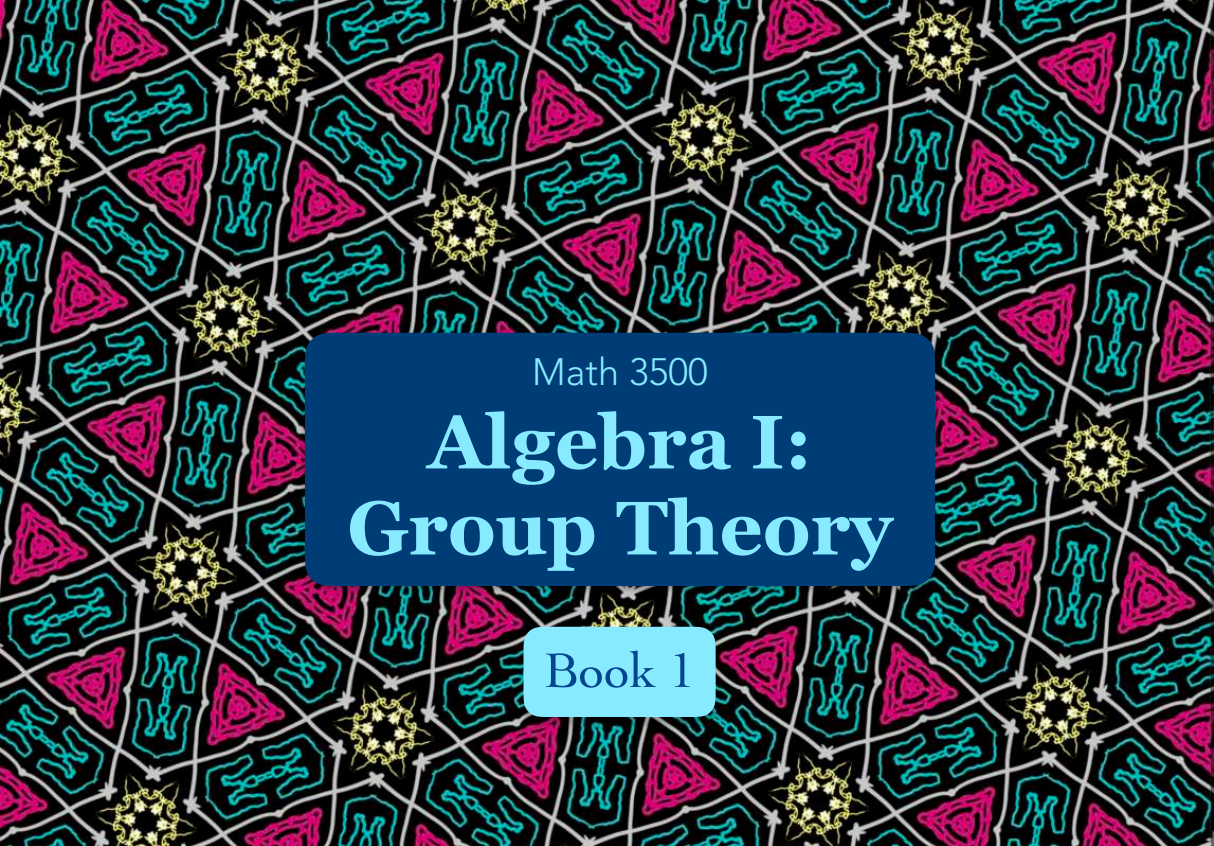




Math 3500

Algebra I: Group Theory

Book 1

Symmetry group of a square  :

$$G = \{I, R, R^2, R^3, H, V, D, D'\}$$

R = counter-clockwise rotation about center by 90°

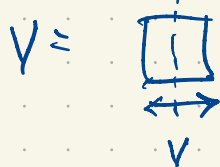
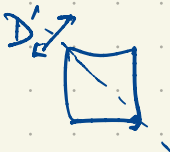
R^2 = 180° rotation about center

