

MATH 3175 Notes

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1. 01.22

(a) **Definition:** 7.1

Function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is bijection if f is both surjection(on to) and injection (one to one)

(b) **Theorem:** 7.2

$f : X \rightarrow Y$ is bijection \Leftrightarrow

$\exists g : Y \rightarrow X$ s.t. $g \circ f = id_x, f \circ g = id_y$ (id_x means identity)

Such g is called the inverse of f . Denoted by f^{-1}

(c) **Recall:**

- Composition of two injective functions is injective.
- Composition of two surjective functions is surjective.
- Composition of two bijective functions is bijective.

(d) **Definition:** 7.4 Permutation:

Permutation on set X is a bijection $f : X \rightarrow X$

(e) prop 7.5

- i. if $f : X \rightarrow X$ is a permutation then $\exists f^{-1} : X \rightarrow X$ which is also permutation.
- ii. composition of two permutation is again a permutation.

(f) **Definition:** 7.6

if $X = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ then, $S_n := \{\text{all permutation on } X\}$

(g) EX 7.7

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find $\alpha\beta$ (composition of α and β), α^{-1}

Solution:

$$(\alpha\beta)(1) = \alpha(\beta(1)) = \alpha(5) = 5$$

$$(\alpha\beta)(2) = \alpha(\beta(2)) = \alpha(1) = 3$$

$$(\alpha\beta)(3) = \alpha(\beta(3)) = \alpha(4) = 2$$

$$(\alpha\beta)(4) = \alpha(\beta(4)) = \alpha(5) = 1$$

$$(\alpha\beta)(5) = \alpha(\beta(5)) = \alpha(2) = 4$$

$$\text{Then, } \alpha\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

rearrange:

$$\alpha^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(h) **Homework:** 2.1 9(b)

$g : \mathbb{Z}_8 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{12}, g([x]_8) = [6x]_{12}$ show that g is well defined.

Solution:

Proof. Suppose $[x]_8 = [x']_8$, WTS $g([x]_8) = g([x']_8)$

Let $[x]_8 = [x']_8$

$\Rightarrow x \equiv x' \pmod{8}$

$\Rightarrow 8 | (x - x')$

$\Rightarrow x - x' = 8 \cdot q$ for some $q \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x = 8 \cdot q + x'$

By definition of g , $g([x]_8) = [6x]_{12}$

Then, $g([x]_8) = [6(8q + x')]_{12} = [48q + 6x']_{12}, g([x']_8) = [6x']_{12}$

WTS $[48q + 6x']_{12} = [6x']_{12}$

Enough to show: $12 | (48q + 6x' - 6x')$

Since $48q + 6x' - 6x' = 48q = 12 \cdot 4 \cdot q$

$\Rightarrow 12 | 12 \cdot 4 \cdot q$

$\Rightarrow 12 | (48q + 6x' - 6x')$

$\Rightarrow g([x]_8) = g([x']_8)$

□

2. 01.23

(a) **Recall:**

DEF: Permutation on set X is a bijection $f : X \rightarrow X$

NOTE: $S_x = \{\text{permutation on } X\}$, $S_n = \{\text{permutation on } \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}\}$

PROPERTIES:

composition of permutation is again a permutation.

identity map: $id : X \rightarrow X (id(x) = x)$ is a permutation.

each permutation f there is an inverse f^{-1} such that $f \circ f^{-1} = id, f^{-1} \circ f = id$.

(b) **Definition:** 8.1 Disjoint cycle decomposition

Suppose $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 & 8 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 7 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$= (1 \ 3 \ 8 \ 5 \ 2 \ 4)(6)(7)$ or $(1 \ 3 \ 8 \ 5 \ 2 \ 4)$ (in cycle notation)

(c) **Definition:** 8.2

2-cycle $\rightarrow (i \ j) \ i \neq j$

3-cycle $\rightarrow (i \ j \ k) \ i, j, k \text{ distinct}$

r -cycle $\rightarrow (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r), i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r \text{ distinct}$

(d) **Example:** 8.3

$\alpha = (142), \beta = (13) \ \alpha \rightarrow 3\text{-cycle}, \beta \rightarrow 2\text{-cycle}.$

