

Figure 4.1: Rotational symmetry of an isosceles, non-equilateral triangle. The operation a is rotation through 180° about the indicated axis. The point s' belongs to the orbit of s .

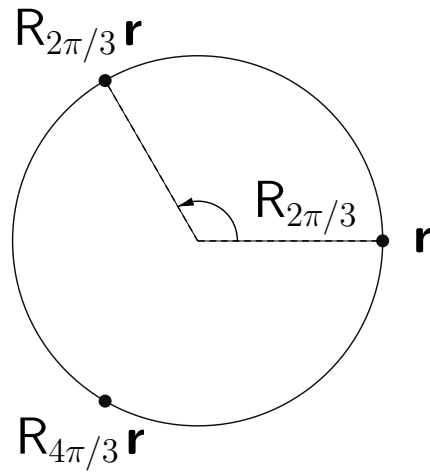


Figure 4.2: A G -set for the group C_3 .

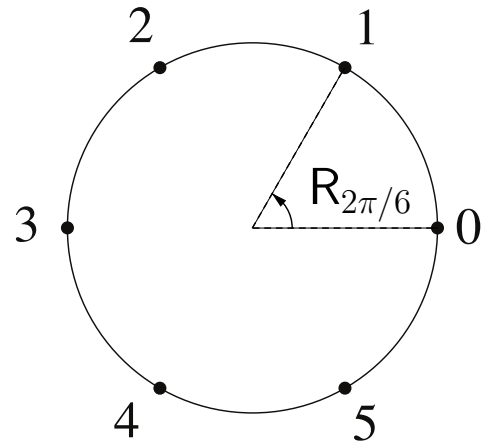


Figure 4.3: Generation of the cyclic group C_6 .

From: *Modern Mathematical Methods for Physicists and Engineers*, by C. D. Cantrell © 2000 Cambridge University Press

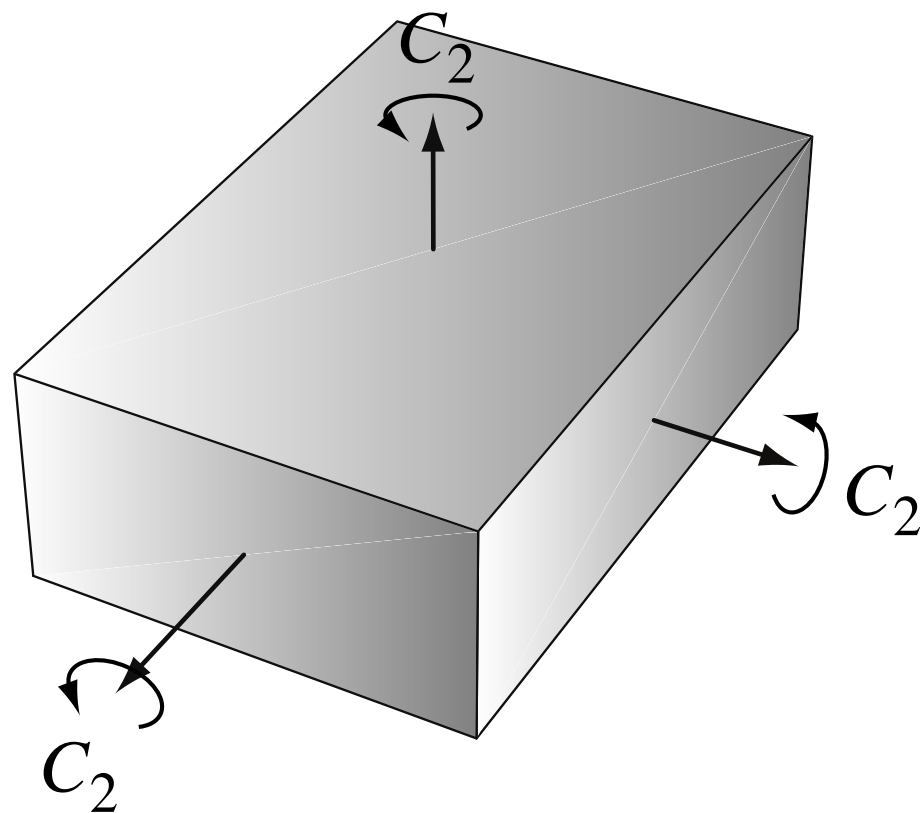


Figure 4.4: Rotational symmetries of a rectangular parallelepiped.