R^3 = 270° counterclockwise rotation = 90° clockwise rotation

$$R^4 = I$$

D = reflection

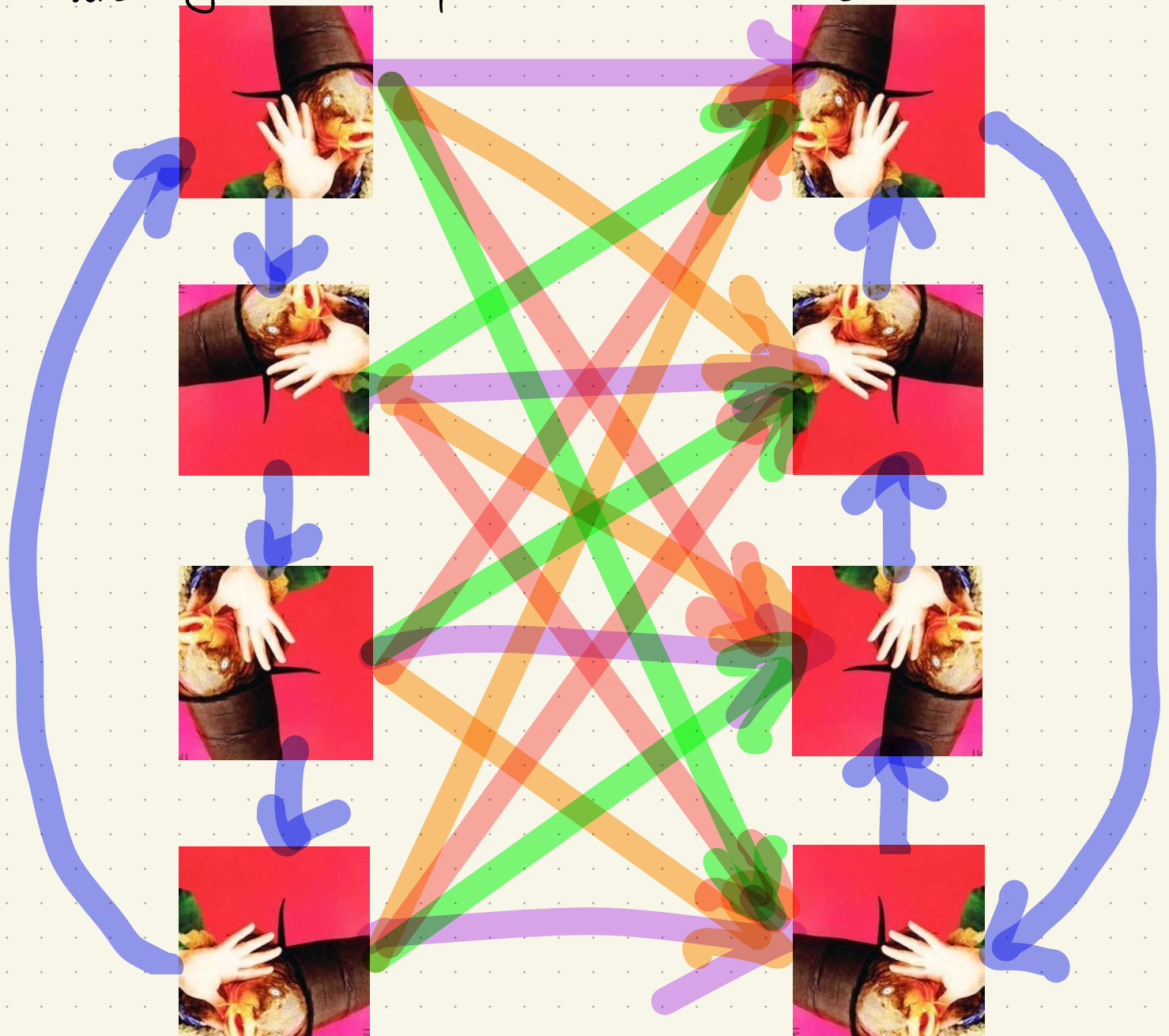
D' =



Symmetry group
of square $G = \{I, R, R^2, R^3, D, D', H, V\}$



Group elements are transformations/functions/maps/mappings/arrows
(not the images/squares on which the group elements act).
Virtual symmetries reverse orientation; (eg. reflections)
direct symmetries preserve orientation. (eg. rotations)

