

Notes for M.A. Armstrong's *Groups and Symmetry*

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1 Symmetries of the Tetrahedron

Symmetry group Captures the rules of how symmetries combine for a given object.

Order of operations In the *product** xyz , do z first, then y and finally x . If order doesn't matter in G , it's commutative (or *abelian*). Remember to label geometric vertices.

Multiplication

- For $\mathbb{Q} - \{0\}$, \mathbb{Q}^{pos} , $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, \mathbb{R}^{pos} , $\{+1, -1\}$, $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, \mathbb{C}^\dagger , $\{\pm 1, \pm i\}$: $e = 1$ and $x^{-1} = 1/x$.

\mathbb{Z} under addition modulus n $e = 0$, $x^{-1} = n - x$ for $x \neq 0$, finite *abelian* group and denoted \mathbb{Z}_n .

\mathbb{Z} under multiplication modulus n Requires n to be prime.

2 Axioms

Group Set G with *multiplication* (addition, rotation, etc.) satisfying

- **associativity**, i.e. $(xy)z = x(yz)$
- **identity element** $e \in G$ such that $xe = x = ex$
- **inverse** $e \in G$ such that $x^{-1}x = e = xx^{-1}$

Properties common to all groups

- The identity element of a group is unique.
- The inverse of each element of a group is unique.

3 Numbers

Addition of \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{Q} , \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{C}

- Identity is zero
- $-x$ is the inverse

*Rotations, flips, multiplications, additions, etc. Same order as functional composition.

4 Dihedral Groups

When $n \geq 3$ we can manufacture a plate which has n equal sides. These are the non-commutative *dihedral rotational symmetry groups* D_n . E.g. $D_3 = \{e, r, r^2, s, rs, r^2s\}$. $x^m x^n = x^{m+n}$ and $(x^m)^n = x^{mn}$ provided we interpret $x^0 = e$. For any multiplication table, each element in G appears only once in every given column or row.

$$r^n = e, s^2 = e, sr = r^{n-1}s, r^{n-1} = r^{-1}, \text{ etc.}$$

Each element is of form $r^a, r^a s$ where $0 \leq a \leq n-1$.

For $k = a +_n b$, $r^a r^b = r^k$ and $r^a (r^b s) = r^k s$. For $l = a +_n (n-b)$, $(r^a s) r^b = r^l s$ and $(r^a s)(r^b s) = r^l$ — thus r and s **generate** D_n .

The **order** $|G|$ is the number of elements in the group. If $x^n = e$, then the *element* x has *finite order* n when n is the smallest such n .

5 Subgroups and Generators

A **subgroup** of G is a subset of G which itself forms a group under the multiplication of G . For H to be a

[†]Complex numbers of modulus 1.

subgroup of G , $H < G$:

- $xy \in G$ for any $x, y \in H$
- $e_H \in G$
- For any $x \in H$, $x^{-1} \in G$
- Associativity in G implies the same for H .

Subgroup generated by x , or $\langle x \rangle$ For an element x in G , the set of all x^n is a subgroup of G (remember $x^0 = e$). Finite order m means $x^0 = e, x^1, \dots, x^{m-1}$. So order of $x \in G$ is precisely the order of $\langle x \rangle$. If $\langle x \rangle = G$, i.e., generates all of G , then G is a **cyclic group**.

Subgroup generated by X If $X < G^\ddagger$ and, for example, r, s, r^2, sr (called *words* of X).

Theorems

- (5.1) A non-empty subset H of a group G is a subgroup of G if and only if xy^{-1} belongs to H whenever x and y belong to H .
- (5.2) The intersection of two subgroups of a group is itself a subgroup.
- (5.3) Every subgroup of \mathbb{Z} is cyclic. Every subgroup of a cyclic group is cyclic.

