

ME010101 Abstract Algebra

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February 9, 2021

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First Isomorphism Theorem

Theorem

Let $\phi : G \rightarrow G'$ be a group homomorphism with kernel K . And let $\gamma_K : G \rightarrow G/K$ be the canonical homomorphism. Then there is a unique isomorphism $\mu : G/K \rightarrow \phi[G]$ such that $\phi(x) = \mu(\gamma_K(x))$.

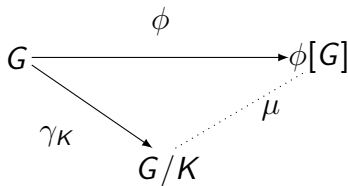


Figure: First Isomorphism Theorem

First Isomorphism Theorem

Let G, G' be groups. And $\phi : G \rightarrow G'$ be a group homomorphism.

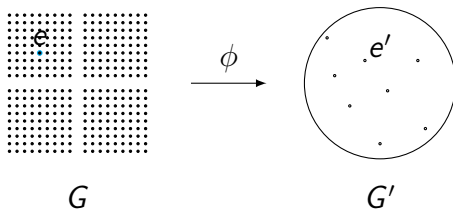
Let $g \in G$. Let $K = \ker(\phi)$.

That is, $\phi[K] = e'$ or $\forall k \in K, \phi(k) = e'$.

Then $\phi[gK] = \phi(g)$, since $\phi(gk) = \phi(g)\phi(k) = \phi(g)$.

Let $\gamma_K : G \rightarrow G/K$ be a canonical homomorphism.

Then $\mu : G/K \rightarrow \phi[G]$ defined by $\mu(gK) = \phi(g)$ is an isomorphism.



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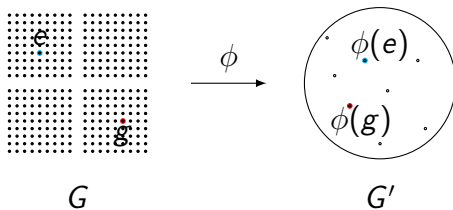
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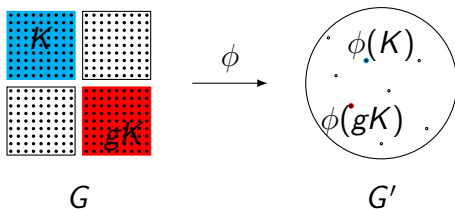
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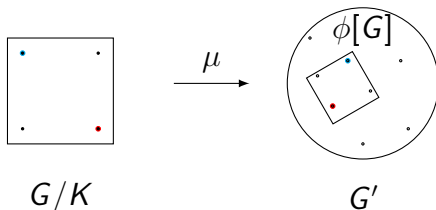
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Second Isomorphism Theorem

Theorem

Let H be a subgroup of G and let N be a normal subgroup of G . Then $(HN)/N \simeq H/(H \cap N)$.

Lemma

Let N be a normal subgroup of G and let $\gamma : G \rightarrow G/N$ be the canonical homomorphism. Then the map ϕ from the set of normal subgroups of G containing N to the set of normal subgroups of G/N given by $\phi(L) = \gamma[L]$ is one-to-one and onto.

Lemma

If N is a normal subgroup of G , then $H \cap N = HN = NH$. Furthermore, if H is also normal in G , then HN is normal in G .

Lemma 1

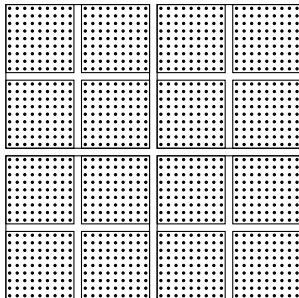
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Lemma 2

Lemma

*If N is a normal subgroup of G , then $H \cap N = HN = NH$.
Furthermore, if H is also normal in G , then HN is normal in G .*



Third Isomorphism Theorem

Theorem

Let H and K be normal subgroup of G with $K \leq H$. Then $G/H \simeq (G/K)/(H/K)$.

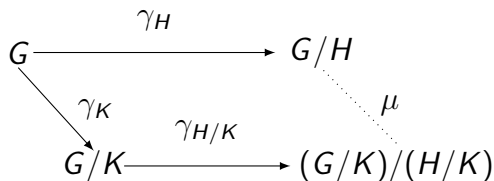
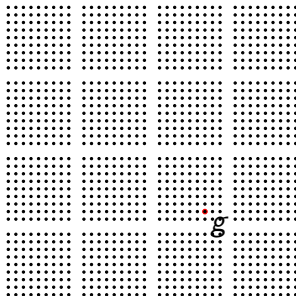


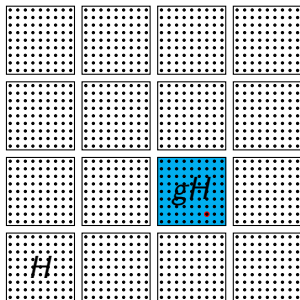
Figure: Third Isomorphism Theorem

Third Isomorphism Theorem



G

Third Isomorphism Theorem

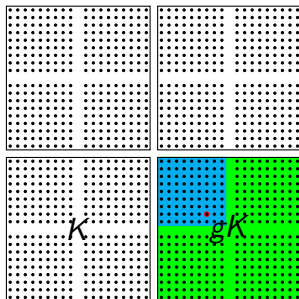


G

$\cdot gH$

G/H

Third Isomorphism Theorem



G



gK

G/H



gK

G/K