

Visual Algebra

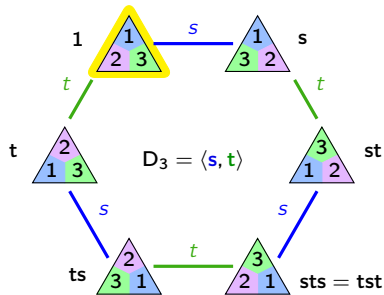
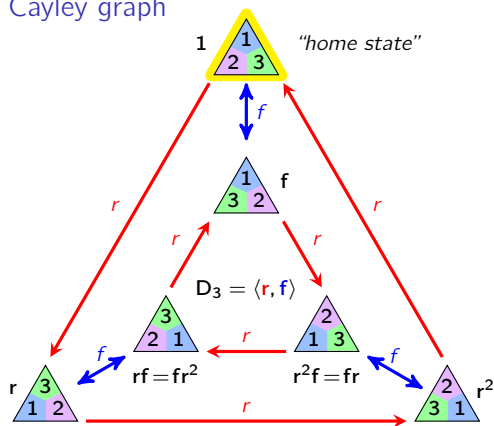
Lecture 0.1: What is *Visual Algebra* all about?

Dr. Matthew Macauley

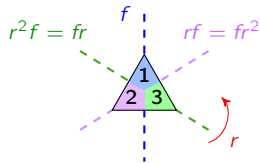
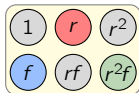
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A Cayley graph

(Chapter 1)

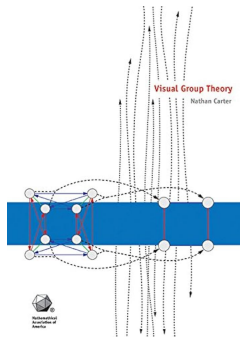
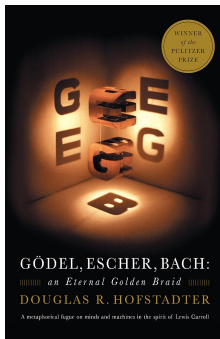
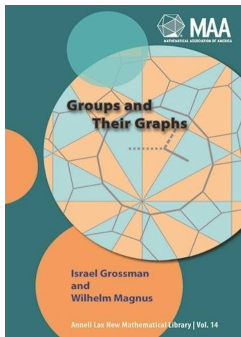


"Group switchboard"



A brief (incomplete) history of Visual Algebra

- 1964 Grossman and Magnus publish *Groups and Their Graphs*.
- 2002 Douglas Hofstadter teaches *Visual Group Theory & Galois Theory* at Indiana.
- 2009 Nathan Carter publishes *Visual Group Theory* (VGT). I meet him at MathFest.
- 2010 I first teach Modern Algebra at Clemson using VGT.
- 2016 I record 43 lectures on VGT.
- 2016 Dana Ernst writes *An Inquiry-Based Approach to Abstract Algebra*.
- 2019 I start writing *Visual Algebra*.
- 2024 I start re-recording a new Visual Algebra YouTube series.



New Visual Algebra recording studio!



Visual Group Theory vs. Visual Algebra YouTube playlists

Visual Group Theory (2016)

- 43 lectures
- 1 semester undergraduate algebra, following Nathan Carter's book (supplemented)

Visual Algebra (2025)

- ≈ 100 lectures
- 2+ semesters of undergraduate algebra, following my *Visual Algebra* book
- Or... 1+ semester of graduate algebra. (Abridged version of Ch 1–4, coming soon!)

A list of terms original to my book and video series

- A "group switchboard"
- Blue vs. red cosets
- Shoebox diagrams
- Pizza diagrams
- Semiabelian group
- Diquaternion group
- Moderately and fully unnormal
- Moderately and fully uncentral
- G -set posets
- Maximal central ascents & descents
- Chutes and ladders diagram
- The crooked ladder theorem
- (Annotated) subring lattices
- Ideal class group lattices

Visual Algebra topical outline

Table of contents

- **Chapter 1:** Groups, intuitively
- **Chapter 2:** Examples of groups
- **Chapter 3:** Group structure
- **Chapter 4:** Maps between groups
- **Chapter 5:** Actions of groups
- **Chapter 6:** Extensions of groups
- **Chapter 7:** Universal constructions
- **Chapter 8:** Rings
- **Chapter 9:** Domains
- **Chapter 10:** Fields
- **Chapter 11:** Galois theory

Visual Algebra courses that I teach

- **Undergraduate Algebra 1:** Chapters 1–5, half of Chapter 8.
- **Undergraduate Algebra 2:** Chapters 8–9, Chapters 6–7, Parts of Chapters 10–11.
- **Graduate Algebra 1:** Chapters 1–9.