(e) identity permutation in S_n

i. $(1)(2)\dots(n)$

- ii. fixes $\forall i$
 - iii. 1-cycle (i) fixes i
 - iv. often we do not note 1-cycle: $\alpha = (142) = (142)(3)$
 - v. $\text{id} = (1) = (1)(2)\dots(n)$
- (f) **Example:** 8.5 multiplication of permutation
 $\alpha = (142), \beta = (13), \in S_4$
 compute - write as a product of disjoint cycles (same as **Example:** 7.7 with new notation)
 $\alpha\beta = (142)(13) = (1342)$
 HOWTO: $\beta : 1 \rightarrow 3$, then $\alpha : 3 \rightarrow 3$, then (13) now.
 $\beta : 3 \rightarrow 1$, then $\alpha : 1 \rightarrow 4$, then (134) now.
 $\beta : 4 \rightarrow 4$, then $\alpha : 4 \rightarrow 2$, then (1342).
 Similarly: $\beta\alpha = (13)(142) = (1423)$
- (g) **Remark:** 8.6 In general $\alpha\beta \neq \beta\alpha$
 if α, β are disjoint then $\alpha\beta = \beta\alpha$
- (h) **Definition:** 8.7
 Order of permutation α is the smallest positive integer n such that $\alpha^n = (1)$ where $\alpha^n = \alpha\alpha\dots\alpha$ (there are n α 's)
- (i) **Example:** 8.8
 $\alpha = (142)$
 $\alpha^2 = \alpha\alpha = (142)(142) = (124)$
 $\alpha^3 = \alpha\alpha\alpha = (142)(142)(142) = (142)(124) = (1)(2)(4) = (1)$
 Then $|\alpha| = 3$. Order of α is 3.
 $\beta = (13)$
 $\beta^2 = (13)(13) = (1)$
 Then $|\beta| = 2$
- (j) **Prop:** 8.10 Order of an r -cycle is r
- (k) **Example:** 8.11 $\alpha = (143)(25)$
 $|\alpha| = \text{LCM}(|(143)|, |(25)|) = \text{LCM}(3, 2) = 6$
- (l) **Prop:** 8.12 Let α, β be two disjoint permutation. Then $|\alpha\beta| = \text{LCM}(|\alpha|, |\beta|)$
- (m) Possible Disjoint Cycles

Partition of 6	Disjoint cycles	Example	Order	# different permutations
6	6 cycle	(132654)	6	$\frac{6!}{6} = 5!$
5 + 1	5 cycle, 1 cycle	(13465)(2)	5	$\binom{6}{5} \frac{5!}{5} \frac{1!}{1} = \binom{6}{5} \cdot 4!$
4 + 2	4 cycle, 2 cycle	(1354)(26)	4	$\binom{6}{4} \binom{2}{2} \frac{4!}{4} \frac{2!}{2}$
4 + 1 + 1	(4,1,1)	(1354)(2)(6)	4	$\binom{6}{4} \frac{4!}{4} \binom{2}{1} \frac{2!}{2} \binom{1}{1} \frac{1!}{1} \frac{1!}{1}$

NOTE: We need to divide by the order since $(123) = (231) = (312)$. We need to eliminate repetitive terms.

Also, we need to eliminate possible arrangement of cycles of the same length. In (4,1,1) the 1 cycles can appear in different orders but representing the same disjoint cycles.

Notation: (6), (5,1), (4,2), (4,1,1), (3,3), (3,2,1), (3,1,1,1), (2,2,2), (2,2,1,1), (2,1,1,1,1), (1,1,1,1,1,1)

3. 01.27 GROUPS!

(a) **Definition:** 9.11 G set

- i. $G \times G \rightarrow *G$ binary operation: $(x, y) \rightarrow x * y$
- ii. associative law:
 $(x * y) * z = x * (y * z), \forall x, y, z \in G$
- iii. $\exists e \in G$ is identity s.t. $e * x = x, x * e = x, \forall x \in G$
- iv. $\forall x \in G, \exists y \in G$ s.t. $x * y = e, y * x = e$
 and y is called inverse of x . (it is not necessarily unique)
- v. $x * y = y * x \forall x, y \in G$

If only the **first 2** properties hold, it is called **semigroups**.

If only the **first 3** properties hold, it is called **monoid**.

If only the **first 4** properties hold, it is called **group**.

If only the **all** properties hold, it is called **Commutative group (Abelian group)**.

