

Hexagon Symmetries

Carlos Arturo Murcia Andrade

23 Feb 2023



Tarea: Determinar el grupo de transformaciones (simetrías) del hexágono

Para comenzar, es preciso dibujar un hexágono regular (que podrá ser organizado como un grafo de 6 vértices y 6 nodos) así:

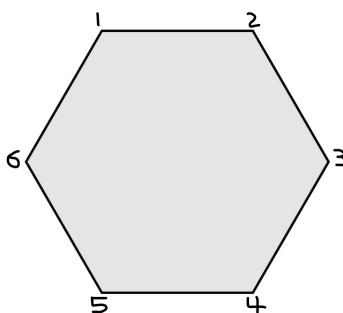


Figura 1: Representación de un hexágono regular, con sus vértices numerados de 1 a 6.

Ahora, procederemos a representar las 6 rotaciones (de 60° en 60° , desde 0° hasta 300°) y sus 6 reflexiones (el "espejo" de estas 6 rotaciones) en una tabla ("organizando" sus v rtices) del siguiente modo:

Original	1	2	3	4	5	6
Original Rotated 60°	6	1	2	3	4	5
Original Rotated 120°	5	6	1	2	3	4
Original Rotated 180°	4	5	6	1	2	3
Original Rotated 240°	3	4	5	6	1	2
Original Rotated 300°	2	3	4	5	6	1
Flipped	4	5	3	2	1	6
Flipped Rotated 60°	6	4	5	3	2	1
Flipped Rotated 120°	1	6	4	5	3	2
Flipped Rotated 180°	2	1	6	4	5	3
Flipped Rotated 240°	3	2	1	6	4	5
Flipped Rotated 300°	5	3	2	1	6	4

Tabla 1: Representaci n num rica de todas los posibles "posicionamientos" de un hex gono regular.

Esta tabla nos permite hallar el dominio (elementos del conjunto) representativo de todas las posibles simetr as del hex gono:

$$\begin{aligned}
 G = \{ & \textit{Original}, \textit{OriginalRotated}60^\circ, \textit{OriginalRotated}120^\circ, \\
 & \textit{OriginalRotated}180^\circ, \textit{OriginalRotated}240^\circ, \textit{OriginalRotated}300^\circ, \\
 & \textit{Flipped}, \textit{FlippedRotated}60^\circ, \textit{FlippedRotated}120^\circ, \\
 & \textit{FlippedRotated}180^\circ, \textit{FlippedRotated}240^\circ, \textit{FlippedRotated}300^\circ \}
 \end{aligned}$$

Habiendo definido el dominio, es necesario escribir ("generar") la tabla de multiplicación:

Nota: Por conveniencia se asignan valores $a - l$ a los elementos del conjunto, tal que: $G = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l\}$

*	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
a	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
b	b	c	d	e	f	a	h	i	j	k	l	g
c	c	d	e	f	a	b	i	j	k	l	g	h
d	d	e	f	a	b	c	j	k	l	g	h	i
e	e	f	a	b	c	d	k	l	g	h	i	j
f	f	a	b	c	d	e	l	g	h	i	j	k
g	g	h	i	j	k	l	a	b	c	d	e	f
h	h	i	j	k	l	g	b	c	d	e	f	a
i	i	j	k	l	g	h	c	d	e	f	a	b
j	j	k	l	g	h	i	d	e	f	a	b	c
k	k	l	g	h	i	j	e	f	a	b	c	d
l	l	g	h	i	j	k	f	a	b	c	d	e

Tabla 2: Tabla de multiplicación de todas las operaciones entre simetrías del hexágono regular.

Si probamos los resultados de la tabla de multiplicación con un programa (en Python) que permita corroborar si una determinada tabla de multiplicación representa a un grupo o no, se podrá verificar que las operaciones entre las posibles simetrías de un hexágono regular, forman, efectivamente, un grupo. Esto se muestra a continuación:

```
'''
Function to determine if the a given multiplication table qualifies as a group
(we call several methods already defined)
Input:
* a 2D array -> multiplication_table
* an array (the domain) -> table_set
Output:
* a boolean (is the table a group?)
'''
def is_matrix_a_group(multiplication_table, table_set):
    if (is_square_matrix(multiplication_table)):
        if (is_the_table_closed_under_operation(multiplication_table, table_set) and
            is_there_the_identity_element_in_table(multiplication_table, table_set) and
            is_there_the_inverse_element_in_table(multiplication_table, table_set) and
            is_the_operation_asociative(multiplication_table, table_set)):
            return True
    return False
```

Figura 2: Función usada para determinar si una tabla de multiplicación es un grupo o no (los detalles de las funciones internas en la función están "abstraídas").

```

'''
Function to print the basic info about this homework
'''
def print_program_info():
    print("-----")
    print("Python homework:")
    print("Detect groups from multiplication tables")
    print("-----")
    print("Author:")
    print("Carlos Arturo Murcia Andrade")
    print("-----")
    print("\n")

    print("-----")
    print("Homework description:")
    print("We will determine if sample matrices")
    print("(loaded to this program) are considered")
    print("groups or not.")
    print("We will also determine if those matrices")
    print("are latin squares or not")
    print("-----")
    print("\n")

```

Figura 3: Función que explica el funcionamiento del programa y muestra el autor del mismo (el mismo autor de este documento).

```

# Representation of symmetries of a regular hexagon
sample_table_5 = [
    ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i", "j", "k", "l"],
    ["b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "a", "h", "i", "j", "k", "l", "g"],
    ["c", "d", "e", "f", "a", "b", "i", "j", "k", "l", "g", "h"],
    ["d", "e", "f", "a", "b", "c", "j", "k", "l", "g", "h", "i"],
    ["e", "f", "a", "b", "c", "d", "k", "l", "g", "h", "i", "j"],
    ["f", "a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "l", "g", "h", "i", "j", "k"],
    ["g", "h", "i", "j", "k", "l", "a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f"],
    ["h", "i", "j", "k", "l", "g", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "a"],
    ["i", "j", "k", "l", "g", "h", "c", "d", "e", "f", "a", "b"],
    ["j", "k", "l", "g", "h", "i", "d", "e", "f", "a", "b", "c"],
    ["k", "l", "g", "h", "i", "j", "e", "f", "a", "b", "c", "d"],
    ["l", "g", "h", "i", "j", "k", "f", "a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]
]

# Representation of the set of all possible rotations and reflections of a regular hexagon
table_set_5 = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i", "j", "k", "l"]

```

Figura 4: Datos de entrada (que corresponden a la tabla de multiplicación y conjunto de entrada previamente definidos).

```

=====
Sample 5 of 5:
=====
Multiplication table:
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l']
['b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'a', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'g']
['c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'a', 'b', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'g', 'h']
['d', 'e', 'f', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'g', 'h', 'i']
['e', 'f', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'k', 'l', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j']
['f', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'l', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k']
['g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
['h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'g', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'a']
['i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'g', 'h', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'a', 'b']
['j', 'k', 'l', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'a', 'b', 'c']
['k', 'l', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'e', 'f', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
['l', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'f', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
=====
Is this matrix a square matrix?: True
=====
Is this matrix a latin square?: True
=====
In this matrix closed under operation?: True
=====
Is there the identity element in the matrix?: True
=====
Is there the inverse element in the matrix?: True
=====
Is the operation associative?: True
=====
Does this matrix represent a group?: True
=====

```

Figura 5: Salida del programa que muestra que la matriz de multiplicación generada por las operaciones entre las posibles simetrías de un hexágono regular, forman un grupo.