New topics in *Visual Algebra* (by Chapter)

- Semidirect products (2,4)
- Central products (4)
- Cayley graphs on polytopes (2)
- Free & transitive G -sets (5)
- Fixators (5)
- Orbit counting theorem (5)
- Inner and outer automorphisms (5)
- Action equivalence vs. equivariance (5)
- Groups extensions (6)
- Simplicity of A_n (6)
- Short exact sequences (6)
- Composition series; Jordan-Hölder (6)
- Composition series (6)
- Nilpotent groups (6)
- University properties (7)
- Basic category theory (7)
- Products and coproducts (7)
- Free groups & free products (7)
- Group presentations formalized (7)
- Zorn's lemma (8)
- Primary ideals (8)
- Nil and Jacobian radicals (8)
- Rings & fields of fractions (8)
- Ideal class group (9)
- Sunzi remainder theorem (9)
- Hilbert's basis theorem (9)
- Cyclotomic polynomials (10)
- Separable field extensions (10)
- Transitive groups (11)
- Galois theory proofs (11)
- Symmetric polynomials (11)
- Galois group mod p reduction (11)

Home → Groups → Abstract

Abstract groups

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The database currently contains 544,831 groups from many different sources, the largest of which is S_{47} of order 47!. In addition, it contains 275,379,753 of their subgroups and 39,933,457 of their irreducible complex characters. You can browse further statistics.

Browse

By order: 1-64 65-127 128 129-255 256 257-383 384 385-511 513-1000 1001-1500 1501-2000 2001-

By nilpotency class: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (and not nilpotent)

By property: abelian nonabelian solvable nonsolvable simple perfect rational

Some interesting groups or a random group

Search for subgroups or complex characters

Search

Advanced search options

Order	<input type="text" value="3"/>	e.g. 4, or a range like 3..5	Exponent	<input type="text" value="2, 3, 7"/>	e.g. 2, or list of integers like 2, 3, 7
Automorphism group	<input type="text" value="4,2"/>	e.g. 4,2	Nilpotency class	<input type="text" value="3"/>	e.g. 4, or a range like 3..5
Automorphism group order	<input type="text" value="3"/>	e.g. 4, or a range like 3..5	Commutator	<input type="text" value="4,2, 8"/>	e.g. 4 or 4.2 (order or label)
Center	<input type="text" value="4,2, 8"/>	e.g. 4 or 4.2 (order or label)	Abelianization	<input type="text" value="4,2, 8"/>	e.g. 4 or 4.2 (order or label)
Central quotient	<input type="text" value="4,2, 8"/>	e.g. 4 or 4.2 (order or label)	Direct product	<input type="text"/>	
Abelian	<input type="checkbox"/>		Semidirect product	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cyclic	<input type="checkbox"/>		Perfect	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nilpotent	<input type="checkbox"/>		Solvable	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Simple	<input type="checkbox"/>		Permutation degree	<input type="text" value="3"/>	e.g. 4, or a range like 3..5
Transitive degree	<input type="text" value="3"/>	e.g. 4, or a range like 3..5	Number of normal subgroups	<input type="text" value="3"/>	e.g. 4, or a range like 3..5
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Results to display	<input type="text" value="50"/>				

Display:

Learn more



Source and acknowledgements
Completeness of the data
Reliability of the data
Abstract group labeling

Visual Algebra myths

Myth #1

A *Visual Algebra* course is less rigorous than a traditional algebra course.

Myth #2

A *Visual Algebra* course is easier than a traditional algebra course.

Myth #3

A *Visual Algebra* course just amounts to “supplementing” existing material with visuals.

Myth #4

The visual pedagogy is primarily targeted to students not going to grad school.

