

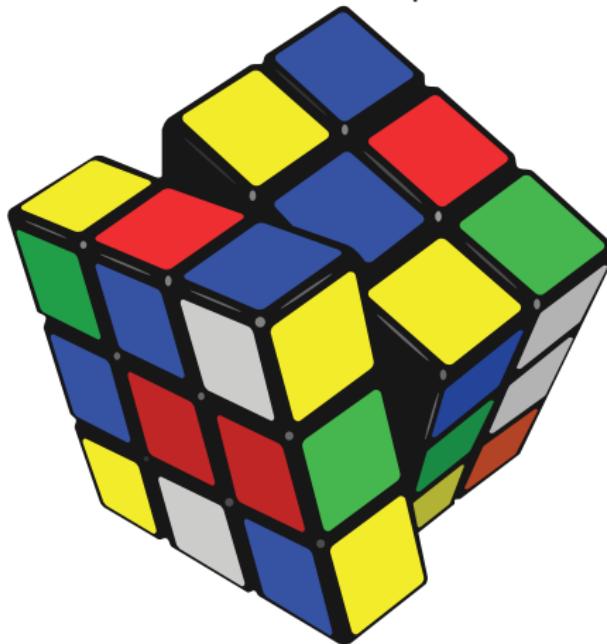
What is a *group* and why should I care?

Daniel Platt

October 10, 2019

What is a Group?

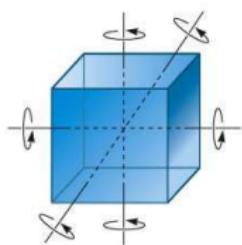
Very general mathematical concept, can be applied to:



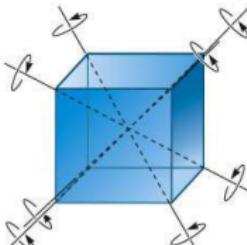
Rubik's Cube

What is a Group?

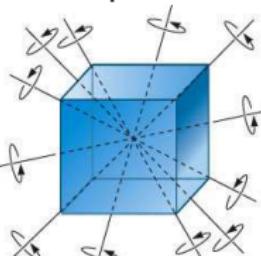
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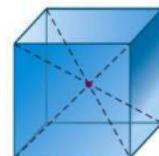
Three 4-fold axes



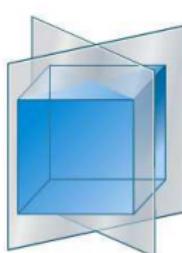
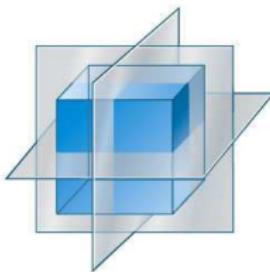
Four 3-fold axes



Six 2-fold axes



Center of inversion



Nine mirror planes

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Symmetry Group of the Cube

What is a Group?

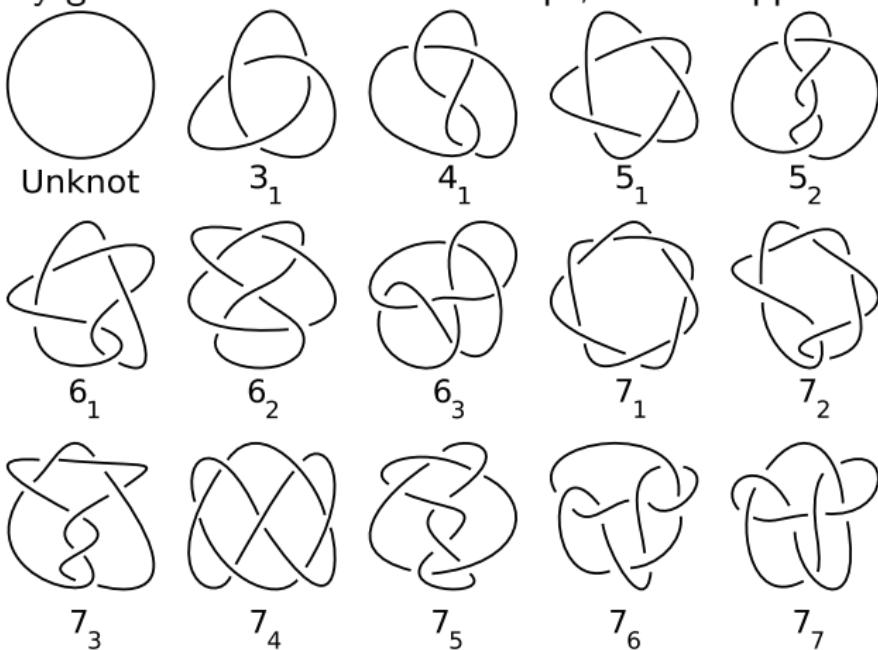
Very general mathematical concept, can be applied to:

R

The Real Numbers

What is a Group?

Very general mathematical concept, can be applied to:



Knot Groups

What is a Group?

Real life applications:

https://www...

“Elliptic Curves Cryptography”: send messages across the internet
that can only be read by the recipient

What is a Group?

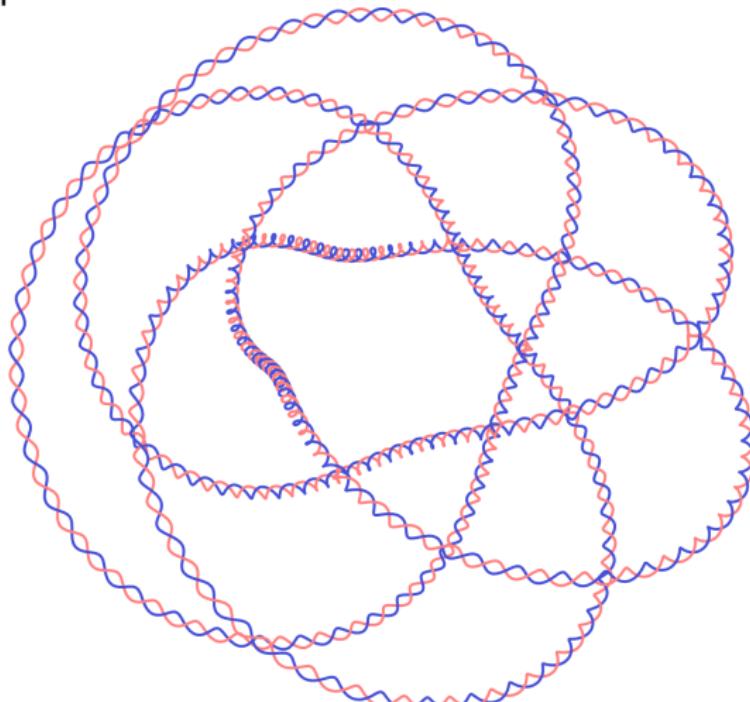
Real life applications:



Infrared Spectroscopy: Find out what molecules are contained in a sample without having to touch it

What is a Group?

Real life applications:



DNA and braid groups: DNA is a long thing, tangled up; biologists want to understand how exactly it is tangled

Mathematical Definition

Definition

A *group* is a set of elements together with an operation that combines any two elements to form a third element, satisfying some properties.

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Example

Set = $\{\spadesuit, \clubsuit, \heartsuit\}$, operation \circ given by

\circ	\spadesuit	\clubsuit	\heartsuit
\spadesuit	\spadesuit	\clubsuit	\heartsuit
\clubsuit	\clubsuit	\heartsuit	\spadesuit
\heartsuit	\heartsuit	\spadesuit	\clubsuit

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E.g. $\spadesuit \circ \heartsuit = \heartsuit$,

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\heartsuit	\heartsuit	\spadesuit	\clubsuit

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\circ	♠	♣	♥
♠	♠	♣	♥
♣	♣	♥	♠
♥	♥	♠	♣

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\circ	♠	♣	♥
♠	♠	♣	♥
♣	♣	♥	♠
♥	♥	♠	♣

Neutral element:

Inverse element for ♠:

Inverse element for ♣:

Inverse element for ♥:

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♠	♠	♣	♥
♣	♣	♥	♠
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\circ	♠	♣	♥
♠	♠	♣	♥
♣	♣	♥	♠
♥	♥	♠	♣

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Inverse element for ♠: ♠

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\circ	♠	♣	♥
♠	♠	♣	♥
♣	♣	♥	♠
♥	♥	♠	♣

Neutral element: ♠

Inverse element for ♠: ♠

Inverse element for ♣: ♥

Inverse element for ♥: ♠

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\circ	♠	♣	♥
♠	♠	♣	♥
♣	♣	♥	♠
♥	♥	♠	♣

Neutral element: ♠

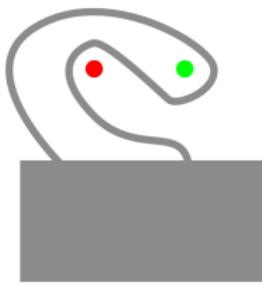
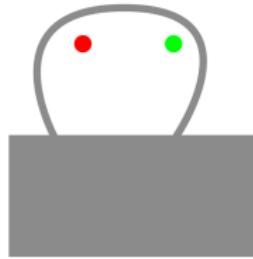
Inverse element for ♠: ♠

Inverse element for ♣: ♥

Inverse element for ♥: ♣

Picture Hanging Puzzles

Task: Hang a picture on two nails, so that it falls down if *either* nail is pulled out.

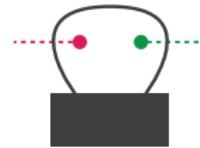
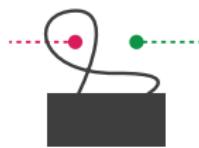


Picture Hanging Puzzles

Idea: Write path of the rope as formula

If rope passes **left nail** write a if it crosses the dotted line clockwise and a^{-1} for counter-clockwise

Analog for **right nail** with letters b and b^{-1}

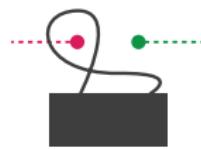


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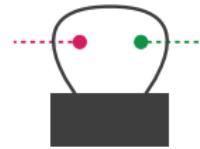
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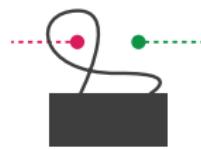


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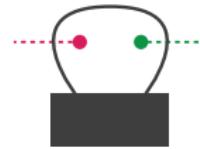
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ab

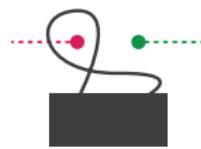


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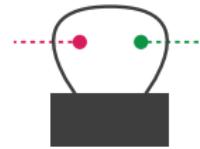
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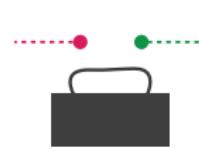
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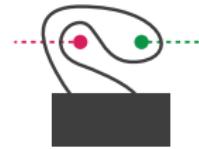
a^{-1}



ab



0

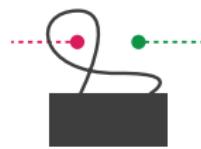
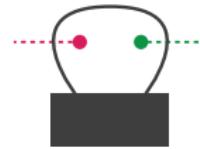


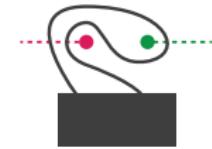
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$$a^{-1}$$