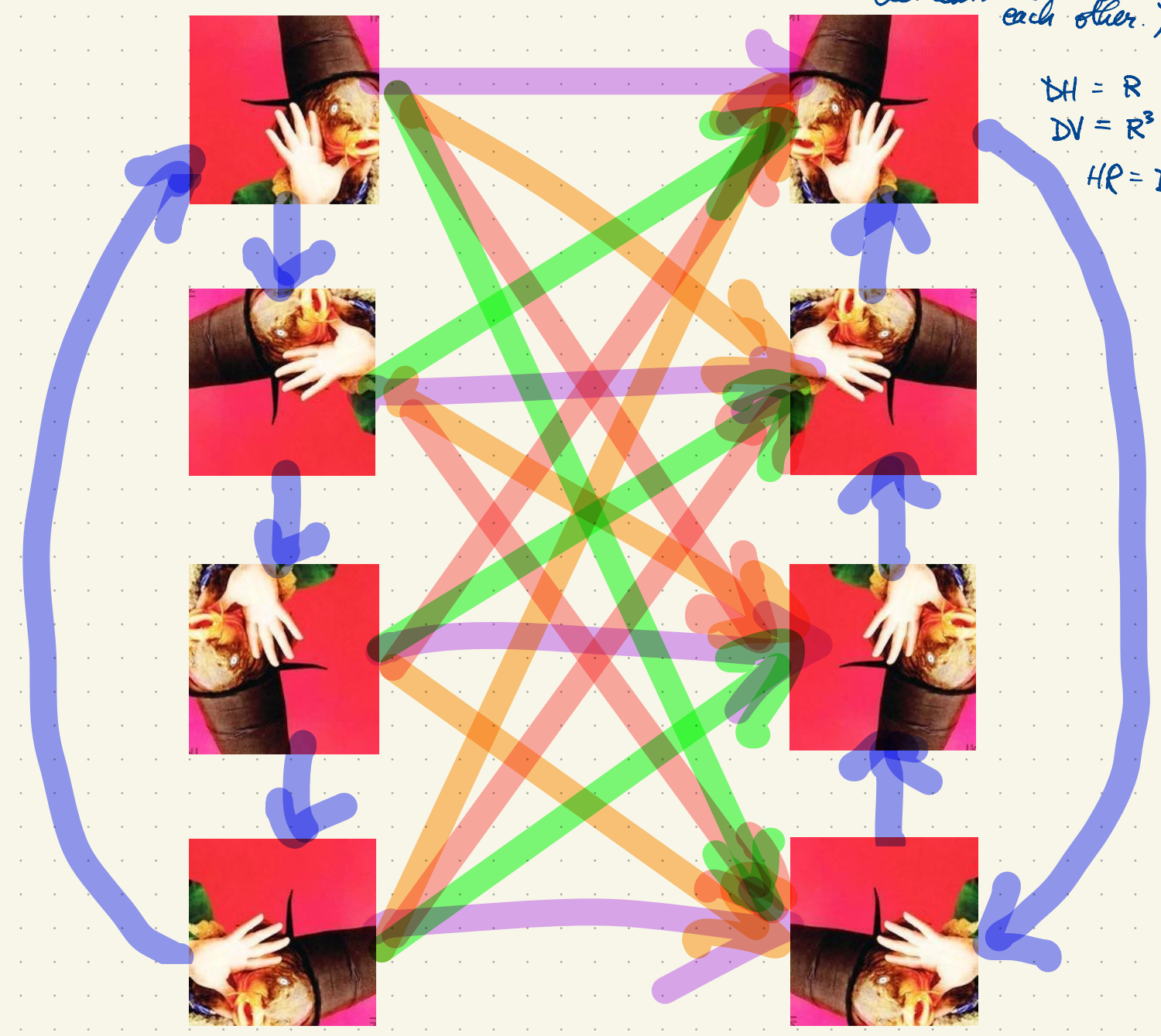


Symmetry group of square $G = \{I, R, R^2, R^3, D, D', H, V\}$

Composition (right-to-left)
 $RD = V$
 $DR = H$

$HV = R^2$
 $VH = R^2$

Note: H and V commute (ie. $HV = VH$) but R and D do not commute ($RD \neq DR$)
 We say that G is nonabelian because its elements do not all commute with each other. (A group is abelian iff all its elements commute with each other.)



$DH = R$
 $DV = R^3$
 $HR = D'$

The multiplication table of G :

$G = \{I, R, R^2, R^3, D, D', H, V\}$ is the dihedral group of order 8.

The order of a group G is $|G| = \text{number of elements in } G$.

G has five elements of order 2:

D, D', H, V, R^2

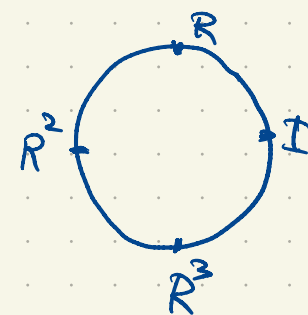
two elements of order 4: R, R^3

one element of order 1: I .

$$DR^2 = DR \cdot R = HR = D'$$

$$D'R^2 = D'R \cdot R = VR = D$$

$$\langle R \rangle = \{I, R, R^2, R^3\}$$



	I	R	R^2	R^3	D	D'	H	V
I	I	R	R^2	R^3	D	D'	H	V
R	R	R^2	R^3	I	V	H	D	D'
R^2	R^2	R^3	I	R	D'	D	V	H
R^3	R^3	I	R	R^2	H	V	D'	D
D	D	H	D'	V	I	R^2	R	R^3
D'	D'	V	D	H	R^2	I	R^3	R
