


<div>COPYING</div> <div><i>Flash Cards for the Book:</i></div> <div><i>“Representations and Characters of Groups”</i></div> <div><i>by Gordon James and Martin Liebeck</i></div> <div>REPRESENTATION THEORY</div>	<div>DEFINITION</div> <div><i>group</i></div> <div>REPRESENTATION THEORY</div>
<div>DEFINITION</div> <div><i>subgroup</i></div> <div>REPRESENTATION THEORY</div>	<div>DEFINITION</div> <div><i>dihedral group D_{2n}</i></div> <div>REPRESENTATION THEORY</div>
<div>DEFINITION</div> <div><i>cyclic group C_n</i></div> <div>REPRESENTATION THEORY</div>	<div>DEFINITION</div> <div><i>quaternion group Q_8</i></div> <div>REPRESENTATION THEORY</div>
<div>DEFINITION</div> <div><i>alternating group A_n</i></div> <div>REPRESENTATION THEORY</div>	<div>DEFINITION</div> <div><i>direct product</i></div> <div>REPRESENTATION THEORY</div>
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<p>A group consists of a set G, together with a rule for combining any two elements $g, h \in G$ to form another element of G satisfying:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. $\forall g, h, k \in G, (gh)k = g(hk)$ 2. $\exists e \in G$ such that $\forall g \in G, eg = ge = g$ 3. $\forall g \in G, \exists g^{-1} \in G$ such that $gg^{-1} = g^{-1}g = e$ 	<p>© 2017 Jason Underdown</p> <p>These flash cards and the accompanying L^AT_EX source code are licensed under a</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Creative Commons Attribution–NonCommercial–ShareAlike 4.0 International License</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>For more information: creativecommons.org</p>
$D_{2n} = \langle a, b : a^n = 1, b^2 = 1, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \rangle$	<p>Let G be a group. A subset H of G is a subgroup if H is itself a group under the operation inherited from G.</p> $H \leqslant G$
$Q_8 = \langle a, b : a^4 = 1, a^2 = b^2, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \rangle$	$C_n = \{1, a, a^2, \dots, a^{n-1}\}$ $C_n = \langle a : a^n = 1 \rangle$
<p>Let G and H be groups, consider</p> $G \times H = \{(g, h) : g \in G \text{ and } h \in H\}.$ <p>Define a product operation on $G \times H$ by</p> $(g, h)(g', h') = (gg', hh').$ <p>The group $G \times H$ is called the direct product of G and H.</p>	$A_n = \{g \in S_n : g \text{ is an even permutation}\}$ <p>Recall that every permutation $g \in S_n$ can be expressed as a product of transpositions. An even permutation has an even number of transpositions, and an odd permutation has an odd number of transpositions.</p>

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