$$a$$
$$b$$

$$0$$

$$aba^{-1}$$

Group Structure

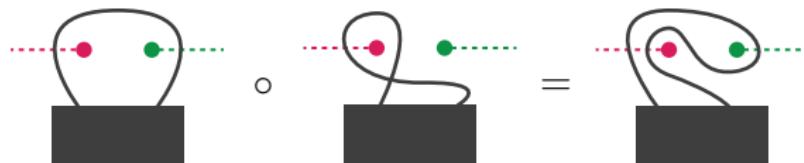
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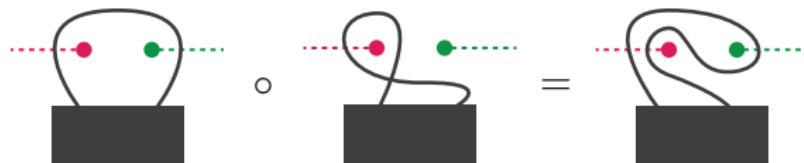
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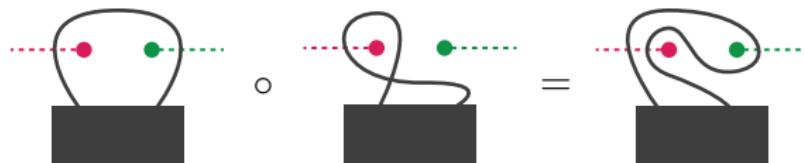
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2. What are the inverse elements? For example: Inverse of ab is $b^{-1}a^{-1}$ because

$$\underbrace{abb^{-1}a^{-1}}_{b^{-1}a^{-1}} = \underbrace{aa^{-1}}_{\text{Identity}}$$

Inverse of aab^{-1} ?

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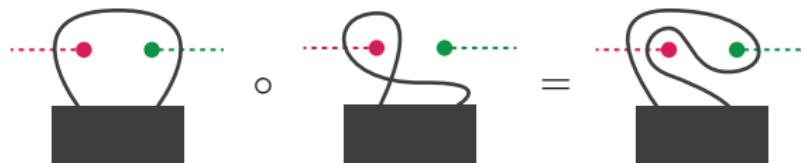
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1. What is the neutral element here?
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Inverse of aab^{-1} ?
3. What happens to a formula when a nail is pulled out?

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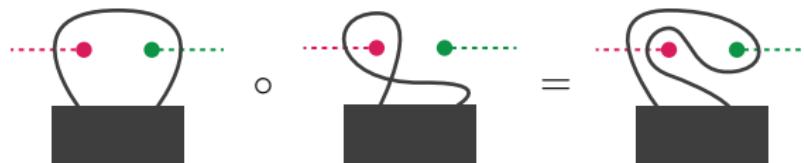


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Solution for the puzzle? How about 3 nails?

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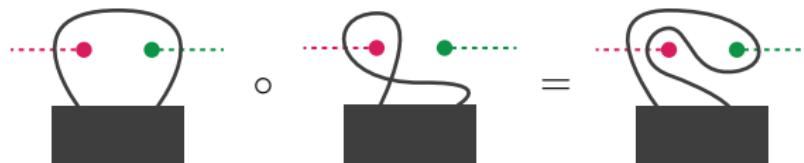
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Test in real life!



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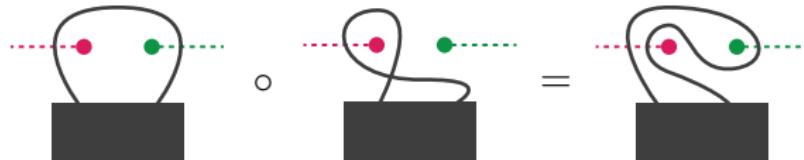
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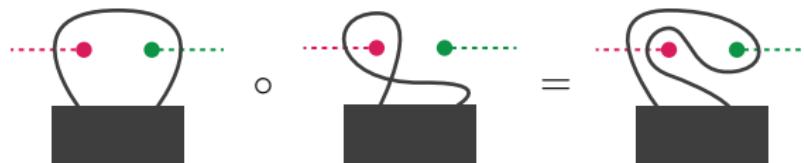
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Inverse of aab^{-1} ?

$$ba^{-1}a^{-1}$$

3. What happens to a formula when a nail is pulled out?

$$aba^{-1} \xrightarrow{\text{pull } b} ab a^{-1} = aa^{-1} = 0$$

Solution for the puzzle? How about 3 nails?

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Solution

For two nails:

Solution

For two nails:

$$aba^{-1}b^{-1}$$

pull out left nail $\rightarrow \cancel{a} \cancel{b} a^{-1} b^{-1} = bb^{-1} = 0$

pull out right nail $\rightarrow a \cancel{b} a^{-1} \cancel{b}^{-1} = aa^{-1} = 0$

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1. What is x^{-1} ? (I.e. x “grouped with” what gives 0?)

