

El grupo simétrico S_3

permutación	descomposición en ciclos	signo
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$	id	+1
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$	(1 2)	-1
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	(2 3)	-1
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	(1 3)	-1
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	(1 2 3)	+1
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	(1 3 2)	+1

Tabla de multiplicación

o	id	(1 2)	(2 3)	(1 3)	(1 2 3)	(1 3 2)
id	id	(1 2)	(2 3)	(1 3)	(1 2 3)	(1 3 2)
(1 2)	(1 2)	id	(1 2 3)	(1 3 2)	(2 3)	(1 3)
(2 3)	(2 3)	(1 3 2)	id	(1 2 3)	(1 3)	(1 2)
(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 2 3)	(1 3 2)	id	(1 2)	(2 3)
(1 2 3)	(1 2 3)	(1 3)	(1 2)	(2 3)	(1 3 2)	id
(1 3 2)	(1 3 2)	(2 3)	(1 3)	(1 2)	id	(1 2 3)

Elementos del grupo simétrico S_4

partición	tipo de ciclo	permutaciones	signo
$4 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$	id	id (1)	+1
$4 = 2 + 1 + 1$	(••)	(1 2), (1 3), (1 4), (2 3), (2 4), (3 4) (6)	-1
$4 = 2 + 2$	(••)(••)	(1 2)(3 4), (1 3)(2 4), (1 4)(2 3) (3)	+1
$4 = 3 + 1$	(•••)	(1 2 3), (1 2 4), (1 3 2), (1 3 4), (1 4 2), (1 4 3), (2 3 4), (2 4 3) (8)	+1
$4 = 4$	(••••)	(1 2 3 4), (1 2 4 3), (1 3 2 4), (1 3 4 2), (1 4 2 3), (1 4 3 2) (6)	-1