The PascGalois Triangle: A Tool for Visualizing Abstract Algebra - Color Figures

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Figure 1







Click on an image to enlarge it. In recent versions of browsers, you should get a caption for each picture when your mouse points to it. Beacuse of the limitations regarding subscripts in these captions, the notation used is not $P_G(a,b)$ but rather G(a,b) to refer to the PascGalois triangle using group multiplication from the group G and generators a and b.

Z₂, Z₅ and Z₁₀. <u>Cyclic Groups of orders 2, 5 and 10</u>:





Z₁₀ with subgroups colored similarly or the same.

Z10 400 rows colored as shown Z10 400 rows colored as shown Z10 400 rows colored as shown Z10 400 rows colored as shown

D_3 , D_4 , D_5 , D_6 and D_8 . <u>Dihedral Groups</u> of the symetries of regular 3,4,5,6, and 8 sided polygons

In D5, D6and D8 the identity is purple, rotations are blue & green and relections are red/orange/yellow/pink . . .





















 $\mathbf{D_5}$





Z₂ x Z₂ and Z₂ x Z₃, <u>Direct Products of the cyclic</u> <u>groups of orders 2 and 3.</u>







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$Z_2 \ge Z_2$ and $Z_2 \ge Z_3$, Direct Products of the cyclic groups of orders 2 and 3.





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 D_3 , D_4 , D_5 , D_6 and D_8 . Dihedral Groups of the symetries of regular 3,4,5,6, and 8 sided polygons











D₈



















Click on an image to enlarge it. In recent versions of browsers, you should get a caption for each picture when your mouse points to it. Beacuse of the limitations reagrding subscripts in these captions, the notation used is not $P_G(a,b)$ but rather G(a,b) to refer to the PascGalois triangle using group multiplication from the group G and generators a and b.

Z₂, Z₅ and Z₁₀. Cyclic Groups of orders 2, 5 and 10:

