H	H	D'	V	D	R^3	R	I	R^2
V	V	D	H	D'	R	R^3	R^2	I

The (i, j) -entry (i.e. row i , column j) indicates the i^{th} element "times" the j^{th} element.

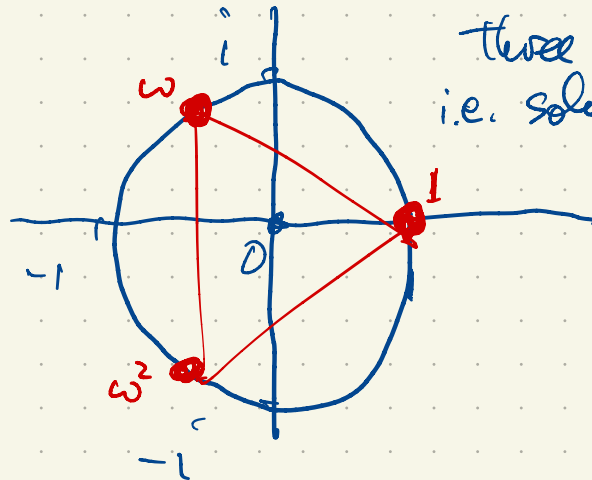
In the multiplication table, each group element appears exactly once in each row and column.

	T
S	U
W	U

$$\Rightarrow ST = U = WT \Rightarrow \cancel{ST} \cdot \cancel{T} = \cancel{WT} \cdot \cancel{T} \Rightarrow S = W$$

Associativity holds!
 $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$
 $f(g(h(x)))$

Eg. $\{1, \omega, \omega^2\}$, $\omega = \frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2} = e^{i2\pi/3}$
 $\omega \neq \omega^2$



Three cube roots of unity in $\mathbb{C}$:
 i.e. solutions of $x^3 = 1$, $x \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\mathbb{C} = \{a+bi : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \{\text{rational numbers}\} = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

$\{1, \omega, \omega^2\}$ is a group of order 3
 having two elements of order 3: ω, ω^2
 and one element of order 1: 1.