6 Permutations

A *permutation* is a bijection[§] from a set X to itself (e.g., replace all 3s with 1s). The collection of *all* permutations of X forms a group S_x under composition of functions (who each perform one specific permutation). When X consists of the first n positive integers, we get the **symmetric group** S_n of degree n and order $n!$. S_3 is not abelian

$(a_1 a_2 \dots a_k)$ is called a **cyclic permutation**, sending a_1 to a_2, \dots, a_k to a_1 . Its length is k and a cyclic permutation of length k is called a **k -cycle**. A 2-cycle is called a **transposition**. Every element of S_n can be written as many such **disjoint**, meaning no integer is moved by

[‡] X is a subgroup of G .

[§] A one-to-one mapping between the elements of two sets, meaning you can always go backwards as well.

more than one of them. Therefore they are *commutative*.

A few tricks

- Each *element* of S_n can be written as a product of cyclic permutations, and any cyclic permutation can be written as a product of transpositions: $(a_1 a_2 \dots a_k) = (a_1 a_k) \dots (a_1 a_3)(a_1)(a_2)$. Therefore, each *element* of S_n can be written as a product of transpositions.
- $(ab) = (1a)(1b)(1a)$
- $(1k) = (k-1, k) \dots (34)(23)(12)(23)(34) \dots (k-1, k)$

Theorems

- (6.1) The transpositions in S_n together generate S_n .
- (6.2a) The transpositions $(12), (13), \dots, (1n)$ together generate S_n .
- (6.2b) The transpositions $(12), (23), \dots, (n-1, n)$ together generate S_n .
- (6.3) The transposition (12) and the n -cycle $(12 \dots n)$ together generate S_n .

Any *element* α of S_n can be written as a product of *transpositions* in many different ways. But the number of transpositions is always even or always odd. If α can be written as the product of an even number of transpositions, then its sign must be $+1$; for odd, it is -1 . Therefore, by the first trick above, a *cyclic permutation* is even precisely when its length is odd.

Theorems

- (6.4) The even permutations in S_n form a subgroup of order $n!/2$ called the **alternating group** A_n of degree n .
- (6.5) For $n \geq 3$ the 3-cycles generate A_n .

7 Isomorphisms

If two multiplication tables have corresponding elements and products, they are **isomorphic**.

Two groups G and G' are **isomorphic** if there is a bijection ϕ from G to G' which satisfies $\phi(xy) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$ for all $x, y \in G$. The function ϕ is called an **isomorphism** between G and G' . This is written $G \cong G'$.

Notes

- G and G' have the same order.
- $\phi(x)^{-1} = \phi(x^{-1})$ for all $x \in G$.
- If G is abelian, then so is G' .
- If H is a subgroup of G then $\phi(H)$ a subgroup of G' .
- An isomorphism preserves the order of each element.
- If $\phi: G \rightarrow G'$ and $\psi: G' \rightarrow G''$ are both isomorphisms, then the composition $\psi\phi: G \rightarrow G''$ is also an isomorphism.

Examples

- $\phi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\text{pos}}$ by $\phi(x) = e^x$ and $\phi(x+y) = e^{x+y} = e^x e^y = \phi(x)\phi(y)$.
- The non-abelian, rotational group G for the tetrahedron is isomorphic to A_4 .
- Any infinite cyclic group G is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} by $\phi(x^m) = m$ and $\phi(x^m x^n) = \phi(x^{m+n}) = m+n = \phi(x^m) + \phi(x^n)$.
- Any finite cyclic group of order n is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_n by $\phi(x^m) = m \pmod{n}$.
- The number $1, -1, i, -i$ form a group under complex multiplication. It is cyclic, and $i, -i$ are both generators. It gives two isomorphisms between this group and \mathbb{Z}_4 .
- D_3 and S_3 are isomorphic.
- There is no isomorphism between \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{Q}^{pos} .

8 Plato's Solids and Cayley's Theorem

Remember: A surjection between two finite sets which have the same number of elements must be a bijection.

