Linear Algebra and Finite Sets

October 7, 2010

A curious example

Question (Even teams)

How many different teams can be formed from students in a class with $2n$ students subject to the following two conditions:

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Question (Odd teams)

Let us modify this question slightly:

1. *Each team must have an odd number of students.*
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Answer

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1. *We can form n pairs of students. Each subset of the n pairs can form a team. Clearly, each team will have an even number of students and each two teams will have an even number of students in common. The total number of teams is* 2^n*, so if for instance, there are only 40 students in the class, we can form* 2^{20} *teams which is more than* $1,000,000$ *teams.*

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2. *For the "odd" case, we can form 2n teams (each team will have 1 student). Another way, each team has* $2n - 1$ *students, again we can form 2n teams. In case we have 40 students in class, we can form "only" 40 teams subject to the "odd" condition.*

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3. *Is 2n the maximum number of teams that can be formed? How about* 2^n *teams? Is this the largest number of teams?*
4. *Is there an explanation for the discrepancy between the "even" and "odd" class?*

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4. If M is an $n \times n$ matrix (a square matrix) then $rank(M) = n$ if and only if $Det(M) \neq 0$.

The Proof

Proof.

- Let $T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_k$ be k teams each with an odd number of students. Let t_i be the incidence vector coresponding to team T_i that is $t_i \in R^{2n}$.

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- If $k > 2n$ then $Det(M \times M^{tr}) = 0$.
- If $Det(A) = 0$ *then* $Det(A) \pmod 2 = 0$.
- We note that $< t_i, t_j >= 0 \pmod 2$ if $i \neq j$ *and* $< t_i, t_i >= 1 \pmod 2$.
- But this means that $Det(M \times M^{tr}) \pmod 2 = 1$ a contradiction. **Conclusion:** $k \leq 2n$.

Fields

Definition

A **field** $\{F, +, \cdot\}$ *is a set together with two operations, usually called addition and multiplication, and denoted by* $+$ *and* $\cdot$ *respectively, such that the following axioms hold:*

1. $\{F, +\}$ *is a commutative group,* 0 *is the additive identity.*
2. $\{F \setminus \{0\}, \cdot\}$ *is a commutative group,* 1 *is the multiplicative identity.*
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4. $GF(q)$ *finite fields of order* q*.*

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- $GF(2^2) = \{0, 1, \alpha, 1 + \alpha\}$, *where* $\alpha + \alpha = 0, 1 + 1 = 0, \alpha \cdot \alpha = \alpha + 1$.

Vector spaces over fields

Definition

A vector space of dimension k over the field F, denoted by F^k is the set: $\{(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k)\}$ *where* $x_i \in F$ *together with the following two operations:*

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Two lines are parallel if they do not have a point in common.

Some basic facts about vector spaces

- A set of vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots v_m\} \subset F^k$ is **linearly independent** if: $\sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i v_i = 0 \to \alpha_i = 0$.

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- If $W_0 = \{w_1, w_2, \dots w_m \subset U \subset F^k\}$ is a linearly independent set and $m < dim(U)$ then we can add $dim(U) - m$ vectors to W_0 to form a basis of U.

The odd teams, revisited

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Consider the inner product $< v_j, \sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i v_i > = 0$.

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Let $\{T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_k\}$ be k teams satisfying both conditions. Let $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k$ be their characteristic vectors.
Claim: $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k$ is an independent set over $GF^n(2)$.
Indeed, assume that $\sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i v_i = 0$. Note that $\alpha_i = 0$ *or* 1.
Consider the inner product $< v_j, \sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i v_i > = 0$.
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Therefore $< v_j, \sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i v_i >= \alpha_j < v_j, v_j > = 0$ But $< v_j, v_j > = 1$ so $\alpha_j = 0$ or $k \leq n$. $\square$

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For instance, how to add more teams if possible (see exercise).

Some more set problems...

Theorem

Assume you formed 23 teams in our class, each team having an odd number of students and any two teams have an even number of students in common. Prove that you can add 3 more teams each with an odd number of students such that any two different teams will have an even number of students in common.

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Left to you... $\square$

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Question

How many days are needed?

Answer

Each girl walks with two other girls every day. So to walk with 8 other girls we need at least four days.

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Now do the rest.

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16 students meet every morning to play Badminton (Za cau). They have four courts so they form 4 teams. Can you schedule the teams so that in five days every student will play with every other srtudent exactly once? (play with another student means be on court with him, not necessarily as a pair. For instance if 1 3 6 13 are playing then 1 will not play again with 3, 6, or 13).

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Should be easy now!