Any group of order 3 is cyclic: it must have
 the form $\{1, g, g^2\}$, $g^3 = 1$.

	1	g	h
1	1	g	h
g	g	h	1
h	h	1	g

A cyclic group is a group
 generated by one element i.e.

$$G = \{g^2, g^{-1}, 1, g, g^2, g^3, \dots\}$$

$$= \{g^k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

i.e. consists of all powers of $g \in G$.

$$\langle g \rangle = \text{group generated by } g$$

$$= \{g^k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$g^k g^l = g^{k+l} \text{ for all } k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

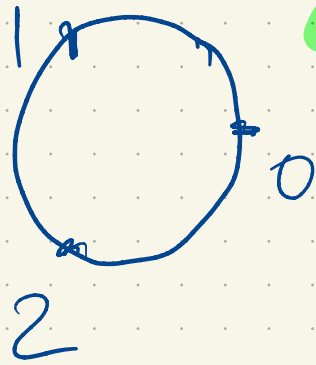
$$g^0 = 1$$

If $G = \{1, g, h\}$ is a group
 then $g^2 = h$ so $G = \{1, g, g^2\}$.
 (the cyclic group of order 3)

	1	g	g²
1	1	g	g²
g	g	g²	1
g²	g²	1	g

Note: The order
 of any group
 element $g \in G$
 is $|\langle g \rangle| = |g|$

Ex. $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} = \{\text{integers mod } 3\} = \{0, 1, 2\}$ $2+2=1$ in this group with identity element 0.



+	0	1	2
0	0	1	2
1	1	2	0
2	2	0	1

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &= 2 \\ -2 &= 1 \\ -0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$1-2=2$$

$\times$	1	ω	ω^2
1	1	ω	ω^2
ω	ω	ω^2	1
ω^2	ω^2	1	ω

These two groups of order 3 are essentially the same as seen by their Cayley table (addition table and multiplication table respectively). More precisely, the groups $(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, +)$ is isomorphic to $(\langle \omega \rangle, \times)$ i.e. $(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, +) \cong (\langle \omega \rangle, \times)$.

this means there is a bijection $\phi: \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \langle \omega \rangle$ satisfying $\phi(i+j) = \phi(i)\phi(j)$ for all $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.

addition
in $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$

multiplication in $\mathbb{C}$
or in $\langle \omega \rangle$.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} + & j \\ \hline i & i+j \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} \times & \phi(j) \\ \hline \phi(i) & \phi(i)\phi(j) \end{array}$$

Some infinite groups:

$(\mathbb{R}, +)$ is a group. Identity element 0. $0 + a = a$

Inverses: inverse of $a \in \mathbb{R}$ is $-a$ since $a + (-a) = 0$

Associativity: $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$

(By the way, in this group, the identity 0 has order 1; every nonidentity element has infinite order. This group is abelian since $a+b = b+a$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.)

$(\mathbb{R}, \times)$ is not a group. Here the identity element is $1 \in \mathbb{R}$ since $1a = a$.

In general $a \in \mathbb{R}$ does not have an inverse.

If $a \neq 0$ then $a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$ is the inverse of a since $\frac{1}{a} \cdot a = 1 = \text{identity}$.

But $0 \in \mathbb{R}$ has no multiplicative inverse: $\square \cdot 0 = 1$ has no solution in $\mathbb{R}$.

The associative law holds for multiplication in $\mathbb{R}$: $(ab)c = a(bc)$ for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$

Fixing the previous example: one idea

$$\mathbb{R}^* = \{a \in \mathbb{R} : a \neq 0\} = \{ \text{all nonzero real numbers} \} = \underbrace{(-\infty, 0)}_{\text{negative reals}} \cup \underbrace{(0, \infty)}_{\text{positive reals}}$$

Multiplication in $\mathbb{R}$ is often written using 'x' or '.' or juxtaposition e.g.

