

# Introduction to SET Theory

Mingle 2020

Luke Kershaw

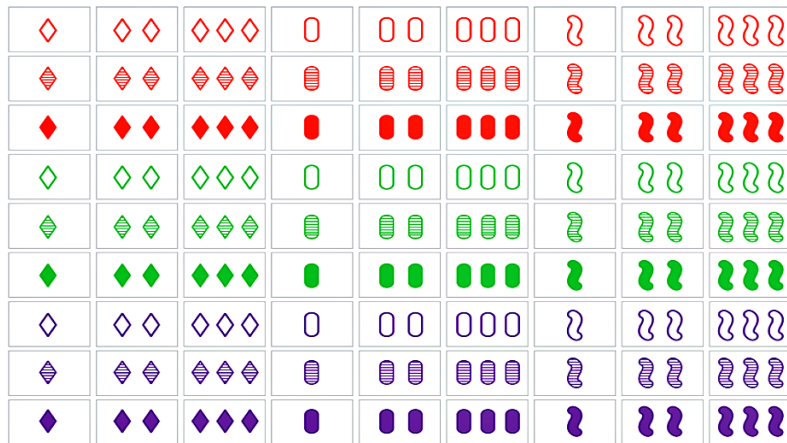
University of Bristol

*l.kershaw@bristol.ac.uk*

25 September 2020

There are  $81 = 3^4$  cards in a game of SET.

There are  $81 = 3^4$  cards in a game of SET.



# What is a SET?



An example of a SET.

# What is a SET?



An example of a SET.



An example of a SET.

# What is a SET?



An example of a SET.



An example of a SET.



An example of a SET.

# What is a SET?



An example of a SET.



An example of a SET.



An example of a SET.



A **non-example** of a SET.

# Encoding SET as a Vector Space



Since each card is uniquely determined by its 4 attributes, each of which have 3 options, we can encode cards as elements of  $\mathbb{F}_3^4$  (where  $\mathbb{F}_3 = \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$  denotes the field with 3 elements).

# Encoding SET as a Vector Space

Since each card is uniquely determined by its 4 attributes, each of which have 3 options, we can encode cards as elements of  $\mathbb{F}_3^4$  (where  $\mathbb{F}_3 = \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$  denotes the field with 3 elements).

For example:



$\longleftrightarrow$  Three Striped Purple Diamonds  $\longleftrightarrow$  (3, 2, 3, 1)



**Question:** What does a SET correspond to in  $\mathbb{F}_3^4$ ?

**Question:** What does a SET correspond to in  $\mathbb{F}_3^4$ ?

First note that if  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{F}_3$ , then  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$  if and only if  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$  or  $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} = \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

**Question:** What does a SET correspond to in  $\mathbb{F}_3^4$ ?

First note that if  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{F}_3$ , then  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$  if and only if  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$  or  $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} = \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

It is now clear that a SET corresponds to a triple of points  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}_3^4$  with  $a + b + c = (0, 0, 0, 0)$ .

**Question:** What does a SET correspond to in  $\mathbb{F}_3^4$ ?

First note that if  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{F}_3$ , then  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$  if and only if  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$  or  $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} = \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

It is now clear that a SET corresponds to a triple of points  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}_3^4$  with  $a + b + c = (0, 0, 0, 0)$ .

Since  $2 = -1 \in \mathbb{F}_3$ , we have:

$$b - c = b - c + (a + b + c) = a + 2b = a - b$$

**Question:** What does a SET correspond to in  $\mathbb{F}_3^4$ ?

First note that if  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{F}_3$ , then  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$  if and only if  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$  or  $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} = \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

It is now clear that a SET corresponds to a triple of points  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}_3^4$  with  $a + b + c = (0, 0, 0, 0)$ .

Since  $2 = -1 \in \mathbb{F}_3$ , we have:

$$b - c = b - c + (a + b + c) = a + 2b = a - b$$

This means that a SET corresponds to a line in  $\mathbb{F}_3^4$ .

