

The 8 motions on the square

$$\{R_0, R_{90}, R_{180}, R_{270}, H, D, V, D'\}$$

and the operation \circ of combining the motions form a system called the **dihedral group of order 8**, denoted D_4 .

Below is the *Cayley* table showing the result of the applying the operation to any 2 elements.

\circ	R_0	R_{90}	R_{180}	R_{270}	H	D	V	D'
R_0	R_0	R_{90}	R_{180}	R_{270}	H	D	V	D'
R_{90}	R_{90}	R_{180}	R_{270}	R_0	D'	H	D	V
R_{180}	R_{180}	R_{270}	R_0	R_{90}	V	D'	H	D
R_{270}	R_{270}	R_0	R_{90}	R_{180}	D	V	D'	H
H	H	D	V	D'	R_0	R_{90}	R_{180}	R_{270}
D	D	V	D'	H	R_{270}	R_0	R_{90}	R_{180}
V	V	D'	H	D	R_{180}	R_{270}	R_0	R_{90}
D'	D'	H	D	V	R_{90}	R_{180}	R_{270}	R_0

Important Aspects of the Cayley Table for D_4

1. *Closure*: No new motions are introduced. If $A, B \in D_4$, then $A \circ B \in D_4$.
2. *Identity*: R_0 acts as an identity motion —
 $R_0 \circ A = A \circ R_0 = A$ for all $A \in D_4$.
3. *Inverse*: Every element has an inverse motion that “undoes” what the motion does. For example,
 $R_{90} \circ R_{270} = R_{270} \circ R_{90} = R_0$.
4. *Associativity*: You can check the table that
 $(A \circ B) \circ C = A \circ (B \circ C)$ for all $A, B, C \in D_4$. This makes sense if you think of the motions as functions, and one motion followed by another as composition.
5. The motions are not commutative. For example,
 $R_{90} \circ H = D$ but $H \circ R_{90} = D'$. But some motions do commute: $R_{90} \circ R_{180} = R_{180} \circ R_{90} = R_{270}$.
6. Although it's not obvious from the table, all of the motions can be obtained by some combination of R_{90} and H . In this sense, these two motions **generate** D_4 .

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