"times" symbol.

$(\mathbb{R}^*, \times)$ is a multiplicative group

identity: 1

inverses: $a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$ is the inverse of $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$

associativity: $(ab)c = a(bc)$ for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^*$

(By the way, this group is abelian and infinite.)

1 has order 1 (as in any group).

-1 has order 2

Any $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ other than ± 1 has infinite order.

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2.3 = 6$$

$$ab = a \times b = a \cdot b$$

juxtaposition times symbol dot

$((0, \infty), \times)$ is a group

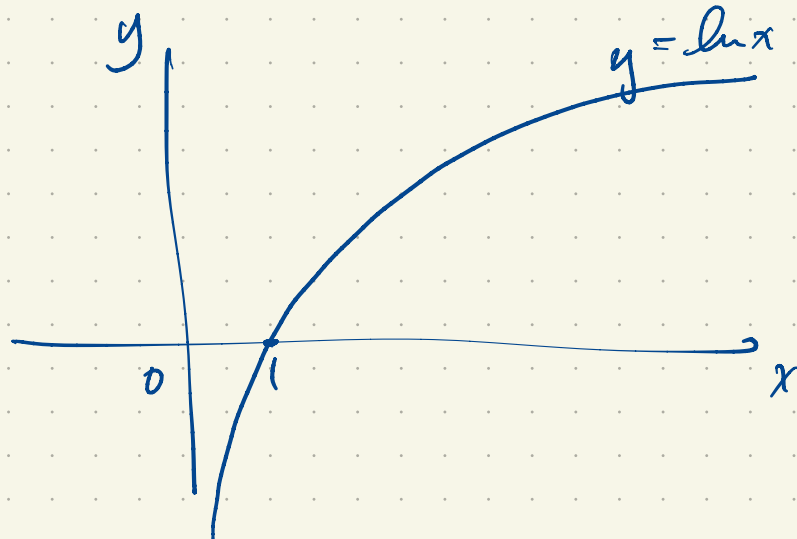
1 is the identity (order 1). All other elements have infinite order.

$(\mathbb{R}, +)$ and $(0, \infty, \cdot)$ are isomorphic groups.



Exp

$ab = ?$



$$\ln a \leftarrow a$$

$$\ln b \leftarrow b$$

$$\ln a + \ln b \rightarrow e^{\ln a + \ln b} = e^{\ln a} \cdot e^{\ln b} = ab$$

$\ln$ is a group isomorphism from $(0, \infty, \cdot)$ to $(\mathbb{R}, +)$.

The inverse function, $\exp(a) = e^a$, is a group isomorphism from $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ to $(0, \infty, \cdot)$.

A group is a set G together with a binary operation $*$ on G such that

(i) there is an element $e \in G$ such that $e * x = x * e = x$ for every $x \in G$;

(i.e. e is an identity element for $*$);

(ii) for every $x \in G$ there is an element $y \in G$ such that $x * y = e = y * x$

(i.e. y is an inverse element for x);

(iii) for all $x, y, z \in G$, $(x * y) * z = x * (y * z)$ (i.e. $*$ is associative).

Note: a binary operation $*$ on G is a function $G \times G \rightarrow G$, $(x, y) \mapsto \underbrace{* (x, y)}_{\text{written as } x * y}$

Eg. exponentiation is a binary operation on $(0, \infty) = \{\text{positive real numbers}\}$.

$$(a, b) \mapsto a^b$$

Is this a group operation?

If $e \in (0, \infty)$ is an identity element for this operation then $e^a = a$ and $a^e = a$ for all $a \in (0, \infty)$. Then $2^e = 2$ so $e = 1$. But then $1^a = a$, i.e. $1^2 = 2$. This does not hold. So exponentiation is a binary operation on $(0, \infty)$ which has no identity element.

So $((0, \infty), \text{exponentiation})$ is not a group.