(b) **Examples:**

i. $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$

- A. $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x + y \in \mathbb{Z}$
 - B. $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$
 - C. $x + 0 = x, 0 + x = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$ therefore $e = 0$
 - D. $x + y = 0, y + x = 0 \rightarrow y = -x$
 - E. $x + y = y + x$
- Then, $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ is **Abelian group**

ii. (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot)

- A. $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x \cdot y \in \mathbb{Z}$
 - B. $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$
 - C. $x \cdot 1 = x, 1 \cdot x = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$ therefore $e = 1$
 - D. $x \cdot y = 1, y \cdot x = 1 \rightarrow$ NO inverse in general. $\{1, -1\}$ have inverse
 - E. $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$
- Then, (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot) is a **commutative monoid** but not a **group**

iii. $(\mathbb{Z}, -)$

- A. $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x - y \in \mathbb{Z}$
 - B. $(x - y) - z \neq x - (y - z)$ example: $2 - (1 - 5) \neq (2 - 1) - 5$
- Then, $(\mathbb{Z}, -)$ is not even a **semigroup**.

We don't need to check following properties since it does not have an operation. All the following properties are target at the operation.

iv. $(\mathbb{Z}_6, +_6)$

- A. $[x]_6, [y]_6 \in \mathbb{Z}_6, [x]_6 + [y]_6 = [x + y]_6 \in \mathbb{Z}_6$
 - B. $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$
 - C. $e = [0]_6$
 - D. inverse: $[-x]_6 + [x]_6 = e$
 - E. $[x]_6 + [y]_6 = [y]_6 + [x]_6$
- $(\mathbb{Z}_6, +_6)$ is **Abelian group**

- v. (\mathbb{Z}_6, \cdot_6)
- A. $[x]_6, [y]_6 \in \mathbb{Z}_6, [x]_6 \cdot [y]_6 = [x \cdot y]_6 \in \mathbb{Z}_6$
 - B. works
 - C. $e = [1]_6$
 - D. y does not always exists. only when $\gcd(x, 6) = 1$ inverse exists.
 - E. $[x]_6 \cdot [y]_6 = [y]_6 \cdot [x]_6$
 $(\mathbb{Z}_6, +_6)$ is **commutative monoid** but not a **group**
- vi. $(\mathbb{Z}_6^\times, \cdot_6)$
- $\mathbb{Z}_6^\times = \{[x]_6 \in \mathbb{Z}_6 \mid \gcd(x, 6) = 1\}$
 $\mathbb{Z}_6^\times = \{[1]_6, [5]_6\}$
- A. $[x]_6, [y]_6 \in \mathbb{Z}_6, [x]_6 \cdot [y]_6 = [x \cdot y]_6 \in \mathbb{Z}_6$
 - B. works
 - C. $e = [1]_6$
 - D. holds!
 - E. $[x]_6 \cdot [y]_6 = [y]_6 \cdot [x]_6$
 $(\mathbb{Z}_6^\times, +_6)$ is **Abelian group**
- vii. $(M_2(\mathbb{R}), +), M_2(\mathbb{R}) = M \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
- A. Yes, there is a closed binary operation.
 - B. associate law is inherited from +
 - C. $e = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 - D. inverses exist.
 - E. commutative property holds.
 $(M_2(\mathbb{R}), +)$ is **Abelian group**
- viii. $(M_2(\mathbb{R}), \cdot)$
- A. Yes, there is a closed binary operation.
 - B. $(AB)C = A(BC)$
 - C. $e = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 - D. inverses not necessarily exist. only $\det(x) \neq 0$
 - E. commutative property dose not hold.
 $(M_2(\mathbb{R}), +)$ is **monoid**
- ix. $(GL_2(\mathbb{R}), \cdot)$ GL: general linear group – determinants is $\neq 0$
- A. $\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B) \neq 0$
 - B. $(AB)C = A(BC)$
 - C. $e = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 - D. inverse exists
 - E. $AB \neq BA$ in general
 $(GL_2(\mathbb{R}), \cdot)$ is **Abelian group**
- x. (S_3, \cdot)
- $S_3 = \{(123), (132), (12), (13), (23), (1)\}$
- A. $\alpha \cdot \beta = \alpha\beta$

- B. associative law good
- C. $e = (1)$
- D. inverse exists $(123)^{-1} = (321)\dots$

4. 01.29

(a) **Recall:** 10.2

monoids(prop 1,2,3) \subseteq semigroups (prop 1,2)
 groups(prop 1,2,3,4) \subseteq monoids(prop 1,2,3)
 Abelian groups(prop 1,2,3,4,5) \subseteq groups(prop 1,2,3,4)