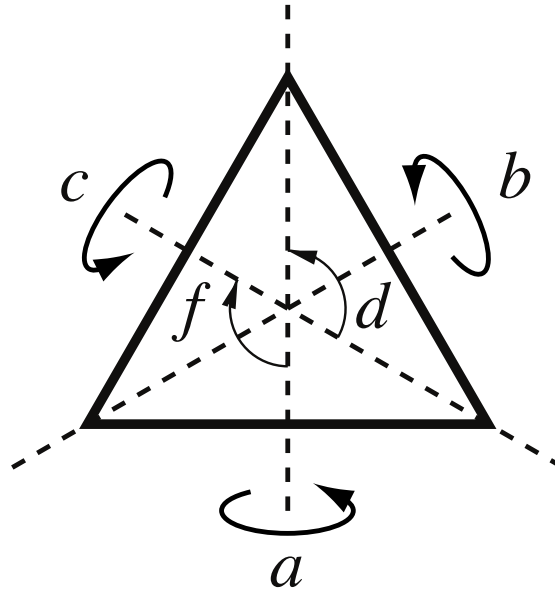


Figure 4.5: Rotational symmetries of an equilateral triangle.

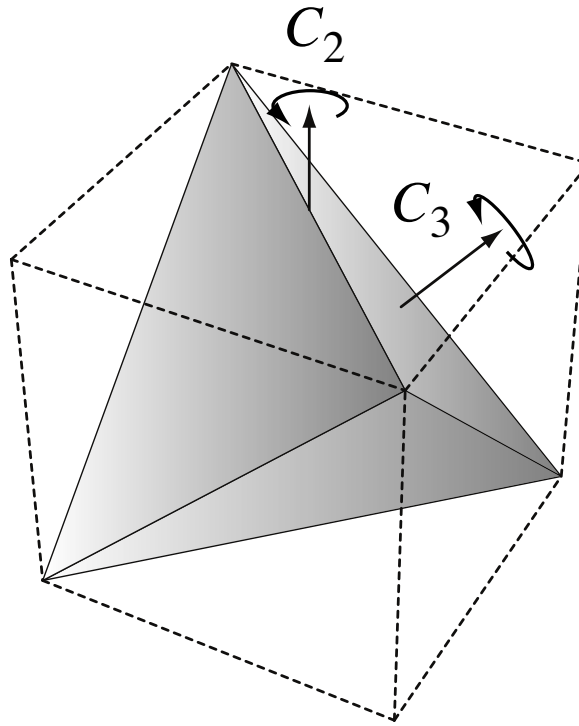


Figure 4.6: Rotational symmetries of a regular tetrahedron.

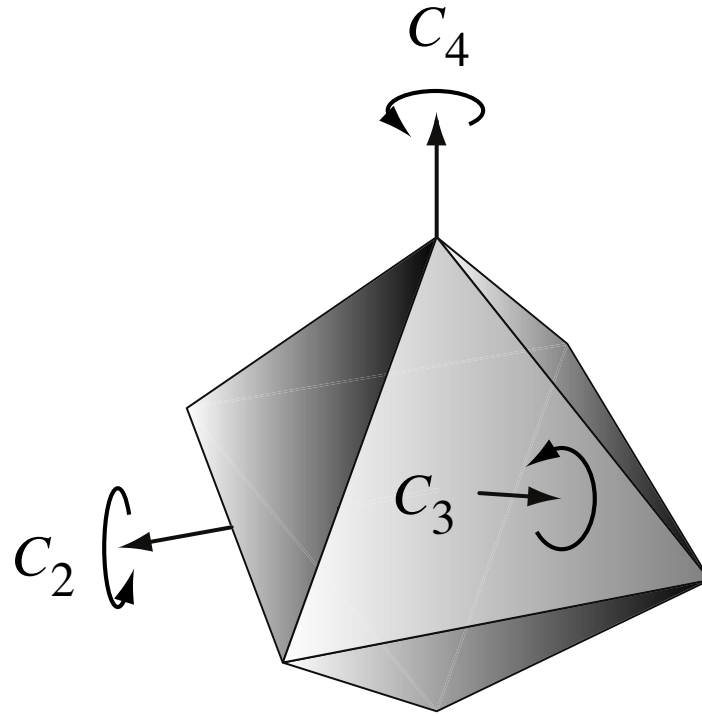


Figure 4.7: Rotational symmetries of a regular octahedron.