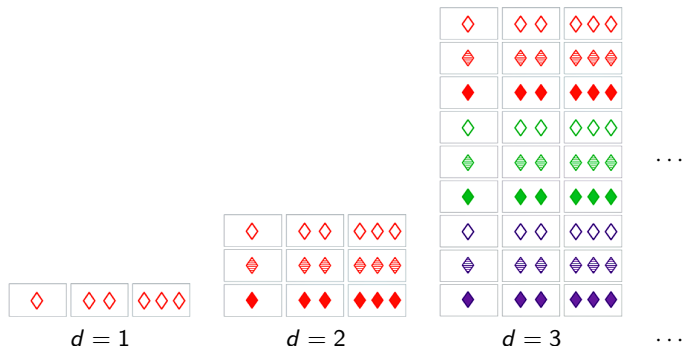


# Generalising SET

The choice that there are 4 characteristics per card was arbitrary. So we could choose any number  $d$  of characteristics.

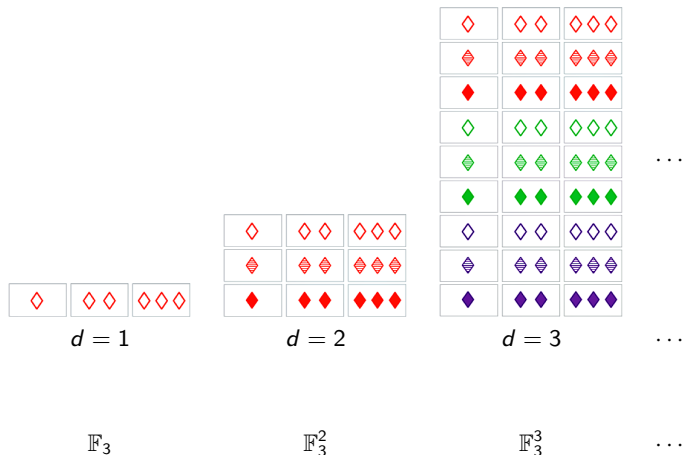
# Generalising SET

The choice that there are 4 characteristics per card was arbitrary. So we could choose any number  $d$  of characteristics.



# Generalising SET

The choice that there are 4 characteristics per card was arbitrary. So we could choose any number  $d$  of characteristics.



We call a subset  $X \subseteq \mathbb{F}_3^d$  a  $d$ -cap if there are no distinct  $a, b, c \in X$  such that  $a + b + c = 0 \in \mathbb{F}_3^d$ .

We call a subset  $X \subseteq \mathbb{F}_3^d$  a  $d$ -cap if there are no distinct  $a, b, c \in X$  such that  $a + b + c = 0 \in \mathbb{F}_3^d$ .

This is equivalent to a subset  $X$  which contains no lines.

We call a subset  $X \subseteq \mathbb{F}_3^d$  a  $d$ -cap if there are no distinct  $a, b, c \in X$  such that  $a + b + c = 0 \in \mathbb{F}_3^d$ .

This is equivalent to a subset  $X$  which contains no lines.

One interesting question here is what is the maximal size of a  $d$ -cap.

We call a subset  $X \subseteq \mathbb{F}_3^d$  a  $d$ -cap if there are no distinct  $a, b, c \in X$  such that  $a + b + c = 0 \in \mathbb{F}_3^d$ .



This is equivalent to a subset  $X$  which contains no lines.

One interesting question here is what is the maximal size of a  $d$ -cap.

For  $d = 4$ , this corresponds to the question:




In a standard game of SET, what is the maximal size of a collection of cards that contain no SETS?

# Maximal 1-cap and 2-cap




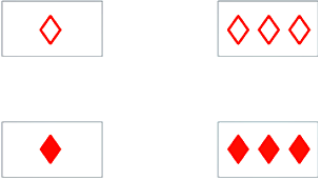
	$d = 1$	$d = 2$
All cards		
Maximal $d$ -cap		



# Maximal 1-cap and 2-cap

	$d = 1$	$d = 2$
All cards		
Maximal $d$ -cap		

# Maximal 1-cap and 2-cap

	$d = 1$	$d = 2$
All cards		
Maximal $d$ -cap		

# Maximal 3-cap

How about for  $d = 3$ ?