(b) 10.3 Let G be a monoid, then G has a unique identity element e

Proof. By definition of monoid, $\exists e \in G$ s.t. $ex = x, xe = x, \forall x \in G$
 Suppose that e and e' are identity of G . i.e. $ex = x, xe = x, e'x = x, xe' = x$
 WTS $e = e'$

$e = ee' (e' \text{ is identity}) = e' (e \text{ is identity})$

NOTE: we are using symmetric and transitive property of =

□

(c) **Prop:** 10.4

Let G be a group. Let $x \in G$ then $\exists! y \in G$ s.t. $xy = e$ and $yx = e$

Proof. let $x \in G$ by definition, $\exists y \in G$ s.t. $xy = e, yx = e$

Suppose y and $y' \in G$ s.t. $xy = e, yx = e; xy' = e, y'x = e$

WTS $y = y'$

by assumption:

$$xy = e$$

operate y' on the left:

$$y'(xy) = y'e$$

associate law:

$$(y'x)y = y'e$$

by assumption:

$$y = y'e$$

property of e :

$$y = y'$$

Therefore, $\exists! y \in G$ s.t. $xy = e$ and $yx = e$

□

(d) **Prop:** 10.5

Let G be a group then cancellation laws hold. i.e.

$$ax = ay \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$xa = ya \Rightarrow x = y$$

Proof.

$$ax = ay$$

Let a^{-1} be the inverse of a , then operate a^{-1} on both sides.

$$a^{-1}(ax) = a^{-1}(ay)$$

associative law:

$$(a^{-1}a)x = (a^{-1}a)y$$

property of inverse:

$$ex = ey$$

property of identity:

$$x = y$$

Therefore $ax = ay \Rightarrow x = y$

similarly, $xa = ya \Rightarrow x = y$

□

(e) **Definition:** 10.6 Subgroup

Let G be a group. A subgroup of G is H if:

- $H \subset G$ is a subset of G
- H is a group under the same operation. i.e. $(H, *)$ is a group

(f) **Example:** 10.7

$$G = (\mathbf{Z}, +), H = (3\mathbf{Z}, +)$$

(g) **Example:** 10.8

$$G = (\mathbf{Z}_6, +_6), H = (3\mathbf{Z}, +)$$

$$H = (\{[2], [4], [0]\}, +_6)$$

Need to show: 1. H is a subset 2. $(H, +_6)$ is a group

Just write a cayley table.

5. 01.30

(a) **Definition:** 11.1

Let $(G, *)$ be a group, then H is a subgroup of G if

- $H \subseteq G$, H is a subset of G
- $(H, *)$ is a group.

(b) **Example:** 11.2

$$G = S_3 = \{(1), (123), (132), (12), (13), (23)\}$$

Operation - multiplication of permutation.

$$H = \{(1), (123), (132)\} \text{ is a subgroup of } G$$

H is a proper subgroup of $G \Leftrightarrow H \neq G$

- S_0 $H \subset G$
- S_{00} H is nonempty (i.e $H \neq \emptyset$) Usually, we check for identity.
- S_1 H is closed under operation
- S_2 H has inverse

How To Check:

- H is a subset of G: by def of elements of H
- H is a group under operation: 1. closed 2. associative 3. identity 4. inverse

When checking small sets, just use Cayley Table:

	(1)	(123)	(132)
(1)	(1)	(123)	(132)
(123)	(123)	(132)	(1)
(132)	(132)	(1)	(123)

It is closed. Identity: $e = (1)$. Inverse exists.

(c) **Remark:** 11.3

Let $(G, *)$ be a group then $(G, *)$ is a subgroup of itself.

(d) **Definition:** 11.4

Proper subgroup of G is a subgroup H s.t. $H \neq G$

6. 02.03

(a) **Remark:** 12.2 We proved that if G is a group, $x \in G$, then $\exists!$ inverse $y \in G$

(b) **Prop:** 12.3

Let G be a group, let $x \in G$. If $xy = e$, then $y = x^{-1}$.

i.e. If $xy = e$, then $yx = e$

- since G is a group $\exists! x^{-1} \in G$, multiply by x^{-1} on the left.

$$x^{-1}(xy) = x^{-1}e$$

$$x^{-1}(xy) = (x^{-1}x)y = ey = y = x^{-1}$$

(c) 12.4 Restating 12.3:

Let G be a group, $x \in G$, it is enough to check $xy = e$ to claim that $y = x^{-1}$

(d) 12.5 Let G be a group. Suppose $x^n = e$ for some n positive integer. Then $x^{-1} = x^{n-1}$.

