

Symmetries of a Square:

Let us consider the scenario of removing a square from a plane. If we move it in some way and put the square back into the space it originally occupied.

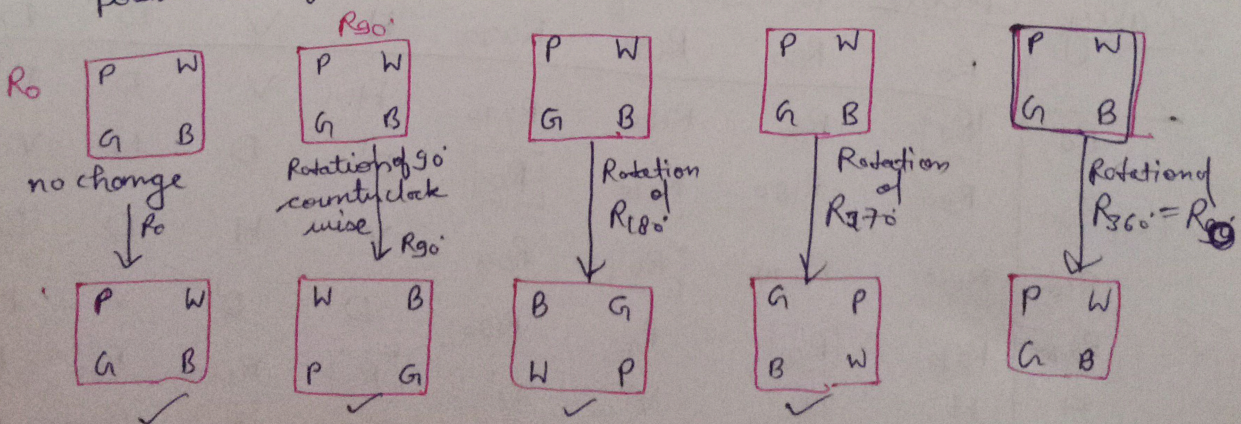
Our goal is to describe the possible relationships between the starting position of the square and its final position in terms of motions.

For instance, we consider a 90° rotation and a 450° rotation as equal, since they have the same effect on every point.

We can think square as being transparent (glass) with corners marked on one side with the colors blue, white, pink and green so that motions effect can be easily distinguished.

Observation: Final position of the square is completely determined by the location and orientation
 location \rightarrow face up
 orientation \rightarrow face down

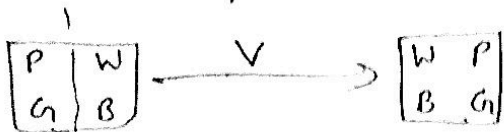
clearly, total 4 locations } for a given corner
 total 2 orientations }
 so there are exactly eight distinct final positions for the corner.



H: Rotation of 180° about a vertical axis
horizontal



V: Rotation of 180° about a vertical axis



D: Rotation of 180° about the main diagonal



D': Rotation of 180° about the other diagonal



Thus these eight motions $R_0, R_{90}, R_{180}, R_{270}, H, V, D, D'$ together with the operation composition, form a mathematical system called the dihedral group of order 8 say D_4 .



$$HR_{90} = D$$

Caley Table

	R_0	R_{90}	R_{180}	R_{270}	H	V	D	D'
R_0	R_0	R_{90}	R_{180}	R_{270}	H <td>V <td>D <td>D'</td> </td></td>	V <td>D <td>D'</td> </td>	D <td>D'</td>	D'
R_{90}	R_{90}	R_{180}	R_{270}	R_0	D'	D <td>H <td>V</td> </td>	H <td>V</td>	V
R_{180}	R_{180}	R_{270}	R_0	R_{90}	V <td>H <td>D'</td> <td>D</td> </td>	H <td>D'</td> <td>D</td>	D'	D
R_{270}	R_{270}	R_0	R_{90}	R_{180}	D <td>D'</td> <td>V <td>H</td> </td>	D'	V <td>H</td>	H
H	H	D	V	D'	R_0	R_{180}	R_{90}	R_{270}
V	V	D'	H	D	R_{180}	R_0	R_{270}	R_{90}
D	D	V	D'	H	R_{270}	R_{90}	R_0	R_{180}
D'	D'	H	D	V	R_{90}	R_{270}	R_{180}	R_0