Myth #5

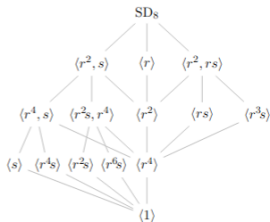
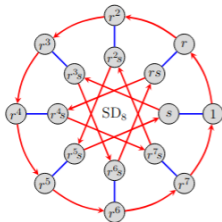
Students who don't learn visually won't enjoy or do well in a *Visual Algebra* course.

Myth #6

Teaching a *Visual Algebra* class would just be too difficult.

Creative Visual Algebra homework and exam problems

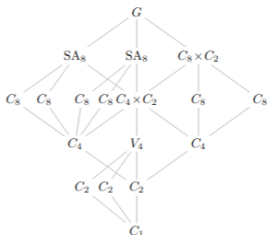
2. (24 pts) Answer the following questions about the *semidihedral group* $G = \text{SD}_8$, whose Cayley graph and subgroup lattice are shown below.



- The subgroup $\langle r^2 \rangle$ is isomorphic to _____, and $G/\langle r^2 \rangle \cong$ _____.
- The subgroup $\langle r^4 \rangle$ is isomorphic to _____, and $G/\langle r^4 \rangle \cong$ _____.
- G has three order-8 subgroups: $\langle r^2, s \rangle \cong$ _____, $\langle r \rangle \cong$ _____, and $\langle r^2, rs \rangle \cong$ _____.
- Find all ways that G can be written as a direct or semidirect product of two of its proper subgroups.
- Partition the subgroups into conjugacy classes by circling them on the lattice. Every subgroup should be contained in some circle.
- The normalizer of $H = \langle s \rangle$ is $N_G(H) =$ _____, and $N_G(H)/H \cong$ _____.
- The center of this group is $Z(G) =$ _____, and its inner automorphism group is $\text{Inn}(G) \cong$ _____.
- The commutator subgroup is $G' =$ _____, and the abelianization is $G/G' \cong$ _____.
- The generator $s \in G$ is conjugate to exactly _____ element(s) of G , and thus its centralizer is $C_G(s) =$ _____.
- Is G a simple group? Justify your answer in a single sentence.
- Exactly _____ of the 15 subgroups of G have normalizer equal to G , and _____ of them have normalizer $\{1\}$.

Creative Visual Algebra homework and exam problems

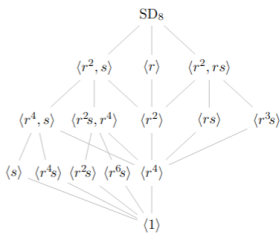
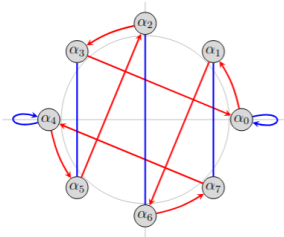
3. (28 points) Consider the group of order 32 whose subgroup lattice appears below.



- (a) $G/(C_4 \times C_2) \cong$ _____, and $G/C_8 \cong$ _____ (when it is defined).
- (b) The quotients of G by its three order-4 subgroups, reading from left-to-right, are $G/C_4 \cong$ _____, $G/V_4 \cong$ _____, and $G/C_4 \cong$ _____.
- (c) The commutator subgroup is $G' =$ _____ and the abelianization is $G/G' \cong$ _____.
- (d) The center of G trivially must be contained in the center of all of its subgroups. Recall that the center of SA_8 has order 4, and $\text{SA}_8/Z(\text{SA}_8) \cong V_4$. Circle this group on the subgroup lattice.
- (e) Consider the descending central series $G = L_0 \supseteq L_1 \supseteq L_2 \supseteq \dots$. Determine which order-4 subgroup L_1 is, with justification, and mark this on the subgroup lattice.
- (f) It's now possible to determine the ascending and descending central series, by inspection. Mark these on the subgroup lattice, with justification. You may cite basic properties that we proved, such as (i) p -groups are nilpotent, (ii) the ascending and descending central series have the same length, and (iii) $L_k \leq Z_{n-k}$ for all $k \geq 0$.
- (g) For each non-normal subgroup H , circle its conjugacy class, $\text{cl}_G(H)$.
- (h) What is the inner automorphism group, $\text{Inn}(G)$, isomorphic to, and why?
- (i) Is G the semidirect product of any nontrivial proper subgroups? Why or why not?

