MA3343 Groups

What is a group? - Lecture 2

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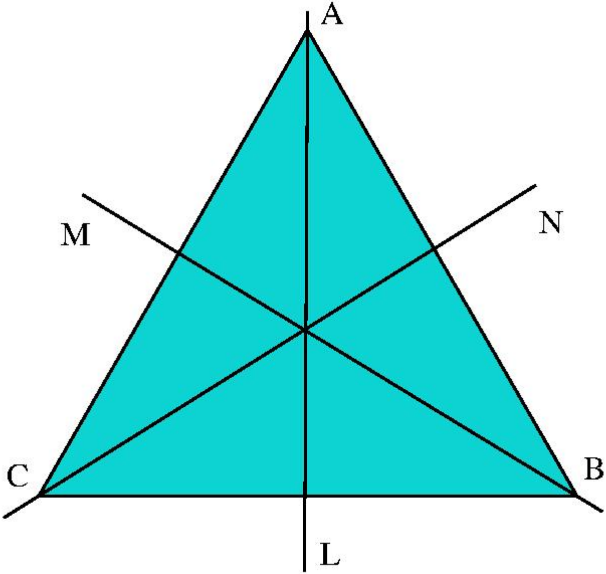
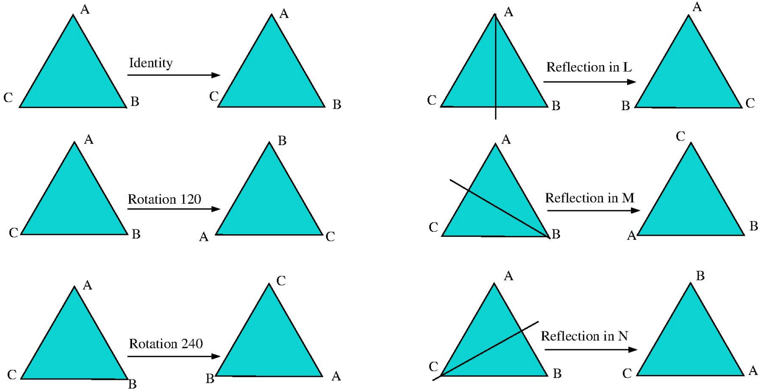
D_6: symmetries of the equilateral triangle



Symmetries of the triangle

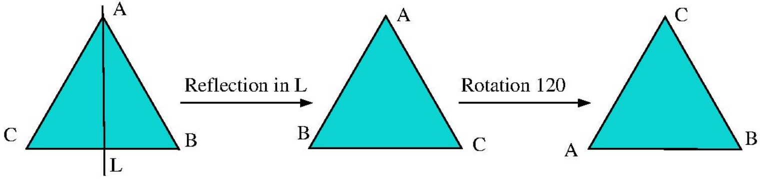


The Group Operation in D_6

The group D_6 of symmetries of the triangle has six elements.

$$D_6 = \{\mathrm{id}, R_{120}, R_{240}, T_L, T_M, T_N\}.$$

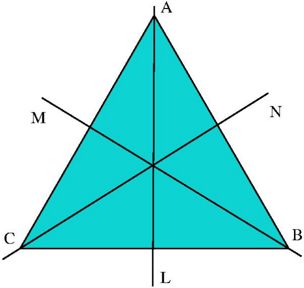
The group operation is composition, denoted by the symbol $\circ$. $R_{120} \circ T_L$ means "R_{120} *after* T_L, the symmetry obtained by applying T_L first and then R_{120}. We can figure out which one it is by watching what happens to the vertices in this composition of symmetries.



Comparing the final position to the starting position, we see that

$$R_{120} \circ T_L = T_M.$$

Group table for D_6



$\circ$	id	R_{120}	R_{240}	T_L	T_M	T_N
id	id	R_{120}	R_{240}	T_L	T_M	T_N
R_{120}	R_{120}	R_{240}	id	T_M	T_N	T_L
R_{240}	R_{240}	id	R_{120}	T_N	T_L	T_M
T_L	T_L	T_N	T_M	id	R_{240}	R_{120}
T_M	T_M	T_L	T_N	R_{120}	id	R_{240}
T_N	T_N	T_M	T_L	R_{240}	R_{120}	id

In general, the group of symmetries of the regular n-gon is denoted D_{2n} and called the dihedral group of order $2n$. It has $2n$ elements, n rotations (including the identity) and n reflections.

