

A NOTE ON BOOLEAN LATTICES AND FAREY SEQUENCES III

Andrey O. Matveev

andrey.o.matveev@gmail.com

Abstract

We describe monotone maps between subsequences of the Farey sequences.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathbb{V}(n)$ be an n -dimensional linear space, and \mathbf{A} its proper m -dimensional subspace. We associate with the integers n and m the increasing sequence of irreducible fractions

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) := \left(\frac{\dim(\mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A})}{\gcd(\dim(\mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A}), \dim \mathbf{B})} \Big/ \frac{\dim \mathbf{B}}{\gcd(\dim(\mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{A}), \dim \mathbf{B})} : \right. \\ \left. \mathbf{B} \text{ subspace of } \mathbb{V}(n), \dim \mathbf{B} > 0 \right); \quad (1)$$

in other words,

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) := \left(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}_n : m + k - n \leq h \leq m \right), \quad (2)$$

where \mathcal{F}_n denotes the Farey sequence of order n . See e.g. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17] on the Farey sequences. In particular,

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) := \left(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}_{2m} : k - m \leq h \leq m \right). \quad (3)$$

Equivalent descriptions of Farey subsequence (2) can be given via the cardinalities of subsets of an n -set, or via the ranks of elements of the Boolean lattice $\mathbb{B}(n)$ of rank n , see [12, 13].

Sequence (2) can be regarded as the intersection

$$\mathcal{F}_n^m \cap \mathcal{G}_n^m =: \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) \quad (4)$$

of the Farey subsequence

$$\mathcal{F}_n^m := \left(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}_n : h \leq m \right) \quad (5)$$

introduced in [1], and of the Farey subsequence

$$\mathcal{G}_n^m := \left(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}_n : m + k - n \leq h \right); \quad (6)$$

it follows from definitions (5) and (6) that

$$\mathcal{F}_n^m \cup \mathcal{G}_n^m = \mathcal{F}_n. \quad (7)$$

Recall that the maps $\mathcal{F}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_n$, $\mathcal{F}_n^m \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_n^{n-m}$, $\mathcal{G}_n^m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_n^{n-m}$, and $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), n-m)$, such that

$$\frac{h}{k} \mapsto \frac{k-h}{k}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

where $\begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ is a vector presentation of $\frac{h}{k}$, are all order-reversing and bijective.

In analogy to sequences (5) and (6), we define similar subsequences of the sequence $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)$ as follows: given an integer ℓ , $1 \leq \ell \leq m$,

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell := \left(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) : h \leq \ell \right); \quad (9)$$

given an integer ℓ , $m \leq \ell \leq n-1$,

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell := \left(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) : \ell + k - n \leq h \right); \quad (10)$$

thus, $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^m = \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^m = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)$. It is easy to see, as noted in Section 2, that the sequences $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell$ and $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell$ are both sequences of the form $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(\cdot), \cdot)$ for any allowed ℓ 's; moreover, if λ is an integer such that $1 \leq \lambda \leq n-m$, then

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell \cap \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^{n-\lambda} = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(\ell + \lambda), \ell). \quad (11)$$

In Section 3, we describe monotone maps between (sub)sequences of the Farey sequences of orders $2^s m$, $2^{s+1} m$ and $2^{s+2} m$. In Section 4, these observations are reformulated for the Farey sequences of arbitrary orders. Supplementary information is collected in Appendix 5.

2. The Farey Subsequences $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell$ and $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell$

It is easily verified that the subsequences $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell$ and $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell$ of the sequence $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)$, defined by Eqs. (9) and (10) respectively, are also sequences of the form (2); indeed, they can be redefined as follows:

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell := \mathcal{F}_{n-m+\ell}^\ell \cap \mathcal{G}_{n-m+\ell}^\ell, \quad \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell := \mathcal{F}_{n+m-\ell}^m \cap \mathcal{G}_{n+m-\ell}^m; \quad (12)$$

in particular,

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell := \mathcal{F}_{m+\ell}^\ell \cap \mathcal{G}_{m+\ell}^\ell, \quad \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell := \mathcal{F}_{3m-\ell}^m \cap \mathcal{G}_{3m-\ell}^m. \quad (13)$$

Remark 1. (i) If $\ell \in \mathbb{P}$, $1 \leq \ell \leq m$, then

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n - m + \ell), \ell), \quad \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(m + \ell), \ell). \quad (14)$$

(ii) If $\ell \in \mathbb{P}$, $m \leq \ell \leq n - 1$, then

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n + m - \ell), m), \quad \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(3m - \ell), m). \quad (15)$$

Proposition 2. The maps

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), n - \ell)^{n-m}, \quad (16)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), 2m - \ell)^m, \quad (17)$$

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), n - \ell)^{n-m}, \quad (18)$$

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(2m), 2m - \ell)^m, \quad (19)$$

defined by Eq. (8), are order-reversing and bijective.