(e) **Definition:** 12.6 Let G be a group. Let $x \in G$ then order of x , denoted by $|x|$ is the **smallest positive integer** n s.t. $x^n = e$. If such n does not exist then $|x| = \infty$

(f) **Definition:** 12.7

G is a Group, $x \in G$.

- $x^n := xxx \dots x$ (n -times) if n is positive integer.
- $x^0 := e$
- $x^{-1} :=$ the inverse
- $x^{-n} := (x^{-1})^n = (x^n)^{-1}$

Then x^n is defined on \mathbb{Z}

(g) **Prop:** 12.8 G a group, $x \in G$ then

$$x^n x^m = x^{n+m}, \forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Proof. • n, m positive integer

$$x^n x^m = x \dots x \text{ (n-times)} x \dots x \text{ (m-times)} = x \dots x \text{ (n+m times)}$$

Or use induction.

- ...

Just use definition 12.7 to check all. □

(h) H is a subgroup of G if

- H is a subset of G
- $e \in H$ (check for not empty)
- $a, b \in H$ then $ab \in H$
- $a \in H$ then $a^{-1} \in H$

(i) **Remark:** 12.10 If H is finite, then it is enough to check:

- H is subset of G
- H closed under operation

Proof. $x \in H$ then we have to take $x, x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n, \dots$ since we are closed under operation.

H is finite $\Rightarrow \exists m, n$ s.t. $x^n = x^m$

Suppose $n \geq m, x^n = x^m$,

$$x^n = x^m x^{n-m} = x^m$$

$$\Rightarrow x^m x^{n-m} = x^m e$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{n-m} = e$$

Then it guarantees that there is identity in H □

(j) **Definition:** 12.12 G a group, $x \in G$

$$\langle x \rangle := \{x^n | n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

(k) **Prop:** 12.13 $\langle x \rangle$ is a subgroup of G

Proof. 1. WTS $\langle x \rangle \subset G$

- Positive power: G is closed, then $x^2 = xx$ then x^2 is in G By induction, x^n is in G for all positive n .
- 0 power: $x^0 = e$, e is in G since G is a group.
- negative power: x^{-1} is in G , then x^{-n} is in G (the same reason as the positive powers)

Then $\langle x \rangle \subset G$

2. WTS $a, b \in \langle x \rangle$, then $ab \in \langle x \rangle$

$$a \in \langle x \rangle \Rightarrow a = x^n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b \in \langle x \rangle \Rightarrow b = x^m, m \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow ab = x^n x^m = x^{n+m} \in \langle x \rangle$$

3. a^{-1} in $\langle x \rangle$ □

7. 02.06

(a) **Definition:** 14.1 Let G be a group, let $x \in G$, then conjugate of x by $g \in G$ is gxg^{-1}