The axioms of a group (Lecture Notes Section 1.2)

Definition

A *group* G is a non-empty set equipped with a binary operation $\star$, in which the following axioms hold.

1. $\star$ is an *associative operation*. This means that for any elements x, y, z of G

$$(x \star y) \star z = x \star (y \star z).$$

2. Some element id of G is an *identity element* for $\star$. This means that for every element x of G

$$\mathrm{id} \star x = x \star \mathrm{id} = x.$$

3. For every element x of G there is an element x^{-1} of G that is an *inverse* of x with respect to $\star$.

A *group* G is a non-empty set equipped with a binary operation $\star$

A binary operation on a set G is a way of combining two elements of G (in specified order) to produce a new element of G. Technically it is a function from $G \times G$ (the set of ordered pairs of elements of G) to G. For example:

- Addition is a binary operation on the set $\mathbb{N}$ of natural numbers.
- Subtraction is *not* a binary operation on $\mathbb{N}$. *Why not*?
- Matrix multiplication is a binary operation on the set $M_3(\mathbb{Q})$ of 3×3 matrices with rational entries (but not on the set of *all* square matrices with rational entries - why?).

Implicit in the statement that $\star$ is a binary operation on G is the condition that when you use $\star$ to combine two elements of G, the result is again an element of G, i.e. that G is *closed* under $\star$.

Associativity

- Associativity is a property that some operations have and that some do not.
- A binary operation combines elements in pairs. It can combine three elements by combining one (consecutive) pair first and then combining the result of that with the third (without changing the overall order of the three). The operation $\star$ is associative if

$$(x \star y) \star z = x \star (y \star z)$$

  for all elements x, y, z.
- Another way to say this is that $\star$ is associative if the expression $x \star y \star z$ is unambiguous.
- An example of an operation that's not associative is subtraction on $\mathbb{Z}$: $(3 - 5) - 6 \neq 3 - (5 - 6)$.

Identity element (neutral element)

- An identity element for a binary operation is sometimes referred to as a *neutral element*, a term which is probably more self-explanatory although less prominent. An identity element for a binary operation $\star$ is one that has no effect on any element when combined with that element (on the left or right) using $\star$.
- For example, 0 is an identity element for addition in $\mathbb{Z}$, 1 is an identity element for multiplication in $\mathbb{Z}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is an identity element for multiplication of 2×2 matrices.

Inverses

- If (and only if) we have an identity element for some binary operation, we can consider whether certain elements have *inverses* or not.
- Two elements x and y are *inverses* of each other with respect to the binary operation $\star$ if $x \star y$ and $y \star x$ are both equal to the identity element. For example, the rational numbers $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{2}$ are inverses of each other for multipication in $\mathbb{Q}$; this means we can "undo" the work of multiplying by $\frac{5}{2}$ if we multiply by $\frac{2}{5}$.
- In a group, the binary operation must have an identity element, and every element must have an inverse within the group. It is possible for an element to be its own inverse.

An example

Let $\mathrm{UT}_3(\mathbb{Q})$ be the set of 3×3 upper triangular matrices with rational entries. Is $\mathrm{UT}_3(\mathbb{Q})$ a group under matrix multiplication?

Recall that a square matrix A is *upper triangular* if all entries below its main diagonal are zeros. To answer the question you must ask yourself:

- Is $\mathrm{UT}_3(\mathbb{Q})$ closed under matrix multiplication?
- Is the operation associative? (In most examples of interest the answer is yes as in this case - multiplication of $n \times n$ matrices is always associative).
- Does this set contain an identity element for the operation? (In this example this question amounts to whether the identity element for multiplication of 3×3 matrices is upper triangular).
- Does every element of the set have an inverse that belongs to the set?