Proof. Note that $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), n - \ell)^{n-m} = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n - m + \ell), n - m)$, by Remark 1(i), and apply the order-reversing bijection from Eq. (8) to the sequences $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n - m + \ell), \ell) = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell$ and $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n - m + \ell), n - m)$.

We have $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), n - \ell)^{n-m} = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n + m - \ell), n - \ell)$, by Remark 1(ii), and Eq. (8) provides the order-reversing bijection between the sequences $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n + m - \ell), m) = \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell$ and $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n + m - \ell), n - \ell)$. \square

Example 3. Suppose $n := 6$, $m := 4$, $\ell' := 3$ and $\ell'' := 5$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_n &= \left(\frac{0}{1} < \frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5} < \frac{5}{6} < \frac{1}{1} \right), \\ \mathcal{F}_n^m &= \left(\frac{0}{1} < \frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5} < \frac{1}{1} \right), \\ \mathcal{G}_n^m &= \left(\frac{0}{1} < < < < \frac{1}{3} < < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5} < \frac{5}{6} < \frac{1}{1} \right), \\ \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) &= \left(\frac{0}{1} < < < < \frac{1}{3} < < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5} < < \frac{1}{1} \right), \\ \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^{\ell'} & \\ &= \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n - m + \ell'), \ell') = \left(\frac{0}{1} < < < < \frac{1}{3} < < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4} < < < \frac{1}{1} \right), \\ \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), n - \ell')^{n-m} & \\ &= \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n - m + \ell'), n - m) = \left(\frac{0}{1} < < < \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{1}{2} < < \frac{2}{3} < < < < \frac{1}{1} \right), \\ \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^{\ell''} & \\ &= \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n + m - \ell''), m) = \left(\frac{0}{1} < < < < < \frac{1}{2} < < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5} < < \frac{1}{1} \right), \\ \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), n - \ell'')^{n-m} & \\ &= \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n + m - \ell''), n - \ell'') = \left(\frac{0}{1} < < \frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3} < < \frac{1}{2} < < < < < < \frac{1}{1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

3. The Farey (Sub)sequences $\mathcal{F}_{2^s m}$, $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+1}m), 2^s m)$, $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+2}m), 2^{s+1}m)$, and Monotone Maps

In this section, we consider monotone maps between (sub)sequences of the sequences $\mathcal{F}_{2^s m}$, $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+1}m), 2^s m)$ and $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+2}m), 2^{s+1}m)$, where $m \in \mathbb{P}$, $s \in \mathbb{N}$. The observations made for these maps can be used as an instructive induction step in an analysis of composite maps between Farey (sub)sequences that are described in Section 4.

Recall that for the sequences $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)$ and, in particular, for the sequences $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)$, it is convenient to treat the subsequences

$$\mathcal{F}^{\leq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) := \left(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) : \frac{h}{k} \leq \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (20)$$

and

$$\mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) := \left(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) : \frac{h}{k} \geq \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (21)$$

separately [12, Thm. 5, Lem. 3, Cor. 4]:

- The maps

$$\mathcal{F}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\leq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m), \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (22)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m), \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (23)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{\leq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_m, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (24)$$

and

$$\mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_m, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (25)$$

are order-preserving and bijective. The maps

$$\mathcal{F}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\leq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m), \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (26)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m), \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (27)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{\leq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_m, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (28)$$

and

$$\mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_m, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (29)$$

are order-reversing and bijective.

- The maps

$$\mathcal{F}^{\leq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\leq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m), \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (30)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m), \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (31)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{\leq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+1}m), 2^s m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+2}m), 2^{s+1}m), \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad (56)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} &\mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} &\mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; \\ \mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+1}m), 2^s m) &\rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+2}m), 2^{s+1}m), & \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} &\mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Proof. (i): (42) \Leftarrow (22); (43) \Leftarrow (33) & (22); (44) \Leftarrow (32) & (22); (45) \Leftarrow (22); (46) \Leftarrow (23); (47) \Leftarrow (33) & (23); (48) \Leftarrow (32) & (23); (49) \Leftarrow (23).

