



well-definedness:  $g_1 K = g_2 K \Rightarrow g_2^{-1} g_1 \in K \xrightarrow{K \subseteq H} g_2^{-1} g_1 \in H \Rightarrow g_2 H = g_1 H$

Homomorphism:  $\varphi(g_1 K g_2 K) \stackrel{?}{=} \varphi(g_1 K) \varphi(g_2 K)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi(g_1 g_2 K) & \downarrow & g_1 H \cdot g_2 H \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ g_1 g_2 H & = & g_1 g_2 H \end{array}$$

Im  $\varphi \rightarrow$  Since we can choose  $gK$  as the input (for all  $g \in G$ ),  
owing to well-definedness, Im  $\varphi$  will be  $gH$  for all  $g \in G$ ,

so Im  $\varphi = \frac{G}{H}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker } \varphi &= \{gK : \varphi(gK) = eH\} \\ &= \{gK : gH = eH\} \\ &= \{gK : g \in H\} = \frac{H}{K} \end{aligned}$$

First homomorphism theorem

$$\frac{G/K}{H/K} \simeq \frac{G}{H}$$

$$\frac{H}{H \cap N} \simeq \frac{HN}{N}$$

قضية ١٠ :  $N \trianglelefteq G, H \leq G \Rightarrow$

First:  $H \cap N \trianglelefteq H$  since  $\alpha \in H \cap N \begin{cases} \alpha \in H \\ \alpha \in N \end{cases} \rightarrow$  check for  $h \in H$   $h\alpha h^{-1} \in H \cap N$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ since } \alpha \in H \Rightarrow h\alpha h^{-1} \in H \\ 2. \text{ since } h \in H \subseteq G, N \trianglelefteq G \text{ so } h\alpha h^{-1} \in N \end{array} \right\} h\alpha h^{-1} \in H \cap N$$

second:  $N \trianglelefteq NH$ , since  $n \in N$ , for all  $\tilde{n}\tilde{h} \in NH$

$NH$  is subgroup since

1. Associative

2. Inverse  $nh \in NH \rightarrow (nh)^{-1} = h^{-1}n^{-1} \in$   
 $= \underbrace{h^{-1}n^{-1}hh^{-1}}_{N \trianglelefteq G} = n'h^{-1} \in NH$

3. closed?

$$(nh_1)(nh_2) = n_1(\underbrace{h_1n_2h_1^{-1}}_{n'})h_2$$

$$= \underbrace{n_1n'}_{\in N} \underbrace{h_1h_2}_{\in H} \in NH$$

4. unit element?  $\checkmark$

$N \trianglelefteq G$

$$(\tilde{n}\tilde{h})n(\tilde{n}\tilde{h})^{-1} = \tilde{n}\underbrace{\tilde{h}n\tilde{h}^{-1}}_{\in N}\tilde{n}^{-1} \in N$$

Define  $\phi: H \rightarrow \frac{HN}{N}$  by  $\phi(h) = hN$

! ~~is surjective~~

$$nHN = HN$$

$$nH = Hn \quad \text{"}$$

$$HN$$

$$N \trianglelefteq H \leq G$$

Homomorphism:  $\phi(xy) = xyN = (xN)(yN) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$

$$\ker \phi = \{h \in H : \phi(h) = e_{\text{mod}}\} = \{h \in H : hN = N\}$$

$$= \{h \in H : h \in N\} = H \cap N$$

$\phi$  is also surjection  $\Rightarrow$  First theorem.

$$\frac{H}{H \cap N} \cong \frac{HN}{N}$$

A simple Application!