(b) **Remark:** 14.2

- $(13254)^{-1} = (45231)$
 - $(13)^{-1} = (31) = (13)$
 - $(ij)^{-1} = (ji)$
 - $a^n = e \rightarrow a^{-1} = a^{n-1}$
- (c) **Example:** 14.3 $G = S_4$. Find a conjugate of $x = (143)$
 $g = (23)$ $gxg^{-1} = (23)(143)(23)^{-1} = (23)(143)(32) = (142)(3) = (142)$
- (d) **Example:** Let $G = S_3$ Find all conjugate of $x = (13)$
 Since $S_3 = \{(1), (12), \dots\}$
 $(1)(13)(1)^{-1} = (13)$
 $(12)(13)(12)^{-1} = (23)$
 $(13)(13)(13)^{-1} = (13)$
 $(23)(13)(23)^{-1} = (12)$
 $(123)(13)(123)^{-1} = (12)$
 $(132)(13)(132)^{-1} = (23)$
- (e) **Prop:** 14.5 Let $\alpha \in S_n$, all conjugate of α = all permutations which have the none disjoint cycle decomposition as α
- (f) **Example:** 14.7 $G = S_5$ $\alpha = (142)(35)$ How many conjugates of α are there in S_5 ?
 i.e. How many permutations in S_5 has the form of (3-cycle)(2-cycle)? $\binom{5}{3} \frac{3!}{3} \binom{2}{2} \frac{2!}{2}$
- (g) **Prop:** Let G be a group, Let $x \sim y$ if x is conjugate to y . Conjugate is an equivalence relation.
- (h) **Definition:** 14.9 Let G be a group, $x \in G$, then $\text{conjugate}(x) := \{gxg^{-1} \mid g \in G\}$
- (i) **Remark:** 14.10 Conj. class of x = equivalence class of x under $y \sim z$ if y is conj to z
- (j) **Example:** 14.11 Let $\alpha = (147)(235) \in S_8$. Find the size of conj class (α).
- (k) $|\text{conj. class}(\alpha)| = \binom{8}{3} \frac{3!}{3} \binom{5}{2} \frac{2!}{2} \frac{1}{1!}$
- (l) **Example:** 14.12 $G = (\mathbb{Z}_4, +_4)$ Find all conj of $[2]_4$
 $[0] + [2] + [-0] = [2]$
 $[1] + [2] + [-1] = [1] + [2] + [3] = [2]$
 $[2] + [2] + [-2] = [2]$
 $[3] + [2] + [-3] = [2]$
- (m) **Prop:** 14.13 Let G be an abelian group.
 Conj. class(x) = $\{x\}$ $|\text{Conj. class}(x)| = 1$ (property of commutative show that $gxg^{-1} = gg^{-1}x = ex = x$)
- (n) Conj. Class(x) = $\{x\} \Rightarrow$ then x commutes with all $g \in G$
 G is disjoint union of its conj classes.
- (o) **Definition:** 14.15 Let G be a group be H be a subgroup of G . Let $g \in G$. Define $gHg^{-1} : \{ghg^{-1} \mid h \in H\}$ This is called conjugate of H by g .
- (p) **Example:** 14.16 Let $G = S_3$ let $H = \{(13), (1)\}$. Find conjugate of H by $g = (123)$
 $(123)(13)(123)^{-1} = (123)(13)(321) = (1)(23)(321) = (12)$
 $(123)(1)(123)^{-1} = (1)$
 $gHg^{-1} = \{(12), (1)\}$
- (q) **Prop:** 14.17 Let G be a group, Let H be a subgroup of G . Let $g \in G$ then gHg^{-1} is a subgroup of G .

Proof. WTS: gHg^{-1} is a subgroup of G

0. gHg^{-1} is a subset of G .

00. $e \in gHg^{-1}$

1. If $a, b \in gHg^{-1}$, then $ab \in gHg^{-1}$

2. If $a \in gHg^{-1}$, then $a^{-1} \in gHg^{-1}$

- Show gHg^{-1} is a subset of G .

$\forall h \in H, g \in G, g, h, g^{-1} \in G$, G is closed under operation.

$\Rightarrow ghg^{-1} \in G$. Then gHg is a subset of G .

- Show $e \in gHg^{-1}$

Since H is a group, $\Rightarrow e \in H$.

$geg^{-1} = e \Rightarrow e \in gHg^{-1}$.

- Show If $a, b \in gHg^{-1}$, then $ab \in gHg^{-1}$

$\exists a', b' \in H$ such that $ga'g^{-1} = a, gb'g^{-1} = b$.

$ab = ga'g^{-1}gb'g^{-1} = ga'(g^{-1}g)b'g^{-1} = g(a'b')g^{-1}$

Therefore, $ab \in gHg^{-1}$

- Show If $a \in gHg^{-1}$, then $a^{-1} \in gHg^{-1}$

$\exists a' \in H$ such that $ga'g^{-1} = a$

Since H is a group, $a'^{-1} \in H$

Then, $ga'^{-1}g^{-1} \in gHg^{-1}$.

$a \cdot ga'^{-1}g^{-1}$

$= ga'g^{-1}ga'^{-1}g^{-1}$

$= ga'(g^{-1}g)a'^{-1}g^{-1}$

$= ga'ea'^{-1}g^{-1}$

$= ga'a'^{-1}g^{-1}$

$= g(a'a'^{-1})g^{-1}$

$= geg^{-1}$

$= gg^{-1}$

$= e$

Therefore, $a^{-1} = ga'^{-1}g^{-1} \in gHg^{-1}$

□

8. 02.10 ISOMORPHISMS of GROUPS

(a) **Definition:** 15.1 Let G, G' be groups. A function $f : G \rightarrow G'$ is called isomorphisms of groups if:

- $f(x * y) = f(x) * f(y)$
- f is one to one (injective)
- f is onto (surjective)

(b) **Remark:** 15.2

First multiply and then apply f is the same as first apply f and then multiply

(c) **Example:** 15.3

$G = (S_2, \cdot) = \{(1), (12)\}, G' = (Z_2, +_2) = \{[0]_2, [1]_2\}$

Then $f : (1) \rightarrow [0]_2, (12) \rightarrow [1]_2$

We need to check:

$f((1) \cdot (1)) = ? f(1) +_2 f(1)$

Check: $f((1) \cdot (1)) = f((1)) = [0]_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(1) +_2 f(1) &= [0]_2 + [0]_2 = [0]_2 \\
f((1) \cdot (12)) &=? f(1) +_2 f(12) \\
\text{Check: } f((1) \cdot (12)) &= f((12)) = [1]_2 \\
f(1) +_2 f(12) &= [0]_2 + [1]_2 = [1]_2 \\
f((12) \cdot (12)) &=? f(12) +_2 f(12) \\
\text{Check: } f((12) \cdot (12)) &= f((1)) = [0]_2 \\
f(12) +_2 f(12) &= [1]_2 + [1]_2 = [0]_2 \\
f((12) \cdot (1)) &=? f(12) +_2 f(1) \\
\text{Check: } f((12) \cdot (1)) &= f((12)) = [1]_2 \\
f(12) +_2 f(1) &= [1]_2 + [0]_2 = [1]_2
\end{aligned}$$

For small groups, just use cayley tables

S_2	(1)	(2)	Z_2	0	1
(1)	(1)	(12)	0	0	1
(12)	(12)	(1)	1	1	0

If the cayley tables are the same under the mapping f , then it is isomorphism.

- (d) **Example:** 15.4 $G = (S_2, \cdot)$, $G' = (Z_2, +_2)$ consider the mapping: $(1) \rightarrow [1]_2, (12) \rightarrow [0]_2$
Property 2, 3 is trivial, Check the property one.

$$f((1)(12)) = f((12)) = [0]_2. \text{ while } f(1) + f(12) = [1]_2 + [0]_2 = [1]_2$$

Therefore, this mapping is not a isomorphism.

- (e) **Example:** 15.5 $G = (Z_4, +_4)$, $G' = (Z_1^\times 0, *_1 0)$

$$G = \{[0], [1], [2], [3]\}, G' = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

NOTE: $G = \langle [1]_4 \rangle$, $G' = \langle 3 \rangle$.

Therefore, a possible way to define a map is $[1]_4^i \rightarrow 3^i$.

$$\text{i.e. } [1] \rightarrow 3$$

$$[1]^2 = [2] \rightarrow 3^2 = 9$$

$$[1]^3 = [3] \rightarrow 3^3 = 7$$

$$[1]^4 = [0] \rightarrow 3^4 = 1$$

- (f) **Definition:** 15.6 Let G be a group, If G is finite then order of $G = |G|$ is defined to be the number of elements in G . If G is not finite, then $|G| = \infty$
- (g) **Prop:** 15.7 Suppose $G \cong G'$ i.e. $\exists f : G \rightarrow G'$ that is isomorphic. Then $|G| = |G'|$.
- (h) **Prop:** 15.8 Suppose $G \cong G'$ Then G is abelian $\Leftrightarrow G'$ is abelian. (which implies that abelian group and non abelian group is not isomorphic)
- (i) **Definition:** 15.10 A group G is cyclic if $G = \langle a \rangle$ for some $a \in G$
- (j) **Remark:** 15.11 $(Z_4, +_4)$ is cyclic, $(Z_1^\times 0, *_1 0)$ is cyclic
- (k) **Prop:** 15.12 if G and G' are cyclic and $|G| = |G'|$ then $G \cong G'$

Proof. idea of proof:

G cyclic, $G = \langle a \rangle$, G' cyclic, $G' = \langle a' \rangle$

Then $f : G \rightarrow G' : a^i \rightarrow (a')^i$

Then check f is bijection. □

- (l) **Prop:** 15.13 Let $G = (Z_n, +_n) = \{[0], [1], \dots, [n-1]\}$, $G' = (Z_n, +_n) = (\{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}, +_n)$
Then $G \cong G'$ and the isomorphism can be take $[x]_n \rightarrow x$

+1 (01.27)