(ii): (50) \Leftarrow (30) & (42); (51) \Leftarrow (31) & (51); (52) \Leftarrow (30) & (44); (53) \Leftarrow (31) & (45); (54) \Leftarrow (30) & (46); (55) \Leftarrow (31) & (47); (56) \Leftarrow (30) & (48); (57) \Leftarrow (31) & (49). \square

Let \mathcal{C} be an increasing sequence of irreducible fractions $\frac{h}{k}$ written in vector form $\begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}$. If $\mathbf{S} \in \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$, then we denote by $\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathcal{C}$ the sequence of vectors $\mathbf{S} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}$:

$$\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathcal{C} := (\mathbf{S} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{C}) . \quad (58)$$

Proposition 6. *Let $m \in \mathbb{P}$, $s \in \mathbb{N}$. (i) The following maps between subsequences of the sequence $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+2}m), 2^{s+1}m)$ are order-preserving and bijective:*

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (59)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (60)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ -8 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (61)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 7 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (62)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (63)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (64)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (65)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (66)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (67)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 8 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (68)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (69)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{F}_{2^s m}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 7 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (70)$$

(ii)(a) *The following maps between subsequences of the sequence $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2^{s+2}m), 2^{s+1}m)$ are*

and

$$\mathcal{F}_{2^{s+2m}} \supset \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right), \quad \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix},$$

\uparrow
 involutory

are order-reversing and bijective.

4. Farey (Sub)sequences and Monotone Maps

The following statement, that uses the approach sketched in Remark 4(i), is based on the properties of maps (22) and (23) recalled in Section 3.

Lemma 8. *Let m and n be positive integers, $n \geq 2m$. Suppose $s := \lfloor \log_2(n/m) \rfloor$.*

For any ordered collection

$$(\mathbf{M}_1, \dots, \mathbf{M}_s) \in \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}^s, \quad (87)$$

of length s , whose entries are elements $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ or $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$, the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_m &\rightarrow \mathcal{F}_n, \\ \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} &\mapsto \prod_{i=1}^s \mathbf{M}_{s-i+1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} \leq \frac{1}{2}, & \text{if } \mathbf{M}_s = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \geq \frac{1}{2}, & \text{if } \mathbf{M}_s = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (88)$$

is order-preserving and injective.

Since the matrix product from Eq. (88) is an element of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$, the image of any Farey sequence retains the two generic properties of such sequences:

Remark 9. *If $\frac{h_j}{k_j} < \frac{h_{j+1}}{k_{j+1}} < \frac{h_{j+2}}{k_{j+2}}$ are three consecutive fractions in the subsequence $\prod_{i=1}^s \mathbf{M}_{s-i+1} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m$ of the Farey sequence \mathcal{F}_n , considered in Lemma 8, then $k_j h_{j+1} - h_j k_{j+1} = 1$, and $\frac{h_{j+1}}{k_{j+1}} = \frac{h_j + h_{j+2}}{\text{gcd}(h_j + h_{j+2}, k_j + k_{j+2})} \Big/ \frac{k_j + k_{j+2}}{\text{gcd}(h_j + h_{j+2}, k_j + k_{j+2})}$.*

We conclude this section with a straightforward extension of Proposition 6, see also Example 7.

Theorem 10. *Let m and n be positive integers, $n \geq 2m$. Suppose $s := \lfloor \log_2(n/m) \rfloor$. Given two ordered collections of matrices*

$$(\mathbf{M}_1, \dots, \mathbf{M}_s), (\mathbf{N}_1, \dots, \mathbf{N}_s) \in \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}^s, \quad (89)$$

suppose

$$\mathbf{M} := \prod_{i=1}^s \mathbf{M}_{s-i+1}, \quad \mathbf{N} := \prod_{i=1}^s \mathbf{N}_{s-i+1}. \quad (90)$$

The map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_n \supset \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m &\rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m \subset \mathcal{F}_n, \\ \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} &\mapsto \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{M}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (91)$$

between subsequences $\mathbf{M} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m$ and $\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m$ of the Farey sequence \mathcal{F}_n , is order-preserving and bijective.

The map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_n \supset \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m &\rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m \subset \mathcal{F}_n, \\ \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} &\mapsto \mathbf{N} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{M}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (92)$$

is order-reversing and bijective; in particular, the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_n \supset \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m &\rightarrow \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m, \\ \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} &\mapsto \underbrace{\mathbf{M} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{M}^{-1}}_{\text{involutory}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (93)$$

with the fixed point $\mathbf{M} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ in the case of $m > 1$, is order-reversing and bijective.