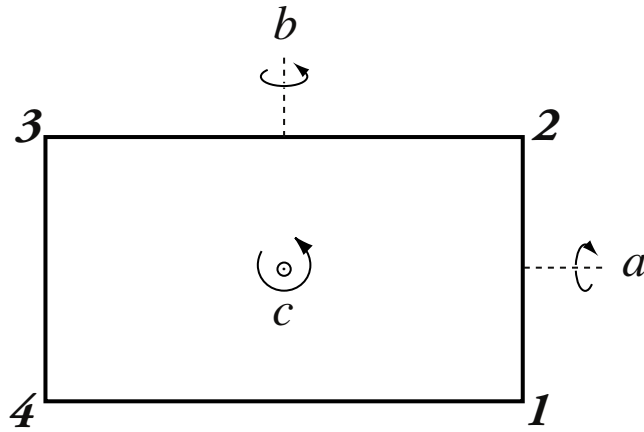


Figure 4.8: Rotational symmetry operations of a rectangle.

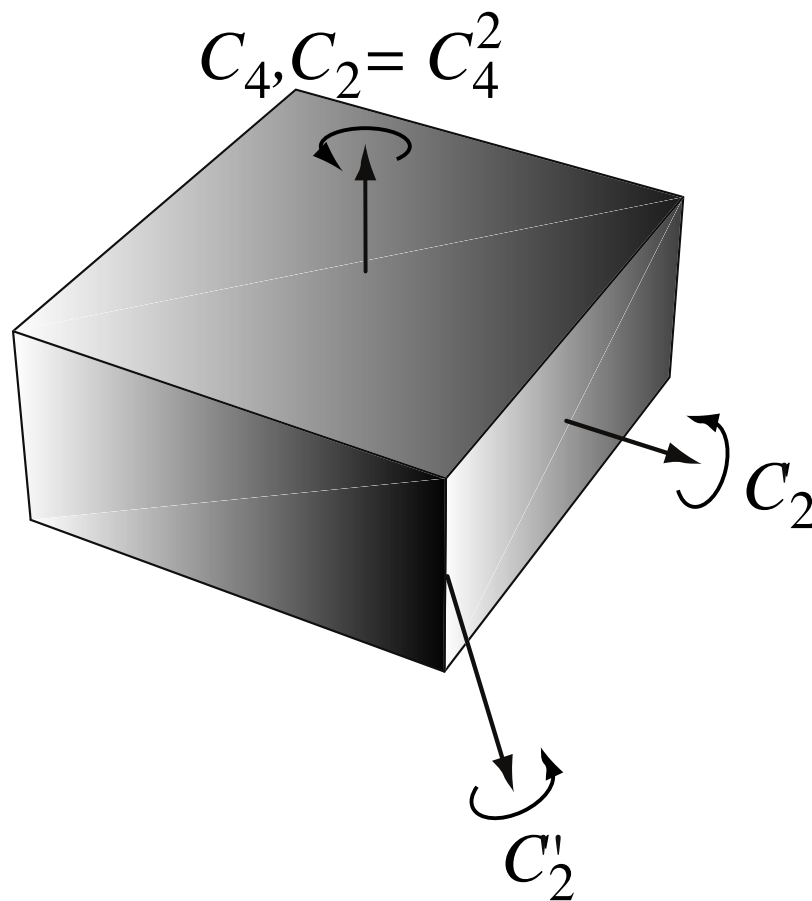


Figure 4.9: Rotational symmetry of a square prism. The operations shown generate the group D_4 .

