

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE FOR PERMUTATIONS OF 1, 2, 3

	$\iota$	$\sigma$	$\sigma^2$	$\tau$	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma^2\tau$
$\iota$						
$\sigma$						
$\sigma^2$						
$\tau$						
$\sigma\tau$						
$\sigma^2\tau$						

Write all entries as one of the following forms,

$\iota$  if the permutation is  $\iota$ ,

$\sigma^m$  for  $m=1$  or  $m=2$  if the permutation is one of  $\sigma$  or  $\sigma^2$ ,

$\tau$  if the permutation is  $\tau$ ,

Write any other entry as  $\sigma^m\tau^n$  in **this order**. For example **don't** write  $\tau\sigma$ , you will be able to write this as  $\sigma^m\tau^n$  instead but you will need to find  $m$  and  $n$ .

A good place to start is to work out what  $\tau\sigma$  is! Remember we work right to left, so  $\tau\sigma$  means to do  $\sigma$  first, then  $\tau$ .

### QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT.

Are these tables symmetric? What does this tell us?

Do any rows/columns remain unchanged?

Can we always get do something to stay where we are?

Can we undo each symmetry (i.e. get back to where we started before we applied it)?