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$$x c x^{-1} c^{-1} = aba^{-1}b^{-1} c bab^{-1}a^{-1} c^{-1}$$

3. What about n nails?

Solution

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$$aba^{-1}b^{-1}$$

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pull out right nail $\rightarrow a\cancel{b}a^{-1}b^{-1} = aa^{-1} = 0$

For three nails: write $x = aba^{-1}b^{-1}$

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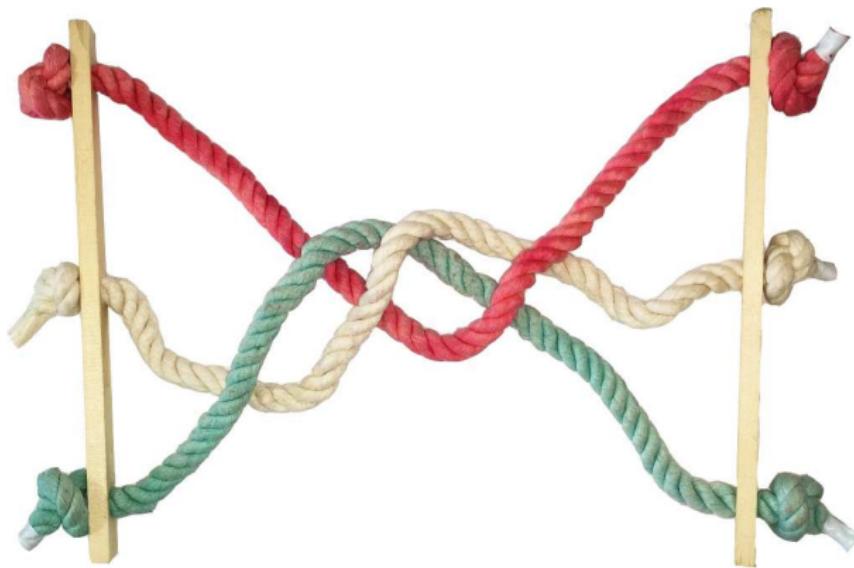
Let y be a solution for $n - 1$ nails, then $yny^{-1}n^{-1}$ is a solution for n nails

Braid Groups

2 sticks with 3 parallel strings

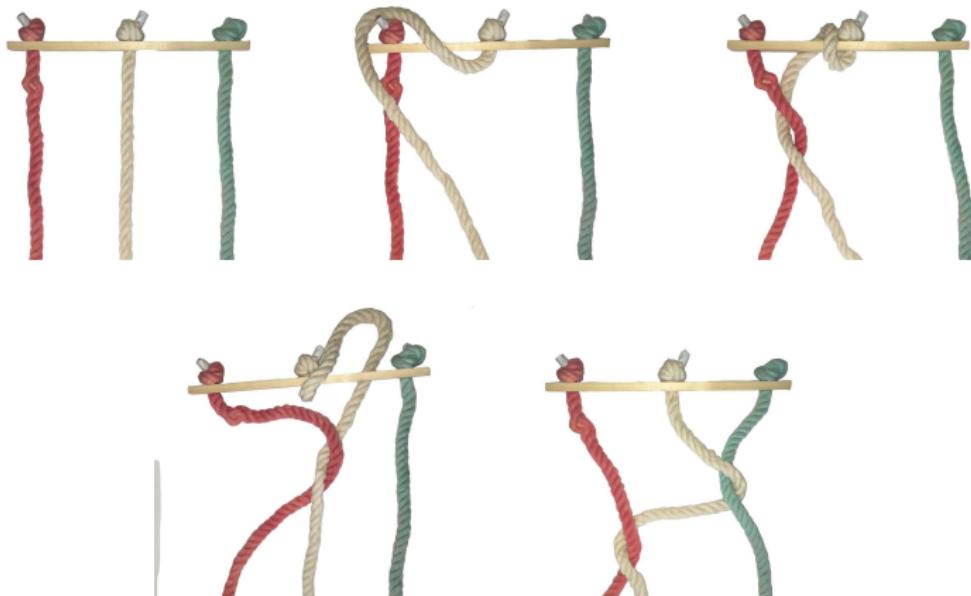
rotate bottom stick by 360°

Question: you are allowed to rotate the strings around the sticks.
Can the strings be untangled? What about a 720° rotation?