5. Appendix: Miscellany

5.1. Farey (Sub)sequences: List of Notation

Sequence	Definition / Description
\mathcal{F}_n	$\{\frac{0}{1}\} \dot{\cup} \{\frac{h}{k} \in \mathbb{Q} : 1 \leq h < k \leq n, \gcd(k, h) = 1\} \dot{\cup} \{\frac{1}{1}\}$
$\mathcal{F}_n^m, m \geq 1$	$(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}_n : h \leq m)$
$\mathcal{G}_n^m, m \leq n - 1$	$(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}_n : m + k - n \leq h)$
$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)$	$\mathcal{F}_n^m \cap \mathcal{G}_n^m = (\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}_n : m + k - n \leq h \leq m)$
$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)$	$(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}_{2m} : k - m \leq h \leq m)$
$\mathcal{F}^{\leq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)$	$(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) : \frac{h}{k} \leq \frac{1}{2})$
$\mathcal{F}^{\geq \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)$	$(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) : \frac{h}{k} \geq \frac{1}{2})$
$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell, 1 \leq \ell \leq m$	$(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) : h \leq \ell) = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n - m + \ell), \ell)$
$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell$	$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(m + \ell), \ell)$
$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell, m \leq \ell \leq n - 1$	$(\frac{h}{k} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) : \ell + k - n \leq h) = \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n + m - \ell), m)$
$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell$	$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(3m - \ell), m)$

5.2. The Cardinalities of Subsequences

Let us calculate the number of fractions in several subsequences of the Farey sequences; $\bar{\mu}(\cdot)$ denotes the number-theoretic Möbius function.

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}_n^m| - |\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)| &= \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} + \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \right)}_{|\mathcal{F}_n^m|} - \left(2 + \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{94}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{G}_n^m| - |\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)| &= \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} + \sum_{d=1}^{n-m} \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \right)}_{|\mathcal{G}_n^m|} - \left(2 + \sum_{d=1}^{n-m} \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{d=1}^{n-m} \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \right);
\end{aligned} \tag{95}$$

in particular,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}_{2m}^m| - |\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)| &= |\mathcal{G}_{2m}^m| - |\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)| \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{2m}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{3}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{96}$$

As a consequence,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}_n| - |\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)| &= (|\mathcal{F}_n^m| - |\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)|) + (|\mathcal{G}_n^m| - |\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)|) \\
&= -4 + \sum_{d \geq 1} \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{97}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}_{2m}| - |\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)| &= 2 (|\mathcal{F}_{2m}^m| - |\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)|) \\
&= -4 + 2 \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{2m}{d} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor.
\end{aligned} \tag{98}$$

Quantity	Formula
$ \mathcal{F}_n $	$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{d=1}^n \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor^2$
$ \mathcal{F}_n^m = \mathcal{G}_n^{n-m} $	$\frac{3}{2} + \sum_{d \geq 1} \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \right)$
$ \mathcal{F}_{2m}^m = \mathcal{G}_{2m}^m $	$\frac{3}{2} + \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{2m}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \right)$
$ \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) $	$2 + \sum_{d \geq 1} \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor$
$ \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) $	$2 + \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor^2$
$ \mathcal{F}_n^m - \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) $	$-\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \right)$
$ \mathcal{G}_n^m - \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) $	$-\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \right)$
$ \mathcal{F}_{2m}^m - \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) = \mathcal{G}_{2m}^m - \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) $	$-\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{2m}{d} \right\rfloor - \frac{3}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor \right)$
$ \mathcal{F}_n - \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) $	$-4 + \sum_{d \geq 1} \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{n-m}{d} \right\rfloor \right)$
$ \mathcal{F}_{2m} - \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) $	$-4 + 2 \sum_{d=1}^m \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{2m}{d} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right\rfloor$

The recursive expression for the number of fractions in the Farey sequence—the basis of similar recursive expressions for the other quantities, which is the inverse of the formula $|\mathcal{F}_n| = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{d=1}^n \bar{\mu}(d) \left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor^2$, is as follows:

$$|\mathcal{F}_n| = \frac{1}{2}(n+3)n - \sum_{d=2}^n |\mathcal{F}_{\lfloor n/d \rfloor}|, \quad (99)$$

see [14, A005728].

5.3. Matrix Products

Let us survey several subproducts of the matrix products mentioned in Remark 4, Lemma 8, Theorem 10, and in the proof of Proposition 6.