- The rotational symmetry group of the tetrahedron is isomorphic to A_4 .
- The cube and octahedron both have rotational symmetry groups which are isomorphic to S_4 .
- The dodecahedron and icosahedron both have rotational symmetry groups which are isomorphic to A_5 .
- If two solids are **dual** to one another, their rotational symmetry groups are isomorphic.

Theorems Every group is isomorphic to a subgroup of permutations:

- (8.1) **Cayley's Theorem.** Let G be a group, then G is isomorphic to a subgroup of S_G .
- (8.2) If G is a finite group of order n , then G is isomorphic to a subgroup of S_n .

9 Matrix Groups

The set of all invertible $n \times n$ matrices with real numbers as entries forms a group under matrix multiplication: Matrix multiplication is associative, the $n \times n$ identity matrix $I_n = \epsilon$ and the inverse of AB is $B^{-1}A^{-1}$. This group is called the **General Linear Group**, GL_n .

Matrix multiplication is not commutative for $n \geq 2$, so we have a family of *infinite non-abelian* groups GL_2, GL_3 , etc. For $n = 1$ the single entry must be a non-zero number (the matrix is invertible), and reduces to ordinary multiplication of numbers. Hence, $GL_1 \cong \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$.

AB^{-1} is orthogonal and by theorem (5.1) the collection of all $n \times n$ orthogonal matrices is a subgroup of GL_n . This subgroup is called the **Orthogonal Group**, O_n . Those elements of O_n which have determinant equal to $+1$ form a subgroup of O_n called the **Special Orthogonal Group**, SO_n .

No further notes here, at the moment.

10 Products

The **direct product** $G \times H$ of two groups G and H is constructed by $(g, h)(g', h') = (gg', hh')$, where

$g, g' \in G$ and $h, h' \in H$. Thus, $(gg', hh') \in G \times H$ and $G \times H$ is a group. The correspondence $(g, h) \rightarrow (h, g)$ means that $G \times H$ is isomorphic to $H \times G$. Unless either of G or H are of infinite order, $|G \times H| = |G| \cdot |H|$. If both G and H are abelian, so is $G \times H$. In reverse, if $G \times H$ is abelian, so are both G and H .

E.g., the elements of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ are $\{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1, 2\} = \{(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2)\}$ and their elements are combined by $(x, y) + (x', y') = (x +_2 x', y +_3 y')$. We follow the convention of using $+$ for the group structure whenever we have products of cyclic groups. As continually adding $(1, 1)$ to itself, we can fill out the whole group, and therefore $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ is cyclic and isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_6 .

Klein's group $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ is non-cyclic and isomorphic to the group of plane symmetries of a chessboard.

We write \mathbb{R}^n for the direct product of n copies of \mathbb{R} .

Theorem (10.1) $\mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_n$ is cyclic if and only if the highest common factor of m and n is 1.

Theorem (10.2) If H and K are subgroups of G for which $HK = G$, if they have only the identity element in common, and if every element of H commutes with every element of K , then G is isomorphic to $H \times K$.

The linear transformation $f_J: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ sends each vector x to $-x$ and is called **central inversion**.

Some important notions at the end of the chapter have been left out, currently.

Corrolaries

- (11.2) The order of every element of G is a divisor of the order of G .
- (11.3) If G has prime order, then G is cyclic.
- (11.4) If x is an element of G then $x^{|G|} = e$.
- (11.5) **Euler's Theorem.** If the highest common factor of x and n is 1, then $x^{\phi(n)}$ is congruent to 1 modulo n .
- (11.6) **Fermat's Little Theorem.** If p is prime and if x is not a multiple of p , then x^{p-1} is congruent to 1 modulo p .

11 Lagrange's Theorem

Let $H < G$ and break it up as the union of the $k + 1$ pieces H, g_1H, \dots, g_kH , then $|G| = (k + 1)|H|$.

(11.1) The order of a subgroup of a finite group is always a divisor of the order of the group.

Note: The opposite is not true; the existence of a divisor m of $|G|$ does *not* imply the existence of a subgroup of G .