Braid Groups

"rotating a string around a stick" means to take the string all the way around:



(In the above example: Don't stop after pulling the white string half way around the stick, i.e. after crossing the white and the red string. If that was allowed, the puzzle would be too easy)

Braid Groups

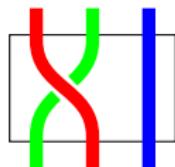
Idea: Write braid as *braid word*

left strand *over* middle strand = s_1 ,

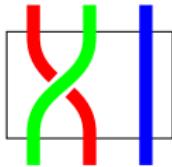
left *under* middle = s_1^{-1}

middle strand *over* right strand = s_2 ,

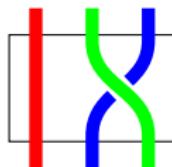
middle *under* right = s_2^{-1}



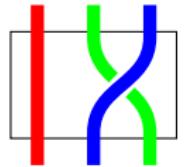
s_1



s_1^{-1}



s_2



s_2^{-1}

Group Structure

for braid words:

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$$(s_1 s_1) \circ (s_2^{-1}) = s_1 s_1 s_2^{-1}$$

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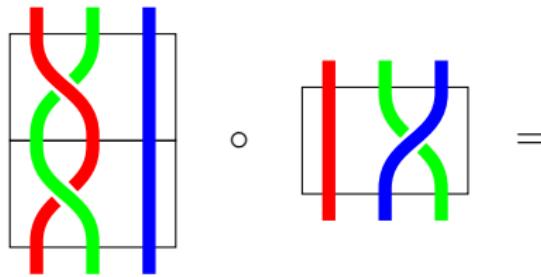
for pictures: arrange under each other

Group Structure

for braid words: write words next to each others

$$(s_1 s_1) \circ (s_2^{-1}) = s_1 s_1 s_2^{-1}$$

for pictures: arrange under each other

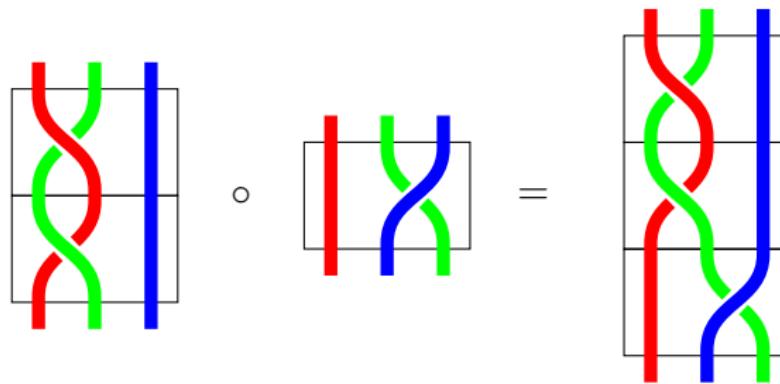


Group Structure

for braid words: write words next to each others

$$(s_1 s_1) \circ (s_2^{-1}) = s_1 s_1 s_2^{-1}$$

for pictures: arrange under each other



Finding Braid Words for Braids

What are the braid words for these braids?

left strand over middle strand = s_1 , left under middle = s_1^{-1}
middle strand over right strand = s_2 , middle under right = s_2^{-1}



s_1



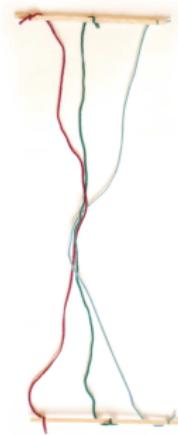
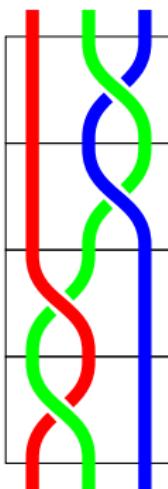
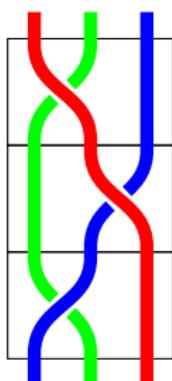
s_1^{-1}