All cards

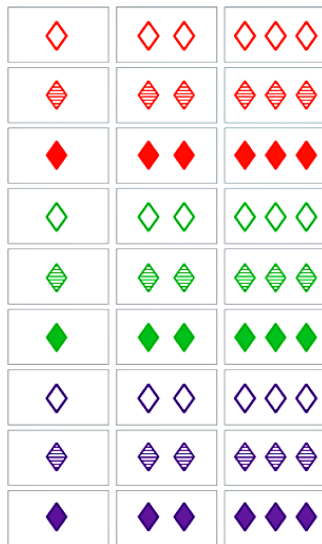


Maximal  $d$ -cap

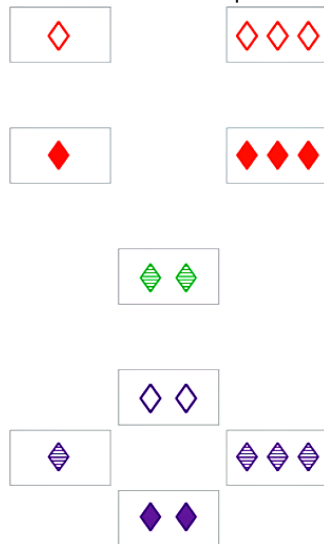
# Maximal 3-cap

How about for  $d = 3$ ?

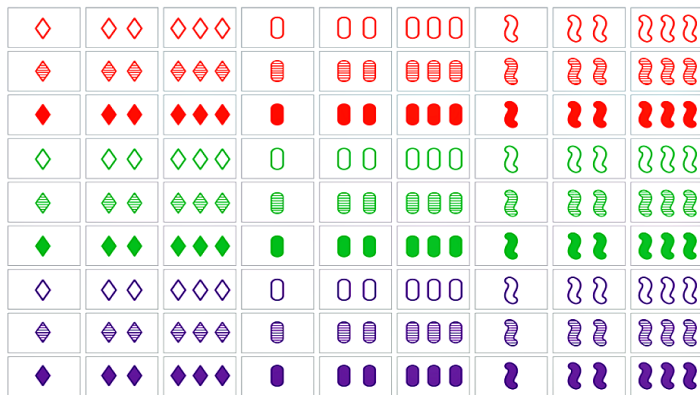
All cards



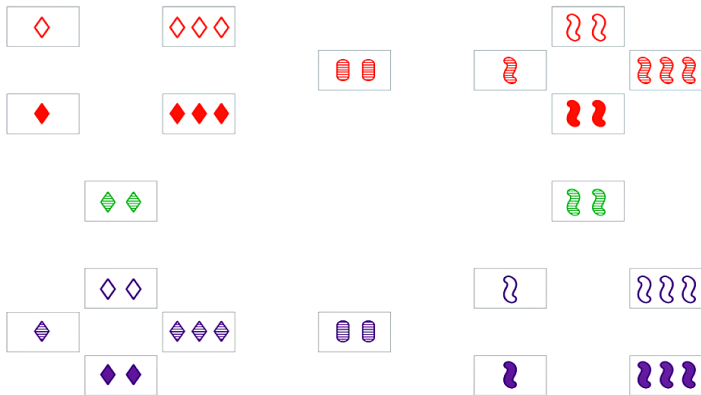
Maximal  $d$ -cap



# Maximal 4-cap



# Maximal 4-cap



These are the only maximal  $d$ -caps that can be readily found by exhaustive computer search.

$d$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Size of Maximal $d$ -cap	2	4	9	20			

# Maximal $d$ -caps

These are the only maximal  $d$ -caps that can be readily found by exhaustive computer search.

$d$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Size of Maximal $d$ -cap	2	4	9	20	45		

The maximal size for  $d = 5$  was found in 2006, using a novel approach to radically reduce the number of cases to check.



These are the only maximal  $d$ -caps that can be readily found by exhaustive computer search.

$d$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Size of Maximal $d$ -cap	2	4	9	20	45	$112 \leq ? \leq 114$	?

The maximal size for  $d = 5$  was found in 2006, using a novel approach to radically reduce the number of cases to check.

No further exact values are known.

