

# What We Talk About When We Talk About Isomorphism Theorems

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April 15, 2019





*Q : Do isomorphic groups behave exactly the same?*

$$H \triangleleft G, K \triangleleft G, H \cong K \implies G/H \cong G/K.$$

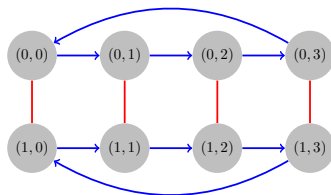
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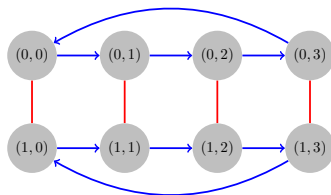
$$K = \{(0,0), (0,2)\}$$

$$G = Z_2 \times Z_4$$

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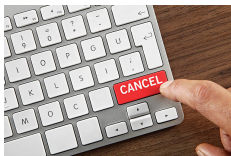
$$G = \mathbb{Z}, H = 2\mathbb{Z}, K = 3\mathbb{Z}$$

### Problem 9.3-23

$$G \times H \cong H \times K \implies G \cong K$$

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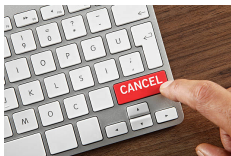
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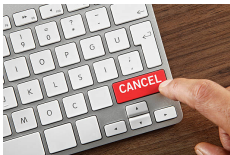
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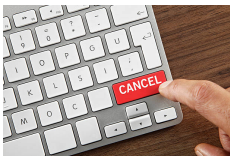
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*“On Cancellation in Groups” by R. Hirshon, 1969*

$$G \times H \cong H \times K, \quad |K| < \infty \implies G \cong K$$

### Problem 11.4-17

$\phi : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$  is a surjective group homomorphism.

$$H_1 \triangleleft G_1, \quad \phi(H_1) = H_2 \implies G_1/H_1 \cong G_2/H_2$$

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$$G_1 = \mathbb{Z}_2, \quad G_2 = \{e\}, \quad H_1 = \{0\}, \quad H_2 = \{e\}$$

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$$\phi(1) = 0, 9, 6, 12, 3, 15$$



Emmy Noether (1882 ~ 1935)

### Theorem (The First Isomorphism Theorem)

$$\psi : G \rightarrow H \implies \frac{G}{\text{Ker } \psi} \cong \psi(G)$$

### Theorem (The Second Isomorphism Theorem)

$$H \leq G, N \triangleleft G \implies \frac{H}{H \cap N} \cong \frac{HN}{N}$$

### Theorem (The Third Isomorphism Theorem)

$$H \triangleleft G, N \triangleleft G, N \subseteq H \implies \frac{G}{H} \cong \frac{G/N}{H/N}$$

### Theorem (The Fourth Isomorphism Theorem (Correspondence))

$$N \triangleleft G \implies$$

$\{(\textit{normal}) \text{ subgroups of } G \text{ containing } N\} \leftrightarrow \{(\textit{normal}) \text{ subgroups of } G/N\}$

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$$\frac{G}{\text{Ker } \psi} : \text{Quotient } G \text{ out by } \text{Ker } \psi$$

$$\rho_1 = (2\ 3\ 4) \quad \rho_1^2 = (2\ 4\ 3)$$

$$\rho_2 = (1\ 3\ 4) \quad \rho_2^2 = (1\ 4\ 3)$$

$$\rho_3 = (1\ 2\ 4) \quad \rho_3^2 = (1\ 4\ 2)$$

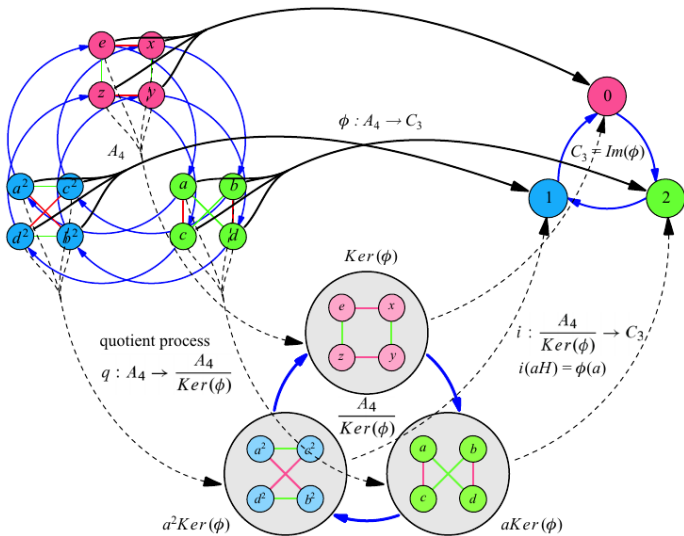
$$\rho_4 = (1\ 2\ 3) \quad \rho_4^2 = (1\ 3\ 2)$$

$$r_1 = (1\ 4)(2\ 3)$$

$$r_2 = (1\ 2)(3\ 4)$$

$$r_3 = (1\ 3)(2\ 4)$$

$$\text{Sym}(T) \cong A_4 = \left\{ \text{id}, \underbrace{\text{3-cycle}}_{\#=8}, \underbrace{\text{2-2-cycle}}_{\#=3} \right\}$$



$$\phi: A_4 \rightarrow C_3 \quad (\text{Ker } \phi = K_4)$$

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To show  $\frac{G_1}{N} \cong G_2$ .

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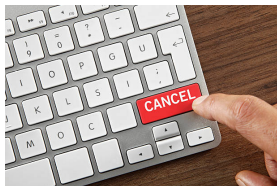
$$ab = \gcd(a, b) \cdot \text{lcm}(a, b)$$

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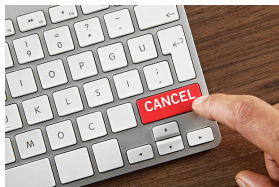
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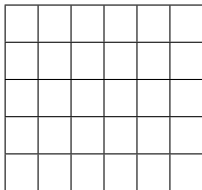
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*View  $G$  and  $H$  from the point of view of  $N$*

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Absorption!!!

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$$\{0, 1\} \cong \frac{\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}}{2\mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}}$$

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