Creative Visual Algebra homework and exam problems

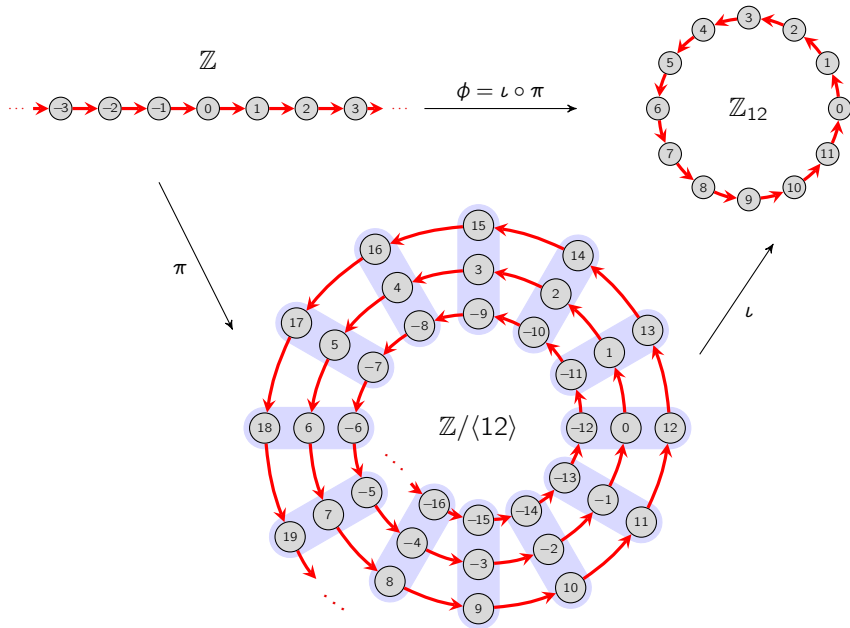
4. (22 pts) The Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(x^8 - 2)$ acts on the set $S = \{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_7\}$ of roots of $x^8 - 2$, where $\alpha_i = \sqrt[8]{2}e^{2\pi i/8}$. An action graph is shown below.



- This action has _____ orbit(s), and (is)(is not) [\leftarrow *circle one*] transitive.
- The orbit containing α_0 has size _____, and $\text{stab}(\alpha_0) =$ _____.
- The orbit containing α_1 has size _____, and $\text{stab}(\alpha_1) =$ _____.
- $\text{stab}(\alpha_2) =$ _____ and $\text{stab}(\alpha_3) =$ _____.
- The automorphism group of S , as a G -set, is isomorphic to _____.
[Tip: At this point, go back and make sure that your answers to the previous parts of this problem agree with what you have for #2(f,g)!]
- By inspection, we can compute the *fixators* of the following: $\text{fix}(1) =$ _____,
 $\text{fix}(s) =$ _____, $\text{fix}(rs) =$ _____, and $\text{fix}(r^2s) =$ _____.
- For this action, $\text{Ker}(\phi) =$ _____, and $\text{Fix}(\phi) =$ _____.
- The subgroup $H = \langle s \rangle$ of G has order _____, and index _____.
It has _____ right coset(s), and _____ left coset(s).
- Let $G = \text{SD}_8$ act on the right cosets of $H = \langle s \rangle$ by right multiplication. Draw the action graph. Use colors, or solid vs. dashed lines to distinguish generator edges.

Constructing $\mathbb{Z}_{12} = \{0, 1, \dots, 11\}$ as a quotient

(Chapter 4)



Where to learn more

- Subscribe to my YouTube channel!
- Follow @VisualAlgebra on BlueSky and Twitter/X.
- Visual Algebra webpage for slides, HW, exams:

<http://www.math.clemson.edu/~macaule/visualalgebra.html>

- Read my articles!
 - Macauley, M. (2024). Dihedralizing the quaternions. *Amer. Math. Monthly*, **131**(4), 294–308.
 - Macauley, M. (2025). Cayley tables and lattices of finite rings. *Math. Mag.*, In press.
- Nathan Carter's *Visual Group Theory* book.
- Dana Ernst's inquiry based learning visual algebra book: <http://danaernst.com/>

Future to do list (as of December 2024)

- Finalize *Visual Algebra* and publish it.
- Finish recording *Visual Algebra* and *Graduate Visual Algebra* playlists.
- Put LaTeX files for my slides on GitHub.

Feel free to get in touch!

THANK YOU!!!