

# Group actions

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December 7, 2015

# Group action definition

## Definition

Let  $G$  be a group and  $X$  be a set. An **action** of  $G$  on  $X$  is a homomorphism  $G \rightarrow \text{Bij}(X)$ .

- Equivalently, **action** of  $G$  on  $X$  is a map  $G \times X \rightarrow X$ ,  $(g, x) \mapsto g.x$  such that  $g.(h.x) = (gh).x$  and  $e.x = x$ .

# Examples

- For any group  $G$  and any set  $X$  there is always the **trivial** action  $g.x = x$ , for any  $g \in G, x \in X$ .
- The symmetric group  $S_n$  acts on the set  $X = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  by permuting the numbers.
- $S_4$  acts on a regular tetrahedron.
- $S_4 \times \mathbb{Z}/2$  acts on a cube.  $S_4$  acts on it by rotational symmetries.
- $\mathbb{Z}/2$  and  $\mathbb{Z}/3$  are naturally subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}/6$ , and so they act on a regular hexagon by rotations.
- The group  $\mathbb{R}$  acts on the line  $\mathbb{R}$  by translation, i.e. for  $g \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $v \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g.v := g + v$ , the addition of numbers.

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- The group  $\mathbb{R}$  acts on the circle  $S^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1\}$  by  $x.z := e^{ix}z$ . This gives a homomorphism  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Bij}(S^1)$ . What is its kernel?

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- Note that the circle  $S^1$  is itself a group. It acts on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  by rotations. In other words,  $e^{ix}$  rotates  $\mathbb{R}^2$  around the origin by the angle  $x$  counter-clockwise.

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- **Corollary:** any finite group is a subgroup of  $S_n$  for some  $n$ .

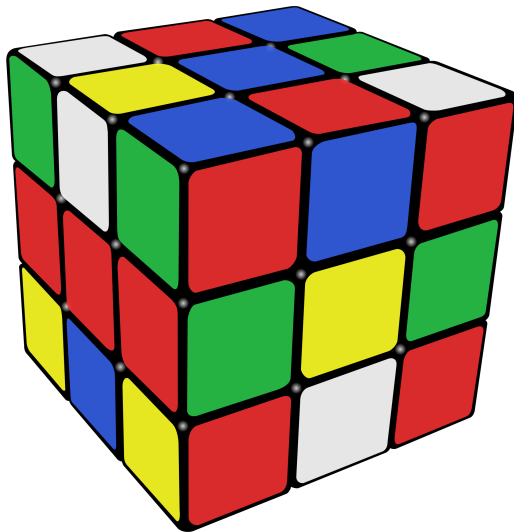
# Frame with pictures

How many **different** necklaces you can make using 4 blue and 4 white beads?



# Frame with pictures 2

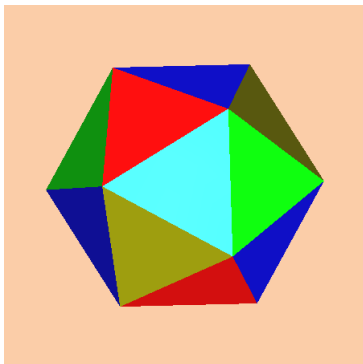
How many different configurations of the Rubic's cube are there?



# Frame with pictures 3

How many different placements of  $m$  people into  $n \geq m$  seats are there?

How many colorings of a cube (a tetrahedron, icosahedron, ...) into  $m$  colors are there?



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For a point  $x \in X$ , its **stabilizer**  $G_x$  is the set  $G_x = \{g \in G \mid g.x = x\}$ .

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- If  $z \in Gx \cap Gy$ , then  $z = a.x = b.y$  for some  $a, b \in G$ .
- But then  $x = a^{-1}b.y$ , and so  $Gx = Gy$ .

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Recall: there is a **transitive** action of  $G$  on itself by  $g \cdot h = L_g(h) = gh$  called **left multiplication** (see before). There is a similar action called **right multiplication** given by  $g \cdot h = hg^{-1}$ .

Check that this is an action.