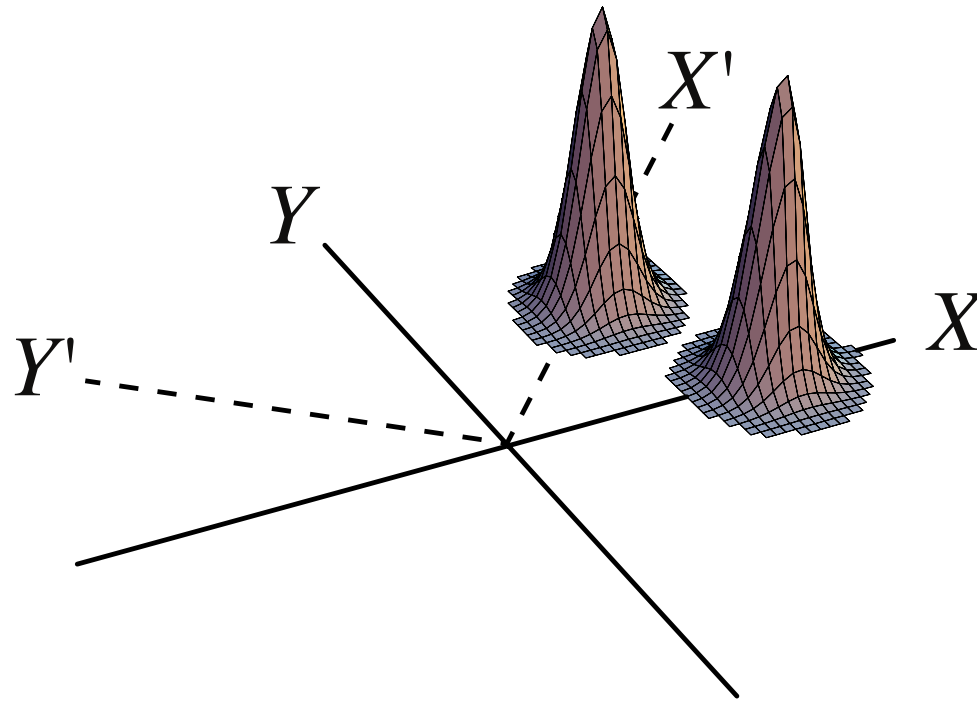


Figure 4.10: Transformation of a function on \mathbb{R}^2 through rotation, illustrating Eq. (4.175).

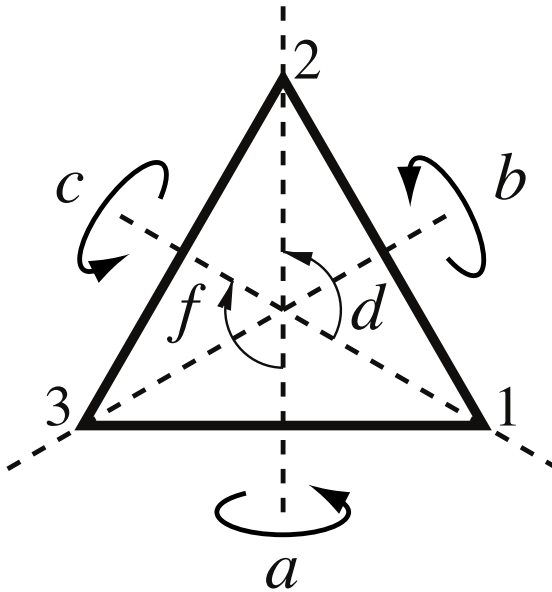


Figure 4.11: Rotational and permutational symmetries of an equilateral triangle. The vertexes have been labeled 1, 2 and 3.

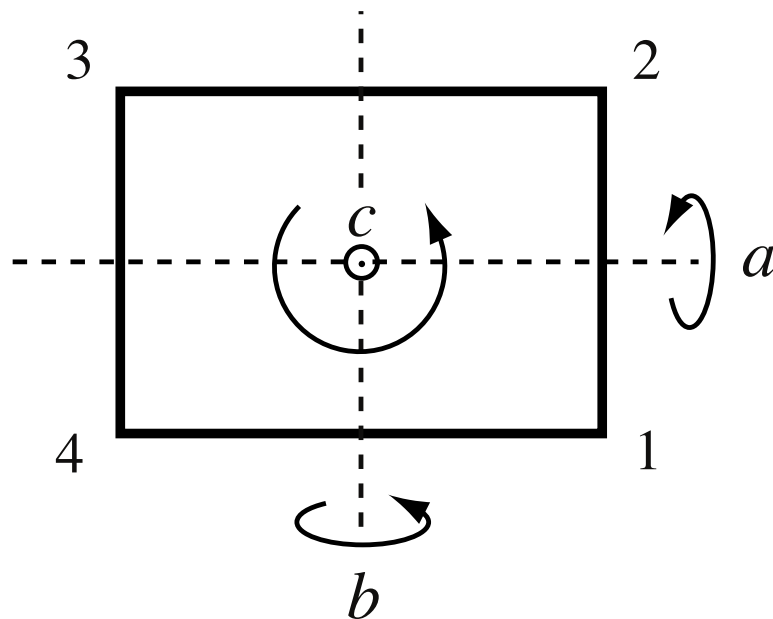


Figure 4.12: Rotational and permutational symmetries of a rectangle. The vertexes have been labeled 1, 2, 3 and 4.