منسوب

Consider  $a\mathbb{Z}, b\mathbb{Z}$ , then  $(a\mathbb{Z} \cdot b\mathbb{Z}) = (a\mathbb{Z} + b\mathbb{Z}) = \gcd(a,b)\mathbb{Z}$

اثبات به سادگی با عضوگیری + مقید بزر

مثال  $(6\mathbb{Z} + 9\mathbb{Z}) = \{0, \pm 3, \pm 6, \pm 9, \dots\}$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \downarrow & \\ \begin{array}{c} -12 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ +6 \\ +12 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} -18 \\ -9 \\ 0 \\ +9 \\ +18 \end{array} \end{array}$$

Take  $N = b\mathbb{Z}$  and  $H = a\mathbb{Z}$  and notice that  $N \cap G = \mathbb{Z}$

Also  $a\mathbb{Z} \cap b\mathbb{Z} = \text{lcm}(a,b)\mathbb{Z}$

مثال  $6\mathbb{Z} \cap 9\mathbb{Z} = \{0, \pm 18, \pm 36, \dots\}$

$$\frac{H}{H \cap N} = \frac{NH}{N} \iff \frac{a\mathbb{Z}}{\text{lcm}(a,b)\mathbb{Z}} \cong \frac{\gcd(a,b)\mathbb{Z}}{b\mathbb{Z}}$$

Taking orders as quotient group  $= \frac{a}{\text{lcm}(a,b)} = \frac{\gcd(a,b)}{b} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = ab$

$|A\mathbb{Z}| = A$

$$B(A) \rightarrow \frac{|B\mathbb{Z}|}{B}$$

problem  
TBD :  $\begin{cases} M, N, S \leq G \\ M \triangleleft N \\ N/M \text{ is Abelian} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{show that } \frac{N \cap S}{M \cap S} \text{ is Abelian!}$   
in home

problem :  $O(2n+1)/\mathbb{Z}_2 \cong SO(2n+1)$

Define  $\phi: O(2n+1) \rightarrow SO(2n+1)$  by

$$\phi(O) = \frac{O}{(\det(O))^{\frac{1}{2n+1}}} \quad \text{check it's homomorphism}$$

$$\rightarrow \ker \phi = \{ O \in O(2n+1) \mid O = (\det O)^{\frac{1}{2n+1}} \mathbb{1} \}$$

$$O^{2n+1} = \det O \mathbb{1}$$

since  $OO^T = \mathbb{1} \rightarrow \det O = \pm 1 \Rightarrow (\det O)^{2n+1} = (\pm 1)^{2n+1} = \pm 1$   
so  $\ker \phi = \{ \pm \mathbb{1} \}$  ✓

$$\Rightarrow \ker \phi = \mathbb{Z}_2 \quad \text{use first theorem } \checkmark$$

why the same argument best work for  $O(2n)$ ?

Final problem: let  $G$  be finite Abelian group, and  $(n, |G|) = 1$   
show that  $\forall g \in G \exists x \in G : g = x^n$ .

$$\phi: G \rightarrow G$$

$$\phi(y) = y^n$$

It's an isomorphism  $\rightarrow$  homo.  $\rightarrow \phi(y_1 y_2) = (y_1 y_2)^n \xrightarrow{\text{G.I.}} y_1^n y_2^n = \phi(y_1) \phi(y_2)$   
 $\rightarrow 1-1 \rightarrow \text{Find kernel!}$

$$\ker \phi = \{ x \in G \mid x^n = e \}$$

$$\text{since } (n, o(G)) = 1 \xrightarrow[\exists s, t]{\text{Bezout}}, ns + t o(G) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow x = x^1 = \underbrace{(x^n)^s}_e \cdot \underbrace{x^{t o(G)}}_{\substack{\text{by } o(G) \\ x^{o(G)} = e}} = e$$

$$\Rightarrow x = e !$$

$$\ker \phi = \{e\}$$

onto:

since  $\ker = \{e\}$  and  $\phi: G \rightarrow G$

it must be onto, otherwise ...

$\rightarrow \phi$  is isomorphism

$\Rightarrow$  for all  $g \in G$  (by surjectivity)  $\exists x \in G : x^n = g$  □