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{"1"} \end{array} \quad a^b = a^b$$

Moreover, exponentiation is not associative. Check: does

$$(x^y)^z = x^{(y^z)}? \quad \text{No!}$$

$$\text{eg. } \underbrace{(3^3)^2}_{27^2 = 729} \stackrel{?}{=} \underbrace{3^{(3^2)}}_{3^9 = 19683}$$

$$\underbrace{(2^2)^2}_{4^2 = 16} \stackrel{?}{=} \underbrace{2^{(2^2)}}_{2^4 = 16}$$

Exponentiation is not a binary operation on $\mathbb{R}$.

$$(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = ? \quad i? \quad -i?$$

$$0^{-1} = ? \quad \text{undefined!}$$

Subtraction is a binary operation on $\mathbb{R}$: $(a, b) \mapsto a - b$.

If $e \in \mathbb{R}$ is a binary operation for subtraction then $a - e = a = e - a$ for all $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$2 - e = 2, \quad e - 2 = 2 \quad \text{No value } e \in \mathbb{R} \text{ satisfies both of these conditions.}$$

Is subtraction associative? Does $(x - y) - z = x - (y - z)$ for all $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$?

$$\text{Try } \left. \begin{array}{l} (3 - 4) - 7 = -1 - 7 = -8 \\ 3 - (4 - 7) = 3 - (-3) = 6 \end{array} \right\} \text{Not equal.} \quad \text{Subtraction is nonassociative.}$$

Ex. let $n \geq 1$ (a positive integer) and let $G = \{n \times n \text{ invertible } n \times n \text{ matrices with real entries}\} = GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ (general linear group of $n \times n$ real matrices).

Note: an $n \times n$ matrix A is in G iff $\det A \neq 0$.

$$GL_1(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is the identity element.

eg. $n=2$: the group $G = GL_2(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}, ad-bc \neq 0 \right\}$. Identity $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$

eg. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in G$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = AA^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = -I$$

$$A^4 = A^3A = -A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^5 = A^3A^2 = -A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^6 = A^3A^3 = (-I)(-I) = I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{so } A \text{ has order 6.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{shear}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ has infinite order: there is no positive integer n for which $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n = I$.

Most elements in G have infinite order.

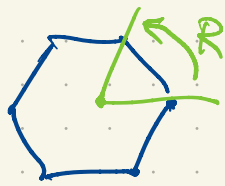
Most elements in G do not commute

For every positive integer n , there exist element(s) in G of order n . How do we construct them?

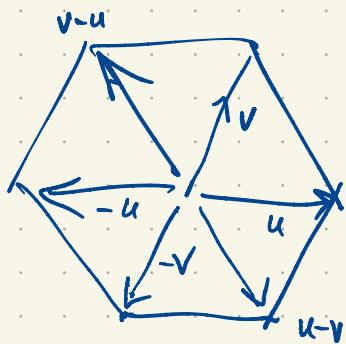


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

A regular hexagon has twelve symmetries forming a dihedral group of order 12.
Six of these are rotational symmetries and six reflective symmetries



R (a 60° rotation about the centre with an (x,y) coordinate system also centered at this point) gives an element of $G = GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ of order 6.
I'll choose a basis $\{u, v\}$ for $\mathbb{R}^2$ as shown:



(this is not the standard basis)

$$Ru = v$$

$$Rv = -u + v = v - u$$

$$R(qu + bv) = qRu + bRv = qv + b(v - u) = -bu + (a+b)v$$

Writing vectors in $\mathbb{R}^2$ as column vectors of coefficients with respect to our basis.

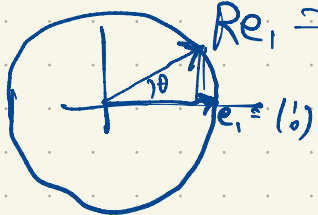
$$R: \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -b \\ a+b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

so this matrix represents R and it has order 6.

What if we choose the standard basis $e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$?

Now let R_θ be the counter-clockwise rotation about the origin by angle θ .

$$R_\theta e_1 =$$



$$Re_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$