If $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ then

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} 1-j & j \\ -j & 1+j \end{bmatrix}; \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (100)$$

If $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ then

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} 1-j & j \\ i-j-ij & 1+j+ij \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} 1-i+ij & i \\ -i+j+ij & 1+i \end{bmatrix}; \quad (101)$$

we also have

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -i & 1+i \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1+i & 1 \\ -i & 1+i \end{bmatrix}, \quad (102)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} -1+j & 1 \\ j & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -j & 1+j \end{bmatrix}, \quad (103)$$

and

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -i-j & 1+i+j \end{bmatrix}, \quad (104)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} -1+i+j & 1 \\ i+j & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (105)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} -1+j & 1 \\ -i+j+ij & 1+i \end{bmatrix}, \quad (106)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^j = \begin{bmatrix} -1+i-ij & 1+ij \\ i-j-ij & 1+j+ij \end{bmatrix}. \quad (107)$$

5.4. Order-reversing and bijective mapping $\frac{h}{k} \mapsto \frac{k-h}{k}$

In the context of Farey sequences, the mapping $\begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ determined by the involutory matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is ubiquitous:

<i>Order-reversing and bijective mapping $\frac{h}{k} \mapsto \frac{k-h}{k}$</i>	
$\begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}$	$\mathcal{F}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_n$
	$\mathcal{F}_n^m \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_n^{n-m}$
	$\mathcal{G}_n^m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_n^{n-m}$
	$\mathcal{F}_{2m}^m \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{2m}^m$
	$\mathcal{G}_{2m}^m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{2m}^m$
	$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), n-m)$
	$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)$
	$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(n), n-\ell)^{n-m}$
	$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), m)^\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(n), n-\ell)^{n-m}$
	$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{B}(2m), 2m-\ell)^m$
$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(2m), m)^\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{B}(2m), 2m-\ell)^m$	

Let us assign to an ordered collection of matrices $(\mathbf{M}_1, \dots, \mathbf{M}_t) \in \{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\}^t$ the collection $(\mathbf{P}_1, \dots, \mathbf{P}_t)$ such that

$$\mathbf{P}_i := \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, & \text{if } \mathbf{M}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, & \text{if } \mathbf{M}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \end{cases} \quad (108)$$

$1 \leq i \leq t$. For any order m , the map

$$\prod_{i=1}^t \mathbf{M}_{t-i+1} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^t \mathbf{P}_{t-i+1} \cdot \mathcal{F}_m, \quad (109)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix},$$

is order-reversing and bijective.

References

- [1] D. Aeketa and J. Žunić, *On the number of linear partitions of the (m, n) -grid*, Inform. Process. Lett. **38** (1991), no. 3, 163–168.
- [2] M. Aigner, *Markov's theorem and 100 years of the uniqueness conjecture. A mathematical journey from irrational numbers to perfect matchings*. Springer, Cham, 2013.
- [3] W.S. Anglin, *The queen of mathematics. An introduction to number theory*. Kluwer Texts in the Mathematical Sciences, **8**. Kluwer Academic Publishers Group, Dordrecht, 1995.
- [4] D.M. Burton, *Elementary number theory, Seventh edition*. McGraw–Hill, New York, 2007.
- [5] M. Hata, *Neurons. A mathematical ignition*. Series on Number Theory and its Applications, **9**. World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd., Hackensack, NJ, 2015.
- [6] A. Hatcher, *Topology of numbers*, [in preparation](#).
- [7] L.–K. Hua, *Introduction to number theory. Translated from the Chinese by Peter Shiu*. Springer, Berlin—New York, 1982.
- [8] M.N. Huxley, *Area, lattice points, and exponential sums*. London Mathematical Society Monographs. New Series, **13**. Oxford Science Publications. The Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press, New York, 1996.
- [9] M.N. Huxley, *The distribution of prime numbers. Large sieves and zero-density theorems*. Oxford Mathematical Monographs. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1972.
- [10] O. Karpenkov, *Geometry of continued fractions. Algorithms and Computation in Mathematics*, **26**. Springer, Heidelberg, 2013.
- [11] S. Khrushchev, *Orthogonal polynomials and continued fractions. From Euler's point of view*. Encyclopedia of Mathematics and its Applications, **122**. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2008.
- [12] A.O. Matveev, *A note on Boolean lattices and Farey sequences*, [Integers 7 \(2007\), A20](#).
- [13] A.O. Matveev, *A note on Boolean lattices and Farey sequences II*, [Integers 8\(1\) \(2008\), A24](#).
- [14] [The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences](#).
- [15] N. Oswald and J. Steuding, *Elementare Zahlentheorie. Ein sanfter Einstieg in die höhere Mathematik*. (in German) Springer, Berlin—Heidelberg, 2015.
- [16] H. Rademacher, *Lectures on elementary number theory. Reprint of the 1964 original*. Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co., Huntington, NY, 1977.
- [17] M.R. Schroeder, *Number theory in science and communication. With applications in cryptography, physics, digital information, computing, and self-similarity. Fifth edition*. Springer, Berlin, 2009.