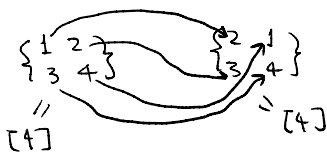


MATH 541 Lecture 2 Dihedral Groups

Last time: $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$S_n = \text{Aut}([n]) = \{f: [n] \rightarrow [n] \mid f \text{ is a bijection}\}$$

↑
 "automorphism" = an operation/transformation on an object, after which the object coincides w/ itself
 self map
 Symmetry group of n elements



$(1, 2, 3, 4)$
 cycle representation of an element in $\text{Aut}([n])$

$$1 \mapsto 2 \quad 2 \mapsto 1 \quad 3 \mapsto 4 \quad 4 \mapsto 3 \quad (1, 2)(3, 4)$$

$(G, *)$ $*$ = binary operation

Usually, we just write ab for $a*b$

1 for e (identity)

0 for e (if G is abelian)
 e.g. $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$

Def The order $|g|$ of an element $g \in G$ is the smallest $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$

$$\text{s.t. } g^n = 1$$

$$g^n = \underbrace{g \cdots g}_n$$

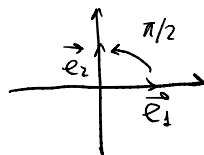
$$g^0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1$$

$$g^{-n} = \underbrace{(g^{-1}) \cdots (g^{-1})}_n$$

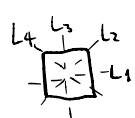
$$|(1, 2, 3, 4)| = 4$$

$$\pi/2 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 2}^{\mathbb{R}} = \{A \in M_{2 \times 2} \mid \det(A) \neq 0\}$$

\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 standard basis \mathbb{R}^2
 $\vec{e}_1 \mapsto \vec{e}_2$
 $\vec{e}_2 \mapsto -\vec{e}_1$

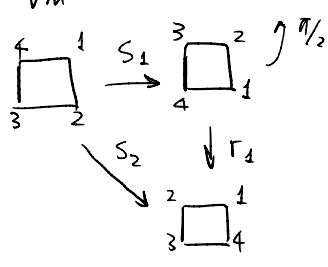


Question: In how many ways is a square symmetric to itself?

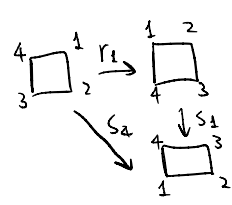

 (1) Rotate by $\pi/2$ n times denote as r_n
 (2) Reflect across any axis m denote as s_m
 symmetry = automorphism $r_5 = r_1$ $r_1^{-1} = r_3$ $|r_1| = 4$
 $|s_m| = 2, \forall m$

$Aut(\square) = \{ r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 \}$

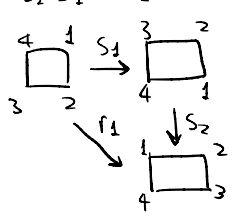
$r_2 s_1 = s_2$



Compute $s_1 r_1 = s_4$



$s_2 s_1 = r_1$



Analogue. $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ linear transformation btw vector spaces

$\varphi(\vec{v})$ In practice, pick a basis $\{ \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n \}$ for V
 Only need to specify $\varphi(\vec{v}_i)$

Set $r_1 = r, s_1 = s$

$Aut(\square) = \{ r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 \}$

$s r = r^3 s = r^{-1} s$

$Aut(\square) = \langle \underbrace{r, s}_{\text{generators}} \mid \underbrace{r^4 = 1, s^2 = 1, sr = r^{-1}s}_{\text{relations}} \rangle$

$s_1 r_4 r_3 s_2 s_3 r_2 = s r^{-1} r s r^2 r^{-2} s = s$

$$D_{2n} = \langle r, s \mid r^n = 1, s^2 = 1, rs = sr^{-1} \rangle$$

number of
elements

$$= |D_{2n}| = 2n$$