

## ISOMORPHISM WRAPUP

**PROPOSITION:** Let  $f : G \rightarrow H$  be a group homomorphism. Then  $f$  is an isomorphism if and only if  $f$  is bijective<sup>1</sup>.

**LEMMA:** Let  $f : G \rightarrow H$  be an isomorphism. Then for any  $g \in G$ , we have  $|g| = |f(g)|$ .

**DEFINITION:** A property  $\mathcal{P}$  of a group is an **isomorphism invariant** if whenever  $G \cong H$  and  $\mathcal{P}$  holds for  $G$ , then  $\mathcal{P}$  also holds for  $H$ .

**THEOREM:** The following are isomorphism invariants:

- (1) The order of the group.
- (2) The set of orders of elements of the group.
- (3) Being abelian.
- (4) The order of the center of the group.
- (5) Being finitely generated.

**(1)** Use the Theorem to show that none of the following groups are pairwise isomorphic:

$$S_3 \quad S_4 \quad \mathbb{Z}/6$$

**(2)** Prove the Proposition.

(3) Prove the Lemma.

(4) Prove the Theorem.

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<sup>1</sup>Reminder: by definition a function is **bijective** if it is injective and surjective (i.e. a one-to-one correspondence). It is a theorem from set theory that a function  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is bijective if and only if there exists an inverse function  $g : Y \rightarrow X$ .