s_2



s_2^{-1}



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s_1



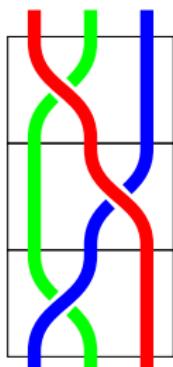
s_1^{-1}



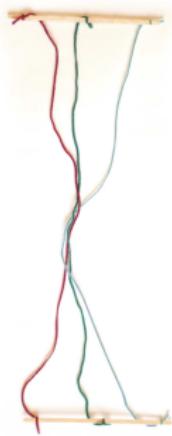
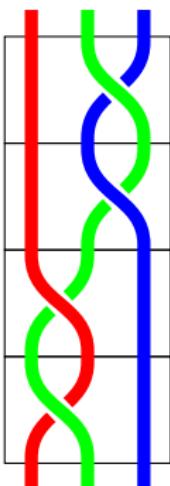
s_2



s_2^{-1}



$s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1}$



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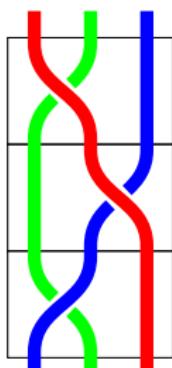
s_1^{-1}



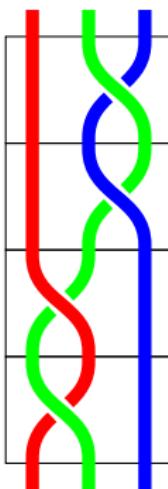
s_2



s_2^{-1}



$s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1}$

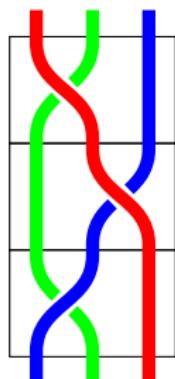
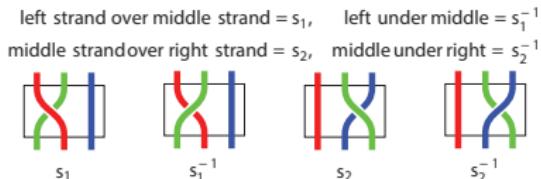


$s_2 s_2 s_1 s_1$

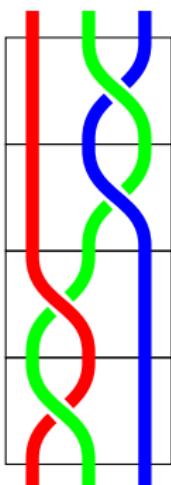


Finding Braid Words for Braids

What are the braid words for these braids?



$s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1}$



$s_2 s_2 s_1 s_1$

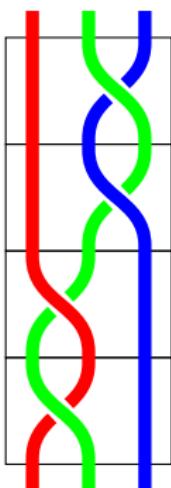
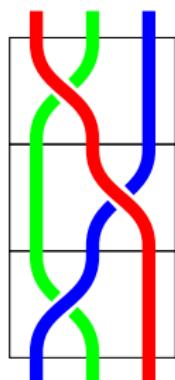
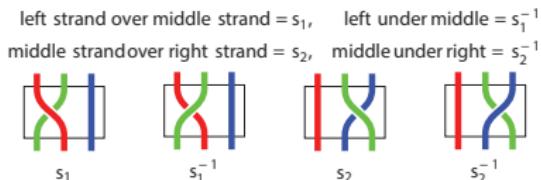


