + 5) = f_{\text{nat}}(4) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} f_{\text{nat}}(5), \text{ i.e. } [[5]] = [[5]]$$

$$f_{\text{nat}}(10 \times 30) = f_{\text{nat}}(10) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} f_{\text{nat}}(30), \text{ i.e. } [[4]] = [[6]] \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[6]]$$

...

2. Show that $\mathbf{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{Mod}4$

We show that there is a homomorphism $f: \mathbf{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}4$ such that f^{-1} is a function and a homomorphism.

Let $f: \mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4} \rightarrow \text{Mod}4 = \{ \langle [[4]], 0 \rangle, \langle [[5]], 1 \rangle, \langle [[6]], 2 \rangle, \langle [[7]], 3 \rangle \}$

a) f is a homomorphism:

zero

$$f(\mathbf{zero}_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}}) = f([[4]]) = 0$$

one

$$f(\mathbf{one}_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}}) = f([[5]]) = 1$$

+

$$f([[4]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[4]]) = f([[4]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[4]]) = 0$$

$$f([[4]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[5]]) = f([[4]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[5]]) = 1$$

$$f([[4]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[6]]) = f([[4]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[6]]) = 2$$

$$f([[4]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[7]]) = f([[4]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[7]]) = 3$$

$$f([[5]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[5]]) = f([[5]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[5]]) = 2$$

$$f([[5]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[6]]) = f([[5]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[6]]) = 3$$

$$f([[5]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[7]]) = f([[5]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[7]]) = 0$$

$$f([[6]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[7]]) = f([[6]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[7]]) = 1$$

$$f([[7]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[7]]) = f([[7]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[7]]) = 1^1$$

x

$$f([[4]] \times_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[4]]) = f([[4]]) \times_{\text{Mod}4} f([[4]]) = 0$$

$$f([[4]] \times_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[5]]) = f([[4]]) \times_{\text{Mod}4} f([[5]]) = 0$$

$$f([[4]] \times_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[6]]) = f([[4]]) \times_{\text{Mod}4} f([[6]]) = 0$$

$$f([[4]] \times_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[7]]) = f([[4]]) \times_{\text{Mod}4} f([[7]]) = 0$$

$$f([[5]] \times_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[5]]) = f([[5]]) \times_{\text{Mod}4} f([[5]]) = 1$$

$$f([[5]] \times_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[6]]) = f([[5]]) \times_{\text{Mod}4} f([[6]]) = 2$$

$$f([[5]] \times_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[7]]) = f([[5]]) \times_{\text{Mod}4} f([[7]]) = 3$$

$$f([[6]] \times_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[7]]) = f([[6]]) \times_{\text{Mod}4} f([[7]]) = 1$$

$$f([[7]] \times_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[7]]) = f([[6]]) \times_{\text{Mod}4} f([[7]]) = 0$$

¹ Since both $+_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}}$ and $+_{\text{Mod}4}$ are commutative $f([[6]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[7]]) = f([[7]] +_{\mathbb{N}/\equiv_{\text{Mod}4}} [[6]]) = f([[6]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[7]]) = f([[7]]) +_{\text{Mod}4} f([[6]]) \dots$

It can be easily verified that $f^{-1}: \text{Mod4} \rightarrow \text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}} = \{ \langle 0, [[4]] \rangle, \langle 1, [[5]] \rangle, \langle 2, [[6]] \rangle, \langle 3, [[7]] \rangle \}$ is a homomorphism and a function:

(i) **zero**

$$f^{-1}(\mathbf{zero}_{\text{Mod4}}) = \mathbf{zero}_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}}, \text{ since } [[4]] = [[4]]$$

(ii) **one**

$$f^{-1}(\mathbf{one}_{\text{Mod4}}) = \mathbf{one}_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}}, \text{ since } [[5]] = [[5]]$$

(iii)+

$$f^{-1}(0 +_{\text{Mod4}} 0) = f^{-1}(0) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(0) = [[4]]$$

$$f^{-1}(0 +_{\text{Mod4}} 1) = f^{-1}(0) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(1) = [[5]]$$

$$f^{-1}(0 +_{\text{Mod4}} 2) = f^{-1}(0) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(2) = [[6]]$$

$$f^{-1}(0 +_{\text{Mod4}} 3) = f^{-1}(0) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(3) = [[7]]$$

$$f^{-1}(1 +_{\text{Mod4}} 1) = f^{-1}(1) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(1) = [[6]]$$

$$f^{-1}(1 +_{\text{Mod4}} 2) = f^{-1}(1) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(2) = [[7]]$$

$$f^{-1}(1 +_{\text{Mod4}} 3) = f^{-1}(1) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(3) = [[4]]$$

$$f^{-1}(2 +_{\text{Mod4}} 3) = f^{-1}(2) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(3) = [[4]]$$

$$f^{-1}(3 +_{\text{Mod4}} 3) = f^{-1}(3) +_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(3) = [[5]]$$

(iii)x

$$f^{-1}(0 \times_{\text{Mod4}} 0) = f^{-1}(0) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(0) = [[4]]$$

$$f^{-1}(0 \times_{\text{Mod4}} 1) = f^{-1}(0) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(1) = [[4]]$$

$$f^{-1}(0 \times_{\text{Mod4}} 2) = f^{-1}(0) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(2) = [[4]]$$

$$f^{-1}(0 \times_{\text{Mod4}} 3) = f^{-1}(0) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(3) = [[4]]$$

$$f^{-1}(1 \times_{\text{Mod4}} 1) = f^{-1}(1) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(1) = [[5]]$$

$$f^{-1}(1 \times_{\text{Mod4}} 2) = f^{-1}(1) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(2) = [[6]]$$

$$f^{-1}(1 \times_{\text{Mod4}} 3) = f^{-1}(1) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(3) = [[7]]$$

$$f^{-1}(2 \times_{\text{Mod4}} 3) = f^{-1}(2) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(3) = [[5]]$$

$$f^{-1}(3 \times_{\text{Mod4}} 3) = f^{-1}(3) \times_{\text{Nat}/\equiv_{\text{Mod4}}} f^{-1}(3) = [[4]]$$