

Notes for May 2nd.

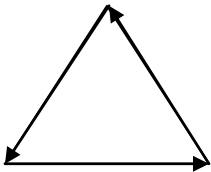
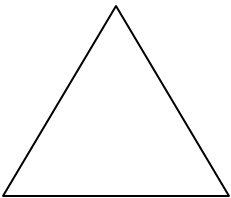
Yu Li

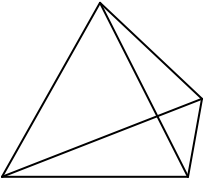
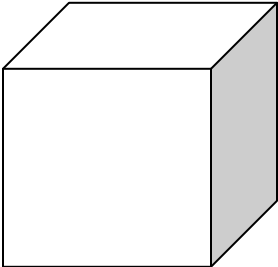
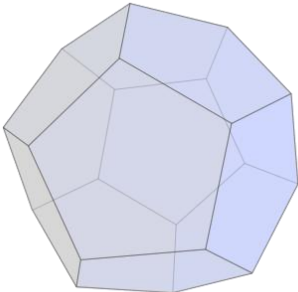
Symmetries in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$X = \mathbb{R}^3$

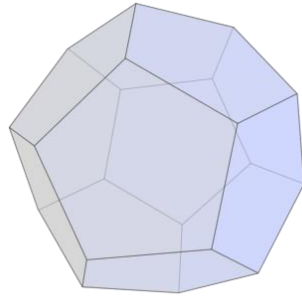
$$G = \text{SO}(3) = \{ A \in \text{Mat}(3, \mathbb{R}^3) \mid \forall u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3, \\ \langle Au, Av \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle, \\ \det(A) = 1 \}$$

Correspondence:

| Subset:   |                   | Subgroups   |
|---|-------------------|---|
| $y \subset \mathbb{R}^3, y$   | $\longrightarrow$ | $\text{Stab}_{\text{SO}(3)}(y)$   |
| yz-plane<br>  | $\longrightarrow$ | $C_3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & r_\theta \end{pmatrix}, r_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \right\}$<br>$\theta \in (0, 120, 240) \}$                         |
| yz-plane<br>$P_n(\text{oriented } n\text{-polygon})$  | $\longrightarrow$ | $C_n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & r_\theta \end{pmatrix}, r_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \right\}$<br>$\theta = (360/n) * k,$<br>$(k=0, 1, 2 \dots n-1) \}$ |
| yz-plane<br> | $\longrightarrow$ | $D_3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & D_3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$   |
| yz-plane,<br>$P_n$  |                   | $D_n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & D_n \end{pmatrix} \right\}$   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Pyramid, P</p>        | <p><math>T = \text{Stab}_{\text{SO}(3)}(P) \cong A_4</math></p> |
| <p>Cube, C</p>          | <p><math>O = \text{Stab}_{\text{SO}(3)}(C) \cong S_4</math></p> |
| <p>Dodcahedron, D</p>  | <p><math>I = \text{Stab}_{\text{SO}(3)}(D) \cong A_5</math></p> |

The Counting Formula:



$D =$

Easy to find out:  $\#I = \#Stab_{SO(3)}(D) = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$   
 $\#Stab_{SO(3)}(\text{Faces}) = 12$

Try to figure out:  $\#Edges = \#E(D) = 30$   
 $\#Vertices = \#V(D) = 20$

Theory:

$X$ --set

$G$ : acting on  $X$ , finite

Definition: Let  $x \in X$ , a point.

(i)  $G_x = Stab_G(x) = \{g \in G \mid g \cdot x = x\}$

(ii)  $O_x = \{g \cdot x \mid g \in G\}$

Claim:  $G_x < G$ , subgroup.

**Counting formula (orbit stabilizer formula):**

$\#G = \#G_x \cdot \#O_x$ , for  $\forall x \in X$ .

For problems above:

For #Vertices,  $G_v$  is stabilizer of a vertex  $v$  is the group of order 3 of rotation by multiples of  $2\pi/3$  about that vertex. Thus  $60=3*20$ , which means #Vertices=20.

Similar for #Edges,  $|G_e|=2$ , thus  $60=2*30$ , which means #Edges=30.