$s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1^{-1} s_2 \dots$

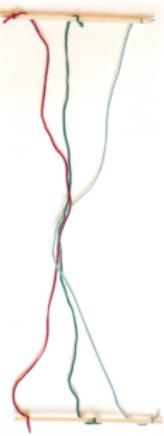


Finding Braid Words for Braids

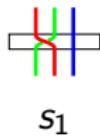
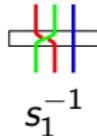
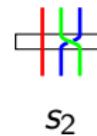
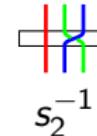
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$s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1^{-1} s_2 \dots$

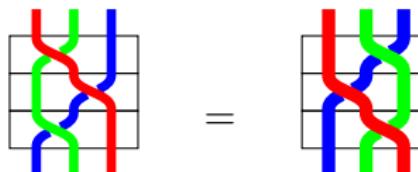


$s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2$

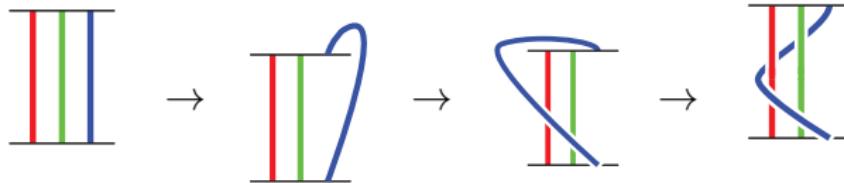
 s_1  s_1^{-1}  s_2  s_2^{-1}

Solving the puzzle: How does the braid word change when

1. rearranging crossings?

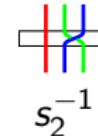
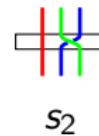
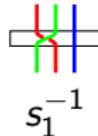
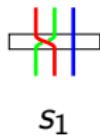


2. moving one of the outermost strings around one stick?



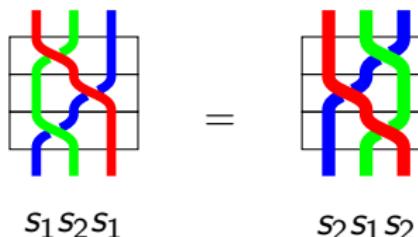
Use 1. and 2. to go from the formula for the 360° braid or 720° braid to the trivial formula. Is it possible?

Try something like: $s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 = s_1 s_1 \underline{s_2 s_1 s_1 s_2} = s_1 s_1$

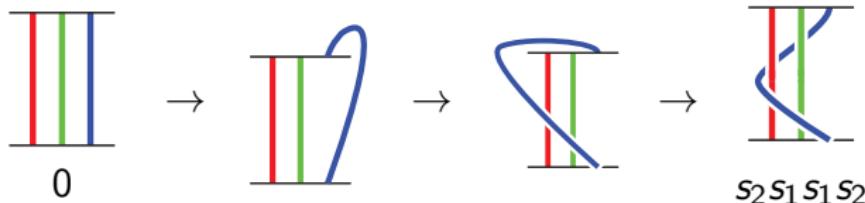


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1. What are the braid words of the 360° and 720° braids?
2. How can we change the braid word with our allowed motions?
3. Can one apply the rules from 2. and 3. to go from the braid word of the 720° braids to the neutral element?

“Take every string around the stick exactly once!”

4. What about the 360° braid?

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 $360^\circ : s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2$, $720^\circ : s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2$
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2. How can we change the braid word with our allowed motions?

$s_1 s_2 s_2 s_1 = 0, s_2 s_1 s_1 s_2 = 0, s_2 s_2 s_1 s_1 = 0, s_1 s_2 s_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2$

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$$\begin{aligned}(s_1 s_2)^6 &= s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 \\&= s_1 s_2 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_2 s_1 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_1 s_2 \\&= \underbrace{s_1 s_2 s_2 s_1}_{s_1 s_2 s_1 s_1} \underbrace{s_2 s_2 s_1 s_1}_{s_2 s_1 s_1 s_2} \underbrace{s_2 s_1 s_1 s_2}_{s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2} = 0\end{aligned}$$

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“Take every string around the stick exactly once!”

4. What about the 360° braid? Impossible! $s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2$ has 6 letters. Applying rules changes number by 4 \rightarrow can never reach 0