

Some things some functions may be,  
some others can't be.

by

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Klaus Leeb allows himself to speak and write for all of us: It is well-known that each permutation is a product of two involutions  $f = ab$  (to mean first  $a$  than  $b$ ) with  $a^2 = 1$ ,  $b^2 = 1$ . As in finite fields, the singular elements cannot satisfy  $x^{q-1} = 1$ , hence one multiplies by  $x$  to also accommodate the singular ones.

Thus Leeb conjectured: Any function  $f : X \rightarrow X$  is of the form  $f = ab$  with  $a^3 = a$  and  $b^3 = b$ . His interest was basically in finite combinatorics. H. Sperber though made it quite clear that "finite" was essential in this statement and sharpened:  $f = ab$ ,  $a^2 = 1$ ,  $b^3 = b$  iff  $x$  is finite. Leeb proved - angry of this lack of symmetry - also  $f = ab$ ,  $a^3 = a$ ,  $b^2 = 1$ .

But then he looked also for a way out of the unpleasant features of such conditions: They do not allow proper injections. It turned out that in the impossibility proof sometimes some tricky non-commutative algebra is involved, worthy of an exercise book. Leeb-Pirillo checked all the possibilities of adding up to 2 symbols, Leeb in the Brenner Express between 20<sup>40</sup> and 31<sup>00</sup> checked all possibilities of adding up to 3 symbols, of course to the original  $a^2 = 1$ ,  $1 = b^2$ , and such that the resulting system is self-dual.

We present just two examples for the line of argument which shows that an injection satisfying the condition would have to be a permutation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad & aba^2b = abb \quad aab = ab^2ab \\
 & = aba^2b = a \quad a = ab^2 \\
 & = abaabbaab = abaaaab = abaabaabaab \\
 & abaaba = 1 \quad a \text{ bijective} \quad b^2 = 1 \quad ba^2b = 1 \quad a^2 = 1 \\
 2) \quad & a^2ba^2 = a^2b \quad ab^2 = b^2ab^2 \\
 & a^2ba^2b = ab^2ab^2 \quad ab^2 \text{ injective} \quad b^2 = 1 \\
 & = a^2ba^2b = a^2 \\
 & = a^2ba^2bba^2b = a^2baaaab = a^2ba^2ba^2ba^2b \\
 & a^2ba^2b = 1 \quad a^2b \text{ surjective} \quad a^2 = 1 \quad b^2 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Eventually we hope to find a set of conditions satisfied by **all** functions, which for permutations reduces to  $a^2 = 1$ ,  $b^2 = 1$ .

Reference: The work of Silberger